DRILLING EXTENDS MON AMI TO THE NORTH

- **Assays received for 10 reverse circulation (RC) holes at the Blanc Plat target, located ~200m north of the 100% owned Mon Ami Gold Project, 12km south of Laverton**
- **The results indicate the Blanc Plat mineralisation is a potential northern extension of the main mineralisation, along the gold-bearing Barnicoat Shear Zone**
- **Results from shallow drilling include:**
  - **14m at 1.05 g/t Au from 36m, including 1m at 6.33 g/t Au** in hole 26MARC012
  - 7m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 70m in hole 26MARC013
  - 3m at 1.07 g/t Au from 38m, including 1m at 2.55 g/t Au in hole 26MARC015
  - 6m at 0.66 g/t Au from 108m, including 1m at 1.89 g/t Au in hole 26MARC011
- **These results complement historic intercepts from Blanc Plat including:**
  - **2m at 4.8 g/t Au from 70m** in hole MLRC009
  - **2m at 3.23 g/t Au from 100m** in hole ML032
- The scope for resource growth at Mon Ami was also shown by the recently announced extensional drilling, which showed mineralisation is open at depth. Results included[1]:
  - **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 **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 1m at 5.00 g/t Au** in hole 26MARC006
- **The Mon Ami Project is located within close trucking distance of multiple operating and emerging gold processing facilities** in the Laverton District (see Figure 2)
- **Drilling is ongoing at the 100% owned Duketon Gold Project**
- **Assays are pending for 38 RC holes completed at the Golden Boulder discovery and for 18 RC holes at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery**, both 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 the joint venture with Gold Fields[2]

[1] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 17 August 2026.

2 Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 13 July 2026.

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Great Southern Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said:

"These results from Blanc Plat, in addition to the recently announced extensional drilling below and along strike of the existing resource, highlight the significant potential for growth in the resource.

"Mon Ami is strategically located close to several processing plants in the Laverton region and is therefore strategically valuable in a regional consolidation context.

"Historically, the focus at Mon Ami has been the main gold bearing lodes of the main deposit that hosts the JORC 2012 resource. But the RC drilling at Blanc Plat was designed to follow up the promising air core results of late 2025 and to test for extensions north of the Mon Ami deposit.

"While it is still early days at Blanc Plat, this target is showing signs of being a potential extension to the Mon Ami deposit, which could complement the existing resource. Of particular importance, is the prospect for further oxide mineralisation.

"'This is an incredibly busy, exciting and aggressive exploration phase for the Company with the team focussing on continued drilling at the Duketon Gold Project in Western Australia with the Company's joint venture partner, Gold Fields Ltd, chasing monster intrusive related gold systems at the Edinburgh Park Project in Queensland".

Blanc Plat shaping-up to be a northern extension to Mon Ami

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: "GSN" or the "Company")) is pleased to report assay results from the 10-hole RC program (total of 1,392m) drilled into the Blanc Plat target located ~200m north of the Mon Ami deposit (Figure 1).

Both Blanc Plat and the Mon Ami Gold deposit are situated on a granted Mining Licence (M 38/1256) located 12km south of the town of Laverton in Western Australia and is approximately 12km east of the Granny Smith gold processing facility owned by Gold Fields Ltd (Figure 2).

The key objective of the Blanc Plat program was to test for extensions to the north of the existing Mon Ami Resource, which stands at 1.56 Mt at 1.11 g/t Au for 55.5Koz[3], and to define further shallow oxide mineralisation to improve the economic potential for a small-scale mining operation.

