

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS CONTINUE AT DUKETON GOLD PROJECT

Highlights

- Final assays have been received for the February 2025 drilling program at the Duketon Gold Project. Better intercepts from the Golden Boulder Eastern trend include:
 - 3 m at 2.55 g/t Au from 33 m, including 1 m at 6.48 g/t Au and 2 m at 1.81 g/t Au from 42 m in hole 25GBRC026
 - 1 m at 1.02 g/t Au from 53 m and 2 m at 1.42 g/t Au from 60 m in hole 25GBRC027
- Further intercepts from the Golden Boulder Main trend include:
 - 2 m at 2.10 g/t Au from 18 m in hole 25GBRC019
 - 1 m at 1.16 g/t Au from 69 m and 1 m at 1.70 g/t Au from 81 m in hole 25GBRC008
 - 2 m at 1.60 g/t Au from 24 m in hole 25GBRC017
- Previously reported intercepts from the 2025 drilling program at Golden Boulder included:
 - 5 m at 14.57 g/t Au from 41 m, including 1 m at 70.94 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC009
 - 2 m at 12.56 g/t Au from 99 m, including 1 m at 18.21 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC007
 - 8 m at 1.77 g/t Au from 27 m, including 3 m at 2.36 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC021
 - 6 m at 1.19 g/t Au from 46 m, including 1 m at 4.2 g/t Au and 5 m at 1.12 g/t Au from 55 m in hole 25GBRC008
- Heritage clearance has been sought and granted for the prospective corridor to the south of the Golden Boulder mineralised trends, unlocking a further two kilometres strike length for drill testing
- Three holes were drilled at the newly identified Boundary prospect with an intercept of 2 m at 1.31 g/t Au from 112 m, including 1 m at 2.06 g/t Au in hole 25BORC003
- Interpretation continues at Boundary and this target area remains a priority with four of the first seven holes drilled in 2024-2025 returning intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold

GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"This latest round of drilling at the Golden Boulder prospect has highlighted continuity of mineralisation and a propensity for shallow, high grade gold intercepts. Mineralisation has been defined over a strike length of 1.5 kilometres, and importantly, the recently completed heritage survey will enable our team to drill test additional targets for a further 2 kilometres to the south. Golden Boulder sits along a prominent shear zone which hosts multiple gold deposits, including the Rosemont (>2 Moz), Baneygo (~380 Koz) and Ben Hur (~390 Koz) mines."

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: GSN) (“GSN” or the “Company”) is pleased to report final results from a 3,678 metre RC drilling program conducted at the Company’s 100% owned Duketon Gold Project (“Duketon” or the “Project”), located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The remaining assays included significant intercepts from the Golden Boulder East line, the Golden Boulder Main line and Boundary prospects. Strong gold anomalism associated with observed shearing was also recorded from the maiden five-hole program at the Ogilvies North prospect (Figure 1).

