MT DILLON
DIAMOND DRILLING COMPLETED

- **Diamond drilling recently completed at the Mt Dillon target, within the Edinburgh Park Project in north Queensland.**
- **Two holes were drilled for a total 1,534.9m. Holes EDDDAD00015 and EDDDAD00016 were both extended well beyond the planned depths of 575m and 700m respectively.**
- **Mt Dillon is considered prospective for a large-scale intrusive related gold system (IRGS), with both holes designed to test partly overlapping chargeability and resistivity Induced Polarisation (IP) anomalies beneath the interpreted argillic to advanced argillic lithocap.**
- **Many of the geological features interpreted from drill core logging are consistent with an intermediate epithermal system. The presence of economic mineral concentrations will be determined by assay results.**
- **Core processing is underway and first assay results are expected in late-October to early-November.**
- **Edinburgh Park is a province scale project incorporating over 1,400km^2 in a region well known for hosting multiple IRGS, including Ravenswood (~10Moz), Mt Leyshon (+3Moz) and Mt Carlton (~2Moz).**
- **Exploration is continuing at additional targets across the Project including regional gravity surveys and targeted IP geophysical surveys.**
- **Exploration is being managed and funded by G-Ex Resource Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd, which has an option to spend A$15 million to earn a 75% interest in the Edinburgh Park Project[1].**

GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"GSN considers Edinburgh Park prospective for large-scale, multimillion ounce gold equivalent IRGS-style systems, with exploration still in its infancy. GSN eagerly awaits assay results of this maiden diamond drilling program at Mt Dillon. This is a big target with multiple geological facets that make it attractive for a large-scale IRGS discovery.

"Given the scale and prospectivity of the project area, it is expected that numerous targets will be identified beyond Mt Dillon. Further geochemical and geophysical surveys throughout the remainder of 2026 and into 2027 are expected to generate the next wave of potential drill targets."

[1] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 9 October 2023.

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Large-scale potential at Mt Dillon

Great Southern Mining Limited ("GSN" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that the maiden diamond drilling campaign has been completed at the Mt Dillon target, within the Edinburgh Park Project in north Queensland.

Mt Dillon is a large-scale epithermal and/or porphyry target. The area comprises prominent topographic feature is interpreted as a preserved lithocap. An intensely altered (phyllic to advanced argillic) alteration zone and associated multi-element anomaly (incorporating Bi, In, Mo, Pb, Se, Sb, W, Te), spanning over an area of several kilometres[2] (Figure 1).

Globally, several large-scale copper-gold deposits have been discovered below surface lithocaps. Examples include Quebradona in Columbia (AngloGold Ashanti, 4.26Mt copper and 7.0Moz gold contained), Valeriano in Chile (ATEX Resources, 7.1Mt copper and 9.6Moz gold contained) and the Lepanto epithermal and Far Southeast porphyry deposits in the Philippines (Lepanto Consolidated Mining, +20Moz gold and +4.5Mt copper contained).

Drilling completed with assays pending

The maiden drilling program at Mt Dillon comprised two diamond holes for a total 1,534.9m. Drill hole EDDDAD00015 was planned to 575m and extended to 762.1m. Drill hole EDDDAD00016 was planned to 700m and extended to 772.8m. Both holes were drilled from the same drill pad, and designed to test broad, partly overlapping chargeability and resistivity anomalies beneath the interpreted lithocap. The holes were drilled at azimuths of 080 and 055 degrees respectively (Figure 1) and designed to lift in dip to intercept specific target zones within the IP anomalies (Figure 2).

