ASX Announcement

12 October, 2018

Great Boulder RESOURCES LIMITED

New assays show Great Boulder closing in on higher-grade nickel at Eastern Mafic

Latest results highlight the neck and feeder zones of the intrusion as being most prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation

Highlights

- Latest assays from drilling at the Eastern Mafic deposit contain wider, higher-grade nickel and cobalt than seen in previous results
- These latest assays come from the feeder zone and 'neck' of the intrusion at the Zermatt prospect where mineralisation has now been extended to 400m of strike; Significant new results include:
    - 33m at 0.3% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.04% Co
    - 5m at 0.4% Ni, 0.3% Cu, 0.03% Co
    - 7m at 0.3% Ni, 0.2% Cu, 0.05% Co
- New zone of sulphide mineralisation intersected at the Cortina prospect, 500m west of Zermatt in hole 18EMRC021 (assays pending)
- Copper-nickel mineralisation intersected at the southern extension of the feeder zone at the Ben Lomond prospect (18EMDD002)
- Two wide zones of sulphide mineralisation intersected within the feeder structure at anomaly ML13, between Zermatt and Ben Lomond (18EMRCD013 – assays pending)
- The results show the prospective zone for high grade nickel sulphide mineralisation is within the feeder and 'neck' of the intrusion where higher-tenor nickel sulphide (nickel in 100% sulphide) has been intersected (Figure 1)
- Great Boulder will now aim to identify higher grade nickel in massive sulphide accumulations at the base of the intrusion associated with high nickel tenor sulphide.
- At Mt Venn, the latest results continue to extend the known mineralisation which has now been defined over 1km of strike length. Significant new results include:
    - 43m at 0.4% Cu, 0.2% Ni, 0.06% Co from 141m
        - including 11m at 0.5% Cu, 0.3% Ni, 0.09% Co
        - including 5m at 0.8% Cu, 0.2% Ni, 0.05% Co
    - 20m at 0.6% Cu, 0.1% Ni, 0.02% Co from 141m
        - including 3m at 1.2% Cu
    - 14m at 0.6% Cu, 0.2% Ni, 0.05% Co from 236m
        - including 4m at 1.0% Cu, 0.2% Ni, 0.05% Co

Great Boulder Resources (ASX:GBR) is pleased to announce that the latest assays from the Eastern Mafic deposit in WA show that the Company is closing in on the higher-grade zone of nickel mineralisation.

Three distinct sulphide phases have been identified at the Eastern Mafic, with high-tenor nickel sulphide found along the feeder zone and neck of the intrusion at Zermatt considered the most prospective for high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation (Figure 1).

This supports Great Boulder's view that the Eastern Mafic is closer to the source of high-grade nickel mineralisation. Mt Venn only has a single phase of low-tenor nickel (Figure 2), however the deposit appears to be more copper and cobalt rich than the Eastern Mafic.

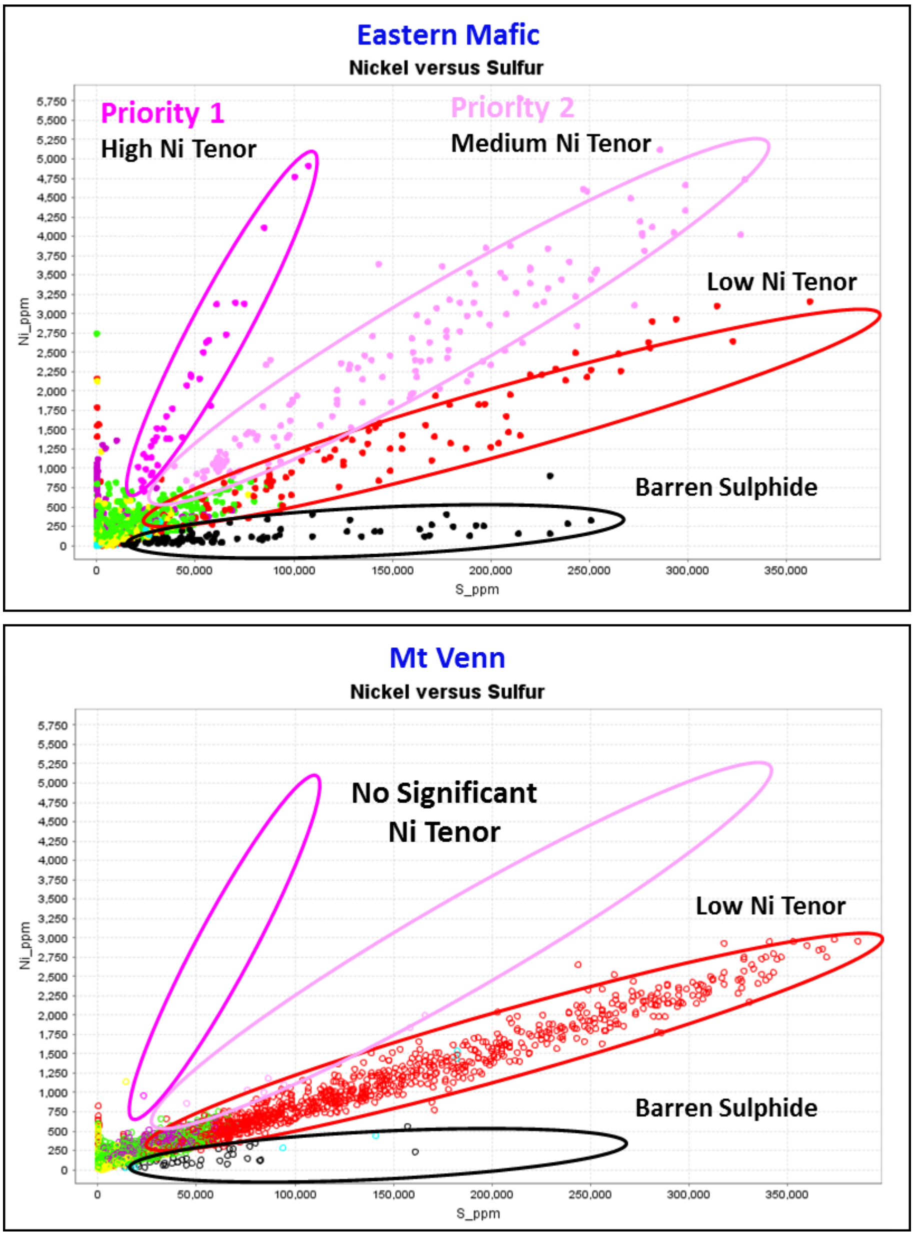

Figure 1: Nickel tenor analysis showing three phases of sulphide mineralisation at the Eastern Mafic and single phase at Mt Venn. Barren sulphide is predominantly at the Eastern Mafic where late-stage granites intrude

