Cue Drilling Reveals Multiple Gold Anomalous Alteration Zones

HIGHLIGHTS

- **GSM completed 2 deep diamond holes (see ASX:GSM 25 Jan 19) of planned initial four-hole program**
- **Deep Diamond Hole 18GSCRCD0002**
  - Significant shallow gold mineralised zone in weathered tonalite (7m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 44m)
  - Large, relatively shallow, 140m width structural-alteration downhole interval, with multiple gold anomalous zones intersected
  - Substantial alteration and structural zones with anomalous gold recorded in core associated with a sheared, quartz veined zone with strong to intense silica alteration
- **Deep Diamond Hole 18GSCRCD0001**
  - Best assay results include 1m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 39m and 2m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 76m
  - The interpreted granite-greenstone contact was intersected at 219 metres downhole consisting of a 130m+ interval of structurally deformed, contact metamorphosed granite-greenstone zone
- **Near Surface Hole 18GSLARCD0003**
  - High grade intersection at Light of Asia *0.3m @ 25.7 g/t Au from 75.5m
    *from 1.2m Interval with 0.9m of core loss
- Awaiting petrological report and results of geophysical core modelling
- Significant gold values in the **18GSCRCD0002** pre-collar, along with the widths and intensity of alteration and structural deformation + anomalous gold zones are essential pathfinders for drilling
- Follow up drill programmes to commence in April targeting geophysical and shallow high grade targets

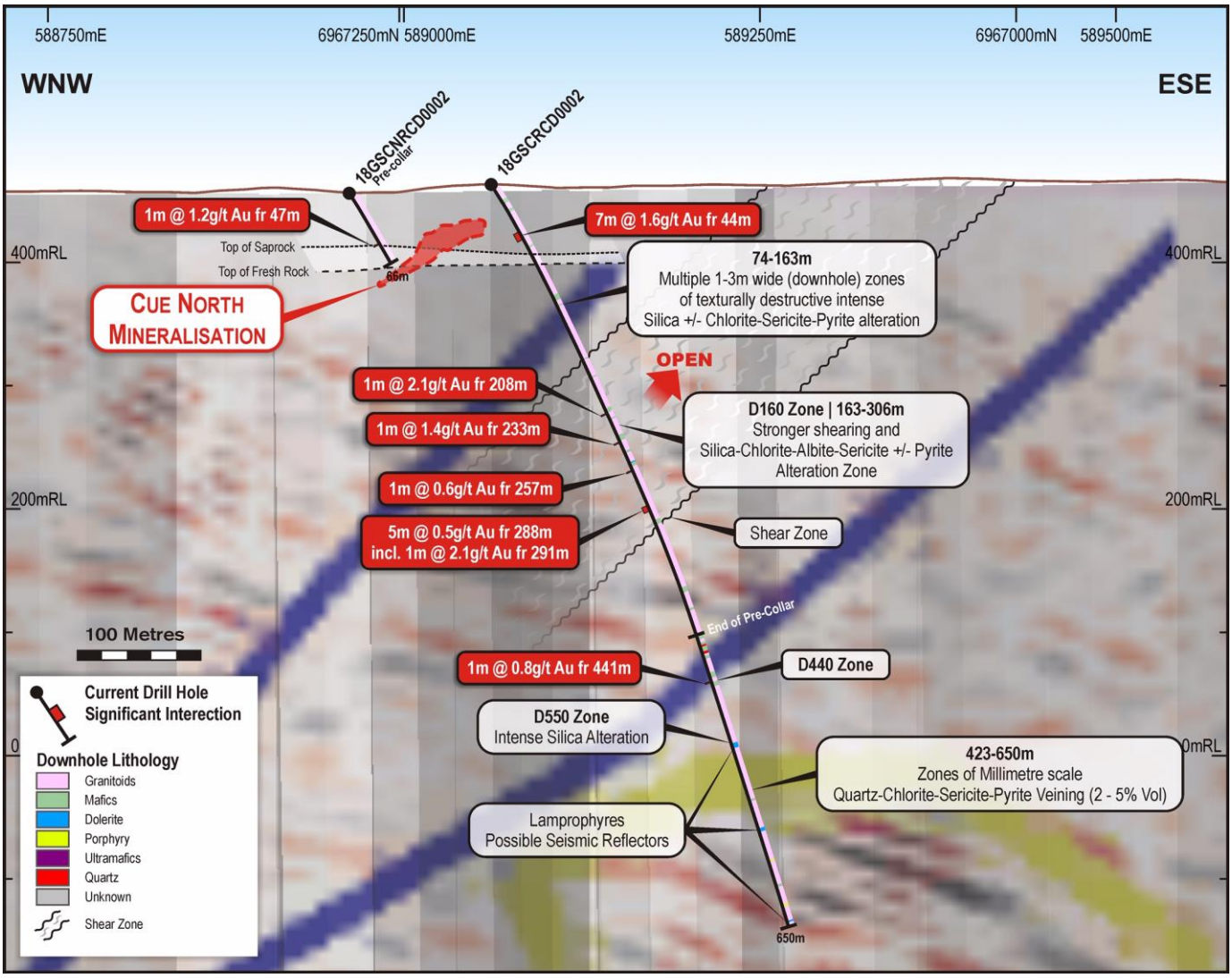

Figure 1: Cross Section of **18GSCRCD0002** Showing Alteration Zones and Significant Intercepts

