18 August, 2026

Great Western to earn into highly prospective McKinlay copper-gold & silver project in heart of Cloncurry

Several Ernest Henry-style targets identified; Previous drilling intersected gold and copper

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Key Points

- **Great Western to earn into the McKinlay Copper-Gold and Silver Project, 80km south-east of Cloncurry in Queensland.**
- **McKinlay is in the prolific Mt Isa Eastern Succession, host to giant, long-life mines, such as the Ernest Henry, Eloise, and Osborne Copper-Gold Mines, and the Cannington Silver-Lead Mine, one of the largest Silver-Lead deposits in the world. These giant deposits are located close to and share the same geological units as the McKinlay Project.**
- **All of these giant deposits were discovered below shallow cover, with no surface expression, but were visible as geophysical anomalies.**
- **A number of highly prospective Ernest Henry-style copper-gold targets have already been identified at McKinlay, including Deere, Ventura, and Dylans. In McKinlay's southern zone, several Cannington-style silver-lead targets have been identified.**
- **Little to no exploration has been completed at McKinlay in the past 25 years and Great Western believes that utilising modern exploration techniques presents the opportunity for world class discovery.**
- **AIC Mines recently reported results from their Brumby Prospect, which underscores the discovery potential of the region utilising modern exploration techniques. Brumby is just 26 kilometres south-west of the McKinlay Project and within the same stratigraphic package. This is directly applicable to the McKinlay Project where coincident geophysical anomalism with drill testing returning significant results has not been followed-up since the 1990s.**
- **Deere was originally defined as a coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly. Drilling in the 1990s returned significant intersections which are interpreted to be located on the southern margin of a large-scale Ernest Henry Style IOCG mineralisation system.**
- **Under the farm-in with private company Moffat Resources Pty Ltd, Great Western can earn a 51% interest in McKinlay in return for spending $500,000 on exploration, a further 29% interest by spending another $2M on exploration expenditure. The Company can then achieve 100% ownership of the Project by paying the vendors up to $2M in cash and/or shares. The agreement is subject to shareholder approval.**

- **Great Western intends to undertake an aggressive exploration programme aimed at discovery, including air core and RC drilling. In addition, geophysical surveys to refine existing targets for drilling will be undertaken.**
- **McKinlay further strengthens Great Western's existing exploration portfolio, which includes the Juggernaut Copper-Gold Targets within the Yerrida North Project in Western Australia, where results are expected to be received next month, and several regional targets within this project where field crews have recently completed multiple early-stage exploration programmes.**
- **Great Western has a strong financial position with a cash balance of $3.4 million at the end of June 2026.**

Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) is pleased to announce that the Company has entered into an agreement to earn into the McKinlay Copper-Gold and Silver Project in the heart of the world-class Cloncurry region of north Queensland.

The Project is located in north-west Queensland, 80km south-east from Cloncurry, situated within the prolific Eastern Succession of the Proterozoic Mt Isa Inlier. The Eastern Succession is host to multiple giant long-life copper-gold and also silver-lead mines (Figure 1) such as Ernest Henry (Evolution Mining, ASX:EVN), Eloise (AIC Mining, ASX:A1M), the Osborne copper-gold mine, and the Cannington Mine (South32, ASX:S32); one of the largest silver-lead deposits in the world.

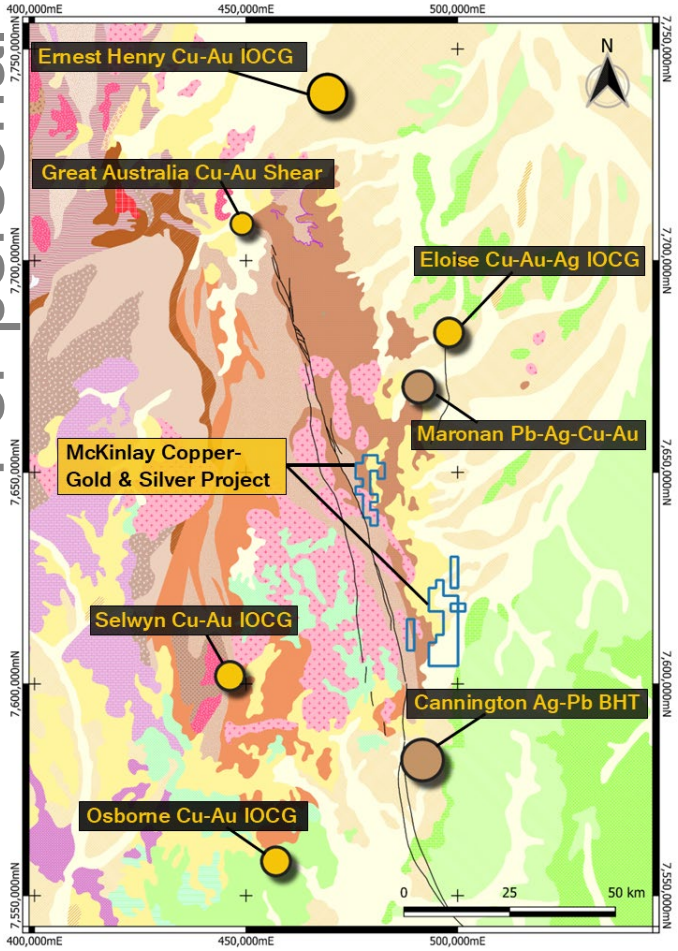


Figure 1: McKinlay Copper-Gold & Silver Project within the Mt Isa Eastern Succession and position relative to giant metal deposits in the region.

These giant deposits are located close to and share the same geological units as the McKinlay Project. They were all discovered below shallow Mesozoic cover (~30-50m depth), with no surface expression of these deposits and instead were manifested as coincident gravity and magnetic geophysics targets.

The Project is composed of two tenements, EPM27957 and EPM27958 and previously held by companies such as BHP, Aberfoyle, Ivanhoe Australia, Sandfire Resources and Newmont. The majority of the work undertaken was completed during the 1980s and 1990s, mostly comprising regional geophysical work programmes including airborne and ground magnetic, gravity, and electromagnetic surveys, now captured within the McKinlay Project's database.

This work identified multiple coincident magnetic and gravity anomalies, similar in style to the Ernest Henry Copper-Gold and the Cannington Silver-Lead Deposit. The minor drilling that was undertaken at this time ('80s - '90s) returned highly anomalous results with very limited follow-up drilling. Very little on-ground exploration has been completed across the project in the last 25 years.

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Great Western believes there is significant opportunity to make Ernest Henry Style Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCGs) and Cannington/Broken Hil Type (CBHT) Silver-Lead discoveries within the McKinlay Copper-Gold and Silver Project utilising modern exploration techniques. This point is underscored by AIC Mines (ASX:A1M) reporting of exploration results from the Company's Brumby Prospect (A1M ASX Announcement 13 August 2026). Utilising modern exploration techniques and modelling, the AIC recently reported significant copper and gold results from this target, that is located just 26 kilometres south-west of the McKinlay Project. There are already a number of highly prospective copper-gold (similar to Brumby) and silver-lead targets already defined which include:

- Deere (EPM27957, Figures 2, 4, and 5) – This target is a coincident magnetic-gravity high, with initial drilling interpreted to have intersected the southern edge of potentially large-scale Ernest Henry Style IOCG mineralisation system. A 1990s completed drill-hole (ANP444) intersected 28m @ 0.78g/t Au and 632ppm Cu from 78m below approximately 30m of cover. There is no drilling up to 1km from these drill-hole.
- Dylans (EPM27957, Figures 2, 6, and 7) – This target is a coincident magnetic and gravity anomaly, interpreted to have a similar geophysical signature to Ernest Henry. This interpreted model is supported by wide spaced RC drilling previously completed at the target, that returned highly anomalous results that included: 66m @ 514ppm Cu from 50m (including 14m @ 1130ppm Cu from 72m, EXRC228), 24m @ 470ppm Cu from 54m (ANP377), 12m @ 505ppm Cu from 30m (EXRC220). No follow-up exploration has been completed at this target since the mid-1990s.
- South Zone (EPM27957, Figure 2) – a number of highly prospective Ernest Henry Style Copper-Gold IOCG and Cannington/Broken Hill Style Silver-Lead targets, all with coincident magnetic and/or gravity highs. Drill results supporting these two styles of mineralisation include 24m @ 472ppm Cu from 66m (EXRC325), 34m @ 3.06g/t Ag from 36m, and 10m @ 0.21% Pb (RP010), with the later drill-hole located 80m outside Project tenure boundary with stratigraphy continuing into Project tenement).
- South Sugarbag (EPM27957, Figure 2) – known IOCG deposit (Sugarbag) located north and outside of the Project, with host stratigraphy trending into the Project with little previous drilling completed.
- Ventura (EPM27958, Figure 3 and 8) – Ernest Henry Style IOCG target with previously defined coincident electromagnetic and magnetic anomaly covered by very shallow (~2-3m) scree, with a lag surface copper anomaly. No drilling to test basement below the shallow scree cover has previously been undertaken.
- Stellantis (EPM27958, Figure 3, 9, and 10) – Ernest Henry Style IOCG Target with copper-gold soil anomalism, with shallow drilling previously returning results of 6m@ 0.11% Cu from 82m (WR003), 6m @ 0.12% Cu from 0m (WR004), 12m @ 0.15%Cu from 0m (WR006), and 4m @ 0.29g/t Au from 20m (WR0014). No follow up drilling of these intercepts has been completed, with the potential for mineralisation to significantly develop below and to the north/south of these drill-holes.
- Ridgeback (EPM27958, Figure 3, appendix 4) – Shear hosted copper target, with drilling outside of Project tenure recording results of 8m @ 0.3% Cu from 15m, 20m @ 0.14% Cu. The interpreted mineralised shear trends into the McKinlay Project's tenements, with no work previously been undertaken within McKinlay's Project tenure.

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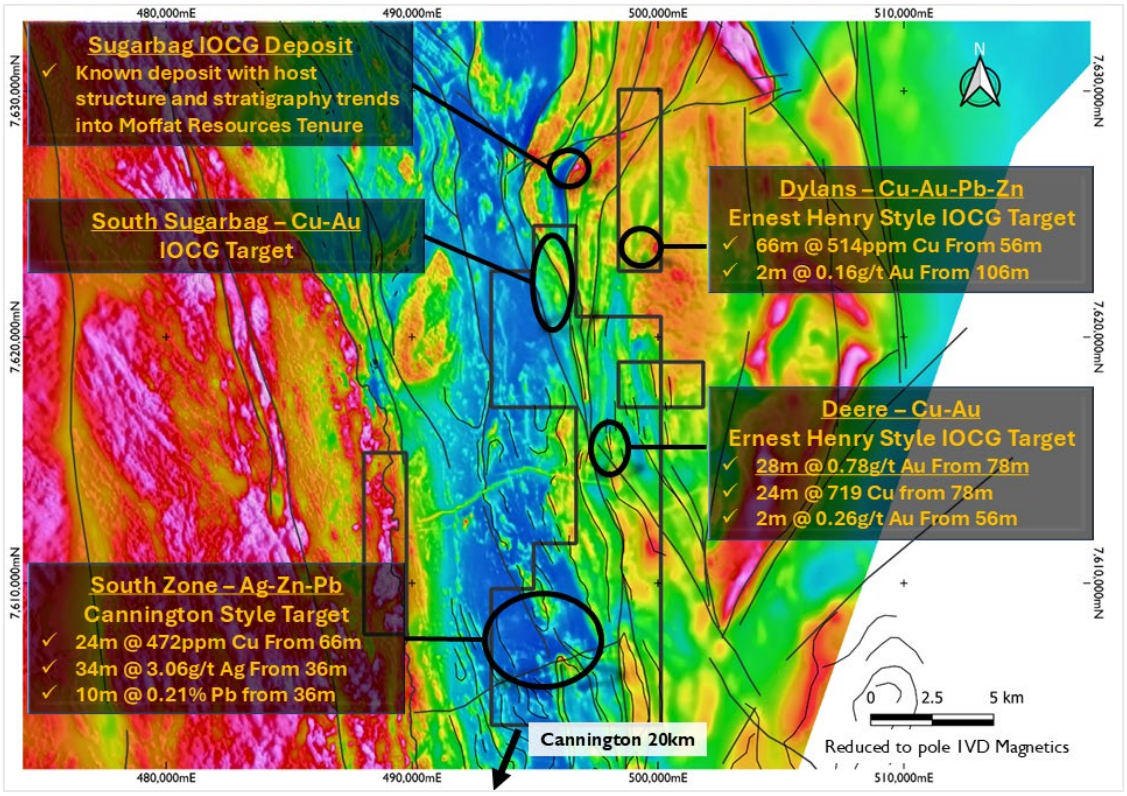


Figure 2: Defined Ernest Henry Style IOCG and Cannington Style Targets within Moffat Project tenement EPM27957, overlaid on regional reduced to pole one vertical derivative regional magnetic image.

