ASX ANNOUCEMENT
10 February 2020

MULTIPLE NEW NEAR MINE TARGETS AT COX'S FIND

DUKETON BELT WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Great Southern Mining (ASX: GSN or the "Company") is pleased announce further results of the Company's maiden exploration program at the Cox's Find Gold Project (the Project). Several new, near mine targets have been defined and drilling has confirmed remnant high grade mineralisation adjacent to Western Mining Corporations (WMC) high grade mine operated in the late 1930's to early 1940's, which yielded 107,000 tonnes at an average grade of 22g/t gold for 77,000 ounces.

KEY POINTS

The drilling results confirm the remnant high grade mineralisation (up to 143 g/t gold) in unmined development panels between level 5 and 6 (between 130m and 170m depth) and validate the historical mining output. Significant results include

19CFRC002 - **8m at 9.43 g/t** gold from 73m, including **1m at 44 g/t**.
19CFRC004 - **2m at 36 g/t** gold from 146m, including **1m at 68 g/t**.
19CFRC009 - **5m at 14.54 g/t** gold from 140m, including **2m at 28.85 g/t.**
19CFRC011 - **6m at 7.90 g/t** gold from 132m, including **1m at 35.9 g/t**.
19CFRC013 - **5m at 31.23 g/t** gold from 134m, including **1m at 143.0 g/t**.

GSN and its consultants have identified multiple high-priority structural targets with an estimated gold Exploration Target* around these analogues of 260,000 to 480,000 tonnes at a grade range between 15-25 g/t Au. The recent lithological and structural mapping along with interpretation of high-resolution magnetic data and calibration with the recent drilling data supports the target generation.

An extensive Programs of Works (PoW) to account for the expanded drilling and exploration program has been approved by the DMIRS and the project wide geochemical auger program and drill program will be commencing shortly.

GSN's Chairman John Terpu commented that *"The Company is extremely pleased with the outcomes from our maiden drilling program at Cox's Find. We have achieved our goal of confirming the presence of remnant historical ore and now have a better understanding of the geology. A robust geological model has been developed utilizing all the recent drilling, geological mapping and new geophysical data. This work has assisted in defining our step out drill targets around Cox's Find and supported the potential of untested near-mine extensions of the current deposit. The Company looks forward to progressing our exploration on these targets early this year."*

*Target Cautionary Statement: The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources. Target has been based on modelling prepared by the Company's independent consultants and the Company's Competent Person and is based on models developed during work undertaken.

ASX: GSN
CONTACT DETAILS

Registered Office and Postal Address
Suite 4, 213 Balcatta Rd
BALCATTA WA 6021
Phone: 61 8 9240 4111
Fax: 61 8 9240 4054

Website
www.gsml.com.au

EXPLORATION TARGET

The geological model developed by GSN and its consultants has identified a number of Exploration Targets that provide untested geological 'look-alike' analogues for the Cox's Find orebody, with evidence of mineralisation and within the mineralisation and alteration footprint of the Cox's Find deposit. These targets are shown in Figure 1.

GSN has defined a combined gold Exploration Target at Cox's Find around these analogues of 260,000 to 480,000 tonnes at a grade range between 15-25 g/t Au.

These conceptual targets have been developed on multiple lines of evidence, (including geological mapping, geophysical data interpretation, geochemical anomalism, historical drilling, historical underground workings, and the Cox's Find orebody itself) and includes remnant mineralisation intersected in recent drilling and strike extensions.

