GREAT WESTERN
Exploration Limited
ABN 53 123 631 470

Level 2, 35 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005

8th December 2016

ASX Release

Harris Find Project

On the 18 November Great Western Exploration Limited (**"the Company"; "GTE"**) announced it had it had acquired a controlling interest (80%) in exploration tenements E53/1612 and E53/1816 (the "**Harris Find Project**").

In that announcement the Company reported some historical drilling results but did not append the JORC 2012 Tables 1 and 2 which is a requirement when reporting all drill results, whether they be historical or current.

The Company apologizes for the oversight and would like to now re-release the announcement with the JORC tables appended.

Yours Sincerely,

Jordan Luckett
Managing Director

GREAT WESTERN
Exploration Limited

ASX Release

8 December, 2016

Great Western Exploration Limited
ABN 53 123 631 470

ASX Code: *GTE*

Success starts with Opportunity

GTE is an experienced exploration company focussed on the discovery of high value base metal, nickel and gold deposits.

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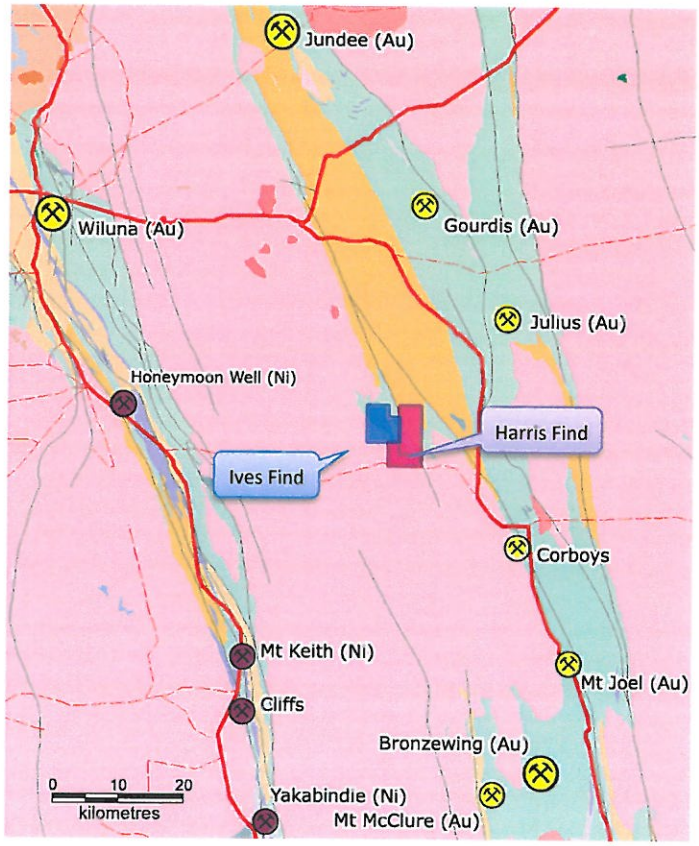
Harris Find Project

Gold – Lithium - Base Metals

Great Western Exploration Limited ("the **Company**"; "**GTE**") is pleased to announce it has acquired a controlling interest (80%) in exploration tenements E53/1612 and E53/1816 (the "**Harris Find Project**").

The Harris Find Project is located adjacent to Vanguard's Ives Find Project in the Yandal greenstone belt, and is considered prospective for gold, lithium and base metals.

Subject to GTE successfully completing the Vanguard Acquisition (see ASX announcement dated 19 October 2016), GTE will control the majority of the under explored Ives Find – Harris Find gold district of the Yandal greenstone belt.



On 25th October 2016, the Company's shareholders overwhelming approved the Vanguard Exploration Limited ("**Vanguard**") acquisition and proposed capital raising. As set out in the Company's prospectus dated 19 October 2016, one of Vanguard's projects is a promising new gold-silver discovery with bonanza grades at its Ives Find project located in the Yandal greenstone belt.

The Company has now acquired a controlling interest (80%) in the Harris Find gold Project, which is located adjacent to Vanguard's Ives Find project (fig 1).

