

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT/MEDIA RELEASE

3 February 2021

Abednego Gold Project Update

Highlights

- Gold-focused geological review completed at the Abednego Project
- Large ground holding hosting multiple advanced stage gold prospects and potential new target areas
- Walk up targets with previous significant drill intersections
- Close proximity to existing gold operations
- RC drilling program scheduled to commence in February
- Potential to monetise assets in a strong gold market

GME Resources Limited (“GME” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on results from a recent gold-focused geological review of the Abednego Project.

The 100% owned Abednego Project (31.5 km²) is situated approximately 45km east of Leonora, in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Project Location Plan Figure 4). To date, the Company has primarily focused on the discovery and definition of the substantial nickel laterite deposits which occur within the Abednego, Murrin Murrin region. A recent review of historical data, including extensive surface sampling and drilling databases, has highlighted significant gold potential at the Abednego Project which abuts the Company’s Hepi nickel/cobalt deposit.

The Abednego project has direct access to the Leonora - Laverton bitumen road which traverses the tenement holding and is located within a short trucking distance of a number of operating gold plants.

The Project is centred on the gold-prospective Federation and Sonex Gold Trends, which are interpreted as shear splays off the regionally significant Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone to the southwest of the project area. Multiple historical gold workings, gold occurrences and advanced gold exploration prospects occur on, or adjacent to, the Federation and Sonex structures. Portions of the trends, including existing prospects and strike extensions beyond the limits of current drilling, remain open for drill testing.

The evidence of extensive historical gold workings combined with numerous economic drill intercepts provide walk up targets that warrant further drill testing for strike and depth extensions.

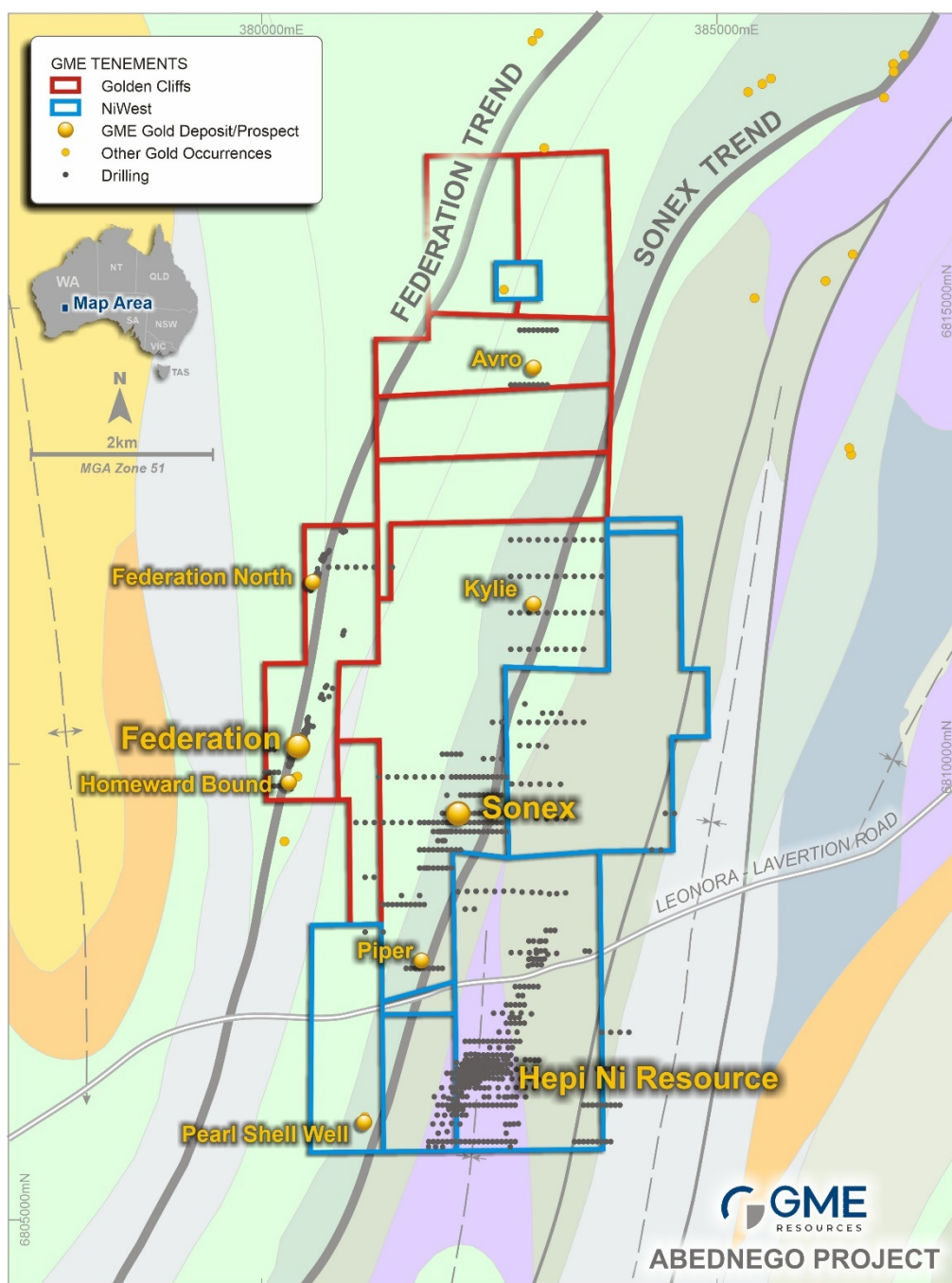


Figure 1. Abednego Gold Project Tenement Plan
(Golden Cliffs NL and NiWest Ltd are both 100% owned subsidiaries)

