ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
17 August 2026
ASX: GSN

great southern mining ltd.

SIGNIFICANT EXTENSIONS TO MON AMI GOLD MINERALISATION

With a standout intercept of 16m at 3.37 g/t gold

- Assay results have been received for the first six holes from a 16-hole (3,089m) Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project, located 12km south of Laverton
- Drilling has extended the known mineralisation at Mon Ami by up to 70m down dip and 55m down plunge with better intercepts including:
  - **16m at 3.37 g/t Au from 178m, including 4m at 8.54 g/t Au and 2m at 6.86 g/t Au**, and 4m at 1.45 g/t Au from 202m in hole 26MARC001
  - **6m at 1.83 g/t Au from 150m, including 1m at 7.28 g/t Au,** and 1m at 2.03 g/t Au from 163m, and **16m at 1.28 g/t Au from 281m** in hole 26MARC004
  - **19m at 1.12 g/t Au from 213m, including 1m at 4.00 g/t Au and including 1m at 5.00 g/t Au** in hole 26MARC006
  - 2m at 1.27 g/t Au from 141m, and 1m at 7.53 g/t Au from 147m, and 4m at 1.12 g/t Au from 155m, and **15m at 1.31 g/t Au from 221m** in hole 26MARC002
  - 5m at 1.09 g/t Au from 185m, and **7m at 1.52 g/t Au from 205m** in hole 26MARC005
- Mon Ami has a JORC (2012) Resource of 1.56 Mt at 1.11 g/t Au for 55.5Koz[1] gold and is **located on a granted Mining Licence** with many of the requisite permits for a mining operation obtained
- **Mon Ami is located within close trucking distance of multiple operating and planned gold plants** in the Laverton District (see Figure 6)
- **Assays are pending for a further 10 holes drilled to the north of the existing Mon Ami Resource** where 2025 drilling identified the potential for a repeat lode at the Blanc Platt target[2]
- **Assays are also pending for 38 holes (4,726m) completed at the Golden Boulder discovery**, located in the Duketon Gold Project. Results are expected in the coming weeks[3]
- **RC drilling is ongoing at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery** within the Duketon Gold Project
- **Diamond drilling is also ongoing at the Mt Dillon target** within the Edinburgh Park Project, located in Northern Queensland, in joint venture with Goldfields[4]

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1 Refer page 8 of this announcement and to GSN ASX announcement dated 21 July 2021.
2 Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 28 January 2025.
3 Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 13 July 2026.
4 Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 9 October 2023.

GSN Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said:

"These first set of results highlight the potential for substantial growth to the Mon Ami Resource. These intercepts represent significant extensions beyond the known mineralisation. Excitingly, we have more assays pending and the mineralisation remains open.

"With this being really the first campaign at Mon Ami to understand the potential at depth, it is very exciting that we are seeing wide zones of higher grade opening up at depth.

"Mon Ami is a highly strategic deposit given its advanced stage of permitting and its close proximity to numerous operating and planned gold processing facilities within the Laverton District.

''In addition to Mon Ami results, we have rigs currently drilling at pace in WA and Queensland with a constant flow of results expected over the coming months.''

Significant depth extension to Mon Ami gold mineralisation

Great Southern Mining Limited ("GSN" or the "Company") has received assay results for the first six of 16 RC (3,089m) holes recently completed at the Mon Ami Gold Project ("Mon Ami") located 12km south of the town of Laverton in Western Australia, and approximately 12km east of the Granny Smith gold processing facility (see Figure 6 below).

The key objective of this RC program was to test extensions to the existing 55.5Koz gold JORC Mineral Resource. Drilling focussed on two key areas including (refer to Figure 1 below):

1. Down dip and down plunge extensions to the existing resource (initial six holes received)
2. A potential northern offset or extension to the existing resource at the Blanc Platt target (assays pending for 10 holes)

Drill holes 26MARC001, 26MARC002 and 26MARC004 have extended the main Vertical Lode of mineralisation down-dip from previous intercepts by 45m, 60m and 30m respectively (Figures 2 to 4), as has 26MARC005. Drill hole 26MARC006 has extended mineralisation by 55m down plunge to the north and opens up a significant new target area for future drilling (Figures 1, 5).