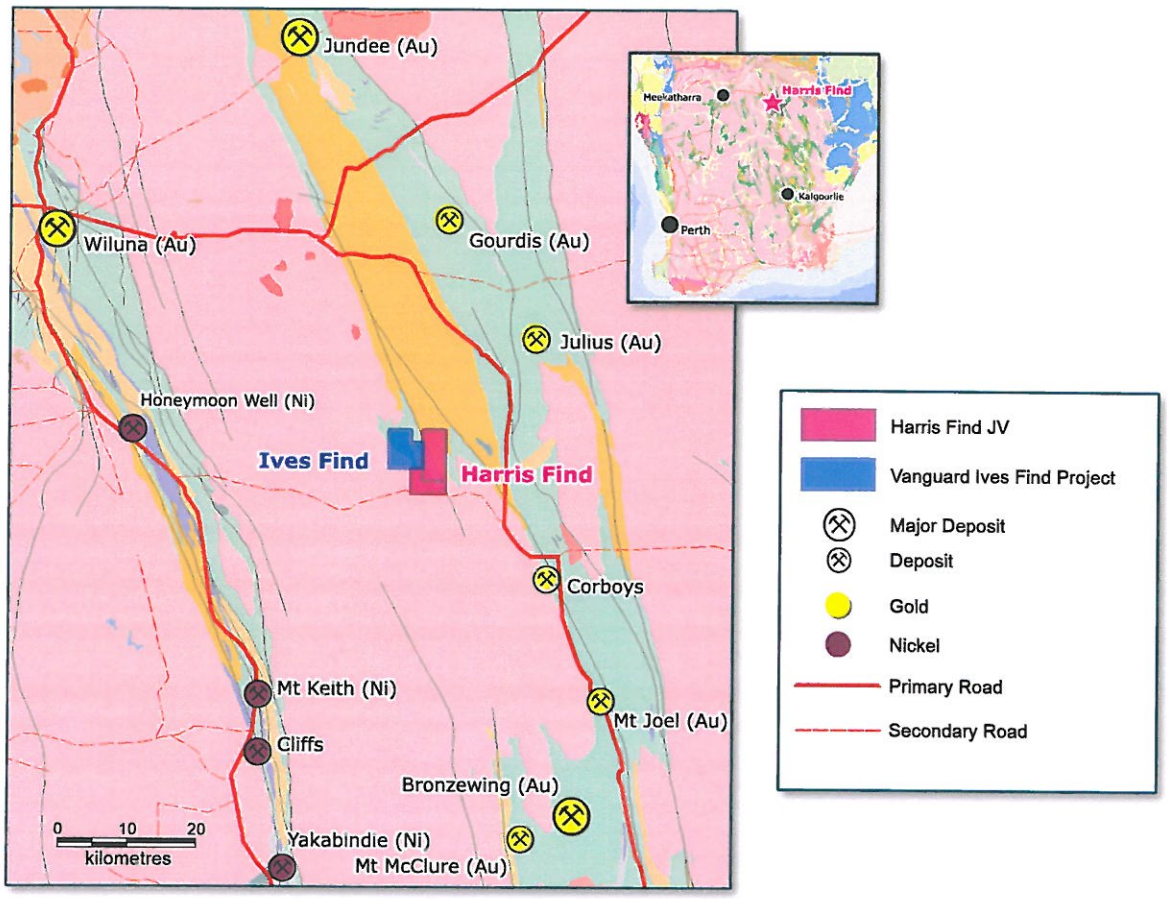


Figure 1. Location of Harris Find and Ives Find Projects

The Company recognised the Ives Find Project as being prospective for high grade lode gold & lithium, which was the reason why the Company initiated the Vanguard acquisition. Subsequently the Company identified that the favourable geology seen at Ives for both gold and lithium continues into the surrounding areas. Furthermore, because of the fragmented nature of tenement ownership over the years, the broader area has not been systematically explored like other areas of the Yandal belt. In fact, other than several small localised soil programmes, metal detecting, alluvial prospecting and the RC drilling completed by Vanguard, there has been very little exploration in the area since the 1990s. The Company saw this as an opportunity, and made the decision to try and consolidate this area.

Subject to the Company completing the Vanguard Acquisition, the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Harris Find Project will not only allow the Company to achieve its initial consolidation objective, but in the process the Company has also identified a number of exciting gold exploration targets.

