

## HIGH IMPACT DRILLING AT MON AMI GOLD PROJECT

### Highlights

- High impact drilling at the 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project **scheduled to commence in April 2026**
- Current Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for Mon Ami of **1.56Mt @ 1.11 g/t Au for 55,500 oz Au - open along strike and depth, with very limited drilling beyond the current resource extents**
- Mon Ami sits **on a granted mining licence (M 38/1256)** with many requisite approvals for a mining operation already in place and is proximal to numerous operating and planned gold processing facilities (**all within a 50km trucking radius**)
- High-grade intersections at depth (i.e. 10m at 2.7g/t Au from 241m including 5m at 5.2g/t Au from 241m in drill hole 21MARC010) highlight the potential for high grade mineralisation down plunge of the existing Mineral Resource
- **GSN considers the most applicable analogue for the depth potential of Mon Ami to be the Ida H deposit (owner Genesis Minerals)**, located just 8km north of Mon Ami (Figure 1) along the Barnicoat Shear. The Ida H deposit was one of the highest-grade mines in the Laverton District and produced 229,900t at 22.6 g/t Au for 170,650 oz in the early 1900's from underground mining down to ~450m vertical depth

Great Southern Mining Limited (the Company) (ASX: GSN) is pleased to provide an update on the Company's 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project (Mon Ami), located 17km south-east of Laverton and 10km north-east of the +2Moz Granny Smith gold mine in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Given the current gold price environment the Company has commenced a comprehensive review of Mon Ami to fast-track exploration and expand the current Mineral Resource. The current Mineral Resource sits on a granted mining licence with many requisite approvals for a mining operation already in place.

Mon Ami gold mineralisation remains open along strike and depth, with very limited drilling beyond the current resource. As highlighted from the recent aircore drilling (refer ASX announcement 28 January 2026) there remains the potential for parallel lodes to the main deposit which remain largely untested to date. The Company has commenced technical studies to identify priority drill targets which can be drilled in conjunction with programs at the Company's nearby Duketon Gold Project. Drilling is scheduled to commence at Mon Ami in April.

**GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:**

*“The Barnicoat Shear has delivered multiple high grade gold deposits and our Mon Ami Gold Project has outstanding exploration potential, especially at depth where the historic drilling beyond 150m vertical depth is limited.*

*“In the near-term, planning is underway to commence drilling in April to test for shallow repeats proximal to the existing deposit and at depth. The potential for high-grade depth extensions is a very compelling opportunity, applying an analogue to the Ida H mine located just 8km north along the Barnicoat Shear. Historically, Ida H was one of the highest-grade gold deposits mined in the Laverton district.”*

