

AIR CORE PROGRAM AT MON AMI HIGHLIGHTS POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER GROWTH

Highlights

- All results now received and interpreted for the 2,146m aircore (AC) program completed in late-2025 at the Company's 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project (Mon Ami) in Western Australia
- Drilling targeted zones north and northwest of the existing JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate of 1.56Mt at 1.11 g/t Au for 55.5koz gold
- Promising intercepts from the aircore program included:
 - **2m at 2.56 g/t Au from 62m, with a broader intercept of 10m at 0.77 g/t Au in hole 25MAAC022 (previously reported); and**
 - **2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 20m and 2m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 62m in hole 25MAAC0039**

Pleasingly, the intercept in hole 25MAAC0039 is proximal to previous shallow intercepts, including **4m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 69m** in hole MLRC009 (refer ASX announcement 26 February 2018). These intercepts may represent the near surface expression of a new parallel lode to the north of the existing resource

- Mon Ami remains open in several directions to the north, northwest and down dip. One of the deepest holes drilled to date, 21MARC010, intercepted 10m at 2.7 g/t Au from 241m, including 5m at 5.2 g/t Au and 21m at 1.0 g/t Au from 255m (previously reported)
- Planning is underway for future drilling programs aimed at extending the current Mineral Resource estimate
- The Mon Ami deposit is located on a granted Mining Licence with many of the requisite permits for a mining operation already attained

GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"The recent assay results at Mon Ami highlight the potential for new gold lodes offset and parallel to the existing resource. We are building a better understanding of the mineralised system and we believe there may be several high-grade splays associated within the broader Barnicoat Shear Zone. Mon Ami remains open in several directions and drilling is still very limited outside the resource area.

"Mon Ami presents an attractive near-term development opportunity given its advanced permitting status and its proximity to both operating and planned gold processing facilities."

2025 Aircore Program Summary

In late 2024, the Company undertook a systematic soil geochemical survey in the northwest area of Exploration Licence E38/2829. Two anomalous trends, with up to 100ppb Au, were identified and were interpreted in positions roughly parallel and northwest of the existing Mon Ami JORC Mineral Resource (1.56Mt at 1.11 g/t for 55.5koz¹ contained gold) (Figure 1).

In the September Quarter of 2025, the Company commissioned an aircore rig to test several targets including Amy Clarke and Mon Ami (for the Amy Clarke results, refer to announcement dated 6 November 2025 and 15 December 2025). At Mon Ami, a very small program was designed to examine the geochemical anomalies noted in Figure 1 and to test for a potential repeat lode directly north of the existing resource.

