



ASX Announcement – 16 July 2018

ASX: GSN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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John Terpu

Non-Executive Director
Kathleen Bozanic

Non-Executive Director
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COMPANY SECRETARY
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Strong Drilling Results at Mon Ami

Highlights of Phase 1 drill program:

New results extend the length of the gold mineralisation at Mon Ami to over 400m strike length.

High grade intercepts include:

- 20m @ **2.03** g/t Au from 26m (MLRC015)

- 4m @ **10.03** g/t Au from 31m (MLRC018)

- 12m @ **2.90** g/t Au from 44m (MLRC021)

- 14m @ **5.41** g/t Au from 64m (MLRC024)

- 8m @ **4.17** g/t Au from 136m (MLRC020)

- 8m @ **3.20** g/t Au from 108 m(MLRC038)

- 2m @ **29.85** g/t Au from 173m (MLRC036)

The Directors' are delighted with these results and the prospect results are currently being modelled for Mineral Resource Estimation, anticipated for late July 2018.

Exploration Drilling Results:

The Directors' of **Great Southern Mining ('Great Southern Mining' or 'GSN')** are pleased to announce the first assay results from the Reverse Circulation (RC) exploration drilling program recently completed at the Company's 100% owned Mon Ami gold project (ML38/1256) near Laverton, Western Australia (Figure 1 & Figure 2 overleaf).

A total of 40 RC holes for 5,500m were drilled as part of this program, designed to test the near-surface gold mineralization observed at Mon Ami. The program followed up on the success of previous drilling completed by Valleybrook Investments Pty Ltd in the second half of 2017. The holes were designed as an infill program of holes drilled to the east, targeting zones of westerly-dipping gold mineralization in the hanging wall of a major shear zone.

The drill results improve the understanding and continuity of shear hosted mineralization. The new gold hits have extended the known mineralised envelope along strike to the north and also at depth. The mineralisation now extends over a strike length of 400 meters, and to a depth of approximately 150 meters below surface.

The drilling results are still being interpreted and modelled with the objective of undertaking a Maiden Resource estimate on the deposit.

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New website for 'GSN'
under construction.

Refer to the Forte
Consolidated Limited
website above during the
interim.

