



Yerrida North Project – Sumo Niobium Target

15 April, 2025

Maiden drilling program completed at Sumo Niobium Target in WA

Assays pending on 15 holes drilled to test large 2km x 1km lag soil niobium anomaly

Key Points

- Maiden RC drilling program has been completed at the large, Sumo Niobium Target
- Sumo is a large, robust and coherent lag niobium soil anomaly measuring 2km x 1km, located 70km south-east of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa Copper-Gold Project and within Great Western's 100% owned Yerrida North Project
- Previously reported lag sample results found niobium anomalism was co-incident with a host of pathfinder elements commonly associated with carbonatite niobium deposits
- This association is a common surface expression for niobium deposits, often found with weathered niobium mineralisation systems (e.g. carbonatites systems) with secondary niobium mineralisation below surface
- Fifteen drill-holes were completed for a total of 992m, that targeted an interpreted zone of secondary niobium enrichment mineralisation between the weathered and fresh rock interface
- Drilled depth to this weathered basement/fresh rock interface averaged 52m, shallower than previously modelled that reduced the number of budgeted drilling metres for the drill program.
- Drilling data is now being compiled, with a complete geological interpretation to be completed on receipt of drill assay results, which are anticipated to be received in June 2025.

Great Western Exploration (ASX: GTE) is pleased to announce the completion of a maiden drilling program at its Sumo Niobium Target, within the Company's 100% owned Yerrida North Project in WA shown in Figure 1.

Sumo is a large, robust and coherent niobium lag soil anomaly that measures 2km long by 1km wide, supported by coincident pathfinder geochemistry and prospective for carbonatite niobium mineralisation. It is located 70km south-east of Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa Copper-Gold Project.



