ASX Announcement

27 August 2015

Resource Upgrade for Mount Coolon Gold Project, Central QLD

- **More than 67% of the Eugenia Resource Estimate upgraded to Indicated category**
- **Oxidized portions of the Eugenia Resource will be evaluated for heap leach gold extraction**
- **Reporting of the resources for the three main deposits of Mount Coolon Project is in compliance with JORC 2012**
- **Recently located data has identified other prospects that may host additional oxide and sulphide mineralisation.**

Australian resources company **GBM Resources Limited** (ASX: **GBZ**) ("**GBM**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the recent completion of an review of the Resources located at the Company's 100% owned, Mount Coolon Gold Project, located near Rockhampton in Central Queensland.

The three main deposits which contribute to the Resources at the Mount Coolon Gold Project have now been examined and upgraded to comply with the guidelines of the JORC code (2012 edition) , It is pleasing to report that a significant proportion of the Eugenia Resource has been upgraded to the Indicated category.

The review was considered necessary to provide a firm basis on which to evaluate future development options for the Mount Coolon Gold Project. There has been no change in classification, grade or size of the Glen Eva and Koala Resources. This review has also provided GBM an opportunity to fully assess the quality of information available to support a future analysis of the exploration potential in and around these deposits.

ASX Code: GBZ

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Resources

For each deposit the basic data collection and compilation has been completed by GBM staff. This has been independently reviewed and competent person sign off provided by Skandas Pty Ltd. All Resource estimates have been reviewed by the originator, H&SC Pty Ltd who have provided competent person sign off in this instance. A completed JORC Table 1, plan and collar table is provided for each deposit at the end of this release. The Resources are summarised in a table below. Resources at both Koala and Glen Eva remain unchanged from those reported by the previous owner, however a large part of the Eugenia Resource has been upgraded to Indicated classification. In GBM's estimate some deeper material (below 85mRL) has been excluded for the present time as it is considered to be of lower confidence and less likely to be extracted until additional Resources have been located at depth at this project.

Project	Location	Resource Category									Total			Cut-off
		Measured			Indicated			Inferred						
		000' t	Au g/t	Au ozs	000' t	Au g/t	Au ozs	000' t	Au g/t	Au ozs	000' t	Au g/t	Au ozs	
Koala	Hecorina Pit				15	2.6	1,300				15	2.6	1,300	None
	Underground Extension				205	5.9	39,600	62	5.3	10,600	267	5.7	49,300	3
	Tailings	305	1.6	15,800	11	1.6	500	6	1.5	300	322	1.6	16,700	None
	Total	**305**	**1.6**	**15,800**	**231**	**5.5**	**40,400**	**68**	**5.0**	**10,900**	**604**	**3.5**	**67,200**	**0**
Eugenia	Oxide				1,445	0.9	43,286	252	1.2	9,667	1,698	1.0	52,963	0.4
	Sulphide				2,306	0.9	66,097	1,007	1.4	45,188	3,313	1.04	111,285	0.4
	Total				**3,751**	**0.9**	**109,383**	**1,260**	**1.4**	**54,855**	**5,011**	**1.0**	**164,248**	**0.4**
Glen Eva	Below pit.				132	7.8	33,200	21	5.9	4,000	154	7.5	37,200	3.0
Total		**305**	**1.6**	**15,800**	**4,114**	**1.4**	**182,983**	**1,349**	**1.6**	**69,755**	**5,769**	**1.4**	**268,648**	

Table; Mount Coolon Gold Project Global Resource Summary August 2015. Please note rounding (1000's tonnes, 100's ounces, 0.1 g/t) may cause minor variations to totals.

The Eugenia Resource was previously classified entirely as Inferred. However a detailed review of the deposit geology combined with database review, clean-up and upgrade, along with tabulation, analyses and critical review of the quality control and assurance data has provided an increased level of confidence in the resource estimates. This additional work has allowed a large part of the Resource to be assigned an increased to level of confidence sufficient for classification as Indicated.

Regional Setting

The Mt Coolon leases are located in the Devonian to Carboniferous aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Drummond Basin (see following figure figure). The mineral prospects are structurally controlled low sulphidation gold epithermal systems. Sinters are common in this area and represent the highest levels of preservation of past epithermal events (Glen Eva and Verbena) to high level stockworks (Eugenia) and high grade vein deposits (Koala).

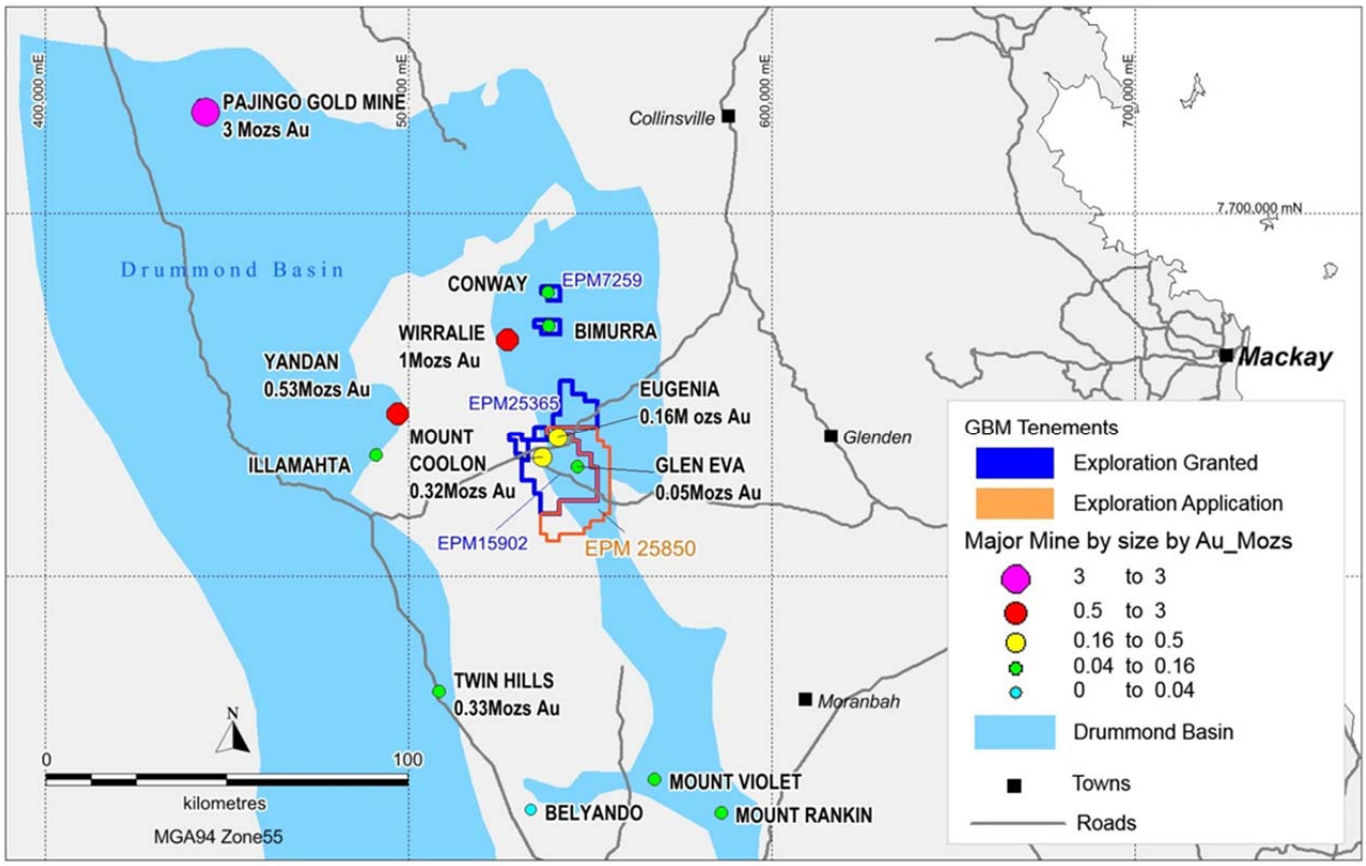

Figure: *Mt Coolon project tenement group location plan.*

Eugenia

The gold mineralisation at Eugenia is a complex arrangement of at least 5 styles of structurally-controlled quartz veins and sulphide disseminations, characteristic of a low sulphidation epithermal deposit type. The host rocks are crystal-rich dacitic ignimbrites located in the Devono-Carboniferous Drummond Basin. The host units are reported to have a shallow dip to the west combined with inferences of a steeper 'feeder' zone in the centre of the mineralisation. An intermediate argillic alteration assemblage is extensively developed at Eugenia, which exhibits both vertical and lateral zonation. Higher grade gold mineralisation occurs as quartz-carbonate veins and horizons within the porous host lithologies. Outcrop is very limited with thick soil cover, namely the Tertiary Suttor Formation to the north and Quaternary sands to the south. The weathering profile has been interpreted as a truncated lateritic profile with depth to fresh rock averaging 50m below surface. There is evidence of localised supergene enrichment of the gold associated with the base of oxidation.

Data for the Resource estimates is from a combination of RC, percussion and diamond drilling, with RC the dominant type. A total of 17,625 1m composites were created from the drillhole data which was trimmed visually by grade to 12,011 samples. Basic statistics indicated the gold populations were similar for both the oxide and sulphide sections and hence could be modelled together using a soft boundary. High coefficients of variation (>5) were noted for both geological domains. Top cutting of a single 350g/t sample to 60g/t was undertaken. The data was modelled using the Multiple Indicator Kriging method which provides an estimate of the recoverable gold for the resource. Modelling with a flat search ellipse was unconstrained due to a lack of geological control and used a panel size of 30m by 25m by 5m with an SMU of 5m by 5m by 1m. A three pass search strategy was employed with an initial flat search of 30m by 30m by 6m increasing to 45m by 45m by 9m with the minimum number of data being 16 with 4 octants decreasing to 8 with 2 octants.

Reporting of the global resource estimates was for a 0.4g/t Au cut off above the 85mRL (surface is around 250mRL). The 2009 original topography and base of oxidation surfaces were used to control the reporting of the oxide and sulphide resource estimates. GBM located 78 bulk density measurements for core samples allowing for default density values of 2.55t/m3 for the sulphide zone and 2.09t/m3 for the oxide zone.

Classification of the resource estimates as Indicated and Inferred is based on the search passes (a function of the amount and distribution of drill data) in consideration with the QAQC data, the level of grade continuity, the amount of density data and the complexity of the mineralisation.

The Eugenia deposit still has exploration upside with extensions indicated by some drillhole intersections to the east, and also potential to discover a higher grade 'feeder' vein below the existing deposit yet to be fully explored. Future work during scoping and feasibility stages will require additional drilling to betted define oxide, supergene and primary zone boundaries, support geotechnical studies and to provide sample material for metallurgical testwork.

Forward Programme

Completion of the Resource upgrade places the Mount Coolon Gold Mine Resource base on a firm footing and provides a sound basis on which to assess future options. GBM staff are now working to compile data from other deposits in the area which may hold potential for additional resources to be added in the near future based largely on historical work. In addition the Company is investigating options to move this project toward gold production. A scoping study to evaluate the feasibility of commencing a heap leach operation to extract gold from oxide resources at Eugenia is being considered.

Background to Mount Coolon Gold Project

In January GBM announced the signing of a binding Share Sale Agreement ("SSA") with Drummond Gold Limited (ASX: DGO) pursuant to which GBM would acquire a 100% interest in all of the issued capital of Mt Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd. This transaction was completed during April (see ASX release dated 13th April 2015). The project is located 250km west of Mackay in Queensland in the northern Drummond Basin. The Drummond Basin is an established gold mining region with past production of more than 4.5 Mozs and a total known gold endowment of over 7.5 Mozs of gold. Deposit styles range from bonanza grade epithermal veins (eg. Pajingo 3.0 M ozs) to bulk tonnage intrusive related gold deposits (eg. Mt Leyshon 2.1 M ozs).

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About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Ltd (ASX: GBZ) is an Australian resource company that listed on the ASX in 2007, headquartered in Perth WA, with exploration operations in Victoria and Queensland.

The Company's primary focus is in key commodities of gold and copper-gold, assets in Australia. GBM tenements covers an area greater than 4,300 square kilometres in eight major projects areas in Queensland and Victoria. GBM also has a substantial interest in the Lubuk Mandi gold project in Malaysia.

GBM is prioritizing the exploration and development of the Mount Coolon Gold Project and Mount Morgan Gold Copper Project along with ongoing exploration conducted as under the PPC-Mitsui Farm-In Agreement.

Notes

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Simon Tear, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tear is a full time employee of H&SC. Mr Tear 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 Tear consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Eugenia Gold Deposit, Mt Coolon 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.*	• The project was sampled using HQ and NQ triple tube diamond drill holes (DD) (17 holes for 3130m), Reverse Circulation (RC) with DD with HQ and NQ tails (PCRCDD) (14 holes for 1,955m), RC (172 holes for 17,672 m), Rotary Air Blast (RAB) (130 holes for 878m) and 7 Trenches (for 1,010m)
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The sampling techniques used by all previous workers is consistent with GBM Resources Limited standard operating procedures for exploration drill product logging and sampling and are of a standard sufficient for resource estimation. Samples were recovered in a standard wireline core barrel with inner split or 'triple' tube. Samples were pushed out from the core barrel, with the top half split was split and the core placed in a core tray of suitable dimension. Samples were from HQ and NQ size barrels. All were dispatched to ALS Group of Australia for processing. DGO undertook adequate QAQC sampling including the use of duplicates and check samples of repeats and duplicates at check labs. Other Companies undertook varying amounts of QAQC not considered adequate to modern industry standards. DGPRS Surveying equipment used was checked by the use of registered surveyors coming out and picking up collars. Down hole camera shots were checked using visual and graphical representation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• All RC samples were collected through a riffle splitter via a cyclone with varying sampling intervals/processes based on the company/phase of drilling. Sampling intervals are a mixture of 1m, 2m and 4m with 1m being the dominant interval. Diamond holes were geologically logged and sample intervals selected on a lithological basis to a nominal maximum 1m length and a minimum 0.3m length. A blank sample and registered standard were inserted every 20 samples in the diamond core, and every 40m in the RC holes. Duplicate samples were collected every 80m in the RC holes. • The ACM RC samples had gold analysed using method GG313 which comprises a 50g Au fire assay and silver using G101. Ross drill samples were analysed at ALS, Townsville, for Au by 50g fire assay with an AAS finish. • Normandy drilling samples were submitted to ALS, Townsville, and analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish, and Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Fe, Mn, Mo, Bi, Sb and S by ME-ICP. Duplicates, standards and blanks were included for quality control. • DGO samples were submitted to ALS, Townsville, and analysed for Au by 50g fire assay with AAS finish and 35 elements by ME-ICP. • In all cases whole samples were dispatched in batches to the labs for sample reduction and preparation to the final assay charge using standard industry procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 accounts for 16% of the drilling used in the resource and comprises of HQ and NQ sized triple tube core. Hole depths range from 140 to approximately 180 m. Drill core was oriented using a spear to assist in future structural interpretation. RC Drilling accounts for 75% of the drilling in the resource. The usual size of bit was 5.75". Hole depths range from 30 to 268m with an average depth of 105m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• DD Recovery was measured from core block to core block, to check core recovery. Recovery is expressed as a ratio (or percentage) of the total length of core recovered to the length of the run drilled and stored in the database. Because the core is sometimes broken up, the total length of core recovered is often measured by attempting to reassemble the broken pieces. It does not appear that Chip recovery has been addressed apart from DGO and Ross procedures for samplers to note when sample weight is too much or not enough at the rig. RC recovery was assessed at the rig, but there is no written record of this.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Larger diameter HQ and NQ size core was used to provide more improved recovery and triple tube drilling employed to preserve core in a more coherent state for logging and also to improve recovery in very broken or clayey lithologies. RC Samplers were to keep an eye on sample weights produced a the rig and advise the geologist if the weight was more or less than expected. RC samples were riffle split to produce a representative sample on site, and diamond core was split using a saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• There does not appear to be a correlation between mineralisation and poor core recovery for the DD holes that have recovery recorded. The Average recovery is 99%. 80 DD samples have less than 80% recovery. Of these 60 are in the top 30m and in high weathered clays. Most low recovery samples are close to detection limit. Recovery of RC samples has not been able to be determined. No core recoveries are available for Ross or Normandy DD.
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.*	• All core and chips have been suitable logged to an industry standard and is appropriate to support resource estimation.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Diamond core has been qualitative logged for lithology, size, colour, texture, alteration, structure, weathering, and a mixture of qualitative and quantitatively logged for mineralisation, structure orientation, geotechnical and veining. RC chips were qualitatively logged for colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation and DGO quantitatively logged Magnetic susceptibility for some RC holes. All core was photographed wet and dry and pre and after cutting. Digital and Analogue photography is available for DD core.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All intervals for RC and DD has been logged. For a total of 22,757m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was sub sampled by splitting it in half longitudinally with a diamond saw. Half went for assay and the other was retained for reference and future measurement and checking or metallurgical testing. Twenty four 1 m intervals of NQ diamond half core from the five drill holes 93PCDH01 to 93PCDH005 were quartered for the task of character sampling. Quartered samples were subdivided on the basis of veining, brecciation, lithology, and degree of oxidation.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Chip samples were riffle split and sampled dry, which was noted in log sheets. All RC samples were collected through a riffle splitter via a cyclone with varying sampling intervals/processes based on the company/phase of drilling. ACM (PCRC001 to PCRC097) – One meter dry samples were split to gain a 1/8 representative sample. The 1/8 splits were composited into 2 m composites for assay. All 2 m composites were assayed. The 2 meter splits for assays averaged 6 kg, and varied from 4.5 to 8.5 kg, depending on recovery. Ross (93PCRC01 to 93PCRC04 and PCRC098 to PCRC0106) – One meter dry samples were split to gain a 1/8 representative sample. The 1/8 splits were composited into 2 m composites for assay. All 2 m composites were assayed. Normandy (PCRC107 to PCRC131) - Riffle split 4 m dry sample composites. Anomalous intervals were re-assayed at 1 m interval. Drummond Gold (EURC001 to EURC035, EURC042, EURC043, EURC047 to EURC052) – One meter dry samples were assayed.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation for all samples followed ALS standard methodologies for gold fire assays at their Townsville lab.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• DGO QAQC included field duplicates inserted at every 24m, blanks at 25m while standards at every 50m. QAQC from 1990 to 1997 included check samples, twined holes and duplicates. Lab QAQC data was also reviewed. AMC appear to only to have used field duplicates.
	• *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.*	• Field Duplicates were taken to ensure representative sampling. (DGO did not take field duplicates in diamond core). Ross carried out studies of twined DD holes (5 against ACM RC holes) and found 3 to have good to reasonable continuity and grade, and two to have poor continuity and grade.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diameter of core sizes employed are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold and in line with general industry practice for epithermal style gold deposits. Field duplicates were routinely checked to ensure that they reported within acceptable limits.
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.*	• ALS Au-AA25(30g charge) and Au-AA26 (50g charge) is an acceptable industry standard for gold assays. A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, in quarted 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 analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. The technique is total.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. Grind size checks were performed by the labs and reported as part of their due diligence.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Only Drummond used blanks, the results indicate no significant issues with the sample prep or assaying. A number of historic 'in house' gold standards were used by Normandy plotted graphs suggests there is generally good consistency within the standards. The Drummond supplied matrix specific gold standards. Unfortunately in some instances the number of standards was too few such that meaningful conclusions from the results were difficult to obtain. Generally there were more sulphide standard samples which showed a tendency to under-report the gold grade by 4-8%, particularly in the first half of the drilling. This bias is noted and is reflected in the resource classification. The lab inserted standards appeared to show similar patterns with often phases of under-reporting by 4-8% particularly in the first half of the time frame presented. Laboratory duplicate analysis show no issues with the homogeneity of the sample preparation. RC field duplicate samples were collected by Drummond there is a higher grade bias for the original sample especially with the higher grade samples. Hence there is potentially an issue with the Drummond RC sampling leading to a possible loss of barren material or an upgrading of gold material. The Drummond RC sampling accounts for roughly 25% of the overall sampling at Eugenia and this will have some impact on the classification of the resource estimates. 246 field duplicates were collected by ACM and indicated better results with no obvious of bias with the RC sampling. In a similar fashion 25 RC field duplicates collected by Normandy also indicated no issues with the sampling. 54 field duplicates for diamond core were collected by ACM and Ross Mining. The results show a higher grade bias with the high grades for the original sample. The inherent problems with core duplicates especially for gold and the limited number of samples suggest only a small impact on the resource classification. Ross diamond holes 93PCDH001 to 93PCDH005B were drilled as twin holes to a selection of ACM RC holes drilled in 1990. The purpose of this twin hole programme was to investigate the width and value continuity of gold mineralisation. No second lab checks are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections inspected in the field by staff geologists to confirm nature of mineralization and verify integrity of sampled intervals. During the December 2014 site visit GBM and Skandus staff located chips and drill core of significant mineralisation to review and sub sampled lab reject pulps of the relevant intercepts. Ross twinned 5 AMC RC holes with DD and found reasonable to good correlation on continuity and grade.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All Data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out in accordance with Ross, AMC, Normandy and DGO SOPS. The site office has all documentation and paper files on hand. At all stages all companies validated and verified previous workers data. DGO had computer/database geologists responsible for the electronic health of the data. Final Data verification and data storage has been managed by GBM Data Management staff using industry standard Data Shed. • A few minor issues have arisen with different logging schemes used by different companies and a change in some sample numbers by DGO. None of this affects the resource and GBM has been able to resolve all these issues and start fresh with a clean dataset. • Skandus carried out its own validation checks and found there to be very few validation issues. Skandus also reviewed all previous workers data and data protection SOPS, and documentation at site and found all work had been carried out to acceptable industry standard and care. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• ACM, Ross and Normandy used in house surveyors and a local prospect grid. (Grid origin and pegs are still well located). DGO Collar surveys were carried out by hand held GPS. Collars positions were surveyed in GDA94 by DGPS in Sept. – Oct. 2008 by Tony Baylis from Resource & Exploration Mapping (REM) providing a verified coordinate location of all Eugenia collars. DGO, Normandy, and Some Ross Down hole surveys were carried out at approximately 30 or 50 metres using a single shot Eastman downhole survey camera. ACM and some Ross holes were surveyed only at the collar. Acid surveys were used by Ross on some holes.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 datum (Zone 55)
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control was checked during the 2008 REM DGPS collar pickups. DGO also sourced a 1m A DEM (source unknown) and used that to verify topographic control.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drillhole spacing is approximately 30m by 25m with downhole sampling predominantly at 1m intervals (ranging up to 50m in some places). The majority of the RC and diamond holes were 60° angled holes, generally to the east. Some historical drilling contained 60° angled holes to the west. DGO infilled a Ross line of drilling to 12.5m. • For the size of the deposit and expected mining block, the spacing gives good coverage of the mineralised zone and at a suitable spacing to estimate blocks if a non-linear estimator is used. Variography (Hellman & Schofield) has shown that 80% of the variance occurs at distances less than 15m and that drill spacing would need to be less than 25m to improve confidence. Sample spacing has been taken into consideration for classification of the resource blocks. • Samples were composited to 1m.
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.*	• Based on the current geological model of gently west dipping strata bound mineralisation, the current predominant orientation is appropriate. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• GBM has an industry standard SOP governing sample security. Previous workers also had SOPs, Skandus interviewed previous senior technicians from DGO and Ross Mining and found that sample security on historical samples was adequate, this is backed up by the physical evidence of DGO storage of pulps, rock chips and Drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Skandus, in late 2014 and 2015 carried out a review of the historical sampling techniques and data and found it appropriate. 5 Check samples were taken of DGO Core and RC chips (from lab pulps) with good correlation and a limited review of drill core and drill chips versus hand written logs versus database entries was carried out with very good correlation.

