

**QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 September, 2013**

Global Geoscience Ltd

ABN 76 098 564 606

ASX Code: **GSC**

Current share price: **\$0.03**

52 week range: **\$0.02-\$0.06**

Issued Shares: **185M**

Directors Holdings: 16%

Top 20 Holdings: 52%

Market Cap: **\$6M**

Key Projects

Tokop Au-Ag
(100%, Nevada)

Excelsior Au-Ag
(earning 70%, Nevada)

Lone Mt Au, Ag-Pb-Zn
(option for 100%, Nevada)

Sara Sara Cu-Mo-Ag
(100%, Peru)

Mancha Pampa Cu-Au
(100%, Peru)

Board of Directors

Robert Reynolds
Non-Executive Chairman

Bernard Rowe
Managing Director

Peter Nicholson
Executive Director

Patrick Elliott
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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Greenfield gold discovery at Tokop, Nevada with similarities to the 9 million ounce Fort Knox gold deposit in Alaska.**
- **Seven wide-spaced holes intersected multiple zones of gold/silver mineralisation including:**
 - **12.2m at 2.5g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 59.4m**
 - **18.8m at 1.3g/t Au, 5g/t Ag from 80.8m**
 - **27.4m at 0.8g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 233.2m**
 - **21.3m at 0.6g/t Au from 94.5m**
- **Ground magnetic and CSAMT survey work has extended the target zone at the Excelsior Gold project in Nevada**
- **Copper exploration alliance with Antofagasta finalised and field work commenced in Arizona, USA.**
- **GSC retains 100% of its interests and rights in the Nevada gold projects upon the exit of partner Osisko Mining Corporation following a decision by Osisko to cease all exploration on third party owned projects.**
- **Exploration expenditure of \$516,000 and corporate expenditure of \$138,000 for the quarter.**

Global Geoscience (“GSC”) is a Sydney-based mineral exploration company specialising in project generation, greenfield exploration and discovery. The Company’s main focus is gold, copper and silver on its mostly 100%-owned projects in Nevada and Arizona in the United States, and Peru in South America.

Exploration activities during the quarter focussed on the Tokop gold project in southern Nevada where the company recently announced a greenfield gold discovery.

GSC and Antofagasta plc (“Antofagasta”) finalised an exploration alliance to explore for copper in Arizona, USA – one of the world’s premier copper provinces. Antofagasta is one of the world’s largest copper producers with four operating mines in Chile and is listed on the London Stock Exchange (LN: ANTO).

Exploration Activities

Nevada

GSC recently announced that Osisko Mining Corporation (“Osisko”) had terminated the agreement under which Osisko was earning a 70% interest in GSC’s five Nevada gold projects. Osisko has no residual interest or rights in the projects.

Earlier this year, Osisko announced a C\$80 million cut in exploration and development spending for 2013. It further advised that an executive decision had been made to significantly reduce exploration expenditure and to focus all of its efforts on its wholly-owned projects. This led Osisko to terminate the agreement with GSC together with a number of other similar exploration agreements.

Since early 2012, Osisko has funded about US\$3.7 million of exploration on the five Nevada projects, including the recent drilling program at Tokop where a gold discovery was recently announced. Following release of the results, several exploration/mining companies have expressed interest in Tokop and discussions are well underway.

