

8 October 2026

Gascoyne Gold Project: Soil and Rock Chip Sampling Commences over Seven High-Priority Gold Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- Soil and rock-chip sampling is expected to commence shortly across Western Yilgarn's 100%-owned Gascoyne Gold Project, targeting seven previously defined structural and geophysical gold targets within the highly prospective Glenburgh Gold District in Western Australia.
- The field program represents the next phase of systematic exploration following interpretation of airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity datasets by Core Geophysics.
- Sampling will focus on interpreted shear zones, structural intersections, magnetic lows, potassium anomalies, quartz veining and prospective Dalgaringa Supersuite lithologies.
- Priority targets GB_01 to GB_07 include kilometre-scale structural corridors, such as the approximately 4 km-long GB_04 target and approximately 3 km-long GB_07 target.
- Targets GB_02, GB_06 and GB_07 are particularly associated with structural intersections and/or interpreted shear zones, providing priority areas for systematic surface geochemical testing.
- The program is designed to identify coherent gold and pathfinder-element anomalies and progressively refine targets for potential follow-up drilling.
- Assay results will be integrated with the existing geophysical interpretation to rank targets and determine the next phase of exploration.

Western Yilgarn NL (**ASX: WYX**) ("**Western Yilgarn**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the commencement of a regional soil geochemical and rock chip sampling program over the Company's 100%-owned Gascoyne Gold Projects in Western Australia.

The program represents the next stage of systematic exploration following the identification of seven structural/geophysical gold targets (GB_01 to GB_07) from interpretation of airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity datasets. Western Yilgarn made application for these licences in November 2024, focusing on the Dalgaringa Supersuite, which are fertile for gold mineralisation.

Core Geophysics previously identified prominent east-west magnetic trends within the eastern project area that are interpreted as shear zones or structural features. Northwest-southeast structural trends were also identified, including areas where these features intersect major northeast-trending structures. These interpreted structural settings were considered potential controls on gold mineralisation and were consequently prioritised for follow-up exploration.

Western Yilgarn Non-Executive Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"The commencement of soil and rock-chip sampling at the Gascoyne Gold Project represents an important next step in systematically advancing Western Yilgarn's gold exploration portfolio. The work completed by Core Geophysics has provided the Company with seven well-defined structural and geophysical targets, several of which are characterised by coincident shear zones, structural intersections, magnetic responses and potassium anomalism."

"Importantly, our 100%-owned E09/2986 and E09/2987 licences are located approximately 11km south of Benz Mining's Glenburgh Gold Project and occur within the same prospective Dalgaringa Supersuite lithological package. This regional setting, combined with the scale of the structural corridors identified across our tenure,

provides Western Yilgarn with a compelling opportunity to systematically test an underexplored part of the Glenburgh Gold District.”

“Our initial focus will be on targets GB_02, GB_04, GB_06 and GB_07, where multiple independent exploration criteria coincide. Of particular interest are the approximately 4km long GB_04 and 3km long GB_07 structural corridors. The upcoming program is designed to determine whether these geophysical and structural features are associated with coherent gold and pathfinder-element anomalism and, importantly, to progressively refine the strongest targets towards potential first-pass drilling.”

Gascoyne Gold Project

The Gascoyne Gold Project area is located approximately 300km by road east of the coastal township of Carnarvon. The western side of the project area is accessed to the west of Meekatharra on the Meekatharra-Carnarvon Road to the Mt Gould Lockup or alternatively from Jack Hills then Milly Milly station – Mt Augustus road and then internally via station access tracks.

Western Yilgarn’s 100%-owned Exploration Licences E09/2986 and E09/2987 are situated approximately 11 km south of Benz Mining’s (ASX: BNZ) Glenburgh Gold Project and contain numerous structural gold targets interpreted within the same prospective lithological package that hosts Benz’s **16.3 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au Mineral Resource, containing approximately 510,000 oz of gold**. The proximity to a significant established gold resource, together with the presence of multiple structural and geophysical targets across Western Yilgarn’s tenure, highlights the exploration potential of this underexplored portion of the regional gold system.

