

AC Drilling Uncovers Credible Bedrock Gold Anomaly at Southern Cross East

• Southern Cross East Gold Project (100% GSM)

- **Reconnaissance air-core (AC) drilling program completed** with 17 holes totalling 1,125 metres across the untested, GSM-generated 10 km x 3.5 km >5 ppb “gold-in-soil” geochemical anomaly. Early gold results, including 6m @ 0.19 g/t and 1m @ 0.14 g/t (EOH), support the geochemical targeting model.
- **Tenement footprint expanded by an additional 154 km²** to secure key areas of interest across the broader district.
- **High-resolution aeromagnetic survey and follow-up drilling planned** to refine structural targets and build on encouraging first-pass gold intercepts.

Gold focused exploration company Golden State Mining Limited (ASX code: “**GSM**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce assay results from the first drill program ever conducted at its self-generated Southern Cross East gold project.

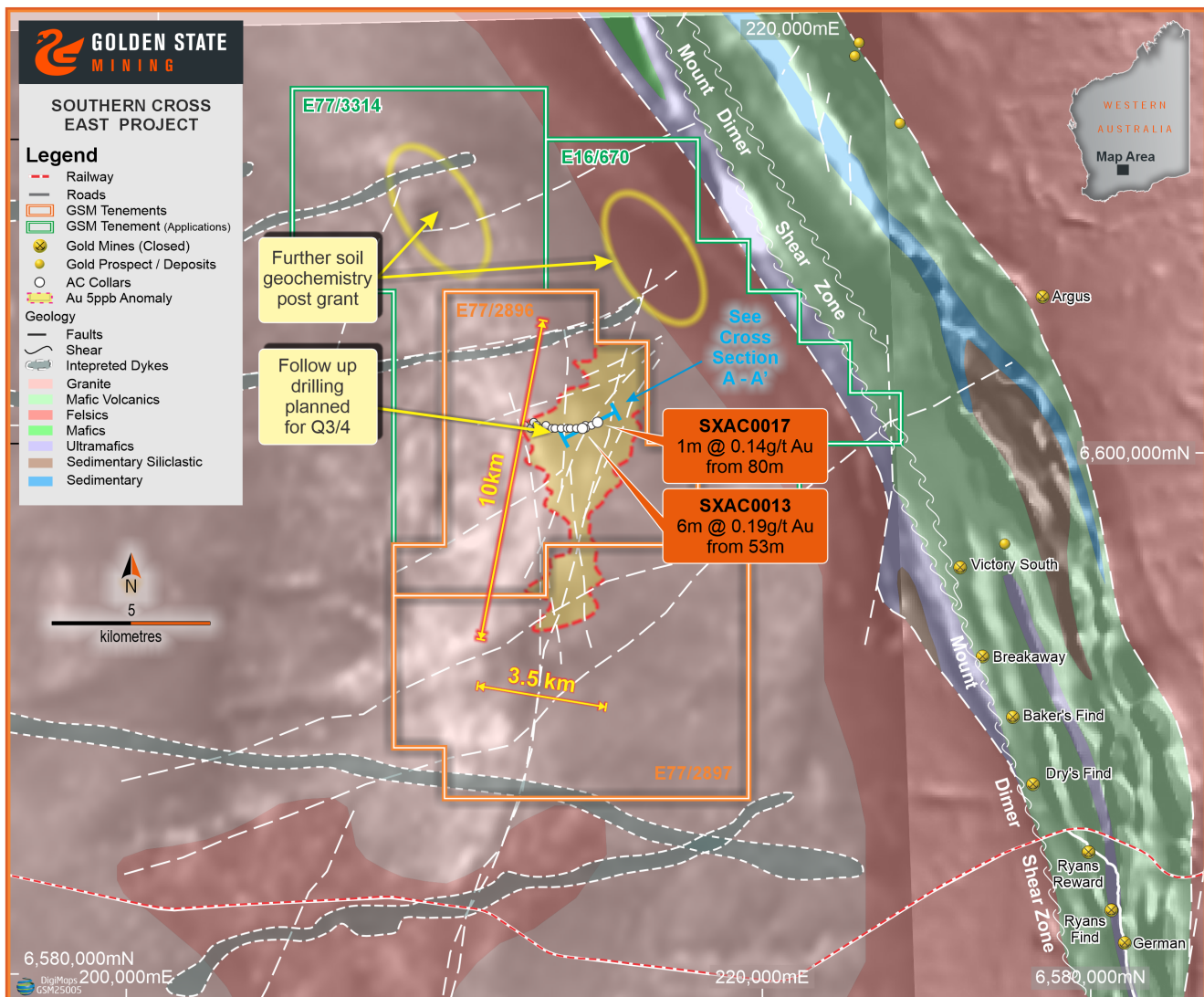


Figure 1: Southern Cross East plan showing AC collar locations and results over “gold in soil” anomaly and recently acquired ground.

