

SIGNIFICANT GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED 1KM ALONG STRIKE AT COX'S FIND

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: GSN) (**GSN** or the **Company**) is pleased to report significant gold intersections from Phase 2 RC drilling at its 100%-owned Cox's Find Project, in the Laverton Gold District, Western Australia. This phase focused on two key along-strike targets to the north of the Cox's Find deposit (Targets 2 and 3).

Highlights

- **Significant gold mineralisation intersected in first-pass RC drilling at two key along-strike targets located 400m (Target 2) and 1km (Target 3) north of Cox's Find.**
- **Best results include:**
 - 8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 91m including 2m @ 3.2 g/t Au
 - 6m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 114m including 2m @ 1.7 g/t Au
 - 13m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 1.7 g/t Au
- **Newly identified mineralised zones open along strike and at depth.**
- **Results demonstrate the excellent structural prospectivity of the northern corridor, including the apparent ineffectiveness of select historic RAB drilling in these areas.**
- **Targets 2 and 3 represent only the first two of several along-strike targets set to be drilled, which includes multiple areas further to the north of Target 3.**
- **High-priority follow-up drilling of Targets 2 and 3, plus these other key structural targets, currently in planning.**

GSN Chief Executive Officer, Sean Gregory, commented:

"These results represent a significant success for GSN. They demonstrate that gold mineralisation is not constrained to the Cox's Find deposit and is evidenced for at least a further 1 kilometre along strike. They also show that historical RAB drilling in these northern areas by previous owners stopped short of genuine target depth in multiple zones. In short, the results substantially increase the overall prospectivity of the target corridor to the north of Cox's Find."

"It is also important to note that Targets 2 and 3 are only the first two of several high-priority regional targets set to be drilled. GSN intends to aggressively follow-up this success, and the other high-priority structural target zones, with an intensive drilling program in the short term."

"Finally, the Cox's Find Project area is likely to again increase. GSN has an additional approximate 50 square kilometres under application, immediately adjacent to Cox's Find. This ground is highly prospective with known mineralised corridors that host nearby million-ounce deposits interpreted to strike right through it. This application follows the granting earlier this month of E38/3476, which lies immediately to the north of the successful drilling at Target 3."