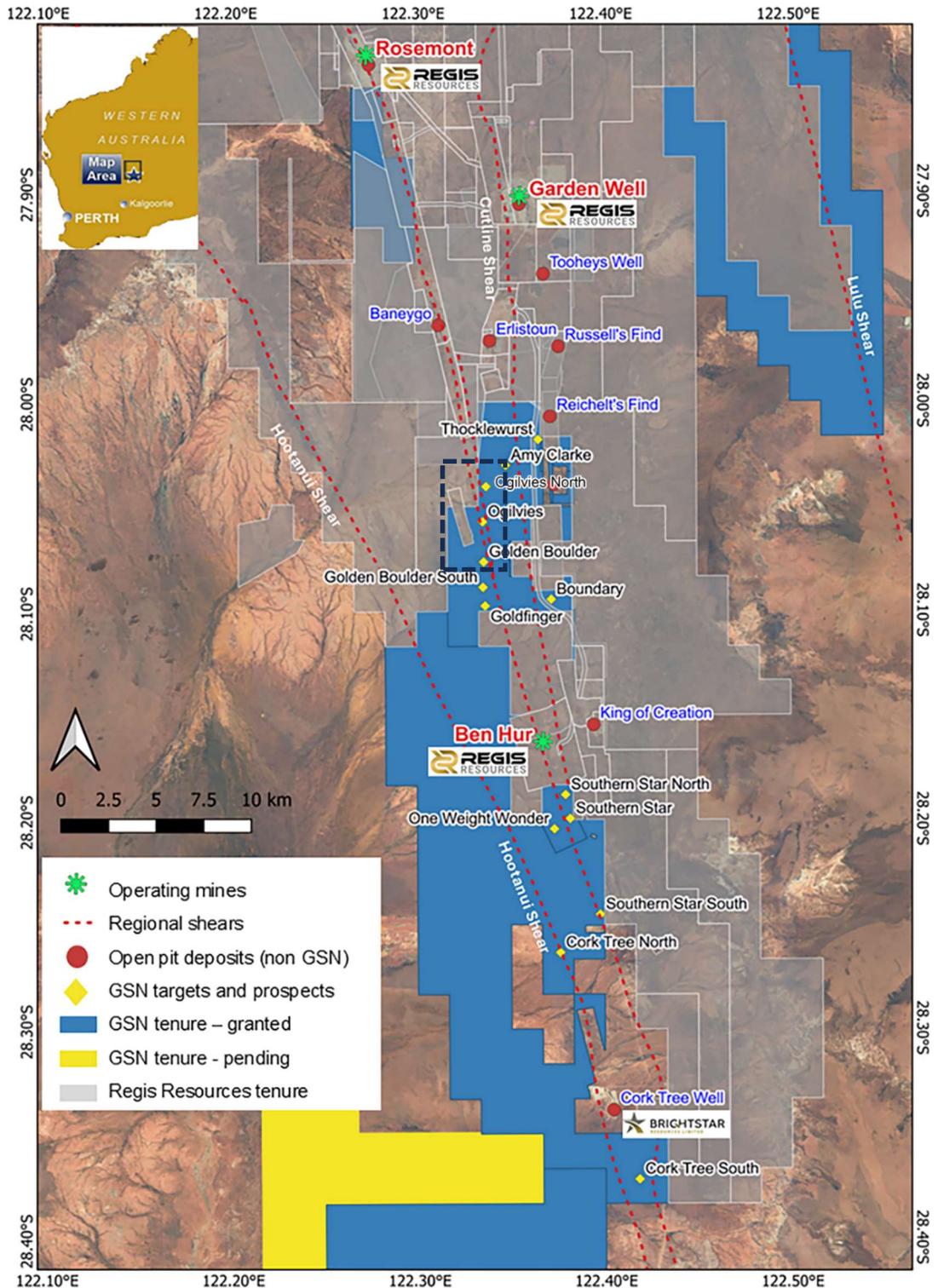


Figure 1 – Location map of Great Southern Mining’s tenure in the Duketon Belt showing key prospects, regional mines and major gold-bearing structures. An insert for the Golden Boulder target is shown below in Figure 2 and highlighted in the black rectangle in Figure 1.

RC drill results received for Golden Boulder

Great Southern Mining completed a 3,678 metre (38 hole) RC drilling program at the Duketon Gold Project in February 2025. The focus of this program was shallow gold mineralisation along the Main line and Eastern line trends within the Golden Boulder prospect area. Two early-stage targets at Ogilvies North and Boundary were also tested (Figure 1).

