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ASX Announcement
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HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED OUTSIDE YANDAN EAST HILL RESOURCE

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM) ("GBM" or "the Company") is pleased to report initial assay results from its Stage 1 drilling program at the Yandan Gold Project ("Yandan") in Queensland's Drummond Basin, which holds an existing East Hill Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of **12.8Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 0.44Moz Au** on mining leases, including a high-grade core of **1.1Mt @ 5.7g/t Au for 201koz**.

Stage 1 drilling to date has intersected high-grade gold outside the existing East Hill MRE, highlighting the resource extension potential. Step-out holes have also identified extensive hydrothermal alteration, epithermal veining and anomalous gold up to 400m from the East Hill deposit providing further evidence of the broader potential for additional discoveries across the Yandan gold system.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **High-grade gold immediately outside the East Hill MRE**, together with multiple additional mineralised intervals, supporting potential resource extensions, including[1]:
  - **25m @ 4.31g/t Au** from 370m (YNDH002), including:
    - **3m @ 30.55g/t Au** from 385m
  - **35m @ 2.81g/t Au** from 306m (YNDH004), including:
    - **4m @ 18.08g/t Au** from 336m
  - **8m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 227m (YNDH004)
  - **58m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 322m (YNDH006), including:
    - **4m @ 8.44g/t Au** from 368m
- **Drilling at East Hill continues to demonstrate potential to extend the existing high-grade core of 201koz @ 5.7g/t Au**, with YNDH002 and YNDH004 providing further information on mineralisation and its relationship with the interpreted Generator Fault.
- **High-grade intersections** in YNDH002 and YNDH004 will be followed up to extend the current East Hill MRE and to demonstrate continuity of the high-grade core.
- **Drilling north of East Hill has identified extensive epithermal veining and alteration,** highlighting the potential for additional high-grade mineralised zones beyond the existing resource.
- Extensive epithermal veining and anomalous gold in YNDH005 has prompted follow-up drilling as part of the current program.
- **Drilling on-going,** 13 drill holes completed for 6,746m, assays from eight holes pending**.**

GBM Chief Executive Officer, Daniel Hastings, commented:

"These initial results are highly encouraging, delivering a significant high-grade intersection proximal to East Hill, while also encountering alteration, epithermal veining and anomalous gold hundreds of metres from the deposit. The extensive vein development is particularly promising and has identified an exciting exploration opportunity to the north.

[1]Significant assay results have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.4g/t Au in line with the cutoff grade used for reporting Mineral Resources. Allowable internal dilution is 4m. Where a significant assay result is referred to as being included as part of a larger interval, an Au cutoff grade of 2.0g/t Au has been used, and allowable internal dilution is 2m. Intercepts are downhole lengths and true widths are not known.

"The historical Yandan Pit is interpreted to sit high in the epithermal system, while the high-grade brecciated veins at East Hill demonstrate the potential grade of mineralisation at depth. Recent high-grade intersections near East Hill also highlight the opportunity to extend the existing resource, while extensive veining further north points to potential additional mineralised zones.

"With assay results pending and our improving geological understanding guiding further drilling, we see significant potential for resource growth and additional high-grade gold discoveries across the broader Yandan system. Assay results from Yandan were delayed to prioritise Twin Hills assays, ahead of the MRE update due later this quarter."

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STAGE 1 DRILLING PROGRAM – YANDAN

The Stage 1 drilling program is primarily focused on discovering additional gold resources within the approximately 1,500m x 650m Yandan hydrothermal system, while also targeting extensions to the existing East Hill resource and prospective high-grade feeder structures at depth. The program follows extensive reinterpretation of historical drilling and the acquisition of modern induced polarisation ("IP"), aeromagnetic and radiometric data, which have identified several prospective structures and geophysical targets beyond the existing resources.

Initial drilling has returned high-grade gold mineralisation proximal to East Hill and identified hydrothermal alteration, veining and anomalous gold well beyond the known deposits. The results are strengthening the Company's geological interpretation and providing new targets for follow-up drilling.

Of particular interest is extensive epithermal veining in YNDH005, which has prompted follow-up drilling north of this hole.

Findings from YNDH002 demonstrated additional high-grade mineralisation within the andesites before intersecting the faulted contact at around 415m, extending into the lower sediments.

At Yandan, high-grade epithermal gold mineralisation is interpreted to be preferentially developed within competent volcanic rocks, particularly andesite porphyry, where brittle fracturing provides favourable pathways for hydrothermal fluids and the development of high-grade quartz veins. The intersection of major structures with favourable andesitic host rocks is therefore considered an important control on high-grade gold mineralisation and a key focus for ongoing exploration.

A total of 13 drill holes for 6,746m have been completed, with YNDH014 currently drilling. Substantial assay results remain pending from eight holes.

EAST HILL - HIGH-GRADE GOLD OUTSIDE THE MRE

East Hill contains a high-grade MRE core of **1.1Mt @ 5.7g/t Au for 201koz**, within a broader resource of **12.8Mt @ 1.1g/t Au for 0.44Moz Au**.

YNDH002, YNDH004 and YNDH006, drilled proximal to East Hill, intersected multiple gold-bearing intervals outside the existing MRE, including:

- **25m @ 4.31g/t Au** from 370m (YNDH002) incl. **3m @ 30.55g/t Au** from 385m
- **35m @ 2.81g/t Au** from 306m (YNDH004) incl. **4m @ 18.08g/t Au** from 336m
- **8m @ 1.21g/t Au** from 227m (YNDH004) incl. **1m @ 4.66g/t Au** from 232m
- **20m @ 0.51g/t Au** from 248m (YNDH004); and
- **13m @ 0.79g/t Au** from 284m (YNDH004) incl. **1m @ 4.49g/t Au** from 293m
- **58m @ 1.26g/t Au** from 322m (YNDH006) incl. **4m @ 8.44g/t Au** from 368m

Drill holes YNDH002 and YNDH004 were orientated to intersect the interpreted Generator Fault and associated mineralised structures, providing valuable information on the geological controls and continuity of high-grade mineralisation at East Hill. These results support further drilling to assess potential extensions to the existing high-grade core.

The broad high-grade intersection is particularly encouraging given its proximity to the existing East Hill resource and demonstrates that significant gold mineralisation extends beyond the currently defined resource boundary.

