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RESOURCES LIMITED

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First assays from Eastern Mafic complex confirm nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation

Initial down-hole EM results show drill holes intersected the edge of mineralised conductor plates; Follow-up holes planned to test the more accurate DHEM conductors

Highlights

Eastern Mafic

- **First assays from the Eastern Mafic complex confirm nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide mineralisation**
- **The mineralisation has been confirmed over 350m strike length at the Zermatt prospect (previously anomaly ML12) and remains open in all directions**
- **Assays from the two holes drilled at Zermatt contain several intersections of +0.4% nickel and +0.5% copper**
- **Preliminary down-hole EM (DHEM) completed at Zermatt and anomaly ML15 show multiple conductors. The drill holes have intersected the edges of these conductors, which will now be used to target higher grade mineralisation in the next round of drilling**
- **Importantly, several drill holes within the Eastern Mafic did not intersect sufficient sulphide to explain the highly conductive response seen in the moving loop EM survey. DHEM will now be the primary tool used to locate the massive sulphide sources.**
- **DHEM survey to be completed in 2-3 weeks with follow-up drilling to target the DHEM conductor plates in early September**

Mt Venn

- **Assay results confirm the southern extension of the Mt Venn copper-nickel-cobalt system remains open; mineralisation now outlined over 600m of strike**
- **Drilling has identified the northern extension of the main Mt Venn system, with mineralisation intersected over an additional 300m of strike**

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR) is pleased to announce the first assays from drilling at the Eastern Mafic complex, located 130km east from Laverton in WA, confirm the presence of nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide mineralisation.

Assay results from two holes at the Zermatt prospect show a distinct improvement in the nickel grade and tenor (total nickel in sulphide) compared with the adjacent Mt Venn discovery. These results are important as it validates Great Boulder's view that the Eastern Mafic represents an earlier part of the magmatic system and is more prospective for nickel mineralisation.

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A DHEM survey commenced this week at the Eastern Mafic to better define the conductor plates. Several off-hole conductors have been modelled which the first pass drilling either missed or intersected only on the edge.

Follow-up drilling targeting the centre of these conductor plates will be carried out as part of the next phase of drilling, scheduled to start in early September.

At Mt Venn, drilling continues to intersect strike extensions to mineralisation, with over 600m now defined along the main mineralised trend.

In addition, a new zone of wide sulphide mineralisation has been identified, interpreted to be the northern extension of the main mineralised trend. Drilling at Mt Venn is scheduled to finish in the next two weeks before returning to the Eastern Mafic.