All assay results have been received from all-four target areas, with significant intercepts from Golden Boulder main, Golden Boulder east and Boundary. Key intercepts include:

Golden Boulder Main intercepts included:

- 4 m at 2.03 g/t Au from 24 m, including 2 m at 3.5 g/t Au, **5 m at 14.57 g/t Au from 41 m, including 1 m at 70.94 g/t Au**, and 2 m at 2.15 g/t Au from 69 m and 1 m at 1.4 g/t Au from 87 m in hole 25GBRC009
- **1 m at 2.20 g/t Au from 61 m**, 1 m at 1.05 g/t Au from 88 m, **2 m at 12.56 g/t Au from 99 m, including 1 m at 18.21 g/t Au and 1 m at 5.64 g/t Au from 105 m** in hole 25GBRC007
- **8 m at 1.77 g/t Au from 27 m**, including 3 m at 2.36 g/t Au and 1 m at 3.17 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC021
- 1 m at 1.36 g/t Au from 29 m, 1 m at 3.90 g/t Au from 86 m, 1 m at 1.50 g/t Au from 90 m, and 3 m at 2.85 g/t Au from 120 m, including 1 m at 5.56 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC011
- **6 m at 1.19 g/t Au from 46 m, including 1 m at 4.2 g/t Au**, and **5 m at 1.12 g/t Au from 55 m, including 1 m at 1.72 g/t Au**, 1 m at 1.16 g/t Au from 69 m, and 1 m at 1.7 g/t Au from 81 m in hole 25GBRC008
- 3 m at 1.91 g/t Au from 30 m in hole 25GBRC015
- 1 m at 3.23 g/t Au from 24 m in hole 25GBRC002
- 2 m at 2.71 g/t Au from 23 m, including 1 m at 4.86 g/t in hole 25GBRC003
- 2 m at 1.29 g/t Au from 33 m and 1 m at 1.68 g/t Au from 82 m in hole 25GBRC004
- 5 m at 0.87 g/t Au from 24 m, including 2 m at 1.60 g/t Au from 27 m in hole 25GBRC017
- 2 m at 1.31 g/t Au from 49 m in hole 25GBRC010
- 3 m at 0.63 g/t Au from 38 m, 1 m at 2.76 g/t Au from 49 m, and 6 m at 0.9 g/t Au from 70 m, **including 3 m at 1.47 g/t Au from 73 m** in hole 25GBRC012
- 2 m at 2.10 g/t Au from 18 m in hole 25GBRC019
- 1 m at 1.87 g/t Au from 52 m in hole 25GBRC016
- 1 m at 1.39 g/t Au from 18 m in hole 25GBRC018
- 1 m at 1.39 g/t Au from 28 m in hole 25GBRC020

Golden Boulder Eastern trend intercepts included:

- **6 m at 1.42 g/t Au from 33 m, including 1 m at 6.48 g/t Au**, and 2 m at 1.81 g/t Au from 42 m in hole 25GBRC026
- 1 m at 1.02 g/t Au from 53 m and 2 m at 1.42 g/t Au from 60 m in hole 25GBRC027