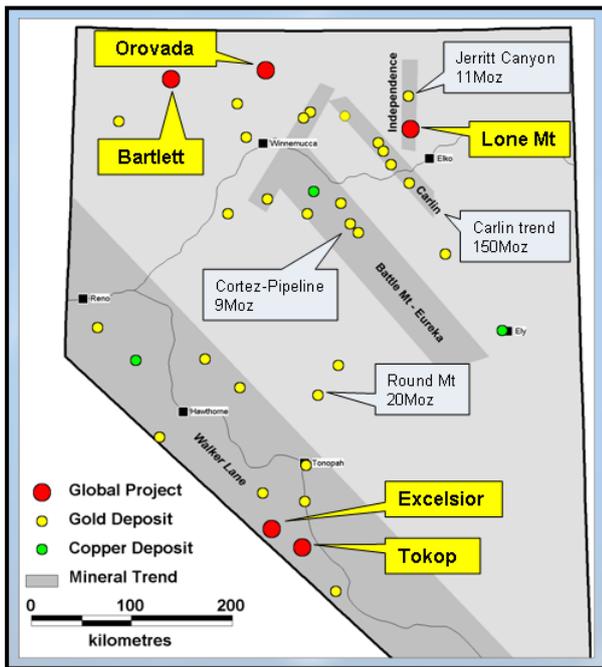


Figure 1. Location of Global’s Nevada gold projects and a selection of major gold and copper deposits.

Tokop Gold Project, USA (GSC 100% and option to acquire 100%)

The Tokop gold project is located 330 km southeast of Reno and 80 km south of Tonopah in southern Nevada, USA. GSC owns 100% interest in 29 sq km and holds options for 100% over an additional 2 sq km.

Tokop is an Intrusion Related Gold System (IRGS) with similarities to other IRGS deposits including Fort Knox (9Moz), Donlin Creek (31Moz), Livengood (10Moz) and Dublin Gulch (2Moz) in the Tintina Gold Province of Alaska/Yukon and Bald Mountain (8Moz) in Nevada.

A maiden drilling program conducted during the September quarter resulted in a greenfield gold discovery. The drilling program consisted of seven wide-spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) holes drilled over a strike length of about one kilometre as an initial test of the 2km by 1km prospective zone. All seven holes intersected mostly shallow (<100m), oxidised gold mineralisation including:

- 12.2m at 2.5g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 59.4m
- 18.8m at 1.3g/t Au, 5g/t Ag from 80.8m
- 27.4m at 0.8g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 233.2m
- 21.3m at 0.6g/t Au from 94.5m

There are a number of small historic mines in the area; however there is no known previous drilling or modern exploration. GSC is the first company to recognised Tokop as an IRGS.

Gold mineralisation at Tokop occurs within and immediately adjacent to a multi-phase Jurassic granite intrusive. Gold is associated with sheeted and stockworked quartz veining, quartz-sericite alteration and high levels of Ag-As-Bi-Mo-Te-W.

Drill hole and magnetic data indicate a 2km by 1km intrusion underlies the area. To date, trenching and drilling has focussed on mineralisation where the intrusion is exposed at surface. Elsewhere the intrusion is obscured beneath limestone and skarn.

The results demonstrate the potential for Tokop to host a large tonnage, open pittable gold deposit.

