ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
13 June 2023
ASX Code: GSM

Lithium and Gold Exploration Update

Momentum builds for exploration activity across key WA projects

Yule Project in the Pilbara, WA (Lithium)

- **Nomad lithium prospect** - High-resolution drone magnetics commencing this week and detailed ground gravity survey scheduled end of June over the area to better define structure and target lithium pegmatite signature
- AC/RC drilling expected to commence in late July 2023

Paynes Find Lithium Project, WA

- Assay results for infill soil program confirm two target areas with anomalous lithium and pathfinder results
  - **Paynes Find Central** - ~2.5km target zone delineated at on same trend as Mt Edon pegmatites
- Drilling expected in November 2023

Southern Cross East Gold Project

- Anomalous first pass gold results potentially related to major structure
  - Follow up soil program due to commence this week

Four Mile Well Gold Project WA

- Phase 3 Air-core drill results received

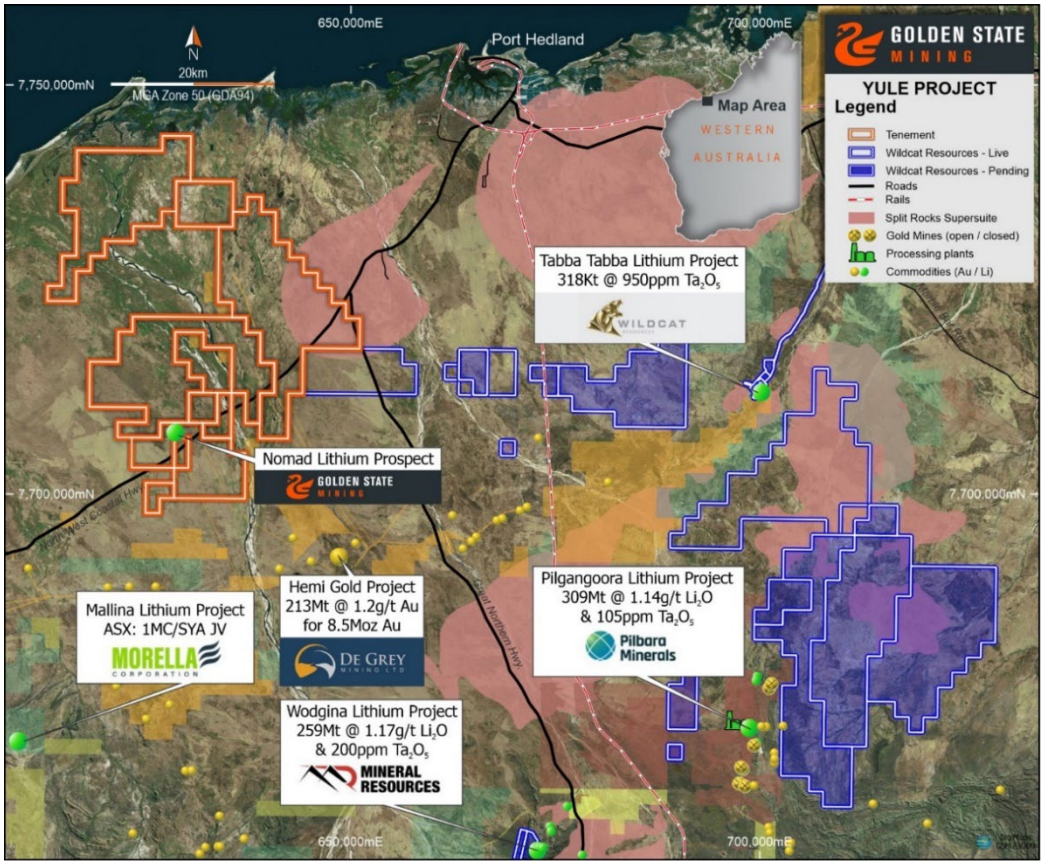

Figure 1: Yule project and Nomad prospect location plan in relation to Pilbara lithium and gold deposits

Lithium, gold, and base metals exploration company Golden State Mining Limited (ASX code: "GSM" or the "Company") is pleased to provide details of its upcoming lithium focused exploration programs at the Yule Project in the Pilbara as well as results from recent lithium and gold exploration programs conducted at the Paynes Find, Southern Cross East and Four Mile Well projects.

Golden State's Managing Director, Michael Moore, commented: *"Lithium targeting work continues apace at our Nomad lithium prospect with both magnetic and gravity surveys due to commence shortly. This data will enhance our understanding of this highly prospective area and help refine our upcoming priority air-core and reverse circulation drilling campaigns. The company has also further enhanced our two lithium target areas at Paynes Find with highly encouraging soil geochemistry infill results which have now delineated a 2.5km north-northwest trending target corridor which is a similar orientation to the neighbouring Mt. Edon pegmatite field.*

The company is further encouraged on the gold exploration front at our self-generated Southern Cross East project where recent soil geochemistry results show low level gold anomalism potentially associated with a nearby major structure. These recent exploration successes ensure that we have an active pipeline of lithium exploration work ahead in 2023 as well as laying solid foundation at our Southern Cross East gold project".

Yule – Lithium project

Nomad Prospect

The company has commissioned two geophysical surveys scheduled to commence in June at the Nomad prospect (refer to ASX announcement dated 24 May 2023) to support planned air-core and RC drilling expected to commence late July subject to statutory approvals. A high-resolution drone magnetic survey is to be flown over the entire Nomad prospect area (Figure 2) to better define internal structures within the overall antiformal structure. In addition, a detailed ground gravity survey will be conducted over the northern section of Nomad with the aim of delineating any "gravity lows" which could be interpreted as pegmatite signatures when compared to the surrounding mafic rock gravity signatures.

The results for both the geophysical surveys are expected to be available mid-July.