Better intercepts from this shallow 10-hole RC program included:

- **14m at 1.05 g/t Au from 36m, incl. 1m at 6.33 g/t Au in drill hole 26MARC012**
- 3m at 1.07 g/t Au from 38m, including 1m at 2.55 g/t Au in drill hole 26MARC015
- 6m at 0.66 g/t Au from 108m, including 1m at 1.89 g/t Au in drill hole 26MARC011
- 4m at 0.79 g/t Au from 90m, including 1m at 1.81 g/t Au in drill hole 26MARC016
- 7m at 0.70 g/t Au from 70m in drill hole 26MARC013
- 13m at 0.43 g/t Au from 104m in drill hole 26MARC014

These intercepts compliment historic drill intercepts at Blanc Plat including:

- 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
- 11m at 0.64 g/t Au from 40m, incl 4m at 1.06 g/t Au from 44m in drill hole MA10
- 3m at 1.00 g/t Au from 25m and 18m at 0.64 g/t Au from 36m in drill hole MA12
- 4m at 1.00 g/t Au from 8m; and 2m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m in drill hole ML023

[3] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 21 July 2021 and page 6 of this announcement.

Growth potential for Blanc Plat

Blanc Plat lies on the Barnicoat Shear Zone (BSZ), or a splay off the BSZ, directly north of Mon Ami. At Blanc Plat, evidence of structural complexity such as later W/NW brittle faults with both sinistral and dextral movement are potentially offsetting the interpreted north extension of the main Vertical Lode which comprises the bulk of the ounces in the Mon Ami resource. It is possible that cross-cutting structures intersecting the BSZ are concentrating gold at these intersections.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in a metasedimentary package largely sandstone and siltstone, west of the contact with basalt with interbedded shales and banded iron formations. Gold-bearing quartz veins are associated with disseminated sulphides, largely pyrite with minor arsenopyrite.

Upside to gold mineralisation exists in both the oxide zone and down-dip to the east at Blanc Plat. Importantly, the circa 200m strike between the Mon Ami deposit and Blanc Plat remains largely untested. The potential of this zone was highlighted in the recently announced intercept in RC hole 26MARC006 with 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 (a 55m down-plunge extension to the Mon Ami Resource). This drill hole is located 140m southwest of the recent drill hole into Blanc Plat of 26MARC008 (Figure 1). Mineralisation also remains open to the north, over a strike length of 425m from drill holes 26MARC015 and 26MARC016 to the northern tenement boundary.

Approximately 65% of all gold mineralisation greater than 0.2 g/t Au intercepted at Blanc Plat in the recent RC drilling is hosted the oxide zone, in either saprolite clays or weathered saprock.

Mon Ami growth potential

GSN recently announced significant down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the Mon Ami deposit from the first six holes of the RC program. Drill holes 26MARC001, 26MARC002 and 26MARC004 extended the main Vertical Lode of mineralisation down-dip from previous intercepts by 60m, 40m and 30m respectively. Drill hole 26MARC006 has extended mineralisation by 55m down plunge.

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

- **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 drill hole 26MARC001
- **6m at 1.83 g/t Au from 150m, including 1m at 7.28 g/t Au**, and **16m at 1.28 g/t Au from 281m** in drill 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 drill hole 26MARC006
- **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 drill hole 26MARC002
- 5m at 1.09 g/t Au from 185m, and **7m at 1.52 g/t Au from 205m** in drill hole 26MARC005

Mon Ami development potential

GSN considers Mon Ami to be a potential near-term development opportunity given its proximity to numerous gold processing facilities, all within a 50km trucking radius (Figure 2). The project also has excellent exploration upside, with the main Vertical Lode open down-dip, down plunge and to the north.

The existing Mon Ami Mineral Resource estimate and the Blanc Plat target are 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.