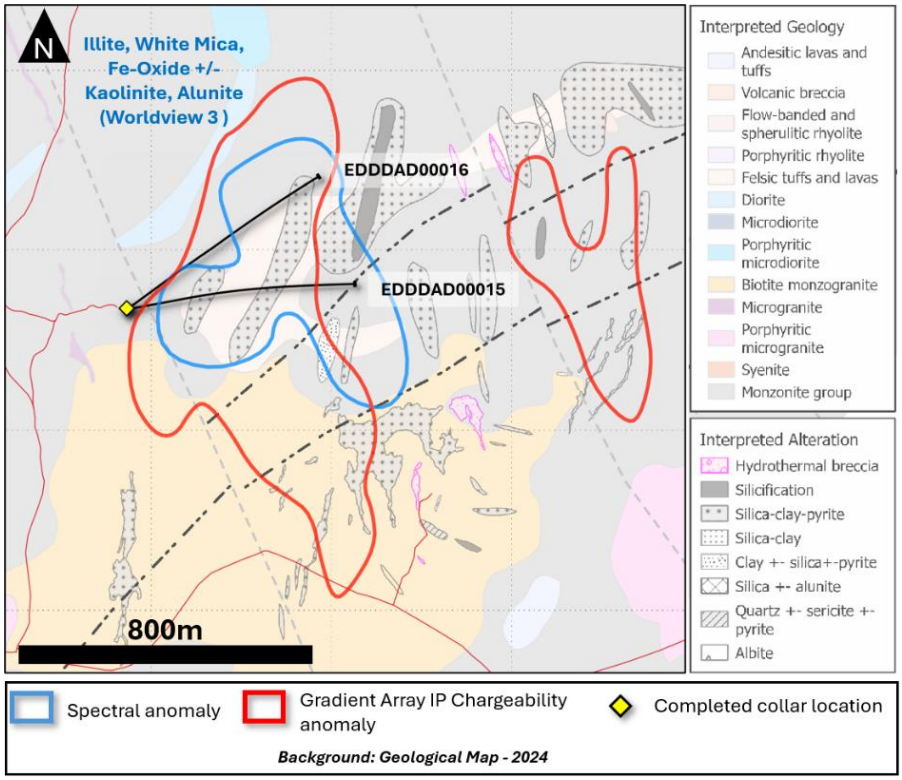


Figure 1. Actual drill traces for diamond holes EDDDAD00015 and EDDDAD00016 at the Mt Dillon target on surface geology map with spectral and gradient array chargeability anomalies highlighted.

[2] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 23 July 2026.

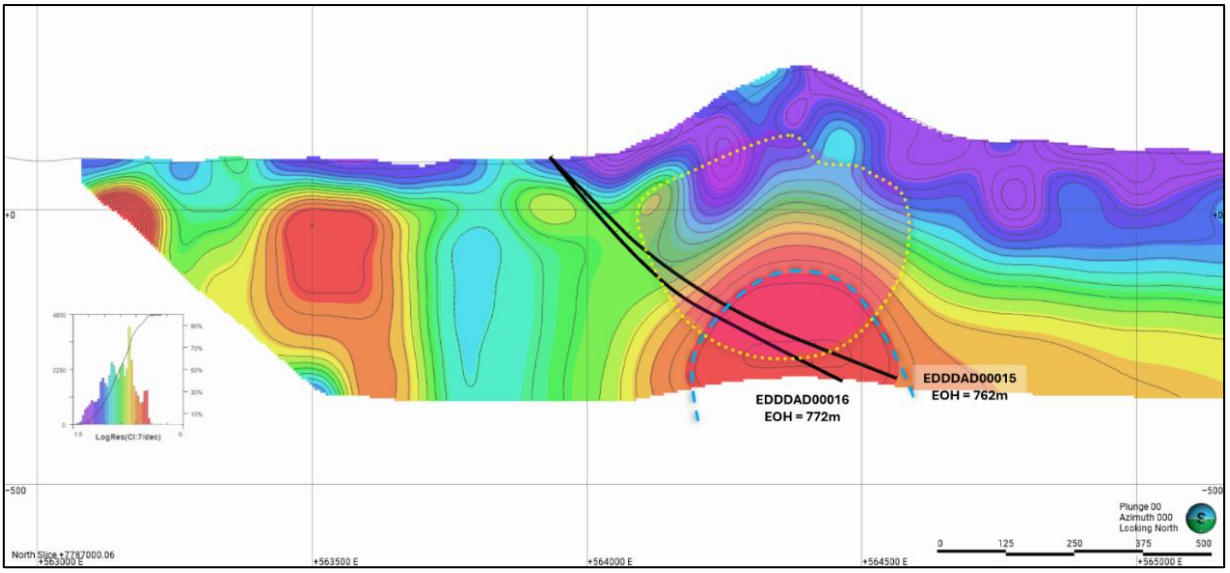


Figure 2. IP Resistivity section showing actual drill traces for diamond holes EDDDAD00015 and EDDDAD00016 at the Mt Dillon target. The blue dashed line represents the modelled resistivity anomaly, and yellow dashed line represents the modelled chargeability anomaly.