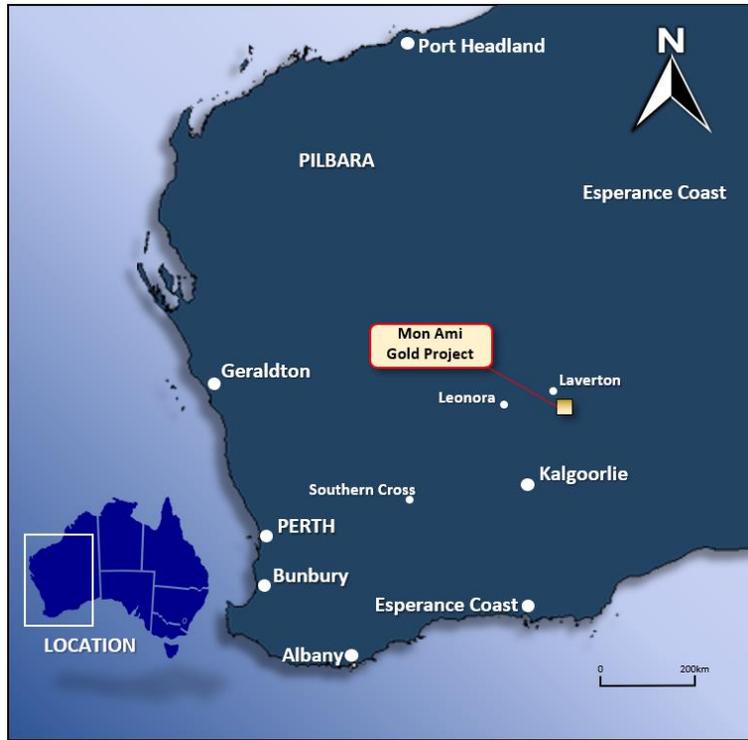


Figure 1: Great Southern Mining’s Mon Ami Project location

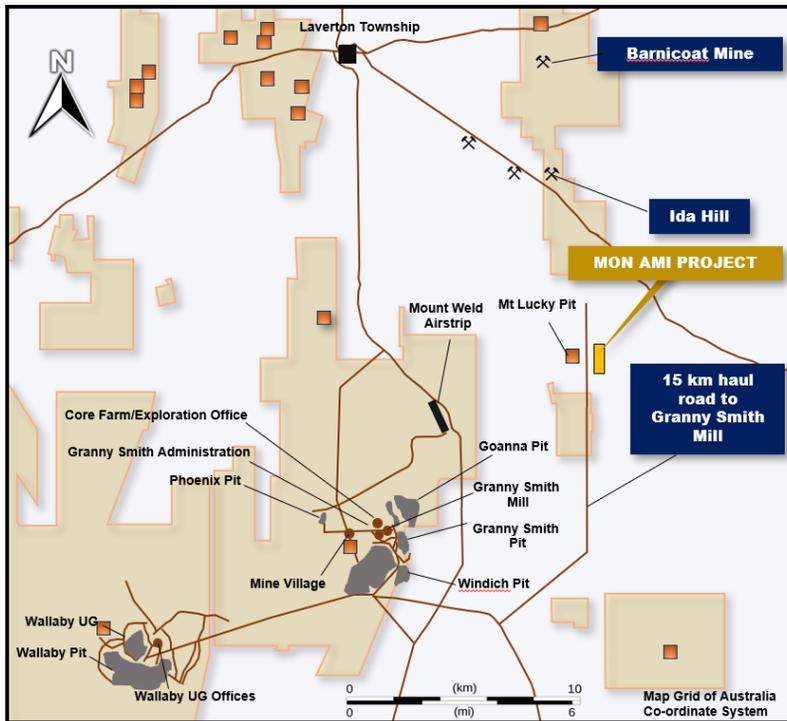


Figure 2: Proximity to existing mines and associated infrastructure

Mon Ami Main Lode:

Gold mineralisation at Mon Ami is hosted by quartz – sulphide veining within a sheared metasediment / carbonaceous contact zone within a regional north-south trending shear zone. The contact is marked by a 40-50 m wide deformation zone with intense shearing and alteration.