Southern Cross East project 100% GSM

The Company has received assay results from its inaugural reconnaissance AC program targeting gold mineralisation at the Southern Cross East project (refer to ASX announcement dated 28 April 2025). The self-generated project (Figure 1) was selected due to its favourable orogenic gold structural setting interpreted as a series of thrust faults dislocated by minor secondary dilational structures and potentially buried Archaean greenstone units with negligible previous on-ground exploration (refer to ASX announcement dated 13 January 2023).

The drill program comprised 17 holes (see Figure 2), totalling 1,125 metres, and was designed to investigate an extensive zone of “gold in soil” anomalism which is supported by associated gold pathfinder elements. This anomalism was identified by the Company through two phases of ultrafine soil sampling, subsequently confirmed by conventional soil testing and field mapping (refer to ASX announcement dated 4 June 2024). The “gold-in-soil” geochemical anomaly extends over a strike length of more than 10 kilometres in a northeasterly orientation, with a width of up to 3.5 kilometres. This anomaly is spatially associated with an interpreted structural corridor, suggesting a potential structural control on gold dispersion.

Results

The geochemistry of the assay results and detailed logging of drill chips has been analysed and verified by independent industry experts as part of the Company’s technical team. Two anomalous gold zones (i.e. $\geq 0.1\text{g/t}$ gold), were intersected in separate holes approximately 480 metres apart. Drill hole SXAC0013 reported a single composite sample interval of 6 metres @ 0.19g/t gold from 53 metres within a broad zone of elevated gold possibly associated with the transported/ weathered saprolite boundary from 30 metres (See Appendix 1). The bedrock host setting is interpreted to be a faulted contact between granite gneissic rocks and a metamorphosed quartz hornblende unit.

Drill hole SXAC0017, the final drillhole in the program reported 10m @ 52ppb of elevated gold from 71 metres in composite sample intervals including a highly anomalous 1 metre @ 0.14g/t gold from 80 metres at the end of hole. The host lithology in this interval at this stage is logged as a weakly altered iron-stained and medium grained granitic unit. The gold intersection appears to be structurally controlled adjacent to an interpreted major fault zone immediately to the east. This presents a compelling target (Figure 2) for the next phase of drilling to follow up on these encouraging results.