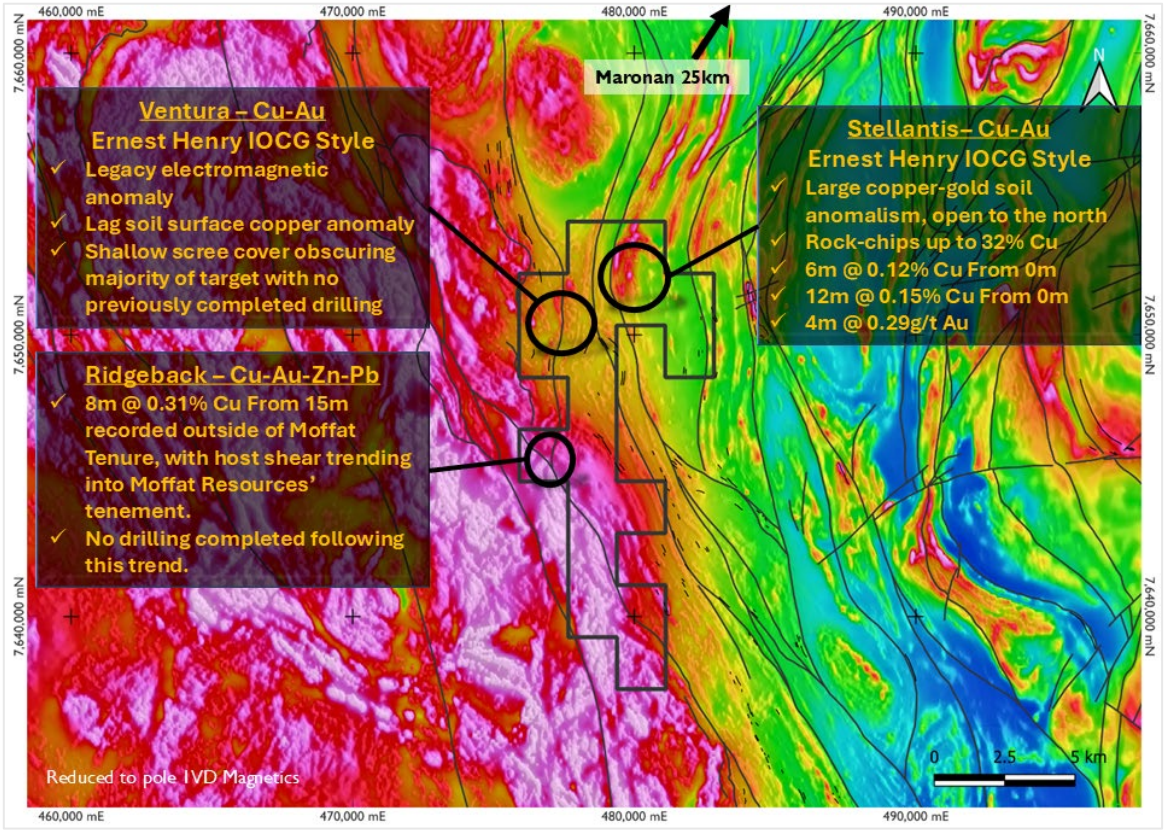


Figure 3: Defined Ernest Henry Style IOCG Targets within the Moffat Project's EPM27958, overlaid on regional reduced to pole one vertical derivative regional magnetic image.

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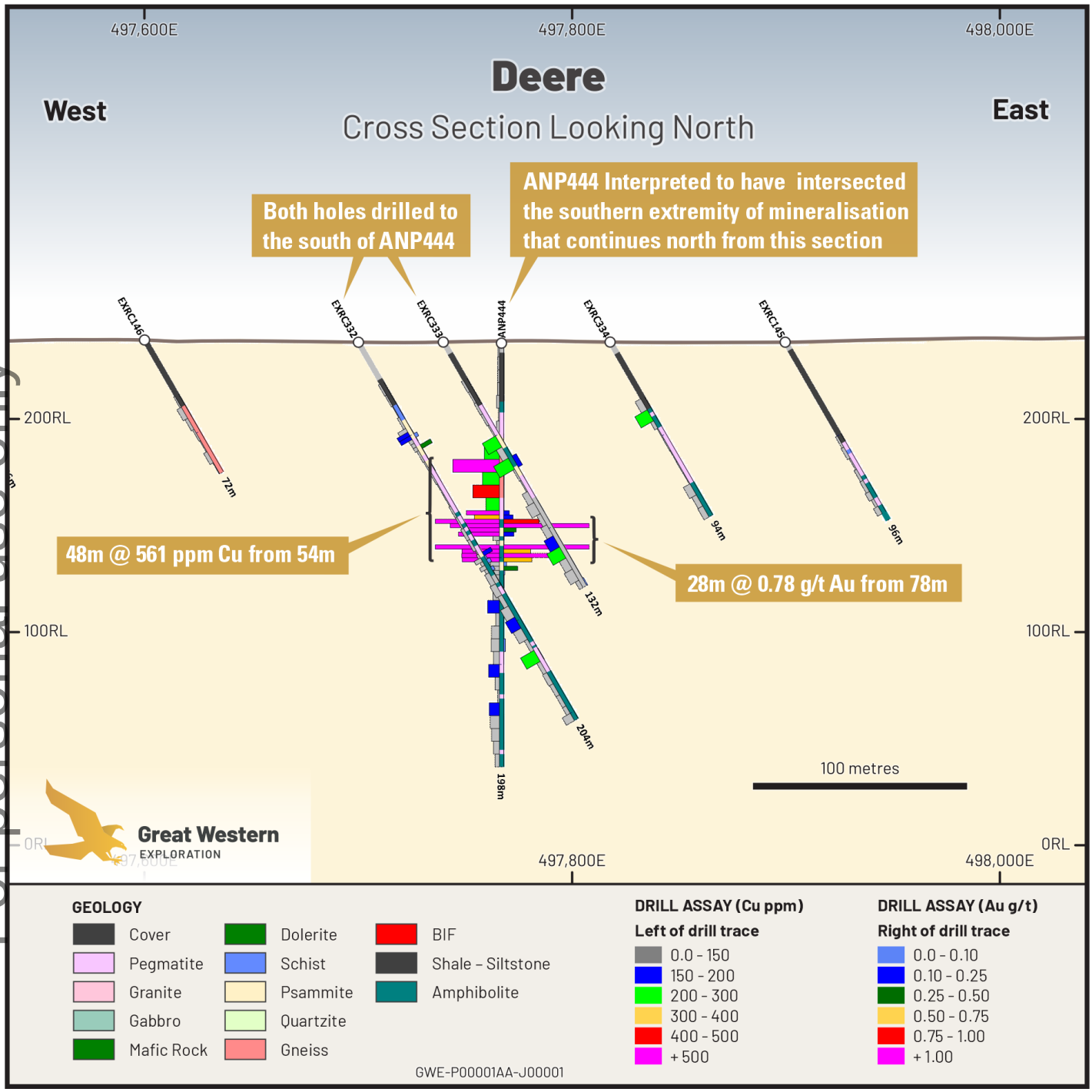


Figure 4: Cross-section (7,616,025N) of the Deere Target with significant gold and copper results from ANP444, interpreted to have intersected the southern edge of Ernest Henry style mineralisation. The EXRC series holes are drilled south of ANP444, no drilling for over 1 kilometre north from this drill-hole.

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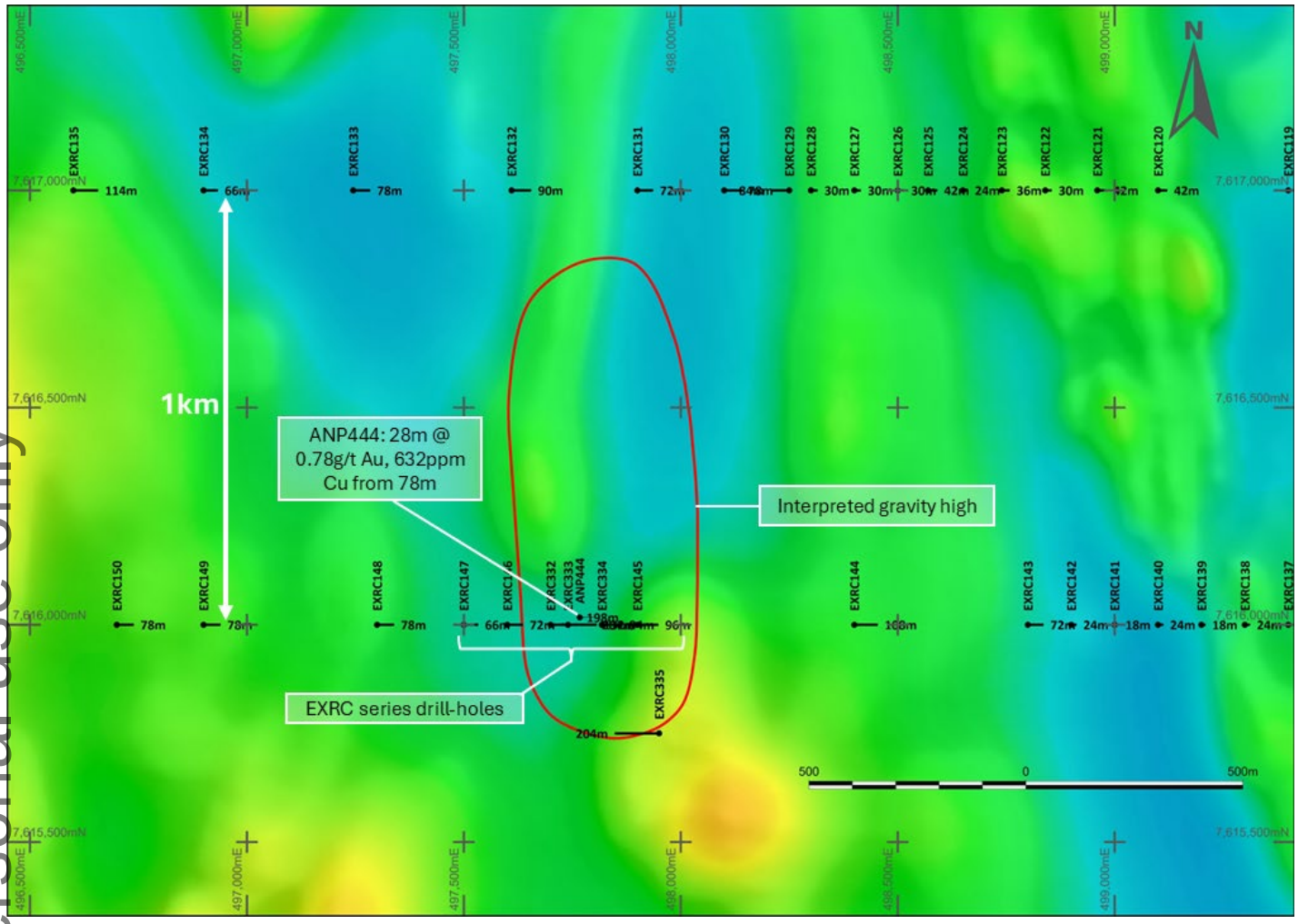


Figure 5: Deere Target Plan Section showing position of intercepts from ANP444, overlaid on reduced to pole one vertical derivative magnetics. Note interpreted gravity high in red, and no drill testing 1km to the north of ANP444.