Terms of the Agreement

The Company has entered into an agreement with Diversified Asset Holdings Pty Ltd and Brutus Constructions Pty Ltd to acquire an 80% interest in tenements E53/1612 and E53/1816 under the following terms:

1) A total of $120,000 in stage payments
    a. $25,000 on signing;
    b. $50,000 when capital raising is completed; and
    c. $50,000 in 12 months' time.
2) A total of 25 million fully-paid GTE ordinary shares and 12.5 million GTE options with the following conditions:
    a. 4 million 2 cent options expiring 31 December 2017; and
    b. 8.5 million 4 cent Options expiring 31 December 2018.
3) The remaining 20% is free carried to Decision to Mine.

Harris Find Project

The Harris Find project is adjacent to Vanguard's Ives Find Project, and both projects occur within the Yandal greenstone belt approximately 63 km southeast ("**SE**") of the Jundee gold mine and 55 km northwest ("**NW**") of the Bronzewing gold mine.

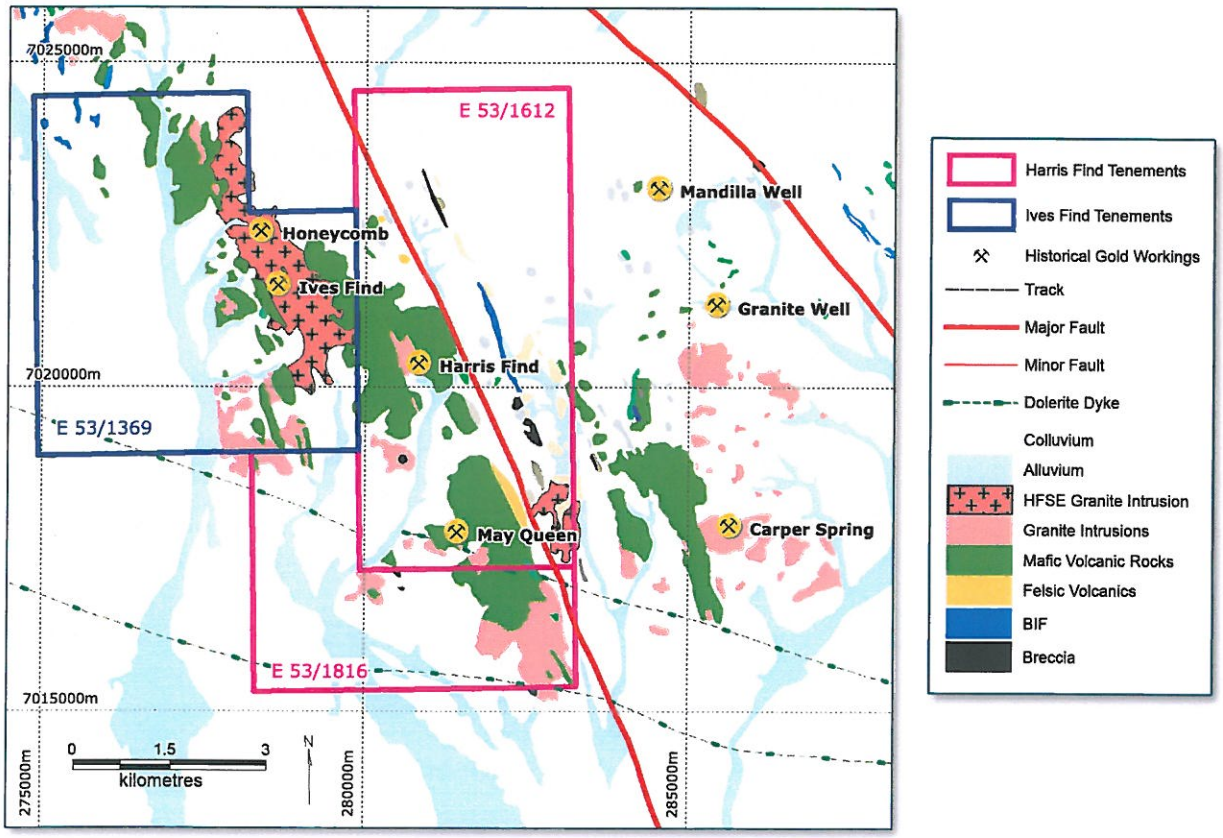


Figure 2. Harris Find and Ives Find Geology

The geology comprises of mafic volcanics interbedded with felsic volcanics and sediments intruded by granodiorites and HFSE granites (fig 2). The area is also structurally complex, with numerous minor faults orientated in several directions interconnected with several major NW trending faults that form part of the regional Moilers shear zone.

