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ASX Announcement
13 August 2026

PROSPECTIVE GOLD HOST CONFIRMED 700M BEYOND 309 DEPOSIT

GBM Resources Limited (ASX: GBM) ("GBM" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that recent step-out drilling has confirmed the continuation of the prospective Milled Matrix Breccia ("BXM") host horizon at least 700m south of the 309 Mineral Resource ("MRE"), materially expanding the exploration footprint at the Twin Hills Gold Project ("Twin Hills") within the Drummond Basin, Queensland.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Drilling validates** the revised geological model and confirms continuation of the prospective BXM host horizon at least **700m south of the existing 309 MRE** at the Stella prospect ("Stella"), **materially expanding the exploration footprint at Twin Hills**.
- **First deep holes drilled** within the Twin Hills tenure outside of the MRE to downhole depths **greater than 200m** have successfully intersected the BXM host horizon**.**
- **Gold mineralisation** confirmed in each hole drilled, with assays returning **8m @ 1.31g/t Au** from 126m in THDH005, hosted within an interpreted brecciated structural zone. Assays for ~60% of the metres at Stella remain outstanding.
- Isolated historical gold intersections within the andesite unit at Stella now **interpreted as leakage from the underlying BXM mineralised system**, providing further validation of the Company's revised geological model and explanation for previously identified mineralisation.
- **Stage 2 drilling program continuing at 309 and Lone Sister**, targeting growth of the existing Twin Hills MRE and additional mineralisation proximal to the known deposits.
- ~11,500m of completed drilling (inc. 9,500m at 309 and 1,500m at Lone Sister) is awaiting assay results, which have been delayed due to laboratory reagent (borax) shortages, staffing issues and significant volume increases. In response, assays have been dispatched to two laboratories in Queensland and results are expected to recommence being progressively received within the next fortnight.

GBM Chief Executive Officer, Daniel Hastings, commented:

"A significant outcome from our Stage 2 drilling program has been the recognition that much of the historical drilling across Twin Hills was simply too shallow to adequately test the prospective BXM host sequence. Our improved geological understanding has fundamentally changed the way we view the project. Rather than isolated mineralised bodies, we now recognise a laterally extensive mineralised host sequence extending well beyond the existing 309 MRE.

The Company's first drilling to adequately test the BXM horizon at Stella has validated this revised geological model, confirming that the highly prospective BXM host unit is interpreted to extend at least 700m south of 309. Encouragingly, assay results received to date from all four holes have returned gold mineralisation providing early validation of the revised geological model and demonstrating the prospectivity of Stella.

These early results reinforce our confidence that we are testing a substantially larger prospective system than previously recognised and demonstrates the potential for mineralisation to extend beyond the current resource boundaries at Twin Hills."

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STAGE 2 DRILLING PROGRAM – TWIN HILLS

Since commencing in February 2026, the Company has completed ~25,000m of resource-development drilling at the 309 and Lone Sister deposits – 50% of the planned Stage 2 total. Drilling has returned significant intercepts outside the boundaries of the currently modelled mineralisation at both deposits, providing encouraging early indications that the mineralised system extends beyond the current MRE.

Approximately 11,500m of completed drilling (inc. 9,500m at 309 and 1,500m at Lone Sister) is awaiting assay results to be returned and incorporated into updated mineralisation models over the coming weeks and months. Delays have been seen across all laboratories due to a combination of the lack of borax (flux used in fire assays) stemming from the conflict in the Middle East, significant increases in sample submissions due to increased exploration activity and the resulting lack of suitably qualified personnel to accommodate said increase. In response, the Company has dispatched assays to both appropriately qualified laboratories in Queensland and assay results are expected to recommence being progressively received within the next fortnight.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Stage 2 drilling has materially improved the Company's understanding of the geological controls on gold mineralisation at Twin Hills and has significantly increased the wider exploration potential.

Drilling at the 309 deposit has confirmed that the Milled Matrix Breccia ("BXM"), the principal host to gold mineralisation, extends well beyond the current MRE. Geological interpretation now indicates that the BXM is developed along a laterally continuous sedimentary horizon, rather than occurring as isolated bodies, substantially expanding the area considered prospective for additional mineralisation.