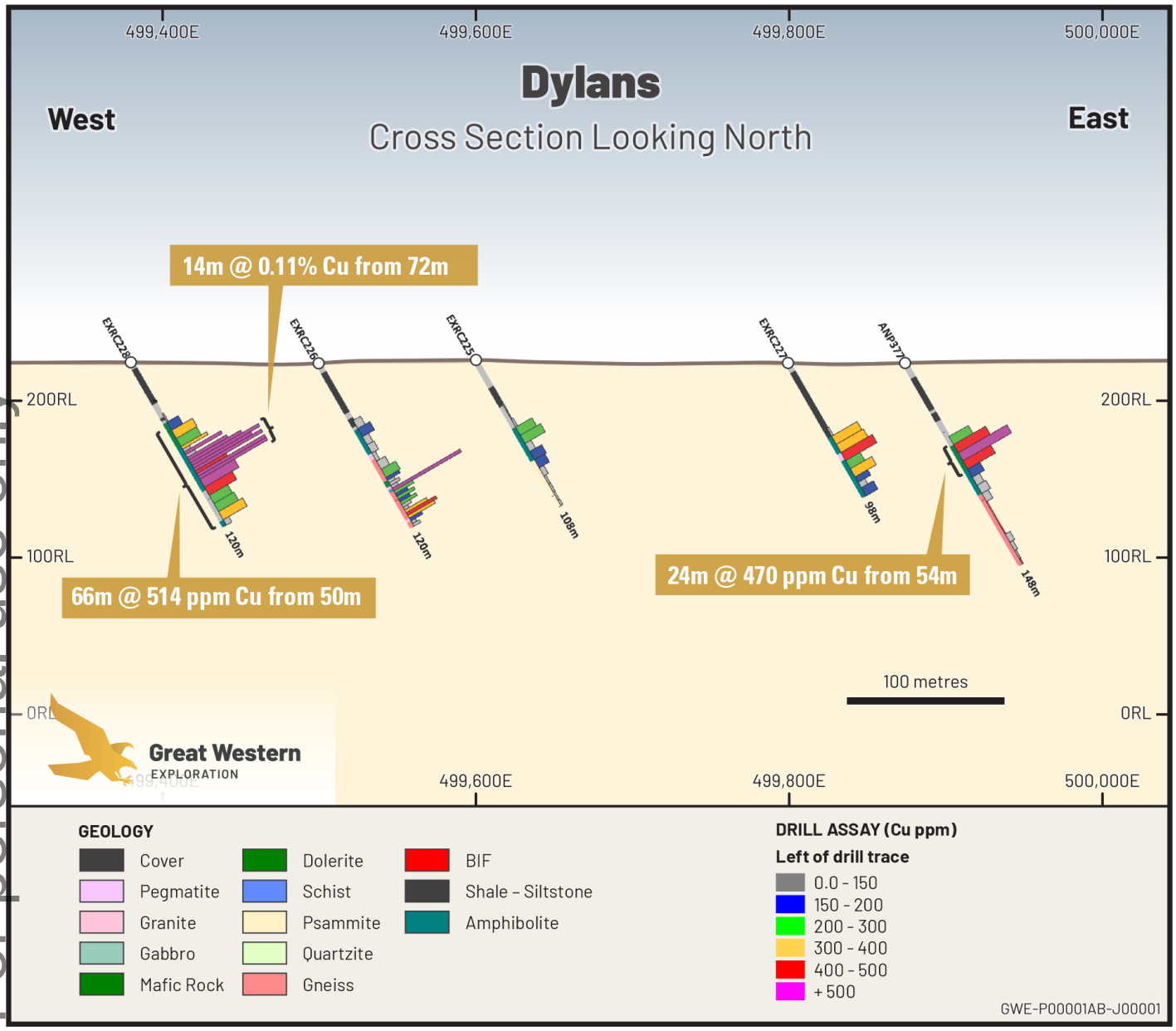


Figure 6: Cross-section (7,623,775N) of the Dylans Copper-Gold Target, with significant copper results annotated.

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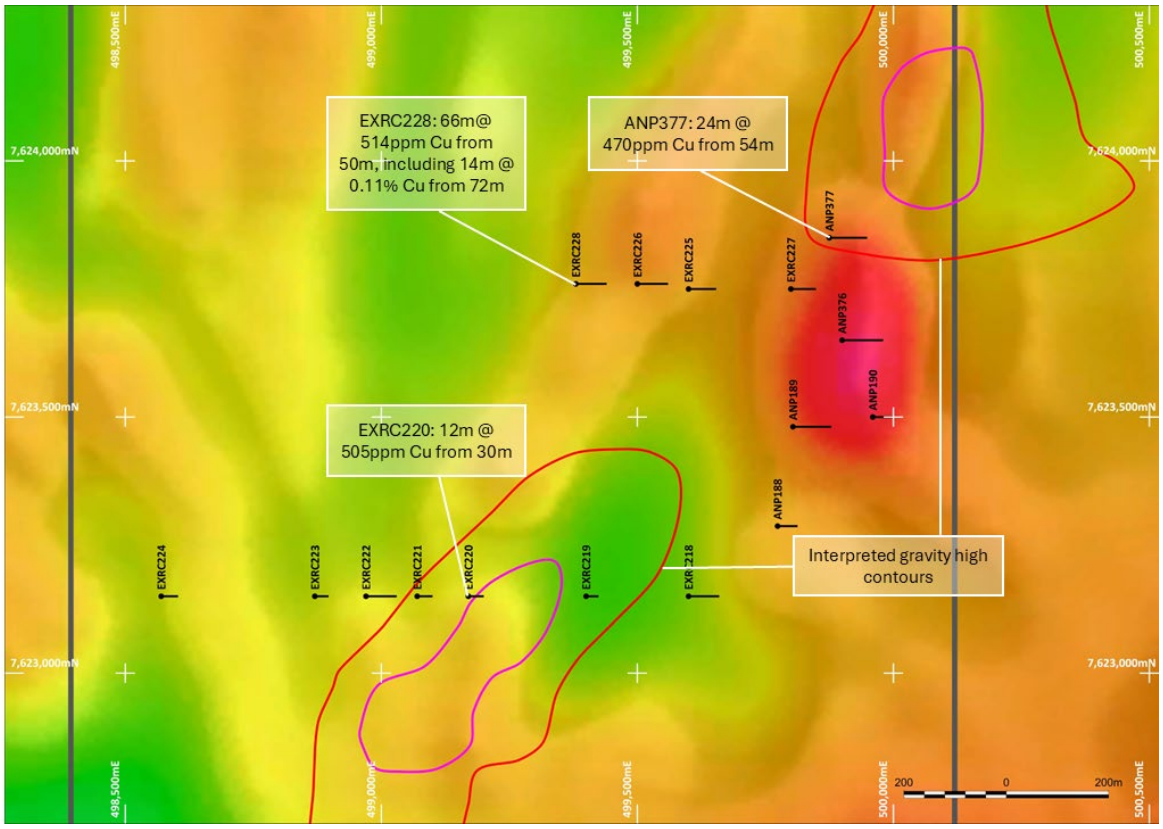


Figure 7: Dylans Copper Target, with EXRC drill-holes overlaid on reduced to pole one vertical derivative magnetics. Note interpreted gravity high contours.

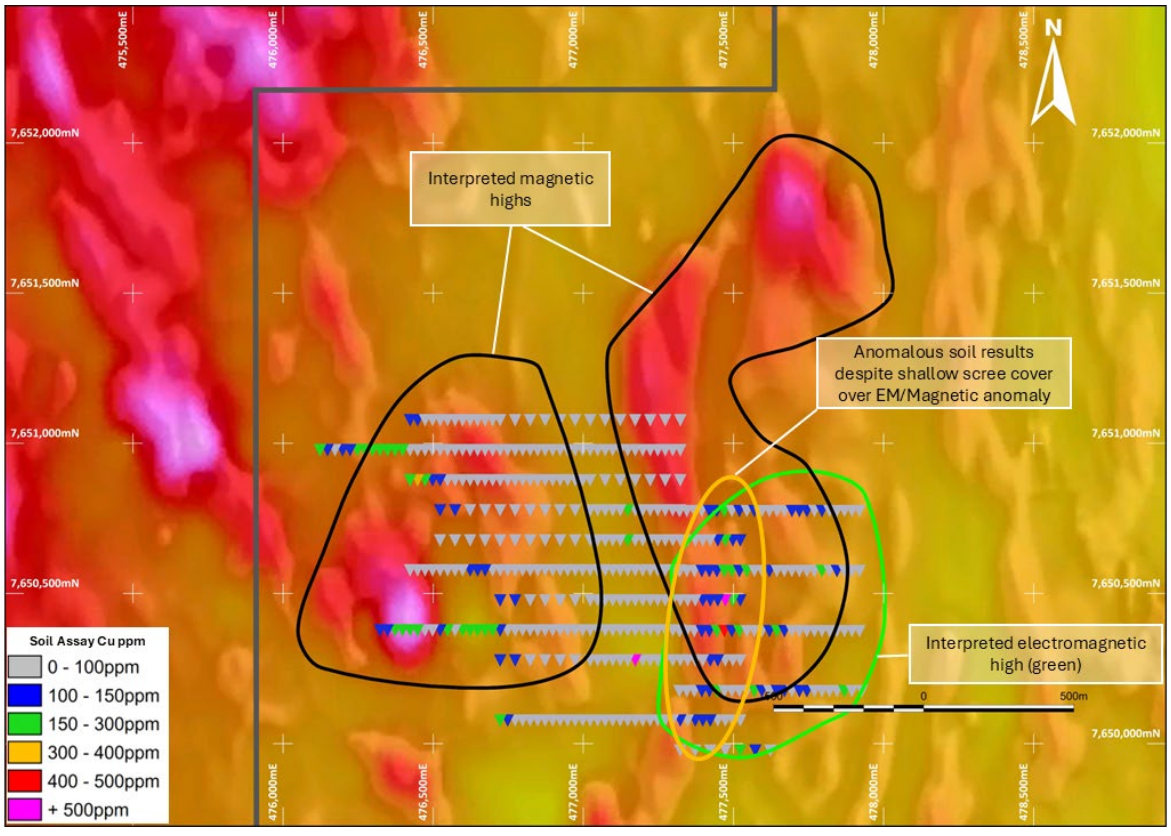


Figure 8: Plan section of Ventura Copper-Gold Target, with soil samples overlaid over reduced to pole 1 vertical derivative magnetics. Note the coincident gravity (green) and magnetic (black) anomalies, and the soil sample response despite the shallow scree cover.

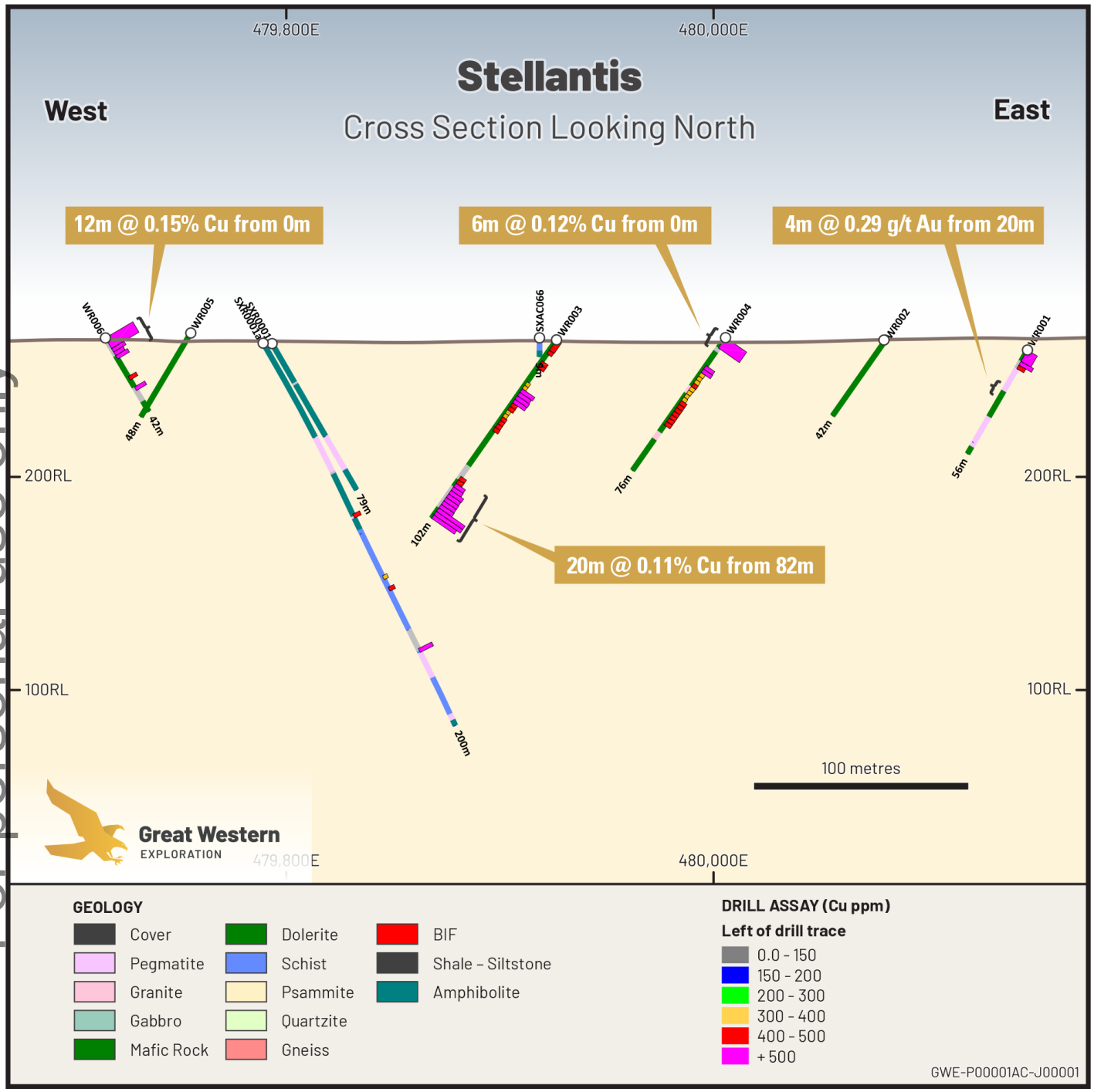


Figure 9: Stellantis Copper-Gold Target cross section (7,616,000N), showing significant copper and gold results from previous drilling, open below these drill-holes.