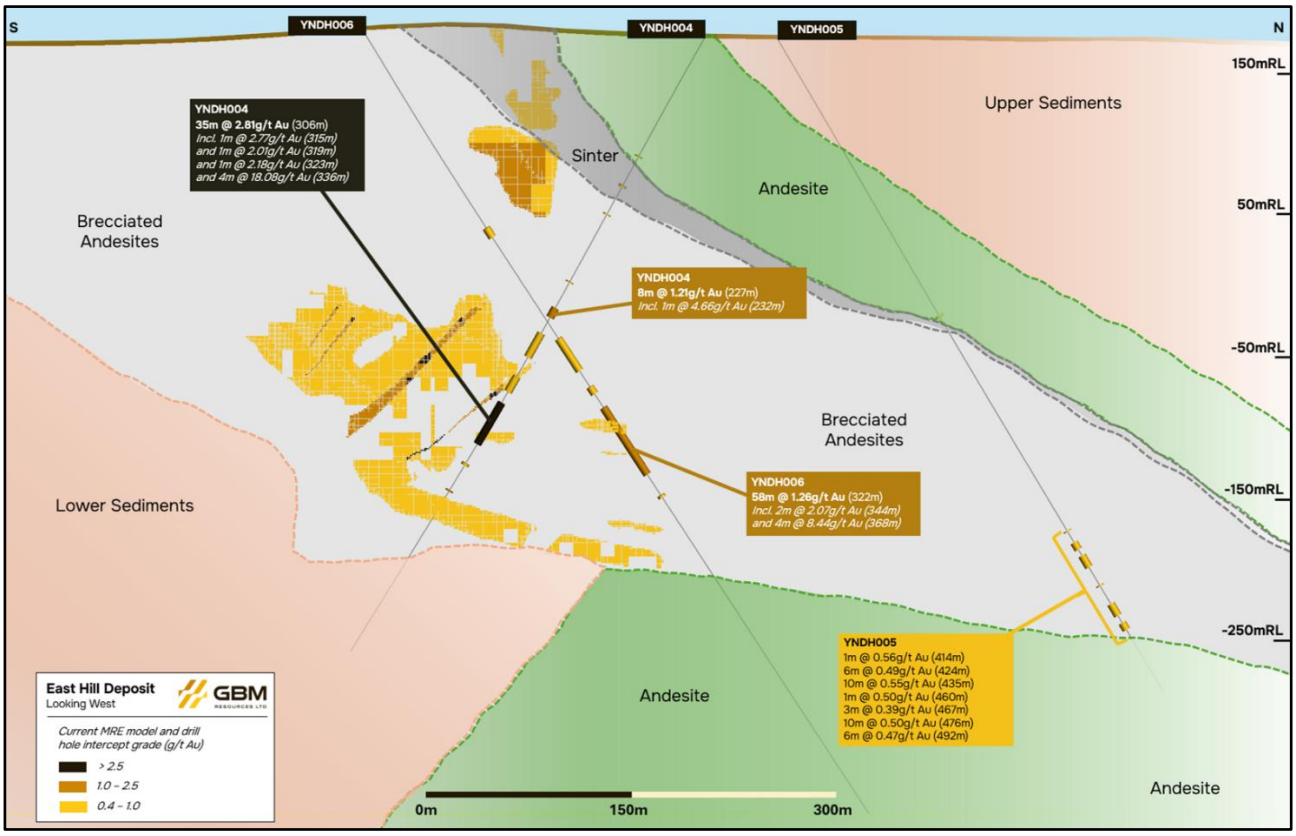

Figure 1 - Cross-section of YNDH004, YNDH005, YNDH006 and the existing East Hill MRE.

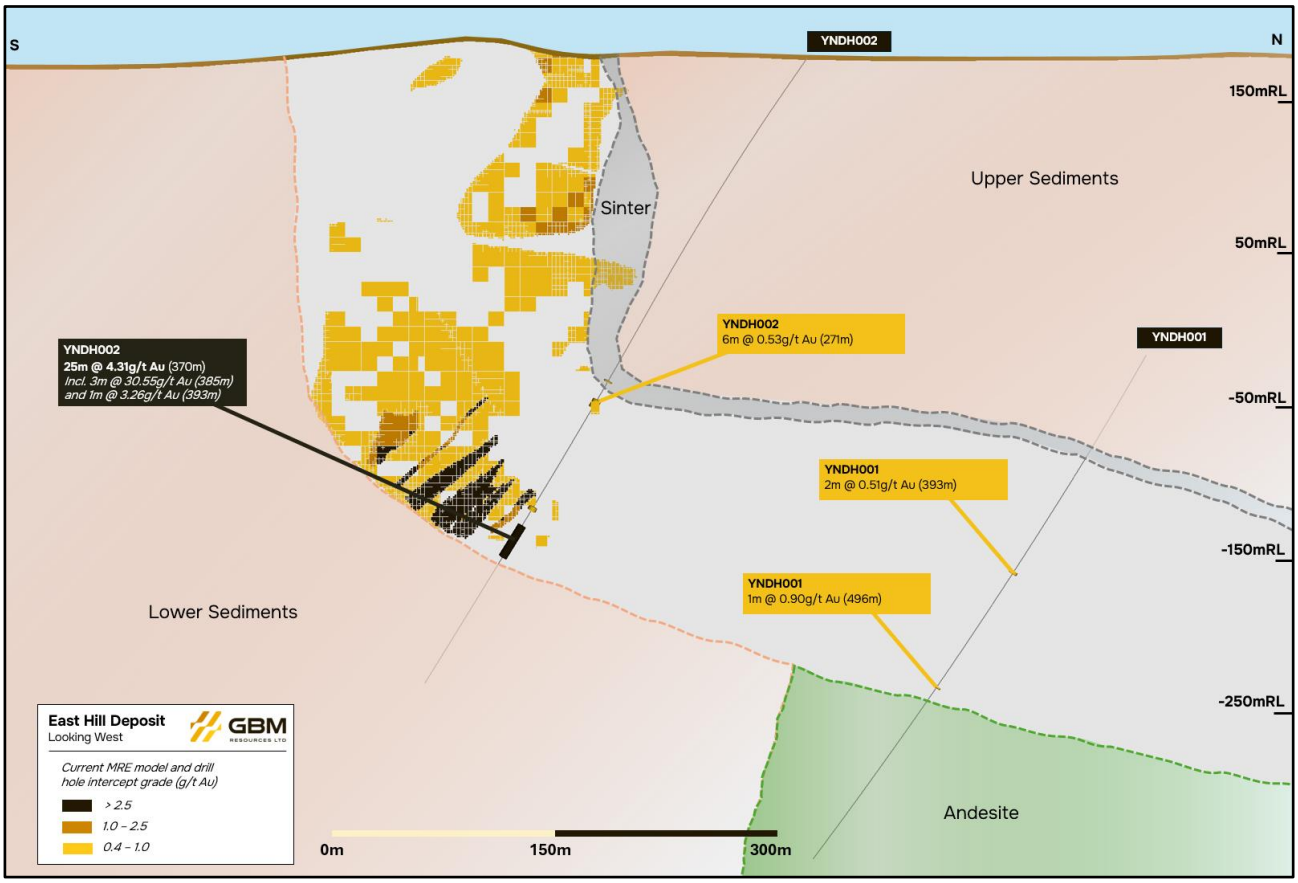

Figure 2 - Cross-section of YNDH001, YNDH002 and the existing East Hill MRE.

EXTENSIVE GOLD-BEARING HYDROTHERMAL SYSTEM

Results from YNDH001 and YNDH005 provide encouraging evidence of a gold-bearing hydrothermal system extending up to 400m beyond the existing East Hill deposit.

Both holes encountered broad zones of hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold, with extensive epithermal veining displayed in YNDH005 indicating that the broader mineralising system extends well beyond the current resource footprint and provides potential vectors towards additional gold mineralisation.

YNDH005 intersected extensive epithermal veining and multiple intervals of low-grade gold mineralisation. The broad zone[2] (161m @ 0.23g/t Au from 377m) may be proximal to the main fluid pathway for East Hill and consistent with the 309 deposit at Twin Hills, which indicates that large volumes of gold-rich fluids are migrating laterally along favourable horizons.

The occurrence of multiple gold-bearing intervals between 414m and 498m downhole, associated with extensive epithermal veining, is considered an encouraging geological indicator. Visually the veins have similar textures to those at East Hill.

The vein intensity and associated gold anomalism suggest that YNDH005 has intersected a prospective part of the hydrothermal system. High-grade gold mineralisation in epithermal systems is often localised within specific structures and favourable zones of fluid deposition. The extensive veining encountered in YNDH005 provides an important target for further drilling to assess the potential for nearby higher-grade mineralisation. YNDH001 also intersected hydrothermal alteration and anomalous gold mineralisation approximately 260m from the East Hill MRE.

[2]Assay results interval has been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.05g/t Au. Allowable internal dilution is 4m. Intercepts are downhole lengths, and true widths are not known.

The Company has consequently refined its exploration priorities, directing follow-up drilling towards prospective northern structures and favourable geological settings that may host higher-grade gold mineralisation.

Follow-up drilling includes YNDH013, designed to assess continuity between mineralisation at East Hill and the northern zone identified in YNDH005, and YNDH014, which is testing potential extensions approximately 100m further north. These holes will help determine whether the extensive veining identified in YNDH005 forms part of a separate mineralised zone north of the existing resource.

YNDH003 was drilled east of the interpreted basement fault and did not intersect significant mineralisation. The hole has provided additional geological information on the eastern basement contact, which will assist in refining the structural interpretation and future drill targeting.

Collectively, the drilling results support the interpretation of a larger gold-bearing hydrothermal system extending well beyond the currently defined East Hill resource.

YANDAN GOLD PROJECT

The Yandan Gold Project is interpreted to host a large epithermal hydrothermal system developed within a broader breccia complex associated with intrusive activity at depth. The historical Yandan Pit is interpreted to represent a relatively high level of the epithermal system, while East Hill demonstrates the exceptional grades that can occur within deeper mineralised structures. Historical drilling at East Hill includes:

- **58.5m @ 10.95g/t Au** from 312.5m (YAN022), including **28.7m @ 18.31g/t Au** from 342.28m, and
- **26m @ 5.37g/t Au** from 321m (21YEDD006A), including **13m @ 9.21g/t Au** from 321m.

