ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: GTE

GREAT WESTERN EXPLORATION

13th February 2019

High-Grade Gold Continues at Yandal West Gold Project

Great Western Exploration Limited ("the Company"; "Great Western") (ASX: GTE) is pleased to report that it has received further positive gold results from diamond drilling at its Yandal West Gold project.

Results to date demonstrate that the gold mineralisation encountered at the Ives Find prospect has similar characteristics to the major Yandal gold deposits, and that the project remains highly prospective.

Key Points:

- **Further high-grade gold encountered at the Duck gold target that includes 3.4m @ 10.21g/t Au from 58.4m depth.**
- **The mineralised gold shoot intersected in the diamond drilling outcrops and remains open along strike and down dip.**
- **At least 4 high grade gold zones have now been identified in drilling at the Ives Find prospect, with a further 6 areas with outcropping mineralisation yet to be drill tested.**
- **Highly encouraged by the structural controls, geochemistry and mineral assemblages observed in the diamond core which are analogous to those reported at Jundee and Bronzewing gold deposits.**

Ives Find Prospect

Diamond drilling (IFDH002) at the Duck gold target ("Duck") within the Ives Find prospect intersected significant high-grade gold structure includes a primary intersection of (**Fig 3**):

- **3.4 m @ 10.21 g/t gold from 58.4m depth**

Several secondary intersections either side of it that returned assays of:

- **2.17 m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 55.81 m depth,**
- **0.4m @ 1.38 g/t Au from 63.6 m depth, and**
- **0.2 m @ 14.94 g/t Au from 76m depth**

This is in addition to previously announced results (ASX Release 27/11/18) from RC drilling that intersected the same structure, including:

- **3m @ 10g/t Au from 28m (IFRC073),**
- **2m @ 13.25 g/t Au from 12m (IFRC44),**
- **4m @ 7.1 g/t Au from 58m (IFRC066), and**
- **4m @ 6.16 g/t Au from 32m (IFRC69)**

The gold mineralisation is hosted in granite and is controlled by brittle-ductile shears, one orientated in an east-northeast direction and the second in northwest direction. At the intersection of these shears the gold

is further concentrated into significant high-grade shoots within the gold mineralisation orientated in at least two directions that continue down plunge and remain open (**Fig 1**).