Elements of an epithermal system

A 60-80m wide chaotic fault zone was intersected near the top of both holes EDDDAD00015 and EDDDAD00016. Below this fault zone, drilling encountered mixed intrusive and volcanic sequences dominated by phyllic-altered (silica-sericite-pyrite) volcanic to volcaniclastic rocks. Disseminated pyrite (iron sulphide) is prevalent throughout both holes (refer to Table 2).

The lower half of hole EDDDAD00015 was dominated by felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with pervasive silica-sericite alteration and 1–3% disseminated to veinlet-hosted pyrite (iron sulphide) (see Figures 3A, 3C, 3D and 3G). Several discrete hydrothermal breccia zones occur within this package (see Figures 3B, 3D and 3E), marked by stronger alteration and sulphide contents of up to 5% pyrite.

The lower portion of holes EDDDAD00016 intersected pervasively silica-sericite altered felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, consistent with those observed in EDDDAD00015. Several discrete hydrothermal breccias with stronger alteration and sulphide contents of up to 5% pyrite occur within this interval (Figure 3H).

The alteration assemblages, broad zones of disseminated sulphides and hydrothermal brecciations are consistent with an intermediate sulphuration epithermal system. Any concentration of economic mineral assemblages will be determined by core assays.

Core processing is nearing completion in preparation for assay submission. First assays are expected in late-October to early November, based upon current estimated laboratory turnaround times.

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Figure 3. Selected examples of core from Mt Dillon diamond drilling. A - F from diamond hole EDDDAD00015 and G-H from diamond hole EDDDAD00016. A) quartz-pyrite vein in strong sericite-silica altered volcanics (540.8m); B) polymictic breccia with silica +/- magnetite cement (620.7m); C) quartz-pyrite stockwork veining in interpreted albite altered volcanics with strong sericite-silica overprinting (708.6m); D) pyrite vein in locally albite altered volcaniclastics (717.6m); E) polymictic breccia with pervasive silica-sericite alteration and minor anhydrite with interpreted alunite infill (yellow arrow); F) monomict granite breccia with strong albite alteration in granitic clasts and strong silicification in the matrix. A late-stage pink anhydrite vein is cross-cutting the breccia (317.5m); G) Possible fluorite or alunite vein in sericite altered tuffaceous volcanics; H) chaotic hydrothermal breccia of volcanics with intense silica-sericite-pyrite alteration (741m).

Province scale project with exploration still in its infancy

Edinburgh Park is located in north Queensland, approximately 100km southeast of the city of Townsville. The project encompasses an area of 1,447km^2 within a region known for large scale epithermal and intrusion related gold systems (IRGS), including Ravenswood (~10Moz), Mt Leyshon (+3Moz) and Mt Carlton (~2Moz) (Figure 4). The primary styles of mineralisation targeted in the project area include both high to low epithermal gold-silver systems within the Permian volcanic geology, as well as porphyry gold-copper-molybdenum and intrusion-related gold mineralisation within the basement Carboniferous geology.

Exploration is ongoing with gravity surveys being conducted at around the Edinburgh Castle target area and IP surveys on the Rhyolite Hill target (Figure 5).

Exploration at Edinburgh Park is being managed and funded by G-Ex Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd, under an earn-in joint venture whereby Gold Fields can spend up to A$15M to earn a 75% interest in the project.