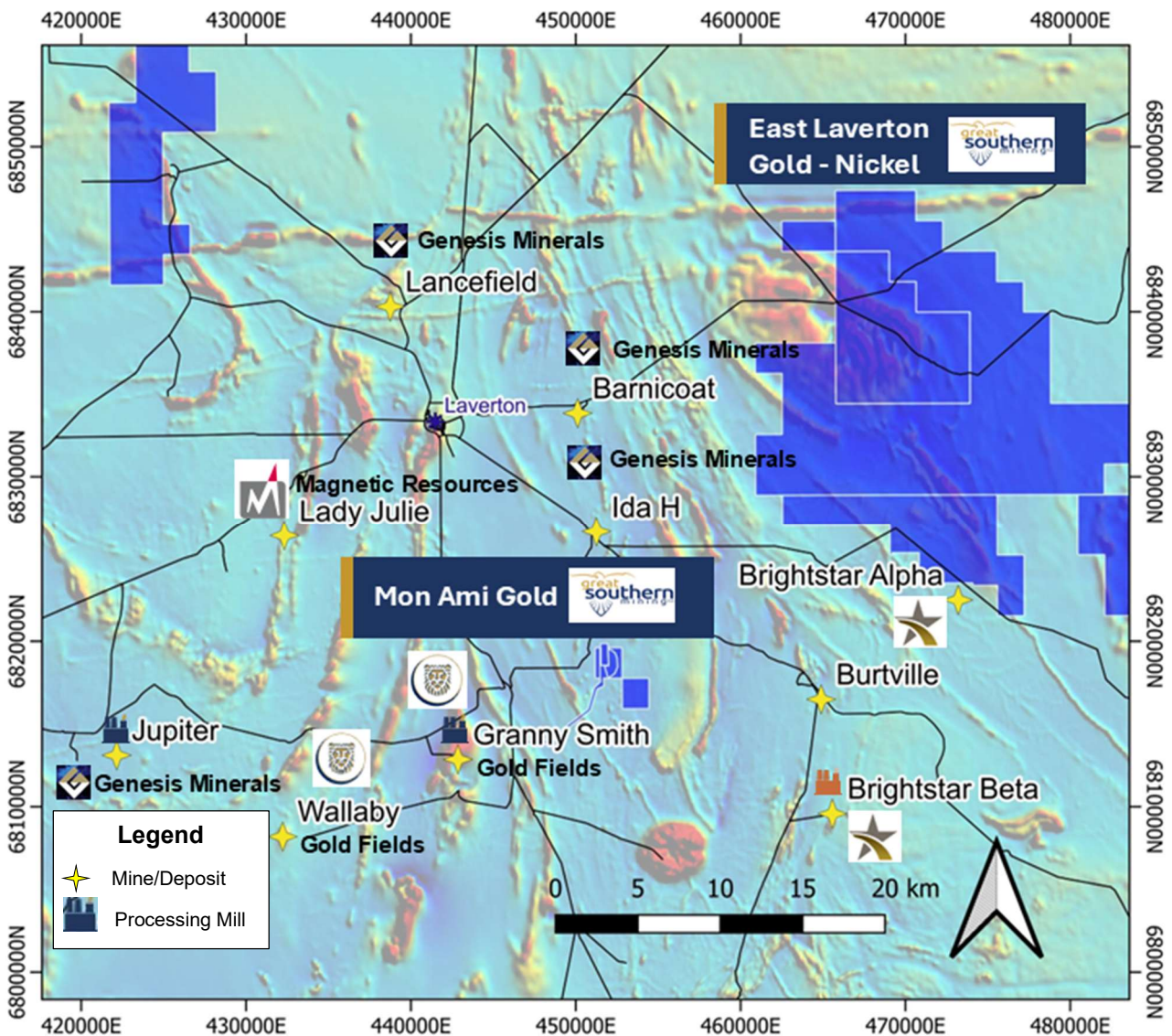


Figure 1. Mon Ami Project (blue shading) showing proximity to significant gold deposits and operating gold processing facilities.

## Mon Ami Resource expansion opportunities

The 2021 Mineral Resource estimate for the Mon Ami deposit stands at 1.56Mt @ 1.11 g/t Au for 55,500 oz Au. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike, with additional potential for oblique offset lodes. In light of a rising gold price (currently over A\$7,000/oz) and given the near-term development potential of the Mon Ami Mining Licence, GSN has embarked on a technical review to identify exploration targets for resource expansion. Key target areas are listed below.

### Northern repeat lode at the Blanc Platt target

As reported in January 2026, the Company completed a small aircore program in 2025 testing several targets at Mon Ami including a zone to the north along the Barnicoat Shear where historical drilling identified the potential for a repeat lode directly north of the existing resource, previously named Blanc Platt. Aircore hole 25MAAC039 intersected 2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 20m. This intercept complements several historic shallow intercepts<sup>1</sup> in the same zone and could represent the near surface expression of a parallel lode.

