ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
2 August 2019
ASX Code: GSM

Murchison Exploration Update

Highlights

- **Cue Project**
  - Very Shallow high-grade mineralisation intersected at "The Patch"
    - **4m @ 7.5g/t from 7m including 1m @ 20.3g/t from 8m**
    - "The Patch' is a well-endowed 200 x 1000m historic mining area containing numerous shallow gold mineralised quartz veins
  - Light of Asia North
    - Initial broad spaced RC program confirms presence of the gold mineralised structure 500m north of historic workings
    - Light of Asia structure delineated over one-kilometre strike length
- **Cuddingwarra Project**
  - Geochemical program identifies new gold anomalies
    - Follow up Phase two program underway

Golden State Mining Limited (ASX: GSM, 'Golden State' or the 'Company') is pleased to announce the results of its recent drill program at the Cue Project. The Reverse Circulation (RC) program has delivered encouraging shallow high-grade gold results from the first drilling at 'The Patch' prospect with a best result of **4m @ 7.5g/t from 7m including 1m @ 20.3g/t from 8m** in 19GSPARC0001 (Figure 1-2).

Further drilling at the Light of Asia North prospect has confirmed the presence of the mineralised Light of Asia gold trend 500m north of the historic workings.

Geochemical sampling at the Cuddingwarra Project has also been completed and outlined 2 gold in soil anomalies over priority geophysical targets.

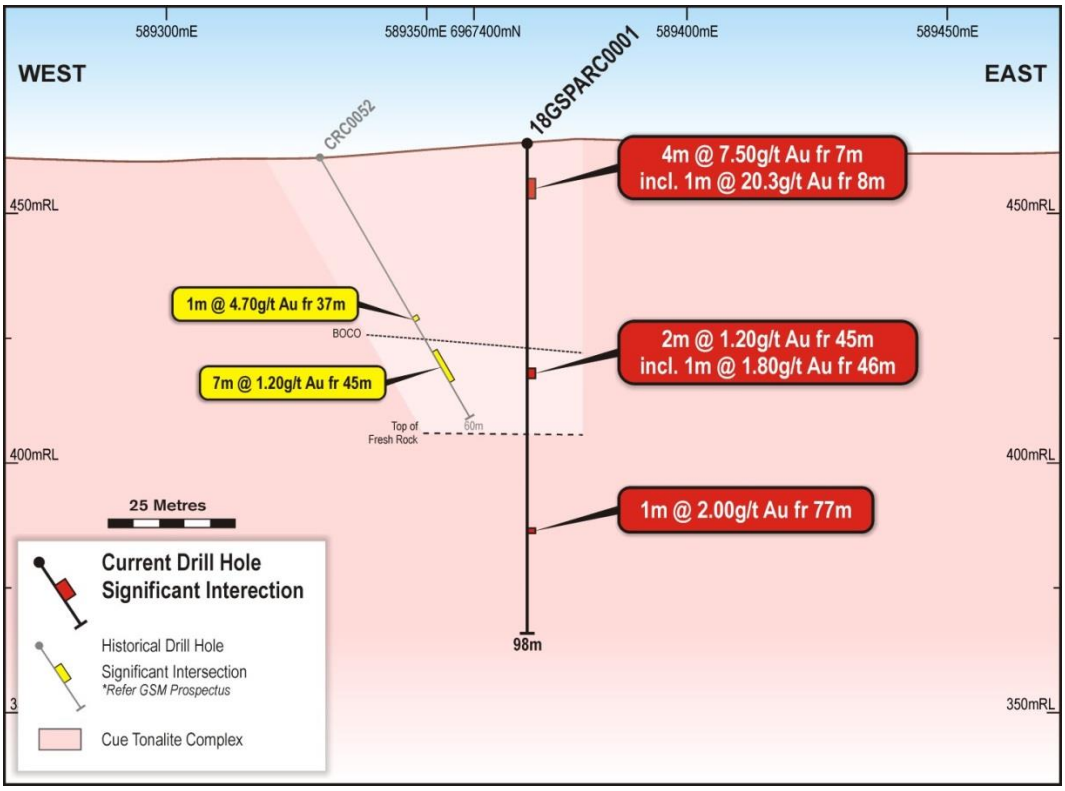


Figure 1: Cross Section of 19GSPARC0001 at The Patch Prospect

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

"Our ongoing assessment of shallow mining potential within the Cue Project area continues to surprise us by delivering high grade gold assay results close to surface demonstrating the potential of the area as a whole. Our first field program at Cuddingwarra has also delivered encouraging gold in soil anomalies that compliments existing geochemical targets requiring immediate follow up in the coming quarter".

