

11 November 2019

Harris Find High Grade Gold Target and Drilling completed at Yandal West

Great Western Exploration Limited ("The Company"; "Great Western"; ASX: GTE) is pleased to report that the RC drilling programme has been completed and further work along the Harris Find Shear Zone ("HFSZ") has shown the high-grade gold mineralisation associated with the historical Harris Find workings remains open in all directions. Follow up drilling along the HFSZ is a high priority.

Key Points:

- Drilling targeted near surface high-grade gold associated with the Harris Find Shear Zone ('HFSZ') at the May Queen and Harris Find Prospects has been completed.
- Drilling intersected encouraging zones of shearing and alteration.
- Assays eagerly awaited, expected within two to four weeks.

Harris Find

- Surface Rock chip, historical underground sampling and historical drilling data confirm continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation over at least 270m.
- Surface and historical underground sampling include **105 g/t gold, 10.6 g/t gold, 9.7 g/t gold, 5.8 g/t gold, 4.2 g/t gold, 3.3 g/t gold and 2.22 g/t gold.**
- Historical drilling to maximum depth of only 40m intersected high-grade gold that includes:
 - **2m @ 15 g/t gold**
 - **2m @ 6.55 g/t gold**
 - **6m @ 4.91 g/t gold**
- Three drill holes were completed at Harris Find to test the lode near the shaft intersected shearing and alteration.
- A further three drill holes were also completed targeting high-grade outcropping gold associated with the HFSZ at May Queen.

Continuation of the field mapping programme initiated following the new geological information from the previous drilling programme (see [ASX release 23/09/19](#)) has confirmed at least 270m of continuous near surface high-grade gold at the historical Harris Find workings that remains open.

Harris Find was mined in the 1920s for gold and silver with a shaft approximately 20m deep completed with an average grade of 17 g/t gold. In 1988 workers managed to re-enter the shaft to sample the lode which assayed 105 g/t gold on the back and 10.6 g/t gold and 9.6 g/t gold at the south and north faces, indicating the lode remains open in both directions (**Fig 2**).

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In 1993 ten shallow RC holes were completed to a maximum depth of 40m. Most of the drill holes intersected significant gold mineralisation (**Fig 2**) and the gold mineralisation remains open. The best results included **2m @ 15 g/t gold, 2m @ 6.55 g/t gold and 6m @ 4.91 g/t gold**. At the time it was reported that there was 270m of continuous gold mineralisation, but the tenement was forfeited by the DMP due to a Mining Act breach. The gold price was then at its 50-year low (~US\$250) and no further work was undertaken.