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 21 September 2020

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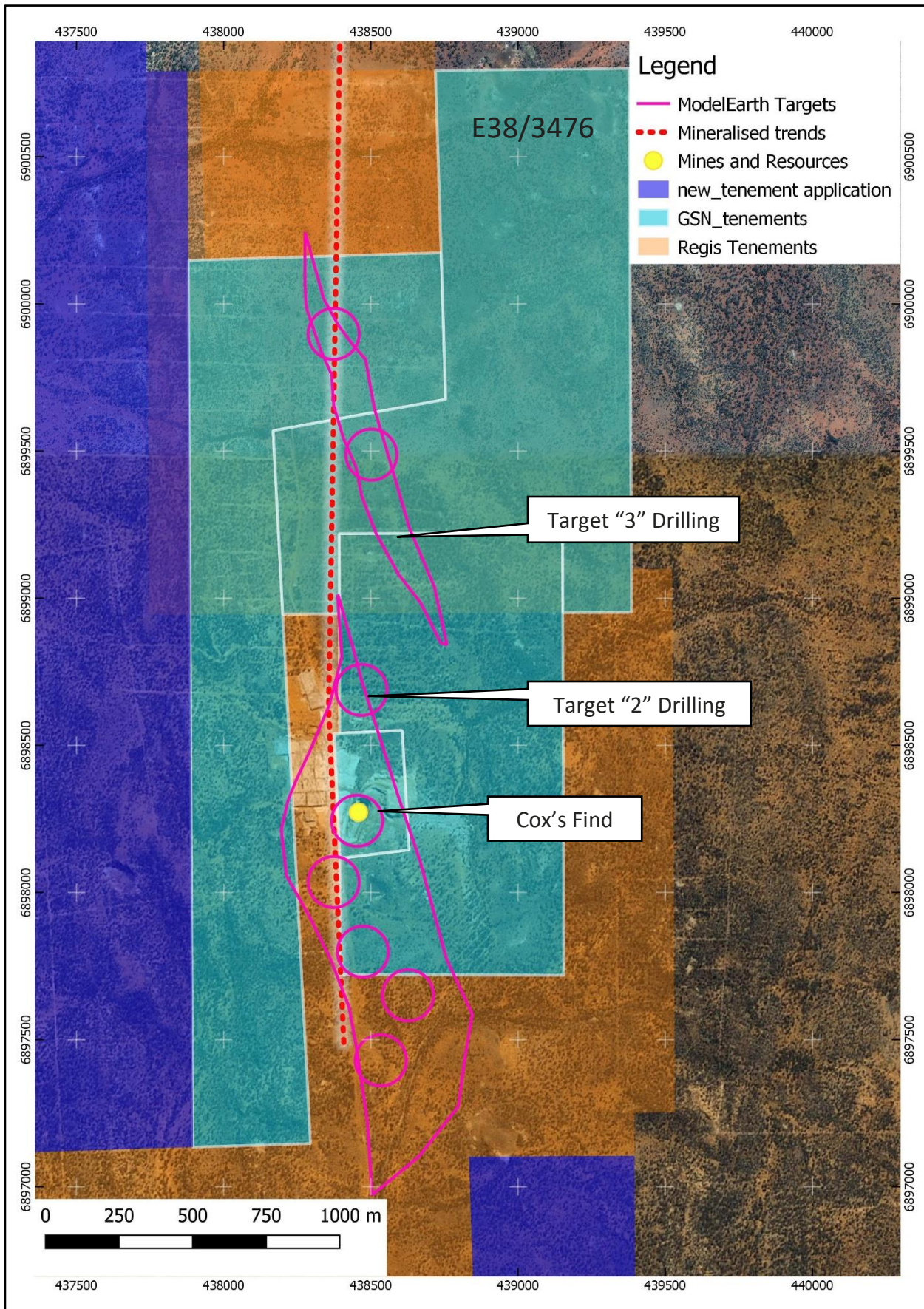


Figure 1: Plan view of the Cox's Find Project area highlighting structural target locations (pink circles) identified north and south of the Cox's Find deposit. Note that the two southern-most targets lie on Regis Resources' tenements that are not controlled by GSN.

Phase 2 RC drilling

The results outlined in this release represent the second phase of a two-phase Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program of 8,216m at the broader Cox's Find Project area. The results of the first phase of 35 RC holes (for 6,032m) were previously announced (see GSN ASX releases dated 29 July, 4 August and 8 September 2020).

The second phase comprised 20 RC holes for 2,184m across two northern structural target areas – Targets 2 and 3.

Target 2 results

Target 2 is located approximately 400m north along strike from the Cox's Find deposit.

