Great Boulder
RESOURCES LIMITED

Strong assays confirm Mt Venn is a major WA copper-nickel-cobalt discovery

Infill drilling and metallurgical test work to start in the coming weeks as part of an accelerated development strategy

- Latest assays confirm extensive copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation extending from near-surface in the Central zone at Mt Venn
- Mineralogy is now well understood allowing for metallurgical testwork to commence, targeting copper sulphide concentrate, plus cobalt and nickel sulphate production
- Assays also confirm the presence of multiple, parallel mineralised lenses within the Central zone that remain open in all directions. Significant results include:

Hole ID	From m	To m	Interval m	Cu %	Ni %	Co %	Mineralisation Zone
17MVDD001	**76.0**	**109.0**	**33.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.05**	**Mixed**
-including	*90.0*	*100.4*	*10.4*	*0.7*	*0.1*	*0.05*	Mixed
-including	*102.8*	*109.0*	*6.2*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.07*	Mixed
17MVDD003	**97.3**	**109.7**	**12.4**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.02**	**Copper**
-including	*97.3*	*98.6*	*1.3*	*2.1*	*0.0*	*0.02*	Copper
-including	*100.9*	*102.0*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*0.01*	Copper
-including	*107.3*	*109.7*	*2.4*	*0.9*	*0.1*	*0.02*	Copper
	123.0	**133.0**	**10.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.02**	**Copper**
-including	*123.0*	*125.0*	*2.0*	*1.0*	*0.1*	*0.03*	Copper
-including	*128.9*	*131.2*	*2.3*	*1.2*	*0.1*	*0.02*	Copper
	138.0	**142.4**	**4.4**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.01**	**Copper**
-including	*139.0*	*141.5*	*2.5*	*2.2*	*0.0*	*0.01*	Copper
17MVRC021	**25**	**33**	**8**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.09**	**Nickel-Cobalt**
-including	*25*	*26*	*1*	*1.3*	*0.2*	*0.06*	Copper
-including	*26*	*28*	*2*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.11*	Nickel-Cobalt
	153	**173**	**20**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.04**	**Mixed**
-including	*153*	*159*	*6*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*0.04*	Copper
17MVRC022	**52**	**58**	**6**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.03**	**Copper**
	58	**78**	**20**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.06**	**Mixed**
	92	**110**	**18**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.05**	**Mixed**
-including	*99*	*100*	*1*	*2.3*	*0.1*	*0.02*	*Copper*
-including	*103*	*104*	*1*	*1.7*	*0.1*	*0.03*	Copper
-including	*109*	*110*	*1*	*1.3*	*0.1*	*0.04*	Copper
17MVRC028	**129**	**151**	**22**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.05**	**Mixed**
-including	*129*	*130*	*1*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*0.01*	*Copper*
-including	*132*	*135*	*3*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.07*	Nickel-Cobalt
-including	*137*	*143*	*6*	*0.9*	*0.1*	*0.04*	Copper
-including	*144*	*148*	*4*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.06*	Nickel-Cobalt

Note: Assay results from metallurgical hole 17MVDD002 are still pending

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: GBR) is pleased to announce the latest assays from its Mt Venn copper-nickel-cobalt project in WA have confirmed the project is a significant discovery which remains open in all directions.

The assays, which come from the RC and diamond drilling programs completed late last year, confirm extensive mineralisation within the Central zone at Mt Venn. They also confirm the presence of multiple, steeply dipping lenses over a 500m x 200m area, increasing the contained metal per vertical metre and development potential of the Central zone.

In light of these results, infill drilling has been brought forward to better define these multiple mineralised lenses, with a 2,500m RC drilling program scheduled to start in two weeks.

Given the combined strong copper-nickel-cobalt results, metallurgical testwork will commence next week following receipt of assays from hole 17MVDD002. The core is currently stored in a freezer to inhibit the oxidation of pyrrhotite prior to flotation and leach test work. Metal recovery and the production of copper concentrate and nickel and cobalt sulphate will be assed and then used to help target future exploration at Mt Venn.

A Downhole EM (DHEM) survey will commence next week on all available holes from the December drilling program. The results will be used to define extensional targets at the margin of the Central zone and further along the western magnetic trend north and south of the Central zone.

Importantly, mapping and surface sampling over the Eastern Mafic complex has identified a suite of mafic-ultramafic rocks that may represent a different intrusion phase to Mt Venn and is considered a target for nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A gravity survey is scheduled to commence in the next two weeks, covering the Mt Venn intrusion and the Eastern Mafic complex. The gravity survey will provide better definition of the size and geometry of the Mt Venn and Eastern Mafic complex and also help identify different intrusions within each complex.

Results from the gravity survey will be used in conjunction with the magnetics and field mapping/surface sampling to generate additional massive sulphide targets.

Great Boulder Managing Director Stefan Murphy said the assays confirmed Mt Venn was a substantial discovery with huge growth potential.

“It is only four months since we drilled our first hole at Mt Venn and it is already clear that we have a project of substantial size and potential,” Mr Murphy said.

“The significant widths and combined grades contained in these assays, the extensive area over which we have delineated mineralisation and the fact it remains open gives us every reason to be extremely confident about the future of Mt Venn.

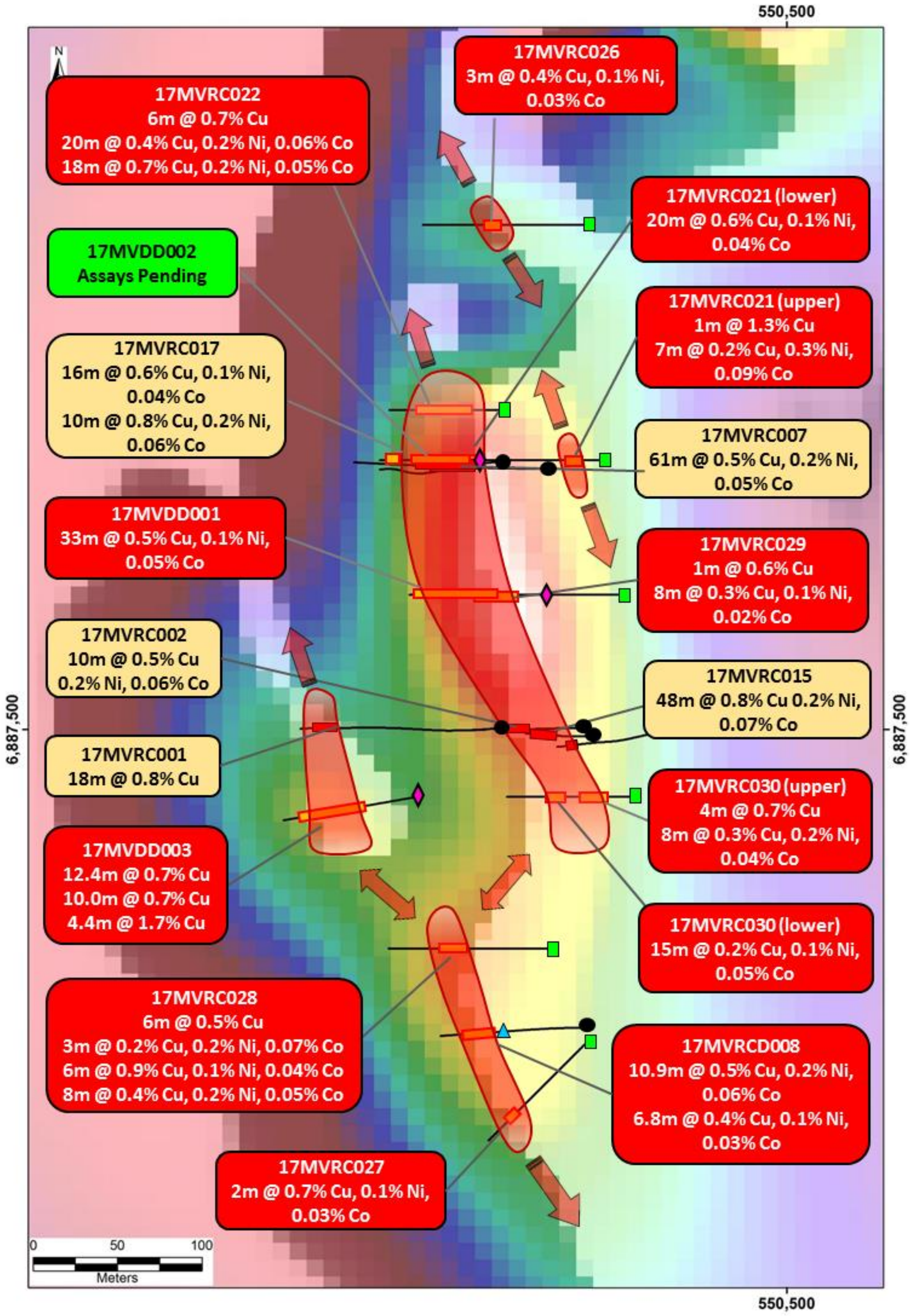
“The outlook is particularly favourable in light of the cobalt and high-grade copper we are seeing and the huge scope to grow the known mineralisation.