Importantly, recent drilling indicates that gold-bearing hydrothermal alteration and epithermal veining extend hundreds of metres beyond East Hill, expanding the area considered prospective for further gold discoveries. The ‘feeder’ structures for the main pit at Yandan have yet to be identified.

Modern geophysical surveys are helping refine targets across this larger system. Historical IP successfully identified the chargeability response associated with known mineralisation, while modern 3D IP provides additional depth coverage and has identified prospective anomalies beneath and beyond the existing deposits. Together, drilling results and modern geophysical interpretation have identified multiple targets across the Yandan system, providing a pipeline of opportunities for resource extensions and new gold discoveries.

The Company's key exploration opportunities include:

- **East Hill:** Extending the existing high-grade resource and testing potential offsets of mineralisation associated with the Generator Fault.
- **Yandan Pit:** Targeting mineralisation beneath and around the historical open pit, including potential deeper feeder structures.
- **South Pit:** Testing prospective structures and possible extensions towards East Hill and the main Yandan Pit.
- **Magazine Ridge:** Testing a substantial IP chargeability anomaly associated with a silica-altered ridge along the interpreted southern margin of the hydrothermal system.

These targets provide multiple opportunities for new gold discoveries and resource growth within the established Yandan Mining Leases.

OUTLOOK AND NEXT STEPS

Drilling at Yandan will continue to focus on new resource discovery and potential extensions to existing mineralisation, guided by the results of the current program and the Company's evolving geological model.

Immediate priorities include further evaluation of the high-grade intersection proximal to East Hill in YNDH002 and YNDH004 and follow-up drilling north of YNDH005, where extensive epithermal veining and anomalous gold have identified a promising drill target.

Assay results will be incorporated into the geological and geophysical models to refine subsequent drilling across the broader Yandan system, with a planned East Hill MRE update anticipated for H1 2027, subject to drilling outcomes.

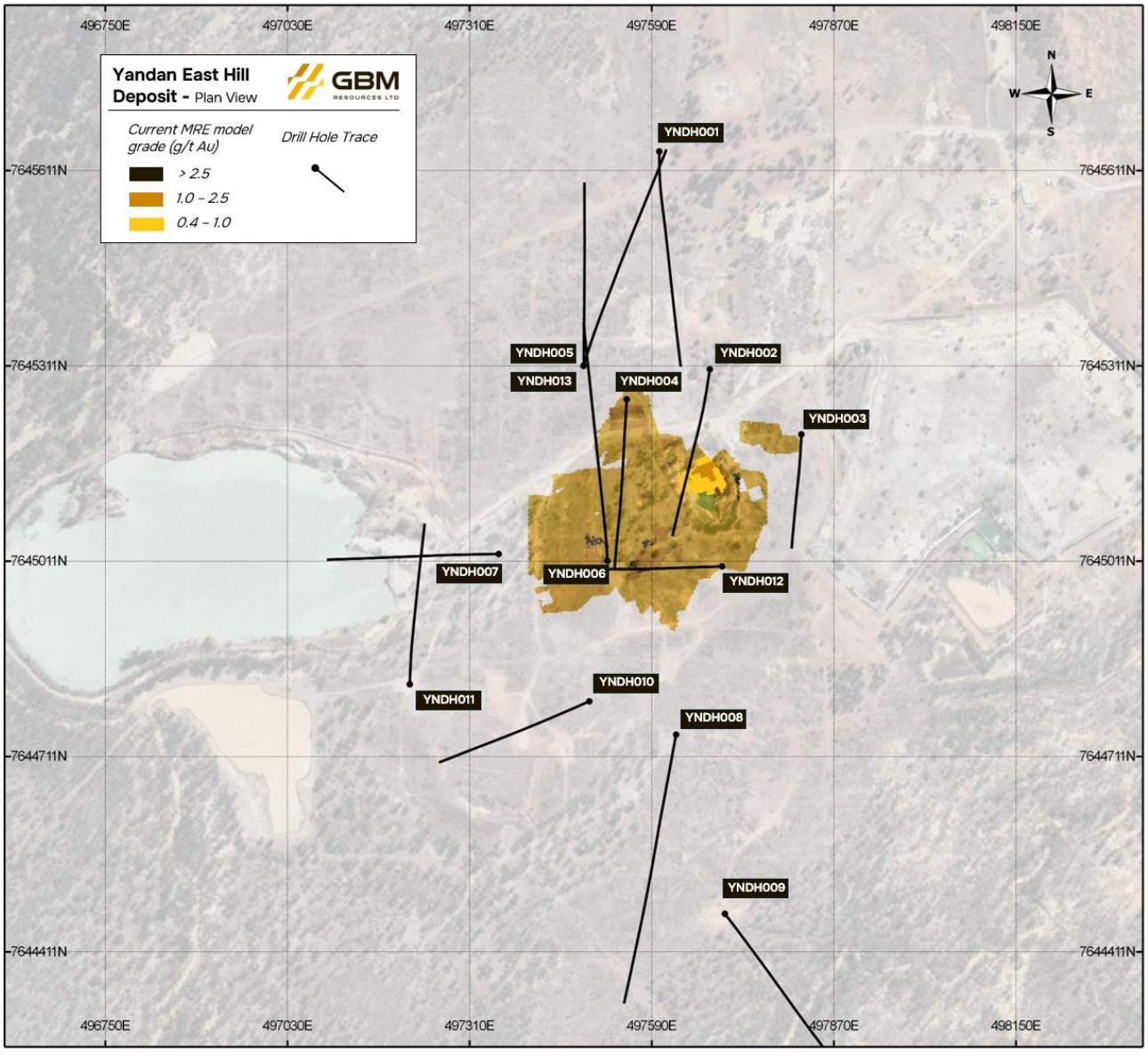

Figure 3 – Plan view of the current Yandan Drilling Program.

About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM) is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery of world-class gold deposits in Queensland, Australia. The Company has a high calibre project portfolio (Twin Hills, Yandan and Mt Coolon); hosting district scale mineralised systems located within the Drummond Basin and holding ~1.84 Moz of gold in resources.