This revised geological model also provides, for the first time, a coherent explanation for historical drilling results across the wider Twin Hills corridor. While historical drilling at Stella was generally too shallow to test the prospective BXM horizon, several holes intersected anomalous gold mineralisation within the overlying andesite sequence. Until now, there was no geological model that adequately explained these isolated gold intersections.

The Company's geological interpretation is further supported by recently completed high-resolution magnetic processing, which has identified alteration zones and intrusive centres interpreted to represent favourable pathways for mineralising fluids. Integrated with the updated geological model, these datasets have generated several high-priority drill targets that will continue to be tested as the Stage 2 program progresses.

The Company interprets the historical gold anomalies at Stella as leakage of mineralising fluids from the underlying BXM into the overlying andesite sequence. At 309, cross-cutting structures intersecting the anticlinal hinge are interpreted to have focused hydrothermal fluids towards surface, forming the sinter preserved at 309. This explains the differing styles of mineralisation while reinforcing the prospectivity of the broader Twin Hills corridor.

Recent drilling has confirmed that the BXM continues beneath the Coreshed prospect and is interpreted to extend at least 700m south towards Stella (THDH004). Importantly, the first drilling to adequately test the BXM at Stella has intersected anomalous gold mineralisation, providing strong validation of the revised geological model and demonstrating the potential for mineralisation to extend well beyond the current resource footprint.

