

REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30th September 2015

Highlights

Mount Coolon Gold Project, Queensland

- **Completed upgrade of MCGM's resources, confirming 268,000 ounces of gold and significant exploration upside. All three main deposits of Mount Coolon Project Resources have been upgraded compliant with JORC 2012.**
- **Approximately 70% of the Eugenia Resource upgraded to Indicated category. Oxidized portions of the Eugenia Resource will be evaluated for heap leach gold extraction.**
- **Extensive gold mineralisation confirmed in historical data within the Bimurra Prospect.**
- **Mt Coolon's assets located in the Drummond Basin, one of Australia's most prominent regions for large, epithermal vein and stockwork style gold.**
- **GBM continues to process a large quantity of data that has identified other prospects that may host additional oxide and sulphide mineralisation.**

Pan Pacific/Mitsui Farm-in Projects, NW Queensland

- **Phase2 drilling commenced on the Mount Margaret West Project. Two holes completed in the quarter at FC2 and FC2NW with holes at FC12 prospect to be completed next quarter. The Mount Margaret West Project area lies adjacent to the Ernest Henry Cu-Au Mine.**

ASX Code: GBZ

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Photograph; Panoramic view of the Koala Open Cut at Mount Coolon.

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

No LTI or environmental incidents were reported during the quarter. The Company has now completed 49 consecutive months with no LTI's and 95 consecutive months with no significant environmental incidents. GBM is committed to continuously improving safety and environment systems with the clear aim of achieving zero harm. Review of the companies safety management system continued throughout the quarter.

100% GBM Gold Projects

Mount Coolon Gold Project, Queensland

During the quarter a review of the resources previously reported for the Mount Coolon Projects was completed. This review was considered necessary to provide a firm basis on which to evaluate future development options for the Mount Coolon Gold Project.

The three main deposits which contribute to the Resources at Mount Coolon Gold Project have now been examined and upgraded to comply in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC code (2012 edition) Significantly, a large proportion of the Eugenia Resource has been upgraded to the Indicated category. 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. This information was detailed in a release on the 27th of August 2015.

A review of other prospect areas within the tenement package commenced with the Bimurra Prospect area. This resulted in the announcement on the 21st of September of a significant exploration target at Bimurra. This review is ongoing with other areas of potential mineralisation being systematically examined.

Resources

The resources inventory for Mount Coolon Gold Mines is summarised in the table below. Resources at both Koala and Glen Eva remain unchanged from those reported by the previous owner, however the Eugenia Resource has been largely 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	1300				15	2.6	1300	None
	Underground Extension				205	5.9	39600	62	5.3	10600	267	5.7	49300	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				1445	0.93	43,300	252	1.19	9,700	1,698	0.97	53,000	0.4
	Sulphide				2306	0.89	66,100	1,007	1.39	45,200	3,313	1.04	111,300	0.4
	Total				3,751	0.9	109,400	1,260	1.4	54,900	5,011	1.0	164,200	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	183,000	1,349	1.6	69,800	5,769	1.4	268,600	

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

The Eugenia deposit Resource was previously classified entirely as inferred. However 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 estimate. 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 figure below). 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).

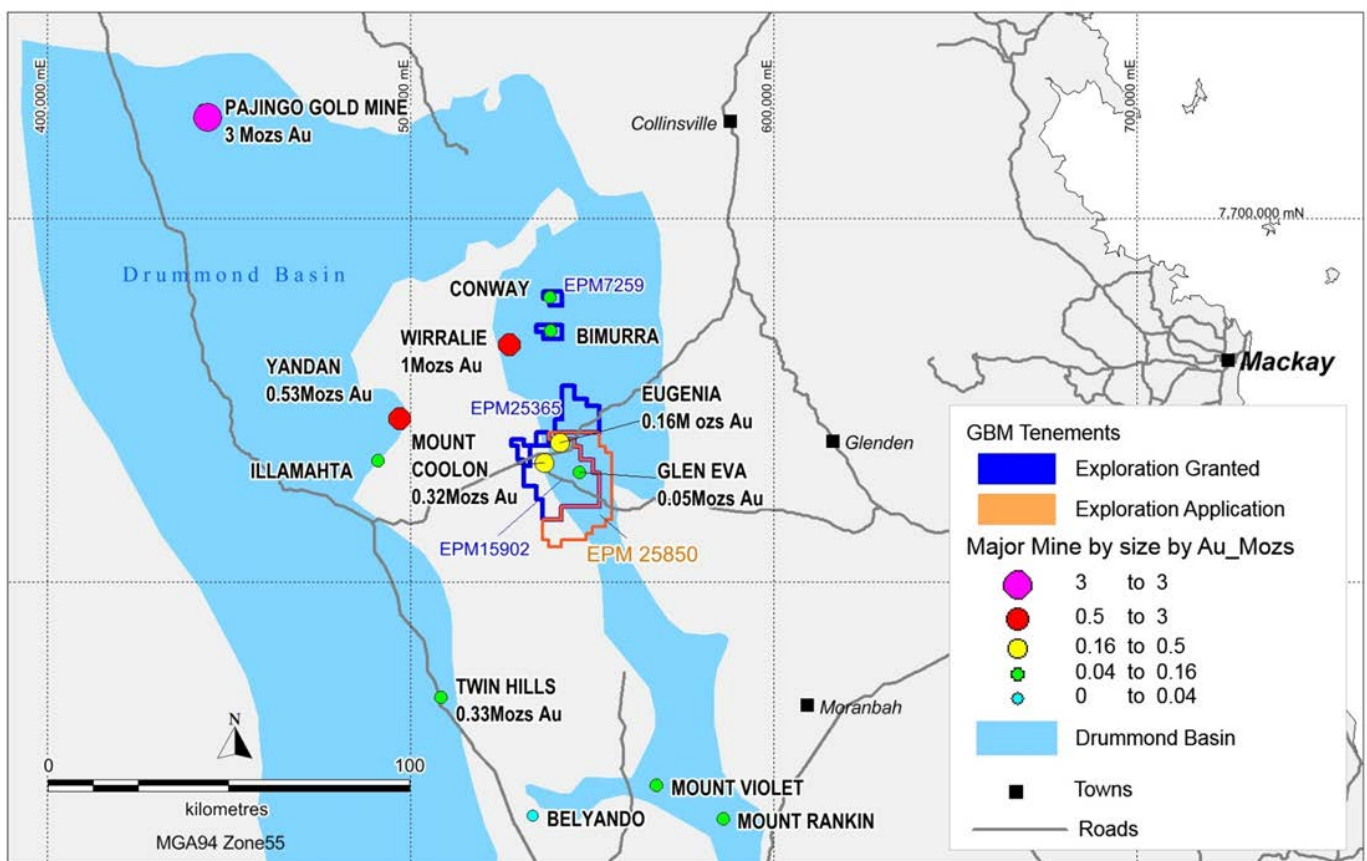


Figure: Mt Coolon project tenement group location plan.

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 drill hole 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 better define oxide, supergene and primary zone boundaries, support geotechnical studies and to provide sample material for metallurgical testwork.

Koala and Glen Eva

The Resource inventory also includes mineralisation at Koala and nearby Golden Bar and Footwall Reef prospects that are associated with the original mining areas at Mount Coolon. These areas are considered to be part of the same epithermal, or possibly intrusive related, gold system hosted within volcanic and sub-volcanic andesitic rocks of the basal Drummond Basin Cycle 1 sequence. A well-developed vertical zonation indicates the mineralisation is open to depth and along strike to the south and the deposit is considered to hold potential for further resource additions.

During the quarter three auger holes were drilled into the Koala tailings resource. At this time no assays are available, however the hole depths indicate some potential disparity with available data and further investigation is ongoing.

In addition, the Glen Eva resource is part of a low sulphidation quartz-adularia-pyrite gold epithermal vein system located in the basal sequence (Cycle 1) of the Drummond Basin. Mineralisation occurs under the pit as colloform and crustiform quartz veins within hydrothermal brecciated dacitic volcanics. The system is structurally complex with several episodes of mineralisation. The lode is between 3-6m in true width, is continuous for 330m of strike and is intersected in drillholes at vertical depths up to 120m below surface. A typical high level bonanza fissure vein, the significant sinter volume suggests significant depth continuity and size potential beyond the current drilling extent.

Bimurra.

During the quarter GBM completed an initial review of the exploration data available which identifies extensive gold mineralisation at the Bimurra Gold Prospect, part of the Company's 100% owned Mount Coolon Gold Mines. An Exploration Target range has been estimated for the Perseverance-Elizabeth area of the Bimurra Prospect of between 10 million tonnes at an average grade of 0.7 g/t Au containing an estimated 230,000 ounces of gold and 4 million tonnes at an average grade of 1.2 g/t Au containing an estimated 120,000 ounces of gold. *It should be noted that the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

The Bimurra Project area prospect represents a large mineralising hydrothermal system (The Bimurra Hydrothermal System) hosting numerous prospects and mineral occurrences, almost all fit into the styles generally associated with epithermal low sulphidation mineralising systems. Previous explorers have identified and named nine gold prospects; Blenheim, Hilltop, Perseverance, Elizabeth, Bimurra East, Camp Creek, Ramillies, Bungobine Peak and Bimurra North East. In addition, a number of conceptual targets have been identified based on structural interpretation, soil and rock chip geochemistry. The area is also dotted with occasional unnamed pits and shafts from historic prospecting activity.

GBM is in the process of locating and compiling data from previous explorers and to date have assembled a data set which includes analyses, survey information and geological data including 9,285 samples from 130 drill holes. Initial interpretation and modelling is now well advanced for the main Bimurra mineral occurrence, which includes the Perseverance and Elizabeth zones, the two most intensely tested areas by previous explorers. Detailed mapping has identified many continuous and semicontinuous zones of chalcedonic quartz veining, stockwork and brecciation. Rock sampling and drill testing, both diamond and reverse circulation percussion, has confirmed that gold mineralisation continues to depth and over significant strike lengths.