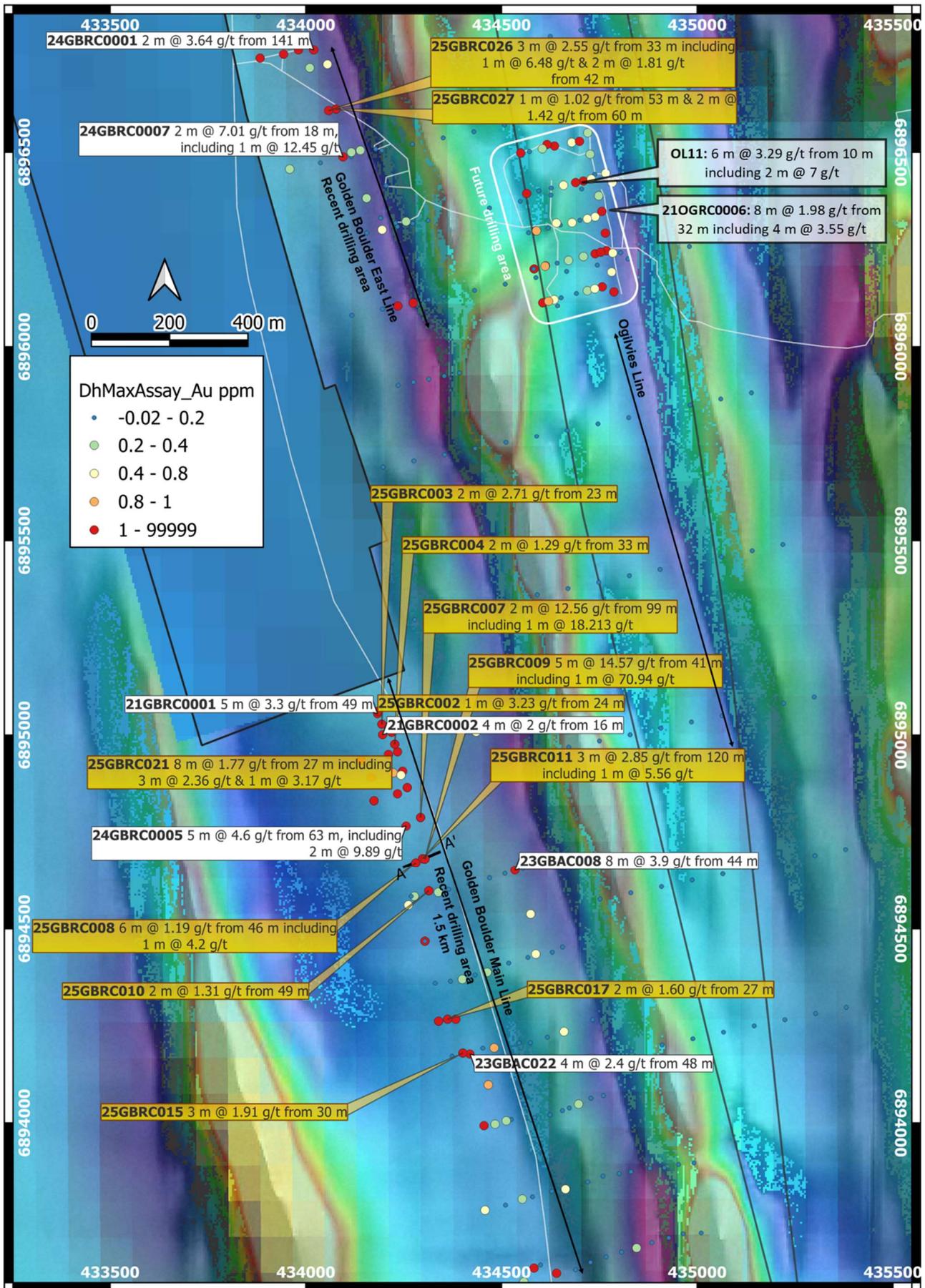


Figure 2 – Map of RC drilling target areas at Golden Boulder over aeromagnetic imagery. Drill intercepts from the latest round of drilling are highlighted in yellow. Selected intercepts from previous drilling and future target areas are also shown. Cross-section line A-A' is shown below in Figure 3.

Golden Boulder

Golden Boulder sits on a prominent north-south structural trend that is host to multiple gold deposits, including Rosemont (>2 Moz), Baneygo (~380 Koz) and Ben Hur (~390 Koz). The Golden Boulder area has over 50 historical workings over a three-kilometre stretch, with historical production (1900 to 1955) recorded at 1,915 tonnes at 28.6 g/t Au for 1,761 ounces of gold (see WAMEX report A85278).

Mineralisation has been delineated along three parallel trends, denoted as the Main line, Eastern line and Ogilvies. Main line gold mineralisation was extended to 1.5 kilometres strike by RC drilling in 2024. The most recent drilling comprised infill and extensional holes along the Main and Eastern lines.

Main line mineralisation is concentrated in quartz veins within steeply dipping, stacked shears hosted in dolerite geology. Mineralisation along this trend is predictable, with intercepts occurring within 10 metres of downhole modelled depths.

The Eastern trend follows a sheared sequence of sedimentary and ultramafic strata, which is intruded by a sheared dolerite and a felsic porphyry, with mineralisation occurring near the intruded contacts.