• 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 Eugenia prospect is located 9km to the east of Mt Coolon town site, within the Whynot Pastoral Station. Eugenia and the former gold mining township Mt. Coolon, lie approximately 200 km due west of Mackay and 130 km south west of Collinsville in Central North Queensland. The nearest regional city, Mackay, can be accessed by the Suttor Development Road via Nebo. The road is bitumen as far as the Moranbah turn-off just past Lake Elphinstone, after which it is a formed gravel road for 110km. The 227km journey takes about 3 hours. Mt Coolon can also be accessed from Collinsville, 135km, via the Bowen Development Road, which is sealed to within 40km of Mt Coolon, then by a formed gravel road, or from Townsville via Charters Towers and Belyando Crossing. It is Covered by Exploration Permit for Minerals ("EMP") 15902, of 100 sub blocks it is in in its 8th year with an expiry date of 12th June 2018. There are currently no Compensation agreements, Encumbrances, Mortgages, Caveats or Third Party Interests in place. A Cultural Heritage Management Agreement with the Jangga People who also have a Native Title Protection Conditions, Expedited Grant. The EPM is partially covered by a Cropping Zone however there is no Strategic Cropping Zones over the Tenure. A tenement review carried out by GBM in December 2014 found the lease to be in good standing and compliance. The EPM is held 100% by MT COOLON GOLD MINES PTY LTD, which is in turn owned 100% by GBM Resources LTD.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 tenure is currently secured via direct ownership. The permit is an Exploration Permit. There are no known impediments to exploration or for application to a Mining Title.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Eugenia deposit (previously named Police Creek) prospect was discovered by ACM Gold Ltd in November 1989 by regional stream sediment sampling. Soils sampling further delineated a significant geochemical soil anomaly which was subsequently drilled tested by ACM Gold Ltd through its wholly-owned subsidiary Wirralie Mines Pty Ltd, at the same time they carried out a ground magnetics survey. Ross Mining took up the ground in 1992 and first explored at Eugenia in October 1993 with initial mapping, spectral analysis, rock chipping, re-logging of high priority ACM RC chips, RAB drilling and a small costean program followed by RC then diamond drilling. The last work by Ross Mining was completed in late 1996. Normandy Gold Exploration entered into a joint venture with Ross in 1999 and in 2001 completed a small diamond program followed by a 34 hole RC program in 2001 supplemented by core re-logging and sampling and an IP geophysical survey. Following the takeover of Normandy by Newmont Mining Corporation, the joint venture was managed by Newmont Gold Exploration Newmont withdrew from the joint venture in 2002. Delta Gold Ltd took over Ross in May 2000. Delta Gold merged with Goldfields Limited to form Aurion Gold

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Limited. In 2002 Placer Dome Asia Pacific Limited ("Placer") acquired 100% of Aurion Gold. In August 2003, Ashburton Minerals Ltd completed negotiations with Placer under which Ashburton acquired the Drummond Basin gold assets off Placer, by acquiring 100% of Wirralie Mines Pty Ltd. Ashburton carried out database consolidation, review of Aster data and a regolith study. Police Creek and the surrounding tenements were acquired by Mt Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd in early 2005 a wholly-owned subsidiary of Drummond (DGO). The Police Creek prospect was renamed Eugenia by MCGM. Drummond commenced exploration in 2006 with a RC program proving geological continuity between previous drilling and testing preciously untested deeper targets. Prior to Drummond's drilling, the prospect had only been sparsely tested below 60m depth. During the 2008 field season Drummond drilled nine diamond hole supplemented by eight RC holes for work towards the 2009 Eugenia resource estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Eugenia is a typical adularia sericite low sulphidation epithermal system with a significant component of strata bound control. The general stratigraphy of Eugenia Deposit dips gently to the west. Multiple stages of mineralisation associated with varying degrees of alteration have been identified at Eugenia. The most significant styles of Gold mineralisation are associated with quartz-carbonate-adularia veining and distinct zones of banded chalcedonic quartz veins. A broader zone of silica-pyrite alteration and quartz-sulphide brecciation are also host to varying degrees of lower tenor Au. A superimposed lateritic weathering profile has resulted in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the development of a zone of supergene enrichment.
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.*	• Exploration results not being reported
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.*	• Exploration results not being 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').*	• Exploration results not being reported
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.*	• Exploration results not being reported
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	• Exploration results not being reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Exploration results not being reported
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.*	• Exploration results not being reported

• Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*
	• *Data validation procedures used.*
		• Data collated by GBM from a mixture of hardcopy and digital logging and analytical data
		• Responsibility for the data resides with GBM
		• Checks completed by H&SC include:
		  • Data was imported into an HS&C Access database with indexed fields, including checks for duplicate entries, sample overlap, unusual assay values and missing data.
		  • Additional error checking using the Surpac database audit option for incorrect hole depth, sample/logging overlaps and missing downhole surveys.
		  • Manual checking of logging codes for consistency, plausibility of drill hole trajectories and assay grades. Modifications made to lithology codes for easier use in interpretation
		  • Assessment of the data confirms that it is suitable for resource estimation.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Scott McManus of independent geological consulting firm Skandus Pty. Ltd, completed a site visit in January 2015 and has reviewed all drill core and RC chips, and all geological mapping and interpretation. Neil Norris, Exploration Director for GBM also visited site in January 2015. • No site visit to the project was completed by H&SC due to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		time and budgetary constraints.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• A detailed report on the geological model has been completed by GBM. The model is entirely reasonable. • Eugenia is a typical adularia-sericite low sulphidation epithermal system with a significant component of stratabound control. The general stratigraphy of the Eugenia Deposit dips gently to the west. Multiple stages of mineralisation associated with varying degrees of alteration have been identified at Eugenia. The most significant styles of Au mineralisation are associated with quartz-carbonate-adularia veining and distinct zones of banded chalcedonic quartz veins. A broader zone of silica-pyrite alteration and quartz-sulphide brecciation are also host to varying degrees of lower tenor Au. A superimposed lateritic weathering profile has resulted in the development of a localised zone of supergene enrichment. • Interpretation of the drillhole database allowed for the generation of a 3D base of oxidation surface on 25m sections. • No specific mineral zones were defined. This is acceptable with the modelling method. • A lack of drilling suggests the mineralisation is open along strike and at depth. An occasional drillhole has terminated in significant gold mineralisation • Oxidation due to weathering has been defined by logged codes and low value sulphur assays. There is evidence of localised gold enrichment at the base of the oxide zone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geological understanding appears to be good and appropriate for resource estimation • Alternative interpretations are possible for the mineral zone definition but are unlikely to affect the estimates. • The complexity of overlapping mineral styles and the orebody type means there is both a strong stratabound and strong structural control to the gold grade and geological continuity of the mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model measures 400m in the east by 475m in the north and by 240m from surface • The resource is divided into 2 domains, the oxide and fresh rock zones based on a 3D surface. • Depth to fresh rock is of the order of 50m below surface
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• The gold block grade was estimated using Multiple Indicator Kriging using the GS3M software with the block model loaded into the Surpac mining software for validation and resource reporting. • H&SC considers Multiple Indicator Kriging to be an appropriate estimation technique for this style of gold mineralisation. • There is no correlation between gold and any other elements eg Cu, Ag, Pb & Zn • The base of oxidation was treated as a soft boundary • A total of 12,087 one metre composites were used to estimate

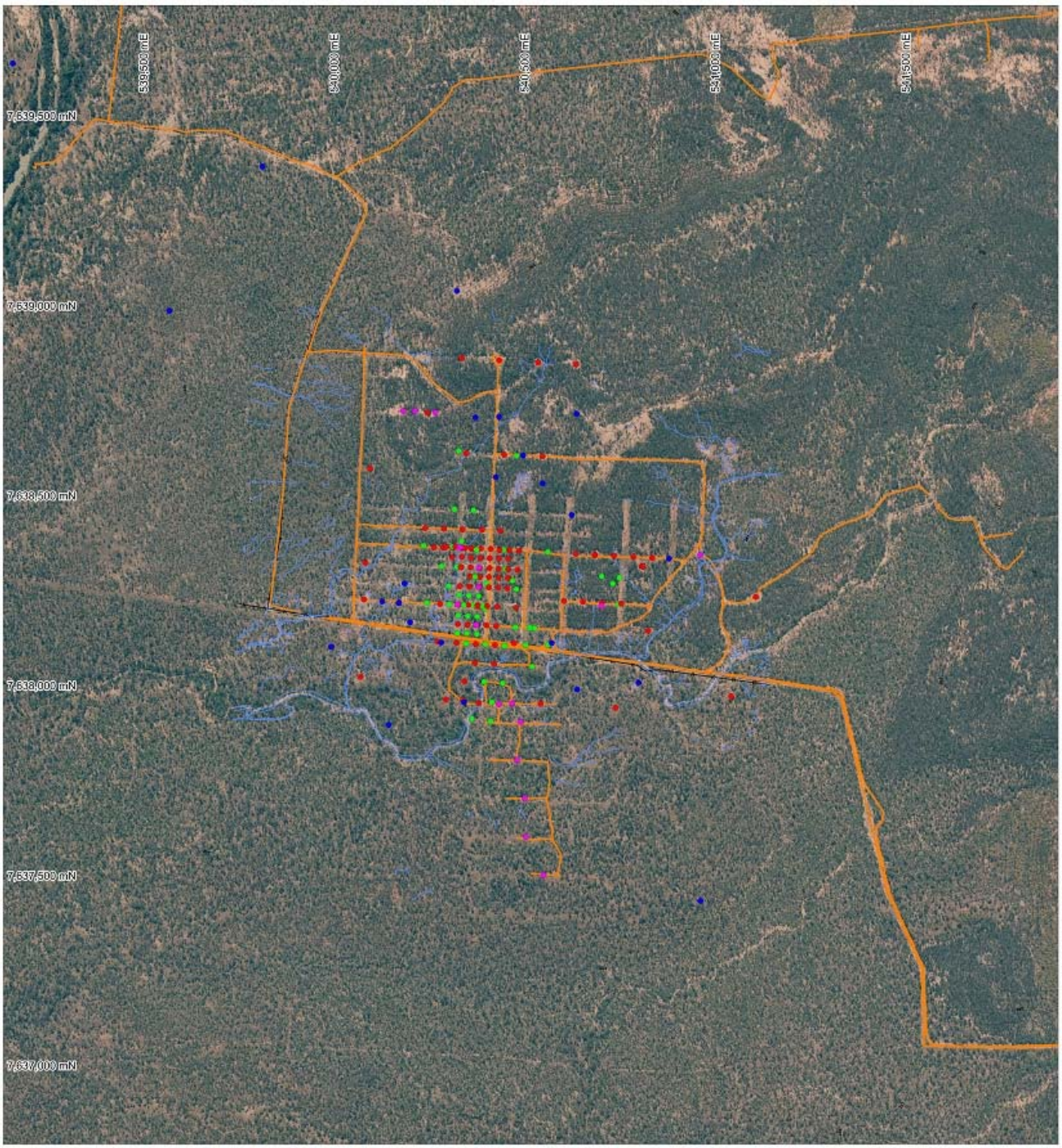
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	the mineralised bedrock. The global coefficient of variation was 10.6. Coefficients of variations for the oxide and sulphide material were 12.9 and 4.7 respectively. • MIK is designed to overcome the need for top cutting. However top cutting of one very high grade sample (350g/t to 60g/t) in the oxide zone was undertaken as this had a significant impact on the resource estimates. The coefficient of variation for the oxide composites was reduced to 5.9 as result. • No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of any by-products. • Variography was performed for gold composite data for the mineralised bedrock. A relatively high nugget effect was observed. Grade continuity was poor to modest in the downhole and the directional variograms. The poor grade continuity is expected with this type of gold mineralisation. • Drill holes are on relatively regular but variably spaced grids with a nominal spacing of 20 by25m increasing to a nominal 50 by 50m. Panel dimensions are 30x25x5m (E, N, RL respectively) with a selective mining unit of 5 by 5 by 1m. The X and Y-axis dimensions were chosen as a reflection of the drill spacing. The vertical dimension reflects downhole data spacing in conjunction with possible bench heights. Discretisation was set to 6x6x1 (E, N, RL respectively). • Modelling used an expanding search pass strategy with the initial search radii based on the detailed drill spacing increasing to take in the geometry of the mineralisation and the variography. Modelling consisted of one estimation run

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with 3 passes. The minimum search used for Pass 1 was 30m by 30m by 6m and expanding by 50% to a maximum of 45m by 45m for Passes 2 & 3 with 9m in the vertical, Z, direction. The minimum number of data was 16 samples and 4 octants for Passes 1 & 2 decreasing to 8 points and 2 octants for Pass 3. • The maximum extrapolation of the estimates is about 50m. • The estimation procedure was reviewed as part of an internal H&SC peer review. • No deleterious elements or acid mine drainage has been factored in. • The final H&SC block model was reviewed visually by H&SC and it was concluded that the block model fairly represents the grades observed in the drill holes. H&SC also validated the block model statistically using a variety of histograms and summary statistics. • Check MIK models incorporating parameter changes confirmed the sensitivity of the resource estimates to high grades. The selected model for reporting the resource estimates is at the more conservative end of the check models. • An Ordinary Kriged check model using a smaller block size was produced by H&SC. The tonnage, grade and classification of the check estimate are comparable with the primary resource estimate. • Validation confirmed the modelling strategy as acceptable with no significant issues.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No production has taken place so no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis; moisture not determined.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• 0.4g/t gold cut off used on panels above the 85m RL for both oxide and sulphide material. • The reported resources are recoverable estimates. • The base of oxidation was used to divide the oxide and fresh rock resources with a partial percent volume adjustment. • The cut-off grade at which the resource is quoted reflects an intended bulk-mining approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• H&SC's understanding of a bulk mining scenario is based on information supplied by GBM. • The SMU (5x5x1m) is the effective minimum mining dimension for this estimate. • Any internal dilution has been factored in with the modelling and as such is appropriate to the block size. • A heap leach operation is envisaged for the oxide material
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Preliminary bench scale metallurgical test work has indicated high recoveries in cyanide leaching of oxide and transitional material. No appropriate studies of heap leach recoveries have been completed, however one early test for only 7 days on coarse material returned 56% and 36% recoveries. • A simple grinding and CIL plant operation is envisaged for the sulphide material • It is assumed that there will be no significant problems recovering the gold. • No penalty elements identified in work so far

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area lies within flat terrain with broad watercourses • The area is covered with sparse vegetation typical of that part of North Central Queensland • No environmental studies have been completed by the GBM.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Default density values for mineralisation and waste rock were derived from 78 samples (using the Archimedes method) including 39 fresh rock and 39 oxide samples. • Default values are 2.09t/m^3 for oxide material and 2.55t/m^3 for fresh rock • Allocation of density grades to panels is based on the oxidation surface and its partial percent volume adjustment. • More density test work is required in order to raise the confidence of the resource estimate.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral resources have been classified on sample spacing, grade continuity, QAQC, geological understanding and sensible mining depths • Classification has included Indicated & Inferred Resources • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits completed. The estimation procedure was reviewed as part of an internal H&SC peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For*	• The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource are considered to be in line with the generally

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
confidence	*example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. • The geological nature of the deposit, the modelling method and the composite/block grade comparison lend themselves to a reasonable level of confidence in the resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be reasonably accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the current drillhole spacing. • No mining of the deposit has taken place so no production data is available for comparison.



