Suite 8, 7 The Esplanade,
Mt Pleasant, WA 6153

E info@gbmr.com.au
P +61 (8) 9316 9100
F +61 (8) 9315 5475

www.gbmr.com.au

ABN 91 124 752 745

ASX Announcement

17 December 2021

Drilling Commences at Highly Prospective Malmsbury Project

KEY

- Phase 1 diamond core drilling program commenced at the **highly prospective Malmsbury JV in the central Victoria Goldfields, 50 km SSW of the high-grade Fosterville gold mine** testing a series of structural/lode and intrusion related gold (IRG) style targets.
- The Malmsbury Project **is under-explored and highly structurally complex, with multiple orientations of high-grade mineralisation** and in excess of 1,500 historic workings and old trenches.
- Key drilling program objectives; intersection of **high-grade lode-style mineralisation on previously untested reefs, testing of IRG potential at depth below Belltopper Hill, resource expansion** and core for metallurgical testwork on the Leven Star deposit.
- Current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimate at **Leven Star is 820 kt at 4.0 g/t Au for 104,000 ounces gold.**
- Approximately 1,670 metres of drilling is planned on Belltopper Hill and 1,000 metres on the Drummond North goldfield.

GBM Managing Director and CEO, Peter Rohner, commented: *"We are excited to finally be back drilling at the highly prospective Malmsbury Project with our JV partner Novo Resources Corp. and looking forward to completing a safe and environmentally sound program with assays flowing in early 2022"*

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) (**GBM** or the **Company**) advises that it has commenced Phase 1 of the diamond core drilling program at the Malmsbury Project JV in central Victoria Goldfields. The **Malmsbury** is subject to a Farm In and Joint Venture agreement with Novo Resources Corporation (GBM 50%, Novo 50%)

The Phase 1 program is designed to drill a series of gold targets on Belltopper Hill including high-grade shoot extensions on the Leven Star resource, previously untested historically mined gold lodes, high-grade soil and rock-chip anomalous zones, and the newly discovered auriferous intrusive unit ("Missing Link Monzogranite").

In total, 1,670 metres of diamond drilling is planned for Belltopper targets. Another ~1,000 metres is proposed for drilling to test below the main centres of production on the Drummond North goldfield located south of Belltopper Hill. These holes are in the planning stage and will follow immediately after the Belltopper program.

Drilling has commenced at the south west end of the Leven Star lode. Five holes will test significant up-dip continuation in the resource (up to 100 m untested below surface) and down dip below high grade intersections on the main lode for resource extension and metallurgical testwork purposes. The current JORC (2012) Mineral Resource estimate for Leven Star is 820 kt at 4.0 g/t Au for 104,000 ounces gold

which incorporated a number of high-grade intersections including 4.1 m @ 13.1 g/t Au from 66.3 m in historical drill hole LSDDH8.[1]

The Belltopper program will also test for the first time beneath the cluster of Never Despair workings on the north side of the hill and the northern extension of the Missing Link lode (see collar location plan below). GBM and Novo mapped and sampled the Never Despair system in detail, defining a complex and broad 'horsetail' zone of multiple mineralised structures, and returning consistent high-grade gold in dump samples with associated Sb-As.

The final hole of the Phase 1 component on Belltopper will test the Missing Link Monzogranite IRG target, identified for the first time by GBM/Novo geologists during the mapping and sampling program. The greisen-altered unit has been traced for more than 400 m and displays intense greisen-style alteration and disseminated sulphide mineralisation with gossanous textures locally. Intense UST segregation textures indicate the top of the system is exposed at surface and a sheet quartz vein network is well developed in the granite (cross-cutting the UST fabric) and the surrounding host sedimentary rocks. Assaying of core previously unsampled from a historical hole that intersected the monzogranite near surface returned **23 m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 18 m (including 6 m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 31 m**).[1] The average gold grade of 0.5 g/t Au for the core interval is similar to the average of all surface rock samples (23) collected from the granite outcrop area indicating the unit is consistently mineralised throughout.

Additional work planned for early 2022 will include completion of an extensive gold and multi-element soil program covering most of the Retention Licence area (currently underway), further mapping and rock/dump sampling and the completion of a detailed 2D/3D IP survey. The IP will be designed to detect disseminated mineralisation in quartz lode wall rocks and blind mineralisation/alteration associated with the IRG system.

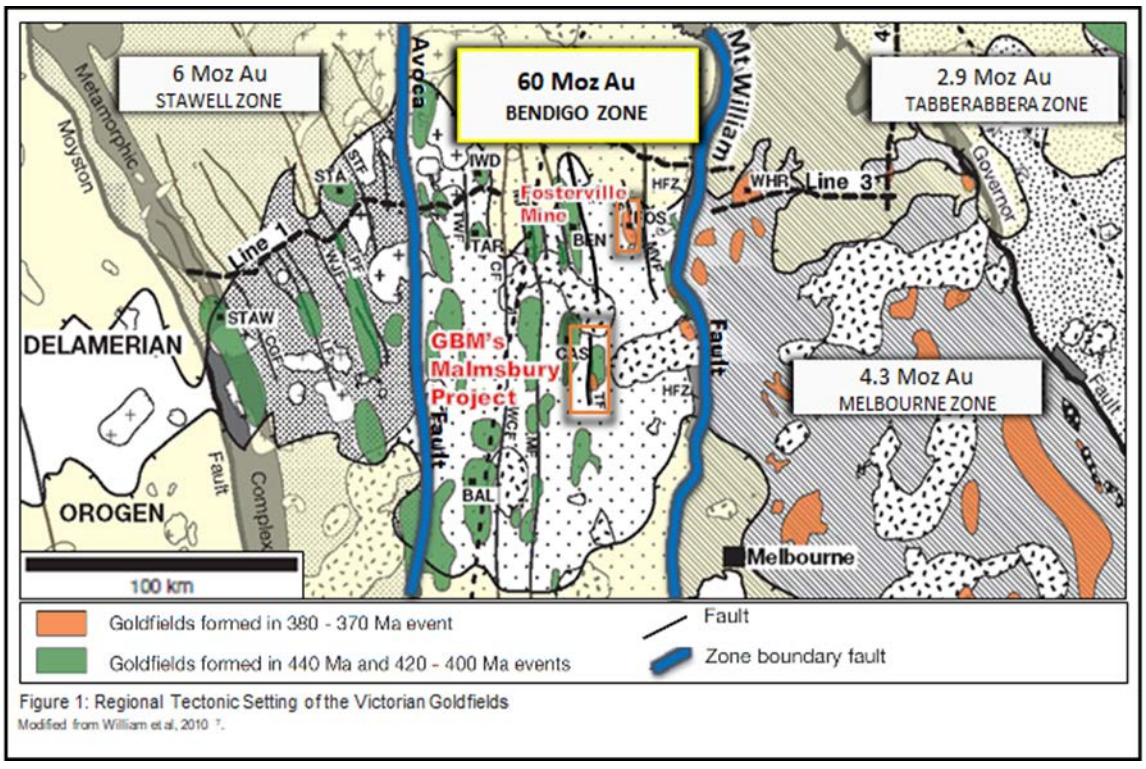

Figure 1: Regional geological and tectonic setting and location of the Malmsbury Gold Project.

