LARGE INTRUSIVE RELATED GOLD SYSTEM IDENTIFIED AT LEICHHARDT CREEK PROSPECT, EDINBURGH PARK PROJECT, QUEENSLAND.

ASX ANNOUCEMENT
16 July 2020

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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ASX: GSN

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Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: GSN) (the "Company" or "GSN") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the Company's 100%-owned Edinburgh Park Project in north Queensland, following additional recent interpretation of soil geochemistry data obtained from the Leichhardt Creek Survey area.

KEY POINTS

- **A significant, large geochemical soil anomaly has been discovered at Leichhardt Creek prospect from recent mapping and geochemical sampling;**
- **The results have mapped a vast (kilometer-scale) geochemical alteration system consistent with an Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) exhibiting strong associated metal content;**
- **The geochemical character of the Leichhardt IRGS exhibits a well-defined Au–Ag-Sb-As–Cu–Bi–Mo–Zn-Pb anomalism signatures and show characteristic multi-element metal zonation trends;**
- **The geochemical domaining has identified five (5) previously unrecognized high-priority targets for gold mineralisation within this system, along with secondary Cu and Mo mineralised target systems;**
- **Notable IRGS deposits in North Queensland include Kidston (5 Moz), Ravenswood (8 Moz) and Mt Leyshon (3.5 Moz); and**
- **A more extensive soil sampling grid and mapping, will be extended to encompass the full extent of the mineralized system.**

GSN's Chief Operating Officer, Mark Major, commented that:

"This is the first systematic soil geochemistry and mapping program over this area and it has been hugely successful in uncovering the anomilisation signature of a large Intrusive Related Gold System at Leichhardt Creek. The prospect has all the technical attributes of a major IRGS exhibiting strong metal content. This as a significant step toward potentially discovering that Tier-1 deposit."

The geochemical program results have presented a clear set of geochemical path finder elements within this system which can be applied, along with typical geophysical and geological features, to propel our exploration efforts onto the gold-bearing zones. "

"Our focus here will now be on defining the full extent of this system through expanding the geochemical program and utilising geophysical methods to start defining this system in three dimensions; while we undertake more geochemical and mapping programs over other priority target areas within the extensive 1,062 km^2 landholding."

The Company has received results from geochemical survey work comprising over 652 soil samples and 11 rock chip samples recently completed over a 10 km^2 area north of Beaks Mountain (Leichhardt Creek Survey) (Figure 1). The geochemical mapping program, the first systematic gold focused exploration program undertaken in this area, was completed on a wide spaced (100m x 100m) grid over highly prospective targets identified from interpretation of hyperspectral data in conjunction with reconnaissance geological mapping and aerial geophysics.

This soil survey was designed to test the metal association, primarily gold in association with the molybdenum and copper throughout the mineralized zone (ASX Release dated 6 February, 2019) and incorporated multiple breccia occurrences (e.g., Rocky Ponds breccia) which occur along the margins of the sheeted vein zones, and some of which are associated with Au-Ag-Cu mineralisation (ASX Release dated 4 July, 2019).

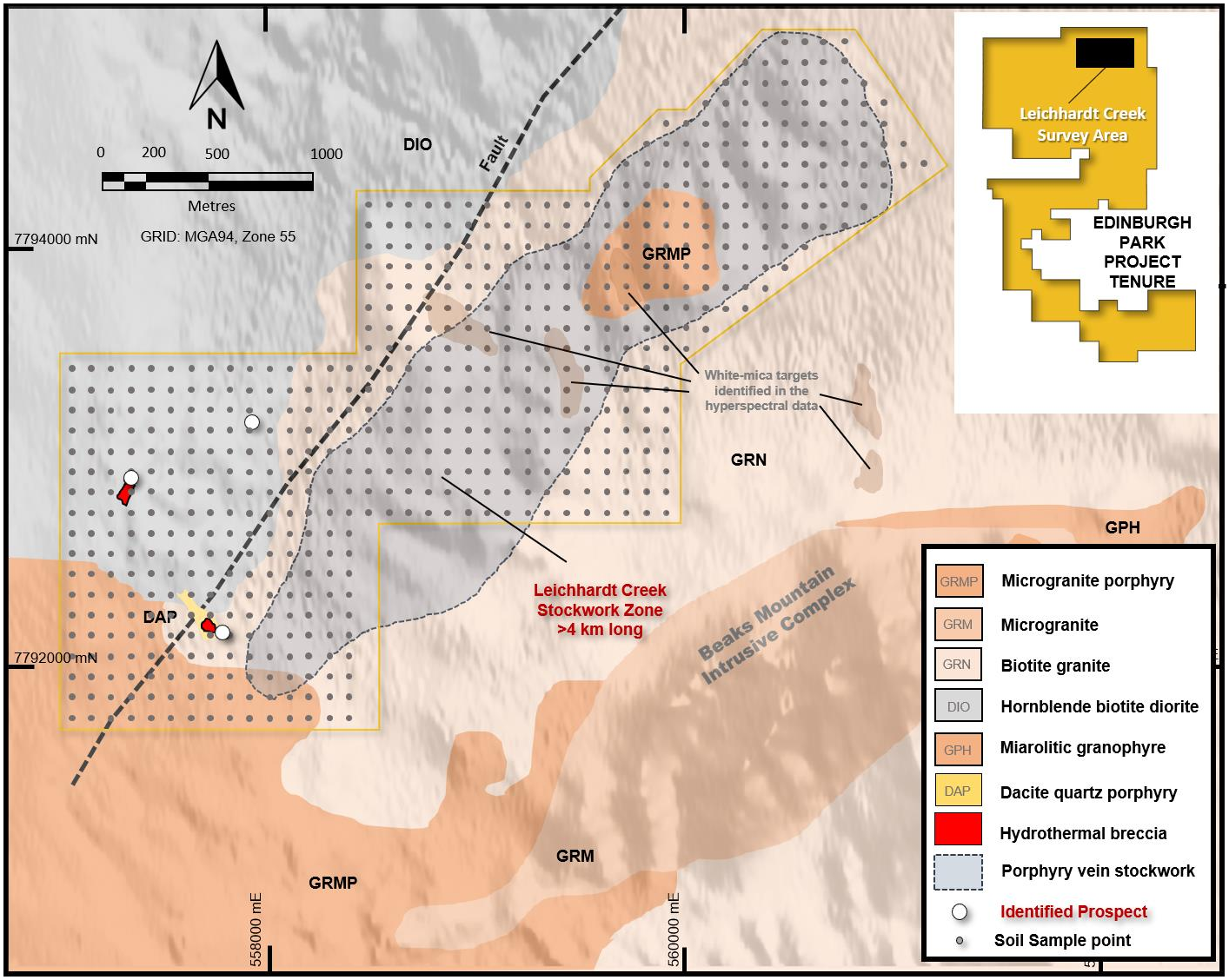

Figure 1: Soil Survey at the Leichhardt Creek Prospect, including simplified geology.

Geochemical Results

The most significant result of the soil sampling program is the recognition of a very large hydrothermal system with Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) affinity. The geochemical character of the Leichhardt IRGS has been significantly enlightened in the soil sample geochemistry with well-defined gold (Au), silver (Ag), antimony (Sb), arsenic (As), copper (Cu), bismuth (Bi), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn) and lead (Pb) anomalism that is both strong its its signature, and clear in metal zonation trends over a significant area.

