27 November 2018

Further High-Grade Gold at Yandal West Gold Project

- Recent drilling at the Ives Find prospect has enhanced our understanding of the geological setting and increases confidence in the prospect's potential to host multiple high-grade gold lodes.
- The best result from new RC drilling at Ives Find is **3m @ 10g/t Au intersected only 28m downhole**, where prior drilling has demonstrated similar high grades, including:
    - **2m @ 13.25 g/t Au from 12m (IFRC44)**
    - **4m @ 7.5 g/t Au from 58m (IFRC066)**
    - **4m @ 6.16 g/t Au from 32m (IFRC69)**
- Great Western's results to date are supported by historical shallow and high-grade gold results at Ives Find, including:
    - **1m @ 19.7 g/t Au and 27.0 g/t Ag from 38m (IFRC004)**
    - **1m @ 41.53 g/t Au and 24.0 g/t Ag from 34m (IFRC005)**
    - **1m @ 114.9 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag from 35m (IFRC005)**
    - **1m @ 27.9 g/t Au and 61 g/t Ag from 55m (IFRC017)**
- High-grade N-S gold structure now confirmed over 1.3km and open in all directions, with high grade (6 g/t) untested outcropping veins identified a further 450m along strike to the north.
- Diamond drilling identifies an additional E-W gold trend that is co-incident with untested outcropping high-grade veins (23.3 g/t Au, 18.5 g/t Au) located 300m east.
- These untested high-grade gold veins are also high priority drill targets in addition to the open high-grade lodes intersected in drilling to date.
- Strong potential considered for gold mineralisation at depth given that the drilling intersections are near (<50m) surface and remain open.
- Improved understanding of structure will now assist with better targeting of future drilling, and accelerate the ability to define mineral resources at Ives Find
- Assays are pending from two (2) diamond holes completed at Ives Find and three (3) RC holes and 1 diamond hole completed at the May Queen prospect located 6km along strike to the south.
- Plan to immediately undertake IP geophysical survey to further assist with targeting the next round of drilling planned for January 2019

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Great Western Exploration Limited ("**Great Western**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX: GTE**) is pleased to provide an update of recent drilling activities at its developing Yandal West Gold Project, positioned on the richly endowed Yandal greenstone belt in Western Australia.

Great Western's drilling to date has been driven by the discovery of a well-defined and coherent 9km long gold-in-soil anomaly that includes the historic Ives Find and Harris Find goldfields as well as the recent May Queen greenfields gold discovery. The size and tenor of the gold-in-soil geochemistry associated with extensive shearing, alteration and strong gold mineralisation intersected in drilling along this trend are indicative of a large gold system.

Following a recent structural geology study, Great Western has now completed a diamond drill hole programme and further RC drilling to improve its understanding of the geological setting at Ives Find and May Queen, with the results considerably upgrading the Company's view on the prospectivity of the Yandal West Gold Project.

Ives Find Prospect

At Ives Find (fig 1), located in the north of the Yandal West Project, the best new result is a shallow and high-grade gold intersection with intense alteration and quartz veining which assayed **3m @ 10.01 g/t gold from 28m (hole IFRC073)**. This RC hole was designed to test a sheared geological contact that was recommended from the structural study.

The RC drill hole has confirmed a significant high-grade gold lode ("Duck lode") that remains open in all directions. This lode includes the previously reported intersections (using 0.5g/t gold cut-off; depths are downhole):

- **2m @ 13.25 g/t gold** from 12m depth;
- **4m @ 7.30 g/t gold** from 63m depth
- **4m @ 6.16 g/t gold** from 32m depth

(ASX Release 29/03/17).

Plan and 400m long section through the southern area of the Ives Find prospect showing the drill indicated gold mineralised structure that contains the high-grade Duck and Duckling lodes is shown in figure 2. The gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

Given the significance of this structure, the Company completed its first diamond core hole into this zone, twinning the RC hole. This diamond hole was completed to study the geological nature of the lode as well as measure its geophysical properties to determine if electrical geophysical techniques might be suitable to map the gold lode at depth and along strike. The hole intersected a 7m wide zone of veining with intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration and sphalerite, galena and fuchsite. Photos of the core through this structure are included in this release (fig 3).

