

MORE HIGH-GRADE HITS AND STRIKE EXTENSIONS AT COX'S FIND

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 8 September 2020

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Sean Gregory

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Andrew Caruso

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Mark Petricevic

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: GSN or the "Company") is pleased to report further high-grade gold intersections and updates from the Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling program at its 100% owned Cox's Find Project, in the Laverton Gold District, Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Diamond program results were highly encouraging with exceptional intersections including:
 - **3.6m @ 8.03 g/t** from 169m including **1.0m @ 27.5 g/t Au** (20CFRCD008); and
 - This hole was 30m down plunge from the bonanza intersection in 20CFRCD004 of **5.65m @ 80.0g/t** from 160m including **1.1m @ 404 g/t Au** (see ASX dated 29 July 2020).
- The RC program, designed to test the shallow down plunge and strike extensions of the main lode north and south of the pit, intersected continuity of the mineralised system with results including:
 - **5m @ 5.51 g/t** from 59m including **2m @ 12.5 g/t Au**;
 - **7m @ 1.23 g/t** from 86m including **2m @ 2.94 g/t Au**.
- Southern extensions confirm the mineralisation sequence continues further south than previously thought with highly encouraging results including:
 - **15m @ 1.01g/t** from 167m and **6m @ 0.62 g/t** from 157m including **1m @ 2.57 g/t Au**.

The Company is extremely pleased with the initial results to date and are working towards continuing this exploration initiative at Cox's Find. Further interrogation and expert reviews are planned over the coming weeks which is expected to assist with the delineation of targets for further drilling.

More drilling results from initial regional targets to the north are also expected to be published in the coming weeks.

Great Southern Mining's newly appointed Chief Executive Officer, Sean Gregory commented:

"These results cement a tremendous platform for further exploration and growth at the Company's Cox's Find project. The team has demonstrated that the bonanza grades reported earlier in the quarter are part of a continuous mineralised system that extends to depth and along strike to the south. It is an exciting time for the Company as we are only just beginning to unlock the geological potential of this high-grade gold system."

CONTACT DETAILS

Registered Office
Suite 4, 213 Balcatta Rd
BALCATTA WA 6021
Phone: 61 8 9240 4111
Fax: 61 8 9240 4054

Website
www.gsml.com.au

DRILL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The recent drill program was designed to build on the knowledge base of previous work in a multiphase Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drill program. Key objectives were:

- Diamond program to obtain structural orientation of the mineralisation in the two previously identified unmined panels to build on the understanding of the geometry of the Cox's Find deposit
- Test the down plunge extension of the main lode at and below level six
- Test shallow strike extensions of the main lode north and south of the pit; and
- Test two high ranked structural lookalike targets north of Cox find (results pending).

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond drill hole 20CFRCD004 was drilled into underground panel 5-6. The interpreted Cox's Find main lode was intersected starting approximately 155m downhole with pervasive quartz veining observed for 16 metres (downhole) to 171m. Half core sampling for gold was undertaken from 142m to 177m, visible gold was observed between 164.6m to 165.7m interval within a multi phased quartz vein host. Fast-tracked assay results confirmed the abundant visible gold with a bonanza intercept of **1.1m @ 404.0 g/t Au** (from 164.6m) within a wider zone of mineralisation of **5.65m @ 80.0 g/t Au** from 160.05m (see ASX dated 29th July 2020).

20CFRCD008, a deeper diamond hole drilled approximately 30m behind 20CRCD004, hit the quartz rich main lode. The quartz zone was approximately two metres wide and correlates to the down plunge extension of the Cox's Find main lode. Assay results of the quartz zone and surrounding host rock reveal the main lode was intersected from 168.95m to 172.55 (**3.6m @ 8.03 g/t Au**) with a high gold intersection of **1m @ 27.5 g/t Au** from 169.7m (Figure 1).