[1] *GBM ASX Announcement, 15 January 2021, Malmsbury Gold Project Update*

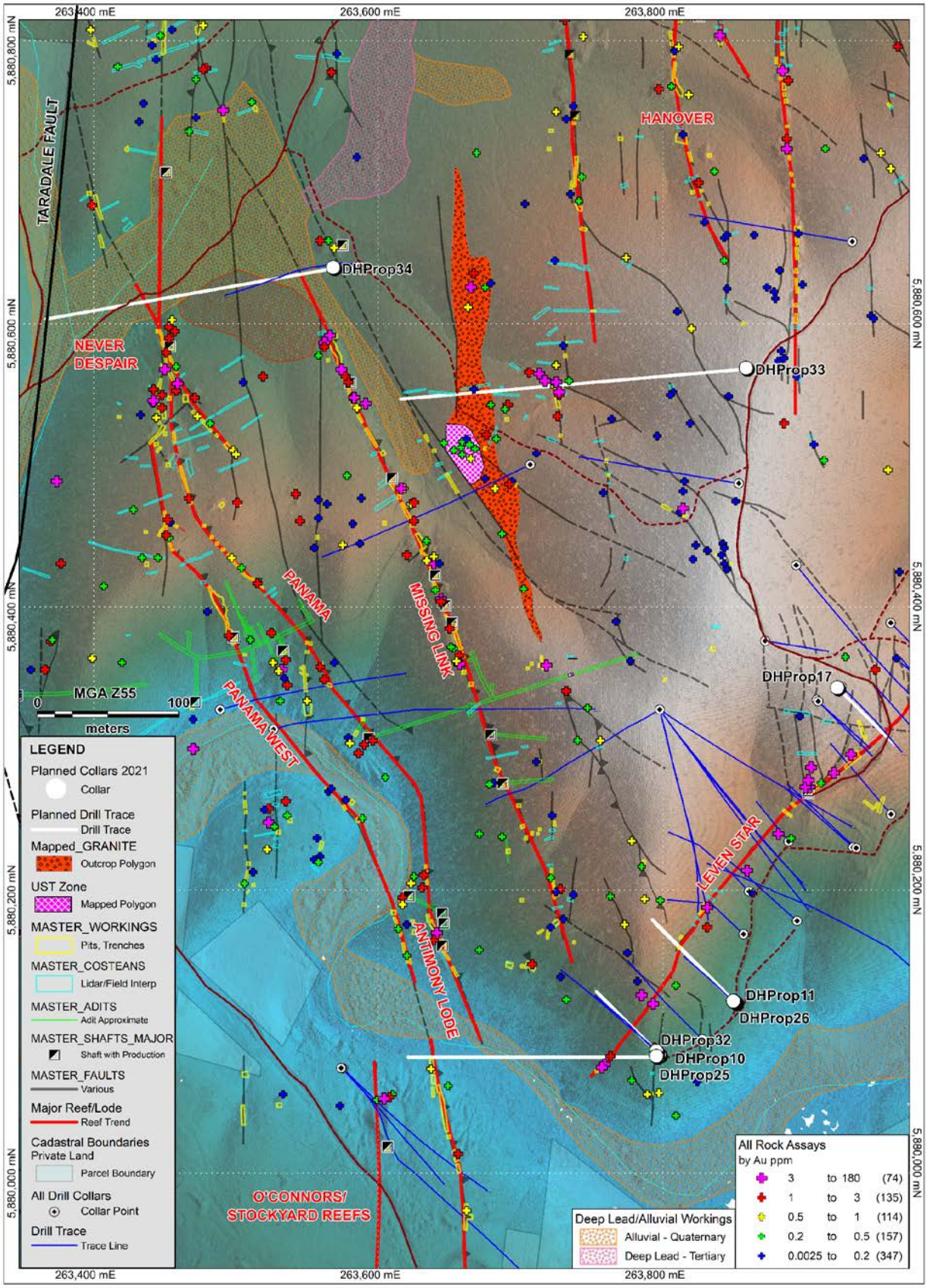

Figure 2: Planned Holes at Belltopper Hill – Malmsbury

Figure 3: First hole of the 2021 drilling program at Malmsbury (Belltopper Hill)

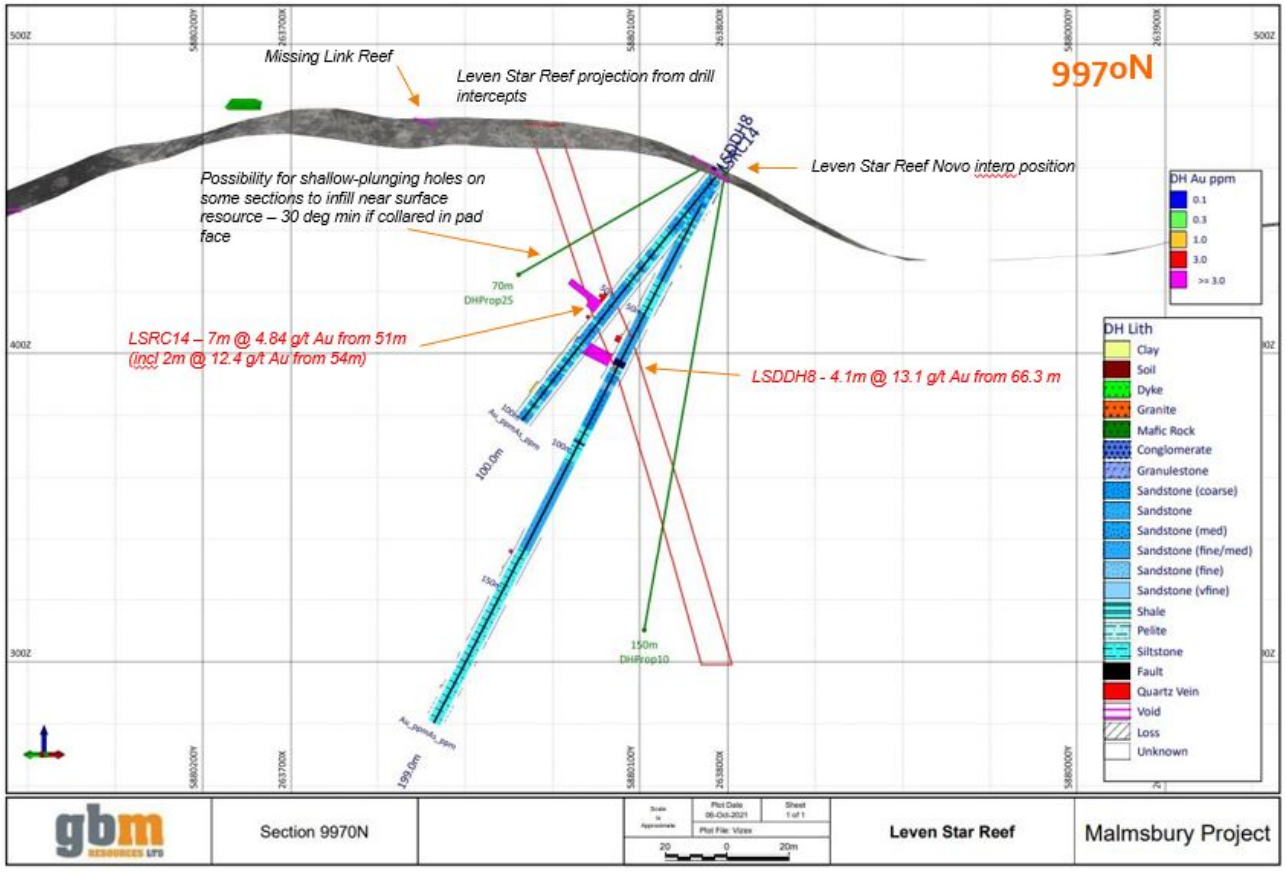

Figure 4: Section 9970N (local grid) at Leven Star – planned (green) and existing drill holes.