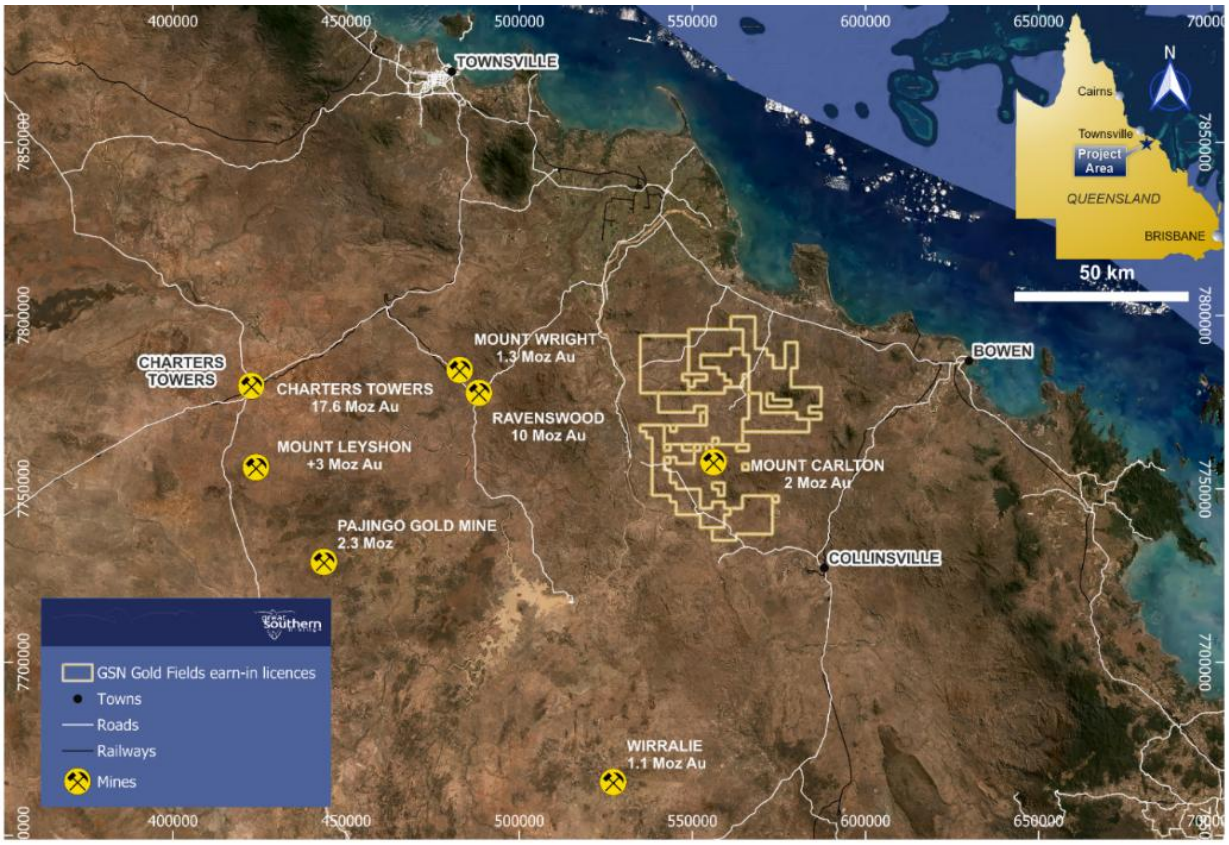


Figure 4. Map of the northern Queensland goldfields showing major deposits and Great