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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT/MEDIA RELEASE

23 November 2020

Drilling Results at Fairfield Deposit

- **Shallow High-grade gold Intercepts returned from RC drilling at the Fairfield deposit.**
- **Northern most hole intersects 10m at 2.9 g/t opening up potential for a new discovery.**

Best results include:

- **10 m @ 2.9 g/t from 13 m in FRC036**
  (including 4m @ 5.4 g/t from 16 m & inclusive of 1m @ 9.3 g/t from 18 m)
- **3 m @ 4.8 g/t from 36 m in FRC031**
  (including 1m @ 12.3 g/t from 36 m)
- **3 m @ 4.5 g/t from 37 m in FRC021**
  (including 1m @ 7.5 g/t from 38 m)
- **11 m @ 1.6 g/t from 19 m in FRC025**
  (including 1m @ 4.1 g/t from 26 m)
- **3 m @ 3.8 g/t from 38 m in FRC034**
  (including 1m @ 8.4 g/t from 39 m)
- **3 m @ 3.4 g/t from 1 m in FRC020**
  (including 2m @ 4.4 g/t from 1 m)

A recent infill and immediate step-out RC drill program was completed at GME Resources Limited (**GME**) wholly owned Fairfield gold deposit located approximately 25 kilometres north of Laverton township, in the Northeast Goldfields, WA.

In total 19 RC holes for 720 metres were drilled to further delineate and test the immediate strike potential of a shallow, predominantly oxide gold Exploration Target[1] of 90,000 to 135,000 tonnes, grading 2 to 3 g/t Au at the Fairfield deposit (ASX GME announcement, 16 June 2020) (Figure 1). Drilling has confirmed the presences of two moderate to high grade shoots and associated broader zones of low to moderate grade, supergene, gold mineralisation within near surface weathered host rock (APPENDIX 1 Table 1).

[1]*The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in this area and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.*

Of particular interest is the drilling interception of shallow moderate to high-grade gold mineralisation at the northern end of the deposit (i.e. 10 m @ 2.9 g/t from 13 m in FRC036 including 4m @ 5.4 g/t from 16 m and inclusive of 1m @ 9.3 g/t from 18 m). This mineralisation is open both along strike to the north and down dip (Figure 1 & 2) and opens up potential for extension of the deposit to the north which is untested.

Next Steps

Future work is currently being planned with further drilling warranted to test the strike extent of mineralisation discovered in FRC036 (10m at 2.99g/t) which remains open to the north and at depth. Resource modelling and subsequent technical and economic studies will be pushed back until further drilling has been completed.

Background

Fairfield deposit which lies within mining lease ML38/1266 is the site of historical underground workings with recorded production during 1912-1914 and 1935-1938 totalling 411 ounces from 416 tonnes of ore mined. Sporadic gold exploration involving drilling has been undertaken in the area since the mid 1980's. Prior to the current reported drilling a total of 78 drill holes for 3,369 metres had been completed (APPENDIX 1 Table 2) (Refer ASX Announcement 16 June 2020). Historical holes comprised of 39 RAB, 23 AC and 16 RC (Figure 1). Drilling has delineated gold mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 200m comprising of two moderate to high-grade pods (APPENDIX 1 Table 3). Best results from the historical drilling include:

- 12 m @ 9.9 g/t Au from 24 m in FR6
- 10 m @ 9.5 g/t Au from 49 m in FRC7
- 2 m @ 36.3 g/t Au from 32 m in FAC001
- 14m @ 4.9 g/t Au from 30 m in FRC12
- 5 m @ 10.5/t Au from 41 m in 14FAC001
- 14 m@ 2.2/t Au from 44 m in FR3

This announcement has been authorised for issue by Mr James Sullivan, Managing Director, GME Resources Limited.