Assay results from the first six holes at Mon Ami included:

Hole 26MARC001 (Figure 2)

- 1m at 1.73 g/t Au from 169m, and
- **16m at 3.37 g/t Au from 178m, including 4m at 8.54 g/t Au and 2m at 6.86 g/t Au**, and
- 4m at 1.45 g/t Au from 202m

Hole 26MARC002 (Figure 3)

- 2m at 1.27 g/t Au from 141m, and
- **1m at 7.53 g/t Au from 147m**, and
- 4m at 1.12 g/t Au from 155m, and
- **15m at 1.31 g/t Au from 221m**

Hole 26MARC003

- 5m at 0.96 g/t Au from 320m, including **1m at 3.63 g/t Au**

Hole 26MARC004 (Figure 4)

- **6m at 1.83 g/t Au from 150m, including 1m at 7.28 g/t Au**, and
- 1m at 2.03 g/t Au from 163m, and
- **16m at 1.28 g/t Au from 281m**

Hole 26MARC005

- 5m at 1.09 g/t Au from 185m, including 1m at 3.66 g/t Au, and
- **7m at 1.52 g/t Au from 205m**

Hole 26MARC006 (Figure 5)

- 1m at 3.37 g/t Au from 107m
- **19m at 1.12 g/t Au from 213m**, including 1m at 4.00 g/t Au and including 1m at 5.00 g/t Au

High grade Ida H mine and analogue for Mon Ami

Mon Ami is located on the Barnicoat Shear Zone (BSZ), which defines the eastern flank of the central terrain of the Laverton Tectonic Zone. The BSZ is host to multiple deposits including the Barnicoat and Ida H mines (both owned by Genesis Minerals).

Mon Ami gold mineralisation is hosted on the hanging wall contact of a metasedimentary package (including sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate) and basalt sequence (with interbedded shales and banded iron formations). The main lode of mineralisation (the 'Vertical Lode') is near vertical dipping approximately 85 degrees to the west. Up to five shallower dipping lodes splay off the main lode and also dip to the west. The current Mineral Resource remains open both down-dip to the west, vertically at depth and down-plunge to the north.

The Ida H deposit, located 8 kilometres north along the same Barnicoat Shear and in similar geology, is the closest analogue for Mon Ami's depth potential. Ida H was one of the highest-grade mines in the Laverton district, delivering 229,900 tonnes at 22.6 g/t gold for 170,650 ounces from underground in the early 1900's[5].

Assays pending for Blanc Platt target north of Mon Ami

In 2025, GSN completed a small aircore program along the Barnicoat Shear where historical drilling identified the potential for a repeat lode directly north of the existing resource, named Blanc Platt. Aircore hole 25MAAC039 intersected 2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 20m[6].

The recent RC program included 10 holes at the Blanc Platt target. Assays for all holes are pending and expected in the next 1-2 weeks.

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5 Refer to ASX announcement of 19 February 2026.
6 Refer to ASX announcement of 28 January 2026.

