

ASX Announcement

27 October 2022

Douglas Creek Progress: Target zone increases as drill preparations commence

Highlights:

- Recent rock chip sampling results confirm presence of high-grade Au-Ag-Bi-Cu-Pb mineralisation at Target Area 4 with assays up to 1.89 g/t Au, 589 g/t Ag, 1.85% Bi, 8.95% Cu and 2.13% Pb
- Native Title Clearance activities completed – earthmoving contractor mobilising to site to commence developing access roads and drill pads for the initial Douglas Creek drilling program
- Drilling contractor engaged - plan to commence drilling by mid November
- Initial RC drill program of approx. 1,100m planned to test Target Areas 1, 2 and 4 weather permitting

Great Northern Minerals Limited (ASX: GNM) (“GNM” or the “Company”) is pleased to update the market on progress at the exciting Douglas Creek IRGS (‘Intrusion-Related Gold System’) discovery, located on EPM 27522, part of GNM’s Golden Ant Project in North Queensland.

Recent exploration activity has focused on Target Area 4, which is approximately 300m long (NE-SW) and 100-150m wide (SE-NW). Systematic rock sampling was undertaken on mineralised outcrop and sub crop occurring within this target area.

Figure 1 Rock chip Sample MB083 (Douglas Creek Target Area Four)



MB083: 0.67g/t Au, 598 g/t Ag, 0.90% Bi, 4.00% Cu & 2.13% Pb

Assay results have been received from 16 rock chip samples taken from Target Area 4, confirming the presence of high-grade Au-Ag-Bi-Cu-Pb mineralisation, with assays up to 1.89 g/t Au, 589 g/t Ag, 1.85% Bi, 8.95% Cu and 2.13% Pb

GNM continues to advance towards drilling commencement at Douglas Creek.

- Native Title clearance activities have been completed by representatives of the Gugu Badhun People who cleared the areas of the planned access roads and drill pads for the initial Douglas Creek drilling program.
- An earthmoving contractor is mobilising to site to commence developing the planned access roads and drill pads and the proposed wet weather access track route from the Kilclooney homestead.
- Design for initial reverse circulation (RC) drill program has been completed – program will consist of 13 drill holes (approx. 1,100m drilling) and seek to test Target Areas One, Two and Four.

Ground mapping, sampling and remote sensing activities continue at Douglas Creek, as GNM continues to grow this exciting new greenfield discovery.

GNM CEO & Managing Director, Cameron McLean said: *“We are making good progress towards drilling our exciting Douglas Creek discovery – Native Title clearance activities have been completed and an earth moving contractor is mobilising to site to complete the required roads and drill pads.*

Exploration activities continue to deliver exciting results, with mapping and sampling of Target Area 4 defining an extensive area of high-grade mineralisation, with rock chip assays of up to 1.89 g/t Au, 589 g/t Ag, 1.85% Bi, 8.95% Cu and 2.13% Pb.

Drilling is scheduled to start mid-November, and I look forward to the results of the program.”

Figure 2 Rock chip Sample MB096 (Douglas Creek Target Area Four)



MB096: 0.58 g/t Au, 121.1 g/t Ag, 1.85% Bi, 8.95% Cu & 0.07% Pb

Figure 3 Outcropping Zone 4 Mineralisation (sheared-brecciated quartz veined, gossanous fragmental volcanoclastic with malachite staining)



Figure 4 Rock chip Sample MB079 (Douglas Creek Target Area Four) – taken from outcrop in Figure 3



MB079: 0.21 g/t Au, 438 g/t Ag, 0.14% Bi, 3.52% Cu & 1.27% Pb

Douglas Creek Exploration Progress

Recent systematic sampling at Douglas Creek has confirmed the presence of high-grade outcropping Au-Ag-Bi-Cu-Pb mineralisation (Target Area 4), over an area of approximately 300m length (NE-SW) and 100-150m width (SE-NW). Peak assays returned included 1.89 g/t Au (MB082), 598 g/t Ag (MB083), 8.95% Cu (MB096), 2.12% Pb (MB083) and 1.84% Bi (MB096).