Eastern Mafic

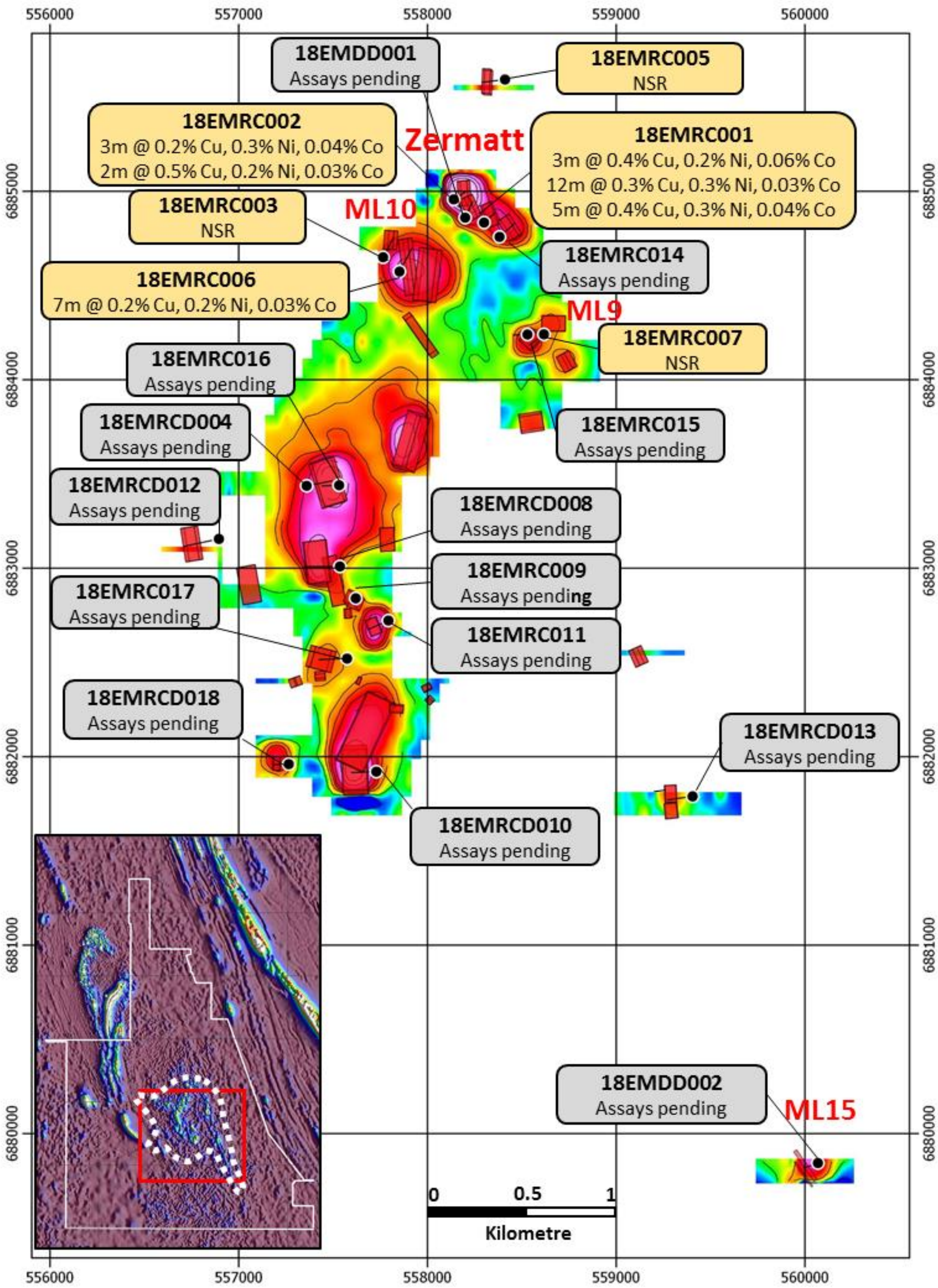

Figure 1: MLEM late time (Ch. 35) showing modelled MLEM conductor plates and drill hole collar location

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Great Boulder has now completed 20 RC and diamond drill holes at the Eastern Mafic for a total of 4,825m and tested 18 of the +40 MLEM anomalies.

Drilling has intersected a thick mafic-ultramafic sequence that comprise the Eastern Mafic intrusive complex. This sequence has a sulphide phase that is pyrrhotite dominant with copper and nickel bearing sulphide minerals. The distribution of the copper and nickel bearing sulfides, in particular higher tenor pentlandite, is the focus of current exploration activities.

The mafic-ultramafic sequence has been intruded by a later stage granitic unit that has significantly altered the base of the host sequence and sulphide minerals in places. The alteration and remobilisation of the sulphide phase minerals is also a focus of current exploration activities.

DHEM has now been completed at Zermatt and ML15 with a significant number of conductors identified. Many of the strongest conductors are located off-hole or only the edges were intersected by the current drilling. The next phase of drilling will target the centre of the largest and strongest DHEM conductors.

At Zermatt, strong DHEM conductors (P1 and P3) have been modelled above and to the east of holes 18EMRC002 and 18EMDD001 (assays pending). Approximately 200m of continuity has been modelled along these two holes, with additional drill holes planned to test this zone in the coming weeks.

Several strong DHEM conductors associated with mineralisation intersected in 18EMRC014 (Table 1) have also been modelled extending to the south-east. This is consistent with the plunge orientation observed in the drilling and will be tested with additional drilling shortly.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Sulphide %	Sulphide Texture	Prospect
18EMRC014	113	130	17	5-20%	Disseminated – Matrix	Zermatt
	179	186	7	5-10%	Disseminated – Matrix	

Table 1: Summary of mineralised intersections from 18EMRC014 (assays pending)

At anomaly ML15, diamond hole 18EMDD002 intersected 29m of disseminated to semi-massive sulphide mineralisation from 92m (downhole) and a smaller but more massive 1.5m interval from 128m (downhole).

The modelled DHEM conductor plates show a mostly off-hole response. The two largest conductors (P3 and P4) correspond with the small massive zone at 128m downhole but the majority of the plates are located below the hole. Two drill holes have been designed to test the strongest response from these conductor plates (Figure 3).

The DHEM survey is continuing at the Eastern Mafic, testing all holes drilled during this program. This is particularly important as many of the tested MLEM conductor plates intersected only minor disseminated sulphide which is considered insufficient to produce such strong late-time responses. DHEM will be important in identifying more precisely the massive sulphide source for follow-up drilling.

On receipt of final assays and DHEM conductor plates from this first phase of drilling at the Eastern Mafic, a follow-up RC and diamond program will commence, currently scheduled for early September.