Cue – 100% GSM

The Company has received the assay results from its recent RC drilling program at the Cue Project. The program consisted of 14 drillholes for a total of 1,077 metres. A table of collar locations and significant intercepts is included in Appendix 1.

The Patch

The Company has drilled its first drillhole into a historic prospecting and mining area referred to locally as "The Patch". This 200 x 1000 metre prospect contains the Volunteer group of historic workings, which is a collection of numerous small-scale prospecting shafts and shallow pits.

A single vertical drillhole 19GSPARC0001 (98m EOH) was designed to follow up a previous exploder's drillhole to the west (Figure 1-2) and to test for further high-grade quartz veins at depth. 19GSPARC0001 intersected several structures containing mineralised quartz veins with the best intersection of 4m @ 7.5g/t from 7m including 1m @ 20.3g/t from 8m.

Previous exploration has only partly tested the structural complexity of The Patch area and the Company will now use this latest drilling to help evaluate the shallow gold mineralised veins exploited in this area (Figure 2).

Light of Asia North

The company has completed follow up drilling of 13 RC drillholes for a total of 979 metres at the Light of Asia North Prospect to test for dip and strike extensions to the south of the Company's high-grade intercept in 18GSLARC0006 (3m @ 20 g/t including 1m @ 56 g/t Au - refer to ASX announcement dated 25 January 2019).

The focussed program has successfully delineated the Light of Asia gold mineralised structure 500 metres north of the main historic workings. The overall Light of Asia trend has now been extended to approximately 1 kilometre and remains open to the north. Drill logging and assay results confirmed the presence of the Light of Asia structure with anomalous gold results (2m @ 0.60 g/t including 1m @ 1.0g/t from 69m, Appendix 1-2), suggesting possible plunge or shoot constraints on the high-grade mineralisation reported from 18GSLARC0006. Further modelling and structural investigations are required in this prospect area.

A detailed collar location plan for the Light of Asia North area is provided in Appendix 2.