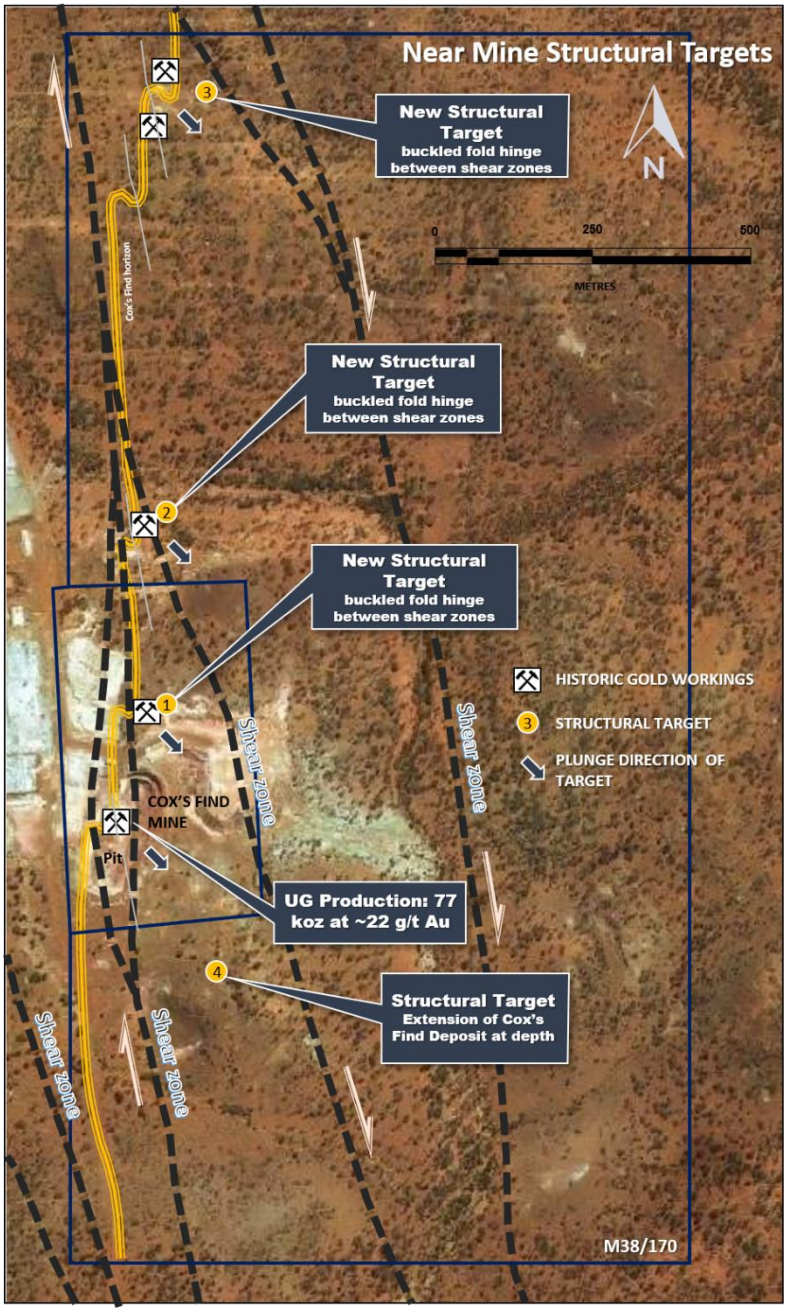

Figure 1: Cox's Find Project Geological Interpretation showing near mine structual target areas.

The Exploration Target at Cox's Find is based on the Cox's Find high-grade mineralisation model and the major assumption on each structural repeat is that of similar tenor and extent and grade to that defined at the Cox's Find orebody and similarly confined within a 200m depth extent from surface. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to determine a mineral resource and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of mineral resources.

Each Exploration Target requires reconnaissance exploration to validate and is reported here to allow an understanding of the projects upside potential at an early stage and to provide the Company guidance on scaling of future exploration programs.

The Exploration Target takes no account of geological complexity, possible mining method or metallurgical recovery factors.

Future Exploration Plans

The Exploration Target model will continue to be verified through surface geochemical characterisation followed by reconnaissance exploration drilling.

A auger geochemistry program will be commenced shortly to support structural targeting and identify the extent of the hydrothermal alteration. It will also aid in the interpretation of shear zones, which will allow the Company to fine-tune the drilling program.

The updated DMIRS Programs of Work (PoW) for the drilling programme to test and validate the Exploration Target prior to definition drilling has been approved with drilling anticipating to commence shortly.

IMPROVED GEOLOGICAL MODEL

Gold bearing reefs at Cox's Find comprise orogenic hydrothermal quartz reefs hosted predominantly within a favourable chert /shale horizon. Historically gold has been extracted from a major reef, 'the Main lode' which is typically 0.5 to 3.0m in width and consists of distinct smokey blue-grey quartz.