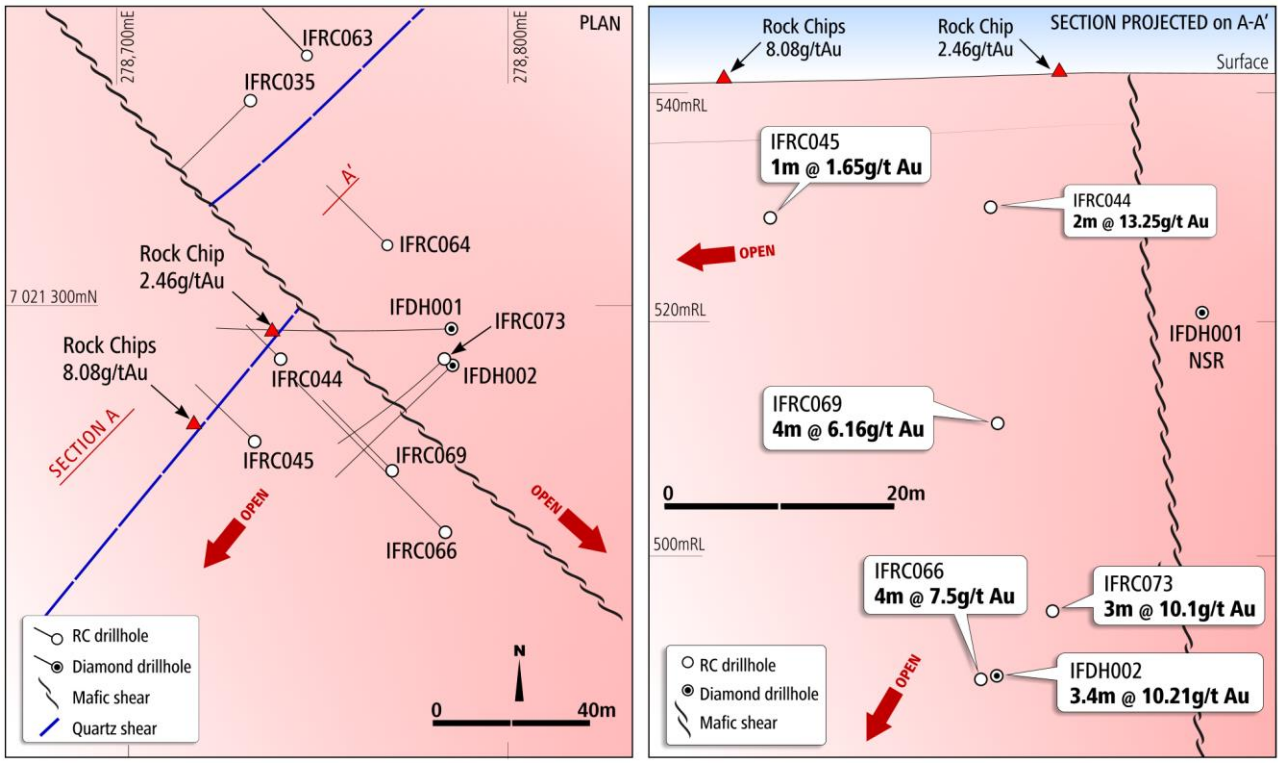

Figure 1. Plan and long section of RC and diamond drilling at the Duck gold target, Ives Find prospect

Drilling completed by the Company to date has identified at least 5 similar high-grade shoots (Duckling, Duck, Drake, Bell Miner and Main Shaft) and there are a further 6 areas where there is outcropping gold mineralisation that has not been drill tested (**Fig 2**). Each of these are located within a larger corridor of brittle-ductile shearing that is at least 1.8km long.

The Company is looking forward to re-commencing drilling with the following planned:

- Continue step out drilling at the Duck, Duckling and Drake gold targets
- Further drilling at the Bell Miner -Main Shaft area
- Drill testing the outcropping gold mineralisation within immediate Ives Find area
- Drill testing geochemical and structural targets within the mafic terrain along strike to the south of Ives Find.

The Company is highly encouraged about the exploration upside of Ives Find in general following the detailed analysis of the nature of the gold mineralisation encountered in the diamond drilling. The Company believes this new information substantially increases the prospectivity of the area after the recognition of important features of the mineralisation that are common with Jundee located 60km to the north that include:

- A domain of basalt and dolerite containing felsic intrusion flanked by felsic volcaniclastic rocks and komatiite;
- Gold mineralisation controlled by brittle-ductile shears of similar size with the main gold shoots occurring at the intersections of these shears; and
- Gold associated mineral assemblage of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite is feature of Jundee that is also observed at Ives Find.

While there is significant gold mineralisation in the felsic intrusions at Jundee, the majority of the gold is contained in the dolerites and basalts at depth as well as along the sheared granite/greenstone contacts. Underpinning the Company's excitement at Ives Find is the relatively limited exploration, and no drilling conducted away from the main Ives Find gold field where the gold mineralised shear zones exit the granite into the surrounding basalt, dolerite and gabbro that are mapped adjacent and along strike. Furthermore, broad spaced soil sampling (320m x 50m) has delineated gold-in-soil anomalism co-incident with aeromagnetic structural targets within this basalt - dolerite domain.