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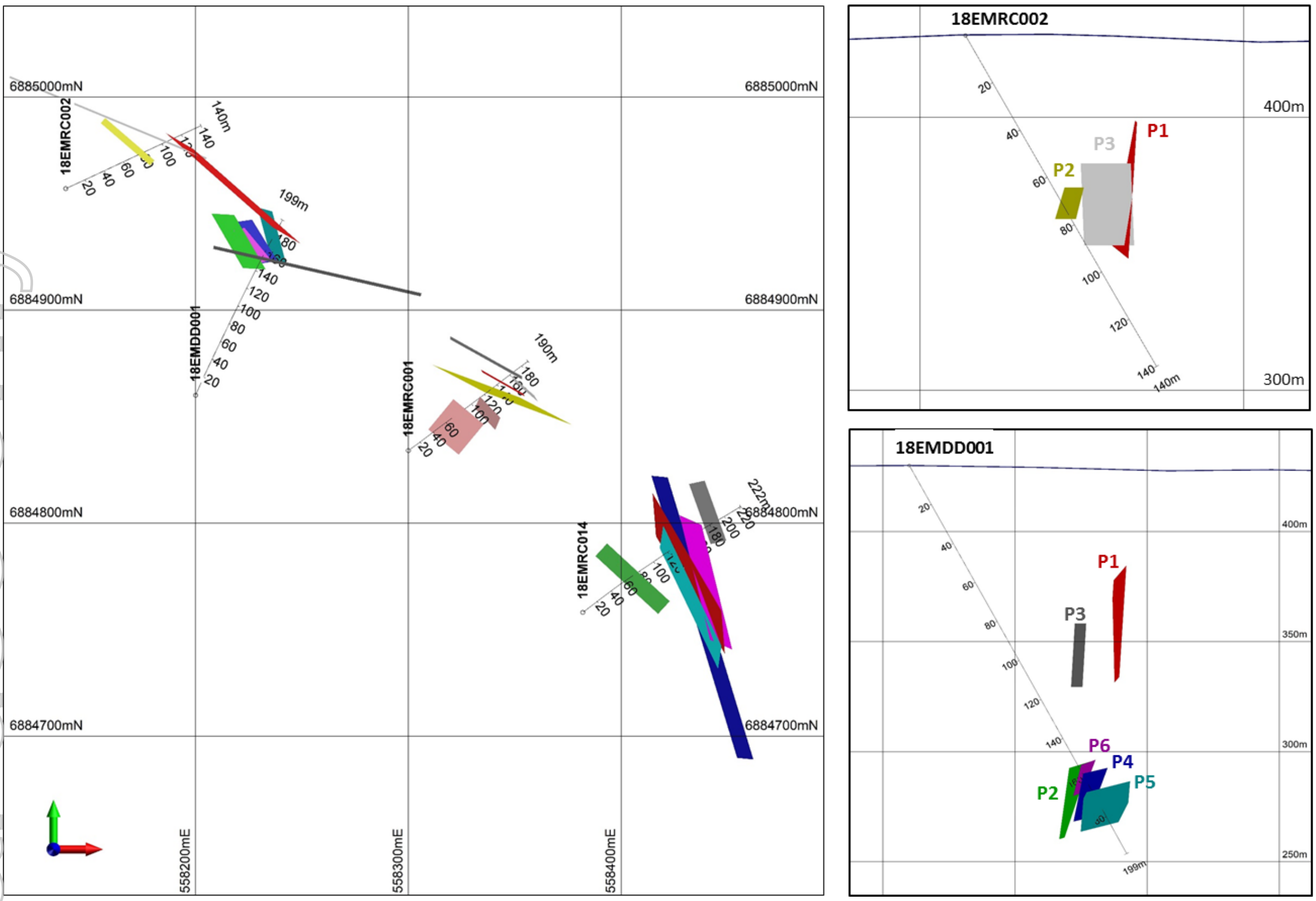

Figure 2: **Zermatt Prospect** (plan view left, x-sections right)
Drill holes 18EMDD001, 18EMRC001, 002 and 014 with modelled DHEM conductor plates

