



The Company is pleased to provide an update on activities in relation to the planned stage two open pit expansion at the Company's 100% owned Devon Gold Mine in the north eastern goldfields of WA. The proposed expansion of the existing trial open pit operation completed in May 2015, is subject to a Mining Proposal submitted to the Department for Mines in December.

Following infill & step-out RC drilling completed in late December, an upgraded ore block model has been completed and subsequent / optimisation / economic evaluation studies and final pit design are near completion.

Results from the deeper step-out drilling which intersected the down dip ore positions towards the base and below the planned pit were encouraging and confirm continuity of high-grade mineralisation, although mineralised widths appear to be narrowing with depth. (Figures 3 & 4).

Significant down hole intercepts from step-out drilling include:

- 8 m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 34 m in DVRC243
including 1 metre at 45.6 g/t from 34 m
- 2 m @ 18.8 g/t Au from 34 m in DVRC241
including 1 metre at 36.2 g/t from 34 m
- 4 m @ 7.0 g/t Au from 44 m in DVRC237
including 1 metre at 16.0 g/t from 46 m
- 4 m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 45 m in DVRC247
including 1 metre at 21.7g/t from 45 m
- 5 m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 49 m in DVRC238
including 1 metre at 14.8 g/t from 49 m
- 4 m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 49 m in DVRC248
including 1 metre at 7.9 g/t from 50 m
- 2 m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 38 m in DVRC244
including 1 metre at 10.1 g/t from 38 m

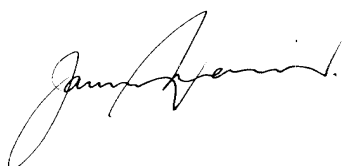
(Note: Further details on significant intercepts are given in Appendix 1)

The program was predominately designed to close out mineralisation and delineate the ore boundaries within the block model for the stage 2 mine development (Figure 2 : drill hole plan). The step out holes were drilled to test down dip mineralisation from collar positions that will be lost once the larger pit is developed.

The planned stage two operation will result in a cut back of the existing mine that will allow the open pit to be developed to a depth of approximately 40 metres. The expansion is a relatively straight forward mine, haul and ore purchase operation with ore processing to be undertaken at Saracen Gold Mine's Carosue Dam plant site.

In light of the promising results from the step out holes, further drilling is warranted to assess the potential of an underground development. A subsequent round of drilling will undertaken after the expansion operation is completed. The Company anticipates that approval to commence the operation will be received in February. All other approvals and appointments are now in place to fast track the development.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as work progresses.



JAMIE SULLIVAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

27 January 2016

Competent Person Statement *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Gunther who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gunther is a Principal Consultant with Eureka Geological Services. Mr Gunther has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Gunther consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.*

Forward Looking Statement *This announcement contains statements related to our future business and financial performance and future events or developments involving GME Resources (GME) that may constitute forward-looking statements. These statements may be identified by words such as "potential", "exploitable", "proposed open pit", "evaluation", "expect," "future," "further," "operation, "development, "plan," "permitting", "approvals", "processing agreement" or words of similar meaning. Such statements are based on the current expectations and certain assumptions of GME management & consultants, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond GME's control, affect our operations, performance, business strategy and results and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of GME to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. GME has concluded that it has a reasonable basis for providing the forward looking statements included in this announcement.*