There are two areas of old workings within the project, Harris Find and May Queen. The main workings are at Harris Find, and were mined up to 1910 at a grade of 17.37 g/t gold. The gold mineralisation is within quartz veins up to 5 m wide that occur within northwesterly orientated shear zones. There are numerous similar shears 1 m to 15 m wide and up to 100 m apart located around the area of the mine.

The May Queen workings are located approximately 2.5km to the SE along strike of the Harris Find. There has been no drilling in this area, and in recent years over 100 nuggets have been recorded to come from this area.

There has been surprisingly little exploration carried out in the region, most likely due to the fragmented private ownership of the tenements over the years. Previous exploration included localised soil sampling and very shallow RAB drilling in 1990 by companies affiliated with Great Central Mines, which were targeting some of the interpreted shear zones. Only 11 RC holes have been drilled, mostly around the Harris Find workings and there was one diamond hole drilled in the 1970s in the days when the gold rights were not attached to the Mineral Claims used for base metal exploration.

The acquisition of a controlling interest in the Harris Find Project has not only allowed the Company to consolidate an area of the Yandal greenstone belt that is highly prospective for gold, but the geology is also prospective for lithium, base metals and cobalt.

Gold

The primary focus at both Ives and Harris Find is on gold mineralisation. There are significant amounts of secondary and primary gold associated with shears that occur in a complex structural setting within greenstone sequences that have been intruded by several different types of granites. This is similar to what has been observed in other nearby locations where significant gold discoveries have been made including Julius, Corboys, Mt McClure deposits and Bronzewing deposits, as well as the major Jundee deposit located 65 km to the NW. Furthermore, the area has not been subject to the co-ordinated and systematic modern exploration programmes that resulted in these discoveries.

While the Company is confident that applying such programmes will result in the discovery of new exciting gold targets, it has already identified several priority areas for immediate follow-up from the limited historical work (fig 3).

Harris Find

The Harris Find workings have strike length of approximately 250 m long and a maximum depth of 17 m. The reported mine grade was 17.37 g/t and a rock chip sample taken from bottom of the workings returned an assay of 105 g/t gold. There are 8 shallow (<30 m) RC drill holes drilled around the workings with 5 intersecting significant gold mineralisation that include 4 m @ 1.16 g/t gold, 3 m @ 2.84 g/t gold, 1 m @ 12.5 g/t gold, 4 m @ 6.87 g/t gold and 1 m @ 6.8 g/t gold. These intersections remain open at depth.

The drilling did not systematically test the workings and was not continued along strike where the shear zone continues, which is co-incident with a strong gold-in-soil anomaly (> 10 ppb) that extends approximately a further 750 m to the southwest.