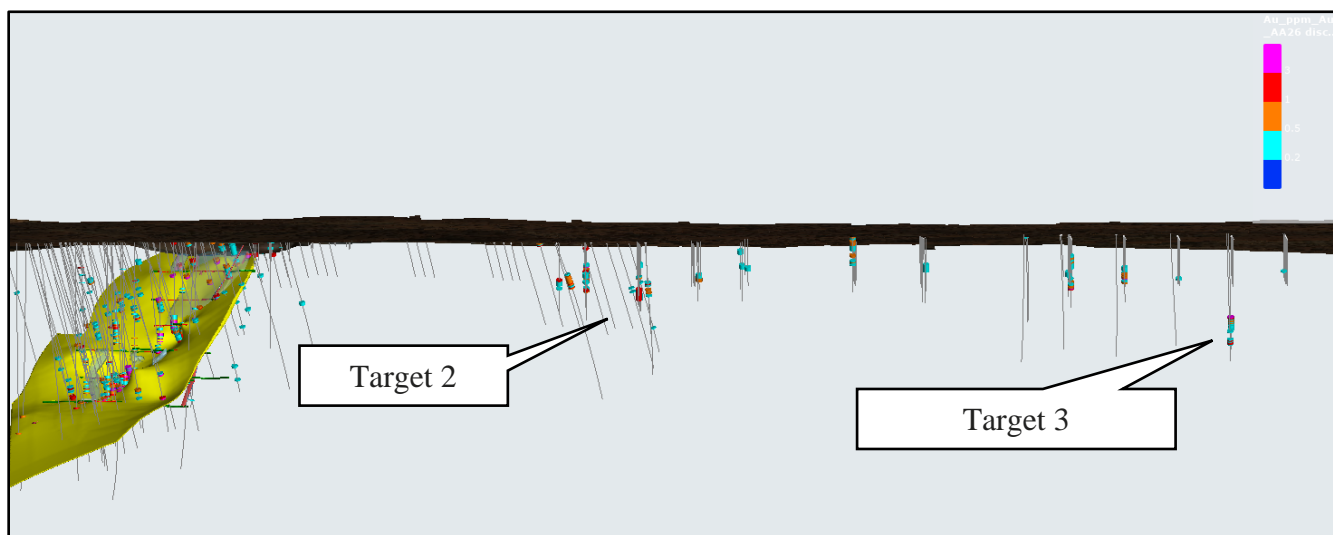


Figure 2: Long section looking west highlighting the Cox's Find deposit (yellow) and the mineralised corridor to the north with Targets 2 and 3.

Eleven RC holes were drilled at Target 2 for 1,188m (20CFRC0036 to 20CFRC0046; see Table 1).

Results identified a shallow, broad zone of mineralisation associated with quartz veining within the oxide clay zone (Table 2). The best result was **13m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 34m including 1m @ 1.7 g/t Au** (20CFRC0043).

Mineralisation is associated with a broad zone of quartz veining and correlates with historic RAB intersections to form a coherent zone of mineralisation in the oxide profile for 150m strike length. The orientation of the quartz veining is yet to be established. Aggressive follow-up drilling is planned to test if mineralisation extends at depth.

Target 3 results

Target 3 is located approximately 1km north along strike from the Cox's Find deposit.

Nine RC holes were drilled at Target 3 for 996m (20CFNRC001 to 20CFNRC009; see Table 1).

This drilling delineated a continuous mineralised zone of 200m strike length that remains open to the north and south. Drilling on the northern most line intersected significant mineralisation in a quartz vein host at a lithological boundary between a dolerite unit and sedimentary, Chert-Shale sequence. This sequence is interpreted to be the same lithological package to that of the high-grade Cox's Find deposit and confirms that a mineralised corridor is present.

Significant gold mineralisation intersected on the northern most line at Target 3 includes (see Figure 4):

- **8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 91m including 2m @ 3.2 g/t Au** 20CFNRC005; and
- **6m @ 1.0 g/t Au from 114m including 2m @ 1.7 g/t Au** 20CFNRC006 (Table 2).

These RC results confirm that historic RAB testing in this area by previous tenement owners was ineffectively shallow and missed the target area (Figure 3). Along with a similar dynamic at Target 2, these RC results demonstrate that large portions of the mineralised corridor remain poorly tested (or untested) by historic drilling, providing further excellent opportunities.

