



GREAT WESTERN MINING CORPORATION PLC
("Great Western", "GWM" or the "Company")

WEST HUNTOON SURVEY RESULTS

Great Western Mining Corporation PLC (AIM – GWMO, Euronext Growth – 8GW) announces positive results of induced polarisation ("IP") and resistivity surveys at its West Huntoon copper prospect.

Highlights

- Three new chargeability anomalies identified at West Huntoon.
- Two anomalies are associated with known surface mineralisation indicators and a magnetic high.
- One anomaly occurs under valley sediments to the northeast, not previously identified as a prospective area.
- The two largest anomalies are both over 1400 m long, are open and increase in intensity and size towards their open direction.
- Thirteen new claims staked.

Great Western Chairman Brian Hall commented: *"West Huntoon is part of the Huntoon Copper Project where we have already carried out extensive drilling and established a resource in the northeast sector at M2. In addition, at M4 to the southeast, initial drilling identified a further copper anomaly and we have in the past drilled a single hole at West Huntoon with strong copper indications."*

"An independent specialist last year confirmed evidence of a porphyry setting at West Huntoon and our challenges are, firstly, to determine the extent of this prospective zone where it disappears under tertiary volcanics cover in the hills and recent sediments in the Huntoon Valley and, secondly, to establish if there is linkage across the Huntoon Valley between the West Huntoon porphyry, M4 and the skarn resource at M2. An IP survey is a sophisticated geophysical tool which enables us to map the area and pinpoint next stage drill locations. The results are extremely encouraging."

Introduction

An induced polarisation/resistivity (IP) survey has recently been completed at the West Huntoon prospect in Mineral County, Nevada, leading to the identification of several chargeability anomalies which can be clearly related to surface indications of mineralisation already established through soil sampling and mapping.

Previous work at West Huntoon

Prior to the 2023 field season, Great Western conducted reconnaissance soil sampling, drone magnetometry and orthophotography surveys at West Huntoon, also drilling a single RC hole in the vicinity of surface copper showings. These steps identified positive anomalies or intercepts and in 2023 The Company embarked on a programme of detailed field mapping. This led to the discovery of a previously unmapped area of granite with significant porphyry-related textures which has since been independently verified. Infill soil sampling confirmed an area of 2 km² surrounding the granite which is broadly anomalous for copper.

IP results

The recently completed IP survey has detected two anomalies (designated WH-A and WH-B) relating to the known surface features. A third, stronger anomaly (designated WH-C) is located under valley fill sediments near to the range-front fault which occurs between the mountains and the valley floor in the northeastern part of the claims.

1. **Anomaly WH-A**, which occurs on Lines 1, 2 and 3, has a strike length of 1400 m, a maximum width of 370 m and coincides both with the surface copper showings and strongest copper-in-soils anomalies, as well as with a strong linear magnetic anomaly previously detected by Great Western's drone magnetometry survey, flown in early 2022. The chargeability anomaly strengthens, grows and plunges, reaching a peak strength on Line 1 in the southwest beyond which it is open.