Encouraging gold mineralisation was identified at Mon Ami in reverse circulation drilling undertaken by Valleybrook Investments in late 2017. GSN subsequently completed an aggregate of 5,500m from 40 RC drill holes (MLRC011 to 040) designed to test the continuity of that gold mineralisation. Previously reported significant historical results at Mon Ami (refer ASX Release dated 26 February 2018) include:

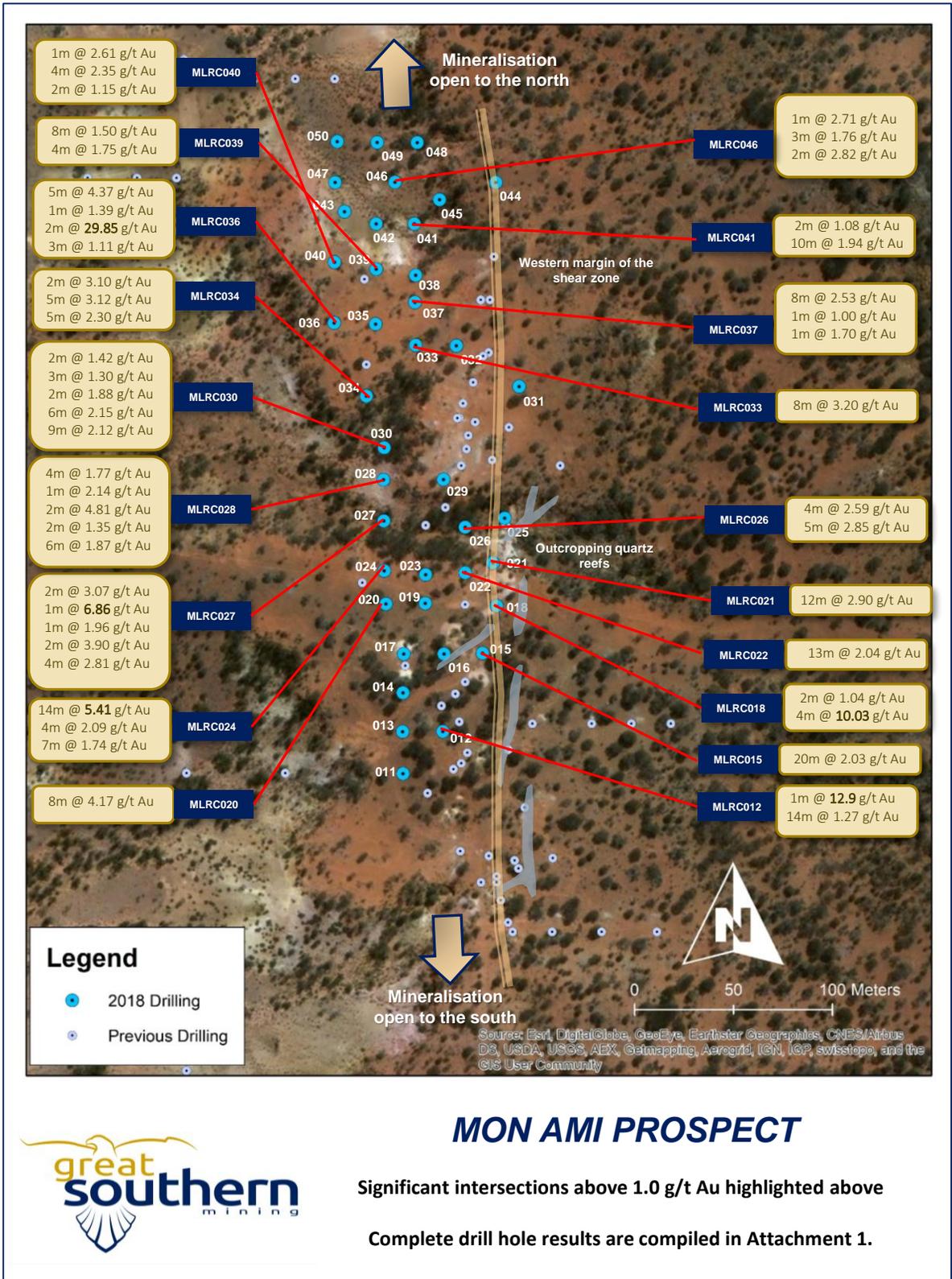
- **15m at 2.67 g/t Au from 60m (MLRC001)**
- **25m at 1.68 g/t Au from 139m (MLRC006)**
- **8m at 2.00 g/t Au from 44m (MLRC008)**
- **22m at 2.77 g/t Au from 112m (ML029)**