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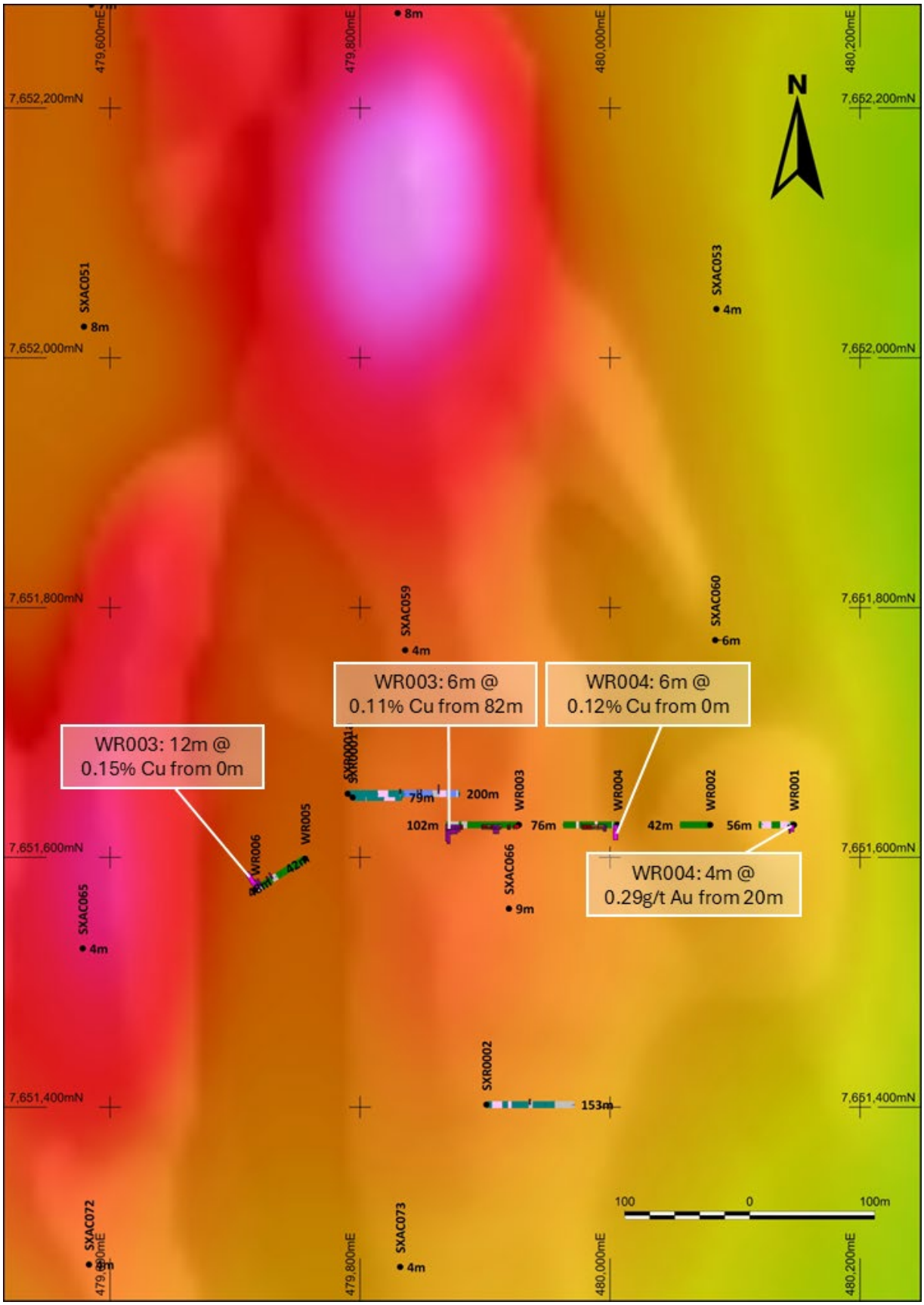


Figure 10: Plan section of the Stellantis Copper-Gold Target, overlaid on reduced to pole 1 vertical derivative magnetics. Note magnetic high to the north (purple) that remains untested.

Great Western Exploration intends to commence an aggressive exploration programme at the McKinlay Project shortly after completion of the acquisition (subject to shareholder approval). These field activities include:

1. A ground-based gravity survey at the Deere Target to refine the target for RC drilling.
2. Aircore drilling at the Ventura Target to test the electromagnetic-magnetic anomaly below the shallow
3. RC drilling at Stellantis and Dylans, once permitting is complete.

Acquisition Terms

Great Western Exploration Ltd ("GTE") and Moffat Resources Pty Ltd ("Moffat") have entered into a binding agreement, where GTE may acquire up to 100% interest in tenure held by Moffat over three stages, detailed below:

Stage 1 – 51% acquired – where, within 12 months of obtaining shareholder approval pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 10.1, GTE: incurs $500,000 in exploration expenditure on the tenements; and subject to Listing Rule 7.1, issues Mr Aaron McLeod, a shareholder of Moffat, 2,000,000 options to acquire GTE shares; and executing a joint venture agreement with Moffat.

Stage 2 – 29% (80% in aggregate) –GTE incurring an additional $2,000,000 in exploration expenditure on the tenements within 24 months of completing Stage 1.

Stage 3 – 20% (100% in aggregate) – Within 24 months of completing Stage 2, at GTE's sole discretion, paying Moffat Resources between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 (in either cash or scrip), with Moffat to retain a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty.

The Company may withdraw from the earn-in in its sole discretion at any time before completion of Stage 3 on not less than 20 Business Days' written notice, in which case it must transfer its interest in the Tenements to Moffat for $1.00 and remove any caveats or other encumbrances it has lodged over the Tenements.

Moffat Resources is a private Australian company with 50% of its shares held by GTE's Managing Director, Shane Pike, who is also a director of Moffat Resources. Moffat Resources acquired the Moffat Project tenures before Mr Pike joined Great Western. The independent directors of GTE believe that the proposed acquisition of the Moffat Project is in the best interests of GTE shareholders and have negotiated the terms of the transaction on an arm's length basis. Mr Pike has abstained from all discussions with respect to this acquisition at GTE Board meetings, and the decision to enter into the agreement was made by the independent GTE directors.

Under ASX Listing Rule 10.1, GTE's acquisition of Moffat Resource's project is classified as a substantial related party transaction, with the acquisition requiring non-associated shareholder approval. Shareholder approval will be sought at a general meeting, scheduled for late September 2026.

The Project's first 5-year term is to expire 28th February 2027, where a compulsory 50% relinquishment of current tenure is required under the Queensland Mineral Resources Act (1989). The relinquished sub-blocks enter a relinquishment moratorium for two months, where a new application to acquire these blocks can be made on the first day after the moratorium has been lifted. Additional parties can apply for these particular sub-blocks on this first day of release from moratorium, with an assessment made of the applications by the Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

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In the event no applications are made on the first day after the lift of the moratorium, grant of applications is then made on a first in first served basis, provided the Department's assessment criteria of capabilities are met.

There is no assurance that the Tenements will be renewed, that any particular sub-blocks will be retained, or that Moffat Resources will be granted new tenure over any relinquished sub-blocks. Any of these outcomes may materially reduce the area of the Project and the interest GTE is able to earn. GTE may withdraw from the earn-in at any time in its sole discretion on 20 Business Days' notice.

Great Western looks forward to updating its shareholders and the market with the details of this intended Project acquisition.

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

For enquiries: I suggest adding Kevin Somes to this release too, to reflect the independence

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Previous ASX Releases – A1M AIC Mines

1. 13 August 2026 High-Grade Copper and Gold Intersected at Brumby

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.

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Appendix 1

Attributes of the reported RC drill-holes at the McKinlay Project

Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Interval			Notable Intercepts				
		(GDA94 Z54)	(GDA94 Z54)	RL	(m)	(deg)	(deg)	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
ANP444	Deere	497,887	7,616,191	235	198	-90	7	54	100	48	0.44	0.57	560	43	223
								78	106	28	0.78	0.5	633	31	175
EXRC145	Deere	498,020	7,616,174	236	96	90	-60	NSA							
EXRC146	Deere	497,720	7,616,174	237	72	90	-60	NSA							
EXRC332	Deere	497,820	7,616,174	236	204	90	-60	56	58	2	0.27	BD	57	6	29
								114	116	2	0.22	BD	36	24	47
EXRC333	Deere	497,860	7,616,174	236	132	90	-60	62	68	6	0.11	BD	264	16	52
EXRC334	Deere	497,938	7,616,174	236	94	90	-60				NSA				
ANP377	Dylans	499,995	7,624,024	223	148	90	-60	54	78	24	0.01	BD	470	84	397
EXRC220	Dylans	499,290	7,623,324	225	60	90	-60	30	42	12	0.01	1	505	8	112
EXRC225	Dylans	499,720	7,623,924	226	108	90	-60	NSA							
EXRC226	Dylans	499,620	7,623,934	223	120	90	-60	92	94	2	BD	BD	1140	29	24
								108	114	6	BD	BD	378	7	15
EXRC227	Dylans	499,920	7,623,924	224	98	90	-60	54	84	30	BD	BD	352	42	359
EXRC228	Dylans	499,500	7,623,934	224	120	90	-60	50	116	66	0.02	BD	513	16	150
								66	68	2	0.12	BD	541	40	379
BR1	Ridgeback	476,020	7,645,319	315	54	236	-65.0	25	50	25	BD	NA	782	NA	NA
BR2	Ridgeback	476,304	7,644,958	303	42	236	-60.0	15	23	8	BD	NA	3089	NA	NA
EXRC325	South Zone	497,450	7,609,324	250	174	0	-90.0	66	90	24	0	BD	472	30	304
								172	174	2	0	BD	566	18	105
RP010	South Zone	493,260	7,607,691	262	84	264	-60.0	36	46	10	NA	5	170	2068	884
								36	70	34	NA	3.06	167	722	444

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Hole ID	Target	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Hole Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Interval			Notable Intercepts				
		(GDA94 Z54)	(GDA94 Z54)	RL	(m)	(deg)	(deg)	From depth (m)	To depth (m)	Interval length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
SXR0001a	Stellantis	479,910	7,651,825	266	200	90	-60	160	162	2	0.01	0.2	696	6	12
WR001	Stellantis	480,267	7,651,800	263	56	270.0	-60	0	10	10	BD	BD	536	8	31
								20	24	4	0.29	0.53	16	6	27
WR002	Stellantis	480,200	7,651,800	267	42	270	-55	NSA							
WR003	Stellantis	480,047	7,651,800	268	102	270	-55	12	16	4	BD	BD	360	2	33
								28	40	12	0.01	BD	560	8	45
								82	102	20	0.02	0.94	1050	20	24
WR004	Stellantis	480,126	7,651,800	269	76	270	-55	0	6	6	BD	3	1200	55	53
								16	20	4	0.02	BD	510	86	240
WR005	Stellantis	479,876	7,651,773	271	48	238	-55	NSA							
WR006	Stellantis	479,836	7,651,748	269	42	58	-55	0	12	12	0.05	1.34	1456	388	21
								28	30	2	BD	1.00	560	16	9

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Appendix 2

Ventura Soil Sampling Statistics

16 Mesh Sampling Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Au	ppm	Unknown	100	0.0001	0.007	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.005	5.0	1.4
Cu	ppm	Unknown	100	12	465	100.1	55.8	72	89	119	221	2.5	2.1
Pb	ppm	Unknown	100	0.5	43	5.1	7.7	0.5	1	8	26	51.4	1.7
Zn	ppm	Unknown	100	10	140	42.0	16.9	33	40	47	83	2.1	1.7

80 Mesh Sampling Statistics

Element	Units	Detection Limit	Number	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	P25	P50	P75	P97.5	Contrast (P97.5/P50)	Contrast (Max/P97.5)
Au	ppm	Unknown	331	0.001	0.089	0.011	0.015	0.003	0.005	0.010	0.056	11.2	1.6
Cu	ppm	Unknown	331	6	871	64.9	76.2	27	38	79	221	5.8	4.0
Pb	ppm	Unknown	95	0.5	18	8.1	3.5	7	8	10	15	1.9	1.2
Zn	ppm	Unknown	95	15	79	36.5	11.5	29	35	43	59	1.7	1.3

