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ASX Announcement
10 August 2020

WHITE DAM MAIDEN JORC 2012 RESOURCE OF 102 KOZ

- **New mineral resource estimates for the Hannaford, Vertigo and White Dam North deposits which, together with the operating Gold-Copper Heap Leach, form the White Dam Gold-Copper Project.**
- **Combined resource of these three deposits is 4.6 Mt at 0.7 g/t Au for 101,900 ounces of gold. This resource has been estimated to satisfy the requirements of JORC 2012.**
- **28% of the ounces classified as Indicated with the balance Inferred.**
- **58% of the ounces (approx. 59 koz) contained in oxidized portions with the potential to be successfully leached in the current plant.**
- **Associated copper expected to be a valuable by-product with operation of the SART Plant.**
- **The White Dam Gold-Copper Project contains a large exploration tenement package with considerable potential for further resource accretion.**

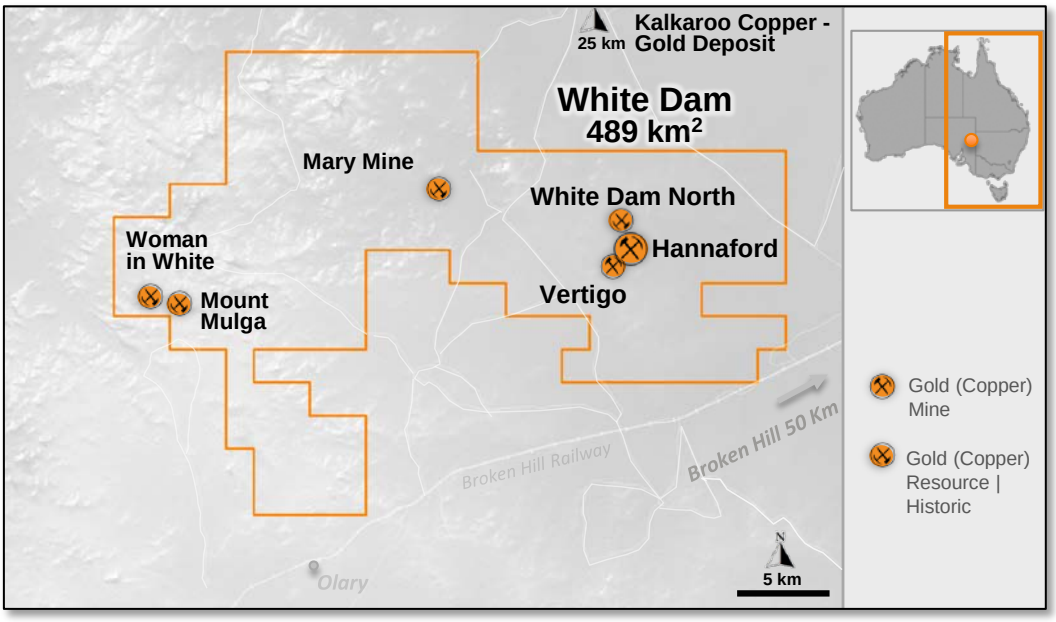
GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBZ) (**GBM** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that the White Dam Gold-Copper Project (**White Dam Project**) resources have been reviewed and upgraded to comply with the requirements of the 2012 version of the JORC Code and current ASX guidance relating to mineral resources. From 1 July 2020, GBM shares 50% of the gold and copper production from the White Dam Project under a Joint Venture agreement with Round Oak Minerals (see GBM ASX Release 23 July 2020). Under this agreement, GBM also has the option to purchase the residual 50% of the JV interest between 1 January 2021 and 30 June 2021.

Cautionary Statement

GBM has entered into a production joint venture regarding the White Dam Gold-Copper Heap Leach Operation, and has no current ownership of the White Dam tenements and processing infrastructure. Acquisition of these assets is subject to successful exercise of an option, of which further details are provided in this announcement and ASX announcement dated 16 October 2019.

The White Dam Project is located approximately 50 kilometres west of Broken Hill within the Curnamona Province of South Australia. The region is host to numerous gold and base metal occurrences including Havilah Resources' (ASX: HAV) Kalkaroo Copper-Gold Deposit, which contains 1.1 million tonnes of copper, 3.1 million ounces of gold and 23,200 tonnes of cobalt (see HAV ASX Release 7 March 2018), and is located approximately 40 km north of the White Dam Project.

Figure 1: Location map of the White Dam Gold-Copper Project and Heap Leach Operation



New estimates of mineral resources have been made for the Hannaford, Vertigo and White Dam North deposits, which together form the resource base of the White Dam Project. The combined resource of these three deposits is 4.6 Mt averaging 0.7 g/t Au containing an estimated 101,900 ounces of gold. This resource has been estimated to satisfy the requirements of JORC 2012. Details are contained within the JORC Table 1 attached to this release and summarised in Table 1 below. Of the 101,900 ounces of contained ounces of gold, 28% are classified as indicated and the balance is inferred.

Importantly, 59,000 ounces (or 58%) of the contained gold is contained in oxidized portions of these deposits, similar to the material that has already been mined and successfully leached in the current operations. This material has the potential to be amenable to heap leach extraction and further studies will be completed to determine the viability of extraction of this material.