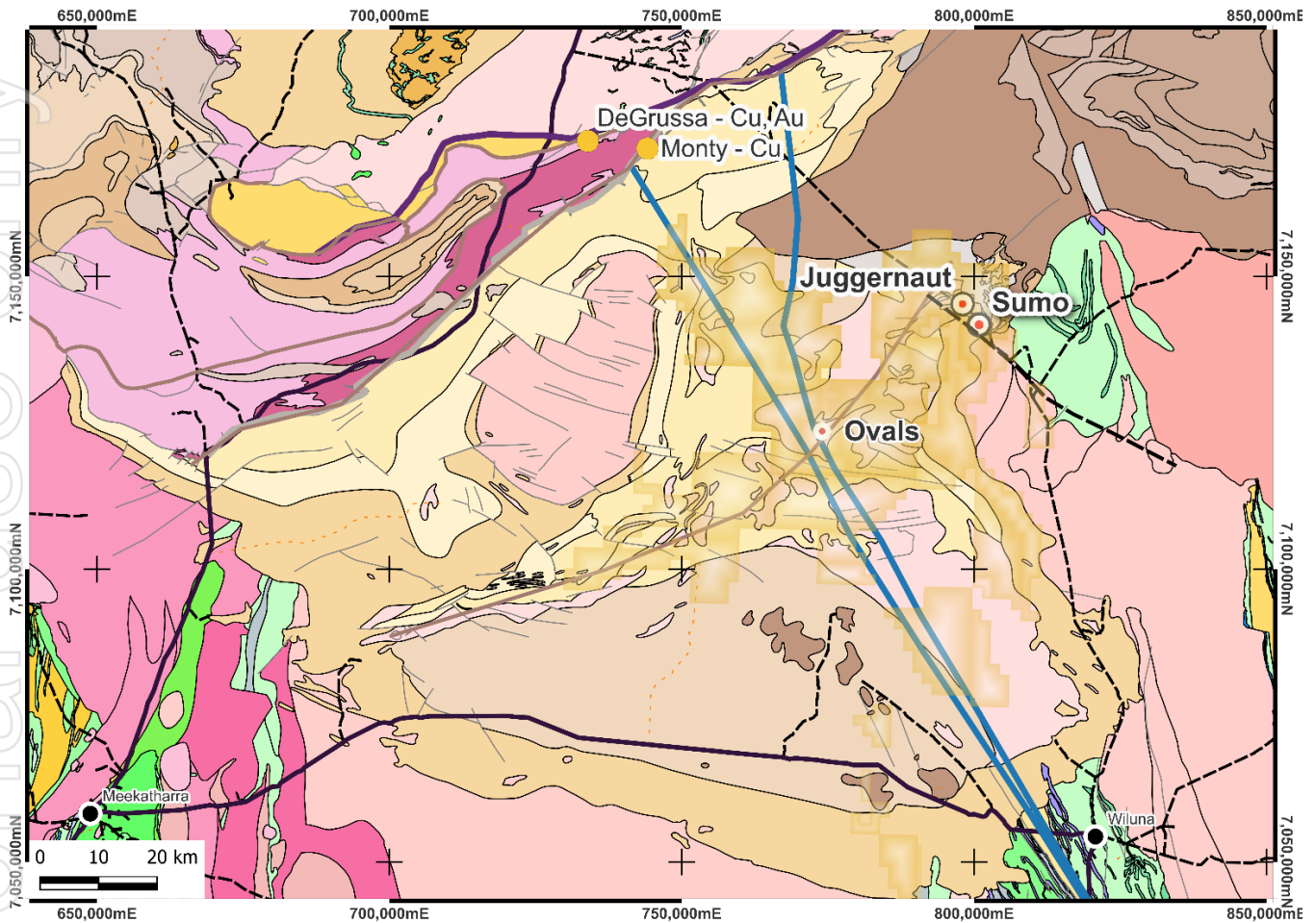


Figure 1: Location of the Sumo Niobium Target in relation to Oval and Juggernaut, within the Yerrida Basin.

The maiden RC drilling program completed at Sumo targeted the weathered and fresh rock interface, considered to have high potential for secondary niobium enrichment mineralisation. Fifteen vertical drill-holes were completed for 992m on a broad spaced pattern, shown in Figure 2, with depth to the weathered/fresh interface averaging 52m below surface and shallower than previously modelled. This reduced the number of drilling metres budgeted for the drilling program.

Drilling data is now being compiled with a comprehensive geological interpretation to be completed on receipt of drill assay results, anticipated to be returned in June 2025. Great Western Exploration looks forward to updating shareholders with developments from this drilling program.



