

ASX Code: GTE

ASX RELEASE

1st August 2017

Aeromag Highlights Exciting Gold Areas at Yandal West

Summary

- A highly prospective area has been identified by Newexco in the detailed aeromagnetic data located within the 9km gold-in-soil trend at Yandal West.
- The area is co-incident with highly anomalous soil geochemistry (3.5 km > 20 ppb gold) in the same area where 83 gold nuggets were reported in 2016 and quartz veining and shearing has been observed.
- A significant structure has been interpreted to be co-incident with the entire 9km gold trend.
- Further additional structures and prospective areas for further follow-up are also identified by the data.
- The geophysical, geochemical and geological data now provides a compelling confluence of evidence for a significant structural setting with the potential to host a large gold mineralised system.

Managing Director Jordan Luckett believes the aeromagnetic results confirm the project's gold prospectivity.

"It is remarkable that Newexco's interpreted main fault tracks the 9 km gold-in-soil trend so closely. The highly prospective aeromagnetic areas, anomalous soil geochemistry and geology are matching up in what can be described as a textbook gold setting with the potential to host a large gold system. This is another major step forward for the Project and validates our belief that the Yandal West project is developing into one of Australia's most exciting greenfields gold projects".

Commentary

Great Western Exploration Limited ("the Company", "Great Western") is pleased to announce the results from the aeromagnetic interpretation completed by Newexco Consultants ("Newexco") using the detailed aeromagnetic data from the 50m line spaced survey the Company completed in May this year at its Yandal West project ("the Project").

The Yandal West project is in the southwest corner of the world class Yandal gold belt 55km along strike to the north of Bronzewing gold deposit (3.5 Moz) and 60km south of the Jundee gold deposit (5 Moz) (fig 1). The Company recently announced outstanding soil and rock chip results in Phase 1 soil sampling that

delineated a robust, very well-defined gold trend at least 9 km in length and approximately 2 km in width with peak values of 473, 412 and 207 ppb Au (fig 2).

