BONANZA GOLD INTERSECTION AT COX'S FIND GOLD PROJECT

- **Spectacular gold intersection of 5.65m @ 80.0 g/t gold in diamond core 20CFRCD004 from 160.05m including bonanza intercept of 1.1m @ 404.0 g/t gold from 164.6m.**

- **Intersection correlates to the geological model and is interpreted to be the main lode extension that produced approximately 77,000 ounces of gold at a reported head grade of ~22 g/t gold from previous vein stope operations.**

- **Mineralisation identified within drill holes located along strike of the main lode potentially increasing its mineralised footprint.**

Great Southern Mining (ASX: GSN or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update to the market and report an outstanding high-grade intersection at the Cox's Find Gold Project (Cox's Find) of **5.65m @ 80.0 g/t gold** from 160.05m including **bonanza core intercept of 1.1m @ 404.0 g/t gold** from 164.6m (20CFRCD004). Diamond hole 20CFRCD004 was drilled down plunge from the known historic Cox's Find workings and was designed to intersect an area of high-grade mineralisation that was identified from late 2019 drill campaign (see ASX announcement dated 19 December 2019). This zone previously intersected multiple high-grade intersections including;

- 19CFRC009 - **5m at 14.54 g/t** gold from 140m, including **2m at 28.85 g/t gold.**
- 19CFRC013 - **5m at 31.23 g/t** gold from 134m, including **1m at 143.0 g/t gold**.
- 19CFRC004 - **2m at 36 g/t** gold from 146m, including **1m at 68 g/t gold**.

The bonanza intersection in 20CFRCD004 correlates to the visible gold that was detected in preliminary investigations of the drill core (see ASX announcement dated 1 July 2020) and reaffirms the high-grade nature of Cox's Find deposit. The intersection is interpreted to be the main lode extension that produced approximately 77,000 ounces of gold, at a reported head grade of ~22 g/t Au from a vein stope operation starting in the 1930's.

GSN's Chief Operating Officer, Mark Major commented:

"This is a very exciting result and demonstrates the extremely high-grade nature of this deposit; in fact it's the highest-grade intersection recorded in any drill data at Cox's Find to date and it has come from Great Southern's first diamond program."

"This now validates our view that this deposit has an extremely high-grade component to it which requires the application of modern-day exploration techniques to define its extent. We are getting a good indication that the mineralisation is persistent at depth and along strike. The focus now is to trace the high-grade component down plunge along strike to expand the deposit. If we are successful in this next phase, then the full extent of this asset will start to become evident."

ASX ANNOUCEMENT
29 July 2020

ASX code: GSN

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Diamond core from hole 20CFRCD004 has now been logged and analysed. Within this hole the interpreted Cox's Find main lode was intersected starting approximately 155m downhole with pervasive quartz veining observed for 16 metres (downhole) to 171m. Half core sampling for gold was undertaken from 142m to 177m at intervals determined by the geologist, visible gold was observed between 164.6m to 165.7m interval within a multi phased quartz vein host. Assay results confirmed the abundant visible gold with a bonanza intercept of 1.1m @ 404.0 g/t gold (from 164.6m) within a wider zone of mineralisation of 5.65m @ 80.0 g/t gold from 160.05m (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Figure 1: HQ diamond core of 20CFRCD004 highlighting the interpreted Cox's Find main Lode and the bonanza core intercept of 1.1m @ 404.0 g/t Au from 164.6m