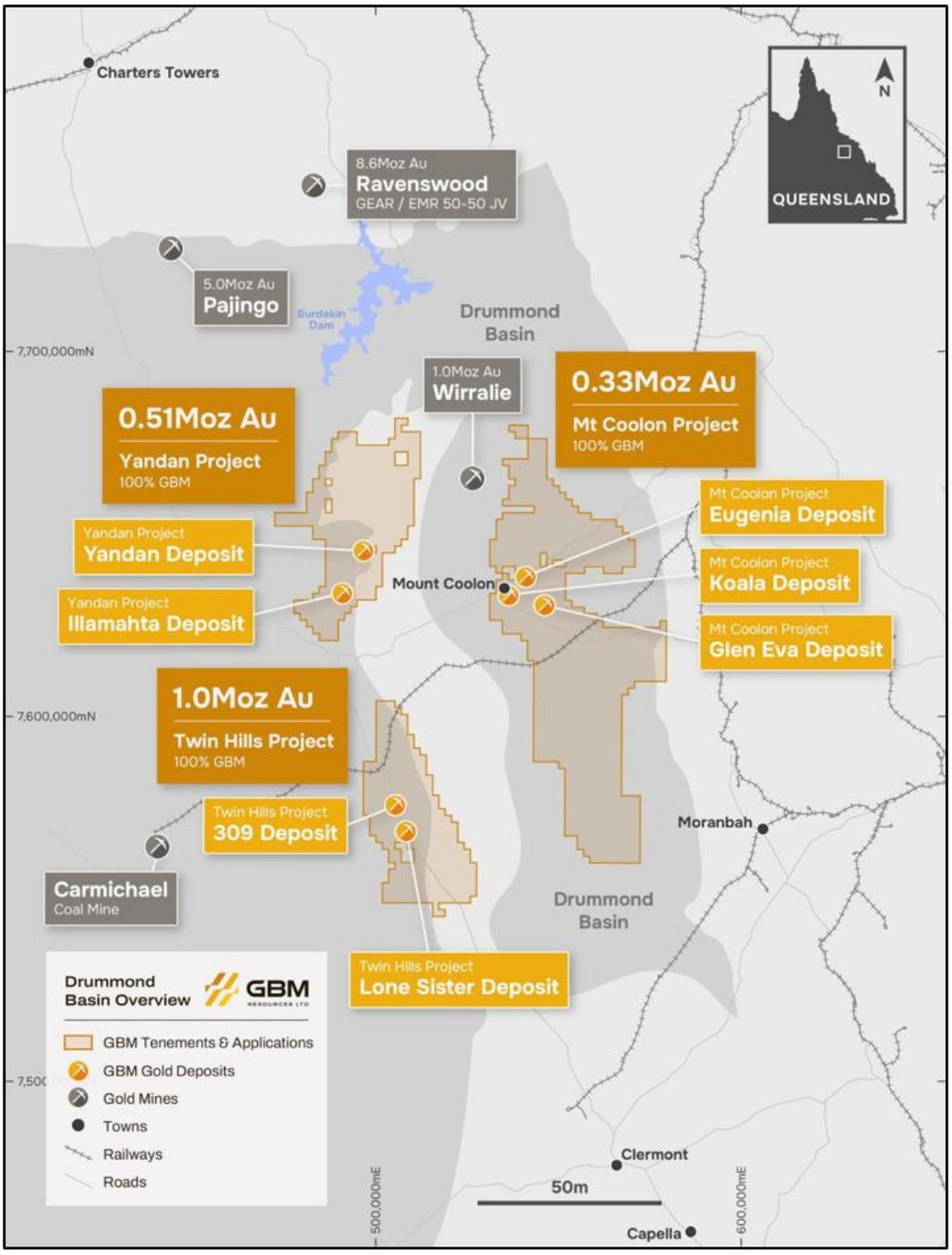

Figure 4 – Drummond Basin Portfolio.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Daniel Hastings, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Hastings is Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a holder of shares and incentive options in the Company. Mr Hastings has sufficient experience which 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'. Mr Hastings consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from announcements dated 22 March 2023, 14 March 2023, 16 August 2021, 31 March 2021, 23 December 2020 and 19 October 2020 which are available to view on the Company's website and are based on, and fairly represent information compiled by the relevant Competent Person. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

The information in this announcement that relates to the Company's Mineral Resources is extracted from announcements named and dated in Appendix 1 of this announcement, is based on, and fairly represents information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons and can be viewed on the Company's website. The Company confirms that: (a) it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements; (b) all material assumptions included in the original announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed; and (c) the form and context in which the relevant Competent Persons' findings are presented in this announcement have not been materially changed from the original announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM), however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to GBM's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified by the use of such words as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'planned', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will', or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that GBM's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause GBM's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. While the information in this announcement has been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, GBM and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this announcement, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this announcement, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Daniel Hastings.

Appendix 1 - GBM Mineral Resource Estimate for the Drummond Basin Projects (Twin Hills, Yandan and Mt Coolon).

Deposit	Resource Category									Total			Cut-off (g/t Au)
	Measured			Indicated			Inferred						
	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	000't	Au g/t	Au oz	
Twin Hills													
309 - OP	*830*	*2.8*	*73,900*	*5,480*	*1.3*	*235,200*	*3,650*	*1.1*	*129,800*	*9,960*	*1.4*	*438,900*	*0.4*
309 - UG				*190*	*4.0*	*24,500*	*480*	*3.9*	*59,900*	*670*	*3.9*	*84,400*	*2.0*
Lone Sister - OP				*5,250*	*1.3*	*227,300*	*6,550*	*0.9*	*188,500*	*11,800*	*1.1*	*415,800*	*0.4*
Lone Sister - UG				*370*	*2.9*	*34,300*	*310*	*2.6*	*25,800*	*680*	*2.7*	*60,100*	*2.0*
Sub Total	**830**	**2.8**	**73,900**	**11,290**	**1.4**	**521,300**	**10,990**	**1.1**	**404,000**	**23,110**	**1.3**	**999,200**	
Yandan													
East Hill				*4,860*	*1.5*	*240,000*	*7,900*	*0.8*	*203,000*	*12,800*	*1.1*	*443,000*	*0.4*
Yandan South							*900*	*0.6*	*16,000*	*900*	*0.6*	*16,000*	*0.3*
Illamahta - Oxide							*1,147*	*0.7*	*26,900*	*1,147*	*0.7*	*26,900*	*0.4*
Illamahta - Sulphide							*1,045*	*0.9*	*28,600*	*1,045*	*0.9*	*28,600*	*0.4*
Sub Total				**4,860**	**1.5**	**240,000**	**10,992**	**0.8**	**274,500**	**15,892**	**1.0**	**514,500**	
Mt Coolon													
Koala - OP				*670*	*2.6*	*55,100*	*440*	*1.9*	*26,700*	*1,120*	*2.3*	*81,800*	*0.4*
Koala - UG				*50*	*3.2*	*5,300*	*260*	*4*	*34,400*	*320*	*3.9*	*39,700*	*2.0*
Koala - Tailings	*114*	*1.7*	*6,200*	*9*	*1.6*	*400*				*124*	*1.6*	*6,600*	*1.0*
Eugenia - Oxide				*885*	*1.1*	*32,400*	*597*	*1.0*	*19,300*	*1,482*	*1.1*	*51,700*	*0.4*
Eugenia - Sulphide				*905*	*1.2*	*33,500*	*1,042*	*1.2*	*38,900*	*1,947*	*1.2*	*72,400*	*0.4*
Glen Eva				*1,070*	*1.6*	*55,200*	*580*	*1.2*	*23,100*	*1,660*	*1.5*	*78,300*	*0.4*
Sub Total	**114**	**1.7**	**6,200**	**3,589**	**1.6**	**181,900**	**2,919**	**1.5**	**142,400**	**6,653**	**1.5**	**330,500**	
Drummond Basin Total	**944**	**2.6**	**80,100**	**19,739**	**1.5**	**943,200**	**24,901**	**1.0**	**820,900**	**45,655**	**1.3**	**1,844,200**	

This table contains rounding adjustments to reflect accuracy and may not total exactly.

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the mineral resources are:

a) Koala/Glen Eva and Eugenia – GBM ASX Announcement, 4 December 2017, Mt Coolon Gold Project Scoping Study.
b) Yandan – GBM ASX Announcement, 23 December 2020, Mt Coolon and Yandan Combined Resources Total 852,000 oz, following completion of Yandan acquisition, GBM ASX Announcement, 14 March 2023, Results of Yandan Mineral Resource Update
c) Twin Hills – GBM ASX Announcements, 18 January 2019, Mt Coolon and Twin Hills Combined Resource Base Approaches 1 Moz Au, 2 February 2022, Significant Resource Upgrade at Twin Hills Project and 5 December 2022, Twin Hills Gold Project Upgrades to ~1 Moz Au Mineral Resource

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Collar and Significant Assay Results Data from GBM Stage 1 Drilling at Yandan

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Planned Depth	EOH Depth	Comment
Yandan	YNDH001	497,602	7,645,640	176	-59	180	600	628.7	Completed
Yandan	YNDH002	497,679	7,645,306	180	-55	180	500	495.1	Completed
Yandan	YNDH003	497,820	7,645,206	192	-59	180	600	356.3	Completed
Yandan	YNDH004	497,551	7,645,260	179	-60	180	700	517.2	Completed
Yandan	YNDH005	497,485	7,645,312	175	-68	25	550	550.8	Completed
Yandan	YNDH006	497,522	7,645,011	179	-58	0	650	675.3	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH007	497,355	7,645,022	171	-60	270	600	498.3	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH008	497,627	7,644,745	171	-58	190	600	504.1	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH009	497,702	7,644,469	179	-50	142	500	446.6	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH010	497,494	7,644,796	173	-55	246	450	468	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH011	497,218	7,644,822	174	-60	0	600	526.8	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH012	497,698	7,645,003	185	-60	270	550	483	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH013	497,505	7,645,112	177	-51	0	600	595.5	Assays Still Pending
Yandan	YNDH014	497,485	7,645,312	175	-50	15	600	364.7	Currently Drilling