Federation Trend

The Federation Trend extends over approximately 7km from the historic gold mines at Federation and Homeward Bound in the southwest of the project to the northern project boundary (Refer Figure 1). The historic mines and prospects along this trend have been the main focus of previous exploration drilling

which defined shallow high grade gold mineralisation at a number of locations, including Federation, Homeward Bound and Federation North prospects.

At **Federation**, drill holes are nominally spaced 25m apart along the shallowly mined and outcropping portions of the zone, generally confirming continuity of structure over in excess of 500m strike (see Figure 2). Holes are typically shallow and only limited drilling has been done at depth beneath higher grade zones. The Company intends to test depth extensions at Federation and further investigate scope for delineating shallow gold resources.

Significant drill intersections from RC and AC drilling at Federation – Homeward Bound include:

• 14FDAC006	10m @ 1.99g/t from 38m
• 14FDAC003	13m @ 1.73g/t from 15m
• HBC56	3m @ 7.00g/t from 28m
• FRC08	2m @ 14.75g/t from 30m
• HBC47	10m @ 2.76g/t from 50m
• HBC20	15m @ 2.44g/t from 12m
• FRC01	8m @ 5.40g/t from 16m
• HBC31	20m @ 2.38g/t from 22m

Refer to Table 1 and appendices for comprehensively reported drill intersections and a general discussion relating to the reported drill results.

At **Federation North**, relatively close spaced drilling has defined a zone of near surface, high-grade supergene gold mineralisation. Potential may exist to extend this mineralisation and subsequently investigate scope for modest gold resource amenable to rapid and cost-effective open pit mining.

Significant previous drill intersections at Federation North include:

RC Drilling

• FNRC8	9m @ 3.35g/t from 5m
• FNRC10	10m @ 3.69g/t from 1m

RAB Drilling

• FNR015	12m @ 3.09g/t from 0m
• HBR9	6m @ 6.50g/t from 12m
• HBR8	28m @ 1.58g/t from 2m
• FNR003	22m @ 2.34g/t from 8m

Regionally, extensions of the Federation Trend are inferred from geophysics and mapping. Elevated gold-in-soil/auger geochemistry and small historical gold workings occur on trend to the north of the project (see Figure 1). Areas of interpreted gold-prospective strike have not been investigated by reconnaissance drilling.