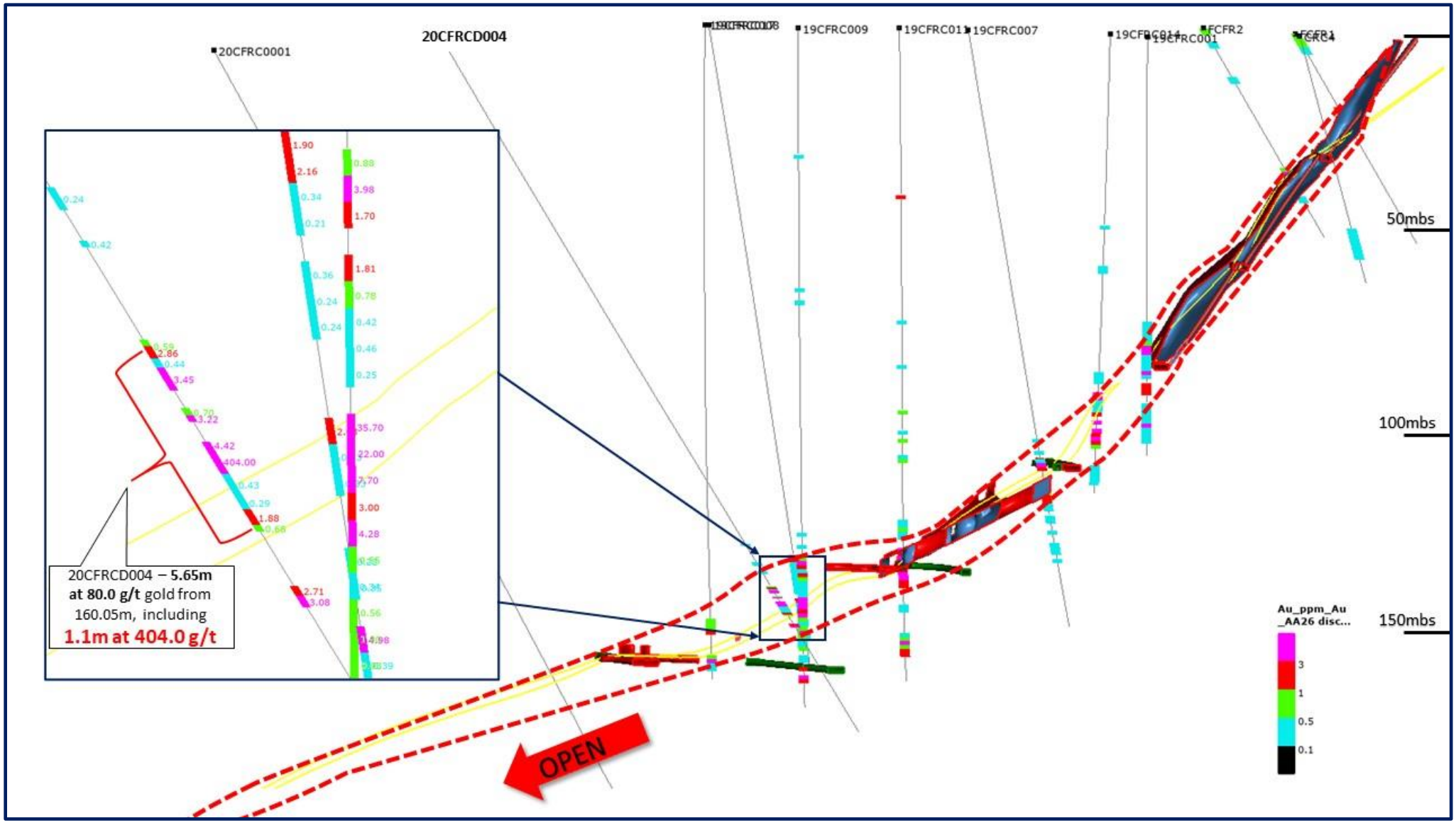

Figure 2: Cross section of Cox's Find deposit highlighting the spectacular gold intersection of 5.65m @ 80.0 g/t gold in diamond core 20CFRCD0004 from 160.05m including bonanza intercept of 1.1m @ 404.0 g/t gold from 164.6m. The red dashed line is the interpreted main lode with the yellow line interpreted as high grade core.

