GBM RESOURCES LTD
ABN 91 124 752 745

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DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM COMPLETED AT THE MT MARGARET COPPER PROJECT, QUEENSLAND - CED JOINT VENTURE

Key Highlights:

- **Drill hole MMA015 at FC2 intersected strong sulphide mineralisation and IOCG-type alteration near the base of the hole.**
- **HOLE MMA015 returned a best intersection of 2 m @ 0.39 % Cu from 385 m downhole. Magnetite alteration increasing with depth.**

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) (**GBM** or **the Company**) is pleased to announce the recent completion of the two-hole diamond drilling program at FC2 and Tommy Creek prospects within the Mount Margaret project. The project area is located 20 kilometres north-west of the Ernest Henry Cu-Au mine, near Cloncurry township, Queensland.

Technical Summary

FC2: FC2 is a large (4 km^2), structurally complex zone of elevated magnetic, gravity and electrical response obscured by 50-60 m of cover sediments. Modelling of existing and new 3D Induced Potential (3DIP) geophysical data over the FC2 prospect produced a new chargeability anomaly which was tested by diamond drill hole MMA015 in September. The host rock type, alteration, mineralisation and structural geometry intersected in the 2014/15 program is analogous to the Ernest Henry setting and showed the potential for the FC2 prospect to host a large IOCG copper-gold deposit.

Drill hole MMA015 intersected intermediate volcanics of probable andesitic composition from 57.2m downhole (top of basement) to the end of hole at 442.2 m. The lithology is likely to be equivalent to the andesitic Fort Constantine Volcanics that are the main host of the Ernest Henry deposit. Actinolite, magnetite, biotite, apatite and red feldspar alteration is patchy throughout the hole, typically as vein and vein selvedge. The vein frequency increases over the last 100 m of the hole, reflected in the increasing magnetic susceptibility readings (see section below).

Significant sulphide mineralisation (up to 10% pyrite, 0.5% chalcopyrite) occurs within a 2 metre, massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite-actinolite-chlorite-carbonate-apatite vein from 385.2 to 387mDH. Assays for this interval returned 2m @ 0.39 % Cu (see figure and core photo below). Minor pyrite (0.1-0.3%) and rare chalcopyrite occurs elsewhere throughout the hole, typically associated with actinolite-magnetite veins.

ASX Code: **GBZ**

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Sulphide mineralisation of the type encountered in the 2 metre vein at 385-387mDH is a potential source of the chargeability anomaly although the intersection in this hole is considered too narrow to define the anomaly by itself. It is at a depth that agrees with the modelled anomaly (figure below) and may be indicating that more extensive sulphide mineralisation occurs in the targeted area but has been missed by the drill-hole. Measured vein contacts indicate a NE strike and SE dip, similar to the Ernest Henry orebody orientation. This geometry may also vector towards the centre of magnetic and gravity response immediately west of the chargeability anomaly. This is the only hole to effectively test this strong chargeability anomaly which is part of the large FC-2 chargeability and magnetic complex.

GBM will review the geophysical and downhole data and determine if further drilling for increased sulphide development within the Anomaly B and/or Anomaly A areas is justified.

Drilling Summary table:

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EOH Depth	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Intersection (App Width)
MMA014	450904	7744702	151.24	160.05	315	-70	2 m @ 0.39 % Cu from 385 m
MMA015	455112	7752804	139.4	442.2	270	-70	NA

<u>Tommy Creek:</u> At Tommy Creek, drill hole MMA014 was designed to test a strong, discrete and semi-circular gravity anomaly with coincident positive magnetic signature located beneath shallow cover, five kilometres south of FC2. Tommy Creek was considered a high-priority scout drill target due to the intensity of the gravity response (2-3 Mgal; similar to Ernest Henry) and no prior drill testing. MMA014 intersected basement at 67 m downhole, earlier than expected from geophysical modelling. Basement rocks consisted of dark-green pyroxene dolerite with weak chlorite alteration and rare carbonate veins throughout. No significant feldspar or sulphide alteration was observed and the hole was terminated at 160.05 m, approximately 80 m earlier than the planned depth. The combination of relatively dense mafic rock and a probable basement topographic high is considered to explain the gravity anomaly. No further work is justified at Tommy Creek.