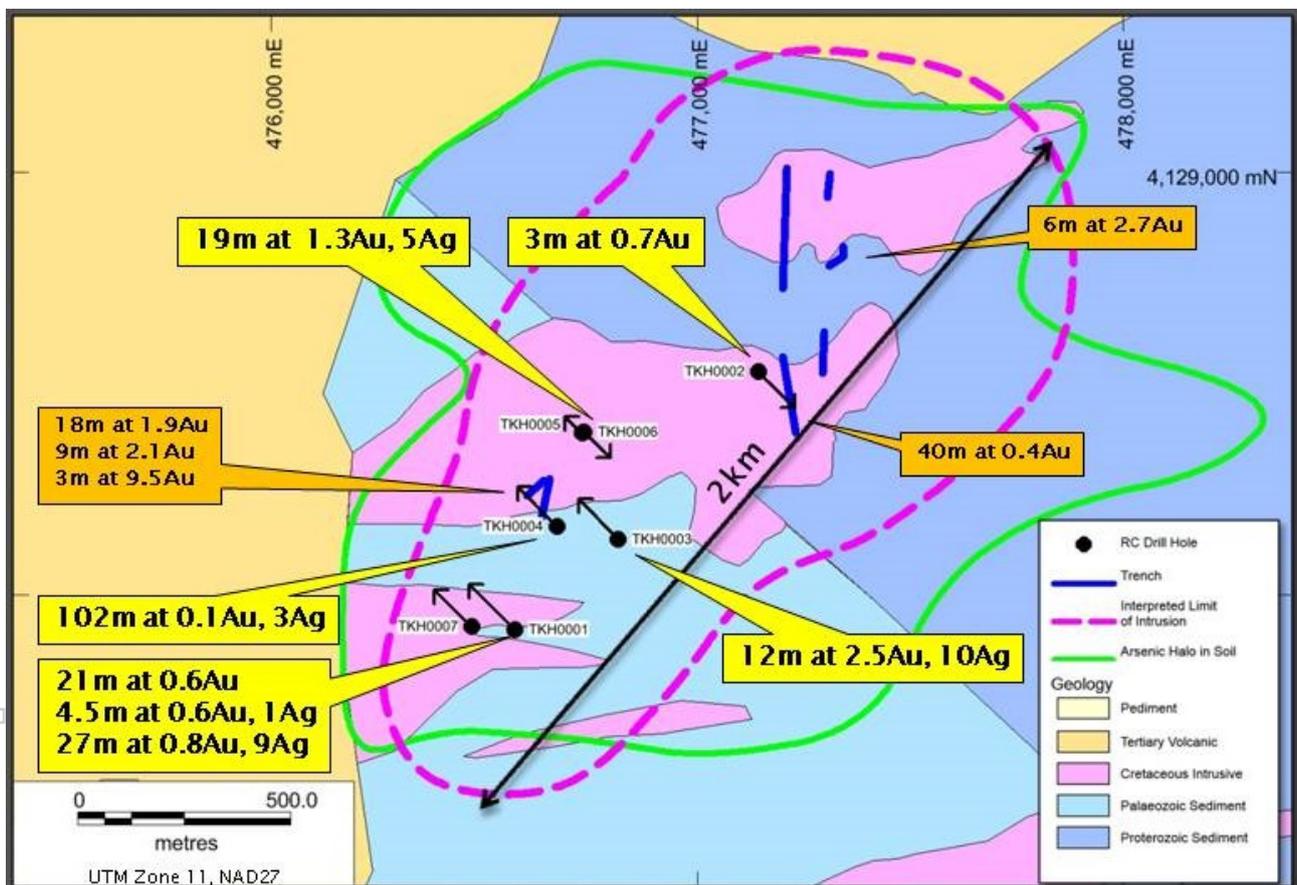


Figure 2. The Tokop gold discovery in southern Nevada. Drill intersections in yellow and trench intersections in orange. All values in g/t. The pink dashed line shows the limits of the intrusion interpreted from magnetic data. Parts of the intrusion are exposed at surface (solid pink areas) while other parts are covered by limestone and skarn (solid blue areas).

Tokop and the nearby Excelsior project share a number of similarities with the Fort Knox gold deposit (9Moz) in Alaska. Fort Knox is an active gold mine operated by Kinross Gold Corporation. Current Reserves and Resources at Fort Knox are 5 Moz grading 0.45g/t Au and Kinross has quoted production costs of \$566 per ounce in a recent quarterly report.

A follow-up drilling program has been planned at Tokop and permitting is in progress. The next phase of drilling will be the first stage of a systematic test of the 2km by 1km intrusion.

Excelsior Gold Project, USA (GSC earning 70%)

The Excelsior gold project is located in the Walker Lane Tectonic Zone of southern Nevada. Global is earning a 70% interest in the project by spending \$3 million on exploration over five years.

Mineralisation at Excelsior is related to a swarm of granite porphyry dykes that, for the most part, are not exposed at surface. Gold is associated with quartz veining, silification and high levels of Ag-As-Bi-Mo-Te. Mineralisation is best developed immediately above and peripheral to the tops of porphyry dykes (apical zones or culminations along the dykes).