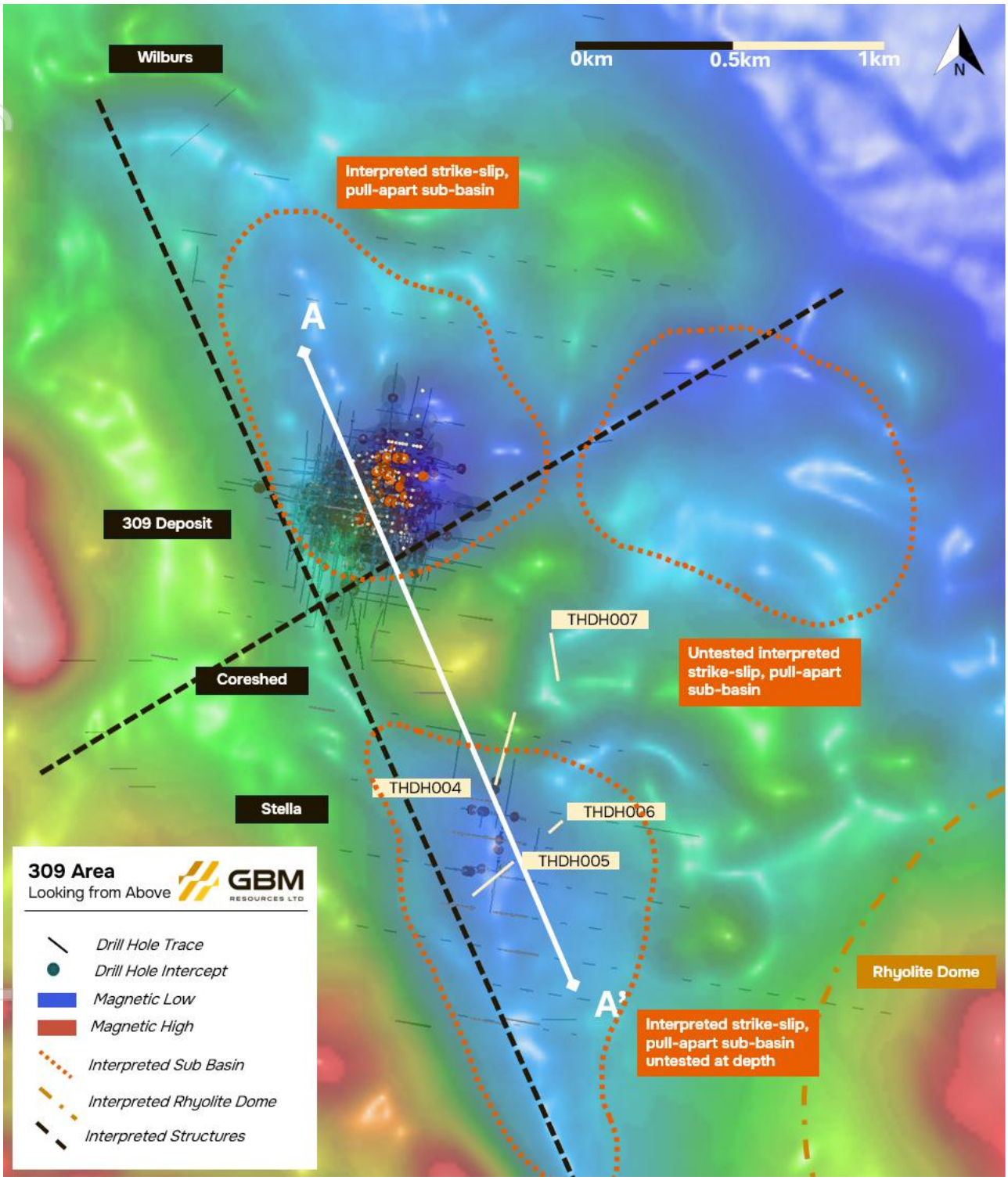

Figure 1 – Recent high-resolution magnetics (RTP) with drilling and significant intercepts (cylinders), interpreted structures and basins in the 309 area.