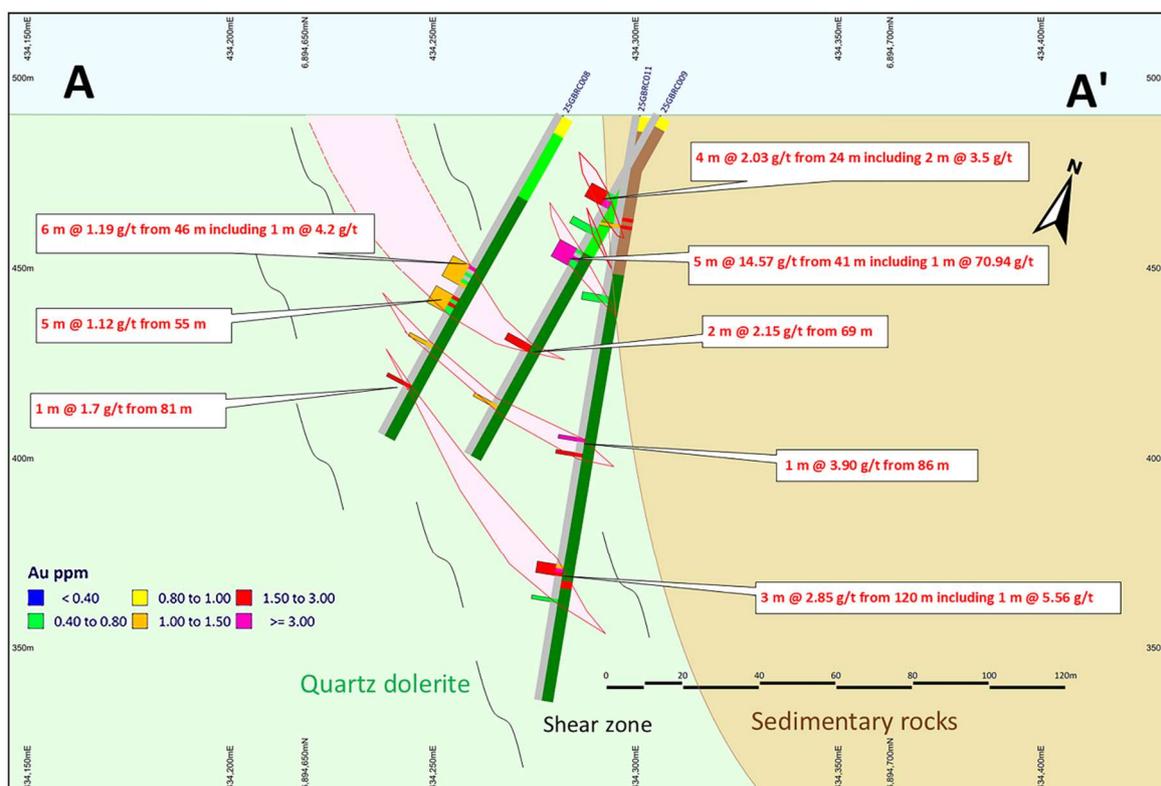


Figure 3 – Cross-section A-A', from Figure 1 above, through the Golden Boulder Main line mineralisation.

Boundary

GSN's first drilling programs at the Boundary prospect have culminated in early success, with four of the seven holes drilled to date returning intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold. This included the most recent intercept of 2 m at 1.31 g/t Au from 112 m, including 1 m at 2.06 g/t Au in hole 25BORC003.

Boundary was highlighted as a conceptual target after analysis detailed structural mapping and geophysical and geochemical analysis, highlighted intersecting north and northeast or northwest structures within the prospect that are analogous to structural setting which host gold elsewhere in the Duketon Belt. Geological modelling is currently underway to vector in on favourable positions within gold hosting structures.