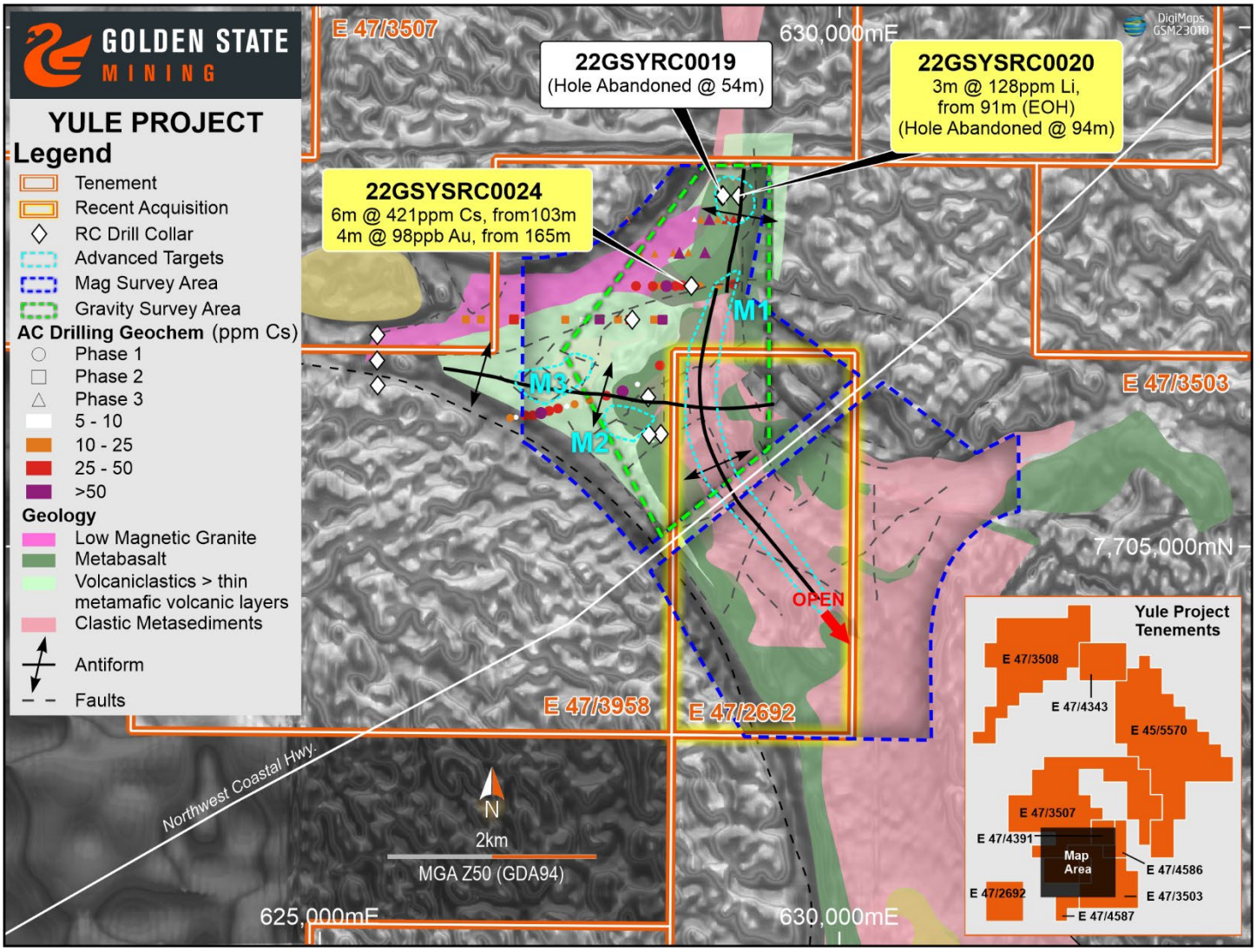

Figure 2: Nomad prospect summary plan showing planned areas for geophysical surveys

Paynes Find – Lithium project

Assay results have been received for a follow up soil program to define two potential target areas over anomalous lithium and pathfinder results from the Phase 1 program (refer to ASX announcement dated 8 March 2023). 581 soil samples were collected on 200m centres along 400m spaced, east-west orientated lines to infill previous anomalous soil sample locations.

A similar regolith leveling and weighted sum analysis methodology based on lithium values in combination with supporting pathfinder elements has corroborated and refined Phase 1 results in both priority infill areas. Results from the highest priority follow up area at Paynes Find Central (Figure 3) have now delineated a ~2.5km north-northwest trending target zone. Encouragingly, this is the same trend as the Mt. Edon pegmatites mapped approximately 6 kms to the east by Morella Corporation (refer to ASX:1MC announcement dated 23 June 2022).