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised for release by:
Peter Rohner, Managing Director

For further information please contact:

Investor enquiries
Peter Rohner
Managing Director
+61 8 9316 9100
peter.rohner@gbmex.com.au

Media enquiries
Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
+61 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Limited is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery of world-class gold and copper deposits in Eastern Australia. The company has a high calibre project portfolio, hosting district scale mineral systems, located in a number of premier metallogenic terrains including the Drummond Basin, Mt Morgan district and the Mt Isa Inlier in Queensland, and the Malmsbury Project in the prolific Victorian Goldfields. This is complemented by the recent acquisition of the White Dam Gold-Copper Project in South Australia in which GBM now holds a 100% interest.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the market announcement provided is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project. The information was compiled by Neil Norris, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Norris is a holder of shares in the company and is an employee of the company. Mr Norris 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 Norris 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: GBM Mineral Resource Estimate For Mt Coolon, Yandan and Twin Hills Projects, along with White Dam and Malmsbury JV

Deposit	Resource Category									Total			Cut-off
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred						
	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	000' t	Au g/t	Au oz	
Koala													
Open Pit				670	2.6	55,100	440	1.9	26,700	1,120	2.3	81,800	0.4
UG Extension				50	3.2	5,300	260	4	34,400	320	3.9	39,700	2.0
Tailings	114	1.7	6,200	9	1.6	400				124	1.6	6,600	1.0
Sub Total	**114**	**1.7**	**6,200**	**729**	**2.6**	**60,800**	**700**	**2.7**	**61,100**	**1,563**	**2.5**	**128,100**	
Eugenia													
Oxide - Open Pit				885	1.1	32,400	597	1.0	19,300	1,482	1.1	51,700	0.4
Sulphide - Open Pit				905	1.2	33,500	1,042	1.2	38,900	1,947	1.2	72,400	0.4
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,790**	**1.1**	**65,900**	**1,639**	**1.1**	**58,200**	**3,430**	**1.1**	**124,100**	
Glen Eva													
Sub Total - Open Pit	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,070**	**1.6**	**55,200**	**580**	**1.2**	**23,100**	**1,660**	**1.5**	**78,300**	0.4
Yandan													
East Hill - Open Pit							20,600	0.8	505,000	20,060	0.8	505,000	0.3
South Hill - Open Pit							900	0.6	16,000	900	0.6	16,000	0.3
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,500**	**0.8**	**521,000**	**21,500**	**0.8**	**521,000**	
Twin Hills													
309 - Open Pit	320	4.4	44,400	2,690	2.2	193,100	1,300	1,4	58,500	4,310	2.1	296,000	1.0
309 - UG				110	4.8	16,800	510	3.7	60,100	620	3.9	76,900	2.0
Lone Sister - UG							2,010	4.0	260,100	2,010	4.0	260,100	2.0
Sub Total	**320**	**4.4**	**44,400**	**2,800**	**2.3**	**209,900**	**3,820**	**3.1**	**378,700**	**6,940**	**2.8**	**633,000**	
Drummond Basin Total	**434**	**3.6**	**50,600**	**6,389**	**1.9**	**391,800**	**28,239**	**1.1**	**1,042,100**	**35,093**	**1.3**	**1,484,500**	

White Dam													
Hannaford - Open Pit				700	0.7	16,400	1,000	0.8	26,900	1,700	0.8	43,300	0.2
Vertigo - Open Pit				300	1.0	9,400	1,400	0.6	29,000	1,700	0.7	38,400	0.2
White Dam North - Open Pit				200	0.5	2,800	1,000	0.6	17,600	1,200	0.5	20,400	0.2
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,200**	**0.7**	**28,600**	**3,400**	**0.7**	**73,500**	**4,600**	**0.7**	**101,900**	

cut-off grade is 0.20 g/t Au for all, Vertigo is restricted to above 150RL (~70m below surface)

Malmsbury JV													
Sub Total - UG	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**820**	**4.0**	**104,000**	**820**	**4.0**	**104,000**	2.5
Sub Total - UG - GBM Share	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**410**	**4.0**	**52,000**	**410**	**4.0**	**52,000**	2.5

GBM Total	**434**	**3.6**	**50,600**	**7,589**	**1.7**	**420,400**	**31,639**	**1.1**	**1,115,600**	**40,103**	**1.3**	**1,638,400**	

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the 2012 JORC compliant Resources are:

- Koala/Glen Eva and Eugenia – GBM ASX Announcements, 4 December 2017, Mt Coolon Gold Project Scoping Study
- Yandan – GBM ASX Announcement, 23 December 2020, Mt Coolon and Yandan Combined Resources Total 852,000 oz, following completion of Yandan acquisition
- Twin Hills – GBM ASX Announcement, 18 January 2019, Mount Coolon and Twin Hills Combined Resource Base Approaches 1 Million Ounces
- White Dam - GBM ASX Announcement, 18 August 2020, White Dam Maiden JORC 2012 Resource of 102 koz
- Malmsbury – GBM ASX Announcement, 4 July 2019, Malmsbury Resource Upgraded to JORC 2012

a) The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition"
b) All tonnages are dry metric tonnes
c) Data is rounded to ('000 tonnes, 0.0 g/t and '000 ounces). Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding
d) Resources have been reported as both open pit and underground with varying cut-off based off several factors as discussed in the corresponding Table 1 which can be found with the original ASX announcement for each Resources.

APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Malmsbury JV Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code 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.*
		• <u>Rock-chip Sampling</u>:
		  • Surface outcrop and historical mine dump grab-sampling of random chips by hand or hand-held hammer.
		  • Sample sites were selected based on lithological representivity and the same sampling technique was employed at each site where possible.
		  • Samples were bagged into labelled calico bags (0.5-1.5 kg) and dispatched to ALS Laboratories Adelaide which prepared the samples using industry standard procedures.
		  • A sub-set of mine dump samples were bulk-sampled; 10-15 kg of randomly selected surface material from mine dumps was bagged into labelled large green plastic bags and shipped to ALS Adelaide.
		• <u>Drilling Sampling:</u>
		  • Sampling of historical HQ, NQ diamond drilling (DD) core completed by Pittson Mineral Ventures in 1991/2 and by Molopo Australia in 1987.
		  • Historical core was sawed longitudinally in half where previously unsampled, or quarter cored where previously sampled.
		  • Samples were bagged into calico bags and sent to ALS Adelaide, which prepared the samples using industry standard procedures for Fire Assay and Multi-element analysis.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond drilling utilised standard wireline drilling methods at HQ and NQ size. • Diamond drilling completed by Molopo was surveyed at nominally 50 m intervals intervals. No record of down hole surveying is noted by Pittson; collar dip/azimuths were provided. • Pre-collar drilling methods were not recorded, but were likely drilled using mud-rotary or a cross over RC hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond drilling was to a maximum depth of 260.65 metres.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise 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 due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core recovery was recorded in diamond drill logs run by run. Recovery was generally but was locally moderate to high in fractured zones. • The sampling methods used (DD half core) are representative when done well. Limited information on sampling methods is available.

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.*
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*
		• <u>Rock-chip Logging</u>:
		  • Rock-chip samples were logged for lithology, alteration, minerals, oxidation, structural setting.
		• <u>Drilling Logging</u>:
		  • All historical diamond drill core was washed and metre-marked where required and then selectively logged for lithology, mineralization, weathering, quartz vein style and percentage.
		  • All historical drill core was re-photographed.
		  • The logging is of a standard that allows identification and interpretation of key geological features to a level appropriate to support mineral resource estimation.

