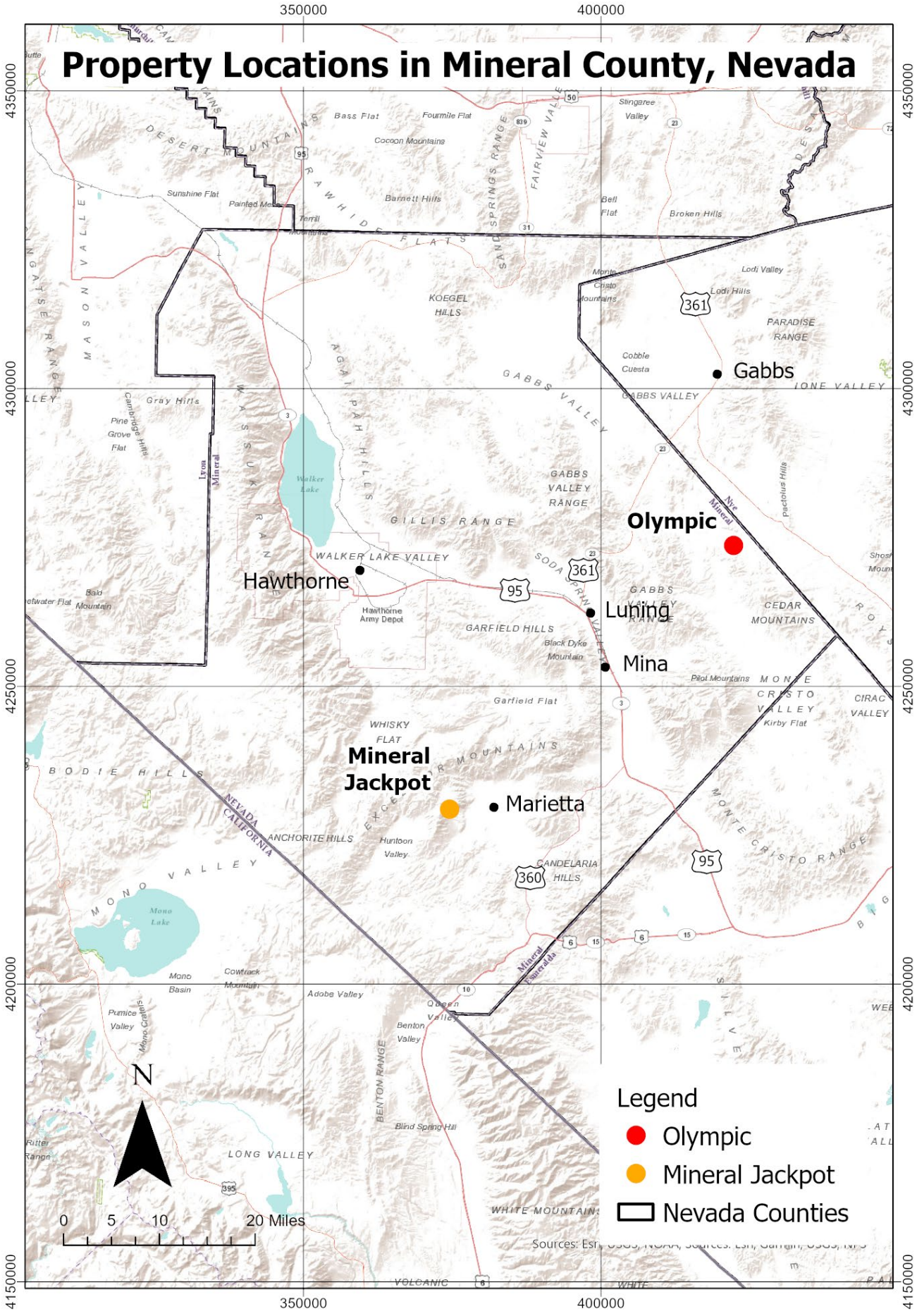

Figure 1. Overview map showing locations of Great Western's claim groups reference in this news release.