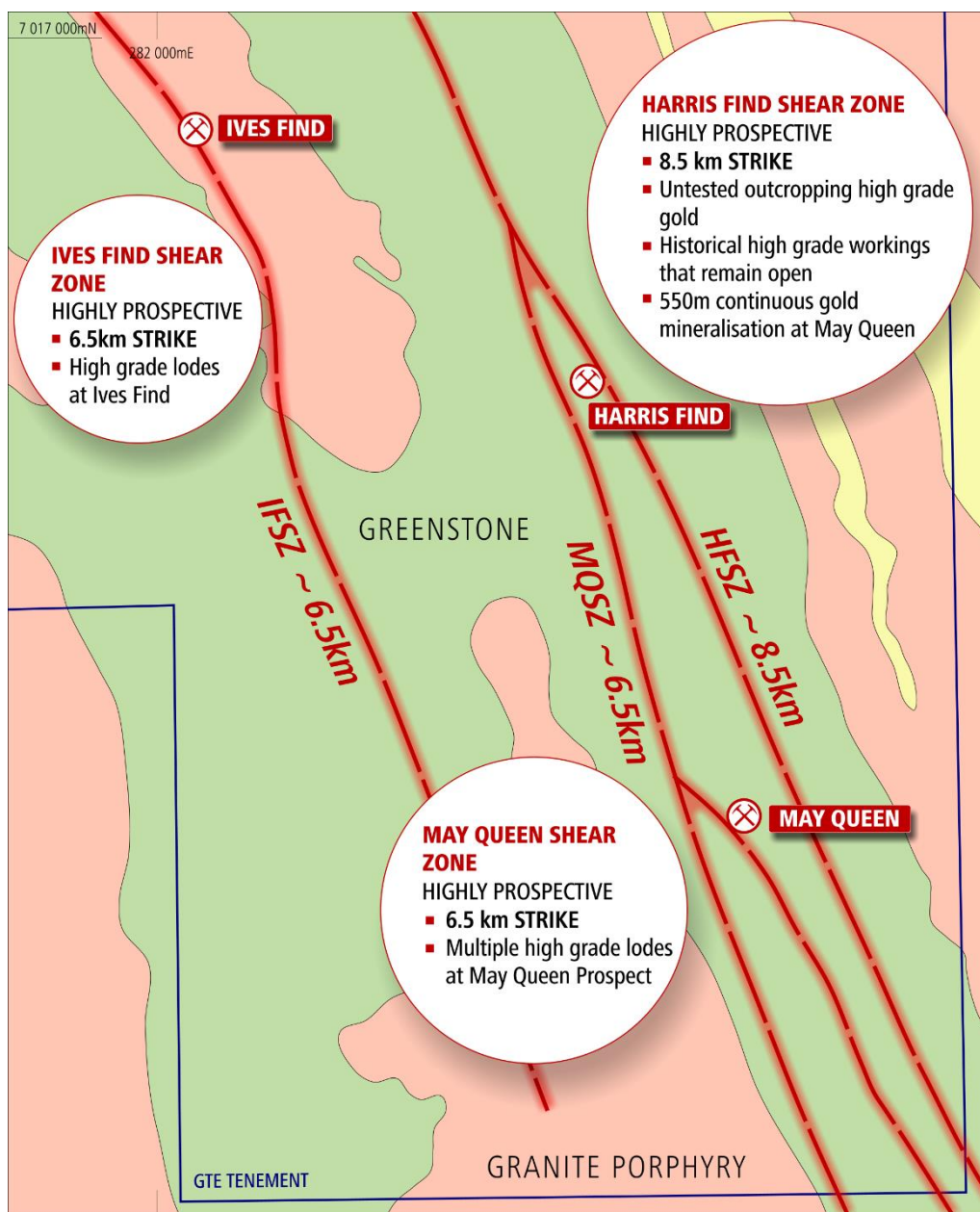


Figure 1. A total of 21km of highly prospective shearing that remains largely unexplored has been identified at Yandal West Gold Project.

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Great Western rock chipped the trend and has confirmed there is continuous gold mineralisation along its length with results of **2.2 g/t gold**, **4.2 g/t gold**, **4.19 g/t gold** and **12.2 g/t gold** (Fig 2).