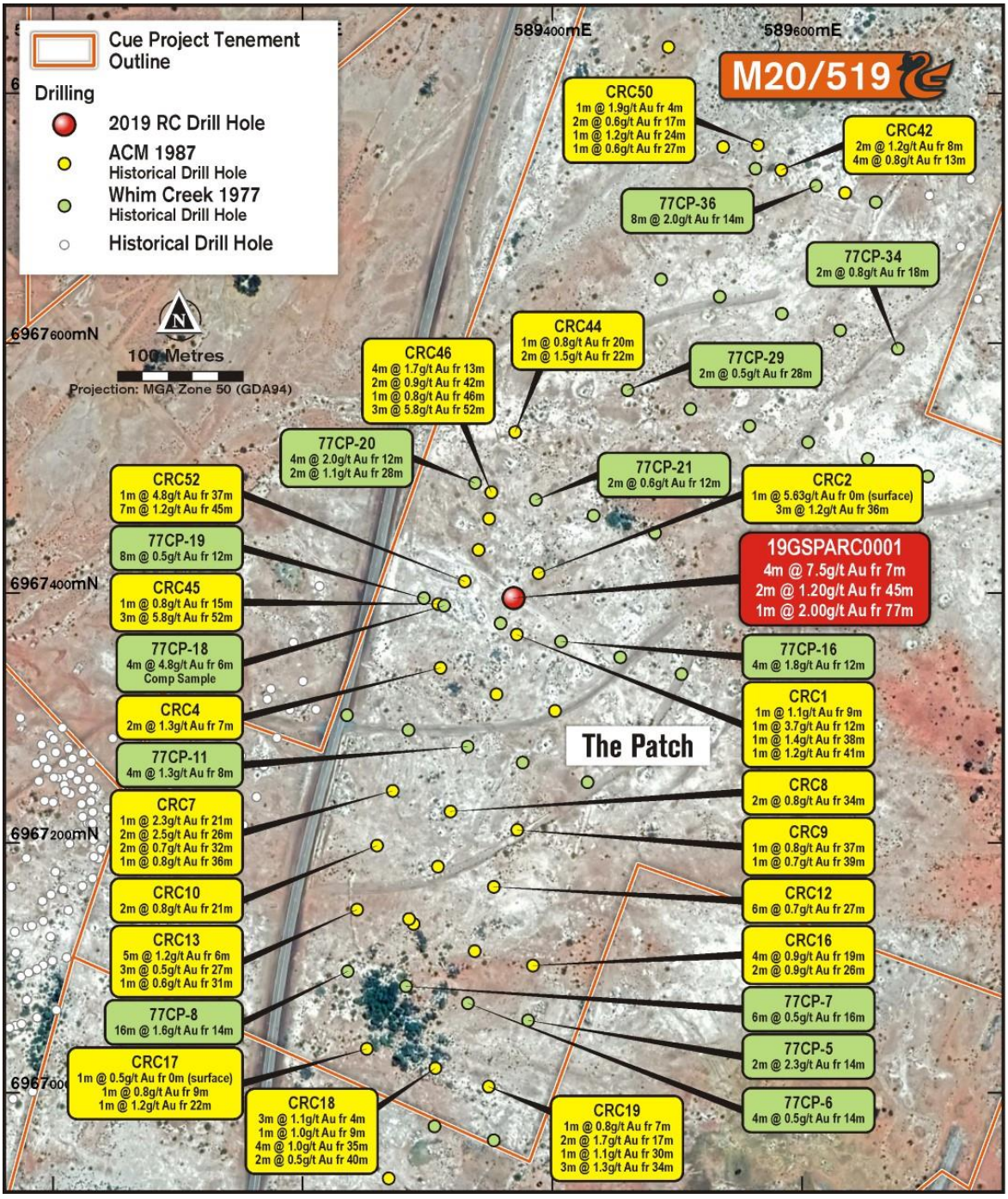


Figure 2: Location Plan of 19GSPARC0001 at The Patch prospect with previous drilling results

N.B. Previous Explorers Whim Creek assay results are based on composite sample intervals

Cuddingwarra – 100% GSM

The Company has recently completed a geochemical sampling program at the Cuddingwarra project, which was designed to assess several untested geophysical targets (refer to previous ASX announcement dated 30 April 2019).