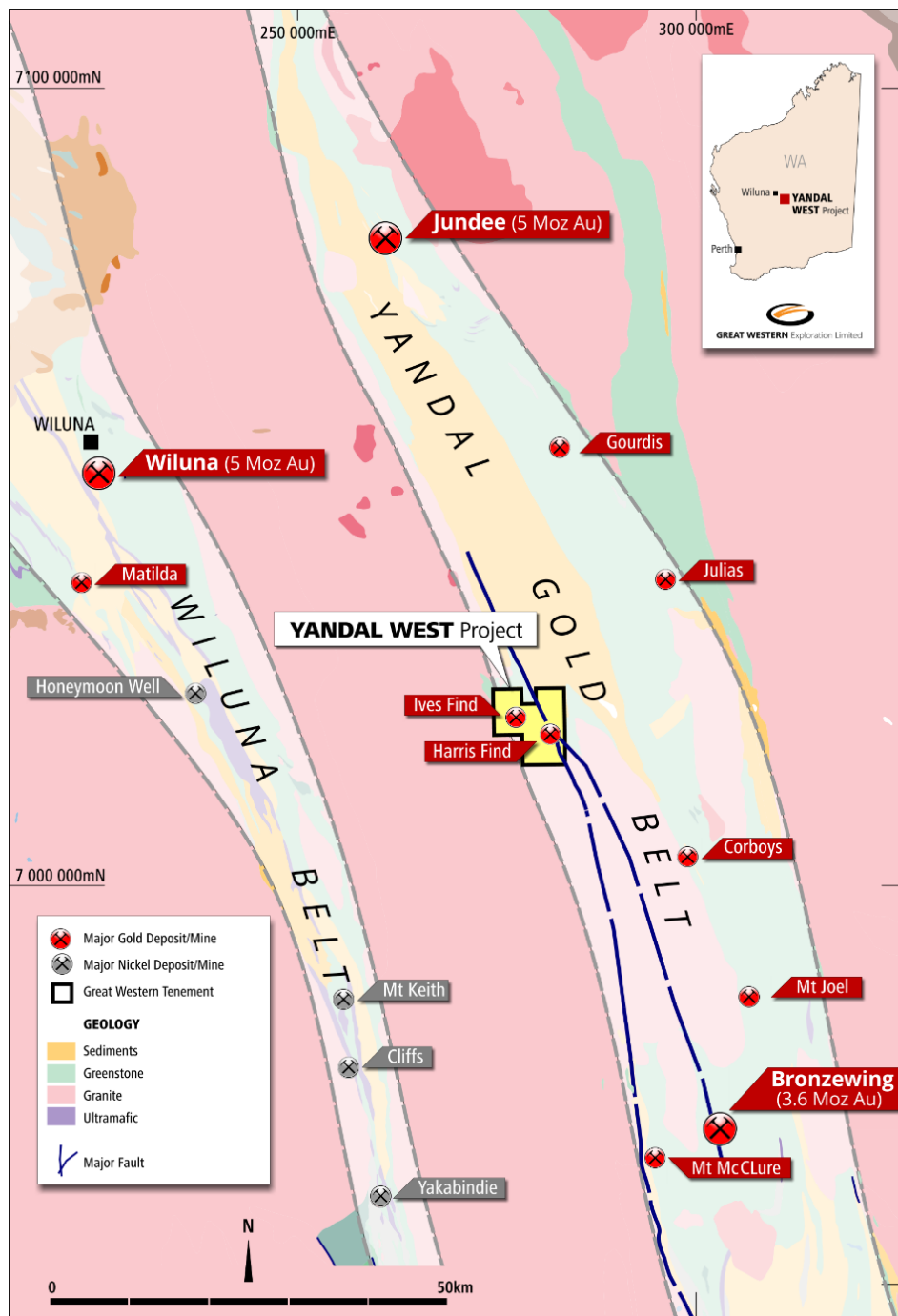


Figure 1. Location of the Yandal West gold project

The Company also announced last week that field investigations during the infill soil programme identified quartz veining and shearing subcropping in several areas within the southeast area of main gold zone. An example is shown in figure 4 and this prospective geology is also near the vicinity where some of the 83 nuggets were found by metal detecting by the previous owner.

At the time of the Phase 1 regional soil sampling the company also conducted a detailed low level 50m spaced aeromagnetic survey over the entire project area and engaged Newexco Consultants to interpret the data. The Company has now received a preliminary report from Newexco.

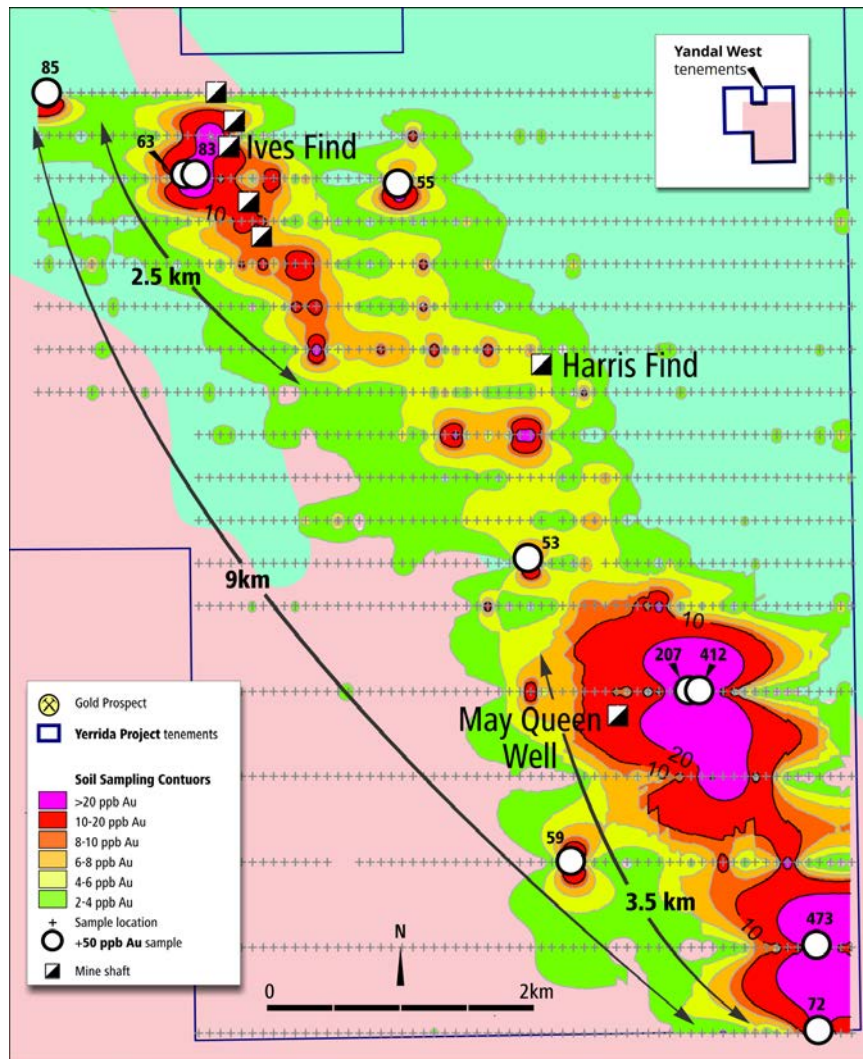


Figure 2. Gold in soil contours and peak values. The gold anomaly is a well-defined trend over 9 km long (which is the extent of the sampling). A gold geochemical anomaly as well defined as this is generally indicative of gold mineralisation associated with a major fault system.