GSN's RC drilling program undertaken in June 2018 supported the historical intersections and returned further encouraging intersections including:

- **20m at 2.03 g/t Au from 26m (MLRC015)**
- **4m at 10.03 g/t Au from 31m (MLRC018)**
- **12m at 2.90 g/t Au from 44m (MLRC021)**
- **8m at 4.17 g/t Au from 136m (MLRC020)**
- **8m at 3.20 g/t Au from 108 m(MLRC038)**
- **2m @ 29.85 g/t Au from 173m (MLRC036)**

Complete drill hole results are compiled in Attachment 1.

The structural and geological understanding of the deposit has been significantly improved by the latest drilling results. The new gold hits have extended the known mineralised envelope along strike to the north and also at depth. The mineralisation now extends over a strike length of 400 meters to a depth of approximately 150 meters below surface.



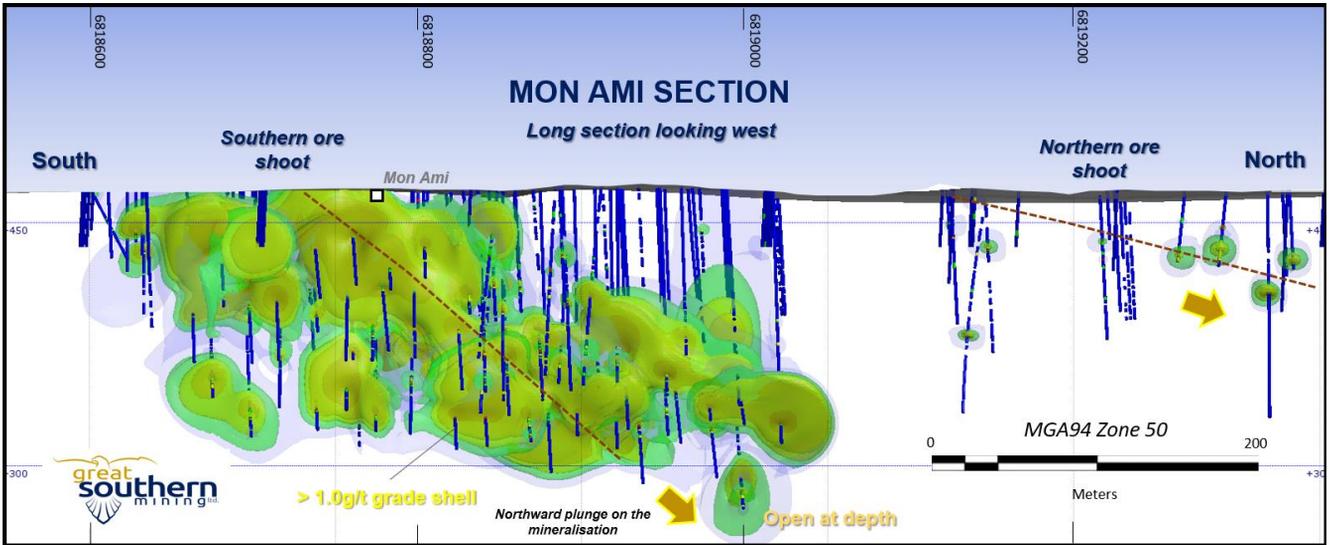


Figure 4: Gold grade shells plunging to the north

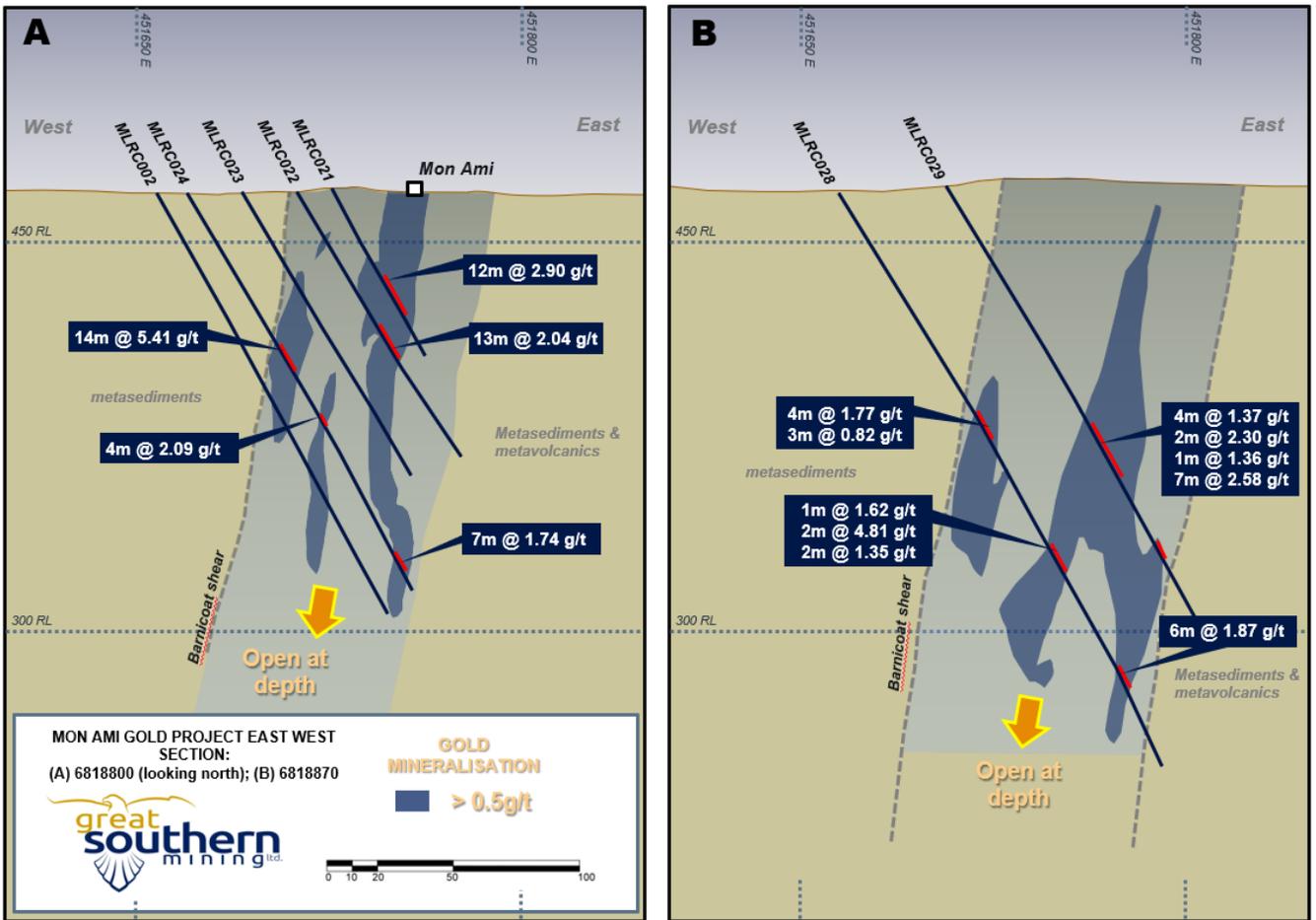


Figure 5: Assay intersections through modelled grade domains within the Barnicoat shearzone