Southern Mining's tenure.

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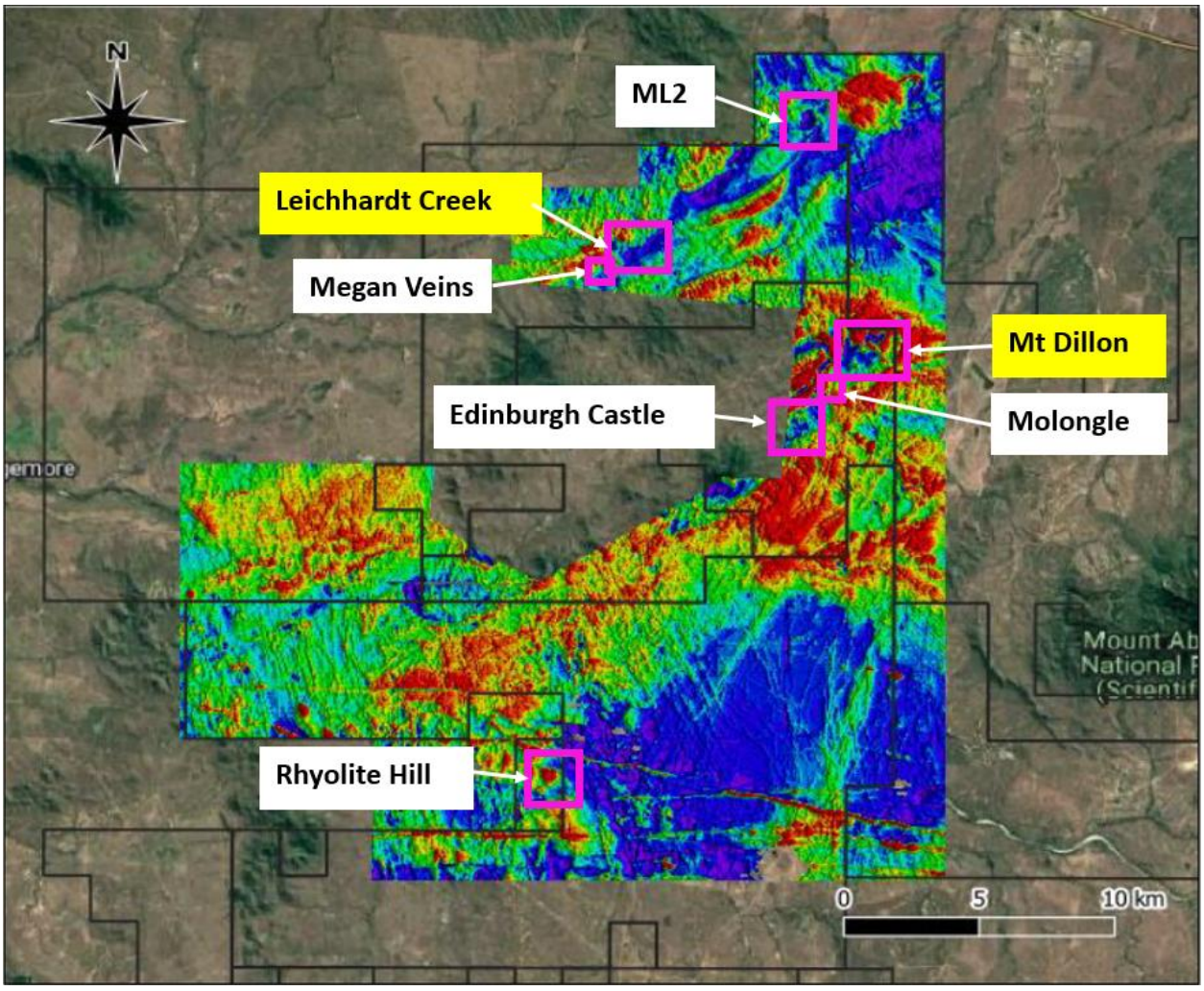