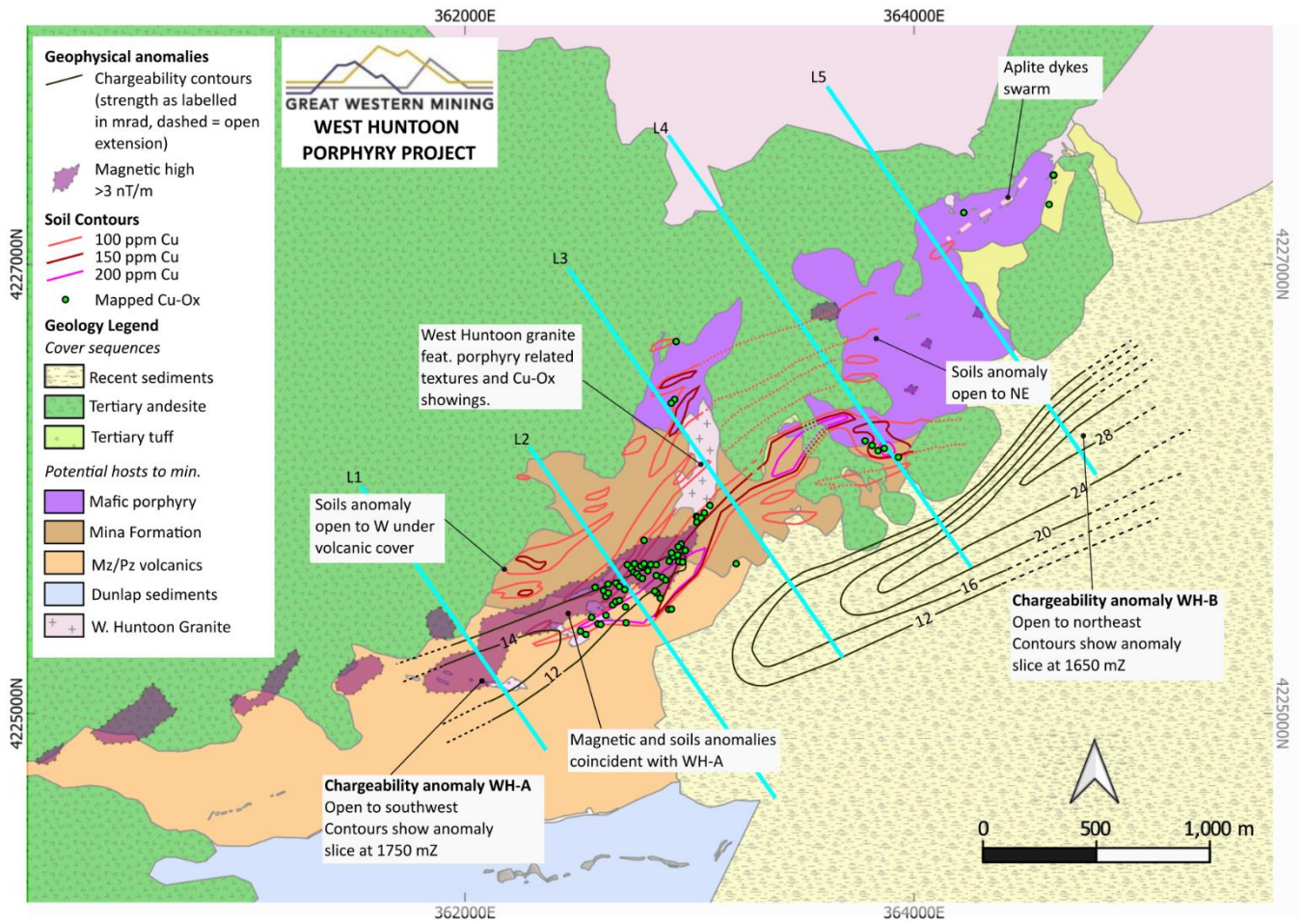
The location of WH-A on Line 2 is around 150 m from the best drill intercept in CPGW_1, the sole drillhole in the copper zone at West Huntoon (45.7 m @ 0.27% Cu from 35.1 m in hole, including 7.6 m @ 0.72% Cu, 9.1 m @ 0.30% Cu and 6.1 m @ 0.34% Cu).