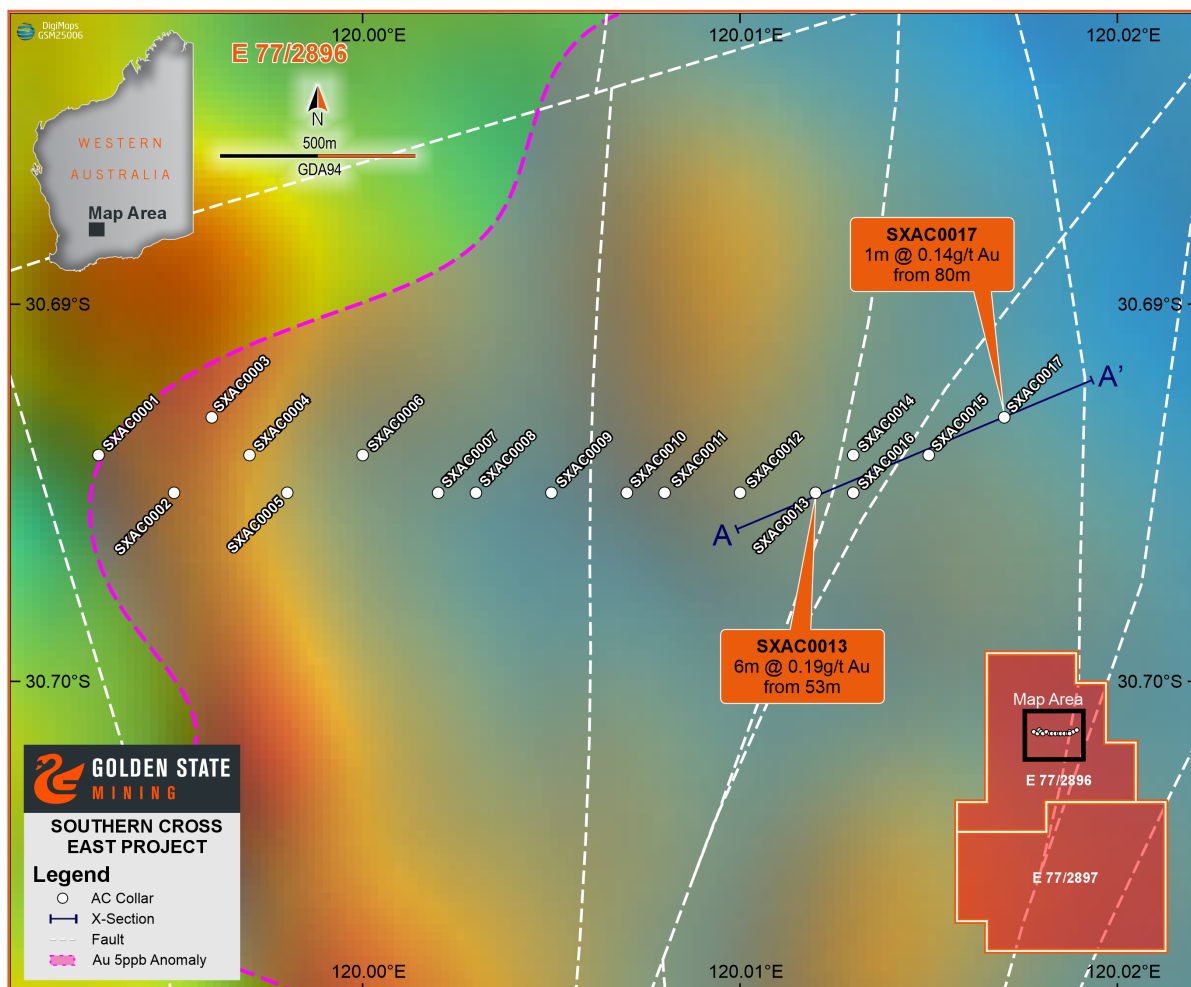


Figure 2: Southern Cross East collar plan showing anomalous AC gold results.