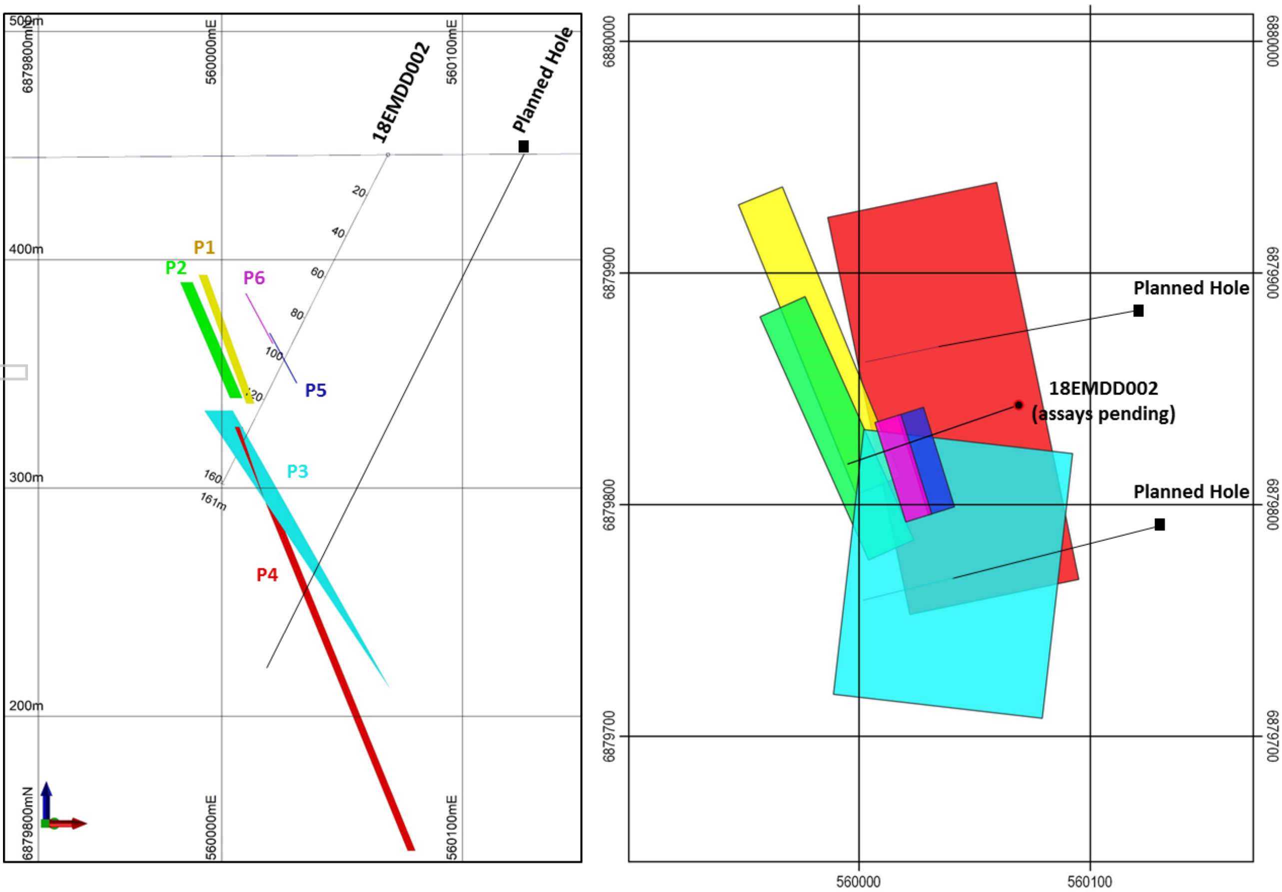

Figure 3: Anomaly ML15 – Diamond hole 18EMDD002, modelled DHEM conductor plates and planned holes

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Mt Venn

Great Boulder has now completed 12 RC and 3 RC pre-collar holes at Mt Venn for a total of 2,786m. Drilling continues to intersect wide zones of copper dominant mineralisation, extending the mineralised footprint along the central zone of the Mt Venn trend.

Drilling has primarily focused on strike and down-dip extensions to mineralisation with assay results from the first four holes all intersecting significant copper mineralisation. The central zone is now defined over 600m of strike with multiple lenses of copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation.

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu %	Ni %	Co %
18MVRC014	**173**	**178**	**5**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.05**
-including	*173*	*176*	*3*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*
18MVRC015	**182**	**193**	**11**	**0.5**	**0.10**	**0.03**
-including	*189*	*192*	*3*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.03*
18MVRC016	**126**	**138**	**12**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.03**
18MVRC017	**195**	**198**	**3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.03**
18MVRC017	**211**	**218**	**7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.03**
18MVRC017	**220**	**223**	**3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.06**

Table 3: Summary of significant intersections at Mt Venn

	From m	To m	Interval m	Sulphide %	Sulphide Texture
18MVRC021	**40**	**49**	**9**	**5-15%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**
	67	**82**	**15**	**5-15%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**
	107	**110**	**3**	**10-20%**	**Matrix – Semi massive**
18MVRC022	**43**	**56**	**13**	**5-15%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**
18MVRC023	**236**	**249**	**13**	**10-20%**	**Matrix – Semi massive**
	256	**261**	**5**	**10-20%**	**Matrix – Semi massive**
18MVRC024	**141**	**186**	**45**	**5-20%**	**Disseminated – Semi massive**
18MVRC025	**138**	**172**	**34**	**5-15%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**
18MVRC027	**113**	**134**	**21**	**5-10%**	**Disseminated – Blebby**
18MVRC028	**43**	**56**	**13**	**5-15%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**
	63	**66**	**3**	**3-5%**	**Disseminated – Matrix**

Table 4: Summary of mineralised intersections from Mt Venn (assays pending)

Drill hole 18MVRC014 intersect the first significant width of copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation from 195m down-hole in the southern extension. DHEM will now be used to define the extent and depth of mineralisation for further drill testing.

Drill hole 18MVRC016 intersected 12m at 0.5% Cu from 126m downhole, extending the southern strike of the central zone a further 65m (now 600m in total) and remaining open.

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Drill holes 18MVRC021 and 22 tested the northern extension of the central zone, with both holes intersecting broad zones of shallow mineralisation (assays pending). Mineralisation is typical of that seen at Mt Venn, being pyrrhotite dominant with minor chalcopyrite.

The northern extension was tested by drill holes 18MVRC24, 25, 27 and 28, based on new DHEM conductor plates and magnetic inversion modelling of the prospective host unit. Very wide intervals of mineralisation have been intersected over a strike length of 300m and remains open in all directions.

The northern extension is a significant increase in the size of Mt Venn. DHEM will be completed on these holes in the coming weeks to constrain mineralisation before the next round of extensional drilling.