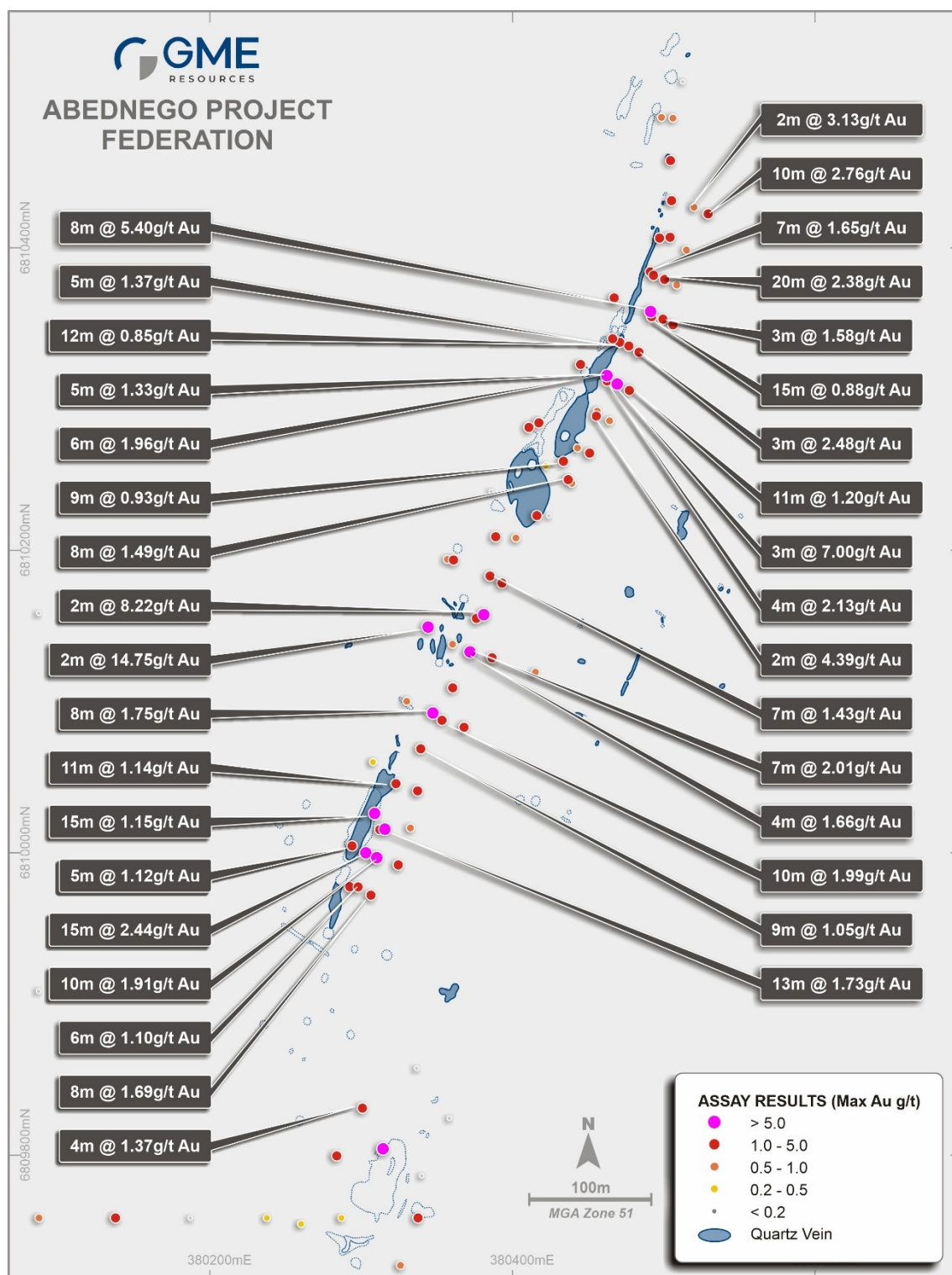


Figure 2. Abednego Project - Federation plan view.

Sonex Trend

The Sonex Trend was defined from an extensive vacuum geochemical sampling program targeting areas beneath thin transported cover in the east of the project area. Highly anomalous zones at Avro, Sonex, and Piper were identified and subsequently investigated by multiple phases of reconnaissance drilling (see Figure 3). Highly significant results were returned from Sonex, including:

RAB Drilling

- ABR095 3m @ 2.65g/t from 10m
- ABR094 5m @ 1.80g/t from 13m
- ABR024 8m @ 1.43g/t from 2m
- ABR029 3m @ 5.39g/t from 14m
- ABR093 15m @ 3.16g/t from 33m

RC Drilling

- ABC013 8m @ 3.14g/t from 57m and
7m @ 10.84g/t from 70m

Primary gold mineralisation at Sonex is associated with altered felsic intrusions hosted by mafic rocks. Drilling on broad 100m to 200m spaced sections has delineated a zone of variable gold grade over approximately 200m of strike (Figure 4). A single angled diamond hole, drilled to 201m, confirmed continuity at depth while returning modest gold grades (< 1g/t Au). Anomalism remains open at depth and along strike.