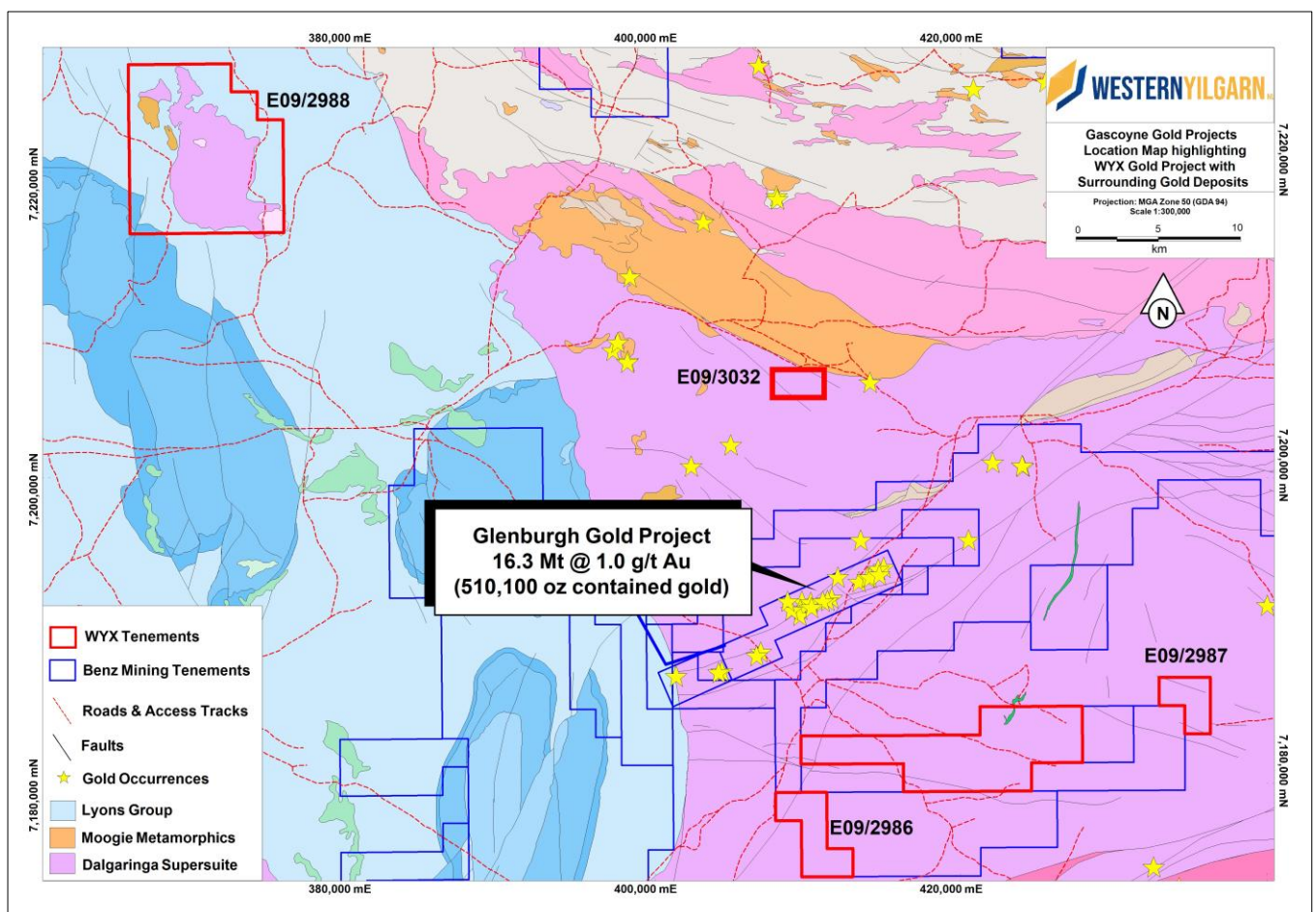


Figure 1 – Gascoyne Gold Project Location Map with surrounding Gold Deposits/Occurrences