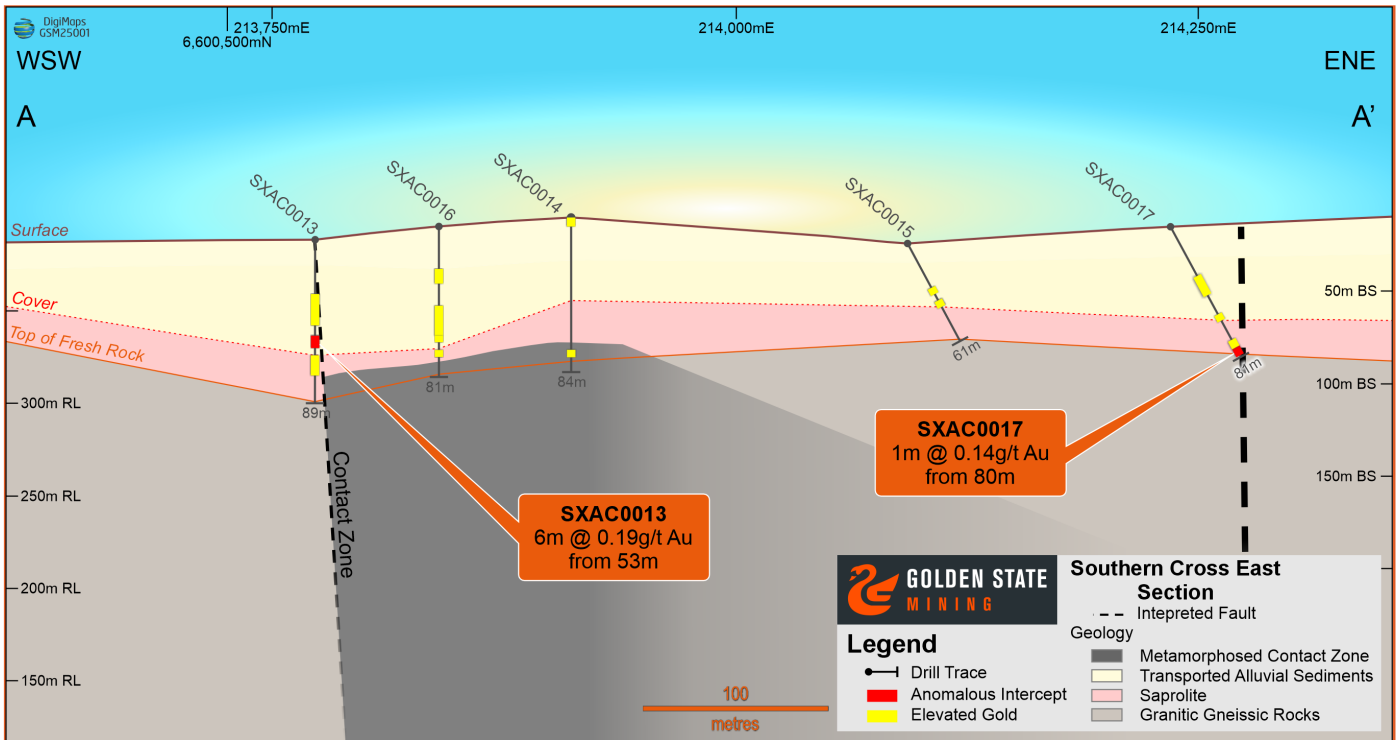


Figure 3: Southern Cross East cross section showing anomalous AC gold results.

Next steps

In response to these early but encouraging results the Company has submitted two additional exploration license applications (Figure 1) to the east and north of the current ground holding over prospective areas of structural complexity.

In addition, the Company is now planning a high-resolution airborne magnetic survey to improve the resolution and interpretability of the existing magnetic dataset with the aim of delineating subtle structural features and discrete magnetic domains that may be associated with mineralisation.

Follow up drilling is now in planning to pursue potential gold mineralisation trends to the north, south and east of the anomalous drilling.

Golden State Managing Director Michael Moore, commented:

"Since first identifying an extensive "gold-in-soil" geochemical anomaly, we've made significant progress on advancing our gold-focused exploration at the Southern Cross East Project. We're now pleased to report positive initial results from our air-core drilling program, which has confirmed Bedrock gold anomalism and highlighted structural and lithological complexity - key indicators of a potentially mineralised Archaean lode-style and intrusion-related gold system.

Our exploration strategy is yielding promising outcomes, and in response, we've significantly expanded our tenement holding by an additional 154 km². With momentum building, our next step is to undertake a detailed aeromagnetic survey to better delineate prospective structures and refine drill targets. These efforts are aimed at following up on our encouraging first-pass gold intercepts with more drilling and unlocking the broader potential of this untested and highly prospective region."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael Moore
Managing Director

Greg Hancock
Non-Executive Chairman

Brenton Siggs
Non-Executive Director

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares	279.4 m
Options	4.0m

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

As a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, actual events, trends and results may differ materially from any forward looking and other statements mentioned or implied herein not purporting to be of historical fact. In certain cases, forward-looking information may be identified by (without limitation) such terms as "anticipates", "believes", "should", "could", "estimates", "target", "likely", "plan", "expects", "may", "intend", "shall", "will", or "would". Any statements concerning mining reserves, resources and exploration results may also be forward looking in that they involve estimates based on assumptions. Forward looking statements are based on management's beliefs, opinions and estimates as of the respective dates they are made. The Company does not assume any obligation to update forward looking statements even where beliefs, opinions and estimates change or should do so given changed circumstances and developments.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to gold exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Geoff Willetts who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Geoff Willetts is the Exploration Manager, a full-time employee of Golden State Mining Limited (GSM) and holds shares and options in the Company.

Geoff Willetts has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently 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". Geoff Willetts consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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This release was authorised by Mr. Michael Moore, Managing Director of Golden State Mining Limited.

