Exploration Update

Pipeline for 2024 field season across a spectra of Goldfields and Pilbara based West Australian projects

Yule (Au-Li) Project, Pilbara, WA

- Yule East Au - PoW's submitted for follow up gold RC and AC drilling on new targets areas
    - Focused on significant structural corridor north of the Hemi gold deposit
- Nomad Li Prospect - Mineralogical results suggest intrusive source for lithium-rubidium-caesium anomalism

Southern Cross East (Au) Project, Goldfields, WA

- Field check soils results firm up potential gold drill target areas

Eucla (Cu-Au-Ni-REE) Project, Dundas, WA

- Diamond core re-sampling records 430ppb Au from historic hole

Paynes Find (Li) Project, Murchison, WA

- Paynes Find preliminary mineralogical results received

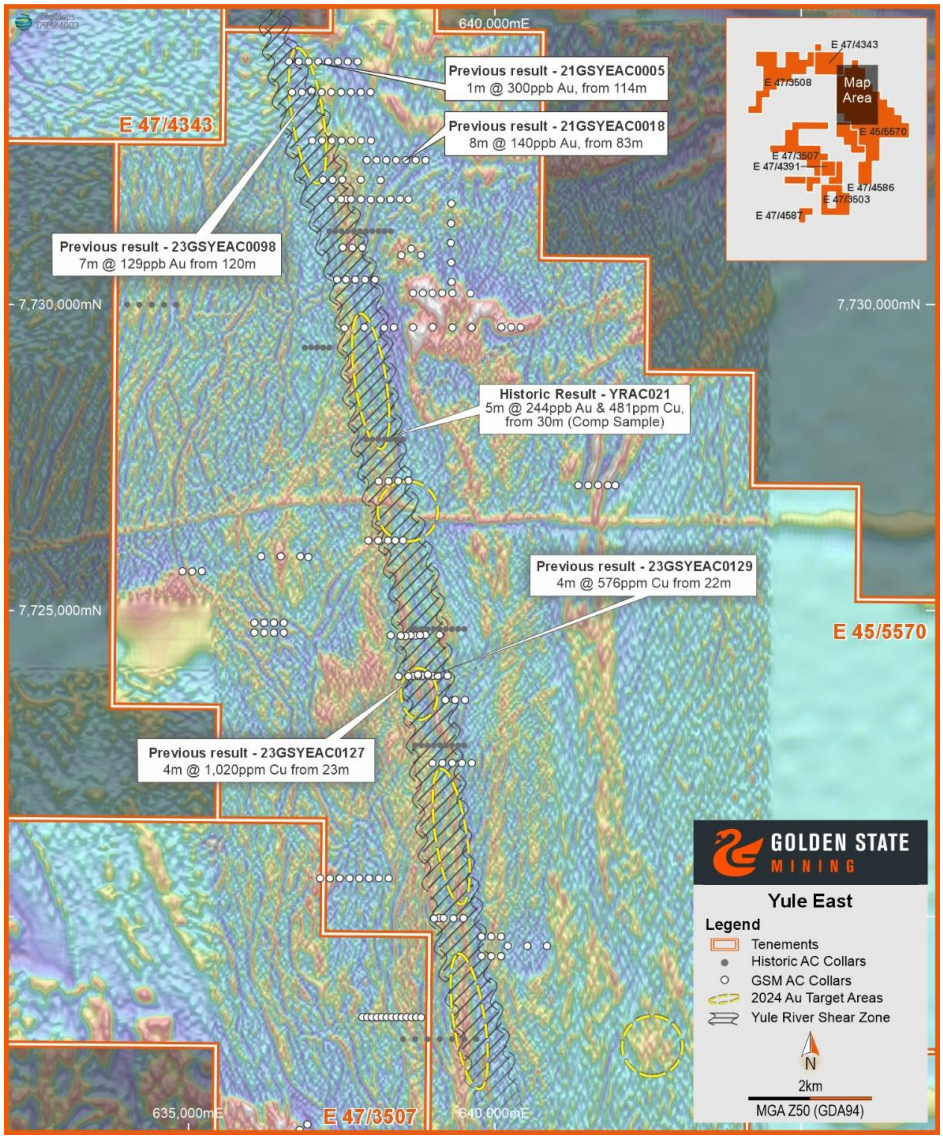

Figure 1: Yule East Plan showing previous results and 2024 drill target areas.

Lithium, gold and base metals exploration company Golden State Mining Limited (ASX code: "**GSM**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide a progress summary on its exploration activities across its 100% owned projects located in Western Australia.

Golden State Managing Director Michael Moore, commented:
"It is always exciting to be in the planning stages for a future drill program, especially one centred around gold and located on a significant structural corridor to the north of De Grey Mining's Hemi gold deposit. To have just over 600km^2 of tenements in this highly prospective part of the Mallina Basin in the Pilbara is very exciting and we are looking forward to the next phase of exploration work.

Recent work centred on our Eucla project has been focused on drill core received from a previous explorer's core storage facility. A single hole was drilled back in 2015 and the previous explorer generously forwarded us the remaining diamond tail core section so that we could study it further. This has allowed us to log the core in greater detail as well as carry out further, more comprehensive assay work. The analytical results have thrown up a few surprises with a highly anomalous gold intercept at depth along with a suite of pathfinder elements that certainly require further investigation.

Field-checking work at our Southern Cross East project has validated our previous geochemical work where we concluded that we'd identified a broad, subtle "gold-in-soil" anomaly proximal to a major structural feature. Further targeting work is now required prior to the commencement of any drill campaigns.

On the lithium front, our geochemical analysis work has characterised the lithium anomaly at our Nomad prospect and postulated an intrusive source while at Paynes Find we still need to undertake further work to firm up our overall exploration strategy for the area.

Over the next few months GSM will be actively working towards the commencement of further gold drilling at Yule as well as advancing the targeting work across its other gold and lithium focused projects."

Yule (Au-Li) Project

Yule East Corridor

Reconnaissance gold and base metals AC drill traverses completed at the end of the 2023 field season at Yule East confirmed a significant +10km structural corridor up to 500m in width, approx. 25 kilometres north-northwest of De Grey Mining's 10.5Moz* Hemi deposit, with strong gold host characteristics and further gold anomalism (Figure 1) and pathfinders (refer to ASX announcement dated 31 January 2024).

As previously reported, the presence of variable structural deformation, shear fabric and the observations of alteration minerals and sulphide mineralisation, in conjunction with gold anomalous intercepts combine to elevate the priority status of the Yule East Corridor ('YEC'). The GSM technical team have reviewed the logging data and analytical results in conjunction with aeromagnetic data and limited historic explorers work and concluded follow-up work is strongly recommended. This is mainly due to the complex structural framework interpreted in the aeromagnetic data and the wide-spaced drill traverses and drill hole centres.

The best gold result returned at the Yule East Corridor ('YEC') was an end of hole intercept in 23GSYEAC0098 with 7m @ 129ppb Au from 120m including a composite sample interval of 4m @ 190ppb Au from 120m (refer to ASX announcement dated 31 January 2024). Another interval of gold anomalism was recorded 320m to the west in hole 23GSYEAC0096 with 12m @ 51ppb Au from 90m & 4m @ 50ppb Au from 126m. The most consistent area of +50ppb gold and associated pathfinder anomalism was recorded in the northern section of the major structural feature, the Yule River Shear Zone ('YRSZ').

Program of work applications have now been submitted and heritage approvals pursued for follow up drilling areas (Figure 1) planned for later in the 2024 field season.

**Refer to DEG ASX release dated 21 November 2023*

Nomad Li prospect

GSM has received the results from petrographic and mineralogical analysis of twelve representative RC and AC drill pulp samples selected from intervals of downhole lithium anomalism and highly anomalous caesium intersection (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 October 2023).

