

# Drilling to start at Tarmoola next week

*Plus, initial results from Jundee South*

## Tarmoola

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR) is pleased to report it is to commence a maiden drilling program at its Tarmoola gold project, 40km northwest of Leonora in WA, next week following the processing of its recently completed ground-based gravity survey.

Results from the gravity survey, in conjunction with the multi-element geochemistry completed in late 2016, have identified some exceptional targets, displaying a similar structural setting to the King of the Hills mine just 20km away and other intrusion-related gold systems.

An initial 3,000m air core programme will commence shortly to test six targets with gold and pathfinder anomalism detected along the interpreted granite-greenstone contact identified in the gravity survey.

The programme will also test some blind targets, where the granite intrusions are identified in the gravity survey but excessive cover means surface geochemistry is ineffective.

The targets will be drilled initially with wide-spaced air core to test the geological model where the greenstone sequence is interpreted to overlie the granitoid in a favourable structural setting for gold mineralisation.

The initial air core programme is also designed to map the regolith (transported and in-situ) and the bedrock geology, which will then be used to verify and calibrate the auger geochemistry.

It is anticipated following the first-pass air core programme, an infill auger geochemical programme and follow-up air core drilling will be undertaken to better define these targets.

Regolith mapping will also be used to update the constrained gravity inversion model which will further refine the modelled intrusions.

Drilling is expected to commence in the last week of April and take approximately 2-3 weeks to complete.

## Jundee South

The maiden drilling program has confirmed Great Boulder's tenements host key geological structures which are believed to control mineralisation at Northern Star Resources' Jundee project immediately to the north.

A total of 24 RC holes for 3,712m were drilled testing a 500m x 400m area from which more than 16 ounces of gold nuggets have been recovered from surface. Structural trends have been mapped coincident with discrete arsenic-gold anomalies with bismuth, silver and tellurium pathfinders.

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The programme was extended beyond the planned 3,200m as structural complexity became evident during the drilling programme. Drilling succeeded in identifying significant structures containing sulphide mineralisation, quartz veining and alteration within the host Jundee dolerite sequence.

The Company is now compiling multi-element geochemical data collected from the drilling programme, in conjunction with geological logging, to construct a detailed geological model of Jundee South ahead of planning the next phase of drilling.