Table 1: White Dam Resources. Please note rounding ('000 tonnes, 0.0 g/t and '000 ounces). Cut-off grade is 0.20 g/t Au for all, Vertigo is restricted to above 150 m RL (~70 m below surface)

Area	Resource category	Quantity (tonnes)	Grade Au (g/t)	Contained Gold (ounces)
TOTAL	Measured	0	0.0	0
	Indicated	1,200,000	0.7	28,600
	Inferred	3,400,000	0.7	73,500
	Total	**4,600,000**	**0.7**	**101,900**
Hannaford	Measured	0	0.0	0
	Indicated	700,000	0.7	16,400
	Inferred	1,000,000	0.8	26,900
	Total	**1,700,000**	**0.8**	**43,300**
Vertigo	Measured	0	0.0	0
	Indicated	300,000	1.0	9,400
	Inferred	1,400,000	0.6	29,000
	Total	**1,700,000**	**0.7**	**38,300**
White Dam North	Measured	0	0.0	0
	Indicated	200,000	0.5	2,800
	Inferred	1,000,000	0.6	17,600
	Total	**1,200,000**	**0.5**	**20,300**

Copper is expected to be a valuable by product from the White Dam Project with the commissioning of the SART plant. Copper grades have not been reported with the gold resource as there is insufficient copper data to reliably estimate copper grades.

White Dam Gold-Copper Heap Leach Operation JV (50% GBM)

JV Agreement

GBM and Round Oak have satisfied all conditions precedent (gaining all regulatory approvals and constructing the SART Plant) to enable execution of the JV Agreement and recognition of GBM's earned 50% interest in White Dam (refer GBM ASX announcement dated 16 October 2019 for full details).

Under the JV Agreement, and following the addition of reagents to the SART Plant for the purposes of commissioning (now achieved), the following financial arrangement applies:

- GBM and Round Oak will contribute 50% of all capital and operating costs associated with White Dam;
- GBM and Round Oak will each be entitled to 50% of all gold, copper and other metals produced from White Dam; and
- Any increase in financing costs incurred by Round Oak as a result of an increase in rehabilitation bond shall be funded by GBM.

Round Oak has also granted GBM the option to acquire 100% (being the remaining 50%) of the White Dam JV for an exercise price of A$500,000 plus a 2% royalty on any copper and gold production revenue. In the event of option exercise, GBM would also assume the environmental liabilities for eventual White Dam closure, currently standing at A$1.9 million. The option is exercisable between 1 January 2021 and 30 June 2021.

Opportunity for GBM

The White Dam JV has the potential to provide GBM with cashflow generation while allowing for assessing opportunities to restart mining operations at White Dam to exploit remnant open pit mineralisation, other previously defined mineralised zones and explore other associated tenements.

White Dam is located in South Australia, approximately 50 km south-west of Broken Hill. It is a heap leach operation that, since 2010, has produced approximately 175,000 oz of gold from heap leaching of 7.5 Mt of ore at 0.94 g/t Au (which was mined from two open pits). While further work is required to confirm and quantify the opportunity in detail, there does appear strong potential to extend the life of the operation. It is worth noting the current gold price of around A$2,700/oz compares with a price of approximately A$1,650/oz at the time of the most recent mining campaign at White Dam in 2016/17.

The White Dam operation continues to produce gold (~2,000 oz in calendar 2019) from the existing heaps and has sufficient water to maintain production activities.

In summary, entering the White Dam JV is expected to deliver GBM the following key benefits and opportunities:

- **An attractively priced acquisition of an asset interest, expected to deliver short term cashflow generation.**
- **Asset optimisation through improved gold and copper recovery via the SART Plant completion.**
- **An established and experienced operational team.**
- **A gold recovery plant with the ability to be relocated to GBM's 100% owned Mt Coolon Project to support its possible development (should GBM exercise its option to acquire 100% of the White Dam JV).**
- **Significant potential exploration upside from extension of existing pits and exploration of identified structural and geochemical targets for new gold discoveries**

This ASX announcement was approved and authorised for release by:
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About GBM Resources

GBM Resources Limited is a mineral exploration and development company focused on the discovery of world-class gold and copper deposits in Eastern Australia. The company has a high calibre project portfolio, hosting district scale mineral systems, located in a number of premier metallogenic terrains including the Drummond Basin, Mt Morgan district and the Mt Isa Inlier in Queensland, and the Malmsbury Project in the prolific Victorian Goldfields. Along with the recently formed JV on the White Dam Gold Project in South Australia in which it holds a 50% interest (in cashflow only).