“In light of these positive results, we are accelerating the infill drilling program. The drilling will focus on the Central zone where the majority of mineralisation has been defined, with the aim of establishing a maiden resource as soon as possible.

“We will shortly commence metallurgical test work, assessing conventional sulphide flotation for a copper concentrate and an additional leach process for the pyrrhotite to ultimately produce a cobalt and nickel sulphate product for the fast-growing battery market.”

Overview

Mt Venn is growing into a sizeable and unique deposit, hosting copper, nickel and cobalt as primary magmatic sulphide and remobilized sulphide mineralisation along various structures and the dominant north-west metamorphic fabric.



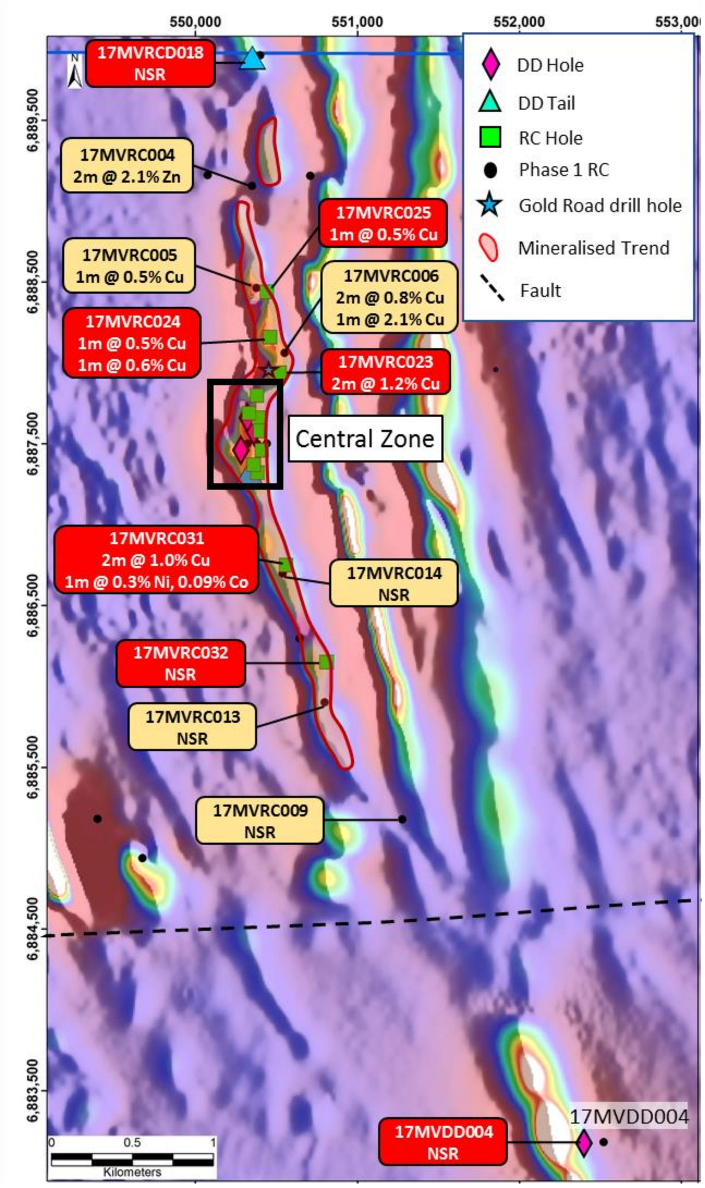
Central Zone – Previously reported drill results (yellow) and new results (red) over RTP 1VD magnetics

Copper occurs primarily as chalcopyrite, often remobilized and concentrated along structures and at the margin of massive sulphides. Drilling along the western lens has intersected almost exclusively remobilized copper, with the highest grades (2.5m @ 2.2% Cu) associated with a northwest trending structure at the contact of the mafic intrusion and footwall meta-sediments.

The nickel and cobalt mineralisation at Mt Venn is quite unique, being hosted predominantly in pyrrhotite which exhibits favourable characteristics for low cost atmospheric leaching to produce nickel and cobalt sulphate for the battery market.

Assay and micro-probe analysis on a limited number of samples indicates grades of 0.28%-0.30% Ni and 0.06%-0.10% Co in the pyrrhotite, with negligible copper. The proposed metallurgical flowsheet will float a separate chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite concentrate, with the pyrrhotite concentrate to then undergo additional atmospheric and low-pressure leach testwork to extract the nickel and cobalt.

The massive pyrrhotite shows a primary magmatic texture with only minor remobilisation and typically in close proximity to the massive zone. The amount of sulphide mineralisation in the Central zone is by far the largest accumulation within the Mt Venn Igneous Complex, suggesting the Central zone represents a significant basal sulphide accumulation. The fact the massive sulphide accumulation occurs higher up in the intrusion and not at the base is also suggestive of multi-phase magma pulses into layered sills.



Mt Venn Intrusion – Previously reported drill results (yellow) and new results (red) over RTP 1VD magnetics

Drilling along the magnetic trend to the north and south of the Central zone continues to intersect sulphide mineralisation, however it becomes increasingly disseminated and lower grade away from the Central zone. Some significant intersections have been returned that require follow-up, however these holes are located within 1-2km from the Central zone. A DHEM survey will be completed on these holes in the coming weeks to better define the conductor plates for future drilling.