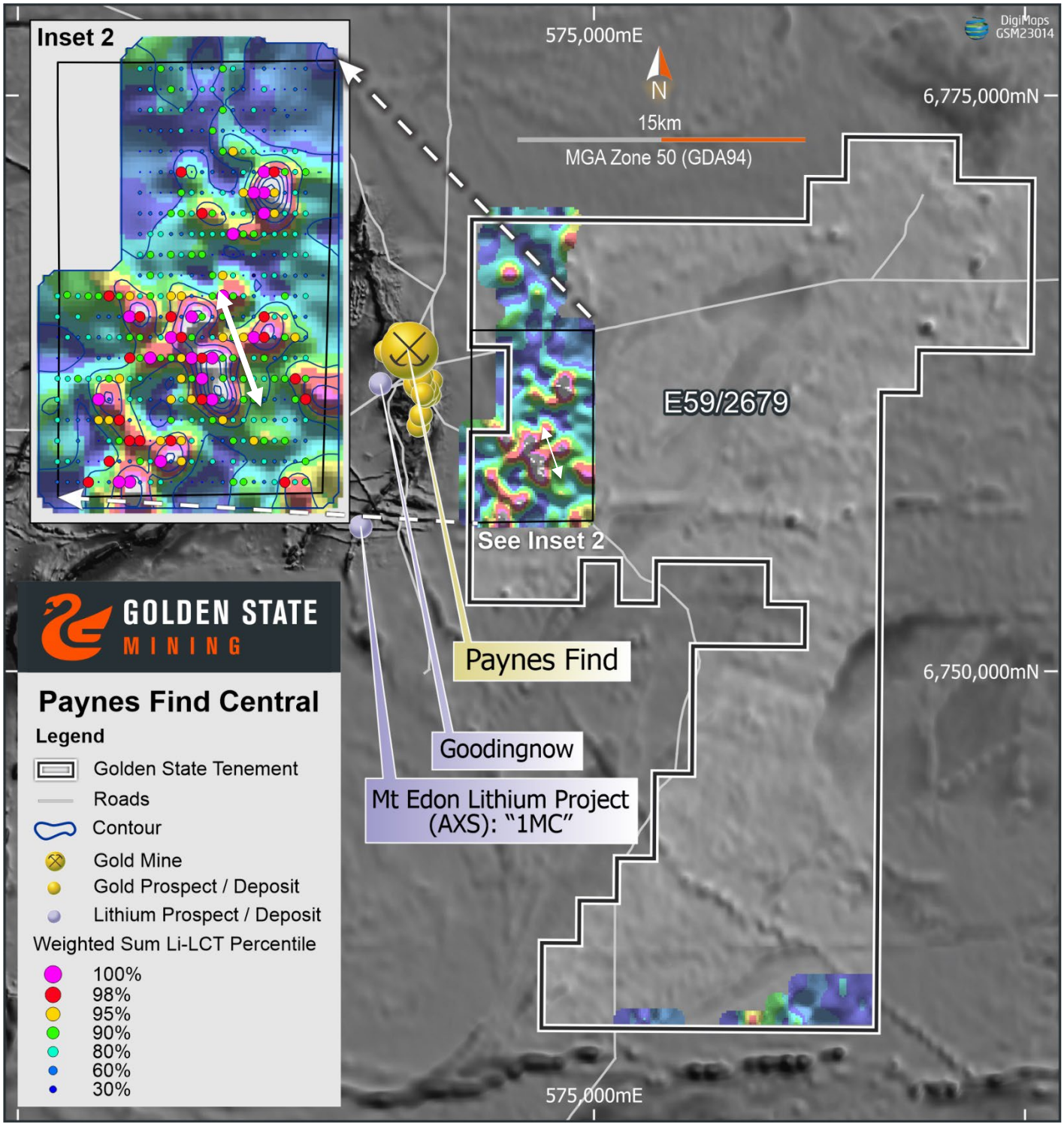

Figure 3: Paynes Find Central infill weighted sum soil results (Inset 2) showing anomalous trend

The second priority infill area at Paynes Find North (Figure 4) has divided the original anomalous area into three separate target zones of various orientations. These target areas are located approximately 7kms northwest of the historic 'Wydgee' beryl-columbite pegmatite mine workings which could indicate the presence of more fractionated LCT pegmatites nearby.

Both target areas now require ground mapping, rock chipping where outcrop is available and potential drill planning.

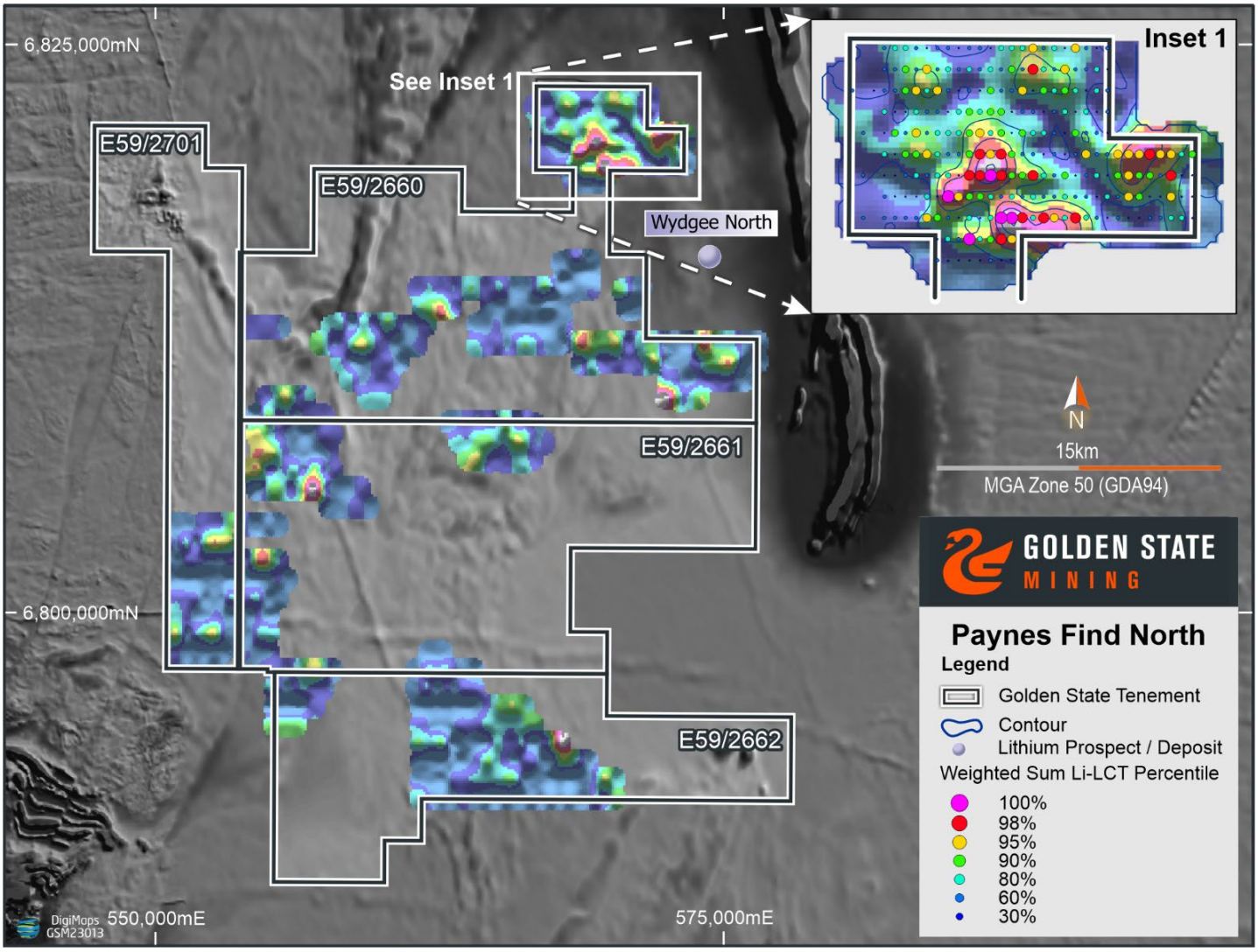

Figure 4: Paynes Find North infill weighted sum soil results (Inset 1)