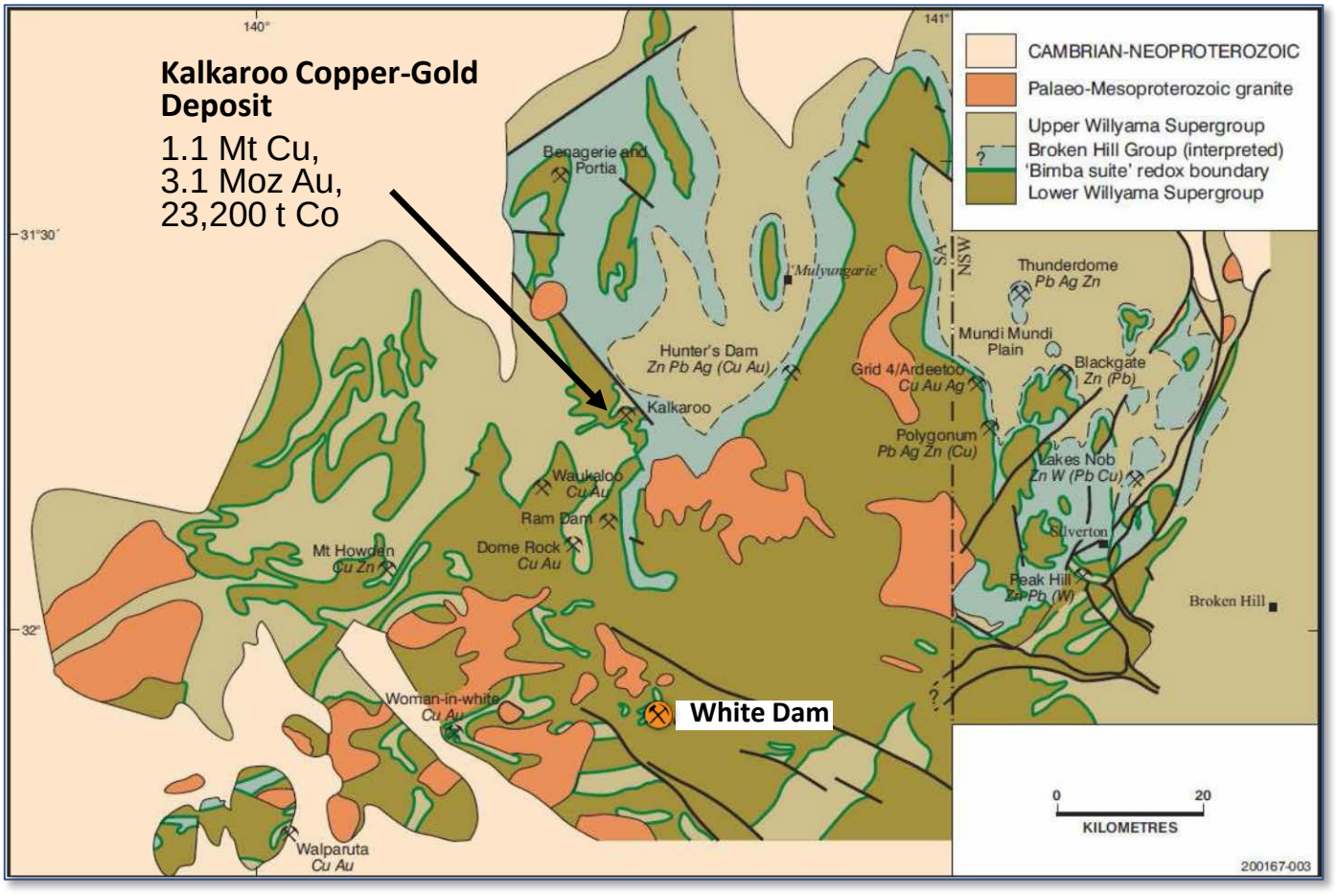
2020 White Dam Gold Project – Resource Estimate Commentary, Geology, Mineralisation and Exploration Potential

White Dam Gold Project: Geological Setting

White Dam is located in the Proterozoic Curnamona Province, which forms part of the Meso-Neoarchean aged Gawler Craton. This province is made up of the Mount Babbage Inlier, Mount Painter Inlier, and Olary Domain in South Australia and the Broken Hill Domain in New South Wales. The lithology and the stratigraphy of the Curnamona Province are correlated with rocks in the adjacent Broken Hill Domain (refer Carthew 2011).

Mineralisation in the southern Curnamona Province shows strong, regional, stratigraphy parallel, metallogenic Zoning. There is particular difference above and below the regional redox boundary which occurs at the location of the 'Bimba Suite'. In the Olary Domain, stratiform and fracture-controlled to locally metasomatic stratabound Cu±Au±Ag±Mo±Co bearing sulphides are often very prospective in upper formations of the Lower Wilyama Supergroup (see figure 2), particularly where it is magnetite rich or grades into iron formation. Major prospects associated with this zone are at Walparuta, Dome Rock Mine, Waukaloo, Burdens Dam, White Dam, Kalkaroo and Benagerie–Portia

Figure 2: Regional redox boundary in the southern Curnamona Province (from Lehy & Conor, 2000) [1].



The White Dam Project is comprised of three resource areas and numerous prospects and exploration targets defined by previous explorers in the region. The three known resources are Hannaford, Vertigo and White Dam North. Both Hannaford and Vertigo have been mined to provide ore for the current heap leach operation at White Dam Project site.

Figure 3: Aerial Photo Showing Pits and Deposits at White Dam Project

Hannaford Deposit

The deposit sits at the confluence of 2 significant structures, the NNW trending West Fault and the ENE trending South Fault. The South Fault defines the contact between mineralised gneiss and barren albitite. Rock types represented in the Hannaford pit include schist (pelite) and gneiss (psammite), tuff, felsic volcanics, minor amphibolites (volcanics), pegmatite and calc-silicates.

The gold – copper mineralisation at Hannaford has previously been interpreted as occurring in a favourable unit that has been folded into a tight to isoclinally folded recumbent fold with a gently north dipping axial plane overprinted by later gentle folds with sub-vertical east striking axial planes. This interpretation seems to have been

based only on the geometry of the gold mineralisation. An alternate interpretation is that gold mineralisation occurs in two styles: the first a favourable unit gently folded with sub-vertical east striking axial planes and the second a steeply dipping zone occurring along the south fault with the intersection of these two zones giving the appearance of the recumbent tight fold previously interpreted. In practice both interpretations result in a similar mineralisation shape so the impact on the resource estimate is minimal. However, the two interpretations do have significant implications for the exploration potential.