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About GME Resources Limited:

GME Resources Limited is an ASX listed (GME) exploration and development company with nickel, cobalt and gold interests in Western Australia. GME's principal asset is its 100% owned NiWest (nickel – cobalt) Project situated adjacent to Glencore's Murrin Murrin Operations. The Company has completed a Pre-Feasibility Study which has confirmed the technical and economic viability of a heap leach and direct solvent extraction operation at one of the largest undeveloped nickel/cobalt deposits in Australia. Further information is available on GME's website: www.gmeresources.com.au.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Gunther who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gunther is a Principal Consultant with Eureka Geological Services. Mr Gunther has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 Gunther consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Target and prior Exploration Results is based on information compiled or Reviewed by Messrs Mark Gunther & Tony Standish who are members of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Messrs Gunther & Standish are Consultants with Eureka Geological Services. Messrs Gunther & Standish have sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of Project under consideration and to the activity which they are 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. Messrs Gunther & Standish consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.

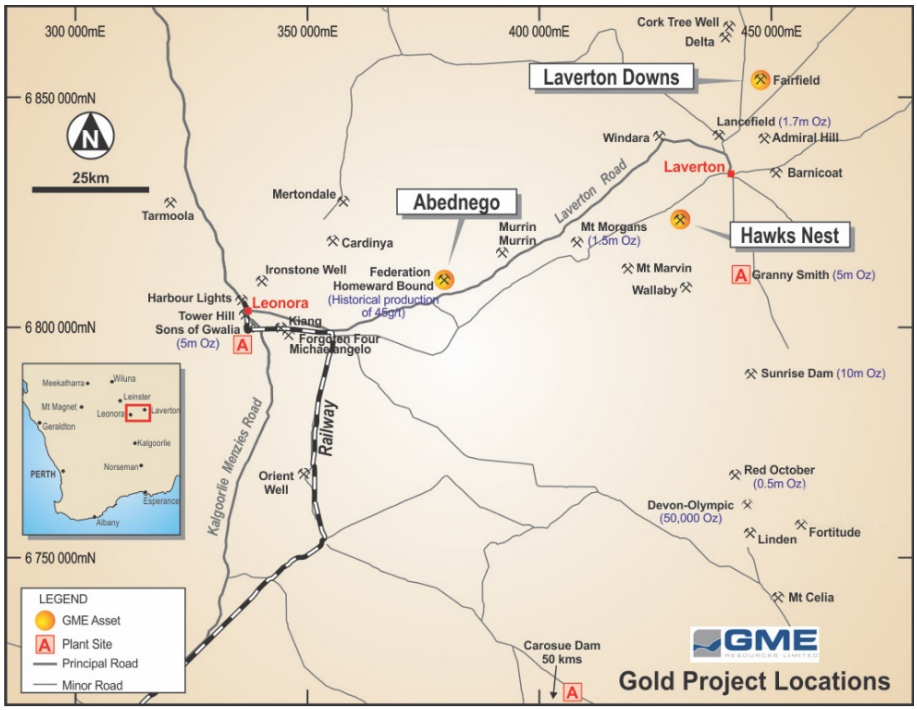

Figure 1: Location Plan of GME Gold Assets

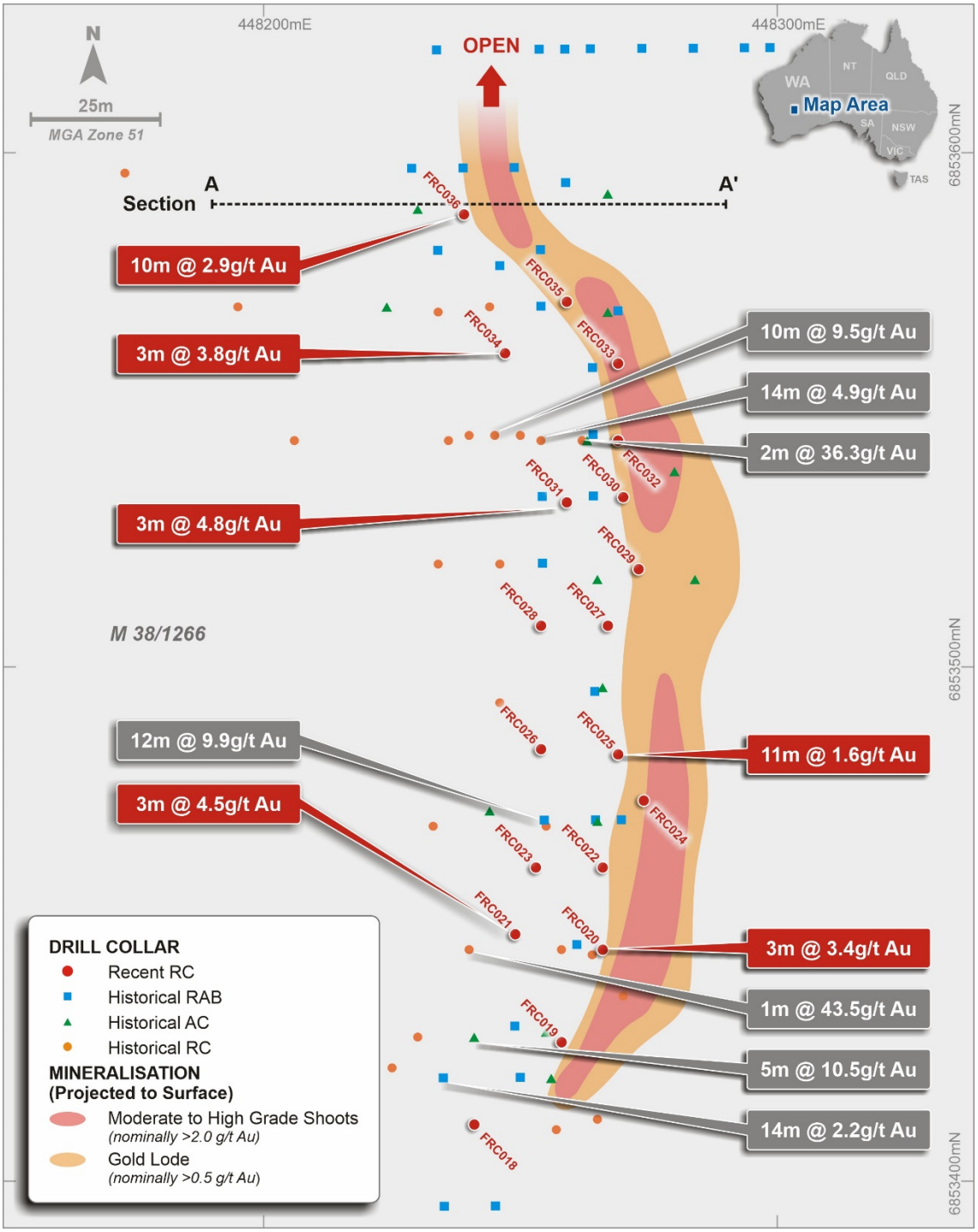

Figure 2. Drill Hole Plan with mineralisation projected to surface – Fairfield Deposit