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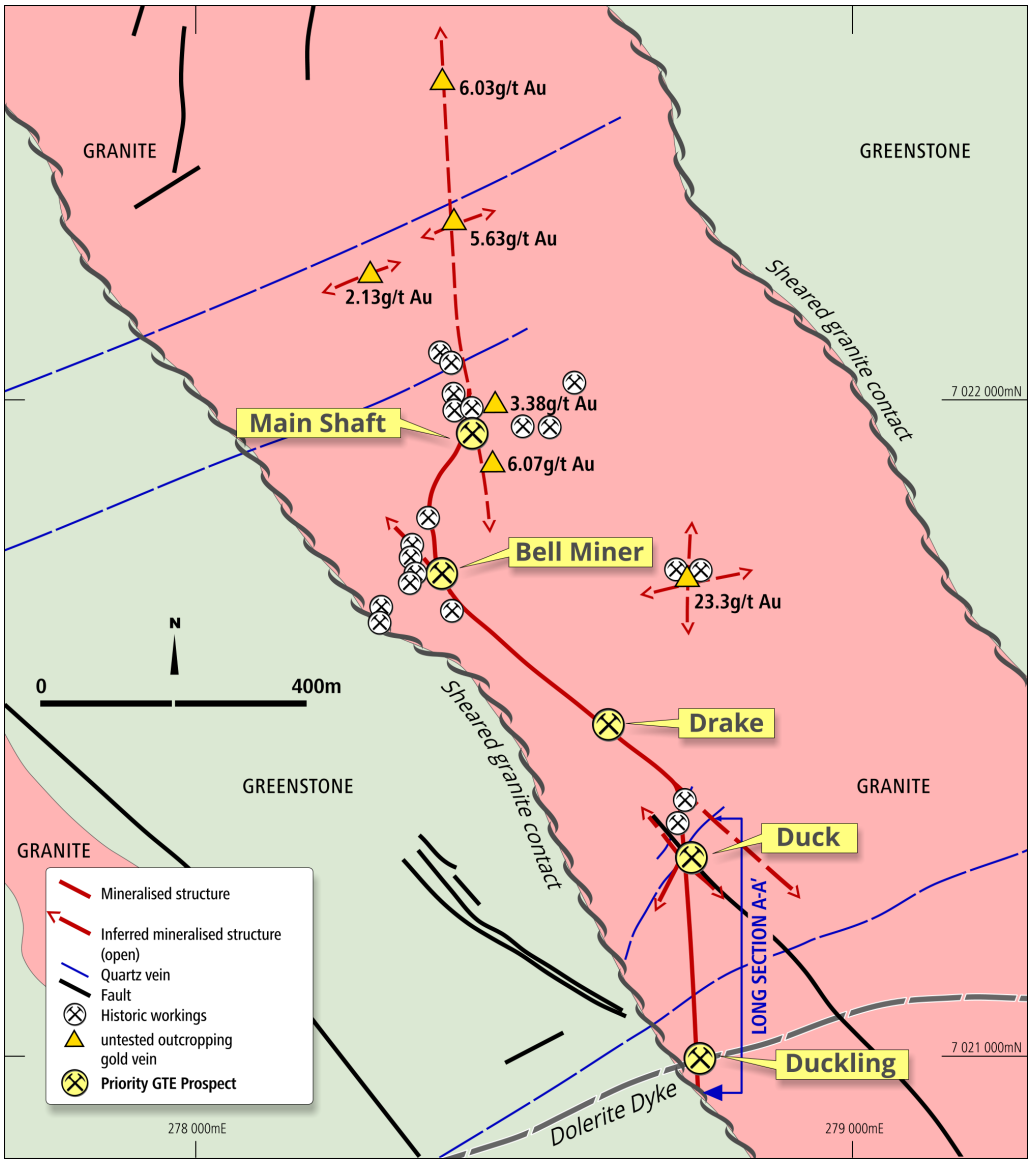

Figure 1. Ives Find Prospect Map showing location of N-S mineralised fault zone, high grade lodes intersected in drilling and untested outcropping gold veins.

A second diamond hole was drilled north of the Duck lode orientated to study the relationship between the N-S structure, a sheared mafic dyke and large outcropping quartz vein at depth. This hole intersected approximately 7m of intense alteration and shearing associated with the mafic dyke.

Systematic exploration over 2017 and 2018 has now demonstrated the existence of multiple lodes of high-grade gold mineralisation at Ives Find hosted within a N-S trending fault zone with a potential of at least 1.3km of strike. All the significant gold mineralisation encountered along this fault remains open. The Company has also located untested quartz veining a further 450m north along strike of this zone that returned 6 g/t in rock chips, which suggest the fault may be up to 1.8km long and remaining open (fig 1).

