

GODEARTH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT, INC. (GMDI) NICKEL-IRON RESOURCE DRILLING AND COPPER PORPHYRY EXPLORATION UPDATE

NEWS RELEASE

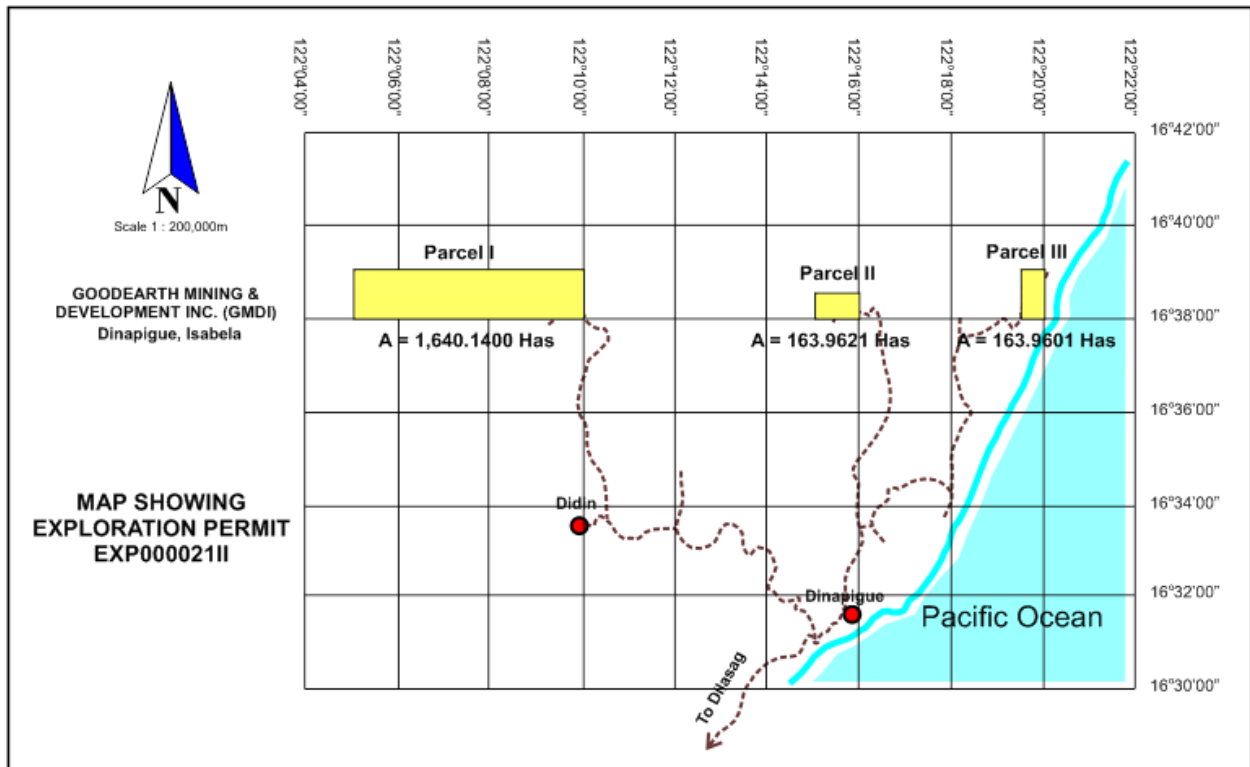
GMDI-PROJECT AREA

I. Project Details

GoodEarth Mining and Development Inc., Isabela Nickel-Iron and Porphyry Copper Projects have been granted an exploration Permit docketed as **EP No.0000021II** last May 19, 2014 and was registered on May 23, 2014.

The **GMDI-Project** area is located within the municipality of Dinapigue, Isabela, Philippines. It lies in the northeastern portion of Luzon adjacent to the coastline of Pacific Ocean. It is located in the southeastern most part of Isabela near the provincial boundaries of Quirino and Aurora. It is bounded in the north by Palanan, in the west by Echague, San Guillermo and San Mariano and in the south by Aurora Province.