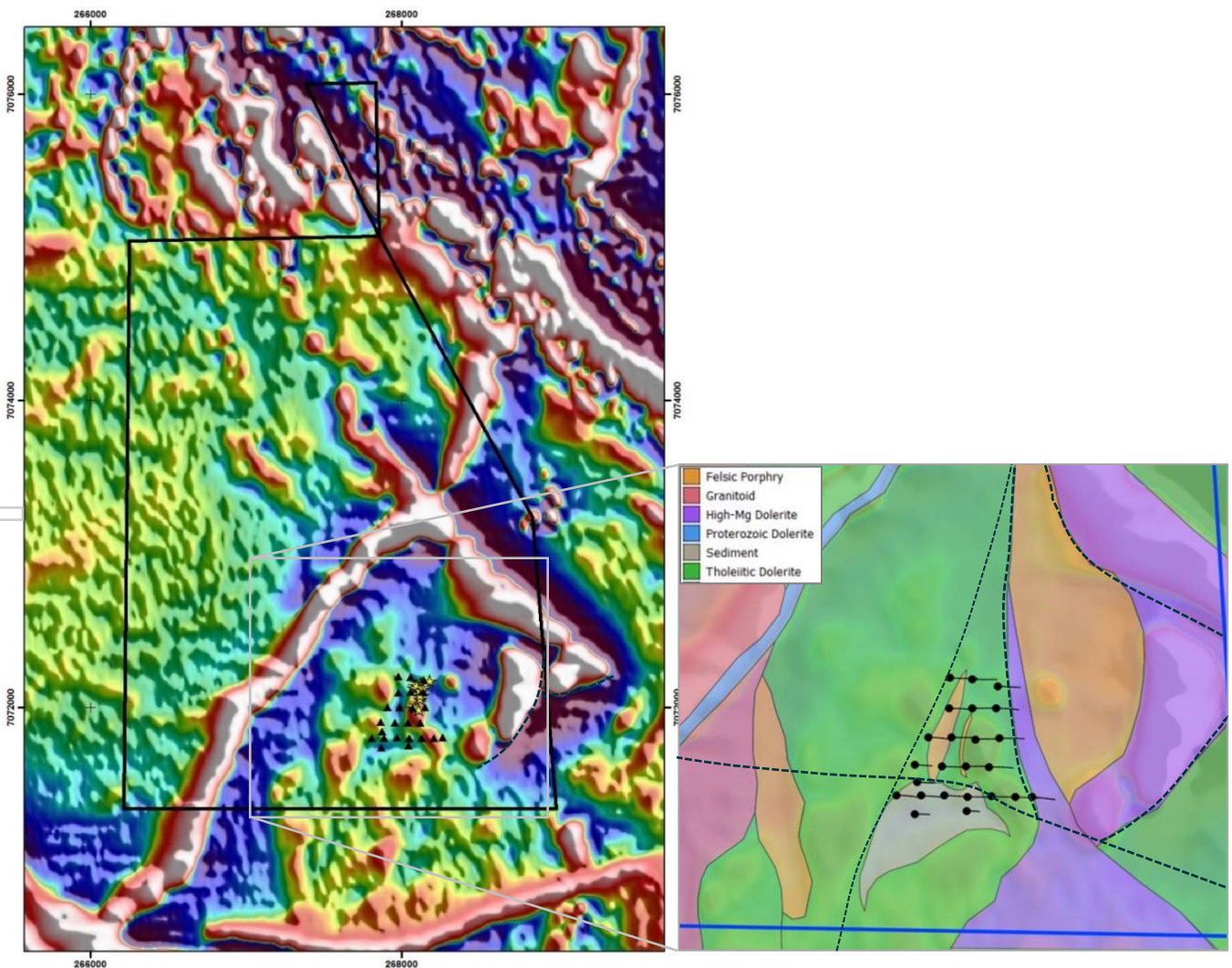
Great Boulder Managing Director Stefan Murphy said the Jundee South results were encouraging, particularly given only a small portion of the 3.8km strike length was tested.

“The drilling data has greatly improved our understanding of the local stratigraphy and structures and will be used to refine targets for subsequent drilling,” Mr Murphy said.

“Drillhole logging identified major step changes in the geology. We assessed these changes by additional drilling and have identified new structures not previously mapped.

“There is clear evidence that these structures acted as fluid pathways with hydrothermal alteration, quartz veining, sulphide mineralisation and highly anomalous pathfinder geochemistry present, albeit only low-tenor gold.

“We now need to incorporate recently acquired drilling and assay data to refine our interpretation and focus on structures and lithologies we understand act as hosts to gold mineralisation at Jundee.”



**Jundee South project over re-processed magnetic image. Inset shows updated geological and structural interpretation with drill hole location and traces<sup>1</sup>.**



