GBE EXPLORATION PTY LTD  
ACN 121 535 948

FINAL REPORT EL31275  
“Indiana Project”  
(Reporting Period 26/04/2017 – 15/01/2019)

Project Title Holder: GBE Exploration Pty Ltd

Distribution

1. Kalia Ltd  
2. GBE Exploration Pty Ltd  
3. Department of Primary Industry and Resources  

Author: R Henderson  
Date: 26 February 2019

Keywords  
Indiana Project, Irindina Basin, nickel, copper, PGE.
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<td><strong>Mine/Project Name</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Report title including type of report</strong></td>
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<td>10 January 2017 to 15 January 2019</td>
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<td><strong>Corporate author(s)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Target Commodity or Commodities</strong></td>
<td>Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Lithium, Platinum Group Elements (PGE)</td>
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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Final Report pertains to Exploration Licence 31275 for the period 10 January 2017 to 15 January 2019. EL31275 formed part of the Indiana Project and together with EL31391 and EL31542 was part of GR462 for reporting purposes.

The Indiana Project was assembled to target the potential for base and precious metal sulphide mineralisation within the Riddock Amphibolite and later intrusives gabbros within the Irindina Province utilising the Baldrick and Blackadder Prospects that are within the tenement area and the neighbouring Basil resource as analogues for ongoing exploration. Additionally, the presence of historic mica mines within pegmatites is an indication of potential for pegmatites to host metals within the tenement.

Corporate restructure of GBE Exploration and subsequent prioritisation of alternate projects has led to the decision to relinquish the EL31275.

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

EL 31275 is located in the Harts Range region approximately 170 km ENE of Alice Springs. The tenement is located on the Illogwa Creek SG53-15 1:250000 scale map sheet and the Quartz SF59-51 1:100,000 scale map sheet.

The tenement can be accessed by station and exploration tracks south from the Plenty Highway.
1.3 TENURE

Tenement details for EL31275 are detailed in Table 1 below.

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Table 1. EL31275 Tenement details

1.4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Indiana project is situated over the margin of the outcropping Aileron Province and the undercover Irindina Province.

The Irindina Province is comprised of the Harts Range Group, a volcano-sedimentary succession that was metamorphosed to amphibolite-granulite facies during the Larapinta Event (475-460 Ma). Lithostratigraphic and geochronological data indicate that the Harts Range Group correlates with Neoproterozoic to Cambrian sediments of the adjacent Amadeus and Georgina Basins. It is therefore
likely that the Harts Range Group was deposited in a basin contiguous with, and possibly linking, the Amadeus and Georgina Basins. As the Harts Range Group underwent high grade metamorphism, sedimentation continued unabated in the Amadeus and Georgina Basins. This implies that the Larapinta Event only affected the Irindina Province.

Structural and lithological evidence suggest that the Larapinta Event occurred within an extensional regime and may have resulted in deep rifting and sedimentary burial depths of up to 30km, accounting for the high metamorphic facies observed. Processes such as mantle upwelling and magmatism may have also influenced the metamorphic grades.

The Harts Range Group was inverted back to its near-surface position during the Alice Springs Orogeny (450-300 Ma). During this time numerous mafic-ultramafic conduit and sill-like intrusions are thought to have been intruded. This collective of mafic-ultramafic intrusions has been termed the Lloyd Gabbro Suite (409Ma) and are considered prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation.

Where outcrop is available the dominant stratigraphic units are the Irindina Gneiss and the Riddoch Amphibolite. The Irindina Gneiss is a quartz-feldspar-biotite +/-garnet gneiss with interbedded massive amphibolites with lesser calc-silicates and marble. The Riddoch amphibolites are massive to compositionally layered amphibolite intercalated with garnet-biotite-feldspar-quartz gneiss and rare quarzitic units.

The area has been subjected to intense deformation and metamorphism.
Figure 2. EL31275 Outcrop Geology
1.5 EXPLORATION RATIONALE

The exploration targets for GBE Exploration are Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide mineralisation hosted within mafic-ultramafic intrusions.

The occurrence of mafic-ultramafic igneous-related nickel, PGE, chromium, and cobalt is closely related to mafic-ultramafic igneous rocks derived from the mantle. Based on known resources in Australia, the continent appears to be under-represented in world-class intrusion-hosted nickel, PGE, and chromium deposits despite Australia’s favourable geology for such deposits.