CUE PROJECT – 100% GSM

Golden State Mining Limited (ASX: GSM, 'Golden State' or the 'Company') is pleased to report assay results from two deep diamond drill holes of the inaugural geophysical exploration target program at its Cue Gold Project as well as a shallow diamond hole at the Light of Asia mine.

The diamond drilling program was designed to test geophysical seismic reflector targets and granite-greenstone contact zones. The drilling achieved both of these aims and returned multiple, gold anomalous alteration-structural deformation (18GSCRCD0002) and a large, strongly deformed granite-greenstone contact zone (18GSCRCD0001).

Golden State's Managing Director, Mike Moore, commented:

"The key takeaway from this deeper drilling program is that we appear to have discovered a potentially large system of alteration which contains encouraging signs of gold mineralisation. Albeit early days, we have enhanced the understanding of controls on this mineralisation and we will now focus on the potential for new, quality gold targets at our 100% owned Cue Gold Project. These include down-dip positions of high-grade gold workings, our new high-grade drill intercept at Light of Asia North and exciting upside of anomalous gold intercepts in the geophysical target holes."

"Significant gold values recorded in the pre-collar of 18GSCRCD0002, along with the widths and intensity of alteration and structural deformation, plus anomalous gold zones are essential pathfinders for follow-up drill targeting."

"The next phase of drilling is currently being optimised based on the results of the first two holes and is expected to be underway in April".

DEEP DIAMOND HOLE 18GSCRCD0002

Diamond hole 18GSCRCD0002 (Figure 1) was designed to intercept a deeper seismic reflector from approximately 500 meters downhole. This hole was RC pre-collared to 403.1 metres and NQ2 core drilled to 650 metres. Detailed geological logging of the RC pre-collar recorded several broad zones of strong quartz - sericite - chlorite - pyrite alteration within Cue Tonalite Complex (CTC) granitoid.

A mineralised interval from 44m within highly oxidised weathered clay with relict silica-sericite alteration and some quartz veining returned assays including 7m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 44m. This zone is coincident with the projected down-dip of several historic workings.

A broad interval from 163 - 306 metres downhole, designated as the 'D160 Zone' (Plate 1) consists of a series of texturally destructive intense silica +-chlorite-sericite-pyrite alteration zones with variable structural deformation. One metre split samples have returned elevated gold over multiple intervals. Significant assay results from the D160 zone include 1m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 208 metres and 1m @ 2.1 g/t Au from 291 metres.

Plate 1: 18GSCRCD0002 D160 Zone RC chips from 160-300 metres showing gold grades above 0.1 g/t

Another anomalous gold interval associated with strong silica-chlorite-albite alteration and white opaque quartz veining returned 0.59m @ 0.8 g/t from 441m. This interval has been designated as the 'D440 Zone', (Plate 2).

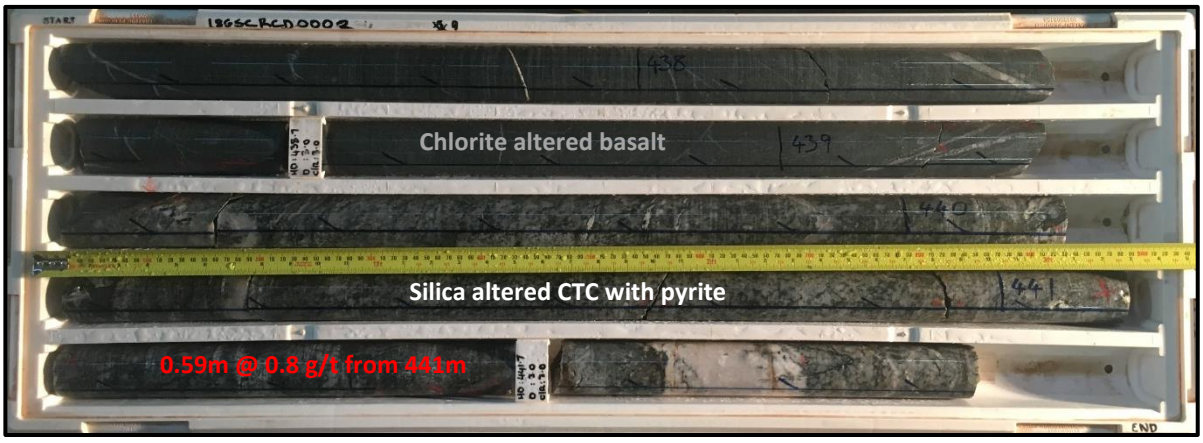

Plate 2: 18GSCRCD0002 D440 Zone core from 437.4-441.9 metres showing gold grade and alteration