Table 1: Petrographic results taken from selected drill intervals at the Nomad Prospect

HoleID	From	To	As_ppm	K_ppm	Cs_ppm	Li ppm	Rb_ppm	Petrological Description
23GSYSAC0425	53	57	240	13200	42	185	124	Quartz-chlorite-biotite metasediment
23GSYSRC0033	98	102	490	18900	174	116	97	Quartz-chlorite-biotite metasediment
23GSYSRC0035	158	159	5490	26700	464	97	142	Ferruginous quartz-biotite ± tourmaline cataclasite with biotite-quartz-garnet ± tourmaline metasomatized metasediment (schist?)
22GSYSRC0024	104	105	13600	15100	662	104	64	Tourmaline-biotite metasomatized metasediment (schist?) with partial chlorite-'sericite' overprint
22GSYSRC0024	107	108	3620	18300	458	91	108	Quartz-biotite ± tourmaline metasediment (schist?) with variable chlorite-'sericite' overprint

The limited petrographic results (Table 1) have characterised the litho-geochemical anomaly at Nomad and validated the exploration target strategy taken. It is interpreted that the package of typical greenschist metasedimentary rocks has been overprinted by structurally controlled metasomatic assemblage introducing boron-rich rare alkali fluid and incidental arsenic. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) element mapping showed that elevated Cs in drillhole 22GSYSRC0024 was hosted in the metasomatic biotite (Figure 2a) which is considered particularly encouraging for the presence of a substantial concealed LCT pegmatite or rare metal granite system. This view is supported by the observation of cataclasite (cohesive granular fault related rock - Figure 2b) in drillhole 23GSYSRC0035 which indicates structurally controlled fluid flow that is likely to represent a pathway for movement of Li-Rb-Cs fluids at depth.

Figure 2a: Thin Section from drillhole 22GSYSRC0024

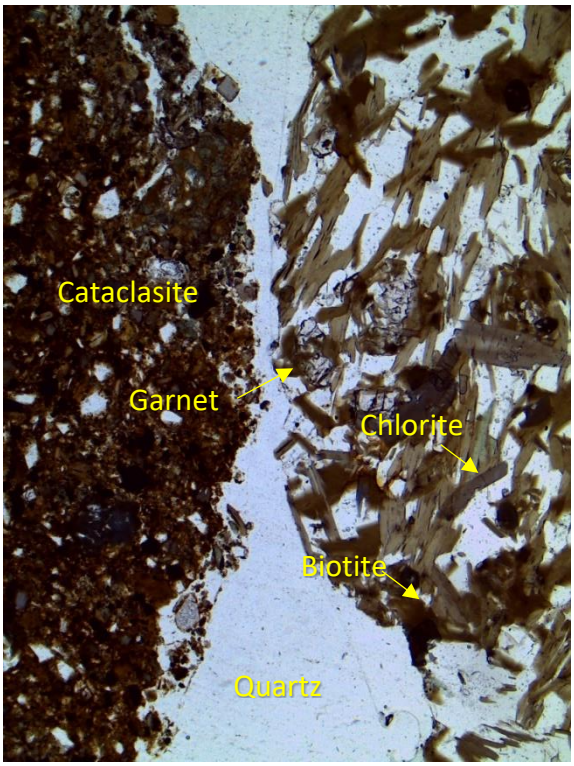

Figure 2b: Thin Section from drillhole 23GSYSRC0035

These findings aid the understanding and interpretation of the Nomad prospect in terms of potential lithium source proximity, favourable Archean host(s) rocks and prospective corridors requiring further testing. Additional petrological work on drill chip specimens is required in the future to determine the mineralogy and pathfinder element makeup to assist vectoring for follow-up geophysical and potential drill exploration.

Southern Cross East (Au) Project

A broad, north-south trending gold-in-soil anomaly generated in 2023 by regional quad bike supported soil sampling (refer to ASX announcement dated 18 August 2023) has recently been field checked by GSM geologists utilising check soil sampling and regolith reconnaissance. The results (Appendix 1a) of three follow up soil samples, using conventional soil sampling techniques with a coarser fraction have verified the previous ultrafine ('UFF') soil sampling results (refer to ASX announcement dated 11 March 2024). Reconnaissance mapping has also ruled out any surface drainage effects on these results.

The broad, subtle gold-in-soil anomaly is located in sandy, nodular calcrete regolith with no previous explorer's subsurface drill data in the area. The anomaly is interpreted to be associated with a possible north-south trending shear or structural zone (Figure 3) within a buried gneissic-granitic terrain.

Assay results (Appendix 1b) from three reconnaissance rock chip samples, collected over an interpreted diorite intrusion and pegmatitic outcrops to the south-west of the project area recorded no significant results.

Further targeting work is recommended to prioritise and rank a potential shallow drilling program to test the soil anomaly.

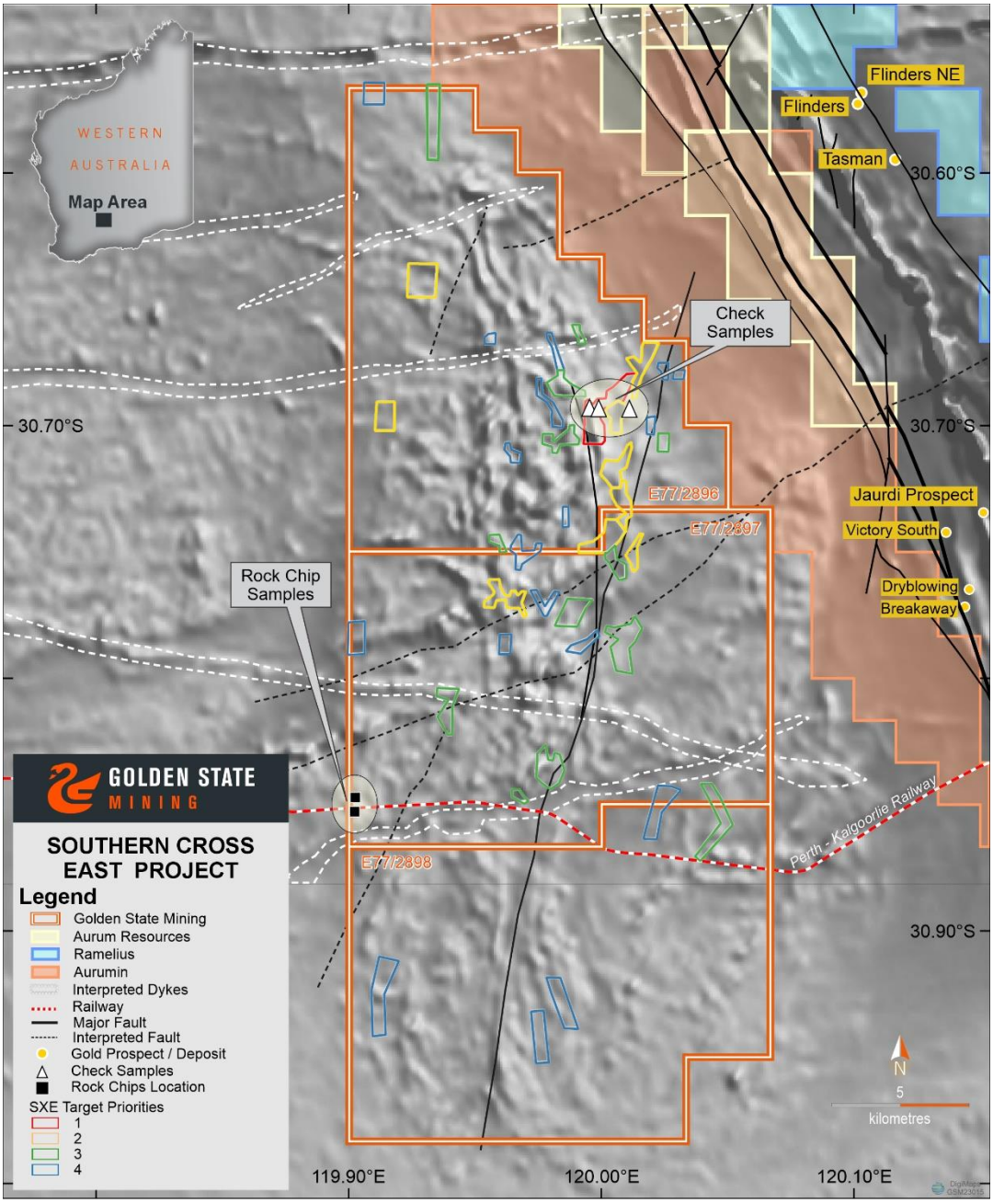

Figure 3: Southern Cross East geochemistry plan showing check and rock chip sampling locations.