Eugenia Drilling
Company
- ACM (100)
- Ross (19)
- Normandy (30)
- Drummond Gold (52)

Terrain
- Fencelines
- Drainage
- Tracks
- 1 m Contour

EUGENIA COLLAR LAYOUT

gbm RESOURCES LTD

N

500 m

MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)

Eugenia Collar Table

All holes are complete and are reported in MGA94 Zone S 55. This table contains all holes in the Eugenia regional database and includes holes which were not used in the resource estimation.

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
PCDD001	540362	7638222	249.5	DD	127.35	-60	83	91	ACM	
PCDD002	540319	7638323	249.2	DD	100.3	-60	82	90	ACM	
PCDD003	540264	7638226	246	PCRCDD	180	-60	82	90	ACM	
PCDD004	540310	7638173	249	PCRCDD	165.7	-61	83	91	ACM	
PCDD005	540307	7638124	255.2	PCRCDD	130.3	-61	82	90	ACM	
PCDD006	540156	7638228	246.7	PCRCDD	180.1	-50	82	90	Normandy	
PCDD007	540156	7638230	246.7	PCRCDD	342.5	-50	75	83	Normandy	
PCDD008	540865	7638345	258	DD	255.1	-60	262	270	Normandy	
PCDD009	540185	7638178	249	DD	225.4	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCDD010	540111	7638235	246.7	DD	235.5	-62	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC001	540368	7638321	250.292	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC002	540363	7638222	249	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC003	540793	7638369	259	RC	102	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC004	540794	7638325	259.3	RC	102	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC005	540821	7638347	259	RC	101	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC006	540771	7638350	262	RC	90	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC007	540720	7638353	260.2	RC	90	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC008	540671	7638355	262.2	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC008A	540669	7638355	262.3	RC	29	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC009	540621	7638358	260.3	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC010	540739	7638227	255.5	RC	101	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC011	540688	7638230	256.5	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC012	540639	7638232	255.9	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC013	540589	7638234	254.4	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC014	540810	7638155	253	RC	101	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC015	540533	7638615	259.3	RC	84	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC016	540432	7638619	260	RC	71	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC017	540333	7638623	252.4	RC	77	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC018	540620	7638858	267.8	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC019	540521	7638862	265.7	RC	84	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC020	540419	7638867	267.5	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC021	540321	7638874	267.043	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC022	540362	7638220	254.002	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC023	540318	7638323	249.1	RC	94	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC024	540418	7638318	251	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC025	540414	7638219	250	RC	100.5	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC026	540313	7638225	248	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC027	540416	7638269	251	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC028	540367	7638271	250	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC029	540316	7638273	249.2	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC030	540411	7638168	250	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC031	540358	7638170	249.1	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC033	540064	7638238	247	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC034	540080	7638583	250.2	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC035	540324	7637973	247	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC036	540528	7637963	255	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC037	540724	7637953	250.6	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC038	541028	7637983	250	RC	72	-60	355	3	ACM	
PCRC039	541092	7638244	256	RC	72	-60	355	3	ACM	
PCRC040	540067	7638335	248.1	RC	78	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC041	540056	7638034	244.9	RC	96	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC043	540458	7638123	250.1	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC044	540408	7638118	249.7	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC045	540358	7638121	248.7	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC047	540257	7638127	248	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC048	540279	7637975	247.4	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC049	540328	7638023	245.6	RC	62	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC050	540365	7637965	247	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC051	540385	7638170	253	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC052	540388	7638220	249	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC053	540338	7638223	249	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC054	540392	7638270	250	RC	80	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC055	540341	7638272	249.5	RC	87	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC056	540394	7638321	250	RC	72	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC057	540344	7638323	249	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC058	540471	7638366	252.8	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
PCRC059	540420	7638368	251.6	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC060	540371	7638372	250	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC061	540321	7638373	249.4	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC062	540272	7638375	250.3	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC063	540468	7638316	252.1	RC	78	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC064	540466	7638266	251.6	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC065	540463	7638216	249	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC066	540336	7638172	248.7	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC067	540796	7638325	259.2	RC	89	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC068	540405	7638068	247.1	RC	84	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC069	540355	7638071	247	RC	102	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC070	540422	7638419	252.1	RC	65	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC071	540374	7638422	251	RC	64	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC072	540323	7638422	251.1	RC	65	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC073	540274	7638424	251.2	RC	66	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC074	540225	7638425	250.9	RC	65	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC075	540445	7638367	252.2	RC	42	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC076	540397	7638371	251	RC	41	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC077	540346	7638372	250.2	RC	47	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC078	540297	7638374	250.2	RC	47	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC079	540248	7638376	250	RC	51	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC080	540280	7638376	250	RC	42	-90	355	3	ACM	
PCRC081	540304	7638377	250	RC	42	-90	355	3	ACM	
PCRC082	540329	7638373	249.5	RC	38	-90	355	3	ACM	
PCRC083	540355	7638371	250	RC	43	-90	355	3	ACM	
PCRC084	540296	7638349	249.4	RC	47	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC085	540321	7638350	249	RC	47	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC086	540345	7638348	249.8	RC	46	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC087	540370	7638347	250.7	RC	48	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC088	540394	7638346	250.8	RC	40	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC089	540419	7638345	251.3	RC	40	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC090	540443	7638345	251.8	RC	41	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC091	540443	7638317	251.6	RC	42	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC092	540343	7638298	249.9	RC	41	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC093	540368	7638297	250	RC	47	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC094	540392	7638297	250	RC	47	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC095	540417	7638295	250.8	RC	48	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC096	540442	7638295	251.3	RC	42	-60	265	273	ACM	
PCRC097	540441	7638267	251.1	RC	42	-60	85	93	ACM	
PCRC098	540418	7637962	246.597	RC	69	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC099	540453	7637965	254.628	RC	70	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC100	540475	7637916	247.07	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC101	540465	7637816	247.223	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC102	540486	7637715	246.953	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC103	540490	7637613	249.115	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC104	540535	7637512	249.179	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC105	540947	7638355	252.814	RC	65	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC106	540688	7638221	255.83	RC	60	-60	87	95	ROSS	
PCRC107	540947	7637445	252	RC	244	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC108	540785	7638019	252	RC	238	-60	80	88	Normandy	
PCRC109	540419	7638719	265	RC	250	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC110	540557	7638123	257	RC	244	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC111	540327	7637968	250	RC	196	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC112	540609	7638460	255	RC	154	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC113	539143	7639649	265	RC	262	-55	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC114	539553	7638998	265	RC	250	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC115	540357	7638717	265	RC	154	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC116	540482	7638617	255	RC	250	-60	83	91	Normandy	
PCRC117	540171	7638280	252	RC	200	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC118	540267	7638125	251	RC	200	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC119	540624	7638001	252	RC	250	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC120	540533	7638544	255	RC	148	-60	82	90	Normandy	
PCRC121	539798	7639378	265	RC	220	-55	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC122	538706	7638460	252	RC	204	-55	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC123	538837	7638216	252	RC	200	-55	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC124	539106	7637874	248	RC	200	-55	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC125	539978	7638113	251	RC	268	-60	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC126	540129	7637908	248	RC	250	-60	37	45	Normandy	
PCRC127	539286	7640701	265	RC	250	-60	262	270	Normandy	
PCRC128	540410	7638560	255	RC	148	-60	127	135	Normandy	
PCRC129	540622	7638727	265	RC	118	-60	127	135	Normandy	
PCRC130	540308	7639050	265	RC	184	-55	82	90	Normandy	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
PCRC131	540256	7639922	265	RC	184	-60	82	90	Normandy	
93PCDH001	540337	7638170	248.7	PCRCDD	87.8	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCDH002	540310	7638225	248.5	PCRCDD	108.6	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCDH003	540365	7638271	250	PCRCDD	76.4	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCDH004	540366	7638322	250	PCRCDD	81	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCDH005A	540318	7638375	249.4	PCRCDD	27.5	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCDH005B	540316	7638375	249	PCRCDD	69	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCRC001	540167	7638734	259	RC	72	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCRC002	540198	7638734	263	RC	60	-60	185	193	ROSS	
93PCRC003	540230	7638730	259	RC	63	-60	85	93	ROSS	
93PCRC004	540251	7638730	261	RC	59	-60	85	93	ROSS	
EURC001	540347	7637924	244.863	RC	80	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC002	540396	7637917	245.585	RC	80	-60	92	100	MCGM	
EURC003	540399	7637968	247	RC	80	-60	93	101	MCGM	
EURC004	540379	7638021	245.5	RC	85	-60	84	92	MCGM	
EURC005	540428	7638018	246.8	RC	80	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC006	540505	7638061	246	RC	55	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC007	540332	7638122	248.9	RC	120	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC008	540383	7638120	249.1	RC	100	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC009	540433	7638116	250.1	RC	91	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC010	540488	7638118	250.8	RC	110	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC011	540547	7638118	251.1	RC	70	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC012	540511	7638162	251.7	RC	91	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC013	540461	7638165	250.9	RC	80	-61	85	93	MCGM	
EURC014	540311	7638196	248.6	RC	130	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC015	540337	7638194	248.7	RC	120	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC016	540361	7638193	249.3	RC	103	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC017	540230	7638229	248.1	RC	151	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC018	540288	7638225	247.9	RC	200	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC019	540326	7638223	249.1	RC	181	-62	85	93	MCGM	
EURC020	540352	7638222	249.4	RC	100	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC021	540377	7638221	249.7	RC	80	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC022	540314	7638249	248.3	RC	127	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC023	540339	7638248	249.2	RC	109	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC024	540365	7638246	249.6	RC	103	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC025	540286	7638274	247.5	RC	121	-60	84.5	92.5	MCGM	
EURC026	540356	7638297	250	RC	100	-60	262	270	MCGM	
EURC027	540268	7638325	249.5	RC	187	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC028	540301	7638476	252.3	RC	100	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC029	540352	7638473	252.3	RC	100	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC030	540717	7638280	257.9	RC	73	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC031	540334	7638148	248.7	RC	110	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC032	540309	7638149	247.9	RC	110	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC033	540360	7638146	249.2	RC	110	-60	85	93	MCGM	
EURC034	540546	7638363	255.4	RC	103	-60	84	92	MCGM	
EURC035	540220	7638379	250.2	RC	100	-60	84	92	MCGM	
EUDD036	540359	7638369	250.1	DD	68	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EUDD037	540297	7638377	249.8	DD	65.37	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EUDD038	540464	7638265	251.2	DD	218.3	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EUDD039	540462	7638214	250.8	DD	263.3	-70	265	273.6	MCGM	
EUDD040	540499	7638163	251	DD	234.6	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EUDD041	540435	7638317	251	DD	245.7	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EURC042	540454	7638287	251.3	RC	90	-90	360	8.6	MCGM	
EURC043	540308	7638324	248.7	RC	66	-90	360	8.6	MCGM	
EUDD046	540386	7638281	249.9	DD	252	-60	175	183.6	MCGM	
EUDD044	540320	7638391	249.8	DD	102	-60	175	183.6	MCGM	
EUDD045	540383	7638213	249.6	DD	153	-60	0.6	8.6	MCGM	
EURC047	540313	7638629	253.3	RC	243	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EURC048	540464	7638616	256.1	RC	231	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EURC049	540431	7638368	251.6	RC	249	-60	265	273.6	MCGM	
EURC050	540734	7638295	257.9	RC	75	-60	175	183.6	MCGM	
EURC051	540732	7638225	255.6	RC	201	-60	355	3.6	MCGM	
EURC052	540688	7638299	258.9	RC	93	-60	175	183.6	MCGM	

Table: Eugenia drill hole collar summary. Please note this table contains some holes not used in resource estimation.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Koala Gold Deposit, Mt Coolon 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.*	• Drilling at the main Koala Resource includes 261 holes for 31,982.03 m of downhole drilling. This includes a total of 62 Percussion (PER) holes for 3,592.6 m, 56 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 6,167.7 m [with an additional 23 RC (M0) holes for a total of 245.4 m for metallurgical testing], 134 Diamond (DD) holes for 20,153.43 m & 9 RC collar with DD tail holes for 2,068.3 m. The Koala tailings resource was drilled with aircore with a total of 42 holes on a staggered 25 m x 25 m pattern for a total of 305 m.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The sampling techniques used by all previous workers adhere to GBM Resources Limited (GBM) standard operating procedures for exploration drill product logging and sampling and are of a standard sufficient for resource estimation, where methodology is not clear in the database historical reports and documentation has been reviewed to ensure care and diligence was adhered to. Where drilling methods such as Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and aircore drilling have been used, these holes have been excluded from the resource estimation. • Diamond core was recovered in a standard wireline core barrel with inner split or 'triple' tube. Samples were pushed out from the core barrel, with the top half split was split and the core placed in a core tray of suitable dimension. Samples were from HQ and NQ size barrels except for Renison Underground (UD) holes which were drilled with BQ core size and the entire core sample sent for assay. • DGPRS Surveying equipment used was checked by the use of registered surveyors coming out and picking up collars. Down hole camera shots were checked using visual and graphical representation. Renison collars where surveyed in using total station on a local grid and later checked by registered surveyors picking up collars and the grid origins. There is sufficient Drummond and Ross drilling into historical areas to confirm the tenure and presence of assays in historical drilling.

	• *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.*	• Renison percussion holes (PDH) were sampled on a 1 m basis via riffle splitter with the bulk samples remaining on site and the smaller split submitted for analysis • Ross and Drummond RC holes were sampled via riffle splitter on a 2 m basis with the bulk samples remaining on site and the smaller split submitted for analysis • Tailings aircore samples were collected at 1 m intervals via a conventional cyclone. Dry samples were split on site using a three-way riffle splitter. Samples too damp to split were sent as complete samples to Analabs for drying and crushing prior to splitting. • All diamond holes were geologically logged and sample intervals selected on a lithological basis to a nominal 1m length and a minimum 0.3m length. • In all cases whole samples were dispatched in batches to the labs for sample reduction and preparation to the final assay charge using standard industry procedures.
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.).*	• Renison drilled 91 DD holes (recorded in database as MDDH however original designated by Renison as either DDH or D) for 12,188.18 m, 15 underground DD holes (UD) for 911.1 m, 62 percussion holes (PDH) for 3,592.6 m and 23 RC (M0) holes for a total of 245.4 m for metallurgical testing of the Koala deposit. Ross drilled a total of 24 DD holes (15 MCDH for 3,728.55 m & 9 MDDH holes for 2610.8 m) and 38 RC holes (MCRC) for 3,305 m. Drummond drilled 15 RC holes (KORC) for 2,207 m, 9 DD holes (5 KORD holes for 781.4 m & 4 KODD holes for 714.8 m) and 7 RC holes with DD tails (KORCD) holes for 1,942.6 m . • All diamond core samples were from HQ and NQ size barrels except for Renison Underground (UD) holes which were drilled with BQ core size and the entire core sample sent for assay. All RC holes were drilled and sampled with a 5.375" bit. • There are a number of additional RAB, aircore holes and grade control holes drilled within the Koala prospect which have not been included in the resource estimation.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recovery was measured from core block to core block, to check core recovery. Recovery is expressed as a ratio (or percentage) of the total length of core recovered to the length of the run drilled and stored in the database. Because the core is sometimes broken up, the total length of core recovered is often measured by attempting to reassemble the broken pieces. It does not appear that RC chip recovery has been addressed apart from Drummond and Ross procedures for samplers to note when sample weight is to much or not enough at the rig. • The database only includes recovery data for Drummond holes, visual inspection of historic core where available, show similar recovery values for other drill programs. • Renison collected Rock-quality designation (RQD) data for the majority of their diamond program (MDDH).
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Larger diameter HQ and NQ size core was used to provide improved recovery for the majority of drilling and triple tube drilling was often employed to preserve core in a more coherent state for logging and also to improve recovery in very broken or clayey lithologies. • RC samplers were instructed to keep an eye on sample weights produced at the rig and advise the geologist if the weight was more or less than expected. RC samples were riffle split to produce a representative sample on site, and diamond core was split using a saw. RC samples were 5 1/2" and the holes used to sample the tailings where 3 1/2" in diameter.
	• *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.*	• There does not appear to be a correlation between mineralisation and poor core recovery. For Drummond holes, recovery is very good, with an average of 97% ranging from 27%. There are 29 of 697 recovery values that are less than 80% the majority of these are close to surface and in extremely weathered material and with mostly below detection grades or not sampled as not in the mineralised zone. No other recoveries are available in the database but during the site visit Skandus reviewed existing core where available and verified other companies core had similar recoveries.
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.*	• All core and chips have been suitable logged to an industry standard and is appropriate to support resource estimation.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Diamond core has been qualitatively logged for lithology, grainsize, colour, texture, alteration, structure, weathering, and a mixture of qualitative and quantitative logging for mineralisation, structure orientation, geotechnical and veining. • RC chips were qualitatively logged for colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation and Drummond quantitatively logged Magnetic susceptibility for some RC holes. • All core was photographed wet and dry and pre and after cutting.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All relevant intervals for RC and DD have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was sub sampled by splitting it in half longitudinally with a diamond saw. Half went for assay and the other was retained for reference and future measurement and checking or metallurgical testing. Core was cut according to one meter intervals or where appropriate in intervals corresponding to geological changes and variation in lode type. • The exception to this method is Renison diamond hole lode intersections in good ground conditions between MDDH023 and MDDH056 where core was halved and the half allocated for assay was split again to provide two sections of quarter core. Each quarter core was assayed separately to provide data on short range grade variations; for ore resource calculations, the mean value of the two quarters was used. • All Renison Underground (UD) holes were drilled with BQ core size and the entire core was sent for assay.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All RC samples were collected through a riffle splitter via a cyclone with varying sampling intervals/processes based on the company/phase of drilling. • RC Chip samples were riffle split then dried before submitting for analysis. • Tailings aircore samples were dry to a depth of approximately 5 m and were mostly damp from below this depth.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation for all samples followed the respective laboratories standard methodologies for gold fire assays techniques.