The mineralisation is hosted in a crudely laminated fragmental volcanoclastic or alternatively a protomylonitic sediment. Segmented gossanous sub-crystalline quartz veining occurs as quasi 'lenses' sub-coplanar within the penetrative fabric.

Figure 5 Douglas Creek Target Area Four with Sampling and Selected Assay Results

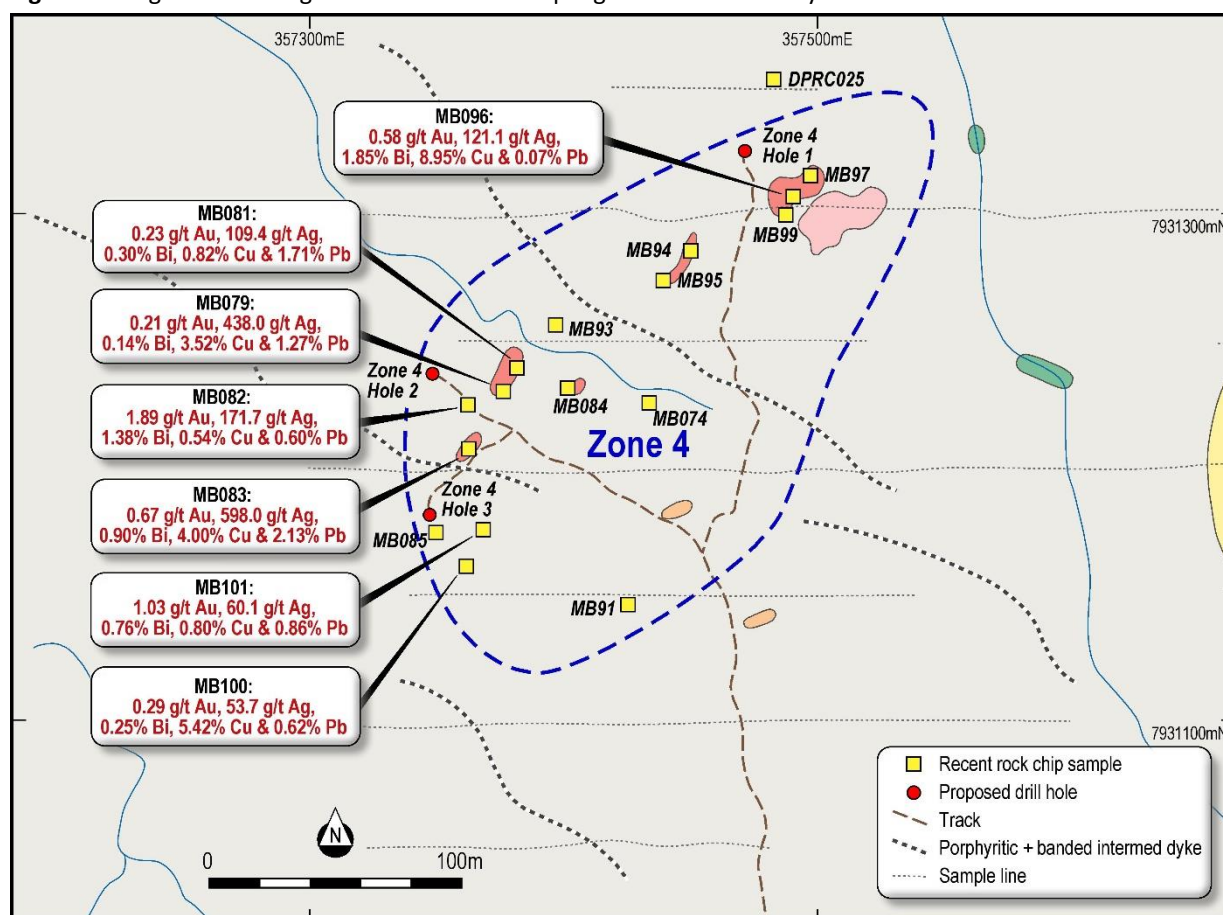


Figure 6 Outcropping Zone 4 Mineralisation (layered strongly fractured quartz + abundant gossan)