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Appendix 3
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – McKinlay Project – EPM27957

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.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • Type of survey – airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey • Survey parameters – east-west lines spaced 300m apart, with a total of 10,547km flown. Terrain clearance of the transmitter was 105m, bird receiver height was 60m, transmitter-receiver separation distance 120m. • Survey flown by Geoterrex Pty Ltd for BHP Minerals in 1995. • Transmitter: vertical coil axis, frequence 25Hz, loop area 231m, number of turns = 6, peak current 480amps. • Receiver: horizontal fundamental core axis (parallel to flight path, x component), vertical auxiliary axis (z component), sample interval x=0.25s z =0.5s. • Magnetometer: Cesium vapour optical absorption magnetometer, tail stinger mount, sample period 50 milliseconds, sample interval 1 second, sensitivity = 0.01 nanoteslas (nT). • Base station: G856 proton precision, 5 second sample interval, sensitivity = 0.1 nT. **Deere BHP RC Drilling** • Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) holes, drilled by a UDR650 drill rig in 1996. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC Chips were collected from a cyclone in two metre intervals utilising plastic bags. Initially 6m was composited utilising a PVC spear for assaying, with any samples returning anomalous results re-split to 2m and assayed. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) holes, drilled by a SCHRAMM T685 drill rig in 1998 by drilling contractor Pontil. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. • RC Chips were collected from a cyclone in two metre intervals utilising plastic bags. Initially 6m was composited utilising a PVC spear for assaying, with any samples returning anomalous results re-split to 2m and assayed. **Deere Ground Gravity** • Four lines of gravity were completed initially on a 250m station spacing on lines 500m apart. A further three lines of ground gravity was completed on areas of interest, utilising 50m station spacing on lines 200m apart. • Survey was surveyed using the OTFK Method (On the Fly Kinematic). Error calculated at +/-5cm and +/-0.01mgal. • Approximately 10% of gravity and GPS repeats completed for quality control. **Dylans BHP Percussion Drilling (1992)** • Drill samples were obtained from percussion holes completed by a Warman 600 drill rig by drilling contractor Leander Drilling in 1992. • Drill chips were collected at 2m intervals and composite samples of 6m taken of both the basement and overburden.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dylans BHP RC Drilling (1993) • Drill samples were obtained from RC drill-holes completed by a Universal 650 drill rig by drilling contractor Leander Drilling in 1993. • Drill chips were collected at 2m intervals and composite samples of 6m taken of both the basement and overburden. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) holes, drilled by a SCHRAMM T685 drill rig in 1999 by drilling contractor Pontil. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1. • RC Chips were collected from a cyclone in two metre intervals utilising plastic bags. Initially 6m was composited utilising a PVC spear for assaying, with any samples returning anomalous results re-split to 2m and assayed.
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).*	**Deere BHP RC Drilling** • BHP completed RC drilling in 1996 utilising a UDR650 multipurpose drill rig. • No information regarding RC drill bit diameter size was given in the Open File Report data source. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Exco completed RC drilling in 1999 utilising a SCHRAMM T685 RC drill rig operated by drilling contractor Pontil. • No information regarding RC drill bit diameter size was given in the Open File Report data source. **Dylans BHP Percussion Drilling (1992)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• BHP completed percussion drilling utilising a Warman 600 drill rig operated by drilling contractor Leander Drilling in 1992. • No information regarding percussion drill bit diameter size was given in the Open File Report data source. **Dylans BHP RC Drilling (1993)** • BHP completed RC drilling utilising a Universal 650 drill rig operated by drilling contractor Leander Drilling in 1993. • No information regarding percussion drill bit diameter size was given in the Open File Report data source. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Exco completed RC drilling in 1999 utilising a SCHRAMM T685 RC drill rig operated by drilling contractor Pontil. • No information regarding RC drill bit diameter size was given in the Open File Report data source.
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.*	**Deere BHP RC Drilling** • RC sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Percussion drilling sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	**Deere BHP RC Drilling** • RC chips were qualitatively logged on a 2m basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source. • Sieved chips were taken every 2m and stored in plastic containers. However, the storage location of these chip containers from 1996 is unknown. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC chips were qualitatively logged on a 2m basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sieved chips were taken every 2m and stored in plastic containers. However, the storage location of these chip containers from 1998 is unknown. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • RC and Percussion chips were qualitatively logged on a 2m basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC chips were qualitatively logged on a 2m basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source. • Sieved chips were taken every 2m and stored in plastic containers. However, the storage location of these chip containers from 1998 is unknown.
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-*	**Deere BHP RC Drilling** • RC samples were initially composited on a six-metre basis and assayed, commencing 6m above the Mesozoic unconformity. Returned anomalous samples were re-split and sampled on a two-metre interval. • No details of how the samples were collected from the rig and type of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	splitting undertaken is available in the open file data sources. • No information on quality control procedures including the collection of field duplicates is available from the open file data source, therefore sample repeatability cannot be ascertained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Sampling of the RC chips was taken every 2m from the drill-rigs cyclone into plastic bags. Spear sampling of these bags was composited over six metres initially and assayed, commencing 6m above the Mesozoic unconformity. Returned anomalous samples were re-split and sampled on a two-metre interval. • During the initial six metre spear sample, a duplicate sample was taken every 10 to 15 samples, with standards inserted every 100 samples. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • Percussion and RC chip samples were collected very two metres, with composites of these samples taken every six samples in Proterozoic basement and from 6m of cover directly above the basement contacts. • The method for compositing was not recorded in the open file data source. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Sampling of the RC chips was taken every 2m from the drill-rigs cyclone into plastic bags. Spear sampling of these bags was composited over six metres initially and assayed, commencing 6m above the Mesozoic unconformity. Returned anomalous samples were re-split and sampled on a two-metre interval. • During the initial six metre spear sample, a duplicate sample was taken every 10 to 15 samples, with standards inserted every 100 samples. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation.
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.*	**Deere BHP RC Drilling** • RC samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Cloncurry for sample preparation, with pulps sent and analysed by ALS's Brisbane Laboratory. • Samples were dried and ground to a nominal 200 microns, split to 1kg and further pulverised to -75 microns, with a 50g charge taken for analysis. • Au was analysed by method PM205, with a detection limit of 0.001ppm. • The following elements were analysed by method IC587 (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric acid digestion/hydrochloric acid leach – 4 acid digestion method), with detection limits in ppm listed after each of the 20 elements:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Cu (5), Pb (5), Zn (5), As (5), Fe (10), P (5), Mn (5), Co (5), Ni (5), Ti (10), Ca (10), Mg (10), K (10), Na (10), Ag (1), Al (10), Bi (5), W (10), Ba (10), Mo (5). ○ If Cu, Pb, Zn < 1%, samples were reanalysed using method A101, if Ag > 25ppm samples were also reanalysed with method A101. • Analysis methodology for all elements considered a total technique. • The company interprets that internal quality control procedures would have been used by ALS Brisbane; however, no details of quality control procedures are available for the open file data sources. **Deere Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Cloncurry for sample preparation, with pulps sent and analysed by ALS's Brisbane Laboratory. • Samples were dried and ground to a nominal 200 microns, split to 1kg and further pulverised to -75 microns, with a 50g charge taken for analysis. • Au was analysed by method PM205, with a detection limit of 1ppb (50g charge). • The following elements • The following elements were analysed by method IC587 (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric acid digestion/hydrochloric acid leach – 4 acid digestion method), with detection limits in ppm listed after each of the 23 elements: ○ Cu (5), Pb (5), Zn (5), As (5), Fe (10), P (5), Mn (5), Co (5), Ni (5), Ti (10), Ca (10), Mg (10), K (10), Na (10), Ag (1), Al (10), Bi (5), W (10), Ba (10), Mo (5), Rb (10), Sr (10). ○ If Cu, Pb, Zn > 1% or Ag > 25ppm, samples were re-analysed

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using method A101. • Analysis methodology for all elements considered a total technique/s. • The company interprets that internal quality control procedures would have been used by ALS Townsville; however, no details of quality control procedures are available for the open file data sources. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • Percussion and RC samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Cloncurry for sample preparation, with pulps sent and analysed by ALS's Townsville Laboratory. • Samples were dried and ground to a nominal 200 microns, split to 1kg and further pulverised to -75 microns, with a 50g charge taken for analysis. • Au was analysed by method PM205, with a detection limit of 1ppb (50g charge) and considered a total technique. • The following elements were analysed by method IC580 (single acid ICP), with detection limits in ppm listed after each of the elements: ○ Ag (1), As (1), Cu (2), Fe (5), Mn (5), P (10), Pb (5), Zn (2). ○ This method is considered a partial technique. • The company interprets that internal quality control procedures would have been used by ALS Townsville; however, no details of quality control procedures are available for the open file data sources. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • RC drill samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Cloncurry for sample preparation, with pulps sent and analysed by ALS's Brisbane Laboratory. • Samples were dried and ground to a nominal 200 microns, split to 1kg and further pulverised to -75 microns, with a 50g charge taken for

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis. • Au was analysed by method PM205, with a detection limit of 1ppb (50g charge). • The following elements • The following elements were analysed by method IC587 (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric acid digestion/hydrochloric acid leach – 4 acid digestion method), with detection limits in ppm listed after each of the 23 elements: ○ Cu (5), Pb (5), Zn (5), As (5), Fe (10), P (5), Mn (5), Co (5), Ni (5), Ti (10), Ca (10), Mg (10), K (10), Na (10), Ag (1), Al (10), Bi (5), W (10), Ba (10), Mo (5), Rb (10), Sr (10). ○ If Cu, Pb, Zn > 1% or Ag > 25ppm, samples were re-analysed using method A101. • Analysis methodology for all elements considered a total technique/s. • The company interprets that internal quality control procedures would have been used by ALS Townsville; however, no details of quality control procedures are available for the open file data sources.
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.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • Survey was undertaken by independent party to the Principle, Geoterrex Pty Ltd. • Processing of GEOTEM and magnetic data was undertaken with atmospheric and system noise. • Amplification-weighted Decay Index and Altitude Correction algorithms were utilised to help interpret received data. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No twinned holes were completed, as the drilling undertaken was first pass drill testing. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Deere Ground Gravity** • Approximately 10% of gravity and GPS data was repeated for quality control. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • No twinned holes were completed, as the drilling undertaken was first pass drill testing. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • No twinned holes were completed, as the drilling undertaken was first pass drill testing. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No adjustment to assay data was made.
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.*	**Dingading GEOTEM** • Location of data points described as by GPS and Doppler velocity equipment. • GPS System: Sercel NR103 GPS Receiver. • Doppler Equipment: Singer Kerfott AN/ASN 128, Sperry VG-14 Gyroscope, Sperry C-12 Compass. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • It is uncertain how the drill collars were initially surveyed, with no details listed in the open file data source. However, field reconnaissance by Company personnel to verify collar location was made, with collar within 5m of recorded position. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • Topography control utilised SRTM data and considered adequate for early-stage exploration. **Deere Ground Gravity** • Trimble Ensign GPS used to navigate to each gravity station. • An Ashtech Z-12 dual frequency GPS used to record all elevation and position locations, with results computed by Ashtech's proprietary PNAV Software. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993) • Local gridlines for magnetic traverses were placed in the field from a known coordinate positioned with a Magellan hand-held GPS. Drill collars were then recorded from the GPS derived origin and magnetic bearing of the grid line. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • Topography control utilised SRTM data and considered adequate for early-stage exploration. • It was noted that some of the co-ordinates for drill-holes in the open file database did not align with the magnetic highs that the drill-holes were intended to test (ANP188-190). Further investigation found the database coordinates differed from the coordinates listed in the open file original annual reports and associated collar plan figures. The coordinates were then changed by Great Western to reflect those in the original report and cross-checked with the original recorded plans and found to be in agreement. Field verification will be undertaken for these collar positions. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • It is uncertain how the drill collars were initially surveyed, with no details listed in the open file data source. Field reconnaissance by Company personnel to verify collar location is to be undertaken and verify collar positions. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • Topography control utilised SRTM data and considered adequate for early-stage exploration.