Eucla (Au-Cu-Ni-REE) Project

The litho-geochemistry results from 45 core samples collected by GSM from hole KNRC0002 (refer to ASX announcement dated 11 March 2024) have been analysed and are consistent with the gabbro interpretation recorded in GSM's detailed logging.

Re-sampling of downhole interval 255.30-255.50m in KNRC0002 has recorded a highly anomalous gold intercept **(0.2m @ 430ppb Au from 255.30m)** and gold pathfinders including arsenic, sulphur and antimony with weakly elevated silver hosted within a weak sericite altered leucogabbro (lower ferromagnesian or lower amphibole-pyroxene coarse-grained mafic intrusive rock). This anomalous gold interval also recorded anomalous lithium and lithium pathfinders (Appendix 2) including caesium, rubidium and tungsten which may indicate a more fractionated gabbroic host.

However, this drill intercept (Figure 4 & 5) is highly atypical of the whole sample population (Appendix 2) and is contrary to historic gold analytical sampling* which recorded no gold anomalism. The inconsistent nature of this interval compared to

the current sample population and historic sampling requires further investigation which would include mineralogy and petrological analysis.

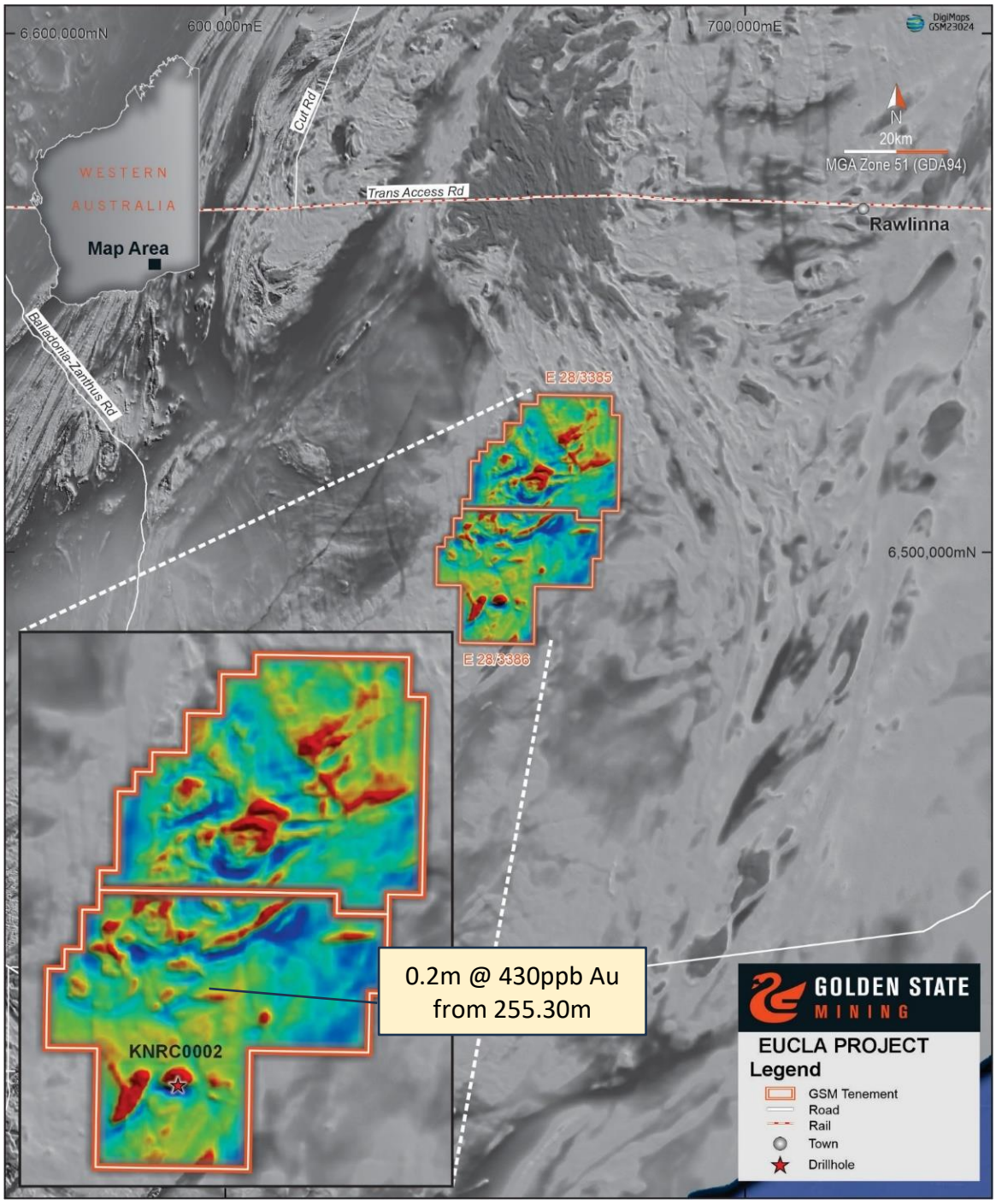

Figure 4: Eucla project collar plan showing KNRC0002 assay result over 1VD magnetics location.

*Note * Historic sample interval consisted of half core sample from 255 – 256 metres - Wamex report A107771.*