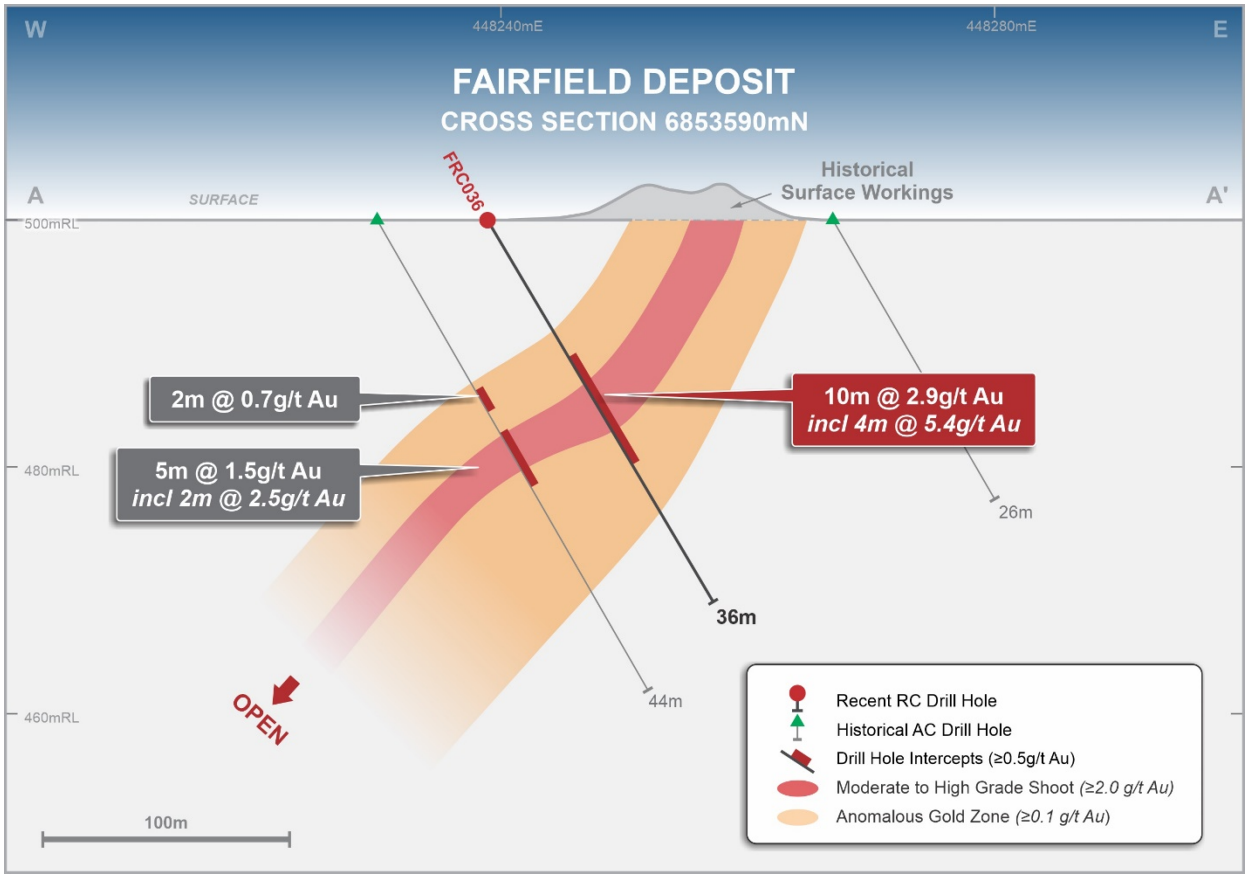

Figure 3: Drill Hole Section A----A' at Northern end of Fairfield Deposit.

APPENDIX 1 Drill Hole Data

Table 1: Significant RC Drill Hole Intercepts – Fairfield Deposit – November 2020 Drilling

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Grade (g/t Au)
FRC019	448258	6853427	0	1	1	1.51
			15	18	3	0.62
FRC020	448266	6853445	1	4	3	3.43
		includes	***1***	***3***	***2***	***4.39***
			10	23	13	0.88
		includes	***14***	***18***	***4***	***1.33***
FRC021	448249	6853448	37	40	3	4.54
		includes	***38***	***39***	***1***	***7.52***
			44	45	1	0.68
FRC022	448266	6853461	0	1	1	1.69
			14	15	1	0.54
			22	31	9	1.28
		includes	***23***	***25***	***2***	***2.56***
FRC023	448253	6853461	31	38	7	1.44
		includes	***36***	***37***	***1***	***2.82***
			41	45	4	2.20
FRC024	448274	6853474	9	15	6	0.87
			18	21	3	0.85
FRC025	448269	6853483	9	10	1	0.50
			15	16	1	0.84
			19	30	11	1.58
		includes	***26***	***27***	***1***	***4.05***
FRC026	448254	6853484	39	48	9	0.91
FRC027	448267	6853508	5	6	1	0.67
			17	18	1	0.68
			21	23	2	1.79
			26	27	1	0.85
FRC028	448254	6853508	20	21	1	0.53
			29	30	1	0.53
FRC029	448273	6853519	8	19	11	0.81