Cloncurry Exploration & Development Pty Ltd (CED) is a subsidiary company of Pan Pacific Copper Co. Ltd which hold approximately a 52% interest covering Mount Margaret and Bungalien Projects. The CED Farm-In JV has now completed the field component of the approved budget and work program for 2018.

Figure: Drill hole MMA015. Massive pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite-actinolite-chlorite-carbonate-apatite vein (385.2-387mDH) returned 2m @ 0.39 % Cu from 385 m downhole.

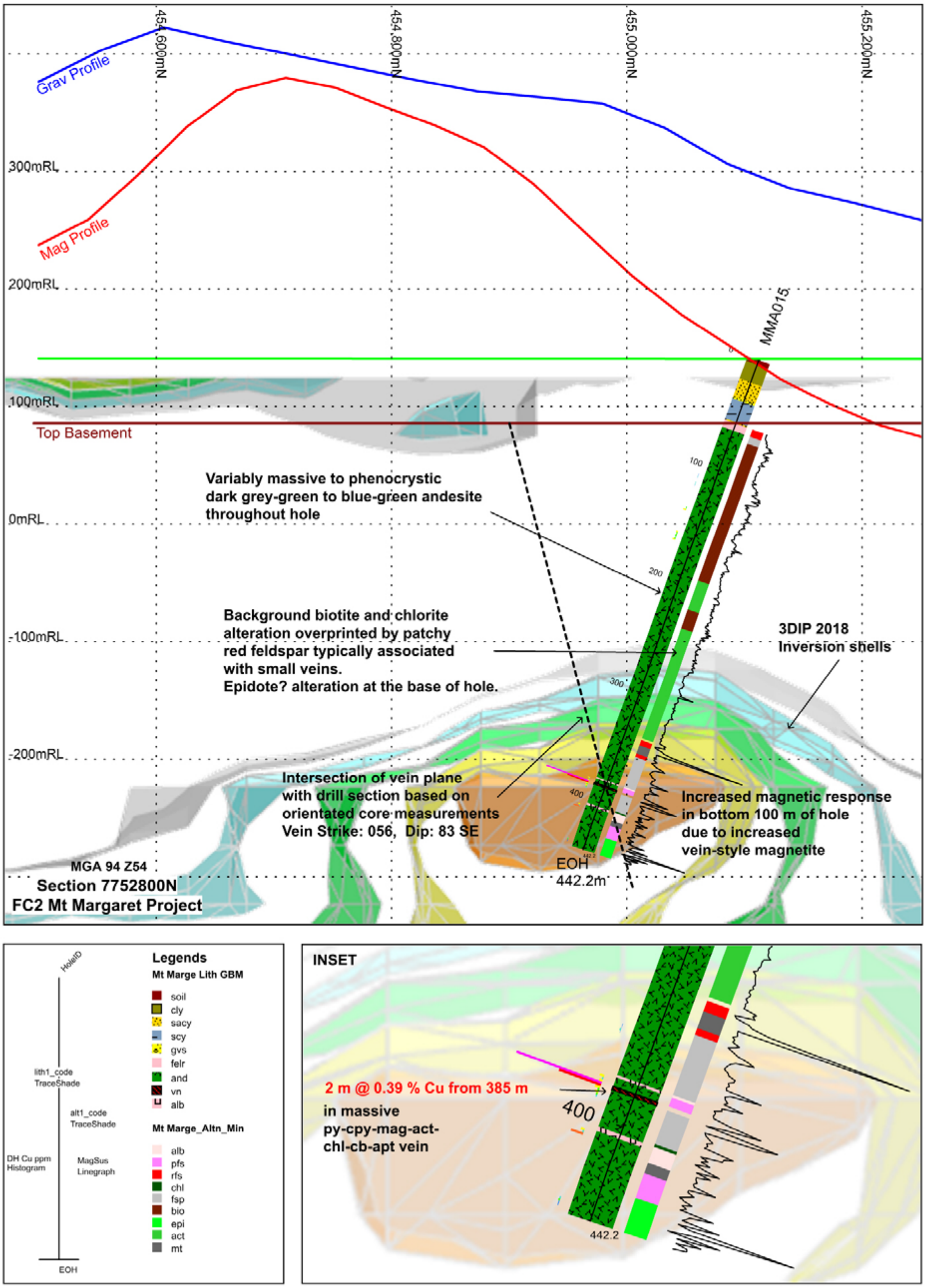
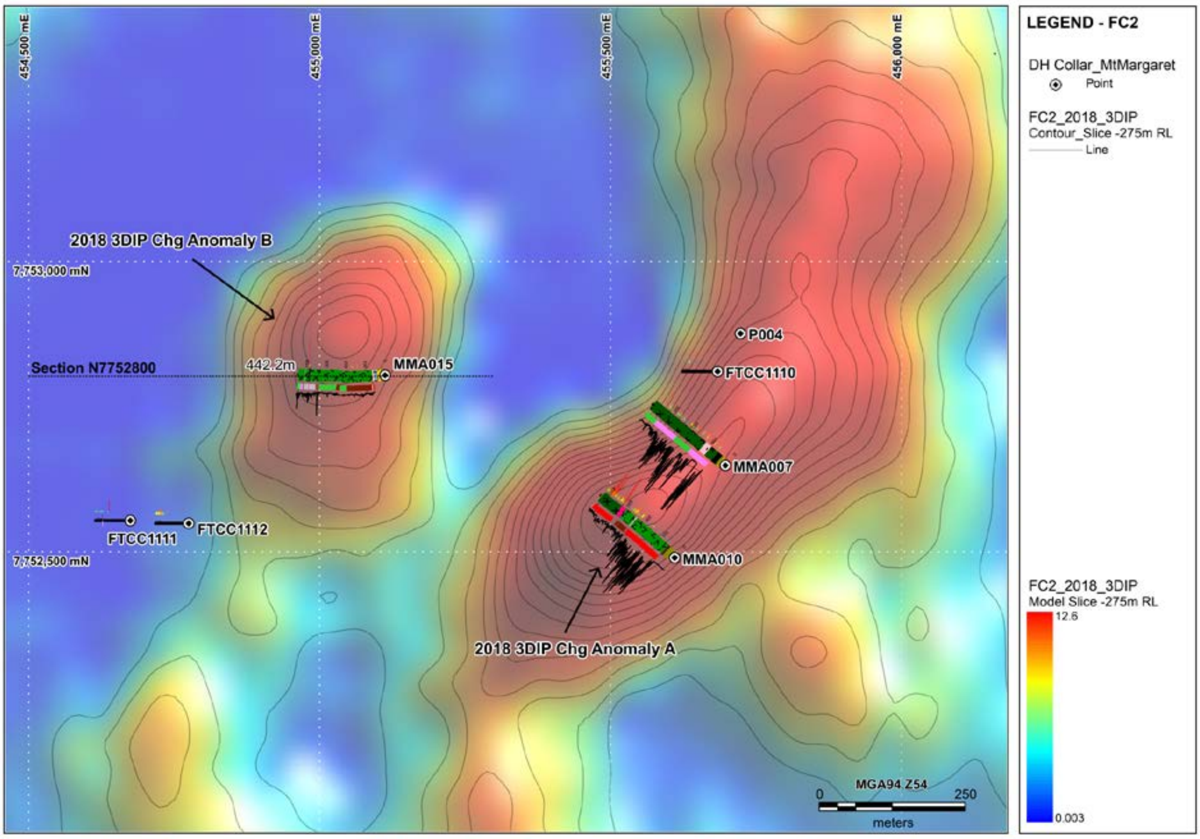
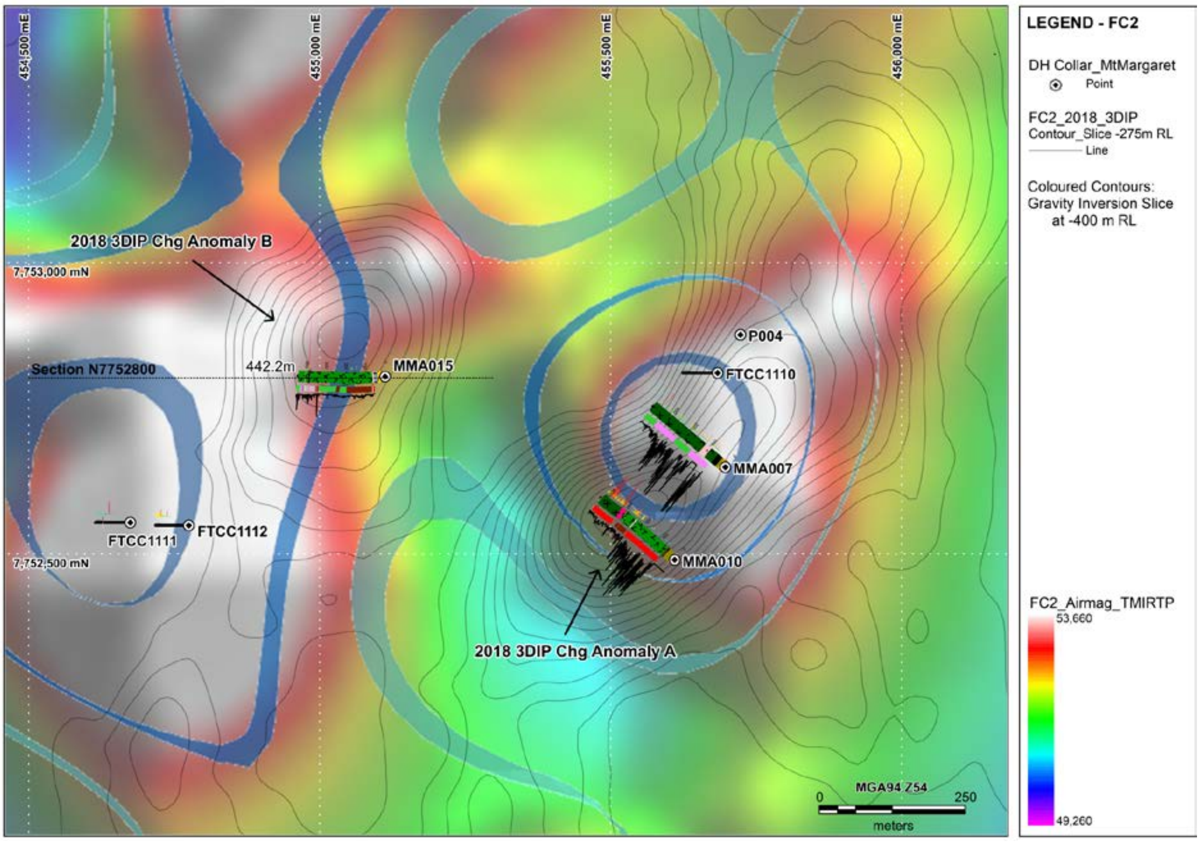