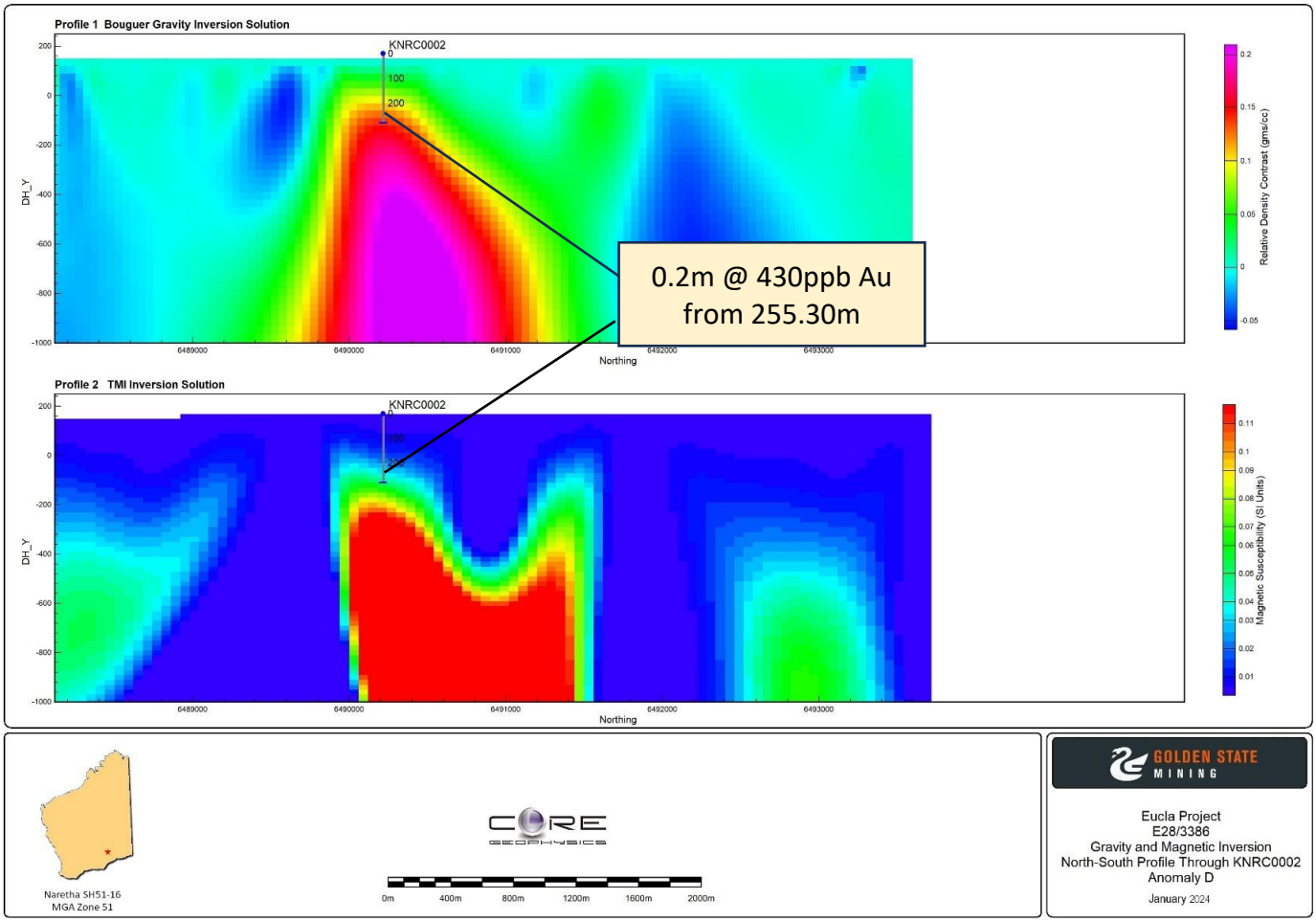

Figure 5: A north-south transect through KNRC0002 section showing assay results against inversion solutions for gravity (upper) and magnetic (lower) data. (Note: colour scheme does not represent or infer definitive geological boundaries.)

Paynes Find (Li) Project

GSM has received the raw preliminary mineralogical test work results utilising X-ray diffraction ("XRD") analysis for 14 pulp samples originally collected from a range of pegmatite outcrops at the Paynes Find North (Figure 6) and Paynes Find Central project areas (refer to ASX announcement dated 11 March 2024).

The XRD results (Appendix 3a, 3b) showed the presence of mica groups and K-feldspar as potential hosts of Li and Rb/Cs respectively. However, this recent mineralogical analysis along with field observations of the pegmatite outcrop has lessened the potential for spodumene as the primary lithium mineral. GSM's interpretation is that the lithium mineralisation is more likely to be of the type found locally at Mt. Edon i.e. lepidolite-bearing pegmatites.

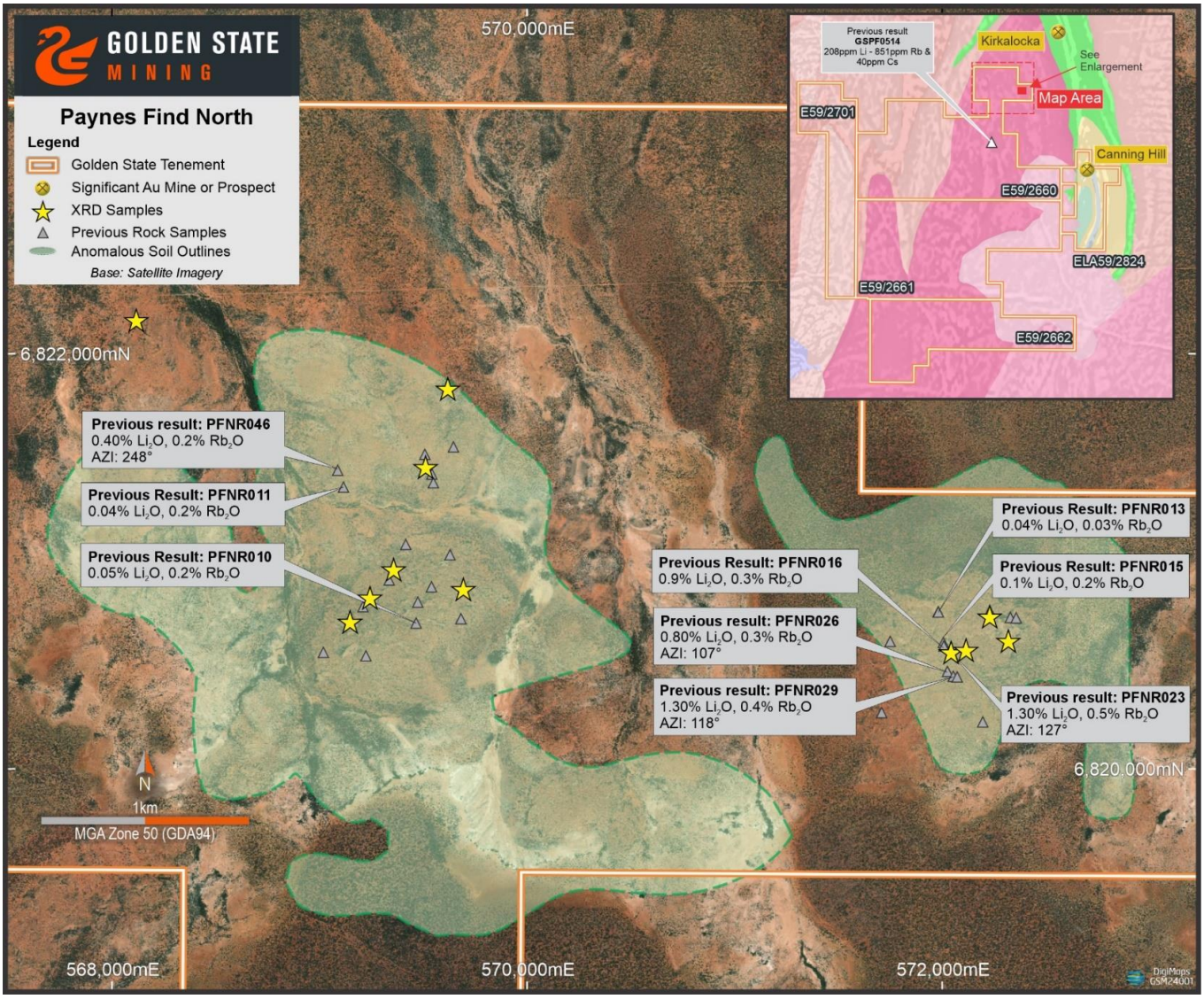

Figure 6: Paynes Find North previous rock chip sample results and XRD sample locations.

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to lithium exploration results, is based on information compiled by Dr. Marcus Sweetapple who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr. Marcus Sweetapple is a consultant to Golden State Mining Limited (GSM).

Dr. Marcus Sweetapple has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken 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". Dr. Marcus Sweetapple consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to gold exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Geoff Willetts who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Geoff Willetts is the Exploration Manager, a full-time employee of Golden State Mining Limited (GSM) and holds shares and options in the Company.

Geoff Willetts has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken 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". Geoff Willetts consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

This release was authorised by Mr. Michael Moore, Managing Director of Golden State Mining Limited.

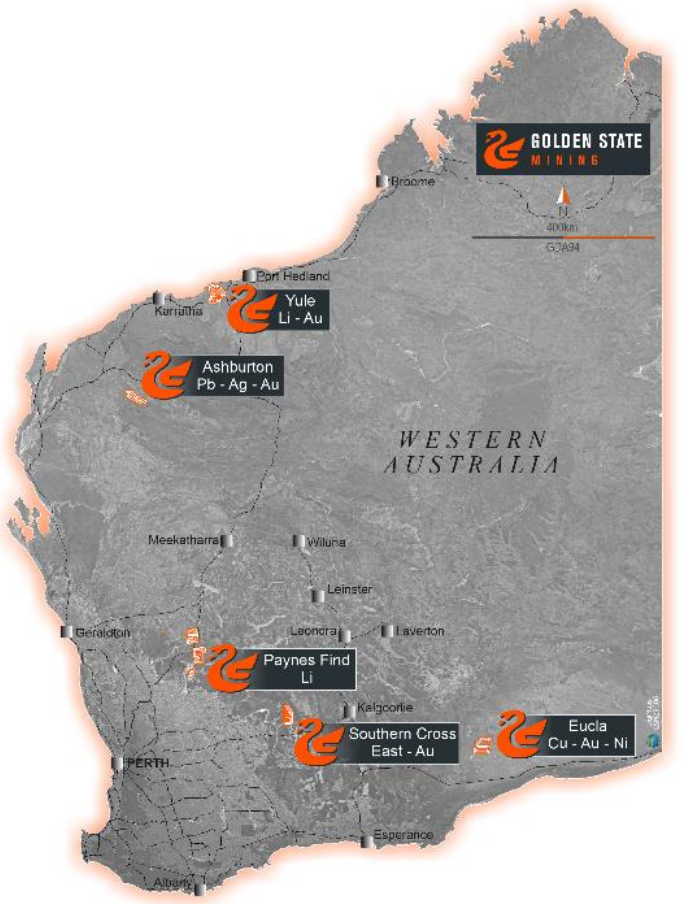
GSM Overview

- **Yule (Au-Base Metals) Project**
  - Multiple gold and base metal targets in favourable structural setting
    - 13km from the 10.5 Moz Hemi gold resource *
  - Target 1 East - 4m @ 2.3g/t Au incl. 1m @ 7.6g/t
  - Yule East interpreted as a Kanowna Belle structural setting analogy