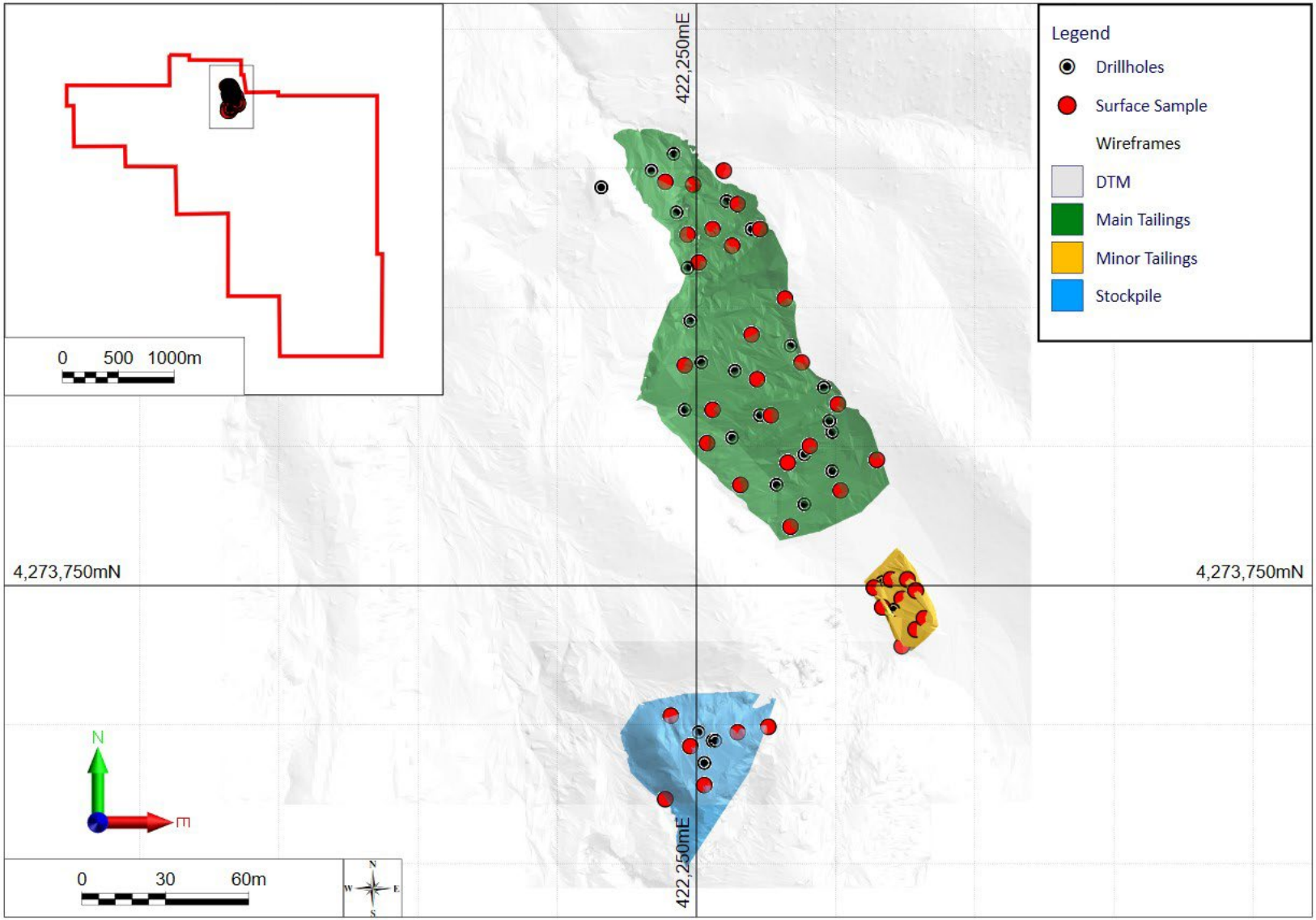

Figure 2. Plan view of OMCO tailings and coarse stockpile volumes, showing sample and drillhole locations. Inset map shows outline of Great Western's Olympic claim group.