Newexco Interpretation

The Newexco interpretation has identified several structures within the project that includes a central main structure that is co-incident with the entire length of the 9km gold-in-soil trend. The report also highlights several prospective areas for gold including Area 3 that has been identified as highly prospective. The following is the report's description of Area 3:

"The central portion of this area is bounded by major regional faults that parallel the Jundee Shear. The central corridor contains a sequence of magnetically bland felsic and mafic units with numerous narrow highly magnetic sources. The mafics can be distinguished by their low radiometric response. A major shear is interpreted to dissect the central corridor with numerous NWSE structures. This shear splays and horse tails into numerous faults allowing the stacking of the magnetic units. The confluence of these structures is considered highly prospective and further work is recommended there. This structure also deviates and appears to deflect around an interpreted deep seated intrusive, this is also considered a highly prospective area."

Area 3 is located in the southeast section of the 9 km gold trend where there is a 3.5 km very strong (greater than 20 ppb) gold anomaly. This area is also near where the 83 gold nuggets were taken in 2016 as well

where the field investigations announced last week observed quartz veining and shearing while carrying out infill soil sampling of the main gold trend. There is no recorded RC drilling in this area.

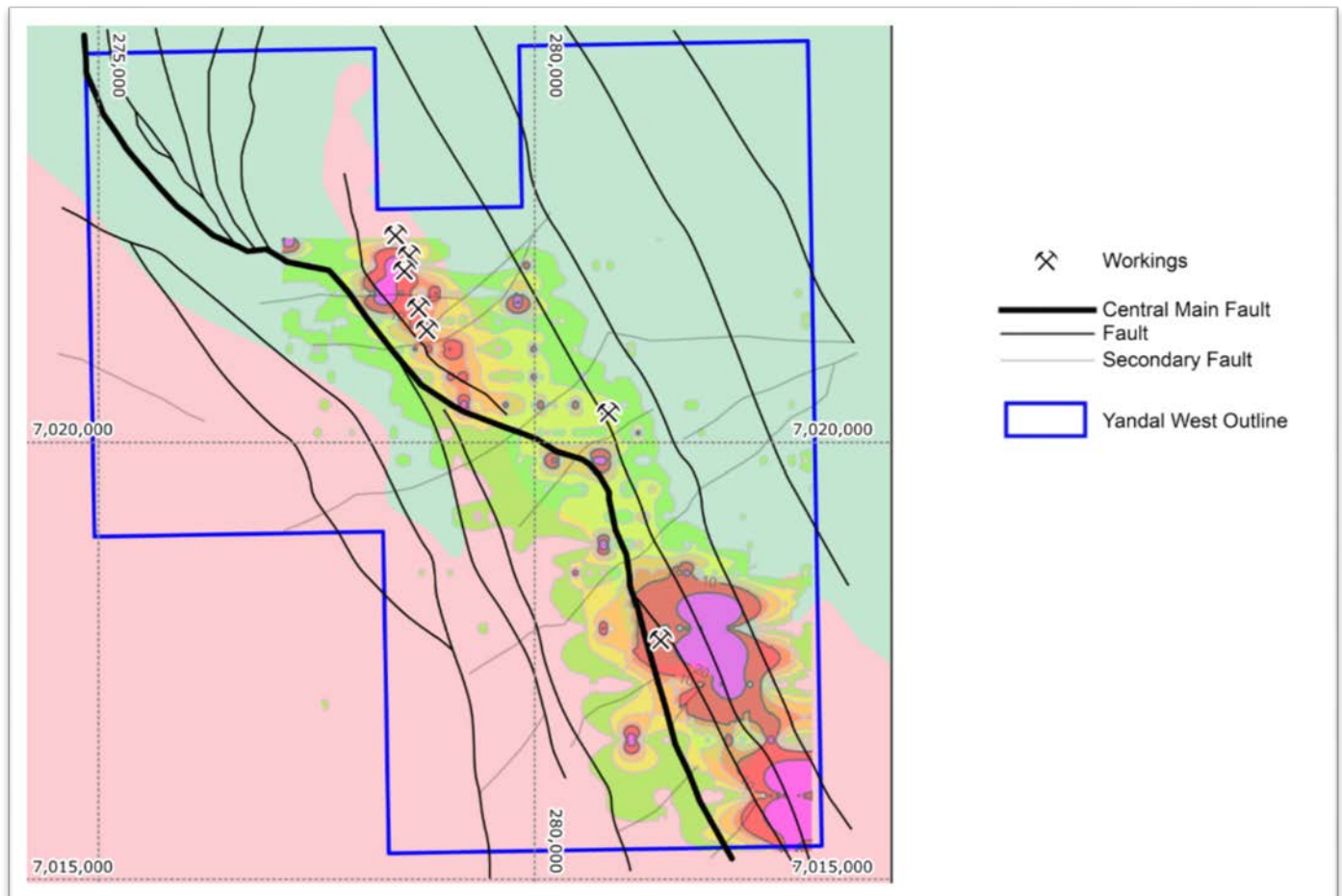


Figure 3. The preliminary interpreted faults from aeromagnetic data overlain on the 9km regional gold geochemical anomaly. There is strong correlation between the gold anomalism and the main central fault which is strong evidence of a structural setting that has the potential to host a large gold system.

Discussion

The geophysical interpretation, anomalous soil geochemistry and geological field observations provide compelling evidence of a significant structural setting with the potential to host a large gold system. The aeromagnetic interpretation indicates a major shear that has significant deviation in the central area. It is also interpreted that the deviation is caused by a possible deep-seated intrusion. The 9km long gold-in-soil trend occurs along the entire length of this major shear and there are geological observations of veining and shearing also along this trend.

It is well known that most of the major gold deposits in the Yilgarn greenstone belts are formed in areas near deviations along large faults. Furthermore, the Jundee, Bronzewing and Darlot deposits in the Yandal gold belt all have gold mineralisation related to fault deviations with nearby intrusions.

The joint aeromagnetic and geochemical interpretation confirms the Project as being highly prospective for gold. This further illustrates why the Company believes the Yandal West is developing into one of the most exciting greenfield gold exploration projects in Australia.

Newexco will provide a final report shortly with descriptions of all the aeromagnetic structural gold targets. The Company is continuing the infill soil sampling this week as well further field investigations along the identified central main fault.



Figure 4. Example of the subcropping quartz veining within the southeast area of the 9 km long main gold trend. This is adjacent to soil sample YW0098 that returned a peak assay value of 473 ppb Au; the vein was rock chipped in the recently announced programme.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i></p>	<p>Low level aeromagnetic survey with the following specifications:</p> <p>Magnetometer: G-822 Caesium</p> <p>Resolution: 0.001 nT</p> <p>Sensitivity: 0.01 nT</p> <p>Sample Rate: 20 hz</p> <p>Compensation: 3 axis fluxgate</p> <p>Altimeter: Radar; 20 hz; 0.3m resolution</p> <p>Navigation: OEM719 GPS (L1/L2 + GONASS)</p> <p>Survey Height: 30m</p>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.</i>	Not applicable