Around the edge and along structures through the Eastern Mafic complex, late-stage granite intrudes and alters the primary sulphide into barren pyrite/pyrrhotite and magnetite. These areas produce very strong EM responses, however there is little nickel, cobalt or copper of economic interest and they are considered a low priority for follow-up drilling.

Great Boulder Managing Director Stefan Murphy said the results were beginning to deliver a clear message about the nature of the mineralized system at the Eastern Mafic and Mt Venn.

"There is now a pattern emerging which supports our geological interpretation as to how the sulphide system was formed and where the higher grades and wider mineralisation may be found," Mr Murphy said.

"Once all assays are received we will be able to target the prospective rocks that host the higher tenor nickel and look for the base of these intrusions where massive sulphide typically accumulates."

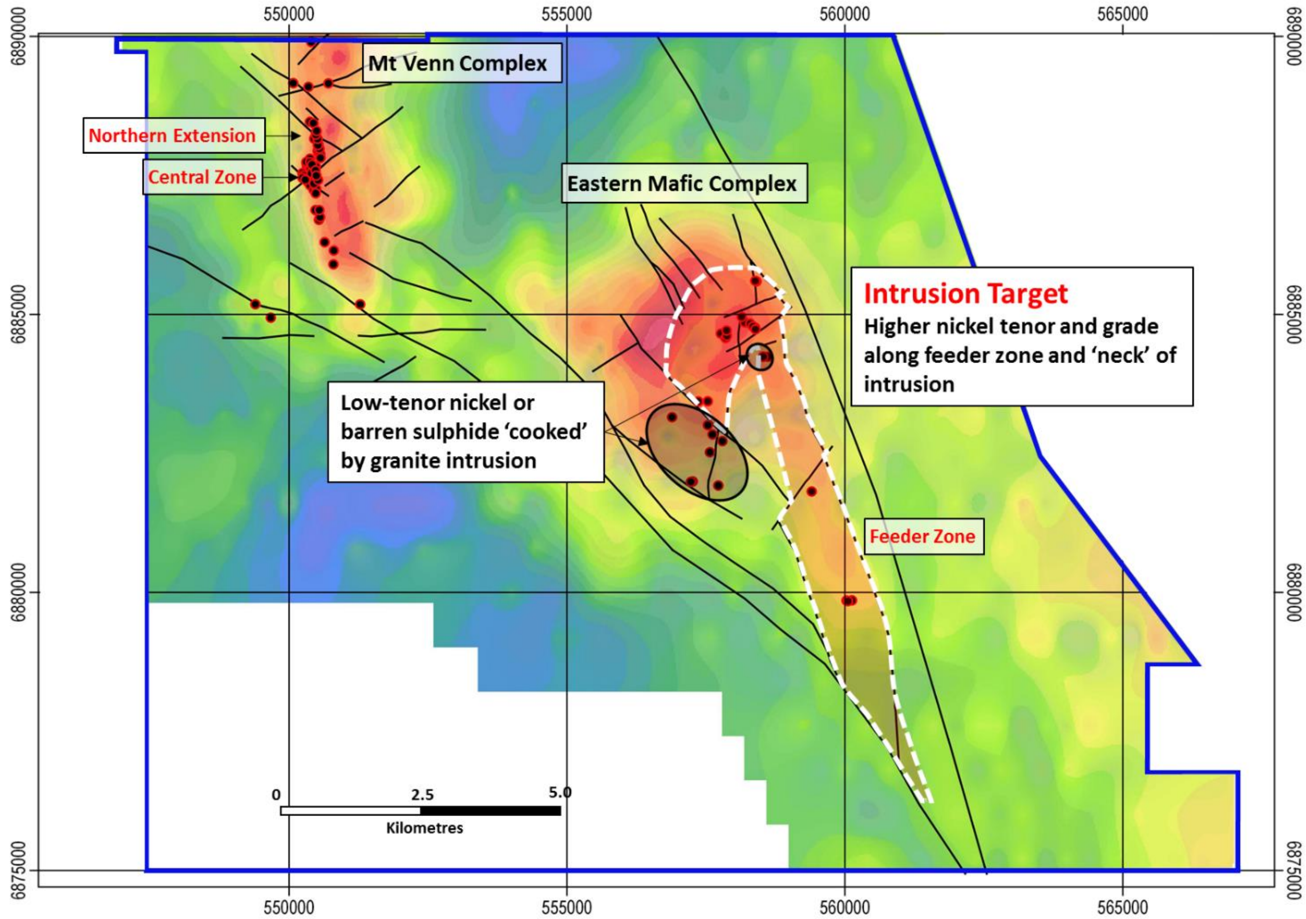

Figure 2: Gravity image showing Mt Venn and Eastern Mafic complexes. Intrusion target prospective for nickel sulphide highlighted in white and zones of barren sulphide in black

Eastern Mafic

Drilling has now finished with a total of 30 RC and diamond holes drilled for 6,777m. Results have been received from the majority of drill holes, with assays pending for the final eight holes of the program.

The maiden drill program successfully identified a new magmatic sulphide system at the Eastern Mafic that shows a significant improvement in nickel grade and tenor when compared to Mt Venn (Figure 1).

Drilling targeted electromagnetic (EM) conductors generated from airborne and ground surveys and nickel and copper in aircore geochemistry. Initial scout RC and diamond drilling was used to test the various conductors and orientation of mineralisation, with follow-up down-hole EM (DHEM) used in conjunction with assay results to identify the most prospective conductors.