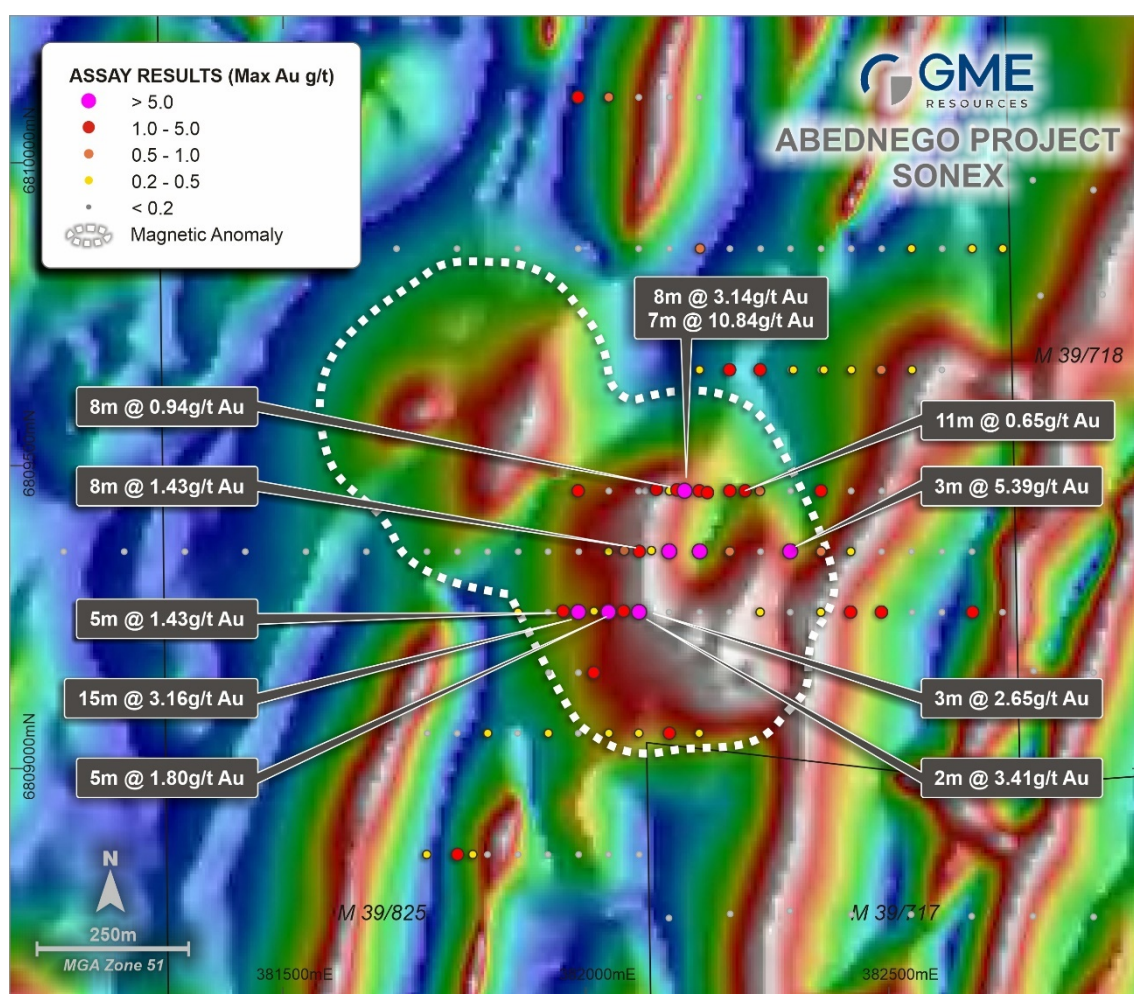


Figure 3. Abednego Project – Sonex Prospect. Drilling on magnetics TMI1VD.

The Sonex anomaly is evident in magnetics as a discreet ovoid magnetic high feature (500m x 800m) which cross-cuts and truncates the regional lithological trend. This feature is an interpreted intrusive body potentially associated with the formation of gold mineralisation. The western portion of the anomaly has not been investigated by bedrock drilling.

Infill drilling is planned to test for additional high-grade gold mineralisation adjacent to the highly significant intersection in drill hole ABC013 and within the Sonex magnetic anomaly.

Forward Plan

Gold mineralisation at Homeward Bound – Federation, Federation North, and Sonex prospects is open at depth and along strike, and there is scope to expand exploration over relatively unexplored portions of the existing gold trends.

Approvals for drilling have been received from relevant government agencies for Federation with drilling expected to commence in late February.

The company is in the process of planning and prioritising additional work programs, including drilling at Federation North and the Sonex prospects.

The Company will provide further updates as this initiative progresses.

This announcement has been authorised for issue by Mr James Sullivan, Managing Director, GME Resources Limited.

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About GME Resources Limited:

GME Resources Limited is an ASX listed (GME) exploration and development company with nickel, cobalt and gold interests in Western Australia. GME's principal asset is its 100% owned NiWest (nickel – cobalt) Project situated adjacent to Glencore's Murrin Murrin Operations. The Company has completed a Pre-Feasibility Study which has confirmed the technical and economic viability of a heap leach and direct solvent extraction operation at one of the largest undeveloped nickel/cobalt deposits in Australia. Further information is available on GME's website: www.gmeresources.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Kevin Anthony Joyce. Mr Joyce is a consultant to GME Resources and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results. Mr Joyce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reporting of Previous Exploration Results:

This announcement includes information that relates to historical Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed prior to adoption of the JORC Code (2012).

The Company has access to a database of previous exploration results from work reported and undertaken by Delta Gold Ltd; Sons of Gwalia NL and Texas Gulf Ltd. The data has been compiled and validated. It is the opinion of GME Resources Limited that the exploration data is reliable. Nothing has come to the attention of GME Resources Limited that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historic exploration results.

All information pertaining to the results is presented in Table 1 JORC Code 2012.

This announcement also includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed by the Company and extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements, as follows:

- "GME Resources Limited Quarterly Report – June 2014".
- "GME Resources Limited Quarterly Report – June 2017".

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. Where the information relates to Exploration Results the Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