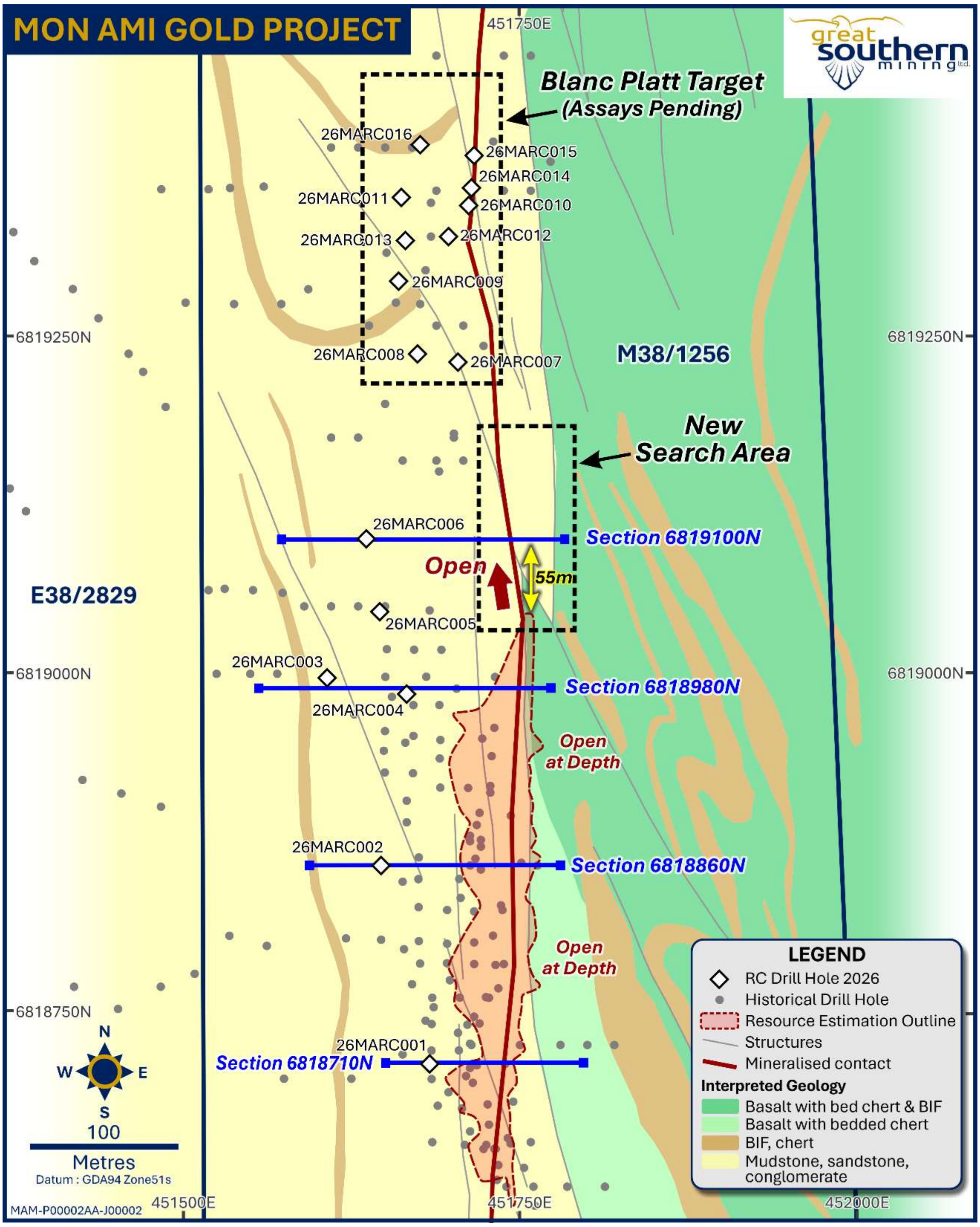

Figure 1. Plan view map of the Mon Ami Gold Project over interpreted geology showing the collar locations of recently completed reverse circulation holes, an outline of the existing JORC Mineral Resource and cross-section traces depicted in Figures 2-5 below.

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 (Figure 6).

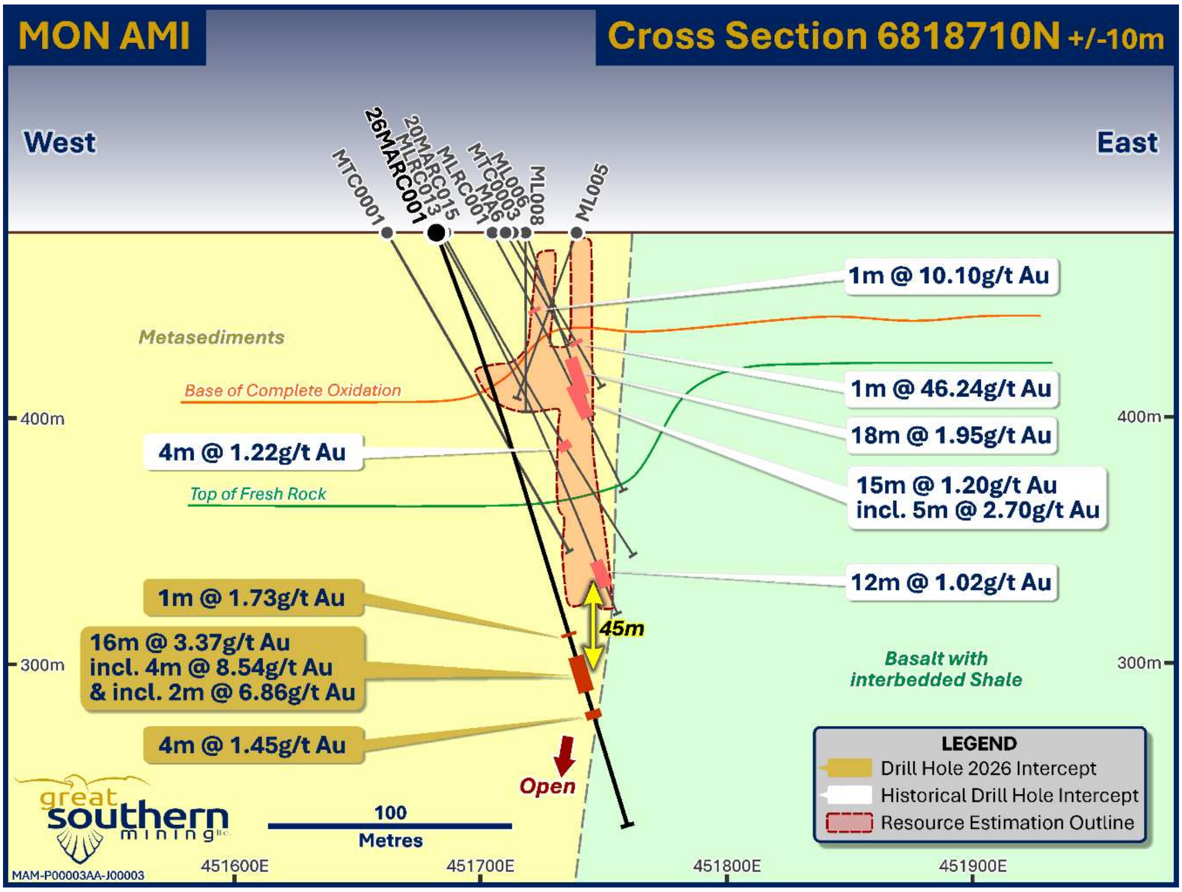

Figure 2. Cross-section through 6818710N showing recent intercepts from drill hole 26MARC001 and previous drill intercepts.