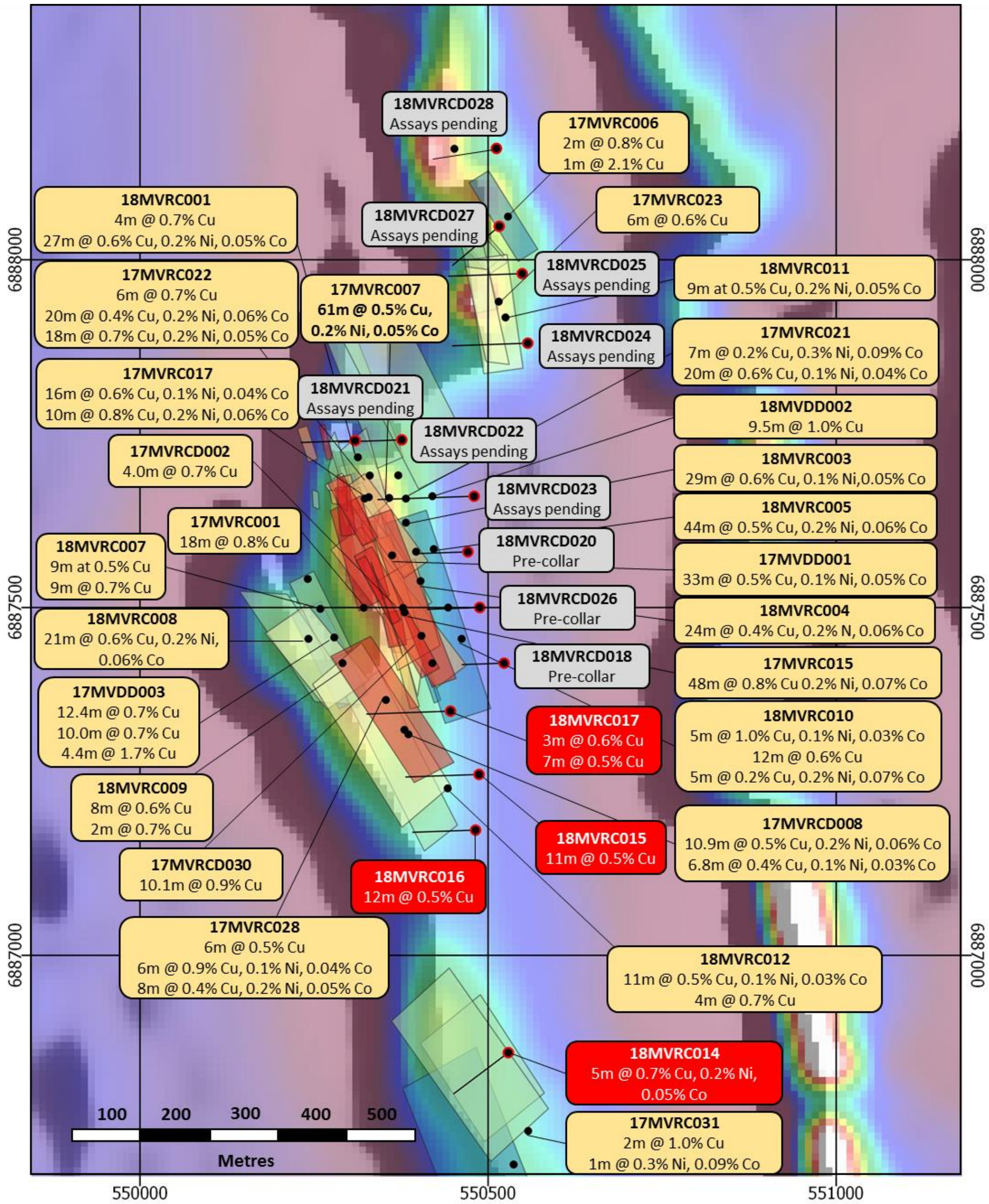

Figure 2: Mt Venn RC and diamond drilling over RTP 1VD magnetics and DHEM conductor plates. Previous reported holes (yellow), new assay results (red) and pending assay results (grey)

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Appendix 1 – Eastern Mafic Drill Hole Location

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
18EMDD001	DD	558200	6884860	25	-62	198.8
18EMDD002	DD	560069	6879843	251	-61	161
18EMRC001	RC	558300	6884834	48	-66	190
18EMRC002	RC	558139	6884957	58	-60	140
18EMRC003	RC	557765	6884650	28	-60	240
18EMRC005	RC	558411	6885593	263	-60	240
18EMRC006	RC	557852	6884574	28	-60	274
18EMRC007	RC	558617	6884241	233	-64	216
18EMRC009	RC	557620	6882840		-90	198
18EMRC011	RC	557793	6882722	246	-60	230
18EMRC013	RC	559405	6881789	262	-60	270
18EMRC014	RC	558382	6884758	48	-62	222
18EMRC015	RC	558530	6884240	268	-60	150
18EMRC016	RC	557532	6883440	268	-60	180
18EMRCD004	RC-DD	557360	6883437	79	-60	273.7
18EMRCD008	RC-DD	557536	6883009	270	-60	374
18EMRCD010	RC-DD	557729	6881920	268	-60	261.6
18EMRCD012	RC-DD	556895	6883155	258	-60	381.6
18EMRCD017	RC-DD	557574	6882520	268	-62	308.8
18EMRCD018	RC-DD	557265	6881960	268	-60	315.8

Appendix 2 – Mt Venn Drill Hole Location

HoleID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Total Depth
18MVRC014	RC	550529	6886860	233	-60	195
18MVRC015	RC	550487	6887260	268	-60	210
18MVRC016	RC	550482	6887180	268	-60	180
18MVRC017	RC	550446	6887351	268	-60	240
18MVRC019	RC	550488	6887500	268	-60	150
18MVRC021	RC	550309	6887740	268	-60	155
18MVRC022	RC	550376	6887741	268	-60	180
18MVRC023	RC	550480	6887660	268	-60	276
18MVRC024	RC	550557	6887880	268	-60	216
18MVRC025	RC	550549	6887980	268	-60	210
18MVRC027	RC	550516	6888048	230	-60	174
18MVRC028	RC	550512	6888160	268	-60	180
18MVRCD018[1]	RC-DD	550523	6887420	268	-60	120
18MVRCD020[1]	RC-DD	550471	6887580	268	-60	150
18MVRCD026[1]	RC-DD	550488	6887500	268	-70	150