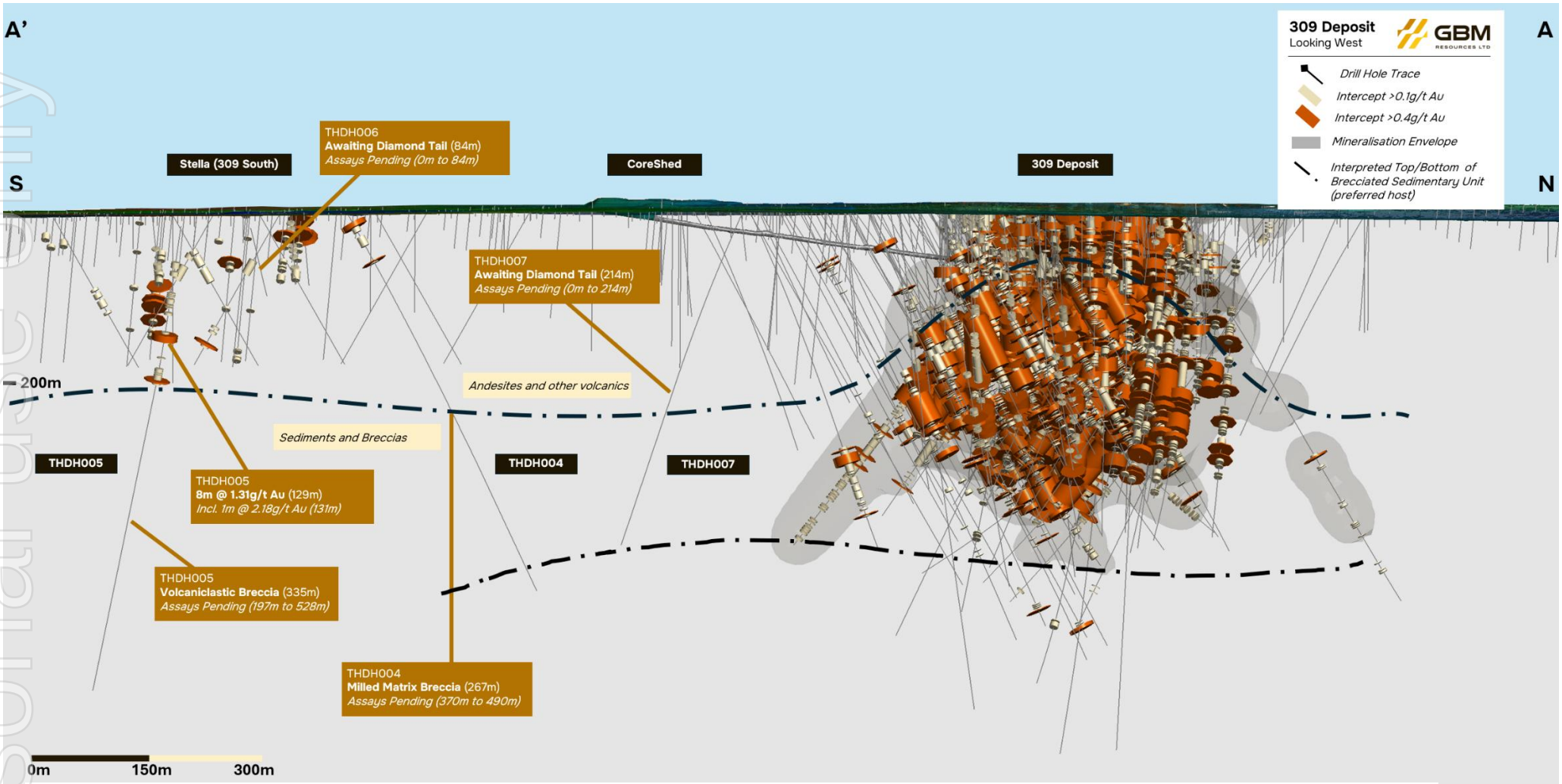

Figure 2 – Schematic long section of 309, Coreshed and Stella with all drilling displaying significant intercepts and interpreted geology.

OUTLOOK AND NEXT STEPS

The Company's immediate focus is to continue testing the revised geological model through systematic step-out drilling along the interpreted BXM horizon, particularly between the north of 309, Coreshed and Stella. These holes are designed to further define the extent of the prospective host sequence and evaluate its potential to host additional gold mineralisation.

Drilling results will continue to be integrated with ongoing geological, geochemical and mineralisation vectoring studies to refine targeting and improve understanding of the controls on mineralisation across the Twin Hills corridor. This work is expected to generate additional high-priority drill targets as the exploration model evolves.

Approximately 11,500m of completed drilling remains subject to pending assay results including 60% of the 1,315m drilled to date across four exploration holes at Stella. These results will be progressively incorporated into the geological model and utilised to guide subsequent drilling, with the objective of expanding the existing MRE and identifying new zones of mineralisation within the broader Twin Hills Project.

The revised geological model has materially expanded the Company's exploration pipeline at Twin Hills. Future drilling will systematically test the interpreted BXM horizon proximal to 309, while ongoing Stage 2 drilling continues to target growth of the existing MRE.

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; hosting district scale mineralised systems located within the Drummond Basin. GBM's flagship projects in the Drummond Basin hold ~1.84Moz of gold in mineral resources (Twin Hills, Yandan and Mt Coolon).