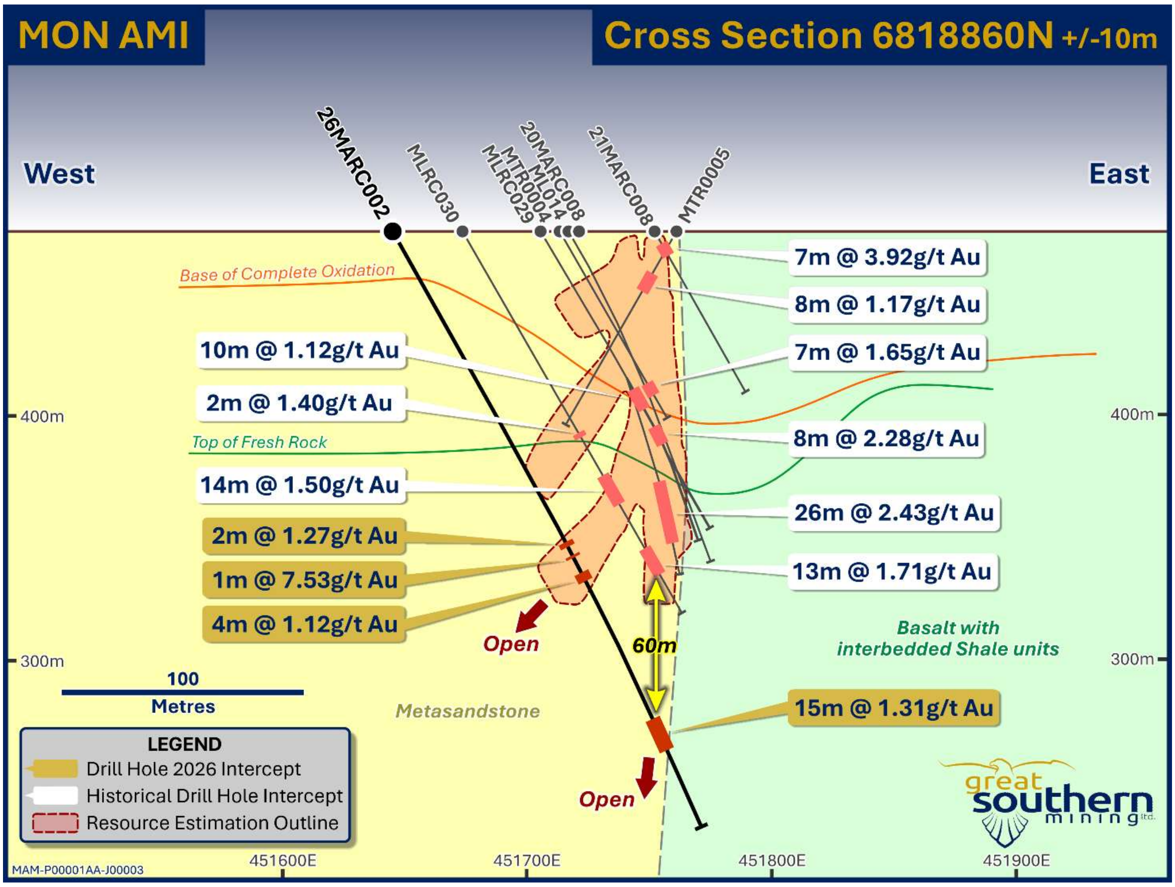

Figure 3. Cross-section through 6818860N showing recent intercepts from drill hole 26MARC002 and previous drill intercepts.

