ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: GTE

Tuesday, 4 June 2019

RC Drilling Completed at Yandal West

- **RC drilling programme at Ives Find has been completed**
- **This high impact drill programme is targeting high-grade, Jundee style gold mineralisation**
- **9 RC holes for 1,354 m completed with all holes reaching targeted zones**
- **Encouraging geology observed in the majority of holes**
- **First assay results expected in approximately 4 weeks**

Great Western Exploration Limited ("Great Western" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that RC drilling at the Ives Find prospect within its Yandal West gold project has now been completed. A total of 9 holes for 1,354 m were completed with all holes reaching the targeted zones.

The deeper drilling designed to test for feeder areas under the shallow high-grade gold lodes intersected veining and alteration within the target zones. Drilling designed to test structural targets also intersected intervals of veining, alteration and faulting in most holes.

Encouragingly, the nature of the veining and alteration appears similar to the high-grade gold lodes either up dip or along strike. The Company is now looking forward to the assays; the first results expected in approximately 4 weeks.

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 – 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*	Pulverised rock sample at 1m intervals of which an approximate 2.5kg sample was taken for assay.
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.
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*	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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	sample bias may have occurred to potential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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 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*	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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

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		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.*	Not applicable.

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% 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*	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is located within the Archaean Yandal Greenstone Belt. Targeting 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.* *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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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')*	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Not applicable
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.*	Not applicable
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 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.*	Not applicable

References

Drilling Commenced at Yandal West Gold Project — ASX Release 24th May 2019

High-Grade Gold Continues at Yandal West Gold Project — ASX Release 13th February 2019