The results show multiple sulphide phases at the Eastern Mafic, with the most prospective and higher nickel grades and tenor occurring along the feeder zone and the intersection of the feeder with the Eastern Mafic.

Great Boulder will focus its exploration efforts along the 6km feeder zone and neck of the intrusion, targeting basal accumulations of the higher tenor nickel sulphide. Massive sulphide typically accumulates at the base of fertile mafic intrusions and higher grades are found where the high tenor nickel sulphide accumulates.

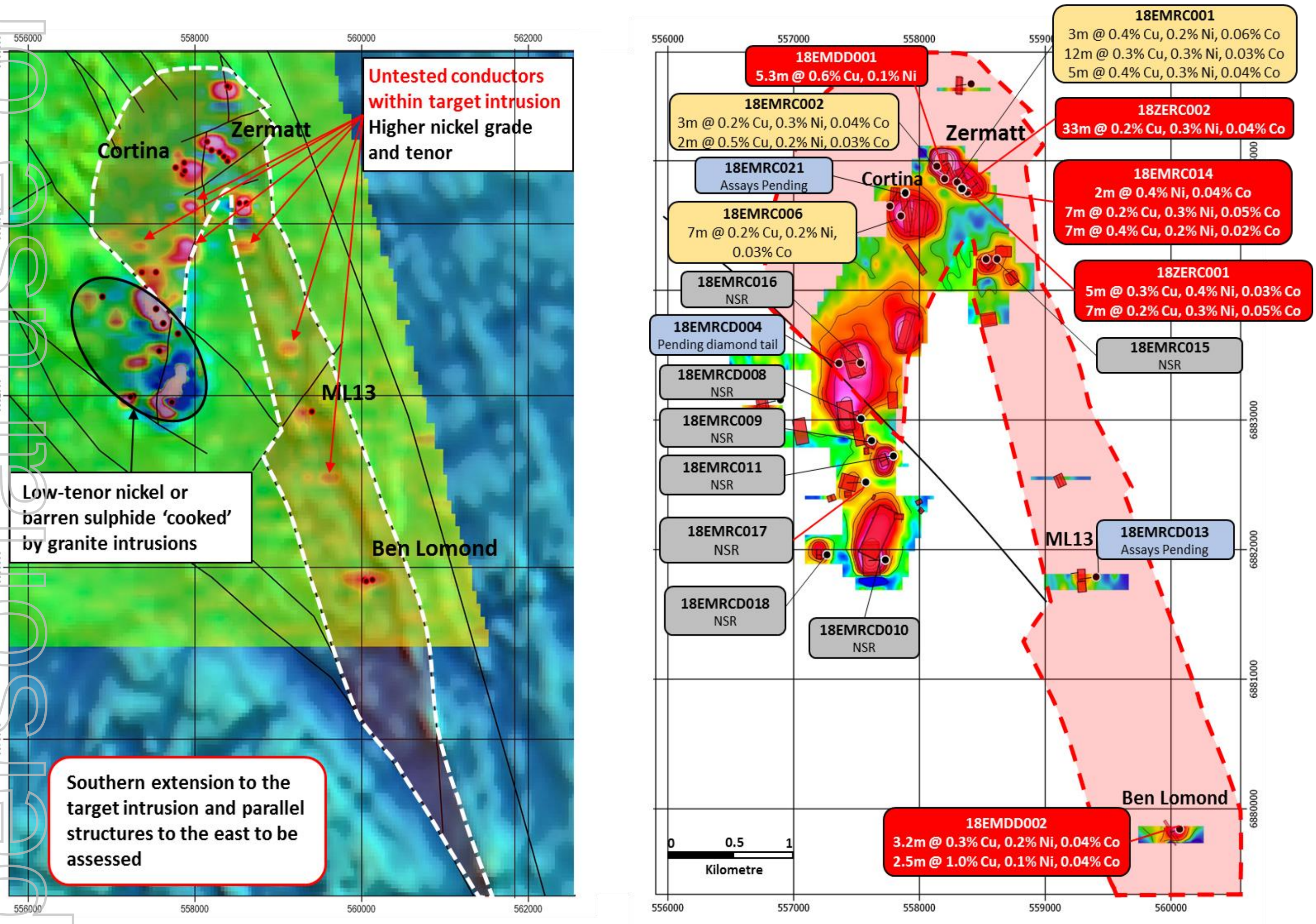

Figure 3: Airborne EM over magnetic image showing intrusion target (white) and untested conductors prospective nickel sulphide mineralisation (LHS)

MLEM late time (Ch. 35) showing intrusion target (red), MLEM conductor plates and drill hole collar locations. New assay results in red, previously reported results in yellow (RHS)

Drilling at Zermatt has now defined mineralisation over 400m of strike, within an upper and lower sulphide lens. Mineralisation is mostly hosted in gabbro (minor ultramafic) with nickel grade and tenor improving towards the southeast and at depth in the lower lens.

Sulphide mineralisation is quite pervasive throughout the host mafic-ultramafic unit, but typically in low concentrations. Where sulphide accumulates as semi-massive to massive, there is an improvement in overall nickel grade but this tends to occur in zones of lower tenor nickel, resulting in grades of 0.3-0.5% Ni.

Zones of higher nickel tenor sulphide (+2% nickel in 100% sulphide) has mostly been intersected as disseminated to matrix in texture and which does not produce a strong EM response, unlike the massive but barren pyrrhotite which produces a very strong response.

Moderate strength conductors associated with higher tenor nickel have produced the best results, eliminating spurious responses from highly conductive but barren sulphide. DHEM plate modeling provides the shape and location of the strongest part of these conductors, which can then be targeted as potential sources of more massive and higher-grade nickel.

Identifying the mafic-ultramafic unit that hosts the higher-tenor nickel sulphide is key as it has the best potential for basal accumulations of high-grade nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The Cortina prospect, located 500m southwest from Zermatt, hosts similar mineralisation to Zermatt. A more massive but lower nickel tenor lens that produces a strong EM response was intersected in 18EMRC006, while a disseminated but higher tenor lens associated with a mafic-ultramafic contact was intersected in 18EMRC003.