Figure 4: Plan view of the Hannaford Pit showing the key fault structures, gold mineralised shell and location of section shown below.

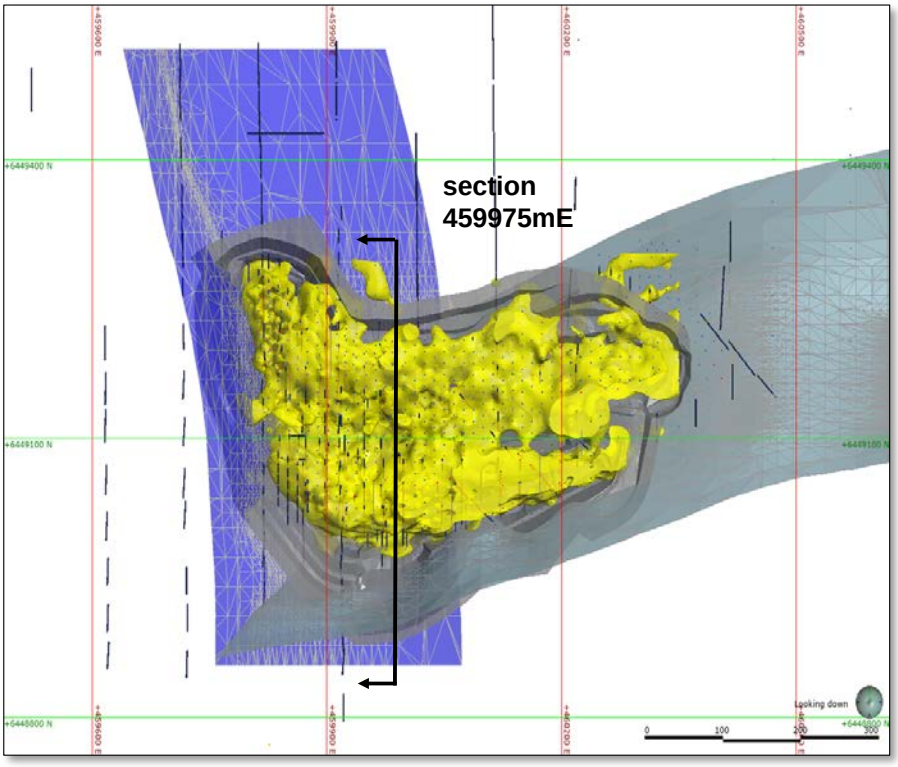
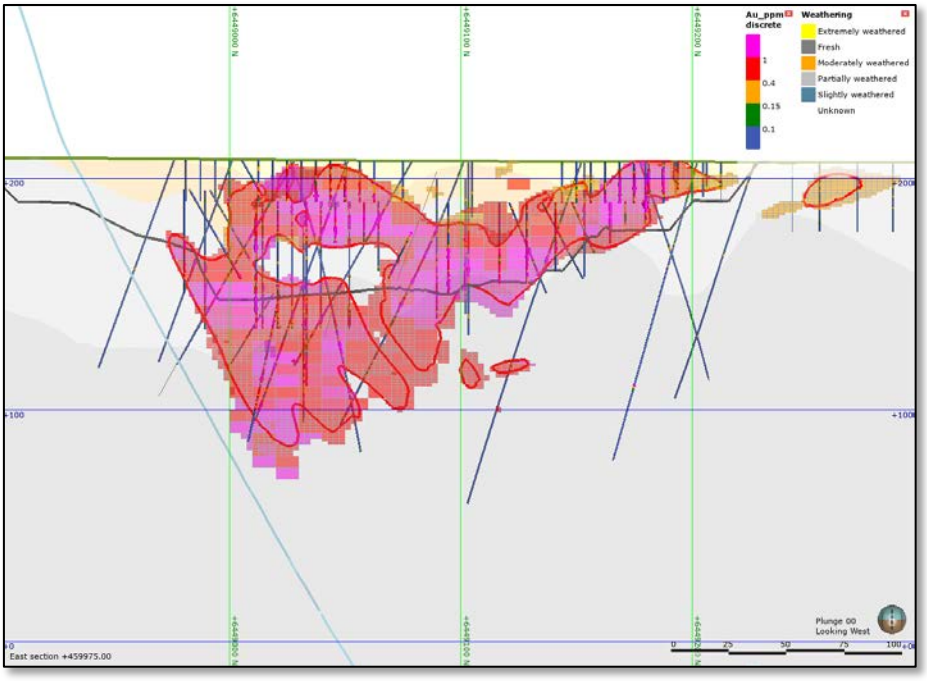


Figure 5: Hannaford cross section 459975mE showing weathering zones and block model Au grades extending well below the existing pit outline. Mineralisation is constrained by the limit of drilling.



Vertigo Deposit

The Vertigo deposit occurs as a series of tabular gently to moderately south dipping zones on or associated with the interpreted Vertigo Fault. In places gold mineralisation is associated with a contact between gneiss and albitite, although it is not clear how important this observation is as there is also gold mineralisation away from the contact. Flat-lying mineralisation occurs near the base of oxidation and while there is known supergene Cu mineralisation here (chalcocite), it is unclear whether supergene Au enrichment has developed.

Figure 6: Plan view of the Vertigo deposit showing gold grade shells and location of section shown below.