Gold grades intersected in the current drilling program within the Main Lode show a range from <5 g/t up to 143 g/t over 1m downhole lengths. These spot intersections are broadly consistent with the Main lode that exclusively supported historic production at the Mine averaging ~22 g/t gold and suggest the development of 1 or more high-grade shoots within the unmined panels.

In conjunction with the RC drilling program, GSN conducted a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey and detailed structural and lithological mapping of the Cox's Find open-pit. Observations from the geology exposed in the pit strongly suggest that the ore shoots are localised in fold hinge dilations and therefore display 'pinch-and-swell' geometry along strike within the preferred host chert-shale horizon, with some localised control exerted by the presence through-going shear planes. These geological controls manifest as narrow (10's of metres) steeply to moderately plunging high-grade ore shoots.

The Cox's Find gold deposit forms where steeply east-dipping shear zones (approx. 070° - 080°) intersect a moderately east-dipping (approx. 050° - 095°) folded, sheared, and boudinaged layer of metasedimentary rock, comprised of chert, silt, and shale (carbonaceous).

The shear zones are interpreted to be the primary control on mineralisation at Cox's Find, acting as both the conduits of Au-bearing hydrothermal fluid into the deposit and imparting (dextral) shear or drag on the Coxs find formation, leading to dilation and veining (Figure 2).

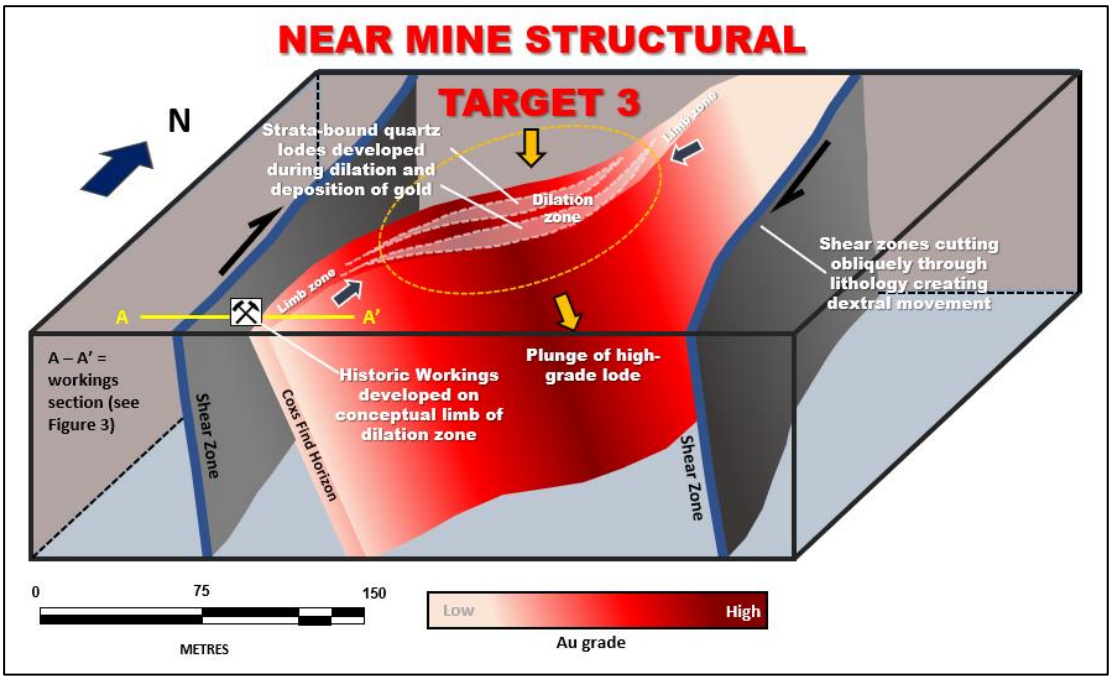

Figure 2: Conceptual model for the development of structural targets at Cox's Find.
Buckling of the prospective steeply-dipping Cox's Find chert-shale horizon due to shearing causes dilation and development of steeply plunging high-grade quartz lodes. Identification of mineralised 'limb' zones proximal to shears provide important vectors towards the dilational targets which may be only meters away, as is observed in the Cox's Find open-pit.