Intercepts of the Perseverance Zone include a number of quartz veins with 0.5 - 4 metre widths and moderate gold grades in 5 - 10 g/t Au range (most notably in PDHBIMS23, PDHBIMS28, and PDHBIMS32). Veins occur within envelopes of discontinuous low grade stockwork with widths up to 100 m and grades in 0.3 – 3 g/t Au range (PDHBIMS25, PDHBIMS39, PDHBIMS14). See table in appendix for detailed summary of historical drill intersections.

The Elizabeth Lode breccia, to the south of the Perseverance lode is approximately 250 m long and 40 metres wide and represents an excellent exploration target that remains widely untested by previous drilling (Tate, N.M., 2001). Hydrothermal breccias, such as that found at Elizabeth Lode were not recognised as economically significant by previous explorers and were apparently too low grade at surface to attract historical miners. However, previous work by Delta Gold Limited identified the potential of these zones, particularly when associated with major structures (Bungobine Anticline), as they represent large zones of very high fluid flow on and consequently indicate substantial potential for bonanza type breccia and lode style mineralisation at depth. The predominance of chalcedonic silica and quartz textures in the breccias are exposed well above the zone of gold deposition in typical epithermal systems. Potentially high grade bonanza gold mineralisation is likely to commence at depths of 100-300 m below the present surface (Tate, N.M., 2001).

Background to Mount Coolon Project.

During the June 2015 quarter GBM finalised the purchase of Mount Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd from Drummond Gold Limited for consideration of A\$850,000 and 50 million ordinary fully paid shares (see ASX release dated 13th April 2015). Mt Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd holds a group of mining tenements located 250km west of Mackay in Queensland in the northern Drummond Basin and is now a wholly owned subsidiary of GBM. 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).

The tenement package includes four granted Mining Leases, three granted exploration permits and one exploration permit application covering a total area of 761 km². Independent review of these tenements has confirmed that all are in good standing and key mining licences have recently been renewed until 2024.

Future Work

It was recognized by GBM that an opportunity existed to rapidly upgrade the confidence levels of the key Eugenia resource, and to quickly add further resources from known project areas. This upgraded resource base will provide the foundation to investigate near term production options, including heap leaching of oxidised ores at Eugenia. Following completion of this upgrade and initial assessment of the Bimmurra Prospect, the resource and exploration potential of other prospects is being reviewed, these include Koala and Glen Eva. GBM continues to will evaluate a range of funding options to progress the Mount Coolon holdings. These options include companies with which we are developing strong relationships, capital raisings or a combination of these and other funding options.

During the quarter the Company has held initial discussions with interested parties regarding farmin opportunities over the Mount Coolon Gold Project and if any transaction eventuates an announcement will be made at that time

LUBUK MANDI GOLD MINE PROJECT, MALAYSIA

(Refer ASX announcements 26 November 2013, 31 January 2014, 25 February 2014, 12 May 2014 and 23 June 2014 for Lubuk Mandi JORC 2012 disclosures). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and the form and context of the announcement have not been materially modified.

GBM currently holds an interest of 26.7% in Angka Alamjaya Sdn Bhd (AASB) the company owning the mining rights to the Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine. Work continues to list this company on the Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX). During the quarter the draft IPO document was completed and this is expected to be lodged with the SGX in the coming weeks. Australian Mining Consultants (AMC) has been appointed to complete the independent Qualified Person Report (IQPR) and the Independent Valuation Report (IVR) for the IPO document. Drafts of the IQPR and IVR have been completed and AMC support the materiality of previous technical assessments and resource estimates released on behalf of the JV. In preparation for listing the Joint Venture between AASB and GBM has been automatically terminated pursuant to the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement.

Background.

In August of 2013 GBM announced the completion of the acquisition of approximately 40% of Malaysian company Angka Alamjaya Sdn Bhd (AASB) Joint Venture to explore and develop the Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine in Peninsular Malaysia. Since that time share issues by AASB in respect of the acquisition of an additional mining concession and to meet funding requirements over the period have adjusted GBM's interest to 26.7%.

The Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine is located on the east coast of the Malaysian Peninsula in the state and Sultanate of Terengganu, approximately 7 km south of the state capital city Kuala Terengganu. Gold was discovered in 1989 at the site and initially worked as alluvial deposits along a 2km strike length prior to hard rock mining at Lubuk Mandi. A CIP/CIL plant operated between 1993 and 1999, producing over 107,000 ounces of gold and approximately 11,000 ounces of silver. All mining was by open pit methods.

GBM completed drilling and resource estimation for the tailings from the previous mining operations resulting in the announcement in October 2013 (re-issued in November) of a JORC compliant resource. GBM subsequently commissioned metallurgical testwork and preliminary plant design that demonstrated the practicality of re-treating these tailings utilising a combination of the proven technologies of flotation and carbon in pulp to extract the gold. AASB completed final design and constructed a modified and downscaled version of the design completed by GBM and its associated consultants. As reported in the company's June 2015 Quarterly Report, that while there were still some design modifications to be completed, performance during commission confirmed that the plant can operate at design capacity, head grades are in line with resource estimates and that recoveries in line with metallurgical testwork were achieved.

Mount Isa Region Copper Gold Projects

Pan Pacific Copper/ Mitsui Farm-in Projects

The Farm-in Agreement with multinational companies Pan Pacific Copper and Mitsui Corporation is in the final year of an initial six year farm-in period. The exploration budget for the year ending 31 March 2016 is approximately A\$2.2M. Under the Farm-in Agreement, Pan Pacific / Mitsui, through their co-established Australian subsidiary Cloncurry Exploration and Development Pty Ltd (“CED”), can spend up to A\$55 million on the development of new copper–gold exploration and mining projects in northwest Queensland to earn up to a 90% interest in the projects.

Activity Overview

Work during the quarter on the JV projects focussed on the completion of a deep diamond tail at Bungalien ‘The Brothers’ prospect and the commencement of drilling at Mount Margaret project. A total of up to five diamond holes are planned at Mount Margaret for the year, two of which were completed at FC2 and FC2NW prospects during the quarter. The remaining program will be completed in the December quarter.

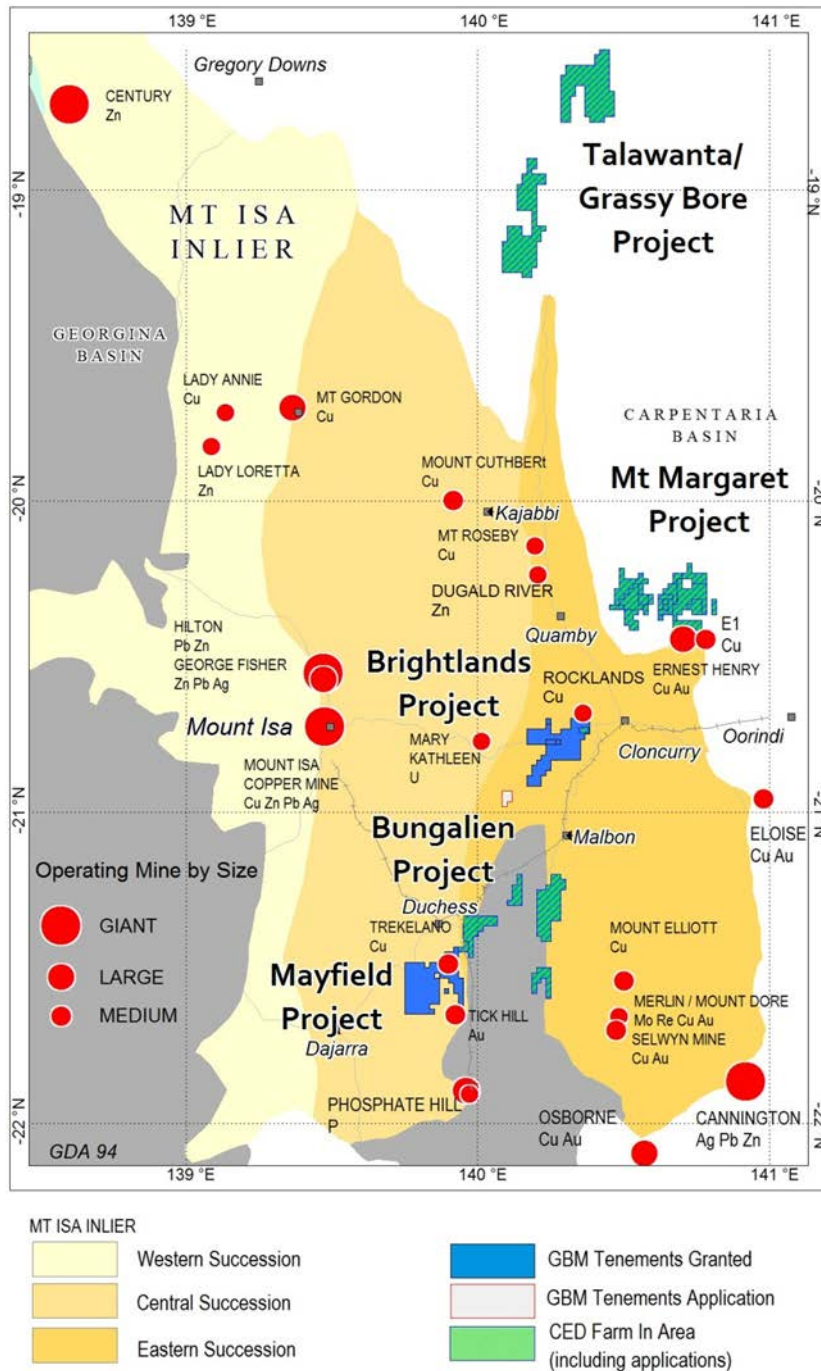


Figure: Location map showing Farm-in Areas.

Mount Margaret West Project

The Mount Margaret group of tenements consist of Mt Malakoff Ext (EPM 16398) Dry Creek (EPM 18172) Dry Creek Ext (EPM 18174) Cotswold (EPM 16622), Mt Marge (EPM 19834), Tommy Creek (EPM 25545) and Corella (EPM 25544).

The Mount Margaret tenements are in an area of shallow cover (<100m) over Proterozoic rocks that include the host to the nearby Ernest Henry Cu-Au-magnetite mine. A number of named IOCG prospects are located within the CED JV tenements at Mount Margaret and these have been explored by other companies to varying degrees. Exploration by the CED to date has been focussed on reviewing the historical work (drilling, geophysics, soil sampling) conducted by companies such as Chevron, BHP, WMC, MIMEX and Xstrata with the aim to identify gaps in the previous exploration efforts and to delineate and explore new areas that remain untested.