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94)	Northing (MGA94)	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Grade (g/t Au)
FRC030	448270	6853533	6	7	1	1.62
			12	21	9	0.93
FRC031	448259	6853532	22	28	6	1.42
			36	39	3	4.80
		includes	***36***	***37***	***1***	***12.30***
FRC032	448269	6853544	14	18	4	2.49
			23	24	1	1.18
FRC033	448269	6853559	5	6	1	1.07
			17	19	2	4.43
FRC034	448247	6853561	38	41	3	3.80
		includes	***39***	***40***	***1***	***8.37***
FRC035	448259	6853571	9	13	4	1.56
			21	22	1	1.65
FRC036	448239	6853588	13	23	10	2.88
		includes	***16***	***20***	***4***	***5.40***
		including	***18***	***19***	***1***	***9.34***

Note: Intercepts calculated using a lower cut of 0.5g/t, no upper cut and maximum internal dilution of 2 m of waste. All holes drilled at nominal -60 degrees dip and 090 degrees (MGA94) azimuth except FRC019 & 20 which were drilled a nominal dips of -45 & -48 degrees. Gold analysis is by fire assay with AAS finish of 1 metre cyclone split samples.

Table 2: Detail on Historical Drilling – Fairfield Deposit

Year	Company	Holes ID Series	Holes Type	No. holes
1985	Delta	FR2- 13	RAB	12
1986	Delta/Golconda/Duketon	FRC1 – 9, 11 - 14	RC	13
1987	Duketon	FR14 - 40	RAB	27
1991	Ashton	FRC15 - 17	RC	3
2008	GME	FAC001 - 009	Air Core	9
2014	GME	14FAC001 - 014	Air Core	14
			Total	**78**

Table 3: Significant RC Drill Hole Intercepts – Fairfield Deposit – Historical Drilling

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Northing (MGA94 Z51)	Hole Type	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Grade (g/t Au)
14FAC001	448240	6853430	AC	41	46	5	10.51
			AC	53	54	1	1.16
14FAC002	448257	6853428	AC	25	26	1	1.36
14FAC004	448271	6853469	AC	22	26	4	1.03
14FAC005	448242	6853472	AC	28	29	1	1.56
			AC	47	48	1	0.66
			AC	51	52	1	0.75
			AC	55	57	2	0.71
14FAC006	448262	6853489	AC	22	26	4	3.56
14FAC007	448278	6853516	AC	1	2	1	1.23
			AC	8	16	8	1.36
			AC	27	28	1	0.73
14FAC008	448259	6853516	AC	16	19	3	1.46
			AC	29	30	1	1.20
			AC	37	38	1	0.89
			AC	46	47	1	0.66
14FAC009	448282	6853537	AC	1	8	7	1.48
14FAC010	448261	6853540	AC	19	22	3	0.60
			AC	26	30	4	1.57
			AC	33	35	2	7.28
14FAC011	448267	6853567	AC	2	3	1	9.64
			AC	13	17	4	1.09
14FAC014	448233	6853592	AC	16	25	9	1.03
			AC	38	39	1	0.52
FAC001	448263	6853541	AC	20	26	6	0.85
			AC	32	34	2	36.30
FAC002	448253	6853543	AC	32	34	2	0.95
FAC004	448269	6853433	AC	0	24	24	0.90

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Northing (MGA94 Z51)	Hole Type	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Grade (g/t Au)
FAC005	448264	6853440	AC	8	10	2	1.10
			AC	14	30	16	1.40
FAC006	448258	6853440	AC	6	8	2	0.96
			AC	26	36	10	1.58
FAC008	448269	6853404	AC	0	2	2	0.84
FAC009	448256	6853404	AC	12	14	2	2.00
			AC	18	20	2	0.92
FR3	448232	6853416	RAB	44	58	14	2.23
FR6	448254	6853466	RAB	24	36	12	9.90
FR12	448257	6853567	RAB	16	20	4	0.70
			RAB	26	32	6	1.75
FR14	448266	6853529	RAB	13	14	1	0.54
			RAB	18	28	10	0.61
FR16	448266	6853541	RAB	18	20	2	0.88
			RAB	25	35	10	1.32
FR19	448257	6853578	RAB	24	26	2	0.57
FR20	448247	6853579	RAB	23	25	2	2.13
FR21	448237	6853579	RAB	25	26	1	0.74
FR24	448242	6853595	RAB	17	22	5	1.08
FR33	448289	6853617	RAB	7	9	2	1.55
			RAB	14	18	4	0.72
FR34	448268	6853617	RAB	26	28	2	0.71
			RAB	32	39	7	0.81
FR35	448265	6853491	RAB	23	27	4	0.88
FR36	448264	6853466	RAB	28	37	9	0.65
FR37	448258	6853440	RAB	22	37	15	1.45
FR38	448247	6853425	RAB	33	37	4	1.77
FRC2	448238	6853442	RC	55	56	1	43.50
			RC	68	69	1	0.65