- **Yule Project - Nomad (Li) prospect**
  - ~2km 'End of Hole' Li-Cs-Rb bedrock anomaly from AC drilling
  - RC drilling follow up - 6m @ 421ppm Cs
  - Anomalous Li intersections up to 64m wide in two RC holes
  - Coincident gravity and magnetic lows – potential pegmatite signature

- **Southern Cross East (Au) Project**
  - "Gold in soil" and pathfinder geochemistry anomalies confirmed

- **Eucla (Au-Cu-Ni-REE) Project**
  - Carbonatite-REE potential
  - Numerous magnetic and gravity anomalies-buried mafic intrusives



- **Paynes Find (Li) Project**
  - Extensive lithium and pathfinder soil geochemistry anomalies
  - Rock chip results include: 0.9% Li_2O, 0.3% Rb_2O & 178ppm Cs

**Refer to DEG ASX release dated 21 November 2023*

Appendix 1a: Southern Cross East – "Gold in Soil" assay results comparison

SampleID	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	MGA_RL (m)	AR-Au (ppb) 2024	UFF SampleID	UFF-Au (ppb) 2023
SXSS3001	Soil	0.25	-30.694	119.999	391	13.00	SXSS0490*	18.30
SXSS3002	Soil	0.30	-30.694	119.997	391	13.00	SXSS0489*	24.00
SXSS3003	Soil	0.30	-30.694	120.011	394	10.00	SXSS2125[t]	10.00

- UFF = Ultrafine soil fraction technique
- AR = Aqua regia gold analysis on 75µm
- ppb (parts per billion)
- NA = not applicable
- * Refer to ASX release dated 13 June 2023
- t Refer to ASX release dated 18 August 2023

Appendix 1b: Southern Cross East – Rock chip assay results

SampleID	Sample Type	Depth (m)	Latitude	Longitude	MGA_RL (m)	Au (ppb)	Li (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Rb (ppm)
SXGB030	Rock	0	-30.847	119.903	371	2	6.5	0.2	4
SXGB031	Rock	0	-30.847	119.904	372	1	40.5	6.7	85.6
SXGB032	Rock	0	-30.853	119.903	365	1	2.5	1.9	218

Appendix 2: Eucla Project: Drill core Re-sampling Assay Results

HOLE_ID	TYPE	DEPTH (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Au (ppb)	Cs (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	S (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	W (ppm)
KNRC0002	RC/DD	279.4	652882	6490217	170	-90	0	220	0.9	0.09	5.8	1.9	3.8	18.7	156	2250	0.1	3.3
								220.9	0.6	0.14	8.9	1.7	8.2	23.6	202	1130	0.2	5.8
								221.5	0.6	0.18	3.5	1.4	4.9	6.8	254	608	0.2	15.1
								222.1	0.9	0.11	4.5	2.2	4.2	19.9	153	2230	BD	2.6
								223	1	0.08	2.8	1.8	1	16.8	114	4040	BD	1.8
								224	1	0.07	3	2.2	1	15.8	112	3800	BD	1.8
								225	0.3	0.1	3.1	2.1	1	19	112	3810	BD	1.8
								228.1	0.1	0.19	17	1.2	0.4	32.9	80.7	300	BD	2.7
								232.6	0.4	0.07	2.9	1.8	0.8	17.1	118	3580	BD	1.9
								233	1	0.08	2.7	1.3	0.6	17.7	100	3280	BD	1.7
								234	1	0.07	2.4	1.5	0.7	16.1	112	3930	BD	1.6
								235	1	0.07	2.4	1.8	0.6	15.8	111	3790	BD	1.3
								236	1	0.08	1.6	1.5	0.9	20.5	92.9	3150	BD	1.7
								237	1	0.08	2.4	1.3	0.9	16.2	117	3510	BD	1.6
								238	0.6	0.08	2.7	1.4	0.8	14.6	114	3570	BD	1.7
								238.6	0.3	0.07	3	1.8	1.3	16.7	140	1780	BD	1.8
								238.9	0.5	0.07	2.7	2	0.8	14.7	116	3410	0.2	1.7
								239.4	0.3	0.07	3.4	2.2	3.2	16.4	164	1820	BD	2.7
								239.7	0.3	0.1	2.9	1.7	1	12.8	114	3040	BD	1.7
								240	1	0.08	2.7	1.1	0.8	15.7	112	3440	BD	1.7
								241	0.4	0.06	3.2	1.5	0.9	18.2	119	2920	BD	1.7
								242.7	0.3	0.09	2.7	1.7	1.1	17.3	116	3320	BD	1.7
								243	0.3	0.07	2.9	2.1	1.5	17.3	124	2930	BD	1.8
								243.3	0.3	0.09	3	1.9	1	14.2	114	3400	BD	1.7
								251	0.4	0.09	3	2.5	1.1	16.3	120	3130	BD	1.9
								251.4	0.3	0.11	2.9	1.6	0.8	23.2	112	2620	BD	2
								251.7	0.3	0.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	32.4	133	1400	BD	2.4
								255.3	**0.2**	**0.24**	**12900**	**430**	**33.2**	**199**	**330**	**11300**	**5.4**	**13.3**
								260.7	0.3	0.09	2.2	1.6	0.9	13.4	104	3680	BD	1.7
								261	1	0.1	2.7	1.6	0.9	17.6	118	3120	BD	1.6
								262	1	0.08	3	2	0.9	15.4	118	2870	BD	1.6
								263	1	0.09	2.9	2	0.8	14.5	115	3350	BD	1.7
								264	1	0.08	2.7	1.6	0.8	13.8	113	3330	BD	1.6
								265	1	0.07	3.1	1.3	0.8	13	117	3550	BD	1.8
								266	1	0.07	3.5	1.2	0.7	14	117	3450	BD	1.6
								267	1	0.1	2.7	1.1	0.8	16	109	3450	BD	1.7
								268	0.3	0.09	2.8	4.3	0.7	16.8	104	3450	BD	1.8
								268.3	0.8	0.09	2.5	1.6	0.4	19	83.6	3800	BD	1.9
								269.1	0.9	0.09	2.8	3.9	0.8	17	106	3490	BD	1.7
								270	1	0.1	2.3	2.5	0.9	15.7	100	3150	BD	1.8
								271	1	0.11	2.3	1.6	0.8	15	104	2980	BD	1.7
								272	0.3	0.09	4.3	1.7	1.1	14.7	118	2830	BD	1.8

Note: ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; BD = below detection limit; Grid coordinates = MGA zone 51