1. Only RC pre-collar completed

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Appendix 3 – Summary of Eastern Mafic Significant Intersections

18EMRC001

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 1%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
111	112	1	0.07	0.08	414
112	113	1	0.14	0.14	235
113	114	1	0.13	0.14	454
114	115	1	0.06	0.03	52
115	116	1	0.42	0.13	260
116	117	1	0.71	0.16	704
117	118	1	0.13	0.23	714
118	119	1	0.07	0.09	121
119	120	1	0.07	0.05	81
120	121	1	0.15	0.14	143
121	122	1	0.17	0.28	255
122	123	1	0.22	0.30	303
123	124	1	0.59	0.24	280
124	125	1	0.20	0.30	420
125	126	1	0.15	0.42	397
126	127	1	0.15	0.37	351
127	128	1	0.26	0.25	262
128	129	1	0.24	0.17	291
129	130	1	0.47	0.24	354
130	131	1	0.22	0.34	335
131	132	1	0.38	0.27	324
132	133	1	0.16	0.34	571
133	134	1	0.20	0.14	286
134	135	1	0.14	0.19	216
135	136	1	0.12	0.22	452
136	137	1	0.11	0.10	179
137	138	1	0.09	0.07	102
138	139	1	0.00	0.04	36
139	140	1	0.00	0.05	39
140	141	1	0.02	0.05	93
141	142	1	0.11	0.14	377
142	143	1	0.32	0.20	378
143	144	1	0.59	0.23	274
144	145	1	0.13	0.41	489
145	146	1	0.32	0.31	403
146	147	1	0.49	0.41	399
147	148	1	0.11	0.10	131
148	149	1	0.14	0.10	245
149	150	1	0.33	0.19	364
150	151	1	0.16	0.33	242
151	152	1	0.16	0.22	190

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18EMRC002

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 1%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
73	74	1	0.08	0.20	253
74	75	1	0.38	0.25	439
75	76	1	0.16	0.31	330
76	77	1	0.14	0.28	304
77	78	1	0.28	0.15	167
78	79	1	0.02	0.01	25
79	80	1	0.47	0.11	288
80	81	1	0.52	0.19	268
81	82	1	0.20	0.07	89
89	90	1	0.14	0.21	298
90	91	1	0.19	0.06	89
91	92	1	0.16	0.24	290
92	93	1	0.37	0.19	233
93	94	1	0.07	0.03	59
94	95	1	0.05	0.02	38
95	96	1	0.22	0.09	237
96	97	1	0.22	0.03	54
97	98	1	0.16	0.03	67
98	99	1	0.10	0.02	37
99	100	1	0.04	0.02	26
100	101	1	0.01	0.04	30
101	102	1	0.06	0.05	138
102	103	1	0.24	0.22	232
103	104	1	0.12	0.04	60
104	105	1	0.21	0.11	129
105	106	1	0.37	0.03	46

18EMRC006

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 1%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
70	71	1	0.10	0.13	250
71	72	1	0.45	0.04	94
72	73	1	0.04	0.01	38
73	74	1	0.02	0.01	31
74	75	1	0.08	0.02	35
75	76	1	0.13	0.08	471
76	77	1	0.20	0.05	167
77	78	1	0.26	0.07	105
78	79	1	0.21	0.06	96
79	80	1	0.10	0.04	55
80	81	1	0.05	0.02	43
81	82	1	0.08	0.04	86
82	83	1	0.31	0.06	152
216	217	1	0.12	0.10	211
217	218	1	0.39	0.16	280
218	219	1	0.16	0.20	672
219	220	1	0.13	0.18	198
220	221	1	0.18	0.40	349
221	222	1	0.19	0.25	273
222	223	1	0.19	0.14	137
223	224	1	0.25	0.30	233

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Appendix 4 – Summary of Mt Venn Significant Intersections (note: Different Cu and Ni scale)

18MVRC014

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 2%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
167	168	1	0.31	0.05	147
168	169	1	0.09	0.02	149
169	170	1	0.37	0.08	324
170	171	1	0.44	0.08	262
171	172	1	0.50	0.05	166
172	173	1	0.24	0.03	105
173	174	1	0.83	0.04	272
174	175	1	1.73	0.13	410
175	176	1	0.83	0.15	451
176	177	1	0.20	0.23	662
177	178	1	0.16	0.21	563
178	179	1	0.37	0.05	134
179	180	1	0.31	0.05	160
180	181	1	0.48	0.02	79

18MVRC015

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 2%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
180	181	1	0.29	0.09	320
181	182	1	0.19	0.04	168
182	183	1	0.23	0.13	453
183	184	1	0.36	0.14	482
184	185	1	0.19	0.15	505
185	186	1	0.71	0.08	274
186	187	1	0.25	0.10	334
187	188	1	0.62	0.10	326
188	189	1	0.18	0.09	322
189	190	1	0.62	0.05	200
190	191	1	1.21	0.06	228
191	192	1	0.57	0.12	403
192	193	1	0.55	0.09	305
193	194	1	0.20	0.09	296