Figure: FC2 drilling cross-section at 7752800N through the 3DIP chargeability model (coloured shells) and showing hole MMA015 with downhole Cu assays, magnetic susceptibility, lithology and alteration displayed.





Figures: Plan views of all GBM and historical drilling at FC2 with Cu, Magsus, lithology and alteration shown downhole (legend on cross-section). Background images: (top) slice through the 3DIP model at -275m RL or 415m below surface, (bottom) airborne TMIRTP magnetics with 2018 gravity model slice contours in colour.

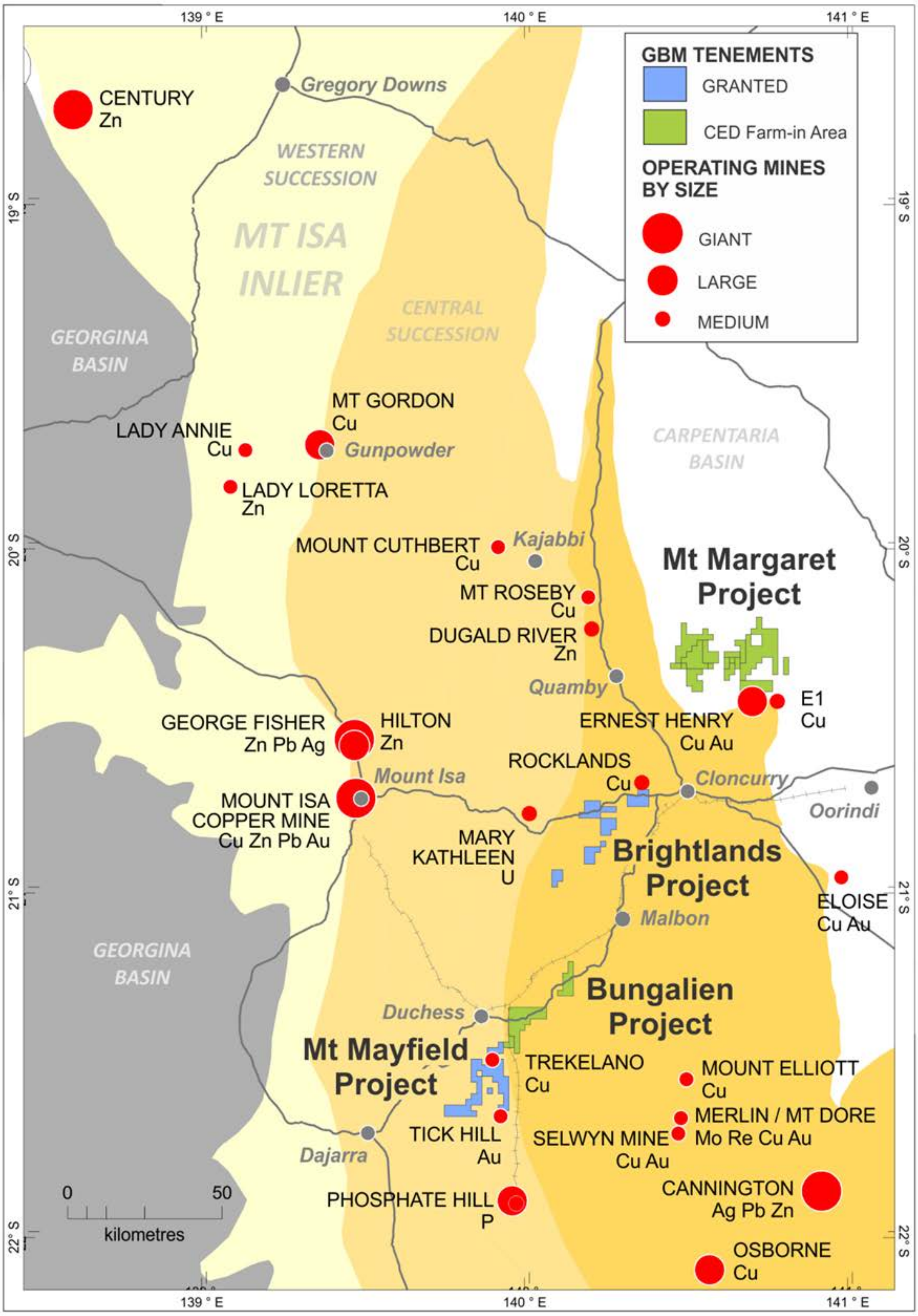


Figure: Location map showing Farm-in Areas and GBM tenements in the North West Mineral Province, Queensland.

For Further Information Please Contact

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Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Neil Norris, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Norris is a full-time employee of the Company, and is a holder of shares and options in 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.

Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the respective announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code (2012) – Table 1 Mt Margaret Project Area, Cloncurry IOCG 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 (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.*	• Diamond core drilling was used to obtain HQ2 or NQ2 size drill core. Core was cut at nominal 1m interval lengths or at distinctive geological boundaries (e.g major quartz vein margins) then half-sawn lengthways using a commercial brick saw. Half-core interval length samples were then bagged in labelled calico bags for laboratory shipment.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• All drilling was completed using the Mud Rotary and Diamond Core method by a Coretech track-mounted drill rig. • Diamond core was recovered in a standard wireline core barrel. HQ tube size was employed through cover sediments from surface to top of basement where gear size was changed to NQ for the remainder of the hole. • Samples were pushed out from the core barrel and the core placed in a core tray of suitable dimension. • All diamond core was oriented using Coretell digital orientation tools sized for either HQ or NQ core diameters.
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 drill recovery was recorded run by run using the aggregate of all >10cm core pieces per run method. • The relationship between grade and drilling recovery will be investigated as required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All diamond core was logged in detail for lithology, weathering, veining, quartz percentage, alteration, structure, colour and basic geotechnical parameters (RQD). • The logging has been carried out to an appropriate level for resource estimation if required in future. • All holes were photographed from surface to EOH, both wet and dry.
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.*	• All diamond core samples were cut to 1.0 m or geological intervals and half sampled using a with a diamond brick saw. • Laboratory sample preparation for all samples followed the respective laboratories standard methodologies for gold fire assay and multi-element techniques. • Quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; blanks and field duplicates were inserted every 10 core samples, and standards were inserted every consecutive 20 sample run. • Field duplicates consisted of quarter-cut core of equal interval length to the primary half-core sample. • No measures were taken to ensure the representivity of the samples.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• <u>Drilling:</u> 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). Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house ALS procedures. No handheld tools were used with all assays performed at external laboratories. Quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; blanks and field duplicates were inserted every 10 core samples (focused in mineralized zones), and standards were inserted every consecutive 20 sample run.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Gravity Surveys: Gravity measurements have been made using a Scintrex CG5 Autograv instrument. Readings of 120 seconds were taken at base stations. Readings of 40 seconds were taken at all other gravity survey points. Base station readings were taken at the beginning of the day and at the end of the day's fieldwork. All Autograv instruments apply an instrument drift correction to their final gravity readings. Any residual drifts between opening and closing base station readings are corrected by the gravity post processing software. The instruments also apply Earth Tide Corrections to their final gravity reading at each station. The various instrument calibration constants are contained in the daily gravity data files. The gravity values are related to the Australian Gravity Base Station Network using the Isogal84 (IGSN 71) values at known Gravity Stations as provided by Geoscience Australia. The field gravity observations have been processed using standard formulae and constants to produce a Bouguer Anomaly for each gravity station. The meter reading as recorded in the raw Scintrex data file is corrected for instrument tilts, meter drift and Earth Tide. • Induced Potential Electrical Surveys: The 3D Time-domain IP survey was completed using a Search Ex 50kVa transmitter with wet aluminium plate electrodes, 2 x Search receivers (80 and 96 channel) using porous-pot copper-sulphate wet electrodes and multi-core cables. Survey specifications were; 3 EW-trending receiver lines spaced 100m apart and one transmitter line coincident with the central receiver line. Receiver a-spacing was 100m with a 50m offset to transmitter dipoles. Transmitter spacing was either 100m or 200m dependent on location. Quality control was ensured using high transmitted current, low potential pot impedances, and checks of data repeatability and smooth signal decay where possible.
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.*	• External data verification is not required at this time. • No verification samples (including twinned holes) have been taken • All Data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out by GBM staff in accordance with GBM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). GBM SOP's meet industry best practice standards. Final Data verification and data storage has been managed by GBM Data Management staff using industry standard Data Shed software. Field duplicates are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used.
Location of	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations*	• Drilling: All collar locations were pegged by GBM staff using handheld GPS using MGA Zone 54 grid system on the GDA94 geoid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	*used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Downhole drill surveys were carried out at nominally 25m intervals using a Reflex mutli-shot digital survey tool. • Gravity Surveys: Horizontal and vertical control for gravity base-stations were established using either the AUSPOS online GPS processing service provided by Geoscience Australia (this method provides control within the GDA94 Datum to within +/- 5 cm. It largely replaces the need for finding local survey marks or allows accurate control to be established when local marks are not available), or using base stations attained from the Haines Surveys Historical Database, or using ties from nearby known base stations on the Australian Fundamental Gravity Network. Vertical control has been converted to an Australian Height Datum (AHD) height using the GDA94 height determined from AUSPOS and the AUSGEOID98 gravimetric geoid. Carrier phase GPS data (for gravity observations) was collected using Trimble R* GNSS series geodetic receivers, tied to existing control using static techniques. • Induced Potential Electrical Surveys: Transmitter and receiver point locations were established using hand held GPS and recorded using MGA Zone 54 grid system on the GDA94 geoid.
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.*	• Drilling: Drilling was single-hole 'scout' in nature. The samples were not composited prior to submission to the laboratory • Induced Potential Electrical Surveys: Survey specifications were; 3 EW-trending receiver lines spaced 100m apart and one transmitter line coincident with the central receiver line. Receiver a-spacing was 100m with a 50m offset to transmitter dipoles. Transmitter spacing was either 100m or 200m dependent on location.
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.*	• Drilling: Drill holes were planned for best orientation based on geophysical interpretations (3DIP, gravity and magnetics).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The measures taken to ensure sample security (if any) were not recorded.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Field data and digital modelling outputs have been reviewed by a senior geophysical consultant.