Historical intercepts from the Blanc Platt target include (Figure 2):

- 2m at 4.8 g/t Au from 70m in drill hole MLRC009
- 2m at 3.23 g/t Au from 100m in drill hole ML032
- 1m at 1.7 g/t Au from 24m in drill hole MTR0007
- 11m at 0.64 g/t Au from 40m, incl 4m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 44m in drill hole MA10
- 3m at 1 g/t Au from 25m; and 18m at 0.64 g/t Au from 36m, incl 2m at 1.7 g/t Au from 40m in drill hole MA12
- 4m at 1 g/t Au from 8m; and 4m at 0.77 g/t Au from 31m, incl 2m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m in drill hole ML023
- 5m at 0.9g/t Au from 44m incl 2m at 1.38 g/t Au from 44m in drill hole ML026
- 2m at 0.78 g/t Au from 55m in drill hole MTR0014

Planning is underway to drill test down-plunge extensions of the surface mineralisation.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to MLRC009. ASX announcement 26 February 2018.

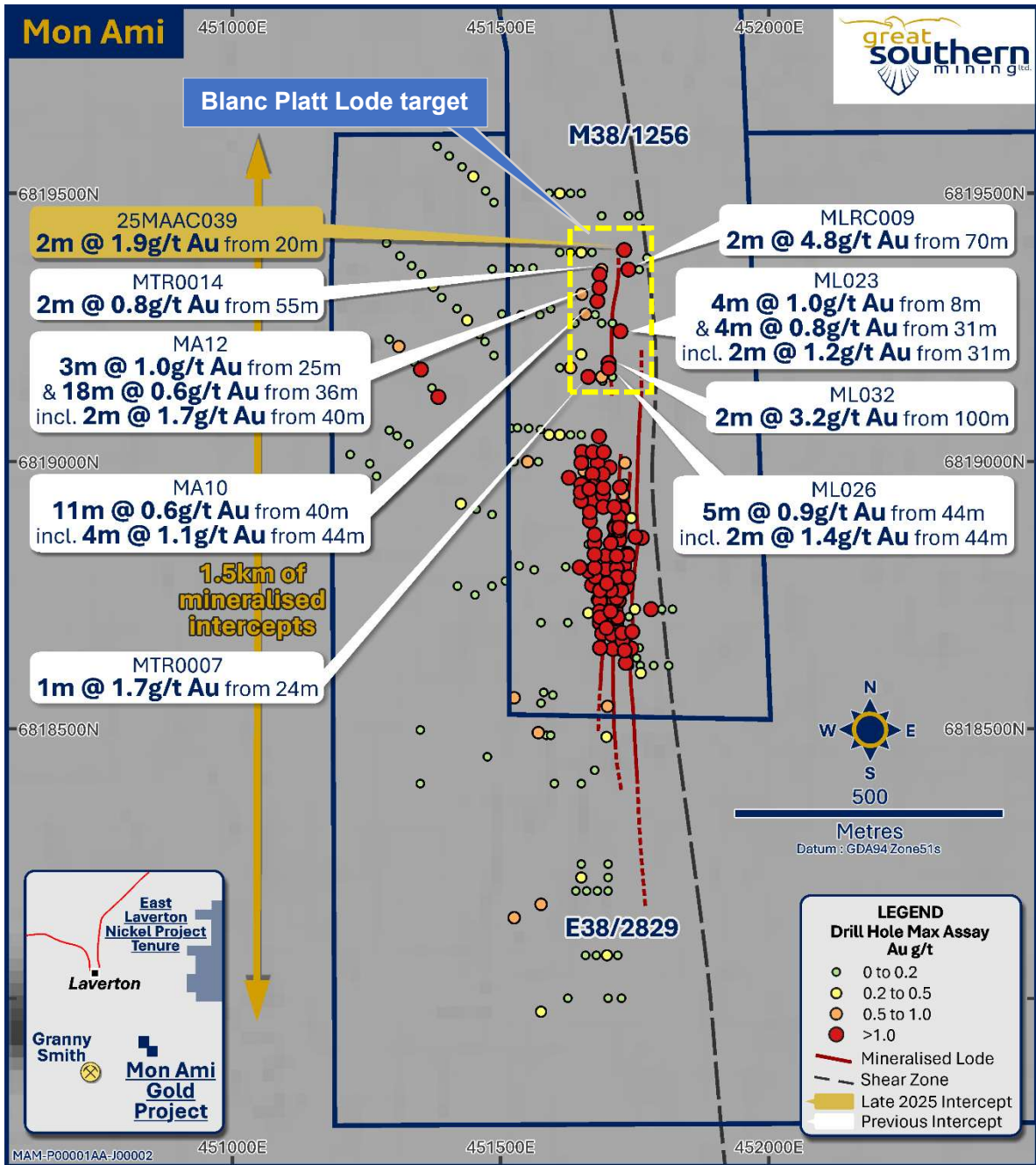


Figure 2. Location map showing the location of significant intersections from recently completed aircore drilling and historic drilling at the Mon Ami Gold Project.