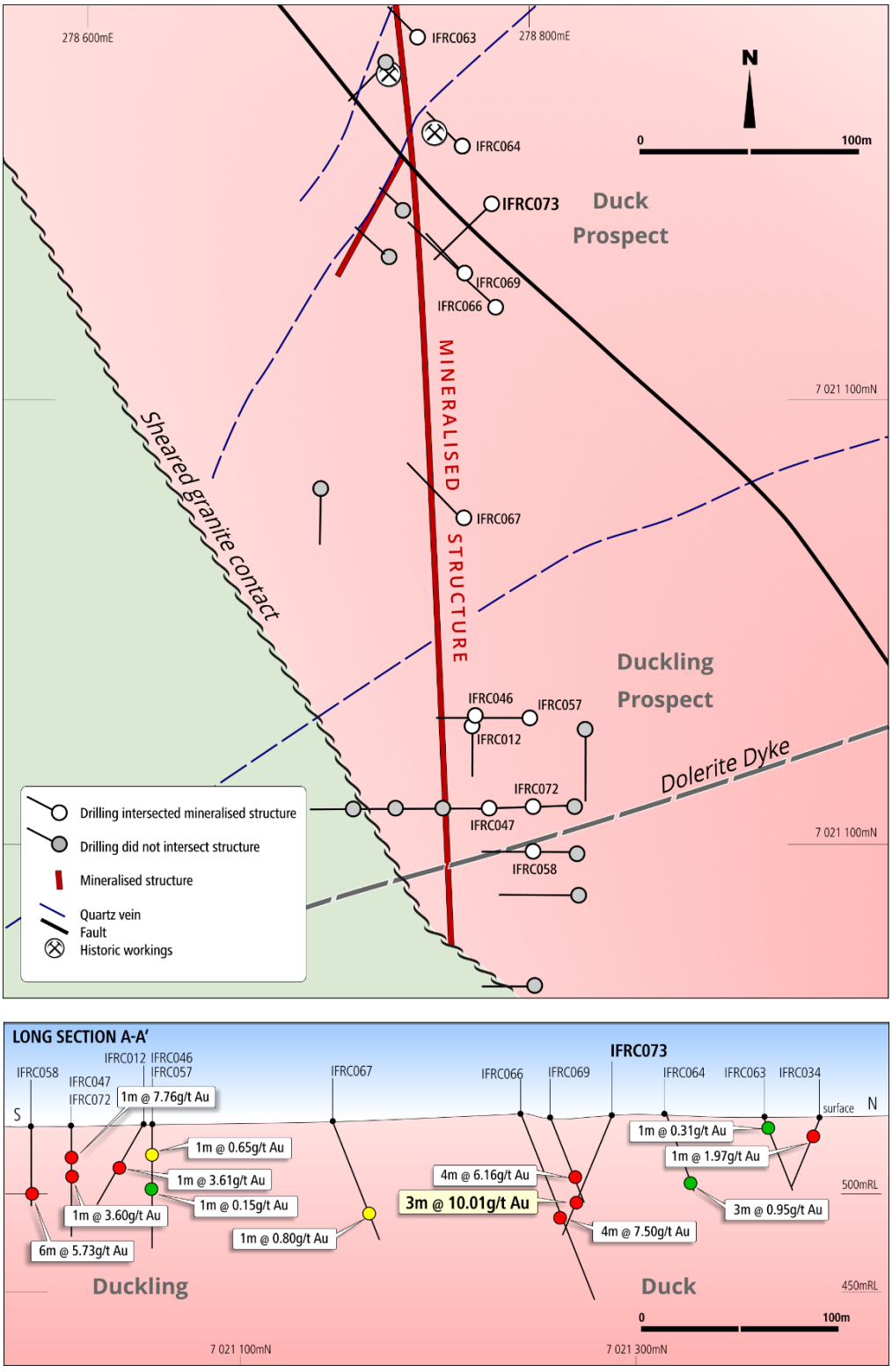

Figure 2. Plan and 400m long section through the southern area of the Ives Find prospect showing the drill indicated gold mineralised structure that contains the high-grade Duck and Duckling lodes. The gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