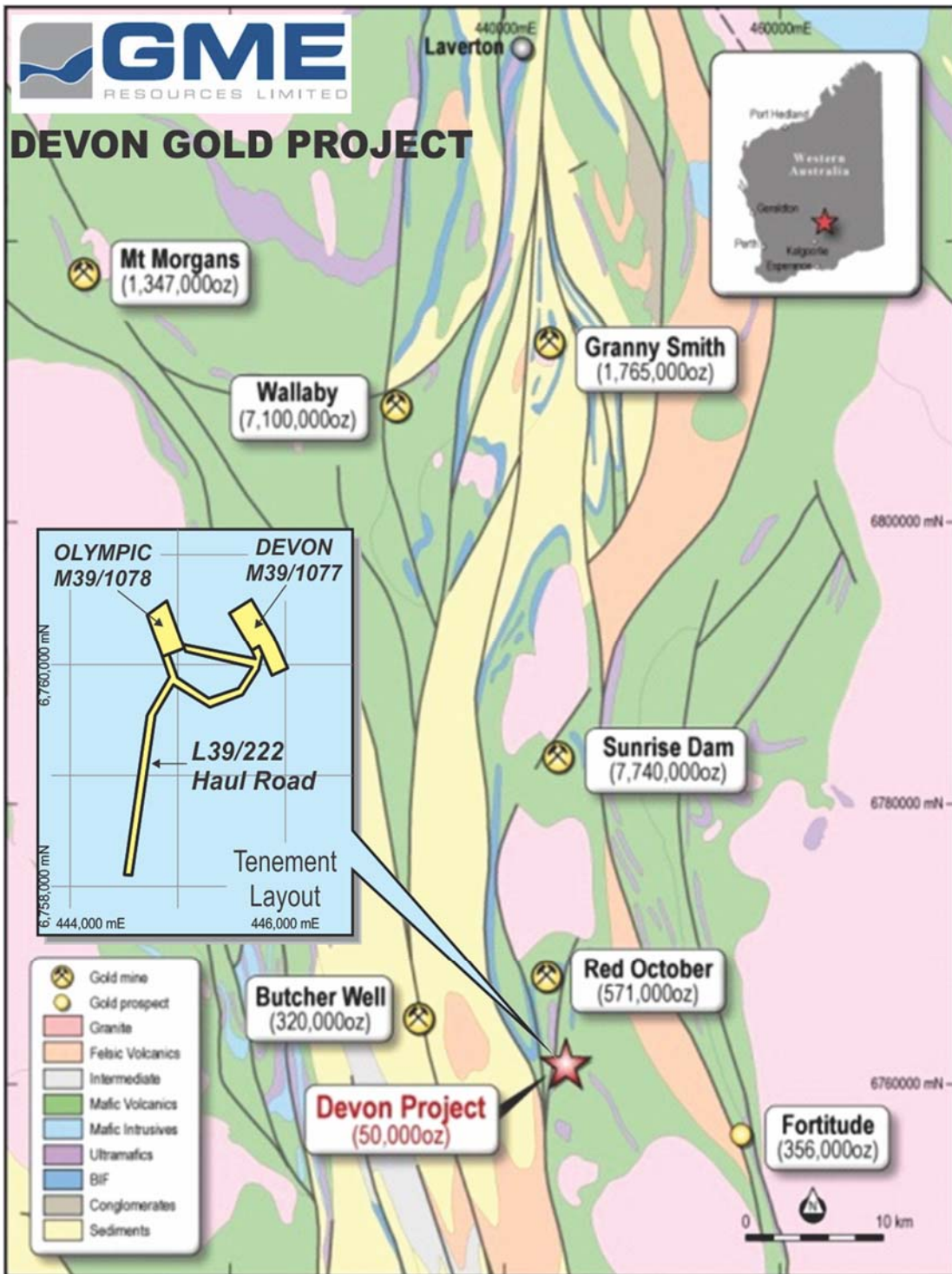


Figure 1 Devon Gold Project Location Plan

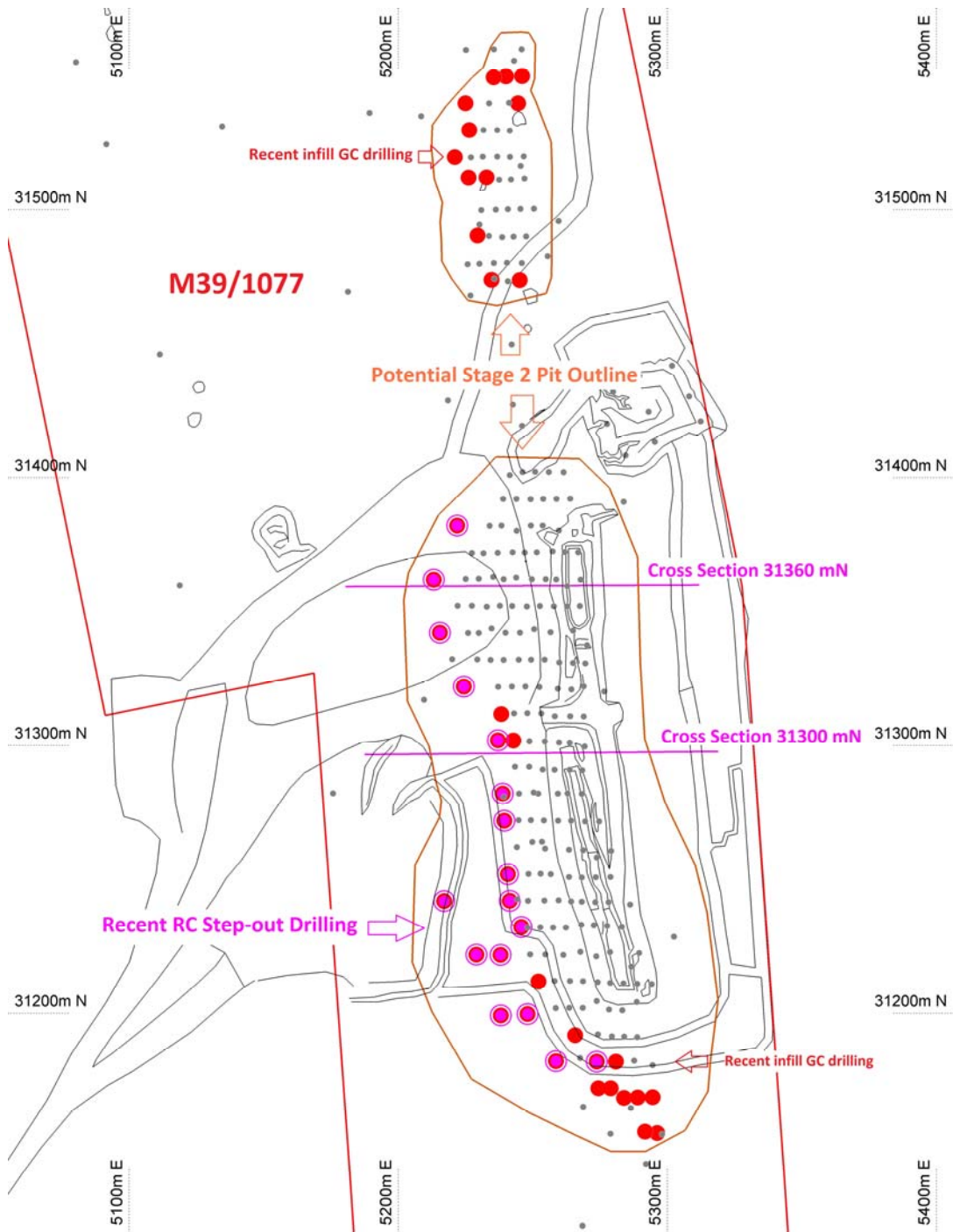


Figure 2 Devon Drill Hole Collar Location Plan

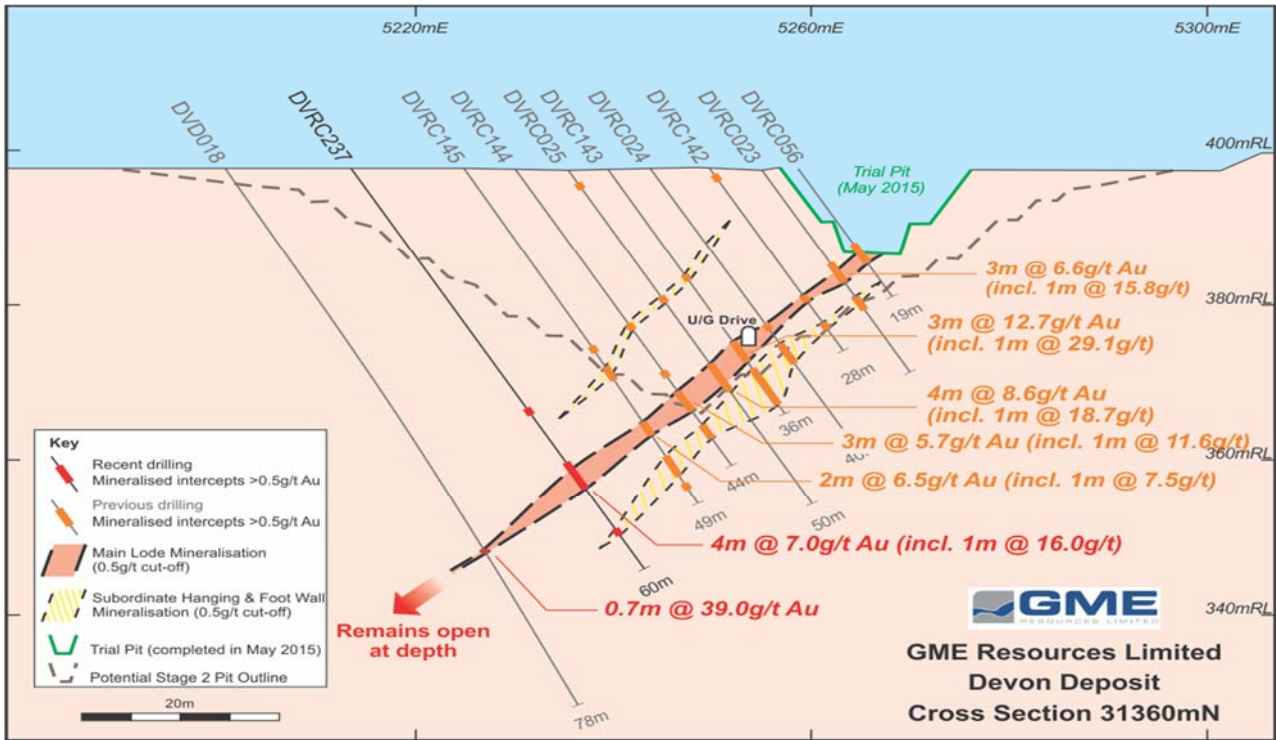


Figure 3 Devon Gold Project Cross Section 31360 mN

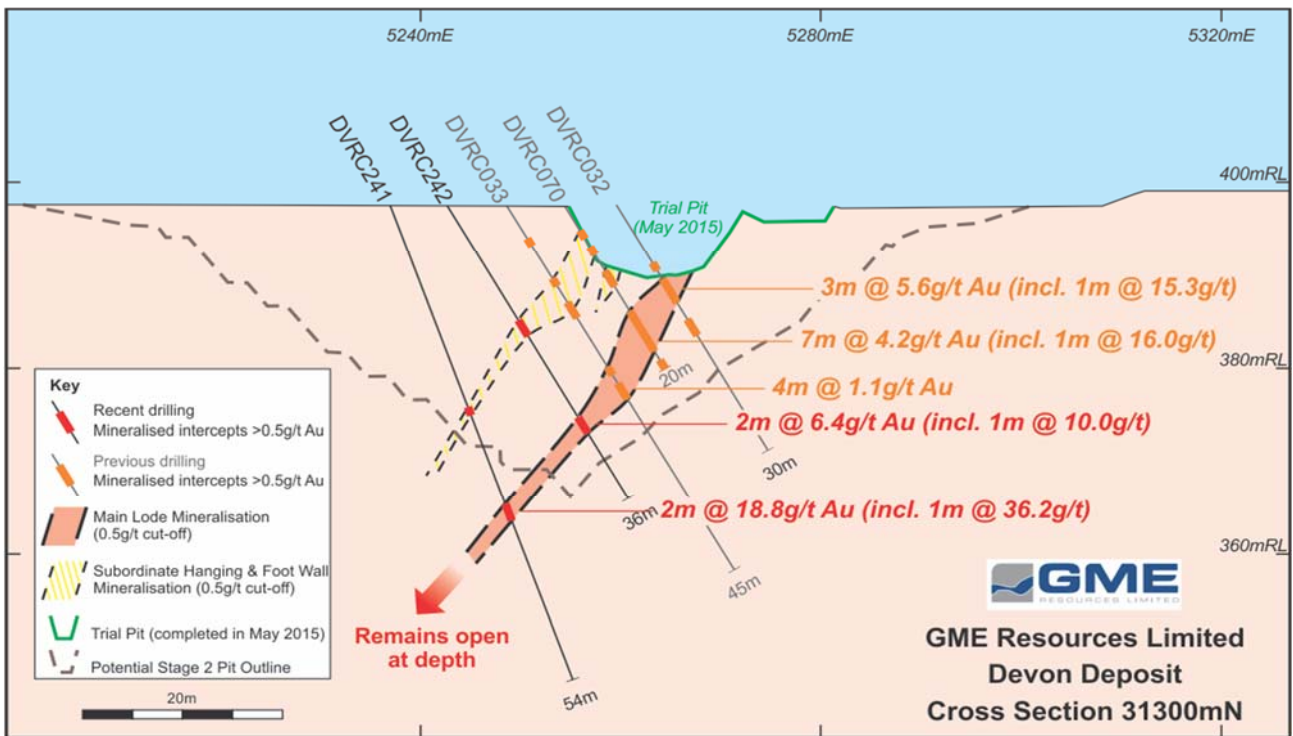


Figure 4 Devon Gold Project Cross Section 31300 mN

APPENDIX 1

Significant Intercepts –Step-out &Grade Control RC Drilling – December 2015.

Hole_ID	Local_E	Local_N	RL	Total Depth	includes	From	To	Intercept