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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.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • East-west lines surveyed on 300m spacing, with a total of 10,547km flown. • GEOTEM data is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • Drill spacing is broad, spaced at approximately 100m x 1,000m, and not considered sufficient for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • Samples were originally composited to 6m and assayed, with anomalous results re-split and assayed on a 2m length. **Deere Ground Gravity** • East-west lines surveyed initially on 200m spacing, with 50m gravity station spacing. **Dylans BHP Percussion Drilling (1992)** • Drill spacing was completed on an east-west (magnetic 84^{o}) and spaced approximately 100m apart and not considered sufficient for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • The original 2m collected chips were composited to 6m samples. **Dylans BHP RC Drilling (1993)** • Drill spacing for the two RC drilled holes were irregularly spaced, primarily targeting interpreted magnetic high features. The spacing is not sufficient for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • The original 2m collected chips were composited to 6m samples.

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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.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • The GEOTEM airborne survey targeted regional structure, stratigraphy and identified targets, with the survey oriented east-west and perpendicular to the majority of features that strike north-south. • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • Drilling was drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted lithological and structural orientation, with no sampling bias related to drill-hole direction interpreted. **Deere Ground Gravity** • The ground gravity survey targeted north-south stratigraphy, with survey lines aligned perpendicular (east-west), with no introduced azimuthal bias interpreted. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • Drilling was drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted lithological and structural orientation, with no sampling bias related to drill-hole direction interpreted. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Drilling was drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted lithological and structural orientation, with no sampling bias related to drill-hole direction interpreted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • Not applicable, no drill sampling completed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Deere BHP RC Drilling • BHP managed the chain-of-sample custody, with the samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory (ALS Cloncurry), with pulps transported for analysis to ALS Brisbane by an unknown carrier in 1996. **Deere Exco RC Drilling** • Exco Resources managed the chain-of-sample custody, with the samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory (ALS Cloncurry), with pulps transported for analysis to ALS Townsville by an unknown carrier in 1999. **Deere Ground Gravity** • Not applicable, no drill sampling completed. **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • BHP managed the chain-of-sample custody, with the samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory (ALS Mt Isa), with pulps transported for analysis to ALS Brisbane by an unknown carrier in 1993. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • Exco managed the chain-of-sample custody, with the samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory (ALS Cloncurry), with pulps transported for analysis to ALS Townsville by an unknown carrier in 1998.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Daily QC and calibration of equipment was completed by Geoterrex Pty Ltd. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff. **Deere Gravity Survey** • Daily QC and calibration of equipment completed by Geoterrex Pty Ltd, processed by J Hart (BHP). **Dylans BHP Percussion and RC Drilling (1992-1993)** • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff. **Dylans Exco RC Drilling (1998)** • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The Glen Idol and Dingading Projects are located approximately 110km SSE of Cloncurry, Queensland.
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>GTE Ownership</th><th>Area (sq.km)</th></tr>
<tr><td>EPM27957</td><td>Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.</td><td>28-Feb-2027</td><td>Earning 51%</td><td>124</td></tr>
<tr><td>EPM27958</td><td>Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.</td><td>28-Feb-2027</td><td>Earning 51%</td><td>56</td></tr>
</table>
GTE is earning into a 51% equity stake in the two projects, with both tenements held by Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.
The tenement is within the Mitakoodi People Native Title Determination with whom Moffat Resources has an executed Native Title and Cultural Heritage Agreement.
No other encumbrances or royalties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>EPM27958
1960s – Australian Selection, Kennecott, Exoil, CRA
1970s – Amoco, Chevron, Mines Exploration, Newmont, Otter.
1980s – CRA, Billiton, Homestake, Aberfoyle.
1990 - 2000s - Majority of exploration of exploration completed during this time – Hunter Resources, Blackrock, Exco, BHP, Glengarry, Southern Uranium.
2010s Onwards – Exco, Ivanhoe, Sandfire Resources, Moffat Resources.</td></tr>
</table>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Targeted mineralisation included Iron Oxide Copper Gold and Broken Hill/Altia Style Ag-Pb-Zn style, and uranium. • Previous exploration included airborne GEOTEM, magnetic and gravity surveys, hyperspectral, ground magnetic and gravity surveys, stream sediment/soil/rock-chip geochemical sampling, geological mapping and interpretation, and RC/Percussion/Aircore drilling (no diamond drilling previously completed).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The McKinlay Project is within the Mt Isa Eastern Fold Belt, targeting both IOCG and Broken Hill–type (BHT) mineralisation. IOCG-style copper–gold deposits in the region are broadly linked to Isan-aged granitoids (approximately 1540–1490 Ma), while BHT deposits are chiefly associated with Soldiers Cap Group stratigraphy (around 1670 Ma). Structurally, the Cloncurry Fault and the Cloncurry Lineament ("Cloncurry Worm") within or adjacent to both projects, are key long-lived crustal features that likely acted as major conduits for hydrothermal fluids and mineralisation and are spatially associated with significant deposits such as Cannington (Ag–Pb–Zn) and Ernest Henry (IOCG). The Cloncurry Lineament is interpreted as a deep-reaching crustal boundary, likely originating as a steeply east-dipping normal fault tied to rifting and basin formation, later modified by dextral NE–SW fault offsets and intrusion of granites (e.g., Saxby, Marramungee, Blackeye), potentially focused on fault intersections that enhanced pluton emplacement and fluid flow.
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*	**Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • All drillhole details are tabulated within Appendix 1. • All material information has been disclosed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	**Dylans Drilling** • All drillhole details are tabulated within Appendix 1. • All material information has been disclosed.
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.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • Field data was processed to remove atmospheric and system noise. Algorithms were applied to create Amplitude Decay Index and altitude corrected data sets for both X and Z components. **Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • Material/anomalous results defined as: 0.1g/t Au, 300ppm Cu and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extent. These results are listed in Appendix 1. • Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 4m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported. **Dylans Percussion and RC Drilling** • Material/anomalous results defined as: 0.1g/t Au, 300ppm Cu and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extent. These results are listed in Appendix 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 4m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Deere BHP and Exco RC Drilling** • Down-hole lengths were reported as the mineralised structure is not well understood to determine true widths. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. **Dylans Percussion and RC Drilling** • Down-hole lengths were reported as the mineralised structure is not well understood to determine true widths. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths.
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.*	**Deere BHP Exco RC Drilling** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 2, 4, and Appendix 1. **Dylans Percussion and RC Drilling** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 2, 6 and Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (Airborne)** • Complete geophysical survey data reported. **Deere BHP Exco RC Drilling** • All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grades: Au≥0.1 g/t, Cu≥300ppm. If no notable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		results were returned for a drillhole this has been disclosed. **Dylans Percussion and RC Drilling** • All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grades: Au≥0.1 g/t, Cu≥300ppm. If no notable results were returned for a drillhole this has been disclosed.
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.*	**McKinlay Project - EPM27957** • A total of 315 open file annual exploration and technical reports can be viewed and downloaded from the GSQ Open Data Portal, a Queensland Government Website. • These reports detail all exploration undertaken over the project, which includes geophysical, geochemical, geological and structural interpretation work completed at this location. • No previous announcement to the ASX regarding the McKinlay Project has been made by Great Western Exploration.
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.*	**McKinlay Project - EPM27957** • Further work within EPM27957 may include ground gravity surveys, reprocessing of previously acquired geophysical data, and Air core/RC/Diamond drilling. • See diagrams within main body of announcement.

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Appendix 4
JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – McKinlay Project – EPM27958

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.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • Type of survey – airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey • Survey parameters – east-west lines spaced 200m apart, with a total of 7,269km flown. Terrain clearance of the transmitter was 120m, bird receiver height was 54m, transmitter-receiver separation distance 120m. • Survey flown by Geoterrex Pty Ltd for Aberfoyle Minerals in 1990. • Transmitter: vertical coil axis, base frequency 125Hz, loop area 231 sq.m, number of turns = 3, peak current 600amps. • Receiver: horizontal (parallel to flight path), vertical auxiliary axis (z component), sample interval x=0.25s z =0.5s. • Magnetometer: Scintrex cesium vapour optical absorption magnetometer, tail stinger mount, sample period 140 milliseconds, sample interval 1 second, sensitivity = 0.10 nanoteslas (nT). **Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Soil samples were taken by Billiton Australia in 1993. • In areas of course colluvial material at Stellantis, lag sampling was completed, where a +1-12mm fraction size sample was collected from sieving. • In areas of no colluvial material, soil samples were sieved with -80# fraction collected.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A total of 307 +1-12mm samples were collected, with 22 -80# mesh collected. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Ground magnetic surveys were completed by Billiton Australia in 1993. • Survey composed eleven lines spaced 200m apart, with stations 10m apart. • Data was collected using two Geometries G-158 proton magnetometers with a sensor height of 2m. • No details on calibration protocols are detailed in the open file source data material. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • Rock-chip samples were taken by Acacia Minerals in 1996. • No specific details on how the rock-chip samples were taken are contained in the open file report source file. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • RC drilling was completed by Acacia Minerals in 1995. • No specific details on how the RC samples were taken are contained in the open file report source file. • Samples were taken at 1m intervals. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Air core drilling was completed by Ivanhoe Australia between 2008 – 2009. • No details regarding how the samples were taken or equipment used was available in the open file source data. • Samples were taken at 2m intervals.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ventura Soil Sampling (1993) • Soil samples were taken by Aberfoyle-Homestake Australia in 1993. • Samples were sieved to -16# and the fine fraction sampled. • A total of 100 samples were taken. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Soil samples were taken by Wiluna Mines Ltd in 1997. • Samples were sieved to -80# and the fine fraction sampled. • A total of 331 samples were taken. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • RC drilling was completed by Eagle Mining Corporation in 1997, using drilling contractors Ausdrill, utilising a UDR650 drill rig. • No detail regarding sample collection techniques of the RC drill chips were within the open file reports data source. • Samples were taken every 2m, with zones of mineralisation sampled every metre.
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).*	**Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • RC drilling was completed by Acacia Minerals in 1995. • No specific details on the specifications of the RC drill rig are detailed in the open file reports. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Air core drilling was completed by Ivanhoe Australia between 2008 – 2009. • No information regarding air core drill bit diameter size was given in the open file report data sources. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC drilling was completed by Eagle Mining Corporation in 1997, using drilling contractors Ausdrill. • RC drilling utilised a 4.5" diameter drill bit for sampling.
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.*	**Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • RC drilling sampling recovery was not recorded in the open file report source data, therefore it is unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Air core sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • RC sample recovery was not recorded in the source open file annual reports, and no detail of recovery values was noted in the geological drill-logs. It is therefore unknown if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Little geological or regolith data is available from the open file geochemical dataset, and it is unknown how much detail was recorded from the time of sampling in 1993. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • All rock rock-chip samples were qualitatively geologically logged at time of collection. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC chips were qualitatively logged on a metre basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded colour, lithology, veining, alteration, and sulphide species, mode and visual percentage. • No photographs of the RC drill chips are available for reference. • The entire length of the drill-holes was geologically logged. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Air core chips were qualitatively logged on a metre basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded colour, lithology, veining, alteration, and sulphide species and percentage. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source. • The entire length of the drill-holes was geologically logged. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • RC chips were qualitatively logged on a 1m basis for the entire length of the drill-hole by a qualified geologist. • Geological logging recorded lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation. • No photographs are available of the chips for reference from the open file data source.
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*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Field sampling was completed by BHP Billiton's staff in 1993. • Sub-sampling was completed by Amdel Laboratory Townsville prior to analysis. • Internal repeat assays were completed by Amdel at a rate of 1:25.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Orientation soil surveys were completed prior to collection of soil sampled in known areas of copper mineralisation. Three fraction sizes were taken: -200#, -80#, and +1-12mm. The greatest contrast from background to elevated values was found to be in the +1-12mm fraction. • Samples sizes considered appropriate for material sampled. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • Field sampling was completed by Acacia Mineral's staff in 1996. • Sub-sampling was completed by Amdel Laboratory Townsville prior to analysis. • Internal repeat assays were completed on an irregular by Amdel for the small batch of samples (23) completed and equated to a rate of 1-12. • No field duplicates were taken. • Samples sizes considered appropriate for material sampled. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • No details of sub-sampling and quality control procedures that were undertaken were available in the open file data source. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • No details of sub-sampling and quality control procedures that were undertaken were available in the open file data source.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Field sampling was completed by Aberfoyle staff in 1993. • Sieving to -16# was completed at time of soil collection, with 0.5kg of sample collected for assaying. • Sub-sampling was completed by Analabs Townsville prior to analysis. • Internal repeat assays for gold were completed by Analabs at a rate of 1:20. • Samples sizes considered appropriate for material sampled. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Field sampling was completed by Wiluna Mines Ltd staff in 1997. • Sieving to -80# was completed at time of soil collection. • No detail regarding sub-sampling techniques or quality control measures utilised are recorded in the source open file reports. • Samples sizes considered appropriate for material sampled for reconnaissance exploration. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • No details of sub-sampling and quality control procedures that were undertaken were available in the open file data source. • The sample size is considered appropriate for first pass drill testing of the target, but not appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation.