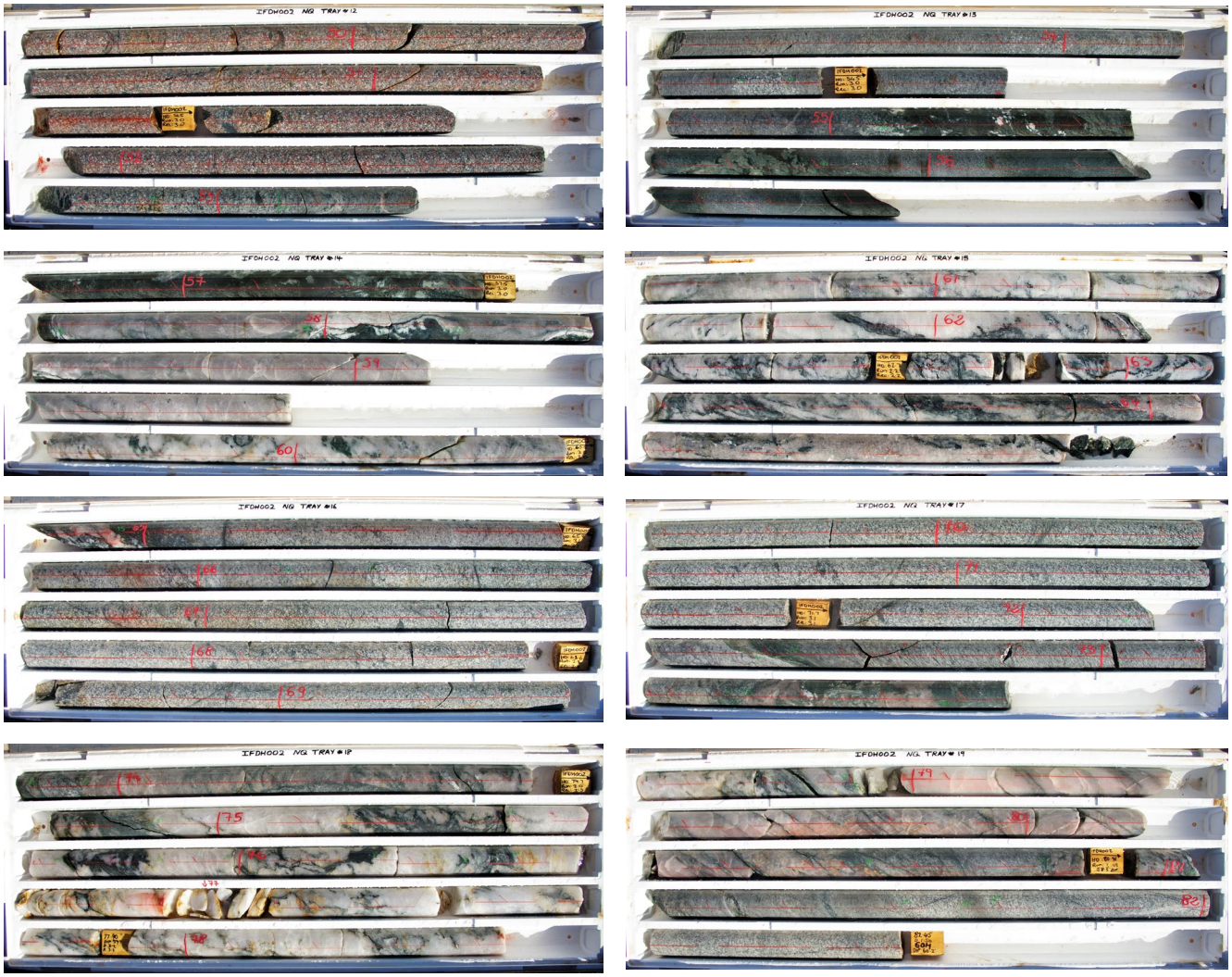

Figure 2. IFDH002 core intersecting intense alteration and veining at the Duck high grade gold lode. This is from 52m depth to EoH (82.5m).

Furthermore, the Company is highly encouraged by the potential for the existence of mineralised E-W structures observed in the diamond drill holes, especially given that the Company has located high grade gold veins orientated in similar direction 300m east of the drilling. These veins returned rock chip results that include 23.3 g/t gold, 18.5 g/t gold and 2.67 g/t gold and have not yet been drilled (fig 1).

The untested high-grade gold veins located to the north and east are also high priority drill targets in addition to the open high-grade lodes intersected in drilling to date.

Great Western's Managing Director Jordan Luckett commented:

"The latest drilling along with the results of the structural study have enhanced our confidence and expectations for the Ives Find area.

We see great potential to define several high-grade gold lodes along the 1.3km structure and potentially along cross-cutting EW structures as well given we're seeing rock chips of up to 23 g/t Au at surface to the east. This also offers the potential for the grade and thickness of the gold lodes to be upgraded where the E-W and N-S trends intersect.

At Ives Find we are seeing intense hematite, silica-sericite-pyrite and fuchsite alteration that

is an indication of a strong mineralising system, and we look forward to further evaluating the numerous targets at Ives with more drilling in the new year"

Next Steps at Ives Find

The Company thinks that the IP geophysical method can map out the gold mineralised zones and is currently determining the geophysical properties of diamond core that will assist the design of a survey. The Company intends to undertake the IP survey to further assist with targeting the next round of drilling planned for January 2109.

May Queen Prospect

At May Queen, located in the south of the Yandal West tenement, work completed to date by the Company at the May Queen prospect has indicated an area of approximately 3km^2 of gold mineralisation within a complex structural setting. So far two significant gold mineralised trends that parallel each other have been identified that have a combined strike of at least 5km (fig 4).

A total of three RC holes for 252m and 1 diamond hole for 96.6m core (84m to 180m depth) were completed. The RC drilling was designed to test structural targets and the diamond hole was designed to collect structural data to assist in the interpretation of the previously reported gold mineralisation at MQW1 target.

The RC results are expected shortly. The diamond core is currently being structurally logged, high resolution 3D XRF scan and geophysical property testing prior to cutting and sampling.