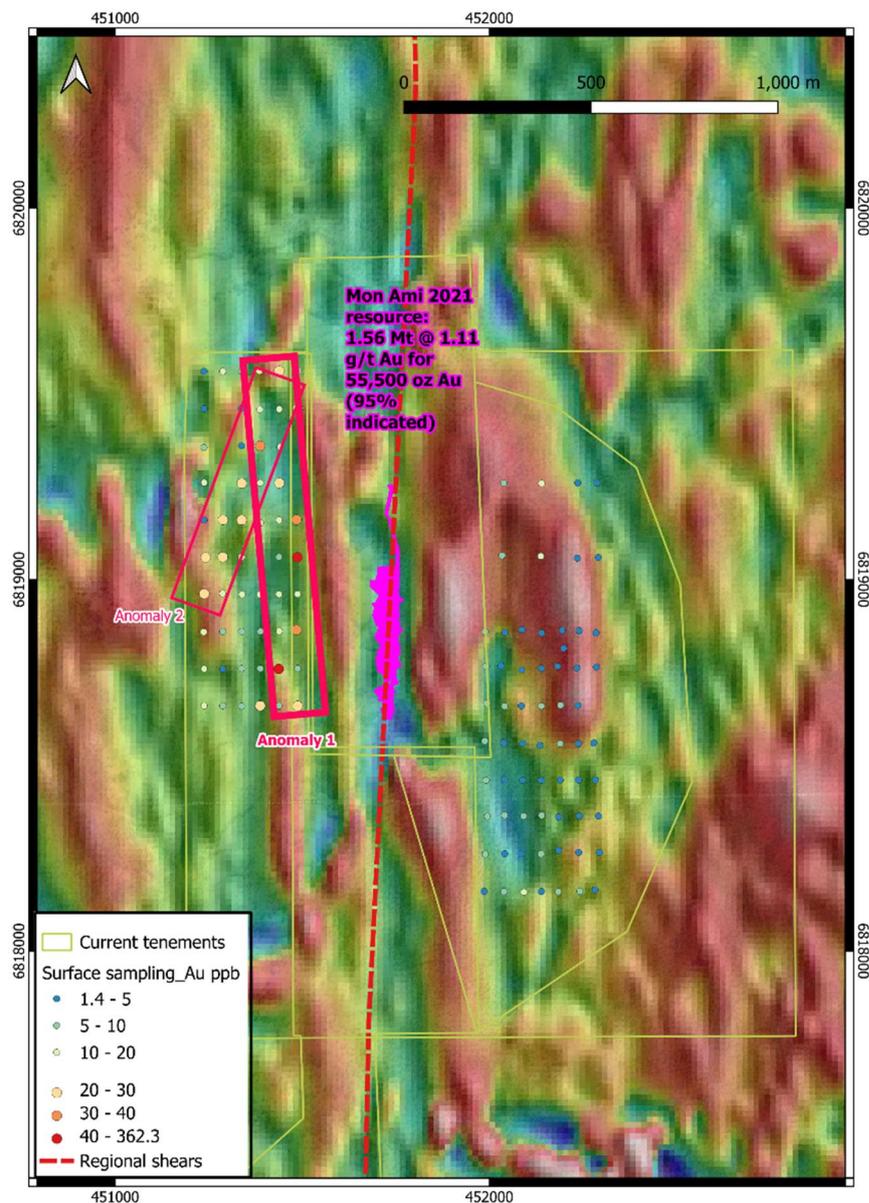


Figure 1. Mon Ami Project showing the current Mineral Resource in pink and the location of soil geochemical surveys over magnetic data, highlighting gold anomalies in the northwest of GSN's tenure (red rectangle areas).

¹ Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 21 July 2021

All assay results have now been received and interpreted with two interesting intercepts noted. The first being 2m at 2.56 g/t Au from 62m within a broader intercept of 10m at 0.77 g/t Au from 54m in hole 25MAAC022. This intercept affirms saprolite hosted gold mineralisation below the previously defined surface geochemical anomaly. An additional two holes were drilled to the north of the existing JORC 2012 resource, which has previously been identified as a prospective area for potential repeats of the main orebody. Pleasingly, an intercept of 2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 20m was noted in hole 25MAAC0039 (refer to Figure 2). This intercept complements several historic shallow intercepts² in the same zone and could represent a parallel northern lode.