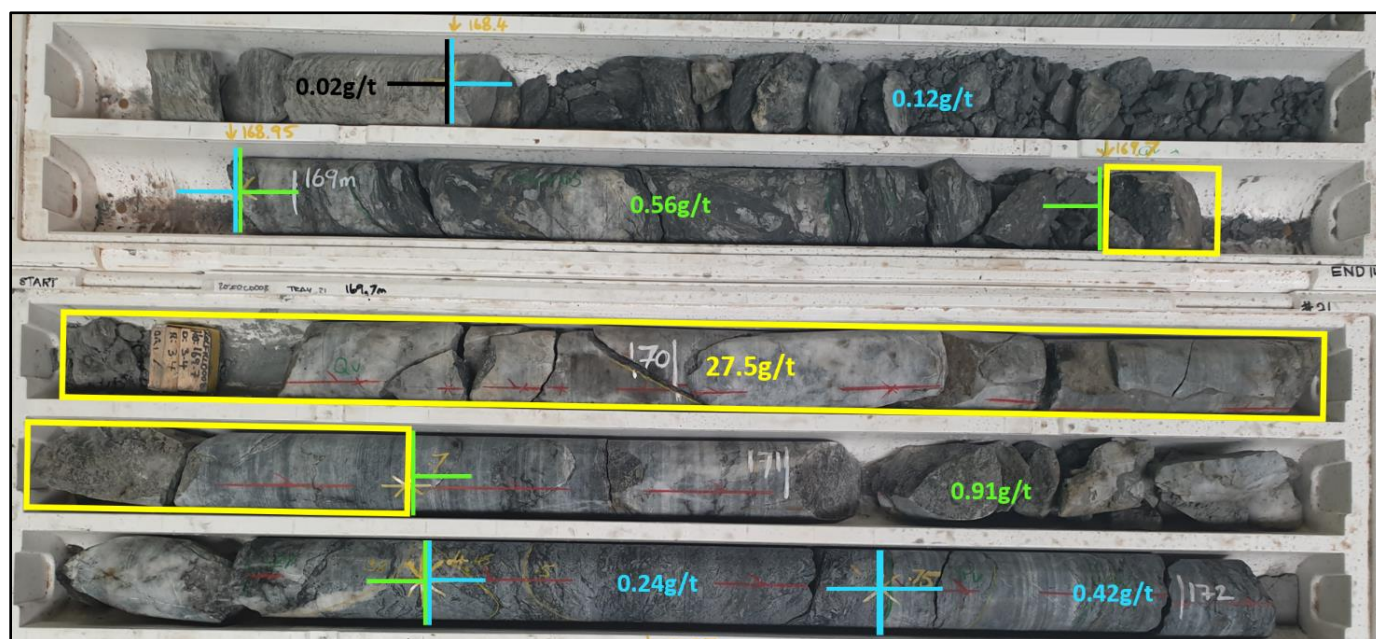


Figure 1 - HQ diamond core of 20CFRCD008 highlighting the interpreted Cox's Find main Lode with a high gold intersection of 1.1m @ 27.5 g/t Au

We believe this is a significant development as it demonstrates that the Cox's Find main lode extends down to the lower extremities of the historic workings approximately 150 metres below surface. An opportunity exists to develop the high-grade lode at the 5-6 level. It is interpreted large portions of the main lode still remain unmined at this level which was previously overlooked by Western Mining Corporation in the 1940's (Figure 2).