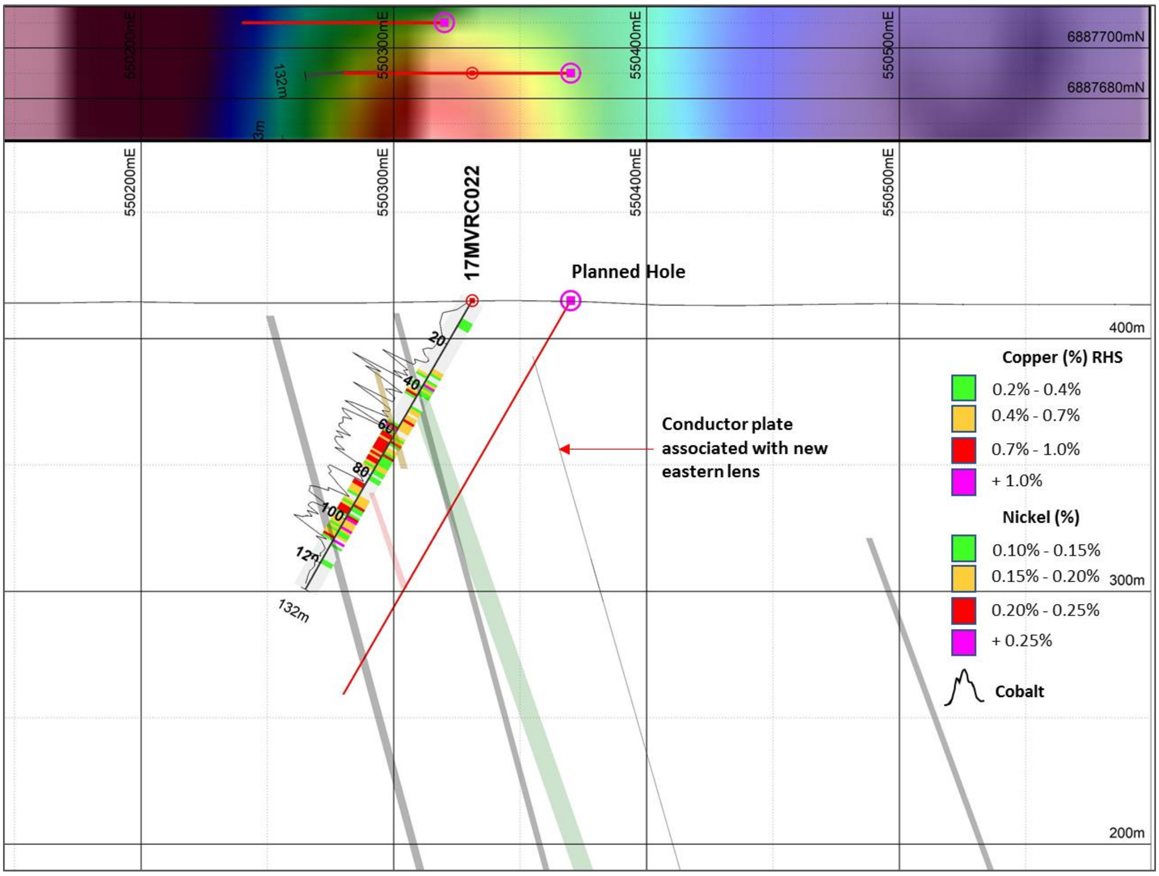
Very little drilling has been completed more than 2km along strike from the Central zone. A diamond tail drilled from 17MVRC018 on the northern boundary of Great Boulder's Yamarna – Mt Venn tenements intersected wide zones of disseminated and stringer mineralisation. However, no significant copper-nickel-cobalt intersections were returned.

While several untested targets remain, the immediate focus will be infill and extensional drilling within the Central zone.

Drilling Details

A total of twelve new RC and six diamond holes (four from surface and two diamond tails) were drilled in late 2017. Within the central zone, eight RC holes and four diamond holes were drilled with all holes intersecting significant copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation.

RC hole 17MVRC022 tested the northern extension of the main lens within the Central zone, returning exceptional results. Over 70m of shallow copper-nickel-cobalt mineralisation was intersected from 38m downhole. Mineralisation remains open to the north and down dip and is the continuation of mineralisation drilled along strike to the south. Drilling is planned to test the down dip and northern extension from 17MVRC022.

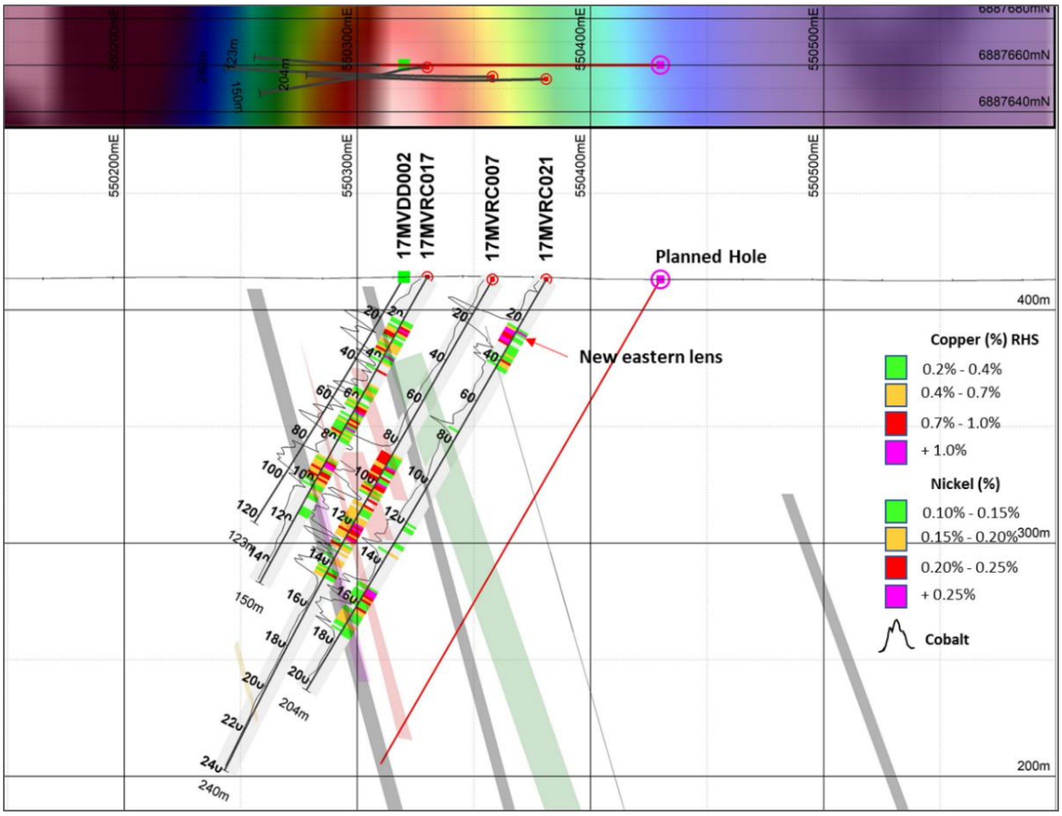


X-Section 6887690mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

To the south, 17MVRC021 was drilled to test the down dip extension of the main lens intersected in the last drill program. The down-dip extension was intersected at 152m downhole and comprised a 20m mixed copper-nickel-cobalt interval, with a higher-grade copper interval of **6m at 1.1% Cu**.