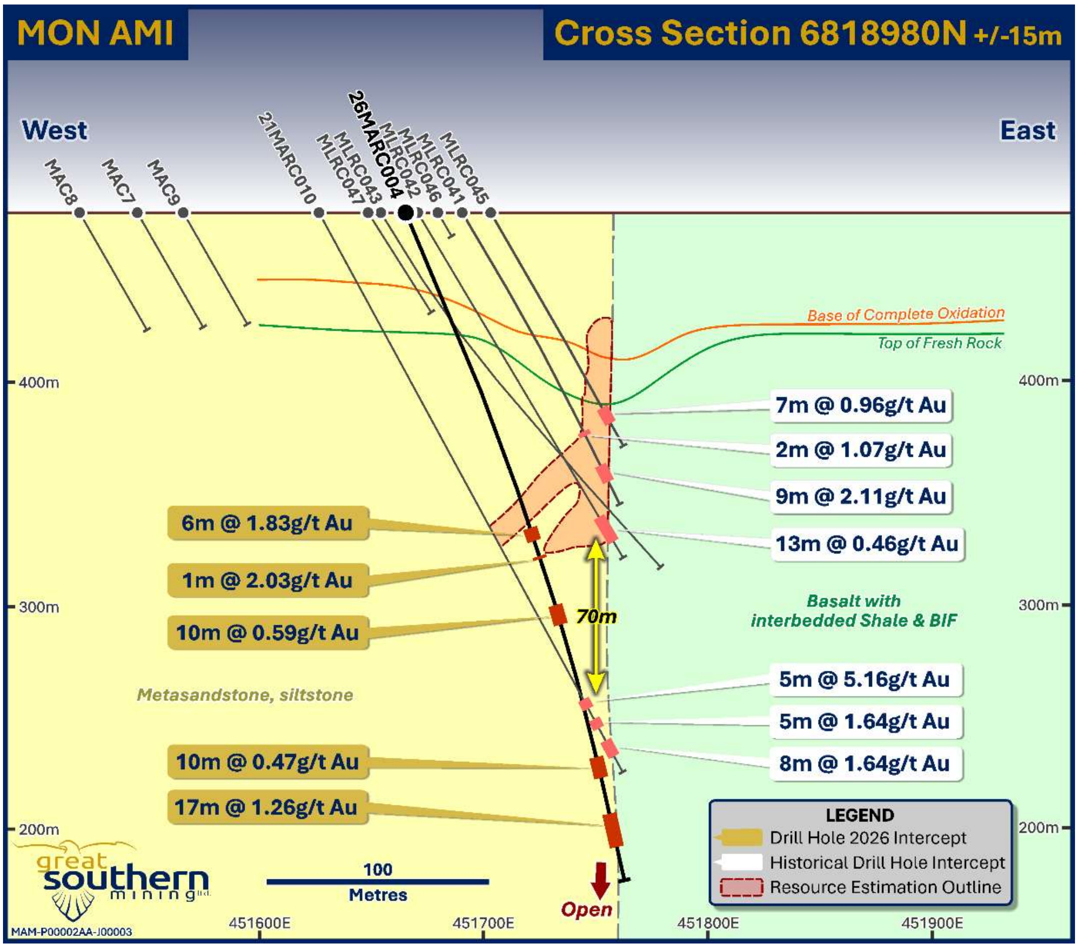

Figure 4. Cross-section through 6818980N showing recent intercepts from drill hole 26MARC004 and previous drill intercepts. The intersection in 26MARC004 is approximately 30m below historic hole 21MARC010.