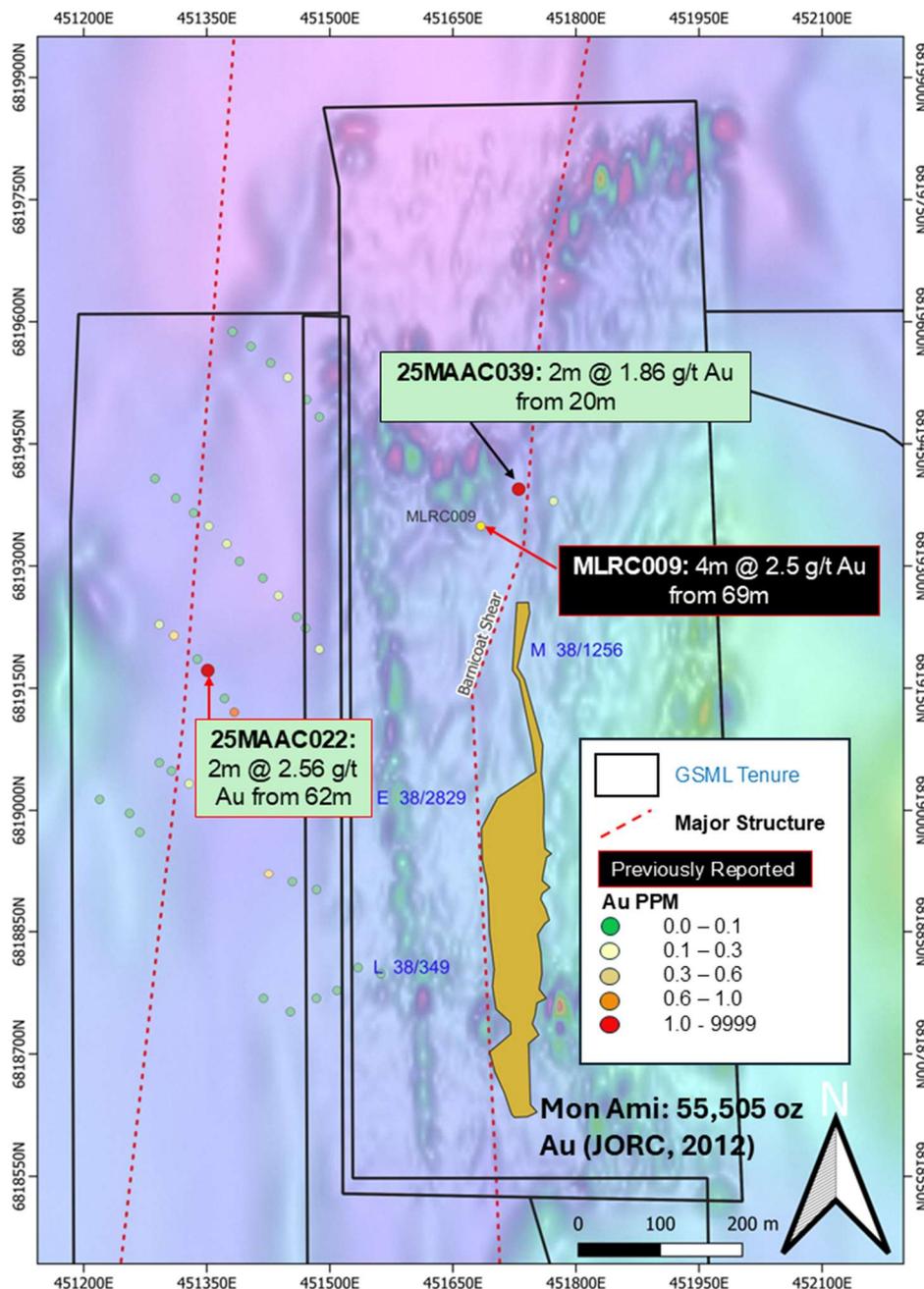


Figure 2. Location map showing the location of recently completed aircore drilling at the Mon Ami Gold Project, targeting a surface geochemical gold anomaly. The existing Mineral resource extents are shaded in yellow.

² Refer to MLRC009. ASX announcement 26 February 2018



Figure 3. Field photo taken of the historic head frame above the main Mon Ami deposit (left) and historical workings proximal to drill hole 25MAAC039 to the north of the main orebody (right). Photos taken from a recent field trip.

Next Steps

Considering the recent drill intercepts, the Company sees potential to add significant value to the deposit by defining further shallow gold mineralisation proximal to the existing resource. There is also potential to unlock the promising open depth potential, with historic deep intercepts including, 2m at 27.5 g/t Au from 173m in hole MLRC036³ and, 10m at 2.7 g/t Au from 241m, including 5m at 5.2 g/t Au and 21m at 1.0 g/t Au from 255m in hole 21MARC010⁴. Great Southern Mining is assessing a range of development opportunities for the project given the current gold price, which is exceeding AUD \$7,300/oz.