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• The vast majority of Renison and Drummond included standards and repeats for all percussion drilling (PDH), underground drilling (UD) and all diamond drilling (MDDH). Field duplicates were also collected for all Drummond holes. • The initial 6 diamond holes (MCDH) drilled by Ross in 1993 included field duplicates, repeats, standards and independent pulp check at Yandan mine lab. • The Ross tailings drilling included field duplicates. • Lab QAQC data was periodically reviewed. QAQC from 2006 was carried out and reviewed on a batch by batch process by Drummond.
	• *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.*	• Drummond drilling collected field duplicates to ensure representative sampling. Results were routinely checked to ensure that the sampling is representative.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diameter of core sizes employed are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold and in line with general industry practice for epithermal style gold deposits. Field duplicates were routinely checked to ensure that they reported within acceptable limits.
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.*	• Renison samples from RC precollars of MDDH001 to MDDH005 were submitted to Tetchem Laboratories, Cairns, for analyses of Au by 30gm fire assay plus AAS analyses of Ag, As, Cu, Pb, and Zn. Silver and base metals proved to be non-anomalous, and assays for these were discontinued. Precollars of MDDH006 to MDDH044 were assayed for gold only, also by Tetchem Laboratories and selected samples from the precollars of MDDH073 to MDDH089 were submitted to Classic Comlabs Townsville for 30gm FA gold assay. Diamond core samples from holes MDDH001 to MDDH072 were analysed by Tetchem Laboratories; MDDH001 to MDDH005 for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb and Zn; MDDH006 to MDDH022 for Au only; and MDDH023 to MDDH072 for Au only in country rock samples, for Au and Ag in lode samples. Both lode and country rock samples were prepared by jaw—crushing, lode samples were pulverised in "Supercrunch" mill to -120 mesh, splitting off 500 g, and fine pulverising in "Labtechnics" mill for 5 minutes. Country rock were pulverised in hammer mill to 40-60 mesh splitting off 500 g, and fine pulverising in "Labtechnics" mill for 5 minutes. Samples from holes MDDH072 onwards were analysed by Classic Comlabs, for Au only in country rock and for Au and Ag in lodes.

		Sample preparation was the same for each, using hammer mill then "Labtechnics" mixer mill (whole sample down to 150 mesh). • Ross initially sent samples to Analabs, Townsville for testing using the 50 gram fire assay method (GG313, Detection limit 0.001 ppm Au), later in the program aqua regia AAS method (GG335 Detection Limit 0.01 ppm Au) was used as the standard method. Pulp check samples were sent to Yandan mine. All tailings sample preparation and assaying was performed by Analabs, Townsville. Subsamples were pulverized and assayed with a standard 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish (GG313, Detection limit 0.001 ppm Au). • All Drummond samples were sent to ALS, Townsville for assaying with 30g fire assay with AAS finish (Au-AA25) and 34 elements by ME-ICP (ME-ICP41s). The entire Drummond sample was crushed (>70 % to <6 mm) then pulverised before being riffle split. • All methods are considered acceptable industry standard for gold assays and follow a similar assay method. In the fire assay method, a prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, in quarted 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 analysed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. The technique is 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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. • Grind size checks were performed by the labs and reported as part of their due diligence.

	• *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.*	• Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. • Check assays were submitted by Renison during the drilling and found to be acceptable. All Renison UG holes and MDDH holes from MDDH016 onwards were submitted with at least two standards of known grade and variance. Renison aimed for one standard per 50 country rock samples and one standard per 10 lode samples. While rare batches had to be rechecked as a result of variable Standard results, neither of the laboratories yielded any systematic variation or bias. • A blank sample and registered standard were inserted every 20 samples in the diamond core, and every 40m in the RC holes. Drummond inserted field duplicate samples every 80m in the RC holes.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections were inspected in the field by staff geologists to confirm nature of mineralization and verify integrity of sampled intervals. • During the December 2014 site visit GBM and Skandus staff located chips and drill core of significant mineralisation to review and sub sampled lab reject pulps of the relevant intercepts.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out in accordance with Ross, Renison, AMC, Normandy and Drummond SOPS. The site office has all documentation and paper files on hand. At all stages all companies validated and verified previous workers data. Drummond had computer/database geologists responsible for the electronic health of the data. • Skandus carried out its own validation checks and found there to be very few validation issues. Skandus also reviewed all previous workers data and data protection SOPS, and documentation at site and found all work had been carried out to acceptable industry standard and care.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.

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.*	• Renison and Ross used in house surveyors and a local prospect grid. As an aid to detailed mapping, ground magnetics and siting of drill holes, a 50m x 50m grid was established over an area of 900m x 400m around the mine workings. The main shaft was adopted as a datum point of 10 000N, 10 000E and given an RL of 0. Grid North is 317° True (309° magnetic) which is the mean strike of the Mt Coolon Lode. (Grid origin and pegs are still well located). Drummond collar surveys were carried out by hand held GPS. Collars positions were surveyed in GDA94 by DGPS in Sept. – Oct. 2008 by Tony Baylis from Resource & Exploration Mapping (REM) providing a verified coordinate location of available Koala collars. Renison, Ross and Drummond Downhole surveys were carried out at approximately 30 or 50 metres using a single shot Eastman downhole survey camera. Acid surveys were used by Ross on some holes.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 datum (Zone 55). Data converted to a local grid with a 43° clockwise rotation.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control was checked during the 2008 REM DGPS collar pick-ups. Drummond provided a 5 m contour DEM (source unknown).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drillhole spacing in remnant lodes provides for approximately 20 to 25 m centres. The Tailings drilling is on a 25 x 25m grid pattern.
	• *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.*	• For the size of the deposit and expected mining block, the spacing gives good coverage of the mineralised zone and at a suitable spacing to estimate blocks. Sample spacing has been taken into consideration for classification of the resource blocks.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Based on the current geological model, the current predominant orientation is appropriate. A number of holes were drilled from west to east confirming the results from the majority of drilling which was east to west.
	• *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.*	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• GBM has an industry standard SOP governing sample security. Previous workers also had SOPs, Skandus interviewed previous senior technicians from Drummond and Ross Mining and found that sample security on historical samples was adequate, this is backed up by the physical evidence of Drummond storage of pulps, rock chips and Drill core.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Skandus, in 2015 carried out a review of the historical sampling techniques and data and found it appropriate. Check samples were taken with good correlation and a review of drill core and drill chips versus hand written logs versus database entries was carried out with very good correlation.

• 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 Koala prospect is located 2km south east Mt Coolon town site. Koala and the former gold mining township Mt. Coolon, lie approximately 200 km due west of Mackay and 130 km south west of Collinsville in Central North Queensland. The nearest regional city, Mackay, can be accessed by the Suttor Development Road via Nebo. The road is bitumen as far as the Moranbah turn-off just past Lake Elphinstone, after which it is a formed gravel road for 110km. The 227km journey takes about 3 hours. • Mt Coolon can also be accessed from Collinsville, 135km, via the Bowen Development Road, which is sealed to within 40km of Mt Coolon, then by a formed gravel road, or from Townsville via Charters Towers and Belyando Crossing. The prospect is contained within the following Mining Lease ("ML") 1029 of 70.82 ha, adjacent to the ML are two other MLs that contain the old plant, ML 1086 of 97.16114 ha and ML 1085 which contains the old camp and the current core farm of 4.8842 ha. All three MLs expire on the 31st January 2024The ML is surrounded by Exploration Permit for Minerals ("EPM") 15902 (also held by the company), of 100 sub blocks it is in in its 8th year with an expiry date of 12th June 2018. ML 1072 has compensation agreements with the L6/SM99 GHPL 12/2543 PAR ACRE CO SELLHEIM for mining land use and the govt over the Suttor development road for access and mining land use. ML 1085 has a compensation for Mining Land use with L6/SM99 GHPL 12/2543 PAR ACRE CO and ML 1086 has a compensation agreement covering Access and Mining Land use with L6/SM99 GHPL 12/2543 PAR ACRE CO. • There are currently no Encumbrances, Mortgages, Caveats or Third Party Interests in place. Native title on the MLs is classed as NO Native Tile. A Cultural and Heritage Management Plan is in place with the Jangga People (Bulganunna Aboriginal Corporation) for all three MLs. The ML is wholly covered by a Cropping Zone however there is no Strategic Cropping Zones over the Tenure. A tenement review carried out by GBM in December 2014 found the lease to be in good standing and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		compliance. The MLs and EPM are held 100% by MT COOLON GOLD MINES PTY LTD, which is in turn owned 100% by GBM Resources LTD.
	• *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 tenure is currently secured via direct ownership. The permit is a Mining Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1913 gold was discovered at MT Coolon (Koala gold mine) by a boundary rider, from 1913 until 1931 gold was mined from small shallow leases and shallow shafts, from 1931 -139 Gold Mines of Australia (GMA) consolidated and mined the whole field. Historic underground mining from discovery in 1914 to 1938 produced approximately 180,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of 18.4g/t Au. No activity was taken from 1939 to 1974 Saracen Minerals (~1974) • Saracen Minerals explored for porphyry-style base metals in an area from Koala Mine to east of Bungobine Homestead during 1974. Work involved collection of 115 rock chip samples and geological traverses. The two main prospects were at Bungobine Yards and around Mt Coolon/Koala Mine. Due to poor results, the tenement was relinquished. Renison Goldfields LTD/Gold Feilds Exploration (1986 – 1989) Carried out mapping, colour aerial photography, airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, ground magnetics, produced a feasibility study, a review of old GMA data and plans from 1939, rock chip sampling of the reef at surface, and drilling; 78 percussion Drill holes, 99 Reverse circulation collars with Diamond Drill holes tails to test and delineate remnant resources, the western reef and Hectorina deposit. Renison commenced a decline but terminated mining due to intersecting a major fault. ACM Gold Limited/Wirralie Gold Mines (1989 - 1992) Carried out exploration on the Tower prospect and Mt Kola as well as produced a resource estimate and feasibility study for pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mining. Work included evaluating Renison's previous work, photo and lineament analysis, rock chip sampling, and drilling; 45 RAB scout holes testing surface mineralisation, 291 soil auger holes and 1 RC hole. Ross Mining (1992 - 2000) Carried out regional and detailed mapping, produced a new resource estimate, Soil sampling, metallurgy testing, a gradient array Resistivity survey, IP surveys, CSMAT survey, Petrology, drilling; RC collars with Diamond tails (6 holes), 39 RC, 103 diamond holes and 157 RAB holes. Ross carried out mining of the northern end of the ML an area that Renison had planned to mine from underground and is known as the Koala Pit. Ross Mining produced 53,000 ounces gold at an average grade of 5.6g/t Au. Normandy Mining (2000 - 2002) Carried out work re-modelling the whole deposit, a heli-borne EM survey and drilling distal to the main Koala resource. MCGM/Drummond Gold (2006 -2014) Carried out a revaluation and synthesis of all previous work which included a verification and validation of previous work and data, mapping, HyVista imagery, reinterpretation of previous geophysics data sets, and drilled; 17 RC holes, 9 RC pre collar with diamond tail holes and 4 Diamond holes.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Auriferous epithermal veining at Koala (a "Gold Window" vein deposit) is hosted in a thick package of shallow dipping volcanic flow sheets, which are part of the regional Cycle 1 Volcanic sequence (Silver Hills Volcanics). The lode lies approximately 500m west of a major granodiorite intrusion outcrop and is preferentially hosted by porphyritic andesite. The gold mineralisation occurs as narrow, steeply dipping discontinuous high grade reefs within a wider lower grade, veined mineral zone, locally disrupted by faulting. The vein is a weakly concave feature with the lode changing dip direction in some sections. In the southern half it dips steeply to the west, whilst in the northern half particularly within the pit area it dips steeply to the east. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		vein exhibits a series of splay veins at the Hectorina end. A number of alteration styles are evident including silica-sericite-pyrite+K-Feldspar associated with gold mineralisation. Hectorina is a small near surface deposit immediately south of the Koala mine and would appear to be an extension of the same mineralised structure. There is also low grade gold mineralisation found in the nearby tailings. • The Main Vein gold mineralisation at Koala is interpreted for resource modelling purposes as a 1.8m fixed width wireframe; this figure is regarded as a minimum underground mining width. The vein exhibits variable mineralisation continuity for approximately 1000m of strike and to a maximum vertical depth of 200m below surface. At the south end of the Ross Mining pit is a WNW-ENE striking fault which appears to have an impact on the dip orientation of the lode.
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.*	• Refer to additional table outlining Drill hole details.
	• *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.*	• Information is included
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*	• These results have not been reported as exploration results as it is all historical data previously released by Drummond. Please see section 3 for relevant treatment of data for resource estimation. • No metal equivalents have been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable to this release, as no intercepts are being reported.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The majority of Drillholes are oriented as close to normal to the targeted mineralization as possible.
	• *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').*	• Not applicable to this release, as no intercepts are being reported.
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.*	• Refer to attached Maps and Plans.
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.*	• These results have not been reported as exploration results there is no other substantive exploration data relevant to the project, this section is not relevant. Please see section 3 for relevant discussion for resource estimation.
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.*	• A density figure of 1.6t/m3 and 1.5t/m3 has been used in earlier estimates however this is an assumed density with the density of the tailings never been tested. • There is limited bulk density work of RGC, which determined 2.45 and 2.60 g/cm^3 for oxide and fresh material respectively from 16 oxide and 3 fresh DDH samples. • In addition to resource/exploration drilling, Renison drilled 23 RC (M0) holes for a total of 245.4 m for metallurgical testing of the Koala deposit.
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.*	• GBM's current focus is on upgrading all its Drummond basin assets to JORC 2012 compliant reporting. Once this has been done it will put in place new exploration programs, the previous owners did have a substantial work program detailed which included the following; At Koala, exploration potential for incremental increases of a similar style mineralisation occurs at depth, particularly at the north end and in parallel lodes. The Drummond 3D modelling did not completely fill the wireframe shapes due to a lack of data and these areas may be regarded as Exploration Potential.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Previous resource estimates at Koala have included two small additional lenses for underground mining, which were referred to as HW Lode and OC Lode, the former is based on five Drillholes whilst the latter appears to be based on two holes. • Refer to attached Maps and Plans for possible extensions.

• Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Downhole data was collated by Drummond Gold and validated by GBM from a mixture of hardcopy and digital logging. Responsibility for the data resides with GBM • Separate drillhole databases exist for the Koala mine and the Koala Tailings. • Checks completed by H&SC include: ➢ Data was imported into HS&C Access databases with indexed fields, including checks for duplicate entries, sample overlap, unusual assay values and missing data. ➢ Additional error checking using the Surpac database audit option for incorrect hole depth, sample/logging overlaps and missing downhole surveys. ➢ Manual checking of logging codes for consistency, plausibility of drill hole trajectories and assay grades. Modifications made to lithology codes for easier use in interpretation • Assessment of the data confirms that it is suitable for resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Scott McManus of independent geological consulting firm Skandus Pty. Ltd, completed site visits in December 2014 and January 2015 and has reviewed all drill core and RC chips, and all geological mapping and interpretation. Neil Norris, Exploration Director for GBM also visited site in January 2015. • No site visit to the project was completed by H&SC due to time and budgetary constraints.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The gold mineralisation occurs as narrow, steeply dipping, discontinuous, high grade reefs within a wider lower grade, veined

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	mineral zone, locally disrupted by variably orientated faulting (especially between 10250mN and 10350mN). Around this area at the south end of the old pit is a WNW-ENE striking fault which appears to have an impact on the dip orientation of the lode. The northern half of the lode dips steeply west with the southern half, across the dividing WNW fault, dipping vertically and steeply east. The vein is a weakly concave feature with the lode changing dip direction in some sections. The vein exhibits geological complications at the southern, Hectorina, end as a series of splay veins. A number of alteration styles are evident including silica-sericite-pyrite+K-Feldspar associated with gold mineralisation. • Interpretation of the drillhole database allowed for the generation of a 3D mineral wireframe on 25m sections for Koala and 5m sections for Hectorina. • The Main Lode has variable widths but has been interpreted as a 1.8m fixed width unit in line with minimum mining widths for mechanised mining. • Geological understanding appears to be reasonable and appropriate for resource estimation • Alternative interpretations are possible for the mineral zone definition but are unlikely to affect the estimates. • There is a strong structural control to the gold grade and geological continuity of the mineralisation. • Hectorina is a small near surface deposit immediately south of the Koala mine and would appear to be an extension of the same mineralised structure. • The Koala Tailings area has been defined by a basal surface created from geological information in the holes in conjunction with a 2009 surveyed topographic surface. Unfortunately this surface did not cover the north east extremity of the drilling and thus necessitated an interpreted extension based on the surveyed drillhole collars. These surfaces were used to trim back the modelled data to account for possible tapering of the tailings material.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Main Lode mineral wireframe measures 1000m in strike length by a horizontal true width of 1.8m in the east direction and by 90 to 205m from surface • Depth to fresh rock is of the order of 10-15m below ground surface • The resource at Hectorina has been restricted to the open pit