At approximately 500m depth in 18GSCRCD0002, a strong to intense mylonitic shear zone with very strong silica-albite-chlorite-very fine-grained pyrite alteration was recorded and designated the 'D500 Zone' (Plate 3). This zone is of particular interest as it displayed some of the strongest and most consistent alteration along with the highest percentage of contained sulphides.

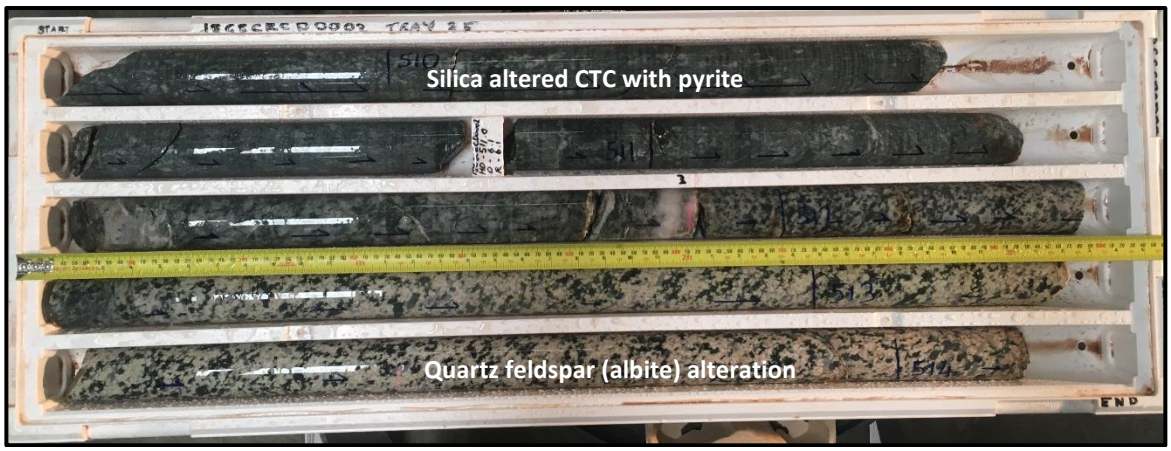

Plate 3: 18GSCRCD0002 D500 Zone core from 509.6-514.2 metres showing contrasting alteration

In light of this relatively unique alteration the company is now undertaking a review of the geophysical targets using data recorded from the various rock types intersected including several lamprophyre dykes from 494 metres onwards downhole which may explain the seismic reflectors. A final report on core measurements and analysis by HiSeis is expected before the end of February.

DEEP DIAMOND HOLE 18GSCRCD0001

Diamond hole 18GSCRCD0001 (Figure 2) was designed to intercept a shallow seismic reflector and the granite-greenstone contact based on interpretation of the recent gravity results. The drill hole achieved both the Company's aims and returned valuable information on the largely untested granite-greenstone contact within the Cue project. 18GSCRCD0001 was pre-collared to 283.50 metres and NQ2 core drilled to 504.50 metres.

