ABN 91 124 752 745

GBM Intersected Main Shear Zone in Hard Rock Drilling at Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine in Malaysia

Highlights:

- **Diamond drillhole LMD010 intersected visible gold mineralisation in Main Shear Zone at the Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine**
- **Strongly developed quartz reef is consistent with descriptions of high grade ores mined previously in Lubuk Mandi open pit gold mine**
- **Phase 1 drilling programme comprises 10 drill holes for approximately 2,000m is nearing completion**
- **Plant design and identification of suppliers of equipment for the Tailings Dam project at Lubuk Mandi is well advanced**

Australian resources company GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) (GBM or the Company) is pleased to announce that drilling has intersected the Main Shear Zone (MSZ) in Phase 1 of its diamond drilling programme below the open cut at the Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine in Terengganu State in Peninsular Malaysia.

The first phase of GBM's drilling programme comprises ten drill holes for a total of 2,080m is near completion.

The Stage 1 drilling programme contains four planned intersections of the MSZ. To date three have been completed and all intersecting quartz veining and gold mineralization has been observed in two of the three. One additional intersection of the MSZ is expected to be drilled in the coming week and a more complete summary will be available in the company's March Quarterly report.

Stage 2 of the drilling programme is planned to commence in early March with three diamond drill rigs currently on site to complete this drilling during the June 2014 Quarter.

ASX Code: GBZ

COMPANY DIRECTORS

Peter Thompson
Managing Director/ Executive Chairman

Neil Norris
Exploration Director – Executive

Cameron Switzer
Non-Executive Director

Guan Huat (Sunny) Loh
Non-Executive Director

Chiau Woei Lim
Non-Executive Director

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
Suite 8, 7 The Esplanade,
Mt Pleasant, WA 6153