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 maximise 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.*
		• <u>Rock-chip Sampling</u>:
		  • A representative rock-chip sample was collected at each site and retained for reference.
		  • Samples were crushed and pulverized (ALS CRU-21/PUL-23 and CRU-31/PUL-23 for bulk samples) and sub-sampled for Fire Assay and Multi-Element analysis.
		• <u>Drilling Sampling:</u>
		  • The diamond drill core was sampled by cutting the core in half longitudinally. Samples were cut to geological boundaries or to a preferred length of 1.0 m. The core was halved along the plane of orientation using a diamond saw and the upper half of the core dispatched for analysis and the lower half returned to the core tray in its original orientation.
		  • All samples were crushed and pulverized (ALS CRU-21/PUL-23) and sub-sampled for Fire Assay and Multi-Element analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The sampling methods and sample sizes are appropriate to the style of mineralisation (fine grained disseminated auriferous sulphides or the oxidized equivalents).
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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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 established.*	• ALS Laboratories Au-AA25: A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. • ALS Laboratories ME-MS61; a 0.5g sample is subjected to near-total digestion by a four-acid mixture and finished with a combination of ICP Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (AES). • No handheld laboratory tools were used (e.g. Niton) with all assays performed at external laboratories. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. • GBM Resources staff used an industry accepted QAQC methodology incorporating laboratory in house QAQC and additional blind field duplicates, blanks and matrix specific reference material (Standards). Standards selected were at appropriate grade ranges for the material being assayed.
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 at this time.
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.*	• <u>Rock-chip Sample Points</u>: • All sample sites were surveyed by GBM staff using a handheld GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	• *Specification of the grid system used.*
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*
		• Data was recorded in GDA94 MGA Zone 55 grid system.
		• Topographic control was provided by a LiDAR survey DTM flown in September 2020 and commissioned by GBM. The survey had a horizontal and vertical accuracy of 10 cm.
		• Drillhole Collars:
		  • Surveying of historical drillhole collars was by independent contractors using industry standard methods (total station / theodolite).
		  • Downhole surveying of diamond drilling was carried out at nominal 50m intervals (Molopo) No surveys recorded by Pittson.

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.*	• Referenced drilling by Molopo and Pittson was of a scout nature testing extensions to historically mined reefs and lodes. • Samples were not physically composited.
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.*	• Holes were drilled across strike at a high angle to the interpreted mineralisation geometry. Cross section interpretations indicate hole dips were at a high angle to reef targets and the interpreted intrusive geometry. • No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were transported to a commercial courier by Company personnel where they were on-shipped directly to ALS Laboratories in Adelaide. • Core, coarse rejects and pulps are stored at the GBM core facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of either the data or the methods used in this program have been undertaken to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as 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.*	• The Malmsbury Project is enclosed within retention licence RL006587, granted to Belltopper Hill Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of GBM Resources Ltd) on 23 September 2020 for a period of 10 years. • GBM has entered a Farm-in Agreement with Novo Resources Corp. (exercised October 2020) for a 50% interest in the Malmsbury Project and the right to earn an additional 10% interest and initiate a Joint Venture with GBM by incurring A$5 million in exploration expenditure over a four year period. • The rights, title and interest of RL006587 has been transferred from Belltopper Hill Pty Ltd to Rocklea Gold Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Novo resources Corp.) • Part of the retention licence is located within the Fryers Ridge Conservation Reserve. The Reserve is classified as 'restricted Crown land' under the Mineral Resources Development Act 1990 and may be used for mineral exploration and mining, subject to the approval of the Minister for Environment and Conservation. • GBM has accepted the Schedule 4 conditions of the Land Use Activity Agreement between the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation and the State of Victoria applying to all Crown land including road reserves within the retention licence.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area has been explored by several companies since the 1970s. In 1987 Paringa drilled 3 DD holes for 741.55m. In 1990-92 Pittson drilled 16 DD holes for 2245.8m. In 1994 Eureka drilled 15 RC holes for 1682.1m and 2 RC holes with DD tails for a further 185.1m. GBM drilled 11 DD holes for 3799.8m in 2008.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology within the RL area consists of a series of Early Ordovician turbidites that form part of the Castlemaine Supergroup within the Ballarat-Bendigo Structural Zone of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The sediments comprise of a very uniform and well-bedded sequence of marine sandstone and mudstone interbedded with fossiliferous black shale. The Drummond North goldfield is a north-trending belt of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fault-related mineralised zones, extending from the Humboldt reef in the north to the Queen's Birthday reef in the south, a distance of around 4 kilometres. • Two styles of mineralisation have been investigated at Belltopper Hill. One comprises steeply dipping, north-trending quartz veins with associated stockwork zones (e.g. Panama and Missing Link) that were worked to shallow depths in the late 1800s. The other is a northeast-striking zone that cuts obliquely across bedding in the Ordovician sedimentary rocks and was worked for a short time in the 1930s as Andrews Lode but more recently as the Leven Star Zone. Most modern exploration has targeted the Leven Star lode with only modest attention paid to the other reefs on Belltopper or to the reef lines south of the hill where the bulk of historical production occurred. • At Leven Star, the 2008 resource work determined that the reef, up to 8m wide, follows a narrow, brittle fault zone with associated intense fracturing and quartz vein development in the country rock. Deformity and reef width are controlled by lithology with the best development in coarser-grained sandstone units. Sulphide mineralisation occurs as; fine-grained pyrite/stibnite/bismuth-telluride/bismuthinite in quartz veins and country rock fractures, disseminated clots of pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite, and as fine needles and radial clots associated with sericite. Pyrite is most widespread while stibnite-arsenopyrite are restricted to stockwork veins and larger-scale quartz veins. Alteration is dominated by sericite, within quartz veins and as vein selvedge. Carbonate/sulphide alteration is extensive as haloes around breccia zones. Skarn-like assemblages of scheelite/fluorite/cassiterite with coarse bladed calcite and muscovite are also present. • The Drummond/Belltopper mineralisation shares similarities with the Fosterville gold field; mapped distribution and scale of workings, reef geometry, gold in arsenopyrite disseminated in country rocks, sulphide-carbonate alteration and gold antimony association, and mineralisation age (370 Ma). • Mineralisation may be associated with buried intrusion(s); outcropping auriferous and altered porphyritic monzogranite, a Falcon gravity low anomaly spatially associated with the hill and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation, presence of Mo-Bi-W-Te-Sb in soils and rocks on Belltopper, and Mo-Bi-Sn-W-Cu-Sb-Zn in the deep exploration hole MD12 supports the IRGS model.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Detailed drill hole information is provided in the accompanying table.
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Reported gold intersections from historical drilling were calculated using length-weighted averages with no cut-off grades. • Metal equivalents were not reported.
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').*	• Reported gold intersections from historical drilling represent apparent widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Collar plans showing historical drill collar locations, and drilling cross-sections of reported intersections are included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• A table of intersections from new assay data is included.
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.*	• A table of intersections from new assay data is included.
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.*	• Rock sampling methods reported above. • Falcon airborne gravity/magnetics survey; 537.6 line km survey with traverse line direction (090/270) and 100 m line spacing and clearance method (radar altimeter - drape). Recording Falcon AGG, total magnetic field and DTM. Data collected using Cessna C208B, Falcon AGG System (gravity), Scintrex CS-3 (magnetics) and King KRA405 Radar Altimeter (elevation).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or 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 not commercially sensitive.*	• Work by GBM has identified strong potential for the discovery of additional resource ounces within the Drummond and Belltopper Hill goldfields. Further surface sampling (soil and rock chip), possible electrical geophysical surveying and substantial drilling is planned for the 2021/2 field season. • Targets can be classified into categories based on exploration stage, structural domain and target model; 1. Incremental increases to the current Leven Star resource where shoots are open at depth and along strike to the east. 2. Intersection targets between Leven Star reefs and the Missing Link and/or Hanover Reefs structures. 3. Panama/Antimony/Missing Link (Nth) reefs, particularly where surface mapping indicates clockwise rotation to NS on NNW trending reefs has localised high-grade shoots. 4. Poorly tested 1.5+ km system strike length from Queen's Birthday to O'Connor's Reefs; consider relationships of fold cores to reef lines in the context of a Fosterville Phoenix shoot model. 3DIP may help target definition. 5. Leven Reef-parallel NE structures defined by geophysics and soils data; require drilling. 6. Further investigation of IRGS model; mineralisation in sheeted veins, breccias or aplitic host at margin of deeper seated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intrusion within the Taradale Fault transfer zone dilational setting beneath Belltopper Hill.