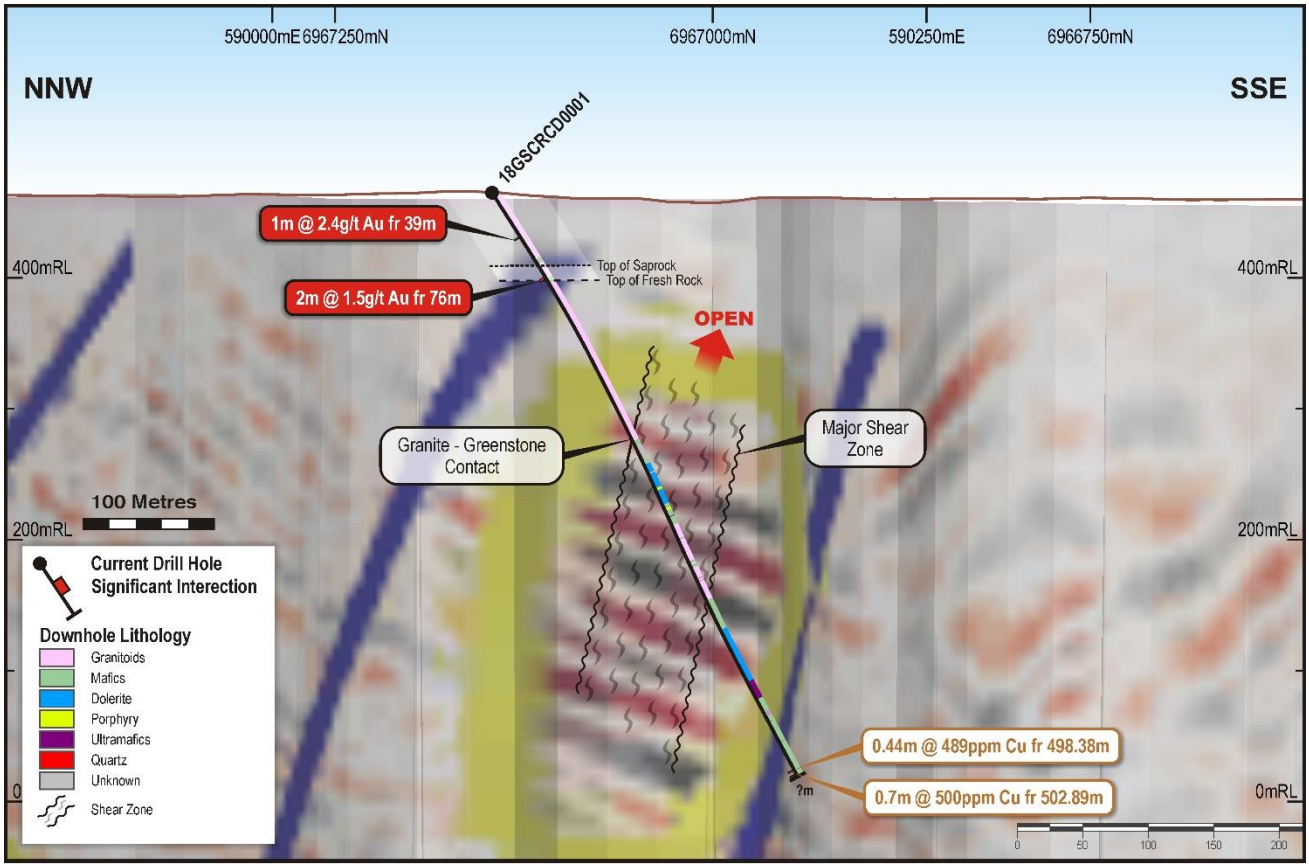

Figure 2: Cross Section of 18GSCRCD0001 Drilling Granite-Greenstone Contact

A mineralised weathered clay zone with quartz veining was intersected from 33 metres downhole which is coincident with an interpreted fault zone from the seismic data. The best assay result in this interval was 1 metre @ 2.4 g/t Au from 39 metres. Another mineralised interval associated with the contacts of intensely altered sheared mafic intrusives was intersected at 61 metres downhole. The best assay result from this interval was 2 metres @ 1.5 g/t Au from 76 metres including 1 metre @ 2.6 g/t Au from 76 metres.

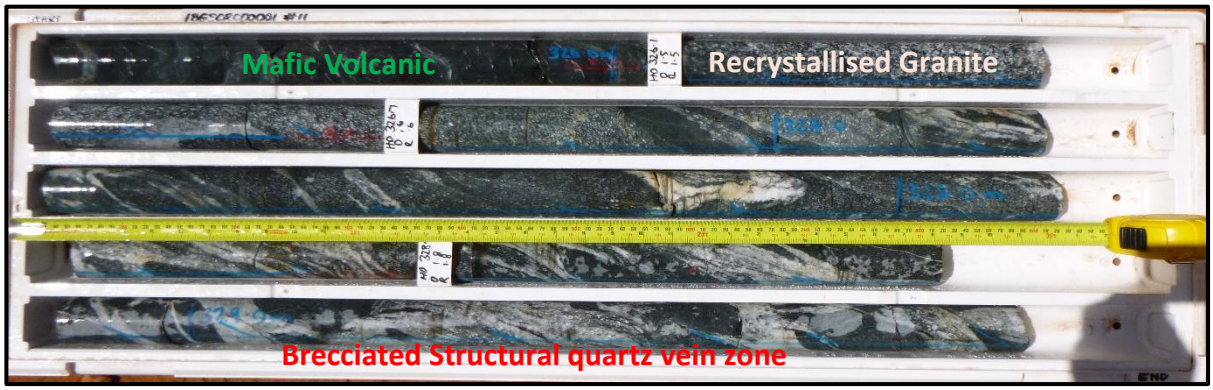

Plate 4: 18GSCRCD0001 core from 325.4 to 329.7 metres showing complexity of Major Shear Zone

The interpreted granite-greenstone contact was intersected at 219 metres downhole consisting of a 130m+ interval of structurally deformed, contact metamorphosed granite-greenstone zone comprised of mafic units and granitoid (CTC) types (Plate 4).