Mo–W–Bi ± Sb Transition (Moly Zone)

The geochemical anomalism shows clear temperature-dependent metal zones from higher temperature (deeper) in the northeast to lower temperature in the southwest. A clear zone of anomalous **Molybdenum (up to 49 ppm)** is pronounced in the northeast part of the survey and transitions into a **Mo-W-Sb-Bi** halo around the northeast flank of a central core zone. The individual elemental anomalies are shown in Figure 2 while the zone area established is shown in Figure 4.

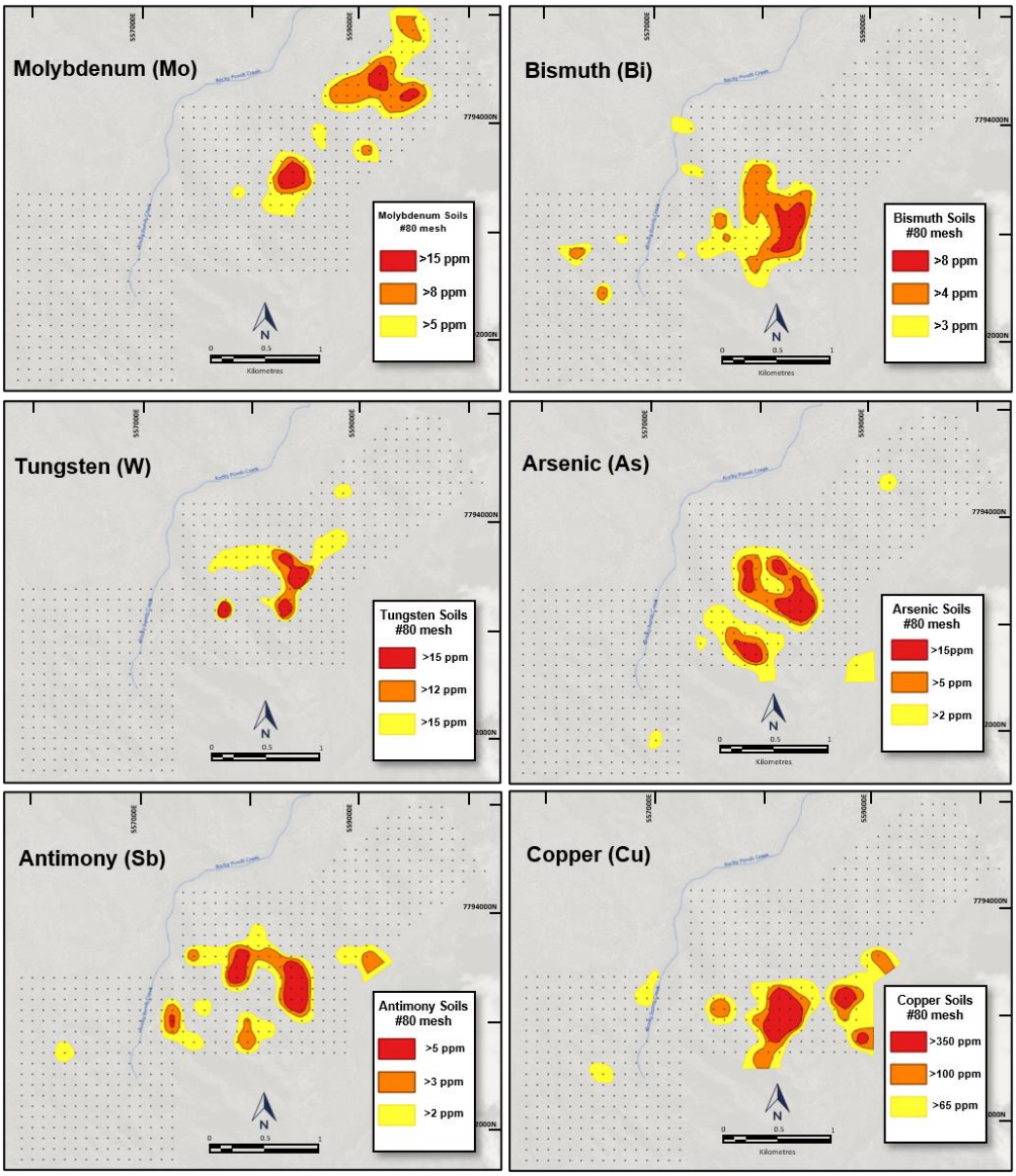

Figure 2: Soil Survey results for Mo, Bi, W, As, Sb & Cu, at the Leichardt Creek Prospect (anomalous pathfinder elements 90th percentile).

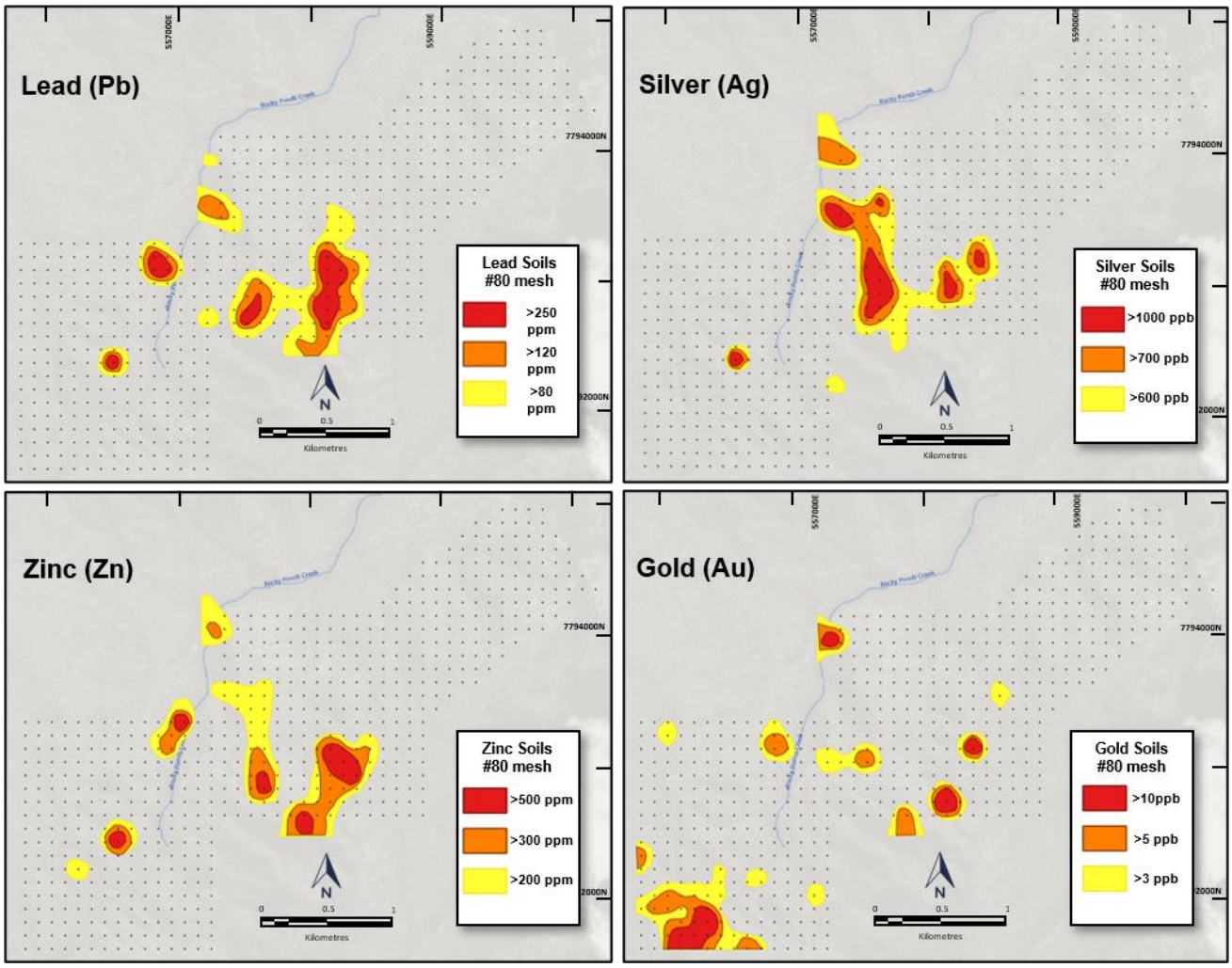

Figure 3: Soil Survey results Pb, Ag, Zn and Au; at the Leichardt Creek Prospect (anomalous pathfinder elements 90th percentile).

