

FURTHER ZONES OF THICK, SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION AT BLUE POLES

HIGHLIGHTS

- ➤ Initial results from recent RC drilling at Blue Poles has confirmed a continuous zone of thick, shallow gold mineralisation over 300m in strike length
- > This zone is contained within a broader zone of mineralisation extending over 1km in strike length defined by previous wide-spaced air-core drilling
- > Significant intersections include:
 - 40m @ 1.18g/t Au from 40m to EOH in 21BPRC004, including 20m @ 1.51g/t Au
 - o 36m @ 1.09g/t Au from 28m in 21BPRC008, including 8m @ 2.20g/t Au
 - 40m @ 1.11g/t Au from 40m to EOH in 21BPRC003
- > Mineralisation is open at depth and along strike to the north
- > Six holes remain to be assayed and all results will be reviewed prior to designing a followup drill program targeting further extensions and high-grade zones
- > AC drilling is scheduled to start this week, testing regional targets along the Arsenal Trend including the Gunners prospect immediately north of Blue Poles

Great Boulder Resources ("Great Boulder" or the "Company") (ASX: GBR) is pleased to announce initial results from recent Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Blue Poles discovery within the Whiteheads Gold Project ("Whiteheads") in Western Australia.

Assays from the first 15 holes have confirmed a continuous zone of mineralisation over 300m long, with consistent, broad down-hole intersections of up to 52m. This result is extremely encouraging from only the second round of RC drilling at Blue Poles.

The zone remains open at depth with several holes ending in mineralisation. Other intersections to the north remain open along strike and further drilling is being planned to test these areas.

An air-core (AC) drilling program commenced at Whiteheads earlier this week, testing regional targets along the Arsenal Trend including the Gunners prospect immediately north of Blue Poles.

Great Boulder's Managing Director, Andrew Paterson commented:

"Blue Poles is growing nicely. With each round of drilling we are seeing more consistent thick intersections which is a fantastic result at such an early stage.

This confirms our view that the Arsenal Trend has significant potential for multiple gold discoveries, and there is room for many more Blue Poles-sized discoveries within the full 20km strike of the trend.

Blue Poles is the only the first prospect that we've begun testing".

Great Boulder's exploration team drilled 21 RC holes at Blue Poles for 2,257m in late March through to early April, following up on results from the first round of RC holes reported in January. Samples were composited into 4m intervals for assay, with all composites assaying >0.1g/t Au to be reassayed in individual 1m samples.

Collar details and significant intersections are detailed in Tables 1 and 2 below. More detailed plans and cross-sections will be prepared once all assays are returned.

Following the initial intersection of 52m @ 1.02g/t Au from 28m in hole 20BPRC006 the Company surveyed several holes using an optical televiewer (OTV) to capture down-hole structural information. This data confirmed the holes were drilled in the correct orientation, dipping at 60° to the west. OTV surveys are a much cheaper alternative to drilling diamond core when structural information is required.

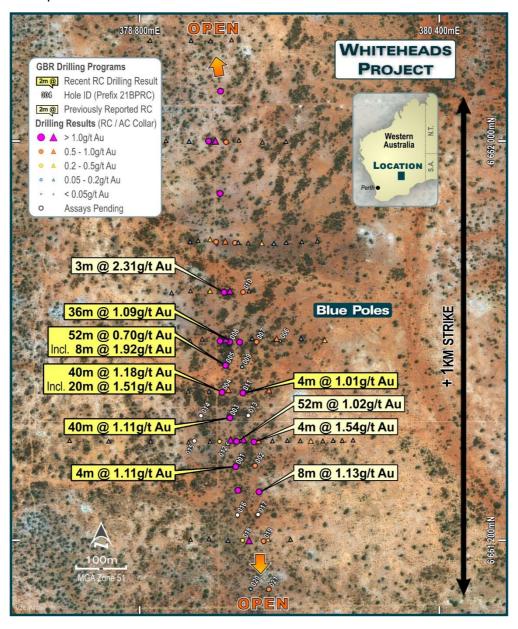


FIGURE 1: BLUE POLES RC RESULTS

This announcement has been approved by the Great Boulder Board.