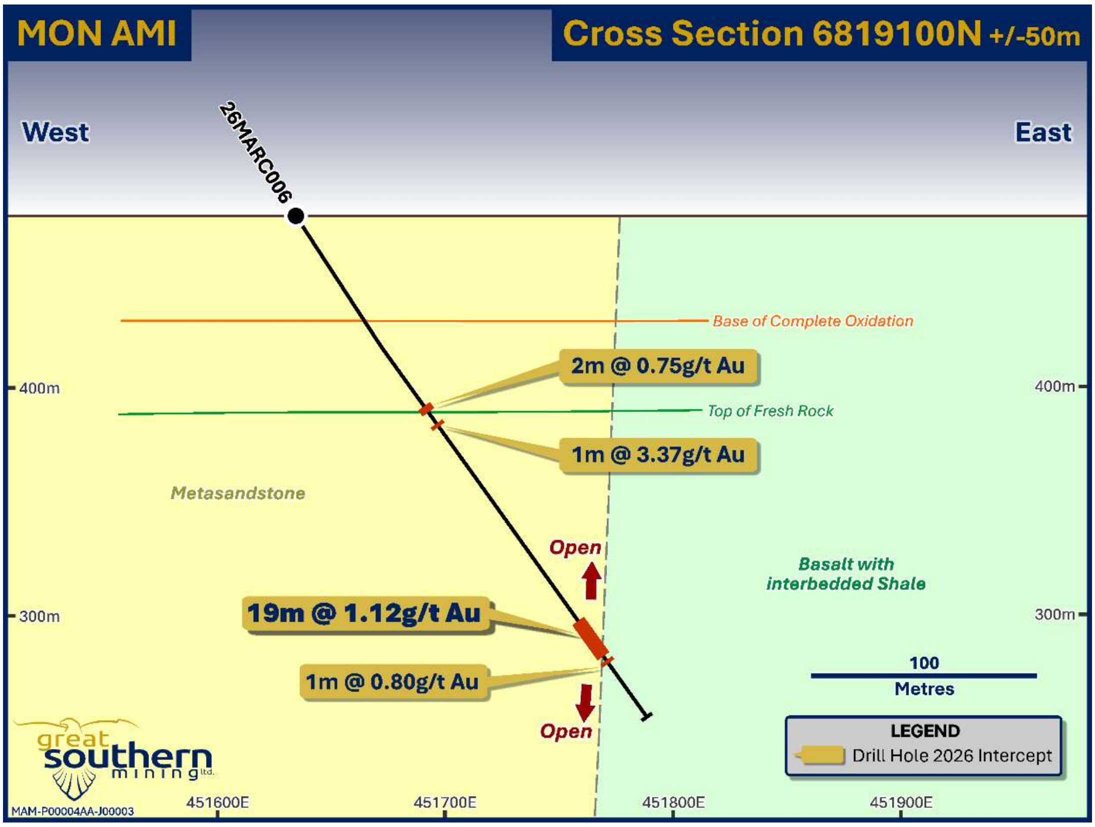

Figure 5. Cross-section through 6819100N showing recent intercepts from drill hole 26MARC006

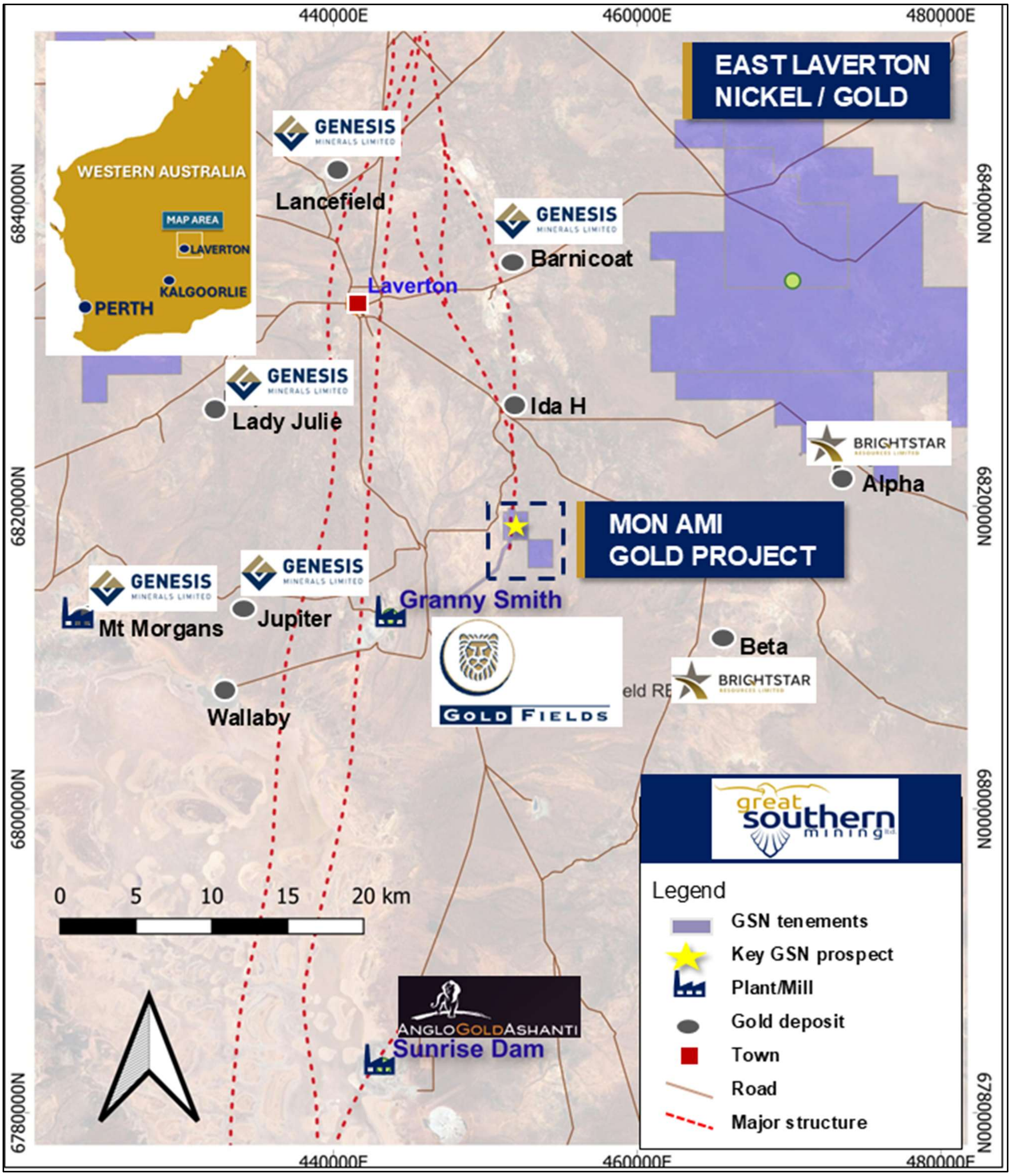

Figure 6. Location of the Mon Ami Gold Project showing its proximity to the town of Laverton and existing and planned gold processing facilities.