Southern Cross East – Gold project

The Company has received and interpreted ultrafine soil assay results from first phase regional geochemical sampling at its Southern Cross East project (refer to ASX announcement dated 13 January 2023). 1904 soil samples were collected by independent contractors for analysis of the ultrafine fraction (<2µm) (Figure 5) on 400m centres along 800m spaced, east-west orientated lines with closer 200m x 400m spacing over higher magnetic signatures interpreted as buried greenstone. The sampling was located over areas interpreted to encompass relatively shallow regolith cover considered amenable to this sampling methodology and best suited to deliver any potential basement response.

A gold targeting exercise was completed by an independent consultant geochemist using various statistical grouping and leveling methods of the multi-element assay data. The levelling methods mitigated the effects of any assay batch variation and regolith control. Statistical grouping then used a weighted sum methodology, calculated from known economic and selected supporting elements for gold mineralisation styles.

The resultant >90th percentile sample population has identified 32 initial areas of interest which have been ranked in order of priority for follow up work (Figure 5). Two higher priority areas in proximity to structural trends show anomalous low-level gold (Au) values supported by other pathfinder elements including silver (Ag), arsenic (As), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), antimony (Sb) & tungsten (W) are considered particularly significant. The coherent

occurrences of these elements together with proximity to an interpreted major structure and fault splay is suggestive of a gold mineralisation system nearby.

Follow up soil sampling is scheduled to commence mid-June over the two priority target areas with an estimated completion by the end of June. Assay results for this infill campaign are expected early September at this stage. The results and interpretation will then be incorporated with field mapping work planned for September 2023 in preparation for potential drilling planned for early November 2023.

In addition, 33 rock chip samples (Appendix 1) were collected from various outcrops in the project area. The majority of these samples were granitic and collected from granite outcrops. However, litho-chemical classification by an independent consultant geochemist indicates that although the majority of rock chips are generally weathered felsic to intermediate rocks, some heavily weathered samples may be interpreted as containing some mafic composition.

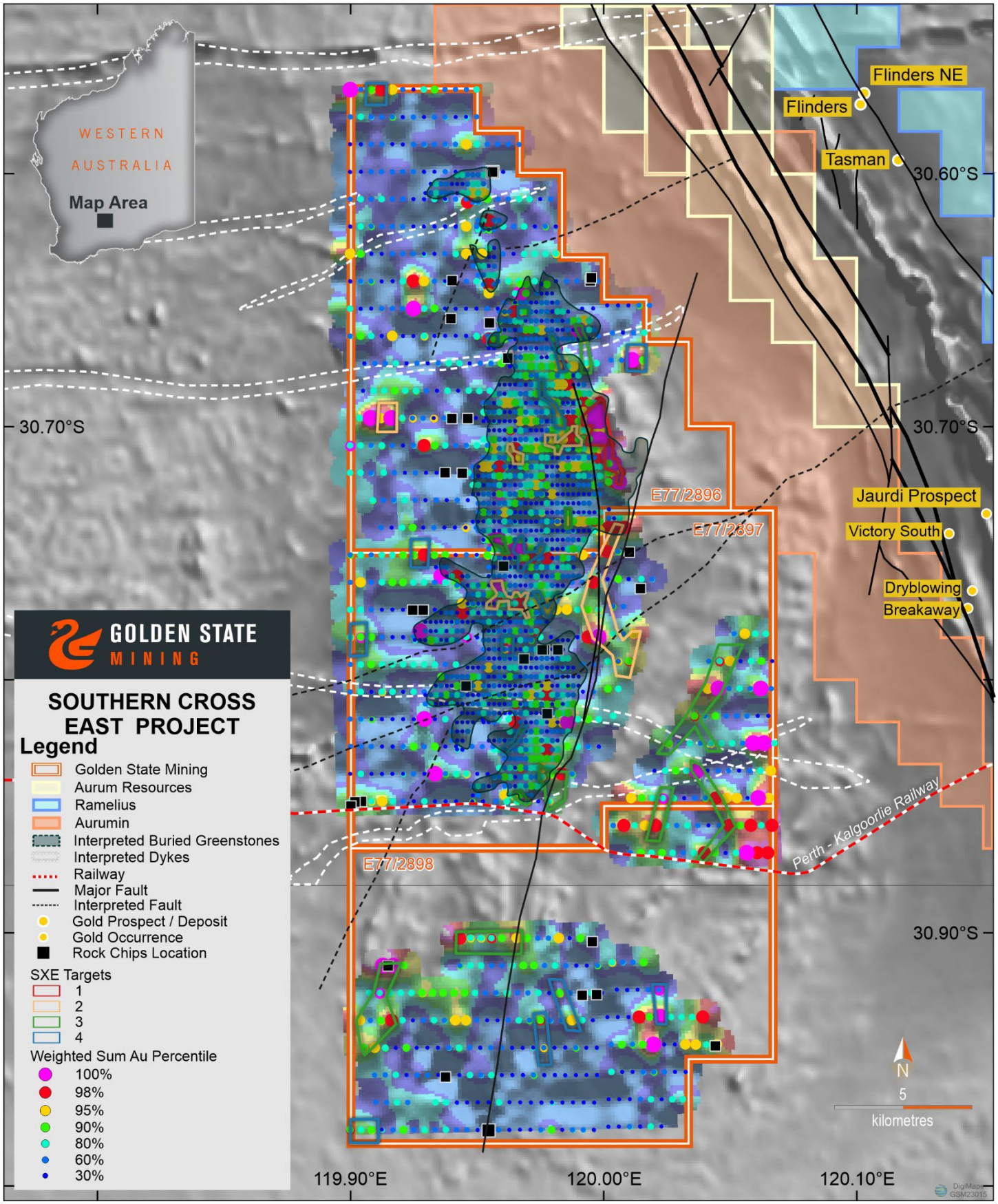

Figure 5: Southern Cross East Project Plan showing phase 1 geochemical sample locations and results