Figure 5. Map of northern licences at Edinburgh Park, over magnetic imagery, showing recently drilled targets and upcoming geophysical target areas.

About Great Southern Mining

Great Southern Mining Limited is a leading Australian listed exploration company. With significant land holdings in the world-renowned mining districts of Laverton in Western Australia and the northern Queensland gold fields, all projects are located within 40km of operating mills and major operations.

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by 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 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.

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Hole ID	Easting (MGA55)	Northing (MGA55)	RL (m)	Planned depth	Actual depth	Dip	Azimuth
EDDDAD00015	563933	7786834	95	575m	762.1	-45	080
EDDDAD00016	563933	7786836	95	700m	772.8	-45	055

Table 1. Diamond drill hole locations at Edinburgh Park Project to test the Mt Dillon target.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weathering	Lithology	Alteration	Mineralisation	Comments
EDDDAD00015	0	13	Mod-Strong	Granodiorite / Saprock			
EDDDAD00015	13	82	Weak	Granodiorite	Weak chlorite +/- epidote	0.5% pyrite	
EDDDAD00015	84	136	None	Faulted Granodiorite	Mod-Strong sericite-chlorite +/- clay	0.5-1% pyrite	Fault rock / cataclasite
EDDDAD00015	136	189	None	Faulted felsic-intermediate volcanics	Strong sericite-chlorite +/- feldspar	1-2% pyrite	Fault rock / cataclasite
EDDDAD00015	189	242	None	Mixed felsic-intermediate volcanics	Strong silica-sericite +/- feldspar	1-3% pyrite	
EDDDAD00015	242	261	None	Diorite	Strong silica-sericite +/- feldspar-biotite	1-2% pyrite	
EDDDAD00015	261	284	None	Granite	Moderate silica-sericite +/- feldspar	0.5-1% pyrite	Minor feldspar porphyry dykes
EDDDAD00015	284	333	None	Granite breccia	Strong silica-sericite	2-3% pyrite	Minor volcanics
EDDDAD00015	333	392	None	Felsic volcanics	Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite-albite	1-3% pyrite	
EDDDAD00015	392	630	None	Intermediate volcanics	Mod-strong silica-sericite +/- albite	2-4% pyrite	Minor felsic volcanics / dykes
EDDDAD00015	630	745	None	Intermediate-mafic volcanics	Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	2-3% pyrite	Minor andesite porphyry dykes
EDDDAD00015	745	752	None	Intermediate volcanics / breccias	Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	3-5% pyrite	
EDDDAD00015	752	762	None	Intermediate volcanics	Mod-strong silica-sericite +/- albite	1-2% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	0	12	Mod-Strong	Granodiorite / Saprock			
EDDDAD00016	12	93	Weak	Granodiorite	Weak chlorite +/- epidote	0.5% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	84	152	None	Faulted Granodiorite	Mod-Strong sericite-chlorite +/- clay	0.5-1% pyrite	Fault rock / cataclasite
EDDDAD00016	152	178	None	Granite	Weak-Moderate sericite-chlorite +/- clay	1-2% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	178	212	None	Diorite	Mod-Strong biotite-feldspar +/- sericite-pyrite	2-4% pyrite	Early potassic alteration
EDDDAD00016	212	265	None	Granite	Moderate silica-sericite	1-2% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	265	327	None	Granodiorite	Weak-Moderate sericite-chlorite	1-2% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	327	381	None	Dacite (porphyritic)	Mod-Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	3-5% pyrite	Minor granite & diorite
EDDDAD00016	381	465	None	Granodiorite	Mod-Strong sericite +/- chlorite	1-2% pyrite	Minor mafic dykes
EDDDAD00016	465	480	None	Felsic volcanics / breccia	Strong silica-sericite-pyrite	3-5% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	480	606	None	Intermediate volcanics	Mod-Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	1-4% pyrite	Patchy alteration and mineralisation
EDDDAD00016	606	661	None	Felsic volcanics	Mod-Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	3-5% pyrite	Dacite crystal tuff
EDDDAD00016	661	708	None	Intermediate volcanics	Mod-Strong silica-sericite +/- pyrite	2-4% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	708	718	None	Felsic-intermediate volcanic breccia	Strong silica-sericite-pyrite	2-4% pyrite	
EDDDAD00016	718	772	None	Intermediate volcanics	Mod silica-sericite +/- pyrite	1-3% pyrite	Patchy alteration and mineralisation

Table 2. Drill hole summary logging for two diamond holes testing the Mt Dillon target.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.	Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ3 (61.1mm) or NQ3 (45mm) from surface. All diamond core is stored in industry standard plastic core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core depth intervals. Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled, and representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.
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 drilling operation for the drill holes was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Mitchell Services Limited (MSV). Core samples are collected with a diamond drill rig typically drilling triple tube HQ3 (61.1mm core diameter) or NQ3 (45mm core diameter). The diamond core is orientated during the drilling process by the drill contractor MSV, using a down hole Axis Champ Digital Core Orientation Tool. Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and Axis Champ North-Seeking Continuous Gyro System
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.	Diamond core recovery is measured for each drill run by the driller/offsider then checked by the Gold Fields field team during the logging and mark-up process. Recoveries of less than 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log.
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.	Diamond drill core was logged in the Gold Fields yard by an experienced geologist. • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation state were recorded; • Structural features were measured on oriented core using a core orientation tool • Core recovery, RQD's, magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity (SG) were also recorded during logging • Logging is qualitative (description of geological features) and quantitative (structural readings, sulphide and vein percentages) • Diamond core is photographed bot wet and dry

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Representative portions of samples were retained in core trays for future reference All data was recorded/logged in in the field into Gold Fields' Acquire database system
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.	Diamond core samples are collected with a diamond rig drilling HQ3 or NQ3 size core. After logging, sample interval markup and photographing, selected sample intervals of drill core are cut in half along the length of the drill core using a Corewise Automatic Core Saw. Holes are marked up and sampled for assaying over selected intervals at a typical minimum sample interval of 0.2m to ensure adequate sample weight and a typical maximum sample interval of 1.5m. One half of the drill core was sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained in its original core tray. Specific Gravity density measurements were taken for each sample interval by Gold Fields field personnel. Sample weights vary depending on core diameter, sample length and density of the rock. After receipt of the core samples by the independent laboratory the samples are dried, crushed to ~2mm, and pulverised with >85% to 75micron or better. For sample weights >3kg the sample is dried, crushed to ~2mm, split, and pulverised up to 3kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
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.	Samples are submitted to ALS in Townsville for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary and pulverising, and then for analysis. Assay technique for gold is 50g charge lead collection fire assay. The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. Samples are also analysed for a multi-element suite (48 elements) with analytical techniques using a four-acid digest (with ICP MS finish) of hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for near total dissolution of almost all mineral species including silica-based samples. These techniques are considered quantitative in nature. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) of various grades as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received to determine accuracy and precision of the data as acceptable. 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 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.	Results are verified by the geologist before importing into the Acquire database. No twin holes have been drilled. Data is collected on Toughbooks in the field using Acquire database software. Assays from the laboratory are sent directly to the Gold Fields geological team via a dedicated assays email address where they are all checked and verified before accepting the batches into the database. Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database