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
YNDH001	219	225	6.0	0.37	2	6m @ 0.37g/t Au from 219m
YNDH001	393	395	2.0	0.51	1	2m @ 0.51g/t Au from 393m
YNDH001	486	487	1.0	0.90	1	1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 486m
YNDH002	256	257	1.0	0.59	1	1m @ 0.59g/t Au from 256m
YNDH002	271	277	6.0	0.53	3	6m @ 0.53g/t Au from 271m
YNDH002	355	358	3.0	0.68	2	3m @ 0.68g/t Au from 355m
YNDH002	370	395	25.0	4.31	108	25m @ 4.31g/t Au from 370m
YNDH002	**385**	**388**	**3.0**	**30.55**	**92**	**3m @ 30.55g/t Au from 385m**
YNDH002	**393**	**394**	**1.0**	**3.26**	**3**	**1m @ 3.26g/t Au from 393m**
YNDH004	101	102	1.0	0.51	1	1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 101m
YNDH004	125	127	2.0	0.54	1	2m @ 0.54g/t Au from 125m
YNDH004	149	150	1.0	0.54	1	1m @ 0.54g/t Au from 149m
YNDH004	157	176	19.0	0.40	8	19m @ 0.4g/t Au from 157m
YNDH004	205	206	1.0	0.50	1	1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 205m
YNDH004	227	235	8.0	1.21	10	8m @ 1.21g/t Au from 227m
YNDH004	**232**	**233**	**1.0**	**4.66**	**5**	**1m @ 4.66g/t Au from 232m**
YNDH004	248	268	20.0	0.51	10	20m @ 0.51g/t Au from 248m
YNDH004	284	297	13.0	0.79	10	13m @ 0.79g/t Au from 284m
YNDH004	**293**	**294**	**1.0**	**4.49**	**4**	**1m @ 4.49g/t Au from 293m**
YNDH004	306	341	35.0	2.81	98	35m @ 2.81g/t Au from 306m
YNDH004	**315**	**316**	**1.0**	**2.77**	**3**	**1m @ 2.77g/t Au from 315m**
YNDH004	**319**	**320**	**1.0**	**2.01**	**2**	**1m @ 2.01g/t Au from 319m**
YNDH004	**323**	**324**	**1.0**	**2.18**	**2**	**1m @ 2.18g/t Au from 323m**
YNDH004	**336**	**340**	**4.0**	**18.08**	**72**	**4m @ 18.08g/t Au from 336m**
YNDH004	357	359	2.0	0.53	1	2m @ 0.53g/t Au from 357m
YNDH004	380	381	1.0	1.18	1	1m @ 1.18g/t Au from 380m
YNDH004	391	396	5.0	0.62	3	5m @ 0.62g/t Au from 391m
YNDH005	232	234	2.0	0.74	1	2m @ 0.74g/t Au from 232m
YNDH005	414	415	1.0	0.56	1	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 414m
YNDH005	424	430	6.0	0.49	3	6m @ 0.49g/t Au from 424m
YNDH005	435	445	10.0	0.55	6	10m @ 0.55g/t Au from 435m
YNDH005	460	461	1.0	0.50	1	1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 460m
YNDH005	467	470	3.0	0.39	1	3m @ 0.39g/t Au from 467m
YNDH005	476	486	10.0	0.50	5	10m @ 0.5g/t Au from 476m
YNDH005	492	498	6.0	0.47	3	6m @ 0.47g/t Au from 492m
YNDH006	166	174	8.0	0.57	5	8m @ 0.57g/t Au from 166m
YNDH006	262	290	28.0	0.55	15	28m @ 0.55g/t Au from 262m
YNDH006	304	310	6.0	0.83	5	6m @ 0.83g/t Au from 304m
YNDH006	322	380	58.0	1.26	73	58m @ 1.26g/t Au from 322m
YNDH006	**344**	**346**	**2.0**	**2.07**	**4**	**2m @ 2.07g/t Au from 344m**
YNDH006	**368**	**372**	**4.0**	**8.44**	**34**	**4m @ 8.44g/t Au from 368m**
YNDH006	398	400	2.0	0.44	1	2m @ 0.44g/t Au from 398m
YNDH007	11	13	2.0	0.57	1	2m @ 0.57g/t Au from 11m
YNDH007	36	37	1.0	0.81	1	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 36m

Significant assay results (above) have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.4g/t Au in line with the cutoff grade currently used for reporting Mineral Resources. Allowable internal dilution is 4m. Where a significant assay result is referred to as being included as part of a larger interval (bold), an Au cutoff grade of 2.0g/t Au has been used, and allowable internal dilution is 2m.

Appendix 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (i.e. 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.*	**Historical Drilling** • Previous drilling was completed in several phases from approximately 1986 to 2010. The drilling was completed predominantly by WMC, Normandy (NM), Ross Mining (RSM), Straits Resources (SRL) and Drummond Gold (DGO). The most recent drilling, undertaken in 2021 by GBM, was a diamond drill program comprised of 9 holes and 4 daughter holes. 8 of the 9 primary holes had PCD pre-collars, and 5 included Navi drilling cycles. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and diamond drilling (DD) are the main sampling methods with drilling completed in multiple phases, amounting to 208 drill holes for a total of 31,243.4m and 17,526 samples from the East Hill prospect. • The dominant drill hole type is RC drilling with 77 holes for 13,295.6m but with a substantial number of DD holes (including RC pre-collars) i.e. 45 holes for 16,246.8m. The project area also has 86 percussion holes for 17,010m and a small number of costeans which were not used in the resource estimate. • RC drilling was used to obtain 1m samples which were riffle split to give a 3-8kg which was then pulverised to produce a 30g or 50g charge for gold fire assay analysis with an AAS finish. • DD was used to obtain core samples which were marked up for sampling by geologists, generally at 1m intervals, but under geological control. Samples were sawn in half using a diamond blade saw to give 3-5kg sub-samples which were pulverised to produce a 30g or 50g charge for gold fire assay analysis with an AAS finish. • All samples were logged; virtually all drill hole intervals were sampled and analysed. • Documentation for sampling and analytical procedures is available for the SRL work only, although Hellman and Schofield (H&S) is familiar with the RSM work completed around this time in the general area, but there is no documentation for sampling and analytical procedures for WMC or DGO. It is understood this work will have been completed to industry standards. • Sampling and assaying are assumed to be to industry standard practice for the time. • Sampling and assaying techniques are considered appropriate for the deposit type at the time of the analysis. **Historical GBM Drilling** • All sampling was on half cut diamond core, mainly NQ with minor HQ core samples. • After logging and photographing, selected core was cut at nominal 1m interval lengths or at selected sample intervals ranging from 0.2 to 1.4m (e.g. major quartz vein margins). • Samples were half cut lengthways using a Corewise automatic core saw or a manual core saw (Discoverer Series 1 diamond core saw). Half-core interval length samples were then packed in labelled calico bags for laboratory shipment. • Laboratory analysis at Intertek Townsville included pulverising up to 3kg to produce a 50g charge for gold fire assay.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

The 1st 3 drillholes were also assayed for multi-element analysis by four acid digest with a 0.2g charge.
Samples greater than 3kg were crushed, split via a rotary splitter and 3kg pulverised.

Current GBM Drilling

All Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars were sampled on 2m intervals where no indication of possible mineralisation. Where indications of mineralisation exist (e.g. quartz in chips) sampling was done on 1m intervals.
All RC samples were split using an industry standard riffle splitter.
All diamond core sampling was on half-cut core, mainly HQ3 with lesser NQ3 core.
After logging and photographing, all core was cut at nominal 1m interval lengths. Where appropriate a minor number of sample intervals ranging from 0.4m to 1.4m were done due to geological or other appropriate contacts.
Samples were half cut lengthways using a Corewise automatic core saw. Half-core interval length samples were then packed in labelled calico bags for laboratory shipment.
Laboratory analysis is undertaken at ALS and Intertek in Townsville and includes pulverising up to 3kg to produce a 50g charge for gold fire assay.
Multi-element analysis was carried out using four acid digest with a 0.25g charge.
Samples greater than 3kg were crushed, split via a rotary splitter and 3kg pulverised.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drilling techniques</td><td>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).</td><td>
Historical Drilling

Details of the drilling at East Hill by company are included below:

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Type</th><th>Count</th><th>Total Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>WMC</td><td>DD</td><td>10</td><td>2,016</td></tr>
<tr><td>RSM</td><td>PERC</td><td>86</td><td>1,701</td></tr>
<tr><td>RSM</td><td>RC</td><td>51</td><td>4,282</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRL</td><td>DD</td><td>9</td><td>3,176.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>SRL</td><td>RC</td><td>24</td><td>8,683.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>DGO</td><td>RC</td><td>2</td><td>330</td></tr>
<tr><td>DGO</td><td>RCDD</td><td>9</td><td>3,595.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>GBM</td><td>DD</td><td>17</td><td>7,459.1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>208</td><td>31,243.4</td></tr>
</table>

DD includes holes with RC or percussion pre-collars.
There is no documentation for details of the drilling techniques for the Western Mining Corporation (WMC), Ross Mining (RSM) or Drummond Gold (DGO), although drilling was completed by Eagle Drilling from Charters Towers. Standard face sampling hammers would have been used for the Reverse Circulation drilling. It is not known whether triple tube was used for diamond drilling. Sample recovery seems to be sufficient for assay.
The SRL drilling was completed in 4 phases and utilised a UDR650 rig with RC pre-collars drilled with a 5” or 5½” face sampling hammer bit with a cyclone-mounted sample splitter (1:7). Diamond holes were drilled using a 650 rig to give NQ2 core with some top of hole HQ core. Oriented core was measured by both a simple spear technique and the ACE core orientation tool.
Drilling techniques are considered appropriate for the deposit type.