The structural model explains that the Coxs Find orebody remains open at depth. Historical drilling focused on the plunge of the orebody without appearing to account for the influence of the controlling shear zones and explains how and why the orebody was missed by the previous development.

Shear zones (and foliation, and fold axial planes) intersect the main Cox's Find lode at an oblique angle 25-35°, locally deforming and rotating the host lithologies into a more SSE orientation. Where these structures pass down through the underground deposit, they are interpreted to thin out the host-lode, creating a pattern of thicker panels or lenses of better **mineralisation** compartmentalised by higher-strain Shear Zones containing narrow discontinuous mineralised veins.

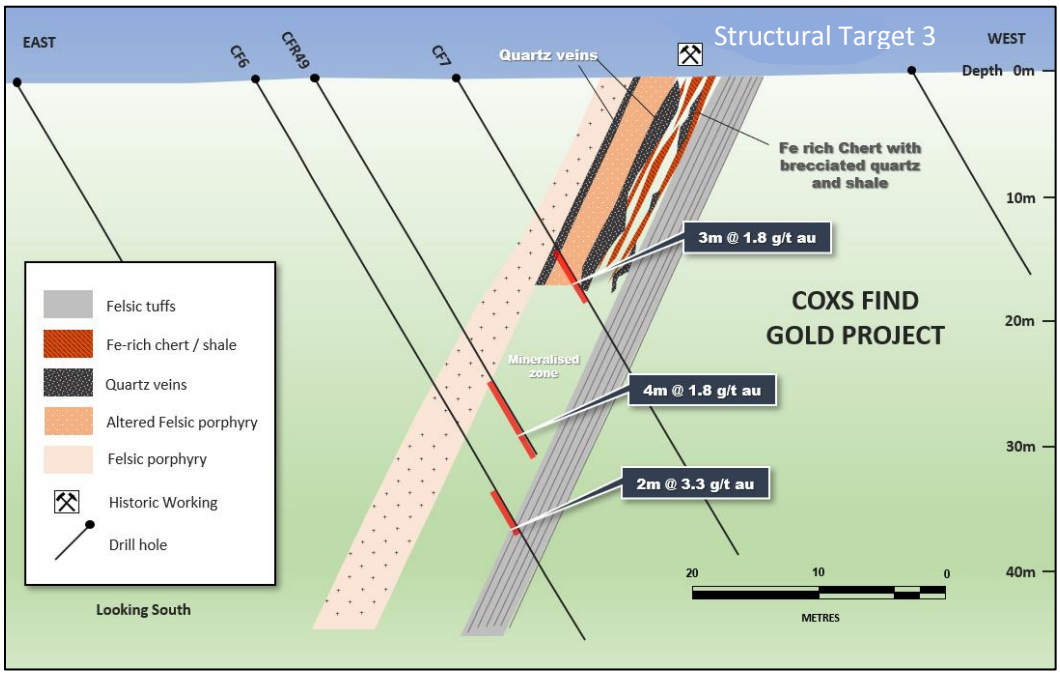

Figure 4: Historic mapping and shallow drilling adjacent Structural Target 3.