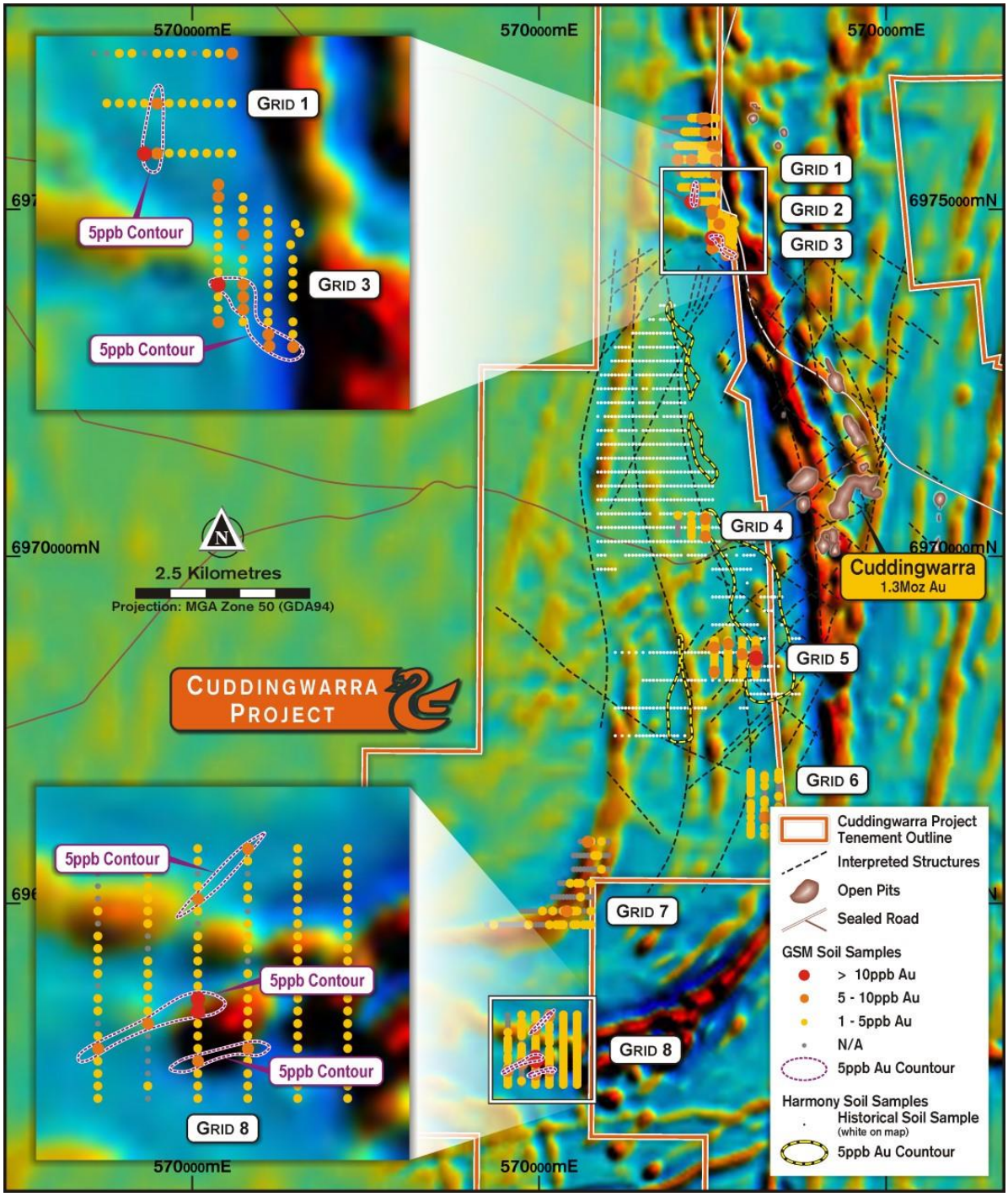


Figure 3: Location Plan of Cuddingwarra Geochemical Results over Total Magnetic Intensity

The program consisted of 500 soil samples collected over 8 discrete target areas on a provisional 200 x 50 metre pattern (Figure 3). The sampling technique employed mostly conventional soil sampling techniques based on the interpreted depth of cover. 4 grids produced consecutive gold assay results greater than 5ppb, 2 of which coincide with prospective interpreted structures outlined by aeromagnetic data. The anomalies on Grid 8 occur over demagnetised zones within a continuation of the same sequence and interpreted structural corridor hosting the Cuddingwarra open pits approximately 8 kilometres to the north. The Company's tenure contains a further 2 kilometres of this prospective corridor to the west of this newly defined soil anomalism.

The new gold in soil anomalies strongly support existing soil and bottom of hole gold anomalism defined by previous explorers which present potential drill targets in the near term.

Further Exploration Planned

The drill results at Light of Asia North and The Patch prospects are being assessed (including modelling and structural investigations) along with all applicable datasets to determine priority status for further drilling. Other mineralised trends in the Cue Project are also being assessed.

Further soil sampling is required at the Cuddingwarra project to test for extensions to soil anomalies encountered in Grids 1 and 3 to the south and west respectively. This work will be completed in August with results expected early September. The combined results of the Company's soil sampling will be assessed along with previous soil results and bottom of hole gold anomalism to define drill targets planned for Q4 2019.