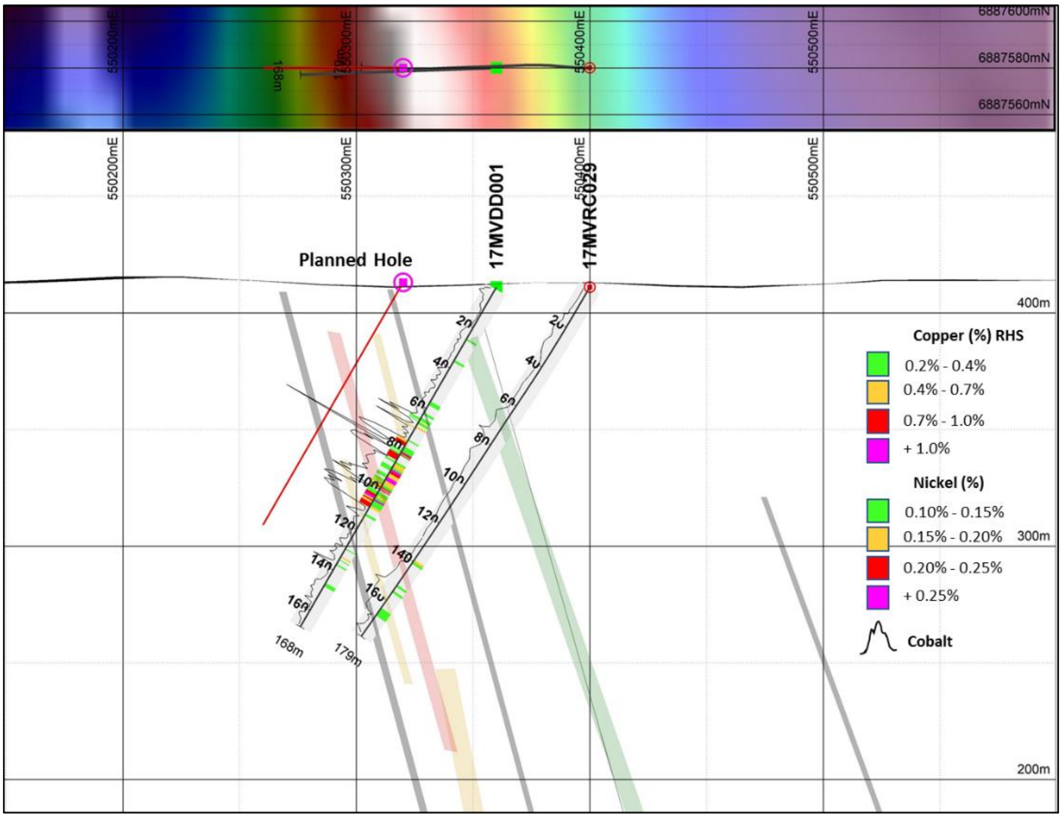
A new lens was also intersected at only 25m depth which returned **1m 1.3% Cu** and some of the highest nickel-cobalt grades of **7m @ 0.3% Ni and 0.09% Co**. This lens had not previously been identified, however new modelling of steeper dipping lenses from the moving loop survey has defined a conductor which can be traced along strike and down dip.

A step out hole to the east is planned to test the newly discovered lens plus the down dip extension of the main lens.



X-Section 6887660mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

Diamond drill hole 17MVDD001 was drilled to test the continuity of the main lens and returned a mineralised intercept of **33m at 0.5% Cu, 0.1% Ni and 0.05% Co** from 76m downhole. RC hole 17MVRC029 was drilled immediately to the east, however only minor mineralisation was intersected. DHEM will be used to locate the conductor plate and determine if there is a structural offset or the lens has changed orientation.

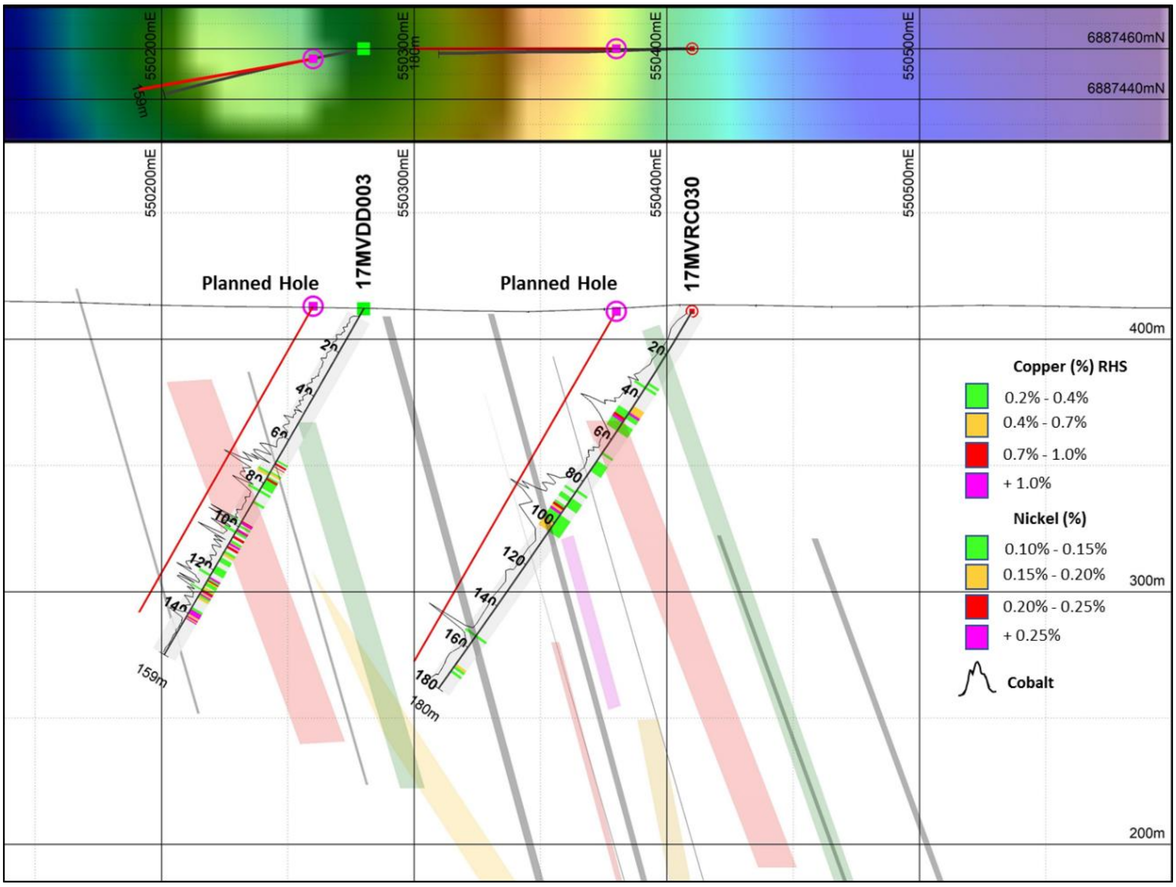


X-Section 6887580mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

Diamond hole 17MVDD003 targeted a western conductor previously intersected with RC hole 17MVRC001 that returned high grade copper up to 4.3%. Over 70m of sulphide mineralisation was intersected, with several zones of higher grade copper associated with remobilized chalcopyrite along structures.