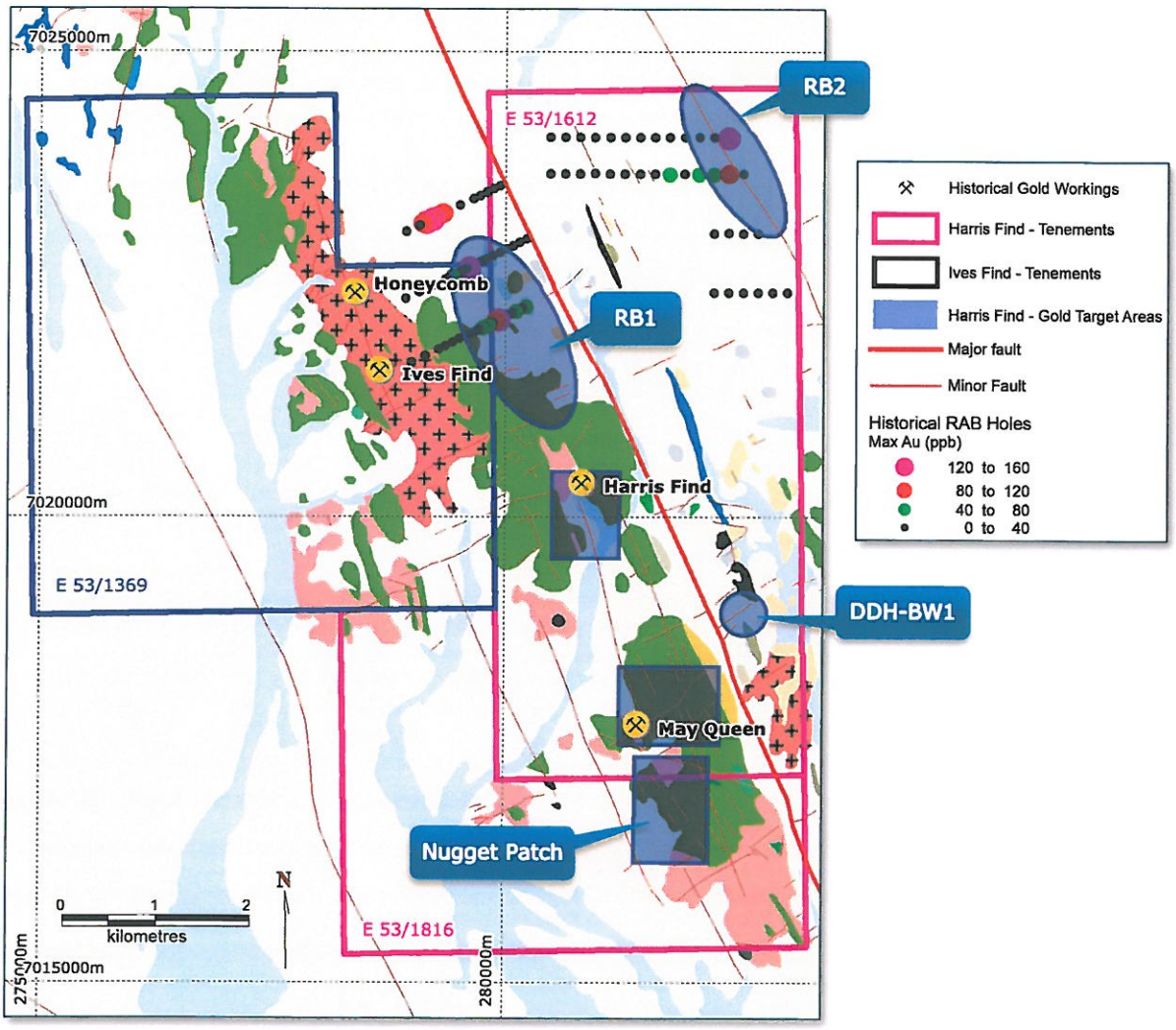


Figure 3. Initial gold areas identified for further follow-up at Harris Find.

May Queen

No drilling has been reported at May Queen, and there appears to be no historical production records. Historical soil sampling delineated a 650 m x 500 m gold – in-soil anomaly (>10 ppb) that was not followed up. Further soil sampling completed by the Vendor covering the NW strike of the workings extended the gold anomalism a further 500 m with the highest value 6.34 g/t gold. The Vendor also carried some metal detecting and recorded 12 nuggets from the area.

May Queen is an interesting target and further soil sampling and geophysics surveys are required prior to drill testing this area.

DDH – BW1

The DDH – BW1 target is an exciting walk up drill target. It is a historical diamond hole drilled to a depth of 120 m in the 1970s by Anglo America exploring for nickel on one of their Barwidgee Project Mineral Claims ("**MC**"). The drill hole was not assayed for gold as MCs did not contain gold rights, only base metal rights.

It was reported that the drill hole intersected fresh sulphides within ultramafic rock at 24 m and then for the next 60 m before bottoming out in granite. Further examination of the drill log reveals that the hole intersected silicified amphibolite with up to 20% sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor sphalerite), quartz veining, quartz sericite

schists, chalcopyrite veinlets, strong chlorite alteration, and jaspilite. The bottom of the hole intersected granite porphyry with quartz sphalerite veining and was terminated in pegmatite.

The high grade mineralisation encountered in the RC drilling at Ives Find was within silicified amphibolite with strong sulphides, quartz veining and quartz sericite schists. The sequence described is also similar to what has been reported at the Julius gold deposit located 25 km to the east where gold occurs within altered mafic and ultramafic along the contact of a granite. Furthermore, government mapping has identified breccia and shearing near the drill hole location which is a feature of the Nimary-Jundee deposits located 65 km along strike to the NW that have the same type of alteration and lithologies.

The Company is planning to re-drill this hole using RC to test for gold and lithium, as well as carry out geochemical and geophysical surveys along strike of the shear and breccia zones.