Zones of encouraging elevated copper values (See Appendix 1 table) were recorded towards the end-of-hole (including 0.7m @ 500ppm Cu from 502.89m).

Although no significant gold assay results were returned from the diamond tail of 18GSCRCD0001, the significant gold values recorded in the pre-collar, along with the widths and intensity of alteration and structural deformation, are essential pathfinders for follow-up drill targeting, particularly the up-dip potential.

Core measurements and analysis by HiSeis suggest that the density contrasts between intersected rock types could explain the seismic reflectors initially targeted in this hole.

DIAMOND HOLE 18GSLARCD0003 LIGHT OF ASIA

Diamond hole 18GSLARCD0003 (Figure 3) was designed to test the up-dip potential of a significant zone recorded in a historic RC hole. This hole was RC pre-collared to 60 metres and NQ2 core drilled to 99.7 metres. Detailed geological logging recorded a complex mylonitic sheared zone (Plate 5) on the footwall of several minor intersections of quartz alkali feldspar porphyry dykes.

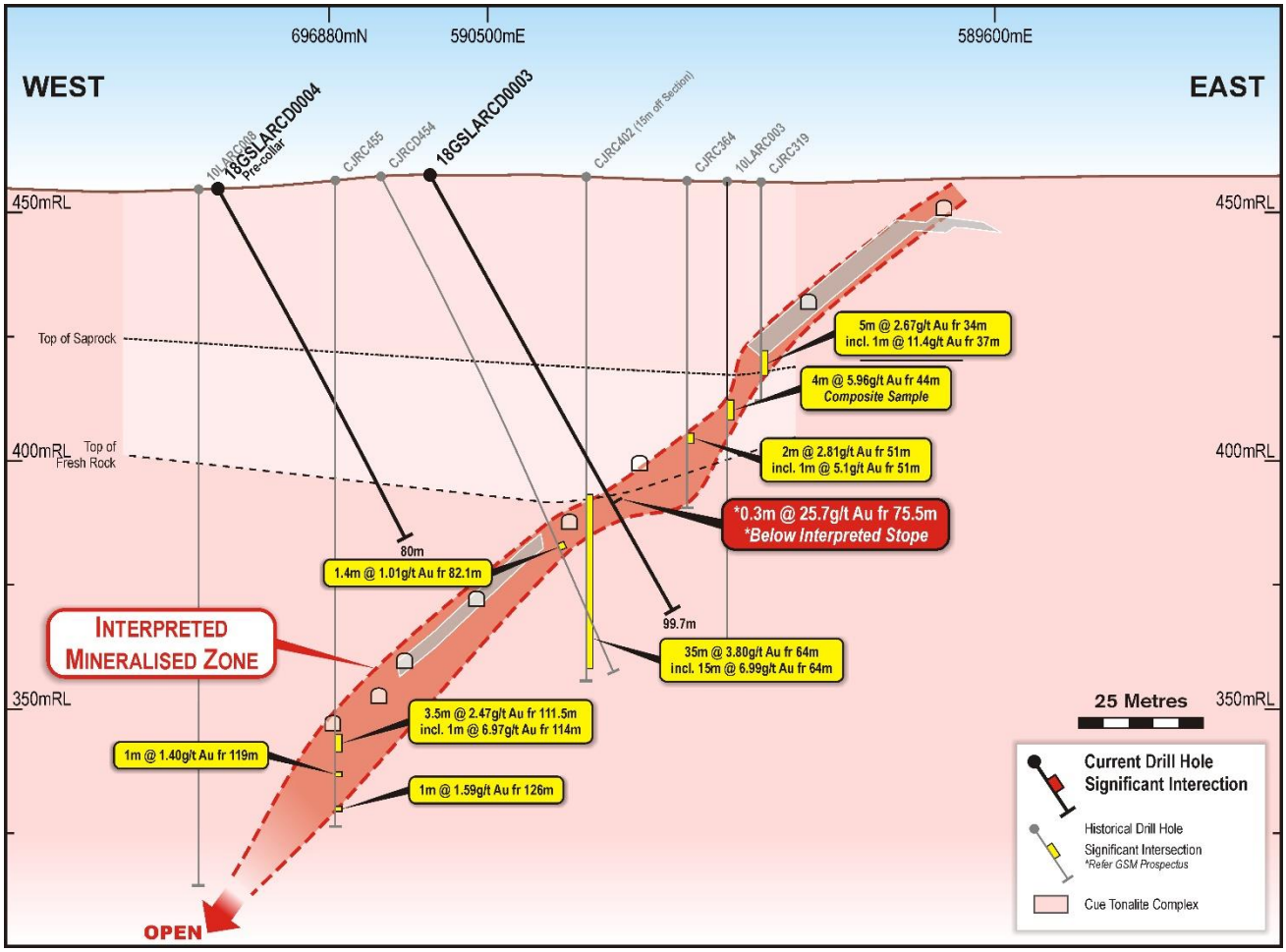

Figure 3: Cross Section of 18GSLARCD0003 at Light of Asia

Broken ground was intersected at 74.6 metres containing heavily oxidised fine rock matter which is interpreted to be backfill material in a previously mined void or stope. 0.9 metres of core was lost or not