APPENDIX 3: NOVO RESOURCES CORP release NOVO/GBM JV COMMENCES MALMSBURY GOLD PROJECT DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM dated 16 December 2021

DECEMBER 16, 2021

NOVO/GBM JV COMMENCES INAUGURAL MALMSBURY GOLD PROJECT DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS

- Commencement of >2,000 m diamond drilling program, testing multiple high-order gold targets at the 50%-owned Malmsbury Gold Project ("**Malmsbury Project**"), 50 km SSW of the high-grade Fosterville gold mine in Victoria, Australia
- Drill targets defined through systematic exploration in 2021 including mapping with alteration vectoring, grid soil and rock chip sampling, historic drill core review/re-sampling and historic data compilation with 3D modelling
- The Malmsbury Project is under-explored and highly structurally complex, with multiple orientations of high-grade gold mineralization and in excess of 1,500 historic workings and old trenching
- Several target styles are present, including "Fosterville-type" anticline-fault related targets, large scale planar faults and fault breccias, "Woods Point-A1 style" intrusion-hosted orogenic gold targets and an intrusion-related gold ("**IRG**") system
- Drilling will target a shoot on the Leven Star trend where historic reverse circulation (RC) drilling intersected 7 m @ 4.84 g/t Au (LSCR014) including 3m @ 9.38 g/t Au from 54 m and 4.1 m @ 13.1 g/t Au from 66.3 m (LSDDH08)[1]. These historical results are not necessarily representative of mineralization throughout the Malmsbury Project
- Within the most complex part of the system, drilling will also target a highly altered gold-mineralized Devonian monzogranite which is rare in Victoria and outcrops over 340 m strike and 40 m width
- Forward work program includes a further second phase of drilling in 2022, 2D/3D induced polarization ("**IP**") to define disseminated sulphide haloes around various gold targets, further expansion of systematic soil geochemistry, mapping, and rock chip sampling

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VANCOUVER, BC - **Novo Resources Corp.** (**"Novo"** or the **"Company"**) (TSX: NVO, NVO.WT & NVO.WT.A) (OTCQX: NSRPF) is pleased to advise that drilling has recently commenced (*Figure 1*) on a number of high-priority gold targets (*Figure 2*) at the Malmsbury Project (RL6587), approximately 50 km SSW of the high-grade Fosterville gold mine. Targeting has relied on significant exploration work conducted by the Novo/GBM team throughout 2021, including detailed 1:500 scale mapping, rock chip and grid soil sampling, 3D modelling and an airborne FALCON® gravity survey.

Novo acquired a 50% interest in the Malmsbury Project from ASX-listed GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) ("**GBM**") in May 2021 and has the initial right to earn up to an additional 10% interest by incurring A$5 million in exploration expenditure over a four-year period[2]. GBM are currently managing the project.

The historical results and technical information referred to in this news release, published by AuStar Gold Limited (ASX: AUL) ("**AuStar**") and included in geologic reports filed on the GeoVIC Earth Resources website, are not necessarily representative of mineralization throughout the Malmsbury Project. This historical data was disclosed in ASX announcements, other public disclosure documents, and exploration reports filed on the

1 Refer to relevant reports filed on the Geological Survey of Victoria's website.

2 Refer to the Company's news release dated May 13, 2021.

Suite 880, 580 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 3B6
P: +1-416-543-3120 **E:** leo@novoresources.com **www.novoresources.com**

GeoVIC Earth Resources website (collectively, "**Disclosure**") issued by AuStar and others, as identified in the GeoVIC Earth Resources filings. Certain of the technical information contained in this news release has been extracted from this Disclosure. Reference should be made to the relevant Disclosure which is available online at the links provided in various footnotes throughout this news release.

A qualified person has not verified the technical information contained in the Disclosure for Novo, and Novo is unaware of the existence of any current technical report prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* or the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in connection with the technical information contained in the Disclosure. Novo is unable to comment on the reliability of the technical information contained in the Disclosure and therefore, reliance should not be placed on such technical information.

*(**Figure 1** – Track mounted diamond drill rig on site at the Malmsbury Project – 14/12/2021.)*

Exploration Results and Summary from 2021

Mapping and Petrology – Detailed 1:500 scale mapping was conducted by Novo staff in the first half of 2021, aiding in defining the deep-seated regional Taradale Fault in the west of the Malmsbury Project, four main anticlinal structures trending the length of the project, zones of intense silicification, sulphidation and stockwork quartz veining, and the broad structural framework of the project area. Mapping (*Figure 2*) has highlighted significant anticlines and mineralized west dipping fault zones similar to the setting of the high-grade Fosterville deposit and extended the Leven Star mineralized trend to the SW of its previous known extent.

Coupled with mapping, historic workings (>1,000) and historic exploration costeans (>500) were field verified (GPS located) and accurately mapped with the aid of high-resolution LIDAR imagery acquired in 2020. Rock chip sampling also relied on mapping and historic workings location for selection criteria.

Importantly, mapping also defined a porphyritic monzogranite intrusion in the Belltopper Hill area with an outcrop expression over 340 m strike and up to 40 m width. The central portion of the granite, known as the Missing Link Granite, has incredible unidirectional solidification textures ("**UST**") (*Figure 3*) typical in the

carapace of IRG systems[3] and these are overprinted by gold mineralized sheeted to stockwork quartz veins (*Figure 3*) and intense greisen style alteration defined by petrological studies. The intrusion will be targeted as an IRG system but also as a brittle host to orogenic vein style mineralization, similar to historic deposits including the Morning Star-Woods Point diorite-hosted ladder vein deposit owned by AuStar which produced over 800,000 oz of gold at 26.5 g/t Au tonne[4].

One historic diamond drill hole (DDHMA3)[5] intersected the Missing Link Granite, which was not recognized. Assaying of the hole by Novo/GBM, which was collared near the contact of the granite (top 18 m of hole missing as roller bit was used) yielded 23 m @ 0.46 g/t Au (at 0.1 g/t Au cut-off) from 18 m. Surface sampling yielded assay results up to 9.74 g/t Au from quartz veins within the granite.

Rock Chip Sampling - Results for 413 rock chip samples were received throughout the year, providing critical information on gold endowment and multielement associations and providing a useful targeting parameter. Over 17% of the samples assayed >1g/t Au with peak assay results of 27.1 g/t Au and 14.2 g/t Au on the Leven Star trend (*Table 1*).