Appendix 3a: Paynes Find Element/Oxide XRD Results

SampleID	Tenement	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	mRL	Li	Rb	Fe	Al2O3	CaO	MgO	TiO2	Na2O	K2O	SiO2
PFNR015	E59/2660	572,005	6,820,606	400	0.05	NA	0.70	15.71	0.53	NA	NA	5.24	4.04	72.12
PFNR016	E59/2660	572,007	6,820,589	403	0.43	NA	0.79	14.21	0.24	NA	NA	3.27	3.41	71.69
PFNR017	E59/2660	572,114	6,820,574	391	0.02	0.05	0.98	12.66	0.35	0.17	0.07	3.63	3.53	75.54
PFNR018	E59/2660	572,318	6,820,618	390	0.01	0.03	0.63	13.83	0.63	0.13	0.04	3.63	4.58	72.97
PFNR022	E59/2660	572,228	6,820,735	383	0.00	0.03	0.61	13.15	0.36	0.08	0.04	4.27	3.71	74.69
PFNR023	E59/2660	572,042	6,820,563	390	0.59	0.42	0.35	14.61	0.11	0.05	0.03	3.28	4.32	73.19
PFNR031	E59/2660	569,356	6,820,962	380	0.01	0.43	0.27	16.65	0.11	0.03	0.02	3.38	9.53	69.98
PFNR033	E59/2660	569,242	6,820,826	382	0.01	0.03	0.56	12.76	0.39	0.05	0.03	3.33	4.52	77.25
PFNR035	E59/2660	569,146	6,820,710	385	0.02	0.05	0.63	12.11	0.45	0.10	0.04	3.58	4.56	80.46
PFNR039	E59/2660	569,692	6,820,867	387	0.02	0.17	0.68	15.10	0.35	0.12	0.07	4.43	5.16	72.12
PFNR041	E59/2660	569,617	6,821,833	381	0.01	0.05	0.39	13.72	0.22	0.05	0.03	2.97	6.91	77.04
PFNR043	E59/2660	569,510	6,821,455	379	0.00	0.04	0.47	12.11	0.45	0.07	0.03	3.38	4.78	71.48
PFNR049	E59/2660	568,116	6,822,163	368	0.00	0.04	0.49	12.64	0.55	0.05	0.03	3.54	5.17	74.69
PFCR011	E59/2679	572,720	6,762,185	367	0.00	NA	0.49	14.99	0.21	NA	NA	3.47	8.29	70.41

Note: Element/Oxides (%)
Grid: MGA zone 50
NA: not available

Appendix 3b: Paynes Find Mineral Group XRD Results

SampleID	Mica group	Quartz	Rutile group	Calcite group - Calcite	K-Feldspar	Plagioclase	Dolomite group	Amorphous	Total	Unassigned peak
PFNR015	13	23			21	42		1	100	Tr
PFNR016	21	36			5	28	<1	10	100	Tr
PFNR017	13	34	<1		16	36		<1	100	Tr
PFNR018	7	30	<1		27	33		2	100	Tr
PFNR022	9	32			25	33		2	100	Tr
PFNR023	22	29		<1	7	28	1	14	100	Tr
PFNR031	1	8			54	33		3	100	Tr
PFNR033	5	29	<1		32	30		4	100	Tr
PFNR035	7	33			26	32		2	100	Tr
PFNR039	10	22		<1	28	40		<1	100	Tr
PFNR041	8	28			33	30		<1	100	Tr
PFNR043	6	29			28	29		8	100	Tr
PFNR049	5	29		<1	32	33		<1	100	Tr
PFCR011		17			45	29		9	100	Tr

<1: Less than detection

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report – Yule Project

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Selective sample pulps (12 samples) retained from Air-core ('AC') and reverse circulation ('RC') samples from 2023 drill programs (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 October 2023) were analysed for petrographic and mineralogical study. The samples were from drill programs at the Yule Project, Nomad Prospect, near Port Hedland, Western Australia. Program work utilised sampling procedures and QAQC protocols in line with industry best practice.* • • *RC samples were collected at time of drilling from the rig-mounted cyclone at 1m intervals in plastic bags and arranged in rows of up to 50m (50 samples). AC samples were collected from the cyclone and at 1m intervals and placed directly on the ground in rows of up to 20 samples. A combination of composite (2-6m) intervals were then collected by PVC spear or aluminium scoop. One (1m) split samples from intervals of geological interest were also collected via the on-board rig splitter to produce a bulk 2-3kg sample. This is standard industry practice for this type of early phase drilling.* • • *Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• *RC and AC drilling reported in this release was completed using a track-mounted Schramm 685 using a face sampling hammer by Topdrill (Kalgoorlie). AC drilling completed by Bostech Drilling (Perth) using truck-mounted AC rig using blade and/or hammer.* •
Drill sample recovery	• *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.* • *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.*	• *Drill samples were generally good quality, with negligible contamination and >98% dry. Diligent drilling and ROP (Rate of Penetration) provided good sample recovery. Sample recovery data and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) was recorded at time of drilling.* • *Drilling with care (e.g., clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) to reduce incidence of wet/moist samples.* • *Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging.*
Logging	• *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.*	• *Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation, and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist.* • *Logging carried out by dry/wet sieving 1m sample cuttings, washing and archival samples collected in* • *plastic chip trays for future reference.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Every hole was logged for the entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• *No Core* • *Composite (2-6m) and 1m samples were collected by scoop or PVC spear and sampling of 1m intervals directly off rig-mounted splitter into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. Collected samples bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory.* • *Petrographic sample preparation of the slides (i.e. polished thin sections) were prepared by Adelaide Petrographic Laboratories (Stepney, South Australia) from washed drill cuttings supplied by GSM. All samples were studied in both transmitted and reflected light. In addition to routine photomicrographs in transmitted light, reflected light images of selected areas were obtained and combined to create photomosaics of larger areas for SEM and Raman spectroscopy studies. All estimates of mineral percentages are visual, and subject to relative error.* • *Field duplicate samples were originally collected at time of drilling as part of QA/QC procedure which also involved the use of certified STANDARD and BLANK samples (supplied by GEOSTATS Pty Ltd, Perth). Standards and blanks were inserted (approximately every 25 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material. Duplicate samples were collected at intervals of interest.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 precision have been established.*	• *Samples utilized for petrographic and mineralogical studies have been taken from either one metre drillhole samples, or four metre composites. Representative drill cuttings were chosen from these samples for petrographic and mineralogical study. Sample intervals were chosen on the basis of having the highest, or significantly elevated assay values for Li-Rb-Cs.* • *Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS) Analysis backscattered imagery of the samples was carried out at Bureau Veritas Wingfield facility (Adelaide, South Australia). The SEM-EDS used for the analysis was a FEI Quanta 600 QEMSCAN with Bruker silicon drift detectors for EDS (Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy) analysis. The system is equipped with a secondary electron (SE) detector and a back-scatter electron (BSE) detector. The quantification software used on the system is Bruker. Analytical conditions used were an electron beam of 25 kV and 40 nA with a spot size of approximately 3.8-4 mm* • *Original multielement sample analysis included quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.* • *Raman Analytical Method - Raman spectra were recorded in the region 0 – 3500 cm−1 on a confocal Raman microscope (XploRA, Horiba Scientific) using 21 mW of 638 nm laser excitation and a ×50 objective (numerical aperture 0.6) resulting in a laser spot size of ~1.5 µm. The spectrometer used a 600 lines per mm grating giving a full width at half maximum (FWHM)*

		resolution of ~9 cm−1. Spectral calibration was performed using the 520.7 cm−1 line of silicon and corrections for the transmission spectrum of the laser edge filter were applied. Sampling times varied and were chosen to give sufficient signal-to-noise ratios for spectral identification. The sampling depth was ~10 µm
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• The results have been reviewed and verified by qualified and experienced company and consultant personnel. • No holes were twinned. • Capture of field logging is electronic using a Toughbook. Logged data is then exported as excel spreadsheets to the Company's database manager which is then loaded to the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files (csv, pdf) are received electronically from the laboratory. • There has been no adjustment to the analytical data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand- held Garmin GPS64s with a horizontal (Easting/ Northing) accuracy of +-5m. Drill location is managed by the supervising geologist. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 50. • Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of+- 5m and considered suitable for the flat terrain of the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Hole spacing on selective drill lines (selective grid orientations- refer Hole Collar table) to follow up elevated lithium pathfinder and Ni-Co results from AC drilling • • RC sample batch included both 1m split samples and composite samples (Range 2-6m). No assay compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• The selective drill-hole orientations considered effective for follow up drilling to assess interpreted structures or targets • The orientation of structures is not known with certainty, but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted structures. • Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged up in labelled and numbered polyweave bags and trucked to the laboratory in Perth by a reputable freight company. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by laboratory staff. • Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling and analytical results of the drill program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and technical director. • No specific audits or reviews have been conducted