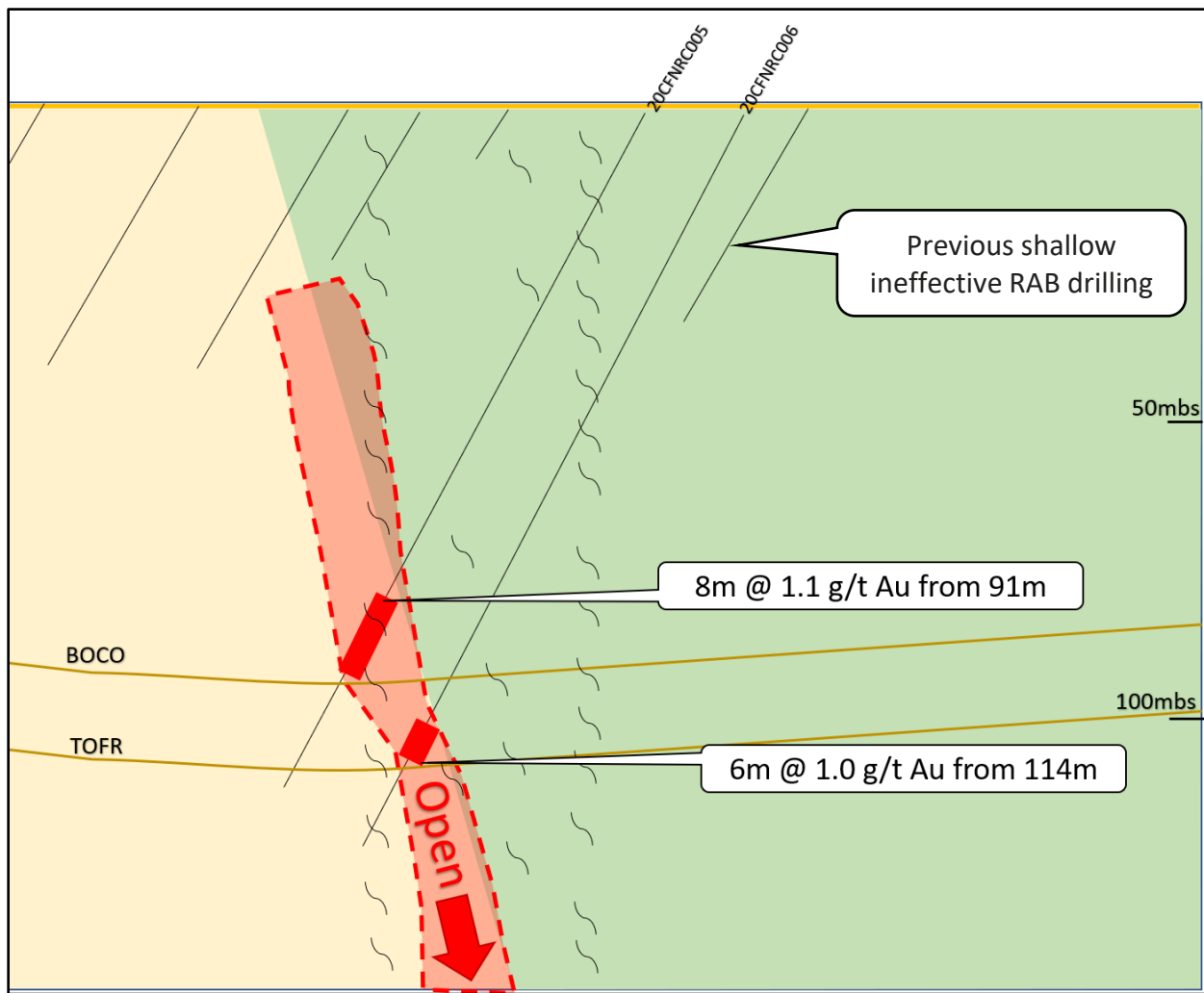


Figure 3: Cross section 6899190mN looking north highlighting ineffective historical shallow RAB drilling and new RC intersections at Target 3.

Significantly, the very recently granted tenement E38/3476 lies approximately 40m directly north of this northern most line of RC drilling at Target 3. The tenement was still under application at the time of drilling and no ground disturbing activities could take place at that time as a result. The recent results at Target 3 demonstrate the prospectivity of E38/3476, which had already been highlighted as one of the higher-ranked target areas by the structural interpretation work (Figure 1).

GSN is currently in the process of designing a substantial drill program to test key targets on E38/3476.

Next steps

The Phase 2 RC drilling program at the first two Cox’s Find structural regional targets (Targets 2 and 3) has successfully demonstrated significant mineralisation persists along strike to the north of the Cox’s Find deposit. Furthermore, the demonstrated drilling success at these first two regional targets provides important validation to the overall structural model and target generation process across the broader Cox’s Find Project area.

High-priority follow-up drilling is currently being planned on Targets 2 and 3. Several further high-priority regional targets generated from the initial structural geology interpretation also remain untested and are expected to be a key focus for the next phase of drilling. This includes one such target that lies on the recently granted E38/3476, which is located immediately to the north of the Target 3 drilling.

Target generation background

Gold bearing reefs at Cox's Find comprise orogenic hydrothermal quartz reefs hosted predominantly within a favourable chert/shale horizon. Historically gold has been extracted from a major reef, 'the Main lode', which is typically 1.0 to 3.0m in width and consists of distinct smokey blue-grey quartz.