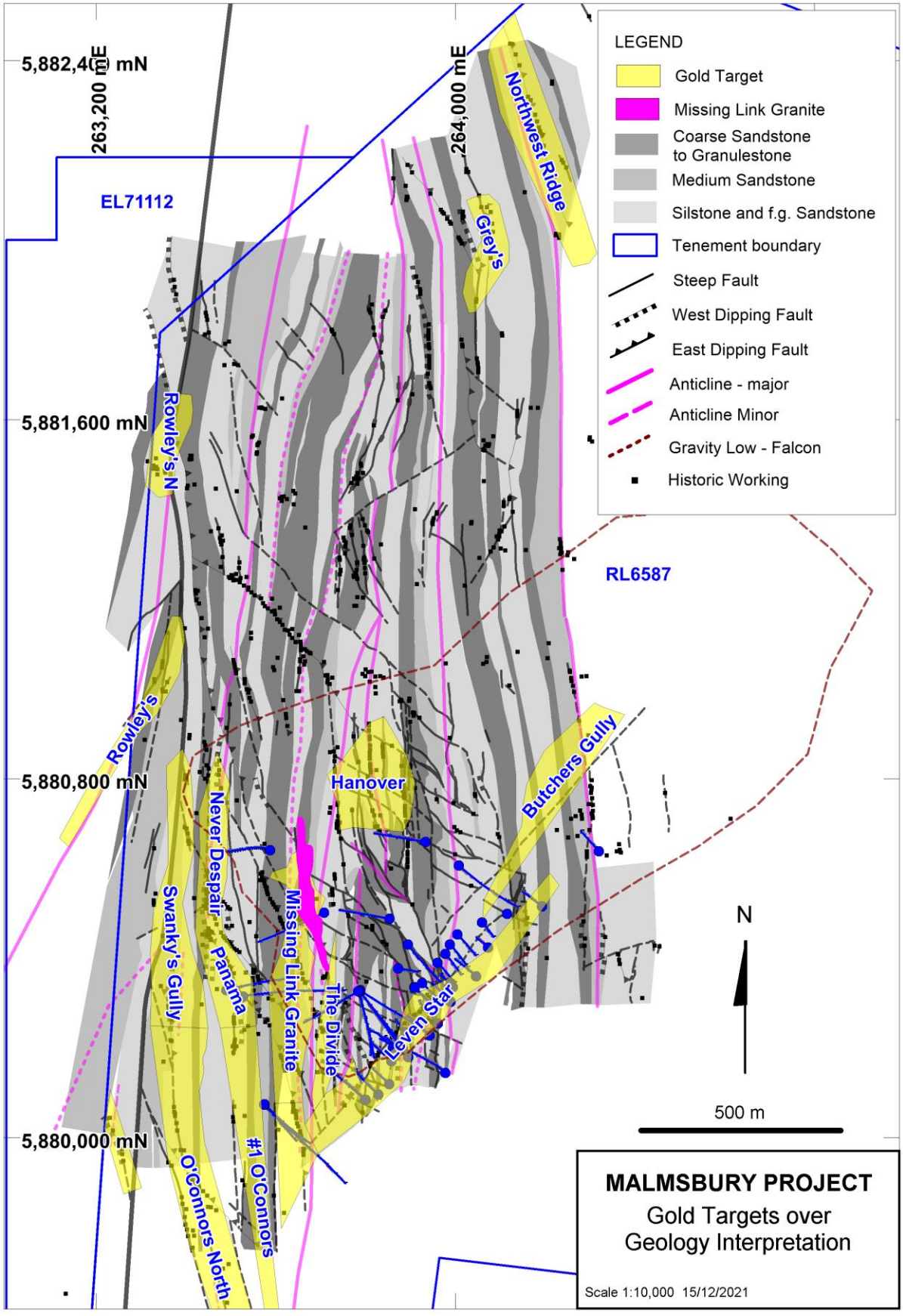
Soil Sampling - Results for 474 grid soil samples taken in 2021 were recently received, with a further 150 results pending. Sampling was aimed at infilling older soils grids and expanding coverage across the RL. Approximately 11% of the samples assayed >100 ppb Au with a peak assay of 1.47 g/t Au and 89 ppm Sb. Soil sampling has provided an excellent vector for drill targeting with strong Au, As and Sb anomalies defining key targets (*Figure 4*). Soil sampling has also defined zoned multielement patterns around the Missing Link Granite with intrusion-related geochemical signatures, including a strong Mo core (*Figure 4*) zoning outward to Sn, Bi and W and potentially Sb and Au,

The aforementioned results are not necessarily representative of mineralization throughout the Malmsbury Project.

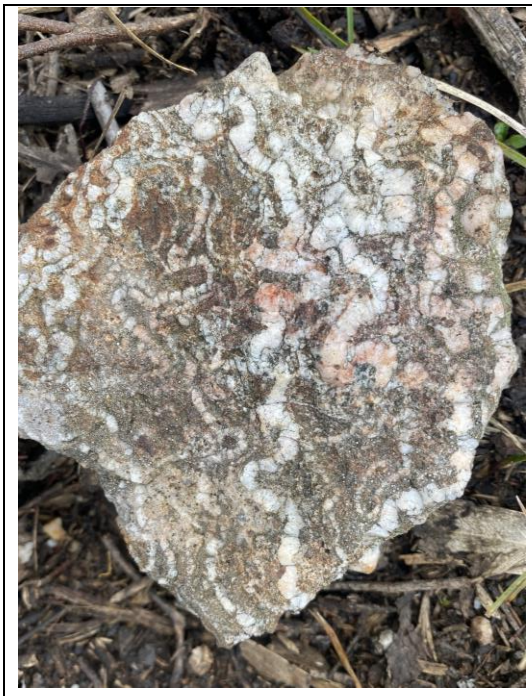
3 Kirwin D.J., 2005. Unidirectional solidification textures associated with intrusion-related Mongolian mineral deposits, IAGOD Guidebook Series pp 63-84.

4 Refer to AuStar's public disclosure record which is available here.

5 Refer to relevant reports filed on the Geological Survey of Victoria's website.



*(**Figure 2** – Malmsbury Project location and major targets in the north of the project area, with geology and historic workings.)*

	
Unidirectional solidification textures (USTs) in the Missing Link Monzogranite on the Malmsbury project	***Unidirectional solidification textures (USTs) in the Missing Link Monzogranite overprinted by gold bearing stockwork quartz veins on the Malmsbury project***

*(**Figure 3** – Unidirectional solidification textures (USTs) in the Missing Link Monzogranite overprinted by gold bearing stockwork quartz veins on the Malmsbury Project.)*

FALCON® Gravity - A FALCON® airborne gravity gradiometer and aeromagnetic survey was flown in May 2021, totalling 537.6 line kilometres. The gravity survey identified a large gravity low (1.5 x 0.8 km) potentially related to the monzogranite intrusion which crops out in the western edge of the gravity low feature. The Leven Star Lode lies on the edge of and is parallel to the gravity low (*Figure 5*).

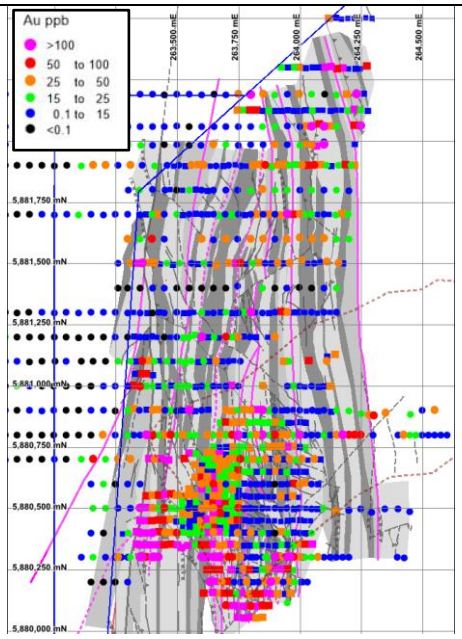
Drilling Program 2021 - 2022

A minimum of 2,000 m of diamond drilling is planned during late 2021 and the first quarter of 2022 to test multiple high-ranking targets (*Figure 2*).

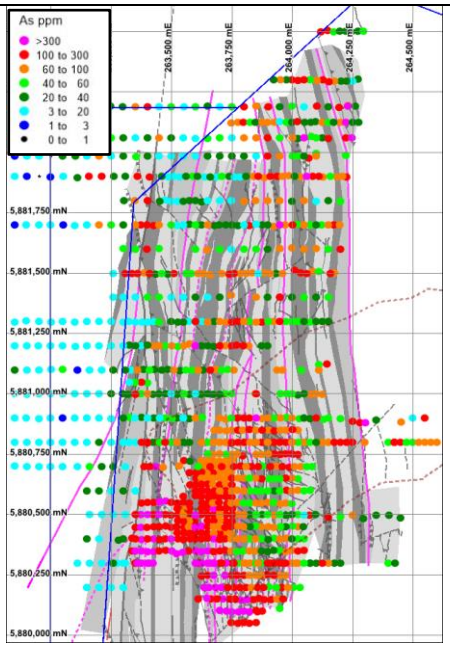
- Drilling will target a shoot on the Leven Star Lode where historic reverse circulation ("**RC**") drilling intersected 7 m @ 4.84 g/t Au (LSCR014) including 3 m @ 9.38 g/t Au from 54 m[1]. Drilling will also test up and down dip positions adjacent to high-grade intersections on the main Leven Star Lode for deposit extension and metallurgical test work purposes.
- As a preliminary test, one 350 m drill hole will extend west along the Leven Star Lode to intersect the junction of a number of mineralized trends including Leven Star, Panama South and Missing Link (*Figure 2*). Surface mapping and soil and rock chip sampling have highlighted strong gold and multielement geochemistry and intense sheeted quartz veining and silica alteration are present at surface.
- The newly discovered Missing Link Granite, including Missing Link and Hanover West historic reefs (*Figure 2*) will be drill tested with one 400 m drill hole as an initial scout to identify the geometry and gold endowment of the monzogranite at depth. As stated above, the intrusion will be targeted as an IRG system but also as a brittle host to orogenic vein style mineralization.