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About Great Boulder Resources

Great Boulder is a mineral exploration company with projects in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia. With a focus on base metals and gold, the Company has a range of projects from greenfields through to advanced exploration. With advanced copper-nickel-cobalt projects including Mt Venn and Winchester, and the Whiteheads and Side Well gold projects plus the backing of a strong technical team, the Company is well positioned for future success.



FIGURE 2: GREAT BOULDER'S PROJECTS

TABLE 1: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS, REPORTED AT A 0.3G/T AU CUT-OFF WITH A MAXIMUM 4M OF INTERNAL DILUTION. ALL ASSAYS ARE COMPOSITES OF 4M INTERVALS.

Hole ID	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au
21BPRC001	80	32	80*	48	0.41
	Including	48	52	4	1.11
21BPRC002	126	36	48	12	0.44
		84	100	16	0.34
		108	112	4	0.49
21BPRC003	80	8	12	4	0.25
		40	80*	40	1.11
21BPRC004	80	40	80	40	1.18
	Including	40	60	20	1.51
21BPRC005	84	32	84*	52	0.70
	Including	52	60	8	1.92
21BPRC006	72	No Significant Intercept		ot	
21BPRC007	102	36	48	12	0.45
21BPRC008	132	28	64	36	1.09
	Including	28	36	8	2.20
	And	44	52	8	1.58
		104	124	20	0.33
21BPRC009	120		No Sign	ificant Intercep	ot
21BPRC010	150	36	40	4	0.29
		128	132	4	0.84
21BPRC011	120	56	76	20	0.42
		84	92	8	0.35
21BPRC012	102	Not yet assayed			
21BPRC013	126	Not yet assayed			
21BPRC014	120	Not yet assayed			
21BPRC015	145	Not yet assayed			
21BPRC016	80	Not yet assayed			
21BPRC017	126		Not yet assayed		
21BPRC018	80	44	48	4	0.23
		72	80*	8	0.31
21BPRC019	120	32	44	12	0.53
21BPRC020	90	No Significant Intercept			
21BPRC021	120	40	48	8	0.42
		68	72	4	0.89

TABLE 2: COLLAR DETAILS. COORDINATES ARE IN GDA94, ZONE 51 PROJECTION.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
21BPRC001	379992	6661347	400	80	-60	270
21BPRC002	380031	6661349	400	126	-60	270
21BPRC003	379981	6661445	400	80	-60	270
21BPRC004	379965	6661497	400	80	-60	270
21BPRC005	379972	6661551	400	86	-60	270
21BPRC006	380081	6661599	400	72	-60	270
21BPRC007	380034	6661598	400	102	-60	270
21BPRC008	379980	6661597	400	132	-60	270
21BPRC009	380005	6661547	400	120	-60	270
21BPRC010	380007	6661697	400	150	-60	270
21BPRC011	380007	6661495	400	120	-60	270
21BPRC012	379976	6661395	400	102	-60	270
21BPRC013	380018	6661450	400	126	-60	270
21BPRC014	379923	6661450	400	120	-60	90
21BPRC015	379910	6661399	400	145	-60	90
21BPRC016	379996	6661251	400	80	-60	270
21BPRC017	380037	6661252	400	126	-60	270
21BPRC018	380006	6661200	400	80	-60	270
21BPRC019	380048	6661198	400	120	-60	270
21BPRC020	380022	6661102	400	90	-60	270
21BPRC021	380059	6661102	400	120	-60	270

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Mr Andrew Paterson who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Paterson has sufficient experience that 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' (JORC Code). Mr Paterson is an employee of Great Boulder Resources and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 3 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	RC samples were collected over 1m intervals using a cyclone splitter with the balance of each metre bagged and placed in rows on cleared ground next to the drill collar. The entire hole was composited over 4m intervals or less with scoop samples of each 1m pile combined in a calico sample bag.
	The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
Drilling techniques	Drilling was undertaken by Mt Magnet Drilling using a Schramm 650 RC rig. Industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised.
Drill sample recovery	Sample condition has been logged for every composited interval as part of the sampling process. Sample recovery was not recorded for this drill program No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken.
Logging	Geological logging of drilling followed established company procedures. Qualitative logging of samples includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Abundant geological comments supplement logged intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	1m cyclone splits and 4m composite samples were taken in the field. Samples were analysed at Intertek Laboratories in Perth. Samples were pulverized so that each sample had a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g allotment was then analysed by fire assay method FA50. All sample weights were recorded and reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All samples were assayed by industry standard techniques.
Verification of sampling and assaying	A fine-grained blank and certified reference material were inserted approximately every 50 samples. No duplicates were taken in this program. No QAQC problems were identified in the results. No twinned drilling has been undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	Drill spacing is variable. The results reported above were obtained from drill holes spaced 50m apart on east-west lines. The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling is dominantly perpendicular to regional geological and geochemical trends where interpreted and practical. The spacing and location of the data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.

Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	GBR personnel were responsible for delivery of samples from the drill site to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	None completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The project is located between 45 and 70km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie on the Yarri Road. The tenement package is comprised of two active Exploration Licenses and one EL application. The granted tenement E27/544 covers an area of approximately 185km² including up to 15km of strike on a number of potential mineralized trends. Tenements E24/588 and ELA27/622 cover an additional 22 and 10 graticular blocks respectively. Once granted, these tenements will add approximately 49km² to the project area.
Exploration done by other parties Geology	The Whiteheads project area has been the focus of exploration efforts dating back to the 1960's. The bulk of the earlier exploration efforts were focussed on the nickel potential of the region following discoveries at the Black Swan, Silver Swan and Carr Boyd deposits. Various exploration campaigns by multiple companies utilising differing methods have been undertaken for nickel, VMS and gold targets. The differing exploration and analysis techniques has resulted in a patchwork of exploration datasets that are not easily comparable. Small-scale historical gold workings are present within the tenure that have a protracted history of mining. Publicly available data for these deposits indicate selective mining of high-grade gold veins. The Whiteheads Project lies proximal to the interpreted boundary between the Archean Kalgoorlie and Kurnalpi Terranes of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane. This boundary also marks the separation of the Boorora (Kalgoorlie Terrane) and Gindalbie (Kurnalpi Terrane) Domains based on volcanic
	facies relationships. This boundary is marked by a zone of faulting and shearing historically called by various names including the Mt Monger (Swager and Griffin 1994) and Ockerburry Fault (Blewitt and Hitchman 2006). The Boorora Domain is dominated by mafic and ultramafic lithofacies with minor sediments and felsic volcanics. The Gindalbie Domain contains a significant package of bimodal volcanics, sedimentary units and lesser ultramafic lithologies. 3 separate greenstone succession have been recognized within the Gindalbie Domain, with the uppermost bi-modal formation the only one present within the project area. The above successions have experienced at least 4 phases of deformation and display mid-greenschist facies metamorphism.

Criteria	Commentary
	The project area contains a significant amount of transported cover consisting of colluvium, sand plains and laterite. Tertiary aged paleochannels transect the project area. Tertiary duricrust comprises insitu lateritic duricrust to colluvium products derived from insitu material.
	Several historic workings are located within the project area including the historic Whitehead Find, Patches, Seven Leaders, Lady Betty and Jewellery Box gold workings along with widespread shallow workings. Gold mineralisation is related to extensive shearing and quartz veining along lithological contacts. The Whiteheads Project is located directly along strike to the north of KalNorth Gold Mines Limited's Lindsay Gold project. No definitive nickel mineralisation has been identified to date within the project area however the Black Swan, Silver Swan and Carr-Boyd Nickel deposits are all located within the region and the project remains prospective for further nickel discoveries.
Drill hole Information	A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table.
Data aggregation methods	No grade truncations were applied to these exploration results.
	A weighted average calculation was used to allow for bottom of hole composites that were less than the standard 4m.
	No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The orientation of structures and mineralisation is not known with certainty, but majority of the drilling was conducted using appropriate perpendicular orientations for known geology and geochemical anomalism.
	A list of the drill holes and orientations is provided as an appended table.
Diagrams	Refer to figures in announcement.
Balanced reporting	It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Whiteheads project. Full drillhole details can be found in publicly available historical annual reports.
Other substantive exploration data	Exploration undertaken on the Whiteheads Project between 2015-2019 was by private company Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd and Kalgoorlie based prospectors. Previous work over the Arsenal trend is limited to one line of AC drilling
Further work	Further work is discussed in the document in relation to the exploration results.