recovered in this zone. Immediately below the interpreted void a 30cm grey glassy quartz vein produced an assay result of **0.3 metres @ 25.7 g/t Au from 75.5m**.

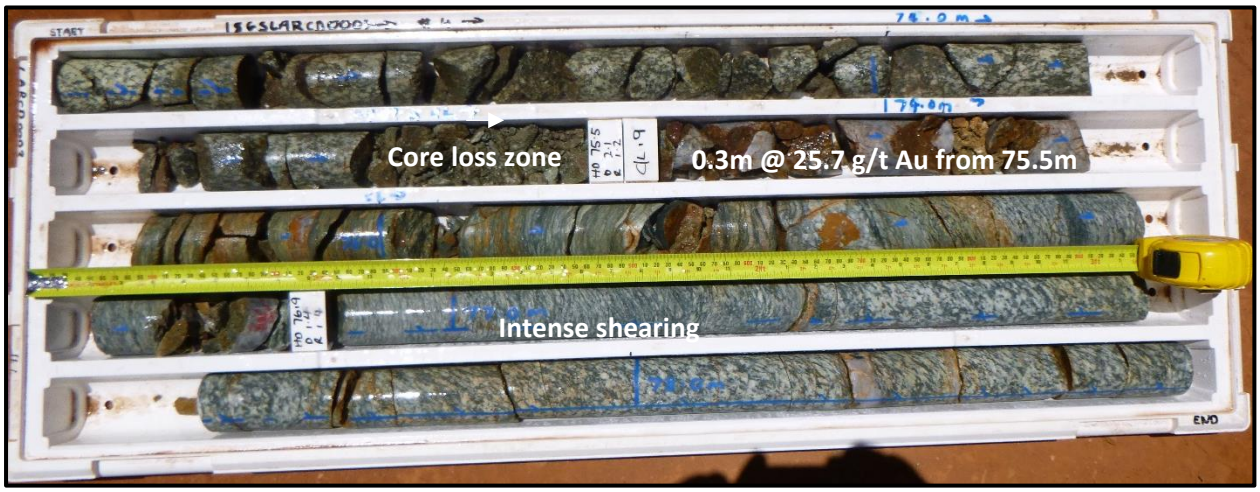

Plate 5: 18GSLARCD0003 from 73.3 to 78.5 Metres Showing Mineralised Structure at Light of Asia

The significant 35 metre intercept in CJRC402[1] located approximately 15 metres from the high-grade interval in 18GSLARCD0003 is interpreted to have drilled down-dip of the interpreted plunge intersection of the Queen of the May and Light of Asia trends.

Conclusions and Further Exploration Planned

Assay results from two diamond drill holes of the inaugural geophysical exploration target program (Refer to GSM ASX Announcement dated 25th January, 2019 and Figure 1, 2 and Table 1, see Appendix 1) have been received. Two deep RC pre-collars for a total of 685 metres were completed with diamond tails for a total of 468.8 metres.

The first two diamond holes reinforces the CTC veining-alteration-shear zone setting and association with gold mineralisation observed elsewhere in the Cue Goldfield. There remains a real scarcity of effective deeper drilling on the Cue Project and this latest hole data, combined with previous work strengthens our understanding of fertile structures and their depth potential for high-grade gold mineralisation.

The next phase of drilling is now being optimised based on the results of the first two DEEP holes and is expected to be underway in April. Drilling will be customised once ongoing petrographic analysis is complete to target extensions of the altered structural zones.

The Company intends to use the state government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding (see GSM ASX announcement dated 3rd December 2018) for this follow-up work.

[1] *From the GSM Prospectus (2018)*

For further information please contact:

- Mike Moore (Managing Director) on 08 6323 2384
- Trevor Beazley/Nanne van 't Riet (Maiden Capital) on 0419 939 820 / 0400 902 940.

About Golden State Mining

GSM is a Western Australian minerals exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX:'GSM'). The company's prime focus is the exploration and development of three highly prospective Western Australian gold projects.

CUE PROJECT

The company's cornerstone project is located adjacent to the historical town of Cue in the Murchison district.