Exploration Office
10 Parker Street,
Castlemaine, Victoria 3450

Website
www.gbmr.com.au

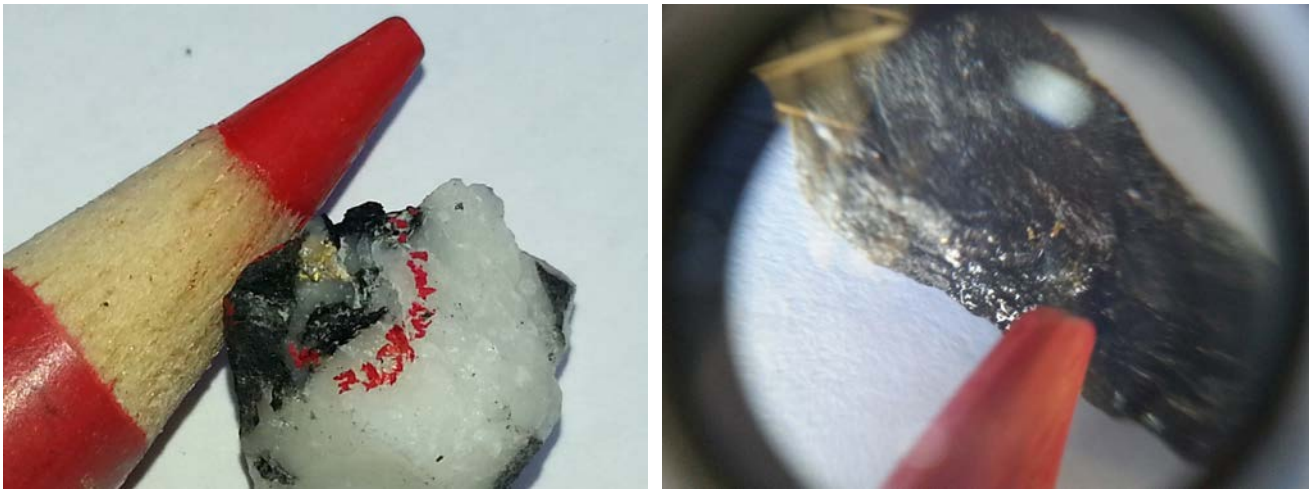
Email
info@gbmr.com.au

Phone
+61 (8) 9316 9100

Fax
+61 (8) 9315 5475

Phone (Exploration Office)
+61 (3) 5470 5033

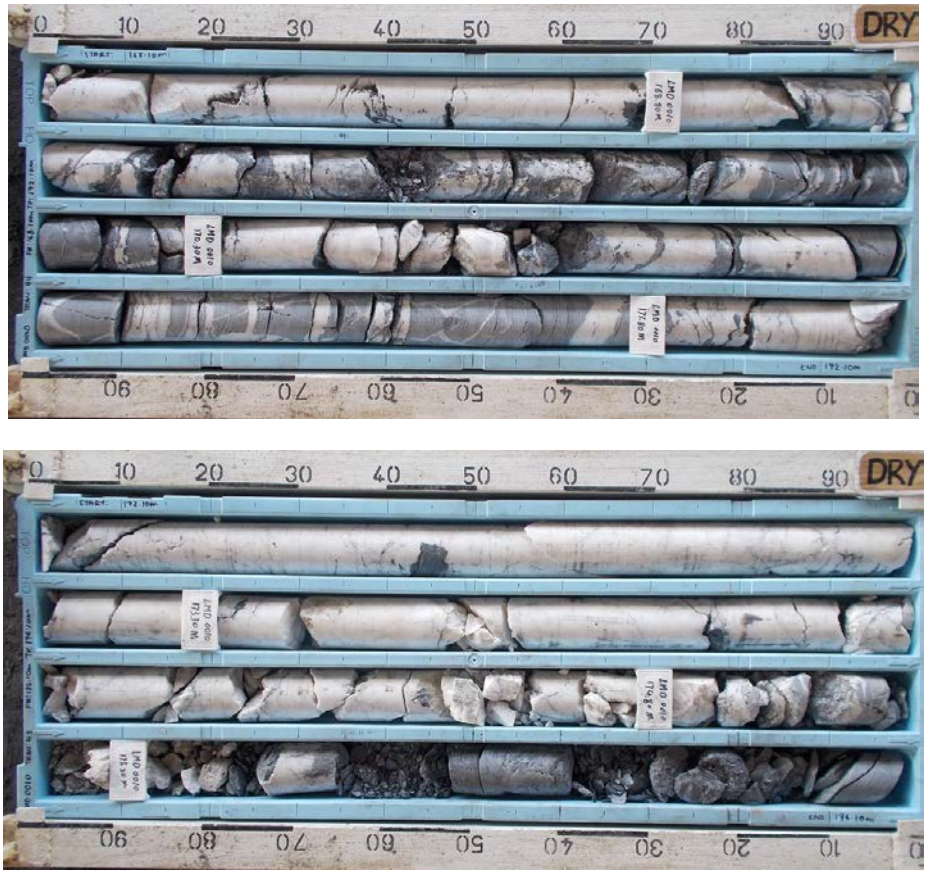
Photograph; Fine native gold particles in vein quartz from MSZ in LBD010.Field of view approximately 1 centimeter.



Photographs; Left cluster of native gold particles in quartz vein, right cluster of native gold particles in sheared sediment. Both photographs from LMD010, chinagraph pencil for scale.

Drillhole LMD010 intersected the interpreted MSZ from 162.4 to 176.6 metres down hole. This 14.2 metre interval was characterized by strongly quartz veined and sheared host sediments with individual quartz veins up to 3 metres down hole width (see photographs below. Visible gold mineralisation was observed in at least 4 instances throughout this intersection. Logging and sampling is in progress and analytical results are expected during March.

It should be noted that no estimation of grade should be made on the basis of these observations; however it is significant in that it demonstrates clearly the existence of gold mineralization in the MSZ below the pit. This is the first material from the MSZ available to GBM. The MSZ is significant in that it yielded over 100,000 ounces of gold from the overlying open pit from mining during the 1990's.