Bi-Cu-Zn-Sb-Au Core Anomaly (Core Zone)

Coherent anomalies of base metals with subdued **copper (up to 647ppm), lead (up to 607ppm),** relative to **zinc (up to 1160ppm)**, **arsenic (up to 40ppm), antimony (up to 16ppm) , bismuth (up to 16ppm), cadnium (up to 7ppm**) and patchy **gold (up to 47ppb)** collectively define a large central **Bi-Cu-Zn-Sb-Au** anomaly ("**Core"** anomaly).

The individual elemental anomalies are shown in Figure 2 and 3, while the zone area establish is shown in Figure 4 and 5.

Zn-Pb-Ag Anomaly (Base Metal Zone)

The core zone has a halo of base-metal-precious metal anomalism immediately to the south-west. This zone has significant silver (**up to 2500ppb),** subdued **copper (up to 214ppm)** and lead**(up to 247ppm**), with weak **zinc (up to 786ppm)** and occasional gold **(up to 12ppb)**. The individual elemental anomalies are shown in Figure 2 and 3, while the zone area establish is shown in Figure 4 and 5.

Gold Anomaly (Gold Zone)

The metal zonation progresses from the strong central anomaly (**Core**) to a strong gold anomaly (**up to 51ppb**) (Gold Zone) in the southwest part of the survey area. This zone extends over an area of 750m by 600m and is only partly defined and open to the southwest. The gold anomalies are shown in Figure 3, while the zone area establish is shown in Figure 4.

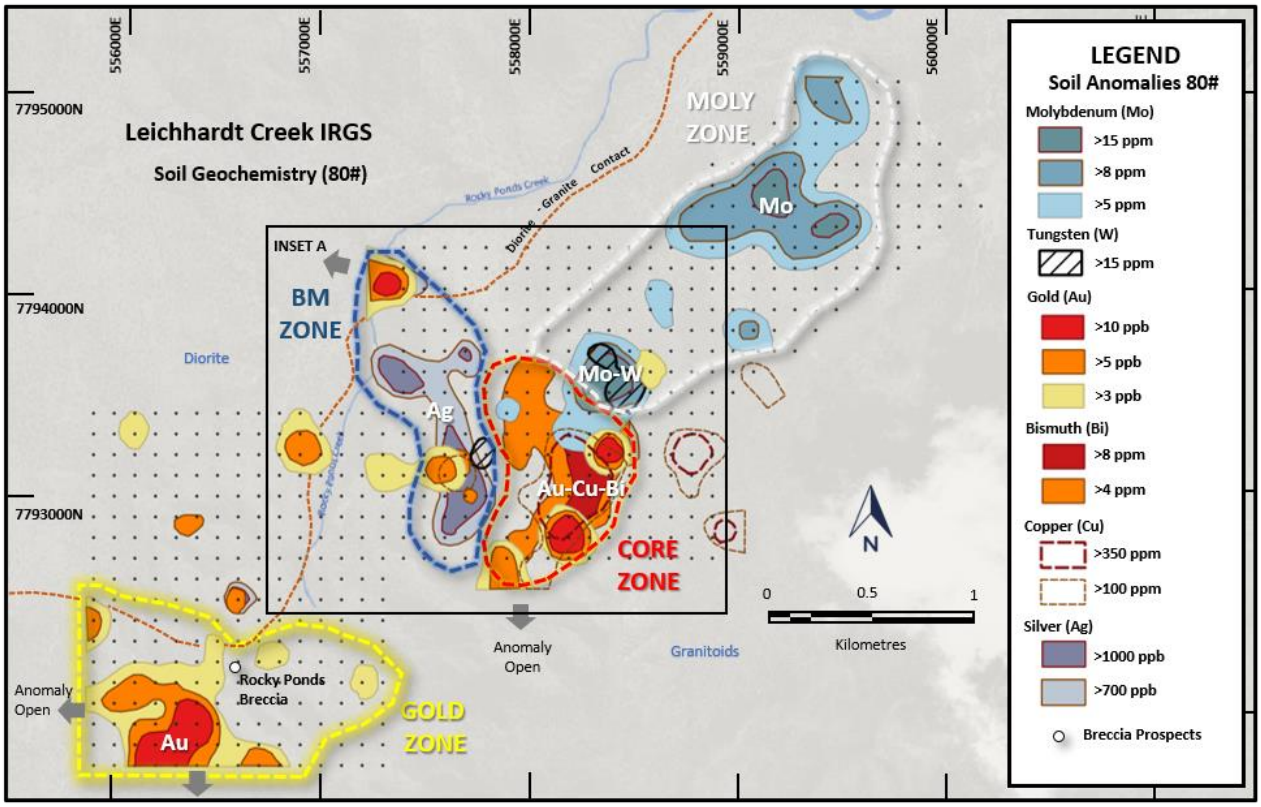

Figure 4: Soil Survey results at the Leichardt Creek Prospect (anomalous pathfinder elements 90th percentile) showing zonation interpretation.