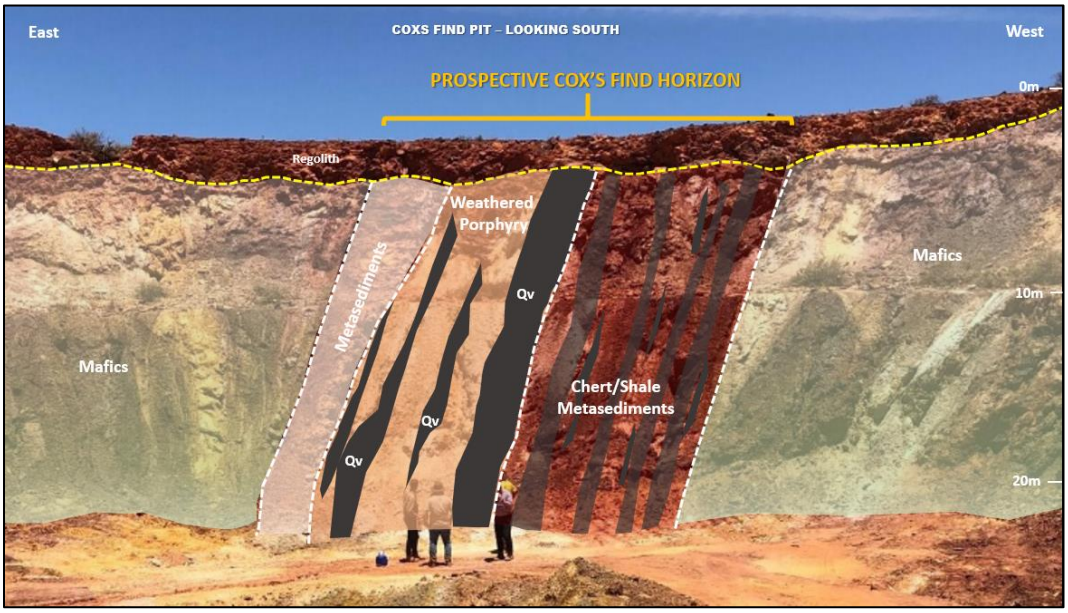

Figure 5: Geology of Cox's Find Pit (looking south).

Figures 4 and 5 demonstrate the similar geology between Target 3 and Cox's Find where weaker Au mineralisation is hosted within a discrete horizon (Cox's Find horizon), within the limb zone to a fold dilation (see Figure 2).

BACKGROUND

The Cox's Find Gold Project (Cox's Find) is a shear hosted Archaean orogenic gold deposit located in the Duketon Greenstone Belt, located along strike from, and within 12kms of, Regis multi-million-ounce Garden Well. The mine was operated by Western Mining Corporation's (WMC) for a short period between 1937 and 1942 producing approximately 77,000 ounces of gold at a reported head grade of ~22 g/t from a narrow vein stope operation.

Limited exploration has been conducted on the project since the cessation of mining activities in the early 1940's. A preliminary review of the project identified the excellent potential for the Cox's Find Mine to host high-grade remnant mineralisation adjacent the current workings and also high-grade ore beyond the current workings.

In late 2019, GSN completed a small maiden RC drilling program of 17 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 2,658m. Results are shown in ASX press releases dated 26 November 2019, 4 December 2019, and 19 December 2019.

Consistency of vein width and exceptionally high grade continuity at Cox's Find is implied by the historic production figures that supported profitbale high-grade production throughout the mine life.