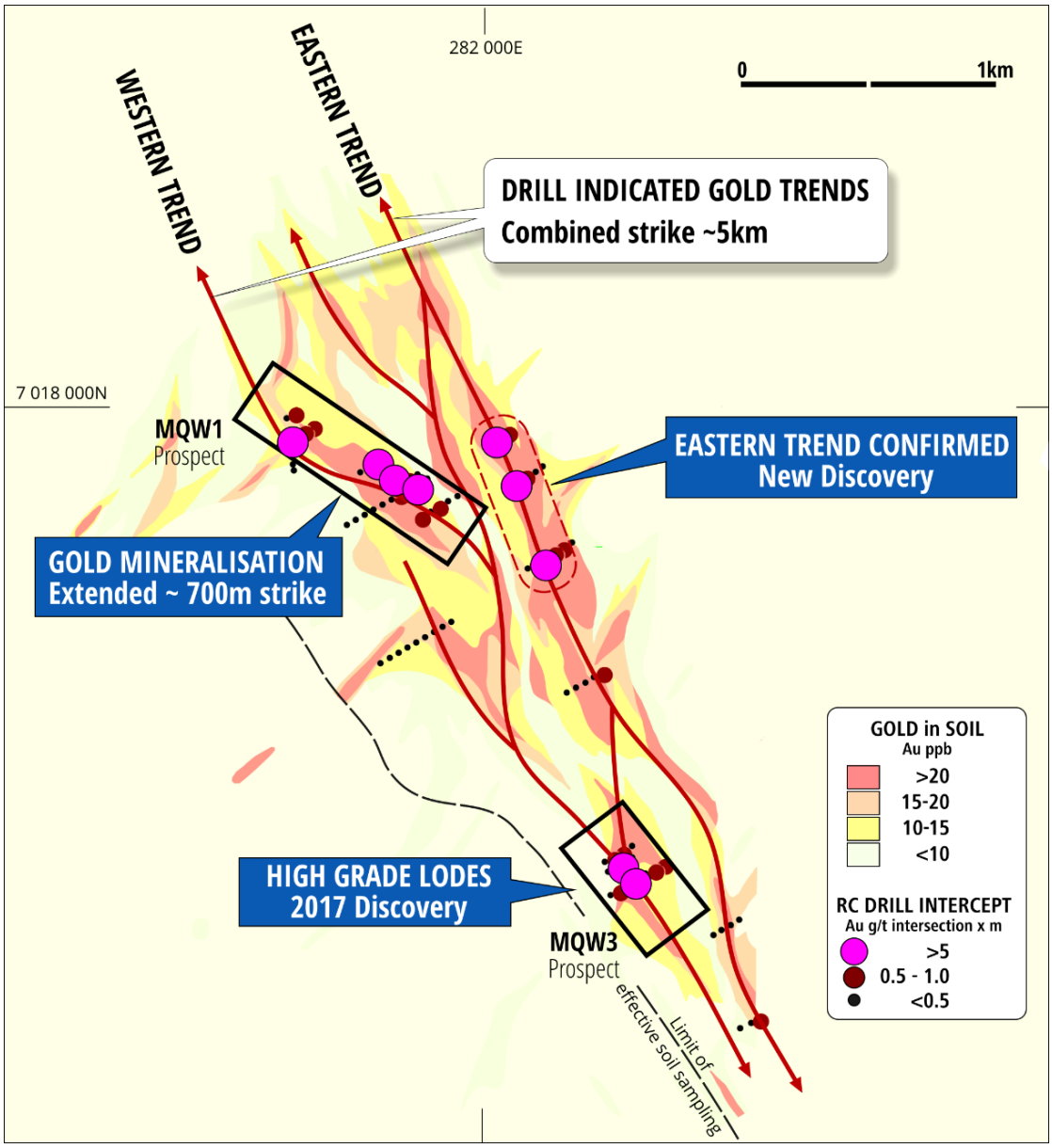

Figure 4. Location of the MQW1 & MQW3 gold targets at May Queen as well as the interpreted Eastern and Western Gold Mineralised Trends

About the Yandal West Project

The Yandal West gold project is located within the world-class Yandal gold belt (fig 5), approximately 55km north of the Bronzewing gold deposit (3.5Mozs) and 60 km south of Jundee gold mine (10Mozs). The project consolidated the underexplored Ives Find (100% owned) and Harris Find (80% owned) gold fields and subsequently a greenfield gold discovery was made at the May Queen prospect.