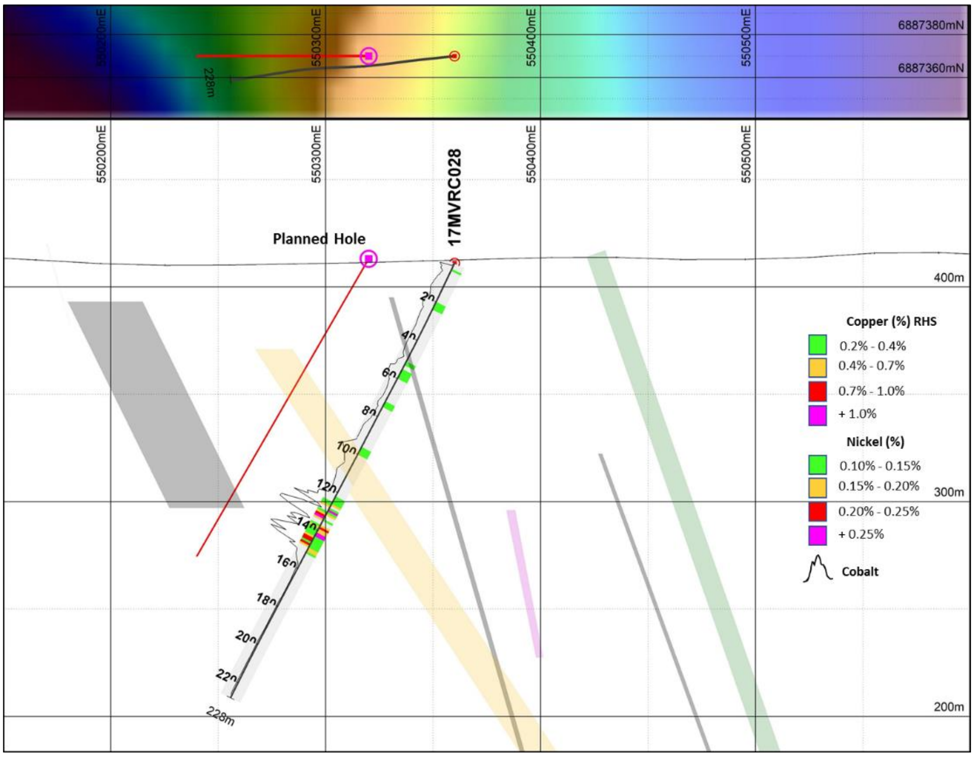
The highest grades of **2.5m @ 2.2% Cu** were intersected on the basal contact between the intrusion and footwall meta-sediment. The basal contact is difficult to distinguish in the magnetics due to the presence of extensive pyrrhotite, however the intersections in 17MVDD003 and 17MVRC001 as well as the upcoming gravity survey will help constrain the contact. Drill holes are also planned to test the dip and strike extent of copper mineralisation and structural controls.

RC hole 17MVRC030 tested the main lens and returned two zones of shallow mineralisation. The upper zone starts at 44m downhole and intersected a copper rich horizon (grades up to 1.1% Cu) bounding a nickel-cobalt pyrrhotite unit. The lower unit is a broad 15m zone of mostly nickel-cobalt mineralisation with minor copper. There does appear to be a shift of the main lens to the east when compared to mineralisation intersected further north. A hole is planned to the west of 17MVRC030 to test the up-dip mineralisation and possible conductors further west.



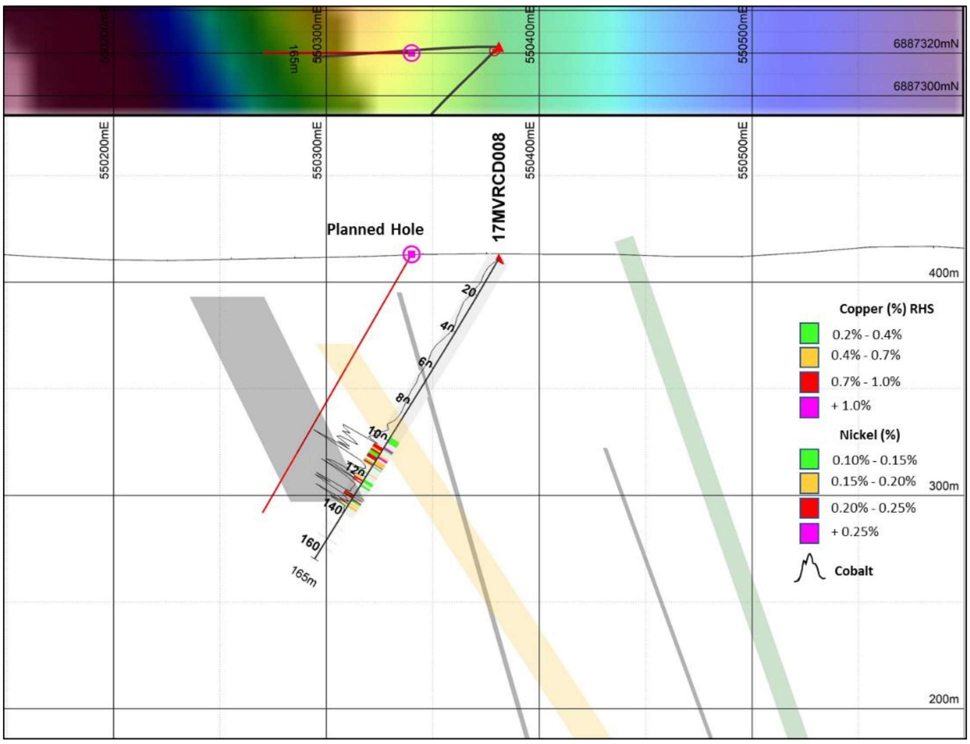
X-Section 6887450mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

RC hole 17MVRC028 intersected 30m of mineralisation from 122m downhole, with the main mineralised lens between 126m – 151m downhole. Mineralisation is a mix of nickel-cobalt dominant zones with more copper rich and structurally controlled remobilised zones. Drilling is planned to test the up-dip extension of 17MVRC028.



X-Section 6887370mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

A diamond tail was drilled off RC hole 17MVRC008 to test an off-hole conductor. The diamond tail intersected mineralisation over several zones starting at 130m downhole. Mineralisation is very consistent with that seen to the north in hole 17MVRC028.