Four Mile Well – Gold Project

The Company announced the completion of a targeted air-core ("AC") drill program on its newly granted tenement (E38/3632) at the Four Mile Well Project near Laverton in Western Australia. The program consisted of 12 holes (Figure 6) for a total advance of 982 metres and was designed to assess recent anomalous soil geochemistry responses (refer to ASX announcement dated 30 March 2023). Composite gold assay results have been received with no significant gold results (Appendix 2) or pathfinder element trends recorded from multielement assays at the end of hole in this drilling.

Further work planned on the Four Mile Well project will include a review of all results and a ranking assessment of any further targets identified.

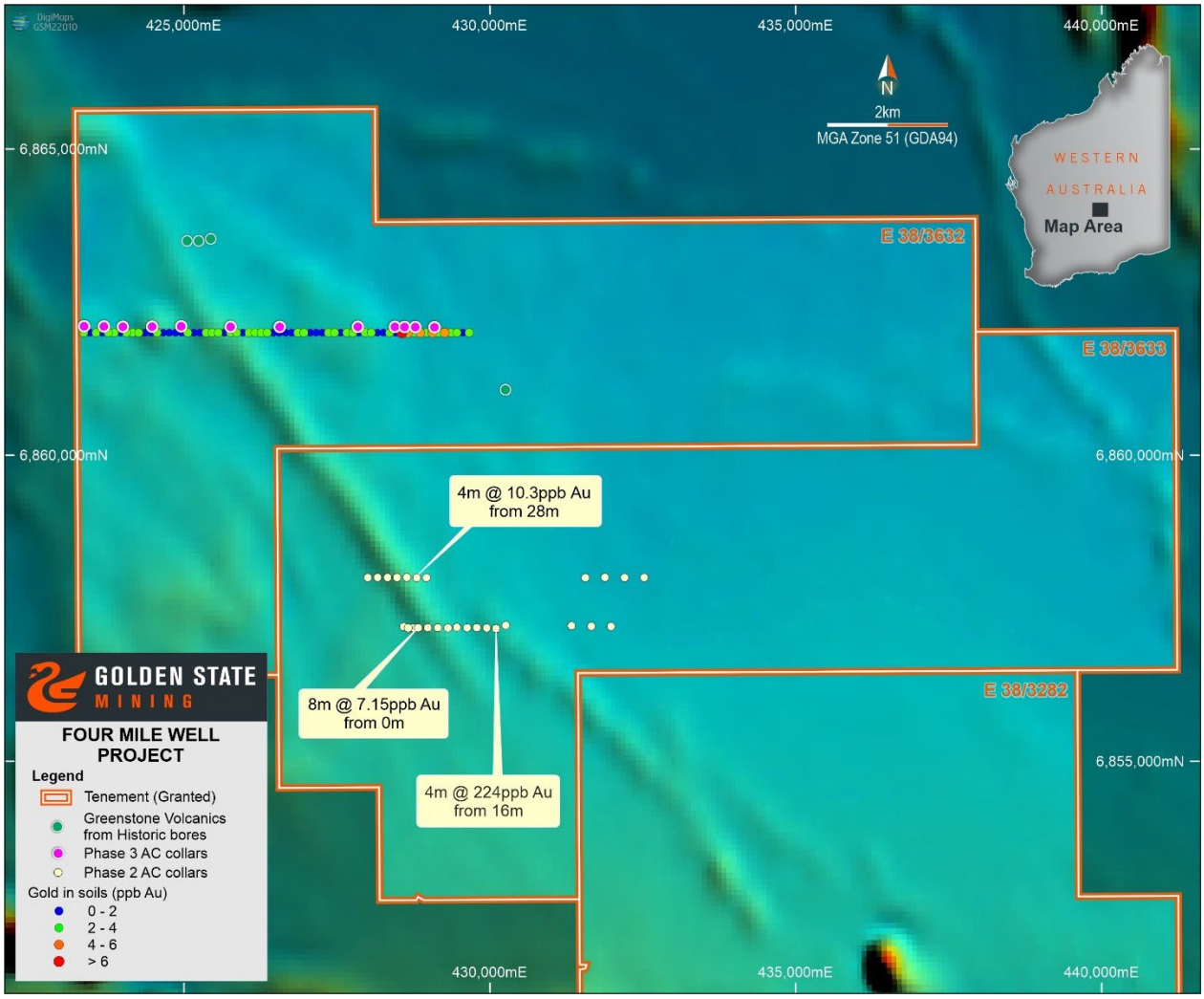

Figure 6: Four Mile Well Plan showing phase three AC collar locations and previous results

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael Moore
Managing Director

Damien Kelly
Non-Executive Chairman

Brenton Siggs
Non-Executive Director

Greg Hancock
Non-Executive Director

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares	144.0 m
Options	21.1 m

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

As a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, actual events, trends and results may differ materially from any forward looking and other statements mentioned or implied herein not purporting to be of historical fact. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by (without limitation) such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "should", "could", "estimates", "target", "likely", "plan", "expects", "may", "intend", "shall", "will", or "would". Any statements concerning mining reserves, resources and exploration results may also be forward looking in that they involve estimates based on assumptions. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the respective dates they are made. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements even where beliefs, opinions and estimates change or should do so given changed circumstances and developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to lithium exploration results, is based on information compiled by Dr. Marcus Sweetapple who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr. Marcus Sweetapple is a consultant to Golden State Mining Limited (GSM).

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

The information in this report that relates to gold exploration results, is based on information compiled by Geoff Willetts who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Geoff Willetts is the Exploration Manager, a full-time employee of Golden State Mining Limited (GSM) and holds shares and options in the Company.