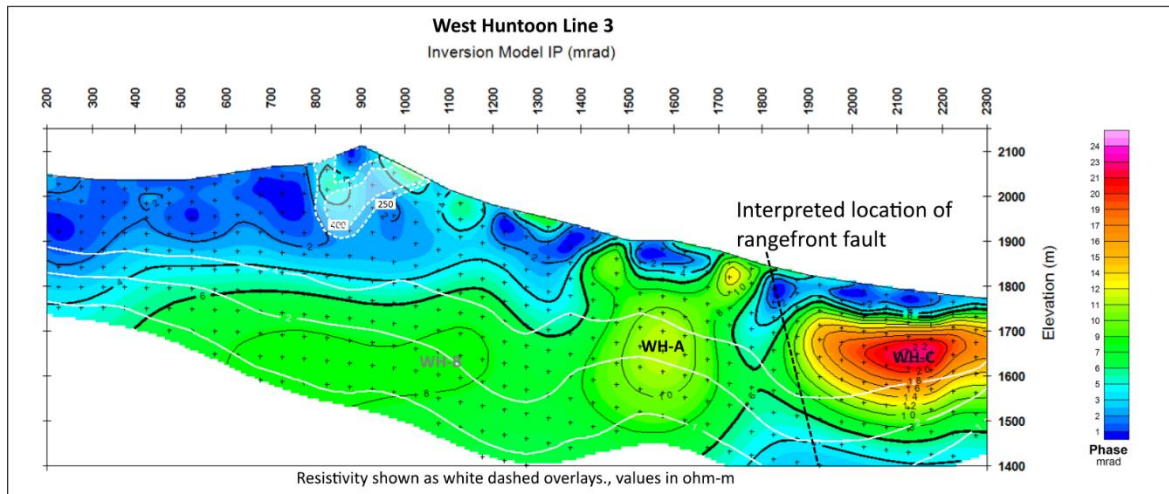
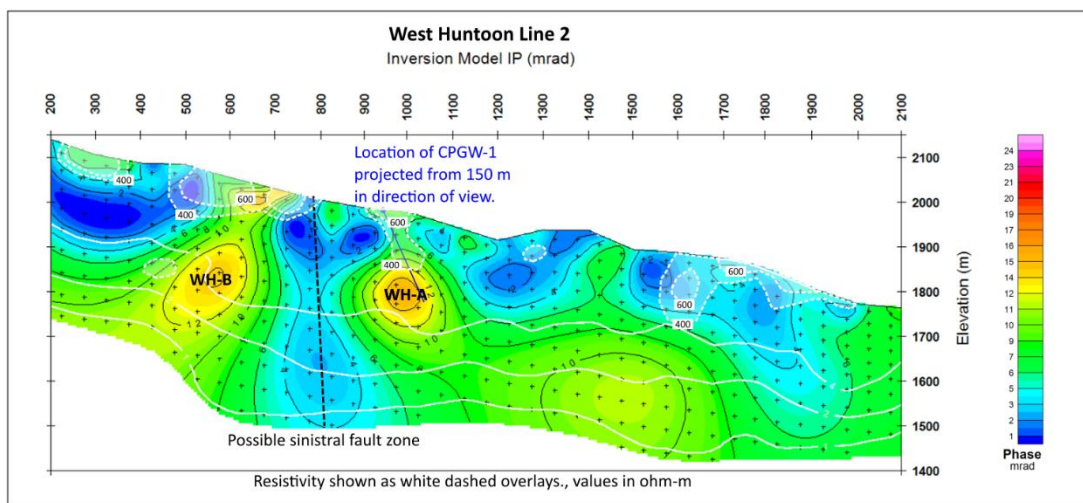
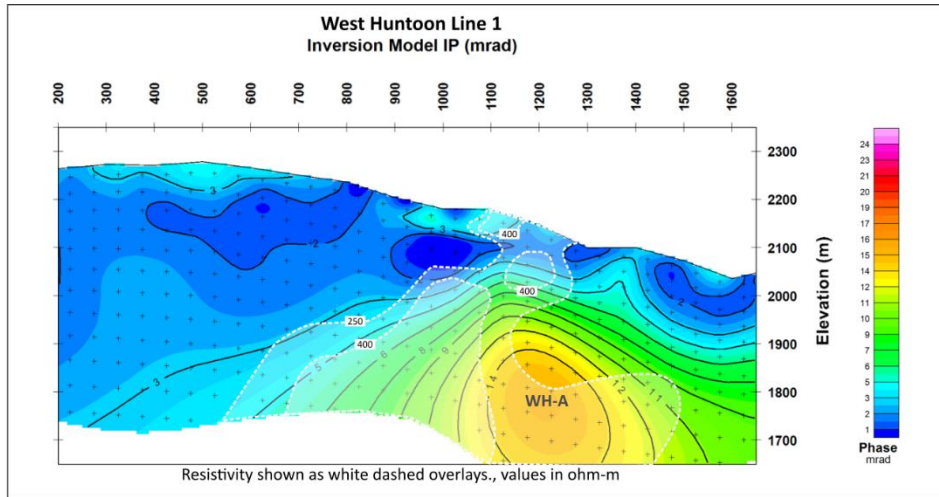
2. **Anomaly WH-B** on Line 2, a second anomaly of a similar cross-sectional area, intensity and elevation as at WH-A, occurs around 350 m to the northwest and has a corridor of chargeability extending towards surface. This zone is again associated with northern parts of the copper-in-soils anomalies.
3. **Anomaly WH-C** lies under the edge of the Huntoon Valley sediments, northeast of and directly adjacent to the anomalous copper zone in the West Huntoon hills. The anomaly occurs on lines 3, 4 and 5 and again has a minimum strike length of 1400 m, strengthening and growing to the northeast in the direction of the M2 resource. The anomaly reaches a peak strength in Line 5, where it is also at its largest and beyond which it is open.

Resistivity Results

Lines 1, 2 and 3 have various elevated resistivity zones. The Line 3 resistivity profile indicates a zone of elevated resistance within the West Huntoon granite and its host rocks. This is likely to relate to quartz veining and silicification in and around the granite. The resistivity zones on Lines 1 and 2, which are adjacent to chargeability anomalies, are also likely to represent veining and silicification. The resistivity zone on Line 1 in the southwest is substantial and overlaps partially with the strengthening chargeability anomaly in this area.