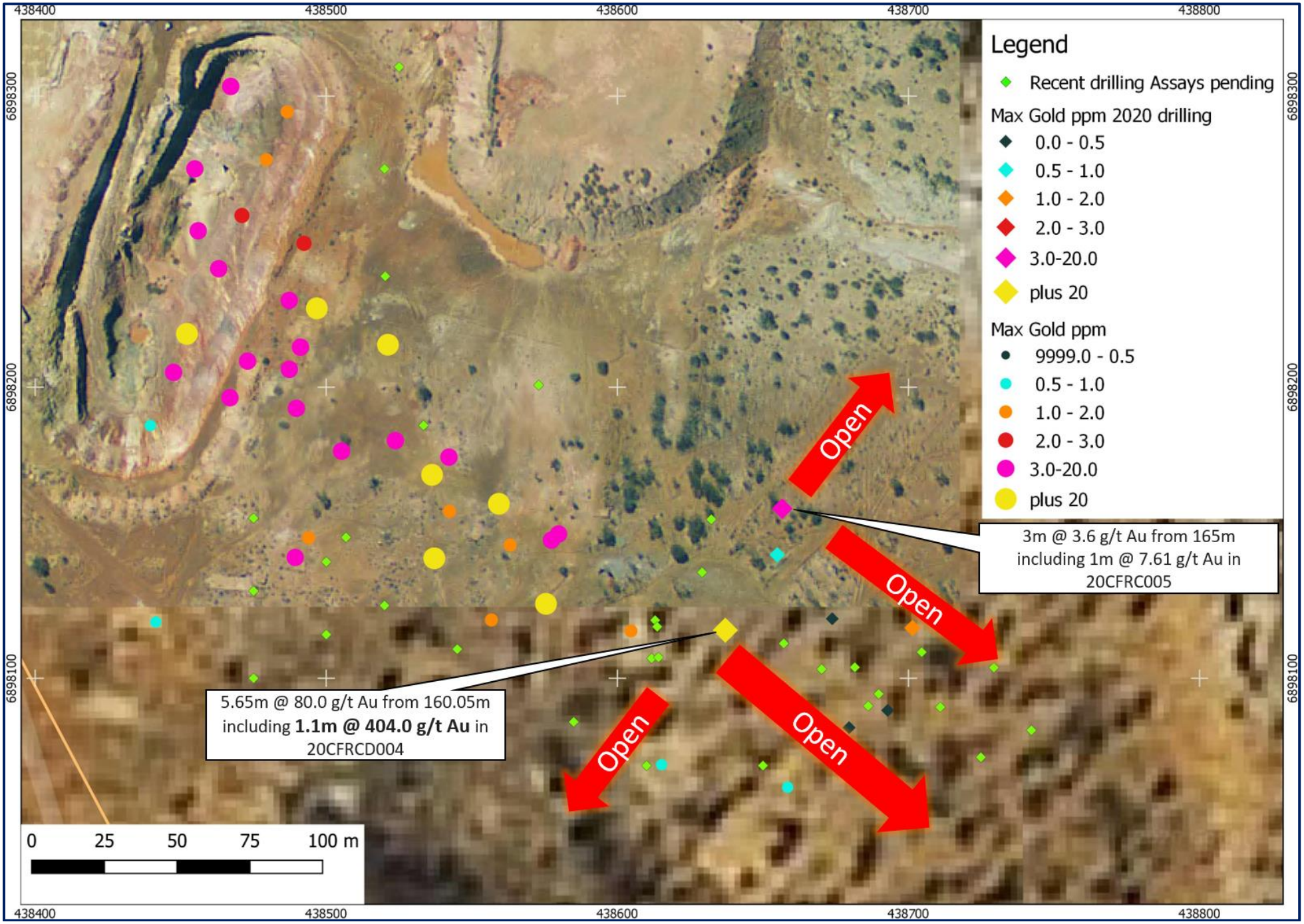

Figure 3: Plan Veiw of Cox's Find highlighting recent drill results with maximum downhole gold values

20CFRCD0004 was part was part of a five-hole diamond tail program designed to intersect the Cox's Find main lode in areas of high-grade mineralisation that was previously identified from the December 2019 drill campaign.

The diamond drilling program was designed to build on the understanding of the structural orientation of the high grade mineralisation to give insight to the structural constraints of the mineralisation. High grade mineralisation is interpreted to occur at the intersection of the south east plunging main lode and the Cox's Find shear zone. Processing of the remaining four diamond holes is underway and structural measurements of the Cox's Find shear zone will be a focus. The structural data will be utilised for interpretation and to generate a 3-dimensional structural model that will aid future exploration drilling.

Assay results for the remaining diamond holes are still outstanding.

REVERSE CIRCULATION (RC) DRILL PROGRAM

In conjunction with the diamond drilling program, an extensive RC drill campaign specifically around the Cox's Find deposit totaling 5618m (32 holes) has been completed (Table 2). Results have been received and assessed for the first six RC holes of the program (20CFRC001 to 20CFRC006) representing 1066m. The drilling was designed to test the lateral extensions of the known mineralisation as well as testing the down plunge extension on the high-grade quartz lode that was historically mined.