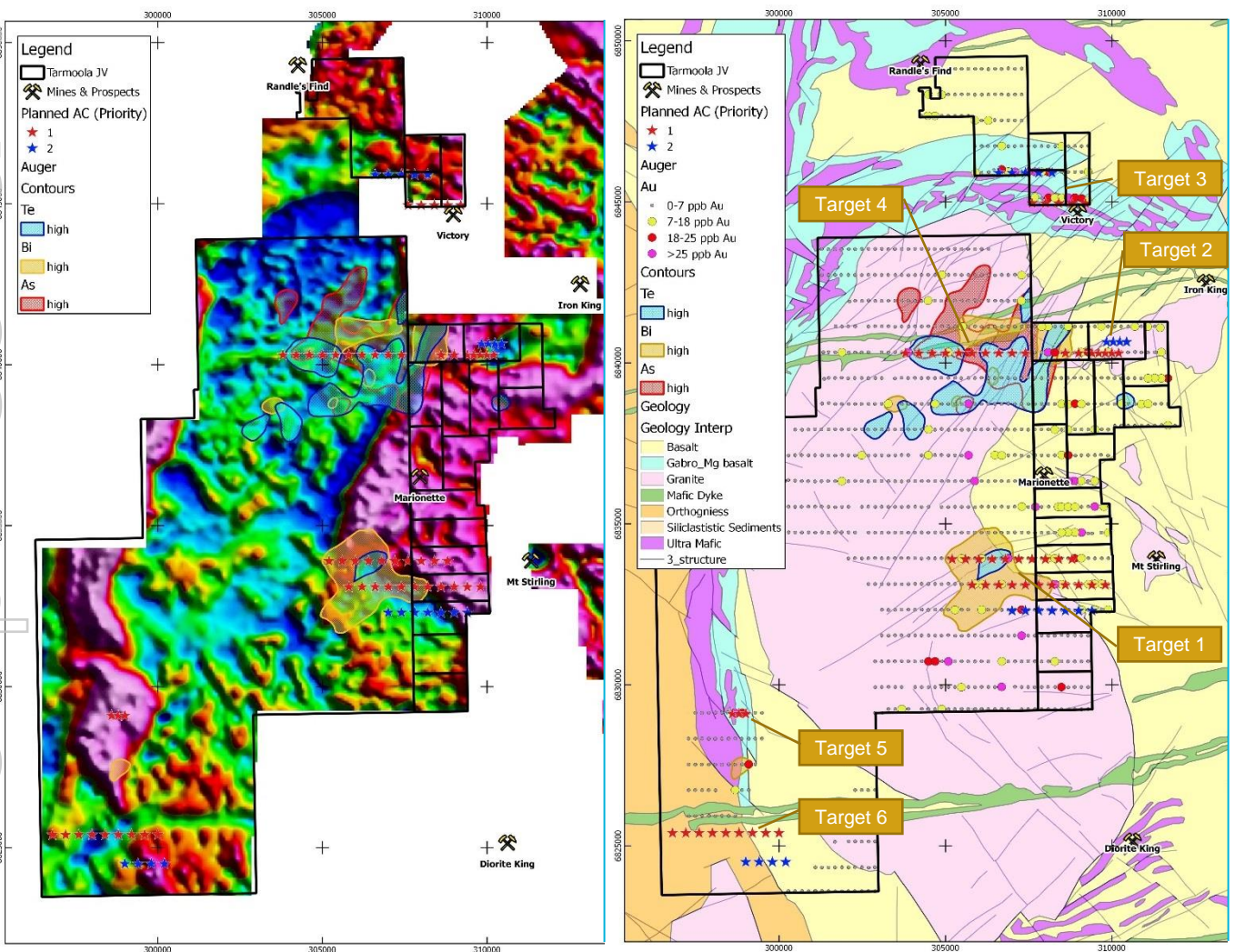
At Tarmoola, the gravity survey, in combination with auger geochemistry, has identified several high priority targets where the granite is interpreted to intrude an overlying greenstone sequence.

Gold and pathfinder anomalies<sup>2</sup> have been identified along the granite-greenstone contact, which are consistent with other intrusion-related gold systems and are similar to the neighboring King of the Hills gold mine.

As the Tarmoola project covers a large area (26km in strike, 149km<sup>2</sup>), Great Boulder has undertaken a staged approach to identifying the structural setting and intrusion architecture by employing geochemical and geophysical methods ahead of drilling.

The planned 3,000m aircore programme will provide low-cost first-pass drilling to verify bedrock geology, test auger geochemistry and refine the intrusion geometry.