Great Southern Mining Limited's Executive Chairman, John Terpu, commented:

"Our first drilling campaign on our newly acquired and 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project has yielded immediate positive results which continues to highlight the projects potential. The completed drill programs immediate focus was to test for shallow mineralisation that may be amenable to extraction by open-pit methods at a drill spacing that would support a Resource Estimate. We are seeing the development of a shallow mineralised system with good grade continuity extending over 400m strike length with excellent potential for a small open-cut development. The Companies priority is to understand the detailed controls on the gold mineralisation and advance the work to a Maiden Resource Estimate.

The extent of mineralisation is not constrained by the drilling at this stage and is open along strike to the north and south and at depth. We are seeing high grade mineralised zones that continue at depth with a number of high-grade (>5 g/t Au) intersections providing immediate follow up target extensions. In light of the results and emerging potential of the project, the Company has commenced planning for follow-up drilling at the project planned for the 2nd half of Q3 2018."

For more information:**John Terpu****Executive Chairman****(08) 9240 4111****Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets and exploration results on ML38/1256 is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Bryce Healy. Dr Healy is an employee of Noventum Group Pty Ltd (ACN 624 875 323) and has been engaged by Great Southern Mining Limited as Head of Exploration with GSN. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration. Dr Healy is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and as such, is a Competent Person for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves under the JORC Code (2012). Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they occur.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by Great Southern Mining Limited. Its is not intended to be and does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities in the Company.

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 contemplate.

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Mon Ami prospect - WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
MLRC011	451725	6818760	90/-60	144	114	111	1	0.7 g/t
					127	137	10	1.3 g/t
MLRC012	451705	6818760	90/-60	120	36	37	1	12.9 g/t
					40	42	2	0.68 g/t
					69	83	14	1.27 g/t
MLRC013	451733	6818784	90/-60	168	145	164	19	0.72 g/t
MLRC014	451730	6818806	90/-60	153	No Significant Results			
MLRC015	451716	6818801	90/-60	80	26	46	20	2.03 g/t
MLRC016	451696	6818800	90/-60	100	49	54	5	1.60 g/t
					87	89	2	1.71 g/t
MLRC017	451736	6818827	90/-60	165	68	70	2	1.53 g/t
					121	122	1	0.81 g/t
					132	133	1	1.01 g/t
					140	152	10	1.00 g/t
MLRC018	451716	6818824	90/-60	69	24	26	2	1.04 g/t
					27	28	1	0.52 g/t
					31	35	4	10.03 g/t
MLRC019	451743	6818895	90/-60	120	100	116	16	1.03 g/t
MLRC020	451712	6818916	90/-60	159	136	142	8	4.17 g/t
MLRC021	451691	6818916	90/-60	70	44	56	12	2.90 g/t
MLRC022	451691	6818951	90/-60	117	50	53	3	0.67 g/t
					60	72	13	2.04 g/t
MLRC023	451691	6818937	90/-60	123	37	39	2	0.78 g/t
					90	108	18	0.51 g/t
MLRC024	451690	6818977	90/-60	171	64	78	14	5.41 g/t
					96	100	4	2.09 g/t
					155	162	7	1.74 g/t

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Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
MLRC025	451671	6818977	90/-60	60	23	24	1	1.22 g/t
					33	40	7	1.85 g/t
MLRC026	451671	6818954	90/-60	100	29	33	4	2.59 g/t
					44	48	4	0.79 g/t
					54	55	1	0.75 g/t
					65	70	5	2.85 g/t
MLRC027	451671	6818926	90/-60	175	83	85	2	3.07 g/t
					86	87	1	6.86 g/t
					99	100	1	1.96 g/t
					102	103	1	0.69 g/t
					110	112	2	3.90 g/t
					117	121	4	2.81 g/t
					134	138	4	0.81 g/t
					139	140	1	1.58 g/t
MLRC028	451705	6818721	90/-60	177	77	81	4	1.77 g/t
					83	86	3	0.82 g/t
					87	88	1	0.60 g/t
					91	92	1	2.14 g/t
					105	106	1	1.62 g/t
					114	115	2	4.81 g/t
					121	123	2	1.35 g/t
					125	126	1	0.70 g/t
MLRC029	451696	6818786	90/-60	140	75	79	4	1.37 g/t
					83	85	2	2.30 g/t
					88	89	1	1.36 g/t
					93	100	7	2.58 g/t