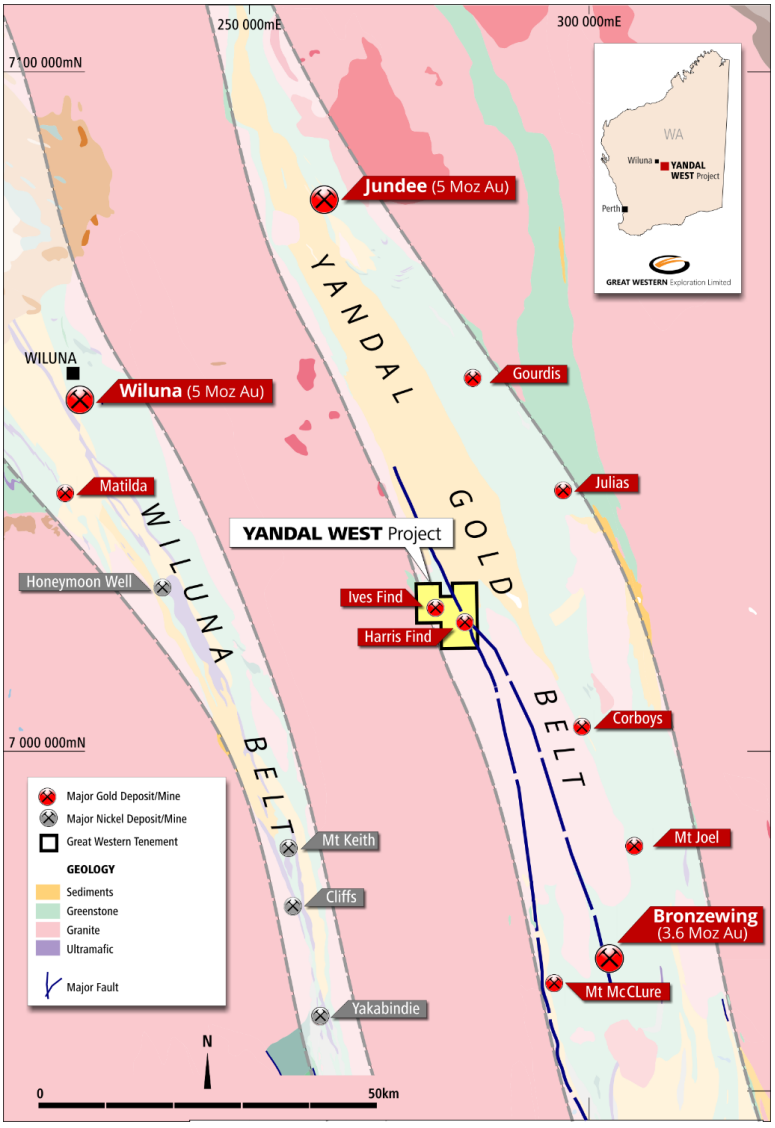

Figure 5. Location of the Yandal West gold project

The gold mineralisation at Yandal west is interpreted to be associated with a large structural corridor that is approximately 800m wide and extends the entire 12.5km length of the project (fig 6). The gold-in-soil geochemistry indicates that at least 9km of this trend is mineralised that includes the Ives Find and Harris Find goldfields as well as the new greenfields May Queen gold discovery.

Drilling at May Queen has intersected zones of strong gold mineralisation in at least 7 areas, located up to 3.0 km apart within the 3km^2 gold-in-soil anomaly. The mineralisation is similar at each target, comprising of high-grade lodes (up to 98.7 g/t gold) within a broader gold mineralised system that appears to be shear hosted.