³ Refer to GSN ASX announcement date 16 July 2018

⁴ Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 2 March 2021

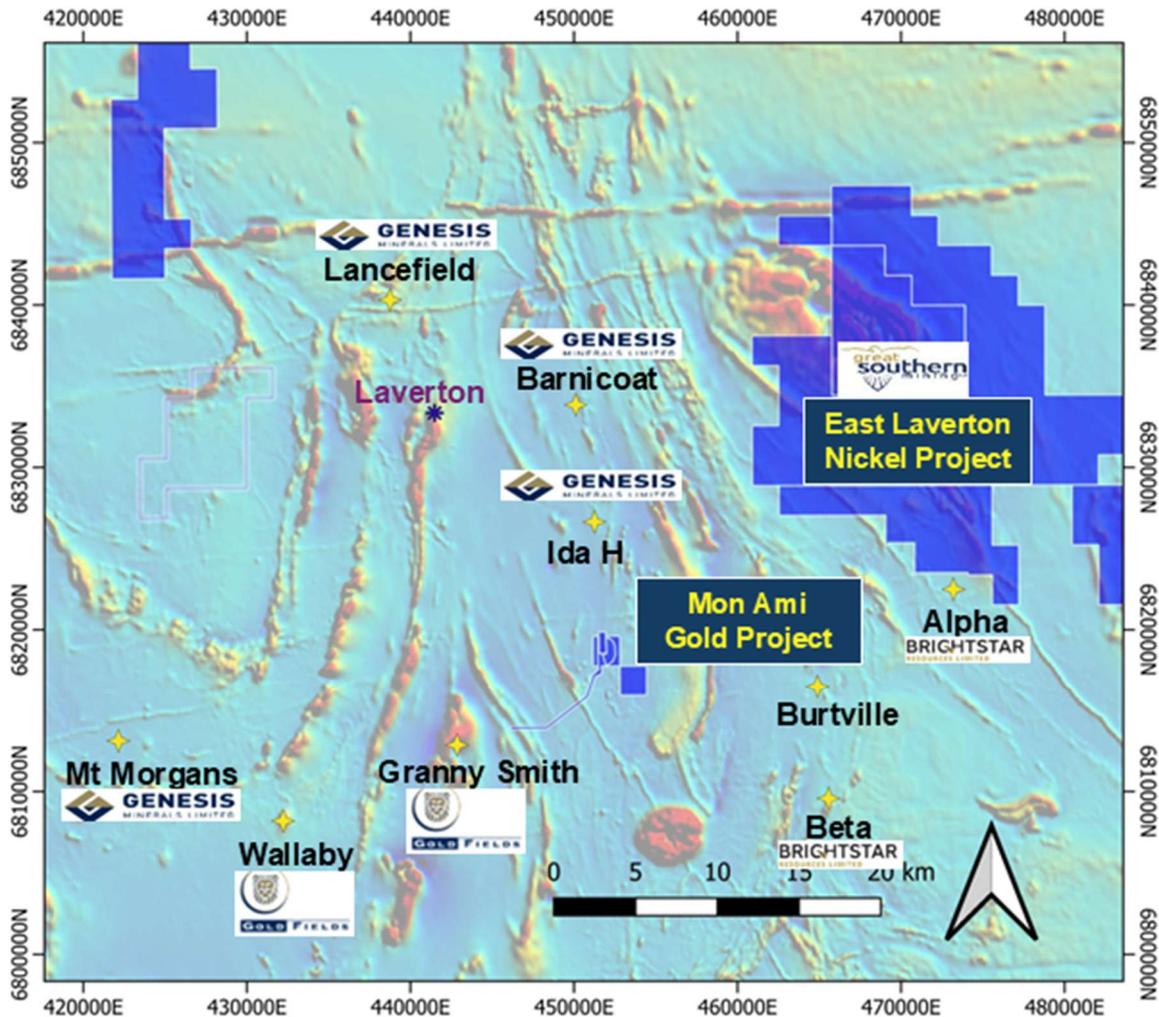


Figure 4. Mon Ami Project showing proximity to significant gold deposits and operating gold processing facilities.

About Great Southern Mining

Great Southern Mining Limited is a leading Australian listed exploration company. With significant land holdings in the world-renowned mining districts of Laverton in Western Australia and the northern Queensland gold fields, all projects are located within 40km of operating mills and major operations.

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Mon Ami Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Matthew McCarthy. Mr McCarthy is an employee of Great Southern Mining Limited. He has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr McCarthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various GSN ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.gsml.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "GSN"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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.