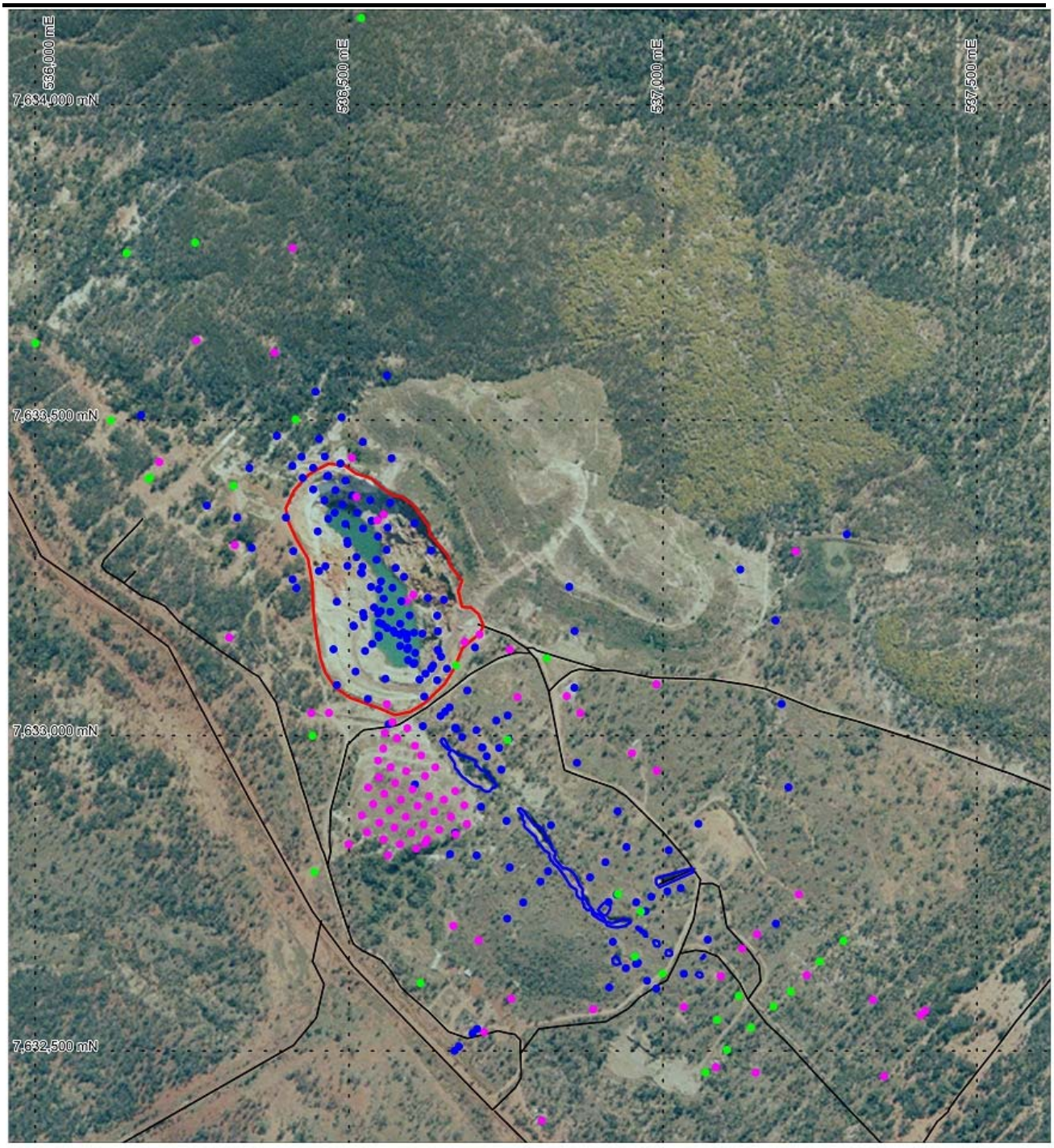
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		potential above 380mRL. The mineral wireframe characterising the deposit measures 100m (strike, Y) by 50m (dip, Z) by 1.8m in horizontal true width (E). • The Tailings resource measures 170m (X) by 280m (Y) for a maximum depth of 10m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Main Lode and Hectorina were modelled using the same 2.5D modelling strategy incorporating a fixed width composite for individual drillholes. The Koala Tailings were modelled using industry standard Ordinary Kriging of composited drill samples. • For the Main Lode resource estimate individual gold composites were generated for each of the drillholes that intersected the 3D mineral wireframe. These included some pre-underground mining drillholes. The composites were then converted to a 2-D data set, on an axis of 10000mE. The single composites were modelled using Ordinary Kriging in two dimensions (dip and strike) using the GS3M software. The resulting model was converted to a volume in Microsoft Excel, using a 1.8m horizontal true width and then converted to a tonnage using a default density of 2.7t/m^3. Reporting of the resource estimates was from the Excel spreadsheet. • H&SC considers Ordinary Kriging of 2D data to be an appropriate estimation technique for this type of gold mineralisation. • A total of 109 composites were generated from 109 holes with a coefficient of variation for gold of 1.3. • Variogram analysis of the data indicated poor continuity for the composite gold grade. • An arbitrary top cut of 30g/t was applied to the composite data and this affected four composites. • No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of any by-products. • Drill holes are on a relatively regular spaced grid with a nominal spacing of 25 by 25m in the northern half and 50m by 50m in the southern half. Downhole sampling is predominantly 1m. Block size was 10m by 5m in the north (Y) and depth (Z) directions respectively. Discretisation was set to 2x5x2 (E, N, RL respectively). The assumption is that any mining will be underground with the possibility of some selectivity and the block dimensions are in accordance with that assumption. • A search ellipse of 75m (Y) by 50m (Z) with a minimum of 4 data points was used for the Indicated Resource, reducing to a minimum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of 2 data points for the Inferred Resource. • The maximum extrapolation of the estimates is about 60m. • The estimation procedure was reviewed as part of an internal H&SC peer review. • The 2-D modelled data was trimmed back to account for topography and past mining using wireframe shapes created for the old underground stopes and the 1996 Ross Mining open pit. • The final H&SC block model was reviewed as a 2D Surpac stringfile, coloured according to gold grade and it was concluded that the block model fairly represents the grades observed in the drill holes. • Validation confirmed the modelling strategy as acceptable with no significant issues. • Production has taken place but no reconciliation data is available. • The current estimates differ from the previously reported resources in terms of a much lower grade with a corresponding increase in tonnes. The overall gold ounces have modestly decreased with the difference from the previously reported resources due to the use of a fixed width of 1.8m for the lode, irrespective of grade, as opposed to a variable lode thickness combined with a 5g/t gold cut off for the mineralisation wireframe. Other differences include a smaller but perhaps more realistic search radius for the newer resources. • For Hectorina 51 holes were used to generate 51 composites with a coefficient of variation of 0.65. No top cut was applied. Modelling used a 2.5D method with Ordinary Kriging and a fixed lode width of 1.8m Drillhole spacing consists of 5m spacing for the upper 15m and then 20m spacing for the lower 35m. A 40m (Y) by 27m (Z) search ellipse was used for the Indicated Resources with a minimum of 2 data points. A block size of 5m (Y) by 2m (Z) was used with discretisation set to 2x2x2 (E, N, RL respectively). The assumption is that any mining will be by selective open pit methods and the block dimensions are in accordance with that assumption. The model was trimmed according to topography. • The Koala Tailings resource was based on 291 1m composites from 39 vertical RC holes most of which passed completely through to bedrock. • Fencelines of drillholes are on 100m spaced section lines. Drilling on the fencelines is at a 25m spacing in the southern half increasing to 50m spacing in the northern half.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The variogram analysis for the tailings indicated good grade continuity in the horizontal direction. • The data was modelled by using Ordinary Kriging (GS3M software) with an Inverse Distance Squared (Surpac software) check model, and the results from both modelling methods are comparable. • A flat search ellipse was used with 40m in the X & Y directions and 8m in the Z direction and a minimum of 8 data points for Measured, which was increased to 60m by 60m by 12m for Indicated with Inferred Resource using the same search lengths but reduced to a minimum of 4 data points. The modelled data was loaded into a Surpac block model for reporting.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis; moisture not determined.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Resource reporting for the Main Lode involved converting the 2-D blocks into volumes using the fixed width figure of 1.8m. It is possible to create coherent defined shapes of higher grade material, which are reported at a 3g/t Au cut off. • Reporting of the Hectorina resource is for the complete lode i.e. from within the 1.8m horizontal true width mineral wireframe at zero gold cut off. • The Koala Tailings resource estimates are reported between the two bounding surfaces for a zero gold cut off grade. The top 0.5m of the dam has been rehabilitated and thus a small surface reduction was added as a constraint to the reported resource. • The cut-off grades at which the resource estimates are quoted reflect the different intended mining approaches eg selective underground for the Main Lode, open pit selective for Hectorina and complete open pit extraction for the tailings.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• GBM has informed H&SC that it plans to selectively mine Koala underground under visual control. • 10m by 5m by 1.8m block size is the effective minimum mining dimension for this estimate. • Any internal dilution has been factored in with the modelling and as such is appropriate to the block size. • GBM has informed H&SC that it plans to selectively mine the Hectorina deposit by open pit mining under visual control • Tailings extraction is considered a straightforward open pit scenario
Metallurgical	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical*	• Preliminary metallurgical test work has indicated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
factors or assumptions	*amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A simple grinding and CIL plant operation is envisaged for the sulphide material • It is assumed that there will be no significant problems recovering the gold. • No penalty elements identified in work so far
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area lies within flat terrain with broad watercourses • The area is covered with sparse vegetation typical of that part of North Central Queensland • There are carbonate rocks in the vicinity that could potentially provide material for control of any acid mine drainage • No environmental studies have been completed by the GBM.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A default density value of 2.7t/m^3 for the Main Lode mineralisation was supplied by GBM • All Main Lode mineralisation is assumed to be fresh rock • The default density value appears to be reasonable for the type of mineralisation • For Hectorina GBM supplied an oxidation surface which was used to allocate different densities to the oxide and fresh material i.e. 2.2t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 respectively. • A default density figure of 1.6t/m^3 was used for the tailings material • More density test work is required in order to raise the confidence of the resource estimates.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The underground resources of the Main Lode are classified as Indicated and Inferred as a function of the drillhole density, geological understanding and relative the lack of grade continuity. • The Hectorina resource estimates are classified as Indicated as a function of the drillhole density, geological understanding and relative the lack of grade continuity • The Koala Tailings resource estimates are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on the drillhole density and the grade continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An independent high level audit of the Koala resource estimate was completed by Scott McManus of Skandus Pty Ltd. This included technical discussions along with a series of statistical validation checks and concluded that the resource estimates were reasonable. No check models were undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. • The geological nature of the deposit, the modelling method, and the composite/block grade comparison lend themselves to a reasonable level of confidence in the resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be reasonably accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the current drillhole spacing and grade continuity issues. • No production data for meaningful comparison has been supplied.



Koala Collars
- Ross (105)
- Renison (191)
- MCGM (31)

Terrain
- Tracks

Pit Outlines
- Ross 1997 pit
- Historic Pits

KOALA COLLAR LAYOUT

gbm RESOURCES LTD

250m

MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)