A priority list of the many targets and prospects at Mount Margaret was generated earlier in the year. The two top-ranked targets (located at FC2 and FC2NW prospects) were subsequently tested by a single diamond drill hole each during the quarter. The budget for this financial year allows for four or possibly five targets to be drill tested at Mount Margaret. The December quarter will therefore see the completion of a further two or three holes testing high-priority geophysical anomalies at FC12 prospect. At the end of the September quarter the first drill site at FC12 was being prepared

FC2 Prospect.

The large, complex and intense magnetic and gravity anomaly at FC2 prospect was identified early in the JV program as a priority target at Mount Margaret. Shallow historic drilling by WMC and MIM had intersected an IOCG-altered ironstone sequence hosting anomalous Cu and Au mineralisation and local brecciation. Analysis of 3d magnetic and gravity models by the JV indicated the sequence was tightly folded and faulted and a Starra-style exploration model was proposed.

In 2014 hole MMA007 was drilled into a coincident magnetic-gravity-2DIP chargeability anomaly located within the FC2 complex producing encouraging results. In 2015 a detailed 1km² 3DIP survey was completed over the MMA007 target. Results from data processing and inversion showed an exciting discrete chargeability anomaly in the 3DIP data adjacent to the overlapping magnetic/gravity anomaly drill-tested by MMA007.

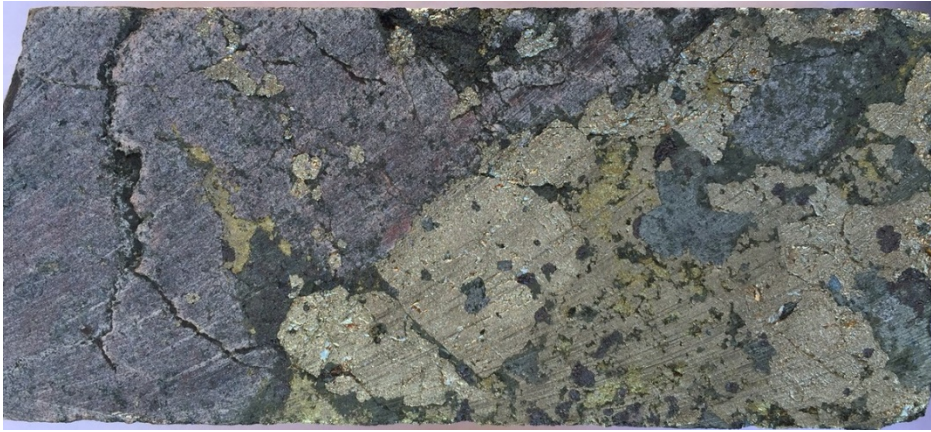
Hole MMA010 was planned to test the centre of the 3DIP anomaly and intersected dominantly mafic rock with intervals of pegmatite and granite. IOCG-type red albite alteration is present throughout the basement, locally intense. Encouraging magnetite-actinolite-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite breccia veins are common throughout associated with the red feldspar alteration. Sulphides are also present throughout (pyrite and chalcopyrite), between 1-5% and stronger in the bottom half of the hole.

The best mineralisation occurs from ca 311m to the base of hole where Cu averages 0.06 wt % along with Co of 101ppm and Ni of 162ppm. The 6 metre interval between 312 to 318m DH returned 0.19 wt % Cu, 285ppm Co and 557ppm Ni. The highest-grade Cu mineralisation has a strong Co and Ni signature with the maximum assay result returned at 316-317m DH of 0.34 wt % Cu, 557ppm Co and 1700ppm Ni. The Au/Cu ratio in the highest Cu sections is unusually low for magnetite-associated systems in the Cloncurry district however the upper section of basement (70-130m) returned strongly anomalous gold with a peak Au value of 0.57ppm.

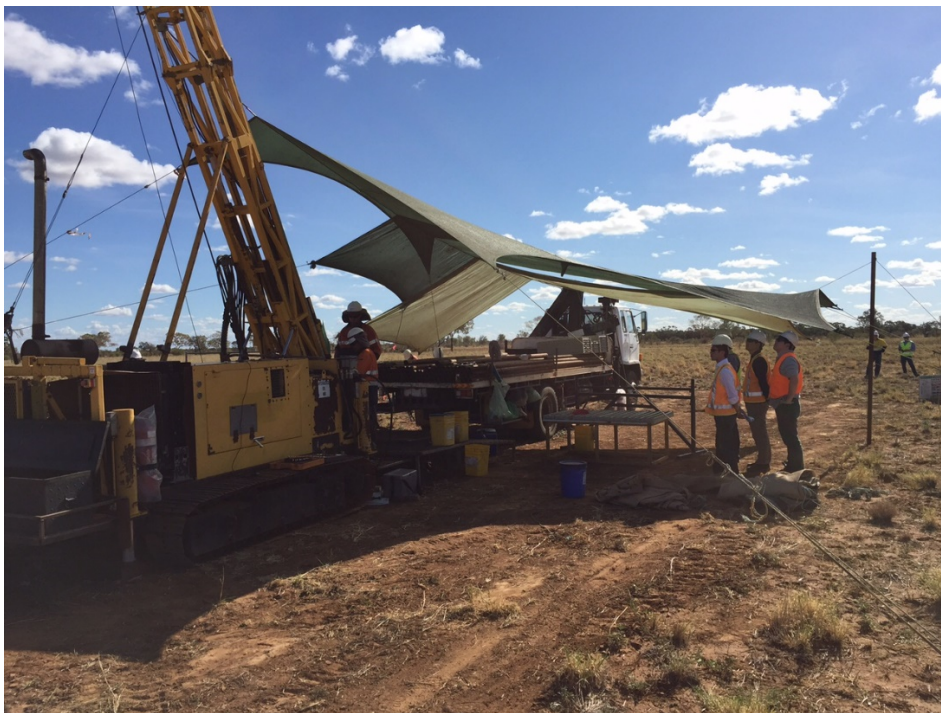
Drill holes MMA007 and MMA010 have intersected host rock, alteration and vein styles and mineralisation assemblages at FC2 similar to those found at Ernest Henry. In addition, structural analysis of drill core from both holes shows the mineralised breccia veins and alteration bands have a similar orientation to the bounding structures and orebody geometry at Ernest Henry. The geophysical anomaly at FC2 is large (3x2km) and poorly tested. GBM believes there is significant potential for the discovery of economic Ernest Henry style IOCG Cu-Au mineralisation through further drilling in the vicinity of MMA007-010 and within the greater FC2 anomaly.



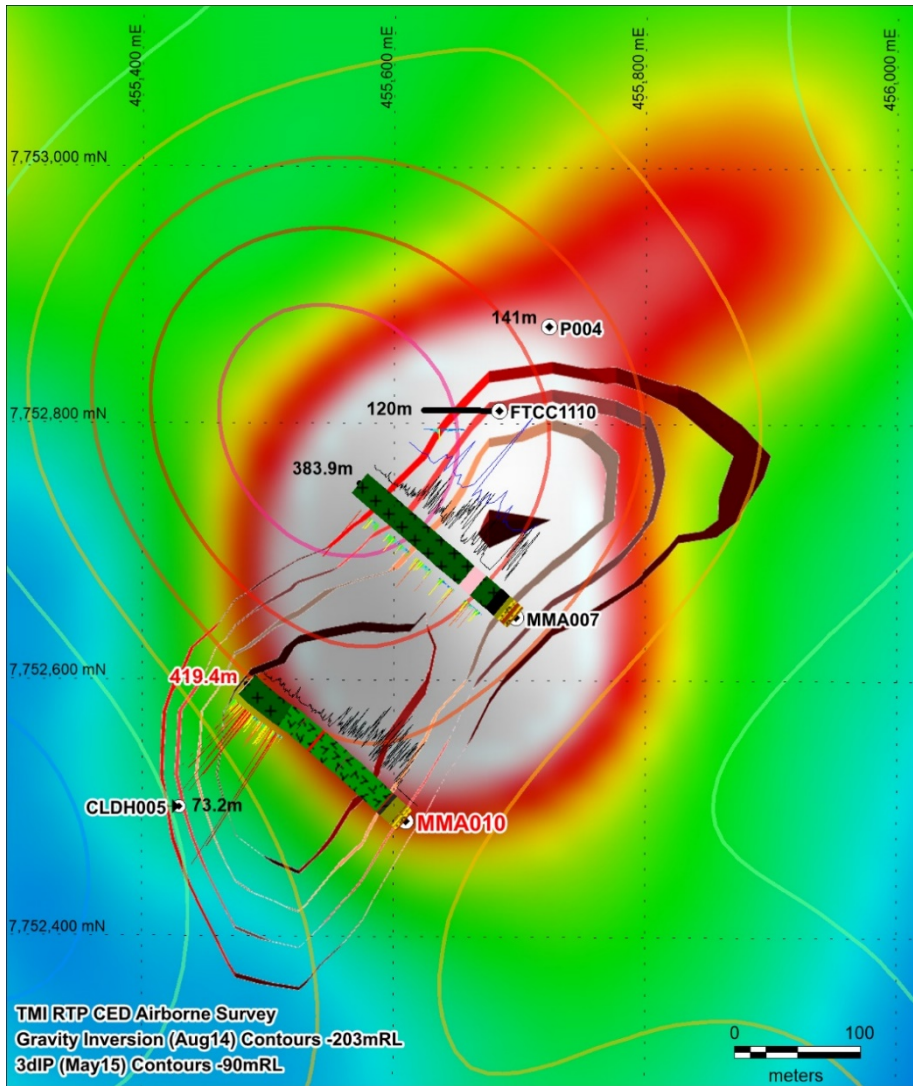
FC2 Prospect: Close-up of MMA010 drill core (cut) at 249.7m DH showing breccia texture, magnetite, actinolite, albite, pyrite, chlorite and red feldspar in matrix (and alteration), and apparent albite alteration of host.