GSN conducted a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric survey, and detailed structural and lithological mapping, of the Cox's Find open-pit and surrounding area (undertaken by Model Earth consultants). Observations from the geology exposed in the pit strongly suggest that the ore shoots are localised in fold hinge dilations and therefore display 'pinch-and-swell' geometry along strike within the preferred host chert-shale horizon.

The Cox's Find gold deposit forms where steeply east-dipping shear zones (approx. 070° - 080°) intersect a moderately east-dipping (approx. 050° - 095°) folded, sheared, and boudinaged layer of metasedimentary rock, comprised of chert, silt, and shale. The shear zones are interpreted to be the primary control on mineralisation at Cox's Find, acting as both the conduits of Au-bearing hydrothermal fluid into the deposit and imparting (dextral) shear or drag on the Cox's Find formation, leading to dilation and veining.

Model Earth identified several high ranked regional targets proximal to Cox's Find (see Figure 1), including Targets 2 and 3, where the intersection of the steeply east-dipping shear zones intersects a moderately east dipping folded metasedimentary rock that comprises of chert, silt and shale similar to that found in the Cox's Find deposit. It is believed that the drag folding is a key control to concentrating gold mineralisation into high grade strata bound shoots within the chert-shale horizons.

Further tenure application

Following its acquisition of the Cox's Find Project in August 2019, GSN has been focused on expanding its regional tenure holding. The Company currently has further tenure under application (E38/3518) directly adjacent to Cox's Find. The tenement is regarded as highly prospective for gold mineralisation as mineralised trends that host both Regis Resources' Garden Well and Rosemont operating mines are interpreted to strike through the new tenement package (Figure 4). Subject to the grant of this tenement, GSN plan to aggressively explore this ground along these mineralised trends, many of which have seen minimal previous exploration.

Sean Gregory
Chief Executive Officer

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

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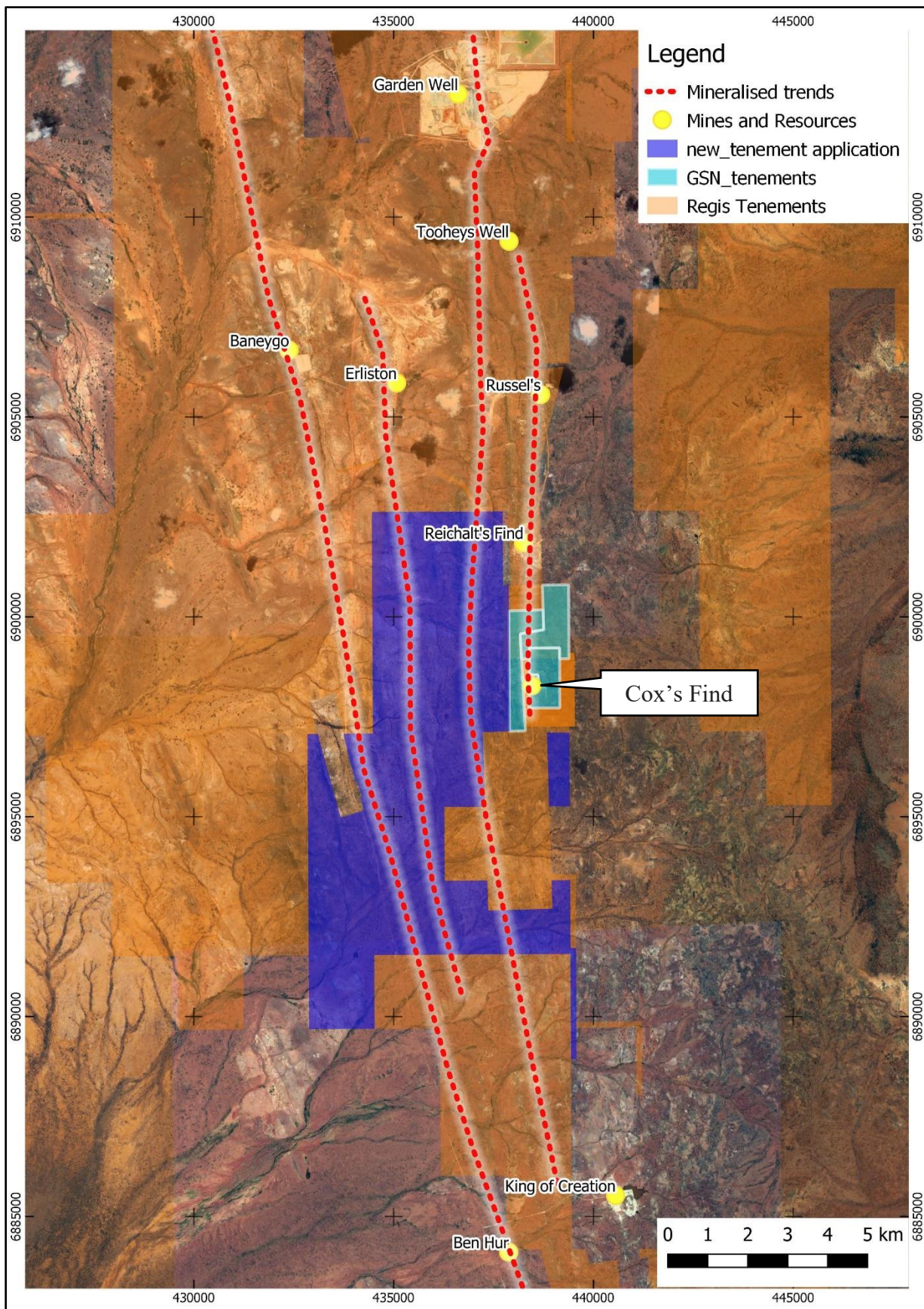