X-Section 6887320mN with DHEM conductor plates (coloured) and MLEM plates (grey) - TMI-1VD magnetic image top

Appendix 1 –Drill hole collar location

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	EoH (m)	Hole Type
17MVDD001	550360	6887580	270	-60	168.1	Diamond
17MVDD002	550320	6887660	270	-60	123.3	Diamond
17MVDD003	550280	6887460	260	-60	159.1	Diamond
17MVDD004	552400	6883175	270	-60	243.1	Diamond
17MVRCD008	550332	6887321	270	-60	165.4	Diamond Tail
17MVRCD018	550351	6889889	260	-60	162.5	Diamond Tail
17MVRC021	550390	6887660	270	-60	204	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC022	550330	6887690	270	-60	132	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC023	550520	6887940	270	-60	120	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC024	550460	6888160	270	-60	100	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC025	550440	6888440	270	-60	180	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC026	550380	6887800	270	-60	192	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC027	550382	6887321	225	-60	167	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC028	550360	6887370	270	-65	228	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC029	550400	6887580	270	-60	179	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC030	550410	6887460	270	-65	180	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC031	550560	6886750	270	-70	240	Reverse Circulation
17MVRC032	550810	6886150	270	-60	198	Reverse Circulation

Appendix 2 –Summary of Significant Intersections

Central Zone

17MVDD001					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
64.5	65	0.5	0.27	0.04	144
65	65.9	0.9	0.38	0.14	503
65.9	66.35	0.45	0.08	0.09	339
66.4	66.7	0.35	0.42	0.13	665
66.7	67.7	1	0.26	0.04	146
67.7	68.7	1	0.06	0.02	60
68.7	69.5	0.8	0.51	0.04	144
69.5	70	0.5	0.07	0.19	635
70	71	1	0.04	0.03	102
71	71.5	0.5	0.07	0.03	118
71.5	72.27	0.77	0.12	0.05	177
72.3	73.57	1.3	0.02	0.01	47
73.6	74	0.43	0.08	0.03	107
74	75	1	0.04	0.01	49
75	75.42	0.42	0.06	0.01	60
75.4	76.02	0.6	0.20	0.02	73
76	77	0.98	0.14	0.18	572
77	78	1	0.15	0.24	775
78	78.8	0.8	0.13	0.22	694
78.8	79.8	1	0.27	0.07	231
79.8	80.8	1	0.28	0.09	315
80.8	81.3	0.5	0.29	0.10	1,900
81.3	81.7	0.4	1.26	0.12	360
81.7	82.2	0.5	0.84	0.07	224
82.2	82.7	0.5	0.22	0.13	598
82.7	83	0.3	0.70	0.12	436
83	84	1	0.13	0.22	742
84	85	1	0.13	0.23	780
85	85.65	0.65	0.17	0.20	682
85.7	86.3	0.65	0.12	0.03	134
86.3	87.1	0.8	0.24	0.10	360
87.1	88.1	1	0.56	0.09	310
88.1	89.1	1	0.42	0.10	349
89.1	90	0.9	0.38	0.11	388
90	91	1	1.03	0.11	412
91	92	1	0.75	0.10	363
92	93	1	0.70	0.09	329
93	93.8	0.8	0.46	0.10	354
93.8	94.5	0.7	1.12	0.11	404
94.5	95.5	1	1.10	0.08	298
95.5	96.5	1	0.40	0.13	434
96.5	97	0.5	0.57	0.16	575
97	97.65	0.65	0.47	0.11	516
97.7	98.65	1	0.24	0.19	694
98.7	99.05	0.4	0.80	0.12	497
99.1	99.36	0.31	0.20	0.24	799
99.4	99.66	0.3	0.72	0.18	603
99.7	100.1	0.44	0.40	0.17	551
100	100.4	0.3	2.35	0.12	390
100	101.2	0.8	0.11	0.03	96
101	102.2	1	0.35	0.14	463
102	102.8	0.6	0.37	0.10	338
103	103.8	1	0.64	0.23	739
104	104.8	1	0.37	0.25	829
105	105.5	0.7	1.63	0.15	523
106	106	0.5	0.36	0.23	742
106	107	1	0.31	0.19	621
107	108	1	0.38	0.24	775
108	109	1	0.58	0.20	663

17MVDD003					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
70.6	71.4	0.8	0.80	0.09	304
71.4	72.1	0.7	0.03	0.02	61
72.1	72.4	0.3	0.73	0.09	340
72.4	73.2	0.8	0.16	0.06	216
73.2	73.5	0.3	0.48	0.08	451
73.5	74.5	1.0	0.16	0.09	361
74.5	75.0	0.5	0.29	0.08	275
75.0	75.8	0.8	0.40	0.11	405
75.8	76.8	1.0	0.19	0.19	674
76.8	77.4	0.6	0.25	0.07	249
77.4	78.3	0.9	0.88	0.08	280
78.3	79.3	1.0	0.40	0.09	343
79.3	80.0	0.7	0.25	0.07	285
80.0	81.0	1.0	0.35	0.09	339
81.0	82.0	1.0	0.33	0.09	330
97.3	97.6	0.3	0.84	0.03	122
97.6	97.9	0.3	5.61	0.13	465
97.9	98.6	0.7	1.21	0.02	111
98.6	99.1	0.5	0.09	0.02	80
99.1	99.4	0.3	0.23	0.14	466
99.4	100.0	0.6	0.27	0.02	81
100.0	100.9	0.9	0.18	0.05	198
100.9	101.2	0.3	1.61	0.05	236
101.2	101.5	0.3	0.96	0.02	102
101.5	102.0	0.5	1.05	0.02	95
102.0	103.0	1.0	0.25	0.11	374
103.0	104.0	1.0	0.12	0.03	104
104.0	105.0	1.0	0.73	0.03	120
105.0	106.0	1.0	0.08	0.02	127
106.0	107.0	1.0	0.22	0.04	495
107.0	107.3	0.3	0.47	0.01	63
107.3	108.2	0.9	1.29	0.06	223
108.2	108.7	0.5	0.16	0.02	85
108.7	109.7	1.0	0.93	0.06	205
118.0	119.0	1.0	0.27	0.04	145
119.0	120.0	1.0	0.25	0.04	143
120.0	121.0	1.0	0.36	0.09	272
121.0	122.0	1.0	0.15	0.07	333
122.0	123.0	1.0	0.19	0.12	374
123.0	123.8	0.8	1.64	0.10	331
123.8	124.5	0.8	0.35	0.08	255
124.5	125.0	0.5	0.82	0.08	468
125.0	125.6	0.6	0.46	0.05	162
125.6	126.0	0.4	0.31	0.04	158
126.0	127.0	1.0	0.33	0.03	88
127.0	127.5	0.5	0.08	0.02	81
127.5	128.0	0.5	0.42	0.07	375
128.0	128.4	0.4	0.51	0.02	130
128.4	128.9	0.5	0.40	0.05	351
128.9	129.5	0.6	0.82	0.12	380
129.5	130.0	0.5	1.16	0.03	179
130.0	130.7	0.7	0.59	0.03	89
130.7	131.2	0.6	2.25	0.06	191
131.2	132.0	0.8	0.30	0.02	79
132.0	133.0	1.0	0.60	0.02	71
133.0	134.0	1.0	0.11	0.01	52
134.0	135.0	1.0	0.09	0.03	167
135.0	136.0	1.0	0.08	0.02	85
136.0	136.4	0.4	0.05	0.01	45
136.4	137.0	0.6	0.07	0.00	31
137.0	138.0	1.0	0.34	0.02	76
138.0	139.0	1.0	1.30	0.02	101
139.0	140.0	1.0	1.91	0.01	66
140.0	140.9	0.9	0.56	0.02	67
140.9	141.5	0.6	5.02	0.06	209
141.5	142.0	0.5	0.53	0.08	251
142.0	142.4	0.3	1.41	0.04	143