18MVRC016

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 2%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
94	95	1	0.12	0.03	76
95	96	1	0.21	0.21	433
121	122	1	0.18	0.06	314
122	123	1	0.30	0.05	190
123	124	1	0.31	0.10	311
124	125	1	0.29	0.05	192
125	126	1	0.19	0.09	334
126	127	1	0.47	0.08	284
127	128	1	0.25	0.10	355
128	129	1	0.79	0.11	398
129	130	1	0.42	0.08	267
130	131	1	0.75	0.09	350
131	132	1	0.32	0.14	472
132	133	1	0.48	0.07	234
133	134	1	0.43	0.10	363
135	136	1	0.27	0.09	312
136	137	1	0.28	0.13	473
137	138	1	0.93	0.06	207

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18MVRC017					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 2%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
92	93	1	0.22	0.07	180
93	94	1	0.12	0.08	180
94	95	1	0.28	0.07	183
95	96	1	0.48	0.09	242
96	97	1	0.07	0.06	161
97	98	1	0.16	0.07	209
98	99	1	0.27	0.08	189
193	194	1	0.23	0.10	326
194	195	1	0.33	0.11	379
195	196	1	0.86	0.07	257
196	197	1	0.44	0.09	321
197	198	1	0.53	0.09	330
198	199	1	0.23	0.08	259
199	200	1	0.20	0.10	329
200	201	1	0.15	0.17	526
201	202	1	0.11	0.08	263
202	203	1	0.10	0.07	232
203	204	1	0.15	0.15	471
204	205	1	0.11	0.08	280
205	206	1	0.10	0.10	346
206	207	1	0.09	0.04	102
207	208	1	0.07	0.05	155
208	209	1	0.14	0.07	230
209	210	1	0.22	0.15	472
210	211	1	0.27	0.11	343
211	212	1	0.45	0.14	452
212	213	1	0.46	0.14	453
213	214	1	0.35	0.08	259
214	215	1	0.76	0.09	292
215	216	1	0.29	0.05	195
216	217	1	0.85	0.09	317
217	218	1	0.34	0.14	450
218	219	1	0.13	0.09	341
219	220	1	0.07	0.02	73
220	221	1	0.20	0.17	564
221	222	1	0.41	0.16	530
222	223	1	0.24	0.20	669
223	224	1	0.23	0.14	463

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Competent Person's Statement

Exploration information in this Announcement is based upon work undertaken by Mr Stefan Murphy whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Stefan Murphy 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). Mr Stefan Murphy is an employee 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.

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Appendix- JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

The following table relates to activities undertaken at Great Boulder's Yamarna projects.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	Reverse circulation drilling (RC) was used to produce a 1m bulk sample and representative 1m split samples (nominally a 12.5% split) were collected using a cone splitter. Diamond drilling (DD) was also undertaken, with samples taken either as half core (NQ2), or quarter core (HQ) for laboratory analysis. Geological logging was completed and mineralised intervals were determined by the geologists to be submitted as 1m samples for RC drilling. In RC intervals assessed as unmineralised, 4m composite (scoop) samples were collected for laboratory for analysis. If these 4m composite samples come back with anomalous grade the corresponding original 1m split samples are then routinely submitted to the laboratory for analysis. For the diamond drilling, samples were selected after geological logging and range in sample lengths from 0.3m to 1.5m. The samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with up to 3kg pulverised, with a 50g samples analysed by Industry standard methods. The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration. The down hole EM (DHEM) survey was carried out on selected, case drillholes, DigiAtlantis system by Merlin Geophysical Solutions. The DHEM surveys were designed/managed by Newexco Services. DHEM survey Specifications: • 200mx200m loops (~120amps) • Merlin MT200 transmitter • EMIT DigiAtlantis 3-Componet fluxgate probe • EMIT SAMRTem24 receiver • Base frequency of 0.125Hz to 1 Hz • Stacks 3x32 • Sampling interval 2.5m/5m/10m DHEM Survey collar locations collected by handheld GPS.
Drilling techniques	• *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*	Diamond drilling comprises NQ2 and HQ sizes. Diamond core orientation is determined using a Relfex ACT II RD tool. The core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking.

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	type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	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 method. While the drilling programme is still on going, no issues relating to core recovery have been noted. No quantitative analysis of samples weights, sample condition or recovery has been undertaken. No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken at the project.
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.*	Geological logging of samples followed established company and industry common procedures. Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, alteration and weathering.
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.* • *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.*	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. Samples taken were typically between 1.5-3.3kg. All samples were submitted to ALS Minerals (Kalgoorlie) for analyses. The sample preparation included: – Samples were weighed, crushed (such that a minimum of 70% pass 2mm) and pulverised (such that a minimum of 85% pass 75um) as per ALS standards. – A 4 acid digest (HNO3-HBr-HF-HCl) and ICP-AES (ALS method; MS-ICP61g) was used for 33 multi-elements. This also included Co, Cu, Ni, Zn. Note: ME-MS61g uses HBr in lieu of HClO3 (used in ME-MS61 4 acid digest). This change relates to improving resolution of sulphur values in Mt Venn mineralsation. – For elements that reported over range, ALS used ore grade 4 acid digest and ICP-AES methods; (nickel) Ni-OG62, (copper) Cu-OG62. – Sulphur over range used ALS method S-IR08 (Leco Sulphur analyzer). – Iron over range used ALS method Fe-ICP81 (Sodium Peroxide Fusion).