Koala Collar Table

All holes are complete and are reported in MGA94 Zone S 55

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
MDDH001	536661.2	7632812	284.1	DD	222	-60	40	48	Renison	
MDDH002	536752.7	7633032	271.577	DD	177.6	-60	219	227	Renison	
MDDH003	536510.4	7633101	271.18	DD	168.32	-60	39	47	Renison	
MDDH004	536416.2	7633234	272.785	DD	240.04	-60	39	47	Renison	
MDDH005	536475.2	7633137	270.7	DD	210.45	-57	39	47	Renison	
MDDH006	536480.7	7633080	273.47	DD	187.7	-58.5	39	47	Renison	
MDDH007	536530.3	7633058	270.84	DD	179.7	-56.5	39	47	Renison	
MDDH008	536974.6	7632612	295.3	DD	79.2	-47	39	47	Renison	
MDDH009	536563.4	7633018	274.6	DD	136.8	-54.5	39	47	Renison	
MDDH010	536507.1	7633174	267.71	DD	121.7	-52	39	47	Renison	
MDDH011	536462.5	7633268	265.22	DD	106.7	-50	39	47	Renison	
MDDH012	536450.4	7633324	260.64	DD	195.1	-50	39	47	Renison	
MDDH013	536399.6	7633346	260.2	DD	184.5	-50	39	47	Renison	
MDDH014	536411.4	7633292	261.958	DD	169.5	-50	41	49	Renison	
MDDH015	536488.2	7633504	263.289	DD	232.15	-51.75	221	229	Renison	
MDDH016	536341.3	7633424	257.2	DD	215.6	-50.25	41	49	Renison	
MDDH017	536446.7	7633545	267.577	DD	223.7	-57.75	214	222	Renison	
MDDH018	536702.8	7633009	275.787	DD	119.7	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH019	536480.8	7633212	267.63	DD	176.3	-50	39	47	Renison	
MDDH020	536385.2	7633475	258.671	DD	245.7	-50.25	219	227	Renison	
MDDH021	536669.1	7632846	287.5	DD	139.8	-55	39	47	Renison	
MDDH022	536486.3	7633431	262.26	DD	143.6	-52	219	227	Renison	
MDDH023	536522.1	7633465	265.48	DD	219.58	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH024	536567.9	7633440	266	DD	249.88	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH025	536566.1	7633369	263.29	DD	200.8	-58	219	227	Renison	
MDDH026	536452.7	7633471	260.59	DD	131.6	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH027	536559.9	7633294	261.27	DD	155.6	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH028	536569.5	7633234	263.79	DD	146.6	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH029	536688.5	7633071	270.31	DD	151	-52	219	227	Renison	
MDDH030	536505.5	7633381	261.52	DD	119.7	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH031	536570.9	7633167	265.33	DD	123	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH032	536560.6	7633171	265.73	DD	88.6	-58	219	227	Renison	
MDDH033	536536	7633341	261.15	DD	200.46	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH034	536604.5	7633337	263.97	DD	230.28	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH035	536631.2	7633293	264.15	DD	230.92	-55	219	227	Renison	
MDDH036	536625.6	7633219	263.96	DD	167.85	-53	219	227	Renison	
MDDH037	536660.2	7633045	271.4	DD	101.1	-58	219	227	Renison	
MDDH038	536345.1	7633297	262.79	DD	260.66	-55	39	47	Renison	
MDDH039	536322.2	7633346	258.435	DD	282.78	-53	41	49	Renison	
MDDH040	536656.3	7633106	267.82	DD	133.7	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH041	536700.8	7633140	268	DD	66.5	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH042	536641.9	7633165	265.4	DD	145.4	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH043	536754.2	7632994	274.828	DD	151.9	-53	221	229	Renison	
MDDH044	536739	7632981	276.128	DD	78.12	-50	221	229	Renison	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
MDDH045	536572.9	7633163	265.2	DD	22	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH046	536734.7	7633024	274.868	DD	149.8	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH047	536645.7	7633031	272.12	DD	46.31	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH048	536653.3	7633038	271.72	DD	60.65	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH049	536620.1	7633062	269.53	DD	44.65	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH050	536594.2	7633120	267.2	DD	50.7	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH051	536605.7	7633131	266.25	DD	82.2	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH052	536525.5	7633134	267.08	DD	43.8	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH053	536536.9	7633145	266.56	DD	50.5	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH054	536547.5	7633156	266.29	DD	58.5	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH055	536581.6	7633177	265.2	DD	50.4	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH056	536596.2	7633191	264.97	DD	130.3	-55	221	229	Renison	
MDDH057	536507.9	7633174	267.1	DD	43.31	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH058	536523.8	7633188	266.07	DD	40.4	-48	221	229	Renison	
MDDH059	536539.9	7633203	265.04	DD	50.8	-50.5	221	229	Renison	
MDDH060	536555.4	7633217	264.44	DD	80.7	-48.5	221	229	Renison	
MDDH061	536587.6	7633252	263.13	DD	130.76	-57	219	227	Renison	
MDDH062	536477.2	7633354	258.4	DD	43.3	-49.5	221	229	Renison	
MDDH063	536520.6	7633257	263.56	DD	82.3	-54.75	221	229	Renison	
MDDH064	536544	7633279	261.24	DD	146.71	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH065	536410.3	7633248	270.13	DD	32.8	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH066	536452.2	7633261	265.64	DD	88.3	-51	219	227	Renison	
MDDH067	536497.9	7633304	261.94	DD	80.7	-51	221	229	Renison	
MDDH068	536522.8	7633328	260.6	DD	70.3	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH069	536465.2	7633411	261.14	DD	98.9	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH070	536443.2	7633390	258.68	DD	50	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH071	536409.8	7633427	258	DD	49.5	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH072	536467	7633344	259.3	DD	40.5	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH073	536908.6	7632799	288.199	DD	170.3	-48	219	227	Renison	
MDDH074	536703.5	7632810	289.8	DD	122	-55	39	47	Renison	
MDDH075	536756	7632791	293.4	DD	77	-49	39	47	Renison	
MDDH076	536777.4	7632735	299.61	DD	150	-62	39	47	Renison	
MDDH077	536805	7632769	296.9	DD	70	-58	41	49	Renison	
MDDH078	536941.7	7632824	283.75	DD	205.4	-45	221	229	Renison	
MDDH079	536926.7	7632748	291.109	DD	86.9	-50	221	229	Renison	
MDDH080	536927	7632749	291.109	DD	155	-57	221	229	Renison	
MDDH081	536972.2	7632722	290.2	DD	69	-59	221	229	Renison	
MDDH082	536971.9	7632722	290.2	DD	151	-52	221	229	Renison	
MDDH083	536914.4	7632601	299.239	DD	152	-55	41	49	Renison	
MDDH084	536941.2	7632631	297.2	DD	113.6	-60	41	49	Renison	
MDDH085	536960.1	7632640	295	DD	76.5	-48	41	49	Renison	
MDDH086	536751.9	7632710	300.51	DD	185.6	-57	41	49	Renison	
MDDH087	537033.2	7632623	291	DD	43.7	-45	41	49	Renison	
MDDH088	537071.4	7632677	284.11	DD	130.8	-50	219	227	Renison	
MDDH089	536989.3	7632599	293.38	DD	95.2	-55	41	49	Renison	
MDDH090	536560.7	7633571	289	DD	362.2	-58	221	229	Renison	
MDDH091D	536273.7	7633365	258.763	DD	341	-59	41	49	Renison	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
MDDH092	536381.3	7633607	278	DD	194	-47.5	211	219	Ross	
MDDH093	536198.1	7633434	254.282	DD	317.7	-48	38	46	Ross	
MDDH094	536410.3	7633773	296	DD	353.6	-52	219	227	Ross	
MDDH095B	536868.5	7633036	275.8	DD	299	-52.5	219	227	Ross	
MDDH096	536706.5	7632675	295.097	DD	260	-52	39	47	Ross	
MDDH097	536758.6	7632583	294.188	DD	350	-52	39	47	Ross	
MDDH098	536756.4	7633136	268.24	DD	223.9	-52	221	229	Ross	
MDDH099	536989.3	7633081	264.43	DD	542.6	-58	219	227	Ross	
MDDH100	537211.2	7633292	265.41	DD	70	-60	216	224	Ross	
MCDH001	536591.7	7633213	259.55	DD	166.55	-62	219	227	Ross	
MCDH002	536602.6	7633223	260.55	DD	130.3	-62	219	227	Ross	
MCDH003	536545.3	7633341	259.55	DD	91.5	-61.5	219	227	Ross	
MCDH004	536555.5	7633351	258.55	DD	139.3	-62	219	227	Ross	
MCDH005	536511.9	7633378	258.55	DD	109.5	-61	219	227	Ross	
MCDH006	536504.8	7633440	260.55	DD	169.3	-62	219	227	Ross	
MCDH007	536468.2	7633036	273.55	DD	263.4	-45	38	46	Ross	
MCDH008	536439.9	7633036	275.55	DD	293.7	-50	37	45	Ross	
MCDH009	536665.9	7632699	287.95	DD	270	-51	27	35	Ross	
MCDH010	536318.1	7633302	260.05	DD	98	-58	37	45	Ross	
MCDH011	536846.8	7633063	267.55	DD	420	-55.5	219	227	Ross	
MCDH012	536950.6	7632972	275.55	DD	348	-55	218	226	Ross	
MCDH013	536715.2	7632530	290.55	DD	228	-55	37	45	Ross	
MCDH014	536309.3	7633156	279.55	DD	523	-57	39	47	Ross	
MCDH015	536807	7632390	289.55	DD	478	-59	39	47	Ross	
UD001	536742.7	7632946	220.06	DD	42.6	-40	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD002	536742.7	7632946	220	DD	89.5	-54	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD003	536742.7	7632946	219.94	DD	98	-61	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD004	536711.6	7632981	213.21	DD	69.5	-45	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD005	536713	7632981	213.21	DD	78.5	-55	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD006	536670.6	7633012	206.51	DD	76.5	-57	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD007	536670.6	7633011	206.51	DD	52.5	-44	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD008	536670.6	7633011	207.51	DD	40	-10	221	229	Renison	Underground
UD009	536669.2	7633013	207.51	DD	52	-7	287	295	Renison	Underground
UD010	536669.2	7633012	206.51	DD	48	-31	285	293	Renison	Underground
UD011	536670.6	7633012	206.51	DD	54	-50	285	293	Renison	Underground
UD012	536634	7633111	192.51	DD	74.5	-12	344	352	Renison	Underground
UD014	536642.6	7633134	190.25	DD	24	1.5	24	32	Renison	Underground
UD015	536641.1	7633136	190.25	DD	46.5	1.5	13	21	Renison	Underground
UD016	536646.8	7633125	191.51	DD	65	-24	344	352	Renison	Underground
MCRC001	537411.7	7631990	280.592	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC002	537444.5	7632021	281.08	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC003	537418	7632564	266.985	RC	30	-50	39	47	Ross	
MCRC004	537337.9	7632024	277.545	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC005	537359.3	7632045	277.101	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC006	537381.1	7632066	277.141	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC007	537449.1	7632133	278.066	RC	50	-50	39	47	Ross	
MCRC008	537155.8	7632129	276.996	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
MCRC009	537174.4	7632153	274.99	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC010	537196.6	7632174	273.883	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC011	537167.3	7632278	270.75	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC012	537189.2	7632299	270.25	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC013	537351.9	7632460	267.839	RC	60	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC014	537147.7	7632466	272.5	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC015	537084.2	7632475	275	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC016	537228.8	7632620	270.228	RC	60	-50	39	47	Ross	
MCRC017	536499.4	7632827	281.493	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC018	537218.2	7631805	293	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC019	537518.3	7631510	293	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC020	537715.2	7631412	291.19	RC	50	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC021	537410.1	7632557	266.921	RC	50	-50	39	47	Ross	
MCRC022	537334.7	7632581	267.16	RC	50	-50	39	47	Ross	
MCRC023	537534.7	7631390	294.439	RC	96	-60	39	47	Ross	
MCRC024	537502	7631352	295.265	RC	96	-60	39	47	Ross	
MCRC025	537573.6	7631421	293.771	RC	105	-60	39	47	Ross	
MCRC026	537472.1	7631321	296.125	RC	105	-60	39	47	Ross	
MCRC027	536621.3	7632829	291	RC	279	-54.5	39	47	Ross	
MCRC028	537126	7632663	277.483	RC	120	-58	39	47	Ross	
MCRC029	537091.6	7632619	284	RC	120	-58	39	47	Ross	
MCRC030	536889	7632566	298	RC	200	-55	39	47	Ross	
MCRC031	537033.1	7632570	283.235	RC	120	-58	39	47	Ross	
MCRC032	536684.4	7633149	265.835	RC	168	-55	219	227	Ross	
MCRC033	536768.2	7633061	270.101	RC	154	-60	219	227	Ross	
MCRC034	537216.1	7632748	274.061	RC	120	-60	219	227	Ross	
MCRC035	537150	7632685	275.603	RC	80	-60	219	227	Ross	
MCRC036	536990	7632945	278.762	RC	80	-60	219	227	Ross	
MCRC037	536708	7633160	267	RC	170	-50	219	227	Ross	
MCRC038	536257.1	7633627	270.102	RC	192	-60	219	227	Ross	
PDH001	536817.1	7632785	294.8	PER	39	-60	39	47	Renison	
PDH002	536920.1	7632673	296.3	PER	45	-65	39	47	Renison	
PDH003	536957	7632638	294.8	PER	58	-60	39	47	Renison	
PDH004	536913.4	7632736	293.3	PER	66	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH005	536884.2	7632776	291.8	PER	32.2	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH006	536719.3	7632967	275.5	PER	36	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH007	536680	7632998	274.867	PER	45	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH008	536821.7	7632858	283.858	PER	39	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH009	536750.9	7632865	284.368	PER	43	-60	39	47	Renison	
PDH010	536710.2	7632887	277.407	PER	70	-65	39	47	Renison	
PDH011	536617.8	7633015	270.9	PER	42	-60	39	47	Renison	
PDH012	537179.8	7632702	274.4	PER	59	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH013	537009.1	7632818	281.8	PER	46	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH014	536863.1	7632957	275.3	PER	55	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH015	536640.7	7633088	267.2	PER	77.1	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH016	536547.2	7633159	265.6	PER	70	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH017	536522.6	7633194	265	PER	62.3	-50	39	47	Renison	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
PDH018	536519.1	7633258	262.6	PER	65	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH019	536497.2	7633309	260.4	PER	70	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH020	536489.8	7633366	258.5	PER	60	-60	39	47	Renison	
PDH021	536467.1	7633412	260.2	PER	66	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH022	536557.8	7633090	267.5	PER	45	-50	39	47	Renison	
PDH023	537056.4	7632860	276.7	PER	49	-50	219	227	Renison	
PDH024	536927.9	7632880	280.9	PER	97	-65	39	47	Renison	
PDH025	536704.1	7632535	292	PER	42	-50	220	229	Renison	
PDH026	536696.8	7632528	291.5	PER	42	-50	41	49	Renison	
PDH027	536675.1	7632507	291.5	PER	42	-50	220	229	Renison	
PDH028	536667.8	7632500	291	PER	42	-50	41	49	Renison	
PDH029	536630.9	7633107	266.72	PER	66	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH030	536621.8	7633098	266.74	PER	56	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH031	536612.5	7633089	268.2	PER	48	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH032	536603.5	7633163	264.96	PER	80	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH033	536592.7	7633153	265.02	PER	60	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH034	536581.6	7633142	265.05	PER	50	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH035	536583.4	7633213	263.24	PER	70	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH036	536565.8	7633196	263.89	PER	65	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH037	536547.6	7633179	264.52	PER	40	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH038	536574.2	7633266	261.57	PER	76	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH039	536551.1	7633245	263.15	PER	66	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH040	536535.1	7633236	263.35	PER	59	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH041	536169.2	7633508	251.162	PER	63	-90	2	10	Renison	
PDH042	536651.1	7633215	263.41	PER	87	-90	2	10	Renison	
PDH043	536640.6	7633190	263.98	PER	84	-90	2	10	Renison	
PDH044	536561.4	7633330	260.63	PER	89	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH045	536546.2	7633316	259.8	PER	58	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH046	536533.9	7633373	260.9	PER	96	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH047	536513.2	7633353	259.06	PER	65	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH048	536494.5	7633336	258.59	PER	36	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH049	536497.3	7633269	263.4	PER	71	-50	41	49	Renison	
PDH050	536512	7633283	261.44	PER	35	-50	41	49	Renison	
PDH051	536494.3	7633404	261.31	PER	95	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH052	536478.5	7633389	259.49	PER	64	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH053	536461.1	7633373	257.89	PER	36	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH054	536461.9	7633442	260.11	PER	89	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH055	536443	7633425	258.9	PER	65	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH056	536426.2	7633409	257.32	PER	35	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH057	536424.6	7633442	259.825	PER	65	-50	221	229	Renison	
PDH058	536552.9	7633177	264.74	PER	42	-50	156	164	Renison	
PDH059	536592.7	7633161	264.58	PER	41	-50	336	344	Renison	
PDH060	536616.9	7633161	264.34	PER	54	-50	346	354	Renison	
PDH061	536547.9	7633232	263.36	PER	40	-50	336	344	Renison	
PDH062	536521.3	7633268	262	PER	42	-50	171	179	Renison	
M001	536605.3	7632923	283.01	RC	11.3	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M002	537028.2	7632758	278.01	RC	8	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
M003	537007	7632753	280.51	RC	2.5	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M004	536981.5	7632745	283.51	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M005	536957.4	7632736	286.21	RC	1.5	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M006	537199.9	7632918	268.51	RC	16	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M007	537188.9	7633050	265.01	RC	14	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M008	537179.3	7633183	264.01	RC	34	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M009	537122.8	7633263	266.01	RC	12	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M010	537292.9	7633319	263.51	RC	0.1	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M011	536859.1	7633076	268.51	RC	10	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M012	536859.3	7633166	268.51	RC	25	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M013	536850.9	7633236	268.51	RC	27	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M014	536604.3	7633115	264.71	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M015	536593	7633137	263.63	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M016	536594.4	7633139	263.81	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M017	536581.7	7633160	263.01	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M018	536584.6	7633162	263.01	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M019	536586	7633164	263.01	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M020	536546.4	7633193	263.28	RC	12	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M021	536547.8	7633196	263.19	RC	12	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M022	536550.7	7633197	263.04	RC	12	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
M023	536602.9	7633113	264.71	RC	6	-90	352	360	Renison	Metallurgy
MT001	536662.4	7632872	287.48	AC	8.8	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT002	536635.8	7632879	286.9	AC	10	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT003	536609.2	7632889	285.97	AC	10.8	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT004	536582.6	7632898	284.81	AC	11	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT005	536556.1	7632908	283.752	AC	7.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT006	536530.4	7632918	283.254	AC	8.7	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT007	536547.8	7632934	283.28	AC	9.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT008	536573.6	7632925	283.824	AC	10	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT009	536601.2	7632915	284.87	AC	13	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT010	536627.7	7632904	286.18	AC	11	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT011	536591.1	7632943	284.1	AC	12	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT012	536566.2	7632950	283.418	AC	11.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT013	536546.5	7632960	282.988	AC	10.2	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT014	536554.6	7632980	283.239	AC	12	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT015	536520.9	7632874	283.356	AC	4.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT016	536538.5	7632891	283.607	AC	6.3	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT017	536564.8	7632882	284.49	AC	7	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT018	536548.3	7632862	283.273	AC	3	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT019A	536621.3	7632936	285.03	AC	10.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT020	536528.6	7632847	283.061	AC	1.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT021	536554.9	7632835	283.191	AC	2	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT022	536581	7632828	283.423	AC	5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT023	536562.1	7632810	282.897	AC	3	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT024	536572.3	7632854	283.519	AC	6.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT025	536590.3	7632871	284.03	AC	10.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT026	536619	7632859	284.99	AC	5.8	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
MT027	536643.5	7632851	285.6	AC	5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT028	536669.8	7632844	286.97	AC	5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT029	536624.6	7632835	284.94	AC	7	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT030	536607.2	7632821	284.44	AC	7.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT031A	536651.1	7632898	286.44	AC	9.8	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT032	536598.9	7632846	284.14	AC	8.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT033	536560.4	7633050	274.141	AC	5.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT034	536557.4	7633004	274.843	AC	4.5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT035	536569.5	7633021	274.395	AC	4.4	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT036	536576.5	7632996	274.961	AC	5	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT037	536592.8	7633012	274.791	AC	4.2	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT038	536605.2	7632984	276.379	AC	6	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT039	536614.9	7632969	277.29	AC	7	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT040	536637.4	7632950	278.901	AC	4	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT041	536669	7632912	281.766	AC	4	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT042	536687.5	7632860	288.31	AC	8	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
MT043	536683.6	7632890	282.62	AC	4	-90	352	360	Ross	Tailings
KORC001	537175.9	7632571	277.5	RC	108	-60	36	44	MCGM	
KORD002	537140.1	7632537	279.5	PCRC DD	152.2	-60	36	44	MCGM	
KORC003	537101.6	7632502	281.1	RC	108	-60	36	44	MCGM	
KORD004	537067.8	7632466	281.6	PCRC DD	155.2	-60	36	44	MCGM	
KORD005	536928.1	7632749	293.2	PCRC DD	192.2	-60.5	221	229	MCGM	
KORD006	536964.7	7632721	292.8	PCRC DD	165.8	-61	221	229	MCGM	
KORD007	536955.1	7632649	299	PCRC DD	116	-60.5	41	49	MCGM	
KORC008	537203.6	7632594	275.7	RC	82	-60.5	41	49	MCGM	
KORC009	537249.6	7632642	274.9	RC	120	-60	37	45	MCGM	
KORC010	537287.6	7632675	274.2	RC	120	-61	36	44	MCGM	
KORC011	537120.5	7632587	281.7	RC	109	-60	36	44	MCGM	
KORC012	537086	7632549	283.8	RC	120	-60.5	35	43	MCGM	
KODD013	536999.5	7632623	294.5	DD	104.1	-60	41	49	MCGM	
KODD014	536752.9	7632993	274.5	DD	200.2	-60	224	232	MCGM	
KODD015	536670.7	7633112	270	DD	162.3	-55	226	234	MCGM	
KODD016	536414.7	7633502	266	DD	248.2	-60	226	234	MCGM	
KORC017	536519.7	7634138	317.51	RC	249	-62	213	222	MCGM	
KORC018	536255.1	7633781	272.196	RC	189	-60	215	224	MCGM	
KORC019	537224	7632197	278	RC	150	-50	219	227	MCGM	
KORC020	537149	7632273	277	RC	150	-50	219	227	MCGM	
KORC021	537296	7632132	280	RC	150	-50	219	227	MCGM	
KORC022	536614	7632608	295	RC	150	-58	218	226	MCGM	
KORC023	536445	7632784	290	RC	150	-57	218	226	MCGM	
KORC024	536146	7633765	241	RC	252	-60	39	47	MCGM	
KORCD025	536316	7633396	261	RCDD	90	-60	40	48	MCGM	
KORCD026	536121	7633500	264	RCDD	114	-55	37	45	MCGM	
KORCD027	536815	7633123	271	RC	392.7	-55	217	225	MCGM	
KORCD028	536442	7633000	267	RCDD	399.5	-55	37	45	MCGM	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENT
KORCD029	536183	7633409	258	RC	96	-55	37	45	MCGM	
KORCD029A	536181	7633407	258	RC	167	-59	37	45	MCGM	
KORCD030	536001	7633622	269	RCDD	683.4	-60	37	45	MCGM	

Table: Koala Deposit collar table. Please note this table may contain some drillholes not used in resource estimation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Glen Eva Gold Deposit, Mt Coolon 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.*	• The majority of drilling at Glen Eva was conducted with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling methods. RAB, aircore and grade control holes from historic mining at Glen Eva are located within the resource area, however these have not been used or included in the current Glen Eva Resource estimation.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The sampling techniques used by all previous workers adhere to GBM Resources Limited (GBM) standard operating procedures for exploration drill product logging and sampling and are of a standard sufficient for resource estimation. Where methodology is not clear in the database historical reports and documentation has been reviewed to ensure care and diligence was adhered to. Reverse Circulation (RC) samples were collected via either spear or riffle split sampling methods depending on company and phase of drilling. Diamond samples were recovered in a standard wireline core barrel with inner split or 'triple' tube. Samples were pushed out from the core barrel, with the top half split was split and the core placed in a core tray of suitable dimension. Samples were from HQ and NQ size barrels. Original drill hole collar locations were surveyed with DGPS Surveying equipment by registered surveyors. Down hole camera shots were checked using visual and graphical representation. There is sufficient Dominion and Ross drilling into historical areas to confirm the tenure and presence of assays in historical drilling.

	• *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.*	• Dominion produced RC samples for assay based on spearing of individual 1 m bulk samples collected from the rig mounted cyclone. Initially every second 1 m sample was despatched for analysis and the infill samples were submitted if the assay results were >0.25 g/t Au. A total of 165 samples were re-split from the bulk bags using a 75/25 riffle split and analysed by fire assay analysis. Dominion conducted studies on the suitability of using spear sampling compared to riffle splitting sampling and concluded that spear sampling was ""fairly accurate"" and this method was used for the majority of the program. However, all Dominion riffle split sample assays were used in preference to spear samples. • Ross collected RC samples at 1 m intervals which were subsequently split with a 7:1 riffle splitter with the bulk sampling remaining on site and the smaller split submitted for analysis. Ross composited 1 m intervals to 2 m samples for the top 42 to 60 m of drill holes. • Both Dominion and Ross cut diamond core in half for geochemical sampling with samples collected on 1 m intervals or based on significant geological constraints such as unit contacts or rhyolite dykes.
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.).*	• Glen Eva resource drilling includes Reverse Circulation (RC) (172 holes for 17,041 m), Diamond (DD) with HQ and NQ tails (10 holes for 1,688), RC with DD with HQ and NQ tails (RCDD) (5 holes for 1,154m) and Percussion (PCRC) (44 Holes for 2,167 m). Dominion drilled a total of 158 downhole holes for 13,663.6 m and Ross drilled 73 downhole holes for 8,386.45 m for a Resource total of 231 holes and 22,050.05 m downhole drilling. Diamond holes for Dominion (all NQ2) were orientated with a batch orientating core barrel and acid tube. Ross attempted to orientate their diamond holes (all HQ3) using a downhole spear, however were unsuccessful due to the very broken nature of the core. Dominion holes were surveyed at a nominal 50 m downhole intervals and Ross at a nominal 30 m with a single shot Eastman camera. This was in addition to collar and end of hole surveys.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Limited historic core or chip recoveries have been collected. A single HQ3 diamond core geotechnical hole (96GERD437) was drilled from surface to a depth of 80 m near the centre of the deposit and indicates reliable recoveries.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Larger diameter HQ and NQ size core was used to provide more improved recovery. HQ3 diamond core was used for the geotechnical hole 96GERD437 and all Ross diamond holes. All other diamond core was drilled with a NQ2 size core. Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw. RC samples drilled with a 5.375" bit were either riffle split or collected by spear to produce a representative sample on site.
	• *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.*	• No historic recovery data is available to make this interpretation.
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.*	• All core and chips have been logged to an industry standard and is appropriate to support resource estimation. All drilling phases logged the percentage of quartz. In addition, all Ross were logged for lithology and basic alteration (Clay, Silica, Sericite, Chlorite, haematite and carbonate).
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Analogue core photography is reported to have been taken and stored on site.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Dominion and Ross geologically logged chips on a 1 m basis for lithology and quartz percentage. In addition Drummond also logged alteration. Samples were retained as a geological record in chip trays which are stored at the Mt Coolon core shed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was sub sampled by splitting it in half longitudinally with a diamond saw. Half of the sample went for assay and the other was retained for reference, future measurement, checking or metallurgical testing.

	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Dominion produced RC samples for assay based on spearing of individual 1 m bulk samples collected from the cyclone. Initially every second 1 m sample was despatched for analysis and the infill samples were submitted if the assay results were >0.25 g/t Au. A total of 165 samples were re-split from the bulk bags using a 75/25 riffle split and analysed by fire assay analysis. The comparison of riffle vs spear indicated the spear sample was "fairly accurate", however all riffle split sample assays were used in preference to spear samples • Ross collected RC samples at 1 m intervals which were subsequently split with a 7:1 riffle splitter with the bulk sampling remaining on site and the smaller split submitted for analysis. Ross composited 1 m intervals to 2 m samples for the top 42 to 60 m of drill holes.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample preparation for all samples followed ALS or Analabs standard methodologies for gold fire assays at their respective Townsville labs.