Photographs; HQ Drillcore from MSZ intersection in LMD010 showing extensive quartz veining and shearing.

The Company was successful in defining a gold-in-tailings resource at Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine of 1.5M tonnes at 0.7 g/t Au for 34,800 contained ounces of gold (see ASX announcement 26 November 2013). Planning is now advanced for the exploitation of this resource with final designs and identification of equipment suppliers now at an advanced stage, and on track to commence gold production during the current year.

For further information please visit www.gbmr.com.au or contact:

Investors:

Peter Thompson

Managing Director

GBM Resources

Tel: +61 8 9316 9100

Media:

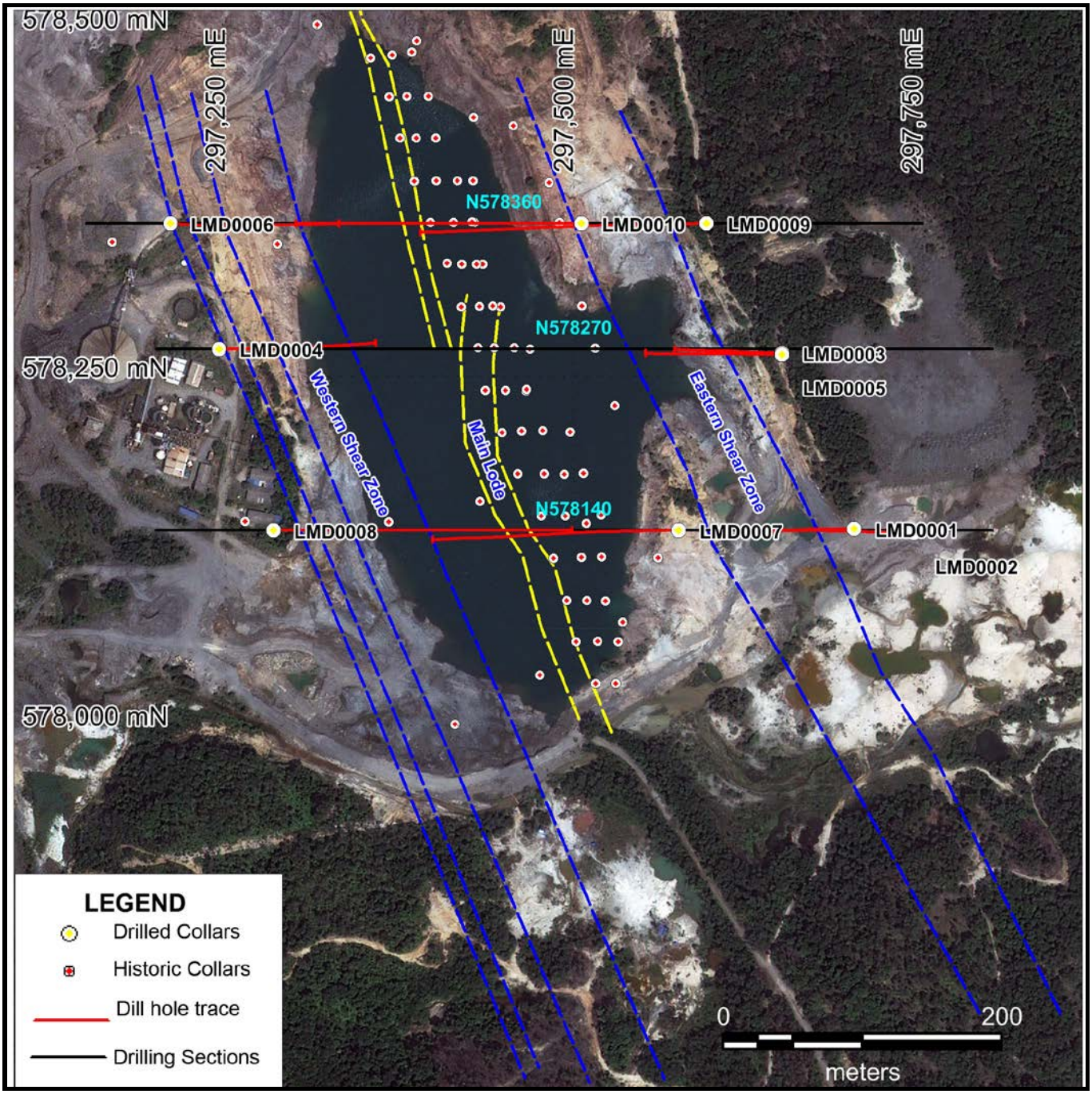
Karen Oswald

Walbrook IR

Tel: + 0423 602 353

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

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.



Figure; The southern open pit at Lubuk Mandi with all historic drill collars, planned drilling and recently completed (or in progress) drillholes LMD0001 to LMD010. The Central Lode in yellow was mined to approximately 50m below surface. GBM plans to test depth extensions of the Central Lode below the pit base in conjunction with the Western and Eastern Shear Zones (shown in blue), defined from geological mapping by GBM geologists. Satellite image (Pleiades December 2012 capture)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	RL	mFrom	mTo	Hole type	Hole dia	Grid_ID	Progress
LMD0001	297695	578140	270	-55	8.1	0	11.2	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0001	297695	578140	270	-55	8.1	11.2	125.8	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0002	297740	578140	270	-55	9.1	0	15.4	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0002	297740	578140	270	-55	9.1	15.4	183	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0003	297649	578267	270	-65	24.0	0	14.9	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0003	297649	578267	270	-65	24.0	14.9	193.8	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0004	297245	578270	90	-45	18.6	0	17.5	