Of the results received from the first six RC holes; significant intersections include:

- 3m @ 3.6 g/t gold from 165m including 1m @ 7.61 g/t gold in 20CFRC005
- 1m @ 1.2 g/t gold from 185m in 20CFRC006
- 1m @ 1.0 g/t gold from 156m in 20CFRC004

RC drill hole 20CFRC005 was the standout of the first results received as mineralisation is high grade and occurs within a smokey quartz vein at the lithological contact between the dolerite unit (hanging wall) and the sediment package (footwall) unit (Figure 4). The mineralisation is of particular interest as it is interpreted to be mineralisation along strike from the main lode which was the focus of the historical mining (Figure 3). It is also one of the North Eastern most outlying holes, drilled along strike of the main lode and some 50m from any historical working.

Assay results are still pending for the remaining drill program.

Figure 4: 20CFRC005 chip tray photo highlighting the high-grade interval at the lithological contact

Table 1: Significant intersections of Cox's Find RC holes 20CFRC001 to 20CFRC006 and diamond hole CFRCD004 using a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff and ≤ 1m internal dilution.

Hole	From	To	interval	g/t
20CFRC0001	NSA			
20CFRC0002	NSA			
20CFRC0003	110	111	1	0.98
20CFRC0004	155	159	4	0.52
	164	167	3	0.34
20CFRC0005	165	168	3	3.56
including	166	167	1	**7.61**
20CFRC0006	185	186	1	1.24
20CFRCD004	155.35	155.65	0.3	0.42
	159.75	168.3	8.55	**53.1**
including	160.05	165.7	5.65	**80.04**
including	164.6	165.7	1.1	**404.01**

Table 2: Drill hole summary. Note: blue shaded rows indicate assays pending

East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL(m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Hole ID	EOH Depth	Pre-Collar Depth
438680	6898083	516	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0001	222	
438674	6898120	517	RC	-60	299	20CFRC0002	222	
438693	6898089	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0003	222	
438655	6898142	520	RC	-60	298	20CFRC0004	200	
438657	6898158	519	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0005	200	
438701	6898117	516	RC	-60	293	20CFRC0006	222	
438690	6898095	518	RC	-61	300	20CFRC0007	222	
438686	6898090	519	RC	-65	300	20CFRC0008	222	
438705	6898109	515	RC	-60	293	20CFRC0009	218	
438725	6898073	509	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0010	246	
438711	6898090	511	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0011	232	
438742	6898082	509	RC	-70	300	20CFRC0012	216	
438729	6898104	510	RC	-70	300	20CFRC0013	234	
438632	6898155	521	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0014	204	
438629	6898136	522	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0015	204	
438657	6898112	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0016	166	
438520	6898238	516	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0017	102	
438573	6898201	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0018	150	
438507	6898148	516	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0019	102	
438612	6898107	524	RCD	-61	300	20CFRCD001	36	
438614	6898107	524	RCD	-63	300	20CFRCD002	201.9	94.6
438682	6898104	518	RCD	-62	299	20CFRCD003	235.2	92
438637	6898117	522	RCD	-60	300	20CFRCD004	201.8	94.8
438613	6898120	524	RCD	-60	308	20CFRCD005	40	40

Table 3 (Continued): Drill hole summary. Note: blue shaded rows indicate assays pending

East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL(m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Hole ID	EOH Depth	Pre-Collar Depth
438614	6898118	523	RCD	-62	308	20CFRCD006	100	100
438533	6898187	524	RCD	-65	300	20CFRCD007	202	83
438670	6898103	520	RCD	-60	300	20CFRCD008	220.3	102
438475	6898130	520	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0021	126	
438475	6898100	520	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0020	126	
438520	6898275	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0030	156	
438525	6898310	517	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0031	138	
438475	6898155	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0023	126	
438500	6898115	517	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0022	114	
438500	6898140	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0024	132	
438520	6898125	519	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0025	144	
438545	6898110	521	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0026	162	
438585	6898085	522	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0027	156	
438610	6898070	523	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0033	186	
438650	6898070	521	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0034	210	

BACKGROUND

The Cox's Find Gold Project (Cox's Find) is a shear hosted Archaean orogenic gold deposit located in the Duketon Greenstone Belt in the Laverton district of WA, located along strike from, and within 12kms of, Regis' multi-million-ounce Garden Well. The mine was operated by Western Mining Corporation (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 vein stope operation.