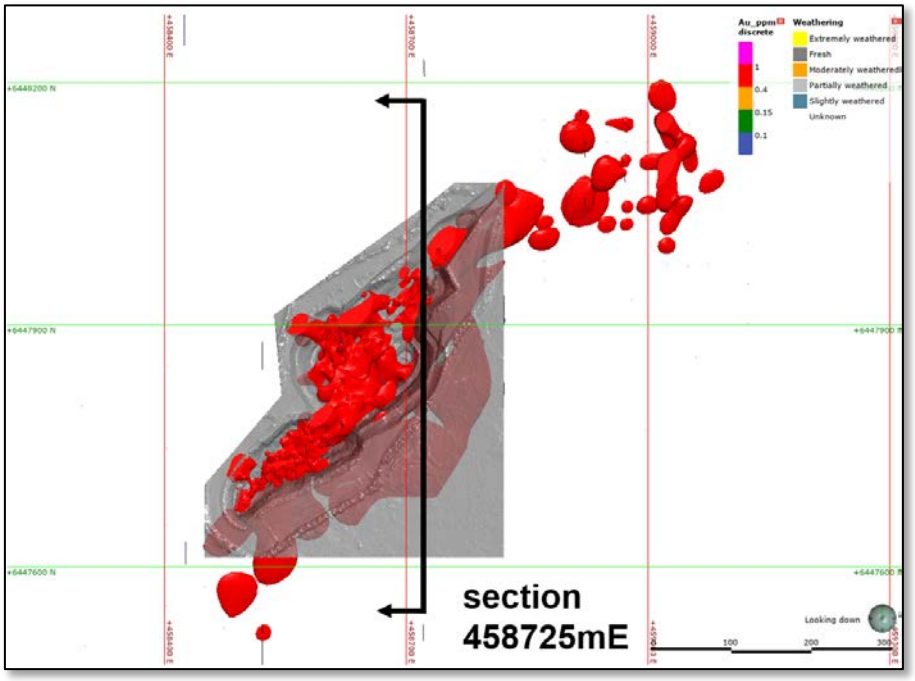


Figure 7: Vertigo cross section 458725mE showing gold block model grades and drill hole locations. Note resources only reported from above 150 m RL due to assumed economic constraints.

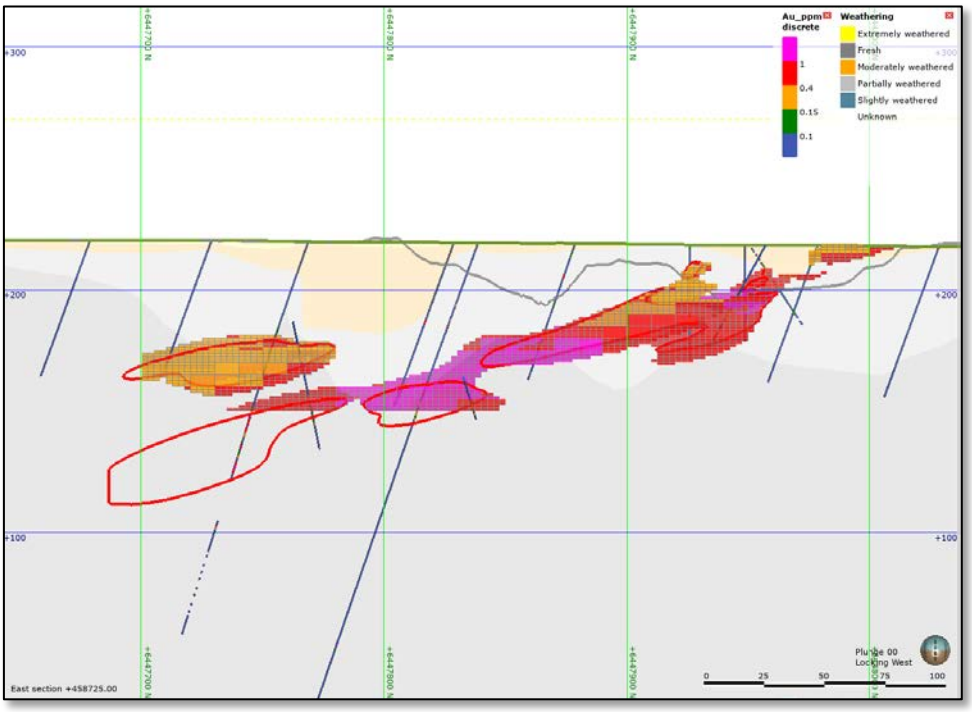


Figure 8: Existing shallow Vertigo Pit facing south west, mineralisation extends gently downward from the south eastern (left) side of the pit.

White Dam North Deposit.

The geology of the White Dam North deposit is poorly known as the only available data is the logging of mostly weathered RC chips. The gold mineralisation occurs in two zones, a northern zone and a southern zone. Both zones strike roughly east-west and are near flat lying. The northern zones dips very gently to the north and the southern zone gently to the south.

Figure 9: Plan of the White Dam North deposit showing gold grade shells and location of section shown below.