DVRC224	5235	31550	401.6	18		3	12	9 m @ 0.5 g/t
DVRC225	5240	31550	401	12		7	12	5 m @ 3.6 g/t
					includes	9	10	1 m @ 9.1 g/t
DVRC226	5246	31550	400.9	6		1	4	3 m @ 5.5 g/t
					includes	1	2	1 m @ 14.4 g/t
DVRC227	5225	31540	402	30		15	16	1 m @ 0.9 g/t
						27	28	1 m @ 1.0 g/t
DVRC228	5244	31540	401	6		1	5	4 m @ 2.6 g/t
DVRC229	5226	31530	401.6	26		0	2	2 m @ 1.1 g/t
						20	23	3 m @ 1.4 g/t
DVRC230	5221	31520	401.8	34		23	34	11 m @ 2.1 g/t
					includes	25	26	1 m @ 12.7 g/t
DVRC232	5233	31512	401.4	24		1	2	1 m @ 0.7 g/t
						6	7	1 m @ 1.0 g/t
						14	19	5 m @ 1.6 g/t
DVRC233	5229	31490	400.2	30		0	1	1 m @ 1.2 g/t
						19	25	6 m @ 3.3 g/t
					includes	20	21	1 m @ 14.3 g/t
DVRC234	5235	31474	399.1	22		0	1	1 m @ 0.9 g/t
						13	14	1 m @ 1.2 g/t
						16	17	1 m @ 1.1 g/t
DVRC235	5245	31474	399	8		2	5	3 m @ 5.3 g/t
					includes	3	4	1 m @ 12.3 g/t
DVRC236	5222	31382	397.6	46		25	26	1 m @ 0.7 g/t
						33	40	7 m @ 1.9 g/t
						45	46	1 m @ 1.4 g/t
DVRC237	5213	31362	397.9	60		36	37	1 m @ 2.3 g/t
						44	48	4 m @ 7.0 g/t
					includes	46	47	1 m @ 16.0 g/t
						54	55	1 m @ 3.7 g/t
DVRC238	5215	31342	398	58		0	1	1 m @ 1.0 g/t
						49	54	5 m @ 3.8 g/t
					includes	49	50	1 m @ 14.8 g/t
DVRC239	5224	31322	397.6	54		39	42	3 m @ 3.2 g/t
					includes	39	40	1 m @ 6.2 g/t
DVRC240	5238	31312	397.5	40		15	16	1 m @ 0.8 g/t
						21	23	2 m @ 1.8 g/t
						26	31	5 m @ 1.2 g/t
DVRC241	5237	31302	397.5	54		23	24	1 m @ 6.9 g/t