Provinces and regions with predicted high to moderate potential with no known major deposits of tholeiitic intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides include the Southern Aileron Province (Northern Territory and Western Australia), including a series of mostly-concealed Paleoproterozoic intrusions; also, units within the Warakurna Event (~1050 Ma); and the Irindina Province and its extensions eastwards under cover, including the Cambrian Riddock Amphibolite (part of the ~510 Ma Kalkarindji Event).

Extensive geophysical exploration by previous explorers have identified several prospects with limited ground follow-up exploration.

Evidence of such processes have been recorded locally within the “Blackadder” and “Baldrick” gabbroic Intrusions and the neighbouring Basil resource.

1.6 LANDOWNERS

Landowners over whom the granted exploration licence lies is the Indiana Station (Perpetual Pastoral Lease).

2. EXPLORATION HISTORY

2.1 PRE GBE-EXPLORATION COMPLETED

The project area is considered prospective for;

- Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation associated with mafic and ultramafic intrusions
- “Basil type” Cu-Co semi-massive sulphides
- Vein-style REE-Th mineralisation
- Uranium mineralisation

Previous companies initially targeted the East Arunta Province on the basis that conceptually, it presented a favourable environment for the formation of significant base metal sulphide deposits, particularly nickel sulphides. The area had not seen any significant systematic base metal exploration nor had any base metal sulphide mineralisation been identified until Mithril discovered the
Blackadder Nickel - Copper Prospect (Huckitta Project) in 2008 (rock chip sample values up to 9.8% copper, 3.8% nickel, 1.7g/t PGE's).

Ongoing exploration by Mithril identified over 20 new mineral prospects of outcropping copper-cobalt (including Basil), nickel-copper, gold, and Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralisation throughout the region.

The most significant of these prospects is the 100% - owned Basil Copper Cobalt Deposit (EL26942) where in early 2012, Mithril delineated a JORC 2004 Code - compliant Inferred Mineral Resource of 26.5Mt @ 0.57% copper, 0.05% cobalt from surface.

Figure 3. Generalised Resource Location

The Basil deposit lies within a broader 10-kilometre-long trend (within amphibolites and calcisilicate rock types in the Riddock Amphibolite of the Irindina Province on the contact with the Aileron), with drill testing of Basil having been conducted over only 4km of the trend. Drilling intersected significant copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) in most of drill holes with better intercepts including 85.7m @ 0.51% copper, 0.06% cobalt from shallow depths. Mineralisation is typically matrix to semi—massive sulphide with pyrrhotite > pyrite > chalcopyrite. The deposit remains open in all directions with geophysical surveying (gravity, magnetic modelling, and electromagnetics) all highlighting the extensional potential of the deposit.

Mithril noted there is good potential to discover higher grade copper mineralisation at the Manuel prospect, located approximately 5km east of Basil, where drilling has confirmed the presence of massive copper sulphides (up to 3.4% copper over narrow intervals) down-dip of outcropping gossans. Downhole EM on these holes indicates a large offhole conductor that has not been drill tested.
3. WORK COMPLETED DURING THE PERIOD OF TENURE

Work completed on EL31275 included

- Data review
- GIS, including spatial database compilation, locating and referencing satellite and geophysical imagery, plus conversions between local grids and regional projection systems.
- Initial prospecting reconnaissance

Following the comprehensive data review and compilation in Year 1, several targets were generated targeting Ni-Cu sulphide anomalies that have remained untested from their initial discovery. Initial geochemical sampling, VTEM, ground EM and drilling identified sub-economic mineralisation at Blackadder/Baldrick however there are numerous EM anomalies associated with thinly covered ultramafic bodies along strike that require investigation.

**Figure 4. EL31275 Exploration Targets**
However, a change in corporate strategy during the period of tenure precluded field work being undertaken. Marketing of the project failed to attract interest and the decision was made to relinquish the tenement upon anniversary.

4. EXPENDITURE

For the reporting period, the total claimed expenditure for the project area was

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Table 2. EL31275 Expenditure Details

5. COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

This document and its contents are the copyright of Kalia Limited (Kalia). The document has been written by Kalia Limited for submission to the Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Resources as part of the tenement reporting requirements as per Regulation 86 of the Minerals Titles Act.

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