Ogilvies North

The maiden drill program at Ogilvies North, comprising only five holes over a 600-metre strike, was designed to test a surface gold anomaly that occurs along a magnetic low to the north along strike of the Ogilvies trend. The anomaly extends for about 1 km on GSN's tenure. Although the drilling intercepted favourable sheared geology, the source of the surface anomalism is yet to be determined. The best gold anomalism occurred in hole 25ONRC004 with 2 m at 0.66 g/t Au from 122 m, associated with hematite alteration.

Next steps for the Duketon Gold Project

GSN is now in a phase of modelling and interpretation in preparation for further drilling programs. Future drilling at the Southern Star, Golden Boulder and Amy Clarke prospects will focus on resource definition.

The Duketon Project comprises over 400 square kilometres of tenure and multiple targets have been delineated along the three main structural trend known to host the majority of gold deposits within the Duketon Belt. Many of these targets remain untested to date.

About Great Southern Mining

Great Southern Mining Limited is a leading Australian listed exploration company. With significant land holdings in the world-renowned mining districts of Laverton in Western Australia and Mt Carlton in north Queensland, all projects are located within 40 km of operating mills and major operations.

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Duketon Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and/or reviewed by Ms Rachel Backus. Ms Backus is an employee and Senior Exploration Geologist of Resourceful Exploration Services Pty Ltd (ABN 29 661 905 193) and has been engaged by Great Southern Mining Limited. She has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Ms Backus consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

Forward- looking statements are only predictions and are not guaranteed. They are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of the Company. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward- looking statements in this announcement speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, the Company, its directors, officers, employees and agents do not give any assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events referred to in this announcement will occur as contemplated.

Table 1 – Recent Drillhole locations at Duketon

Drillhole	Easting (MGA94 z51)	Northing (MGA94 z51)	Dip	Azimuth	Max depth
25GBRC001	434239	6895078	-60	250	90
25GBRC002	434184	6895061	-90	250	70
25GBRC003	434194	6895028	-60	250	90
25GBRC004	434227	6894977	-60	250	102
25GBRC005	434243	6894897	-60	250	102
25GBRC006	434259	6894865	-60	250	150
25GBRC007	434293	6894788	-60	250	108
25GBRC008	434280.6	6894671	-60	250	96
25GBRC009	434304	6894681	-60	250	102
25GBRC010	434314	6894598	-60	250	72
25GBRC011	434298	6894682	-80	250	156
25GBRC012	434304	6894468	-90	250	78
25GBRC013	434304	6894468	-60	250	54
25GBRC014	434466	6894098	-60	250	72
25GBRC015	434401	6894180	-60	250	54
25GBRC016	434383	6894267	-60	250	72
25GBRC017	434362	6894267	-60	250	42
25GBRC018	434339	6894262	-60	250	30
25GBRC019	434174	6894831	-90	250	78
25GBRC020	434167	6894891	-90	250	72
25GBRC021	434141	6894935	-90	250	60
25GBRC022	434191	6896331	-60	260	54
25GBRC023	434155	6896382	-60	260	54
25GBRC024	434116	6896500	-60	260	60
25GBRC025	434139	6896505	-60	260	90
25GBRC026	434058	6896607	-60	260	60
25GBRC027	434077	6896611	-60	260	90
25GBRC028	434010	6896717	-60	260	60
25GBRC029	434055	6896726	-60	260	102
25BORC001	437839	6892265	-60	265	96
25BORC002	437929	6892169	-60	265	132
25BORC003	438267	6892490	-60	235	150
25BORC004	437929	6892169	-60	235	160
25ONRC001	434699	6897646	-60	260	120
25ONRC002	434600	6897438	-60	260	180
25ONRC003	434600	6897646	-60	260	180
25ONRC004	434694	6897050	-60	260	160
25ONRC005	434691	6897256	-60	260	180

Table 2 – Significant Intercepts (>1 m @ 0.4 g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2-metres).