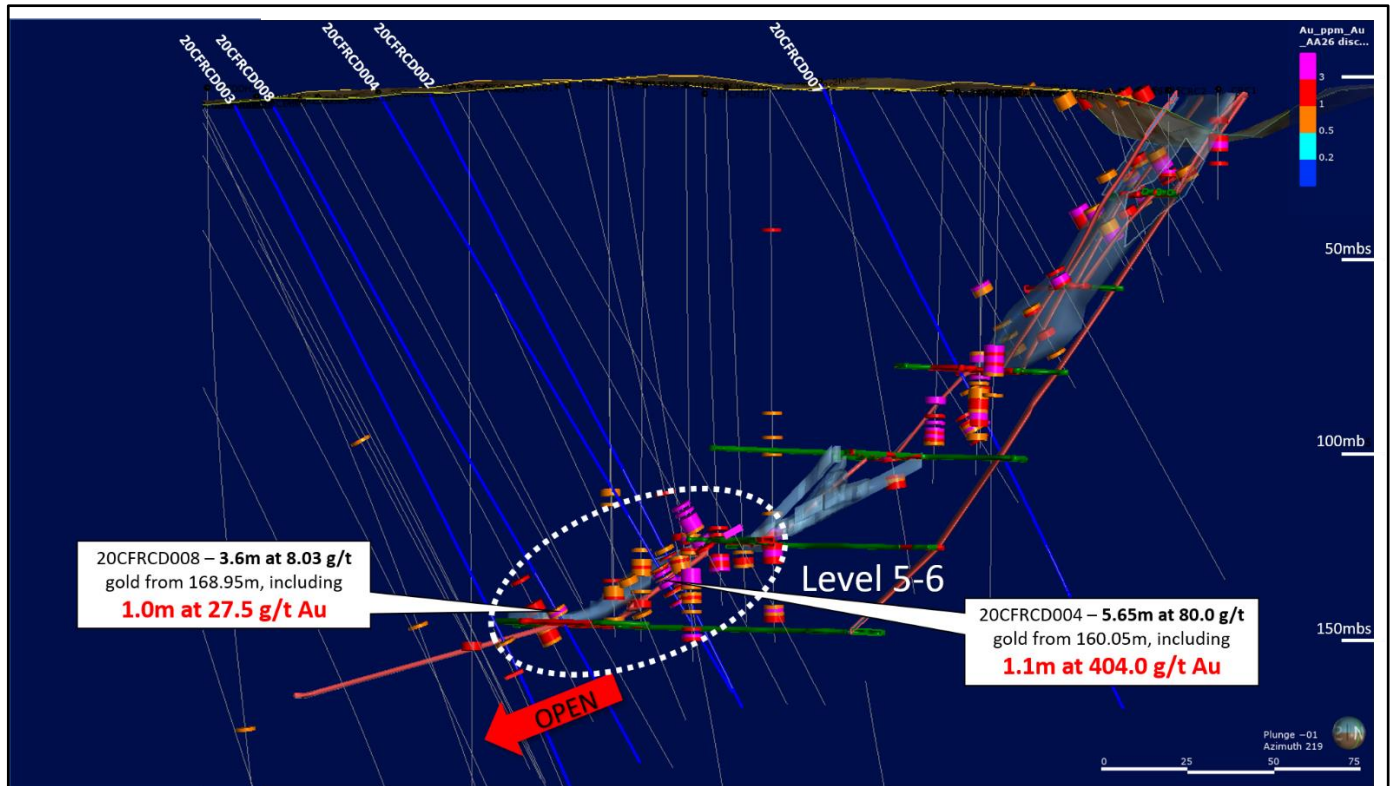


Figure 2 Cross Section highlighting the high-grade intersections at level 5-6 and the new down plunge intersection in 20CFRCD008

20CFRCD007 and 20CFRCD002 diamond holes both hit unmapped historical stopes within mining panels 3-4 and 5-6 respectively. The stoped intervals correlate with the 3D geological model where the target zone was anticipated. Unmined mineralisation encountered on the edges of the stope voids (see Table 1).

Diamond hole 20CFRCD003 was drilled approximately 15m behind 20CFRCD008 and did not record any quartz within the shear zone at the target depth, however mineralisation was intersected, 0.9m @ 0.83 g/t Au at the target depth. The lack of quartz is thought to be due to the increased strain environment and while the shear zones are interpreted to be the primary conduits of gold bearing hydrothermal fluid into the Cox's Find deposit, the host-lode may thin-out along these high-strain corridors. This creates a pattern of thicker panels or lenses (better mineralised parts of the deposit) compartmentalised by narrow discontinuous mineralisation occurring along the shears. It is believed that lower grade gold intersections in drill holes that intersect these highly sheared parts of the orebody may be indicative of the lode just a few metres away.

Table 1 Diamond holes Significant Intersections using a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff and ≤ 1m internal dilution. Hole 20CFRCD004 was previously reported on 29th July 2020.

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
20CFRCD002	150.20	153.30	3.1	0.74
including	152.80	153.30	0.5	1.72
20CFRCD003	174.95	175.85	0.9	0.83
20CFRCD004	155.35	155.65	0.3	0.42
	159.75	168.30	8.55	53.10
including	160.05	165.7	5.65	80.04
Including	164.60	165.70	1.1	404.01
20CFRCD007	99.00	100.10	1.1	0.55
20CFRCD008	168.95	172.55	3.6	8.03
including	169.70	170.70	1	27.50

RC DRILLING

The two-phase RC drill program of 8,036m at Cox's Find commenced on the 12th of June and was completed on the 5th of August. The results of the first 15 RC holes for 3,286m were previously announced to the market (see ASX dated 29th July and 4th August).