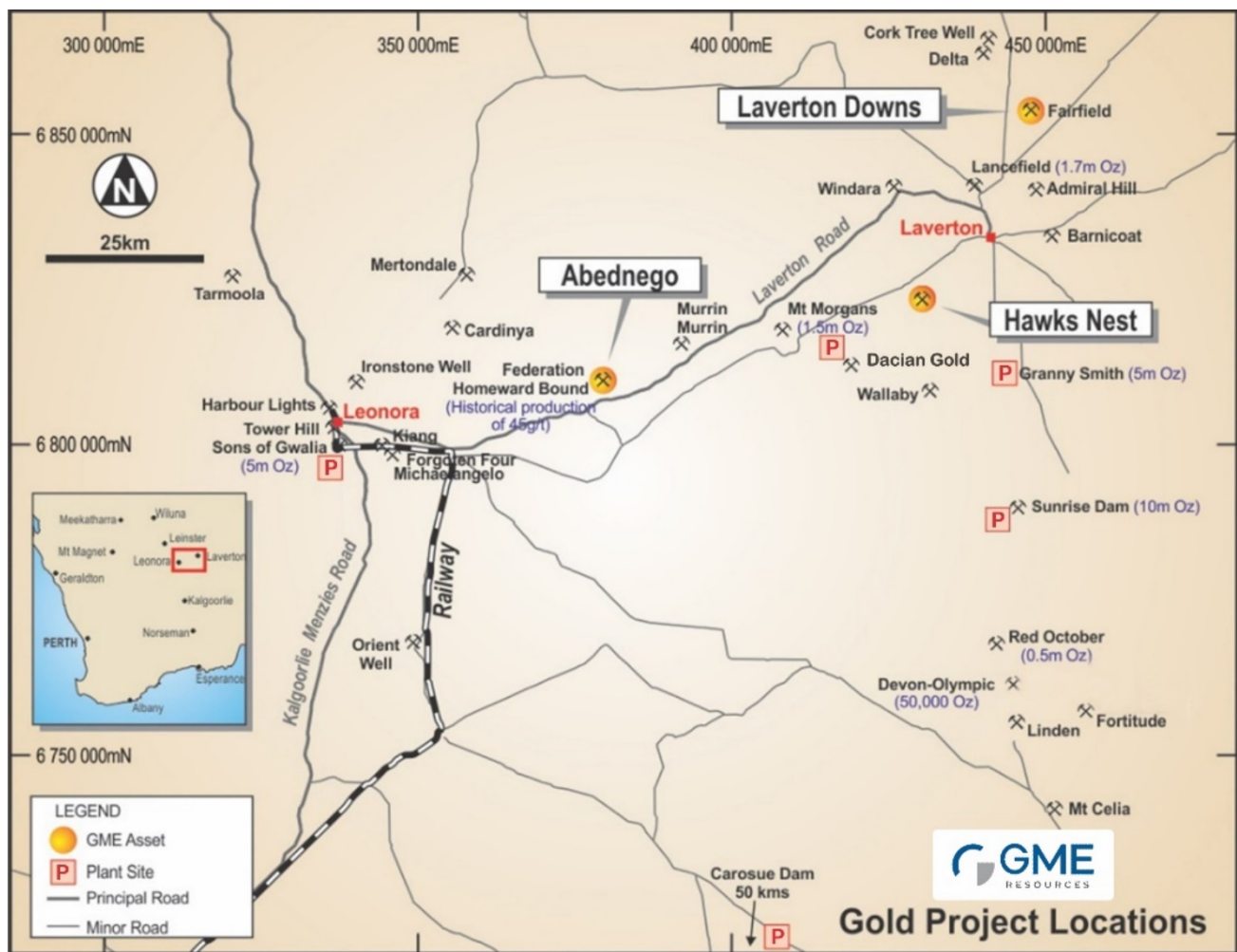


Figure 4. GME Resources Gold Projects.

Table 1. Significant analytical results from historical exploration drilling at the Abednego Gold Project. Drill intersections are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, maximum of 2m of internal waste. Drillholes with intersection >5 gram x metre reported.

Hole_ID	Hole Type	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azm	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au_g/t	Prospect	Year	Company
14FDAC002	AC	6809997	380310	418	48	-60	293	22	32	10	1.91	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC003	AC	6810016	380316	418	48	-60	293	15	28	13	1.73	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC004	AC	6810046	380323	418	40	-60	293	10	21	11	1.14	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC005	AC	6810069	380339	419	40	-60	293	13	22	9	1.05	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC006	AC	6810088	380353	419	50	-60	293	38	48	10	1.99	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC008	AC	6810133	380372	420	50	-60	293	9	16	7	2.01	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC008	AC	6810133	380372	420	50	-60	293	44	48	4	1.66	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC009	AC	6810158	380381	420	40	-60	293	23	25	2	8.22	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC014	AC	6810247	380437	423	50	-60	293	42	50	8	1.49	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC017	AC	6810312	380463	422	41	-60	293	20	24	4	2.13	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC018	AC	6810338	380471	422	44	-60	293	5	10	5	1.37	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC018	AC	6810338	380471	422	44	-60	293	31	43	12	0.85	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
14FDAC019	AC	6810355	380492	421	40	-60	293	23	38	15	0.88	Federation	2014	GME Resources ⁽⁵⁾
ABRC009	RC	6809972	380307	450	50	-57	291	30	38	8	1.69	Federation	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾
ABRC010	RC	6810005	380294	450	25	-59	293	6	11	5	1.12	Federation	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾
ABRC012	RC	6810026	380309	450	25	-59	293	2	17	15	1.15	Federation	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾
FRC01	RC	6810358	380491	450	26	-60	293	16	24	8	5.40	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
FRC04	RC	6810316	380463	450	21	-60	293	9	14	5	1.33	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
FRC04	RC	6810316	380463	450	21	-60	293	15	21	6	1.96	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
FRC08	RC	6810149	380344	450	32	-60	113	30	32	2	14.75	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
FRC11	RC	6810092	380348	450	20	-60	293	0	8	8	1.75	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
FRC13	RC	6810183	380385	450	30	-60	293	9	16	7	1.43	Federation	1982	Texas Gulf Ltd ⁽¹⁾
HBC18	RC	6810259	380434	450	50	-60	294	36	45	9	0.93	Federation	1985 - 1986	Delta Gold NL ⁽²⁾
HBC20	RC	6810000	380303	450	39	-60	294	12	27	15	2.44	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC25	RC	6809977	380298	450	13	-60	293	7	13	6	1.10	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC30	RC	6810335	380477	450	29	-60	293	18	20	2	4.39	Federation	1987 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾

Hole_ID	Hole Type	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azm	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au_g/t	Prospect	Year	Company
HBC31	RC	6810379	380501	450	42	-60	293	22	42	20	2.38	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC47	RC	6810423	380529	450	68	-60	300	50	60	10	2.76	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC48	RC	6810427	380520	450	48	-60	300	39	41	2	3.13	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC51	RC	6810384	380491	450	48	-60	300	21	28	7	1.65	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC52	RC	6810353	380499	450	70	-60	300	39	42	3	1.58	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC54	RC	6810331	380484	450	60	-60	300	35	38	3	2.48	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC55	RC	6810306	380477	450	70	-60	300	37	48	11	1.20	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC56	RC	6810310	380469	450	48	-60	300	28	31	3	7.40	Federation	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR001	RAB	6812014	380587	450	24	-60	310	0	12	12	1.74	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR003	RAB	6812022	380596	450	30	-60	315	8	30	22	2.34	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR006	RAB	6812033	380595	450	35	-60	310	12	16	4	2.87	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR015	RAB	6812026	380606	450	40	-60	135	0	12	12	3.09	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR017	RAB	6812042	380617	450	40	-60	135	0	12	12	1.22	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR027	RAB	6812096	380619	450	32	-60	130	12	16	4	1.50	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNR039	RAB	6812274	380679	450	23	-60	310	0	4	4	1.61	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBR8	RAB	6812012	380574	450	30	-60	131	2	30	28	1.58	Federation North	1985 - 1986	Delta Gold NL ⁽²⁾
HBR9	RAB	6812031	380574	450	40	-60	131	12	18	6	6.50	Federation North	1985 - 1986	Delta Gold NL ⁽²⁾
ABRC017	RC	6812036	380572	450	60	-61	130	40	55	15	0.88	Federation North	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾
FNRC10	RC	6812009	380557	450	20	-60	138	1	11	10	3.69	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNRC14	RC	6812067	380598	450	20	-60	128	1	14	13	0.68	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNRC2	RC	6811946	380555	450	40	-60	318	36	40	4	1.47	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNRC3	RC	6811982	380562	450	20	-60	318	2	7	5	2.03	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNRC6	RC	6812003	380589	450	42	-60	290	12	22	10	0.94	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
FNRC8	RC	6812029	380578	450	20	-60	138	5	14	9	3.35	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBC40	RC	6811988	380595	450	33	-60	293	21	33	12	2.02	Federation North	1986 - 1989	Sons Of Gwalia NL ⁽³⁾
HBR5	RAB	6809831	380301	450	52	-60	121	30	34	4	1.38	H-ward Bound	1985 - 1986	Delta Gold NL ⁽²⁾
ABR024	RAB	6809359	382088	450	27	-60	270	2	10	8	1.43	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾

Hole_ID	Hole Type	North	East	RL	Depth	Dip	Azm	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au_g/t	Prospect	Year	Company
ABR029	RAB	6809359	382337	450	20	-60	270	14	17	3	5.39	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABR093	RAB	6809259	381988	450	48	-60	270	33	48	15	3.16	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABR094	RAB	6809259	382037	450	18	-60	270	13	18	5	1.80	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABR095	RAB	6809259	382088	450	24	-60	270	10	13	3	2.65	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABC007	RC	6809259	382088	450	174	-60	270	156	158	2	3.41	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABC012	RC	6809459	382263	450	150	-60	270	84	95	11	0.65	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABC013	RC	6809459	382163	450	126	-60	270	57	65	8	3.14	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABC013	RC	6809459	382163	450	126	-60	270	70	77	7	10.84	Sonex	2000 - 2001	Delta Gold Ltd ⁽⁴⁾
ABRC003	RC	6809460	382150	450	101	-64	261	59	67	8	0.94	Sonex	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾
ABRC006	RC	6809260	381962	450	50	-59	269	31	36	5	1.43	Sonex	2017	GME Resources ⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾ Anon 1982. "Federation Gold Prospect, Mount Margaret Mineral Field. Final Report ".Texasgulf Australia Ltd, WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A11328)

⁽²⁾ Anon 1985. "Homeward Bound Gold Prospect, Mount Margaret Mineral Field. PL 39/20 and 39/92 ". Delta Gold NL and Canyon Resources Pty Ltd, WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A15343)

Anon 1986. "Homeward Bound Gold Prospect, Mount Margaret Mineral Field. PL 39/20 and 39/92 ". Delta Gold NL and Canyon Resources Pty Ltd, WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A17381)

⁽³⁾ Payne C.G., 1988. "Homeward Bound Joint Venture, Progress Report on Exploration to December 1988 ". Sons of Gwalia NL, WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A33989)

Payne C.G., 1989. "Homeward Bound Joint Venture, Resource Estimate ". Sons of Gwalia NL, WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A25897)

⁽⁴⁾ May R., 2001, Abednego Hill JV, Annual Technical Report. Delta Gold Ltd. WA DMIRS open file report. (WAMEX A62885)

May R., 2002, Abednego Hill project, Annual Exploration Report. Delta Gold Ltd. WA Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety, open file report.