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t
25GBRC002	RC	24	25	1	3.23
25GBRC003	RC	23	25	2	2.71
25GBRC004	RC	33	35	2	1.29
25GBRC004	RC	73	74	1	0.57
25GBRC004	RC	82	83	1	1.68
25GBRC005	RC	63	65	2	0.61
25GBRC006	RC	26	28	2	0.69
25GBRC006	RC	102	103	1	0.94
25GBRC007	RC	40	42	2	0.52
25GBRC007	RC	61	62	1	2.20
25GBRC007	RC	66	67	1	0.69
25GBRC007	RC	88	89	1	1.05
25GBRC007	RC	99	101	2	12.56
	including			1	18.213
25GBRC007	RC	105	106	1	5.64
25GBRC008	RC	46	52	6	1.19
	including			1	4.2
25GBRC008	RC	55	60	5	1.12
25GBRC008	RC	69	70	1	1.16
25GBRC008	RC	81	82	1	1.70
25GBRC009	RC	24	28	4	2.03
	including			2	3.5
25GBRC009	RC	34	36	2	0.62
25GBRC009	RC	41	46	5	14.57
	including			1	70.94
25GBRC009	RC	69	71	2	2.15
25GBRC009	RC	87	88	1	1.40
25GBRC010	RC	22	24	2	0.43
25GBRC010	RC	49	51	2	1.31
25GBRC011	RC	29	30	1	1.36
25GBRC011	RC	48	50	2	0.53
25GBRC011	RC	86	87	1	3.9
25GBRC011	RC	90	91	1	1.50
25GBRC011	RC	120	123	3	2.85
	including			1	5.56
25GBRC011	RC	129	130	1	0.48
25GBRC012	RC	38	41	3	0.63
25GBRC012	RC	49	50	1	2.76
25GBRC012	RC	57	58	1	0.55
25GBRC012	RC	70	76	6	0.9
	including			3	1.47
25GBRC014	RC	36	37	1	0.67
25GBRC014	RC	58	59	1	0.81
25GBRC015	RC	30	33	3	1.91
25GBRC016	RC	47	48	1	0.73
25GBRC016	RC	52	53	1	1.87
25GBRC016	RC	70	71	1	0.48
25GBRC017	RC	24	29	5	0.87
	including	27	29	2	1.6
25GBRC018	RC	18	19	1	1.39
25GBRC018	RC	28	29	1	0.87
25GBRC019	RC	18	20	2	2.10
25GBRC020	RC	28	29	1	1.39
25GBRC020	RC	58	59	1	0.41
25GBRC021	RC	27	35	8	1.77
	including			3	2.36
	including			1	3.17
25GBRC026	RC	33	39	6	1.42
	including			1	6.48
25GBRC026	RC	42	44	2	1.81

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t
25GBRC026	RC	49	50	1	0.52
25GBRC027	RC	53	54	1	1.02
25GBRC027	RC	60	62	2	1.42
25GBRC029	RC	54	55	1	0.45
25BORC003	RC	112	114	2	1.31
	including			1	2.06
25BORC003	RC	149	150	1	0.53
25ONRC001	RC	68	69	1	0.66
25ONRC004	RC	101	102	1	0.55
25ONRC004	RC	122	124	2	0.66