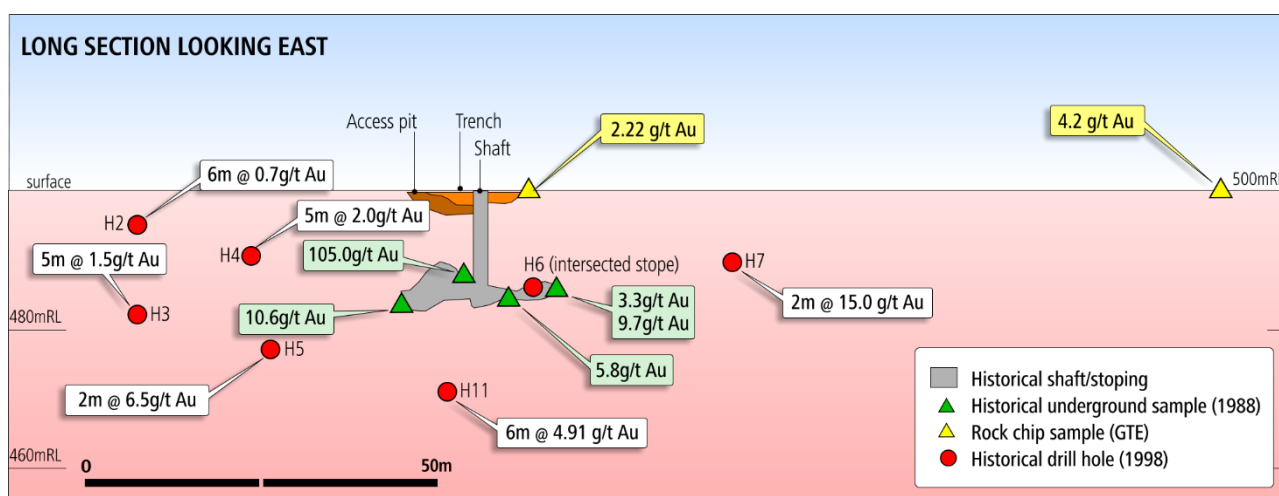
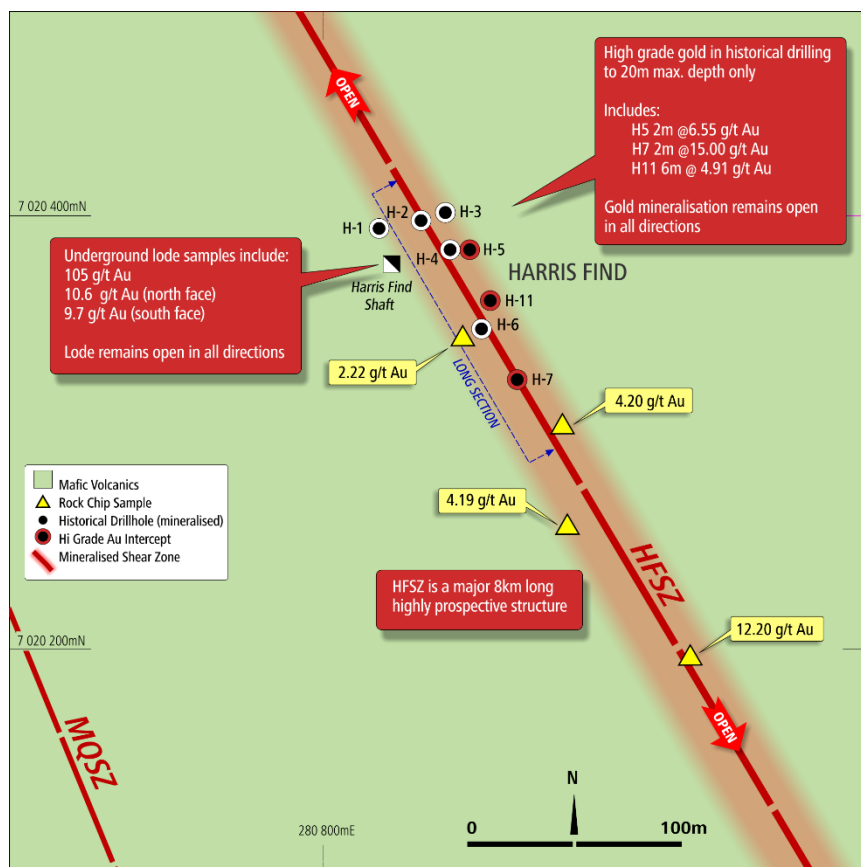


Figure 2. Plan and long section at the Harris Find Prospect. There is approximately 270m continuous gold mineralisation and the deepest historical drill hole was approximately 30m vertical depth where it intersected the high-grade lode and remains open.

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The Company took advantage of a mobilised drill rig to undertake a cost effective 6 hole RC programme which has now been completed.

Three RC holes were completed at Harris Find which intersected the shearing, quartz veining, sulphides and alteration.

A further three holes were drilled to test the HFSZ along strike to the south at May Queen testing high grade outcropping gold mineralisation that included 33.1 g/t gold and 4.10 g/t gold associated with 550m of continuous gold mineralisation intersected in previous drilling (**Fig 3**).

The drilling intersected similar mafic schist with alteration and sulphides to what was observed in drill hole HFRC070 that intersected 3m @ 5.01 g/t gold and where visible gold was observed.