Table 1 – Recent Drillhole locations at Mon Ami with results returned

Drillhole	Easting (MGA94 z51)	Northing (MGA94 z51)	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Drilling method	Max depth
25MAAC0001	451487	6819483	468	-60	130	AC	27
25MAAC0002	451472	6819504	468	-60	130	AC	30
25MAAC0003	451449	6819532	468	-60	130	AC	45
25MAAC0004	451428	6819549	467	-60	130	AC	40
25MAAC0005	451404	6819570	467	-60	130	AC	47
25MAAC0006	451381	6819588	467	-60	130	AC	33
25MAAC0007	451487	6819198	466	-60	130	AC	34
25MAAC0008	451470	6819224	465	-60	130	AC	44
25MAAC0009	451460	6819237	465	-60	130	AC	48
25MAAC0010	451437	6819263	465	-60	130	AC	63
25MAAC0011	451418	6819285	465	-60	130	AC	57
25MAAC0012	451390	6819306	465	-60	130	AC	65
25MAAC0013	451374	6819327	465	-60	130	AC	71
25MAAC0014	451352	6819349	465	-60	130	AC	59
25MAAC0015	451334	6819365	465	-60	130	AC	53
25MAAC0016	451312	6819383	465	-60	130	AC	53
25MAAC0017	451287	6819407	465	-60	130	AC	48
25MAAC0018	451310	6819215	464	-60	130	AC	66
25MAAC0019	451292	6819228	464	-60	130	AC	63
25MAAC0020	451384	6819120	464	-60	130	AC	59
25MAAC0021	451372	6819137	463	-60	130	AC	58
25MAAC0022	451351	6819172	464	-60	130	AC	68
25MAAC0023	451339	6819186	464	-60	130	AC	72
25MAAC0024	451328	6819033	463	-60	130	AC	57
25MAAC0025	451307	6819048	463	-60	130	AC	55
25MAAC0026	451292	6819058	463	-60	130	AC	42
25MAAC0027	451269	6818973	462	-60	130	AC	68
25MAAC0028	451256	6818996	463	-60	130	AC	84
25MAAC0029	451219	6819013	463	-60	130	AC	56
25MAAC0030	451484	6818902	466	-60	130	AC	56
25MAAC0031	451454	6818911	465	-60	130	AC	65
25MAAC0032	451426	6818921	464	-60	130	AC	67
25MAAC0033	451562	6818798	468	-60	130	AC	37
25MAAC0034	451535	6818806	467	-60	130	AC	35
25MAAC0035	451509	6818778	467	-60	90	AC	41
25MAAC0036	451484	6818768	466	-60	90	AC	55
25MAAC0037	451452	6818752	465	-60	90	AC	51
25MAAC0038	451419	6818768	464	-60	90	AC	44
25MAAC0039	451730	6819394	472	-60	285	AC	65
25MAAC0040	451773	6819380	474	-60	285	AC	65

Significant Intercepts (≥ 0.2 g/t Au over 1 m, or ≥ 0.1 g/t Au over 2 m composites, with a maximum internal dilution of 2-metres).

Drillhole	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t
25MAAC0003	AC	12	14	2	0.221
25MAAC0003	AC	14	16	2	0.214
25MAAC0007	AC	17	19	2	0.175
25MAAC0010	AC	40	42	2	0.215
25MAAC0013	AC	68	70	2	0.251
25MAAC0014	AC	50	52	2	0.131
25MAAC0019	AC	52	54	2	0.155
25MAAC0022	AC	51	52	1	0.49
25MAAC0022	AC	54	55	1	1.239
25MAAC0022	AC	55	56	1	0.9
25MAAC0022	AC	57	58	1	0.21
25MAAC0022	AC	62	63	1	1.864
25MAAC0022	AC	63	64	1	3.075

Drillhole	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t
25MAAC0022	AC	65	66	1	0.202
25MAAC0022	AC	66	67	1	0.217
25MAAC0024	AC	32	34	2	0.136
25MAAC0032	AC	56	58	2	0.433
25MAAC0039	AC	8	10	2	0.345
25MAAC0039	AC	20	22	2	1.86
25MAAC0039	AC	24	25	1	0.471
25MAAC0039	AC	27	29	2	0.41
25MAAC0039	AC	62	64	2	0.744