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.*	• In 2010 GBM entered a major Farm In Agreement for the Cloncurry Project with Pan Pacific Copper Co.,Ltd. now held through their registered subsidiary Cloncurry Exploration & Development Pty Ltd (CED). During 2016/7, A Joint Venture Agreement was finalized in the December quarter 2017. CED currently holds approximately 52 % and GBM 48% interest respectively in the project. To date, the Farm-in parties have spent over A$15M on exploration within the Project tenements. • The GBM/CED Cloncurry Project comprises ten granted EPM's held by GBM's subsidiary company Isa Tenements Pty Ltd. The tenement area totals over 530 km2. • A 2 % net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd on 5 of the 10 project leases, including four within the Mt Margaret Project (EPMs 16398, 16622, 18172 and 18174).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of the historic exploration within the Cloncurry Project JV has been completed within the Mt Margaret project area. • The very large historical Mount Fort Constantine Joint Venture tenements have been explored by a number of companies prior to WMC. Early work by CRAE, Chevron, Teton and then ANZ Exploration, between 1974 and 1979, concentrated on exploring for roll-front uranium deposits in the Mesozoic cover sequences. Chevron in particular drilled a large number of holes, many of which intersected basement. BHP pegged most of the current lease area as the Mount Margaret tenement from 1984 - 1986 because the area contained the largest undrilled magnetic anomalies in the Mount Isa block. A number of holes were drilled to basement without success exploring for magnetite skarn and ironstone-gold deposits. • Hunter Resources were granted the tenements covering the EPM 8648 area in March 1990 and entered a joint venture with WMC, who managed the project. WMC identified 7 target areas, FC1 - 7 with TEM, as being prospective for Starra style magnetic iron oxide hosted Cu-Au mineralisation. During 1991 drilling identified ore grade intersections at FC5, subsequently named 'Ernest Henry'. In February 1992 the current tenements were granted to the WMC/Hunter Resources JV. MIMEX joined the JV in place of Hunter Resources during 1993, although WMC continued to manage the project until 1996 when MIMEX assumed management and sole funding of the