						34	36	2 m @ 18.8 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	34	35	1 m @ 36.2 g/t
DVRC242	5243	31302	397.3	36		14	16	2 m @ 0.8 g/t
						26	28	2 m @ 6.4 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	26	27	1 m @ 10.0 g/t
DVRC243	5239	31282	397.3	50		19	21	2 m @ 5.1 g/t
						20	21	1 m @ 7.8 g/t
						34	42	8 m @ 7.3 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	34	35	1 m @ 45.6 g/t
DVRC244	5239	31272	397.3	48		20	24	4 m @ 1.4 g/t
						38	40	2 m @ 5.5 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	38	39	1 m @ 10.1 g/t
DVRC245	5241	31252	397.4	50		19	21	2 m @ 0.8 g/t
						31	32	1 m @ 0.7 g/t
						41	43	2 m @ 1.0 g/t
DVRC246	5217	31242	399.1	84		0	1	1 m @ 0.6 g/t
DVRC247	5241	31242	397.5	60		23	25	2 m @ 1.0 g/t
						37	40	3 m @ 0.7 g/t
						45	49	4 m @ 5.8 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	45	46	1 m @ 21.7 g/t
DVRC248	5246	31232	397.9	54		21	22	1 m @ 0.5 g/t
						43	45	2 m @ 4.5 g/t
						49	53	4 m @ 3.2 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	50	51	1 m @ 7.9 g/t
DVRC249	5229	31222	398.5	80		17	18	1 m @ 0.6 g/t
DVRC250	5238	31222	398.4	66		53	55	2 m @ 0.6 g/t
DVRC251	5252	31212	398.5	46		13	14	1 m @ 0.7 g/t
						42	44	2 m @ 4.2 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	42	43	1 m @ 7.3 g/t
DVRC254	5266	31192	398.3	40		28	32	4 m @ 1.1 g/t
						37	38	1 m @ 0.5 g/t
						39	40	1 m @ 0.6 g/t
DVRC256	5274	31182	397.4	36		15	29	14 m @ 2.0 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	24	25	1 m @ 7.1 g/t
DVRC257	5281	31182	397.8	30		3	22	19 m @ 2.0 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	16	17	1 m @ 8.1 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	18	19	1 m @ 6.0 g/t
DVRC258	5274	31172	397.3	36		18	24	6 m @ 1.2 g/t
						31	32	1 m @ 0.9 g/t
DVRC259	5279	31172	397.3	30		12	19	7 m @ 1.0 g/t
						28	30	2 m @ 1.4 g/t
DVRC260	5284	31168	397.5	22		3	4	1 m @ 1.1 g/t
						14	19	5 m @ 3.3 g/t
					<i>includes</i>	14	15	1 m @ 5.2 g/t

					<i>includes</i>	17	18	1 m @ 5.9 g/t
DVRC261	5289	31169	397.5	16		11	12	1 m @ 0.5 g/t
DVRC263	5292	31156	397.6	14		4	5	1 m @ 0.6 g/t
						10	11	1 m @ 3.1 g/t
DVRC264	5296	31155	397.5	8		0	1	1 m @ 0.6 g/t

Notes: Results calculated with 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut and 2 m maximum internal dilutions. RC holes orientated nominally-55°to-70°→090°Local Grid. 1m cone split samples assayed by 40g fire assay method.. All intercept widths are determined from down hole depths.