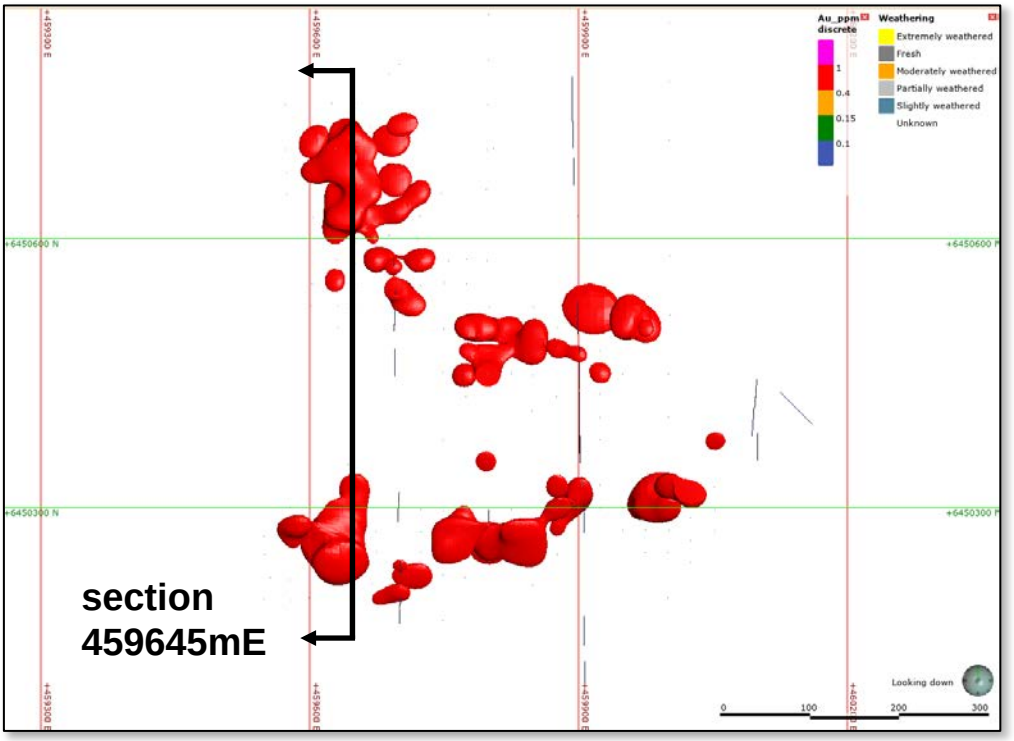
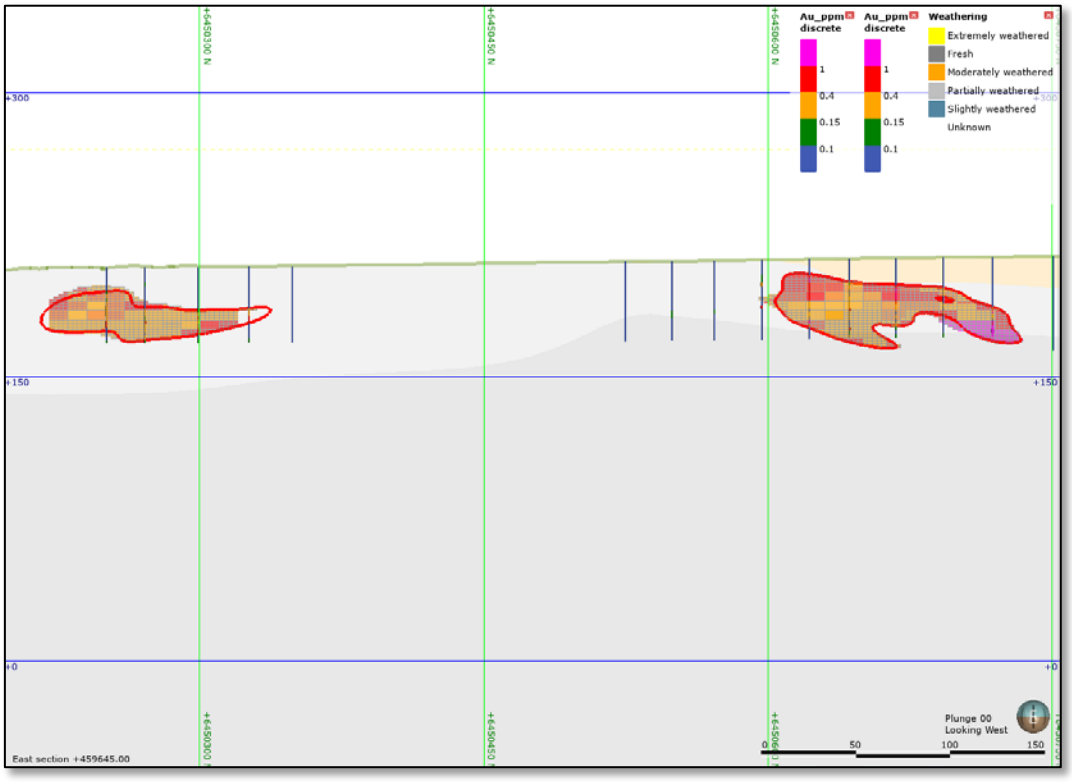


Figure 10: White Dam North cross section 459645mE through the two key lenses of mineralisation. The weathering profile clearly shows the mineralisation is oxidized throughout this deposit.



Previous work has identified strong potential for the discovery and exploitation of additional resource ounces in addition to the presence of unmined resources in both the Hannaford and Vertigo open pits. Key areas for resource accretion are;

- The White Dam North modelled open pit mineralisation.
- A number of structural trends in the vicinity of White Dam which have not been drilled.
- Regional prospectivity of the broader tenement package.

The introduction of the SART process is expected to enhance the economics (and future optimisations) on mineralisation which may have been considered uneconomic in the past.