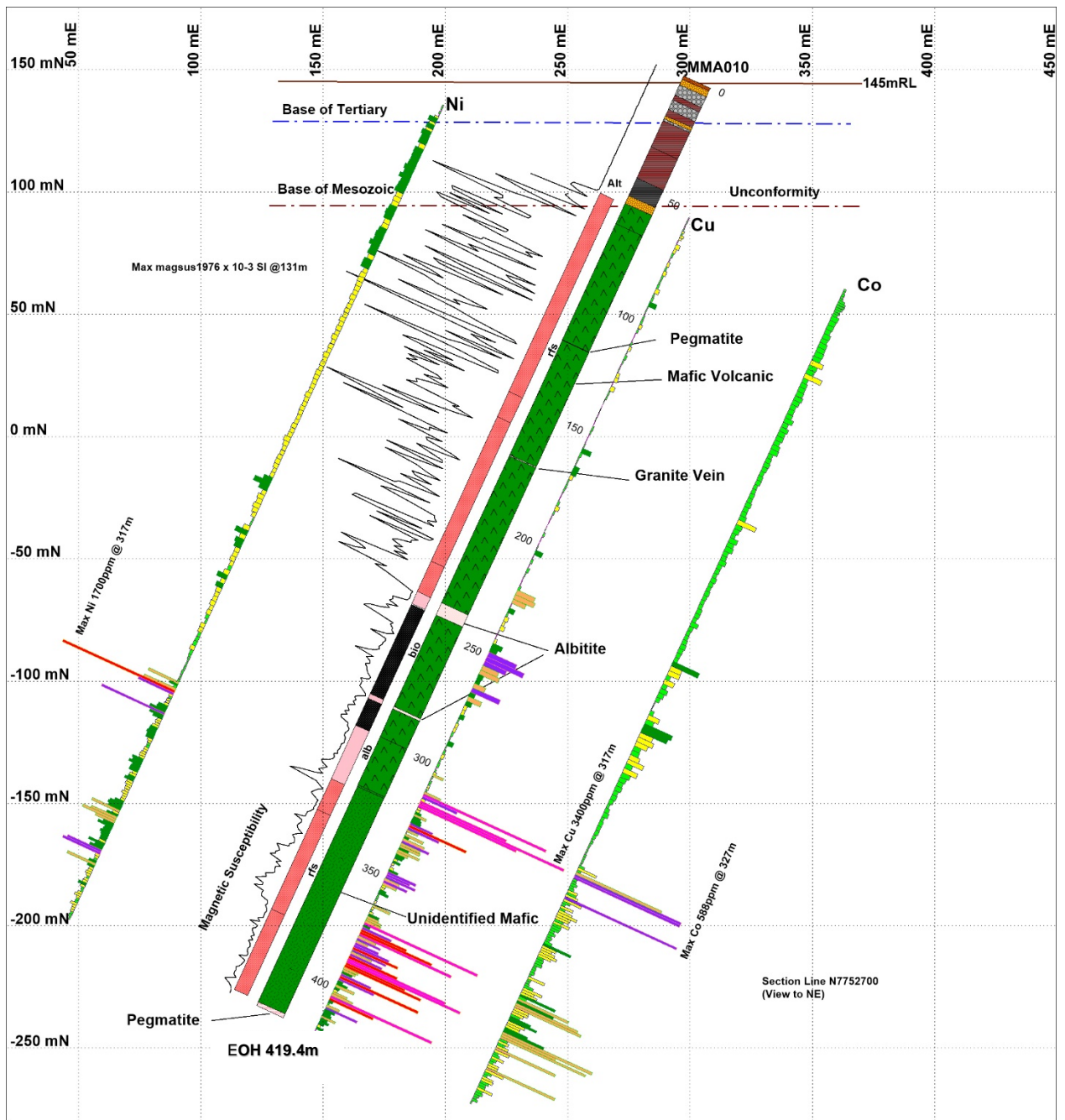
FC2 Prospect: Close-up of MMA010 drill core at 315.9m DH showing breccia interval with pyrite, chalcopyrite, actinolite, and chlorite in an albite-altered host.



FC2 Prospect: Drilling diamond hole MMA010 (FC2_Prop7A) on the Bloodwood block (July 2015); View looking North West; Contractor is Calibre Drilling.



FC2 Prospect: 2D plan view of target area within the greater FC2 anomaly showing IP contours for a horizontal slice through the 3DIP model at -90m RL. Also showing 3D gravity inversion model contours at a depth of -203m RL, on a background image of TMI_RTP magnetics. Drill hole lithology with Cu results (L) and magnetic susceptibility (R), shown for MMA007 and MMA010 and the DHIP line graph also shown for MMA007; Collars and drill-traces for historical drill-holes are also shown.



FC2 Prospect: MMA010 Drill cross-section line N7752700, looking NE. From left: Ni, magnetic susceptibility, alteration, lithology, Cu and Co.

Tenement:	Dry Creek (EPM 18172)		Prospect:	FC2	(GDA 94, MGA zone 54)	
Hole ID	Easting_m	Northing_m	Dip	Az_True	Az_Mag	Hole Depth
MMA010	455610	7752490	-65	310	304	419.4

Table: MMA010 drill-hole details.

FC2NW Prospect

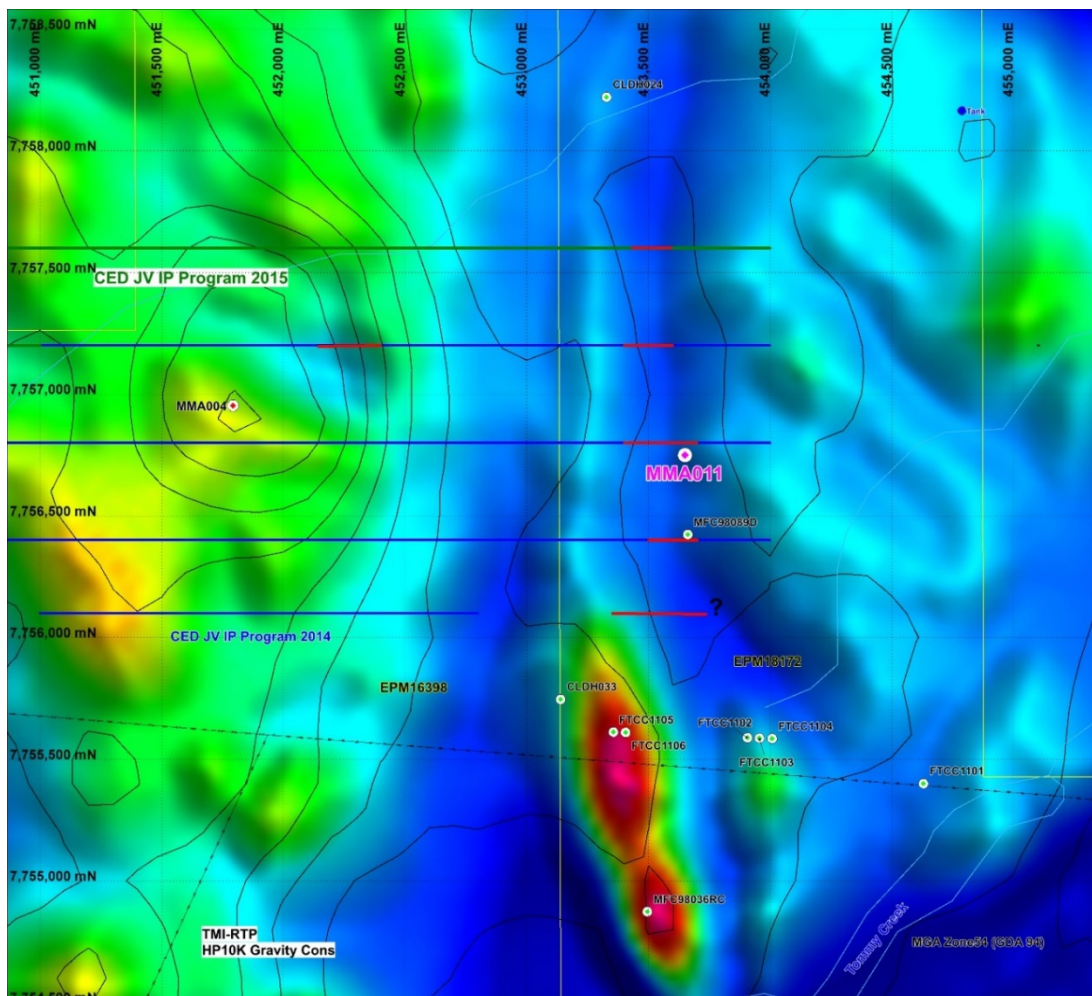
A linear, strong IP chargeability anomaly was defined from historic MIMDAS data and new IP survey data collected by the JV in 2014 and 2015. The historical drill-hole MFC98089D designed to test the strong IP anomaly failed to adequately explain the anomaly or determine if it was associated with pyritic shale units within the cover sequence or sulphides in the upper basement. A Dugald River sediment-hosted base-metal exploration analogy was applied to the target and drill hole MMA011 completed to a depth of 301.6m during the quarter.

The hole intersected a lense of graphitic and pyritic shale within a quartz-poor granitoid (syenite?) and minor mafic material. The graphite and pyrite within the basement shale, along with intervals of moderate pyrite lower in the hole are the likely explanation for the IP anomaly.