17MVRCD008					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
103	104	0.5	0.09	0.10	299
104	104	0.85	1.01	0.04	112
104	105	0.65	0.29	0.23	733
105	106	1	0.16	0.21	707
106	107	1	0.19	0.17	568
107	108	0.85	0.13	0.21	696
108	109	0.85	0.47	0.11	465
109	110	0.9	1.38	0.12	372
110	111	1	0.15	0.21	681
111	111	0.75	0.54	0.23	721
111	112	1	0.63	0.10	466
112	113	0.5	0.42	0.14	665
113	113	0.35	2.13	0.15	447
113	114	0.7	0.11	0.25	775
114	114	0.5	0.33	0.15	1,090
114	115	0.6	0.14	0.07	229
115	116	1	0.05	0.02	107
116	117	1	0.02	0.01	73
117	118	1	0.05	0.02	108
118	118	0.4	0.51	0.11	378
118	119	0.6	0.14	0.06	230
119	120	1	0.04	0.02	89
120	121	1.25	0.04	0.01	63
121	122	0.9	0.24	0.17	579
122	123	0.7	0.20	0.20	665
123	124	0.65	0.10	0.02	84
124	124	0.5	0.08	0.22	744
124	125	1	0.27	0.07	238
125	126	1	0.04	0.02	73
126	127	1	0.04	0.02	83
127	128	1	0.04	0.02	92
128	129	1	0.04	0.02	94
129	130	0.7	0.04	0.02	84
130	130	0.4	0.30	0.04	168
130	131	0.75	0.15	0.23	698
131	131	0.3	1.65	0.14	426
131	132	0.9	0.04	0.23	696
132	133	0.5	0.82	0.06	201
133	133	0.8	0.33	0.03	105
133	134	0.5	0.09	0.01	63
134	134	0.32	0.20	0.00	18
134	135	0.6	0.48	0.02	83
135	135	0.6	0.12	0.21	608
135	136	0.63	0.48	0.04	154
136	137	0.5	0.42	0.10	325

17MVRC021					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
24	25	1	0.30	0.13	463
25	26	1	1.32	0.18	628
26	27	1	0.24	0.31	1,040
27	28	1	0.18	0.33	1,090
28	29	1	0.26	0.20	657
29	30	1	0.22	0.20	755
30	31	1	0.12	0.28	958
31	32	1	0.18	0.29	937
32	33	1	0.22	0.21	755
33	34	1	0.31	0.10	476
34	35	1	0.21	0.08	316
35	36	1	0.21	0.08	298
36	37	1	0.67	0.04	168
37	38	1	0.24	0.07	272
38	39	1	0.33	0.11	405
39	40	1	0.87	0.10	377
40	41	1	0.49	0.11	423
41	42	1	0.66	0.07	285
42	43	1	0.28	0.10	386
43	44	1	0.25	0.04	168
122	123	1	0.22	0.06	213
123	124	1	0.21	0.07	265
124	128	4	0.19	0.05	202
128	130	2	0.17	0.04	186
130	131	1	0.33	0.08	287
131	132	1	0.30	0.09	305
132	133	1	0.08	0.04	165
133	134	1	0.19	0.06	208
134	135	1	0.19	0.09	293
135	136	1	0.50	0.12	437
136	137	1	0.19	0.06	225
137	140	3	0.08	0.03	108
140	144	4	0.12	0.02	72
144	148	4	0.04	0.01	38
148	152	4	0.02	0.01	33
152	153	1	0.22	0.14	393
153	154	1	1.35	0.13	401
154	155	1	1.83	0.08	258
155	156	1	1.07	0.14	416
156	157	1	0.71	0.12	359
157	158	1	0.58	0.12	364
158	159	1	0.86	0.10	304
159	160	1	0.35	0.09	284
160	161	1	0.26	0.19	524
161	162	1	0.29	0.14	378
162	163	1	0.90	0.02	70
163	164	1	0.59	0.08	242
164	165	1	0.57	0.11	329
165	166	1	0.30	0.12	341
166	167	1	0.26	0.18	515
167	168	1	0.23	0.17	484
168	169	1	0.35	0.17	493
169	170	1	0.18	0.19	534
170	171	1	0.50	0.16	450
171	172	1	0.48	0.13	368
172	173	1	0.37	0.14	402
173	174	1	0.21	0.06	196
174	175	1	0.27	0.14	436
175	176	1	0.29	0.05	157

17MVRC022					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
31	32	1	0.46	0.07	271
32	33	1	0.42	0.06	232
33	34	1	0.31	0.06	247
34	35	1	0.18	0.20	699
35	36	1	0.09	0.13	472
36	37	1	0.39	0.07	275
37	38	1	0.40	0.08	322
38	39	1	1.35	0.06	236
39	40	1	0.32	0.13	437
40	41	1	0.44	0.05	280
41	42	1	0.34	0.06	1,020
42	43	1	0.31	0.17	569
43	44	1	0.17	0.23	786
44	45	1	0.18	0.13	441
45	46	1	0.12	0.05	181
46	47	1	0.12	0.10	340
47	48	1	0.11	0.09	406
48	49	1	0.31	0.07	244
49	50	1	0.41	0.07	231
50	51	1	0.53	0.06	242
51	52	1	0.10	0.08	818
52	53	1	0.62	0.06	462
53	54	1	0.56	0.06	212
54	55	1	0.98	0.06	208
55	56	1	0.65	0.09	300
56	57	1	0.67	0.05	183
57	58	1	0.50	0.12	418
58	59	1	0.48	0.21	671
59	60	1	0.16	0.25	790
60	61	1	0.10	0.01	52
61	62	1	0.43	0.14	459
62	63	1	0.32	0.24	774
63	64	1	0.50	0.23	728
64	65	1	0.78	0.18	584
65	66	1	0.27	0.22	706
66	67	1	0.16	0.21	683
67	68	1	0.63	0.21	666
68	69	1	0.55	0.22	705
69	70	1	0.39	0.22	682
70	71	1	0.82	0.15	490
71	72	1	0.28	0.22	689
72	73	1	0.32	0.18	563
73	74	1	0.36	0.21	656
74	75	1	0.28	0.21	654
75	76	1	0.51	0.20	606
76	77	1	0.60	0.15	462
77	78	1	0.38	0.20	597
84	85	1	0.15	0.22	535
85	86	1	0.20	0.23	546
86	87	1	0.11	0.20	473
87	88	1	0.20	0.20	493
88	89	1	0.17	0.15	387
89	90	1	0.42	0.12	311
90	91	1	0.64	0.07	194
91	92	1	0.47	0.03	103
92	93	1	0.47	0.15	404
93	94	1	0.94	0.13	378
94	95	1	0.33	0.20	540
95	96	1	0.26	0.24	625
96	97	1	0.17	0.23	607
97	98	1	0.28	0.23	601
98	99	1	0.82	0.13	352
99	100	1	2.30	0.06	217
100	101	1	0.50	0.16	485
101	102	1	0.51	0.19	515
102	103	1	0.51	0.19	517
103	104	1	1.72	0.11	335
104	105	1	0.60	0.18	493
105	106	1	0.31	0.15	395
106	107	1	0.26	0.18	470
107	108	1	0.41	0.19	503
108	109	1	0.20	0.23	616
109	110	1	1.29	0.13	371