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		project. In 2003 Xstrata assumed management of exploration of the project until 2006. • Western Mining Corporation (WMC), MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (MIMEX) and Xstrata Copper Exploration Pty Ltd (Xstrata) completed extensive exploration activities over many of the Mt Margaret tenements (FC1 to FC15 and other prospects outside GBM tenement areas). Activities included regional and prospect scale aeromagnetic, ground magnetic, gravity, TEM (transient electromagnetic), IP-resistivity (induced polarization) and MIMDAS IP-resistivity and MT (magnetotelluric) geophysical surveys, along with soil geochemical analysis, and field inspections. • Xstrata commenced a comprehensive program of systematic regional-style IP-resistivity surveying in July 2003, designed to seek large sulphide systems in those areas of Mount Fort Constantine EPM 8648 not previously surveyed with either WMC IP-resistivity or MIMEX IP. Xstrata also conducted additional prospect scale ground magnetics, gravity and drilling. Most of the sub-blocks over the EPM8648 were relinquished by Xstrata and Newcrest post 2006. Newcrest Mining Limited (NML) acquired the Mt Margaret West EPM 14614 (now Dry Creek tenement - EPM 18172) and carried out work primarily restricted to reviewing geological, geophysical and geochemical data from previous drilling, due to the scarcity of outcrop within this tenement. Previously RC and core drill holes were scan logged, and samples submitted for Petrology to assist in understanding the mineralisation and geology of the area. During 2006 22 RC holes were drilled within the Mt Margaret West EPM 14614. NML determined that significant potential remains for a discovery of economic gold-copper mineralisation within the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geologically the Mount Isa Inlier is divided into three broad tectonic units: the Western and Eastern Fold Belts and the intervening Kalkadoon-Leichardt Belt (KLB). The Western Fold Belt (WFB) is subdivided into the Lawn Hill Platform, Leichardt River Fault Trough, Ewen Block and Myally Shelf. The Eastern Fold Belt (EFB) is subdivided into the Mary Kathleen, Quamby-Malbon and Cloncurry-Selwyn zones and the KLB includes the western parts of the Wonga Belt and Duchess Belt. • In the Mt Isa Inlier, a deformed and metamorphosed Proterozoic basement of mixed sedimentary and igneous rocks older than 1870Ma is overlain by Proterozoic supracrustal rocks which are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		subdivided into four major sequences each separated by unconformities. Cover Sequence 1, which is confined mainly to the KLB comprises a basal sequence of subaerial felsic volcanics deposited between 1870–1850Ma; Cover Sequences 2, 3 and 4 comprise mainly fluviatile and shallow marine/lacustrine sedimentary rocks and bimodal volcanics that were deposited between 1790–1720Ma, 1680–1620Ma and ~1620–1590Ma, respectively. • Two major tectonostratigraphic events are recognised in the Mt Isa Inlier. The first was the Barramundi Orogeny which at 1870Ma regionally deformed the basement. The second involved two periods of crustal extension between 1790–1760Ma and 1680–1670Ma lead to basin formation. This period was terminated between 1620–1550Ma by regional compressional deformation and post orogenic granite emplacement resulting in folding and high and low angle faulting and regional metamorphism to amphibolite facies. • Granites and mafic intrusions were emplaced at various times before 1100Ma. With those older than 1550Ma being generally metamorphosed and deformed. The major granite plutons are grouped into a number of batholiths, from west to east are the Sybella (~1670Ma) in the WFB, Kalkadoon (~1860Ma), Ewen (~1840Ma) and the Wonga (1740-1670Ma) Batholiths in the KLB, and the late to post tectonic Naraku (~1500Ma) and Williams (~1500Ma) Batholiths in the EFB. Other smaller granitic intrusions include the Weberra (~1700Ma), Big Toby (~1800Ma) and Yeldham (~1820Ma) granites. • Most of the gold and copper produced to date in the Mt Isa Inlier has come from intrusive and/or shear and fault controlled deposits in the EFB.
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.*	• Drilling summary table included below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation undertaken
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').*	• Drilling intersections are reported as Apparent or Downhole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plans showing the locations of drill collars, geophysical survey areas and survey lines are 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.*	• No selective reporting in respect of exploration results
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.*	• The data collection methodology and practice for Gravity and IP geophysical surveys is described above. Data processing and modelling is included below: • 3DIP: The raw data files as collected in the field are used to construct a TQIPdb database of the observed resistivity and chargeability data for each traverse (Figure 3). The TQIPdb software enables the viewing of and interaction with, the observed field data. The data modelling was undertaken using both 2D and 3D inversion software. Inversion modelling routines are a robust way of converting the observed pseudo-section data into resistivity and chargeability models which reflect the geometries and locations of the anomaly sources. The 2D inversion modelling was undertaken using the Zonge 2D smooth model inversion and the 3D modelling was undertaken using the UBC 3D inversion code. The difference between the codes is that the UBC inversion code models the data

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		for all the traverses in a holistic 3D manner so can compensate for angled features and discontinuities. Whereas the 2D Zonge inversion code only models an individual inline traverse and assumes strike continuity orthogonal to the traverse. • Gravity: New data is checked for repeat readings and a merged dataset created from the multiple GBM surveys and open file Government data. Once gravity units and datum are selected, Free Air and Bouguer corrected gravity are computed and the Bouguer gravity is then computed for ten densities using the Bullard B correction. Then, the Theoretical Gravity is computed using Somigliana's Formula and an atmospheric correction is applied to account for the weight of air. The merged dataset is then gridded with an appropriate grid cell size and a 1st vertical derivative computed to highlight any data problems. If problems are found, the data are reviewed to locate the source of the error and the gravity reduction recalculated.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Follow-up drill testing at FC2 will be assessed for the 2019 field season.

Drilling Summary Table:

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	RL	EOH Depth	Azimuth (Grid)	Dip	Intersection (App Width)
MMA014	450904	7744702	151.24	160.05	315	-70	2 m @ 0.39 % Cu from 385 m
MMA015	455112	7752804	139.4	442.2	270	-70	NA