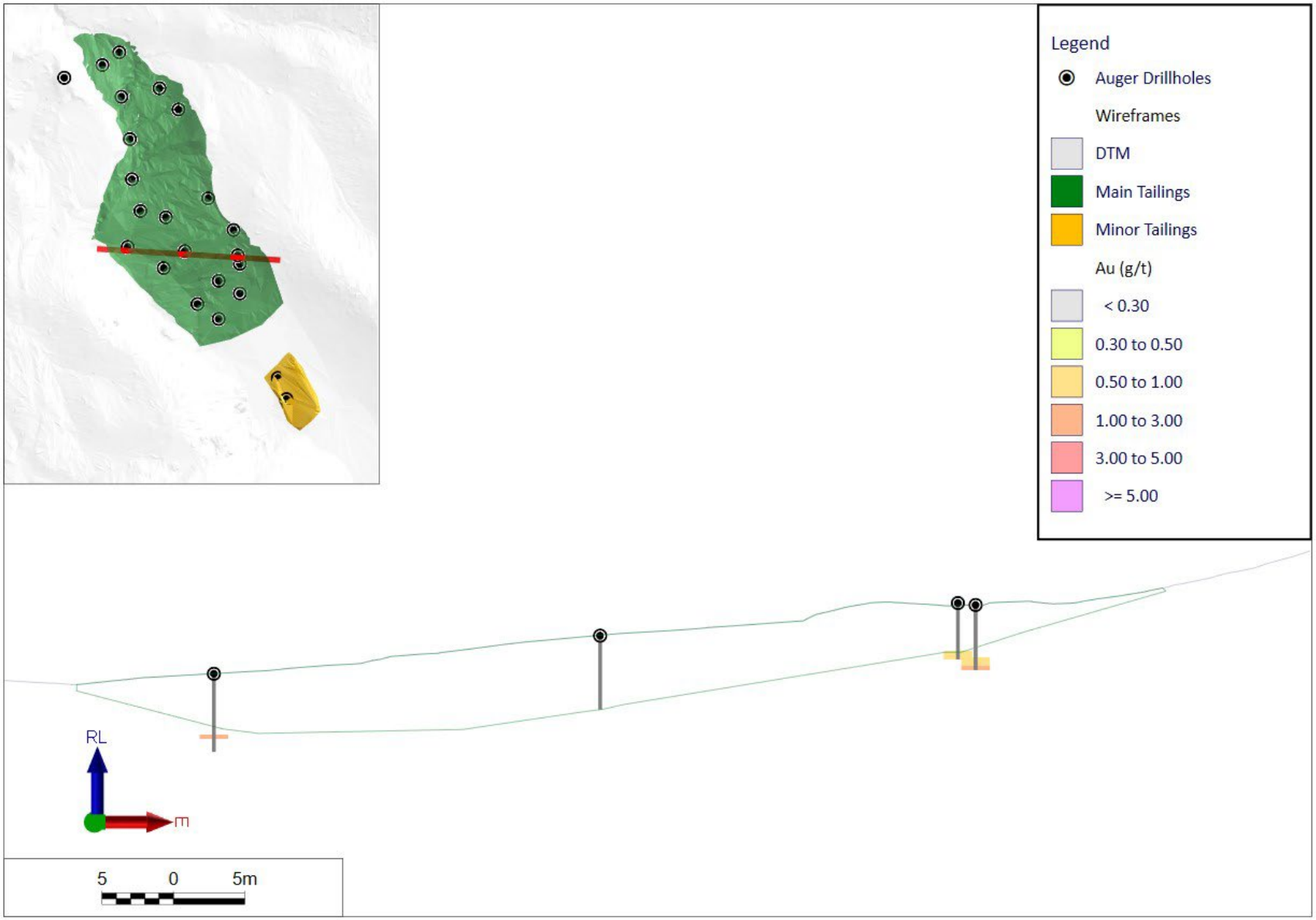

Figure 3. OMCO tailings example section.