Regional Glenburgh Exploration Target

Benz Mining Corp (ASX: BNZ), whose Glenburgh Gold Project is located approximately 11 km north of Western Yilgarn's E09/2986 and E09/2987, reported on 24 June 2026 a JORC (2012) Exploration Target of **485–540 Mt at 0.6–0.7 g/t Au for approximately 10.1–12.0 Moz Au**, comprising a higher-grade core of **110–125 Mt at 1.7–1.8 g/t Au** and a mineralised halo of **375–415 Mt at 0.33–0.35 g/t Au**. The Exploration Target provides important regional context regarding the scale of gold mineralisation recognised within the broader Glenburgh Gold District. Western Yilgarn's exploration licences occur within the same prospective Dalgaringa Supersuite lithological package (Source: Benz Mining Corp (ASX: BNZ), ASX Announcement dated 24 June 2026, "Benz Defines Maiden Gold Exploration Target at Glenburgh".)

Western Yilgarn's Gascoyne Gold Project remains at an early stage of exploration, Benz Mining's Glenburgh Exploration Target demonstrates the scale of gold mineralisation recognised elsewhere within the broader Glenburgh Gold District and provides important regional geological context for Western Yilgarn's systematic exploration program.

Proposed Soil and Rock Chip Sampling Program

The upcoming program is designed to provide systematic surface geochemical testing of the seven previously identified targets and determine whether the interpreted structural and geophysical features are associated with anomalous gold and associated pathfinder-element geochemistry.

Soil sampling will be concentrated across interpreted structural corridors and geophysical target areas, with targeted rock chip sampling undertaken where prospective outcrop or subcrop is encountered. Particular attention will be directed towards quartz veining, shearing, alteration, lithological contacts, magnetic lows and structural intersections. The program provides a cost-effective first-pass test of the target areas before committing to more intensive exploration.

Priority Gold Targets

As part of the upcoming exploration program, Western Yilgarn will systematically evaluate the seven (7) priority structural and geophysical targets through an initial program of targeted soil and rock-chip geochemical sampling. Exploration will focus on areas displaying the strongest coincidence of multiple independent targeting criteria, including favourable structural architecture, interpreted geophysical responses and prospective geological settings. Results from the program will be used to refine and rank targets for follow-up exploration, including potential infill geochemical sampling and drill testing.

Initial priority will focus on Targets GB_02, GB_04, GB_06 and GB_07, where interpreted shear zones, structural intersections, magnetic responses and/or potassium anomalism provide multiple coincident targeting criteria. GB_04 and GB_07 are particularly significant because they define extensive target corridors of approximately 4 km and 3 km strike length respectively, while GB_02 provides an opportunity to test a structurally prospective area previously identified as having no geochemical sampling.

Table 1 – Geochemical Sampling Target Areas

Target	Exploration Rationale
GB_01 and GB_03 (E09/2986)	Magnetic-low targets broadly parallel to the interpreted structural fabric within areas mapped as laterite overlying the Dalgaringa Supersuite.
GB_02 (E09/2986)	Three strong northwest-southeast magnetic features displaying interpreted structural controls and demagnetised zones, together with a potassic response. The previous interpretation noted an absence of geochemical sampling over this area.
GB_04 (E09/2987)	One of the largest targets, extending for approximately 4 km along an interpreted east-west shear zone and coinciding with a discrete potassium response.

Target	Exploration Rationale
GB_05 (E09/2987)	A more discrete target of approximately 400 m strike length, located proximal to a northwest-trending structure.
GB_06 (E09/2987)	A larger east-west target associated with an interpreted shear zone intersected by a northwest-trending structure and coincident with a subtle potassium trend.
GB_07 (E09/2987)	Extends for approximately 3 km along an interpreted east-west shear zone where northwest-trending structures intersect the principal corridor. The target occurs near an interpreted monzogranite contact and is associated with mapped dolerite dykes, quartz veins and a discrete potassium response.