Results in this announcement relate to newly received assay data for holes 20CFRC0016 to 20CFRC0034 and 20CFRC0047 for 2,746m, which is the remaining RC holes immediately around the Cox's Find deposit.

The recent drilling focused on defining potential mineralisation close to surface along strike, north and south of the Cox's Find open pit, with the intention to examine the possibility of extension to the known main lode or possible unexplored repeat structures.

Results are regarded as highly encouraging as mineralisation was intersected north and south of pit area at the target depth of the interpreted main lode extension. Drill hole 20CFRC0024 intersected a wide zone of mineralisation of **7m @ 1.23g/t Au from 86m**, including **2m @ 2.94 Au**.

Drillholes 20CFRC0019, 20CFRC0020 and 20CFRC0025 all intersected mineralisation above 1.0 g/t gold south of the pit area at the target depth of the interpreted main lode extension. These recent results demonstrate that the mineralisation sequence continues further south than previously thought and it is interpreted that high grade shoots of mineralisation may remerge in this area (Figure 3). Further work is warranted to define the lateral extent of the mineralisation along strike and to define zones of dilation favourable for high grade gold accumulation. This has created a new search space for the Cox's Find area and no drilling has occurred further south of the recent drilling.

20CFRC0029 intersected **5m @ 5.51 g/t from 59m** including the highest-grade north of the pit **2m @ 12.5 g/t Au**. Mineralisation is interpreted to be lateral extension of Cox's Find main lode and further work is required to define the extent of the mineralisation (Figure 3).