Historical GBM Drilling
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All drilling was completed using a UDR1200 drill rig by Eagle Drilling NQ. • As mineralisation targets were at depth, drillholes were pre-collared by rotary mud techniques (variably 52-73m depth) with no sampling from pre-collars. Rotary mud employs a polycrystalline diamond (PCD) impregnated cutting bit, with resultant cuttings/mud evacuated to surface by water. • Upon refusal holes were then drilled by HQ core (variably to approx. 150m) then NQ core size to end of hole. • Diamond core was recovered in a standard wireline 3m core barrel using standard HQ size equipment and 6m core barrel using standard NQ size equipment. Samples were emptied into core trays by gravity or pushed out from the core barrel using water injected under pressure. • Directional (Navi) drilling was used to produce a bend in the hole to achieve desired drill trajectories and intersect key target zones. 'Daughter' holes (hole name with A and B suffix) were also drilled by cutting a lip at the top of the navi bend and drilling straight ahead. • Core was oriented in the later part of the program (from Hole 4) using a Reflex ACTIII RD downhole orientation tool. **Current GBM Drilling** • Drilling was undertaken by DDH1 with a Sandvik DE840 8x8 truck mounted multipurpose Drill Rig. • Diamond drilling from surface was used for near surface targets. Where appropriate Diamond collars are drilled with PQ3. • Where mineralisation targets are at depth, drillholes may be pre-collared by RC drilling techniques using a 6-inch percussion hammer. • Where RC pre-collars are used, when pre-collars do not achieve target depth, or significant water is intersected resulting in wet samples, or where there are strong indications of mineralisation, holes were then drilled by HQ3 and NQ3 core to end of hole. • Diamond core was recovered in a standard wireline 3m core barrel using standard HQ3 and NQ3 size equipment and a standard core barrel. • Samples were emptied into core trays by gravity or pushed out from the core barrel using water injected under pressure. • Core was oriented using a Reflex ACT MK III down hole 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.* *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.*	**Historical Drilling** • Recovery data was available for 22 RC holes, 13 DD holes and 19 pre-collared Diamond holes • NQ3 triple tube was used for most of the DD drilling to maximise recovery. • Recovery of core from the East Hill drilling is high, averaging 96.3%. **Historical GBM Drilling** • Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Drilling recovery is good and there is no evidence for sample bias. **Current GBM Drilling** • All RC sample bags are weighed and recorded for each metre sample. • Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • To date, recoveries for diamond core have averaged > 99% per hole. Recoveries are generally close to 100% in fresh host rock below the base of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		oxidation. They are intermittently poorer in fractured, and clay weathered or altered units above this surface. • Drilling recovery is good and there is no evidence of sample bias.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • 100% of RC chips were logged using a qualitative system by a geologist with sufficient experience. • 100% of core was logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical purposes. Core logging was conducted in the site core yard, logged by a geologist with sufficient experience using a qualitative system. • A lack of available documentation has meant it is difficult to comment on the logging systems that were used. However, from the drill hole database the logging appears to be qualitative based on a series of codes for various geological aspects e.g. lithology, alteration etc. **Historical GBM Drilling** • All diamond core is logged in detail for lithology, weathering, mineralisation style, alteration, structure, and basic geotechnical parameters (RQD). • The logging has been carried out to an appropriate level of detail for resource estimation. • Core is jigged, orientated, and metre marked prior to being photographed using a digital camera in a proprietary frame to capture one photo of each core tray. All drill core was photographed. **Current GBM Drilling** • All diamond core is logged in detail for lithology, weathering, mineralisation style, alteration, structure, and basic geotechnical parameters (RQD). • Magnetic susceptibility is also recorded and bulk density measurements made at least once per core tray. • The logging has been carried out to an appropriate level of detail for resource estimation. • Core is jigged, orientated, and metre marked prior to being photographed using a digital camera in a proprietary frame to capture one photo of each core tray. All drill core is photographed.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • SRL and DGO sampled 1m intervals through the mineralised zones using RC drill holes and Diamond holes, with the latter commonly guided by geological contacts. Sample intervals include waste sampling either side of the mineralisation. • Little information is available to evaluate data quality of the RSM RC drilling, except that a riffle splitter was used to generate the 1m samples (sample weight unknown). • For the RSM drilling the 1m RC returns were sub-sampled using a 1:3 Jones splitter yielding a 1-3kg sub-sample, samples were passed through the splitter several times. The later drilling (SRL, DGO) used a 1:7 Jones riffle splitter either rig-mounted or free-standing to give an approximate 3kg sub-sample, on either 1m (dominant) or 2m composite intervals. • All core was pre-marked for sampling by geologists. The core samples were sawn in half using a diamond-blade saw with the same half of the core selected for sampling for the length of the hole. • RC drilling did not involve water injection. Ground conditions were generally dry, with no mention of any groundwater in-flows.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No sample prep detail is available for the WMC. • SRL: Phase 1 of the RC drilling assay had samples composited at 2m intervals from the smaller split 1m sample and further split by external riffle splitter down to 2-3kg if necessary. A duplicate sample by hollow spear from the larger split plastic bag sample was taken approximately every 60m for QA/QC purposes. Representative drilling rock chips were collected at 1m intervals into plastic chip trays. Phase 3-4 RC drilling assay samples were collected at 4m intervals by hollow spear from individual larger 1m sample split. A duplicate sample was taken approximately every 80 m for QA/QC purposes. The smaller split 1m calico bag samples were retained for assaying later if the 4 m composite sample was geochemically significant (Au>0.4g/t). Representative drill chips were collected at 1m intervals into plastic chip trays. Core was 100% sampled on a geological basis, generally at 1m intervals but with a minimum of 0.3m and maximum of 1.3m per sample. Half-core samples, cut by diamond saw where possible, or otherwise spoon sampled in highly weathered core. Uninteresting samples from a mineralisation perspective were composited into approximately 4m samples to reduce costs (undertaken by the laboratory after crushing and pulverisation of individual samples). The remaining half core is stored at the Yandan core yard (also RC chip trays). • The Ross Mining samples were dried at 150°C for 12 hours and then either pulverised using an LM5 to 85% passing 75 micron (Townsville lab) or sub-sampled (riffle split) and pulverised using an LM3 to 85% passing 75 microns (mine site lab), both producing a 200g scoop sample for analysis. • All laboratories were certified commercial laboratories working to best practices for the times. • All sample preparation, sample sizes and analytical methods are assumed to be appropriate for the time. **Historical GBM Drilling** • All core samples were half cut lengthways using an automatic (Corewise) or manual core saw (Discoverer Series 1 diamond core saw). As stated above, samples were around 1 m length on average, though locally ranged between 0.2 to 1.4m to represent vein and mineralisation boundaries as selected by the geologist. • Sample preparation at Intertek Townsville comprised drying samples, crushing to 2mm and pulverising 3kg to 85% passing 75µm. Samples greater than 3kg were crushed, split via a rotary splitter and 3kg pulverised. Lab QAQC included standards, blanks, pulverised size checks and pulp repeats. • Quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; blanks (coarse and pulp) and standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted; focused in mineralised zones. Standards were selected for a range of grades and reflected oxidation states. Some Lab pulp duplicates were selected by GBM to be collected after the pulverisation stage. • Control sample insertion rates averaged 9%, with approximately 2% pulp blanks, 2% coarse blanks and 5% standards. Oxide and sulphide standards of varying grades were selected to match drilling matrix and grades. Insertion of pulp duplicates was minimal. Coarse blanks were inserted at the start of the holes and within diamond drill core. Some minor issues were noted and monitoring recommended. Results from Intertek lab blanks, standards and pulp checks were generally acceptable with some minor issues flagged for follow-up. Pulps from 21YEDD005A were submitted to ALS for umpire assaying, with results generally matching well with a slight negative bias to the ALS results. • No additional measures were taken to ensure the representivity of the samples. Field duplicates and twinned holes were not part of this program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation is considered appropriate for the sample types and material sampled. **Current GBM Drilling** • All RC samples are split dry with an industry standard riffle splitter. Where RC pre-collars intersected significant water whereby the RC samples were wet, the drilling was switched from RC to diamond. • All diamond core samples were half cut lengthways using a Corewise automatic core saw. Samples were around 1m length on average, though locally ranged between 0.4 to 1.4m to represent vein and mineralisation boundaries as selected by the geologist. • Sample preparation was undertaken at Intertek and ALS in Townsville and comprises of drying samples, crushing to <4mm and pulverising 3kg to 85% passing 75 µm. Samples greater than 3kg were crushed, split via a rotary splitter and 3kg pulverised. Lab QAQC will include standards, blanks, pulverised size checks and pulp repeats. • GBM quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; blanks (coarse and pulp), standards (Certified Reference Materials) and field duplicates (quarter core) were inserted; focused in mineralised zones. Standards were selected for a range of grades and reflected oxidation states. Some Lab pulp duplicates will be selected by GBM to be collected after the pulverisation stage. • Sample preparation is considered appropriate for the sample types and material sampled.