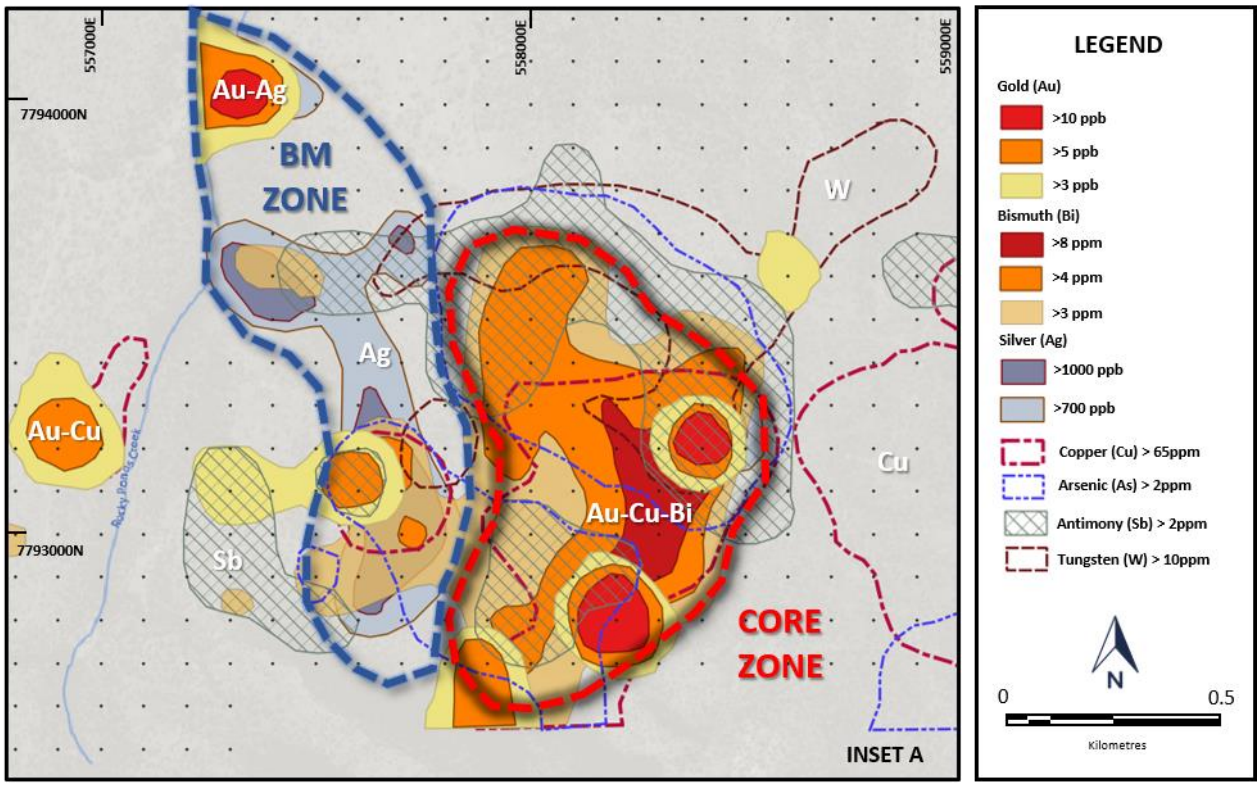

Figure 5: Insert A - Soil Survey results over main central Core Zone at the Leichardt Creek Prospect showing Base Metal and Core zone area.

Interpretation of the geochemical patterns

The strong Mo-W-Bi signature is interpreted to represent the higher temperature part of a felsic IRGS system. The metal association bares geochemical similarities with Mo-W-Bi core zones of the Mt Wright and Kidston breccia systems. In these well-studied systems, the core transitions into a proximal Cu-Zn-Bi-Au ± Sb zones, much like the observed Core Zone at Leichhardt Creek. This further transitions into a base-metal (Zn-Ag-Pb ± As), more distal depositional zone; a signature also observed at Leichhardt Creek. A schematic model for the geochemical zonation of Intrusive related Gold systems is shown in Figure 6.

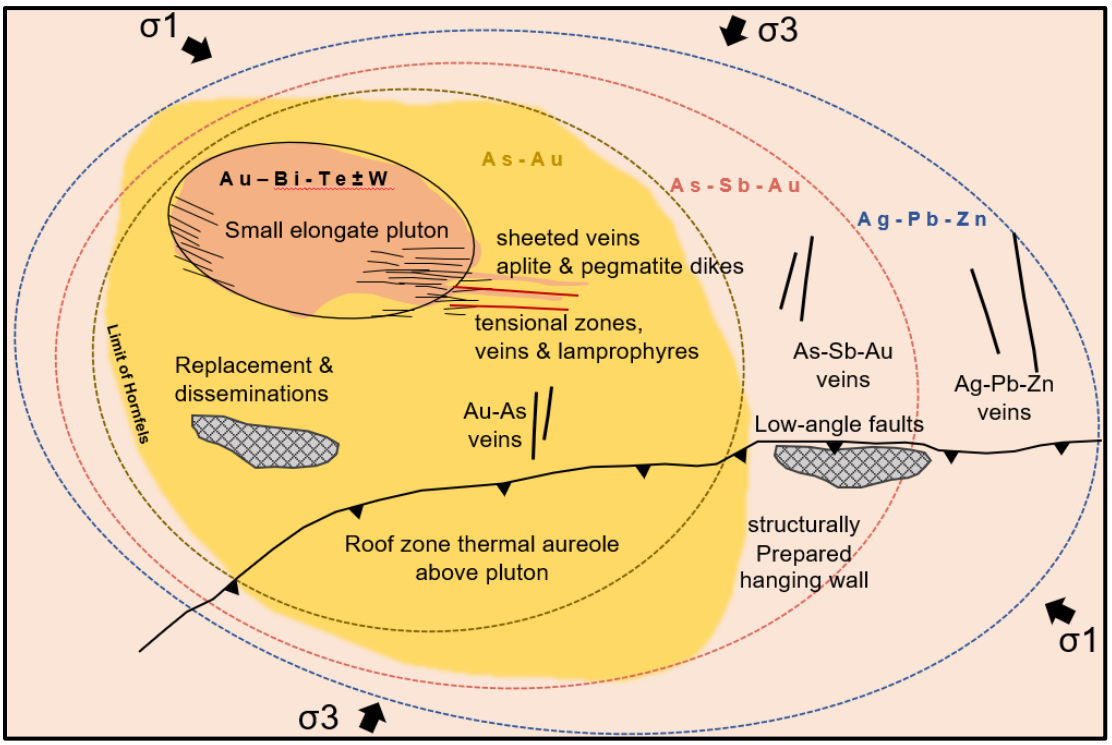

Figure 6: Schematic model for geochemical zonation of Intrusive Related Gold Systems[1]
The model encompasses a wide range of mineralisation styles and geochemical variations which vary predictably outward from a central mineralising pluton.

In the Mt Wright system, gold is present throughout the core to distal zones, but has the greatest grade within the Cu + Bi zones (Figure 7). At Kidston, the highest gold deposition is associated with base metal (Pb-Zn-Cu) zones (Figure 8). It is suspected that the lateral zonation observed from NE to SW, will also be complimented by vertical metal zonation patterns.

Several smaller gold anomalies are located along the highly prospective structural contact between the granitoid intrusive complex and the diorite, along the margin of the Base Metal zone (Figure 4 and Figure 5). This could represent smaller breccia-related gold-bearing bodies.

The eastern margin of the **Core** anomaly corresponds with the delineation of two hyperspectral targets characterized by a higher temperature mica crystallinity, validating the use of the hyperspectral data in differentiating alteration patterns associated with anomalous geochemistry, and its use as an exploration tool to define IRGS targets. These hyperspectral targets have a strong Au-Bi-As-Cd signature. There are several hyperspectral targets of similar nature located beyond the extent of this geochemical survey which need further investigation.

The scale and magnitude of both these geophysical and geochemical anomalies suggest the presence of a large Intrusive related gold system and the soil geochemistry confirms the presence of gold in that system. Notable IRGS systems in North Queensland include Kidston (5 Moz), Ravenswood (7 Moz) and Mt Leyshon (3.5 Moz).

[1] Lisowiec, N and Morrison G, 2013, Resolute Mining Limited "*Exploration for breccia hosted gold deposits in north east Queensland*".