For further information please contact:

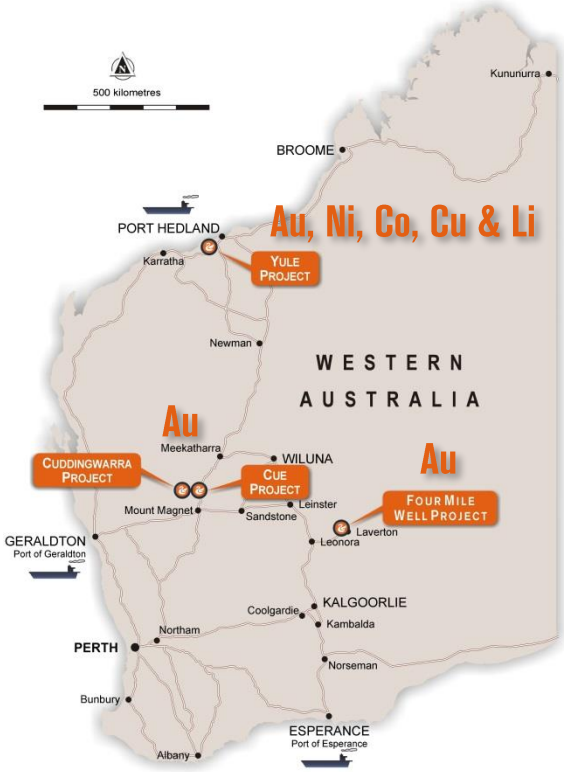
- Mike Moore (Managing Director) on 08 6323 2384 / 0438 938 934
- Greg Hancock (Non-Executive Director) 08 6323 2384 / 0418 263 388

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 project areas.

MURCHISON

- Approximately 645km by road northeast of Perth
- 175km^2 of tenements including Cuddingwarra, Big Bell South & Cue
- 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
- Historic mines operated until around the 1920's exploiting high grade +15g/t gold shoots



YULE

- 17 priority gold, base metal and rare earth element target areas identified
- Located between 35 km and 65 km southwest of Port Hedland in the northern Pilbara region of Western Australia
- Three granted exploration licences for a total of 434 km^2 capture a significant portion of the Pilbara
- Archaean layered mafic-ultramafic intrusion Ni, Cu, Co, PGE, V & Ti targets at Yule North
- Balla Yule magnetic target trend near Sholl Shear Zone largely untested
- Tantalum-lithium and gold targets identified from airborne geophysics at Yule South

FOUR MILE WELL

- 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
- Geochemical programs by several previous explorers have produced gold anomalism that was never followed up or drill tested

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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Geoff Willetts is the Exploration Manager, a full-time employee of Golden State Mining Limited (GSM) and holds shares and options in the Company.

Geoff Willetts has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Geoff Willetts consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Information on previous explorers and historical results are summarised in the Independent Geologist's Report of the Golden State Mining Limited Prospectus dated 22 August 2018.

APPENDIX 1 Significant Intercepts

Table 1. Cue Phase 2 RC Drilling – Significant Intercepts

Prospect	HOLE_ID	TYPE	DEPTH	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	mRL	DIP	Azimuth	From	Interval	Au g/t
The Patch	19GSPARC0001	RC	98	589369	6967396	464	-90	0	**7**	**4**	**7.5**
						including			**8**	**1**	**20.3**
									45	2	1.2
									77	1	2
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0009	RC	65	590452	6969296	455	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0010	RC	102	590387	6969281	453	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0011	RC	57	590468	6969258	455	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0012	RC	80	590430	6969253	453	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0013	RC	105	590397	6969248	452	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0014	RC	58	590477	6969220	455	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0015	RC	83	590438	6969211	451	-60	78	69	1	1
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0016	RC	100	590399	6969203	449	-60	78	90	1	0.5
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0017	RC	68	590492	6969135	454	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0018	RC	85	590453	6969128	452	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0019	RC	38	590543	6969069	456	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0020	RC	58	590506	6969056	456	-60	78	No significant results		
Light of Asia North	19GSLARC0021	RC	80	590467	6969049	453	-60	78	No significant results		

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 RC drilling, composite four metre samples were collected with smaller composites if end of hole reached. One metre individual samples are submitted for priority analysis where four metre composite assays are greater than 100ppb Au.
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 where zones of internal dilution are not weaker than 2m < 0.1g/t Au.
6) Type: RC = Reverse Circulation
7) Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z50