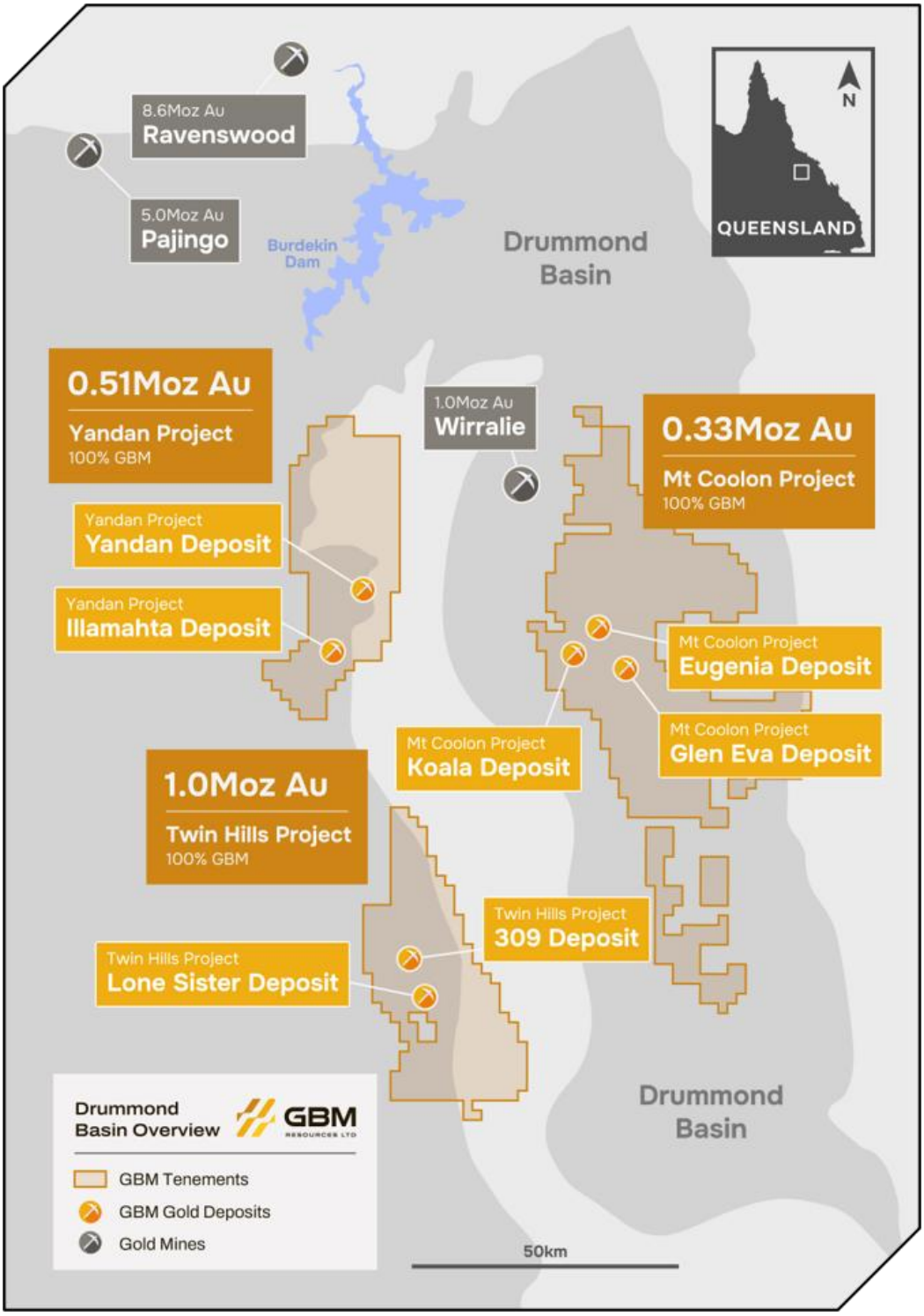

Figure 3 – Drummond Basin Portfolio.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Edward Jelicich-Kane, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Edward Jelicich-Kane is a consultant of the company and a holder of shares and incentive options in the Company. Edward Jelicich-Kane 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'. Edward Jelicich-Kane 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 announcement that relates to Exploration Results is extracted from announcements dated 21 July 2026, 20 July 2026, 20 May 2026, 22 April 2026, 12 February 2026, 29 January 2026, 22 January 2026, 12 November 2025, 5 December 2022, 2 February 2022, 11 November 2021, 29 January 2021, 18 January 2019 and 4 December 2017 respectively, 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 Resource 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 of 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 2012 JORC compliant 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 Million Ounces, 2 February 2022, Significant Resource Upgrade at Twin Hills Project and 5 December 2022, Twin Hills Gold Project Upgrades to ~1 Moz Mineral Resource

Appendix 2 – Drill Hole Collar and Significant Assay Results Data from Stage 2 Drilling at Stella and Historical Significant Assay Results Data from Stella

Prospect	Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth	Depth	Status
STELLA	THDH004	505,781	7,574,804	244	-60	10	489.4	450.0	Completed - Awaiting Assays (370m to EOH)
STELLA	THDH005	505,846	7,574,624	242	-75	237	528.0	550.0	Completed - Awaiting Assays (197m to EOH)
STELLA	THDH006	505,936	7,574,703	242	-67	53	84.0	350.0	Awaiting Assays and DD Tail
STELLA	THDH007	505,942	7,575,264	246	-65	166	214.0	400.0	Awaiting Assays and DD Tail

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
THDH004	18.0	24.0	6.0	0.50	3	6.0m @ 0.50g/t from 18m
THDH004	68.0	69.0	1.0	0.44	0	1.0m @ 0.44g/t from 68m
THDH005	126.0	134.0	8.0	1.31	10	8.0m @ 1.31g/t from 126m
THDH005	**131.0**	**132.0**	**1.0**	**2.18**	**2**	**1.0m @ 2.18g/t from 131m**
THDH005	180.0	182.0	2.0	0.61	1	2.0m @ 0.61g/t from 180m