- The Never Despair historic workings are centred on a convergence of four separate reefs. Rock chip sampling from waste rock spoils yielded consistent grades averaging 1.96 g/t Au and 260ppm Sb and peak results of 5.66 g/t Au. Drilling will aim to intersect the target down plunge at depth
- Drilling of two holes initially will test beneath the Queens-Egyptian and O'Connor's Historic reefs to test down dip continuity of high-grade historic reefs.

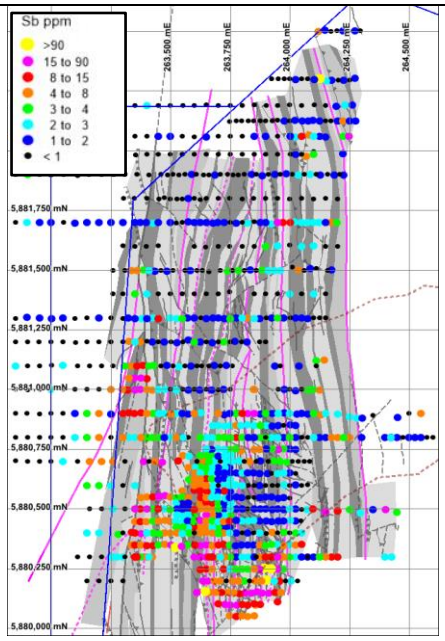
The aforementioned results are not necessarily representative of mineralization throughout the Malmsbury Project.



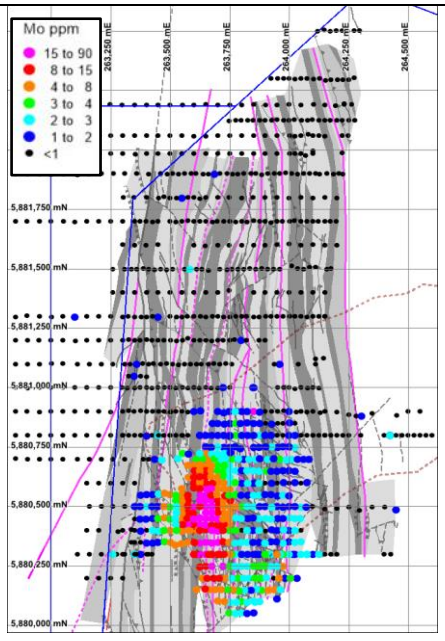
Au soil geochemistry ppb



As soil geochemistry ppb

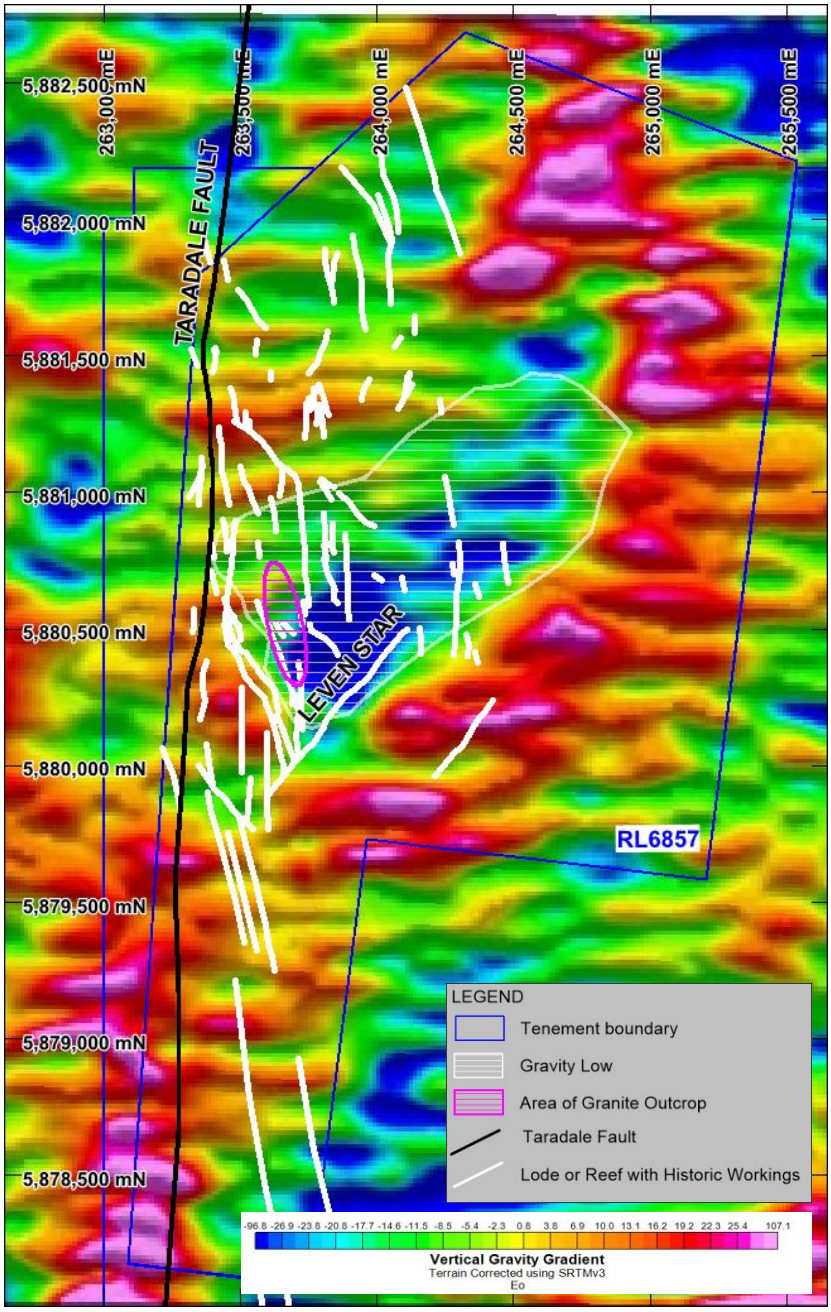


Sb soil geochemistry ppb



Mo soil geochemistry in ppb, defining the outcropping monzogranite intrusion

*(**Figure 4**– soil geochemistry overlying geology.)*



*(**Figure 5** – FALCON® vertical gravity gradient image highlighting the gravity low associated with outcrop of gold mineralized granite. The Leven Star deposit is parallel to and lies on the edge of a major gravity gradient.)*

Forward Work Program 2022

Subsequent to the 2,000 m drilling program, future work programs include a further second phase of drilling in late 2022, IP to define disseminated sulphide haloes around various gold targets including potential IRG mineralization, further expansion of systematic soil geochemistry, mapping and rock chip sampling.

Analytic Methodology

Soil sampling is 20 to 60 cm depth B horizon sampling sieved to -80 mesh at the lab and analysed at ALS Brisbane for Au using four acid digest 30g charge fire assay with ICPAES finish (method Au-ICP21) and multielements using four acid digest Super Trace Lowest detection limit ICPMS (method ME-MS61L).

Rock chip samples and drill core is assayed at ALS Brisbane using the using four acid digest ore grade 30g charge fire assay with AA finish (method Au-AA25) and multielements using four acid digest ICPMS (method ME-MS61) after pulverization.

QAQC for soil samples is completed at the rate of 4 field duplicates, 2 standards and 2 blanks per 100 samples. QAQC for rock chip samples and drill core was completed at the rate of 3 standards and 3 blanks per hundred samples.

To date, there have been no limitations to the verification process and all relevant data has been verified by a qualified person as defined in NI 43-101 by reviewing analytical procedures undertaken by the various laboratories.