Previous owner, Exco Resources Ltd commissioned independent consultant, Salva Resources Pty Ltd to review the prospectivity of tenements and prioritise targets. It ranked White Dam North, Rolling, White Dam high-grade intersection 'feeder' shoot and Vertigo down dip, as high potential and high priority targets. The consultant recommended the scoping of drilling programmes to test these high potential targets.
Salva also noted that while gold is the target commodity, the tenements were prospective for other commodities such molybdenum and rhenium and iron ore.

Sampling Methods
The resources are estimated from reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) data. At Hannaford 30 DD holes totalling 3259.1 m and 1258 RC holes totalling 47263.2 m were used. At Vertigo 24 DD holes totalling 1802.9 m and 193 RC holes totalling 8475.0 m were used. At White Dam North 244 RC holes totalling 11269.0 m were used. At Hannaford RC grade control and exploration holes were used in the resource estimate, whereas at Vertigo and White Dam North only exploration holes were used.

At Hannaford the drilling is dominated by RC GC holes which were drilled vertically on a 10 m by 10 m pattern. Vertigo drilling was completed on north – south sections compared to the northeast strike / southeast dip of mineralisation. Holes were largely drilled at -70° to the north. The drilling pattern varies from approximately 25 m by 25 m in the most densely drilled areas to 50 m by 50 m in less well drilled areas.

White Dam North drilling was completed on a 25 m by 25 m north – south grid. Almost all holes were drilled vertically which is appropriate for the flat lying nature of the mineralisation.

Diamond drilling campaigns were completed by both MIM and the WDJV. MIM drill core was sampled as half core cut by diamond saw. The drill samples were generally over 1.0 m but to geological intervals as appropriate. Of the WDJV DD core, 36% was sampled as whole core with the remainder sampled as half core cut by diamond saw. The DD samples were also 1.0 m but to geological intervals as appropriate.

The MIM RC sampling method was not stated. 75% of the RC samples were 1.0 m and 25% 2.0 m. intervals. The WDJV RC drilling was sampled using a Jones riffle splitter to a nominal 3 to 5 kg weight for submission to the laboratory. The WDJV RC samples were 2.0 m long.

A total of 55,702 samples were assayed from a total 72,069 m of drilling used in the resource estimates including 5,062 m. diamond and 67,007 m. RC.

Sample Analysis Method
All samples were assayed by fire assay with aqua regia finish at reputable independent commercial laboratories (ALS, SGS and On-Site Laboratories). All samples were submitted to commercial laboratories as 2 kg – 3 kg sub-samples. These were dried, crushed and pulverized. All samples were assayed for Au by fire assay of a 30 g or 50 g charge with AAS finish. AuCN was assayed on selected samples by either bottle roll or LeachWELL (a proprietary accelerated leach). Total Cu was assayed on selected samples by either AAS of a three acid digest or ICP-AES of a four acid digest. CuCN was assayed from either the bottle roll or LeachWELL liquor.

Quality Control Checks
Drilling campaigns covering the resource areas also included some holes outside of the immediate resource areas, however quality control sample data for these additional holes has been included in a review of sample data quality. Quality control included insertion of blank samples, standards, pulp duplicates and field duplicates. In total of 63,983 assays available for the project, 5,846 or over 9% were quality control samples.

A total of 394 blank samples, an insertion rate of 1 in 162 were used. Although this is insufficient to conclusively assess possible laboratory sample cross-contamination, 96.2% returned values of less than 0.02 g/t indicating that cross contamination was not a major issue in the overall data set.

A large number (69) of standards have been used over the life of the project. All were commercially supplied. Standards are available for all drilling campaigns, although only a small number are available for the Aberfoyle and MIM data. Overall, 2,392 standard samples were inserted or one standard sample per 27 samples which is adequate to assess the quality of laboratory processes. Graphs of the standard results normalised to the expected value were produced and reviewed and showed acceptable precision with no evidence of bias or drift.

A total of 1,770 pulp duplicate assays were performed at a rate of about 1 in 30 samples. The results show no bias and good precision.

A total of 1,290 field duplicates were taken and assayed. Field duplicates are quarter core for DD data and a second split (method unknown) for the RC data. There is 1 field duplicate result per 50 samples for the entire dataset. Analyses of the results concluded that these samples showed no bias and acceptable precision.

Estimation Methodology
Key elements of the estimation methodology are summarised below.

- The raw gold assay results were composited to 2.0 m length. At Vertigo composite grades above 10.0 g/t Au were limited to 20% of the search ellipsoid. At Hannaford composite grades above 15.0 g/t Au were limited to 15% of the search ellipsoid.
- The block model parent block size is 10 m x 10 m x 5 m (East, North, RL) for all three deposits, reflecting the typical drill spacing and mining selectivity. Sub-blocking was used with 4 m x 4 m x 4 m and 2 m x 2 m x 1.25 m blocks also used.
- Gold was interpolated within the gold domains using ordinary kriging (OK) from the composited data at parent block scale. Gold domain boundaries were 'hard' boundaries. The nugget effect was 31% at Hannaford, 17% at Vertigo, 62% and 72% at White Dam North. The total range in the major axis direction was 80 m for Hannaford and 60 m for Vertigo and White Dam North. The total range in the minor axis direction was 30 m for Hannaford and 10 m for Vertigo and White Dam North.