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Dominion RC sampling included repeat round robin lab checks of -75 µm pulps which were collected every 20 m and submitted to ALS for a comparison with the original sample analysed at Analabs. • Ross submitted field duplicates to ALS with the majority of duplicates falling within the 10% precision limits set by Ross. Repeats of 1kg split of -75 µm pulp were submitted by Ross to Analabs in Townsville on a selected basis (mainly from the ore zones) as a check on the precision of the ALS assay. Repeat assays show a reasonable precision and excellent correlation. • Dominion also collected a total of 165 RC samples which were resplit from the bulk bags using a 75/25 riffle split and analysed by fire assay analysis. All samples were from mineralised intercepts, and high grade samples >+5.0 g/t Au) used a gravimetric finish. The comparison of riffle vs spear indicated the spear sample was fairly accurate but all riffle split sample assays were used in preference to spear samples. • Ross also submitted blank standards with each hole. The bulk of the blank assays are within the 10% desired precision limits set by Ross. Both Dominion and Ross submitted an original -75um pulp sample of known value sourced from previous RC Ross drilling with each hole as a standard sample. • According to QAQC procedure, Drummond inserted a blank sample and a registered standard every 40m in the RC holes. Duplicate samples were collected every 80m in the RC holes.
	• *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.*	• Ross submitted field duplicates to ALS with the majority of duplicates falling within the 10% desired precision limits set by Ross.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diameter of core size employed are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold and in line with general industry practice for epithermal style gold deposits. Field duplicates were routinely checked to ensure that secondary assays reported within acceptable limits.

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.*	• Dominion initially sent samples to Analabs, Townsville for testing using the 50 gram fire assay method (GG313, Detection limit 0.001 ppm Au), later in the program aqua regia AAS method (GG335 Detection Limit 0.01 ppm Au) was used as the standard method. Fire assay checks were still performed on any sub economic grade zones (> 1.0 g/t) and were used in preference to aqua regia results in the drill assay database where available. • Ross submitted original 5kg split of RC chips to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Townsville. The entire sample was pulverised by a LM5 pulveriser to -75um from which a 1kg split was taken. A 50g charge was then taken from the 1kg sub sample, and submitted for fire assay for gold, technique PM209 (lead collection, flame AAS, detection limit 0.01 ppm Au) and G002 for silver (detection limit 0.1 ppm Ag). • A series of samples were selected for screen fire assay at an early stage in the program to establish if any coarse gold existed and if so, what degree of gold liberation the pulverising had achieved. Investigation of results indicates there is no coarse gold at Glen Eva and 50 gram fire assay method and aqua regia AAS were suitable methods for Au assays.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate. • Grind size checks were performed by the labs and reported as part of their due diligence.
	• *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.*	• Dominion, Ross and Drummond all implemented a system of check assaying, reassaying, respliting and different assaying techniques for quality control. Standards selected were at appropriate grade ranges for the material being assayed. Gold assays were determined by the same methods used during regular sampling these methods and sample preparation methods are deemed appropriate for the nature of the samples. • All original data, including QAQC data for the various stages of drilling has been located and investigated. Historic reports indicated QAQC values were within acceptable ranges.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Significant intersections inspected in the field by staff geologists to confirm nature of mineralization and verify integrity of sampled intervals. During the December 2014 and January 2015 site visit GBM and Skandus staff located chips and drill core of significant mineralisation to review and sub sampled lab reject pulps of the relevant intercepts. No Twinned holes were drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• All data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out in accordance with Dominion, Ross and Drummond SOPS. The site office has all documentation and paper files on hand. At all stages all companies validated and verified previous workers data. DGO had computer/database geologists responsible for the electronic health of the data. GBM has inspected the database used in the Glen Eva Resource. • Skandus carried out its own validation checks and found there to be very few validation issues. Skandus also reviewed all previous workers data and data protection SOPS, and documentation at site and found all work had been carried out to acceptable industry standard and care.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this estimate.
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.*	• Dominion and Ross used in house surveyors and a local prospect grid. As an aid to detailed mapping, ground magnetics and siting of drill holes, a 50m x 50m grid was established over an area of 900m x 400m around the mine workings. • Dominion and Ross downhole surveys were carried out at a nominal 30 or 50 metres respectively using a single shot Eastman downhole survey camera.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The local mine grid was used during historic mining and the current Glen Eva Resource has been estimated in local grid. The majority of samples reported in the Glen Eva database and used in the resource estimation are recorded in both Glen Eva local grid, AMG84_55 andnational grid MGA94 datum (Zone 55). The conversion between Glen Eva Mine grid and MGA94 datum (Zone 55) is presented below: • The strike of the Glen Eva ore body is approximately east-north-east for most of the economic mineralisation, and a local mine grid was used during mining. This grid relates to the exploration grid, according to the following grid conversion: o Mine Grid Origin, 0 North, 0 East, 0 RL o AMG Coordinates, 7,620,841.200mN, 552,201.262mE o Rotation About origin is North 60° East • Alternatively, if using conversion by two common points: ▪ 93GEP023 7,629,800N (AMG) - 9676.65mN (Mine Grid) • 546,200E (AMG) - 4757.92mE (Mine Grid) and • 7,630,120 N (AMG) - 9620.14 m N (Mine Grid) • 546,450 E (AMG) - 5160.05 m E (Mine Grid)
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drummond Gold sourced a 5 m A DEM (source unknown) and used that to verify topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Within the centre of the Glen Eva Resource drill holes have a spacing between 20 m and 25 m.
	• *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.*	• For the size of the deposit and expected mining block, the spacing gives good coverage of the mineralised zone and at a suitable spacing to estimate blocks. Sample spacing has been taken into consideration for classification of the resource blocks.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No Compositing has been applied.

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.*	• Based on the current geological model, the current predominant orientation is appropriate.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The strike of the Glen Eva ore body is approximately west-north-west (national grid) for most of the economic mineralisation. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• GBM has an industry standard SOP governing sample security. Previous workers also had SOPs, Skandus interviewed previous senior technicians from DGO and Ross Mining and found that sample security on historical samples was adequate, this is backed up by the physical evidence of DGO storage of pulps, rock chips and drill core.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Skandus, in 2015 carried out a review of the historical sampling techniques and data and found it appropriate. Check samples were taken with good correlation and a review of drill core and drill chips versus hand written logs versus database entries was carried out with very good correlation.

• 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 Glen Eva Gold mine is located 12km South-East of Mt Coolon town site. Glen Eva Gold mine and the former gold mining township Mt. Coolon, lie approximately 200 km due west of Mackay and 130 km south west of Collinsville in Central North Queensland. The nearest regional city, Mackay, can be accessed by the Suttor Development Road via Nebo. The road is bitumen as far as the Moranbah turn-off just past Lake Elphinstone, after which it is a formed gravel road for 110km. The 227km journey takes about 3 hours. Mt Coolon can also be accessed from Collinsville, 135km, via the Bowen Development Road, which is sealed to within 40km of Mt Coolon, then by a formed gravel road, or from Townsville via Charters Towers and Belyando Crossing. The Glen Eva Gold mine can also be accessed from Collinsville, 135km, via the Bowen Development Road, which is sealed to within 40km of Mt Coolon, then by a formed gravel road, or from Townsville via Charters Towers and Belyando Crossing. The prospect is contained within Mining Lease (“ML”) 10227 with an expiry of 31st December 2016. The ML is surrounded by Exploration Permit for Minerals (“EPM”) 15902 (also held by the GBM), of 100 sub blocks it is in in its 8th year with an expiry date of 12th June 2018. There are currently no Encumbrances, Mortgages, Caveats or Third Party Interests in place. Native title on the MLs is classed as NO Native Tile. A Cultural and Heritage Management Plan is in place with the Jangga People (Bulganunna Aboriginal Corporation) for all three MLs. The ML is wholly covered by a Cropping Zone however there is no Strategic Cropping Zones over the Tenure. A tenement review carried out by GBM in December 2014 found the lease to be in good standing and compliance. The MLs and EPM are held 100% by MT COOLON GOLD MINES PTY LTD, which is in turn owned 100% by GBM Resources LTD.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 tenure is currently secured via direct ownership. The permit is a Mining Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• BHP Minerals Exploration (1985-1989) BHP held an extensive belt of tenements over the Mt. Coolon region, extending up to 80km north, 30km south and 50km west of the Mt. Coolon township. The main target of exploration was epithermal style precious metal mineralisation within the Bulgonunna Volcanics. Grass roots exploration utilising stream sediment sampling and reconnaissance prospecting located the Hill 273 (Glen Eva) prospect. A sinter was identified at the prospect within weakly siliceous, argillic altered rhyolite tuffs. Subsequent BLEG soil sampling on a 100m x 100m spaced grid produced a peak value of 11.4 ppb within a 1.25km x 450m gold anomaly (>5ppb Au). Rock chipping returned a best value of 0.11 ppm Au. Follow up drilling of 11 open percussion holes to 24m depth failed to return any gold values greater than 0.05ppm. Aberfoyle Resources Ltd. (1990-1992) Focused on demagnetisation zones associated with hydrothermal alteration. Geological traversing delineated an area of subdued magnetics associated with rhyolite sub-crop covered by epithermal quartz float along a boundary fence line (Eastern Siliceous Zone prospect). Austwhim Resources Ltd. (1992-1998) Extensive exploration work concentrated on four main prospects and included lag, soil and rock chip sampling, gridding and mapping, followed by considerable RC, open hole percussion, RAB and NQ diamond drilling of four prospects. Drill testing of the Fence and Arsenic Anomalies delineated by surface geochemistry, failed to intersect any significant mineralisation. Encouraging results from RC percussion drilling on the margins of an intensely silicified rhyolite complex at the Eastern Siliceous Zone returned a best intersection of 15m @ 1.92g/t Au from 56m. A NQ2 diamond hole (243m TD) was drilled to test the marginal breccia zones of the complex and failed to intersect any significant intersections at depth. Austwhim withdrew from a JV with Ross in August 1998. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Dominion (1993-1995) Extensive RAB, RCP and diamond core (NQ2) drilling program was completed following up on a previous intersection of 33m @ 0.22g/t Au in a percussion hole near an outcropping sinter at Glen Eva. An indicated-inferred gold-silver resource was outlined at the Glen Eva prospect based on 50m x 50m drill hole spacing over a 300 m strike length. Using manual polygonal interpretation, Dominion estimated an indicated and inferred resources of 425,000 t @ 4.7 g/t Au cut to 20 g/t Au (64,220 oz), or 424,775 t @ 5.39 g/t Au uncut (73,786 oz) both with approximately 177,300 oz of associated silver. Ross Mining Limited (1996-1999) Extensive orientation geochemical surveys verified a coherent 1.6km x 350m E-W trending +5ppb gold in soil anomaly (-2mm BCL) above the main mineralized lode, with the peak (+10ppb Au) displaced 400m to the west. • Ross undertook four additional resource estimates after subsequent stages of drilling: •541,600 t @ 4.37 g/t Au for 76,200 oz Au undiluted resource above a 0.50 g/t cutoff and cut to 30 g/t Au (Ruxton) • Measured 220,000 t @ 6.80 g/t Au 15.6 g/t Ag, Indicated 120,000 t @ 3.20 g/t Au 8.60 g/t Ag for a total of 340,000 t @ 5.50 g/t Au 13.10 g/t Ag containing 60,100 oz Au and 140,000 oz Ag • In 1996 Vigar estimated 450,000 t @ 4.90 g/t Au for 70,800 oz of gold The Glen Eva deposit was mined by Ross mining NL over a period of nine months in 1997. The mine produced 24,185 ounces of gold, recovered from 156,000 t of ore. No prospect scale work was conducted from July 1999. Delta Gold Ltd took over Ross Mining in April 2000, so Delta Gold Ltd are now the active JV partners on the Glen Eva EPM 9981. Drummond Gold (2005-2015) Drummond drilled two RC for a total of 626 m in 2010 to test

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation below the current Glen Eva pit. No further work was undertaken by Drummond at Glen Eva.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Glen Eva represents a epithermal low sulphidation quartz adularia pyrite gold system located in the basal sequences of the Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous Drummond Basin (Cycle 1 -Silver Hills Volcanics) which through prolonged deformation and recent erosion now occur as 'windows' generally adjacent to the Early Palaezoic Anakie Inlier. The Drummond Basin is structurally controlled by north-north-west faults which were initiated in the early development of the basin. Glen Eva mineralisation primarily occurs as epithermal colloform and crustiform quartz veins within tectonic and hydrothermal brecciated zones of the Silver Hill dacitic volcanics. Mineralisation is typically overlain by a 20 m to 30 m thick sinter horizon and unconformably overlain by up to 10 m of lateritised Tertiary sediments. • The entire volcanic sequence dips gently to the south-west at approximately 25 ◦. The main quartz lenses strike west-north-west and dip to the north-east at 20 ◦ just below the sinter cap. The topography in the Glen Eva area is gently undulating with poor drainage development and outcrop is restricted to the small zone of sinter 100 m south-west of the concealed mineralisation. Alteration adjacent to the main lodes is dominated by sericite and pyrite which grades outwards into chlorite, calcite and pyrite. The main fault trends strike west-north-west to north-west, dip steeply south-west and bound the mineralisation on the north-east side.
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.*	• Refer to additional table outlining drill hole details.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Information is included
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.*	• These results have not been reported as exploration results as it is all historical data previously released by DGO. Please see section 3 for relevant treatment of data for resource estimation. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable to this release, as no intercepts are being reported.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The majority of drillholes are oriented as close to normal to the targeted steeply dipping mineralisation as possible.
	• *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').*	• Not applicable to this release, as no intercepts are being reported.
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.*	• Refer to attached Maps and Plans.
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.*	• These results have not been reported as exploration results and there is no other substantive exploration data relevant to the project, this section is not relevant. Please see section 3 for relevant discussion for resource estimation.
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.*	• Bulk density measurements at Glen Eva were carried out on 121 silicon coated, uncut NQ2 core segments to 20 cm length in the field and on 72 half core samples by Analabs in Townsville. A density of 2.60 g/cm^3 was calculated by Dominion for use in their resource estimates. A further 44 samples were selected for S.G. determinations by Ross from the three diamond holes 96GERD427, 428 and 429. A density of 2.70 g/cm^3 was settled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on for use in the current resource estimate calculations.
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.*	• GBM's current focus is on upgrading all its Drummond basin assets to JORC 2012 compliant reporting. Once complete GBM will put in place new exploration programs outlined by previous explorers. • At Glen Eva exploration potential for incremental increases of a similar style mineralisation occurs at depth.

• Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

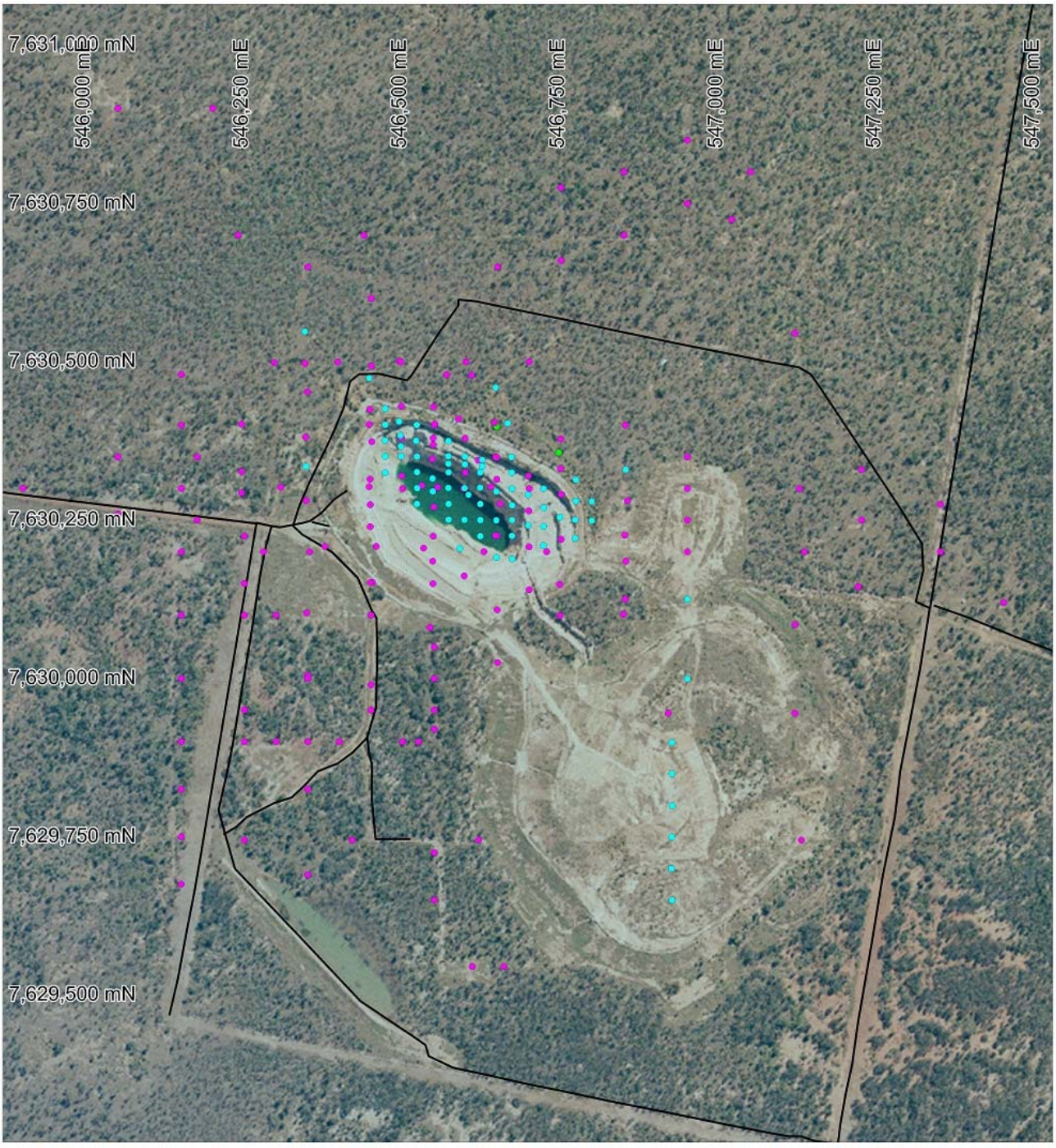
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Downhole data was collated by Drummond Gold and validated by GBM from a mixture of hardcopy and digital logging • Responsibility for the data resides with GBM • Checks completed by H&SC include: ➢ Data was imported into an HS&C Access database with indexed fields, including checks for duplicate entries, sample overlap, unusual assay values and missing data. ➢ Additional error checking using the Surpac database audit option for incorrect hole depth, sample/logging overlaps and missing downhole surveys. ➢ Manual checking of logging codes for consistency, plausibility of drill hole trajectories and assay grades. Modifications made to lithology codes for easier use in interpretation • Assessment of the data confirms that it is suitable for resource estimation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Scott McManus of independent geological consulting firm Skandus Pty. Ltd, completed site visits in December 2014 and January 2015 and has reviewed all drill core and RC chips, and all geological mapping and interpretation. Neil Norris, Exploration Director for GBM also visited site in January 2015 • No site visit to the project was completed by H&SC due to time and budgetary constraints.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Glen Eva is an epithermal low sulphidation quartz-adularia-pyrite gold vein system located in the basal sequence (Cycle 1) of the Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous Drummond Basin. Mineralisation occurs under the pit as colloform and crustiform quartz veins within hydrothermally brecciated dacitic volcanics. The system is structurally complex with several episodes of mineralisation. • The lode is between 3-6m in true width and is continuous for 330m of strike and is intersected in drillholes at vertical depths up to 120m below surface. The upper part of the lode dips moderately to the north east before steepening to 70^{o} at depth. The change in attitude of the lode coincides with the occurrence of a flat-lying 5m thick barren felsite sill.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The mineralisation wireframe was created based on a combination of logged drillhole geology and a 1g/t gold cut off grade. This defined the likely economic mineralisation as a single lode • Interpretation of the drillhole database allowed for the generation of a 3D base of oxidation surface on 30m sections. • Geological understanding appears to be good and appropriate for resource estimation • Alternative interpretations are possible for the mineral zone definition but are unlikely to affect the estimates. • The complexity of overlapping mineral styles and the orebody type means there is a strong structural control to the gold grade and geological continuity of the mineralisation.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model measures 335m in the Y direction by a horizontal true width of 60m in the east and by 125m from surface ie from the pit floor • The resource is divided into 2 domains, the upper and lower zones based on the 3D interpretation of the sub-horizontal felsite sill. • Depth to fresh rock is of the order of 10-15m below ground surface • A historic pit of dimensions 300m by 430m by 100m maximum depth represents previous surface mining of the Glen Eva lode
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control*	• The gold block grade was estimated using Multiple Indicator Kriging (“MIK”) using the GS3M software with the block model loaded into the Surpac mining software for validation and resource reporting. • H&SC considers MIK with a small panel size to be an appropriate estimation technique for this style of gold mineralisation. Two models are produced a recoverable resource and an E-Type resource • There is no correlation between gold and any other elements eg Cu, Ag, Pb & Zn • A total of 262 1m composites were generated from 49 holes with a coefficient of variation of 2.27. • The variogram analysis of the gold composite data for the mineralised bedrock indicated poor grade continuity for the 30m spaced drilling in the downhole and the directional variograms. The poor grade continuity is expected with this type of gold mineralisation. • The MIK method is designed to remove the need for top cutting and hence no top cutting was applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• No assumptions were made regarding the recovery of any by-products. • Drill holes are on a relatively regular spaced grid with a nominal spacing of 30 by 30m with downhole sampling predominantly 1m. Panel dimensions are 2m by 2m by 2m (E, N, RL respectively) with a selective mining unit of 2m by 2m by 2m. Discretisation was set to 2x2x2 (E, N, RL respectively). • Modelling used an expanding search pass strategy with the initial search radii based on the detailed drill spacing increasing to take in the geometry of the mineralisation and the variography. Modelling consisted of one estimation run with 3 passes. The minimum search used was 10m by 40m by 40m (X, Y & Z directions) and expanding by 50% for Passes 2 & 3 to a maximum of 15m by 60m by 60m. The minimum number of data was 8 samples and 4 octants for Passes 1 & 2 decreasing to 4 points and 2 octants for Pass 3. Search axes rotations reflected the strike and dip of the deposit. • The maximum extrapolation of the estimates is about 60m. • The estimation procedure was reviewed as part of an internal H&SC peer review. • An Ordinary Kriged check model using a smaller block size was produced by H&SC. The tonnage, grade and classification of the check estimate are comparable with the primary MIK E-Type resource estimate. • No deleterious elements or acid mine drainage has been factored in. • The final H&SC block model was reviewed visually by H&SC and it was concluded that the block model fairly represents the grades observed in the drill holes. • Validation confirmed the modelling strategy as acceptable with no significant issues. • Production has taken place but no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry weight basis; moisture not determined.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reported resources are E-Type estimates. • An average panel grade >=3.0 g/t gold was used as a cut off • Additional constraints include inside the mineral wireframe and below the current pit floor • The cut-off grade at which the resource is quoted reflects an intended underground selective-mining approach