Soil and rock chip sampling will be completed across and perpendicular to the interpreted structural trends to identify coherent geochemical anomalism, while rock chip sampling should focus on quartz veins, alteration zones, shear zones, lithological contacts and other prospective outcrop encountered during field reconnaissance.

Following receipt of analytical results, the soil and rock chip geochemistry should be integrated with the existing magnetic, radiometric, gravity and structural interpretation. Coincident geological, geochemical and geophysical anomalies should then be ranked for follow-up work, with the highest-priority targets considered for infill sampling, detailed mapping and ultimately potential first-pass drilling.

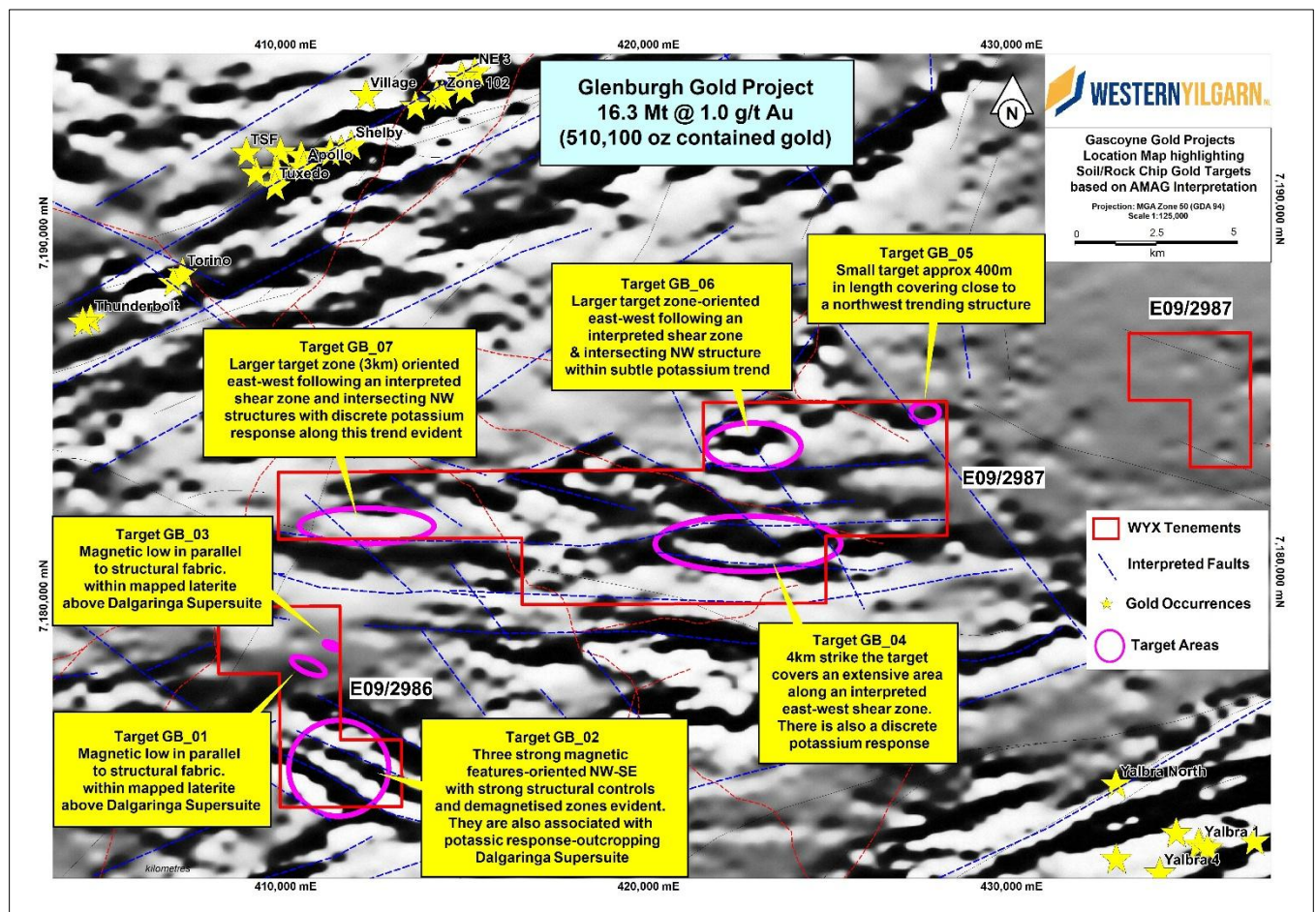


Figure 2 – Location of Gold Targets over E09/2986 & E09/2987

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Western Yilgarn.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

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Non-Executive Director

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report / ASX release that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Alfred Gillman, Director of independent consulting firm, Odessa Resource Pty Ltd. Mr. Gillman, a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (the AusIMM) and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources. Mr Gillman is a full-time employee of Odessa Resource Pty Ltd, who specialises in mineral resource estimation, evaluation, and exploration. Neither Mr Gillman or Odessa Resource Pty Ltd holds any interest in Western Yilgarn, its related parties, or in any of the mineral properties that are the subject of this announcement. Mr Gillman consents to the inclusion in this report / ASX release of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Additionally, Mr Gillman confirms that the entity is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in the ASX releases referred to in this report.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Non-Executive Director of Western Yilgarn and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos has verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Kastellorizos has reviewed all relevant data for the aircore drilling program and reported the results accordingly.

Forward Statement

This news release contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget” “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be” taken, “occur” or “be achieved.”

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. 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 (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.</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken. Reprocessing of the geophysical datasets for this announcement was completed by Core Geophysics Pty Ltd.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	All target locations are presented within GDA94, Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	<i>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.</i>	No Mineral Resource is being considered in this report. All locations of the geophysics target areas are illustrated in Figure 2. There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	N/A – No sampling was undertaken.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Result