Figure 7 Rock chip Sample MB081 (Douglas Creek Target Area Four) – taken from outcrop in Figure 6



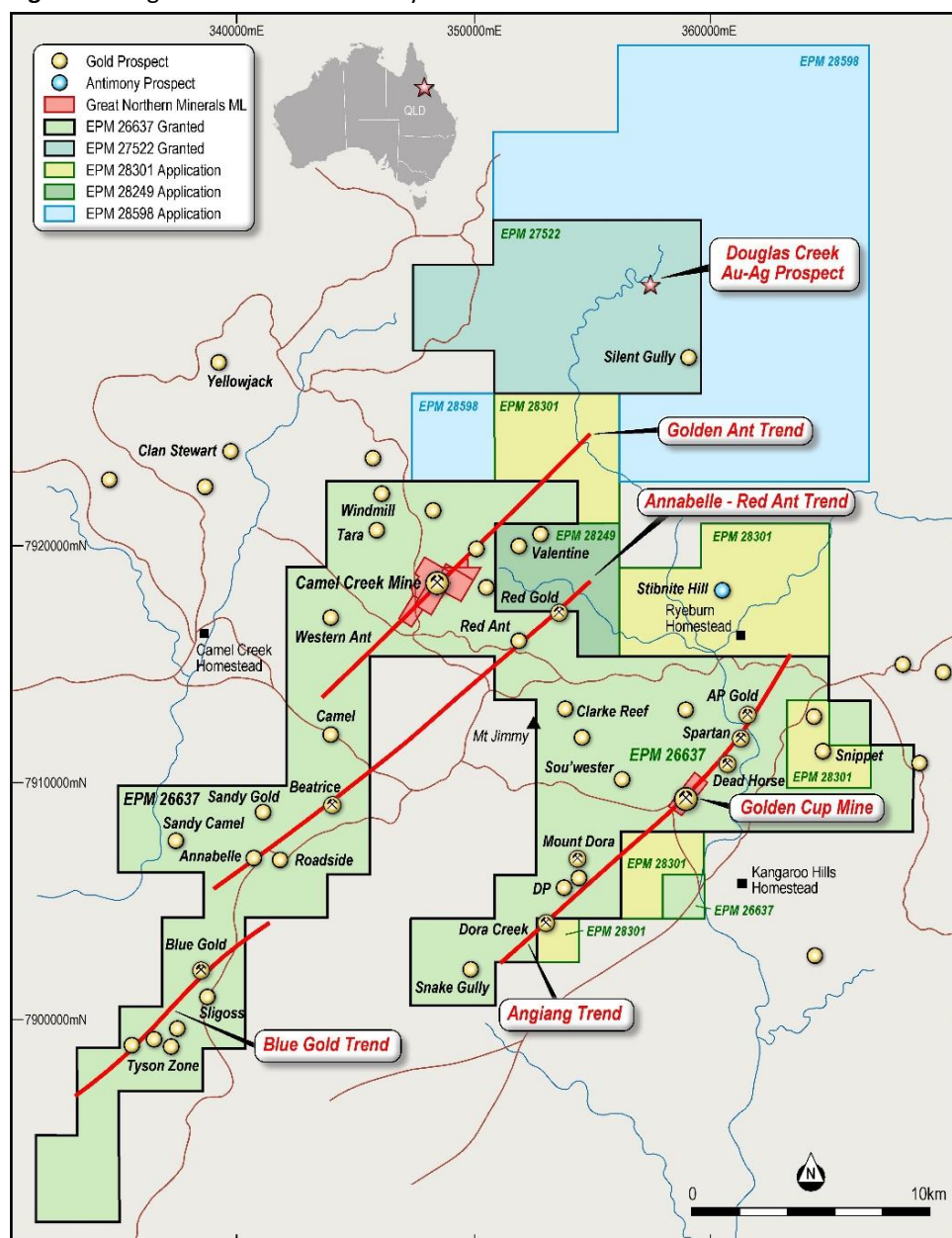
MB081: 0.23 g/t Au, 109.4 g/t Ag, 0.30% Bi, 0.82% Cu & 1.71% Pb