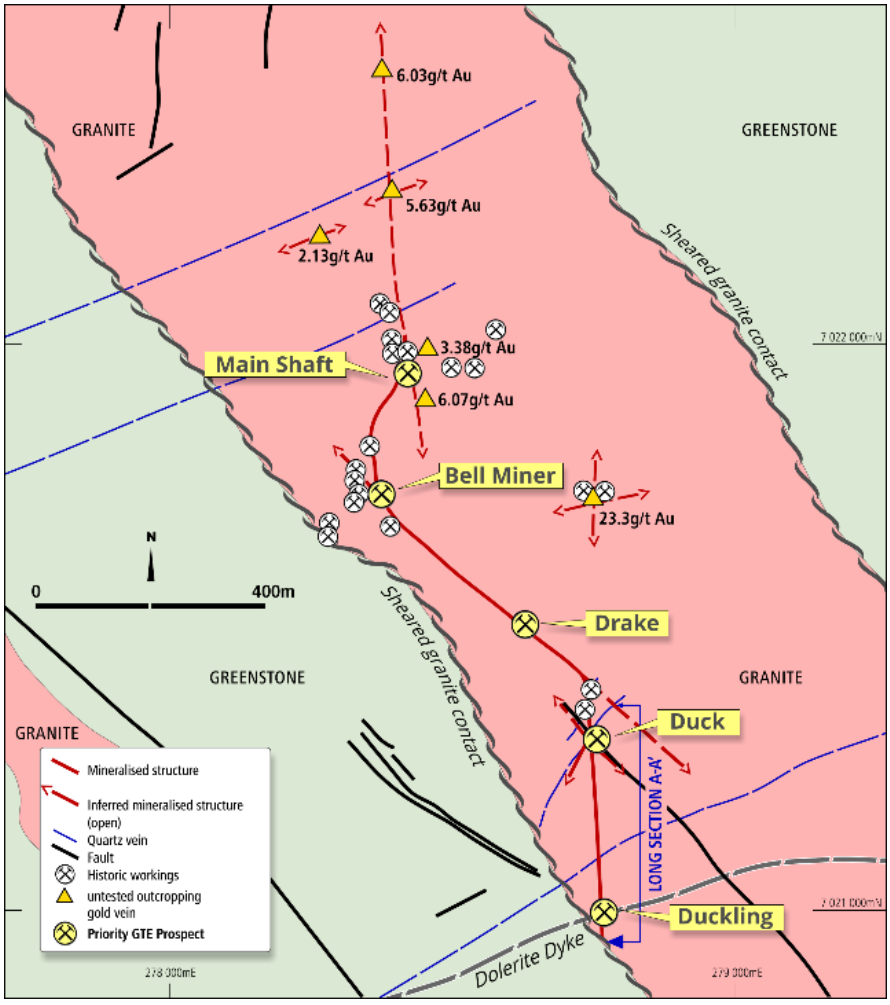

Figure 2. Ives Find Prospect Map showing location of high-grade lodes intersected in drilling and untested outcropping gold veins.

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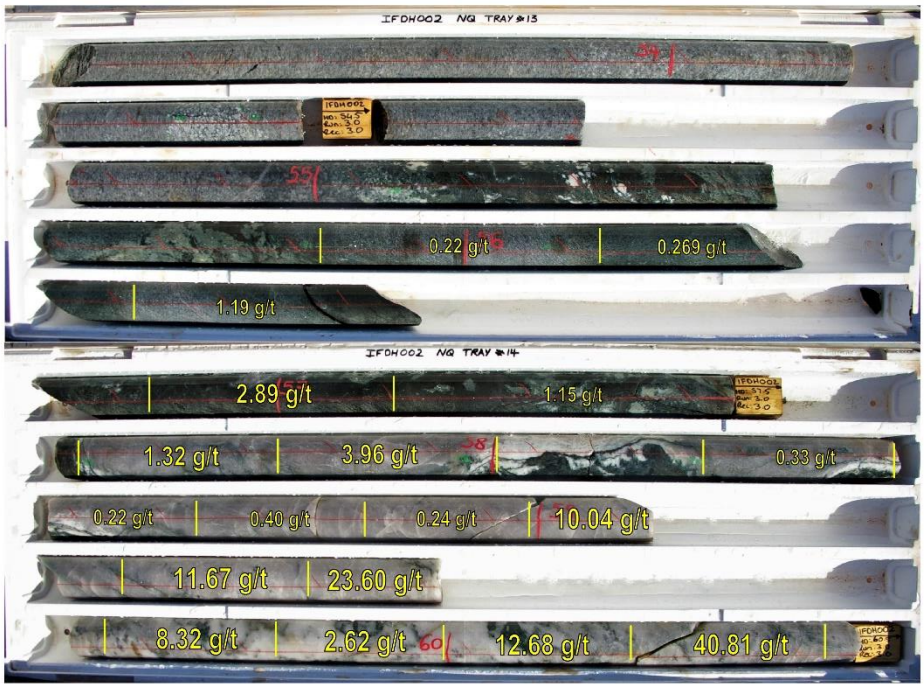

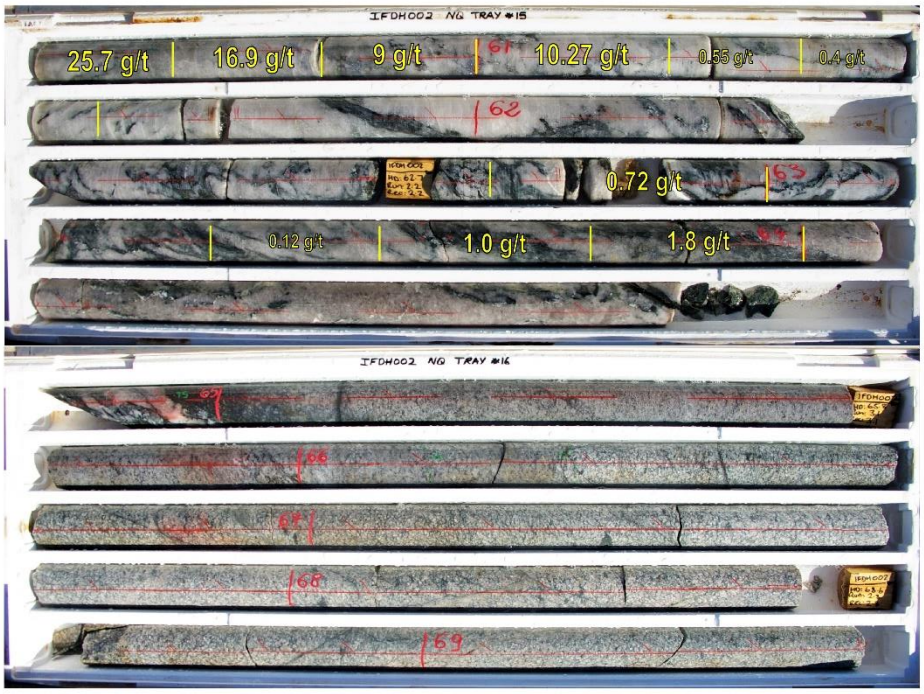

Figure 3: Gold distribution in the mineralised section of diamond hole IFDH002 at the Duck gold target, Ives Find prospect.