An extension to the higher tenor lens was drilled in 18EMRC021, intersecting 17m of sulphide mineralisation (assays pending).

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Sulphide %	Sulphide Texture	Prospect
18EMRC021	134	151	17	5-25%	Disseminated – Matrix	Cortina

Table 1: Summary of mineralised intersections from 18EMRC021 (assays pending)

Diamond hole 18EMDD002 tested the Ben Lomond prospect (previously anomaly ML15) at the southern extent of the 6km long feeder zone that represents a wide ductile zone splaying of the main Yamarna shear. Strong ductile deformation has resulted in shearing of mafic, ultramafic and intermediate units with numerous granitoids intruding along the feeder zone.

Sulphide mineralisation appears to have been emplaced along the structure and then dislocated and cut by later intrusions/shearing. An upper zone of mineralisation (91.5-99.1m) hosts grades up to 0.6% Ni and appears to represent a remobilised sulphide lens with moderate nickel grade and tenor.

A lower lens of more copper dominant and low nickel tenor mineralisation has been intruded by multiple granitoids and appears structurally controlled and remobilised. Mineralisation in the lower lens is distinct from the upper lens, suggesting different sulphide phases that have a structural overprint.

At anomaly ML13, between Zermatt and Ben Lomond, drill hole 18EMRCD013 tested an off-hole DHEM conductor with a diamond drill tail. Two sulphide lenses were intersected, an upper zone of 23m from 270m downhole and a lower zone of 15m from 321m (assays pending).

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Sulphide %	Sulphide Texture	Prospect
18EMRCD013	270	278	8	25-50%	Semi Massive - Massive	ML13 – Upper Lens
	278	283	5	5-10%	Disseminated	ML13 – Upper Lens
	283	293	10	10-50%	Blebby - Massive	ML13 – Upper Lens
	321	336	15	10-25%	Blebby – Semi Massive	ML13 – Lower Lens

Table 2: Summary of mineralised intersections from 18EMRCD013 (assays pending)

All remaining samples have been dispatched to the laboratory for analysis, with final results expected in 3-4 weeks. The DHEM survey at the Eastern Mafic has also been completed with conductor plate modelling underway.

On receipt of final assays and DHEM conductor plates, Great Boulder will complete a revised geological model with the aim of identifying the lithological and structural units that host the most prospective nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Based on the strong structural control of mineralisation along the feeder zone and variations in the nickel tenor across different lithologies, Great Boulder will also assess the southern extension of the feeder zone and possible parallel structures to the east, closer to the terrane bounding Yamarna shear zone.

Mt Venn

A total of 19 RC and diamond holes were drilled at Mt Venn for 4,284m. Drilling focused on strike and dip extensions to the central zone, while also testing the northern extension.

Drilling continues to intersect wide zones of copper dominant mineralisation, with mineralisation now defined over 1km of strike.

Mineralisation within the central zone is now well defined over two sub-parallel northwest trending units that host multiple mineralised lenses. Mineralisation remains open along strike and down-dip where the latest drilling intersected a mineralisation to a depth of 240m below surface.

The northern extension of the system was also discovered during this program, with wide zones (20-44m) of copper dominant sulphide mineralisation intersected. A series of northwest trending structures cut through the central zone and also appear to offset the northern extension.

Significant new assay results include:

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu %	Ni %	Co %
18MVRCD020	**152**	**159**	**7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.04**
18MVRCD020	**206**	**211**	**5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.07**
18MVRC021	**40**	**50**	**10**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.03**
18MVRC021	**67**	**72**	**5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.04**
18MVRC021	**78**	**80**	**2**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.01**
18MVRC022	**43**	**49**	**6**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.02**
18MVRC023	**236**	**250**	**14**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.05**
-including	*245*	*249*	*4*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*0.05*
18MVRC023	**256**	**261**	**5**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.06**
18MVRC024	**102**	**103**	**1**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**0.03**
18MVRC024	**141**	**184**	**43**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.06**
-including	*142*	*153*	*11*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.09*
-including	*169*	*174*	*5*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.05*

18MVRC025	**141**	**161**	**20**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.02**
-including	*143*	*145*	*2*	*1.2*	*0.1*	*0.02*
-including	*155*	*158*	*3*	*1.2*	*0.1*	*0.02*
18MVRCD026	**219.8**	**233.7**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.05**
-including	*227.6*	*230.5*	*2.9*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*0.06*
18MVRCD026	**249.7**	**258.0**	**8.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.02**
18MVRCD026	**267.7**	**277.8**	**10.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.03**
-including	*270.2*	*273.1*	*2.9*	*1.0*	*0.1*	*0.03*