Douglas Creek IRGS Discovery

GNM's Douglas Creek IRGS discovery is located on EPM 27522, part of GNM's Golden Ant Project in North Queensland (refer to Figure 9). To date, GNM has defined multiple zones of outcropping IRGS mineralisation at Douglas Creek (over 125ha), with rock chips of up to 8.6 g/t Au, 288 g/t Ag and 11% Cu, plus extensive associated geochemical soil anomalies.

Reconnaissance mapping and a review of satellite imagery recently completed by GNM indicated that the Douglas Creek IRGS system extends beyond the boundaries of EPM27522 and GNM has lodged an application (EPM 28598, refer to Figure 9) to ensure that GNM controls any extensions of the system.

Figure 9 Douglas Creek IRGS Discovery Location



ENDS

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Great Northern Minerals Limited.

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About Great Northern Minerals Limited

Great Northern Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed gold focused explorer and developer. The Company's Golden Ant Project is located in Far North Queensland and includes the Amanda Bell and Big Rush Goldfields.

Total gold production from the Amanda Bell Goldfield was approximately 95,000 oz Au (57,000 oz from Camel Creek and 14,000 oz from Camel Creek satellite deposits plus 18,000 oz from Golden Cup and 6,000 oz from Golden Cup satellite deposits). Total gold production from the Big Rush Goldfield was 60,000 oz Au. Three heap leach gold mines were operated (Camel Creek, Golden Cup and Big Rush). Mining activities commenced in 1989 and ceased in 1998 with the depletion of oxide gold mineralisation. Great Northern Minerals aims to develop a new gold camp in North Queensland based on the Golden Ant Project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Simon Coxhell, Non-Executive Director of Great Northern Minerals Limited and Consultant Geologist (CoxsRocks Pty Ltd). Mr. Coxhell is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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. Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Table 1 Douglas Creek Rock Chip Sampling Assay Results

Sample No.	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Bi ppm	Bi %	Cu ppm	Cu %	Pb ppm	Pb %	Zn ppm
MB069	0.01	15.8	297	0.03%	12	0.00%	1,338	0.13%	39
MB074	0.84	47.5	8,864	0.89%	11,500	1.15%	2,007	0.20%	991
MB079	0.21	438.0	1,442	0.14%	35,235	3.52%	12,692	1.27%	494
MB080	0.18	185.1	3,227	0.32%	17,976	1.80%	12,670	1.27%	196
MB081	0.23	109.4	2,990	0.30%	8,245	0.82%	17,105	1.71%	717
MB082	1.89	171.7	13,752	1.38%	5,438	0.54%	5,978	0.60%	1,373
MB083	0.67	598.0	8,998	0.90%	40,010	4.00%	21,255	2.13%	1,708
MB084	0.07	88.4	2,331	0.23%	3,969	0.40%	11,179	1.12%	1,610
MB085	0.96	19.6	2,273	0.23%	959	0.10%	2,025	0.20%	1,372
MB089	0.56	25.9	1,342	0.13%	458	0.05%	1,044	0.10%	72
MB090	0.31	14.5	281	0.03%	1,017	0.10%	266	0.03%	27
MB091	0.59	120.6	4,521	0.45%	2,889	0.29%	2,376	0.24%	202
MB093	1.02	70.7	12,117	1.21%	3,643	0.36%	2,607	0.26%	210
MB094	0.04	113.8	1,492	0.15%	738	0.07%	5,894	0.59%	85
MB095	0.13	120.0	3,132	0.31%	3,271	0.33%	2,691	0.27%	516
MB096	0.58	121.1	18,457	1.85%	89,527	8.95%	665	0.07%	181
MB097	0.35	86.5	6,836	0.68%	11,125	1.11%	1,700	0.17%	395
MB099	0.02	14.3	869	0.09%	922	0.09%	964	0.10%	77
MB100	0.29	53.7	2,547	0.25%	54,208	5.42%	6,212	0.62%	1,122
MB101	1.03	60.1	7,639	0.76%	7,995	0.80%	8,646	0.86%	1,216
MB107	0.02	4.7	247	0.02%	396	0.04%	332	0.03%	186