May Queen Prospect

At May Queen, located in the southeast of the Yandal West tenement (**Fig 4)**, work completed to date by the Company has delineated the May Queen gold-in-soil anomaly that indicates an area of approximately 3km^2 (3.5km x 900m) of surface gold anomalism within a complex structural setting. Two significant gold mineralised trends that parallel each other have been identified that have a combined strike of at least 5km (**Fig 5**).

To date the Company has intersected significant gold mineralisation in broad spaced RC drilling at three locations within the May Queen gold-in-soil anomaly; MQW1, MQW3 and MQE1 (**Fig 5**). The Company estimates only 10% of the gold mineralised trend has been drill tested so far.

At MQW1 the Company has intersected significant gold mineralisation on broad spaced RC drill lines over 800m strike that remains open to the northwest and down dip. The best results include 4m @ 25.75 g/t gold from 60m.

At MQW3 the Company has intersected significant gold mineralisation on broad spaced drill lines that is at least 200m in strike and remains open in all directions. The best results include 3m @ 7.73 g/t gold from 13m.

At MQE1 very broad spaced drill lines (nominally 300m) to test the 2.5 km gold mineralised eastern trend intersected significant gold mineralisation over a strike length of 800m and remains open. The best result included 3m @ 5.01 g/t gold from 44m depth.

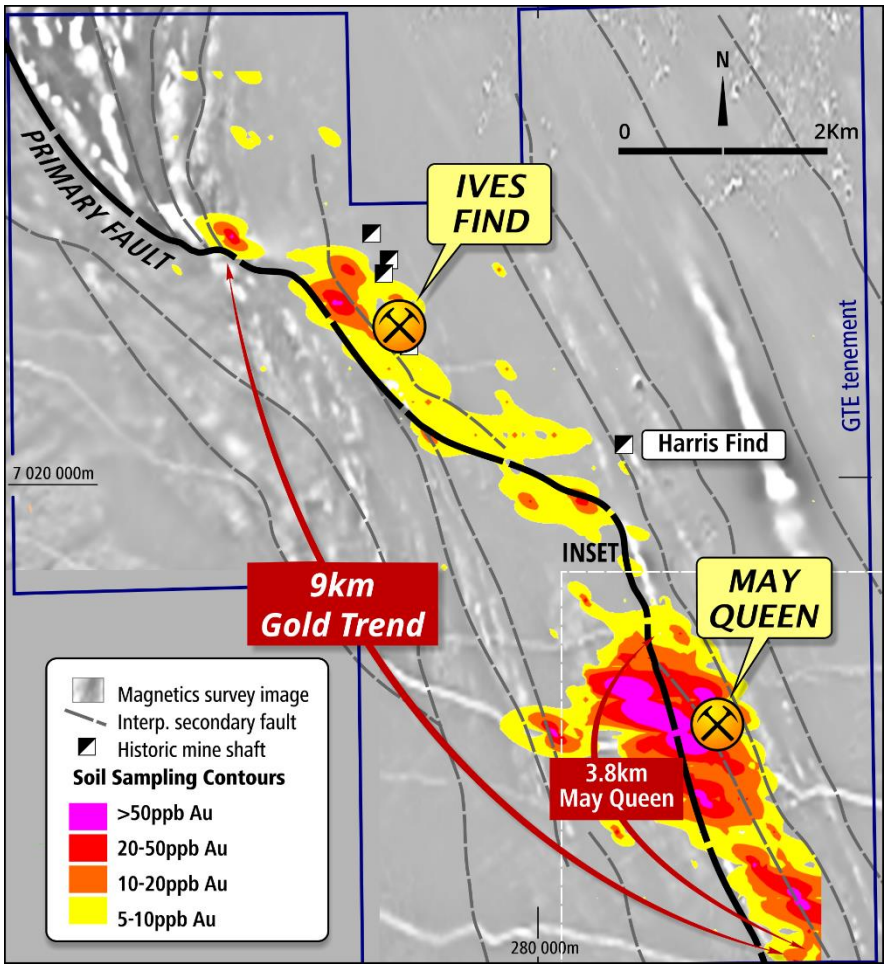

Figure 4 Location of Ives Find and May Queen prospects

The Company attempted to drill a diamond hole at the MQW1 target to acquire more detailed structural and geological data to assist in better understanding the nature of the gold mineralisation at May Queen prior to commencing infill RC drilling. Unfortunately, the planned hole had to be abandoned 20m short of the target zone as a result of persistently poor ground conditions. However, a total of 96.6m core (84m to 180m depth) was recovered before the decision to terminate.