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS: YULE PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• The Yule Project is located approximately 45km south-west of Port Hedland, Western Australia and consists of six granted exploration licences and two license applications (E47/3503, 3507, 3508, 4343, 4391, ELA47/ 4586 & 4587 and E45/5570 and E45/2692 covering approximately 766.6 square kilometres) • The tenement holder is Crown Mining Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Ltd with the exception of E45/2692 which is held by Bradford John Young with an exploration rights agreement (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 May 2023) • The granted tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Yule Project, refer to the Independent Geologists Report ('IGR') included in the Golden State Mining Ltd prospectus (2018).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• As drillhole exploration on the project is in its infancy, deposit style is unknown at this stage and style of mineralisation is not well understood. Geological setting is Archaean sedimentary basin packages intruded by granitoid

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  • *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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See ASX announcement dated 24 October 2023, Appendix 1 for drillhole details and significant intercepts

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when original assay reporting results • First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) • No Aggregate sample assays are reported • Significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 100ppb gold, >100 ppm Li • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined

Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate plans and summary diagrams are included in the ASX announcement dated 24 October 2023 and sample images in the above announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in Appendix 1 of the ASX announcement dated 24 October 2023
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Other exploration data considered relevant for the Yule South Project has been included in the Golden State Mining prospectus (2018)
Further work	• *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.*	• Prior to further drill planning, it is recommended that follow-up microanalysis be carried out to obtain accurate quantification of the levels of Li, Rb and Cs to aid vectoring of any proposed drill holes.

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1: SOUTHERN CROSS EAST PROJECT

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• A total of three check soil samples were collected from previous anomalous soil samples locations to validate previous results from deeper horizon. • ~3kg samples were taken from in situ soil horizons from approx. 25-30cm depth and placed calico bags. • Three rock chip samples were collected at random on prospective subcrop/outcrop locations selected following field inspection by qualified field geologists. • Rock chips collected from a small ~10m^2 outcrop area with 2-3 kg of material collected in a numbered calico bag. • • Analysis and reporting of Au plus full 48 element suite by ICPMS/OES.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• No drilling results presented.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.* • *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.*	• No drilling results presented.
Logging	• *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.*	• Basic description of sample site and regolith recorded with periodic photographs. • Rock chips logged at time of collection and designated lithological name and textural/structural observations where possible.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• No Core • Rock chip samples collected from in situ sub-crop/outcrop via geology pick and placed into numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. Collected samples bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch/drop off to assay laboratory. • The sample preparation of the samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. • Representative sampling of material demonstrating uniform lithology and textural/structural characteristics. Internal

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		laboratory standards completed. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grainsize of material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted for multi-element suite analysis by Bureau Veritas (Perth) with up to 43 elements including REEs using lab method PF102 following the Sample Preparation (Code PR103 & AR001) outlined above. This technique is considered appropriate for gold analysis. • Samples were submitted for multi-element lithium suite analysis by Bureau Veritas (Perth) with up to 43 elements including REEs using lab method PF102 following the Sample Preparation (Code PR103 & PR303) outlined above. This technique is considered appropriate for lithium analysis • Multi-element assays included the following elements: Ag,As, Ba,Be,Bi,Cd,Ce,Co,Cs,Cu,Dy,Er,Eu,Ga,Gd, Ge, Ho, In, K, La, • Li,Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn,Sr,Ta, Tb, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W,Y and Yb. • No geophysical tools were used in the rock chip analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• NA Rock chip samples only. NA Rock chip samples only. • Data hardcopy record in field transferred to digital and uploaded to secure database. • No adjustment to assay data. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• GSM uses handheld Garmin GPS 64s with +/- 5m accuracy. • GDA94 MGA Z50 and Z51 co-ordinates. • N/A
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Selective sampling dependent on suitable outcrop/sub-crop. Limited reconnaissance rock chip sampling not applicable to Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures(s). • No sample compositing applied. .
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Soil sample grid considered biased as these are check samples • Rock chip sampling only and samples selected from limited sub-crop/outcrop areas. • No drilling results presented and no previous drill data available.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and delivered directly to Bureau Veritas, Perth by soil sampling contractors under the supervision of GSM management.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling and analytical results of the geochemistry rock chip program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and technical director. • No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS-SOUTHERN CROSS EAST PROJECT:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The Southern Cross East Project (‘SXE’), located to the northeast of Southern Cross township and west of Ryan’s Find gold mining centre in the Yilgarn region, Western Australia, consists of the following tenements: E77/2896, E77/2897 & E77/2898. All tenements are held 100% by Reliance Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Limited.
• At time of writing, the granted tenements all have an expiry date of 16/10/2027. A Native Title Claim WC2017/007 is registered over the SXE project area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Negligible on ground historic fieldwork has been completed on the GSM SXE project area. WAMEX sources reveal historic exploration work (iron ore, asbestos, chromium, base metals) completed at Koolyanobbing to the west, limited uranium exploration near Mount Walton to the east and sporadic geochemistry, geophysical surveys and drilling on and around the historic Ryan’s Find gold mining centre adjacent to the east boundary of the SXE project. Historic open cut mining has been completed to the north of the SXE project at Mt Dimer. Previous Explorers located adjacent to SXE project:
<table>
<tr><th>WAMEX_NO</th><th>COMPANY</th><th>YEAR</th></tr>
<tr><td>A871</td><td>BHP Ltd</td><td>1969-1970</td></tr>
<tr><td>A31284</td><td>Mawson Pacific Ltd</td><td>1990</td></tr>
<tr><td>A94945</td><td>Regalpoint Ltd</td><td>2012</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The priority target is Archaean gold mineralisation. associated with greenstone and granitoid intrusives.</td></tr>
</table>

Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No drilling results presented.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Details outlined in main body of text • No Aggregate sample assays are reported. • No metal equivalent values have been applied for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling results presented.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Diagrams show all geochemical results. • Soil assay values above detection limit range from: – 0.5-24ppb Au – Rock chip values are provided in table in Appendix 1
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Previous explorers' regional geochemistry data of limited value and restricted to areas away from recent reconnaissance soil sampling program. No other meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
Further work	• *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.*	• Details of follow up programs are included within the text of this report • Diagrams of further soil areas are included in this report

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report – Eucla Project

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *HQ diameter historic diamond core (WAMEX Report A107771) was cut utilising an automatic core saw bu Galt Mining Solutions and sampled on one metre or geological intervals generally not exceeding 1.0m and sampled as quarter core.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• *Historic report summarises Reverse Circulation (RC) thence Mud Rotary (MD) drilling completed for the DDH pre-collar of KNRC0002 to 212m. Diamond core (HQ) was completed by DDH1 to an end-of-hole depth 279.4m.*
Drill sample recovery	• *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.* • *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.*	• *Historic drillcore samples were good quality and >99% recovery.* • *Unknown as historic core retrieved from previous explorer.* • *Single historic exploration drillhole with no relationship established between recovery and grade.*
Logging	• *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.*	• *Historic DDH hole KNRC0002 originally logged at time of drilling and relogged by GSM geologists February 2024 to capture appropriate lithology, structure and veining,* • *Logging carried out by washing core.* • *GSM geologists logged diamond tail section only.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores 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.*	• *Core was cut with a diamond blade saw at the Galt Mining Solutions discovery centre in Perth. Quarter core is crushed to 90% nominally pass 75Um.* • *1m samples were collected and placed into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. Collected samples bags labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory.* • *The sample preparation of the core samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis.* • *QAQC samples collected as part of QA/QC procedure which also involved the use of certified BLANK samples. Blanks were randomly and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 precision have been established.*	• *Samples were collected for gold and multi-element analysis work completed at Bureau Veritas laboratory, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation (Code PR302 & PR303) outlined above, samples were assayed for gold with Lab Code AR0001 method. This technique involves a 40g charge analysed with the aqua regia finish.* • *Fire Assay is an economical and effective total digest analysis technique for target elements.* • *Samples were submitted for multi-element suite analysis by Bureau Veritas (Perth) with up to 43 elements including REEs using lab method PF102 following the Sample Preparation (Code PR103 & AR001) outlined above. This technique is considered appropriate for gold analysis.* • *Multi-element assays included the following elements :Ag, As, Ba, Be,Bi ,Cd, Ce, Co,Cs ,Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga ,Gd, Ge, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Ni, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sc, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W,Y and Yb.* • *No geophysical tools were used in core assay analysis.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• *The results have been reviewed and verified by qualified and experienced company personnel.* • *No holes were twinned.* • *GSM relogging captured using a laptop. Logged data is then exported as excel spreadsheets to the GSM database manager which is then loaded to the GSM database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Any assay files (csv, pdf) are received electronically from the laboratory.* • *There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary gold (Au) field reported by the laboratory is the priority value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting*
Location of data points	• *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.*	• *Drill hole positions were surveyed by former tenement holder using a hand held GPS.* • *Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51.* • *Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin handheld GPS considered suitable for the flat terrain at this project area.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• *Only one historic DDH hole completed.* • *No historic assay compositing has been applied*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• *Only one historic DDH hole completed – insufficient drill hole coverage.* • *Only one historic DDH hole completed – insufficient drill hole coverage.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *All samples were collected and delivered directly*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		to Bureau Veritas, Perth by Galt Mining Solutions personnel under the supervision of GSM management.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *All sampling and analytical results were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and technical director.* • *No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.*