Table 3: Summary of significant intersections at Mt Venn

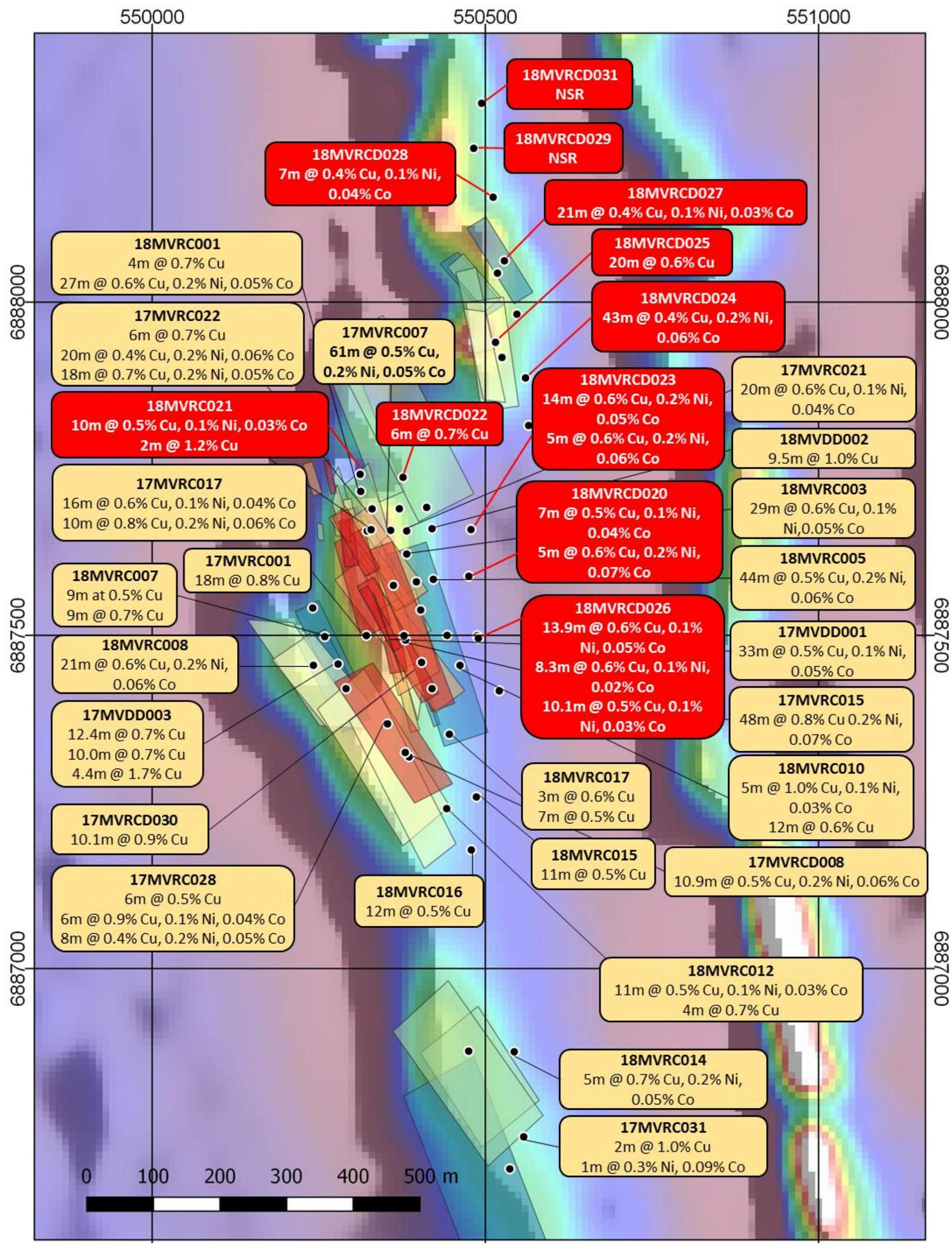

Figure 4: Mt Venn RC and diamond drilling over RTP 1VD magnetics and DHEM conductor plates. Previous reported holes (yellow) and new assay results (red)

Appendix 1 – Eastern Mafic Drill Hole Location

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Total Depth	Prospect
18EMDD001	DD	558200	6884860	25	-62	198.8	Zermatt
18EMDD002	DD	560069	6879843	251	-61	161	Ben Lomond
18EMRC001	RC	558300	6884834	48	-66	190	Zermatt
18EMRC002	RC	558139	6884957	58	-60	140	Zermatt
18EMRC003	RC	557765	6884650	28	-60	240	Cortina
18EMRC005	RC	558411	6885593	263	-60	240	
18EMRC006	RC	557852	6884574	28	-60	274	Cortina
18EMRC007	RC	558617	6884241	233	-64	216	
18EMRC009	RC	557620	6882840		-90	198	
18EMRC011	RC	557793	6882722	246	-60	230	
18EMRC014	RC	558382	6884758	48	-62	222	Zermatt
18EMRC015	RC	558530	6884240	268	-60	150	
18EMRC016	RC	557532	6883440	268	-60	180	
18EMRC018	RC	557264	6881995	270	-60	168	
18EMRC019	RC	557877	6884614	180	-70	204	Cortina
18EMRC020	RC	558531	6884239		-90	96	
18EMRC021	RC	557872	6884710	240	-60	270	Cortina
18EMRC022	RC	558389	6885602	270	-60	150	
18EMRC023	RC	557229	6881986	230	-60	120	
18ZERC001	220	558382	6884758	85	-60	220	Zermatt
18ZERC002	180	558348	6884783	45	-60	180	Zermatt
18ZERCD003	252	558392	6884731	90	-60	355	Zermatt
18BLRC001	RC	560030	6879852	255	-60	132	Ben Lomond
18BLRC002	RC	560129	6879856	255	-60	260	Ben Lomond
18EMRCD004	RC-DD	557360	6883437	79	-60	273.7	
18EMRCD008	RC-DD	557536	6883009	270	-60	374.0	
18EMRCD010	RC-DD	557729	6881920	268	-60	261.6	
18EMRCD012	RC-DD	556895	6883155	258	-60	381.6	
18EMRCD013	RC-DD	559405	6881789	262	-60	373.8	ML13
18EMRCD017	RC-DD	557574	6882520	268	-62	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
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
18MVRC029	RC	550482	6888231	270	-60	168
18MVRC030	RC	550412	6887692	265	-60	256
18MVRC031	RC	550494	6888298	270	-70	180
18MVRC032	RC	550565	6887815	268	-60	280
18MVRC033	RC	550999	6887169	180	-60	180
18MVRCD018	RC-DD	550523	6887420	268	-60	120
18MVRCD020	RC-DD	550471	6887580	268	-60	150
18MVRCD026	RC-DD	550488	6887500	268	-70	150

Appendix 3 – Summary of Eastern Mafic Significant Intersections

18EMRC014 Zermatt

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
71	72	1	0.09	0.10	503
72	73	1	0.20	0.07	314
73	74	1	0.14	0.08	367
74	75	1	0.93	0.03	103
75	76	1	0.16	0.01	41
113	114	1	0.27	0.39	329
114	115	1	0.11	0.02	35
115	116	1	0.04	0.03	75
116	117	1	0.03	0.02	29
117	118	1	0.01	0.02	128
118	119	1	0.10	0.35	316
119	120	1	0.14	0.51	458
120	121	1	0.11	0.15	153
121	122	1	0.05	0.04	49
122	123	1	0.06	0.04	96
123	124	1	0.12	0.38	976
124	125	1	0.23	0.26	426
125	126	1	0.10	0.15	170
126	127	1	0.11	0.45	630
127	128	1	0.40	0.35	336
128	129	1	0.17	0.46	637
129	130	1	0.11	0.30	412
130	131	1	0.03	0.06	85
131	132	1	0.03	0.04	123
132	133	1	0.18	0.19	181
133	134	1	0.34	0.19	199
179	180	1	0.07	0.22	187
180	181	1	0.07	0.31	168
181	182	1	0.23	0.26	138
182	183	1	0.27	0.22	123
183	184	1	0.27	0.14	88
184	185	1	0.28	0.25	178
185	186	1	1.26	0.27	173
186	187	1	0.14	0.15	122