APPENDIX 2 JORC 2012 Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	The mineralisation is sampled by reverse circulation (RC). A total of 108 RC holes have been drilled for a total of 3136 m. Holes range from 6 to 54 metres depth. Holes were drilled angled at 60° towards local grid east, which is the optimal drilling orientation for the mineralised lodes. Nominal 2 to 3 kg samples were collected from every 1 m interval through a cyclone and cone splitter. Samples were submitted to a commercial Laboratory sorted, dried, pulverized and 40 g split taken for gold analysis by Fire Assay with AAS finish.
Drilling Techniques	Drilling type was reverse circulation using a 4 ¾ inch diameter, face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	RC recoveries are logged visually as poor, moderate or good, with the majority being 'good'. Overall recoveries were good and dry with no significant sample recovery problems noted through the mineralised zones.
Logging	Logging of RC chips records lithology, alteration, veining, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All drill hole samples were logged and information has been loaded into the company's drill hole database. RC chips from each metre were placed in a plastic chip tray for later reference.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>Samples were collected from 1 metre intervals from the drill rigs cyclone and discharged into a cone splitter adjusted to split off 1/8th of the whole sample, sample size was typically 2 to 3 kg which is considered industry standard sample size for quartz – sulphide vein hosted gold mineralisation.</p> <p>The samples were submitted to the Bureau Veritas Minerals (KalAssay) Laboratory in Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>The samples were dried, pulverised to a grind size of minus 75 micron fraction and a 40 gram sub-sample was split for analysis.</p> <p>Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained.</p> <p>A field duplicates were taken from the cone splitter every 50th sample. Certified gold standards were submitted every 20th sample. Appropriate gold standards were obtained from a commercial supplier.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments were used.</p> <p>The QA/QC procedures described above are industry standard and sufficient to establish acceptable levels of precision and accuracy.</p> <p>All assay results from the standards and duplicates were reviewed and all fall within acceptable tolerance levels.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>External laboratory checks are planned for significant assay results, but have yet to be completed. Internal Laboratory checks on high-grade samples have returned acceptable results.</p> <p>Logging data was collected using a set of standard templates and entered into digital files using lookup codes. Data has been loaded into the GME Dashed and Micromine databases and a series of validations undertaken.</p>
Location of data points	<p>Hole collars were located and subsequently picked up by licenced surveying contractors MineComp (Kalgoorlie) using DGPS instrument Leica RTKGPS.</p> <p>Only 8 holes were Downhole surveys by Contractors Gyro Australia using an EMS tool. Depths of surveying ranged from 6 to 54 m. Most holes were not surveyed due to hole collapse.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>This was an infill & step-out drilling program which incorporated with previous drilling gives a nominal drill hole spacing of 5 to 15 metres along the eastings by 10 metres along the northings over a strike length of 420 metres.</p> <p>The mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Resource models will be update incorporating the new data.</p>