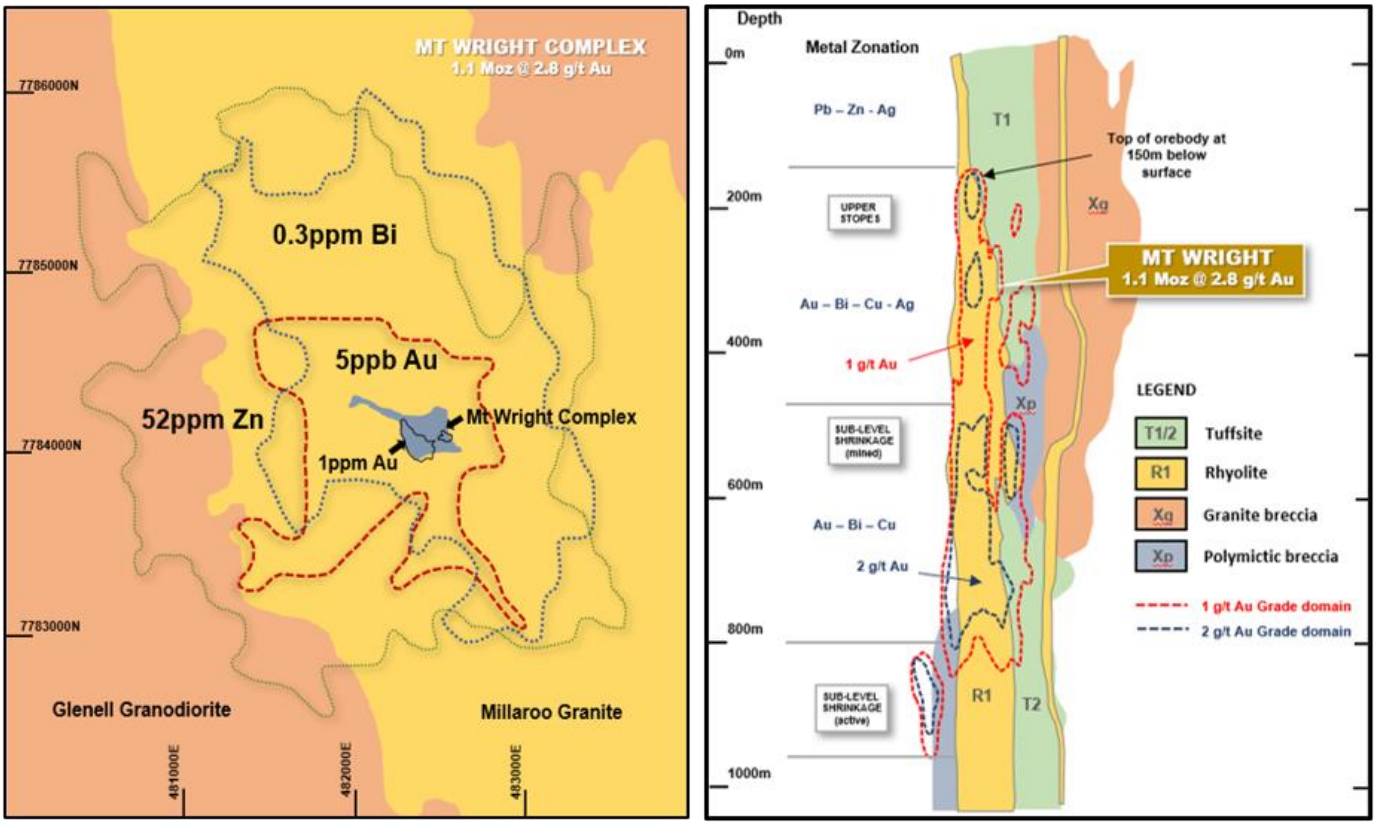

Figure 7: Geology and geochemical zoning of the Mt Wright breccia system[2]

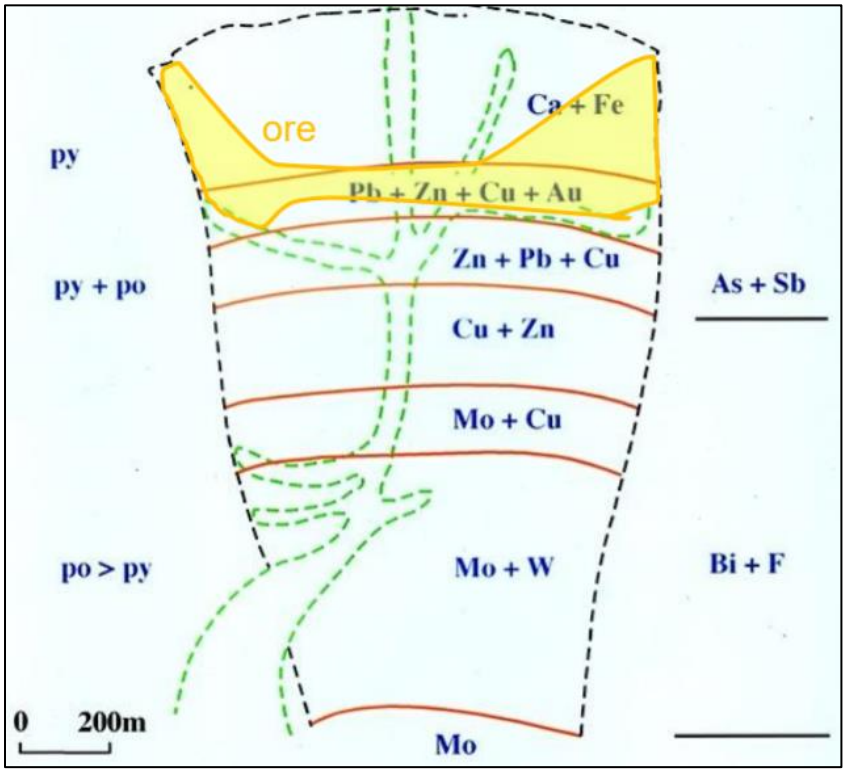

Figure 8: Zoned polymetallic mineralisation of the Kidston breccia pipe.[2] The breccia system is defined by metal zoning associated with an upward declining geothermal gradient. The system progresses through a deep Mo-W-Bi-F core into a central Cu-Zn-As-Sb zone, and a barren top. Au is well-developed in a sill-like feature with Pb-Zn-Cu.

[2] Lisowiec, N and Morrison G, 2013, Resolute Mining Limited "*Exploration for breccia hosted gold deposits in north east Queensland*".

Geological Mapping

In addition to the soil sampling reconnaissance geological mapping has been completed. This mapping outlined the presence of sheeted parallel arrays of low-sulphide (<5%), single stage quartz veins which may extend for 100's of metres and up to 10's of metres wide. The veins are filled compact fine comb quartz and commonly have a gossanous core of goethite and manganese oxides after sulphide. Where primary sulphide mineralisation is preserved, mineralisation consists of disseminated and microveinlet pyrite, with lesser chalcopyrite (CuS), spalerite (ZnS), galena (PbS) and Molybdenite (MoS). Alteration associated with the sheeted vein system is expressed as narrow centimeter-scale selvedges of phyllic alteration with intervening fresh unaltered host rock. The lack of pervasive alteration is consistent with the subdued hyperspectral signal and further supports an IRGS as opposed to a typical porphyry alteration halo.

In addition to the sheeted complex, the broader Beaks Mountain intrusive complex host multiple lines of evidence for the presence of mineralizing plutons and the likelihood of large-scale hydrothermal fluids, including microgranites and porphyry textures, metal-bearing granophyres, miarolitic cavities and unidirectional-solidification textures that support a pluton apices setting.