ABOUT GREAT SOUTHERN MINING

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 is based on information compiled or reviewed by Simon Buswell-Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Buswell-Smith is Exploration Manager WA of Great Southern Mining Limited. Mr Buswell-Smith 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'. Mr Buswell-Smith 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 (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.*	• Diamond drill core was cut in half and intervals were selected by the geologists relative to lithological contacts, alteration and minerology. Induvial samples generally do not exceed 1m and are greater than 0.3m • The HQ core is currently being geologically logged and orientated. This information will determine the diamond core intervals which will be cut and sampled for the remaining core. • RC drill cuttings were collected over 1m intervals via cyclone into plastic bags (15-35 kg of sample material): ○ For RC assay sampling, 1-3kg 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 1-3kg samples were pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. • RC pre collar samples were collected and submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1).
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).*	**Diamond Drilling** • Diamond drilling holes were pre collared using RC methods. • Diamond drilling was carried out by DDH1 using Rig 43 which is a Sandvik DE880 on a MAN 8x8 truck • Core diameter was HQ (62mm). • Core orientations were completed using an Axis Champ Gyro, at regular intervals approx. 30m. **Reverse Circulation Drilling** • 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 143mm diameter face bit. • Holes orientations were surveyed using a Reflex-multi at 30m intervals. • Precollar holes were drilled by Strike drilling using rig SDR007.

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.*	• Core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to the end of hole, by reconciling against drillers depth blocks and production plods with that obtained from geological logging process. • Core recoveries were typically averaging 90%. With isolated minor zones of lower recovery through clay and shear zones, and within stopes. • No relationship has been established between core recovery and grade, there is no reason to expect a sample bias. • 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.

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.*
		• Diamond drill core is currently be orientated and logged by an experienced geologist and will stored in the database
		• All drill core will be photographed prior to cutting and sampling of the core.
		• All RC 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 drill hole database.

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.*	Half core sampling has been undertaken on the diamond drill core at selected intervals by the geologist. RC samples (nominal 15-35 kg weight) were split through a cyclone splitter, and a 2-3 kg sub-sample submitted as the primary sample for assay. 4-meter composites have been taken for the pre collar portion of the diamond holes. The anomalous 4m samples will be assayed in 1m intervals. No assays have been received to date. Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity. Sample size is regarded as appropriate
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	• Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Assaying of the RC drilling samples are being conducted by ALS laboratory, Perth. • Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2), in conjunction with duplicates and blanks (1). The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received. • The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol. No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage.
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.*	Results are verified by the geologist before importing into Mx deposit. No twin holes have been conducted. Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into Mx deposit daily. RC 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. Assay data is reviewed prior to importing into Mx deposit no adjustments are made to raw assay files.
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). • Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass and verified with downhole surveys collected near-surface followed by approximately every 30m. • Downhole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on continuous measure, conducted using Reflex-multishot. • The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. • Topography is nominal at this stage holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.
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 drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, nor grid based. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets. • The diamond drill holes were planned to test the previously identified mineralisation along a broadly north-north-east striking and moderately east-dipping quartz reef, with a hypothesised south-easterly plunge. The holes were inclined and spaced around the historic areas of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		extraction of the reef with the aim of confirming the mineralisation properties of the ore zones and 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. • The RC drill holes were planned to test the extension or down plunge extension of the ore body below the lowest mined area (level 6), and to the north and south of the old working area. • Other RC drilling holes were designed over several near mine, look-a-like targets. • 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. • The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation. • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
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 drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main lithology to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Logging has been carried out by GSN and contract personal who were always on-site during drilling. • No third parties have been allowed access to the samples. • Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Laverton to undergo evaluation. • Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to ALS in Perth where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews	• *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. Tenement E38/3476 is also in application.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body of this report.
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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 1m. no top cuts applied. A breakdown of the high-grade Interval is shown in the body of the report. NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. The mineralisation is plunging at approximately 55 degrees and drillholes are drilled at 60 degrees in most cases to intersect as close as possible to true width. See Cross section in report.
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.*	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All relevant information has been included.
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 assessment of recent drilling as many results are still outstanding. Diagrams highlight potential area of interest for follow up work.