Figure 4: Plan view highlighting the large tenement package under application and the highly prospective mineralised trends.

Cox's Find Background

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

About Great Southern Mining

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

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

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

Competent Person's Statement

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 1: Drill hole summary table

East (MGA)	North (MGA)	RL(m)	Type	Dip	Azi	Hole ID	EOH Depth	Prospect
438596	6898646	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0036	96	Target 2
438616	6898646	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0037	138	Target 2
438577	6898630	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0038	114	Target 2
438595	6898620	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0039	132	Target 2
438544	6898609	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0040	90	Target 2
438567	6898595	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0041	90	Target 2
438482	6898585	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0042	96	Target 2
438518	6898562	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0043	162	Target 2
438468	6898560	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0044	90	Target 2
438497	6898546	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0045	90	Target 2
438524	6898529	514	RC	-60	300	20CFRC0046	90	Target 2
438526	6899133	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC001	120	Target 3
438559	6899032	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC002	45	Target 3
438538	6899083	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC003	129	Target 3
438550	6899031	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC004	120	Target 3
438567	6899188	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC005	126	Target 3
438583	6899187	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC006	138	Target 3
438499	6898999	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC007	90	Target 3
438540	6899001	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC008	90	Target 3
438583	6898998	522	RC	-60	270	20CFNRC009	138	Target 3

Table 2: Significant intersections at Targets 2 and 3.
(* denotes a 4 metre composite sample)

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au (g/t)
20CFRC0036	41	45	4	0.5
20CFRC0037	49	50	1	0.7
	52	53	1	0.8
	55	56	1	0.3
20CFRC0038	35	37	2	0.5
	41	42	1	0.2
	88	89	1	0.2
20CFRC0039	47	48	1	0.3
	51	52	1	0.2
20CFRC0040	30	31	1	0.2
20CFRC0041	33	36	3	0.2
	37	40	3	0.4
20CFRC0042	28	29	1	0.2
20CFRC0043	32	33	1	0.2
	34	47	13	0.7
incl	45	46	1	1.7
20CFRC0044	24	25	1	0.3
20CFRC0045	1	4	3	0.8
20CFRC0046	42	43	4	0.2
20CFRC001	50	51	1	0.2
20CFRC002				abandoned
20CFRC003	36	50	14	0.5
incl	45	46	1	1.3
20CFRC004	40	44	4	*1.0
20CFRC005	90	102	12	0.8
incl	91	99	8	1.1
incl	91	93	2	3.2
20CFRC006	114	120	6	1
incl	117	119	2	1.7
20CFRC007	0	1	1	0.3
20CFRC008	21	29	9	0.4
20CFRC009	57	58	1	0.5
	64	69	5	0.4