Table 2 Douglas Creek – Sample Location and Geological Description

Sample	AMG E	AMG N	Geological Description
MB069	357947	7930335	Scattered float strongly silicified with jarosite-limonite stained fine to -medium grained porphyritic rhyolite with crystalline quartz vein stockwork.
MB074	357434	7931226	Sub crop & scattered float of sheared-fractured ferruginous quartz vein & limonite jarosite gossan. Penetrative shear fabric 30° to 210°T.
MB079	357377	7931231	Quartz veined gossan outcrop trending 060°-240°M. Fractured sheared buck quartz with malachite & goethite & haematite gossan fracture -crush infill
MB080	357377	7931231	3m NE of MB079. Layered alternating strongly fractured buck quartz & rock crush & gossan layers. Unknown host rock as completely gossanous Relic layering-fabric 55° to 335°M
MB081	357382	7931240	Approx 10-15m down slope on trend from MB080. As for MB080. Very gossanous with crushed quartz & ex-host. Possible curvi-linear outcrop shape.
MB082	357363	7931225	Approx 12-15m SW from MB079. Fractured quartz vein in extremely jarositic-goethitic crushed host rock
MB083	357363	7931208	Another separate 'lens' upslope from sample sites MB079-082. as above MB080. Somewhat brecciated but layered shattered-crushed quartz vein w associated strongly developed goethite-haematite gossan.
MB084	357402	7931232	Sub crop-float over 3-4m diam area. Laminated fractured quartz vein & goethite haematite ± jarositic gossan.
MB085	357350	7931174	Scattered float of quartz veined qtz+biotite+chlotite equigranular diorite(?). Gossanous vugs in mm crystalline quartz veins or quartz & gossan. Hosted in dioritic intrusion.
MB089	357641	7930943	Approx 15m x 5m wide stony knoll with poor grass cover. Extension to north of Zone 1 gossanous breccia. 3-4m diam sample of float to sub crop strongly ferruginous sericitic diorite(?) host with quartz & gossan veining.
MB090	357640	7930918	Approx 30m south of MB089. Fractured gossans quartz veining or quartz veined host rock. Very gossanous quartz veined float on trend of 175°-355°M.
MB091	357426	7931146	Scattered float ± sub crop gossanous quartz veined medium to coarse grained diorite (?)
MB093	357397	7931257	Scattered float ± sub crop laminated quartz veining & gossan ± breccia texture Continuation of Zone 1 trend from MB089.
MB094	357451	7931286	Continuation of gossans & quartz veined float and sub crop along trend to east (trend 040°-220°M) other side of cross cutting porphyritic dyke.
MB095	357440	7931274	Approx 10-15m upslope on trend from MB094. 0.5m linear sub crop laminated alternating fractured brecciated quartz vein with gossanous infill & limonite-goethite-hematite-jarosite gossan with traces of scorodite
MB096	357491	7931307	Broad area of laminated quartz vein & gossan with abundant malachite developed infill.
MB097	357498	7931316	Scattered float & sub crop downslope from MB096. Laminated alternating fractured quartz vein & gossan layers ± malachite infill
MB099	357488	7931300	Another zone of quartz veining & gossan in strongly sericitic ex-diorite(?)
MB100	357362	7931162	Pickup of gossanous-cupriferous zone on west side of cross cutting porphyritic dyke. Laminated alternating fractured quartz vein & gossans seams ex-host rock. Zones and pockets of malachite infill & coatings
MB101	357369	7931176	Approx 20m upslope on trend from MB100. as for MB100 with less malachite. Nice gossans, jarosite/goethite pocky infill of sericitic casts between siliceous skeletal ex-groundmass. Trend of zone with low grass anomaly 025°-205°M
MB107	357744	7931264	Relic beds of Kangaroo Hills Formation sericitic -tuffaceous sandstone lying unconformably on crumbly medium to coarse grained equigranular granodiorite. Low angle fracture & gossans prismatic quartz veining co-planar with unconformity. Veins general 25° to 330°M.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were collected predominately in Target Area 4 at Douglas Creek Selective sampling of geologically interesting rocks was conducted and the representative nature of the sampling is unknown. Approximately 2 kilograms of rock chips, from pseudo-outcropping areas was collected for each sample collected. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with estimated accuracy of +/-2-5 metres. Analysis of the rock chips was conducted by Intertek Laboratory in Townsville for gold by 50 gram fire assay at a 0.001 ppm threshold with multielement analysis via multi acid digest followed by ICP MS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken of sub-outcropping zones of interest.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One sample per hole/sample site collected. There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were logged for colour and sample type. All samples were logged, in a qualitative manner. Rock chip samples were selective on the basis of outcrop and/or float of interesting looking mineralisation and/or alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories in Townsville where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. QC for sub sampling follows Intertek procedures. No field duplicates were taken. No Blanks were inserted. No Standards were inserted. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's Geologists have collected and visually reviewed the samples collected. No twin holes drilled Data and related information are stored in a validated MapInfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample locations have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-2m. Location grid of plans and coordinates in this release samples use MGA94, Zone 55 datum. No Topographic data was used.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the likely trends of anomalous mineralisation No Sample compositing has occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralised outcrop strikes north-north-east and NW-SE with the sampling more or less orthogonal to this apparent strike'.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Townsville for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM 27522 is owned by Northern Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Great Northern Minerals Limited and was granted on the 1-12-2020. The tenement is located 14 kilometres to the north of GNMs Camel Creek and Golden Cup mining leases.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold mineralization in the Camel Creek area and was first recognized in 1987. Previous exploration and mining activities have been undertaken by Lynch Mining in the district, with anomalous bulk cyanide leach work completed in 1989 which outlined a gold anomaly with a maximum value of 4000 ppt. The majority of previous exploration was completed between 1986 –1990.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM 27522 is located in the NE quadrant of the Broken River Mineral Province. In the project area, orogenic quartz vein hosted gold mineralization is hosted within mylonised sedimentary rocks of the Kangaroo Hills Formation.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 of this ASX Announcement which provides easting and northing of the rock chip samples with Figures 6 and 8, illustrating the distribution and values of the rock chip results.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No high-grade cuts have been applied to the tabled intersections. No metal equivalents are used or presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples are selective and targeted on outcropping and sub outcropping rocks.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are presented in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralization in the region was originally outlined by BCL and followed up by limited rock chip sampling returning anomalous and significant gold results. Follow up sampling by GNM has now highlighted this area as a new mineralised area, with very high silver values, and gold values. It lies at the intersection of a regionally prominent NE trending deep seated mylonitic structure which contains significant gold mineralisation at Camel Creek, a NW trending corridor of cross cutting felsic to intermediate dykes and a subtle localised NNE structural trend. Minor copper mineralisation was observed within all of these structural trends.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will include; Systematic soil sampling over the area of anomalous rock chip results is planned. Site Clearance surveys with Native title groups prior to any drilling will be required. Earthworks to establish access and drill pads Shallow, inclined RC drilling to test sub-surface geochemistry