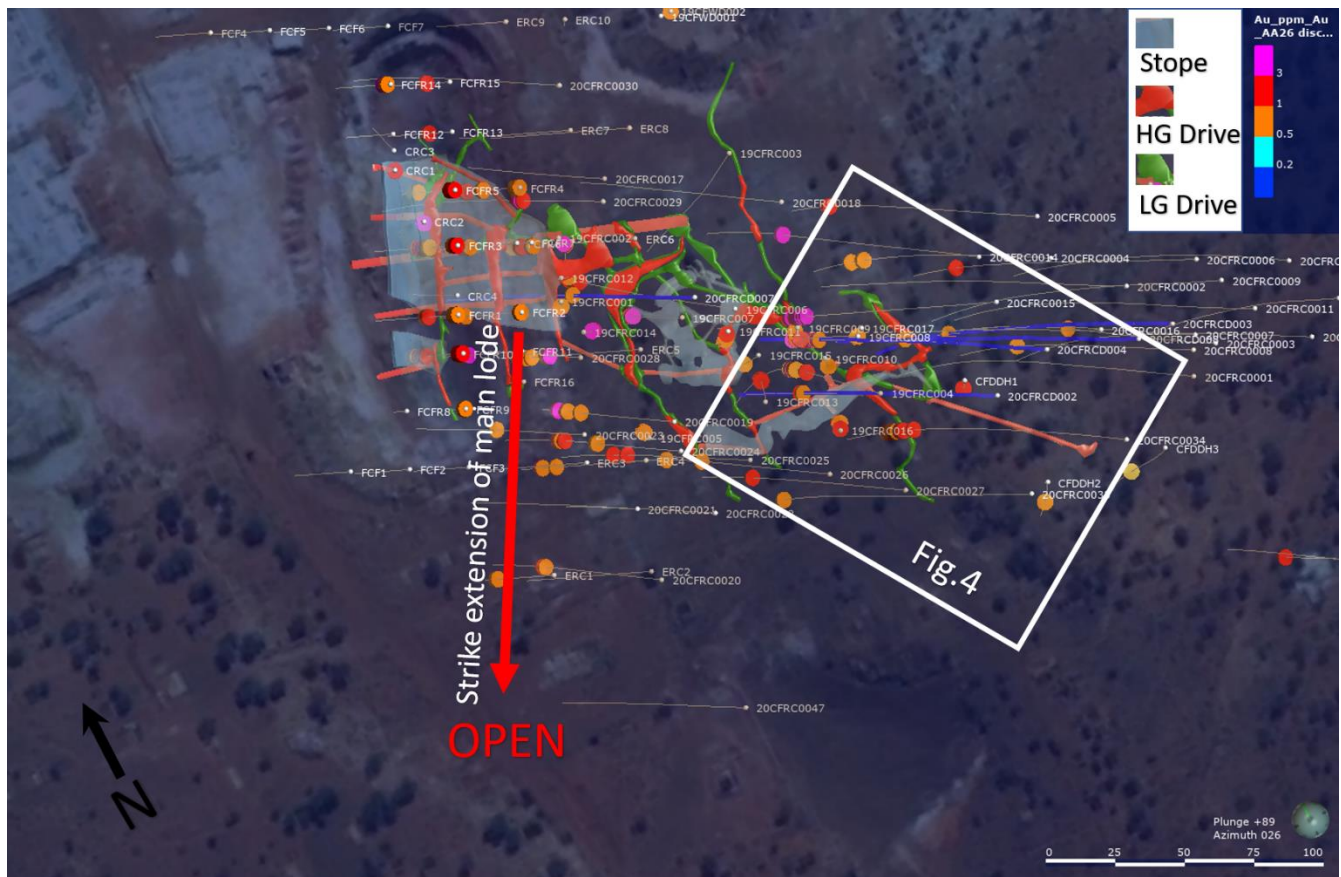


Figure 3 Plan view of Cox's Find highlighting potential southern extension along strike of the main lode

Hole 20CFRC034 was drilled at the south eastern extremities of the old workings at level six. The hole displayed a wide zone of quartz veining and intermixed sediments from 149 to 171m. A wide zone of mineralisation of **15m @ 1.01 g/t Au** from 167m was intersected, although the grade is moderate it is a very encouraging signal that the main lode may be present at greater depths than previously mined due to the wide quartz zone correlating to the wide intersection. It is interpreted that the wide zone of quartz accumulation and mineralisation is in a dilation zone of a lower strain environment and zone of fluid flow.

This is the deepest intersection of wide mineralised and pervasive quartz veining intersected to date. It is of similar characteristics to the quartz found in the bonanza gold intersection in CFRCD004. It is interpreted that high-grade mineralisation may persist at depth in the southeast direction and this area now becomes a highly ranked target that requires follow up work.