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		Sample collection, size and analytical methods are deemed appropriate for the style of exploration.
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 samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Australia (ALS Minerals, Kalgoorlie). Typical analysis methods are detailed in the previous section and are consider 'near total' values. Routine 'standard' (mineralised pulp) Certified Reference Material (CRM) was inserted by Great Boulder at a nominal rate of 1 in 50 samples. Routine 'blank' material (unmineralised sand) was inserted at a nominal rate of 1 in 100 samples. No significant issues were noted. No duplicate or umpire checks were undertaken. The analytical laboratories provided their own routine quality controls within their own practices. No significant issues were noted.
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 verification of sampling and assaying has been undertaken in this exploration programme. No twinned drilling has been undertaken. Great Boulder has strict procedures for data capture, flow and data storage, and validation. 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.
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 were set out using a hand held GPS and final collar were collected using a handheld GPS. Downhole surveys were completed by the drilling contractors. Holes without downhole survey use planned or compass bearing/dip measurements for survey control. The MGA94 UTM zone 51 coordinate system was used for all undertakings.
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.*	The spacing and location of the majority of the drilling in the projects is, by the nature of early exploration, variable. The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.

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	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	Drilling was nominally perpendicular to regional mineralisation trends where interpreted and practical. True width and orientation of intersected mineralisation is currently unknown. A list of the drillholes and orientations are reported with significant intercepts is provided as an appended table. The spacing and location of the data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Great Boulder has strict chain of custody procedures that are adhered to for drill samples. All sample bags are pre-printed and pre-numbered. Sample bags are placed in a polyweave bags (up to 5 samples) and closed with a zip tie such that no sample material can spill out and no one can tamper with the sample once it leaves the company's custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	Great Boulder Resource Ltd (GBR) is comprised of several projects with associated tenements; Yamarna tenements and details; Exploration licences E38/2685, E38/2952, E38/2953, E38/5957, E38/2958, E38/2320 and prospecting licence P38/4178 where, GBR has executed a JV agreement to earn 75% interest through exploration expenditure of $2,000,000 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous explorers included: – 1990's. Kilkenny Gold NL completed wide-spaced, shallow, RAB drilling over a limited area. Gold assay only.

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		– 2008. Elecktra Mines Ltd (now Gold Road Resources Ltd) completed two shallow RC holes targeting extension to Mt Venn igneous complex. XRF analysis only, no geochemical analysis completed. – 2011. Crusader Resources Ltd completed broad-spaced aircore drilling targeting extensions to Thatcher's Soak uranium mineralisation. XRF anlaysis only, no geochemical analysis completed. – In late 2015 Gold Road drilled and assayed an RC drill hole on the edge of an EM anomaly identified from an airborne XTEM survey, identifying copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Great Boulder's Yamarna Project hosts the southern extension of the Mt Venn igneous complex. This complex is immediately west of the Yamarna greenstone belt. The mineralisation encountered in the Mt Venn drilling suggests that sulphide mineralisation is prominent along a EM conductor trend, and shows a highly sulphur-saturated system within metamorphosed dolerite and gabbro sequence. Visual logging of sulphide mineralogy shows pyrrhotite dominant with chalcopyrite.
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.*	A complete list of the reported significant results from Great Boulder's drilling is provided in the body of the report. A list of the drillhole coordinates, orientations and metrics are provided as an appended table.
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.*	No weight averaging techniques, aggregation methods or grade truncations were applied to these exploration results. All significant intercept lengths were from diamond drilling. No length weighting was applied.

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	• *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 metal equivalents are used.
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').*	The orientation of structures and mineralisation is not known with certainty but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted mineralisation. True width and orientation of intersected mineralisation is currently unknown. A list of the drillholes and orientations are reported with significant intercepts is provided as an appended table.
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 figures in announcement.
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.*	It is not practical to report all exploration results. Low or non-material grades have not been reported. All drill hole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in the announcement.
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.*	In late 2015 Gold Road drilled and assayed an RC drill hole on the edge of an EM anomaly identified from an airborne XTEM survey, identifying copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation. Great Boulder subsequently re-assayed the hole and confirmed primary bedrock sulphide mineralisation, with peak assay results of 1.7% Cu, 0.2% Ni, 528ppm Co (over 1m intervals) over two distinct lenses. Great Boulder completed a ground based moving loop EM survey in September 2017 and reported extensive strong EM conductors and co-incident copper-nickel mineralisation from aircore geochemistry (refer to announcement dated 5 October 2017).

		Great Boulder has also recently undertaken RC and DD exploratory drilling with down hole EM surveys.
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 the project may include detailed additional geological mapping and surface sampling, additional geophysical surveys (either surface or downhole), and potentially additional confirmatory or exploratory drilling.

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