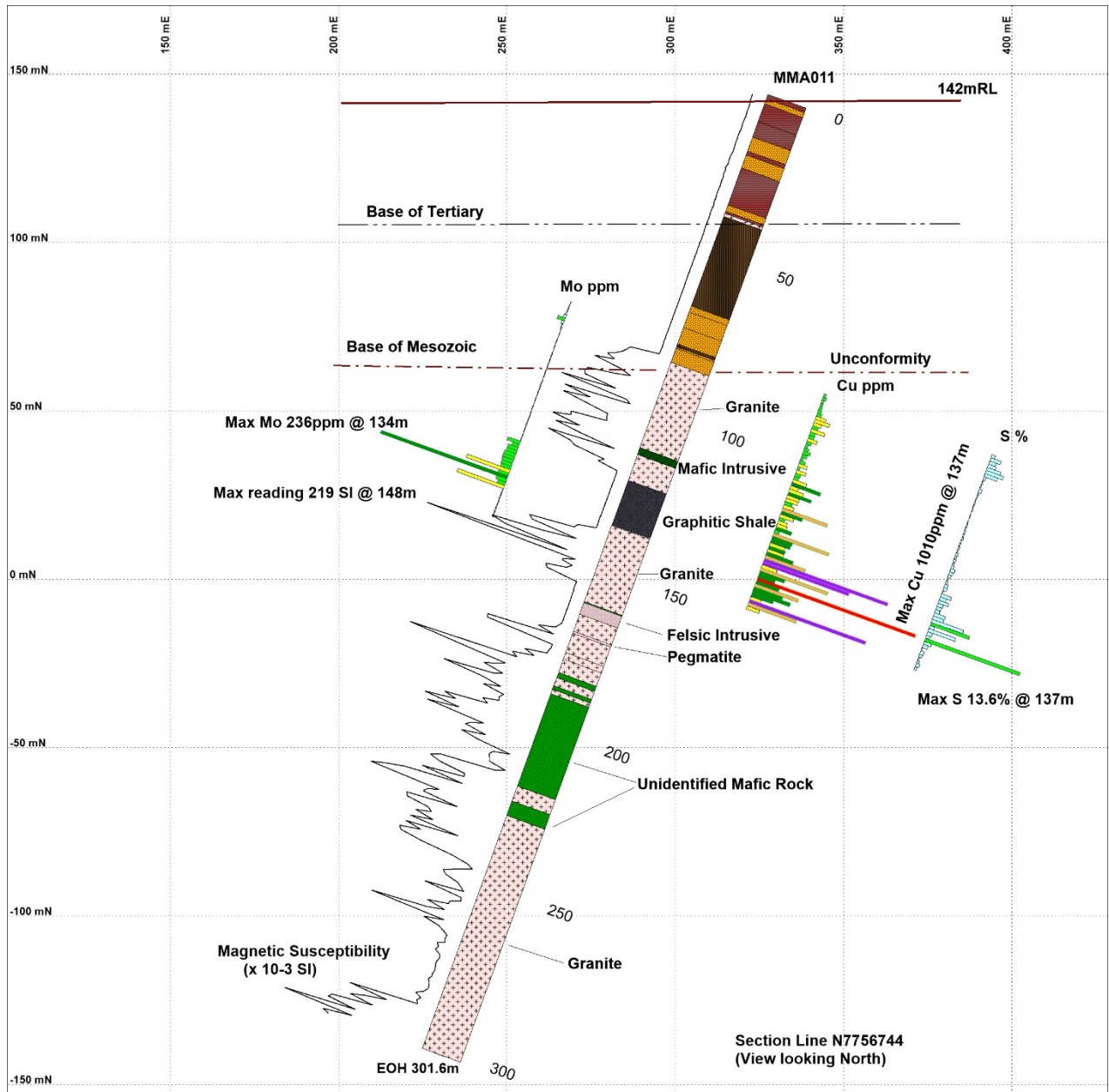
A total of 74 drill-core samples were submitted to ALS for geochemical analysis and the results received in late August. The hole was sampled in 1 x metre intervals, beginning 6 metres above the unconformity to check the sulphur content at the interface (as a proxy for very fine-grained pyrite) and any dispersal of elements of interest. The hole was sampled to a depth DH of 146m (10 metres below the lower contact of the graphitic shale).

The shale and immediate contact zones between the shale and syenite contain minor Cu, As, Ni, Mo, U and V. The highest Cu assay result is contained within a pyrite + quartz vein on the footwall contact of the shale where the sample from 136 to 137m DH returned 0.1 wt % Cu, 294ppm Co, 87ppm Mo, 313ppm Ni and 13.75 wt % S. The 15m shale interval (including footwall quartz-pyrite vein) between 122 to 137m DH averages 0.03 wt % Cu, 70ppm As, 42ppm Mo, 49ppm Ni, 44ppm U and 267ppm V. Refer ASX release dated

The pyrite and graphite observed within the shale host, although a relatively narrow host, is likely enough to explain the chargeability anomaly at FC2NW prospect and no further drilling is justified here.



FC2NW Prospect: Image showing collar for drill-hole MMA011 with 2014 & 2015 JV IP survey lines with anomalies indicated by red lines; Background image of 2014 JV airborne magnetics with HP10k gravity contours. Also shown are historical drill collars and the 2014 JV drill-hole at site B, FC2W (MMA004).



FC2NW Prospect: MMA011 Drill cross-section line N7756754. View looking north. From left: Mo, magnetic susceptibility, lithology, Cu, S.

Tenement:	Dry Creek (EPM 18172)		Prospect:	FC2NW		(GDA 94, MGA zone 54)
Hole ID	Easting_m	Northing_m	Dip	Az_True	Az_Mag	Hole Depth
MMA011	453650	7756750	-70	270	264	301.6m

Table: MMA011 drill-hole details.

FC12 Prospect

The FC12 prospect area is defined by a large gravity high with coincident complex magnetic anomaly. The gravity anomaly is one of the most intense in the Mount Margaret project area at approximately 5 mgal. The JV has spent considerable effort locating and reprocessing historic potential field and electrical geophysical data at FC12. A detailed ground gravity survey and partial leach (MMI) soil sampling has also been completed. As a result of this work, a series of four targets were recently defined, and of these FC12_Prop1 and FC12_Prop3 are proposed for drill testing in the next quarter. See map below for proposed hole locations.

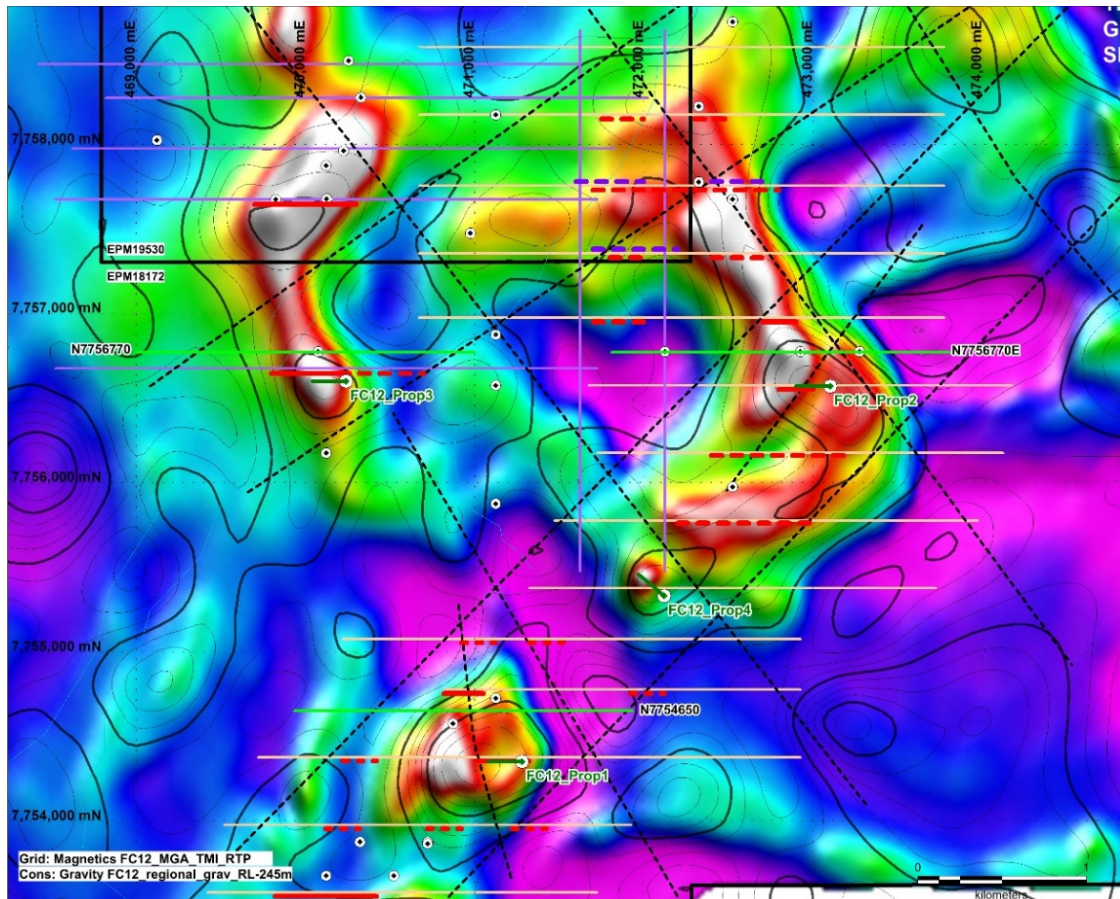


Figure: FC12 Prospect. Image showing proposed collar locations and drill traces projected to surface for 4 proposed target areas at FC12. Background is TMI-RTP with gravity contours from the latest 3d inversion (slice at -245m RL).

Forward Program

The December quarter will see the commencement of the mud-rotary/diamond drilling program at FC12 prospect at Mount Margaret. All drilling should be completed and assay results received in the December quarter. All completed drill holes will be surveyed with downhole IP. Target generation for the 2016 field season will be ongoing.

Bungalien Project

Tenements: Bungalien 2 (EPM 18207); Horse Creek 2 (EPM 18208); Limestone Creek (EPM 17849); and The Brothers (EPM 25213).