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • WMC: Samples were assayed for Au with 30g aqua regia digest / AAS finish in 1990 – 1991 at an unknown laboratory. It is assumed that earlier drilling was the same. • RSM: No details available. • NM: no details available. • SRL: Sample assaying was undertaken by ALS Chemex in Townsville for Au and ALS Chemex in Brisbane for other multi-element analysis with the following methods used (no sample prep details available): • Au-AA25 is 30g fusion with AAS determination (gravimetric determination for high grade Au samples). • ME-ICP41 is 0.5g aqua regia digestion with ICPAES determination. • ME-MS42 is 0.5g aqua regia digestion with ICPMS determination. • ME-ICP61 is 0.5g multi-acid digestion with ICPAES determination. • DGO: No details available. • No QAQC data was available for analysis by MA. • Information regarding QAQC for the 2021 drilling undertaken by GBM was provided as a memorandum summarising the process and outcomes. Based on this memorandum, the QAQC program produced satisfactory results. • The QAQC program for the previous drilling is considered as industry normal practice for the time but would potentially be considered today to be insufficient. QAQC sample data is available for the Straits drilling in PDF electronic format. • Fire assay for gold is considered a total analytical technique. **Historical GBM Drilling** • Gold assays were undertaken by Intertek Laboratories, Townsville using FA50/OE04: lead collection fire assay with a 50g charge and ICP-OES finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Multi-element assays for the first 3 holes used Intertek Laboratories 4A/MS48: a 0.2g sample is subjected to near-total digestion by a four-acid mixture and finished by ICP Mass Spectrometry. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, pulp repeats as part of the inhouse Intertek procedures. • GBM quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; coarse and pulp blanks and certified pulp standards were inserted focused in mineralised zones. Standards were selected for a range of grades and reflected oxidation states. Some Lab pulp duplicates were selected by GBM at the pulverisation stage. • Some pulp samples were submitted to an umpire laboratory. **Current GBM Drilling** • Gold assays were undertaken by ALS and Intertek Laboratories, Townsville using FA50/OE04: lead collection fire assay with a 50g charge and ICP-OES finish. • Multi-element assays were also undertaken by ALS and Intertek Laboratories using 4A/MS48: a 0.2g sample is subjected to near-total digestion by a four-acid mixture and finished by ICP Mass Spectrometry. • Laboratory QAQC will involve the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, pulp repeats as part of the inhouse ALS and Intertek procedures (15 standards, 7 duplicates and 8 blanks per 200 samples). • GBM quality control procedures for sampling were implemented systematically; coarse and pulp blanks and certified pulp standards were inserted focused in mineralised zones, and at the start of each hole/dispatch group. • Standards were selected for a range of grades and reflected oxidation states. Where mineralisation is expected, standards are included. • Field duplicates were undertaken at nominal intervals or where mineralisation is expected.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • No independent verification has been undertaken. • There are no details of any specific twin hole analysis. • There is no procedural documentation available for the primary data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Available data for this work comprises an Access drill hole database and a suite of geological interpretations maintained by DGO up to 2011. Prior to the 2021 drill program, no work had occurred on the project since 2011. • All current data has been partially checked by GBM for data entry or other inconsistencies. This includes simple error checking for duplicate entries, incorrect hole depths and overlapping samples. Visual checks have been made for excessive hole deviation. **Historical GBM Drilling** • No verification samples (including twinned holes) have been taken. • All data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out by GBM staff in accordance with GBM Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). GBM SOP's meet industry best practice standards. Final data verification and data storage is being managed with final storage to be in industry standard DataShed software.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• GBM standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, and lab standards, blanks and repeats are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used. **Current GBM Drilling** • Historic data was verified during the most recent resource estimation (Refer ASX: GBM release 14 March 2023). • No verification samples (including twinned holes) have been taken. • All data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out by GBM staff in accordance with GBM Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). GBM SOPs meet industry best practice standards. • GBM standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, and lab standards, blanks and repeats are reviewed to ensure they fall within acceptable limits. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • No documentation on collar survey techniques is available. Most of the drilling is pre-handheld GPS so is likely to have been either professionally surveyed or hand measured using a tape and compass. The collar locations for the more recent DGO drilling are likely to have been obtained via handheld GPS. • No documentation on downhole surveys was supplied for the previous drilling. A review of the drill hole database indicates a lack of downhole surveys for the RC drilling (which was often industry practice at the time). Downhole surveys for the DD drilling appear to be on nominal 50m or 30m (DGO) intervals. It is most likely that the survey equipment was a single shot Eastman style camera which was a standard industry practice at the time except for the DGO drilling which is likely to be a single shot digital measuring system. • Collar coordinates and geological interpretations are in the MGA94 Zone 55 grid projection. • A topographic surface created by H&S was supplied by GBM; the surface grid (40m Nodes) was made from the drill hole collar elevations. The 3D surfaces for the East Hill pit excavations were provided by GBM. • Topographic control is considered adequate given the relatively subdued relief in the resource area. **Historical GBM Drilling** • All collar locations were pegged by GBM personnel using handheld GPS units. • Collars will be resurveyed using geodetic quality DGPS (< 1cm) by qualified surveyors at the end of the drilling program. • Downhole single shot drill surveys (using a Reflex EZ Trac tool) were carried out initially at 10m then at nominally 30m intervals while drilling, followed by a 10m multi-shot survey upon completion of each hole. Surveys are also taken every 3 to 6m while Navi drilling to ensure correct setting of directional drill tool. Multi-shot survey data at completion of hole was collected using a Reflex EZ Gyro survey tool equipped with a Sprint IQ continuous survey wireline tool to facilitate end of hole surveys. The data is recorded in grid (true) north as well as QAQC information and uploaded from the EZ GYRO via a Bluetooth connection to a Reflex tablet data recorder which is then uploaded to Reflex's proprietary Web based storage system (IMDEXHUB-IQ) for perusal and transfer by GBM technical staff. • All work was carried out in the Map Grid of Australia (MGA Zone 55) using the GDA94 datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Current GBM Drilling • All drill hole collar locations are surveyed by GBM personnel using an EMLID DGPS unit with an RTK correction service, providing positional accuracy of approximately +/-27 mm. • Downhole surveys are continuous using an Axis North Seeking Gyro survey tool. • All work was carried out in the Map Grid of Australia (MGA Zone 55) using the GDA94 datum.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • Hole spacing is generally on a 25m by 20m grid extending to larger and irregular spacing with depth. • Downhole sampling interval is 1m for the RC drilling and is predominantly 1m for the DD but can range from 0.1 to 3m in core because of geological control. • Sample assay data was composited to 2m intervals for the grade interpolation in the low-grade Halos of East Hill. Within the interpreted high-grade veins of East Hill samples were composited to 1m intervals. • Holes are generally angled steep to the south for the upper reaches of the main East Hill mineralisation but then they are angled 60º to 70º to the north for the deeper sections of the mineralisation; occasionally holes have been oriented in the opposite direction to act as scissor holes. • Drilling depth is up to 500m below surface with collar elevations range from 170 to 190m RL. **Historical GBM Drilling** • The drill program aims to confirm historic results, provide an initial test of strike and dip extensions to mineralisation, and infill areas of lower drill density in the resource model • The suitability of spacing and orientation of the sampling for grade and geological continuity has been established by previous drilling programs. Should further infill drilling be required to meet resource requirements, this will be completed in due course. **Current GBM Drilling** • The current drilling program has been designed to assess geophysical targets and extensions to the current mineralisation. • Data spacing is not applicable as the current drilling program is not for use in a mineral resource estimate. The drilling is designed to explore for mineralisation outside of the known deposits and to better understand the geology within the broader Yandan hydrothermal system.
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.*	**Historical Drilling** • Drilling is generally at high angles to the gold mineralisation. • There are however some drill holes that were drilled parallel to higher grade structural zones and are at risk of adding a bias to the sampling data. No quantification of this potential bias has been undertaken. • The full extents to mineralisation may not necessarily have been fully established. **Historical GBM Drilling** • Every effort was made to design drilling at high angles to the mineralisation based on the style and shape of mineralisation defined by previous drilling. **Current GBM Drilling** • Every effort was made to design drilling at high angles to the mineralisation based on the style and shape of mineralisation defined by previous drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical Drilling** • Measures taken to ensure sample security have not been recorded for historic data. **Historical GBM Drilling** • All drill core was processed and stored at the Yandan site by company personnel. • Prepared samples were then transported to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville by company personnel. • Core, coarse rejects and pulps are stored at the GBM core facility on site. **Current GBM Drilling** • Drill core is logged, photographed and marked up at the core facility at Yandan by GBM personnel. Core is then transported to Twin Hills. • All drill core is processed and stored at the Twin Hills drill core facility at Twin Hills by Company personnel. • Prepared samples are then transported to ALS or Intertek Laboratories in Townsville by either company personnel or 3rd party freight. • Core, coarse rejects and pulps are stored at the Twin Hills core facility on site.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An external audit of the data or the methods used in previous drilling programs against the JORC code criteria and industry standards has been undertaken by Manna Hill GeoConsulting Pty Ltd. • A site visit was also made in 2026 by Manna Hill GeoConsulting Pty Ltd who will be undertaking resource modelling of the Drummond Basin deposits upon completion of the current drilling programs.