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – EUCLA PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	• *The Eucla Project is located approximately 100kms north-east of Balladonia in the Albany-Fraser Province and consists of the following tenements: ELA 28/3385 and ELA 28/3386 (Holder Reliance Minerals Pty Ltd). The applications are not covered by any granted native title claims.* • *The tenements are currently in application status.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Very limited previous exploration work has been completed on the Eucla Project. Carnegie Minerals Ltd (WAMEX A56436) completed a reconnaissance visit and remote sensing data study for diamond exploration, Teck Mining (WAMEX A93953) completed desktop geophysical modelling for targeting work and drilling completed by Ramelius Resources Ltd (WAMEX A107771). The only drilling (one diamond hole) recorded in WAMEX database is reported in WAMEX A107771.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Eucla Project is located under flat-lying sedimentary cover on the Proterozoic Albany Fraser Province. Interpreted project-scale geology consists of granite-possible greenstone lithologies metamorphosed to Greenschist/amphibolite facies.* • *GSM has adopted an interpreted carbonatite REE model and granite-mafic intrusive precious metal/base metal targeting model. Insufficient exploration has been completed to determine geological setting and mineralisation style.*

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  • *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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• *WAMEX report A107771 contains drill hole collar, lithology and survey data. No historic metal intersections were recorded. Relogged Historic drill hole data is included in the body of the announcement.*
		• *No Information has been excluded.*

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• *Intercepts are reported as down-hole length No upper cut or lower cut off has been used to identify significant results.* • *No aggregate methods applied* • *No metal equivalent values or formulas used.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• *All results are based on down-hole metres.* • *Geometry of the gold mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not known.* • • *Down hole length and true width of gold mineralisation is not known*
Diagrams	• *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.*	• *Appropriate summary diagrams (section & plan) are included in the accompanying announcement.*
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• *All relevant assay results are provided in Appendix 2.* • *Only two single metre sample intervals assayed by previous explorer with no significant assays in WAMEX report A107771.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• *All relevant data has been included within this report.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• *Follow-up exploration planning is currently underway based on current geophysical imagery interpretation, encouraging drill assay results and ongoing 3D targeting studies*

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report – Paynes Find Project

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Rock chip samples collected from surface of random sub-crop/outcrop areas and selected following field inspection by qualified field geologists. • Samples collected from various interpreted Archaean intrusive lithologies with previously reported (November, 2023) Lab Sample Preparation Code PR103 Sort/Dry/Pulverise <3kg & PR303 pulverising to 90% passing 75um • Average sample weight range 2-3 kg. These samples delivered to Bureau Veritas, Perth. • Rock chip samples collected from approximate 10m^2 area of scree/sub-crop/outcrop. • Average sample weight range 2-3 kg. • Bureau Veritas Analysis Code XD010 forXRD/Oxide/Mineral samples analyses
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• NA Rock chip sampling only
Drill sample recovery	• *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.* • *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.*	• NA Rock chip sampling only
Logging	• *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.*	• Rock chips logged at time of collection and designated lithological name and textural/structural observations where possible

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Lithological rockchip logging is qualitative in nature based on field observations
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• No Core • Rock chip samples collected from in situ sub-crop/outcrop via geology pick and placed into numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. Collected samples bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch/drop off to assay laboratory. • The sample preparation of the samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. • Representative sampling of material demonstrating uniform lithology and textural/structural characteristics. Internal laboratory standards completed. • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grainsize of material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 precision have been established.*	• Samples were originally submitted in 2023 for 43 multielement analysis PF102 and re-submitted for Element, Oxide, Mineral Group XRD analysis by Bureau Veritas (Adelaide) using lab method XD010. • XD010 method consists of XRD Diffraction analysis provides information on the presence and abundance of crystalline mineral phases in a sample. Samples are micro-milled with ethanol as the grinding liquid and then dried at 60 degrees. The resultant sample is lightly pressed into a back-packed sample holder and scannedbetween5 and 80°2 Theta. The technique is unable to identify amorphous (non-crystalline) material. • *No geophysical tools were used in the rock chip analysis* • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• NA Rock chip samples only • NA Rock chip samples only • Data hardcopy record in field transferred to digital and uploaded to secure database. • No adjustment to assay data
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Rock chip locations were surveyed using a hand- held Garmin GPS64s with a horizontal (Easting/ Northing) accuracy of +-5m. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 50. • Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of+- 5m and considered suitable for the flat terrain of the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Selective sampling dependent on suitable outcrop/sub-crop. • Limited reconnaissance rock chip sampling not applicable to Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation procedures. • No sample compositing applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• Rock chip sampling only and samples selected from limited sub-crop/outcrop areas. • NA Rock chip sampling only.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged up in labelled and numbered polyweave bags and delivered by Company authorised personnel or reputable freight contractor to the laboratory in Perth. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by laboratory staff. • Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling and analytical results of the geochemistry rock chip program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and technical director. • No specific audits or reviews have been conducted

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• The PAYNE'S FIND PROJECT, located to the north and east of the Payne's Find township in the Murchison region, Western Australia, consists of the following tenements E59/2660, E59/2661, E59/2662, E59/2679, & ELA59/2680 (Application). All tenements are held 100% by Charge Metals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Limited.
• At time of writing, the granted tenements have expiry dates ranging between 22/03/2027 and 21/08/2027. For granted tenements E59/2660, E59/2661 and E59/2662 , Native Title is Extinguished by Native Title Determination.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Limited, unsystematic historic exploration including desktop studies, laterite, rock chip and soil sampling has been completed on parts of the Payne's Find project by the following explorers:
<table>
<tr><th>WAMEX_NO</th><th>COMPANY</th><th>YEAR</th></tr>
<tr><td>A38631</td><td>CRA Expl</td><td>1993</td></tr>
<tr><td>A41119</td><td>CRA Expl</td><td>1994</td></tr>
<tr><td>A41266</td><td>Capricorn Res</td><td>1993</td></tr>
<tr><td>A73582</td><td>Equigold</td><td>2006</td></tr>
</table>
•</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• The priority target is pegmatitic hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralisation associated with greenstone and granitoid intrusives. Also targeted is Archaean gold and base-metal mineralisation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
• 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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</td><td>• NA Rock chip sampling only</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results
• NA for rock chip samples
• No Aggregate sample assays are reported
• Anomalous values based on >100 ppm Li
• No metal equivalent values have been applied for reporting of results</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• NA as rock chip sampling only
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All analytical results tabled in main body of report
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Previous explorers' regional geochemistry data of limited value and restricted to areas away from recent this recent reconnaissance rock chip sampling program.
Further work	• *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.*	• Further work planned includes the first pass reconnaissance Air-core ('AC') drill program planning.