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.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
THDH004	18.0	30.0	12.0	0.30	4	12.0m @ 0.30g/t from 18m
THDH004	36.0	48.0	12.0	0.19	2	12.0m @ 0.19g/t from 36m
THDH004	67.0	70.0	3.0	0.27	1	3.0m @ 0.27g/t from 67m
THDH005	42.0	58.0	16.0	0.11	2	16.0m @ 0.11g/t from 42m
THDH005	78.0	96.0	18.0	0.11	2	18.0m @ 0.11g/t from 78m
THDH005	101.0	104.0	3.0	0.14	0	3.0m @ 0.14g/t from 101m
THDH005	124.0	135.0	11.0	1.01	11	11.0m @ 1.01g/t from 124m
THDH005	154.0	155.0	1.0	0.11	0	1.0m @ 0.11g/t from 154m
THDH005	167.0	186.0	19.0	0.21	4	19.0m @ 0.21g/t from 167m

Anomalous assay results (above) have been calculated using an Au cutoff grade of 0.1g/t Au. Allowable internal dilution is 4m.

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	gram*metres	Intercept
TRC445	14.0	16.0	2.0	1.66	3	2m @ 1.66g/t Au from 14m
TRC445	30.0	34.0	4.0	0.50	2	4m @ 0.5g/t Au from 30m
TRC446	34.0	40.0	6.0	0.60	4	6m @ 0.6g/t Au from 34m
TRC444	36.0	38.0	2.0	0.44	1	2m @ 0.44g/t Au from 36m
99THRC088	69.0	70.0	1.0	0.45	0	1m @ 0.45g/t Au from 69m
THRC881	171.0	174.0	3.0	0.51	2	3m @ 0.51g/t Au from 171m
TRC447	**96.0**	**98.0**	**2.0**	**2.18**	**4**	**2m @ 2.18g/t Au from 96m**
TRC725	119.0	121.0	2.0	0.88	2	2m @ 0.88g/t Au from 119m
TRC725	126.0	129.0	3.0	0.43	1	3m @ 0.43g/t Au from 126m
TRC725	145.0	146.0	1.0	0.57	1	1m @ 0.57g/t Au from 145m

Significant assay results (above) from historical drill holes at the Stella prospect 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.

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.*	• 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 sampling was on half cut diamond core, mainly HQ3 with lesser NQ3 core samples. • 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 Intertek Townsville and include 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.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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.*	• All RC sample bags are weighed and recorded for each metre sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 oxidation. They are intermittently poorer in fractured, and clay weathered or altered units above this surface. • Drilling recovery is good and there no evidence for 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.*	• 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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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 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 Townsville and comprise 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.*	• Gold assays were undertaken by 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	repeats as part of the inhouse 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.*	• Historic data was verified during the most recent resource estimation (Refer ASX: GBM release 2 February 2022). • External data verification of the results reported in this release is not required at this time. • 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. • 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.*	• All collar locations were pegged by GBM personnel using geodetic quality DGPS (Garmin Montana GPS). Final pickup (+/- 1cm) will be done by a qualified surveyor. • 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.*	• The current 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. • All historical holes at Lone Sister have been drilled generally east-west. This program includes holes in a north-south and south-north orientation.
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*	• 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
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill core is processed and stored at the 309 drill core facility at Twin Hills by Company personnel. • Prepared samples are then transported to Intertek Laboratories in Townsville by either company personnel or 3rd party freight. • Core, coarse rejects and pulps are stored at the 309 Deposit core facility on site.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits of either the data or the methods used in this drilling program have been undertaken to date. • A site visit has been made by an external resource geologist who will be undertaking resource modelling of the Twin Hills deposits upon completion of the current drilling program.