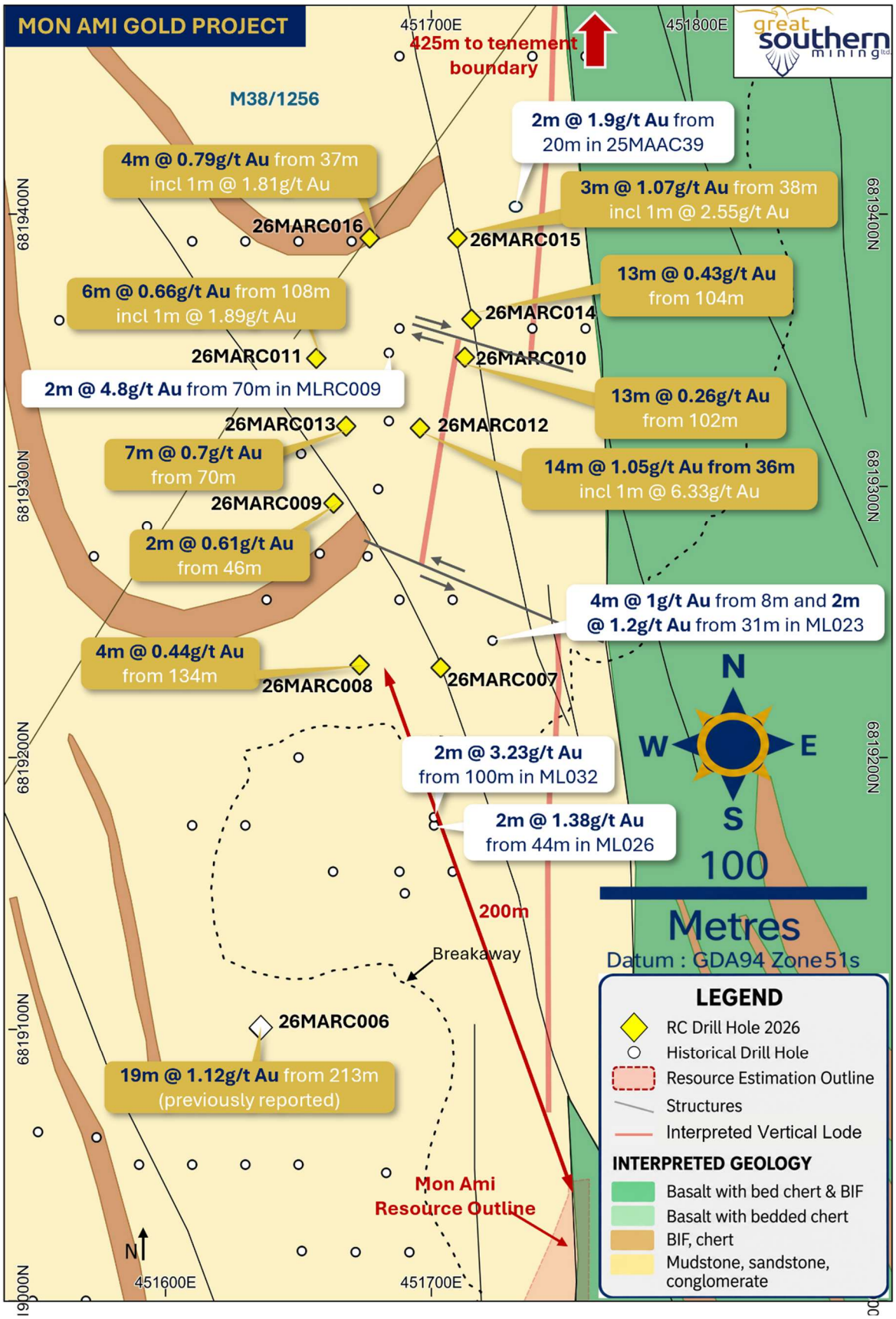

Figure 1. Map showing the location of recent reverse circulation drilling at the Blanc Plat target within the Mon Ami Gold Project, in Western Australia. Significant intersections from recent RC drilling shown in gold, historic ones in white.