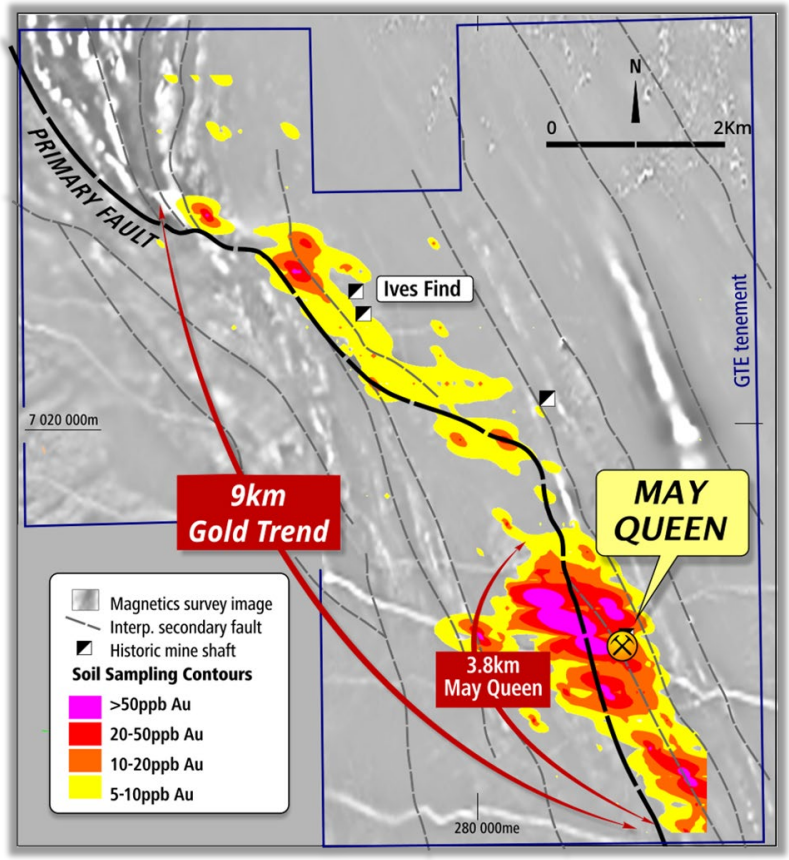

Figure 6. Location of the interpreted 12.5km long gold mineralised structure at Yandal West and the Ives Find and May Queen gold prospects

References

Second Significant Gold Trend at Yandal West	ASX Release 16th August 2018
Further High-Grade Gold and RC Drilling at Yandal West	ASX Release 14th May 2018
Drilling Resumes at Yandal West Gold Project:	ASX Release 13th March 2018
Further Strong Results and High-Grade Gold at Yandal West:	ASX Release 30th January 2018
Yandal West Gold Project Drilling Update:	ASX Release 22 December 2017
Phase 2 Drilling Commenced at Yandal West Gold Project:	ASX Release 8th December 2017
Greenfields Gold Discovery at Yandal West Project:	ASX Release 28 November 2017
Latest soil sampling results:	ASX Release 19 October 2017
Detailed aeromagnetic survey results:	ASX Release 1st August 2017
Latest Ives Find RC drilling results:	ASX Release 29th March 2017
Harris Find Acquisition	ASX Release 18th November 2016
Reference to silver at Ives Find:	ASX Release 23rd September 2016

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.

APPENDIX 1: *Ives Find RC Drill Hole Locations – Current Programme*

Hole No	MGA E	MGA N	Dip	Az.	Depth (m)	Hole Type	Comments
IFRC073	278782	7021289	-60	225	72	RC	Intersected targeted structure at Duck gold lode
IFRC074	278621	7021509	-60	225	44	RC	Intersected targeted structure at Drake lode
IFRC075	278802	7020936	-60	270	48	RC	Hole failed before target depth. To be redrilled

APPENDIX 2: *Drill Hole Assay Intersection Summary – Current programme*

Gold intersections calculated using 0.1 g/t cut-off and 1m of internal dilution:

Hole No	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)
IFRC073	51	54	3	10.01
IFRC074	12	14	2	0.635
IFRC075				NSR

*NSR: No significant results

APPENDIX 3: *Untested mineralised Quartz veins details*

Rock chip ID	MGA E	MGA N	Au (g/t)
10451	279922	7022069	**23.5**
10474	278746	7021729	**18.5**
10473	278765	7021731	**2.67**
IFSR021	278440	7021890	**4.93**

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Rock chip ID	MGA E	MGA N	Au (g/t)
IFSR022	278450	7021907	**6.07**
IFSR076	278396	7022276	**5.63**
IFSR077	278404	7022278	**3.59**
IFSR079	278365	7022465	**0.923**
IFSR080	278268	7022197	**2.13**
IFSR103	278744	7021728	**23.3**
IFSR110	278425	7021997	**3.38**
IFSR188	277734	7023354	**2.39**
IFSR289	278378	7022483	**6.03**

APPENDIX 4: *Details of Current and Previously Reported Drill Holes on Long Section shown in Figure 3*

Hole No	MGA N	MGA E	Depth	Dip	Az.	Interval
IFRC012	7021052	278773	48	-60	180	1 m @ 3.61 g/t Au from 25 m
IFRC034	7021395	278747	40	-60	225	1 m @ 1.97 g/t Au from 12 m
IFRC046	7021056	278774	40	-60	270	1 m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 18 m
IFRC047	7021015	278780	46	-60	270	1 m @ 7.76 g/t Au from 18 m
IFRC057*	7021056	278799	76	-60	270	1 m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 39m
IFRC058	7020995	278801	48	-60	270	6 m @ 5.73 g/t Au from 36 m
IFRC063*	7021364	278749	48	-60	315	1 m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 6m
IFRC064	7021315	278769	44	-60	315	3 m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 37 m
IFRC066	7021242	278784	109	-60	315	4 m @ 7.5 g/t Au from 58 m
IFRC067	7021146	278769	70	-60	315	1 m @ 0.8 g/t Au from 53 m
IFRC069	7021257	278770	50	-60	315	4 m @ 6.16 g/t Au from 32 m
IFRC072	7021015	278800	64	-60	270	1 m @ 3.60 g/t Au from 29 m
IFRC073	7021289	278782	72	-60	225	3 m @ 10.01 g/t Au from 51 m