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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.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Soil samples were assayed by Amdel Townsville for an 11-element suite using Fire Assay (Ultra-Trace – Amdel method FA3) for Au, and aqua regia (Amdel method IC2M) for the elements Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Sb, and Ni. • No sample preparation of the soil samples was recorded in the open file source data (annual report, 1993). • Fire assaying is considered a total technique while aqua regia is considered a partial technique. • No QAQC issues were noted by Billiton Australia. **Stellantis rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • Soil samples were assayed by Amdel Townsville for an 11-element suite using Fire Assay (Ultra-Trace – Amdel method FA3) for Au, and aqua regia (Amdel method IC2M) for the elements Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Sb, and Ni. • No sample preparation of the soil samples was recorded in the open file source data (annual report, 1996). • Fire assaying is considered a total technique while aqua regia is considered a partial technique. • No QAQC issues were noted by Acacia Minerals. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • RC chip samples were assayed by an unknown laboratory, with the detection limits if known in brackets: Au (2ppb), Ag (0.5ppm), As (1ppm), Cu (unknown), Fe (Unknown), Mn (unknown). Pb (3ppm), Zn (unknown).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No details on sample preparation or assay methods are currently available from the open file source documents; therefore, the assay method cannot be classified as either partial or total techniques. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • No details of assay procedures, quality control, or methods used was detailed in the open-file data source. Therefore, it is unknown if the assays methods were a partial or total techniques, and no commentary can be made on the quality control procedures used. • Samples were assayed with the following elements, with the detection limits if known in brackets: Cu (0.005%), Au (0.01ppm), Ag (0.1ppm), As (1ppm), Co (1ppm), Fe (unknown), Mo (0.5ppm), Pb (1ppm), S (0.01%), U (5ppm), Zn (1ppm), Al (1%), Ba (unknown), Be (1ppm), B (5ppm), Ca (unknown), Cd (0.25ppm), Cr (unknown), Ga (5ppm), Hg (0.5ppm), K (% unknown), La (5ppm), Mg (unknown), Na (0.1%), P (unknown), Sb (1ppm), Sc (unknown), Sr (unknown), Th (10ppm), Ti (unknown), Tl (5ppm), V (unknown), W (5ppm). **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • No detail regarding the analysis method used can be deciphered from the scanned original open file reports source data. No comment can then be made on whether the techniques utilised were a partial or total technique. • Samples were assayed with the following elements, with the detection limits if known in brackets: Au (1ppb), Pb (5ppm), Zn (unknown), Cu (unknown), Mn (unknown), Fe (unknown). **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No detail regarding the analysis method is detailed in the open file reports source data. No comment can then be made on whether the techniques utilised were a partial or total technique. • Samples were assayed with the following elements, with the detection limits if known in brackets: Au (1ppb), As (3ppm), Cu (unknown), Ag (unknown), Co (unknown), Pb (5ppm), Zn (unknown), Mo (unknown), P (unknown). **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • No detail regarding the analysis method is detailed in the open file reports source data. No comment can then be made on whether the techniques utilised were a partial or total technique. • Samples were assayed with the following elements, with the detection limits if known in brackets: Au (0.001ppm), Cu (unknown).
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.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • Survey was undertaken by independent party to the Principle, Geoterrex Pty Ltd. • All checks and adjustments were performed at high altitude at the start of each flight to allow for automatic compensation and calibration at survey altitude. • Processing of GEOTEM and magnetic data was undertaken with atmospheric and system noise. • Individual spheric events were removed by the application of a check on each individual reading, and a statistical check along each channel of data. The software limited the removal of consecutive readings to minimize data distortion of true ground response.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Selective frequency domain filtering is applied to the GEOTEM data to reduce high frequency scatter **Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Ground magnetic data was uploaded daily to Toshiba T1200, processed and corrected using Encom Technology Infield software. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. • No twinned holes were completed, as the drilling undertaken was first pass drill testing. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No adjustment to assay data was made. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • Verification of significant intercepts were verified by Company personnel. • Non-GTE collected data has been accessed directly from the Geological Survey Queensland Open Data Portal database, checked, and transferred to GTE's secure database. GTE field data has been recorded electronically before being transferred to the Company's database. • All data was taken from open file publicly available annual exploration reports. No details on how the primary data was initially documented and stored is available. • No adjustment to assay data was made.
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.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Gridding for soil sampling was completed, with baselines controlled by a theodolite originated from an approximated AMG66 Zone 54 co-ordinate. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • Gridlines were turned off 90 degrees from the baselines with a theodolite, with 4ft wooden pegs spaced every 50m. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Gridding for ground magnetics was completed with baselines controlled by a theodolite originated from an approximated AMG66 Zone 54 co-ordinate. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996) • Gridding for soil sampling was completed, with baselines controlled by a theodolite originated from an approximated AMG66 Zone 54 co-ordinate. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • Gridlines were turned off 90 degrees from the baselines with a theodolite, with 4ft wooden pegs spaced every 50m. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • No specifications on how the drill collars were surveyed was detailed in the open file data source. • Original Grid: AMG, Datum: AMG66, Zone 54. All reported data has been converted to the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • All drill-collars were cross referenced with SRTM topographic data and verified. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • No specifications on how the drill collars were surveyed was detailed in the open file data source. • Original grid datum AMG66, Grid Zone 54. All reported data was transformed to GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • All drill-collars were cross referenced with SRTM topographic data and verified. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • 200m x 50m grids were pegged using handheld GPS units. • Original Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54.

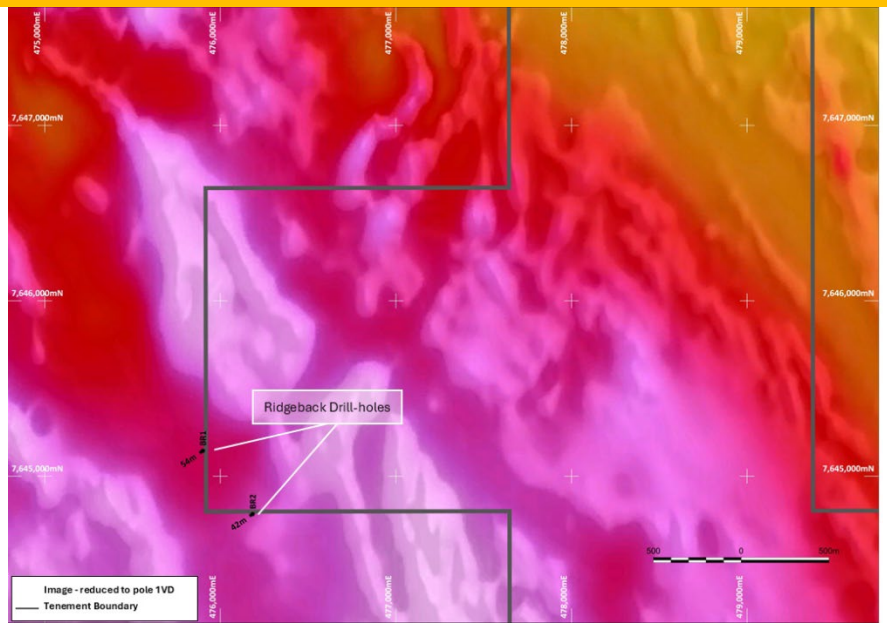
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All soil samples were cross referenced with SRTM topographic data and verified. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Soil samples were located using an Ominstar Plus DGPS System. • Original Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone 54. All reported data utilised the GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54. • All soil samples were cross referenced with SRTM topographic data and verified. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • No specifications on how the drill collars were surveyed was detailed in the open file data source. • The original grid used was an undefined local grid, that was converted to GDA94 datum, Grid Zone: MGA Zone 54 within the annual open file report. • Drill-collars were cross referenced with SRTM topographic data and verified.
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.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • East-west lines were surveyed on 2300m spacing, with a total of 7,269km flown. • Minimum flight line was 5 kilometres, maximum 8km. • GEOTEM data is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • The ground magnetic survey was completed on 200m line spacing, with sample stations taken every 10m.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stellantis RC Drilling (1995) • The RC drill spacing is inconsistent but can be approximated to 150m x 250m. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations are being reported. • See Figure 3, 9, 10 and Appendix 1. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Air core drill spacing is approximately 250m x 250m. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations are being reported. • See Figure 3, 9, 10. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Soil samples were taken on a 200m x 25m grid. • Soil sampling is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • See Figure 3, 8, and Appendix 2. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Soil samples infilled previously samples at selected locations to a 100m x 25m, with additional areas extended utilising a 200m x 25m grid. • Soil sampling is not considered appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • See Figure 8 for sample locations **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • Two reconnaissance drill-holes were drilled that targeted magnetic and mapped targets on an irregular grid. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimations are being reported. • Plan Figure:

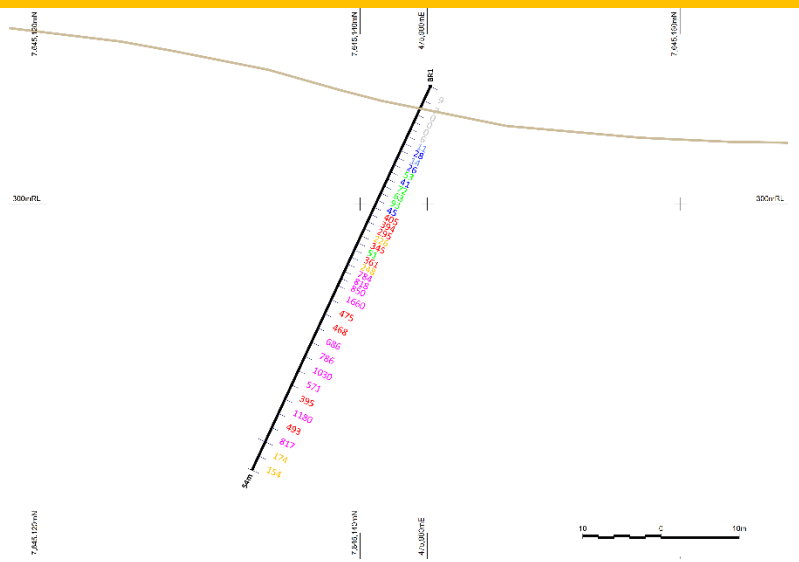
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		

- Cross Section BR1:

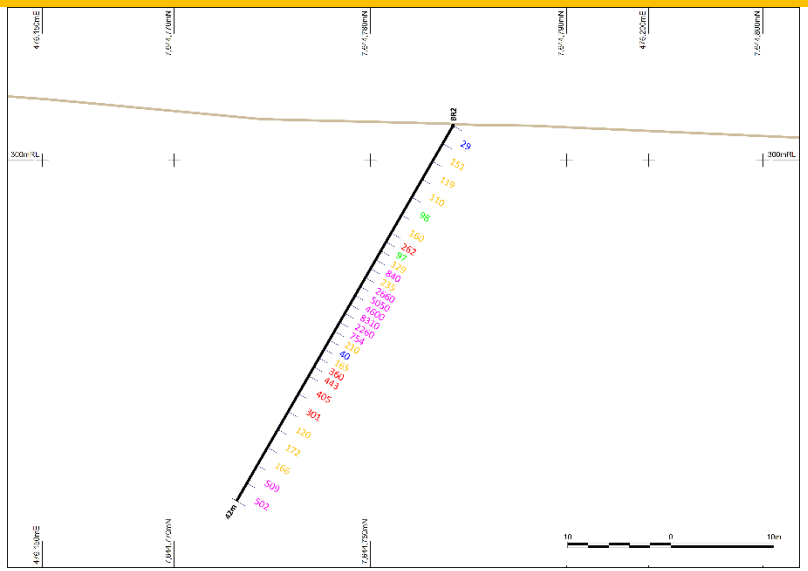
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Cross section BR2:

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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.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • The GEOTEM airborne survey targeted regional structure, stratigraphy and identified targets, with the survey oriented east-west and perpendicular to the majority of features that strike north-south. • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted. **Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted, with sampling near perpendicular to mapped stratigraphy. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • The ground magnetic survey targeted local north-south oriented structure, stratigraphy and identified targets, with the survey oriented