This style of mineralisation and alteration occurs over a strike length of 11km. A two-km long section of the zone has been tested with mostly wide-spaced drilling and has returned highly encouraging results (Figure 3). Nearly all of the mineralised drill intersections occur within the zone of complete oxidation. There has been no drilling on the remainder of the property and most of the western half is covered by a thin veneer of younger sediment (pediment) and is completely unexplored.

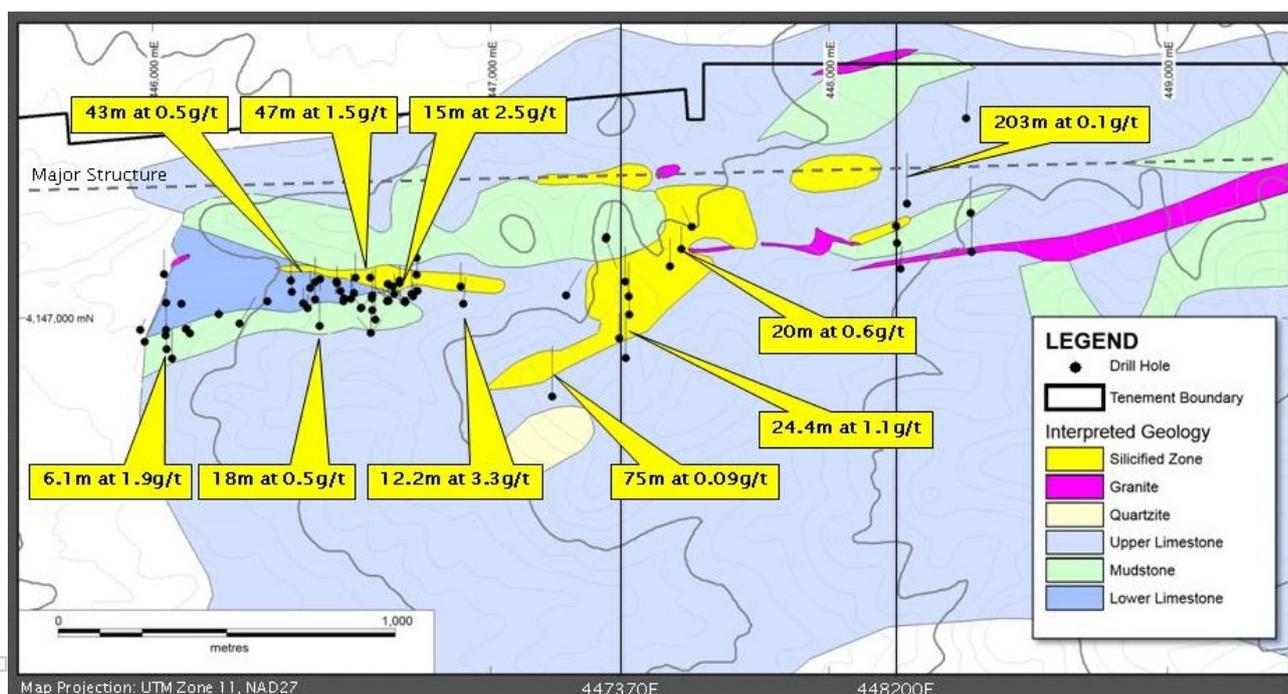


Figure 3. The Excelsior gold project showing selected drill intersections. Most of the drilling is shallow and wide-spaced. Most gold intersections are in completely oxidised material.

Ground magnetic and CSAMT surveys completed during the previous quarter were extended to the west over the area of shallow pediment cover. Geophysical data suggests the presence of a number of blind intrusive dykes and stocks – those that have not been unroofed by erosion and hence are not exposed at surface – at relatively shallow depths (50 to 150m). In addition to those associated with mineralisation intersected in drilling, several dykes are associated with untested surface geochemical anomalism. These blind intrusive dykes represent attractive drill targets for this style of mineralisation. A major E-W fault zone is interpreted immediately north of the known mineralisation. The fault zone is untested by drilling and coincides with zones of silicification and geochemical anomalism.