QP STATEMENT

Dr. Quinton Hennigh (P.Geo.) is the qualified person, as defined under National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, responsible for, and having reviewed and approved, the technical information contained in this news release other than the technical information extracted from the Disclosure. Dr. Hennigh is the non-executive co-chairman and a director of Novo.

ABOUT NOVO

Novo operates its flagship Beatons Creek gold project while exploring and developing its prospective land package covering approximately 13,250 square kilometres in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. In addition to the Company's primary focus, Novo seeks to leverage its internal geological expertise to deliver value-accretive opportunities to its shareholders. For more information, please contact Leo Karabelas at (416) 543-3120 or e-mail leo@novoresources.com.

On Behalf of the Board of Directors,

Novo Resources Corp.

"*Michael Spreadborough*"

Michael Spreadborough

Executive Co-Chairman

Forward-looking information

Some statements in this news release contain forward-looking information (within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation) including, without limitation, that the drilling and future work programs described in the news release will be undertaken at the Malmsbury Project. These statements address future events and conditions and, as such, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the statements. Such factors include, without limitation, customary risks of the resource industry and the risk factors identified in Novo's management's discussion and analysis for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, which is available under Novo's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date those statements are made. Except as required by applicable law, Novo assumes no obligation to update or to publicly announce the results of any change to any forward-looking statement contained or incorporated by reference herein to reflect actual results, future events or developments, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting the forward-looking statements. If Novo updates any forward-looking statement(s), no inference should be drawn that the Company will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

***Table 1** – 2021 exploration program rock chip assay results >1 g/t Au*

Sample	North GDA94 Z55	East GDA94 Z55	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	Sb ppm	W ppm
MR0483	5880458	264166	**27.1**	1.69	14350	23.5	7	5610	1
MR0784	5880804	263840	**16.7**	0.63	563	553	14	35	43
MR0435	5879965	263401	**14.65**	1.03	2630	1.56	1	14	31
MR0762	5880283	263920	**14.55**	0.25	2000	0.5	1	8510	3
MR0814	5880075	263757	**14.2**	0.2	4380	19.7	3	80	111
MR0450	5880626	263665	**9.74**	0.04	1660	78.2	112	220	69
MR0804	5880359	263718	**9.53**	0.49	931	212	41	30	16
MR0811	5880184	263360	**8.35**	1.76	3840	52.6	3	649	32
MR0725	5880489	263374	**6.89**	0.2	2510	4.71	1	121	57
MR0761	5880296	263932	**6.06**	0.07	1255	15.3	1	122	22
MR0505	5880975	263544	**5.49**	0.1	2100	4.87	1	22	12
MR0793	5880724	263887	**5.41**	0.04	1840	70.6	19	206	169
MR0695	5880751	263491	**5.01**	0.15	1415	5.38	1	52	33
MR0521	5880053	263604	**4.83**	5.71	48.1	1100	4	58	73
MR0737	5880570	264026	**4.82**	0.33	245	704	38	379	450
MR0428	5880842	263471	**4.55**	0.16	2890	8.97	2	8	15
MR0433	5880067	263374	**4.43**	0.22	1675	12.7	1	64	9
MR0511	5880248	263523	**4.11**	3.54	1530	32.6	16	182	18
MR0764	5880287	263904	**3.44**	0.01	215	0.93	1	24	6
MR0724	5880431	263377	**2.96**	0.28	1290	24	5	123	27
MR0723	5880356	263366	**2.94**	0.09	1440	2.36	1	57	29
MR0437	5879889	263429	**2.9**	0.32	2080	1.88	1	20	397
MR0606	5882231	264015	**2.78**	0.04	3140	0.27	0	42	13
MR0514	5880263	263535	**2.76**	1.85	6520	2.59	3	116	29
MR0430	5880849	263506	**2.69**	0.49	951	938	20	15	6
MR0835	5880148	263708	**2.57**	0.11	1610	16.8	12	158	225
MR0489	5880945	263989	**2.41**	1.45	6420	2.7	6	25	8
MR0697	5880684	263399	**2.37**	0.11	4060	150	3	101	14
MR0791	5880726	264043	**2.36**	0.25	849	723	99	17	309
MR0692	5880778	263567	**2.34**	0.04	2540	1.1	2	26	670
MR0446	5880780	263477	**2.27**	0.22	5230	2.14	4	14	12
MR0707	5880563	263519	**2.25**	0.01	3050	5.91	85	1885	366
MR0649	5881292	263796	**2.24**	0.63	2080	11.8	56	9	32
MR0507	5881000	263538	**2.23**	0.16	2280	1.76	0	16	25
MR0524	5880014	263656	**2.23**	0.52	2060	211	5	68	195
MR0420	5880823	263473	**2.04**	0.1	3820	2.41	12	13	16
MR0476	5880346	264379	**2.04**	1.05	547	574	20	1480	5
MR0613	5881734	263634	**2.02**	0.03	1380	0.27	0	22	6
MR0712	5880477	263467	**1.97**	0.03	1020	2.44	6	26	19
MR0850	5880349	263562	**1.88**	2.7	1760	844	18	605	291
MR0767	5880356	263949	**1.84**	0.29	1210	55.3	19	40	75
MR0442	5879831	263475	**1.83**	0.4	4350	2.16	0	7	16
MR0485	5880486	264160	**1.82**	0.18	1650	7.94	0	710	3
MR0711	5880474	263501	**1.78**	0.37	3850	1.2	14	26	31
MR0475	5880364	264376	**1.77**	1.22	189	1.11	5	103	35
MR0848	5880358	263559	**1.76**	0.2	499	32.4	4	37	20
MR0672	5880900	263603	**1.65**	0.1	2210	1.83	0	15	10
MR0847	5880417	263515	**1.6**	0.17	1335	16.6	4	193	88
MR0796	5880796	263965	**1.59**	0.18	2060	437	15	26	85
MR0445	5880781	263479	**1.58**	0.27	1880	236	9	17	7
MR0616	5881799	263725	**1.54**	1.81	1500	57.5	1	47	8
MR0716	5880451	263451	**1.48**	0.02	2060	8.4	3	16	25
MR0813	5880083	263763	**1.46**	0.63	1120	180	33	62	78
MR0627	5881588	263817	**1.45**	0.21	2430	2.14	0	84	17
MR0538	5880487	263692	**1.42**	0.02	1290	10.6	117	76	14
MR0787	5880830	263904	**1.4**	0.13	1620	102	34	15	46
MR0559	5881314	263809	**1.39**	0.12	1370	54.2	1	159	38
MR0732	5880600	263991	**1.39**	0.17	1480	267	31	27	100
MR0506	5880992	263542	**1.37**	0.09	1040	0.81	1	7	7
MR0460	5880543	263691	**1.36**	0.03	1930	20.6	76	29	32

MR0451	5880636	263667	**1.33**	0	999	28.1	51	39	76
MR0754	5880700	263825	**1.3**	0.05	4900	1.14	10	45	142
MR0805	5880341	263732	**1.26**	0.08	1605	30.7	39	265	48
MR0550	5881316	263999	**1.25**	0.27	1480	1.05	1	10	15
MR0714	5880462	263452	**1.22**	0.05	2140	64.5	11	50	25
MR0474	5880392	264370	**1.2**	0.51	544	89.1	10	18	65
MR0438	5879888	263436	**1.18**	0.39	1390	18.3	9	40	200
MR0685	5880998	263348	**1.18**	0.27	629	0.74	19	176	3
MR0590	5881571	263997	**1.09**	0.04	233	0.03	1	7	5
MR0465	5880522	263676	**1.07**	0	284	14	18	59	10
MR0512	5880258	263523	**1.07**	0.3	2400	5.96	314	2940	7
MR0530	5879836	263475	**1.05**	0.11	3380	2.21	0	6	10
MR0799	5880535	263726	**1.01**	0.84	508	128	11	14	175
MR0520	5880054	263608	**1**	6.88	120.5	381	12	23	113