APPENDIX 2

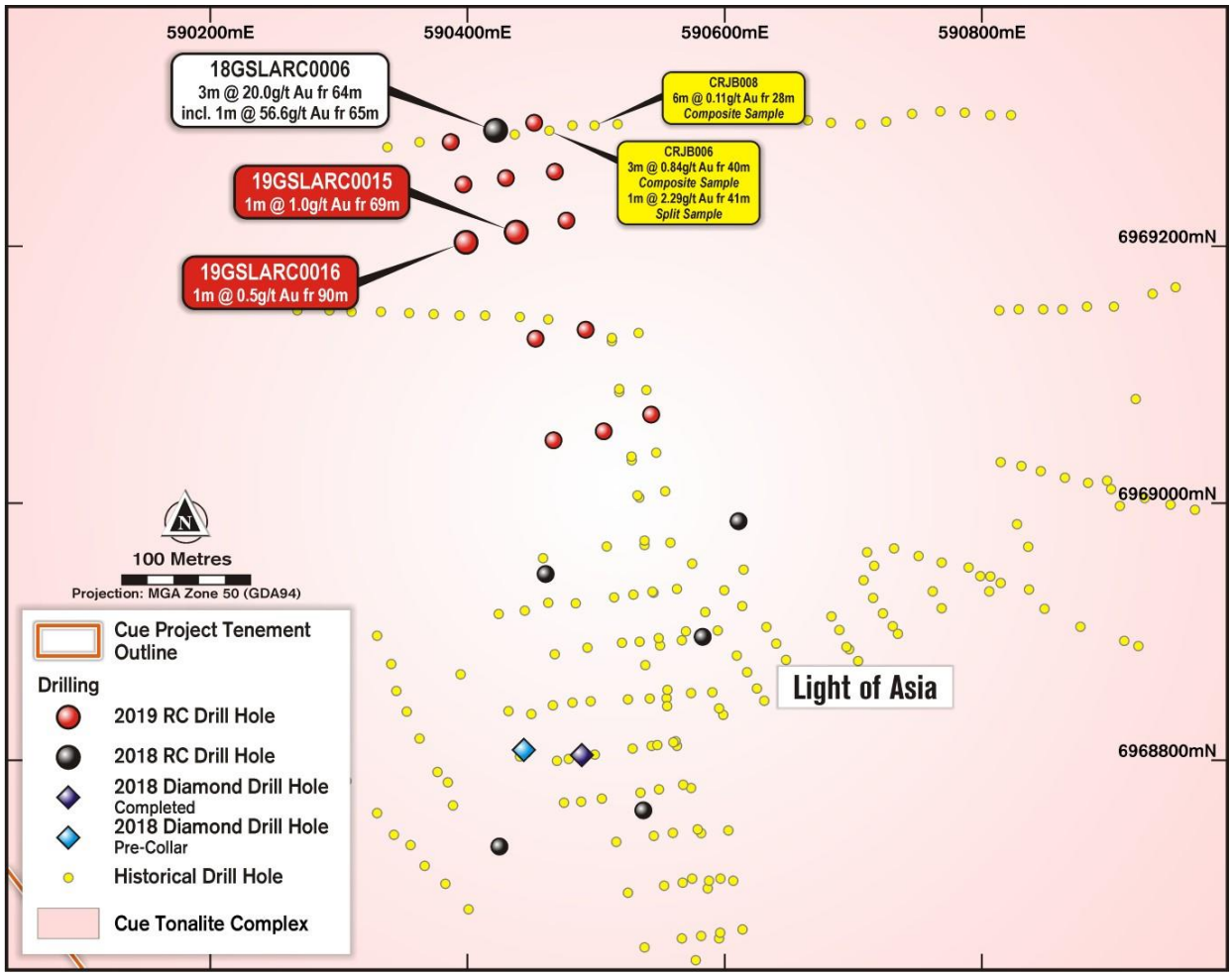


Figure 4: Collar Location Plan of Light of Asia North Program

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The drill sampling reported in this release has been completed using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Cue Project, to the north of the Cue township, Western Australia. The RC program consisted of 14 holes for 1077 m. Hole depth ranged from 38-105m with an average depth of 75m. Program work utilised sampling procedures and QAQC protocols in line with industry best practice. • RC samples were collected from the rig-mounted cyclone at 1m intervals in plastic bags and arranged in rows of 20m (20 samples). A combination of composite (2-5m) 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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• 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.
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 (e.g. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) to reduce incidence of wet/moist samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging. • Diamond core, core recovery is recorded as a percentage of every sample interval.
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.*	• No Core • Composite (2-5m) 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. 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.
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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 handheld 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/down-dip 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 down-dip/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 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 and applications held (legally or beneficially) by Cue Consolidated Mining Pty Ltd ('CCM'), a subsidiary of Golden State Mining Ltd ('GSM'). Those tenements not held legally by CCM have been sold to CCM from, and are currently legally held by Western Mining Pty Ltd ('WM'). Those tenements are subject to transfers which area awaiting assessment and payment of stamp duty to be processed to transfer legal ownership to CCM. Some of the tenements are subject to royalties and other encumbrances set out in the GSM prospectus, dated 22/8/18, also including 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 set out in the GSM prospectus, dated 22/8/18 – see in particular sections 6 (Solicitor's Report on Tenements - part 8, items 3-8) and 11.1 of the prospectus for a summary of the royalties and other key obligations. • 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, dated 22/8/18. • The previous exploder's assay results in Figure 2 and commentary regarding previous exploration completed at The Patch prospect is taken from open file data (WAMEX report a29286) detailing work completed by Whim Creek Consolidated Limited (1977) and Australian Consolidated Minerals Limited (1987).
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 GSM prospectus, dated 22/8/18. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• 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.
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 0.5 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 (e.g. '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 Figure 2.