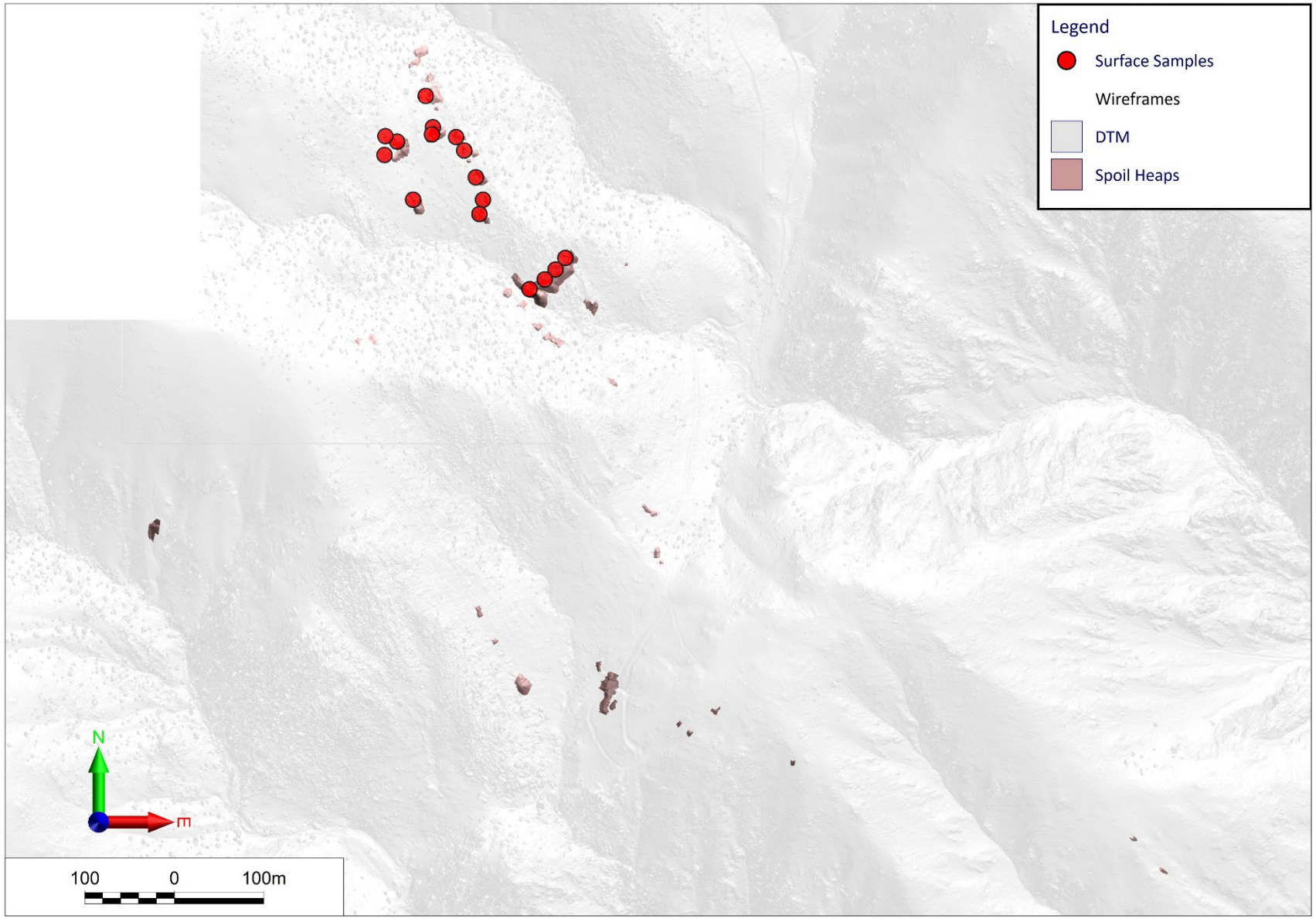

Figure 4. Mineral Jackpot spoil heaps distribution, showing sample points.