Figure 1. Location Map

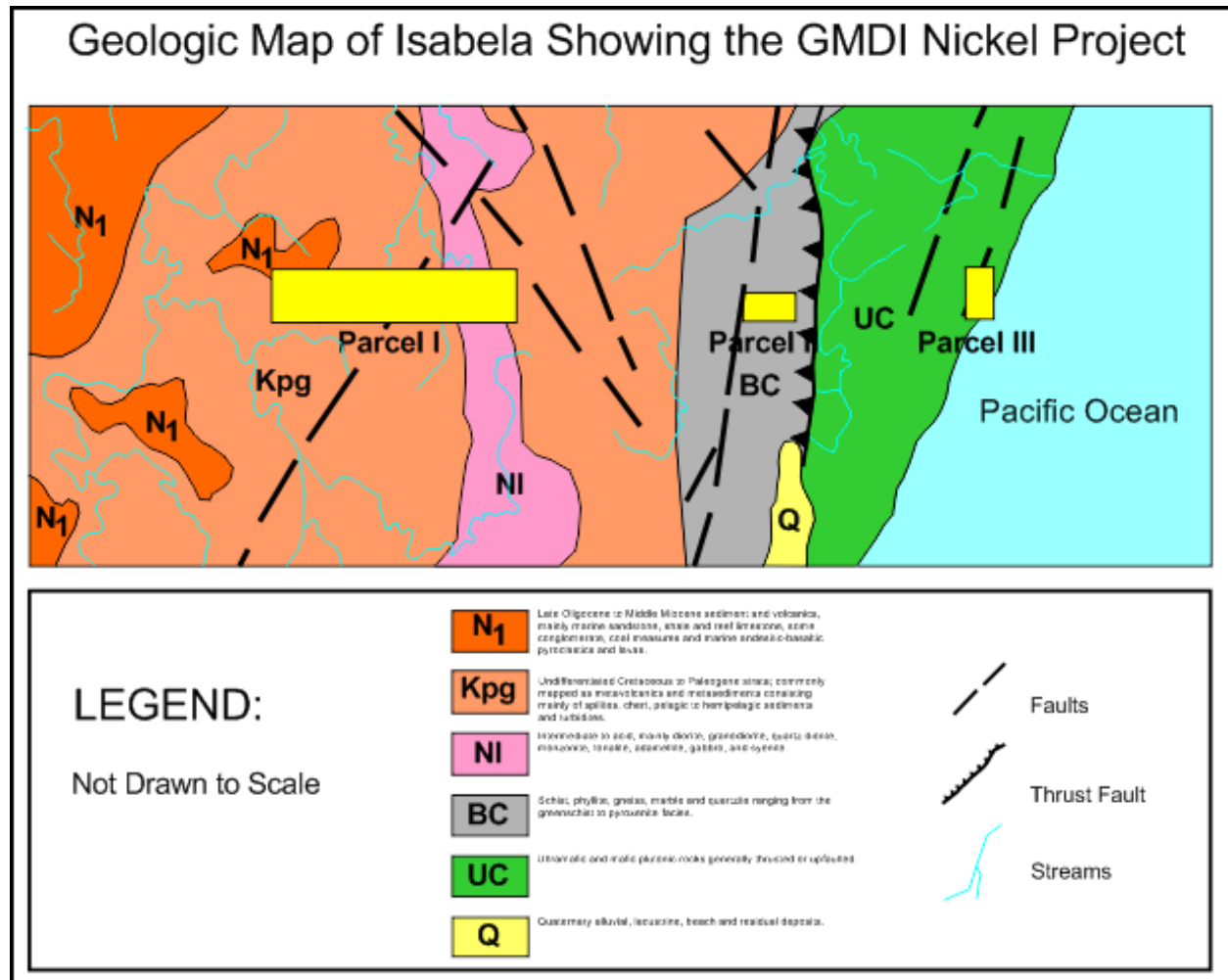


The **GMDI** Exploration permit no.**EXP000021II** has three isolated Parcels with a combined aggregate area of **1,968.0622 hectares** as shown in the above **Fig1**. The technical descriptions of each parcel are as follows.