No field work is planned for the December quarter.

Lone Mt Gold Project, USA (GSC option to acquire 100%)

The 32 sq km Lone Mountain gold project shares a number of similarities with the nearby Carlin trend - an area hosting more than 150 million ounces of gold. Lone Mt is located 35km from the Carlin gold mine and 35km from the town of Elko in northern Nevada. Global has an option to purchase 100% of the project for US\$3 million. The owner will retain a 3% net smelter return royalty.

The exploration target at Lone Mt is Carlin-style gold mineralisation, skarn-related gold-silver-base metal mineralisation and breccia-hosted silver-lead-zinc mineralisation. All styles of mineralisation appear to be related to a number of intrusive bodies. The sediments and dykes are of the same type and age (38-40MA) as those hosting mineralisation in the nearby Carlin district.

Drill targets have been defined at several prospects including Rip Van Winkle (Ag-Pb-Zn) and South Jasperoid (Au).

Rip Van Winkle Ag-Pb-Zn

A small underground mine operated at Rip Van Winkle during the 1940's exploiting high grade Ag-Pb-Zn ore. In 2012 GSC drilled two exploration holes beneath the old mine and intersected wide zones of breccia-hosted mineralisation: 71.6m at 33g/t Ag, 0.5% Pb and 1.2% Zn including 16.8m at 78g/t Ag, 1.2% Pb and 3.5% Zn. The mineralisation is open in all directions and similar breccia-hosted mineralisation has been identified at surface to the north and south.

South Jasperoid Au

Following a detailed gravity survey in 2012, GSC recognised a major north-south structure as a likely conduit for nearby shallow gold mineralisation. A 2km long zone of anomalous gold-arsenic-mercury-antimony extends along the fault. Drilling to the west of the fault where favourable units are exposed at surface (up-dip) has intersected significant gold mineralisation including: 30.5m at 0.5g/t Au, 19.8m at 0.4g/t, 21.5m at 0.8g/t and 4.5m at 4.8g/t Au. Where these favourable units intersect the fault (down-dip) represents a high priority drill target.

North Jasperoid Au

A large, unexplained gravity low beneath massive limestone may represent a zone of previously unrecognised alteration (decalcification). The gravity low has not been drilled and adjacent holes contain low-grade gold mineralisation.

Lone Mt skarn Au-Ag-Cu

A magnetite skarn developed on the contact between the granitic intrusion (38-40MA) and limey sediments contains significant Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation. Wide-spaced drilling has returned a best result of 25.3m at 0.67g/t Au, 59.4g/t Ag, 0.06% Cu, 0.08% Pb, 0.10% Zn.

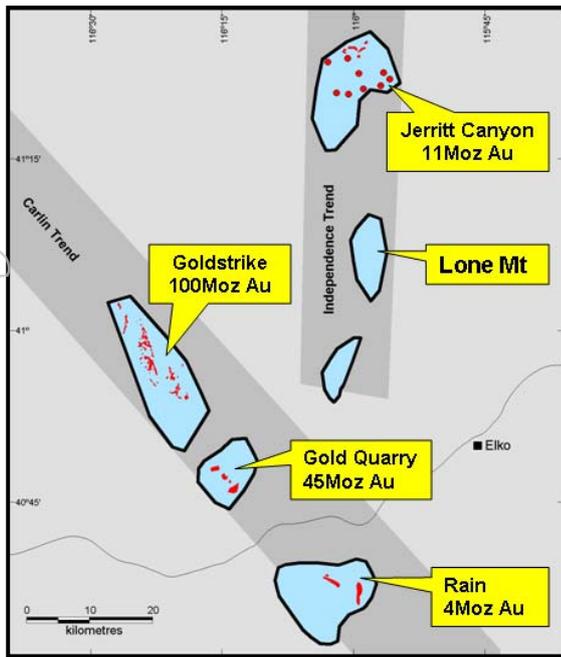


Figure 4. Location of the Lone Mountain gold project relative to nearby large gold deposits. Mineralisation is shown in red. Areas where favourable Palaeozoic host rocks occur at or near surface (“windows”) are shown in light blue.