The Bungalien project is located adjacent to the major Pilgrim Fault within the Mount Isa Block Eastern Fold Belt. The Proterozoic basement lies beneath up to 500m of Georgina Basin cover rocks and is dominated by felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics and quartzite intruded by a large pluton and associated stocks of Wimberu Granite. The Wimberu Granite is a member of the 1550-1500Ma Williams Batholith plutonic suite which has a close spatial relationship to copper-gold

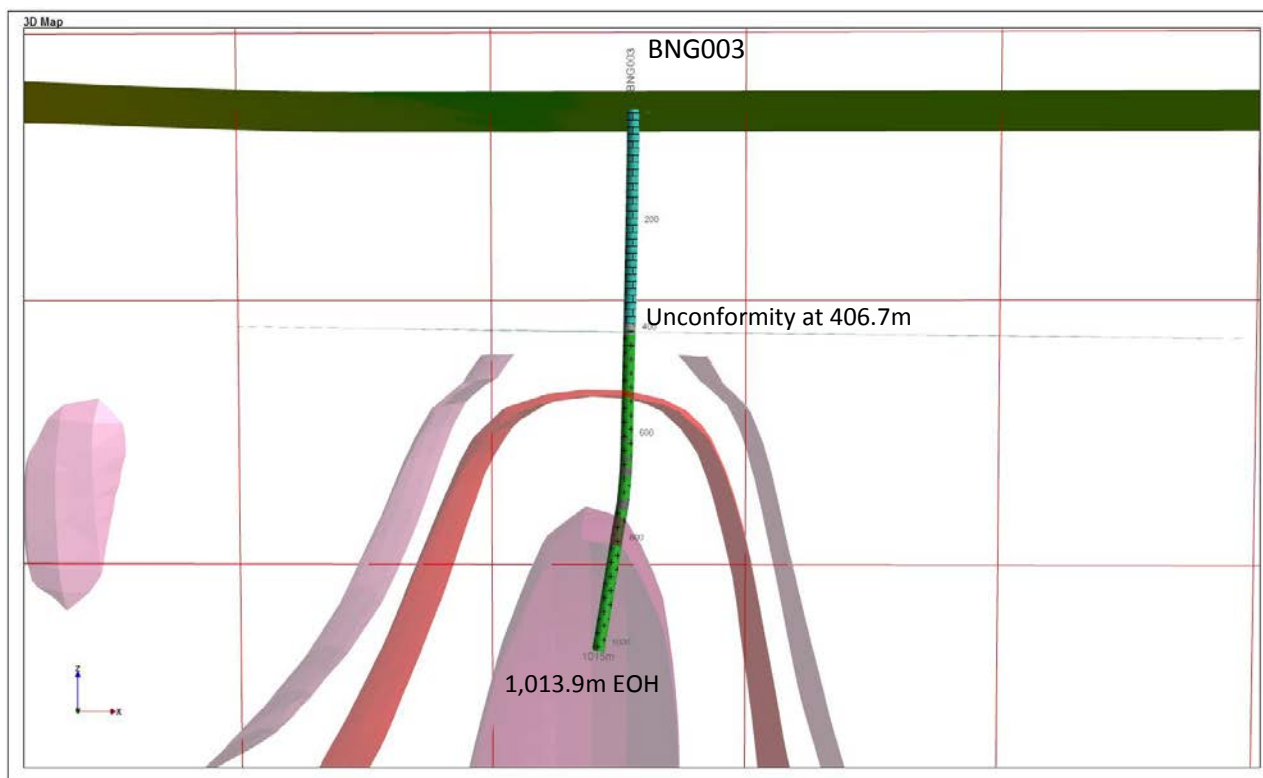
mineralisation in the Eastern Succession. Nearby to the west of the project area lie the Trekelano (Cu-Au) and Tick Hill (Au) deposits, and to the east the Mount Dore mineralised corridor which contains past and producing Cu-Au deposits including Starra, Mount Dore, Mount Elliot, and the Merlin Mo-Re deposit.

Due to the depth of cover, exploration at Bungalien has been driven by the acquisition and interpretation of geophysical data. Eight deep diamond drill holes have been completed at Bungalien since program inception, all targeting potential-field or electrical geophysical anomalies. All drill holes have intersected IOCG-style alteration (magnetite-Kspar-albite-actinolite-carbonate) and a number have returned significant low-grade mineralised intercepts.

Bronzewing Bore & The Brothers Prospects

A series of drill targets at Bungalien were selected earlier in the year with the intention to choose one for testing within budgetary considerations. A 412.3m tail off the bottom of existing drillhole BNG003 was completed during the quarter, a total drill depth of 1,014.9m. This hole extension was planned to test The Brothers prospect, an intense magnetic anomaly with offset gravity response located south of the Bronzewing Bore prospect. Directional drilling methods were employed to enable intersection of the centre of the magnetic anomaly.

The drill hole extension intersected homogenous medium-grained hornblende diorite to base of hole. The diorite is locally altered to red feldspar with some carbonate veins. The alteration is generally more intense in the upper part of the hole. Moderate magnetite (5%) and minor sulphides (pyrite and trace chalcopyrite) occur throughout. A selection of intervals were cut for assay. A total of 72 x 1metre half-core samples from the tail drilled in BNG003 were received from ALS Laboratories. Copper is consistently present in all assays obtained from the hole (including results obtained in 2011 for the upper basement in this hole), regardless of whether altered or fresh. Cu values only rarely fell below ca 170ppm in the samples. This suggests that the diorite is an extremely fertile Cu source (background ca 100-200ppm) however it also indicates that the spikes in Cu are likely related to very-local small-scale mobilisation of this Cu into carbonate veins.



'The Brothers' Prospect: East-West section showing down-hole drill trace for complete BNG003 hole with lithology and regional 3D inversion model magnetic susceptibility shells (200, 100, 50 x 10⁻³ SI).

Consistent down-hole magnetic susceptibility measurements (150-200 x 10⁻³ SI) are high enough to indicate that a large mass of magnetic diorite is the likely source of the magnetic anomaly at The Brothers target. Flight-line magnetic data was re-modelled with this conclusion in mind to test a number of possible scenarios. Prior to drilling, a steeply-dipping discrete high-intensity model reflecting a possible mineralised magnetite breccia was used for drill targeting. Re-modelling showed that this is still a valid model but that a very large mass of lower intensity magnetic dolerite could also explain the anomaly. Whilst it is still possible that a mineralised and strongly magnetic pipe-like target exists at The Brothers, the modelling, drill results and cover depth significantly downgrade the prospect and no further work is recommended.

Tenement:	Bungalien 2 (EPM 18207)		Prospect:	Bronzewing Bore	(GDA 94, MGA zone 54)
Hole ID	Easting_m	Northing_m	Dip	Az_Mag	Hole Depth
BNG003 ext	391779	7631626	-90	0	1014.9m

Table: BNG003 extension drill-hole details.

TENEMENT SUMMARY

Throughout the September quarter reports and payments have been lodged as required. Technical reports continue to be lodged and are up to date and in line with the Department requirements.

Renewal documents for EL 4515 were submitted to the Department, status pending.

EPM 25850 Mt Coolon East was granted on 7th September 2015 for a period of 5 years.

An application for Project Status for the Mt Coolon group of tenements is underway, this will consolidate and simplify future expenditures and relinquishment for this group of tenements.

Refer to section 6 of the September 2015 Appendix 5B for details of changes to granted tenure during the quarter.

Project / Name	Tenement No.	Owner	Manager	Interest	Status	Granted	Expiry	Application Date	Approx Area (km ²)	sub-blocks	State
Victoria											
Malmsbury											
Belltopper	EL4515	GBMR* ¹ /Belltopper Hill	GBMR	100%	Granted	06-Oct-05	05-Oct-15		25	25	Vic
Lauriston	EL5120	GBMR/Belltopper Hill	GBMR	100%	Granted	17-Dec-08	16-Dec-15		8	8	Vic
Willaura											
Willaura	EL5346	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	02-Jun-11	01-Jun-16		8	8	Vic
Lake Bolac2	EL5423	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	03-Dec-12	02-Dec-17		218	218	Vic
Yea											
Monkey Gully	EL5293	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	23-Mar-11	22-Mar-16		86	86	Vic
Tin Creek	EL5292	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	23-Mar-11	22-Mar-16		91	91	Vic
Rubicon	EL5347	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Feb-12	26-Feb-17		104	104	Vic
Queensland											
Mount Morgan											
Dee Range	EPM16057	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Sep-07	26-Sep-16		46	14	Q'ld
Boulder Creek	EPM17105	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	26-Mar-08	25-Mar-17		88	27	Q'ld
Black Range	EPM17734	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	20-May-09	19-May-16		81	25	Q'ld
Smelter Return	EPM18366	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	21-Jun-12	20-Jun-17		98	30	Q'ld
Limonite Hill	EPM18811	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	21-Nov-12	20-Nov-17		260	80	Q'ld
Limonite Hill East	EPM19288	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	31-Oct-13	30-Oct-18		29	9	Q'ld
Mt Hoopbound	EPM18812	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	26-Jul-12	25-Jul-17		23	7	Q'ld
Mt Victoria	EPM25177	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	26-Aug-14	25-Aug-17		3	1	Q'ld
Bajool	EPM25362	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Nov-14	26-Nov-17		111	34	Q'ld
Mountain Maid	EPM25678	GBMR	GBMR	100%	Granted	09-Apr-15	08-Apr-18		26	8	Q'ld
Mount Isa Region											
Talawanta - Grassy Bore											
Talawanta2	EPM19255	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	26-Aug-14	25-Aug-19		325	100	Q'ld
Grassy Bore2	EPM19256	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Jun-14	26-Jun-18		322	99	Q'ld
Mount Margaret											
Mt Malakoff Ext	EPM16398	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	19-Oct-10	18-Oct-15		85	26	Q'ld
Cotswold	EPM16622	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	30-Nov-12	29-Nov-17		46	14	Q'ld
Mt Marge	EPM19834	GBMR/Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	04-Mar-13	03-Mar-18		3	1	Q'ld
Dry Creek	EPM18172	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	13-Jul-12	12-Jul-17		189	58	Q'ld
Dry Creek Ext	EPM18174	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	25-Oct-11	24-Oct-16		39	12	Q'ld
Corella	EPM25545	GBMR/Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	20-Mar-15	19-Mar-17		59	18	Q'ld
Tommy Creek	EPM25544	GBMR/Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	11-Nov-14	10-Nov-16		33	10	Q'ld
Brightlands											
Brightlands	EPM14416	GBMR* ² /Isa Brightlands	GBMR	100%	Granted	5-Aug-05	4-Aug-16		254	78	Q'ld
Brightlands West	EPM18051	GBMR/Isa Brightlands	GBMR	100%	Granted	22-Oct-13	21-Oct-18		7	2	Q'ld
Brightlands West Ext.	EPMA18672	GBMR/Isa Brightlands	GBMR	100%	Appl'n			04-May-10	16	5	Q'ld
Wakeful	EPM18454	GBMR/Isa Brightlands	GBMR	100%	Granted	23-Jan-12	22-Jan-17		13	4	Q'ld
Highway	EPM18453	GBMR/Isa Brightlands	GBMR	100%	Granted	23-Jan-12	22-Jan-17		20	6	Q'ld
Bungalien											
Limestone Creek	EPM17849	GBMR/Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	20-Oct-10	19-Oct-15		49	15	Q'ld
Bungalien 2	EPM18207	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	24-May-12	23-May-17		120	37	Q'ld
Horse Creek 2	EPM18208	GBMR* ² /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	2-Aug-12	1-Aug-17		163	50	Q'ld
The Brothers	EPM25213	GBMR/Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	16-Oct-14	15-Oct-19		10	3	Q'ld
Mayfield											
Mayfield	EPM19483	GBMR* ^{2,4} /Isa Tenements	GBMR	100%	Granted	11-Mar-14	10-Mar-19		302	93	Q'ld
Mt Coolon											
Mt Coolon	EPM15902	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	13-Jun-08	12-Jun-18		325	100	Q'ld
Mt Coolon East	EPM25850	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	07-Sep-15	06-Sep-20		260	80	Q'ld
Mt Coolon North	EPM25365	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	18-Sep-14	17-Sep-19		146	45	Q'ld
Conway	EPM7259	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	18-May-90	17-May-19		39	12	Q'ld
Koala 1	ML 1029	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	30-May-74	31-Jan-24		0.7		Q'ld
Koala Camp	ML 1085	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Jan-94	31-Jan-24		0.0		Q'ld
Koala Plant	ML 1086	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	27-Jan-94	31-Jan-24		1.0		Q'ld
Glen Eva	ML 10227	GBMR/MCGM	GBMR	100%	Granted	05-Dec-96	31-Dec-16		1.3		Q'ld
									4127.54		