Although the hole didn't reach the desired depth it has provided structural information and it also encountered a second gold zone intersecting 1m @ 3.95 g/t gold interpreted as being in the footwall of the main zone.

The geology of the May Queen area appears to be highly deformed and boudinaged quartz veins within a large northwest trending shear zone. There is strong biotite-muscovite-pyrite forming with the intensely

foliated basalt. There is also evidence of ENE veining and other cross cutting structures. The gold encountered also had elevated silver, bismuth, copper and zinc.

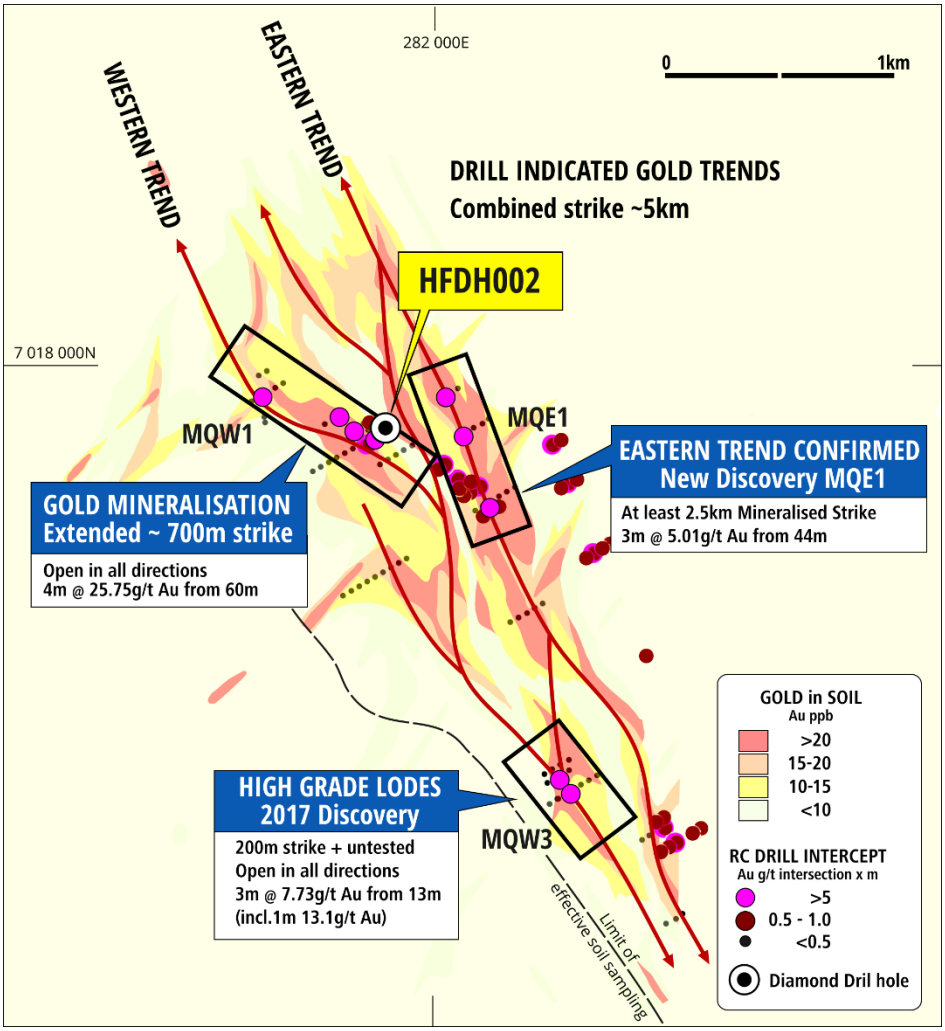

Figure 5. Location of the May Queen trends, targets and recently completed diamond drill hole.

This geological setting and style of gold mineralisation has some of the same characteristics as the Bronzewing gold deposit located 55km to the south. At Bronzewing the gold was both in the highly deformed boudinaged veins and in the less deformed cross-cutting ENE trending veins. The gold was also associated with elevated silver, bismuth, copper, zinc and tellurium.