May R. O'Sullivan R., 2003, Abednego Hill project, Annual Exploration Report. Placer (Granny Smith) Ltd. WA Department of Mines Industry Regulation and Safety, open file report.

⁽⁵⁾ GME Resources Limited Quarterly Report. June 2014

⁽⁶⁾ GME Resources Limited Quarterly Report. June 2017

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information relating to the reported drilling has been compiled from open file WAMEX reports. Drilling techniques, sampling procedures, and analytical methods are summarised in Appendix 1 – Summary of drilling undertaken for gold at the Abednego Gold Project, and Appendix 2 – Summary of sampling, assay and laboratory methods for drilling at the Abednego Gold Project <p>Pre-2000, detailed Information is not generally available, however industry standard practices for that time are expected to have been employed as follows,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB, AC and RC drill holes routinely sampled as 2-3kg spear/scoop composite intervals down the hole. Composite intervals varied from 2m – 5m. Anomalous samples subsequently resampled by collecting a 2-3kg sample from 1m intervals retained at the drill rig. Most of the drilling has not had any QAQC reported and it is assumed limited QAQC was undertaken. Samples were submitted to the laboratory for preparation and analysis as per the methods shown in Appendix 2. <p>Post 2000, Drilling is generally summarised as follows,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB, AC and RC drill holes were routinely sampled as 2-3kg 4m spear composite intervals down the hole. Anomalous samples were subsequently resampled by collecting a 2-3kg sample from 1m riffle split or spear sampled intervals down the hole. Some standard reference material, sample blanks, and duplicates were inserted/collected. Not all of the QAQC has been reported in WAMEX reports. All samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratory for preparation and analysis as per the methods shown in Appendix 2.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled by Rotary Air Blast (RAB), aircore, (AC) and by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. See Appendix 1. Drill hole diameter varied between drilling technique but would be expected to range from 60mm (RAB/AC) up to ~140mm (RC). RAB drilling employed a blade bit. AC drilling employed a face sampling blade bit. Pre 2000 - RC drilling was probably carried out using a solid hammer with uphole crossover. Post 2000 – RC drilling would have employed a face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre 2000 - Sample recoveries and information relating to sample quality have not been documented in the WAMEX reports. Insufficient drilling and geochemical data is available to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>evaluate potential sample bias. Drill samples are sometimes wet which may result in sample bias because of preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material, however, the reported drilling is shallow and it is assumed the affects from wet samples are therefore reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post 2000 – Sample recoveries and information relating to sample quality are generally not documented in the WAMEX reports, however it is expected that standard industry practices were employed to limit sample bias, including, Qualitative estimates of sample weight and recovery to ensure consistency of sample size and to monitor sample recoveries. Drill material generally dry when sampled. Generally, drill sample quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling techniques employed and the relevant phase of exploration being undertaken.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, geological logging generally recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering. The geological logging is qualitative in nature. Pre-2000, some drill hole geological logs are not available in the WAMEX reports, however, generally, most holes were geologically logged to standards typical for the time. Post-2000. All sample intervals were geologically logged to standards typical for the time.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 2. RAB and AC samples are typically collected by spear or scoop sampling of bulk 1m sample intervals. RC samples are typically collected beneath a cyclone and then riffle split to produce a 2-3kg sample. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are generally considered to be appropriate for the stage of exploration and the commodity being targeted. No systematic QAQC has been documented for the drilling. Sample sizes are appropriate for the stage of exploration
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for gold only was undertaken as described in Appendix 2. No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. No systematic QAQC has been documented for the drilling. Analyses were undertaken at recognized industry specific laboratories. It is therefore expected that the reported assay results achieved acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the relevant analytical method