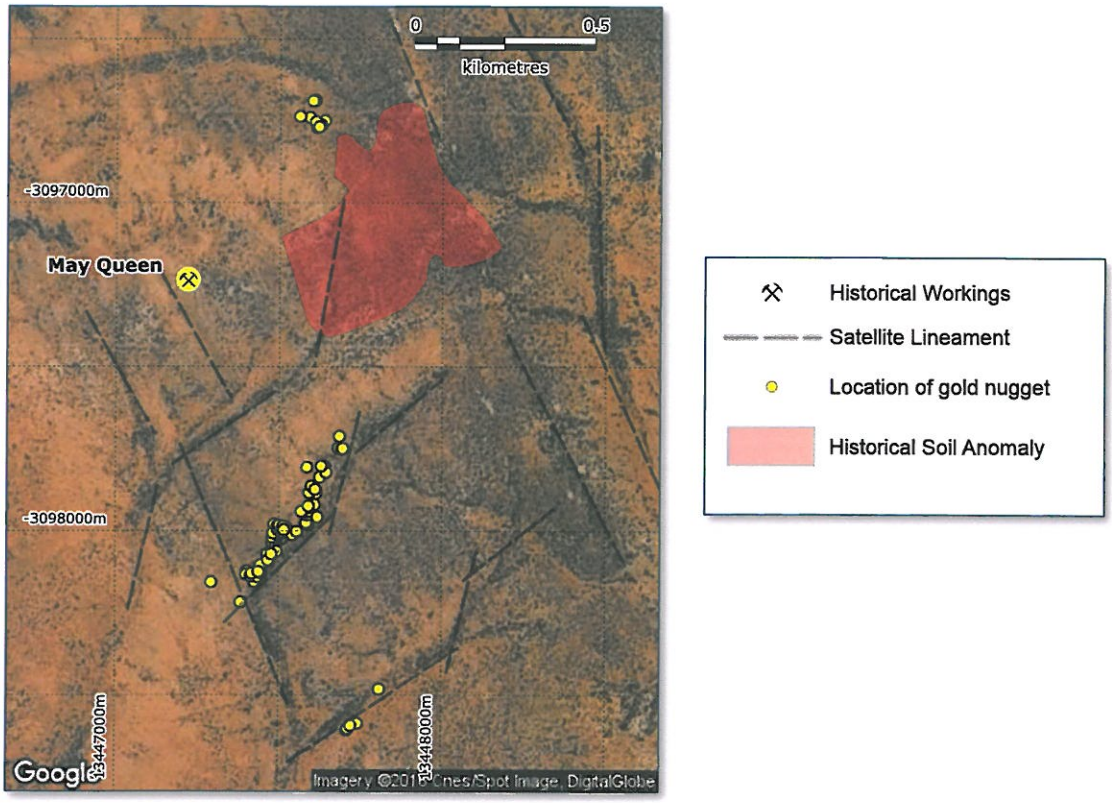


Figure 4. Concentration of gold nuggets south of May Queen

Nugget Patch

The Vendor carried out metal detecting in an area approximately 850 m SE of May Queen and discovered approximately 83 nuggets concentrated in an area that looks to be a cross fault within a NW trending shear zone (fig 4).

The nuggets range from smooth to jagged, suggesting that many of them have been liberated directly from nearby veins. The discovery of visible gold within vein quartz in the same location is further evidence that the source of the gold could be nearby undiscovered lodes (fig 5).

This is a very interesting area that has had no previous exploration. The Company intends to complete geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys prior to drilling.

Figure 5. Examples of nuggets found at Nugget Patch. Note the primary gold visible in the quartz suggest the source is nearby.

RB1 & RB2

In the 1990s, Great Central Mines carried out some localised RAB drilling targeting interpreted shear zones. These areas have shallow cover so the drilling was not able to penetrate more than a few metres on average.

The drilling did delineate two encouraging geochemical gold anomalies that appear to be continuous across several broadly spaced lines co-incident with NW trending shears (fig 3). These anomalies will be followed by the company firstly carrying out mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys followed by drilling.

Lithium

As previously stated by the Company in relation to Ives Find, the geological setting of this area is text book for lithium exploration (USGS Lithium exploration guide) having the right type of granite source rock and numerous pegmatites with the right mineralogy. Furthermore diamond hole DDH-BW1 intersected pegmatite at the bottom of hole.