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Northing (MGA94 Z51)	Hole Type	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Grade (g/t Au)
FRC3	448232	6853416	RC	26	27	1	3.39
			RC	33	38	5	3.19
			RC	41	47	6	1.73
			RC	50	52	2	1.68
FRC5	448244	6853491	RC	48	55	7	0.64
			RC	56	59	3	0.69
FRC6	448247	6853567	RC	29	32	3	1.53
			RC	36	43	7	1.74
FRC7	448246	6853542	RC	42	43	1	1.24
			RC	49	59	10	9.54
FRC8	448235	6853517	RC	50	51	1	0.84
			RC	69	71	2	3.62
FRC11	448236	6853543	RC	48	49	1	0.82
FRC12	448256	6853543	RC	30	44	14	4.86
FRC13	448236	6853567	RC	31	39	8	2.34
			RC	47	49	2	0.53
			RC	50	51	1	0.66
			RC	54	55	1	0.66
FRC14	448245	6853518	RC	55	57	2	1.31
FRC15	448205	6853543	RC	96	99	3	0.67
FRC16	448196	6853569	RC	96	97	1	0.57
FRC17	448176	6853595	RC	119	120	1	0.55
			RC	138	139	1	0.63

Note: Calculated using a lower cut of 0.5g/t, no upper cut and maximum internal dilution of 2 m of waste. All holes drilled at nominal -60 degrees dip and 090 degrees (MGA94) azimuth. Assays dominantly on 1 m samples, early RAB 2m composites.