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0004	297245	578270	90	-45	18.6	17.5	172.1	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0005	297649	578266	270	-45	24.0	0	15.5	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0005	297649	578266	270	-45	24.0	15.5	140	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0006	297210	578360	90	-50	37.8	0	20.9	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0006	297210	578360	90	-50	37.8	20.9	197.9	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0007	297575	578140	270	-45	13.9	0	23.9	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0007	297575	578140	270	-45	13.9	23.9	264.7	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0008	297284	578140	90	-40	13.8	0	18.3	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0008	297284	578140	90	-40	13.8	18.3	280	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	In Progress
LMD0009	297595	578360	270	-45	22.0	0	21.6	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0009	297595	578360	270	-45	22.0	21.6	300	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	In Progress
LMD0010	297505	578360	270	-47	18.2	0	4.9	DD	PQ	WGS84_48N	Complete
LMD0010	297505	578360	270	-47	18.2	4.9	300	DD	HQ3	WGS84_48N	In Progress

Table; Lubuk Mandi Diamond drillhole summary.

About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) is an Australian resources company actively building a gold portfolio of projects within Malaysia and the east coast of Australia.

GBM Resources has a major interest (40%) in the historic Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine in Peninsular in Malaysia which covers 221 hectares and includes over an estimated million tonnes of tailings, which has significant potential for early gold production through the development and recommencement of the mining operations with joint venture partners Angka Alamjaya Sdn Bhd (AASB).

Malaysia is a premier mining country with a stable political regime with production cash costs among the lowest in the world.

The Company also plans to complete an Initial Public Offering of the Lubuk Mandi Project on the Singapore Stock Exchange during 2014.