Several mineralized breccias (e.g., Rocky Ponds Breccia) have also been identified with the broader sheeted vein system

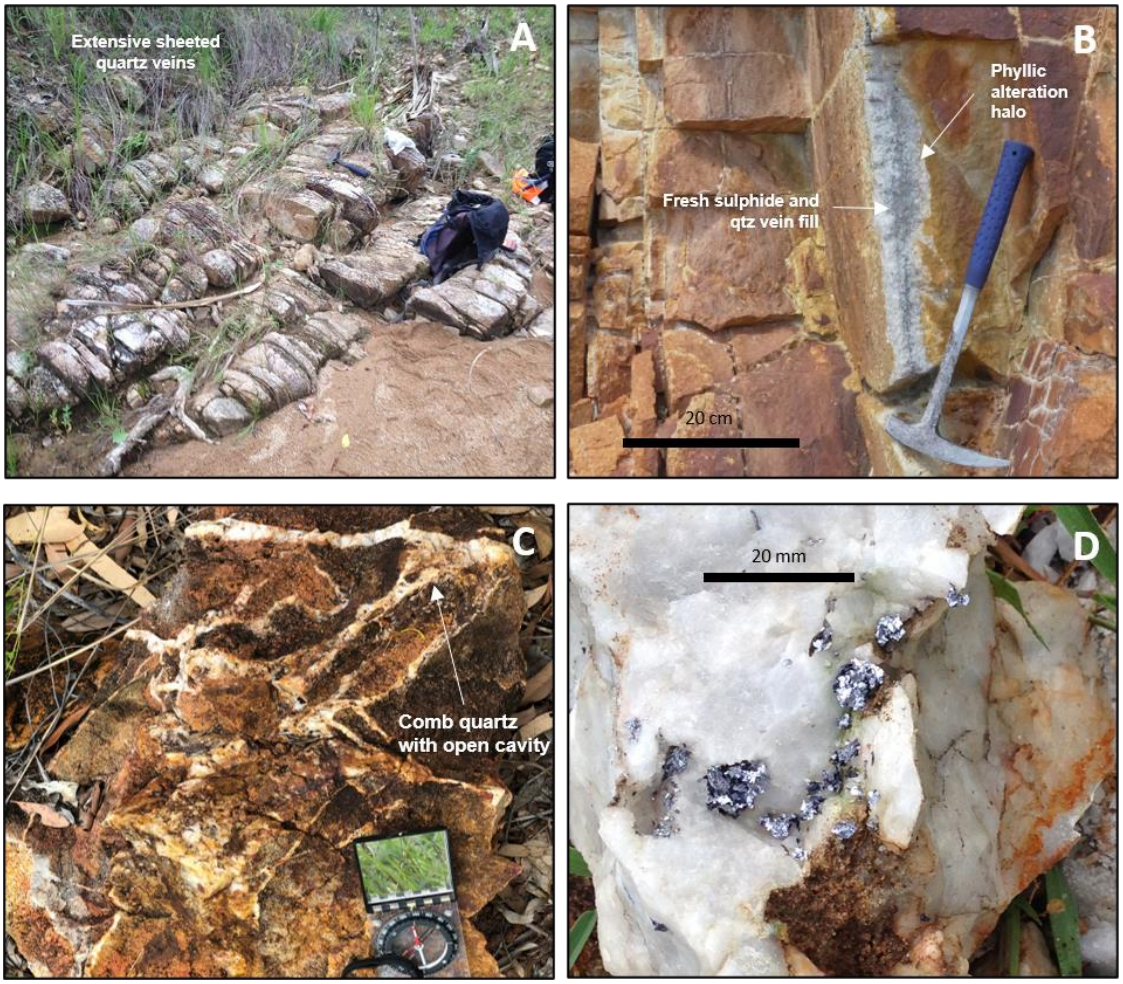

Figure 9: Outcrop and Sampling at the Leichardt Creek

(A-B) Streambed outcrop-scale exposure of an array of intrusion-hosted, sheeted quartz veins in the apex of the. One- to three-cm-wide veins of simple, single-stage quartz with minor sulphides infill parallel, extensional fractures that may extend for hundreds of metres along strike. The veins are not interconnected, multidirectional quartz vein stockworks that are typical of porphyry deposits. Alteration, mainly sericite-calcite-pyrite, is limited to the immediate vein selvages. This outcrop is indicative of the extensive stock worked quartz veining over >3.5km^2. (C) Examples of brecciation and mineralisation in outcrop and rock chip samples from the Rocky Ponds Prospect. (D) Molybdenite-bearing quartz veins at Leichhardt Creek.

Geological Setting

The survey area covers part of the Leichhardt Creek mineralised zone which extends along a NE-SW trend and has been broadly mapped over a 3 km by 1.5 km area. The zone is characterized by an area of extensive sheeted quartz veins that sits within a strong NE-trending corridor along the margin of a magnetic diorite to the north. The subdued magnetic response (Figure 10) is interpreted to reflect a combination of the felsic fractionated granite phases that exits within the Beaks Mountain Intrusive Complex and the widespread phyllic alteration and the associated destruction of magnetite. The large extent of demagnetisition is considered encouraging for the presence of a very large hydrothermal system and the potential for metal deposition. Within the demagnetised zone, subtle circular anomalies are still observed and interpreted to reflect blind intrusions or breccia pipes beneath the sheeted vein system.

The demagnetised zone correlate extremely well with anomalous surface soil gold and other IRGS pathfinder trends (Au,As,Sb,Sn,Bi, & Ag), and also display a clear metal zonation from NE to SW (Figure 10). Importantly the northern contact of the NE trending demag zone (being the faulted contact with the diorite) is considered the fundamental controlling structure for the emplacement of intrusive phases and the loci of alteration and mineralisation. The spatial coincidence between demagnetised fracture systems and anomalous pathfinder chemistry clearly defines a number of prospective targets with IRGS signature.

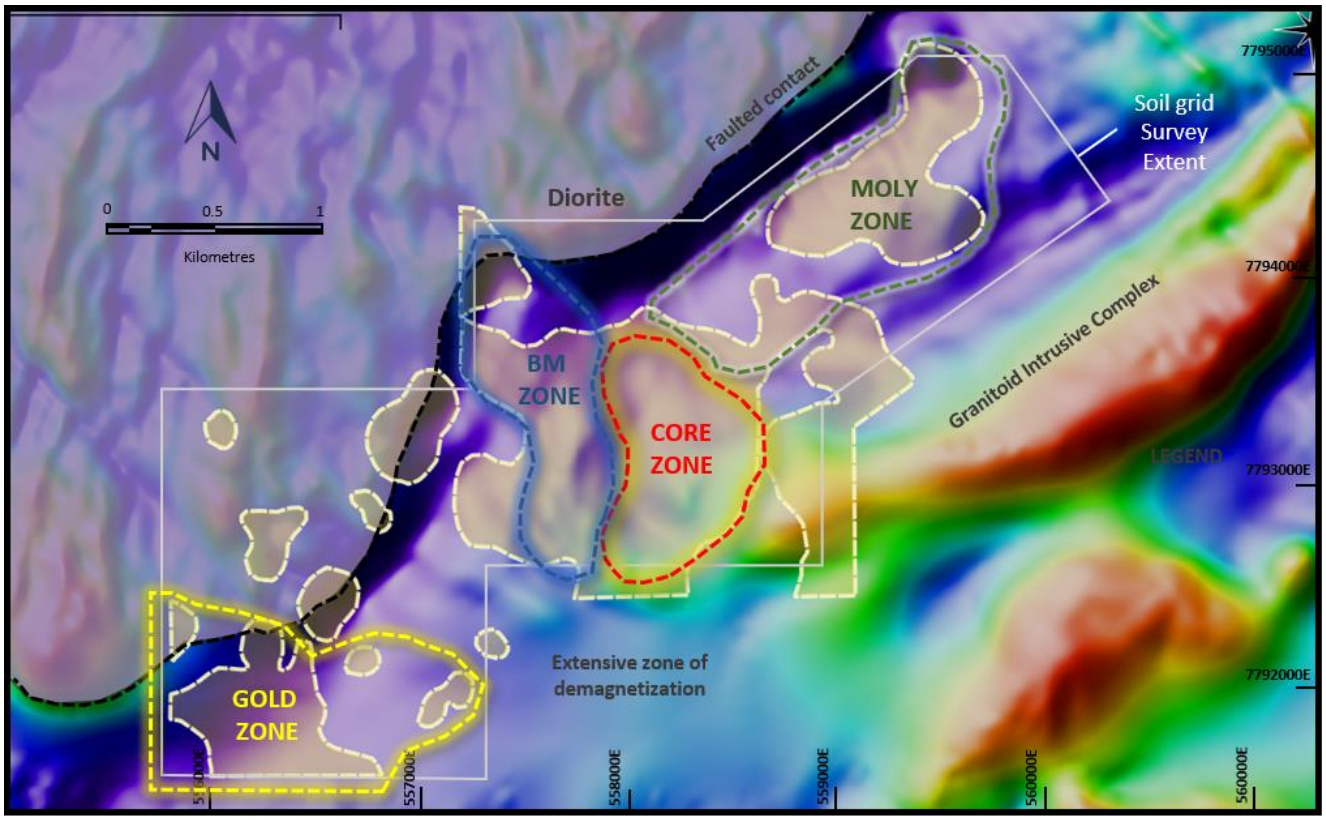

Figure 10: Anomalous geochemistry zones at the Leichardt Creek draped over RTP magnetic image