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*	• All relevant data has been included within this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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

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

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.*	• **Geochemistry sampling** Soil sample grid patterns were collected on a 50m x 200m. • Soil samples were collected at 200m spacing at 50m point intervals and collected from a depth of 30cm (where possible), sieved to -2mm fraction and approximately 200g of the fine fraction was retained for subsequent analysis. All 500 samples were analysed for Au (1ppb LLD) at MINAnalytical Services (Perth). Samples were dried, milled to -75µm and then digested using aqua regia.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drill data reported
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drill data reported.
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.*	• No drill data reported
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No Core Soil samples: sieved to -5mm.

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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.*	• MINAnalytical Assay technique for Job number JB1901496 includes Aqua Regia Digest followed by ICPMS and OES Laboratory Code: AR10MS & AR10OES Geochemistry multielement analysis including: • Au,Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Ce,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu,Fe,Ga,Hf,In,K,La,Li,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Nb,Ni,P,Pb,Pd,Pt,Rb,Re,Sb,Sc,Se,Sn,Sr,Ta,Te,Th,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Y,Zn,Zr • ALS- Assay technique for Grid 3 includes Ionic Leach for Job No PH191668723 Aqua Regia Partial Digest followed by ICPMS. Laboratory Code: ME-MS23 Geochemistry multielement analysis including: Al,As,Ba,Cd,Cs,Dy,Er,Eu,Ga,Gd,Hg,La,Li,Mg,Mo,Pd,Rb,Sc,Sr,Tb,Th,W,Y,Zr,Au,Ag,Ca,Cu,Fe,K,P,Mn and Ni. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand held XRF instruments used.
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.*	• No drill data reported
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.*	• Survey method for soil sampling pickup recorded with handheld GPS unit using GDA94 Z50 grid system
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.*	• **Soil Geochemistry**: • Reconnaissance l soil surveys on 50m x 200m grid • No composite sampling of soil samples.
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 geochemistry sampling is reconnaissance in nature, being relatively wide spaced and the orientation of potential mineralised structures is yet to be confirmed. • There is insufficient information to determine if the reconnaissance geochemistry sampling were orientated perpendicular to potential mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged up onsite, labelled and stored in sealed plastic bags. Samples were 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

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		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.*	• None taken at time of reporting