Appendix: JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	AMS Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• **OMCO tailings** – open hole auger and surface grab samples. • **OMCO coarse stockpile** – Reverse circulation drillholes and surface 20 kg bulk samples. • **MJ spoil heaps** – surface 20 kg bulk samples.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used*	**Sample Representivity:** • OMCO Tailings • Regular insertion of field duplicates obtained by riffle splitting at the drill site. • Pair of twinned drillholes within 5 m of each other. • OMCO coarse stockpile – pair of twinned drillholes within 1 m of each other. • MJ spoil heaps – numerous pairs of bulk samples from same heap. • **Calibration:** • Regular insertion of certified reference material and blanks.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Mineralization was determined by assay.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **OMCO tailings** – open hole augering was used to obtain typically 2 ft (0.61 m) samples with some 3 ft (0.91 m) and some 1 ft (0.30 m) of the tailings. Surface grab sampling was also employed to obtain ~1kg samples of the tailings surface. • **OMCO coarse stockpile** – reverse circulation drilling obtained four bulk samples – all material from each short hole into the OMCO coarse stockpile was submitted as one sample to the lab. • **Mineral Jackpot spoil heaps** – Bulk samples of ~20kg were obtained from various spoil heaps. These samples were composed of multiple small shovels of material taken at regular spacings across the surface of the heaps without regard to the quality or grainsize of the particles obtained, to minimise bias. • Once at the lab samples were crushed until 70% of the material passed a 10 mesh, then riffle split down to 250 g and pulverised to 85% passing 200 mesh, before fire assay and gravimetric analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• Reverse circulation and open hole augering were employed to obtain the drill samples discussed in this report.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Geologist logging at the drill site noted any drops in recovery. In case of open hole augering of OMCO tailings this was typically due to local voids in the tailings mass caused by wash-out channels. During the RC drilling of the coarse stockpile no recovery variability was observed.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• A GWM company representative was present during all drilling activities, and logged drill samples as they were obtained. • Duplicate samples and twin holes were employed to address representivity.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of*	• OMCO tailings auger sample weight and gold grade have a correlation co-efficient of 0.29 – a weak positive relationship.

	fine/coarse material.	• Surface samples are generally enriched with respect to auger samples, this is believed to be due to cycles of evaporative capillary action concentrating mobile gold in the surface crust.
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.*	• Tailings auger holes were logged as 'tailings' or 'clay' where the hole entered the underlying land surface. • The RC holes in the coarse stockpile were logged in a similar manner with 'Stockpile' being differentiated from underlying 'colluvium'.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging was qualitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable – no core was drilled on these projects.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Auger samples were split using a riffle splitter box to produce field duplicates. Some field duplicates were inserted into the sample batch for QAQC testing. Others were sent for metallurgical testing. Samples were dry. • RC samples were not split in the field. Samples were dry. • Grab and Bulk surface samples were not split in the field. Samples were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation techniques were selected from laboratories' standard procedures and are judged appropriate for analysis of the deposit types in question.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Other than field splitting discussed above, sub-sampling took place at the lab and was subject to the laboratories' quality control procedures. Both laboratories are accredited under ISO 17025
	• *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.*	• All duplicate pair samples in tailings augering returned similar results, giving a correlation (R^2) of 0.99
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Course gold maybe present in the Olympic Coarse Stock Pile and further investigation by methods such as screen fire assay is advised to investigate this. This should be completed in conjunction with individual meter by meter samples from RC drilling. Investigation of duplicate samples will help better evaluate the appropriateness of sample size in this area. • Sample size in other areas is considered appropriate but further sampling is required to better understand grade distributions.
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.*	• The assay technique and associated laboratory procedures, carried out by professional, accredited labs in the region with long experience of handing this type of material, is considered appropriate for the samples in question.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable.