Table 1. Tenement Description

Parcel No	Corner Number	Latitude	Longitude
1	1	16°38'00"	122°05'00"
	2	16°39'00"	122°05'00"
	3	16°39'00"	122°10'00"
	4	16°38'00"	122°10'00"
Area – 1640.1400 has			
2	1	16°38'00"	122°15'00"
	2	16°38'30"	122°15'00"
	3	16°38'30"	122°16'00"
	4	16°38'00"	122°16'00"
Area – 163.9621 has			
3	1	16°38'00"	122°19'30"
	2	16°39'00"	122°19'30"
	3	16°39'00"	122°20'00"
	4	16°38'00"	122°20'00"
Area – 163.9601 has			

Figure 2



II. LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Project Area is composed of three (3) isolated parcels of lands with geologic formations distinct from each other. From **Figure 2** the variability of geologic features is noted and makes the three parcels distinct from each other.

Parcel I

Parcel I is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments consisting mainly of spillites, cherts, pelagic sediments and turbidites. These metasediments and metavolcanics were later on intruded by calc-alkaline rocks composed of diorite, tonalite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite at the eastern end of the parcel. A major fault traversed the parcel at the central portion. Porphyry Copper with associated silver and gold mineralization in the area may be related to this latter igneous suite intrusion.

The area is considered a grass root since the geology is poorly known and there are no available reports in the MGB-archive that can be referred to.

Initial interpretation of the data obtained from the rapid geological survey/prospecting confirms that the area lies within a porphyry copper environment.

In view of the extremely attractive geological setting and presence of several outcrops belonging to porphyry copper style of mineralization, there is no question that a comprehensive and thorough exploration program should be carried out. Possibilities of locating sizeable copper porphyry type deposits with associated gold & silver are considered excellent.

Geological mapping and interpretation should provide the basis of this program.

Semi-detailed geological mapping of all creeks and tributaries must be conducted at scale 1:5,000. All significant outcrops must be mapped and sampled in detail at scale 1: 500. One geologist should be assigned to the semi-detailed geological mapping, one to the detailed works, but both should communicate regularly and completely as their findings will be mutually inter-related and significant.

Rock saw channel sampling should be done over all known significant mineralized outcrops. Likewise test pitting and trenching to better expose these deposits should be undertaken. Rock saw channel sampling must be done at every 3 meters interval and submit all samples for multi-element analysis such as Cu, Ag, Au, Mo, Pb, Zn, As etc. These works would be to provide better indications of the size, extent, and grade of the mineralized occurrences. Detailed geological mapping at a scale 1:2,500 over all known mineralized outcrops must be done. All the occurrences must be systematically trenched, pitted and sampled in detail in an effort to determine their extent, geological relationship, size and grades. Detail maps of each occurrence based on the results of these works would then provide the basis for interpretation and integration of future results of geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Stream sediments and soil geochemical survey must be conducted to identify mineralized drainage areas to serve as reliable guides to copper sulphides and gold occurrences.

Geophysical survey such as magnetic and 3D-IP surveys over all known mineralized occurrences earlier established and identify by the geochemical surveys anomalous zones, outcrops sampling and detailed geological mapping must be conducted.

Based on the integrated and interpreted results of the above surveys then diamond drilling exploration must be carried out to fully assess and evaluate the mineral property.

In terms of copper, gold and silver mineralization, the Philippines is one of the most highly endowed countries in the Asia-Pacific region with a history of mining and exploration successes. While porphyry copper deposits in the Philippines are typically low grade, their unique feature

as a class of deposit in having a high gold content of >0.3-1.0g/t Au make it more attractive to investors.

Parcel II

Parcel II is underlain mostly by metamorphic rocks consisting of schist, gneiss and quartzite. However, due to its proximity to the thrust zone immediately to the east it may also consist of ultramafic rocks that may host potential nickel mineralization. Two mineralized rocks samples were taken from the area consisting of metamorphic suites which indicate gold presence and copper mineralization. On the eastern portion of Parcel II more than 5 meters thick laterite was recovered from auger drilling that may indicate nickel mineralization. Fault structure traversed the western end of this parcel.

Follow up detailed mapping is highly recommended for Parcels I and II to define in detail the geology and structure of these areas.