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• GBM has informed H&SC that it plans to selectively mine Glen Eva underground under visual control. • The SMU (2x2x2m) is the effective minimum mining dimension for this estimate. • Any internal dilution has been factored in with the modelling and as such is appropriate to the block size.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Preliminary metallurgical test work has indicated • A simple grinding and CIL plant operation is envisaged for the sulphide material • It is assumed that there will be no significant problems recovering the gold. • No penalty elements identified in work so far
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The area lies within flat terrain with broad watercourses • The area is covered with sparse vegetation typical of that part of North Central Queensland • No environmental studies have been completed by the GBM.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vughs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• A default density value of 2.7t/m^3 for mineralisation was used in the Glen Eva Below pit resource estimation. • Previous explorers had used default densities of 2.5 or 2.6t/m^3. These figures were determined from approximately 240 pieces of core. It was reported that lower density values were associated with more broken material nearer the ground surface. Hence the slightly higher default value for essentially 'deeper' material. • All mineralisation is assumed to be fresh rock. • The default density value appears to be reasonable for the type of mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• More density test work is required in order to raise the confidence of the resource estimate.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Mineral resources have been classified on sample/drillhole spacing, grade continuity, QAQC, geological understanding and mining method • Passes 1 and 2 have been classed as Indicated with Pass 3 being Inferred. • The classification appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An independent high level audit of the resource estimates was completed by Scott McManus of Skandus Pty Ltd. This included technical discussions along with a series of statistical validation checks and concluded that the resource estimates were reasonable. No check models were undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. • The geological nature of the deposit, the modelling method, and the composite/block grade comparison lend themselves to a reasonable level of confidence in the resource estimates. • The stated lack of reconciliation with the original block model suggests that only a moderate level of confidence should be held in the resource estimates, hence no Measured Resource despite previous mining. • The Mineral Resource estimates are considered to be reasonably accurate globally, but there is some uncertainty in the local estimates due to the current drillhole spacing and lack of grade continuity. • The current model has been designed for an underground operation and is not directly comparable with past production eg a higher grade threshold for the mineral wireframe, MIK cut off grades >= 3g/t, different block size design etc. However checks with grade control data and an OK model indicate reasonable agreement with production, allowing for sub-optimum recovery (reported in the close of mine report) and dilution.



Glen Eva Drilling
Company
- Dominion (211)
- Ross (75)
- Normandy (5)
- MCGM (2)

Terrain
Tracks

GLEN EVA COLLAR LAYOUT

gbm RESOURCES LTD

250m

MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)

Glen Eva Collar Table

All holes are complete and are reported in MGA94 Zone S 55.

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
94GERCD043	546743.78	7630300	263.17	DD	250.3	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERCD062	546491.32	7630389.01	261.8	DD	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERCD064	546541.61	7630438.37	262.43	DD	208.3	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERCD068	546641.96	7630358.43	262.44	DD	232.3	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERCD077	546541.46	7630378.66	261.9	DD	265.4	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERCD078	546490.89	7630438.98	261.48	DD	228.3	-60	172	180	Dominion	
96GERD427	546515.75	7630359.62	262.2	DD	108.5	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERD428	546565.71	7630334.74	263.46	DD	105	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERD429	546615.34	7630310.48	263.51	DD	110.8	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERD437	546597.2	7630299.33	261	DD	80	-60	28	36	Ross	
93GERC026	546581.82	7630419.16	261	RC	55	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC027	546523.61	7630313.98	262.28	RC	92	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC028	546632.85	7630312.24	262.08	RC	101	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC029	546602	7630488	261.69	RC	101	-60	82	90	Dominion	
93GERC030	546526.37	7630215.02	261.55	RC	101	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC035	546443.6	7630502.77	260.81	RC	101	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC036	546300.21	7630311.13	261.14	RC	101	-60	82	90	Dominion	
93GERC037	546440.38	7630312.13	261.78	RC	107	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC038	546548.47	7630311.33	262.55	RC	80	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC039	546451.4	7630217.77	262.18	RC	97	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC040	546621.62	7630209.68	260.96	RC	101	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERC041	546720.78	7630209.29	261	RC	98	-60	262	270	Dominion	
94GERC042	546743.83	7630228.88	262.45	RC	102	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC044	546743.14	7630387.77	261.92	RC	84	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC045	546542.36	7630280.25	261.8	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC046	546540.09	7630355.75	261.9	RC	120	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC047	546543.76	7630410.85	262.11	RC	87	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC048	546444.53	7630383.35	261.41	RC	116	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC049	546340.56	7630290.08	261.64	RC	93	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC050	546339.69	7630390.56	260.59	RC	91	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC051	546342.51	7630461.97	260.32	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC052	546143.2	7630489.33	261	RC	93	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC053	546647.35	7630285.02	262.09	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC054	546844.01	7630235.87	264.45	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC055	546741.43	7630157.72	265.94	RC	105	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC056	546540.74	7630194.65	261.59	RC	65	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC057	546238.73	7630336	260.75	RC	96	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC058	546238.72	7630411.04	259.58	RC	96	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC059	546441.62	7630324.02	261.66	RC	114	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC060	546441.21	7630434.3	261.18	RC	126	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC061	546491.63	7630329.3	261.77	RC	117	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC063	546541.52	7630234.21	261	RC	111	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC065	546612.84	7630353.73	261.81	RC	97	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC066	546592.09	7630334.43	262.05	RC	123	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC067	546642.6	7630234.47	261	RC	105	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC069	546692.83	7630217.12	262.8	RC	105	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC070	546692.41	7630274.08	260.81	RC	123	-60	360	180	Dominion	
94GERC071	546692.02	7630329.19	262.83	RC	135	-60	360	180	Dominion	
94GERC072	546742.62	7630340.56	264	RC	198	-63	360	180	Dominion	
94GERC073	546642.02	7630323.58	262.26	RC	135	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC074	546541.38	7630388.88	262.66	RC	180	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC075	546518.2	7629909.34	261	RC	99	-60	262	270	Dominion	
94GERC076	546346.34	7630209.27	262.87	RC	98	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC080	546243.2	7630109.33	261	RC	97	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC082	546846.01	7630194.63	262.1	RC	113	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC083	546848.69	7630289.95	265.1	RC	118	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC085	546943.2	7630209.33	261	RC	105	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC086	546943.2	7630259.33	261	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC087	546943.2	7630309.33	261	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC088	546943.2	7630359.33	261	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC089	546441.84	7630248.97	262.16	RC	94	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC091	546490.32	7630509	261	RC	117	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC092	546338.68	7630507.15	259.01	RC	105	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC095	546844.94	7630134.53	263.47	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
94GERC096	546541	7630159.13	262.6	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC097	546445.52	7630161.08	261	RC	63	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC098	546442.4	7630160.73	262.42	RC	57	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC099	546343.2	7629909.34	261	RC	39	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC100	546343.2	7630009.33	261	RC	48	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC101	546341.42	7630112.62	263.38	RC	60	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC102	546243.2	7630234.33	261	RC	60	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC103	546243.2	7630159.33	261	RC	57	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC104	546243.2	7629959.33	261	RC	39	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC105	546143.2	7630209.33	261	RC	54	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC106	546143.2	7630109.33	261	RC	57	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC107	546143.2	7630009.33	261	RC	60	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC108	546143.2	7629909.34	261	RC	48	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC109	546543.2	7630009.33	261	RC	75	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC110	546443.2	7629959.33	261	RC	51	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC111	546043.2	7630269.33	263	RC	69	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC112	546143.2	7630309.33	261	RC	63	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC113	546143.2	7630409.33	261	RC	63	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC114	546043.2	7630359.33	263	RC	66	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC115	546238.88	7630302.35	260.6	RC	99	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC116	546536.38	7630089.71	259.8	RC	180	-61	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC117	546543.2	7629929.33	261	RC	156	-60.5	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC118	546443.2	7629999.33	261	RC	132	-61.5	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC119	546590.36	7630171.35	261.08	RC	197	-61.5	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC120	546693.47	7630149.7	257.01	RC	198	-61.5	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC121	546442.02	7630283.92	261.72	RC	174	-69	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC122	546343.2	7630659.33	263	RC	84	-61.5	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC123	546443.2	7630609.33	263	RC	65	-61.5	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC124	546643.2	7630659.33	263	RC	70	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC125	546845.12	7630409.4	265.42	RC	90	-60	172	180	Dominion	
94GERC126	546653.2	7629554.33	266	RC	90	-60	262	270	Dominion	
94GERC143	546043.2	7630909.33	266	RC	60	-90	352	360	Dominion	
94GERC144	546243.2	7629754.33	266	RC	66	-90	352	360	Dominion	
95GERC145	546143.2	7629684.33	263	RC	90	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC146	546143.2	7629759.34	263	RC	84	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC147	546143.2	7629834.33	263	RC	72	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC148	546343.2	7629699.33	263	RC	72	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC149	546343.2	7629834.33	263	RC	78	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC150	546543.2	7629659.34	263	RC	78	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC151	546543.2	7629734.33	263	RC	78	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC152	547128.2	7630209.33	263	RC	102	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC153	547120.19	7630309.33	263	RC	78	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC156	547013.19	7630734.33	263	RC	72	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC157	546843.2	7630709.33	263	RC	72	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC158	546743.2	7630669.33	266	RC	78	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC159	546743.2	7630784.33	266	RC	72	-60	172	180	Dominion	
95GERC163	547113.19	7630094.33	263	RC	67	-90	352	360	Dominion	
95GERC164	547113.19	7629954.33	263	RC	60	-90	352	360	Dominion	
95GERC165	547123.19	7629754.33	263	RC	59	-90	352	360	Dominion	
96GERC381	546641.3	7630259.22	261.7	RC	121	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC382	546641.59	7630200.21	261.1	RC	67	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC383	546641.13	7630304.31	261.95	RC	127	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC384	546691.59	7630250.87	262.08	RC	109	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC385	546691.23	7630299.7	262.25	RC	133	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC386	546741.66	7630263.73	262.75	RC	121	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC387	546765.79	7630230.84	262.93	RC	97	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC388	546765.79	7630259.89	263.21	RC	121	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC389	546767.01	7630289.47	263.69	RC	127	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC390	546767.01	7630323.32	263.79	RC	122	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC391	546590.75	7630259.76	261.44	RC	61	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC392	546591.11	7630309.82	261.85	RC	97	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC393	546591.65	7630359.68	261.9	RC	151	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC394	546540.58	7630325.01	261.63	RC	97	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC395	546490.58	7630360.14	261.63	RC	103	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC396	546487.2	7630414.89	261.56	RC	138	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC397	546465.69	7630334.27	261.51	RC	79	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC398	546465.72	7630360.09	261.49	RC	97	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC399	546465.41	7630385.16	261.32	RC	109	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC400	546465.62	7630409.99	261.35	RC	115	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC401	546465.84	7630435.21	261.4	RC	127	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC402	546515.85	7630284.86	261.91	RC	69	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC403	546516.09	7630309.95	261.72	RC	97	-60	172	180	Ross	

HOLE_ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	HOLE TYPE	TOTAL DEPTH	DIP	MAG AZI	NAT AZI	COMPANY	COMMENTS
96GERC404	546515.76	7630335.14	261.72	RC	103	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC405	546514.53	7630384.53	261.85	RC	156	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC406	546515.41	7630409.66	261.63	RC	127	-60	170	178	Ross	
96GERC407	546565.68	7630260.28	261.44	RC	73	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC408	546565.68	7630284.83	261.56	RC	73	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC409	546565.59	7630310.28	261.66	RC	85	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC410	546565.52	7630360.11	261.89	RC	133	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC411	546565.48	7630384.29	261.93	RC	133	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC412	546615.75	7630234.18	261.22	RC	73	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC413	546615.87	7630259.46	261.47	RC	73	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC414	546615.81	7630284.93	261.65	RC	102	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC415	546615.79	7630334.7	262.43	RC	151	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC416	546666.09	7630198.12	262.93	RC	61	-75	172	180	Ross	
96GERC417	546665.98	7630234.47	261.78	RC	85	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC418	546666.02	7630259.31	261.8	RC	94	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC419	546665.81	7630308.84	262.36	RC	127	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC420	546665.53	7630334.45	262.41	RC	157	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC421	546715.62	7630219.31	263.29	RC	85	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC422	546715.85	7630249.34	262.45	RC	85	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC423	546716.15	7630279.06	262.71	RC	115	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC424	546716.04	7630309.2	262.82	RC	121	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC425	546792.02	7630258.52	263.86	RC	103	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC426	546792.16	7630289	263.96	RC	139	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC430	546618.78	7630354.56	263.78	RC	174	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC431	546489.74	7630393.17	261.55	RC	129	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC432	546540.89	7630304.75	261.64	RC	102	-63	172	180	Ross	
96GERC433	546666.34	7630282.88	263.65	RC	132	-62	172	180	Ross	
96GERC434	546490.46	7630375.72	261.51	RC	78	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC435	546665.09	7630358.9	262.47	RC	197	-56	172	180	Ross	
96GERC436	546583.43	7630214.55	260.88	RC	168	-62	352	360	Ross	
96GERC438	546918.83	7629659.14	261.32	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC439	546917.99	7629709.16	261.48	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC440	546918.47	7629758.84	261.88	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC441	546919.26	7629808.44	262.43	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC442	546918.6	7629858.8	262.67	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC443	546918.42	7629908.22	263.55	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC444	546943.33	7630008.78	265.1	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC445	546943.39	7630134.33	265.58	RC	60	-60	172	180	Ross	
96GERC446	546565.44	7630348.44	261.81	RC	132	-62	172	180	Ross	
96GERC447	546591.46	7630347.33	261.83	RC	132	-63.5	172	180	Ross	
96GERC448	546618.89	7630344.09	262.32	RC	165	-64	172	180	Ross	
96GERCD081	546640.25	7630468.87	262.81	RCDD	372.5	-60	164	172	Ross	
96GERCD084	546845.71	7630339.07	263.34	RCDD	177.35	-60	164	172	Ross	
96GERCD090	546440.3	7630483.67	261.14	RCDD	210.35	-60	164	172	Ross	
96GERCD093	546338.49	7630556.94	259	RCDD	186.5	-60	164	172	Ross	
96GERCD094	546340.45	7630343.88	260.91	RCDD	207.45	-60	164	172	Ross	
93GEP023	546293.2	7629909.34	261	PERC	39	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GERP024	546393.2	7629909.34	261	PERC	27	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP025	546493.2	7629909.34	261	PERC	39	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP027	545893.2	7630309.33	263	PERC	45	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP038	546233.2	7630709.33	263	PERC	30	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP054	546432.2	7630709.33	263	PERC	39	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP055	546589.2	7630309.33	261.93	PERC	57	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP056	546390.64	7630509.04	260.96	PERC	51	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP057	546488.4	7630510.19	261.42	PERC	59	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP058	546593.2	7630509.33	261	PERC	59	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP059	546693.2	7630509.33	261	PERC	59	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP060	546493.2	7630309.33	261	PERC	46	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP061	546693.2	7630309.33	261	PERC	59	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP062	546290.29	7630507.95	259.51	PERC	50	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP063	546243.2	7629909.34	261	PERC	54	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP064	546343.2	7630014.33	260	PERC	45	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP065	546642.4	7630117.75	259.1	PERC	42	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP066	546742.01	7630108.53	261.17	PERC	59	-60	262	270	Dominion	
93GEP067	546640.02	7630235.1	262.79	PERC	40	-60	262	270	Dominion	

Table: Glen Eva drillhole collar table. Please note that this table may contain some holes not used in resource estimation.