18EMDD001 Zermatt

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
154.7	155.0	0.3	2.63	0.18	140
156.6	157.0	0.4	1.19	0.01	21
157.0	157.3	0.3	0.38	0.08	84
157.3	158.1	0.8	0.29	0.18	286
158.1	158.5	0.4	0.30	0.22	305
158.5	159.0	0.5	0.89	0.09	291
159.0	160.0	1.0	0.77	0.06	72
175.6	176.1	0.5	0.20	0.22	349
176.1	177.0	0.9	0.05	0.07	100
177.0	177.3	0.3	0.05	0.03	151
177.3	178.0	0.7	0.22	0.23	874

18ZERC001	Zermatt				
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
123	124	1	0.63	0.24	217
124	125	1	0.11	0.27	243
125	126	1	0.19	0.31	425
126	127	1	0.42	0.11	157
127	128	1	0.12	0.34	508
128	129	1	0.13	0.34	1,110
129	130	1	0.09	0.46	501
130	131	1	0.14	0.10	110
131	132	1	0.03	0.02	45
132	133	1	0.01	0.01	22
133	134	1	0.06	0.05	67
134	135	1	0.17	0.19	195
135	136	1	0.21	0.08	91
136	137	1	0.15	0.06	221
137	138	1	0.17	0.03	677
138	139	1	0.78	0.06	101
139	140	1	0.10	0.03	47
140	141	1	0.19	0.23	356
141	142	1	0.11	0.23	274
142	143	1	0.08	0.04	80
143	144	1	0.17	0.11	102
175	176	1	0.30	0.15	97
176	177	1	0.17	0.21	163
177	178	1	0.07	0.12	100
178	179	1	0.07	0.06	63
179	180	1	0.11	0.41	224
180	181	1	0.12	0.49	514
181	182	1	0.53	0.31	237
182	183	1	0.30	0.31	238
183	184	1	0.42	0.48	329
184	185	1	0.20	0.18	117
185	186	1	0.19	0.14	108
186	187	1	0.09	0.22	189
187	188	1	0.15	0.27	202

18ZERC002	Zermatt				
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
101	102	1	1.20	0.03	39
102	103	1	0.05	0.11	102
103	104	1	0.02	0.04	44
104	105	1	0.09	0.18	158
105	106	1	0.16	0.35	287
106	107	1	0.06	0.19	353
107	108	1	0.23	0.15	534
108	109	1	0.18	0.43	535
109	110	1	0.11	0.36	250
110	111	1	0.19	0.24	336
111	112	1	0.12	0.47	287
112	113	1	0.25	0.36	215
113	114	1	0.13	0.12	94
114	115	1	0.10	0.25	174
115	116	1	0.11	0.24	416
116	117	1	0.18	0.32	616
117	118	1	0.15	0.32	448
118	119	1	0.18	0.29	378
119	120	1	0.68	0.33	372
120	121	1	0.34	0.22	232
121	122	1	0.17	0.28	301
122	123	1	0.20	0.35	711
123	124	1	0.33	0.26	625
124	125	1	0.20	0.21	999
125	126	1	0.15	0.36	599
126	127	1	0.16	0.40	570
127	128	1	0.16	0.31	308
128	129	1	0.21	0.38	420
129	130	1	0.08	0.31	289
130	131	1	0.02	0.10	99
131	132	1	0.07	0.20	361
132	133	1	0.13	0.47	740
133	134	1	0.05	0.29	224
150	151	1	0.11	0.16	270
151	152	1	0.16	0.32	307
152	153	1	0.11	0.23	173
153	154	1	0.46	0.11	105
154	155	1	0.36	0.07	91

18EMDD002	Ben Lomond				
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
90.0	90.4	0.4	0.20	0.07	179
90.4	91.5	1.1	0.03	0.02	114
91.5	92.5	0.9	0.41	0.23	388
92.5	92.9	0.4	0.04	0.36	1,020
92.9	93.8	0.9	0.27	0.08	448
93.8	94.4	0.6	0.27	0.06	86
94.4	94.8	0.4	0.04	0.36	295
94.8	95.2	0.5	0.01	0.03	86
95.2	96.0	0.8	0.06	0.14	160
96.0	97.0	1.0	0.03	0.10	119
97.0	97.7	0.7	0.05	0.24	407
97.7	98.8	1.0	0.05	0.09	120
98.8	99.1	0.3	0.08	0.58	263
119.5	120.3	0.7	1.47	0.15	1,295
120.3	120.6	0.3	0.03	0.01	108
120.6	121.2	0.6	0.23	0.03	191
121.2	121.5	0.3	2.81	0.01	31
121.5	122.0	0.5	0.60	0.00	7
128.0	128.4	0.4	0.64	0.11	106
128.4	128.9	0.5	0.09	0.40	297
128.9	129.5	0.6	0.19	0.25	203

Appendix 4 – Summary of Mt Venn Significant Intersections

18MVRCD020					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
152.0	152.9	0.9	0.92	0.02	83
152.9	153.2	0.3	0.15	0.14	471
153.2	153.8	0.6	0.12	0.22	709
153.8	154.2	0.4	0.22	0.13	430
154.2	154.7	0.5	0.46	0.12	418
154.7	155.5	0.8	0.44	0.14	516
155.5	156.0	0.5	0.32	0.12	795
156.0	157.0	1.0	0.28	0.10	318
157.0	157.3	0.3	0.27	0.10	328
157.3	157.8	0.5	0.97	0.09	314
157.8	158.1	0.3	0.70	0.13	416
158.1	159.0	0.9	0.53	0.04	148
164.8	165.4	0.6	1.55	0.02	67
206.0	206.7	0.7	1.18	0.03	117
206.7	207.2	0.4	1.08	0.21	666
207.2	207.5	0.3	0.69	0.07	247
207.5	208.0	0.6	0.31	0.28	861
208.0	209.0	1.0	0.22	0.30	903
209.0	210.0	1.0	0.23	0.30	898
210.0	211.2	1.2	0.40	0.24	733
211.2	211.5	0.3	2.05	0.12	483