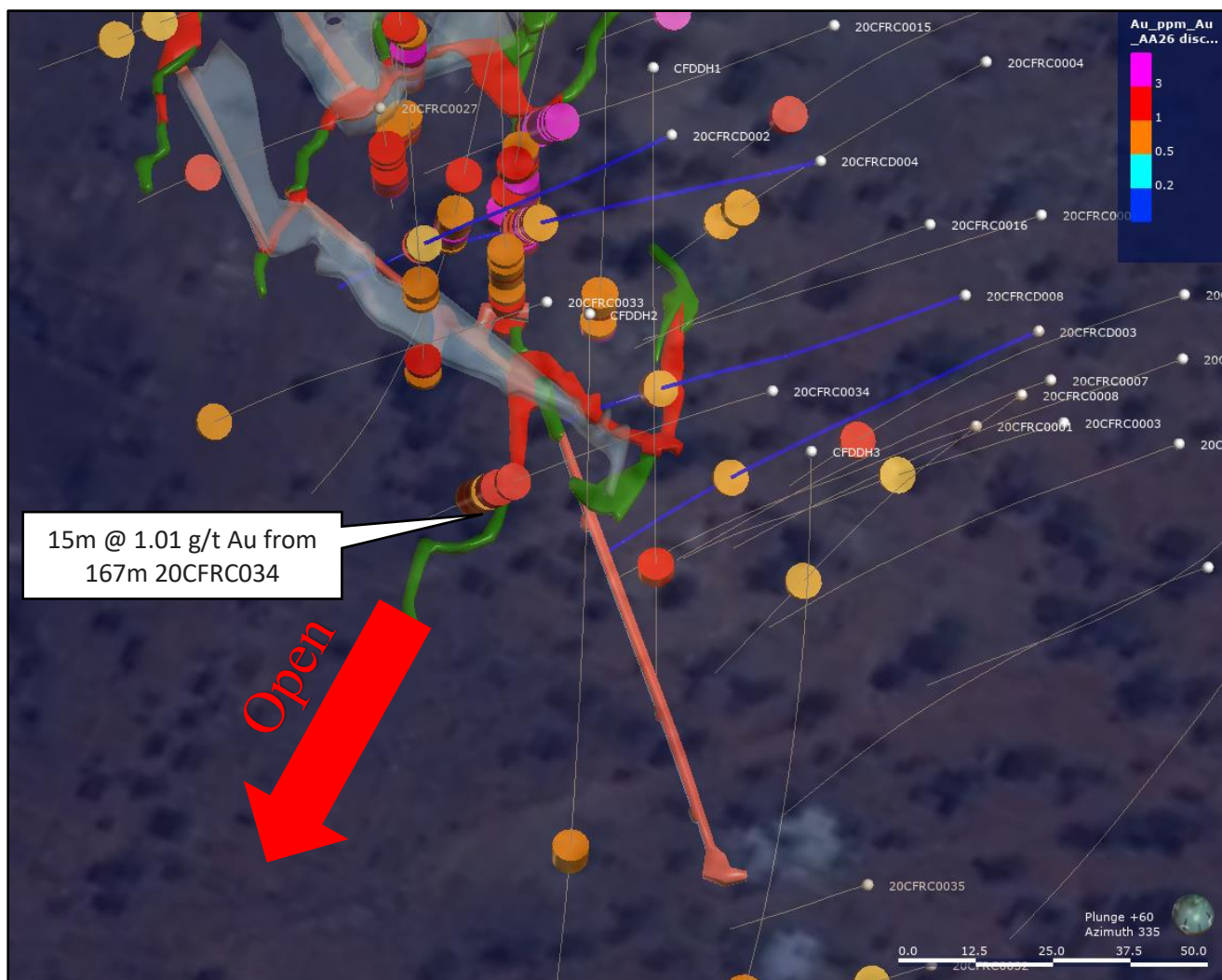


Figure 4 Oblique view of Cox's Find highlighting potential down plunge extension of mineralisation below level six as indicated by recent significant intersection in drill hole 20CFRC034

NEXT STEPS

The recent RC and Diamond drilling program at Cox's Find successfully demonstrated that high grade mineralisation persists at depth and along strike at Cox's Find. Further interrogation and expert review are planned over the coming weeks, which is expected to tightly delineate targets for further drilling; being the unmined high-grade level 5-6 material, and the plunge extensions at depth and to the south.

Further results are expected in the coming weeks for two priority regional gold targets 400m and 1000m to the north of the main Cox's Find deposit. These targets are only two of many high priority regional targets that were generated from an initial structural geology interpretation.

This news flow will coincide with an active marketing campaign, including presentations online and at the coming RIU "Resurgence" Conference on 16 September.

Sean Gregory

Chief Executive Officer

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Great Southern Mining Limited

For further information contact:

John Terpu

Executive Chairman

+61 8 9240 4111 or admin@gsml.com.au

UPCOMING NEWSFLOW

Date	Item
Mid-September	Results from RC drilling on Cox's Find northern targets.
16 September	Presentation at the RIU Emergence Conference – 10:30am (WST)
October	Update on targeted mapping and soil program at Edinburgh Park, North Queensland

COX'S FIND BACKGROUND

The Cox's Find Gold Project (Cox's Find) is a shear hosted Archaean orogenic gold deposit located in the Duketon Greenstone Belt in the Laverton Gold District of WA, located along strike from, and within 12kms of, Regis' multi-million-ounce Garden Well Gold Mine. The historical Cox's Find Gold Mine was operated by Western Mining Corporation (WMC) for a short period between 1937 and 1942 producing approximately 77,000 ounces of gold at a reported head grade of ~22 g/t from a vein stope operation.

ABOUT GREAT SOUTHERN MINING

Great Southern Mining Limited is a leading Australian listed gold exploration company. With significant land holdings in the world-renowned gold districts of Laverton in Western Australia and the Mt Carlton in North Queensland, all projects are located within 25km of operating gold mills and major operations.

The Company's focus is on creating and capturing shareholder wealth through efficient exploration programs and strategic acquisitions of projects that complement the Company's existing portfolio of quality assets.