The Company is now investigating the importance of the cross-cutting veins encountered in the diamond core. If these structures are associated with gold mineralisation, then the Company may have to re-orientate its drilling direction to account for these. Currently all the drilling at May Queen is orientated sub parallel to these cross-cutting features which would result in most of the drilling not intersecting these structures.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Collar Tables

Duck Gold Target (Ives Find Prospect) Drill Hole Collars

Hole No	MGA N	MGA E	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Az.	Hole Type
IFRC044	7021285.98	278742.26	538	28	-60	315	RC
IFRC045	7021265.06	278735.6	537	40	-60	315	RC
IFRC066	7021242	278784	540	109	-60	315	RC
IFRC069	7021257.74	278770.43	537.5	50	-60	315	RC
IFRC073	7021289	278782	540	72	-60	225	RC
IFDH001	7021294	278786	500	120.3	-60	270	Diamond
IFDH002	7021285	278786	540	82.45	-60	227	Diamond

MQW1 Gold Target (May Queen Prospect) Drill Hole Collars

Hole No	MGAZ51 E	MGAZ51 N	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
HFRC002	281302	7017901	526	96	-60	240	RC
HFRC003	281267	7017881	525	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC004	281338	7017921	527	144	-60	240	RC
HFRC005	281747	7017697	530	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC006	281709	7017677	528	104	-60	240	RC
HFRC007	281677	7017656	527	132	-60	240	RC
HFRC008	281642	7017637	526	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC009	281606	7017618	526	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC010	281571	7017598	526	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC011	281536	7017577	525	120	-60	240	RC
HFRC012	281501	7017558	525	92	-60	240	RC
HFRC013	281464	7017537	525	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC022	281258	7017877	525	108	-60	60	RC
HFRC023	281702	7017671	528	84	-60	60	RC
HFRC024	281687	7017747	531	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC025	281653	7017727	530	120	-60	240	RC
HFRC026	281616	7017710	525	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC027	281757	7017565	525	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC028	281827	7017611	526	96	-60	240	RC
HFRC029	281862	7017631	528	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC030	281793	7017587	526	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC045	281741.59	7017734.9	525	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC046	281706.57	7017718.2	524	152	-60	240	RC

Hole No	MGAZ51 E	MGAZ51 N	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Type
HFRC047	281654.83	7017687.7	522	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC058	281898	7017650	519	96	-60	240	RC
HFRC059	281235	7017863	524	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC060	281200	7017842	523	120	-60	240	RC
HFRC061	281255	7017774	517	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC062	281259	7017750	517	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC084	281564	7017770	531	108	-60	240	RC
HFRC085	281593	7017791	531	100	-60	240	RC
HFRC086	281518	7017743	530	96	-60	240	RC
HFRC087	281266	7017974	530	84	-60	240	RC
HFRC088	281231	7017954	530	108	-60	240	RC
HFRC090	281242	7018088	520	88	-60	240	RC
HFRC091	280977	7017853	520	72	-60	240	RC
HFRC092	281628	7017811	520	92	-60	240	RC
HFDH002	281780	7017718	500	180	-60	240	DD

Appendix 2: Significant Drill Hole Intersections

All intersection calculated using 0. 5g/t gold cut-off and 1m internal dilution

Duck Gold Target (Ives Find Prospect) Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole No	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t gold)
IFRC044	12	14	2	13.25
IFRC045	13	14	1	1.65
IFRC066	58	62	4	7.5
IFRC069	32	36	4	6.16
IFRC073	51	54	3	10.01
IFDH002	55.81	57.98	2.17	1.57
	58.4	61.8	3.4	10.21
	63.6	64	0.4	1.38
	76	76.2	0.2	14.94
IFDH001				NSR