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

This release was authorised by Mr. Michael Moore, Managing Director of Golden State Mining Limited.

For further information please contact:

Mike Moore (Managing Director): 08 6323 2384
Greg Hancock (Non-Executive Director): 08 6323 2384

APPENDIX 1: Southern Cross East Rock Chip Results

Tenement	Sample-ID	Longitude	Latitude	mRL	Au
E77/2897	SXGB0602	119.9001	-30.8499	364	BL
E77/2897	SXGB0603	119.9017	-30.8483	368	BL
E77/2897	SXGB100	119.9819	-30.7882	NR	BL
E77/2897	SXGB101	119.9757	-30.7882	NR	BL
E77/2898	SXGB102	119.9148	-30.9131	NR	0.5
E77/2897	SXGB103	119.9766	-30.7882	NR	BL
E77/2897	SXGB104	119.9685	-30.7918	NR	BL
E77/2897	SXGB105	119.9287	-30.7725	422	BL
E77/2897	SXGB106	119.9245	-30.7725	417	BL
E77/2897	SXGB107	120.0101	-30.7496	369	BL
E77/2897	SXGB108	119.9604	-30.7551	419	BL
E77/2897	SXGB109	119.9456	-30.8025	411	BL
E77/2897	SXGB110	119.9777	-30.8134	393	BL
E77/2898	SXGB111	119.9955	-30.9035	357	2.4
E77/2897	SXGB111A	120.0145	-30.7640	373	BL
E77/2897	SXGB112	119.9043	-30.8481	373	BL
E77/2898	SXGB113	119.9915	-30.9247	390	BL
E77/2898	SXGB114	119.9972	-30.9244	NR	BL
E77/2898	SXGB115	119.9375	-30.9570	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB116	120.0441	-30.9447	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB117	119.9561	-30.5994	466	0.5
E77/2896	SXGB118	119.9951	-30.6412	430	BL
E77/2896	SXGB119	119.9947	-30.6424	426	BL
E77/2896	SXGB120	119.9401	-30.6423	434	BL
E77/2896	SXGB121	119.9396	-30.6573	435	BL
E77/2896	SXGB122	119.9549	-30.6590	429	BL
E77/2896	SXGB123	119.9621	-30.6729	405	BL
E77/2896	SXGB124	119.9400	-30.6968	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB125	119.9463	-30.6968	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB126	119.9373	-30.7182	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB127	119.9441	-30.7184	NR	BL
E77/2898	SXGB128	119.9545	-30.9781	NR	BL
E77/2896	SXGB129	119.9561	-30.5994	NR	BL

- Significant Results are Gold assays > 5ppb
- All gold samples are analysed by 25g charge with ICP-OES finish (1 ppb lower detection limit) by Labwest (Perth)
- ppb (parts per billion)
- BL = below detection limit
- NR = Not recorded
- Type: Rock chip
- Coordinates are in GDA94

APPENDIX 2: Four Mile Well AC Significant Drilling Results

HOLE_ID	TYPE	DEPTH	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	DIP	Azimuth	From	Interval	Au ppb
22GSFMAC0086	AC	99	423,364	6,862,105	441	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0087	AC	99	423,689	6,862,101	450	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0088	AC	96	423,999	6,862,096	439	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0089	AC	82	424,476	6,862,098	437	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0090	AC	97	424,952	6,862,104	422	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0091	AC	99	425,760	6,862,095	428	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0092	AC	71	427,840	6,862,096	435	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0093	AC	72	428,445	6,862,095	417	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0094	AC	66	428,603	6,862,093	426	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0095	AC	57	428,779	6,862,092	432	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0096	AC	51	429,092	6,862,089	448	-90	0	No significant result		
22GSFMAC0097	AC	93	426,563	6,862,094	442	-90	0	No significant result		

- Significant Results are Gold assays > 50ppb
- An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time.
- In air-core (AC) drilling, composite six metre samples were collected in overlying cover, composite four metre samples were collected in bedrock and single metre or 2 metre composites at/near end of hole.
- All gold samples are analysed by 25g charge with ICP-OES finish (1 ppb lower detection limit) by Labwest (Perth)
- ppb (parts per billion), X = below detection limit
- Type: AC = Air-Core
- Coordinates are in GDA94, MGA Z51

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1: SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – PAYNES FIND PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 581 soil samples were collected on 200m centres along 400m spaced, east west lines as follow-up infill to first pass soil sampling. • ~500g samples were taken from in situ soil horizons from approx. 20-40cm depth and placed into kraft paper sample packets. • An independent review of data completed by a consultant geochemist found no issues with assay data quality. • Kraft packets secured in cable tied polyweave bags and transported direct to Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth for UltraFine™ analysis. • Collection of <2 micron fraction from soils samples • Analysis and reporting of Au plus full 48 element suite by ICPMS/OES
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results presented.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results presented.
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.*	• Basic description of sample site and regolith recorded with periodic photographs.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No drilling results presented. • No drilling results presented. • Sample preparation conducted by Labwest Minerals Analysis in Perth following protocol recommendations for the Ultrafine fine fraction (UFF) technique. • 500g sample quantity is recommended by Labwest for -2µ clay fraction being analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Ultrafine analysis was conducted at a certified independent Laboratory: Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, Malaga, WA. • The <2um fraction is separated from the submitted ~200g soil or regolith sample using water and a dispersant. • The clay fraction is digested in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature using microwave apparatus. • Elemental concentration is determined using a combination of ICP-MS & ICP-OES. • 48 assayed elements received, • Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.
	• *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.*	• Not Used
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Labwest use internal QAQC measures including standards and check samples as per industry best practice.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Company and assay data reviewed, processed and interpreted by external geochemical consultant Sugden Geoscience.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No drilling results presented.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Assay data received directly from laboratory in digital format for storage in company database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments made to original assay laboratory data.
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.*	• GSM uses handheld Garmin GPS 64s with +/- 5m accuracy.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Z50 co-ordinates.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• N/A
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All infill soil samples were collected on 200m centres along 400m spaced E-W lines.
	• *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.*	• Sample spacing considered appropriate for first pass regional soil sampling.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of soil samples was used.
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.*	• Soil sample grid considered unbiased due to regular grid spacing.
	• *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.*	• No drilling results presented and no previous drill data available.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and delivered directly to Labwest by soil sampling contractors under the supervision of GSM management.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All assay results independently reviewed by Sweetapple Consulting.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS: – PAYNES FIND PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Payne's Find Project, located to the north and east of the Payne's Find township in the Murchison region, Western Australia, consists of the following tenements E59/2660, E59/2661, E59/2662, E59/2679, E59/2701 & ELA59/2680 (Application). All tenements are held 100% by Charge Metals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Limited. • At time of writing, the granted tenements have expiry dates ranging between 22/03/2027 and 21/08/2027. For granted tenements E59/2660, E59/2661, E59/2662 and E59/2701, Native Title is Extinguished by Native Title Determination.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited, unsystematic historic exploration including desktop studies, laterite, rockchip and soil sampling has been completed on parts of the Payne's Find project by the following explorers: WAMEX_NO / COMPANY / YEAR A38631 / CRA Expl / 1993 A41119 / CRA Expl / 1994 A41266 / Capricorn Res / 1993 A73582 / Equigold / 2006
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The priority target is pegmatitic hosted lithium-caesium-tantalum mineralisation associated with greenstone and granitoid intrusives. Archaean gold and VHMS base-metal mineralisation is also being targeted.