- Au was also interpolated using anisotropic inverse distance squared weighting and nearest neighbour assignment as a check
- The search neighbourhood was determined from the drill spacing and variogram range, allowing a block to 'see' across two drill sections in the major axis direction.
- Grade interpolation was conducted in a single pass using a maximum of 20 and a minimum of 5 composites from within a 50 m by 75 m by 75 m (east by north by vertical) ellipsoid.
- At Hannaford the search ellipsoid and variogram model were dynamically rotated using a structural trend model honouring the controls on mineralisation, i.e. lithology and the South Fault
- At Vertigo and White Dam North the search ellipsoid was oriented parallel to the variogram models
- The Hannaford and Vertigo block models were reconciled to historical production. This was only possible for each pit globally as individual ore blocks were not available. The results agree closely with the historical production with global grade reconciliation within 0.01 g/t Au and the tonnage in the new resource was 6% higher due to a lower cut-off grade being used in this new estimate.
- Copper was also estimated but has not been reported as assay coverage was considered insufficient to support a level of confidence required for a resource. No by-products, deleterious elements or other variables are estimated.
- Open pit mining with 0.5 m selectivity across strike was assumed.
- The geological interpretation was used to inform the gold grade domain interpretation. The gold grade domains were used as hard boundaries during interpolation.
- The block models were visually inspected in section and plan to check that the block grades match the raw assay grades appropriately and that the grade trends in the block models reflect those intended from the variogram models. In addition, filters were applied to the block models to find un-interpolated blocks and these were investigated to ensure that the interpolation had been correctly implemented

Resource Classification Criteria

The resource estimates were categorised into indicated and inferred resources based on certainty in the geological interpretation, data (drilling) spacing and kriging slope of regression. Mineral resources are only reported from above 150 m RL (~70 m below surface and 20 m deeper than the current pit) at Vertigo, the estimated maximum open pittable depth in the opinion of the competent person

Cut-off Grades

The cut-off grade is 0.20 g/t Au for all deposits reflecting what is considered a reasonable based on known production costs and recoveries for the operation at White Dam. It should be noted that the recent commission of a SART plant is expected to lower production costs and increase recovery of both gold and copper. In addition, the price of gold is significantly higher than when the last phase of open pit mining was completed in 2017.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods

This Resource estimate is based on the following assumptions, that:

- The mining method to be employed is open pit mining using both rip and doze and drill and blast methods as required. Previous open pit mining of the Hannaford and Vertigo deposits has demonstrated sufficient continuity, width and contains sufficient gold to have reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.
- Heap leach gold (and copper) extraction utilizing existing plant and equipment currently operating on site.
- All relevant regulatory permits relating to mining, mineral processing and the transport and sale are either in place or will be granted.

Eventual Economic Prospects

The designation of the White Dam mineralisation as resources is based on assumptions of a gold price (A$2,500/oz) plus 30%, open pit mining, recovery of gold by heap leaching, gold recoveries of at least 50% and open pit mining to comparable depths and strip ratios to recent mining except at Vertigo where mining to an additional 20 m depth (about 70 m below surface) is assumed. Mining and processing cost assumptions are based on recent (2015 – 2017) operational data. Assumed processing recovery is based on recent (2015 – 2017) operational data and testwork on fresh material.

Tenement Holding

The White Dam Gold Project comprises a series of mining (ML) and exploration leases as listed in Table 2 below. All tenements are 100% owned by Round Oak Minerals Ltd subsidiaries. GBM is currently earning a 50% interest in the

White Dam Gold Project metal production by funding the design and construction of a SART plant to remove copper from the cyanide circuit. GBM also has an option to acquire the 100% of the project by 30 June 2021.

Table 2: White Dam Project tenements.

Ten ID	Permit Status	Start Date	Expiry Date	Area
EL 6299	Granted	10-Nov-13	09-Nov-20	49 km^2
EL 5727	Granted	28-Jul-15	27-Jul-20 *	343 km^2
EL 6435	Granted	14-Oct-14	13-Oct-21	96 km^2
MPL 107	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-22	132.3 ha
MPL 106	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-22	162.6 ha
MPL 105	Granted	24-Jan-08	23-Jan-22	250 ha
MPL 95	Granted	11-Sep-07	23-Jan-22	24.1 ha
ML 6275	Granted	11-Sep-07	23-Jan-22	249.8 ha
MPL 6395	Granted	08-Dec-11	07-Dec-26	249.9 ha
MPL 139	Granted	08-Dec-11	07-Dec-26	249.77 ha

* Renewal lodged 27 Apr 2020

The Hannaford and Vertigo resources are located on granted mining licences and there are no known impediments to granting of any other permits required over these deposits. Recently as part of the implementation of the SART Project the Round Oak got a new approved program for environment protection and rehabilitation (PEPR) with now major delays. Future development of the White Dam North deposit will require the grant of a mining licence and all relevant permits. There are no known impediments to the granting of a mining licence or other permits over this resource.

Notes:

The information in this report that relates to The White Dam Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Kerrin Allwood, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Allwood is a full time employee of Geomodelling Limited. Mr Allwood 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 Allwood consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Neil Norris, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Norris is a full-time employee of the company and is a holder of shares in the company. Mr Norris 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 Norris consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the respective announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimate with those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

References:

Leyh W.R., Conor C.H. 2000: 'Stratigraphically controlled metallogenic zonation associated with the regional redox boundary of the Willyama Supergroup — economic implications for the southern Curnamona Province'. MENSA Journal 16 January 2000.

Appended:

White Dam Deposit JORC - Table 1
White Dam Resource Upgrade Table 3 Drill Hole Details
White Dam Resource Upgrade Table 4 Drill Hole Intersections