Lubuk Mandi Project -Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 PQ & HQ triple tube diamond drill holes (DD).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used	Collar locations were recorded using a GPS by GBM with approximately 10m horizontal accuracy. DD 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 namely for assaying and reference (or metallurgical analysis if required). Samples were sent to Australia for analyses. Bulk density tests were carried out on site. 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. 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 plastic core tray of suitable dimension. Samples were from HQ and PQ size barrel. 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 while standards at every 50m.
	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	Diamond core was PQ and HQ size, usually sampled to 1 m intervals, and cut by GBM (Antap – Malaysian Geological Contractors operating to GBM SOPS and under GBM Direction) into half core by diamond saw cutting, sent to lab, which prepared the samples using industry standard procedures for Fire Assay using the ALS Au-AA25 method.

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 100% of the drilling in the report period and comprises of HQ and PQ sized triple tube core. Hole depths range to approximately 280 m. Drill core was oriented using a Coretell orientation tool to assist in future structural interpretation (except LMD010).
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	Drill sample recovery was logged and monitored on a metre by metre basis.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	Larger diameter HQ and PQ 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.
	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 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	*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.*	Geological logging was carried out on all diamond drillholes, lithology, grain size, colour, Oxidation, percentage of lithology and percentage and presence of pyrite and structural and basic geotechnical measurements were all recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging of diamond core samples recorded, lithology, grain size, colour, Oxidation, percentage of lithology and percentage and presence of pyrite. DD core was photographed after mark up, before sampling with Wet photos recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged	All drillholes were logged in full.
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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Sample Preparation followed ALS standard methodologies for gold fire assays at their Brisbane Lab.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QC procedures involved the use of OREAS reference material as assay standards and blanks, along with field duplicates. (4 samples per 100)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation *CONT'*	*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. Results are routinely checked to ensure that the sampling is representative. Duplicates are taken every 25 metres
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Larger diameter core sizes employed are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold and in line with general industry practice for orogenic style gold deposits. Field duplicates are 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 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, 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. 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. 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. Gold assays are determined by Au-AA25 and also multi-elements are determined by ME-ICP61 at ALS Laboratories in Australia. These methods and sample preparation methods are appropriate for the nature of the samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable at this time
	The use of twinned holes.	Not required at this time

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying *CONT'*	*Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	GBM personnel rotated during the drill campaign and supervised the sampling and assaying procedure by Antap. All Data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out in accordance with GBM SOPS, with field techniques carried out by Antap personnel and overseen by GBM staff. Final Data verification and data storage has been managed by GBM Data Management staff in Australia using industry standard Data Shed. Field duplicates are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used.
Location of data points	*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.*	Collar surveys (were carried out by hand held GPS until certified surveyors using DGPS are available more accurately to locate drill collars, No local grids are in use. Down hole surveys were carried out at approximately 30 metres using a singleshot downhole survey camera.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is WGS84 UTM Zone 54.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was verified against a 2009 EDM total station survey carried out over the entire project by Permint (State Govt Economic body with jurisdiction over mining projects)
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling is on East West sections, however the drillhole spacing is variable at this early drilling stage.
	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.	At this time drilling is not adequate to estimate a resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	As all assays are equal weight 1m samples no compositing is carried out.
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.*	Drillhole direction has been established at as close to perpendicular to the interpreted mineralised structures as practicable. There is no evidence at this stage or reason to believe that sampling is biased.
	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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Antap followed GBM sampling SOPs and ensured sample security until the samples were dispatched to ALS labs. GBM supervised Antap's adherence to the security SOPs.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The competent person carried out a review of the sampling techniques and data and found it appropriate.