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Mon Ami prospect - WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
MLRC030	451650	6818927	90/-60	177	92	94	2	1.42 g/t
					112	115	3	1.30 g/t
					117	119	2	1.88 g/t
					120	126	6	2.15 g/t
					138	140	2	0.52 g/t
					149	158	9	2.12 g/t
MLRC031	451666	6818890	90/-60	60	No Significant Results			
MLRC032	451655	6818983	90/-60	140	46	48	2	1.62 g/t
					78	80	2	1.01 g/t
					82	83	1	0.80 g/t
MLRC033	451650	6818958	90/-60	140	96	97	1	0.55 g/t
					109	110	1	0.85 g/t
					110	111	1	13.7 g/t
					113	116	3	0.84 g/t
					117	118	1	0.67 g/t
					123	126	3	1.40 g/t
					127	129	2	0.65 g/t
MLRC034	451705	6818848	90/-60	177	119	121	2	3.10 g/t
					136	141	5	3.12 g/t
					145	146	1	0.54 g/t
					151	156	5	0.83 g/t
					156	160	5	2.30 g/t
					160	162	1	0.61 g/t
					164	167	3	0.62 g/t
					172	173	1	0.60 g/t
173	174	1	0.99 g/t					
MLRC035	451675	6818848	90/-60	175	131	132	1	0.98 g/t
					145	149	4	1.05 g/t
					150	155	5	2.07 g/t
					158	160	2	2.66 g/t

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Mon Ami prospect - WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
MLRC036	451675	6818864	90/-60	219	145	146	1	0.89 g/t
					147	149	2	0.86 g/t
					150	155	5	4.37 g/t
					165	166	1	1.39 g/t
					173	175	2	29.85 g/t
					177	180	3	1.11 g/t
MLRC037	451703	6818989	90/-60	140	113	121	8	2.53 g/t
					127	128	1	1.00 g/t
					139	140	1	1.70 g/t
MLRC038	451684	6818721	90/-60	140	108	116	8	3.20 g/t
					124	129	5	0.74 g/t
MLRC039	451685	6818741	90/-60	177	136	142	8	1.50 g/t
					146	480	4	1.75 g/t
MLRC040	451685	6818760	90/-60	213	142	143	1	0.96 g/t
					145	146	1	2.61 g/t
					161	165	4	2.35 g/t
					171	173	2	1.15 g/t
MLRC041	451685	6818700	90/-60	147	113	115	2	1.08 g/t
					123	133	10	1.94 g/t
MLRC042	451676	6818785	90/-60	177	158	163	5	0.58 g/t
MLRC043	451675	6818802	90/-60	200	156	159	3	0.85 g/t
MLRC044	451675	6818827	90/-60	69	No Significant Results			
MLRC045	451650	6818998	90/-60	120	104	109	5	1.12 g/t
MLRC046	451732	6818998	90/-60	165	141	142	1	2.71 g/t
					150	153	3	1.76 g/t
					155	157	2	2.92 g/t
MLRC047	451700	6819018	90/-60	210	159	159	3	1.42 g/t
					171	172	1	2.63 g/t
					176	177	1	1.60 g/t

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Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
MLRC048	451692	6819018	90/-60	153	125	133	8	0.97 g/t
MLRC049	451672	6819018	90/-60	183	105	106	1	1.47 g/t
					142	144	2	1.93 g/t
MLRC050	451651	6819018	90/-60	225	202	205	3	2.57 g/t
					213	214	1	2.14 g/t