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

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.*	• Details outlined in main body of text • No Aggregate sample assays are reported. • No metal equivalent values have been applied for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling results presented.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Diagrams show all geochemical results. • Soil infill assay values range from: – 4.7-232ppm Li – 0.1-85.3ppm Cs – 13.6-760ppm Rb
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.*	• Previous explorers' regional geochemistry data of limited value and restricted to areas away from recent reconnaissance soil sampling program. No other meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Details of follow up programs are included within the text of this report

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1: SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA – SOUTHERN CROSS EAST PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 1904 soil samples were collected on 400m centres along 800m spaced, east west lines on regional grids with selective 200m centres along 400m spaced, east west lines as infill. 33 rockchip samples were collected at random on prospective subcrop/outcrop locations. • ~500g samples were taken from in situ soil horizons from approx. 20-40cm depth and placed into kraft paper sample packets. • 33 Rockchip samples were collected from a small ~10m^2 outcrop area with 2-3 kg of material collected in a numbered calico bag. • An independent review of data completed by a consultant geochemist found no issues with assay data quality. • Kraft packets and calico bagged rockchip samples secured in cable tied polyweave bags and transported direct to Labwest Mineral Analysis Pty Ltd in Perth for UltraFine™ analysis. • Collection of <2 micron fraction from soils samples. Collection of 2-3 kg rockchip material. • Analysis and reporting of Au plus full 48 element suite by ICPMS/OES.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling results presented.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling results presented.
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.*	• Basic description of sample site and regolith recorded with periodic photographs.
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.*	• No drilling results presented. • No drilling results presented. • Sample preparation conducted by Labwest Minerals Analysis in Perth following protocol recommendations for the Ultrafine fine fraction (UFF) technique and standard sample preparation for <3000 g rockchip material. • 500g soil sample quantity is recommended by Labwest for -2µ clay fraction being analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• Ultrafine analysis was conducted at a certified independent Laboratory: Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, Malaga, WA. • The <2um fraction for soil sampling is separated from the submitted ~200g soil or regolith sample using water and a dispersant. • The clay fraction is digested in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature using microwave apparatus. • Elemental concentration is determined using a combination of ICP-MS & ICP-OES. • 48 assayed elements received**,** • Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Nb, Ni, Pb, Pt, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.
	• *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.*	• Not Used
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Labwest use internal QAQC measures including element standards and check samples as per industry best practice.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Company and assay data reviewed, processed and interpreted by external geochemical consultant Sugden Geoscience. • No drilling results presented.
	• *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Assay data received directly from laboratory in digital format for storage in company database.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments made to original assay laboratory data.
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.*	• GSM uses handheld Garmin GPS 64s with +/- 5m accuracy.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Z50 and Z51 co-ordinates.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• N/A
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All samples were collected on 400m x 800m grid with selective 400m x 200m infill on E-W lines. Random rockchip samples collected.
	• *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.*	• Sample spacing considered appropriate for first pass regional and second pass infill soil sampling.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of soil samples was used.
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.*	• Soil sample grid considered unbiased due to regular grid spacing.
	• *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.*	• No drilling results presented and no previous drill data available.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and delivered directly to Labwest, Perth by soil sampling contractors under the supervision of GSM management.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All assay results independently reviewed by Sugden Geoscience.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS-SOUTHERN CROSS EAST PROJECT:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Southern Cross East Project ('SXE'), located to the northeast of Southern Cross township and west of Ryan's Find gold mining centre in the Yilgarn region, Western Australia, consists of the following tenements: E77/2896, E77/2897 & E77/2898. All tenements are held 100% by Reliance Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Limited. • At time of writing, the granted tenements all have an expiry date of 16/10/2027. A Native Title Claim WC2017/007 is registered over the SXE project area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Negligible on ground historic fieldwork has been completed on the GSM SXE project area. WAMEX sources reveal historic exploration work (iron ore, asbestos, chromium, base metals) completed at Koolyanobbing to the west, limited uranium exploration near Mount Walton to the east and sporadic geochemistry, geophysical surveys and drilling on and around the historic Ryan's Find gold mining centre adjacent to the east boundary of the SXE project. Historic open cut mining has been completed to the north of the SXE project at Mt Dimer. Previous Explorers located adjacent to SXE project:
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The priority target is Archaean gold mineralisation. associated with greenstone and granitoid intrusives.