About Intrusion Related Gold Systems (IRGS)

Intrusion-Related Gold Systems (IRGS) are a relatively newly defined and economically important type of gold deposit of usually low to modest grade, 0.5 to 2.0 g/t gold, high tonnage, and are amenable to low cost, bulk mining methods.

In North Queensland (NQ), a distinct IRGS province (Kennedy Igneous Province) hosts more than a 100 identified systems, with over 20 Moz of gold endowment. Notable IRGS deposits in NQ include Kidston (5 Moz), Ravenswood (8 Moz) and Mt Leyshon (3.5 Moz).

IRGS deposits are spatially and/or temporally related to emplacement of moderately reduced, I-type, intermediate to felsic intrusions with a common metal and deposit style zoning centered around the mineralizing intrusion. In NQ there is a strong association of IRGS deposits with a Late Carboniferous setting with Early Carboniferous to mid Permian magmatism, dominated by cauldron subsidence complexes (i.e. extension of continental crust), strongly fractionated I-type (high SiO2, K2O & LILE).

General characteristics include a metal assemblage variably combining Au with Bi, Te, W, Mo, As, Sb, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn with a low sulphide content (<5%) containing arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite and lack magnetite or hematite. Whilst each deposit is different, several patterns emerge that can be useful for assessing prospectivity.

Deposit-style

IRGS systems are characterized by a range of mineralization styles, both proximal and distal to the mineralizing intrusion and may include sheeted veins and stock works, breccias, disseminated deposits, skarns, replacements and distal base metal bearing fissure veins. The most distinctive style of gold mineralization in IRGS are sheeted arrays of parallel, low-sulphide, single-stage quartz veins which are found over 10s to 100s of metres and preferentially located in the pluton's cupola (e.g., Ravenswood Complex). These veins are unlike multidirectional interconnected stockworks characteristic of porphyry systems.

Associated alteration is often weakly developed. Within the known deposits, the ore stage alteration is sericite and magnetite destructive, but the extent and magnitude of this alteration is variable and often complicated (or swamped) by more magnetic features such as intrusive plugs and dykes, pyrrhotite mineralisation and/or host rocks with low primary magnetic susceptibility, resulting in a poor contrast of the feature relative to the background.

Metal Zoning

Thermal gradients surrounding cooling plutons associated with IRGS are steep and result in temperature-dependent concentric metal zones that develop outward from pluton margins for distances up to a few kilometers, or just beyond the thermal aureole. IRGS deposits are broadly expected to have a far distal (marginal) As-Sb zone, often with Fe-Carbonate (e.g. ankerite); a near-distal base-metal zone (that overlaps into the Au zone); an intermediate base-metal zone with Au plus Bi-Te; a proximal zone with Fe +/- Cu and a core zone of Mo+/-Cu-W. This pattern of zoning is characteristic of gold-bearing hydrothermal systems in the Permo-Carboniferous of North Queensland whether they have developed into a breccia or not.

Metal anomalism can be subtle (e.g., Mt Wright breccia system) due to the vertical zonation pattern common to IRGS systems and the lack of gold at surface is not necessarily a measure of prospectivity. At Mt Wright, the ore grade gold zone commences several hundred metres below the exposed top of the system. Metal zonation patterns for the major IRGS in North Queensland are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Metal zonation of patterns of the Kidston, Mt Leyshon, Mt Wright and Welcome deposits.

Deposit	Distal	Intermediate (Au)	Proximal	Core
Kidston	(Ank-Py)	Zn-Cu-Pb-Bi-Te-Au	Cu-Bi-Te	Mo-W-Bi
Mt Leyshon	Zn	Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag-Bi-Te-Au	Py-Kspar	Cu-Mo
Mt Wright	Zn-Pb-Ag	Bi-Cu-Au-Te (Py-Marc)	Fe-Cu (Po)	Mo-W-Te
Welcome	As-Sb-Zn (Ank)	Zn-Cu-Pb-Bi-Te-Au (Cal)	Fe (Py-Chl)	Mo-W

What's Next

Additional mapping and additional soil geochemistry survey to the south to encompass the full extent of the mineralised system will be undertaken at this project. A number of priority areas will be the focus of additional geophysical methods to explore and interpret the system at depth to advance the prospect to an exploratory drilling stage.

About Edinburgh Park

The Edinburgh Park project comprises 6 Exploration Permits for Minerals (EPM's) 26810, 26527, 27130, 27131, 25196, and 27506 covering 1,062 square kilometers (Figure 11). The project is a greenfields exploration project in the target generational phase, considered prospective for porphyry copper-molybdenum, Intrusive related gold systems (IRGS) deposits and epithermal gold-silver deposits. The area is considered under-explored with only minor exploration activities over the past fifteen year since the discovery in 2005 of the Mt Carlton multi-million-ounce gold deposit, owned and operated by Evolution Mining Limited, which is located adjacent the project tenure (Figure 11).