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Criteria	Commentary
	and 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: Zone 55. All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). Drill collars will be picked up later using DGPS. Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass. Downhole surveys were taken on average every 30 metres and at the end of the hole. A continuous gyroscopic survey was completed at end of hole using a Axis Champ Gyro (north seeking gyro) tool for both azimuth and dip measurements. The 3D location of individual samples is considered to be adequately established and in line with industry standards for this stage of exploration. Topography is nominal at this stage, and a registered DTM is used when planning drill holes.
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. Diamond drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets as described in the release. The current drill hole spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. Sampling compositing has not been applied.
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 to test across a geophysical anomaly and at an angle to the broadly flat-flying stratigraphy to maximise structural, geotechnical and geological data. No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No third parties have been allowed access to the core samples. Drill core was logged on site and transported by truck to a Gold Fields facility in Townsville for cutting and sampling. Core samples are collected in calico bags guided by the sample register and sampling information. The calico samples are collected sequentially and placed into polyweave bags which are labelled and secured with cable ties. The polyweave bags are in turn placed in bulka bags which are secured on pallets and transported directly by Gold Fields personnel to the ALS laboratory in Townsville, with a corresponding submission form, where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. Once the laboratory has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in the laboratory's secure warehouse until transported back to the Townsville facility or approval is provided for them to be discarded. All sample information is kept in digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed

Criteria	Commentary
	up daily.
Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	Tenements EPM's 18986, 25196, 26527, 26810, 27130, 27131, 27450, 27506 and 27944 were granted in the name of Great Southern Mining Limited. These tenements are in good standing. GSN entered into a binding Option and Joint Venture Agreement with G Ex Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd ("Gold Fields"), in October 2023.
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.	The majority of the areas are underlain by granitoids that probably belong to the Carboniferous-Permian Coast Range Igneous Province. The two dominant units are a medium grained biotite monzogranite (Molongle Creek Granite?) and a fine to medium grained hornblende biotite diorite (unnamed?). Smaller volumes of microgranite and granophyre may represent intrusive plugs or fractionated marginal phases of the larger granitoid bodies. The granophyric plugs and surrounding microgranites contain some porphyry style mineralisation. A few outliers of intermediate to acid pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rocks overly the granitoids. These rocks are probably part of the Permo-Triassic Lizzie Creek Volcanics. The volcanic areas are generally much smaller than indicated on the published government maps except near the south and west margins of the mapped area where volcanics are dominant. Epithermal mineralisation systems at Molongle and Mount Dillon occur within outliers of these volcanics. Swarms of Syenite, rhyolite and microdiorite/dolerite dykes intrude the granitoids and the volcanics. Hence, they are probably Triassic or younger in age. There are at least two series of microdiorite dykes. The most voluminous series is the youngest and appears to cut all other types of dyke and most of the mineralisation. Most of the dykes have NNW to N strikes and steep easterly dips. Rare microdiorite dykes were mapped with E strikes. Many of the mapped zones of mineralisation and alteration also trend NNW, suggesting that the dykes and hydrothermal fluids have accessed long lived structures in this orientation. The topography closely reflects geology. Large flat areas covered with alluvium or sheet wash are typically underlain by medium grained unaltered granitoids. Outcrops can still be found in deeply incised creeks. Higher ground is usually occupied by microgranites and altered volcanics. Outcrop is relatively good in these areas, but altered zones and dykes are often prominent. Creek lines in these areas tend to be occupied by unaltered rocks.
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:	Details of all the drill holes are summarised in in the report including in relevant tables. Easting and Northing are given in MGA - Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is

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Criteria	Commentary
• 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.	reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. Down hole length is the distance 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.	Not applicable at this stage as assay results pending
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').	Not applicable at this stage as assay results pending
Diagrams Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant information has been included.
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.	In addition to diamond drilling the large IP anomaly at Mt Dillon, additional ongoing work includes an IP survey, ground gravity survey and surface geochemical sample programs and mapping.