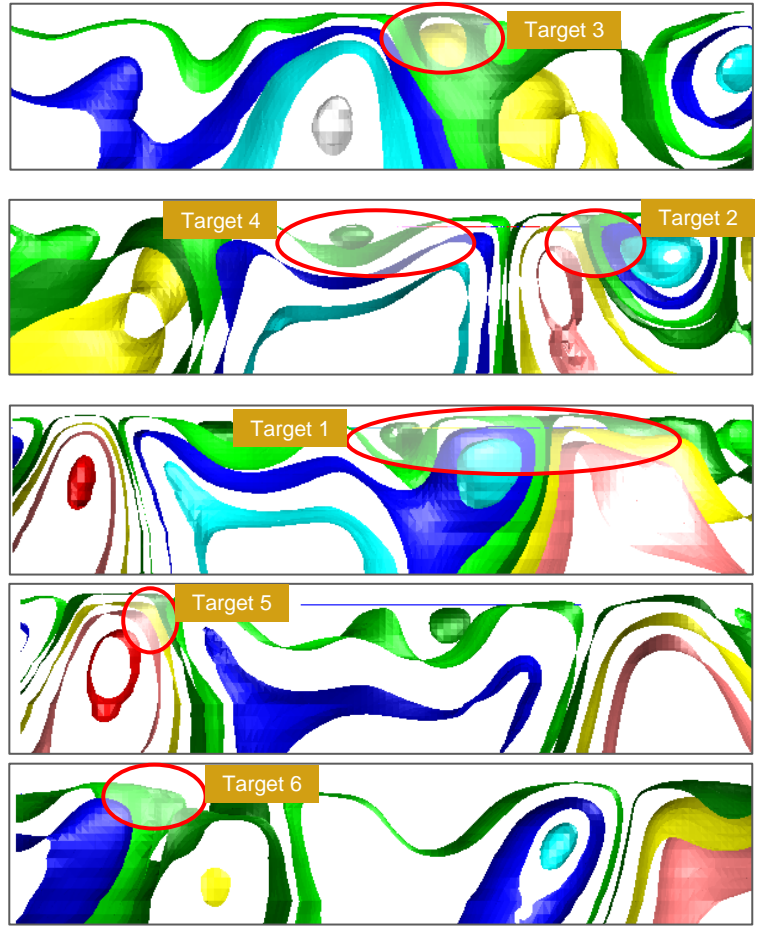
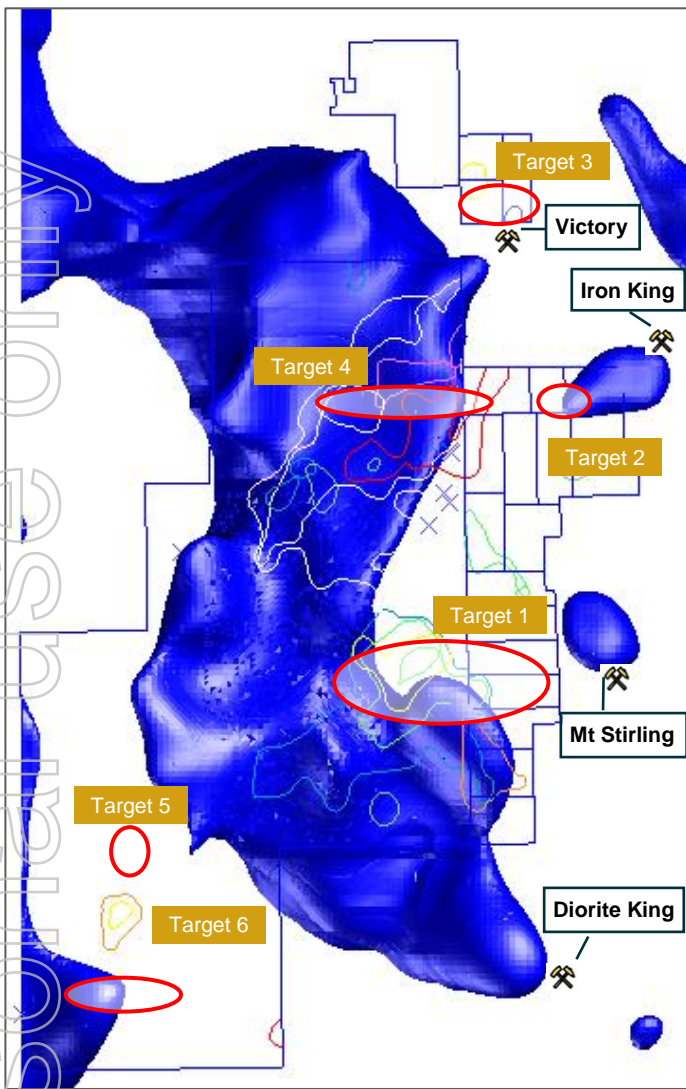
Six targets will be tested as part of the initial aircore programme and are summarised in the table below and located in the accompanying maps. These targets represent just a small portion of the prospects identified at the Tarmoola project. Results of the aircore programme will be used to refine targets and subsequent exploration programmes.