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																								
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The exploration licences E09/2986, E09/2987, E09/2988 and E09/3032 (Gascoyne Project) are located approximately 10km west of Dalgety Downs, 90 km southeast of Gascoyne Junction and 730 km northeast of Perth. The Gascoyne Project is accessible via the Dalgety Downs-Glenburgh Road then northwards on station tracks. E09/2986 and E09/2987 were granted on the 3rd December 2024 and E09/2988 was granted on the 24th October 2025. All tenure was granted to AAM Resources Pty Ltd. AAM Resources Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Western Yilgarn NL (ASX: WYX). Currently there are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. Exploration Licences E09/2986, E09/2987 and E09/2988 have been granted by the WA Mines Department.																																								
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Modern exploration in the region commenced in the mid 1980’s with exploration for diamonds, uranium and copper. Over the project tenement the majority of the work has been completed over E09/2986-87 with only limited exploration over E09/2988. A summary of previous companies is summarised below in Table 1. <table><tr><th>Company</th><th>Year</th><th>Commodity</th><th>Tenement</th></tr><tr><td>Canadian Superior Mining</td><td>1974</td><td>U</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>CRA</td><td>1980-81</td><td>Diamonds</td><td>E09/2988</td></tr><tr><td>Urangesellschaft Aust</td><td>1982</td><td>U</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Westralian Sands Ltd</td><td>1982</td><td>REE</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Cyprus Gold Australia</td><td>1995</td><td>Au,Cu</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Helix Resources</td><td>1996-2009</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Desert Mines and Metals</td><td>2010-2012</td><td>Au, Base Metals</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Gascoyne Resources</td><td>2012-2022</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr><tr><td>Normandy Yandal</td><td>2001</td><td>Au</td><td>E09/2986 or 87</td></tr></table>	Company	Year	Commodity	Tenement	Canadian Superior Mining	1974	U	E09/2986 or 87	CRA	1980-81	Diamonds	E09/2988	Urangesellschaft Aust	1982	U	E09/2986 or 87	Westralian Sands Ltd	1982	REE	E09/2986 or 87	Cyprus Gold Australia	1995	Au,Cu	E09/2986 or 87	Helix Resources	1996-2009	Au	E09/2986 or 87	Desert Mines and Metals	2010-2012	Au, Base Metals	E09/2986 or 87	Gascoyne Resources	2012-2022	Au	E09/2986 or 87	Normandy Yandal	2001	Au	E09/2986 or 87
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Gascoyne Resources	2012-2022	Au	E09/2986 or 87																																							
Normandy Yandal	2001	Au	E09/2986 or 87																																							