	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Certified reference materials, duplicates and blanks were added to analytical batches, a full discussion including details of interest rates and results for these samples can be found in Section 10 – Data Verification.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intercepts have not been physically inspected by an independent person. Assay certificates have been inspected by the CP and their team and found to agree with the company data.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• A single pair of twinned holes were drilled into the OMCO tailings, lying within 5 m of each other, to assess short-range variability. • A single pair of twinned holes were drilled into the OMCO coarse stockpile, lying within 1 m of each other, to assess short-range variability. • No drilling was conducted at the Mineral Jackpot spoil heaps.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Logging was either to paper, in the case of the auger drilling of the tailings pads, or directly digital in the field, using a toughened laptop in the case of RC drilling or a smartphone application (Survey 1-2-3) in the case of grab and bulk samples. • Paper-based field data was digitised, and digital data uploaded on the same day to the company master database. • In the case of digital data, drill logs were stored as spreadsheets, and the data was also imported to GWM's master database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All locations were recorded with a handheld GPS, with the minimum possible error being ~3m in x and y. Locations were projected to land surface using the GWM's topographic model derived from recent orthophotography surveys of the site.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The coordinate system used was UTM Zone 11N NAD83 (EPSG 26911).
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• High resolution topographic models are available for all features discussed in this report, derived from an ortho-photographic surveys flown in early 2022 by a contractor. The topographic wireframes used during volumetric modelling of the various surface stockpiles was derived from a 25 cm resolution DSM, converted to 0.5 m contour lines in QGIS, which was, in turn, loaded to Datamine Studio EM and used to generate a topographic wireframe.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The auger drillholes into the OMCO tailings have an average distance to nearest neighbour of 13 m • The four RC holes into the OMCO coarse stockpile have an average distance to nearest neighbour of 4 m, but this includes the one pair of 1 m apart 'twinned' holes. • Data spacing for MJ bulk samples is not relevant; either one or two bulk samples was abstracted from each of the sampled heaps. Spacing is a function of the spacing between the original heaps.
	• *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.*	• The distribution of drillholes within the Olympic tailings area is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for classification of Inferred Resources as defined by the JORC (2012) code. There was insufficient data to estimate a mineral resource in Olympic stockpile and MJ heaps, however an Exploration Target was identified there.

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples from OMCO Tailings auger drilling were composited every two ft (around 0.6 m). • Samples from OMCO Stockpile RC drilling were composited one sample per drillhole (composite length min 15 ft and max 24 ft, respectively 4.5 m and 7.3 m).
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.*	• Due to the nature of the mine-waste-based resources discussed herein the concepts of structures and geological modelling are not applicable.
	• *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.*	• Due to the nature of the mine-waste-based resources discussed herein the concepts of structures and geological modelling are not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drilling was conducted with GWM staff members present. • All grab / bulk sampling was conducted by GWM staff members. • Drill samples were collected from the field at the earliest opportunity, sample tags stapled to bags, and these samples were gathered into rice sacks, which were shut with cable ties. • Delivery to the lab was, in the majority of cases, performed by GWM staff, who loaded the samples from the field to the company premises at Hawthorne, then once sufficient samples had built up, drove lab batches from Hawthorne to Reno and delivered all samples directly into the lab's custody. • The only exception to the above was the OMCO coarse stockpile RC samples, which were taken by GWM staff from the field to the company premises in Hawthorne, but then collected from there by the lab's representative. • No third party was involved in any sample handing or transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were carried out pertaining to the samples discussed in this report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Olympic claims are held under an option with Nevada Select Royalty Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ely Gold Royalties. The option involves payments spread over four years from the initial contract date in mid-2020 to obtain the full rights, title and interest in the property. The document was signed in 2020 and two of the four subsequent annual payments have been made to date. • The Black Mountain claims, in which the Mineral Jackpot prospect lies, are mining claims held by GWM on BLM land, and are open to entry under the general mining laws.
	• *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.*	• Claim maintenance requires annual payments be made to the BLM. If payments continue to be made, claims may be held indefinitely. There are no time limits or minimum work/spend requirements. • All exploration work must be correctly bonded – funds which can be released once all disturbances have been reclaimed. • GWM's continued operation at Olympic requires continuing annual payments to Nevada Select Royalties as outlined above, but otherwise falls under that same general mining laws other unpatented claims on BLM land.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Previous work has been carried out at Olympic during the 20th century, and at Mineral Jackpot in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Please refer to Section 6 – History.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• The main vein at Olympic, from which the coarse stockpile and tailings material is derived, is understood to be a low-sulphidation epithermal deposit, hosted in Oligocene to Early Miocene volcanics. • The veins at Mineral Jackpot from which the spoil heap material are derived, are poly metallic veins in a Jurassic granitoid intrusion. • See Section 7.3 Local and Property Geology for further details.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	• A drill hole collar table is included in Appendix I • A bulk surface sample metadata table is included in Appendix II • A surface grab sample metadata table is included in Appendix III.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• No top cut was applied for reporting exploration targets, however ranges of grades were used for grade tonnage estimate. Weighted grade means were one of the indicators to establish range of grades.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable.