18MVRC021					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
32	33	1	0.81	0.04	168
33	34	1	0.35	0.03	135
34	35	1	0.18	0.02	87
35	36	1	0.09	0.01	64
36	37	1	0.04	0.02	70
37	38	1	0.11	0.05	177
38	39	1	0.18	0.05	153
39	40	1	0.30	0.03	128
40	41	1	0.73	0.05	211
41	42	1	0.23	0.16	458
42	43	1	0.18	0.09	255
43	44	1	0.61	0.16	463
44	45	1	0.38	0.18	524
45	46	1	0.50	0.15	453
46	47	1	0.36	0.09	263
47	48	1	0.35	0.12	380
48	49	1	0.84	0.08	258
49	50	1	0.72	0.04	130
67	68	1	0.58	0.07	201
68	69	1	0.25	0.20	547
69	70	1	0.54	0.12	342
70	71	1	0.29	0.12	336
71	72	1	0.51	0.14	401
72	73	1	0.46	0.02	64
73	74	1	0.27	0.03	104
74	75	1	0.04	0.01	34
75	76	1	0.13	0.03	87
76	77	1	0.46	0.04	155
77	78	1	0.06	0.01	31
78	79	1	0.86	0.06	166
79	80	1	1.45	0.04	133
80	81	1	0.35	0.03	103
81	82	1	0.29	0.01	46
90	91	1	0.92	0.07	185
91	92	1	0.20	0.05	120
92	93	1	0.19	0.05	140
93	94	1	0.13	0.06	153
94	95	1	0.29	0.12	306
107	108	1	0.29	0.17	408
108	109	1	0.31	0.20	487
109	110	1	0.62	0.09	236
110	111	1	0.35	0.04	118
111	112	1	0.26	0.04	112

18MVRC022

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
43	44	1	0.75	0.10	356
44	45	1	0.65	0.07	257
45	46	1	0.52	0.06	214
46	47	1	0.66	0.04	169
47	48	1	0.63	0.04	154
48	49	1	0.79	0.08	300
49	50	1	0.27	0.09	346
50	51	1	0.28	0.07	262

18MVRC023

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
187	188	1	0.28	0.06	250
188	189	1	0.22	0.05	198
189	190	1	0.30	0.04	157
190	191	1	0.64	0.06	252
191	192	1	0.26	0.06	216
231	232	1	0.48	0.07	230
232	233	1	0.23	0.04	144
233	234	1	0.18	0.06	218
234	235	1	0.14	0.11	351
235	236	1	0.14	0.06	202
236	237	1	0.30	0.17	524
237	238	1	0.64	0.15	463
238	239	1	0.80	0.16	494
239	240	1	0.83	0.09	403
240	241	1	0.36	0.21	617
241	242	1	0.41	0.17	509
242	243	1	0.47	0.20	581
243	244	1	0.20	0.29	830
244	245	1	0.24	0.24	722
245	246	1	0.88	0.15	450
246	247	1	1.21	0.19	568
247	248	1	1.09	0.14	418
248	249	1	0.65	0.18	522
249	250	1	0.19	0.19	534
256	257	1	0.39	0.23	621
257	258	1	0.38	0.25	678
258	259	1	0.55	0.23	644
259	260	1	0.98	0.20	539
260	261	1	0.70	0.15	431
261	262	1	0.23	0.07	195

18MVRC024					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
102	103	1	2.75	0.10	294
141	142	1	0.43	0.08	263
142	143	1	0.57	0.18	601
143	144	1	0.34	0.23	763
144	145	1	0.52	0.28	958
145	146	1	0.73	0.29	977
146	147	1	0.65	0.29	959
147	148	1	0.32	0.30	1,000
148	149	1	0.55	0.27	917
149	150	1	0.40	0.27	926
150	151	1	0.34	0.28	920
151	152	1	0.40	0.27	892
152	153	1	0.60	0.16	532
153	154	1	0.35	0.09	309
154	155	1	0.27	0.16	547
155	156	1	0.22	0.23	780
156	157	1	0.29	0.22	716
157	158	1	0.93	0.12	396
158	159	1	0.40	0.07	261
159	160	1	0.40	0.09	296
160	161	1	0.48	0.09	321
161	162	1	0.47	0.10	347
162	163	1	0.04	0.02	68
163	164	1	0.21	0.09	288
164	165	1	0.29	0.20	632
165	166	1	0.29	0.12	391
166	167	1	0.23	0.24	757
167	168	1	0.21	0.24	783
168	169	1	0.32	0.22	706
169	170	1	1.13	0.14	471
170	171	1	0.27	0.22	688
171	172	1	0.43	0.20	631
172	173	1	0.51	0.18	563
173	174	1	1.75	0.11	372
174	175	1	0.26	0.16	512
175	176	1	0.69	0.16	524
176	177	1	0.45	0.16	496
177	178	1	0.26	0.04	132
178	179	1	0.19	0.16	503
179	180	1	0.14	0.06	199
180	181	1	0.31	0.28	845
181	182	1	0.22	0.26	795
182	183	1	0.66	0.15	473
183	184	1	0.55	0.05	177

18MVRC025					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
141	142	1	0.43	0.05	150
142	143	1	0.24	0.05	160
143	144	1	1.32	0.08	248
144	145	1	1.17	0.05	167
145	146	1	0.31	0.07	217
146	147	1	0.32	0.13	369
147	148	1	0.35	0.04	133
148	149	1	1.19	0.06	199
149	150	1	0.70	0.03	112
150	151	1	0.08	0.04	159
151	152	1	0.10	0.02	64
152	153	1	0.25	0.06	173
153	154	1	0.54	0.06	171
154	155	1	0.34	0.05	152
155	156	1	0.67	0.10	296
156	157	1	2.10	0.07	192
157	158	1	0.72	0.02	65
158	159	1	0.44	0.06	163
159	160	1	0.65	0.03	97
160	161	1	0.46	0.07	210