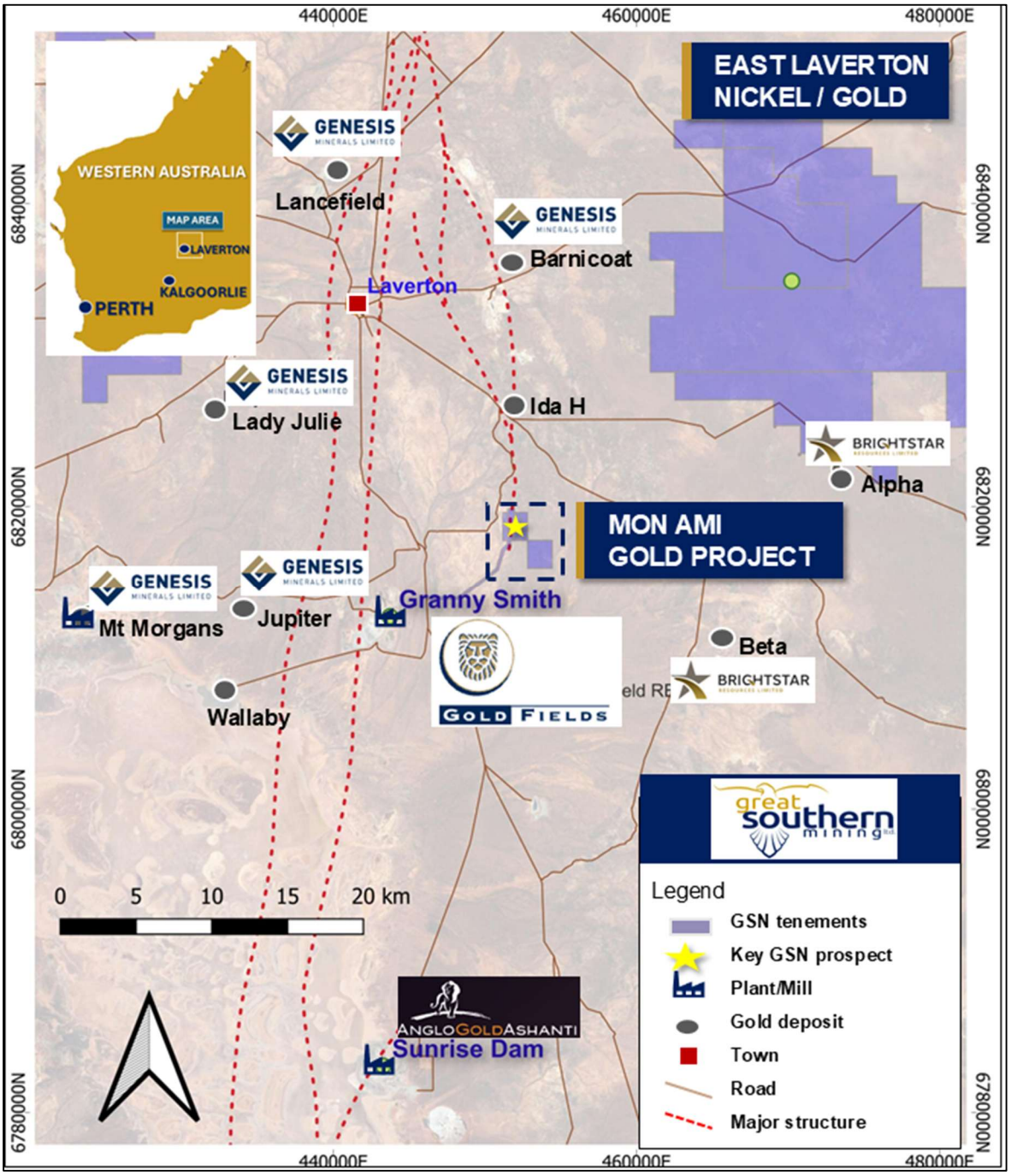

Figure 2. Location of the Mon Ami Gold Project showing its proximity to the town of Laverton and existing and planned gold processing facilities.

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.