Gravity image with tellurium, bismuth and arsenic geochem anomalies, proximal mines and prospects and planned drilling

Bedrock geology with pathfinder and gold auger geochem (target locations labeled)

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Unconstrained gravity inversion model highlighting low density 'granitoid' intrusion with bismuth and tellurium geochem contours

East-West (looking north) Pseudo-sections through the unconstrained gravity inversion model with aircore drilling targets

Target	Description
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Granite-greenstone contact defined by gravity with gold geochem anomalies (up to 264ppb Au) along the contact</li> <li>High tenor tellurium and bismuth geochem anomaly on the granite-greenstone contact and intersection of NE trending structures</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magnetic granitoid intrusion into the overlying basalt with coincident gold and arsenic geochem anomaly</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpreted as the NE edge of the granitoid intrusion with overlying WNW mafic-ultramafic extensions to the Victory gold mine</li> <li>Extensive +2.5km gold geochem anomaly with moderate bismuth and tellurium pathfinder anomaly</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple, coincident geochem anomalies along NE trending structures</li> <li>Gravity inversion modelling suggests there may be remnant mafic above the granite intrusion</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcropping mafic-ultramafic sequence with anomalous gold geochem and within interpreted NW trending structure</li> </ul>
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blind target (under transported cover, no geochem) but gravity modelling indicates a significant granitoid intrusion into the overlying mafic-ultramafic sequence and significant bismuth pathfinder anomaly immediately north</li> </ul>

**Competent Person's Statement- Exploration Results**

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Mrs Melanie Leighton whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mrs Melanie Leighton has sufficient experience that 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' (JORC Code). Mrs Melanie Leighton is a non-executive director of Great Boulder and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

**Forward Looking Statements**

This Announcement is provided on the basis that neither the Company nor its representatives make any warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, relevance or completeness of the material contained in the Announcement and nothing contained in the Announcement is, or may be relied upon as a promise, representation or warranty, whether as to the past or the future. The Company hereby excludes all warranties that can be excluded by law. The Announcement contains material which is predictive in nature and may be affected by inaccurate assumptions or by known and unknown risks and uncertainties, and may differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

The Announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in the Announcement are forward-looking statements including estimates of Mineral Resources. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper, gold and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the Announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws. All persons should consider seeking appropriate professional advice in reviewing the Announcement and all other information with respect to the Company and evaluating the business, financial performance and operations of the Company. Neither the provision of the Announcement nor any information contained in the Announcement or subsequently communicated to any person in connection with the Announcement is, or should be taken as, constituting the giving of investment advice to any person.

**Notes**

1. As no material intersections were returned from Jundee South, no Exploration Results are reported and a table setting out information relating to material drill holes has not been prepared.
2. Refer to Great Boulder ASX Announcement dated 24 January 2017 "Tarmoola Geochemistry Confirms Large-Scale Potential" (<http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170124/pdf/43fh77fvrnk89y.pdf>)



**Appendix- JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1**

The following table relates to activities undertaken at the Jundee South project (RC drilling) and Tarmoola (ground based gravity survey).

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The following relates to Great Boulder drilling at Jundee South.</p> <p>Reverse circulation drilling (RC) was used to produce a 1m bulk sample and representative 1m split samples were collected using a cone splitter.</p> <p>4m composite (spear) samples and 1m (riffle split samples) were submitted to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>The RC samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with up to 3kg pulverized.</p> <p>25g aqua regia with ICP-MS finish for Au with As add-on for all 4m composite samples (RC). Four acid digestion with ICP-AES and ICP-MS for 48 elements for selected samples to aid the litho-geochemical interpretation.</p> <p>The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the exploration of these styles of gold mineralisation.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></li> </ul>	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling used 140 to 130mm diameter drill bits. RC drilling employed face sampling hammers ensuring contamination during sample extraction is minimised.</p>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drilling techniques to ensure adequate RC sample recovery and quality may have included the use of "booster" air pressure. Air pressure used for RC drilling was 700-800psi.</p> <p>Logging of all samples followed established company procedures which included recording of qualitative fields to allow discernment of sample reliability. This included (but was not limited to) recording: sample condition, sample recovery, sample split method.</p>