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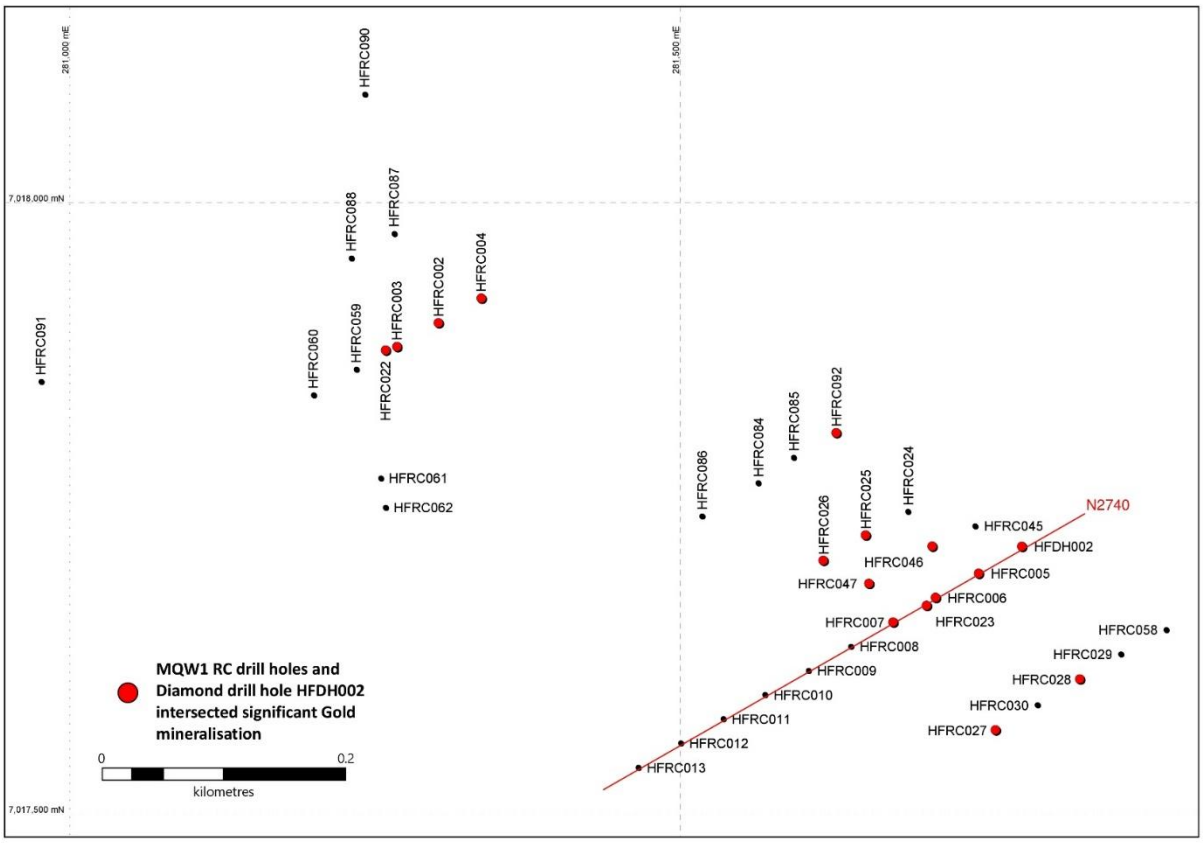
MQW1 Gold Target (May Queen Prospect) Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole No	From	To	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t gold)
HFRC002	64	65	1	1.10
HFRC003	20	21	1	3.35
HFRC003	63	64	1	0.52
HFRC004	44	45	1	1.44
HFRC004	95	96	1	0.58
HFRC005	53	57	4	1.61
HFRC005	69	71	2	3.64
HFRC005	80	82	2	1.16
HFRC006	85	86	1	0.52
HFRC007	128	129	1	1.25
HFRC022	60	64	4	25.74
HFRC022	66	67	1	1.26
HFRC023	45	47	2	2.02
HFRC025	29	32	3	1.01
HFRC025	78	86	8	1.89
HFRC025	94	95	1	0.76
HFRC025	106	107	1	0.91
HFRC026	8	9	1	0.81
HFRC027	67	68	1	0.65
HFRC028	66	67	1	0.81
HFRC046	52	53	1	0.79
HFRC046	89	90	1	0.80
HFRC047	32	34	2	0.68
HFRC092	47	56	9	0.56
HFRC092	60	61	1	0.55
HFDH002	103	104	1	3.98

Appendix 3: Drill Hole Plans

Duck Gold Target (Ives Find Prospect) See Figure 1 in Report.