Within the Ives-Harris Find area the GSWA mapped large area of pegmatite outcrop and further field checking identified numerous pegmatites, in some locations over a strike length of approximately 6 km and up to 300 m in width (fig 6). Minerals that have been observed in hand specimen include spessartine (Mn rich garnet), green muscovite and white k-feldspar. There are additional minerals that are either tourmaline and/or tantalite as well as fluorite and/or spodumene. There is also abundant manganese oxide coating of the host basalts adjacent to the pegmatite intrusions.

The following table lists the main guidelines published by the United States Geological Survey ("USGS") for the exploration and discovery of economic lithium – tantalum pegmatites (LCT pegmatites):

Table 1. The USGS guidelines for lithium exploration

USGS Lithium Exploration Guidelines	Ives Find Project
The potential for giant LCT pegmatite deposits are within Archaean aged rocks	✓
All LCT pegmatites were emplaced into orogenic hinterlands, even those now in the cores of Precambrian cratons.	✓
LCT pegmatites represent the most highly differentiated and last to crystallize components of certain granitic melts.	✓
Parental granites are typically peraluminous, S-type granites. The genetic links between a pegmatite and its parental granite have been established through various lines of evidence. In the clearest cases, the two can be linked by physical continuity (Greer Lake, Canada) (Ĉ S-t and others, 2005).	✓
The identification of possible granitic parents is a key step in evaluating a region for LCT pegmatite potential. Fertile, peraluminous granites typically contain coarse muscovite that is green rather than silvery; potassium feldspar that is white rather than pink; and accessory garnet, tourmaline, fluorite, and (or) cordierite (Selway and others, 2005). Fertile granites have high caesium, lithium, rubidium, tin, and tantalum, and low calcium, iron and magnesium	✓
The most evolved pegmatites may contain orange, manganese-rich spessartine	✓

All of these criteria are observed at Ives – Harris Find

Figure 6: One example of Pegmatite Outcrop at Ives Find.

Base Metals & Cobalt

There are bi-modal volcanic sequences (interbedded mafic and felsic volcanics) co-incident with a sulphidic black shale within the Harris Find Project. These types of sequences are known to host VHMS mineralisation and, more importantly, is similar to the sequence that hosts the Teutonic Bore and Jaguar VHMS deposits located approximately 125 km to the south.

There are further similarities with the Ives - Harris area enriched in HFSE, which is not common for the district, but is also a feature of the rocks that hosts the Jaguar and Teutonic Bore deposits.

In the 1970s, in addition to completing the diamond hole DDH-BW1, Anglo America completed 24 shallow (average depth 25 m) air track holes. The location of these holes are uncertain, but they appear to be in the vicinity of the diamond hole targeting the black shale/Chert ridge.

Some of the results from these holes are encouraging for base metal VHMS mineralisation, with the best results reported as being:

Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm	Zn (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Ag (g/t)
560	120	360	110	120	2

As a side note, one of the holes, BW 7G, was reported as intersecting approximately 55' (~18 m) of disseminated sulphides to the bottom of the hole. The hole appears to be drilled down dip of an outcropping gossan somewhere along strike of DDH-BW1. Also, the hole appears to have been assayed only for copper-lead-zinc and returned an anomalous 400 ppm copper result.

J A Luckett

Managing Director

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Jordan Luckett who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Luckett 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 Luckett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• **All results quoted in this report are from historical Annual Technical Reports lodged with the Department of Mines and Petroleum ("DMP") that are available to the public can be downloaded from the WAMEX database on the DMP website.** • **Assay results cannot be verified and therefore are to be used as an indicative guide only** • **The original work was not completed to JORC 2012 standards and most likely cannot be used in any future resource estimations.** ***Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1*** **Project:** Barwidgee **Company:** Mines Exploration Pty Ltd **Year:** 1976 **Sample Type:** Drill core **Sampling Method:** Unknown **Sample Interval:** 4' (feet) **Assay Method:** AAS **Elements:** Cu, Zn,Ni,Co,Cr **Detection Limit** Unknown ppm **Laboratory** Unknown ***Historical RC Drilling*** **Project:** Ives Find East **Company:** Australian United Gold **Year:** 1993 to 1998 **Sample Type:** RC drill cuttings **Sampling Method:** Unknown **Sample Interval:** 1m **Assay Method:** B/ETA, B/AAS **Elements:** Au, Te, Bi, AS **Detection Limit** ppb (Au), ppm **Laboratory** Genalsys