- Approximately 645km by road northeast of Perth
- 175km^2 of tenements including Big Bell South
- Targeting large gold systems
- Proven Gold Region - produced over 7Moz of gold the past 126 years
- Day Dawn/Great Fingall mine (1.7Moz production) ~5km along trend
- Exploration potential significantly bolstered by seismic interpretation at Cue
- Historic mines operated until around the 1920's exploiting high grade +15g/t gold shoots

YULE PROJECT

- The Yule Project is located between 35km and 65km southwest of Port Hedland in the Northern Pilbara region of Western Australia
- Three granted exploration licences for a total of 434km^2 capture a significant portion of the Pilbara region
- Potential targets identified from airborne geophysics at Yule South
- Negligible follow-up work completed
- Review of historical drill assay data at Yule North has identified anomalous lithium with associated anomalous values of cesium
- Prospective for gold, base metals and lithium

FOUR MILE WELL PROJECT

- The Four Mile Well Project is located 9km to the north of the Laverton townsite in the Eastern Goldfields and consists of a single 38 block exploration licence (approximately 107 km^2)
- The region is well endowed with a number of major gold and nickel deposits within close proximity to the Four Mile Well Project area
- Significant nickel sulphide deposits (Windarra and Mt Windarra) are located to the west of the project area and the 1.3Moz Lancefield gold deposit is located less than 1km to the south
- Previous work has identified several geochemical gold anomalies

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

As a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, actual events, trends and results may differ materially from any forward looking and other statements mentioned or implied herein not purporting to be of historical fact. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by (without limitation) such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "should", "could", "estimates", "target", "likely", "plan", "expects", "may", "intend", "shall", "will", or "would". Any statements concerning mining reserves, resources and exploration results may also be forward looking in that they involve estimates based on assumptions. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the respective dates they are made. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements even where beliefs, opinions and estimates change or should do so given changed circumstances and developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Geoff Willetts who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Geoff Willetts is the Exploration Manager and 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. Information on previous explorers and historical results for the Cue Project, is summarised in the Independent Geologists Report of the Golden State Mining Limited Prospectus dated 22 August 2018.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1. Cue Diamond Drilling – Significant Intercepts

Prospect	HOLE_ID	TYPE	DEPTH	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	COLL_RL	DIP	Azimuth	From	Interval	Au g/t	Cu ppm
Cue General	18GSCRCD0001	RCD	504.5	590,070	6,967,138	465	-56	146	39	1	2.4	
									76	2	1.5	
								Incl.		1	2.6	
									498.38	0.44		489
									502.89	0.7		500
Cue General	18GSCRCD0002	RCD	650	589,062	6,967,214	463	-57	120	44	7	1.6	
								Incl.		4	2.1	
									208	1	2.1	
									223	1	1.4	
									257	1	0.6	
									291	1	2.1	
									441	0.59	0.8	
Light of Asia	18GSLARCD0003	RCD	99.7	590,489	6,968,804	457	-60	78	75.5	0.3*	25.7	
					* 0.9m core loss or void above interval							
Cue North	18GSCNRCD0002	RCD	66	588,970	6,967,285	456	-57	117	47	1	1.2	
Cue North	18GSCNRC0001	RC	120	588,965	6,967,321	458	-58	116	79	2	0.7	
								Incl.		1	1.2	
Queen of the May	18GSLARC0008	RC	73	590,583	6,968,896	454	-60	150	52	2	1.0	
								Incl.	53	1	1.7	

Note

1) An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time.
2) In RCD drilling, half core samples greater than 0.2m and less than 1.5m are submitted for assay based on geological intervals
3) All samples are analysed using a 50g fire assay with AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry) finish gold analysis (0.005ppm detection limit) by MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, Western Australia
4) g/t (grams per tonne), ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), X = below detection limit
5) Intersections are generally calculated over intervals >0.5g/t Au in fresh rock and >0.01g/t Au in weathered rock where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1g/t Au.
6) Type; RC = Reverse Circulation, RCD = Reverse Circulation pre-collar with diamond core tail
7) Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z50