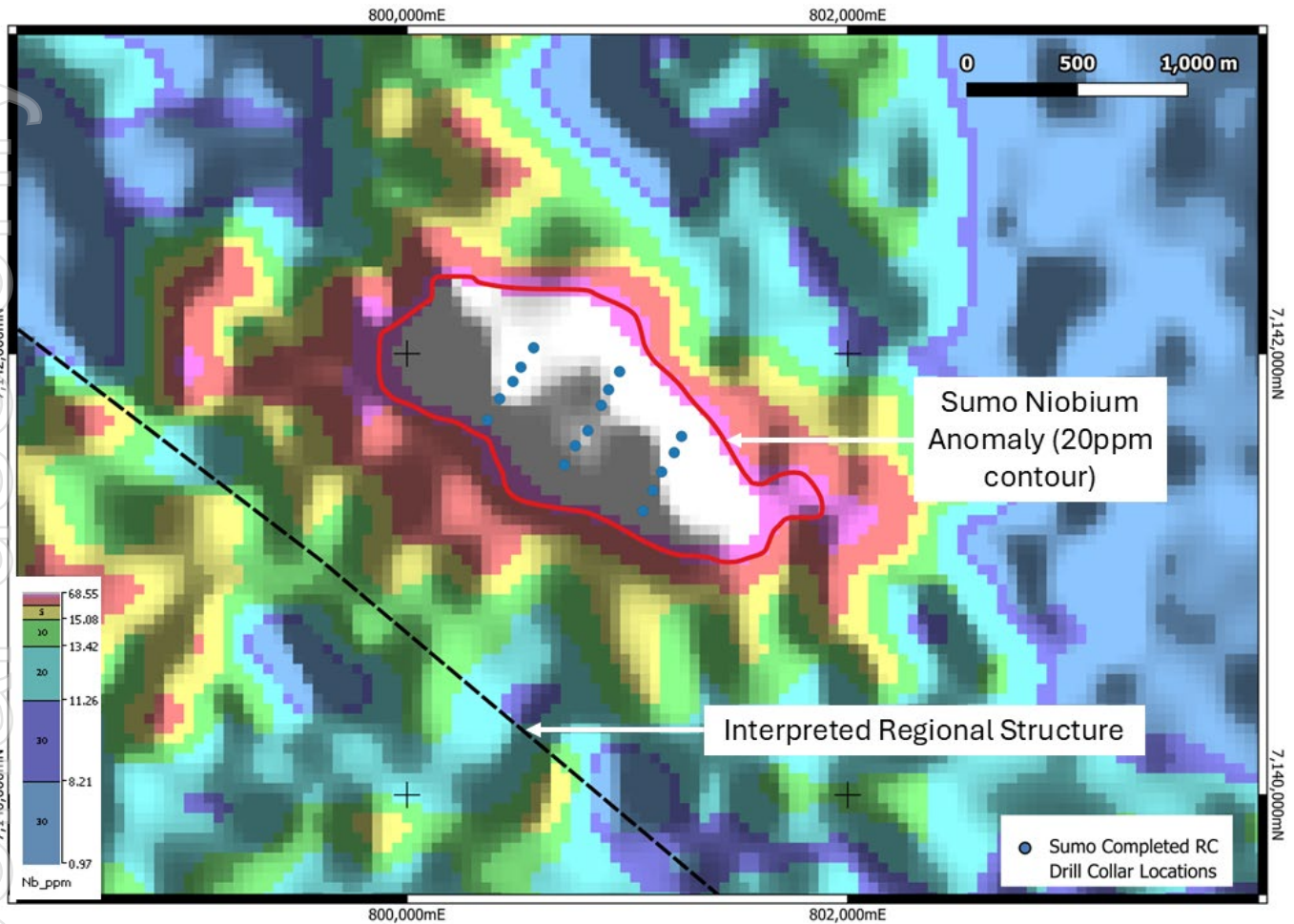


Figure 2: 2km x 1km discrete Sumo Niobium Target, with planned drilling collar points (after GTE ASX Announcement 12 September 2024). Note regional structure interpreted from gravity and magnetic data, and potentially evident in the geochemistry results.

Competent Person Statement – Sumo Niobium Target

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves for the Sumo Niobium and Oval Copper Gold Targets is based on information compiled by Mr. Shane Pike who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Pike is an employee of Great Western Exploration Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Pike consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Company's Exploration Results is a compilation of Results previously released to ASX by Great Western Exploration (17/08/2023, 12/09/2024, 16/10/2024, 16/12/2024 and 9/04/2025). Mr. Shane Pike consents to the inclusion of these Results in this report. Mr. Pike has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the



consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements

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

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Previous ASX Releases – GTE.ASX

1. 17 August 2023 Great Western Assumes 100% of Yerrida North.
2. 12 September 2024 Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA.
3. 16 October 2024 Sumo Niobium Target Confirmed as Large, Robust & Drill Ready
4. 16 December 2024 Great Western Set for Pivotal Drilling Programs in 2025
5. 9 April 2025 Drilling Starts at Sumo Niobium Target and Oval Update

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About Great Western Exploration

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



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Appendix 1

Drill-hole attributes of the reported drill-holes at the Sumo Niobium Project

Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid
25SRC001	RC	96	800,575	7,142,027	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC002	RC	66	800,517	7,141,939	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC003	RC	72	800,481	7,141,874	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC004	RC	66	800,421	7,141,796	567	GDA94 Z50
25SRC005	RC	72	800,365	7,141,699	566	GDA94 Z50
25SRC006	RC	36	800,965	7,141,919	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC007	RC	42	800,915	7,141,837	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC008	RC	54	800,882	7,141,766	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC009	RC	66	800,821	7,141,651	565	GDA94 Z50
25SRC010	RC	72	800,764	7,141,583	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC011	RC	72	800,714	7,141,496	564	GDA94 Z50
25SRC012	RC	54	801,247	7,141,626	563	GDA94 Z50
25SRC013	RC	48	801,213	7,141,552	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC014	RC	36	801,164	7,141,463	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC015	RC	80	801,114	7,141,384	562	GDA94 Z50
25SRC016	RC	60	801,071	7,141,287	562	GDA94 Z50
Total Drilled Metres		992				

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition (Table 1) – Sumo RC Drill Programme April 2025