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill cuttings were collected over 1m intervals via cyclone into plastic bags (15-35 kg of sample material). For RC assay sampling, 1-3kg of sample was split from each 1meter sample length via a cone splitter. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. The 1-3kg samples were pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. RC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at ALS Laboratories in Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1).
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Reverse Circulation Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling operation was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor PXD Drilling. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck mounted Schramm. RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high volume compressed air using RC 143mm diameter face bit. Holes orientations were surveyed using a Reflex-multi at 30m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. Wet RC samples are recorded in logs.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; Evidence for structural features are noted. RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. All data was recorded/logged in the field in geosoft MX deposit and subsequently transferred to the electronic drill hole database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples (nominal 15-35 kg weight) were split through a cyclone splitter, and a 2-3 kg sub-sample submitted as the primary sample for assay. • 4-meter comps have been taken for the pre collar portion of the diamond holes. The anomalous 4m samples will be assayed in 1m intervals. • Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity. • Sample size is regarded as appropriate
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total • Assaying of the RC drilling samples are being conducted by ALS laboratory, Perth and Kalgoorlie • Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2), in conjunction with duplicates and blanks (1). The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received. • The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. • Standard lab QC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol. • No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results are verified by the geologist before importing into Mx deposit. • No twin holes have been conducted • Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into Mx deposit daily. • RC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards (2) and blanks (1). Field duplicates were collected for future analysis. • Assay data is reviewed prior to importing into Mx deposit no adjustments are made to raw assay files.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data location points referred to in this report are in: • Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) • Zone: Zone 51 • All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). • Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass and verified with downhole surveys collected near-surface followed by approximately every 30m. • Downhole surveys were routinely carried out, generally on continuous measure, conducted using Reflex-multishot. • The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. • Holes have been picked up using a DGPS for the Cox's Find project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, nor grid based. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets. • Other RC drilling holes were designed over several near mine, look-a-like targets. • Sampling of RC cuttings has been undertaken at 1m intervals, appropriate with narrow high-grade mineralisation. • The current drill hole spacing does not provide sufficient information for the estimation of a Mineral Resource. • Significant assay intercepts remain open. Further drilling is required to determine the extent of currently defined mineralisation • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes have been designed to crosscut the main lithology to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging has been carried out by GSN and contract personal who were always on-site during drilling. • No third parties have been allowed access to the samples. • Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored site in Laverton to undergo evaluation. • Select samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to ALS in Perth and Kalgoorlie where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. • All sample information is kept in digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>The Cox's Find Mine is surrounded by three (3) Mining Leases covering 290 ha, namely M38/170, M38/578 and M38/740.</p> <p>Tenement E38/3476 is also in application.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body of this report or previous GSN ASX announcements relative to Cox's Find.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Gold mineralisation is 'orogenic-style' and found within vitreous bluish grey to black vughy quartz which occurs as strata bound reef in interflow sediments between two mafic volcanic units. This dark quartz is cut by a network of white quartz veinlets which also contain gold.</p> <p>The ore shoots have developed with a morphology similar to the drag folds.</p> <p>A gold mineralisation halo extends away from the ore shoot either vertically, laterally or in both directions. There are also some areas in which there is a sharp contact between the ore shoots and barren quartz where no mineralised halo has developed.</p> <p>Secondary gold enrichment has occurred in cross fractures above the water table</p> <p>A second form of gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones. The Laverton lineament is a major deformation zone consisting of many individual shear zones which are discontinuous both vertically and laterally and display an interlacing morphology.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in body of 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. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <10 in the project area.</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>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 1m. no top cuts applied.</p> <p>A breakdown of the high-grade Interval is shown in the body of the report.</p> <p>NA</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<p>All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. The mineralisation is plunging at approximately 55 degrees and drill holes are drilled at 60 degrees in most cases to intersect as close as possible to true width. See Cross section in report.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>length, true width not known’).</i>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Relevant Diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	All relevant information has been included.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	Future exploration includes assessment of recent drilling as many results are still being reviewed. Diagrams highlight potential area of interest for follow up work.