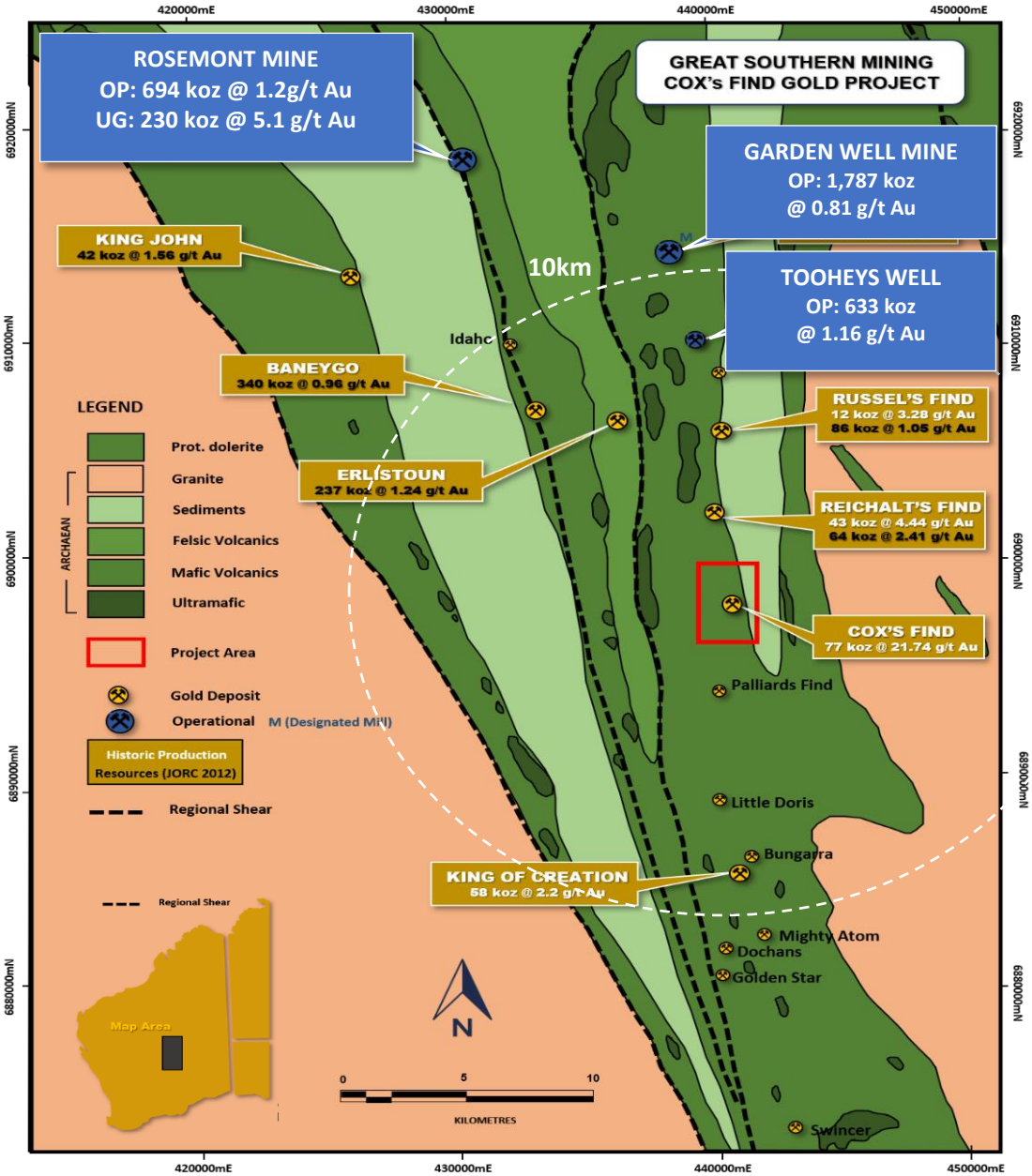

Figure 5: Cox's Find Project location compared to operating Mines and deposits.

ABOUT GREAT SOUTHERN MINING LIMITED

Great Southern Mining Limited is a Western Australian based Company listed on the ASX. Its aim is to become a leading gold exploration Company in Australia. With significant land holdings in the world renowned gold districts of Laverton in Western Australia and the Mt Carlton Region of North Queensland, all projects are located within 25km of operating gold mills and major operations.

The Company's focus is on creating and capturing shareholder wealth through efficient exploration programs and strategic acquisitions of projects that complement the Company's existing portfolio of quality assets.