For further information please contact:

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Greg Hancock (Non-Executive Director) on **08 6323 2384**
Email info@gsmining.com.au

ENDS

APPENDIX 1: Southern Cross East - Anomalous AC gold results

HOLE_ID	DEPTH	Grid	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From(m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)
SXAC0001	64	MGA94_Z50	786,728	6,600,432	401	-60	270	No Significant Result		
SXAC0002	85	MGA94_Z50	786,857	6,600,422	394	-60	90	No Significant Result		
SXAC0003	51	MGA94_Z50	786,999	6,600,539	391	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0004	64	MGA94_Z50	787,094	6,600,424	387	-60	270	No Significant Result		
SXAC0005	82	MGA94_Z50	787,216	6,600,415	385	-60	270	No Significant Result		
SXAC0006	65	MGA94_Z51	212,631	6,600,428	386	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0007	59	MGA94_Z51	212,798	6,600,415	397	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0008	59	MGA94_Z51	212,947	6,600,411	395	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0009	63	MGA94_Z51	213,119	6,600,410	392	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0010	48	MGA94_Z51	213,275	6,600,408	393	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0011	41	MGA94_Z51	213,436	6,600,404	392	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0012	50	MGA94_Z51	213,570	6,600,395	387	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0013	89	MGA94_Z51	213,781	6,600,383	389	-90	0	30	29	56
Including								53	6	186
SXAC0014	84	MGA94_Z51	213,910	6,600,456	401	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0015	61	MGA94_Z51	214,100	6,600,475	387	-90	0	No Significant Result		
SXAC0016	81	MGA94_Z51	213,840	6,600,431	396	-90	270	No Significant Result		
SXAC0017	81	MGA94_Z51	214,224	6,600,581	396	-60	270	71	10	52
Including								80	1	144

- Anomalous gold results are gold assays $\geq 100\text{ppb}$ or 0.1g/t Au
- **Red text is end of hole intersection*
- An accurate dip and strike and the controls on mineralisation are only interpreted and the true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time.
- In AC drilling, composite six metre samples were collected in cover, four metre samples were collected in bedrock with smaller composites (1-3metres) at/near end of hole.
- All gold samples are analysed by with aqua regia finish (25g charge with 0.5 ppb lower detection limit by Labwest (Perth))
- Ppm (parts per million), ppb (parts per billion), LD = below detection limit

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition - Table 1 Report - Canning Hill Gold Project

SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill sampling reported in this release has been completed Aircore ("AC") drilling at the Southern Cross East Project, 200km NE of Southern Cross, Western Australia. The AC program consisted of 17 holes for 1,125m. Hole depth ranged from 41-89m. Program work utilised sampling procedures and QAQC protocols in line with industry best practice. Aircore (AC) drill chips were collected as composite samples (ranging from 2-6m samples) or single metre samples using a handheld PVC spear or scoop from 1 metre piles placed on the ground. Samples were collected in such a manner as to ensure portions of the whole sample pile were represented. This is standard industry practice for this type of early phase drilling. Mineralisation determined qualitatively by geological logging and quantitatively through assaying.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC drilling was completed by a Drillboss 300 rig Mounted on a Mercedes MAN LE-280B 4 X 4 by Bostech Drilling (Bellevue, Perth) using a face sampling blade or where AC hammer method used, a face sampling hammer bit.
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"> Drill samples were generally good quality, with negligible contamination and >97% dry. Diligent drilling and ROP (Rate of Penetration) provided very good sample recovery. Sample recovery data and sample condition (dry, wet, moist) was recorded at time of drilling. Drilling with care (e.g. clearing hole at start of rod, regular cyclone cleaning) to reduce incidence of wet/moist samples. Insufficient sample population to determine whether relationship exists between sample recovery and grade. The quality of the sample (wet, dry, low recovery) was recorded during logging.
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"> Detailed logging of, regolith, lithology, structure, veining, alteration, mineralisation and recoveries recorded in each hole by qualified geologist. Logging carried out by dry/wet sieving 1m sample cuttings, washing and archival samples collected in plastic chip trays for future reference. Every hole was logged for the entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Core Composite (2-6m) and 1m samples were collected by PVC spear and sampling of 1m intervals directly off sample piles into pre-numbered calico bags. Sample weight 2 – 3 kg. Collected samples bags placed in labelled and numbered plastic and/or polyweave bags for despatch to assay laboratory. The sample preparation of the AC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying and pulverising to produce a homogenous sub sample for analysis. Field duplicate samples collected as part of QA/QC procedure which also involved the use of certified STANDARD and BLANK samples (supplied by GEOSTATS Pty Ltd, Perth). Standards and blanks were inserted (approximately every 25 samples) and were included in the laboratory analysis. Standards were certified reference material prepared by Geostats Pty Ltd. Duplicate samples were collected at intervals of interest.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 313 samples were collected for gold and multi-element analysis (including lithium) using an aqua regia 25g charge for gold (lab code WAR-25) and a four-acid digest with ICPMS finish for 62 elements (Lab code MMA-04) for end of hole samples at Labwest (Perth). These techniques are an industry standard for gold and base metals and considered appropriate. Magnetic Susceptibility and conductivity measurements collected via a Terraplus KT-10 metre (SI units). A Vanta M series portable XRF was used to record field readings at selected intervals down the hole. Reading duration was set at 30 seconds per beam for a total of 90 seconds and no calibration factors were applied. Quality control process and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks and blanks were analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been reviewed and verified by qualified and experienced company personnel. No holes were twinned. Capture of field logging is electronic using a Toughbook. Logged data is then exported as excel spreadsheets to the Company's database manager which is then loaded to the Company's database and validation checks completed to ensure data accuracy. Assay files (csv, pdf) are received electronically from the laboratory. There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary gold (Au) field reported by the laboratory is the priority value used for plotting, interrogating, and reporting.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS64s with a horizontal (Easting/ Northing) accuracy of +-5m. Drill location is managed by the supervising geologist. Grid System – MGA94 Zone 50 & 51. Topographic elevation captured by using reading from Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of+- 5m and considered suitable for the flat terrain of the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing on the single drill traverse is considered appropriate for first pass reconnaissance drilling (selective grid orientations- refer Hole Collar table). AC sample batch included both 1m split samples and composite samples (Range 2-6m). No assay compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selective drill-hole orientations considered effective for first pass drilling to assess interpreted structures or targets. The orientation of structures is not known with certainty, but drilling was conducted using appropriate orientations for interpreted structures. Bias introduced by drill orientation with respect to structures is not known.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were bagged up in labelled and numbered polyweave bags and trucked to the laboratory in Perth by a reputable freight company. Samples were then sorted and checked for inconsistencies against lodged Submission sheet by laboratory staff. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling and analytical results of the drill program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and Managing Director. Anomalous gold intersections were checked against library chip trays to correlate with geology. No specific audits or reviews have been conducted.