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill samples were obtained from reverse circulation (RC) drilling. The collar details and depths of these holes are summarised in Appendix 1.• RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals in buckets and laid upon the ground in lines of 20. A corresponding 2-3kg sub-sample was collected each metre from the cone splitter for laboratory analysis.• Collar locations were recorded with a handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy) by the site geologist. All drillholes were vertical and no downhole surveys were conducted.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GTE contracted <i>Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd</i> to complete the drill programme utilising a KWL 1600 Drill Rig.• The DD hole was drilled using a HQ and NQ2 diameter drill bit. DD core was orientated utilising a Reflex Act 3 Orientation Tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GTE contracted Raglan Drilling to complete the RC drill programme utilising a Schramm 685 Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Rig. • RC drill holes were completed using an 143mm (5 5/8") face sampling bit. • No grade bias is observed between sample recovery as assaying is yet to be complete.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each RC sample was sieved (wet and dry), logged on a 1 metre scale with regolith, lithology, veining, alteration, and mineralisation recorded. • Drillhole logging data was recorded within a database. • Logging was qualitative. Chip-trays have been stored and photos taken for future reference. • All drillholes (100%) were geologically logged on site by a qualified geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative RC sub-samples were produced using a rig mounted cyclone and cone splitter. RC-sub samples were composited to 2m by the Great Western geologist and field team. Samples were mostly dry. • RC sampling was deemed an appropriate method for REE exploration. • Before each drillhole the cyclone and cone splitter was inspected for damage, cleanliness, and correct set-up. The cyclone was cleaned with compressed air between (6m) drill runs. Sample recovery was recorded by the geologist. • RC duplicate samples have been collected every 20 samples by the geologist and field crew. • Target sub-sample weight for RC samples was 2.5kg. This sample size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	was considered appropriate for REE exploration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no assays reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no assays reported.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located using a handheld GPS with +/- 3m accuracy in plan. This accuracy is acceptable for exploration drilling. Downhole surveys have been conducted using a Reflex gyroscope. Grid: MGA, Datum: GDA94, Zone: 50 and 51 Drill hole collar elevations have been assigned using the GSA SRTM digital elevation data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fifteen drill-holes were completed targeting on a broad spaced pattern of approximately 100m x 400m, to test a niobium lag soil anomaly. Drill spacing was for exploration purposes and is not considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>sufficient for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling/assaying not reported.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical drillholes were drilled to target REE mineralisation at the saprolite-fresh rock contact. No sample bias has been introduced. • No assays have been reported.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, assays not reported.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable, assays not reported.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																												
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Relevant tenement is listed below. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Tenement No:</td> <td>E 51/2033</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tenement Type:</td> <td>Exploration License, Western Australia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Status:</td> <td>Granted – 24/09/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Location:</td> <td>Wiluna District</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Size (km2)</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ownership:</td> <td>Great Western Exploration Limited</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Native Title:</td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (89%). Access agreement in place. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – Determined (11%). Access agreement in place. Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003) – Claim (89%). Competing claim with the YN#2. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Agreements:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-State Royalties:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Encumbrances:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historical Sites:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Parks:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environment:</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tenement Security:</td> <td>In good standing, no known impediments.</td> </tr> </table>	Tenement No:	E 51/2033	Tenement Type:	Exploration License, Western Australia	Status:	Granted – 24/09/2021	Location:	Wiluna District	Size (km2)	176	Ownership:	Great Western Exploration Limited	Native Title:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yugunga Nya People #2 (WC2022/003): Determined (89%). Access agreement in place. Yugunga-Nya Part A (WCD2021/008) – Determined (11%). Access agreement in place. Gingirana #4 (WC2020/003) – Claim (89%). Competing claim with the YN#2. 	Other Agreements:	None	Non-State Royalties:	None	Other Encumbrances:	None	Historical Sites:	None	National Parks:	None	Environment:	None	Tenement Security:	In good standing, no known impediments.
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Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Rio Tinto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration for nickel sulphides. 																												

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical surveys and RC drilling completed (Wamex: A64750). <p>Xstrata Nickel (nee Jubilee Mines / Sir Samuel Mines):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting mafic-ultramafic intrusions associated with Ni-Cu-PGEs. Lag sampling, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys completed (Wamex: A76325, A80197, A85331, A85331 and A89209).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed deposit model is a carbonatite intrusive hosting Nb-REEs mineralisation. A Nb-enriched pegmatite is also possible. The Sumo Nb target is located within the Yerrida Basin.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 for drill hole details. All material information has been disclosed.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, assay results not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, assay results not reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Relevant map available in the body of the announcement, Figure 2.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, assay results not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 August 2023 - Great Western Assumes 100% of Yerrida North. 12 September 2024 - Large Compelling Niobium Soil Anomaly Identified in WA. 16 October 2024 - Sumo Niobium Target Confirmed as Large, Robust & Drill Ready 16 December 2024 - Great Western Set for Pivotal Drilling Programs in 2025

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 April 2025 - Drilling Starts at Sumo Niobium Target and Oval Update
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will include assaying of the RC samples and interpretation of these results. Additional information to be provided once assay results have been returned.