For further information regarding Great Southern Mining Limited please visit the ASX platform (ASX:GSN) or the Company's website www.gsml.com.au.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Simon Buswell-Smith, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Buswell-Smith is Exploration Manager WA of Great Southern Mining Limited. Mr Buswell-Smith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Buswell-Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

Table 2 Significant intersections of Cox's Find RC holes
20CFRC016 to 20CFRC034 and 20CFRC047 using a 0.2 g/t Au cutoff and ≤ 1m internal dilution

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
20CFRC0016	160	161	1	0.27
	164	165	1	0.47
20CFRC0017	59	60	1	0.24
20CFRC0018	121	123	2	0.28
20CFRC0019	87	88	1	1.34
	93	95	2	2.35
20CFRC0020	70	71	1	0.42
	88	89	1	1.4
	105	106	1	0.23
20CFRC0021				NSA
20CFRC0022	54	55	1	0.39
20CFRC0023	42	43	1	0.23
	50	51	1	0.31
	57	58	1	0.47
	65	66	1	0.6
20CFRC0024	62	67	5	0.37
including	62	64	2	0.59
	69	70	1	0.22
	86	93	7	1.23
including	91	93	2	2.94
20CFRC0025	70	71	1	0.2
	78	80	2	0.4
	92	93	1	1.99
	100	104	4	0.43
including	102	103	1	1.01
20CFRC0026	93	97	4	0.45
including	95	96	1	0.64
	101	104	3	0.24
	106	107	1	0.34
	122	123	1	0.53
	126	127	1	2.39
	129	130	1	0.2
20CFRC0027	104	105	1	0.2
	116	118	2	1.33
including	116	117	1	2.41
20CFRC0028				Stope
20CFRC0029	59	64	5	5.51
including	61	63	2	12.53

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
	133	135	2	0.29
	148	149	1	0.44
20CFRC0030				NSA
20CFRC0031	64	67	3	0.25
20CFRC0032				NSA
20CFRC0033	130	132	2	0.26
	142	143	1	0.32
	182	186	4	0.43
20CFRC0034	157	163	6	0.62
including	159	160	1	2.57
	167	182	15	1.01
including	167	179	12	1.17
	186	187	1	0.22
20CFRC0047	55	56	1	0.22

Table 3 Drill hole summary table

East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL(m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Hole ID	EOH Depth	Pre-Collar Depth
438657	6898112	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0016	166	
438520	6898238	516	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0017	102	
438573	6898201	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0018	150	
438507	6898148	516	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0019	102	
438475	6898130	520	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0021	126	
438475	6898100	520	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0020	126	
438520	6898275	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0030	156	
438525	6898310	517	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0031	138	
438475	6898155	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0023	126	
438500	6898115	517	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0022	114	
438500	6898140	518	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0024	132	
438520	6898125	519	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0025	144	
438545	6898110	521	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0026	162	
438585	6898085	522	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0027	156	
438610	6898070	523	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0033	186	
438650	6898070	521	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0034	210	
438482	6898046	519	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0047	138	
438612.8	6898106	521.32	RCD	-63	300	20CFRCD002	201.9	94.6
438680.7	6898101	515.952	RCD	-62	300	20CFRCD003	235.2	92
438531	6898186	522.889	RCD	-65	300	20CFRCD007	202	83
438667.3	6898102	516.855	RCD	-60	300	20CFRCD008	220.3	102

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Diamond drill core was cut in half and intervals were selected by the geologists relative to lithological contacts, alteration and mineralogy. Individual samples generally do not exceed 1m and are greater than 0.3m. - The HQ core is currently being geologically logged and orientated. This information will determine the diamond core intervals which will be cut and sampled for the remaining core. - RC drill cuttings were collected over 1m intervals via cyclone into plastic bags (15-35 kg of sample material). - For RC assay sampling, 1-3kg of sample was split from each 1meter sample length via a cone splitter. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. The 1-3kg samples were pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. - RC pre collar samples were collected and submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM’s) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1).
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond Drilling - Diamond drilling holes were pre collared using RC methods. - Diamond drilling was carried out by DD using Rig 43 which is a Sandvik DE880 on a MAN 8x8 truck - Core diameter was HQ (62mm). - Core orientations were completed using an Axis Champ Gyro, at regular intervals approx. 30m. Reverse Circulation Drilling - The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor PXD Drilling. - Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck mounted Schramm. RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air using RC 143mm diameter face bit. - Holes orientations were surveyed using a Reflex-multi at 30m intervals. - Precollar holes were drilled by Strike drilling using rig SDR007
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	- Core recovery is systematically recorded from the commencement of diamond coring to the end of hole, by reconciling against drillers depth blocks and production plods with that obtained from geological logging process. - Core recoveries were typically averaging 90%. With isolated minor zones of lower recovery through clay and shear zones, and within stopes. - No relationship has been established between core recovery and grade, there is no reason to expect a sample bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	- RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. - Wet RC samples are recorded in logs.
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Diamond drill core is currently be orientated and logged by an experienced geologist and will stored in the database - All drill core will be photographed prior to cutting and sampling of the core. - All RC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. - Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; - Evidence for structural features are noted. - RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and - representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. - All data was recorded/logged in the field in geosoft MX deposit and subsequently transferred to the electronic drill hole database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Half core sampling has been undertaken on the diamond drill core at selected intervals by the geologist. - RC samples (nominal 15-35 kg weight) were split through a cyclone splitter, and a 2-3 kg sub-sample submitted as the primary sample for assay. 4-meter comps have been taken for the pre collar portion of the diamond holes. The anomalous 4m samples will be assayed in 1m intervals. - Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity. - Sample size is regarded as appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total - Assaying of the RC drilling samples are being conducted by ALS laboratory, Perth and Kalgoorlie - Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2), in conjunction with duplicates and blanks (1). The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received. - The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. - Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol. - No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	- Results are verified by the geologist before importing into Mx deposit. - No twin holes have been conducted - Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into Mx