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		east-west to reduce azimuthal bias. • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • Drilling was drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted lithological and structural orientation, with no sampling bias related to drill-hole direction interpreted. • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • A series of generally north-south striking geochemical stratigraphy and geochemical anomalies were targeted. Drillholes were designed to test below the regolith profile within these targets and were not designed to determine true mineralisation widths. • Most holes were drilled vertically to fresh rock. The orientation bias cannot be assessed. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted, with sampling near perpendicular to mapped stratigraphy. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted, with sampling near perpendicular to mapped stratigraphy. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling was drilled near perpendicular to the interpreted lithological and structural orientation, with no sampling bias related to drill-hole direction interpreted. • No introduced azimuthal bias is interpreted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • Not applicable, no drill sampling completed. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • No documentation of sample security measures is detailed in the open file report data source. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • No documentation of sample security measures is detailed in the open file report data source. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • No documentation of sample security measures is detailed in the open file report data source. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • No documentation of sample security measures is detailed in the open file report data source. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • No documentation of sample security measures is detailed in the open file report data source.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Ventura GEOTEM Electromagnetic and Magnetic Survey (1990)** • Daily QC and calibration of equipment was completed by Geoterrex Pty Ltd.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993) • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists. The data is deemed to be of good quality. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Ground magnetic data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists. The data is deemed to be of good quality. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists and externally by Geochemical Services Pty Ltd. The data is deemed to be of good quality. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists. The data is deemed to be of good quality. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Assay data has been reviewed internally by GTE geologists. The data is deemed to be of good quality.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997) • No specific external audits or reviews have been undertaken on the drill data. The drill data has been reviewed internally by Company geological staff.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Glen Idol and Dingading Projects are located approximately 110km SSE of Cloncurry, Queensland.
<table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Expires</th><th>GTE Ownership</th><th>Area (sq.km)</th></tr><tr><td>EPM27957</td><td>Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.</td><td>28-Feb-2027</td><td>Earning 51%</td><td>124</td></tr><tr><td>EPM27958</td><td>Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.</td><td>28-Feb-2027</td><td>Earning 51%</td><td>56</td></tr></table>• GTE is earning into a 51% equity stake in the two projects, with both tenements held by Moffat Resources Pty Ltd.
• The tenement is within the Mitakoodi People Native Title Determination with whom Moffat Resources has an executed Native Title and Cultural Heritage Agreement.
• No other encumbrances or royalties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>McKinlay Project – EPM27958
• 1960s – Australian Selection, Placer Prospecting.
• 1970s – Longreach Metals, Kalkadoon Exploration, Union Miniere, Mt Arthur Molybdenum NL, Jodoex Australia, Amoco Minerals, CRA Exploration, Newmont, Mines Exploration Pty Ltd.
• 1980s – Billiton Australia, Roebuck Resources, Homestake Australia, Aberfoyle Resources, Hunter Resources.
• 1990s – Acacia Metals, Normandy Exploration, Exco Resources, Wiluna Mines, MIM Exploration, Leyshon Resources Ltd.</td></tr>
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		• 2000 – Exco Resources, Ivanhoe Australia, Inova Resources Cloncurry Mines, Chinova Resources, Black Rock Minerals, • 2010 Onwards – Exco Resources, Ivanhoe Australia, Chinova Resources, Roseby Copper. • Targeted mineralisation included Iron Oxide Copper Gold and Broken Hill/Altia Style Ag-Pb-Zn style, and uranium. • Previous exploration included airborne VTEM, magnetic and gravity surveys, ground magnetic and gravity surveys, stream sediment/soil/rock-chip geochemical sampling, geological mapping and interpretation, and RC/Percussion/Aircore drilling (no diamond drilling previously completed).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The McKinlay Project is within the Mt Isa Eastern Fold Belt, targeting both IOCG and Broken Hill–type (BHT) mineralisation. IOCG-style copper–gold deposits in the region are broadly linked to Isan-aged granitoids (approximately 1540–1490 Ma), while BHT deposits are chiefly associated with Soldiers Cap Group stratigraphy (around 1670 Ma). Structurally, the Cloncurry Fault and the Cloncurry Lineament ("Cloncurry Worm") within or adjacent to both projects, are key long-lived crustal features that likely acted as major conduits for hydrothermal fluids and mineralisation and are spatially associated with significant deposits such as Cannington (Ag–Pb–Zn) and Ernest Henry (IOCG). The Cloncurry Lineament is interpreted as a deep-reaching crustal boundary, likely originating as a steeply east-dipping normal fault tied to rifting and basin formation, later modified by dextral NE–SW fault offsets and intrusion of granites (e.g., Saxby, Marramungee, Blackeye), potentially focused on fault intersections that enhanced pluton emplacement and fluid flow.

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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.*	**Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • All drillhole details are tabulated within Appendix 1. • All material information has been disclosed. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • All drillhole details are tabulated within Appendix 1. • All material information has been disclosed. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • All drillhole details are tabulated within Appendix 1. • All material information has been disclosed.
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.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • All results have been reported, with no data aggregation completed. • No metal equivalent reported. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • No details of data aggregation methods utilised for the ground magnetic data is detailed in the open file source data. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)** • All results have been reported, with no data aggregation completed. • No metal equivalent reported. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • Material/anomalous results defined as: Au≥0.1 and Cu≥300ppm, and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extend. These results are listed in Appendix 1.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 4m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Material/anomalous results defined as: Au≥0.1 and Cu≥300ppm, and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extend. These results are listed in Appendix 1. • Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 4m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts. • Metal equivalents were not reported. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • All results have been reported, with no data aggregation completed. • No metal equivalent reported. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • All results have been reported, with no data aggregation completed. • No metal equivalent reported. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • Material/anomalous results defined as: Au≥0.1 and Cu≥300ppm, and interpreted to have sufficient lateral extend. These results are listed in Appendix 1. • Reported results were weighted averaged, with up to 4m of internal dilution incorporated into reported result. • Reported intercepts do not incorporate shorter intercepts.

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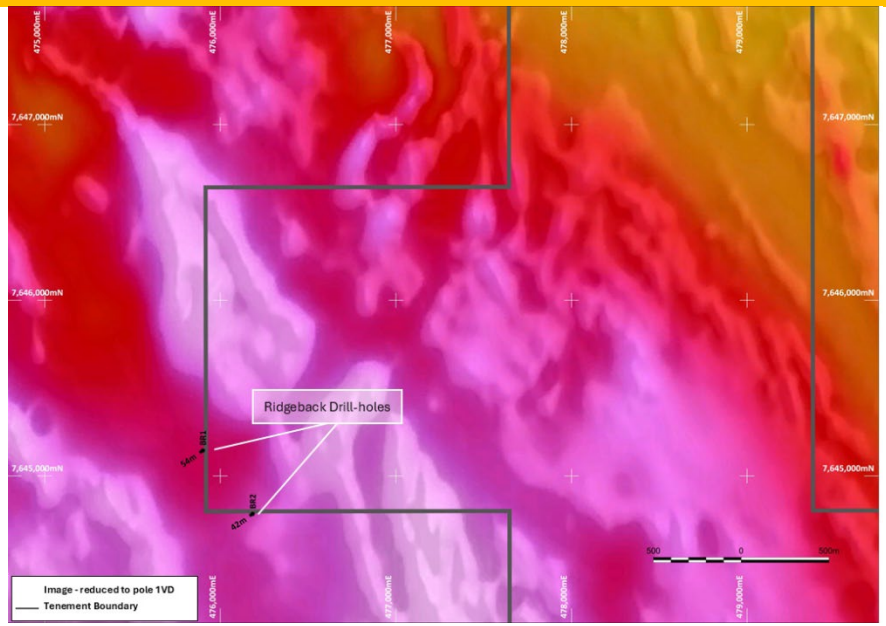
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Metal equivalents were not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • Down-hole lengths were reported as the mineralised structure is not well understood to determine true widths. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Down-hole lengths were reported as the mineralised structure is not well understood to determine true widths. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • Down-hole lengths were reported as the mineralised structure is not well understood to determine true widths. • Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths.
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.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Figures of the soil samples are found in Figures XXX in the main body of the report. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Figures of the soil samples are found in Figures XXX in the main body of the report. **Stellantis Rock-chip Sampling (1996)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Figures of the soil samples are found in Figures 8 in the main body of the report. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 3, 9, 10 and Appendix 1. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 3, 9, 10 and Appendix 1. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 8 and Appendix 2. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Maps in sections can be found in Figures 8 and Appendix 2. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • Plan Figure:

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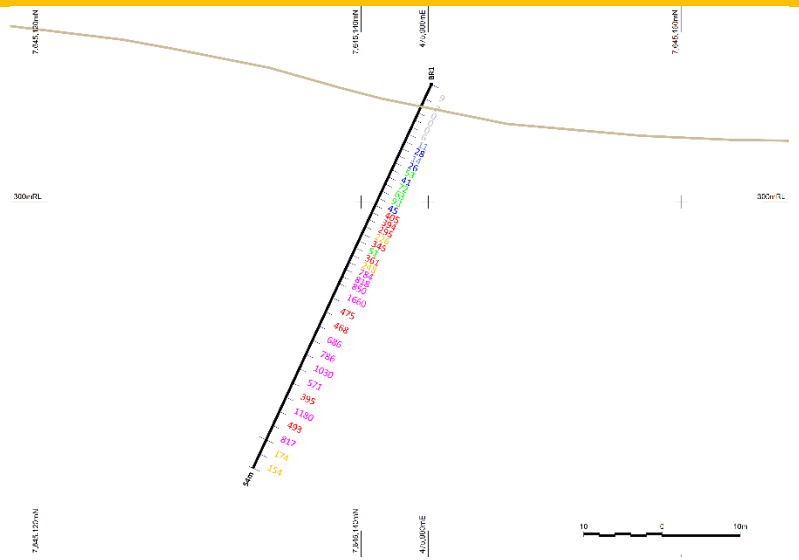
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Cross Section BR1:

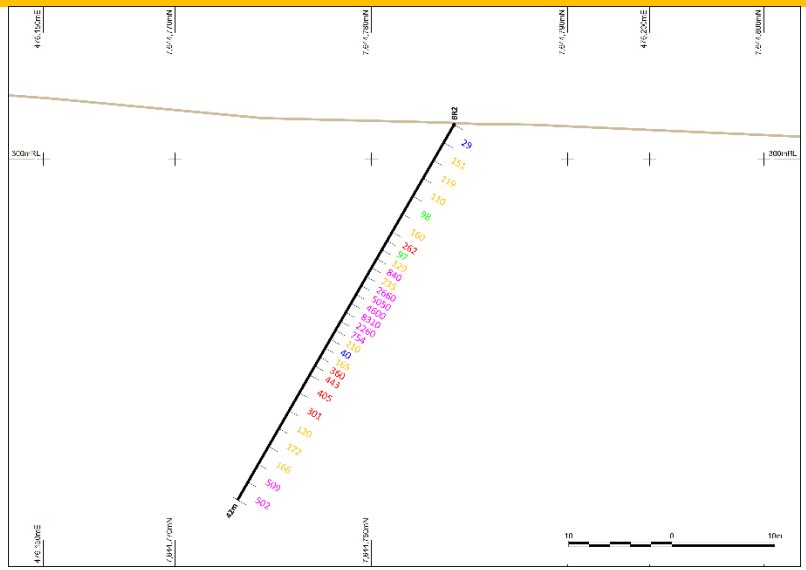
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary



- Cross section BR2:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		
		• Locations can be found in Appendix 1.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Stellantis Soil Sampling (1993)** • Summary of soil sampling data given in Appendix 2. **Stellantis Ground Magnetic Survey (1993)** • Complete geophysical survey data reported. **Stellantis RC Drilling (1995)** • All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grade: Au≥0.1 g/t and Cu≥300ppm. If no notable results were returned for a drillhole this has been disclosed. **Stellantis Air Core Drilling (2008 - 2009)**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grade: Au≥0.1 g/t and Cu≥300ppm. If no notable results were returned for a drillhole this has been disclosed. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1993)** • Summary of soil sampling data given in Appendix 2. **Ventura Soil Sampling (1997)** • Summary of soil sampling data given in Appendix 2. **Ridgeback RC Drilling (1997)** • All completed drillholes and relevant assay results appear in Appendix 1. • Notable results reported in Appendix 1 determined using the following cut-off grade: Au≥0.1 g/t and Cu≥300ppm. If no notable results were returned for a drillhole this has been disclosed.
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.*	**McKinlay Project – EPM27958** • A total of 255 open file annual exploration and technical reports can be viewed and downloaded from the GSQ Open Data Portal, a Queensland Government Website. • These reports detail all exploration undertaken over the project, which includes geophysical, geochemical, geological and structural interpretation work completed at this location. • No previous announcement regarding the Glen Idol Project has been made to the ASX has been completed by Great Western Exploration.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth*	**McKinlay Project – EPM27958**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at the Glen Idol Project may include ground gravity surveys, reprocessing of previously acquired geophysical data, and Air core/RC/Diamond drilling. • See diagrams within main body of announcement.

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