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS: Cuddingwarra 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 Cuddingwarra Project is located approximately 10km west and north west of Cue, Western Australia and consists of 18 Prospecting Licenses (P20/2256-69 & P20/2272-75) and a single exploration licence (E 21/192) covering approximately 78 square kilometres. • Tenements were granted between 19/09/2017 and 12/12/2017. The tenement holder is currently Lefroy Exploration Ltd but all tenements have been sold to Cue Consolidated Mining Pty Ltd (CCM), a wholly owned subsidiary of GSM (See ASX announcement 23 January 2019). These tenements are subject to transfers which are awaiting assessment and payment of stamp duty to be processed to transfer legal ownership to CCM. The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) of Western Australia. The
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Project area has previously been explored by numerous explorers as specific project areas or as part of a much larger tenement holding over a more regional project area focusing on the neighbouring Cuddingwarra mining Centre. The main previous explorers include: - 1983-1984 - Getty Oil Development Co. Ltd - 1984 - K.H. Morgan and Assoc - 1985-1992 - Endeavour Resources Ltd - 1985-1988 - Freeport McMoRan Australia - 1988 - Arboyne NL - 1988 - Metana Minerals NL - 1989-1997 - St Barbara Mines - 1992-95 - Peregrine Resources (Australia) NL - 1995-96 - Posgold (Murchison) Pty Ltd - 1997-1999 – Normandy Group/Wirralie Gold Mines Pty Ltd - 2000 - New Hampton Goldfields Ltd - 2001 -2002 - Harmony Gold Australia Ltd* - 2003 -20015 - Big Bell Gold Operations P/L - 2010-2011 - Aragon Resources Ltd - 2013-2016 - Metals X Ltd - 2017 - Westgold - 2017-2018 - Lefroy Exploration Ltd *Operated by Big Bell Gold Operations P/L The majority of exploration undertaken specifically on GSM's tenure can be described as reconnaissance by nature with limited geochemistry and only broad spaced shallow aircore drilling.

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Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Regionally, the Cuddingwarra Project area lies within the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt, in the north eastern Murchison Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. The Belt forms a major (F3) synform trending NNE while principal structures are NNE-trending major faults and shear zones. Locally, the Cuddingwarra Project area encloses three lithological sequences, generally separated from each other by sub-concordant strike faults trending northerly to NNE.· A high-Mg basalt and basalt sequence in the west· Intercalated komatiites and high-Mg basalts with minor tholeiitic basalts and dolerite in the centre of the project area and a sequence of sediments and volcaniclastics in the east. The central sequence is fault-bounded by components of the Cuddingwarra Shear Zone, which strikes NNE and juxtaposes the greenstone sequences with the eastern volcano-sedimentary package. The mafic-ultramafic sequences west of the Cuddingwarra Shear Zone are intruded by smaller plutonic to sub-volcanic felsic bodies. Two types and generations of porphyritic felsic intrusives are identified in the area; an earlier granodioritic phase and a later quartz feldspar porphyry. Both types have been recognised during mapping campaigns conducted at the Rheingold open pit. The granodioritic porphyry shows evidence of having undergone two deformation episodes and intrudes the ultramafic/mafic packages along a predominantly northeast-southwest axis (D3 orientation). The later quartz-feldspar porphyry appears to have experienced at least one brittle deformation event and is seen to intrude the ultramafic/mafic packages along a predominantly north-south axis (D2 orientation). This later porphyritic suite has been observed to cut the earlier granodioritic phase. The regolith over the area varies from transported colluvial/alluvial cover to outcrop, with a substantial portion of the Cuddingwarra project area characterised by transported cover. Historical aircore drilling has confirmed that in certain areas of the project area the cover is up to 80m deep and consists of a stripped profile on fresh bedrock. Most of the gold mineralisation in the Cuddingwarra area is hosted by the central mafic/ultramafic (and felsic porphyry)

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		sequence. Deep saprolitic weathering and laterite caps are common in the area and have been variably degraded by erosion. Mineralisation is interpreted to be controlled by competency contrasts across, and flexures along, layer parallel D2 shear zones, and is maximised where transected by corridors of northeast striking D3 faults and fractures. * Adapted from open file data (Wamex report a77798)

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• No drill data reported

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Soil sample values from assay report files recorded with no weighting averaging, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations or cut off grades applied. • No historic drill intercepts reported • No historic drill intercepts reported so no assumptions used for any metal equivalent values
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').*	• No drill data reported
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.*	• An appropriate summary diagram is included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• GSM - Soil assay values range from 1-16 ppb Au • Previous explorers' values range from 1-38ppb
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to):*	• Nothing substantial to report

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	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.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A proposed extension program is outlined in the body of this ASX announcement.