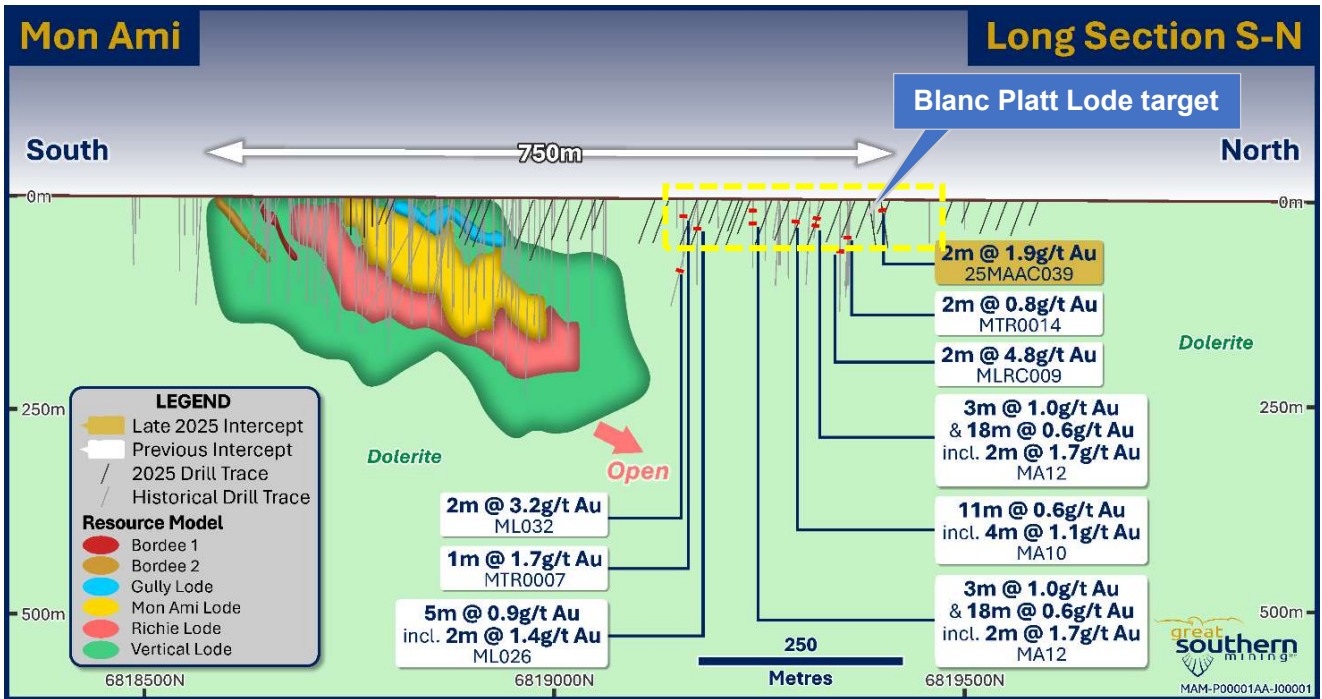


Figure 3. Long projection (looking west) of the modelled domains from the existing Mon Ami Resource and significant intersections to the north.



Figure 4. Historical workings at Blanc Patt, north of the current Mon Ami Resource.

## High grade depth extensions an Ida H analogue

Drilling beyond 150m vertical depth is limited at Mon Ami.

The concept of a potential underground high-grade extension to the deposit was tested with two RC holes (21MARC009 and 10)<sup>2</sup> in 2021.