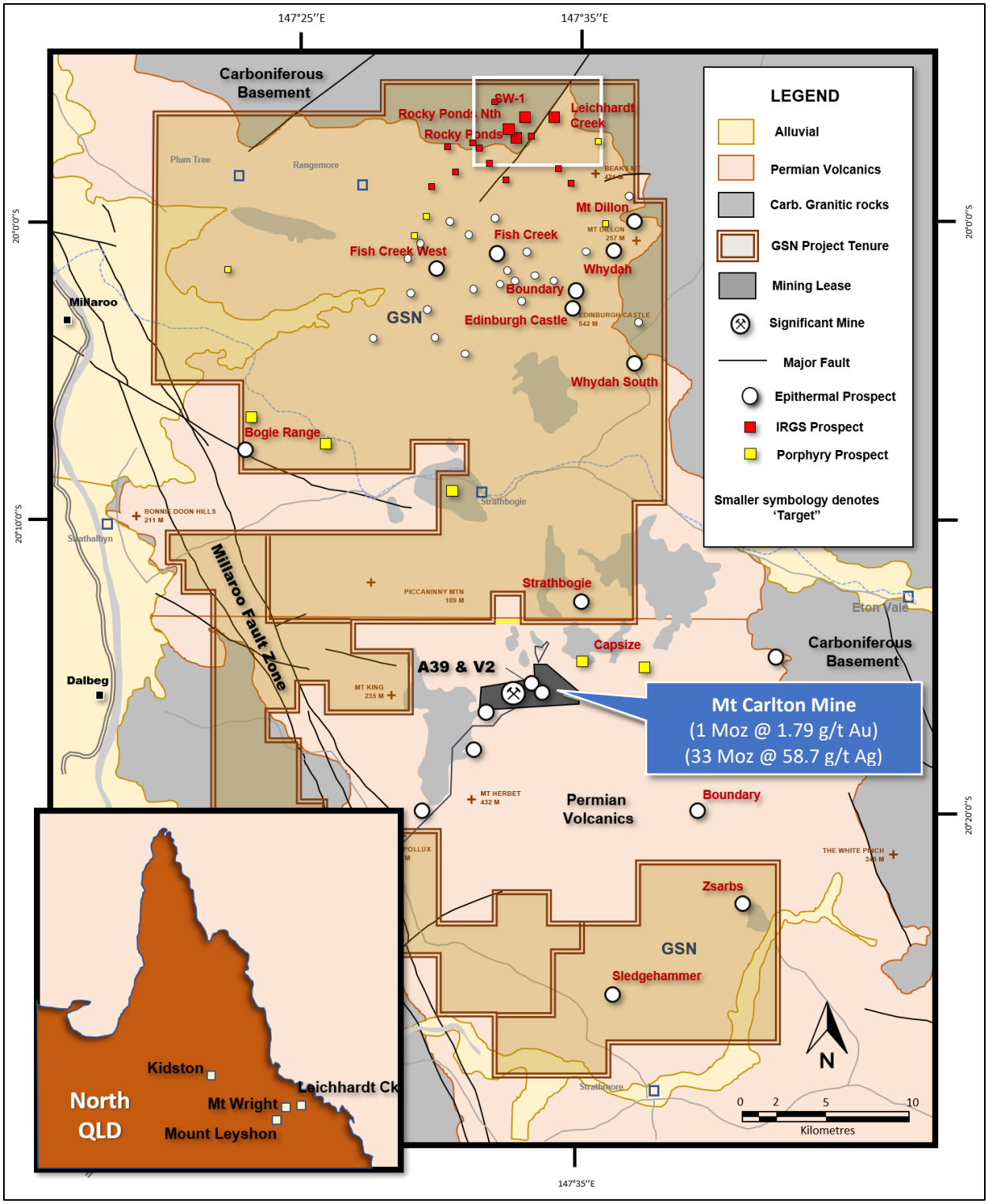

Figure 11: Location and geology of GSN's Edinburgh Park Project

Further announcements in relation to the Edinburgh Park Program can be found below:

Date	Announcement
27-05-20	Porphyry targets identified at Edinburgh Park
15-04-20	Hyperspectral Survey identifies large gold target at Edinburgh Park
08-11-19	GSN to partner with Evolution Mining on Hyperspectral Survey
05-07-19	Reconnaissance drilling update - Rocky Ponds Breccia
14-02-19	High grade rock chips returned at Edinburgh Park Project
11-02-19	Edinburgh Park Project - Rocky Ponds Breccia
06-02-19	Porphyry system identified at Edinburgh Park Project

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

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 gold 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 targets and exploration results on EPM's 26810, 26527, 27130, 27131, 25196, and EPM 27506 is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Bryce Healy. Dr Healy is an employee of Noventum Group Pty Ltd (ACN 624 875 323) and has been engaged by Great Southern Mining Limited as Head of Exploration Queensland. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration. Dr Healy is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and as such, is a Competent Person for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves under the JORC Code (2012). Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they occur.

Forward Looking Statements

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

APPENDIX A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 EDINBURGH PARK SOIL SURVEY
The following information follows the requirements of the JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1 and 2 for ASX release related to the Edinburgh Park geochemistry survey and results.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Great Southern Mining Ltd (ASX: GSN) is reporting a new soil survey completed in June 2020 at the Company's Edinburgh Park Project. A total of 652 soil samples were taken on a 100m by 100m grid intervals. The grid coordinates for the samples were planned in QGIS. A handheld GPS was used to navigate to each sample point. A hand auger was used to obtain approximate 1-2 kg soil sample at a depth of between 20cm and 30cm, so as to obtain a sample of the B soil horizon. The bulk sample was placed in a numbered zip-lock bag and subsequently into an alike numbered calico bag. A sample data sheet was filled in at the sample site. The bulk samples were submitted to ALS Laboratory in Townsville. Sample preparation was completed by ALS personal. Preparation involved mechanical sieving using a -80 mesh sieve stack to produce an approximately 100g to 150g sample. Damp samples were sun dried prior to sieving. Sample representivity was ensured by a combination of Company Procedures regarding quality controls (QC) and quality assurance/ testing (QA). Soil sampling techniques are considered industry standard for the Leichhardt Creek work programmes.
Drilling techniques	Not Applicable
Drill sample recovery	Not Applicable
Logging	Not Applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Not Applicable
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The sieved -80 mesh soil samples were analysed for gold by Method Au-TL43 and for a range of multi-elements by Method ME-MS61 at Australian Laboratory Services ("ALS") in Townsville, Queensland. All sample preparation was completed for the soil samples by the laboratory. Gold by Method Au-TL43, is by aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. Up to a 25g sample is digested in aqua regia, and the acid volume is partially reduced by evaporation. The solution is diluted to volume and mixed thoroughly. Gold content is measured by ICP mass spectrometry. The samples were analysed by multielement MS Analysis - Method ME-MS61. A 0.25g sample is pre-digested for 10-15 minutes in a mixture of nitric and perchloric acids, then hydrofluoric acid is added and the mixture is evaporated to dense fumes of perchloric (incipient dryness). The residue is leached in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, the solution is then cooled and diluted to a final volume of 12.5mls. Elemental concentrations are measured simultaneously by ICP Atomic Emission Spectrometry. This technique approaches total dissolution of most minerals.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	Primary data was collected for soil samples using a paper sample sheet. The sampling data was subsequently entered into an excel spreadsheet. The information was then imported into IoGAS for validation and compilation into a SQL database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	Datum: GDA 94 Projection: Map Grid of Australia Zone: 55 South
Data spacing and distribution	The soil spacing is shown in the figures in the text. Nominally 100m x 100m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The soil sampling grid was not orientated (100m by 100m sampling) and is considered to have achieved unbiased sampling.
Sample security	Bulk soil samples were packaged and hand delivered straight from the field site to ALS in Townsville, Queensland.
Audits or reviews	No audits or reviews of the data management system has been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The results reported in this report are on granted Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 26810, 26527, 27130, 27131, 25196, and EPM 27506, being 100% owned by Great Southern Mining Limited. At the time of reporting the tenements is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	No other exploration done by other parties is relevant to the exploration results being reported here.
Geology	The Edinburgh Park project is located at the northern margin of the Bowen Basin. Within the project area, the Permian-age volcanics comprise undifferentiated packages of broadly flat-lying volcanics and volcaniclastics and minor basinal sedmentary rocks which drape the Carboniferous unconformity dominated by intrusive granites. The region is interpreted to represent a magmatic arc setting considered prospective for porphyry copper-molybdenum, Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) deposits and epithermal gold-silver deposits.
Drill hole Information	No drilling has been undertaken
Data aggregation methods	No data aggregation has been undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No relevant program was undertaken
Diagrams	Appropriate diagrams of the geology are presented in the body of this report
Balanced reporting	The Competent Person (CP) believes this report to be a balanced representation of exploration undertaken.
Other substantive exploration data	No other exploration data is considered relevant to those results reported here.
Further work	Additional mapping and additional soil geochemistry survey to the south to encompass the full extent of the mineralised system will be undertaken at this project. A number of priority areas will be the focus of additional geophysical methods to explore and interpret the system at depth to advance the prospect to an exploratory drilling stage.