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Historical RAB Drilling – Australian United Gold ("AUG")

Project:	Ives Find East
Company:	Australian United Gold
Year:	1993 to 1998
Sample Type:	RAB drill cuttings
Sampling Method:	Unknown
Sample Interval:	4m
Assay Method:	B/ETA, B/AAS
Elements:	Au, Te, Bi, AS
Detection Limit	ppb (Au), ppm
Laboratory	Genalsys

Historical RAB Drilling - Great Central Mines ("GCM")

Project:	Ives Creek
Company:	Great Central Mines
Year:	1997
Sample Type:	RAB drill cuttings
Sampling Method:	dry: quarter & cone; wet: grab sample
Sample Interval:	4m
Assay Method:	Aqua Regia acid digest
Elements:	Au,As
Detection Limit	0.01ppm (Au), 20ppm (As)
Laboratory	AAL

Historic Air Track Drilling

Project:	Barwidgee
Company:	Mines Exploration Pty Ltd
Year:	1976
Sample Type:	Drill Cuttings
Sampling Method:	Unknown
Sample Interval:	10' (feet)
Assay Method:	AAS
Elements:	Cu, Zn,Ni,Co,Cr
Detection Limit	Unknown ppm
Laboratory	Unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Programme** / **Hole Type** / **Hole Diameter** / **Drill Technique** Historical RC drilling — Reverse Circulation — unknown — unknown Historical RAB drilling - AUG — Rotary Air blast — unknown — open hole Historical RAB drilling - GCM — Rotary Air blast — Unknown — open hole Historic diamond drill Hole DDH_BW1 — Diamond — unknown — unknown Historical air track drilling — Air Track — unknown — open hole
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown The historical drilling reports include qualitative geological logs for the vast majority of the drill holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling — unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG — unknown Historical RAB - GCM — unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: — unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: — unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Programme** Historical RC: 11 holes targeting the historical Harris Find workings Historical RAB drilling - AUG: 9 RAB holes 50m apart along a single line for a total of 167m Historical RAB drilling - GCM: 640m x 160m spacing over part of the project (see fig 3) Historical diamond drillHole DDH_BW1: Single diamond hole Historical air track drilling: 25 holes over a large area, collar location unknown
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG unknown Historical RAB - GCM unknown Historic Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: unknown Historic Air Track Drilling: unknown
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG unknown Historical RAB - GCM unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: unknown
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG unknown Historical RAB - GCM unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: unknown

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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	• *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.*	<u>Location</u> a) Northern Yilgarn, Western Australia b) Yandal greenstone belt c) Approximately 60 km south east of Wiluna <u>Tenement No's:</u> a) E53/1612 b) E53/1816 • Company owns 80%; remaining 20% free carried • Tenements are granted • Tenements in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The drill results reported are all the previous exploration drilling by other companies that the Company is aware from 1970 through to present. The Company has not carried out any work on this project as this is the announcement about the company acquiring it.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The previous explorers reported the target mineralisation styles included lode gold, base metal VHMS and nickel sulphide.
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.* • *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.*	The full tabulation of all the historical drilling results was not included for the following reasons: • These are historical holes and many of the collars have not been located or the assay results verified • The results are indicative only • The only value of inclusion is to demonstrate that previous explorers have encountered mineralisation in some areas which supports some of the conceptual ideas presented in the report • The omission of the results would not detract from the main subject matter of the report (that is the acquisition of a new exploration project) • The drilling information has more significance for its geological information than the assay results • The results have little influence over the proposed exploration programmes going forward. • Comparing and publishing all the historical drill holes would be misleading as they are not directly comparable to each other because of the difference in sampling technique, drilling method, assay method, elements assayed, detection limits and purpose. • The results cannot be used in resource work.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should*	• The results have been reported as they were published in the original reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be stated. • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Programme** Historical RC: drilling unknown Historical RAB drilling:- AUG unknown Historical RAB - GCM unknown Historical Diamond Drill Hole DDH_BW1: unknown Historical Air Track Drilling: unknown
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.*	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.*	Reporting of historical data only
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.*	Not applicable
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially*	Not applicable Any future work will be announced prior to commencement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sensitive.	