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.	• Twin Hills 309 and Lone Sister deposits are contained within current Mining Licence ML70316, expiry 31/12/2034. The license is owned by GBM Resources Ltd through subsidiary company Mt Coolon Gold Mines Pty Ltd. • Royalties on gold production will be to the Queensland Government (currently 5% on all ML's in the state of QLD) and a 2.5% royalty to Franco – Nevada Australia Pty Ltd on certain tenements. • Environmental Authority EPML00772013 is current, and the Financial Assurance (now ERC) held by the Queensland Department of Environment and Science is currently AUD$1,705,630.55. • The licence is subject to an ILUA with the Jangaa People. The NW corner of the licence falls within a Strategic Cropping Zone, and the licence is contained within a Forest Management Area. • There are no known impediments to future mining on this Licence.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been carried out by several companies over a long period of time at Twin Hills. Gold mineralisation was first recognized at Twin Hills by Metana Minerals NL in 1987. Since that time the project area has been held under either an exploration of mining licence by a variety of companies and joint ventures. • BMA Gold commenced underground mining at 309 in January 2006 and ceased mining in February 2007. • Of the drilling data used to inform the 309 mineral resource estimate Metana drilled 1 DD hole (120 m) and 1 RC hole (89 m) in 1988, Plutonic drill 31 RCDD holes (8555.41 m) and 53 RC holes (5,197.4 m) from 1994 to 1999 and BMA Gold drilled 15 surface DD holes (2,339.1 m), 80 RCDD holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(2,097.3 m), 52 RC holes (6,065.42 m) and 196 underground DD holes (12,608.3 m) from 2002 until 2007. • At the Lone Sister deposit Metana drilled 1 RCDD hole (435.5 m) and 2 RC holes (200 m) in 1988, Plutonic drilled 15 RCDD holes (5,134.99 m) and 1 RC hole (93 m) from 1988 to 1997 and in 2006, Homestake Gold drilled 4 RCDD holes (1,379.33 m) from 1998-1999) and BMA Gold 22 RCDD holes (6,310.9 m) and 5 RC holes (514 m) from 2004 to 2007. • The Twin Hills project area has also been subject to aerial magnetic and radiometric surveys, soil geochemistry, RAB geochemistry and IP surveys. • These results are from the second drill program that GBM has completed at Twin Hills. The first program was conducted in 2022 (Refer ASX: GBM release 1 September 2022).
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Twin Hills deposits are situated within the western domain of the Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous Drummond Basin, host to several epithermal gold deposits including the Pajingo, Wirralie, and Yandan. • The 309 Deposit comprises a stockwork of very high grade, generally narrow (< 0.2 m) low sulphidation epithermal quartz-sulphide veins and breccia fill hosted in heavily silicified milled matrix volcanic breccia and the adjacent interbedded siltstone and shale. The host breccias are polymictic with a mix of siltstone / shale and volcanic clasts. The overall geometry of gold mineralisation at 309 is a steeply plunging body and is open at depth. The epithermal quartz veins are irregularly distributed as both trough-going veins and breccia fill. Fluorite associated with open space comb quartz is common and regularly overprinted by later silica forming well developed blades and moss textures. • The Lone Sister deposit is hosted in a rhyolite dyke that has intruded into a volcaniclastic sequence. Gold mineralisation is host by low grade quartz veins and very high-grade quartz-sulphide veins. The gold mineralisation occurs in altered rhyolite. The quartz veins strike north south and dip 50° to 80° to the west. • All drilling at Lone Sister was relogged in 2025 and new geological wireframes constructed. The 2025 drilling program confirms geological continuity.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole.* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	• Drill hole collar information including dip, azimuth, and depth are presented in Appendix 2. • Historic drill hole information including resource estimate results are presented in ASX: GBM release 2 February 2022, Significant Resource Upgrade at Twins Hills Project.