Parcel III

Parcel III is a thoroughly explored and researched area for nickel-iron. It is located along the ophiolite belt that extends northward to Palanan, Isabela (Fig.2). Several companies had done semi-detailed to detailed exploration in the area to define the nickel-iron resources in and around the area. There is an operating mine (Nickel Asia) that presently conducts an on-going operation just outside Parcel III.

GMDI- has completed a total of 115 drill holes covering an area about 70 hectares. The remaining 80 hectares is programmed to be drilled in the first quarter of next year under the newly renewed Exploration Permit. These remaining areas to be drilled are considered highly potential and will definitely increase the geologic resources already defined and established.

From the **115** drilling core logs, the nickeliferous laterite varies in thickness from **3.0 to 22.0** meters. The average thickness is roughly **12.0** meters. The highest nickel grade is **2.12%**.

Using the above parameters, it can readily be assumed that the overall geologic resource potential contained in the **163.96** hectares is estimated at **15,366,511 MT** with an average grades of **1.20 Ni%**. Assuming that the prevailing rate per ton of laterite ore in the world market is **USD 22.0** then the value of the deposit will translate in the total amount of more than **USD 338** million.

Out of the **115** drill holes completed, sixty nine (**69**) drill holes were prioritized and drilled mainly inside the delineated twenty four (24) hectares to be used for the planned application of

Partial Declaration for Mining Project Feasibility Study (**PDMPFS**).Core samples were submitted for analysis at **Ostrea Laboratory Services** and **INTERTEK**. Results of analysis of drill holes samples were treated statistically using the parameters adapted by the company .Details of the ore resources estimation of the drilled areas are as tabulated below.

Table 1

24 HECTARES PARTIAL MINING OF AREA - A - MINEABLE RESERVE 25m x 25m		
GRADE	Ave. Grade	Tonnage (MT)
Ni (%) (1.75 & above)	1.93	13,620
Ni (%) (1.20 - 1.74)	1.38	115,370
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) High Fe (46% & above)	0.91 49.44	65,620
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) Low Fe (45.99% & below)	0.87 34.94	386,700
Very Low Ni (0.59 & below) High Fe (46% & above)	0.56 47.33	2,440
Very Low Ni (0.59 & below) Low Fe (45% & below)	0.38 17.51	163,840

Table 2

24 HECTARES PARTIAL MINING OF AREA - A - MEASURED RESERVE 50m x 50m		
GRADE	Ave. Grade	Tonnage (MT)
Ni (%) (1.75 & above)	1.93	55,250
Ni (%) (1.20 - 1.74)	1.38	461,500
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) High Fe (46% & above)	0.91 49.44	263,250
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) Low Fe (45.99% & below)	0.87 34.94	1,546,840
Very Low Ni (0.59 & below) High Fe (46% & above)	0.56 47.33	9,750
Very Low Ni (0.59 & below) Low Fe (45% & below)	0.38 17.51	655,360

Table 3

DRILLED AREA - A OUTSIDE THE 24-HECTARES PARTIAL MINING - INDICATED RESOURCES 100m x 100m		
GRADE	Ave. Grade	Tonnage (MT)
Ni (%) (1.75 & above)	1.86	169,000
Ni (%) (1.20 - 1.74)	1.41	1,277,900
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) High Fe (46% & above)	0.87 49.54	705,000
Low Ni (0.60 - 1.19) Low Fe (45.99% & below)	0.87 33.18	2,268,000
Very Low Ni (0.59 & below) Low Fe (45% & below)	0.37 16.94	1,916,200

For the **70** hectares drilled area, a total geologic resource of **3,126,511 MT** or **2,092,641 MT** with an average grade of **1.45 % Ni** and **1,033,870 MT** with an average grade of **0.88 % Ni** and **49.47 % Fe** as indicated on the above Table no .1, 2, & 3 have been estimated.

This amount of tonnage is already enough requirements to support the application for the Partial Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility.

As of to date, most of the mandatory requirements for the Partial Declaration of Mining Project Feasibility study have been submitted. Likewise evaluation and processing for the issuance of the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) by the Environmental Management Bureau is expected to be finished in the first quarter of next year (2018).

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