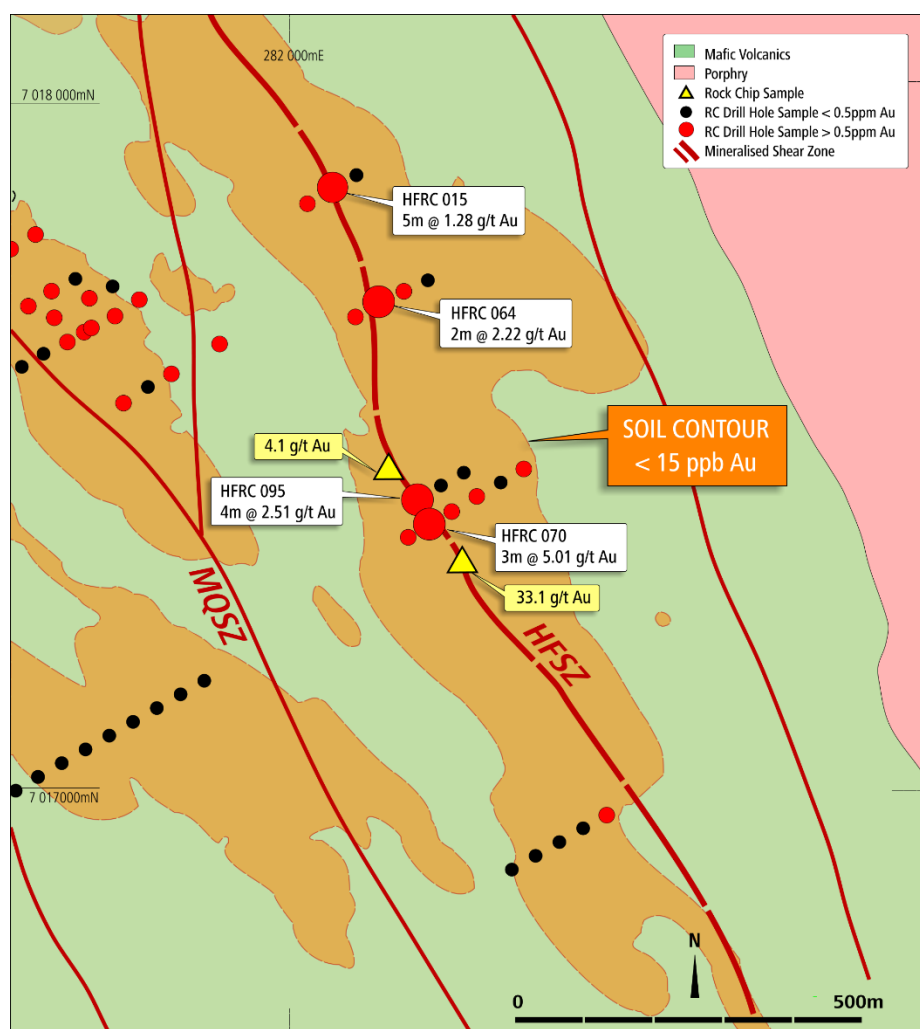


Figure 3. High-grade rock chips at May Queen located on the HFSZ which is a substantial shear with significant continuous near surface gold mineralisation along its length.

The Company is now eagerly awaiting the results from:

- the remainder of the surface samples from the field checking of the IFSZ, MQSZ and HFSZ described in the last ASX Release (31/10/19) where further outcropping shearing, veining and alteration has been observed and;
- This drilling programme that intersecting encouraging zones of shearing and alteration at both the May Queen and Harris Find prospects.

References

ASX Releases

31 October 2019	High-Grade Gold Outcropping at Yandal West
23 September 2019	Multiple Gold Bearing Shear Zones at Yandal West
16 August 2019	Drilling Completed at Yandal West Gold Project
7 August 2019	Drilling Commenced at Yandal West Gold Project
16 July 2019	Initial Results from latest RC Drilling at Yandal West
4 June 2019	Drilling Completed at Yandal West Gold Project
8 April 2019	High Impact Gold Drilling Planned at Yandal West
13 February 2019	High-Grade Gold Continues at Yandal West Gold Project
27 November 2018	Further High-Grade Gold at Yandal West
16 August 2018	Second Significant Gold Trend at Yandal West
14 May 2018	Further High-Grade Gold and RC Drilling at Yandal West
13 March 2018	Drilling Resumes at Yandal West Gold Project
30 January 2018	Further Strong Results and High-Grade Gold at Yandal West