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	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 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.*	• Appropriate images are included within the text of the release.
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 have been included within the text of the release and in Appendix 2. • Refer ASX: GBM release 18 January 2019 and release 2 February 2022 for tables of historic intercepts and resource estimation results.
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.*	• Aeromagnetics and Radiometrics flown by Thomson Airborne Pty Ltd from 16 March 2026 to 25 April 2026. • Survey was conducted using a fixed-wing single engine Cessna 210 with fixed stinger attachment. • Airborne magnetic sensor used was a Caesium vapour Magnetometer with a 20Hz (0.05sec) sampling rate (approximately 3m samples), resolution of 0.001nT and vector magnetometer (XYZ Components).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• Gamma ray spectrometer was an RSI model RS-500 spectrometer with 2 x 16.8 litre detector packs (33.6 litres total volume) and a 2Hz (0.5sec) sampling rate (approximately 30m samples) in 256 channels.
		• Altimeters used was a KRA405B radar altimeter (measuring height above terrain) with a 0.3m resolution, +/-3% accuracy at 0 to 500 feet and +/-5% accuracy at 500 to 2500 feet. Range is 0-760m and has a 20Hz (0.05sec) sampling rate.
		• Navigation and data positioning system used was a Novatel 14 channel precision differential capable GPS system with a 2Hz (0.5sec) recording rate, GPS differential correction receiver and Thomson survey navigation and guidance system.
		• Data acquisition system used was a GeOZ-DAS digital data acquisition system.
		• A base station magnetometer was used to monitor diurnal variations. The digital data recorded was used to correct the magnetic data collected by the survey aircraft.
		• The base station magnetic sensor was placed in a low magnetic gradient area beyond the region of influence of any man-made interference and located within the survey area. The base station magnetometer was synchronised with the survey aircraft acquisition system and was operated during all survey acquisition flights. The diurnal variations were reviewed in-field on a daily basis.
		• Prior to commencement of data acquisition, the manoeuvre effects of the aircraft on the magnetic data was measured. A compensation solution was determined by flying a series of pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres at high altitude while monitoring changes in the three-axis vector magnetometer and the effect on the total field readings in each of the cardinal headings (or other directions depending on the survey requirements).
		• Thorium source tests were performed at the start and end of each survey day. This was monitored to confirm system sensitivity, resolution and peak position of the Thorium window.
		• A survey test line was also flown each day at the nominal survey height to ensure all equipment was functioning correctly and also to determine the effect of soil moisture on the radiometric data. The same test line was also flown after recommencement of operations following a period of rain.
		• At the conclusion of each survey day, all acquired aircraft and base station data was verified and assessed for compliance with specifications. Field data were uploaded via FTP to the processing office for further verification.
		• Data was re-flown where:
		  ○ Flight path deviated by more than +/-15m for more than 1,000m
		  ○ Survey terrain clearance exceeded the planned survey terrain clearance by +/- 10 metres over a continuous distance exceeding 1,000m.
		  ○ The magnetometer instrument peak to peak noise (measured as a 4th difference on the raw unfiltered uncompensated magnetometer

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		signal) of +/-0.1 was exceeded over a distance of more than 1,000m. ○ During data acquisition, non-linear diurnal variation was greater than 10nT in 10 minutes, where the variation deviated from a straight-line chord of length 10 minutes exceeded 10nT. ○ Magnetometer sample interval exceeded 4.5m for more than 1,000m. ○ Thorium hand sample checks varied by more than 3% from the daily average. ○ Thorium test line results varied by more than 7% from the daily average. • Travers line spacing was nominally 50m on a 110-290 (E-W) direction. Tie line spacing was 500m on a 020-200 (N-S) direction. • Survey height was 50m • For magnetic data, diurnal base station data was edited and suitably filtered for application to the aircraft magnetic data. The diurnal measurements were subtracted from a diurnal base field value and the corrections removed from the survey data by synchronising the diurnal data time and the aircraft survey time. The data was then corrected to remove residual parallax errors. • The regional magnetic gradient was then subtracted from the data by application of the IGRF model calculated at the date of the survey and interpolated on position and time. • Tie-line levelling was applied to the data by measuring tie line crossover points with the survey traverse line data. Final microlevelling techniques were then applied to the data (if required) to remove minor residual variations in profile intensities. • For radiometric data, the energy spectrum was recalibrated with respect to the potassium and thorium peaks. Dead time corrections were then applied to the data. Cosmic and aircraft background corrections were applied. The 256-channel data was then reduced to the 5 primary channels of total count, potassium, uranium, thorium and low-uranium. • The altimeter data was converted to standard temperature and pressure altitude. Height corrected stripping coefficients were then applied to the windowed counts and the data corrected to the target STP altitude. Radon background removal was performed using the Spectral Ratio method. • The data was levelled, with final microlevelling of the total count, potassium, uranium and thorium data applied to remove minor residual variations in profile intensities. • The corrected and levelled counts per second were converted to ground concentrations for Potassium (%K), Uranium (eU, ppm) and Thorium (eTh, ppm) data and the corrected Total Counts were also converted to Air Absorbed Dose Rate. • A terrain height channel was calculated by subtraction of the radar altimeter height measurements from the GPS height measurements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Twin Hills and additional results of this program will be reported in due course. • Further work will focus on metallurgical test work to determine possible processing options, step out drilling to extend both the 309 and Lone Sister deposits at depth, and infill drilling at 309 and the Lone Sister deposit to allow higher confidence resource estimation.