SECTION 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS:

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Southern Cross East Project ('SXE'), located to the northeast of Southern Cross township and west of Ryan's Find gold mining centre in the Yilgarn region, Western Australia, consists of the following tenements: E77/2896 & E77/2897. New tenement applications E77/3314 and E16/670 also form the SXE project. All tenements are held 100% by Reliance Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Golden State Mining Limited. At time of writing, the granted tenements all have an expiry date of 16/10/2027. A Native Title Claim WC2017/007 is registered over the SXE project area. 												
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negligible on ground historic fieldwork has been completed on the GSM SXE project area. WAMEX sources reveal historic exploration work (iron ore, asbestos, chromium, base metals) completed at Koolyanobbing to the west, limited uranium exploration near Mount Walton to the east and sporadic geochemistry, geophysical surveys and drilling on and around the historic Ryan's Find gold mining centre adjacent to the east boundary of the SXE project. Historic open cut mining has been completed to the north of the SXE project at Mt Dimer. Previous Explorers located adjacent to SXE project: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WAMEX_NO</th> <th>COMPANY</th> <th>YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A871</td> <td>BHP Ltd</td> <td>1969-1970</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A31284</td> <td>Mawson Pacific Ltd</td> <td>1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A94945</td> <td>Regalpoint Ltd</td> <td>2012</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WAMEX_NO	COMPANY	YEAR	A871	BHP Ltd	1969-1970	A31284	Mawson Pacific Ltd	1990	A94945	Regalpoint Ltd	2012
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A871	BHP Ltd	1969-1970												
A31284	Mawson Pacific Ltd	1990												
A94945	Regalpoint Ltd	2012												
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The priority target is Archaean lode style and intrusive gold mineralisation associated with greenstone and granitoid intrusives. 												
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix 1 for drillhole details and anomalous/significant intercepts 												

<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results • First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) • No Aggregate sample assays are reported • Significant grade intervals based on intercepts > 50ppb gold • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting of results
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation orientations have not been determined
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the announcement
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drillhole locations are reported and a table of significant intervals is provided in Appendix 1
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only previous exploration data is the geochemistry completed by GSM which has been previously reported.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of 1m sample intervals within anomalous 4m composite samples and review of results thereafter to plan follow up exploration work.