Great Western has recently staked thirteen further claims in the West Huntoon area.





Survey Technical Notes

All survey and data processing work were carried out on behalf of GWM by Zonge International. Data at West Huntoon were acquired using the dipole-dipole array configuration with an a-spacing of 100

m. The grid comprises five lines of various lengths and line spacing for a total of 11.5 line-kilometres of data coverage.

Qualified Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Dr James Blight MGeol PhD MAusIMM who is Exploration Manager of Great Western Mining PLC. Dr Blight is a "Qualified Person" as defined in the "Note for Mining and Oil & Gas Companies" which form part of the AIM Rules for Companies. Dr Blight has reviewed and consented to the inclusion in the announcement of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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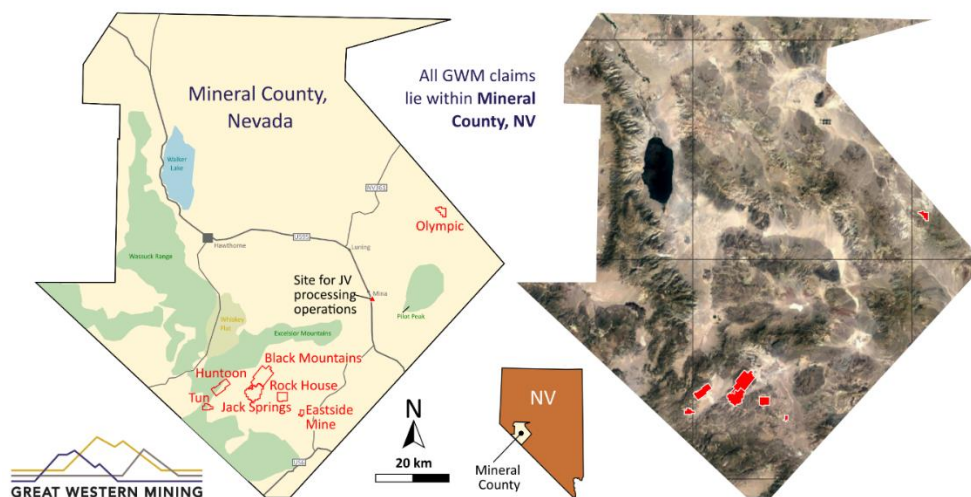
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Notes to Editors

The Company has a large tract of acreage in Mineral County, Nevada. The area consists of rugged, mountainous terrain, which means that large parts of it remain under-explored. Mineral potential is hosted by the regional Walker Lane Structural Belt, the largest structural and metallogenic belt in Nevada, yet one of the least explored in recent times, with gold, silver and copper currently produced in Mineral County. Great Western has seven distinct concession areas which offer the potential for exploiting (1) short term gold and silver deposits and (2) long-term, world-class copper deposits.

The Company's properties are all in Mineral County, Nevada and are 100% owned and operated. Great Western's small exploration team is supported by locally based consultants and contractors.



The state of Nevada is one of the world's most mining friendly jurisdictions. While tightly regulated and environmentally conscious, Nevada welcomes the mining industry. Great Western takes care to ensure that its claims are maintained in good standing and all regulations observed.

There are numerous gold and silver prospects on the Company's acreage, including extensive historic mine workings which offer the opportunity for secondary recovery. The Company is party to a 50-50 joint venture known as Western Milling LLC which is constructing a mill to process pre-mined material for secondary recovery of gold and silver.

Furthermore, through extensive drilling over a five-year period, GWM has established a Mineral Resource on its first target area known as M2, of 4.3 million tonnes at 0.45% copper, for 19,000 tonnes of contained copper metal. This resource has been independently reported in accordance with JORC guidelines.

GWM has also established an Inferred Resource Estimate of 31,000 tonnes grading 1.6 g/t gold and 3.0 g/t silver in tailings associated with the OMCO Mine at the Olympic Gold Project. Additionally, exploration targets have been independently reported as follows:

- 3,400 – 6,400 tonnes grading between 0.5 and 1.2 g/t Au and 1.2 and 2.1 g/t Ag in the substrate beneath the tailings volume at the Olympic Mine.
- 9,000 – 12,000 tonnes grading between 0.9 and 2.4 g/t Au and 2.0 and 5.1 g/t Ag in a coarse stockpile at Olympic Mine.
- 4,200 – 7,700 tonnes grading between 40 and 140 g/t Ag and 0.3 and 0.3 g/t Au in spoil heaps at Mineral Jackpot.