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Yandal West

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *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*	RC drilling was used to obtain pulverised rock sample at 1m intervals of which an approximate 2.5kg sample was taken for 40g fire assay. Rock chips are collected from outcrop using hammer and the location recorded using GPS. Approximately 1kg of sample is placed in calico bag and submitted for assay
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details.*	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect 1m pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximize 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 to potential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Visual estimates of recovery were made and only recorded where there were significant differences in volumes of chip sample. Overall sample recovery is considered reasonable to good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling.
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.*	RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level that is considered relevant to the style of mineralization under investigation Paper drill logs were used to record: lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features. All logging is quantitative. Selected chip samples from each hole were sieved, washed and

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		placed into plastic chip trays for future reference.
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 maximize representivity of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	The sample material is collected by passing the drill spoil through a riffle splitter integrated into the drill rig cyclone at 1m intervals to collect an approximate 2.5kg sample in a calico bag.
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.* *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*	*RC Drill Assays* Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BVM"), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis. BVM is an accredited laboratory Samples analysed using 40g fire assay for total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium. The company submits a duplicate, standard or blank every 20 samples for QAQC. No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed. *Rock Chip Assays* Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BVM"), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out the sample prep and analysis. BVM is an accredited laboratory The samples have been digested with Aqua Regia.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Cu, Fe, Mn, V, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Ag, As, Au (AR), Bi, Co, Ga, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sb, Sc, Sn, Te, W have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
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.*	Significant assays are checked in the field by the Company's competent person. Primary data is collected in the field on paper logs then entered into the database later. The data is verified by the geologist by cross checking the electronic data against the paper copies. Assay data is received by email in electronic text file format with the lab retaining an original back up if required. No adjustments were made to the assay data reported. Company personnel undertook an internal review of results. No independent verification has been undertaken. Validation of both the field and laboratory data is undertaken prior to reporting of the data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars were determined using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions). Elevation is measured from topographic maps The grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 51). Various topographic data was noted for mapping purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	See Figure 3 for drill hole collar plan for data spacing. The data spacing, and distribution is not enough to determine any

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	Whether the data spacing, and distribution is enough 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.*	grade or geological continuity and therefore resource estimates cannot be calculated at this stage.
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.*	The drilling is early stage and not adequately spaced therefore the identification of the key geological features have not yet been determined with any confidence.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The chain of custody was managed by the Company. The samples were collected into polywoven bags that were secured with cable ties then taken to Wiluna to be dispatched directly to the lab in Perth by courier. The samples are left unattended in the locked yard at the Courier depot prior to dispatch.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been undertaken at this early stage.

Section2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.* *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.*	**Project Name:** Yandal West **Tenement No** **Name** **Ownership** E53/1369 Ives Find 100% E53/1612 Harris Find 80% E53/1816 Harris Find 80% All tenements granted and in good standing There is no Native Title over the project area
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	No previous drilling Limited soil sampling in the 1990s
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is located within the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt. Mineralisation appears to be Archaean gold lode style with gold mineralisation associated with shearing, veining and alteration. To date, exploration has been at a preliminary stage of investigation and ore controls are not properly understood.
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:* *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.* *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* *Dip and azimuth of the hole.* *Down hole length and interception depth.* *Hole length.*	Appendix 1 and 3 is the summary of the drill hole collar data Easting and northing coordinates were obtained using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions). Elevation is obtained from topographic maps and Google Earth Down hole surveys were completed at intervals roughly every 50m and EOH using a Reflex Ez-Trak multi shot down-hole camera. The drill collar azimuth is established using a compass and the dip using

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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.	a clinometer. Drill holes were orientated to intersect the main geological trend. However, some geological structures are not fully understood to date. Factors including dip, direction etc. still requires further evaluation, therefore all reported intercepts are based on down hole lengths.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *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.*	Gold intersections are reported as down hole length weighted averages using the max assay value. No top cuts have been applied. Drill hole intersections have been calculated using a 0.1 g/t. 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t cut-off grade using a maximum of 1m of internal dilution. No metal equivalents are stated Assay results are reported in summary form only, which is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration. All drill hole intersections calculated using the 0.1 g/t, 0.5 g/t and 1 g/t cut-offs have Bee have been tabulated in Appendix 2.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known')*	All reported intercepts are based on down hole lengths. The detailed geometry of the mineralized zones is not fully understood at this stage. Accordingly, the reported intercept lengths may not reflect true mineralization widths.
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.*	Drill hole collar plans and sections for results not previously reported are included in the Appendices
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*	All intervals have been reported in the table of drill results related to

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	this release.
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.*	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions 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 commercially sensitive.*	Continue broadly spaced angle overlap drilling to test the May Queen gold-in-soil anomaly. Two or three diamond holes to determine dip, strike and nature of the gold mineralisation. Drill testing other Au targets identified by the Company