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
<i>Historical drilling</i>	<i>Wamex report, Company, drilling techniques and quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Wamex report a39426 (1993) and a42086 (1994) from Australian United Gold</p> <p>Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer.</p> <p>Holes positions estimated from report, some of the hole collars have been observed on the ground.</p> <p>Intertek Genalysis at Maddington WA was contracted by Australian United Gold to carry out the sample prep and analysis, using Fire Assay.</p>
<i>Historical rock chips</i>	<i>Wamex report, Company, sampling techniques and quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<p>Wamex report a25839 (1988) from Kalbara Mining N.L</p> <p>Using pick, the outcrop sampling was taken along traverses approximately perpendicular to the general strike of the exposed formations.</p> <p>Classic Comlab Pty Ltd at Wanneroo Laboratory WA was contracted by Kalbara Mining to carry out the sample prep and analysis. Assays for Gold were executed utilizing a 50g pulverized sample, acid digest and solvent extraction followed by AAS detection. The LLD is 2ppm at $\pm 10\%$.</p>
<i>GTE 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</i></p>	<p>RC drilling to collect 1m pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer and both selective single meter samples and 4m composite samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis</p> <p>Rock Chip taken from outcrop using pick and submitted to laboratory for analysis</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	
<i>GTE Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details.</i>	Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to collect 1m pulverized rock samples using a face sampling hammer.
<i>GTE Drill sample recovery</i>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip 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>	<p>Visual estimates of recovery were made and only recorded where there were significant differences in volumes of chip sample.</p> <p>Overall sample recovery is considered reasonable to good, and in line with normal expectations for this type of drilling.</p>
<i>GTE Logging</i>	<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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.</i>	<p>RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level that is considered relevant to the style of mineralization under investigation</p> <p>Paper drill logs were used to record lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features.</p> <p>All logging is quantitative.</p> <p>Selected chip samples from each hole were sieved, washed and placed into plastic chip trays for future reference.</p>
<i>GTE 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</i></p>	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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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 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>	
<i>GTE Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been</i></p>	<p>Bureau Veritas Minerals (“BVM”), Canning Vale WA was contracted to carry out analysis on Rock Chip samples.</p> <p>BVM is an accredited laboratory</p> <p>Rock chips submitted for multi element and gold using B/ETA</p> <p>No umpire or third-party assay checks were completed.</p> <p>Not Applicable for drilling (no new drilling results reported)</p>
<i>GTE Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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>	<p>Not Applicable (no drilling results reported)</p>
<i>GTE Location of data points</i>	<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>Drill hole collars and rock chips location were determined using a hand-held GPS (+/- 6 m accuracy in all directions).</p> <p>Elevation is measured from topographic maps</p> <p>The grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 51).</p> <p>Various topographic data was noted for mapping purposes.</p>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
<i>GTE 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>	<p>See Figure 4 for drill hole collar plan for data spacing.</p> <p>The data spacing, and distribution is not enough to determine any grade or geological continuity and therefore resource estimates cannot be calculated at this stage.</p>
<i>GTE 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>	<p>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.</p>
<i>GTE Sample security</i>	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>The chain of custody was managed by the Company.</p> <p>The Drill 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.</p> <p>The Rock Chip samples were collected into polywoven bags that were secured with cable ties then taken to the lab by company personnel in Canning Vale</p>
<i>GTE Audits or reviews</i>	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

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	Name	Ownership	Status
		E53/1369	Ives	100%	Granted
		E53/1612	Harris Find	80%	Granted
		E53/1816	Bobs Find	80%	Granted
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties	See main report where a summary of the previous work is a subject of this release. The historical report numbers and details are also included in JORC Table 1.			
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	Not Applicable (no drilling results reported)			

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<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 (no drilling results reported)
<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 (no drilling results reported)
<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 (no drilling results reported)
<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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not Applicable (no drilling results reported)
<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>	See main announcement