Note *¹ subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty to vendors.

*² subject to a 2% net smelter royalty is payable to Newcrest Mining Ltd. On all or part of the tenement area.

*³ For Q'ld tenements, 1 subblock ~3.2km². Underlined areas indicate the tenement is contained in new application area.

*⁴ subject to approval by DME of transfer from Newcrest.

*⁵ GBM holds approximately 40% of AASB

*⁶ Chumvale prospect within GBM's Brightlands tenement

Figure; GBM Tenement summary table as at October 15th 2015.

CORPORATE

1. The Company spent a total of A\$1,271,000 in the quarter, of which A\$1,090,000 was for exploration and A\$181,000 for administration costs. Cash at 30 September 2015 was A\$828,000 .
2. In July 2015 the Company advised that it had entered into a Share Acquisition Framework Agreement (Framework Agreement) with state-owned enterprise Jiangxi Centre Mining Co Ltd (JCM), an entity owned by Jiangxi Provincial Bureau of Coal Geology. The Framework Agreement contemplated JCM subscribing for up to a 19.9% shareholding in the Company following completion of the transaction.

The proposed transaction was subject to completion of a formal Share Subscription Agreement including finalising negotiations on price and structure of the proposed transaction. Discussions with the state owned enterprise JCM have not progressed and it is now considered unlikely that the proposed transaction will proceed.

For Further information please contact:

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Media
Karen Oswald
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Explanatory notes:

Competent Person's Statement for Exploration Results included in this report that were previously reported pursuant to JORC 2004: This information has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Neil Norris, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Norris is a full-time employee of the company, and is a holder of shares and options in the company. Mr Norris has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Norris consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Neil Norris, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Norris is a full-time employee of the company, and is a holder of shares and options in the company. Mr Norris has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Norris consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and the form and context of the announcements have not been materially modified.

In relation to Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters that underpin the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Cloncurry Project (CED JV)

Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria (JORC Code Table 1)

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p><u>Drilling:</u> NQ2 tube diamond drilling (DD) and/or reverse circulation (RC) drilling using a 5.5" face sampling hammer.</p>
	<p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i></p>	<p><u>Drilling:</u> Collar locations were recorded using a GPS by GBM staff with approximately 5m horizontal accuracy. DD and RC drilling was used to obtain samples and will be suitable for resource estimation should this become necessary. All the samples collected were diamond sawed into two parts (DD) or spear sampled on-site (RC) for assaying and metallurgical analysis. The sampling techniques used adhere to GBM Resources Limited standard operating procedures for exploration drill product logging and sampling and are of a standard sufficient for resource estimation. For DD, samples were recovered in a standard NQ2-size wireline core barrel. Samples were pushed out from the core barrel, with the top half split and the core placed in a plastic core tray of suitable dimension. For RC, samples were collected in 1m or 2m intervals into standard polypropylene bags and spear sampled. All were dispatched to ALS Group of Australia for processing. To ensure compliance to QAQC requirements, field duplicates were inserted at every 24m, blanks at 25m and standards at every 50m</p>
	<p><i>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</i></p>	<p><u>Drilling:</u> All RC samples were spear sampled at 1m intervals and bagged on-site. Diamond core was NQ2 size, sampled to selective 1 m intervals, and cut by GBM staff into half core by diamond saw cutting, sent to lab, which prepared the samples using industry standard procedures for Fire Assay and Multi-element analysis</p>

Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	All diamond drilling was completed using NQ2 size equipment. Angled holes were surveyed using Ranger multi-shot equipment and all core oriented using a Coretell orientation tool to assist in structural interpretation. Where unconsolidated cover material was expected, mud-rotary techniques were used for pre-collar drilling. Holes were drilled using a 300mm spade bit for PVC case setting followed by a 119mm PCD. All RC drilling was completed using 5.5" face-sampling hammers.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples</i> <i>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.</i>	Drill sample recovery was logged and monitored on a metre by metre basis. <u>RC Drilling:</u> For RC drilling, the use of twin-wall tubes and face-sampling bits and cyclone cleanliness particularly with wet sample maximises sample representativeness. <u>Diamond Drilling:</u> where broken ground is encountered, split tube or triple tube drilling methods may be employed to improve core recovery. There is no relationship expected between sample recovery and grade, however this will be reviewed when sufficient results are available. Sample recoveries were consistently above 95%.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	<u>Diamond Drilling:</u> Geological logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes; lithology, structural measurements, minerals, alteration, magnetic susceptibility, oxidation, and basic geotechnical measurements were all recorded. <u>RC Drilling:</u> Lithology, minerals, alteration, magnetic susceptibility, and oxidation were recorded. All logging was qualitative with the exception of magnetic susceptibility readings and structural measurements on diamond core. DD core was photographed after mark up, before sampling with Wet and Dry photos recorded. All drillholes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the</i>	Core was sub sampled by splitting it in half longitudinally with a diamond saw. Half went for assay and the other was retained for future metallurgical testing. Dry RC chips were spear sampled at the rig directly from polypropylene bags as per industry standard immediately after completion of each drill hole. Sample preparation followed ALS standard methodologies for gold fire assays and multi-element analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of OREAS reference material as assay standards, along with field duplicates and blanks. (one QA/QC set per 25 samples). Field Duplicates were taken to ensure representative

	<i>sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	sampling. Results are routinely checked to ensure that the sampling is representative. Duplicates are taken every 25 metres for drilling product.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Drilling sample sizes employed are considered in line with general industry practice.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	ALS Au-AA25: A prepared sample is fused with a mixture of lead oxide, sodium carbonate, borax, silica and other reagents as required, inquarted with 6 mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead. The bead is digested in 0.5 mL dilute nitric acid in the microwave oven. 0.5 mL concentrated hydrochloric acid is then added and the bead is further digested in the microwave at a lower power setting. The digested solution is cooled, diluted to a total volume of 10 mL with de-mineralized water, and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy against matrix-matched standards. ALS ME-MS61: a 0.5g sample is subjected to near-total digestion by a four-acid mixture and finished with a combination of ICP Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (AES).
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations from drilling samples.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures. GBM Resources staff used an industry accepted QAQC methodology incorporating laboratory in house QAQC and additional blind field duplicates, blanks and matrix specific reference material (Standards). Standards selected were at appropriate grade ranges for the material being assayed. Assays are determined by Au-AA25 and multi-elements are determined by ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories. These assay and sample preparation methods are industry standard and appropriate for the nature of the samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Verification by independent personnel and completion of twinned holes will be required if the project progresses further to resource drill-out.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All Data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out by GBM staff in accordance with GBM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). GBM SOP's meet industry best practice standards. Final Data verification and data storage has been managed by GBM Data Management staff using industry standard Data Shed software. Field duplicates are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used.

Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Collar surveys were completed by hand held GPS. If required in the future licenced surveyors using DGPS systems are available. No local grids are in use. Down hole surveys were carried out approximately every 30 metres using a Ranger downhole survey tool.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 55
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control was provided by Queensland 1:250k mapsheet 50m gridded contour data.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drilling is of a 'scout' exploration nature only.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	At this time drilling is not adequate to estimate a resource.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	As all assays are equal weight 1m samples no compositing is carried out.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drillhole orientation is determined where possible perpendicular to interpreted potential mineralised structures. Due to the nature of scout drilling of buried geophysical targets, this is often not feasible.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Field staff followed GBM sampling SOPs and ensured sample security until the samples were dispatched to ALS laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews were completed.

SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<p>In 2010 GBM entered a major Farm In Agreement for the Cloncurry Project with multinational companies Pan Pacific Copper and Mitsui Corporation. The JV is at the beginning of the fifth year of an initial six year farm-in period. To date the JV has spent over \$12M on exploration within the Project tenements. Under the Farm-in Agreement, Pan Pacific / Mitsui, through their co-established Australian subsidiary Cloncurry Exploration and Development Pty Ltd (“CED”), can spend up to A\$55 million on the development of new copper–gold exploration and mining projects in northwest Queensland. The exploration budget for the year ending 31 March 2016 is approximately \$2.0M.</p> <p>The GBM/CED Cloncurry Project comprises 14 granted EPM’s held by GBM’s subsidiary company Isa Tenements Pty Ltd. The tenement area, granted and under application, totals almost 1,500 km².</p>
	<i>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.</i>	The project tenure is secured via EPM. All EPM applications are in process with no competing applications lodged. No known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Exploration within the Mt Margaret project area has historically focussed on Roll-front Uranium and IOCG deposit styles. No exploration for economic graphite deposits has taken place in the Mount Margaret area prior to GBM.</p> <p>The very large historical Mount Fort Constantine Joint Venture tenements have been explored by a number of companies prior to WMC. Early work by CRAE, Chevron, Teton and then ANZ Exploration, between 1974 and 1979, concentrated on exploring for roll-front uranium deposits in the Mesozoic cover sequences. Chevron in particular drilled a large number of holes, many of which intersected basement. BHP pegged most of the current lease area as the Mount Margaret tenement from 1984 - 1986 because the area contained the largest undrilled magnetic anomalies in the Mount Isa block. A number of holes were drilled to basement without success exploring for magnetite skarn and ironstone-gold deposits.</p> <p>Hunter Resources were granted the tenements covering the EPM 8648 area in March 1990 and entered a joint venture with WMC, who managed the project. WMC identified 7 target areas, FC1 - 7 with TEM, as being prospective for Starra style magnetic iron oxide hosted Cu-Au mineralisation. During 1991 drilling identified ore grade intersections at FC5, subsequently named ‘Ernest Henry’. In February 1992 the current tenements were granted to the WMC/Hunter Resources JV. MIMEX joined the JV in place of Hunter Resources during 1993, although WMC continued to manage the project until 1996 when MIMEX assumed management and sole funding of the project. In 2003 Xstrata assumed management of exploration of the project until 2006.</p> <p>Western Mining Corporation (WMC), MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (MIMEX) and Xstrata Copper Exploration Pty Ltd (Xstrata) completed extensive exploration activities over many of the Mt Margaret tenements (FC1 to FC15 and other prospects outside GBM tenement areas). Activities included regional and prospect scale aeromagnetic, ground magnetic, gravity, TEM (transient electromagnetic), IP-resistivity (induced polarization) and MIMDAS IP-resistivity and MT (magnetotelluric) geophysical surveys, along with soil geochemical analysis, and field inspections.</p>

Xstrata commenced a comprehensive program of systematic regional-style IP-resistivity surveying in July 2003, designed to seek large sulphide systems in those areas of Mount Fort Constantine EPM 8648 not previously surveyed with either WMC IP-resistivity or MIMEX IP. Xstrata also conducted additional prospect scale ground magnetics, gravity and drilling. Most of the sub-blocks over the EPM8648 were relinquished by Xstrata and Newcrest post 2006. Newcrest Mining Limited (NML) acquired the Mt Margaret West EPM 14614 (now Dry Creek tenement - EPM 18172) and carried out work primarily restricted to reviewing geological, geophysical and geochemical data from previous drilling, due to the scarcity of outcrop within this tenement. Previously RC and core drill holes were scan logged, and samples submitted for Petrology to assist in understanding the mineralisation and geology of the area. During 2006 22 RC holes were drilled within the Mt Margaret West EPM 14614. NML determined that significant potential remains for a discovery of economic gold-copper mineralisation within the area.

Geology

Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.

Geologically the Mount Isa Inlier is divided into three broad tectonic units: the Western and Eastern Fold Belts and the intervening Kalkadoon-Leichardt Belt (KLB). The Western Fold Belt (WFB) is subdivided into the Lawn Hill Platform, Leichardt River Fault Trough, Ewen Block and Myally Shelf. The Eastern Fold Belt (EFB) is subdivided into the Mary Kathleen, Quamby-Malbon and Cloncurry-Selwyn zones and the KLB includes the western parts of the Wonga Belt and Duchess Belt.

In the Mt Isa Inlier, a deformed and metamorphosed Proterozoic basement of mixed sedimentary and igneous rocks older than 1870Ma is overlain by Proterozoic supracrustal rocks which are subdivided into four major sequences each separated by unconformities. Cover Sequence 1, which is confined mainly to the KLB comprises a basal sequence of subaerial felsic volcanics deposited between 1870–1850Ma; Cover Sequences 2, 3 and 4 comprise mainly fluvialite and shallow marine/lacustrine sedimentary rocks and bimodal volcanics that were deposited between 1790–1720Ma, 1680–1620Ma and ~1620–1590Ma, respectively.

Two major tectonostratigraphic events are recognised in the Mt Isa Inlier. The first was the Barramundi Orogeny which at 1870Ma regionally deformed the basement. The second involved two periods of crustal extension between 1790–1760Ma and 1680–1670Ma lead to basin formation. This period was terminated between 1620–1550Ma by regional compressional deformation and post orogenic granite emplacement resulting in folding and high and low angle faulting and regional metamorphism to amphibolite facies.

Granites and mafic intrusions were emplaced at various times before 1100Ma. With those older than 1550Ma being generally metamorphosed and deformed. The major granite plutons are grouped into a number of batholiths, from west to east are the Sybella (~1670Ma) in the WFB, Kalkadoon (~1860Ma), Ewen (~1840Ma) and the Wonga (1740-1670Ma) Batholiths in the KLB, and the late to post tectonic Naraku (~1500Ma) and Williams (~1500Ma) Batholiths in the EFB. Other smaller granitic intrusions include the Weberra (~1700Ma), Big Toby (~1800Ma) and Yeldham (~1820Ma) granites.

Most of the gold and copper produced to date in the Mt Isa Inlier has come from intrusive and/or shear and fault controlled deposits in the EFB.

Drill hole Information

A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill

Refer to additional tables outlining Drillhole Details

	<p>holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Information is included except RL which has not been determined at this time. All holes were drilled from the natural surface.</p>
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>When reported, downhole averages are length weighted arithmetic grades of consecutive samples. No cutting is performed at this time. No metal equivalents have been reported for this project.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole length, true width not known’).</i></p>	<p>Due to the early stage of exploration the geometry of mineralisation has yet to be determined.</p> <hr/> <p>Due to the early stage of exploration and modelling, reporting of true widths is not considered appropriate.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<p>Refer to attached Maps and Plans.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>Results for all intersections of known or interpreted mineralised zones are reported in the report.</p>

<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>These are very early stage exploration results, however details of setting and factors considered relevant are included in report.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Further work will be planned following a detailed review of available results. This is likely to include further drill testing of the project areas.</p> <p>The extents of the interpreted mineralised zones are shown on figures included in the report.</p>

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 1/7/96. Origin: Appendix 8. Amended 1/7/97, 1/7/98, 30/9/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10

Name of entity

GBM Resources Limited

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

ABN 91 124 752 745

30 September 2015

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
Cash flows related to operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2 Payments for: (a) exploration and evaluation (including JV Farm-in spend)	(1,090)	(1,090)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) administration	(181)	(181)
1.3 Dividends received	-	-
1.4 Interest and other items of a similar nature received	2	2
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Other – JV and farm-in management fees	73	73
- Option fee income	250	250
- Sundry income	4	4
Net Operating Cash Flows	(942)	(942)
Cash flows related to investing activities		
1.8 Payment for purchases of: (a)prospects	-	-
(b)equity investments	-	-
(c) other fixed assets	-	-
(d) bonds	-	-
1.9 Proceeds from sale of: (a)prospects	-	-
(b)equity investments	-	-
(c)other fixed assets	-	-
(d) bonds redeemed	-	-
1.10 Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11 Loans repaid by other entities	57	57
1.12 Other - JV Farm-in contributions received	605	605
Net investing cash flows	662	662
1.13 Total operating and investing cash flows (carried forward)	(280)	(280)

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

1.13	Total operating and investing cash flows (brought forward)	(280)	(280)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	-	-
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19	Other (capital raising costs)	-	-
	Net financing cash flows	-	-
	Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(280)	(280)
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,108	1,108
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	Cash at end of quarter	828	828

Payments to directors of the entity and associates of the directors

Payments to related entities of the entity and associates of the related entities

		Current quarter \$A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	97
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-

1.25 Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions

Director remuneration – fees and salaries.

Non-cash financing and investing activities

2.1 Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows

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2.2 Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest

Expenditure for the quarter of \$652,558 (\$652,558 year to date) incurred by other entities under joint venture farm-in agreements on projects held by the Company has been included at 1.2(a).

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Financing facilities available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

	Amount available \$A'000	Amount used \$A'000
3.1 Loan facilities	-	-
3.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated cash outflows for next quarter

	\$A'000
4.1 Exploration and evaluation ¹	400
4.2 Development	
4.3 Production	
4.4 Administration	200
Total	700

¹The forecast cash outflows for the period include expenditure on the farm-in projects subject to the agreement with Mitsui and Pan Pacific. During November 2015 the Company anticipates the receipt of \$400,000 in respect of the December 2015 quarter work program from its farm-in partners.

Reconciliation of cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Cash on hand and at bank	728	1,008
5.2 Deposits at call	100	100
5.3 Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
Total: cash at end of quarter (item 1.22)	828	1,108

Appendix 5B
Mining exploration entity quarterly report

Changes in interests in mining tenements

	Tenement reference	Nature of interest (note (2))	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	none		
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	EPM25850	100%	100%

Issued and quoted securities at end of current quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

	Total number	Number quoted	Issue price per security (see note 3) (cents)	Amount paid up per security (see note 3) (cents)
7.1	Preference securities <i>(description)</i>	-		
7.2	Changes during quarter	-		
7.3	+Ordinary securities	557,894,121	557,894,121	
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	-	-	
7.5	+Convertible debt securities <i>(description)</i>	-	-	
7.6	Changes during quarter	-	-	
7.7	Options <i>(description and conversion factor)</i>	177,746,562	177,746,562	<i>Exercise price</i> \$0.035 <i>Expiry date</i> 30 Jun 2016
7.8	Issued during quarter	-	-	
7.9	Exercised during quarter	-	-	
7.10	Expired during quarter	-	-	
7.11	Debentures <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-	
7.12	Unsecured notes <i>(totals only)</i>	-	-	

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

7.13 Performance Share Rights <i>(description and vesting dates)</i>	-	-	<i>Vesting date</i>	<i>Expiry date</i>
7.14 Issued during quarter	-	-		
7.15 Exercised during quarter	-	-		
7.16 Expired during quarter	-	-		

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 5).
- 2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:



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Company Secretary

Date: 30 October 2015

Print name: Kevin Hart

Notes

- 1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.
- 2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.
- 3 **Issued and quoted securities** The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.
- 4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.
- 5 **Accounting Standards** ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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