For further information regarding Great Southern Mining Limited please visit the ASX platform (ASX:GSN) or the Company's website www.gsml.com.au.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results on M38/578, M38/170 and M38/740 is based on information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Healy is employed by Noventum Group Pty Ltd (ACN 624 875 323) and has been engaged by Great Southern Mining Limited as Head of Exploration. Dr Healy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	All holes were sampled in part. 1 meter samples were routinely taken down the length of each hole. Sampling protocols: RC cuttings were collected over 1m intervals via cyclone into plastic bags (5-10 kg of sample material): For RC assay sampling, 1-2kg of sample was split from each 1 meter sample length via a cone splitter. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. The 1-2kg samples were pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. Samples were collected and submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1). Samples were crushed (>70% <6 micron), pulverised (PUL-23) and split to produce a homogeneous sub-sample for geochemical analysis. The samples were assayed using Fire assay (Au-AA26) for Au (0.01). *Historic Sampling:* Sampling protocols are not reported. Routine 1m samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth using conventional fire assay techniques (detection limit: 0.01 ppm) with AAS finish. Samples were dried, crushed and hammer mill split and pulverised in a chromium steel well.
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 drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor PXD Drilling. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck mounted Schramm. RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air using RC 5¾" diameter face bit. Holes orientations were surveyed using a Reflex-gyro-sprint-IQ continuously down hole. *Historic Sampling:* Historic sampling was undertaken using Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling techniques. Further details are not reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. Wet RC samples are recorded in logs. *Historic Sampling:* Sampling protocols are not 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.*	All drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; Evidence for structural features are noted. RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. All data was recorded/logged in the field in geosoft MX deposit and subsequently transferred to the electronic drillhole database. *Historic Sampling:* All holes were logged at the rig noting Lithology, veining, mineralisation, and alteration. Hand written logs are noted as appendices in Company Reports
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.*	RC samples (nominal 5-10 kg weight) were split through a cyclone splitter, and a 2-3 kg sub-sample submitted as the primary sample for assay. Field duplicates were taken every 40 samples as a control on sample representivity. *Historic Sampling:* No further sampling protocols are reported.
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.*	3500m of RC interval were sampled (on 1m sample intervals) and 3675 samples (including blanks and standards) were collected and submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Perth. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2), along with blanks (1). The results of this analysis have been reviewed and deemed acceptable. The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. Samples were analysed by 50g fire assay using (au-AA26). Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage. *Historic Sampling:* Routine 1m samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth using conventional fire assay techniques (detection limit: 0.01 ppm) with AAS finish.
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.*	Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1). Field duplicates were collected for future analysis. *Historic Sampling:* Umpire assay results were undertaken at Intertek Laboratories.
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.*	All data location points referred to in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 51 All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/-5m accuracy). Downhole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on continuous measure, conducted using Reflex-gyro-sprint-IQ system. The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. *Historic Sampling:* Historic holes are reported on local grids.
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.*	The holes were planned to test the continuity of mineralisation along a broadly north-north-east striking and moderately east-dipping quartz reef, with a hypothesised south-eastrly plunge. The holes were oriented vertically or inclined and spaced at broadly 20m spacing around the historic areas of extraction of the reef with the aim of confirming the exploration target. Given the detailed understanding of the target reef from underground development the historical drill spacing is considered to be at a spacing inadequate as a first pass to define the continuity of mineralization. Sampling of RC cuttings has been undertaken at 1m intervals, appropriate with narrow high-grade mineralisation. Diamond drilling is required to accurately understand the thickness and grade of the high grade reef. No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals. *Historic Sampling:* Historic holes reported in this document are sampled at 1m intervals, appropriate with the narrow vein mineralisation. Assays have been reported as aggregate intervals at >0.5 ppm Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling is completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target mineralization zone. No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time. *Historic Sampling:* Historic holes reported in this document are drilled orthogonal to the strike of the target mineralised horizon. The relationship is clearly illustrated in the figure contained in the body of the document.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Perth to undergo evaluation. Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported from site to ALS in Perth (within 2 days of collection) 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. *Historic Sampling:* Aspects of sample security are not reported.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Cox's Find Mine is surrounded by three (3) Mining Leases covering 290 ha, namely M38/170, M38/578 and M38/740.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration done by other parties has been outlined in the Company's ASX announcement on 26 August 2019.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Gold mineralisation is 'orogenic-style' and found within vitreous bluish grey to black vughy quartz which occurs as strata bound reef in interflow sediments between two mafic volcanic units. This dark quartz is cut by a network of white quartz veinlets which also contain gold. The oreshoots have developed with a morphology similar to the drag folds. A gold mineralisation halo extends away from the oreshoot either vertically, laterally or in both directions. There are also some areas in which there is a sharp contact between the oreshoots and barren quartz where no mineralised halo has developed. Secondary gold enrichment has occurred in cross fractures above the water table A second form of gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones. The Laverton lineament is a major deformation zone consisting of many individual shear zones which are discontinuous both vertically and laterally and display an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interlacing morphology.

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.*
		All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in Table A-1.
		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.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No maximum or minimum grades cut-offs have been applied to the historical results. Longer lengths of low grade (>0.1 - <0.3 g/t Au) are not reported.
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').*	Intercepts are downhole length, true widths are not known at this stage.
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.*	Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.
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.*	The results reported diagrammatically are considered a balanced reporting of the understanding of the Exploration results and potential
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.*	No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Future exploration includes an auger drilling program to more accurately define the prospective fertile parts of the shear zones interpreted to date. This will be followed by reconnaissance RC drilling to test the validate the Exploration Targets prior to delineation drilling.