	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No analysis of samples weights, sample condition, recovery or twinning has been undertaken.
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	Geological logging of RC drill samples followed established company and industry common procedures. Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The following relates to Great Boulder drilling at Jundee South.</p> <p>Splitting of RC samples occurred via cone splitter by the RC drill rig operators. Cone splitting of RC drill samples occurred regardless of the sample condition.</p> <p>All samples were submitted to ALS Chemex (Perth) element analyses. The sample preparation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were split via a riffle splitter/ rotary splitter to achieve up to a 3kg split,</li> <li>This split was then pulverised such that a minimum of 85% passes 75um (ALS standard) and ~25g was used for the analytical pulp (aqua regia and MS where undertaken).</li> <li>Sample length, weight and collection methods of RC sampling are considered acceptable for the exploration of these styles of gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The following relates to Great Boulder drilling at Jundee South.</p> <p>All samples (RC chips) were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Australia (ALS Chemex).</p> <p>Typical analysis methods used;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25g pulps derived from sample preparation (outlined in the previous section) were dissolved using Aqua regia gold digestion (3 parts hydrochloric acid, 1 part nitric acid), with final gold determination via ICP-MS with an As add on.</li> <li>In addition, selected samples also underwent multi-element analysis via 4-acid digest (Hydrochloric, Nitric, Perchloric and</li> </ul>

		Hydrofluoric) with final determination via ICP-MS.
		Routine “standard” (mineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material (CRM) were inserted by Great Boulder at a nominal rate of 1 in 50 samples. Routine “blank” (unmineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material were inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 50 samples. Results from CRM (standards and blanks) gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the assay data returned from ALS.
		The analytical laboratories provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices.
		Future studies will assess the insertion (and rate) and nature of standards or blanks in future drilling programmes.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>No verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken in the drilling programme.</p> <p>Great Boulder has strict procedures for data capture, flow and data storage, and validation.</p> <p>Limited adjustments were made to returned assay data; values returned lower than detection level were set to the methodology’s detection level, and this was flagged by code in the database.</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<p>Drill collars were set out using a hand held GPS.</p> <p>Downhole surveys were completed on the drilling.</p> <p>The MGA94 UTM zone 51 coordinate system was used for all undertakings.</p>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The spacing and location of the majority of the drilling at Jundee South was on 100m line spacing and 80m hole spacing.</p> <p>In intervals qualitatively logged as unmineralised, 4 metre composite (scoop) samples were taken from the RC drill holes. Intervals qualitatively logged as mineralised are submitted as 1m samples. RC sample intervals recorded 42% 1m split samples (16% of total metres drilled), and 58% 4m composite sample.</p> <p>The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes</p>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible</i></li> </ul>	<p>Great Boulder nominally targeted drilling perpendicular to local mineralisation trends where practical and where</p>



<b>geological structure</b>	<p>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	known. No significant intersections or widths are reported in this statement.
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	Great Boulder has strict chain of custody procedures that were adhered to for drill samples. All samples for each batch had the sample number marked on each bulk polyweave sample bag with the id number clearly visible. The sample bag was tied together such that no sample material can spill out and no one can tamper with the sample once it left the company's custody.
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	None completed.

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<p>Great Boulder is comprised of several projects with associated tenements. This statement relates to the Jundee South and Tarmoola Projects:</p> <p><b>Jundee South:</b> Exploration license E53/1101 where, GBR has a 100% interest in E53/1101 and a third party retains a 0.5% royalty on any gold produced from the project.</p> <p><b>Tarmoola:</b> Exploration licences E37/1241, E37/1242, and prospecting licences P37/8667, P37/8668, P37/8669, P37/8670, P37/8671, P37/8672, P37/7673, P37/8674, P37/8675, P37/8676, P37/8677, P37/8678, P37/8679, P37/8680, P37/8681, P37/8682, P37/8683, P37/8684, P37/8685 where, GBR has executed a JV agreement to earn 75% interest through exploration expenditure of \$1,400,000 AUD over five years. Following satisfaction of the minimum expenditure commitment by GBR, EGMC (current tenement owner) will have the right to contribute to expenditure in the project at its 25% interest level or choose to convert to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). Should EGMC choose to convert its remaining interest into a 2% NSR, then GBR will have a 100% interest in the project.</p>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Jundee South:</b></p> <p>1972. A diamond drill hole was drilled by Carpentaria Exploration to test for base metals mineralisation below a coincident resistivity and</p>

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magnetic anomaly along the Barton trend. The diamond hole intersected potentially gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and associated alteration but the core was not assayed for gold.