Both holes intersected gold mineralisation within a broad zone of chlorite-sericite alteration. Gold is concentrated within quartz veining at the lithological contact of a metasedimentary sequence and a basalt unit.

As previously reported, both holes intersected significant mineralisation with 21MARC010 extended 30m past planned hole depth as chlorite-sericite alteration and quartz veining was pervasive. Extension of hole 21MARC010 resulted in a standout wide zone of mineralisation of **10m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 241m, including 5m @ 5.2 g/t Au and 21m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 255m.**

21MARC010 was a significant 100m step out, down plunge from previously identified high-grade mineralisation in MLRC036 (**2m @ 25.1 g/t Au**). The high-grade gold mineralisation at Mon Ami is now known to extend for at least **700m down plunge** and is open along strike and at depth.

This hole is regarded as highly significant as it is the deepest hole drilled to date at Mon Ami, with alteration and mineralisation widening at this location. The long section of the Mon Ami deposit (Figure 3) reveals a dominant northerly plunge to the mineralisation. There is no drilling directly down plunge along this trend.

## An Ida H analogue

GSN considers the most applicable analogue for the depth potential of Mon Ami to be the Ida H deposit, located just 8km north of Mon Ami (Figure 1) along the Barnicoat Shear. Ida H was one of the highest-grade mines in the Laverton District and produced 229,900t at 22.6 g/t Au for 170,650 oz in the early 1900's<sup>3</sup> from underground mining down to ~450m vertical depth. Similar to Mon Ami, Ida H mineralisation is hosted in pinching and swelling quartz-sulphide veins plunging in a northern direction within the Barnicoat Shear zone.

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<sup>2</sup> Refer ASX announcement 2 March 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted by Apollo Gold Mining in ASX report dated 2 October 2003 and Thames Mining Annual Report 1986.