SECTION 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Lubuk Mandi Gold Mine is located 17 km south of Kuala Terengganu in the district of Marang. The nearest township is Marang some 5km south of the mine. The mine is linked to the main Kuala Terengganu – Kuantan highway and accessible via dirt road from a village called Kampung Rhu. The tenement is surrounded by private land plots with an average size of 4 acres per lot. Nearest school and residential areas are located 2 or 3 kilometres away. There is a brick factory located nearby on the way to the mine. The tenement is comprised of two mining certificates namely ML 1/2007 and ML 2/2007 with a combined area of 221.53 hectares. Each ML is a 5 years lease and currently valid until 5th march 2017. The leases are renewable for every five years onwards. However, the current operator ANGKA ALAMJAYA SDN BHD, is given the concession by the land owner, PMINT for unlimited periods of lease for mining rights based on a Concession Agreement signed on 30 October 2012. The mining certificates ML 1/2007 and ML 2/2007 are subleased by Perbadanan Memajukan Iktisad Negeri Terengganu (PMINT) to ANGKA ALAMJAYA SDN BHD through the agreement that empowered ANGKA ALAMJAYA SDN BHD the total control of the operation of the leases. GBM Resources has entered into a Joint Venture agreement during 2013 with ANGKA ALAMJAYA SDN BHD to explore and operate the leases.
	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 JV, Concession Agreement and Mining Licence Permit. The permit is a mining licence. There are no known impediments.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In late 1980's the discovery of gold in the area has led to one the biggest gold rushes in Malaysia. It lasted for several years until the government intervened after some miners perished due to unsafe mining condition and methods. During the rush it was said local miners were working on a 2 metre wide quartz vein with grade ranging from 5 to 7 g/t Au within a 2km long zone. The state government through the subsidiary of PMINT, the Permint Mineral Sdn Bhd, developed the site into an open pit mine from 1992-1999. In 1992 CIP and CIL plants were commissioned. In 1998 the mine was reported to have produced 2,800 kg of gold and 300 kg of silver valued at RM80 million since its operation in 1992. Total production was 107,753.82 oz Au. Historically there has been 108 Diamond holes (DD Prefix), 3 wall continuous Chip 'holes' and 21 Holes drilled to ascertain the 'underground' potential of the project (UG Prefix) in 1996-1997. There are also 26 grade control holes drilling in 2008 or 2009 by the previous operator it is suspected these holes are either Reverse circulation, open hole or blast hole (MPG prefix). The previous operator drilled 27 bangka holes on the tailings project during 2004, but the entire report is not available. However collar positions and depth to basement data is available as well as 5ft gold samples for four holes. Due to loss or unavailable reports it is unclear on the quality and total work undertaken on the project. No historical work has been reported in a JORC compliant manner.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project geology belongs to the Carboniferous Sungai Perlis Beds. The mine's lithology is dominated by slate and phylitte units strike at 3400-3500 dipping steeply to the east. In places there are intrusive dykes. A major fault zone striking NNW (3400-3500) is sub-parallel to the bedding. This fault is thought to be the main control of gold mineralisation and emplacement of gold bearing quartz veins. Extensive zones of folding, shearing and brecciation are apparent in the pit. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a few metres wide to stringers of mesothermal quartz veins that are structurally controlled. Gold is found along the contact between the quartz vein and the host rock. These veins are sub-parallel to the beddings, dipping steeply to the east on a one kilometre long zone. There was reported a single 100m long, sub-vertical 3.5m wide quartz lode exposed on the northern wall of the pit. Visible gold was observed in chloritised altered quartz float near the vein. Smaller veins are found parallel to the bedding plane and also to the main trend of the major structures.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Geology *Cont'*		Other minerals found in the quartz veins are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Alterations such as silicification, argillisation, chloritisation and sericitisation are common but not extensive.
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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	When reported, downhole averages are length weighted arithmetic grades of consecutive samples. No cutting is performed at this time until sufficient date on grade distribution is available. No metal equivalents have been reported for this project.
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.	Mineralisation is steeply dipping to vertical. Drillholes are oriented as close to normal to strike as possible.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths Cont'	*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').*	Due to the early stage of exploration and modelling, reporting of true widths is not considered appropriate.
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.*	No analytical results are reported in this document
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.*	These are very early stage exploration results, however details of setting and factors considered relevant are included in report.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Details of Phase 2 will be dependant upon results of this programme, however it is likely to include at least a further ten drillholes.. The extents of the interpreted mineralised zones are shown on figures included in the report.