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>precision have been established.</i>	employed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole data has been compiled and digitally entered from open-file WAMEX reports or extracted from digital open-file databases where available. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist before loading into the drill hole database. Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. There were no adjustments to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are reported in MGA94_51 grid Pre 2000 drill hole collars were set out in local grid and subsequently transformed to geodetic coordinates or surveyed by GPS. Post 2000 drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. Pre 2000 drill holes were not down hole surveyed. Post 2000 RC drill holes (ABRC003-018 only) are surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 30m spaced intervals down the hole. Topography and relief is generally flat. A nominal 450mRL was applied to the collars. Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC hole spacing varies between 25m to 100m spaced sections orientated between 270° and 300° azimuth. Hole spacing on section varies between 10m to 50m. The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. Sample compositing is applied to the reported intervals as described in Appendix 2
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Federation and Federation North the drill orientation is generally optimal to achieving unbiased intersections. Elsewhere, exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed, however the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the regional geological setting and similar style deposits within the region.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no documentation relating to sample security in the WAMEX open file reports.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no external audit or review of the reported sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abednego Project comprises nine (9) mineral exploration tenements, and the NiWest Project comprises five (5) mineral exploration tenements which are 100% owned by GME Resources Ltd. The tenements are located within the Mt Margaret Mineral Field in Leonora region of Western Australia, The project lies within the Minara Pastoral Lease. Tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to exploration on the properties.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abednego Project was previously held by the following parties prior to GME Resources Limited; Texas Gulf Ltd; Delta Gold NL; Sons of Gwalia NL and Placer Dome Ltd. (refer Appendix 1) Previous historical exploration work by those previous owners includes geochemical surface sampling, mapping, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, and RAB, AC and RC diamond drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Abednego Project is located on the western edge of the Murrin Murrin Tectonic Zone, approximately 15km NE of the Keith Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (KKTZ). The interpreted Federation Shear, a NE linking splay between the KKTZ and the Celia Tectonic Zone (CTZ) runs through the project. It represents the contact between an intermediate sedimentary package to the west and a differentiated mafic and interflow sediment package to the east. Locally, the sequence west of the Federation Shear strikes north south and is comprised of andesitic tuff, mafic volcanics, fine to coarse grained sediments and chlorite-actinolite schists. The mafic package east of the Federation Shear has a strike of 020° and is comprised of fine to medium grained dolerite, coarse grained gabbro, intrusive porphyritic gabbro ("catrock"), ultramafic, minor chlorite-actinolite schists and banded chert units, siltstones and tuffs. This package is interpreted as the eastern limb of the Benalla Antiform. The targeted deposit style is mesothermal lode gold.
<i>Drill Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. Grid co-ordinates are MGA94_51 Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in MGA94_51 grid degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. Down hole depth of the hole is the distance from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	<p>the surface to the end of the hole, measured along the drill trace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole, measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection, measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intersections are calculated as length weighted average grades from 1m metre intervals and composite intervals. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is uncertain. • The general trend of gold mineralisation in the district is north-north-east (020°). Mineralisation intersected to date appears to dip steeply to the east. Drilling is therefore generally oriented perpendicular to the trend and dip of mineralisation. As a result, no significant orientation bias is expected from the drilling.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole location plans are included in Figures 1,2 and 3.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 1 shows intersections > 5 gram x metre. Appropriate plans are presented in Figures 1,2 and 3 which show all drill hole collars relative to the reported holes.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.

Appendix 1 – Summary of drilling undertaken for gold at the Abednego Gold Project.

Year	Company	RAB		AC		RC		DD	
		Holes	m	Holes	m	Holes	m	Holes	m
1982	Texas Gulf Ltd					22	545		
1983 - 1986 2000 - 2001	Delta Gold NL	200	5,518	30	1,150	23	2,825	1	201.3
1986 - 1989	Sons of Gwalia	43	1,345			51	1,501		
2001 - 2003	Placer Dome	12	427	35	1,161	4	592		
2003 - present	GME Resources			24	1,052	17	1,041		
		255	7,290	89	3,363	117	6,504	1	201.3

Appendix 2 – Summary of sampling, assay and laboratory methods for drilling at the Abednego Gold Project

Year	Company	Drill Company	Sample	Assay	Lab
1982	TexasGulf	Davies Drilling	FRC1 - 22: 1m sample intervals	Unknown	Unknown
1985 - 1986	Delta	Evans Drilling (RAB)	HBR1 - 15: Composite 2m - 10m samples	Unknown	Unknown
		Stanley Drilling (RC)	HBC16 - 21: 1m sample intervals	Unknown	Unknown
1986 - 1989	SOG	Unknown	HBC22 - 58: Incomplete 2m - 5m composite and split 1m samples	Unknown	AAL Leonora
		McHugh / Lorimer Drilling	FSR001 -003, FNR001 - 041 : 4m composite samples	Unknown	Analabs
		Billon Drilling	FNRC001 - 014: 1m sample intervals	Unknown	Analabs
2000 - 2001	Delta	Peak / Challenge Drilling	ABR001 - 216, ABA019 - 215: 4m composites /speared 1m samples	AquaRegia- AAS	Genalysis
		K&J Drilling	ABC001 - 017: 4m composites / riffle split 1m samples	50gFA-AAS	Genalysis
2002 - 2004	Placer	Peak Drilling	ABR217 - ABR262, ABA219 - 263: 4m composites /speared 1m samples	AquaRegia- AAS	Genalysis
		K&J Drilling	ABC018 - 021: 4m composites / riffle split 1m samples	50gFA-AAS	Genalysis
2004 -	GME		14FDAC001 - 024: 4m composites /speared 1m samples	50gFA-AAS	KalAssay
		NDRC Drilling Pty Ltd.	12ABRC002, ABRC003 - 018: 4m composites / riffle split 1m samples	50gFA-AAS	KalAssay