APPENDIX 2

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report – Cue 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.*	• The drill sampling reported in this release for the pre-collars has been completed using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Cue Project, to the north of the Cue township, Western Australia. The RC program reported consisted of 3 RC holes for 726 m, Program work utilised sampling procedures and QAQC protocols inline with industry best practice. • RC samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone at 1m intervals in plastic bags and arranged in rows of 20-40m (20-40 samples). A combination of composite (2-6m) 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. • Diamond core (NQ2 diameter) is cut utilising an Almonte automatic core saw and sampled on geological intervals generally not exceeding 1.5m and sampled as half core.
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).*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed by a KWL350 rig from Challenge Drilling (Kalgoorlie-Boulder). A 5½'' (approximately 140mm) face sampling hammer was used for the drilling program. • The diamond drilling program was completed by Westcore Drilling utilising a UDR1000 drilling rig recovering NQ2 core. Three diamond tails have been completed for 507.6m
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 good quality, negligible contamination and >99% dry. Diligent drilling and ROP (Rate of Penetration) provided very good sample recovery. Sample recovery data and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) was recorded at time of drilling. • Drilling with care (eg. 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. • Diamond core, core recovery is recorded as a percentage of every sample interval.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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. • 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.*	• Core was cut with a diamond blade saw at the MinAnalytical laboratory in Canning Vale. Half core is crushed to 90% nominally pass 75Um. • 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. • The sample preparation of the RC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. • Field duplicate samples collected 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 prepared by Geostats Pty Ltd. 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 were collected for gold analysis and this analysis work was completed at MINAnalytical, Perth. Following the Sample Preparation (Code SP3000) outlined above, samples were assayed for gold with Lab Code FA50AAS method. This technique involves a 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay technique AAS finish. • Gold intercepts calculated with primary Au gold values with Au1 repeat values excluded. Gold intercepts calculated with lower cut 0.10 g/t Au, no upper cut, one composite or 1m sample interval (eg 1-6m) internal dilution. Fire Assay is an economical and effective total digest analysis technique for target elements. • Magnetic Susceptibility measurements collected via Fugro RT-1 Magnetic Susceptibility metre (SI units). • 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.*	• The results have been reviewed and verified by qualified and experienced company 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 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 using a hand held Garmin GPS64s with a horizontal (Easting Northing) accuracy of +-5m. Drill location is managed by the supervising geologist. Frequent (approx every 30m) downhole surveys were completed using a CHAMP Gyro. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 50. • Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin hand held GPS with an accuracy of+-10m and considered suitable for the flat terrain.
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 along trend/downdip potential of historic drill-hole gold anomalies and historic workings. • 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 to evaluate the northerly to westerly trending zones and structures of interest. The RC drill holes were intended to assess along trend and downdip/down plunge potential of high-grade historic workings and previous explorers' encouraging gold intercepts and were orientated appropriately to maximise probability of unbiased sampling of the geological trends.
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 Company field personnel. 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 Managing Director. Anomalous gold intersections were checked against library chip trays to

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		correlate with geology. No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS – CUE 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 Cue Project is located adjacent to the township of Cue, in the Murchison region of Western Australia and consists of a generally contiguous package of tenements held by Golden State Mining Ltd ('GSM'), subsidiaries of GSM or Western Mining Pty Ltd ('WM'). GSM and WM has signed agreements, for which GSM has assumed 100% rights and obligations with the various traditional owner groups that have either granted native title or native title claims that overlap the projects. Further details are tabled in the GSM Prospectus, dated 22/08/18. • The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Considerable previous exploration work was completed on the Cue Project including explorers Newcrest Mining, St Barbara, Metana and Cougar Metals. These and other companies completed phases of geochemistry programs, Vacuum drilling, Aircore (AC), Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling (DDH) and further details are reported in the GSM Prospectus.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cue Project is located in the Youanmi Terrain of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. Project-scale geology consists of granite-greenstone lithologies that were metamorphosed to Greenschist facies. The Archaean lithologies are cut by Proterozoic dolerite dykes. More detailed information is provided in the ITAR. • Mineralisation observed to date is similar to the mineralisation historically mined in several workings within the Cue region and within the GSM tenements. All of these deposits are orogenic lode deposits and are characterized by multiple stacked lodes of quartz veins within both the early granitic gneiss or the greenstone sequences of the Luke Creek Group.

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*
		• Table containing drill hole collar, survey and intersection data for material (gold intersections >0.5 g/t Au) drill holes are included in the Table in the body of the announcement.
		• No Information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 (whole metres in the case of RAB, AC and RC drilling) and average metal or element intercept values > 0.10 g/t. No upper cut applied for high grades. A lower cut off of 0.1 g/t Au has been used to identify significant results. • Where present, higher grade values are included in the intercepts table and assay values equal to or > 1.0 g/t Au have been stated on a separate line below the intercept assigned with the text 'including' . • Reported RC results have been calculated using 1m split samples and composite samples. • 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. • Previous exploration drilling has provided some guidance for the moderate to steep dipping shear/vein zones and angle drilling is considered the most appropriate hole angle to assess targeted structures.
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.*	• Significant assay results are provided in Appendix 1. • Drill holes with no significant results are also listed in Appendix 1. • Significant assay results from historical drilling are noted in the body of the 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.*	• 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.*	• The appropriate next stage of exploration planning is currently underway and will be influenced by pending multielement analysis work, geophysical interpretation and ongoing 3D targeting and petrological studies.