Arizona Exploration Alliance (GSC and Antofagasta)

GSC and Antofagasta plc (“Antofagasta”) finalised an exploration alliance to explore for copper in Arizona, USA. Antofagasta will fully fund the alliance and Global will be the operator, including for the first two years of any Designated Project.

The initial focus of the alliance will be thirteen target areas that have been identified by Global using its in-house targeting method. The alliance will complete reconnaissance exploration on the 13 targets and, where justified, conduct follow-up exploration and acquire tenure.

Antofagasta has the right to select any or all of the targets for further exploration, and these will be deemed Designated Projects. Antofagasta will have the option to earn a 51% interest in any Designated Project by spending US\$1 million within two years and a further option to increase its interest in any Designated Project from 51% to 70% by spending an additional \$4 million over four years. Expenditure requirements are on a per project basis.

Sara Sara Cu-Mo-Ag Project, Peru (GSC 100%)

The Sara Sara project is located 500km southeast of Lima and 100km from the coast in the Department of Arequipa in southern Peru. The project lies at the northern end of the Andean porphyry copper belt which produces a large proportion of the world’s copper and molybdenum.

GSC holds 100% interest in tenements covering 18 sq km and holds an option to purchase 100% of a further 5 sq km. The main prospect is located on the 100%-owned ground.

Sara Sara is a very large (>15 sq km) area of intensely altered (advanced argillic) and pyrite-rich volcanic rocks with associated copper-molybdenum-tungsten-silver mineralisation. The results to date suggest Sara Sara is a “lithocap” developed in the upper parts of a porphyry copper system. The mineralisation occurs within brecciated and altered andesitic volcanic and volcanoclastic host rocks that form part of the lithocap.

GSC is seeking a partner to test the deep porphyry copper target and the high-grade silver target at Sara Sara. Several exploration/mining companies have expressed interest and are currently reviewing data and conducting site visits.

Other Peru Projects (GSC 100%)

GSC holds granted tenure over three other Au and Cu-Au projects in Peru (Mancha Pampa, Hornera and Apongo). No exploration work was undertaken on these projects during the quarter.

Corporate

On 13 May 2013 GSC announced a non-renounceable rights issue to raise up to \$1.1 million. The rights issue closed on 12 June and raised about \$600,000 before costs.

On the 19 August 2013 GSC announced that it had placed the \$500,000 shortfall from the rights issue. The directors applied for \$200,000 of the shortfall and an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) of shareholders was held on 3 September 2013 to approve the directors' participation. All resolutions considered at the EGM were approved.

In total, 37,063,000 new shares and 37,063,000 new options were issued pursuant to the rights issue and placement of the shortfall. The company currently has 185,315,000 shares and 42,713,000 options on issue.

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of shareholders was held on the 18 October and all resolutions considered at the meeting were approved.

During the quarter the Company spent \$516,000 on exploration and \$138,000 on corporate costs.

References

When reading this report please refer to the following ASX announcements made by Global Geoscience Ltd:

Date	Title
17/06/2013	Global raises \$600,000 in rights issue
1/08/2013	Maiden drill program at Tokop
19/08/2013	Global completes \$1.1 million capital raising
3/09/2013	Results from the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
16/09/2013	Greenfield gold discovery in Nevada
2/10/2013	Antofagasta and GSC finalise US Copper Exploration Alliance
18/10/2013	Results of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
23/10/2013	Update on Nevada Projects

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Nicholson BSc(Hons) FAusIMM CP(geo). Mr Nicholson is a full time employee of Nicholson Geologist Pty Ltd and Technical Director of Global Geoscience Ltd and 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 December 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (The JORC Code). Mr Nicholson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.