18MVRCD026					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
219.8	220.7	0.9	0.69	0.16	517
220.7	221.3	0.6	1.13	0.11	370
221.3	222.0	0.7	0.36	0.08	1,400
222.0	223.0	1.0	0.63	0.08	410
223.0	223.8	0.8	0.44	0.08	257
223.8	224.6	0.8	0.45	0.07	208
224.6	225.0	0.5	1.03	0.14	400
225.0	225.8	0.7	0.09	0.03	101
225.8	226.4	0.6	0.27	0.08	263
226.4	226.8	0.4	0.19	0.18	552
226.8	227.1	0.3	0.06	0.03	100
227.1	227.6	0.5	0.46	0.05	165
227.6	228.2	0.6	1.51	0.18	550
228.2	228.9	0.7	0.27	0.22	683
228.9	229.6	0.7	0.64	0.24	692
229.6	229.9	0.3	0.45	0.12	526
229.9	230.2	0.3	1.96	0.07	246
230.2	230.5	0.3	2.04	0.15	453
230.5	231.3	0.8	0.30	0.28	837
231.3	231.9	0.7	0.52	0.02	71
231.9	232.5	0.5	0.27	0.20	638
232.5	232.9	0.5	2.14	0.08	274
232.9	233.7	0.8	0.21	0.28	863
249.7	250.1	0.5	1.53	0.14	451
250.1	251.1	0.9	0.16	0.00	15
251.1	251.6	0.5	1.84	0.03	118
251.6	252.1	0.5	0.63	0.02	82
252.1	252.7	0.6	0.06	0.01	40
252.7	253.3	0.6	0.52	0.03	99
253.3	253.8	0.4	1.32	0.02	83
253.8	254.6	0.8	0.56	0.09	293
254.6	255.2	0.6	0.26	0.04	148
255.2	256.1	0.9	1.13	0.06	250
256.1	257.2	1.1	0.10	0.22	660
257.2	258.0	0.8	0.51	0.08	353
258.0	258.9	0.9	0.37	0.04	121
269.3	269.6	0.3	0.35	0.12	395
269.6	270.2	0.5	0.12	0.25	752
270.2	270.6	0.5	0.74	0.07	215
270.6	270.9	0.3	3.61	0.12	367
270.9	271.3	0.4	0.47	0.18	529
271.3	272.0	0.7	0.87	0.05	161
272.0	272.4	0.4	0.65	0.06	189
272.4	273.1	0.7	0.86	0.12	363
273.1	273.8	0.7	0.18	0.04	123
273.8	274.3	0.5	0.24	0.06	190
274.3	274.9	0.6	0.11	0.19	582
274.9	275.7	0.8	0.40	0.11	332
275.7	276.6	0.9	0.30	0.10	321
276.6	276.8	0.3	0.23	0.06	174
276.8	277.2	0.3	0.57	0.16	483
277.2	277.8	0.6	0.11	0.16	497
277.8	278.3	0.5	0.18	0.08	255
278.3	278.7	0.4	0.01	0.00	19
278.7	279.6	0.9	0.71	0.08	294
279.6	280.0	0.4	0.20	0.02	80
280.0	281.0	1.0	0.26	0.01	21
281.0	282.0	1.0	0.35	0.04	160
288.0	288.6	0.6	0.98	0.03	167
288.6	289.0	0.4	0.73	0.02	109

18MVRC027

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
108	109	1	1.03	0.04	164
109	110	1	1.94	0.04	168
110	111	1	0.18	0.04	139
111	112	1	0.11	0.10	309
112	113	1	0.14	0.09	273
113	114	1	0.30	0.10	325
114	115	1	0.17	0.09	293
115	116	1	0.21	0.11	349
116	117	1	0.17	0.11	367
117	118	1	0.17	0.09	306
118	119	1	0.36	0.13	417
119	120	1	0.29	0.12	392
120	121	1	0.20	0.09	280
121	122	1	0.32	0.07	235
122	123	1	0.39	0.10	322
123	124	1	0.14	0.04	112
124	125	1	0.18	0.07	202
125	126	1	0.45	0.14	431
126	127	1	0.28	0.15	445
127	128	1	0.23	0.11	374
128	129	1	0.25	0.14	430
164	165	1	0.24	0.01	31
165	166	1	0.74	0.07	182
166	167	1	0.03	0.01	21
167	168	1	0.64	0.08	215

18MVRC028

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 1%)	Ni % (max graph 0.5%)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
44	45	1	1.13	0.03	103
45	46	1	0.39	0.10	328
46	47	1	0.35	0.13	379
47	48	1	0.37	0.10	321
48	49	1	0.22	0.23	679
49	50	1	0.18	0.23	695
50	51	1	0.32	0.17	501
51	52	1	0.34	0.10	291
52	53	1	0.26	0.07	211
53	54	1	0.16	0.04	113
54	55	1	0.19	0.03	85
55	56	1	0.43	0.08	241
56	57	1	0.25	0.02	80
57	58	1	0.09	0.02	81
58	59	1	0.07	0.02	84
59	60	1	0.16	0.05	161
60	61	1	0.07	0.02	72
61	62	1	0.08	0.03	110
62	63	1	0.32	0.05	167
63	64	1	0.37	0.05	169
64	65	1	0.38	0.06	198
65	66	1	0.76	0.07	236

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 project.

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.
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 type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	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.
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*	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.

	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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 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). 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*	All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Australia. 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.

	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.*	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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been 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.
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 holds a 75% interest in the Yamarna Project with its joint venture partner EGMC holding a 25% interest. EGMC has elected to contribute to expenditure to maintain its 25% interest I the Yamarna project. If EGMC elects to not contribute to the joint venture it will convert to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) and 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. – 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.* • *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 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. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	The orientation of structures and mineralisation is not known with certainty but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted mineralisation.

	• *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').*	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.