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.

Mineral Resource Statement

The 2021 Mineral Resource estimate for the Mon Ami Gold Project is shown below.

Classification	Cut-ff Grade	Tonnage	Grade	Metal
	g/t Au	**Mt**	**g/t Au**	**Oz Au**
Indicated	0.5	1.41	1.16	52,500
Inferred	0.5	0.15	0.61	3,000
Total	**0.5**	**1.56**	**1.11**	**55,500**

In relation to the Mineral Resource Statement, the Company confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters that underpin the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Further information can be found in the ASX announcement of 21 July 2021.

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by 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, Duketon Gold Project and Edinburgh Park 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.

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: Drill hole locations at Mon Ami included in this release

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26MARC001	451683	6818711	473.095	MGA94_51S	250	-70	90
26MARC002	451647	6818858	471.753	MGA94_51S	270	-61	90
26MARC003	451607	6818997	470.607	MGA94_51S	325	-59	85
26MARC004	451666	6818985	473.419	MGA94_51S	312	-67	90
26MARC005	451646	6819046	471.86	MGA94_51S	276	-58	89
26MARC006	451636	6819100	471.62	MGA94_51S	264	-58	91

Table 2: Significant Intercepts (≥0.2 g/t Au over 1 m, with a maximum internal dilution of 2 metres).

Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26MARC001	RC	108	109	1	0.23	0.23
26MARC001	RC	122	124	2	0.62	1.24
26MARC001	RC	151	152	1	0.23	0.23
26MARC001	RC	155	162	7	0.27	1.89
26MARC001	RC	169	170	1	1.73	1.73
26MARC001	RC	173	174	1	0.41	0.41
26MARC001	RC	178	194	16	3.37	53.92
	including	183	187	4	8.54	34.16
	and including	189	191	2	6.86	13.72
26MARC001	RC	199	200	1	0.51	0.51
26MARC001	RC	202	206	4	1.45	5.8
26MARC001	RC	211	212	1	0.25	0.25
26MARC001	RC	244	245	1	0.24	0.24
26MARC002	RC	141	143	2	1.27	2.54
26MARC002	RC	147	148	1	7.53	7.53
26MARC002	RC	155	159	4	1.12	4.48
	including	156	157	1	2.43	2.43
26MARC002	RC	167	168	1	0.68	0.68
26MARC002	RC	221	236	15	1.31	19.65
26MARC003	RC	275	277	2	0.71	1.42
26MARC003	RC	298	300	2	0.44	0.88
26MARC003	RC	320	325	5	0.96	4.8
	including	321	322	1	3.63	3.63
26MARC004	RC	150	156	6	1.83	10.98
	including	150	151	1	7.28	7.28
26MARC004	RC	163	164	1	2.03	2.03
26MARC004	RC	177	178	1	0.44	0.44
26MARC004	RC	186	195	9	0.51	4.59
26MARC004	RC	256	266	10	0.47	4.7
26MARC004	RC	271	272	1	0.31	0.31
26MARC004	RC	274	275	1	0.59	0.59
26MARC004	RC	277	278	1	0.29	0.29
26MARC004	RC	281	297	16	1.28	20.48
26MARC004	RC	300	304	4	0.49	1.96
26MARC004	RC	309	310	1	0.24	0.24
26MARC005	RC	185	190	5	1.09	5.45
	including	187	188	1	3.66	3.66
26MARC005	RC	202	203	1	0.29	0.29
26MARC005	RC	205	212	7	1.52	10.64
26MARC006	RC	97	99	2	0.75	1.5
26MARC006	RC	107	108	1	3.37	3.37
26MARC006	RC	199	200	1	0.26	0.26
26MARC006	RC	213	232	19	1.12	21.28
26MARC006	RC	235	236	1	0.8	0.8

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	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.	RC drill cuttings were collected as either 1m samples or 2m composites, based on logged domains, via the rig-mounted cyclone splitter into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15kg of sample material) at 1m intervals in rows. For RC assay sampling, a nominal 1-4 kg sample were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system into clean pre-numbered calico bags and placed adjacent to the corresponding bulk sample pile. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. RC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth, with the samples pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. Field QAQC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, use of blanks and acquisition of duplicate samples, as per the Company's QAQC procedure.
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).	The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD), using a modern truck-mounted rig (Rig 6). RC samples were obtained utilising high pressure and high-volume compressed air, using a BD67 hammer and standard 5.5 inch face sampling RC bit. The drill string comprised 6m rods, which collects samples through an inner tube to minimise contamination.
Drill sample recovery Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	RC sample recoveries are recorded in the geological and sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. The majority of samples were >95% recovery. Sample moisture is noted in the logging, with the majority of samples being dry. Sample moisture is judged visually and by touch, with classifications used comprising dry, moist, wet or injected. No relationship is apparent in the RC data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
Logging Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All RC drilling was logged in detail at the rig by an experienced geologist, should the results feed into a future Mineral Resource Estimation. This included: • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation recorded; • Evidence for structural features is noted; • RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. 100% of each drill hole was logged. All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to the GSN database managed by Core Geoscience.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	RC samples (2-15kg weight) were split through the rig-mounted cyclone splitter to produce a nominal 1-4 kg sample from each 1-