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.50 g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum hole interval of 1m at plus 0.50 g/t gold. They may contain up to 1m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by Fire Assay, using 50gm charges with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 g/t Au. NSR denotes no significant results. True widths are estimated to represent 70% of the reported down hole intersections unless noted.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Mon Ami RC Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation was systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralized zone. Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 2-3kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. All samples are pulverised prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with 85% passing 75um. Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLRC series drilling operation was undertaken by drilling contractor Challenge Drilling. RC drilling was conducted with a modern truck mounted drill rig (KWL350). RC pre-collar samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air using RC 5¼" diameter face bit. Holes orientations were surveyed using a Reflex-EZ shot at 50m intervals down hole and at the EOH depth
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk RC drill holes samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. Excellent RC drill recovery is reported from all RC holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drill samples are geologically logged on site by experienced and qualified geologists. Details on the host lithologies, veining, mineralisation, alteration and weathering and oxidation are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. Evidence of structural features are noted. Drill hole logging of RC chips is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. The entire length of the RC drill holes are geologically logged and representative portion of samples are retained in chip trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicate samples are collected every 80th sample from the RC precollar chips. Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 2-3kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. All samples are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with 85% passing 75µm. RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates, a high grade or low grade standard is included every 30th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 60th sample. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the sample. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace) and is regarded as a complete digest technique and appropriate for the target-style of mineralisation. Geochemical analysis was conducted by SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. Sample preparation included drying the samples (105° C) and pulverizing to 95% passing 75µm. Samples were then riffle split to secure a sample charge of 50 grams. Analysis was via Fire Assay (FAA505) with AAS finish. Only gold analysis was conducted (ppm detection limit of 0.01ppm). Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of blanks, duplicates and standards at a ratio of 1:20, as discussed above, and used by GSN as well as the laboratory. All GSN standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative GSN personnel have verified the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to GSN database in Perth. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory and made available to the project geologist to verify against the RC chips in the field. No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database and no holes were twinned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were initially located and recorded using a hand held GPS with $\pm 3m$ accuracy. At the completion of the drilling program, all drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using non-magnetic gyro surveying techniques from recognized industry surveying service providers. All holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 51 grid coordinates. Topographic control is established from digital DTMs, calibrated against the surveyors DGPS pick-up.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The holes were planned to test the continuity of mineralisation along a broadly north-south striking and steeply west-dipping shear zone, with a hypothesised northerly plunge. Therefore, holes were oriented to the east and spaced at broadly 25-40m spacing. Given the detailed understanding of the target shearzone this spacing is considered adequate as a first pass to define the continuity of mineralisation, ahead of any future resource estimation work. No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is drilled orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target mineralization zone. Structural logging of available from historic diamond core, current OTV/ATV viewing on select holes and historic pit/shaft mapping of mineralized quartz reefs supports the drilling direction and sampling method. No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Perth to undergo evaluation. Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported directly from site to SGS in Kalgoorlie in the custody of the field team where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits have been completed to date

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Mon Ami RC Drilling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this report are on granted Mining Lease (ML) 38/1256 (Mon Ami), being 100% owned by Great Southern Mining Limited (having being acquired by Great Southern Mining Limited under Sale Agreement with Valleybrook Investments Limited in 2018 – ASX Announcement 23rd January, 2018). The mining lease is located on the Mt Weld pastoral lease owned and operated by Goldfields. Native Title has been extinguished. At this time all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to GSNs' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed shallow RAB, Aircore and RC drilling, geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report concerns only exploration results generated by GSN.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation at Mon Ami typical of orogenic structurally controlled (shearzone hosted) Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by a N-S trending anastomosing shear zone at the contact between meta-conglomerates and basic metavolcanics. The Mon Ami deposit extends over 400m strike (where it has been mined historically) and dips around 70-80° to the west. The plunge of the system is still unclear but future drilling will test an inferred northerly plunge.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the drill holes reported in this report have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (>0.5 g/t Au) are reported in this announcement. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <10 in the project area. 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. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. Only gold grade intersections >0.5 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution are considered significant and are reported in this report. Gold grades less than 0.5 g/t Au are not considered material as drill targets due to their low grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Results are reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include up to 1m of internal dilution. No top cuts were applied to any assay values No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at Mon Ami was on an azimuth of 90° and an angle of -60° designed to test a steeply west dipping shear zone. The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge on the thickness of the intersection is known an estimate of the true thickness is provided. The geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is still being interpreted and is only constrained from historical mining and previous drill hole intersections, which infer the host quartz reefs dip to the west at 60 - 80°.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC samples that have been geochemical tested at an appropriate laboratory (discussed above) from drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections (>0.5g/t Au) are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future exploration includes deeper drilling below the reported intersections at Mon Ami focusing on the higher grade intersections to better define the extent of the mineralization at depth.