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	deposit daily. - RC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1). Field duplicates were collected for future analysis. - Assay data is reviewed prior to importing into Mx deposit no adjustments are made to raw assay files.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- All data location points referred to in this report are in: - Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) - Zone: Zone 51 - All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). - Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass and verified with downhole surveys collected near-surface followed by approximately every 30m. - Downhole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on continuous measure, conducted using Reflex-multishot. - The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. - Holes have been picked up using a DGPS for the Cox's Find project
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, nor grid based. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets. - The diamond drill holes were planned to test the previously identified mineralisation along a broadly north-north-east striking and moderately east-dipping quartz reef, with a hypothesised south-easterly plunge. The holes were inclined and spaced around the historic areas of extraction of the reef with the aim of confirming the mineralisation properties of the ore zones and exploration target. Given the detailed understanding of the target reef from underground development the historical drill spacing is considered to be at a spacing inadequate for a resource estimation at this stage. - The RC drill holes were planned to test the extension or down plunge extension of the ore body below the lowest mined area (level 6), and to the north and south of the old working area. - Other RC drilling holes were designed over several near mine, look-a-like targets. - Sampling of RC cuttings has been undertaken at 1m intervals, appropriate with narrow high-grade mineralisation. - Diamond drilling is required to accurately understand the thickness and grade of the high-grade reef. - The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. - Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation - No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key	- The drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main lithology to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. - No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Logging has been carried out by GSN and contract personal who were always on-site during drilling. - No third parties have been allowed access to the samples. - Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Laverton to undergo evaluation. - Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to ALS in Perth and Kalgoorlie where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. - All sample information is kept in digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Cox's Find Mine is surrounded by three (3) Mining Leases covering 290 ha, namely M38/170, M38/578 and M38/740. Tenement E38/3476 is also in application.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body of this report or previous GSN ASX announcements relative to Cox's Find.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold mineralisation is 'orogenic-style' and found within vitreous bluish grey to black vughy quartz which occurs as strata bound reef in interflow sediments between two mafic volcanic units. This dark quartz is cut by a network of white quartz veinlets which also contain gold. The ore shoots have developed with a morphology similar to the drag folds. A gold mineralisation halo extends away from the ore shoot either vertically, laterally or in both directions. There are also some areas in which there is a sharp contact between the ore shoots and barren quartz where no mineralised halo has developed. Secondary gold enrichment has occurred in cross fractures above the water table A second form of gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones. The Laverton lineament is a major deformation zone consisting of many individual shear zones which are discontinuous both vertically and laterally and display an interlacing morphology.

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Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in body of the report. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <10 in the project area. Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
Data aggregation methods	- 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. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 1m. no top cuts applied. A breakdown of the high-grade Interval is shown in the body of the report. NA
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. The mineralisation is plunging at approximately 55 degrees and drill holes are drilled at 60 degrees in most cases to intersect as close as possible to true width. See Cross section in report.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant information has been included.

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Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Future exploration includes assessment of recent drilling as many results are still being reviewed. Diagrams highlight potential area of interest for follow up work.