Criteria	Commentary
If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	metre sample length, and collected as either 1m samples or 2m composites, based on logged domains, as the primary sample for assay. Most samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet, and when wet this data is recorded in the log. Field duplicates were taken for every 30th sample then every 50th sample alternatively, as a control on sample representivity. Sample size of 1-4kg for each sample is regarded as appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Standards (CRM's) were inserted every 50 samples. Blanks were inserted every 50 samples, though not the same intervals as the CRM's. The remaining drill spoil is retained onsite for reference and check sampling. Where the 'Includes 2m composites' column is marked "No", the reported interval has been calculated by averaging contiguous 1m assay results rather than from a physical 2m composite sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite RC drilling samples is conducted by Intertek in Maddington, Perth, using a 50g charge. The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage. Field QAQC procedures involved the use Standards (CRM's) inserted every 50 samples. Blanks were inserted every 50 samples, though not the same intervals as the CRM's. Field duplicates were taken for every 30th then every 50th sample alternatively, as a control on sample representivity. The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received. Standard lab QAQC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.
Verification of sampling and assaying The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay results are verified by the Exploration Manager. All data exported is validated by the in-field geologist, with any adjustments made directly with the Database Manager. No twin holes have been drilled. Data is collected on a Toughbook in the field and is imported into the externally managed GSN database. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory (Intertek) and uploaded into the database. Original sample records are also stored on the server. No adjustments are made to raw assay files.
Location of data points 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. 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 51. All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 3-5m accuracy). Subsequent on completion of drilling, all collars will be surveyed using a DGPS (+-10cm). Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass, and assisted by an automatic azi aligner provided by the drill contractor. Downhole surveys were taken every 30 metres and as complete hole multishot surveys at the end of each drill hole. Topographic control is assisted by a DEM image, and cross-referenced with survey control for drill collar RL's.
Data spacing and distribution	The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic. Drill hole positions

Criteria	Commentary
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.	were planned to test for any extension to mineralisation below and down-plunge of the existing Mineral Resource at Mon Ami. 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. This updated assessment is yet to be completed. For RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags. Two-metre sampling compositing, depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	The drill holes have been designed perpendicular to the main stratigraphy and structural controls on gold mineralisation, to maximise structural and geological data. RC drill holes were drilled towards a magnetic azimuth of 90°, consistent with historic drilling orientations. Based on the current understanding of the orientation of the mineralised structures and the drilling geometry, no material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the orientation of drilling.
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 immediate access to the samples. Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored yard in Laverton, prior to transport and submission to the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for geochemical analysis were received at Intertek where upon receipt of 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 specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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 tenement M38/1256 is in good standing and was granted on 3rd September 2012. Great Southern Mining Ltd is the holder of the tenement. A royalty agreement is in place between GSN and Valleybrook Investments Pty Ltd relating to GSN's acquisition of the Project in 2018.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
Geology Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Mon Ami lies on the Barnicoat Shear Zone, which defines the eastern flank of the central terrain of the Laverton Tectonic Zone and transects through the central part of the tenement. The shear zone marks the contact between a metasedimentary package (including sandstone, siltstone and conglomerate) to the west and basalt (with interbedded shales and banded iron formations) to the east. The Barnicoat Shear Zone, and potentially splays off the shear zone, host gold-bearing quartz veins with associated sulphides that are the primary exploration target. Gold mineralisation is located proximal to the above lithological contact within the regional shear zone. It is possible that cross-cutting, N/E splays intersecting the regional shear zone is concentrating gold at these intersections.
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.	Details of all the drill holes are summarised in in the report including in relevant tables. 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. 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.	No weighted averaging techniques were required as the data reported are all 1m samples. No top cuts applied. No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used. Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au, with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. A breakdown of the significant gold intersections from the recent RC drilling is shown in the body of the report, including in the relevant table.
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. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a moderate to steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at or around a -60° dip. All lengths are reported as downhole and the cross-section figures in the body of the report display the relationship between drill hole angle and interpretated mineralisation.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.
Further work The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Assay results for the remaining RC drill holes at the Blanc Platt target north of Mon Ami are expected to be progressively received over the next 1-2 weeks. Future exploration includes assessment of recent RC drill results, and planning follow-up extensional drilling programs. Based on ongoing results, an updated Mineral Resource Estimate will likely be completed in the future for Mon Ami.