17MVRC026

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
108	109	1	0.23	0.04	114
109	110	1	0.35	0.10	283
110	111	1	0.33	0.12	333
111	112	1	0.61	0.12	338
112	116	4	0.27	0.11	327

17MVRC027

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
102	103	1	0.25	0.11	322
103	104	1	0.26	0.12	286
104	108	4	0.12	0.03	125
108	112	4	0.03	0.01	71
112	116	4	0.06	0.02	69
116	120	4	0.14	0.03	116
120	121	1	0.26	0.06	197
121	122	1	0.46	0.10	348
122	123	1	0.85	0.08	279
123	124	1	0.33	0.06	213
124	125	1	0.32	0.05	220
125	126	1	0.37	0.07	212

17MVRC028

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
122	123	1	0.22	0.08	275
123	124	1	0.36	0.09	283
124	125	1	0.25	0.08	270
125	126	1	0.25	0.13	433
126	127	1	0.57	0.12	397
127	128	1	0.16	0.20	633
128	129	1	0.34	0.06	200
129	130	1	1.04	0.03	117
130	131	1	0.33	0.14	450
131	132	1	0.57	0.19	598
132	133	1	0.19	0.25	765
133	134	1	0.19	0.25	773
134	135	1	0.20	0.20	613
135	136	1	0.18	0.08	272
136	137	1	0.15	0.06	198
137	138	1	0.50	0.15	443
138	139	1	0.77	0.17	503
139	140	1	0.53	0.13	382
140	141	1	0.66	0.10	527
141	142	1	1.14	0.10	309
142	143	1	1.62	0.14	429
143	144	1	0.37	0.18	539
144	145	1	0.38	0.22	656
145	146	1	0.37	0.25	726
146	147	1	0.30	0.14	435
147	148	1	0.32	0.23	686
148	149	1	0.29	0.19	549
149	150	1	0.47	0.07	222
150	151	1	0.70	0.07	308
151	152	1	0.27	0.04	159

17MVRC029

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
139	140	1	0.58	0.03	132
140	141	1	0.27	0.01	72
160	164	4	0.20	0.05	203
164	168	4	0.34	0.06	218

17MVRC030

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
44	45	1	0.41	0.08	222
45	46	1	0.67	0.09	269
46	47	1	0.40	0.08	227
47	48	1	1.14	0.12	308
48	49	1	0.20	0.14	364
49	50	1	0.21	0.14	325
50	51	1	0.20	0.20	555
51	52	1	0.17	0.26	673
52	56	4	0.32	0.12	319
84	85	1	0.21	0.07	352
85	86	1	0.19	0.10	451
86	87	1	0.15	0.08	289
87	88	1	0.17	0.09	293
88	89	1	0.21	0.12	392
89	90	1	0.30	0.13	439
90	91	1	0.25	0.10	334
91	92	1	0.21	0.10	329
92	93	1	0.20	0.14	446
93	94	1	0.14	0.21	670
94	95	1	0.15	0.17	536
95	96	1	0.18	0.25	813
96	100	4	0.20	0.10	400
100	104	4	0.32	0.16	520

Northern Extension

17MVRC023

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
51	52	1	0.21	0.05	191
52	53	1	0.33	0.06	203
53	54	1	0.24	0.04	125
54	55	1	0.12	0.04	126
55	56	1	0.21	0.11	412
56	57	1	0.19	0.25	792
57	58	1	0.15	0.15	476
58	59	1	0.09	0.07	216
59	60	1	0.05	0.04	129
60	61	1	0.10	0.02	75
61	62	1	0.08	0.01	38
62	63	1	0.01	0.01	25
63	64	1	1.74	0.05	174
64	65	1	0.67	0.11	367
65	66	1	0.41	0.05	167
66	67	1	0.30	0.11	367
67	68	1	0.14	0.06	221
68	69	1	0.40	0.04	153

17MVRC024

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
10	11	1	0.21	0.06	163
11	12	1	0.49	0.13	390
12	16	4	0.26	0.08	457
16	20	4	0.14	0.03	161
20	24	4	0.08	0.03	119
24	25	1	0.11	0.11	394
25	26	1	0.61	0.14	478
26	27	1	0.23	0.04	137

17MVRC025

From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
61	62	1	0.21	0.05	160
62	63	1	0.14	0.08	284
63	64	1	0.48	0.06	197
64	68	4	0.13	0.05	175
68	72	4	0.14	0.07	220
72	75	3	0.32	0.09	281

Southern Extension

17MVRC031					
From	To	Interval	Cu % (max graph 3%)	Ni % (max graph 0.3 %)	Co ppm (max graph 1000ppm)
164	168	4	0.09	0.10	288
168	169	1	0.05	0.03	77
169	170	1	0.19	0.33	869
170	171	1	0.38	0.09	265
171	172	1	1.17	0.10	286
172	173	1	0.77	0.07	213
173	174	1	0.24	0.02	70
174	175	1	0.08	0.03	70
175	176	1	0.27	0.09	268

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.

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.

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.*	This announcement, and table, reports the resent of the most recent drilling programme at the Mt Venn project with included both reverse circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling (DD). 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).*	Reverse Circulation drilling used 140 to 130mm diameter drill bits. RC drilling employed face sampling hammers ensuring contamination during sample extraction is minimised. Diamond drilling was both NQ2 (50.5mm core diameter) or HQ (63.5mm core diameter). Core was oriented using the Reflex Act II RDIS core orientation tool.
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.*	Drilling techniques to ensure adequate RC sample recovery and quality included the use of "booster" air pressure. Air pressure used for RC drilling was 700-800psi.

	• *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. Of the 5,147m of RC drilling completed at the project to date, overall logging of all sample recovery recorded 92% "good", 3% "moderate', 6% poor. Logging of the RC sample condition has to date recorded 91% "dry", 3% "moist", 7% "wet". RC sample intervals recorded 42% 1m split samples, and 55% 4m composite samples (note: generally composite samples are in unmineralised zones). The remaining 3% were composites of a length other than 4m (typically at end of hole). 5 of the 6 diamond holes have completed logging and have an average core recovery of 99%. The remaining hole visually appeared to have similar recovery. 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*	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

	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.*	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 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.*	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.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic 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. In intervals qualitatively logged as unmineralised, 4 metre composite (scoop) samples were taken from the RC drill holes. RC sample intervals recorded 42% 1m split samples, and 55% 4m composite samples. The remaining 3% were composites of a length other than 4m (typically at end of hole).
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	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

		impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	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. – 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 an 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.*	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.

	• *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.*	
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 1m splits. 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.* • *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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological*	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-

exploration data	*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.*	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 exploratory drilling with down hole EM surveys (refer to announcement data 27 November 2017).
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.