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling of recent drilling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling). • Sampling of historical holes entailed a variety of industry practices detailed in WAMEX reports. • Predominantly holes were nominally drilled angled at 60^{O} towards MGA Grid 90, which is the optimal drilling orientation for the mineralised lodes. • Recent RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5 - 3.5kg. • All these RC samples were weighted then fully pulverized at an independent laboratory to -75 microns, to produce a 40g charge for Fire Assay with AAS finish for Au. • Majority of historical RAB, AC & RC drilling, a 1 metre split is taken directly beneath the rig's cyclone and split through a riffle splitter were taken for assaying through the mineralised zones. Some early RAB & AC drilling is on a 2m composite basis. • Historical drilling has not had any QAQC applied. Some Assay methods are detailed in WAMEX reports
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, openhole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Recent RC is face sampling drilling completed using a 146mm drill bit. Drilling was undertaken by Kennedy Drilling with a Schramm T685WS truck mounted rig. • Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling with a blade bit. • Historical Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was probably carried out using a solid hammer with crossover at a nominal diameter of 140mm which was the standard practice at the time. • AC drilling was by 3.5 inch diameter, face sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recent RC sample recoveries were visually assessed with both moisture content & recovery classification recorded. Also laboratory samples were weighted on arrival for comparison. • Historical Sample recoveries have not been recorded. • No bias was noted between sample recovery and grade for the recent RC.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of lithology, structure, alteration, mineralisation, regolith and veining was undertaken for recent RC drilling. It has also been completed for the 2014 AC drilling. There is no photography. • All historical RC logging has been transcribed and imported into the GME Resources database. • The logging is considered to be of sufficient standard to support a geological resource. • All recent & majority of historical relevant intersections have logging entered into the GME database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No core samples. • RC and aircore samples are collected beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to produce a 2-3.5 kg sample. RAB & Composite samples are prepared by spear or scoop sampling bulk 1m samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample sizes are appropriate • Standards and blanks were submitted into the recent RC sample sequence as part of QAQC. • Detail on QAQC of historical drill is unknown. • Sampling was carried out using GME's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Duplicate samples were routinely submitted and checked against originals. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All recent RC and Air core samples are assayed using a 40g charge and a fire assay method with an AAS finish which is regarded as appropriate. The technique provides an estimate of the total gold content • No geophysical or geochemistry tools were used to estimate mineral or element percentages. • In addition to GME's standards, duplicates and blanks, Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratory QAQC including standards, blanks and repeats as a standard procedure. Certified reference materials that are relevant to the type and style of mineralisation targeted were inserted at regular intervals. Results from certified reference material highlight that sample assay values are accurate. Duplicate analysis of samples showed the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No independent verification of drill intersections has yet been carried out. • Twin holes have not been drilled. • Primary data is entered into an in-house database and checked by the database manager. • No adjustment of assay data other than averaging of repeat and duplicate assays • No verification of historically reported drilling has been carried out.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars located by hand- held GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 m. • Grid system: MGAz51 GDA94. • Topographic assumed at 500m ASL.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Recent RC holes were nominally on a 15 m x 20 m spacing giving a total drill collar coverage of nominally spaced 10m x 10 m. • The drilling has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource as the classifications applies under the 2012 JORC Code. • No compositing of mineralised zones in recent RC. • Historical sampling conducted on 2m intervals (i.e. 1985 RAB and 2008 AC drilling).
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures*	• The deposit is drilling towards Grid east at nominally -60^{O} angle or less which intersect the mineralised lodes at close to perpendicular for the majority of the lodes. The mineralised lodes typically dip 60-80^{O} to the west.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	• All recent drilling the chain of custody was managed by GME or their contractors. No issues were reported. For earlier drilling programs sample security are unknown.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>• The Fairfield gold deposit is located approximately 25 kilometres north of Laverton Township in Western Australia. The deposit lies well within mining lease M38/1266 which is 100% held by Golden Cliffs NL which is a wholly owned subsidiary of GME Resources Limited.
• There is currently no Native Title Claim over the area. The tenement does fall within the Laverton township water catchment area.
• The tenement is in good standing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Gold exploration over the deposit area has been sporadically undertaken since the mid 1980’s. Details of other parties, drill type and number of holes drilled are given below:
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Company</th><th>Type</th><th>No. holes</th></tr>
<tr><td>1985</td><td>Delta</td><td>RAB</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td>1986</td><td>Delta/Golconda/Duketon</td><td>RC</td><td>13</td></tr>
<tr><td>1987</td><td>Duketon</td><td>RAB</td><td>27</td></tr>
<tr><td>1991</td><td>Ashton</td><td>RC</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>GME</td><td>AC</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>2014</td><td>GME</td><td>AC</td><td>14</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The Fairfield deposit is located within greenstone rocks of the Laverton Domain within the Kurnalpi Terrane; which forms the central part of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.
• Mineralisation at Fairfield is a typical Archean orogenic lode gold deposit style. Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins associated with the steep west dipping lithological contact between a hanging wall basalt and the footwall package of felsic and clastic sediments. The contact locally trends north – south, and it cross cut by a number of north east striking sinistral faults. Primary mineralisation is supergene enhanced in the weathered zone.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level* • *– elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release as Appendices. • Appropriate tabulations for drill results have been included in this release.
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 state* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top cuts were applied. Intercepts results were formed from weighted averages. • Maximum of 2m internal dilution was included. For the recent drilling where the intercept grade and wide is greater than 10 gram x metres then detail of high grade is given in the appendix. • No metal equivalent values are currently used for reporting of exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Only down hole lengths are reported. True widths are 70 to 90% of downhole lengths. • All drill holes are angled to be approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
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.*	• Appropriate plan and section are included in this release.
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.*	• All exploration results returned from drilling of 0.5 g/t Au and above are reported.
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data is known.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Further work will include systematic drill testing of gold mineralisation open both down dip and along strike to the north. • Appropriate plan and section showing possible extensions to the gold mineralisation are included in this release.