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplicate RC drill cuttings were collected over 1 m intervals via cyclone into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (15-35 kg of sample material): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For RC assay sampling, 1-3 kg of sample was split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. The 1-3 kg samples were pulverised to produce 50 g charge for fire assay. ○ Of each duplicate one-to-two-metre composites, based on logged domains, were submitted in their entirety. Where there was too much material to submit in 10'X14' fine calico bag, a two-metre composites were split through a three-tier, twelve slot riffle splitter until an appropriate sample size was obtained. All equipment was cleaned thoroughly after each use. • RC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth for Fire assay analysis. Additionally, ten percent of sample were submitted for photon analysis. For photon analysis, the sample was crushed to 2 mm and split into two jars. Results from the photon analysis were consistently higher than the results of the fire assay, showing the fire assays produce a minimum grade. Only fire assay results have been used as priority 1 samples in the database and for reporting. Photon results are not included and are for verification purposes only. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, and blanks.
Drilling techniques	<p>The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Precision Exploration Drilling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck-mounted RIG (PXD Rig 8). RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using RC 141 mm diameter face bit. • Holes orientations were surveyed using a north-seeking gyro with both single shots and multi-shots at 30 m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 100%. • Wet RC samples are recorded in logs with only a small portion detected.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; ○ Evidence for structural features is noted. ○ RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. <p>All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to our database held by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd (now Core Geoscience.)</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>RC samples (nominal 15-35 kg weight) were split through a cyclone splitter, and a 2-3 kg sub-sample submitted as the primary sample for assay.</p> <p>Two-metre composites were taken for the portions of the drilling. Only initial results returned with several batches outstanding.</p> <p>Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity.</p> <p>Sample size is regarded as appropriate</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total • Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite RC drilling samples are being conducted by Intertek, Perth, using a 50 g charge. Additionally, an additional 10% of the samples also had initial two-jar photon analysis of 2 mm material, prior to preparation for fire assay. Assaying of the 1 m split samples is yet to be completed. • Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. The results of this analysis are

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>reviewed when results are received.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. <p>Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.</p> <p>No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>Results are verified by the geologist before importing into our externally-managed database.</p> <p>No twin holes have been drilled.</p> <p>Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into our externally-managed database (Core Geoscience Australia).</p> <p>RC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards and blanks. Field duplicates were collected also undertaken.</p> <p>Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database and no adjustments are made to raw assay files.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data location points referred to in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 51 All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass and verified with mast shots and downhole surveys collected near-surface followed by approximately every 30 m. Downhole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on continuous measure, conducted using north-seeking gyro with wither single or multi-shot. The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. Topography is nominal at this stage holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, however most holes are drilled at around 250° across the regional strike. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets. The RC drill holes were planned to test the early stage exploration targets or step-backs or along-strike extensions of known mineralisation. Other RC drilling holes were designed over areas of interest from surface geochemistry and geophysical interpretation. Sampling of RC cuttings was undertaken at 1-2 m intervals. One-metre splits of high-grade composites are yet to be submitted as not all initial assays have been returned yet. The current drill hole spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. Two-metre sampling compositing – depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest and for regional exploration holes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main lithology approximately 250° to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging has been carried out by GSN and contract personal who were always on-site during drilling. No third parties have been allowed access to the samples. Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Laverton to undergo evaluation. Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to Intertek in Perth where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. <p>All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.</p>
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The tenement E38/3518 is in good standing and was granted on February 17 th , 2021. Great Southern Mining Ltd is the ultimate holder.
Exploration done by other parties	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body of this report or previous GSN ASX announcements.
Geology	The Duketon Greenstone Belt is comprised of mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, and associated clastic sedimentary rocks. The contacts with bounding granitic rocks are typically intensely deformed. Axial surfaces of folds typically trend north-northwest with limbs commonly sheared by major structures. The major regional scale structures are a key element for large scale gold deposition and three of these mineralised structures strike through the new tenements under application and are highly prospective areas for gold accumulation.
Drill hole Information	<p>All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in the report.</p> <p>Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates.</p> <p>RL is AHD</p> <p>Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled.</p> <p>Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace.</p> <p>Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p>Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.4 g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m. no top cuts applied.</p> <p>A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report and within <i>Table 2 – Significant Intercepts</i>.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. The mineralisation has a near vertical orientation most holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is industry standard, although some holes are vertical or sub-vertical to reduce the environmental impact of drill pad construction.</p> <p>All lengths are reported as downhole and the section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole angle and mineralisation interpretation.</p>
Diagrams	Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data	All relevant information has been included.
Further work	Future exploration includes assessment of recent drill results. Mineralisation is open along strike and at depth. Diagrams highlight potential area of interest for follow up work.