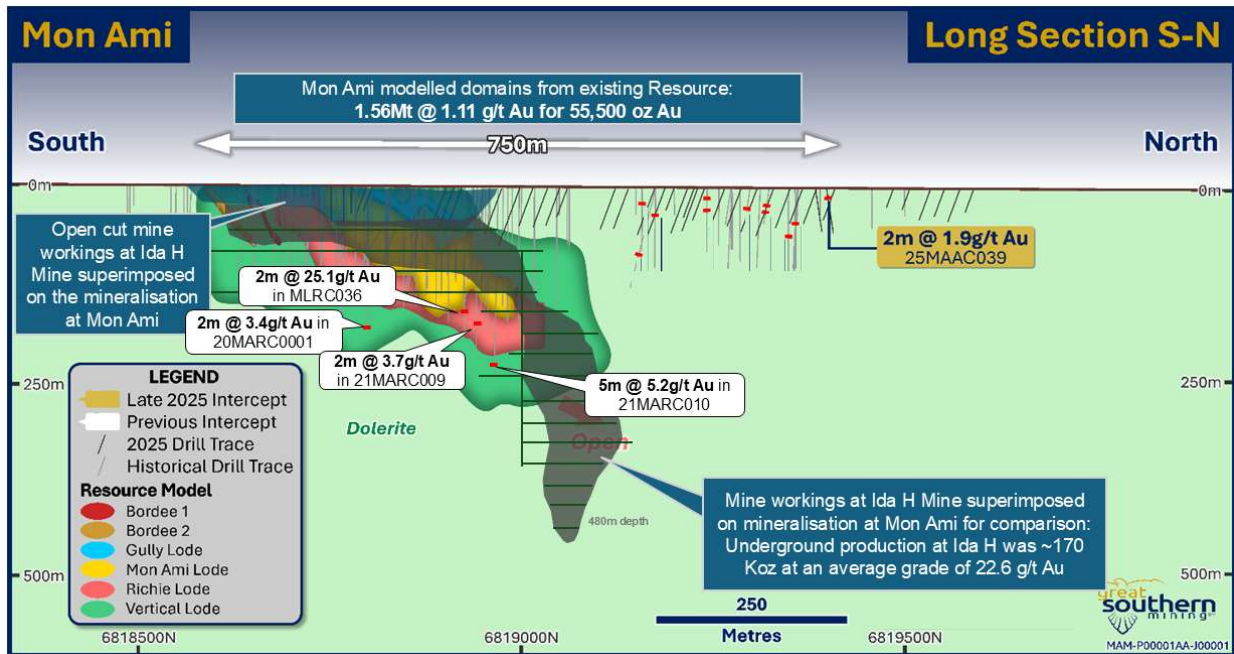


Figure 5: Long Section of Ida H superimposed over Mon Ami modelled domains for comparison purposes.<sup>4</sup>

### Western offset

A soil geochemical survey conducted in late-2024 defined two anomalous gold trends, with up to 100ppb Au, approximately 400m west of the Mon Ami Resource. This anomaly sits in a zone of low magnetic response, similar to Mon Ami, along an interpreted cross-cutting NW-SE structure.

Follow up aircore drilling in late 2025 intercepted 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. Follow-up drilling will test this zone for potential mineralisation along a splay fault within the broader Barnicoat Sher Zone.

### Geology and Geological Interpretation

The gold mineralisation at Mon Ami extends over a strike length of at least 770m and is hosted in a main north-south striking vertical lode tracing the Barnicoat Shear Zone (Figure 2).

As noted in the 2021 Mon Ami Mineral Resource, at least five moderate north-west dipping lodes stepping off the western margin of the vertical lode have been interpreted. (Figure ). These lodes are named after the small-scale historical underground workings at Bordee, Richie, Mon Ami, and a topographical feature, the Gully lode.

<sup>4</sup> Apollo Gold Mining. Available at: <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20031002/pdf/3j816dl6kkk35.pdf>

## **Mon Ami development potential**

The existing Mon Ami Mineral Resource estimate is located on granted Mining Licence M 38/1256. A special licence (L 38/349) has been granted for a haulage route from the project to the Elora-Mount Weld sealed road. Many studies and approvals, which are prerequisite for a mining operation have already been attained including; archaeological and ethnographic surveys, flora and fauna surveys, metallurgical studies and waste rock classification studies.

GSN considers Mon Ami to be a potential near-term development opportunity given its proximity to numerous operating and planned gold processing facilities, all within a 50km trucking radius.

Numerous milling solutions exist within 150km of Mon Ami. One of these is the Granny Smith Mill, located only 10km away, which is presently operating at half of its installed capacity<sup>5</sup>. However, no substantial commercial discussions with mill owners are proposed until the development studies are further advanced, adding value to the project.

## **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.**

### **For Further Information Contact:**

Matthew Keane  
Managing Director

Email: [admin@gsml.com.au](mailto:admin@gsml.com.au)

Phone: +61 8 9240 4111

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<sup>5</sup> Source: <https://www.goldfields.com/pdf/investors/quarterly-reports/2025/q3-updated-results-2025.pdf?1> based on 3.5Mt milling capacity.

### **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](http://www.gsml.com.au) or through the ASX website at [www.asx.com.au](http://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 ( $\geq 0.2$  g/t Au over 1 m, or  $\geq 0.1$  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><b>Sampling techniques</b></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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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><b>Drilling techniques</b></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><b>Drill sample recovery</b></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><b>Logging</b></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"> <li>Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded;</li> <li>Evidence for structural features is noted.</li> <li>AC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference.</li> </ul> <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><b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b></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><b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b></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><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></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><b>Location of data points</b></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><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></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><b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b></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 lines 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><b>Sample security</b></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><b>Audits or reviews</b></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><b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b></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><b>Exploration done by other parties</b></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><b>Geology</b></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><b>Drill hole Information</b></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"> <li>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>• dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>• down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>• hole length.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Data aggregation methods</b></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><b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b></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.</p>

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<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>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><b>Diagrams</b></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><b>Balanced reporting</b></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><b>Other substantive exploration data</b></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><b>Further work</b></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, and additional mining studies.</p>