1993 to 1999. Wiluna Mines Pty Ltd completed Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling on widely spaced lines across the Jundee South project. The RAB holes were drilled to blade refusal with a maximum hole depth of 71 m. Most of the RAB holes were drilled on lines spaced 1,200 m apart with holes spaced approximately 160 m apart along drill lines; some closer-spaced drilling was completed in the far SE-corner of the tenement close to a structurally-complex zone associated with a NE-trending cross-cutting fault. Wiluna Mines Pty Ltd completed lag sampling across the Jundee South project collecting samples on an approximately 600m x 50m spaced soil-sampling grid. Two kilogram samples were collected where ferruginous gravels were mapped at the surface and these samples were analysed for gold only (i.e. no pathfinder element geochemical analyses). Three weakly anomalous results were returned above 10ppb Au from the lag sampling with a peak value of 79ppb Au.

More recent exploration (2000's) was undertaken by Private companies and focused on testing a magnetic trend evident in regional aeromagnetic data with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling targets defined by strike deflections and breaks in the magnetic unit. A recent review of six previously completed deep diamond drill holes indicates the drilling was undertaken down dip within the footwall Jundee mine sequence. Comparing this diamond core with core from a recent deep diamond hole completed by Newmont Mining Corporation under the co-funded Government-Industry program also suggests that these earlier diamond holes were drilled into the Jundee footwall sequence and are considered an ineffective test of the prospectivity of this zone.

#### **Tarmoola**

1990's - 2000's. Saracen Metals Pty Ltd compiled results from previous explorers drilling on the northern ELs near Randle's Find.

2000's. Jubilee Mines NL conducted soil sampling on the western side of the Robbie's Well Pluton. Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd (Goldfield) undertook limited drilling on the northern portions of project, as well as soil sampling.

2010-2011 T.E Johnston & Associated Pty Ltd conducted limited soil along the eastern margin of Robbie's Well Pluton.

2011. St Barbara Ltd conducted a small, focused aircore drilling along the eastern margin of the Robbie's Well Pluton.

		Regional soil sampling has been undertaken by the Geological Survey of WA.
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Jundee South:</b></p> <p>The Jundee South project lies within the northern portion of the Yandal greenstone belt and within the structural hangingwall of the Nimary Fault. The Archaean sequence is dominated by mafic-ultramafic volcanic rocks interbedded with meta-sediments, mafic intrusives along with a kilometre-scale internal granodiorite that has intruded the greenstone sequence in the west of the project area. Dolerite sills that are key host rocks for gold mineralisation in the Jundee mine sequence (Jundee gold mine owned by Northern Star Resources) have been interpreted to extend southwards from the mine area into Great Boulder's Jundee South project.</p> <p><b>Tarmoola:</b></p> <p>Greenstone sequences with a km-scale internal granitoid and a number of discrete dioritic to tonalitic stocks known to be associates with regional gold mineralisation (e.g. Tarmoola/King of the Hills)</p> <p>The project contains the northern extension to the regional granite-greenstone terrain contact with a similar geological setting as Tarmoola/King of the Hills and Gwalia.</p>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	No significant intercepts are reported.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade</i></li> </ul>	No significant intercepts are reported.



	<p>truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	No mineralisation widths are reported.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Refer to figures in announcement.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No significant intercepts are reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Available data from historic or previous exploration parties includes some soil sampling, geological mapping, and exploration drilling.</p> <p><b>Tarmoola Gravity Survey:</b></p> <p>Great Boulder undertook a ground based gravity survey covering its entire Tarmoola project.</p> <p>Approximately 3,900 new gravity stations were acquired and processed. Stations were predominantly on a 200m x 200m configuration with a broader section in the southeast at 400m x 200m spacing (east-west lines). A small area to the</p>

northeast was covered by an existing 200m x 200m gravity survey. This data was acquired from a third party and a data sharing arrangement.

The new survey utilized a V100 lightweight GNSS receiver and CG-5 digital automated gravity meter

**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.
- Potential work across Great Boulder projects may include detailed geological mapping and surface sampling, ground or airborne geophysics as well as confirmatory, exploratory or follow-up drilling

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