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip</i>	Not applicable

	<p><i>sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred to potential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	
<i>Logging</i>	<p><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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.</i></p>	Not applicable
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p><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></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality Control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance</i></p>	Not applicable

	<p><i>results for field duplicate/second half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>	Not applicable
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	Not Applicable
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>OEM719 GPS with L1/L2 + GONASS dual frequency</p> <p>555-channel</p> <p>Accuracy: 5m</p>

<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	50m spaced east – west lines
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p><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></p> <p><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i></p>	Oblique to predominant geological strike
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Not applicable
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement No</th><th>Name</th><th>Ownership</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E53/1369</td><td>Ives Find</td><td>100%</td></tr> <tr> <td>E53/1612</td><td>Harris Find</td><td>80%</td></tr> <tr> <td>E53/1816</td><td>Harris Find</td><td>80%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Project Name: Yandal West</p> <p>All tenements granted and in good standing</p> <p>There is no Native Title over the project area</p>	Tenement No	Name	Ownership	E53/1369	Ives Find	100%	E53/1612	Harris Find	80%	E53/1816	Harris Find	80%
Tenement No	Name	Ownership												
E53/1369	Ives Find	100%												
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<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<p><i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i></p>	<p>Previous aeromagnetic surveys completed in the 1990s covered parts of the project at 100m and 200m spaced lines.</p>												
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<p><i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></p>	<p>The project area is located within the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt and is considered prospective gold mineralization.</p>												
<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<p><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></p> <p><i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.</i></p> <p><i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p>	<p>Not applicable</p>												

	<p><i>Dip and azimuth of the hole.</i></p> <p><i>Down hole length and interception depth.</i></p> <p><i>Hole length.</i></p> <p><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></p>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><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></p>	Not applicable
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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')</i></p>	Not applicable

<i>Diagrams</i>	<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>	Not applicable
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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>	Not applicable
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	Not applicable
<i>Further work</i>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Infill soil sampling geological mapping in areas of interest.</p> <p>Initial scout Exploration RC drilling to test subsequent soil anomalies and aeromagnetic anomalies</p>

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 Lockett who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Lockett 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 Lockett consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.