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drillholes data used in this report is from vertical drillholes into largely horizontal lying man-made waste piles. Other sample data is from grab or bulk sampling from the flat summits and sloping flanks of said piles. As such there is no true vs apparent thickness issue; all intercepts represent the true thickness of material available.
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.*	• Please see figures in report.
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.*	• Grade-Tonnage estimate for exploration targets was conducted based on ranges of volumes, densities and grades. Three scenarios (conservative, pragmatic and optimistic) were presented for every exploration target.
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.*	• Bulk density data is described in the report. No other substantial exploration data is available.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further work at the OMCO tailings could include holes to further control the depth extent of gold 'contamination' in the underlying land surface beneath the tailings pad, and additional sampling in the drainage arroyo to the north to test how far the washed-out tailings continue. • Further work at the OMCO coarse stockpile could include additional holes to test for stratification in the volume and account for the variability between the four drill samples taken to date. Additional coarse spoil heaps are scattered around the hillside and are yet untested, these may be explored, sampled and possible drilled in due course to add to a future target or resource. • The Mineral Jackpot spoil heaps have only been sampled in part to date and no attempt to measure grade in the vertical dimension has yet been performed. Further work will include additional surface bulk samples, size classification work, and vertical drilling of some heaps. • Additional sample analysis using different analytical techniques for Au, like Screen Fire Assay or Photon Assay to obtain more appropriate results for coarse gold deposit.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive*	• Appropriate diagrams are included.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	AMS Comments
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• Analytical data is copied and pasted into Excel by the Company. • AMS has cross referenced the analytical database with laboratory certificates in Micromine. • Micromine 2022 3D geological modelling and estimation software was used for import, validation and QAQC verification assessment. • Basic sample storage, handling and data capture are considered satisfactory. • However, implementing database management system is recommended. • The database is suitable for use for use in Mineral Resource Estimates for the tailings.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Micromine 2022 software was used to validate the drillhole database. • Data checks include overlapping and missing intervals, trace errors, missing survey and coordinate data, lithology, consistency of sample lengths interval files. Checks for out-of-range values were also made. • A small number of minor errors were detected in drilling data and corrected via consultation with the Company's geological team prior to modelling and estimation. • The estimation database is considered robust and suitable for input into estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• There were no site visits undertaken.
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Due to the stage of the project, nature of the mineralization and the anticipation that no Indicated Resources would be estimated it was considered that a site visit would not add materially to the study when considered against the cost.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• Based upon the level of available information tailings deposition is well recognised, however variable in grade and thickness and is assigned appropriate resource class.
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Drillhole lithological and analytical information and surface geological mapping were used in the interpretation and creation of solid wireframes. • The tailings form variable and heterogenous mix of mineralised material. • It is assumed that there is an enrichment of the top layer of the tailings material. • There are no other assumptions made.
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*	• N/A
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Lithological contacts of the tailings material and underlaying layer obtained from drilling were a base for the interpretation.
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The understanding of grade and thickness continuity is reflected in the classification of the mineral resources.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The resource has identified potentially economic tailings material from surface to approximately six metres below surface for the main tailings area, and to approximately three meters for the minor tailings. • Mineralisation is currently tested across a 200 m "strike" length (over two tailings areas) and between 20 and 60 m in width.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation*	• AMS completed wireframe solid models for the tailings area based on lithological contacts of tailings material and underlaying layer. • Solids were then divided into the top and the bottom layer to reflect the mineralisation enrichments on the top of the tailings material.