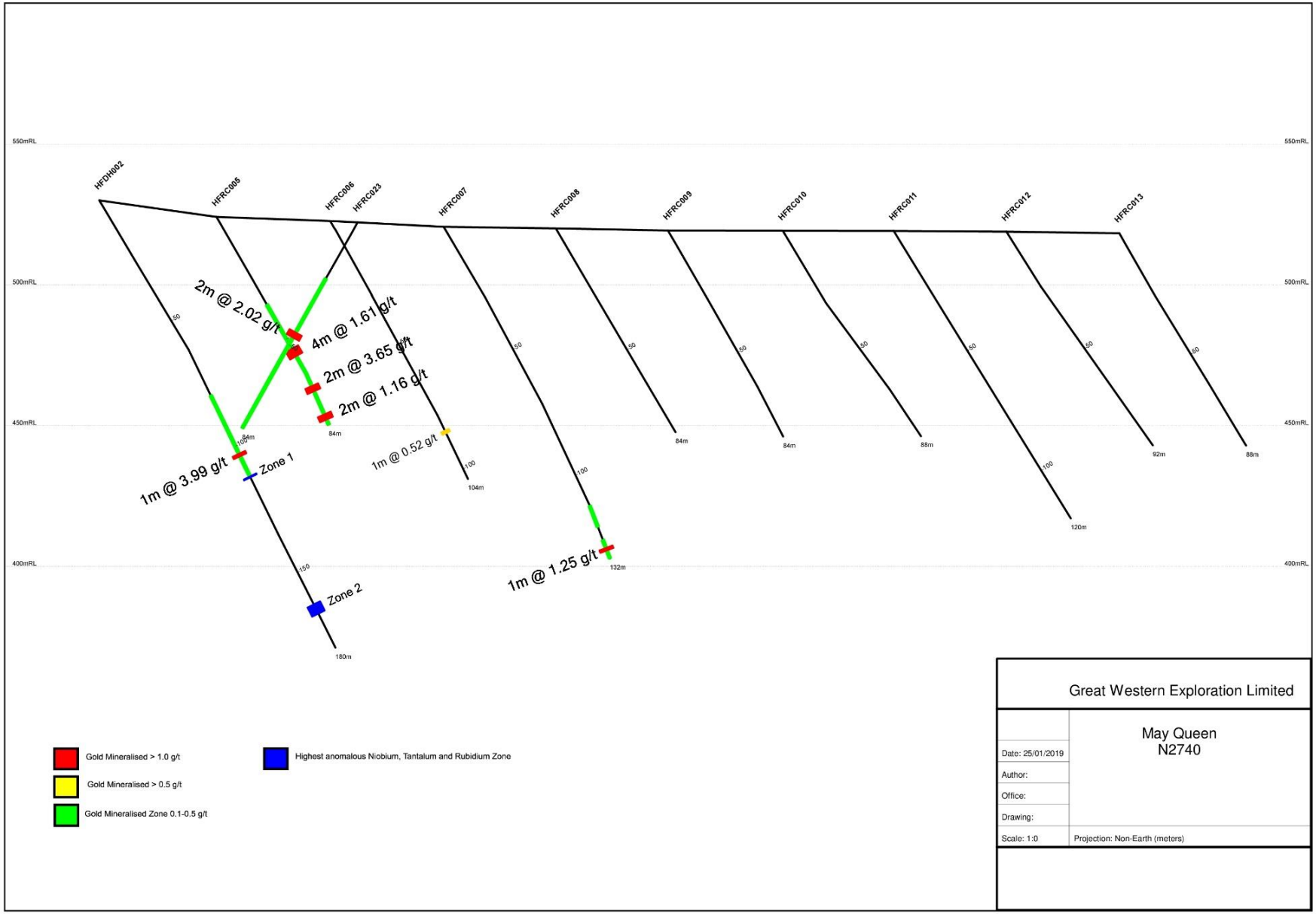
MQW1 Gold Target (May Queen Prospect) Significant Drill Intercepts



Appendix 4: Sections

Duck Gold Target (Ives Find Prospect) See Figure 1 for Long Section in Report

MQW1 Gold Target (May Queen Prospect) Section containing HFDH002



JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (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*	Reverse Circulation (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. HQ Diamond core sampled only in the areas of interest by cutting in half using brick saw then sampled between a minimum 0.2m to 1m intervals for sample submission, using core saw.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg 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. Diamond drilling (DD) was used to collect sampling from core rock HQ size
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 and Diamond core 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Selected chip samples from each hole were sieved, washed and 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 from the RC drilling 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*	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 for the RC and Diamond drilling a duplicate, standard or blank every 20 samples for QAQC. No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.
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. Diamond hole IFDH002 is a twin hole of IFRC073 and diamond hole HFDH002 is an extension of the RC hole HFRC014 from 84m to 180m. Primary data is collected in the field on paper logs then entered into the database at a later date. 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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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.* *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.*	See Appendix 1 for drill hole collar plan for data spacing. The data spacing, and distribution is not sufficient enough to determine any 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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		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.* *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.*	Appendix 1 is the summary of the drill hole collar data at Duck and MQW1 prospect. 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 30m 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 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 (eg 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 been tabulated in Appendix 3 .
Relationship between	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All reported intercepts are based on down hole lengths. The detailed geometry

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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')*	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 reporting of Exploration Results.*	All intervals have been reported in the table of drill results related to 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 (eg 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.*	Further work is detailed in the report.

References

Further High-Grade Gold at Yandal West	ASX Release 27 November 2018
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 ASX
Further Strong Results and High-Grade Gold at Yandal	Release 30th January 2018 ASX
West: Yandal West Gold Project Drilling Update:	Release 22 December 2017 ASX
Phase 2 Drilling Commenced at Yandal West Gold Project:	Release 8th December 2017 ASX
Greenfields Gold Discovery at Yandal West Project:	Release 28 November 2017 ASX
Latest soil sampling results:	Release 19 October 2017 ASX
Detailed aeromagnetic survey results:	Release 1st August 2017 ASX
Latest Ives Find RC drilling results:	Release 29th March 2017 ASX
Harris Find Acquisition	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.