Refer to further information in the following ASX announcements:

Title	Release Date
Significant Extensions to Mon Ami Gold Mineralisation	17 August 2026
Drilling underway at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery	12 August 2026
Diamond drilling commences at Mt Dillon	23 July 2026
Air core program at Mon Ami highlights potential for further growth	28 January 2026
Indicated Mineral Resource at Mon Ami	21 July 2021
Notice of General Meeting (GSN previously called Forte Consolidated Limited)	26 February 2018

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 RC drill hole locations at Blanc Plat included in this release

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26MARC007	451704	6819231	472.28	MGA94_51S	120	-60	90
26MARC008	451674	6819237	471.073	MGA94_51S	180	-60	91
26MARC009	451660	6819291	471.709	MGA94_51S	150	-60	90
26MARC010	451712	6819347	471.903	MGA94_51S	138	-60	90
26MARC011	451662	6819353	469.823	MGA94_51S	180	-62	89
26MARC012	451697	6819324	470.864	MGA94_51S	102	-63	90
26MARC013	451665	6819321	469.944	MGA94_51S	132	-61	89
26MARC014	451714	6819360	472.68	MGA94_51S	132	-60	90
26MARC015	451716	6819384	471.527	MGA94_51S	108	-61	90
26MARC016	451676	6819392	470.014	MGA94_51S	150	-61	90

Table 2: Significant Intercepts (≥0.2 g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2 metres) from recent RC drilling at Blanc Plat

Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26MARC007	RC	14	15	1	0.31	0.31
26MARC007	RC	61	63	2	0.4	0.8
26MARC007	RC	71	72	1	0.24	0.24
26MARC007	RC	79	80	1	0.32	0.32
26MARC007	RC	83	84	1	0.27	0.27
26MARC008	RC	21	23	2	0.44	0.88
26MARC008	RC	134	138	4	0.44	1.76
26MARC008	RC	148	149	1	0.72	0.72
26MARC008	RC	160	162	2	0.52	1.04
26MARC008	RC	171	172	1	0.33	0.33
26MARC009	RC	30	31	1	0.25	0.25
26MARC009	RC	46	48	2	0.61	1.22
26MARC010	RC	13	14	1	0.23	0.23
26MARC010	RC	102	115	13	0.26	3.38
26MARC011	RC	108	114	6	0.66	3.96
	including	111	112	1	1.89	1.89
26MARC011	RC	119	122	3	0.23	0.69
26MARC011	RC	130	131	1	0.23	0.23
26MARC012	RC	3	4	1	0.32	0.32
26MARC012	RC	22	31	9	0.21	1.89
26MARC012	RC	36	50	14	1.05	14.7
	including	46	47	1	6.33	6.33
26MARC012	RC	52	53	1	0.87	0.87
26MARC013	RC	56	57	1	0.25	0.25
26MARC013	RC	70	77	7	0.7	4.9
26MARC013	RC	99	100	1	0.4	0.4
26MARC014	RC	22	23	1	0.44	0.44
26MARC014	RC	96	97	1	0.2	0.2
26MARC014	RC	104	117	13	0.43	5.59
26MARC015	RC	23	24	1	0.49	0.49
26MARC015	RC	38	41	3	1.07	3.21
	including	39	40	1	2.55	2.55

Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26MARC015	RC	79	80	1	0.23	0.23
26MARC016	RC	37	43	6	0.4	2.4
26MARC016	RC	90	94	4	0.79	3.16
	including	90	91	1	1.81	1.81

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.	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

Criteria	Commentary
Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	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 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.	RC samples (2-15kg weight) were split through the rig-mounted cyclone splitter to produce a nominal 1-4 kg sample from each 1-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.

Criteria	Commentary
	Topographic control is assisted by a DEM image, and cross-referenced with survey control for drill collar RL's.
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. Drill hole positions 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.
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 with true width not confirmed at this stage.
Diagrams Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should	Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this report.

Criteria	Commentary
include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.	Future exploration includes assessment of recent RC drill results in geological context and planning follow-up infill and extensional drilling programs. Further mapping and surface geochemical sampling may be undertaken at Blanc Plat area to constrain the mineralised corridor.