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 licence to operate in the area.	• The Yandan Project is located approximately 40km west of the township of Mount Coolon and 155 km southeast of Charters Towers, north Queensland. • The Yandan project (EPM8257, ML1095 and ML1096) which covers an area of approximately 75sq.km. GBM granted Aeris a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty on the 1st 300,000 oz of gold equivalent produced. • EPM8257 expires on 1 September 2027 • ML1095 will expire on 30 June 2036 • ML1096 will expire on 30 June 2036 • GBM is not aware of any material issues with third parties which may impede current or future operations at Yandan.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Drummond basin has been explored for gold by several companies since the beginning of the 1980's. Previous exploration at the Yandan Project is summarised as **WMC 1985-1992** • WMC's regional exploration discovered all the main prospects on the Yandan tenements. Mineral resources defined at East Hill and Yandan. WMC consolidated tenements as EPM8257 in 1991. **RSM 1992-2000**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Purchased Yandan. Mined Main and East Pit at Yandan during 1992-1998, recovering 365,000oz Au. Exploration included prospect geochemistry, geophysics, and drilling. **Delta Gold 2000-2003** • Takeover of RSM. Normandy/Newmont JV **Ashburton Minerals 2003-2004** • Acquired Yandan. No in ground expenditure. **Straits Exploration 2004-2009** • Option and JV with Wirralie Mines (a subsidiary of Ashburton Minerals) and eventual purchase in September 2006. From 2004 to 2006 a substantial drilling program was completed looking for higher grade zones at depth underneath East Hill (and Yandan). Straits Resources completed a total of 31 drill holes for 11,292 metres on the Yandan East project area. **Drummond Gold 2009-2011** • DGO acquired the property and completed a drilling program in 2008-2009, with the announcement of a maiden resource estimate for East Hill in 2010 under the 2004 JORC Code & Guidelines. DGO completed 11 drill holes for 3,925.1 metres. Around 7 of these holes either did not reach target depth or were drilled outside the resource at Yandan East. **Straits/Aeris 2011-2020** • Regional and prospect scale (Illamahta and East Hill) 3D geological modelling was undertaken.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Yandan Project leases are in Devonian to Carboniferous aged sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Drummond Basin. The mineral prospects are structurally controlled low sulphidation gold epithermal deposits. The project contains 14 deposits and prospects, hosted in the Saint Anns Formation and Yandan Andesite, within a 22km long by 3km wide, north-south elongate fault bounded subbasin, known as the Yandan Trough. • The Yandan Mine Corridor is a 1.2km long east-west oriented structural trend that includes the Yandan Main, Yandan South and East Hill deposits. • Yandan Main style mineralisation is characterised as a tabular stratabound body of disseminated and fracture veinlet gold hosted within the altered and silicified bedded volcaniclastic sediment and limestone units of the upper Saint Anns Formation. • The small East Pit open cut (developed by Ross Mining) at the eastern end of the YMC, gold mineralisation is now understood to be the low-grade upper halo to the East Hill deposit. Straits Resource discovered the East Hill deposit in 2005 with this gold deposit now accounting for the majority of GBM's JORC 2012 resource at Yandan. • The East Hill mineralisation is hosted in the Yandan andesite volcanic unit at the base of the Saint Anns Formation. Gold mineralisation at East Hill is developed over a 380 m vertical interval and is associated with an As, Sb and Zn plume that encloses the gold deposit. It is interpreted to have been originally "capped" by a now breached silica replacement horizon, formed by silicification of a folded limestone unit during the mineralising event. Mineralisation is characterised as structurally controlled sheeted epithermal veinlet zone underneath and partially overprinting extensive brecciation possibly related to a palaeo hot spring. Highest density veining and highest gold grades are developed in the hanging wall of the moderately NW dipping Generator Fault. Vein textures and silica species show systematic changes from the "bonanza grade" veinlets at depth to the lower grade gold "plume" in silica-pyrite veinlets and breccia fill at the top of the deposit.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	• Drill hole collar information including dip, azimuth, and depth are presented in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Historic drill hole information including resource estimate results are presented in ASX: GBM release 14 March 2023, Results of Yandan Mineral Resources Update. • Additional historical drill hole information including collar coordinates and other attributes is included in previous ASX releases dated 16 August 2021, 31 March 2021, 14 March 2023, 22 March 2023.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• All quoted drill intercepts have been length-weighted where required. • Intercepts were calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cutoff grade and a maximum 4m internal dilution. High-grade included intercepts calculated with 2.0g/t Au cut off and 2m internal dilution. No high-grade cut was applied (top cut). • No metal equivalents are reported.
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').*	• Drilling is generally oriented perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation at angles varying from acute to perpendicular. However, only downhole intersections have been reported due to the variety of drill orientations and volume of drilling, the mature nature of the deposit with a range of drilling orientations. • All quoted drill intercepts have been length-weighted where required. • Intercepts were calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cutoff grade and a maximum 4m internal dilution. High-grade included intercepts calculated with 2.0g/t Au cut off and 2m internal dilution. • Downhole depths are reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	• Appropriate images are included within the text of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Intercepts were calculated using a 0.4g/t Au cutoff grade and a maximum 4m internal dilution. High-grade included intercepts calculated with 2.0g/t Au cut off and 2m internal dilution. No high-grade cut was applied (top cut). • All intercepts calculated using the criteria above are included in Appendix 2. Selected material intersections are discussed in the body of the release.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive exploration data are considered material to this release beyond the drilling results reported herein.
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.*	• Diamond drilling continues at Yandan, and additional results of this program will be reported in due course.