	method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• There are no previous estimates. • There are no historical production records available to validate against.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical recovery other than the assumption that Ag will be recovered with Au as part of the same grain. The grades observed are considered to have a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. • It is anticipated that no grade control or selective mining will be employed for the tailings material which is reported as a global resource (no cut-off grade applied).
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• No estimation of deleterious elements has been made at this time.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• No block model was created for this estimation.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• No selectivity is assumed for the tailings area, and it is anticipated that the majority of the material will be extracted without grade control or selection.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Ag was modelled as part of the Au domain.
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The tailings wireframes were generated manually in Micromine based on section-by-section interpretation. • The mineralisation was considered to the contact of tailings material with the underlying layer.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• There was one outlier sample indicated in the tailings area and top cut at 10 g/t was applied for this domain. This threshold was based on inspection of the histograms for Au in the domain.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The mean values of the input data were compared against the wireframe grade tonnage reports along with comparison of histograms. • An estimate of the declustered mean of all data was also made and found to be similar to the grades in the wireframe grade tonnage report.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.

	a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No cut-off parameters were applied.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The material is stored in tailings pads and the assumed 'mining methods' will be removal to trucks by a combination of excavator and front-end loader.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding metallurgical recovery other than the assumption that Ag will be recovered with Au as part of the same grain. The grades observed are considered to have a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. Further work is required to understand the metallurgical recovery and appropriate processing technique. • It is anticipated that no grade control or selective mining will be employed for the dump material which is reported as a global resource (no cut-off grade applied).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• AMS has not reviewed any Environmental, Social and Permitting (ES&P) documents or licences. • GWM is committed to applying best practices, using current technology to design and manage the Group's operations to minimise the impact on the environment. • On their westernmost boundary, GWM's Olympic claims are adjoined by the Stewart Valley Area of Critical Environmental Concern, which is a designated site due to the preponderance of paleontological remains.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• Bulk density was calculated using the volume of water vs weight of the extracted material method on moist and dry samples. • Several bulk density measurements were carried out on surface bulk samples and drillholes from both major and minor tailings pad.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• No bulk material was measured. • Samples were sealed to account for porosity, and this is reflected in the low bulk density used in estimation.

	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The resource database contains 12 bulk density measurements, out of which nine are from surface bulk samples and three from drillhole samples. • For the purpose of Mineral Resource Estimation, tailings material was assigned dry bulk density value of 1.42 g/cm^3.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• The tailings material has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with JORC (2012) based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence, grade continuity, and consideration of data quality.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The tailings material has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with JORC (2012) based on a combination of drill spacing, geological confidence, grade continuity, and consideration of data quality.
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The result reflects the quality and quantity of data, geostatistical analysis of correlation and relationship between mineralised samples and the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The 2022 Mineral Resource has been reviewed internally as part of normal validation processes by AMS. • The AMS 2022 resource estimate has not been audited or reviewed externally at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• It is the Competent Person's opinion that the level of confidence is consistent with the level of Inferred categorised mineral resources.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The estimate of tailings material should be considered a global estimate. • Inferred resources should be considered a global estimate.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Not applicable for the tailings material.