WAMEX_NO	COMPANY	YEAR
A871	BHP Ltd	1969-1970
A31284	Mawson Pacific Ltd	1990
A94945	Regalpoint Ltd	2012

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

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.*	• Details outlined in main body of text • No Aggregate sample assays are reported. • No metal equivalent values have been applied for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling results presented.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Diagrams show all geochemical results. • Soil assay values above detection limit range from: – 0.5-24ppb Au – Rock chip values are provided in table in Appendix 1
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.*	• Previous explorers' regional geochemistry data of limited value and restricted to areas away from recent reconnaissance soil sampling program. No other meaningful and material exploration data has been excluded from this report.
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.*	• Details of follow up programs are included within the text of this report • Diagrams of further soil areas are included in this report

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1: SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA- FOUR MILE WELL PROJECT

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The drilling reported in this release has been completed with Aircore (AC) drilling at the Four Mile Well Project, Near Laverton, Western Australia. The AC program consisted of 12 holes for 982m. Hole depth ranged from 51-99m with an average depth of 82m. Drill program work utilised sampling procedures and QAQC protocols in line with industry best practice. • Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as composite samples (either 2m, 3m, or 4m samples) or single metre samples using a handheld scoop or PVC spear from 1 metre piles placed on the ground. • Samples were collected in such a manner as to ensure portions of the whole sample pile were represented. This is standard industry practice for this type of drilling. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying.
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).*	• AC drilling was completed using a Challenger 150 rig by KTE Drilling (Maddington, Perth) using a face sampling blade or where AC hammer method used, a face sampling blade bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill samples were good quality, minor contamination and >45% dry due to abundant wet clays intersected. Diligent drilling and ROP (Rate of Penetration) provided moderate sample recovery. Sample recovery data and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) was recorded at time of drilling. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) to reduce incidence of wet/moist samples. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist. • Logging carried out by dry/wet sieving 2m composite sample cuttings, washing and archival samples collected in plastic chip trays for future reference. • Every hole was logged for the entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *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.*	• No Core • Composite (2-4m) and 1m samples were collected by PVC spear or scoop and sampling of 1m intervals directly off sample piles into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 - 3 kg. Collected samples bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. • The sample preparation of the AC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. • Field duplicate samples collected as part of QA/QC procedure which also involved the use of certified STANDARD and BLANK samples (supplied

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	by GEOSTATS Pty Ltd, Perth). Standards and blanks were inserted (approximately every 25 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material prepared by Geostats Pty Ltd. Duplicate samples were collected at intervals of interest.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were collected for whole hole gold analysis and end of hole microwave digest, HF/multi-acid: 62 elements including REEs by ICP-MS/OES following the Sample Preparation (Code Prep_01) outlined above, Samples were assayed for gold with Lab Code WAR25_Au method. This technique involves a 25g charge for aqua regia digest with ICP-MS finish. This technique is industry standard for gold and considered appropriate. Analysis was conducted at Labwest Minerals Analysis Pty Ltd, Malaga, WA. • Multi-element Assays were returned for the following elements: Au,Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Ce,Co,Cr,Cs,Cu,Dy,Er, Eu,Fe,Ga,Gd,Ge,Hf,Hg,Ho,In,K,La,Li,Lu,Mg,Mn,M o,Na,Nb,Nd,Ni,P,Pb,Pr,Rb,Re,S,Sb,Sc,Se,Sm,Sn,Sr, Ta,Tb,Te,Th,Ti,Tl,Tm,U,V,W,Y,Yb,Zn and Zr • Any significant gold intercepts calculated with primary Au gold values with Au1 repeat values excluded. Gold intercepts calculated with lower cut 0.10 ppb Au, no upper cut, one composite or 1m sample interval (e.g. 1-6m) internal dilution. • Magnetic Susceptibility and conductivity measurements collected via a Terraplus KT-10 metre (SI units). • An Olympus Vanta M series portable XRF was used to record readings at selected intervals down the hole. Reading duration was set at 90 seconds and no calibration factors were applied. • Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The results have been reviewed and verified by qualified and experienced company personnel. • No holes were twinned. • Capture of field logging is electronic using a Toughbook. Logged data is then exported as excel spreadsheets to the Company's database manager which is then loaded to the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files (csv, pdf) are received electronically from the laboratory. • There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary gold (Au) field reported by the laboratory is the priority value used for plotting, interrogating and reporting.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS64s with a horizontal (Easting/ Northing) accuracy of +-5m. Drill location is managed by the supervising geologist. • Grid System – MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of+-10m and considered suitable for the flat terrain.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Selective hole spacing on a single reconnaissance drill lines (refer Hole Collar table).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• AC sample batch included both 1m split samples and composite samples (Range 2-4m). No assay compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The selective drill-hole and drill-line orientations considered effective for first pass drilling to assess interpreted structures or targets. • The orientation of structures is not known with certainty, but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted structures. • Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged up in labelled and numbered polyweave bags and trucked to the laboratory in Perth by Company field personnel. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by laboratory staff. • Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling and analytical results of the drill program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director. Any anomalous gold intersections were checked against library chip trays to correlate with geology. No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS-FOUR MILE WELL:

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 Four Mile Well Project is located approximately 9km north of Laverton, Western Australia and consists of three granted exploration licences (E38/3282, E38/3633 and E38/3632) covering approximately 258 square kilometres. • The tenement holder is Crown Mining Pty Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden State Resources Pty Ltd • The granted tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• For details of relevant previous exploration completed by other parties at the Four Mile Well Project, refer to the Independent Geologists Report ('IGR') included in the Golden State Mining Ltd prospectus (2018). Previous work on, or adjacent to, the Four Mile Well project was completed by Kennecott Exploration Australia Pty Ltd, Uranium and Nickel Exploration NL, Metex Resources Ltd, Triton Gold, Poseidon Gold, Stratum Metals Ltd and Ishine International Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• For details of the geological setting of the Four Mile Well Project refer to the Independent Geologist's Report included in the GSM prospectus (2018).
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*	• See body of report. No significant results were returned.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • For significant results, first assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1). • No Aggregate sample assays are reported. • Any significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 50ppb gold. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results.
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').*	• Mineralisation orientations have not been determined
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in Appendix 2
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other exploration data considered relevant for the Four Mile Well Project has been included in the Golden State Mining prospectus (2018)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• A review of all exploration data from the Four Mile Well project is planned.