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Gascoyne Resources	2010-2018	Au	E09/2986 or 87	
		Tianda Resources	2013-2014	U,Zn,Au	E09/2988	
		Amery Holdings	2024	Au,Cu, REE	E09/2986 or 87	
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	Gold mineralisation is hosted within the Dalgaringa Supersuite within the Paleoproterozoic upper amphibolite to granulite facies siliciclastic rocks. Mineralisation occurs in shears within quartz-feldspar-biotite garnet gneiss. High grade gold mineralisation is directly related to silica flooding in the gneiss lithologies.				
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level –</i> ○ <i>elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	No drilling or sampling has been undertaken. No Drilling results are reported in this announcement				
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be</i>	No averaging or aggregating of data results was undertaken.				

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																							
	<i>clearly stated.</i>																																																								
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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’).</i>	All reported sample values are not true width as this is considered grass roots exploration.																																																							
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Figure 2 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of geophysics targets.																																																							
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All available data has been presented within the announcement The reporting balances is considered as early exploration results.																																																							
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	The project is covered by regional government surveys only (below map). These include 500m line spaced aeromagnetics, 2,500m ground gravity, 20km and 5km spaced AEM and ASTER satellite coverage. The GSWA are currently flying a 100m line spaced survey (Narryer) which covers tenement E09/2986 only. A full list of the surveys covering the project tenement are listed in below. <table><tr><th>Survey</th><th>Year</th><th>Flown By</th><th>Method</th><th>Line Spacing</th><th>Status</th><th>Magix</th></tr><tr><td>Bangemalls</td><td>1996</td><td>GA</td><td>Mag/Rad/DTM</td><td>500m</td><td>Open File</td><td>60192</td></tr><tr><td>Byro</td><td>2008</td><td>GA</td><td>Mag/Rad/DTM</td><td>400m</td><td>Open File</td><td>70005</td></tr><tr><td>Gascoyne South</td><td>2010</td><td>GA</td><td>Gravity</td><td>2500m</td><td>Open File</td><td>1009</td></tr><tr><td>ASTER</td><td>2011</td><td>GSWA</td><td>Spectral</td><td>na</td><td>Open File</td><td>DMIRS</td></tr><tr><td>Capricorn Tempest</td><td>2013</td><td>GSWA</td><td>AEM</td><td>5000m</td><td>Open File</td><td>70825</td></tr><tr><td>Murchison AUSEM</td><td>2021</td><td>GSWA</td><td>AEM</td><td>20km</td><td>Open File</td><td>72050</td></tr></table>							Survey	Year	Flown By	Method	Line Spacing	Status	Magix	Bangemalls	1996	GA	Mag/Rad/DTM	500m	Open File	60192	Byro	2008	GA	Mag/Rad/DTM	400m	Open File	70005	Gascoyne South	2010	GA	Gravity	2500m	Open File	1009	ASTER	2011	GSWA	Spectral	na	Open File	DMIRS	Capricorn Tempest	2013	GSWA	AEM	5000m	Open File	70825	Murchison AUSEM	2021	GSWA	AEM	20km	Open File	72050
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