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Duplicate AC drill cuttings were collected over 1 m intervals via cyclone into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15 kg of sample material):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For AC assay sampling, duplicate 0.5-3 kg duplicate original samples were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. Of each duplicate one-to-two-metre composites, based on logged domains, were submitted in their entirety. Where there was too much material to submit in 10'X14' fine calico bag, a two-metre composites were split through a three-tier, twelve slot riffle splitter until an appropriate sample size was obtained. All equipment was cleaned thoroughly after each use. The 0.5-7 kg composite samples were pulverised to produce 50 g charge for fire assay. <p>AC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, and blanks.</p>
<p>Drilling techniques</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling.</p> <p>Air core (AC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck-mounted rig (Gyro Rig 11). AC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using AC 85 mm blade to refusal, then hammer.</p> <p>Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and sighting compass.</p>
<p>Drill sample recovery</p> <p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p>	<p>AC sample recoveries of less than approximately 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery.</p> <p>No wet AC samples are recorded in logs.</p>
<p>Logging</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>All AC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; Evidence for structural features is noted. AC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. <p>All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to our database held by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd (now Core Geoscience.)</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p> <p>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p>	<p>AC samples (2-15 kg weight) were split through the rig's inbuilt cyclone splitter to produce duplicate original 0.5-3 kg sub-samples, which were then composited over two metres in their entirety, or if there was too much sample, split through a riffle splitter, or submitted as one-metre originals in their entirety as</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<p>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</p> <p>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</p> <p>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</p>	<p>the primary sample for assay.</p> <p>Two-metre composites were taken for the portions of the drilling. Only initial results returned with several batches outstanding.</p> <p>Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity.</p> <p>Sample size is regarded as appropriate</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p> <p>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total.</p> <p>Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite AC drilling samples are being conducted by Intertek, Perth, using a 50 g charge. Assaying of the 1 m split samples is yet to be completed.</p> <p>Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received.</p> <p>The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation.</p> <p>Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.</p> <p>No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p> <p>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Results are verified by the geologist before importing into our externally managed database.</p> <p>No twin holes have been drilled.</p> <p>Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into our externally managed database (Core Geoscience Australia).</p> <p>AC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards and blanks. Field duplicates were collected also undertaken.</p> <p>Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database and no adjustments are made to raw assay files.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p> <p>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy).</p> <p>Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass.</p> <p>Downhole surveys were not taken.</p> <p>The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration.</p> <p>Topography is nominal at this stage holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p>The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, however most holes are drilled at around 90° across the local strike. Drill hole</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets.</p> <p>The AC drill holes were planned to test early-stage exploration targets or were designed over areas of interest from surface geochemistry, previous drilling and geophysical interpretation.</p> <p>Sampling of AC cuttings was undertaken at 1-2 m intervals. One-metre splits of high-grade composites are yet to be submitted as not all initial assays have been returned yet.</p> <p>The current drill hole spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification.</p> <p>Two-metre sampling compositing – depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest and for regional exploration holes.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p> <p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main stratigraphy, approximately 90° to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data.</p> <p>No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognised at this time.</p>
<p>Sample security</p> <p>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>Logging has been carried out by GSN and contract personal who were always on-site during drilling.</p> <p>No third parties have been allowed access to the samples.</p> <p>Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Laverton prior to prepare for submission to the laboratory in Perth.</p> <p>Samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to Intertek in Perth where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p> <p>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</p>	<p>No audits or reviews have been conducted.</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The tenements, E38/2829 and M38/1256, are in good standing and were granted on December 2013 and September 2012 respectively.</p> <p>Great Southern Mining Ltd, is the holder of the tenements. A royalty agreement is in place between GSN and Valleybrook Investments Pty Ltd relating to GSN's acquisition of the Project in 2018.</p>
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p> <p>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</p>	<p>Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body of this report or previous GSN ASX announcements.</p>
<p>Geology</p> <p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>Mon Ami lies on the Barnicoat Shear zone which defines the eastern flank of the central terrain of the Laverton Tectonic Zone traces through the central part of the tenement. The shear zone marks the contact between conglomerate sedimentary package to the west and basalt to the east and hosts gold-bearing quartz veins that are the primary exploration. Gold is localised within quartz veining at the lithological contact of a sedimentary sequence and a basalt unit, within the regional shear zone. It is interpreted that the presence of cross cutting, N/E splays intersecting the regional shear zone is concentrating gold at these intersections along the regional shear zone</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p> <p>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:</p> <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. 	<p>All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in in the report.</p> <p>Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates.</p> <p>RL is AHD</p> <p>Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.</p>
<p>Data aggregation methods</p> <p>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au (0.1 g/t for a two-metre composite) with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m. No top cuts applied.</p> <p>A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report.</p>
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<p>All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a near vertical orientation, so most holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is</p>

Criteria	Commentary
<p>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').</p>	<p>industry standard.</p> <p>All lengths are reported as downhole and the section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole angle and mineralisation interpretation.</p>
<p>Diagrams</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All matters of importance have been included.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All relevant information has been included.</p>
<p>Further work</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Future exploration includes assessment of recent drill results, and planning further exploration and infill drill programs.</p>