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>The deposit has been drilled towards grid east at a dip of -60° to intersect the mineralised lodes at close to perpendicular for the majority of the lodes.</p> <p>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified.</p>
Sample security	<p>Chain of custody is managed by GME. Samples were stored on site then transported by vehicles down to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie</p>
Audits or reviews	<p>An internal database review are undertaken as resource estimates are updated.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>Devon is located wholly within Mining Licence M39/1077.</p> <p>The tenement is held 100% by GME Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p> <p>Heritage surveys have been completed over the tenement and no sites identified. Currently no Native Title claims exist over the area.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p>The Devon Gold Mine was worked as an underground operation from as early as 1916 until its closure in 1927. Past production records indicate that the Devon mine yielded 10,832 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 19.57 g/t Au. It was worked down to the 200 ft. (61m) level and the main lode was stoped over a length of approximately 200 metres (Wilson, 1998). No subsequent mining has taken place since the late 1920's.</p> <p>Open Pit Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd entered into an option agreement on a number of tenements at Linden, including GML's over the old Olympic, Devon and Danube Mines. It carried out costeaning at the Devon and Olympic Mines as well as at a number of other project areas.</p> <p>Haoma Gold Mines NL and North West mining NL entered into an option agreement with Open Pit in July 1981. The two companies then merged to become Haoma North West NL.</p> <p>Haoma North West NL conducted the most extensive exploration programs over the project area. This exploration included aerial photography, gridding, geological mapping, rock chip sampling, costeaning (10 costeans for 650m), SIROTEM and MIP ground geophysics, as well as an aerial magnetics survey, RC drilling (113 holes, 4895m), diamond drilling (42 holes, 4329m), and petrographic studies. The drilling is on a grid spacing of approximately 40m by 20m, with some holes around the Danube shaft drilled to the west, the majority of the holes are drilled to the east. The Devon deposit was drill tested by over 130 RC percussion and diamond holes, predominantly during the late 1980's over a strike length of approximately 600 metres and to a vertical depth of approximately 80 metres, within what is now M39/1077.</p> <p>GME has completed 6 diamond for 310 m and 278 RC holes for 8413 m.</p>

<p>Geology</p>	<p>The Project lies within the Laverton Greenstone Belt, Eastern Goldfields Granite and Greenstone Terrane, Archean Yilgarn Province, WA. The Linden area is located in the Laverton Tectonic Zone. This is a north-south trending elongate belt characterised by geological and structural discontinuity. The Laverton tectonic zone also hosts the Sunrise Dam and Red October deposits 15 km and 5 km respectively, to the north of Linden.</p> <p>The main lode at the Devon mine consists of banded quartz sulphide veins and stringers containing 1-70% auriferous pyrite/arsenopyrite with variable but minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Telluride has also been recovered from dump samples. The central part of the lode is contained within ultramafic to mafic differentiated intrusive including pyroxenite, peridotite, metadolerite, porphyritic dolerite and quartz gabbro. To the south it is hosted largely within ultramafic pyroxenite while to the north in a quartz gabbro. Mineralisation is often local on contacts with late stage intrusive doleritic dykes.</p> <p>The mineralised lodes lie on a narrow shear /Fault generally 1 metre wide and dipping local grid west at 50-70 degrees.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<p>Refer to the body of text in this report and appendices for all detailed drill hole information material to the understanding of the exploration results.</p>
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p>All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A 0.5 ppm Au lower cut off with maximum internal waste of 2 m have been applied for down hole intercept determinations. High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of gold mineralisation are reported as included intervals. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>The mineralisation is moderate to steeply west dipping, striking local grid north and is drilled to local grid east with drill holes inclined at -60 degrees. The intersection angles for the drilling are ~ 60 degrees to the mineralised zones for the majority of holes. Therefore the reported downhole intersections are approximately 10 – 15% greater than the true width of the intercept.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p>	<p>Refer to Figures and appendices in body of text.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<p>All results above a minimum 0.5 g/t Au cut off are reported in the text</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p>Compared to the historical percussion drilling of the late 1980's the recent drilling has generally resulted in a narrower definition of the mineralised zone/lodes and highlighted the existence of a very high-grade core</p> <p>Metallurgical test work carried out on samples from RC drill holes located up to 220 m north of the recent drilling returned 91% plus gold extraction after 24 hours leaching at grinds of 106 & 150 micron, indicating favourable potential for CIP gold extraction. Recent metallurgical test work on ore grade material from the southern end of the deposit has returned results of 88% for completely oxide material and 95% for transitional weathered material after 24 hours leaching at grind of 150 micron. Two further recent tests from potential ore within stage 2 returned recoveries of 91.8 & 95.5% after 24 hours of cyanide leach extraction.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p>GME will be undertaking work programs to further aid evaluation and ultimate potential exploitation of the recently delineated relatively shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation and subsequent underground potential.</p>