SHALLOW, HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS CONTINUE AT GOLDEN BOULDER DISCOVERY (100% GSN)

Highlights

- Initial assay results have been received for reverse circulation (RC) drilling conducted in late-2025 at the Golden Boulder discovery, part of GSN's 100% owned Duketon Gold Project in Western Australia
- Golden Boulder is located between the multi-million-ounce gold deposits of Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) Duketon Project and Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) newly acquired Laverton tenure
- Initial assays have been received for the northern ~650m of a drilling program aimed at testing the full 3.7km prospective strike length of the Golden Boulder trend
- Assays for the first 27 holes (1,944m) of the 56-hole (5,234m) program returned intercepts including:
    - **6m at 6.7 g/t Au from 48m, including 1m at 34.5 g/t** in hole 25GBRC054
    - **5m at 5.1 g/t Au from 25m, including 1m at 23.9g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC030
    - **9m at 1.8 g/t Au from 19m, including 2m at 5.0 g/t Au,** and 1m at 1.8g/t Au from 56m in hole 25GBRC033
    - **9m at 1.8 g/t Au from 45m, including 2m at 5.9 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC035
    - **9m at 1.1 g/t Au from surface, including 2m at 2.6 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC037
    - **7m at 1.1 g/t Au from 35m, including 1m at 2.5 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC041
    - **7m at 1.9 g/t Au from 71m** in hole 25GBRC050
    - **7m at 1.0 g/t Au from 15m** in hole 25GBRC051
- Previous drilling by GSN at Golden Boulder returned intercepts including[1]:
    - **5m at 14.57 g/t Au from 41m, including 1m at 70.94 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC009
    - **2m at 12.56 g/t Au from 99m, including 1m at 18.21 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC007
    - **8m at 3.90 g/t Au from 44m, including 4m at 6.80 g/t Au** in aircore hole 23GBAC008
    - **4m at 5.64 g/t Au from 63m, including 2m at 9.89 g/t Au** in hole 24GBRC0005
    - **12m at 1.30 g/t Au from 44m, including 4m at 2.40 g/t Au** in hole 23GBAC022
- Assay results for the remaining 29 holes are expected by mid-February 2026. These holes are located in the southern portion of Golden Boulder where drilling is sparse and mineralisation remains open
- Drilling of the Golden Boulder discovery will recommence in February-March, which will include **deep diamond drilling to test mineralisation at depth**, as well as RC drilling focussed on strike and depth extensions. The deeper diamond drilling will be co-funded by the Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

[1] Refer to GSN ASX announcements dated 23 September 2021, 8 October 2024, 20 March 2025 and 24 April 2025

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GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"Early drilling results from the late-2025 RC program at Golden Boulder have delivered a very strong start, reinforcing our confidence in the continuity of shallow, high-grade mineralisation in the northern portion of the 3.7km prospective trend. Golden Boulder is located between the multi-million-ounce gold deposits of Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) Duketon Project and Genesis Minerals' (ASX: GMD) newly acquired Laverton tenure. It is shaping up to be a very exciting gold discovery in a prolific gold producing region."

Initial Golden Boulder RC assay results return shallow high-grade gold

Golden Boulder sits on a prominent north-south structural trend that is host to multiple gold deposits, including Regis Resources' Rosemont (>2 Moz), Baneygo (~380 Koz) and Ben Hur (~390 Koz) mines (Figure 5). The Golden Boulder area has over 50 historical workings over a ~3.7km strike, with historical production (1900 to 1955) recorded at 1,915 tonnes at 28.6 g/t Au for 1,761 ounces of gold (see WAMEX report A85278).

Historical drilling at Golden Boulder is sparse and shallow, with very few holes penetrating beyond 40m. Prior to GSN's first program in 2021, virtually no drilling was conducted in this area since 1995.

Mineralisation has been delineated along three parallel trends, denoted as the Main line, East line and Ogilvies. The Main line mineralisation was the focus of a 56-hole (5,234m) RC drilling program which was completed in December 2025. The program had three core objectives, including:

1. Infill and extensional drilling, working towards maiden JORC Mineral Resource in the north of the prospect.
2. Extending known mineralisation to the south along 1.7km of the prospective structural trend where drill spacing is sparce and very few historic holes penetrated beyond 20m depth.
3. Completing first pass drilling along the southernmost 1.3km of the prospective structural trend. This zone incorporates several structural offset targets defined by airborne magnetic geophysics.

Assays for the first 27 (1,994m) holes have been received with intercepts including (Figures 1 and 2):

- 2m at 2.2 g/t Au from 39m and 6m at 6.7 g/t Au from 48m, including 1m at 34.5 g/t in hole 25GBRC054
- 5m at 5.1 g/t Au from 25m, including 1m at 23.9g/t Au in hole 25GBRC030
- 9m at 1.8 g/t Au from 19m, including 2m at 5.0 g/t Au, and 1m at 1.8g/t Au from 56m in hole 25GBRC033
- 9m at 1.8 g/t Au from 45m, including 2m at 5.9 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC035 (Figure 1)
- 9m at 1.1 g/t Au from surface, including 2m at 2.6 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC037
- 7m at 1.1 g/t Au from 35m, including 1m at 2.5 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC041
- 7m at 1.9 g/t Au from 71m in hole 25GBRC050
- 7m at 1.0 g/t Au from 15m in hole 25GBRC051 (Figure 2)
- 6m at 0.9 g/t Au from 20m, including 2m at 2.0 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC031
- 2m at 1.0 g/t Au from 75m and 5m at 1.3 g/t Au from 84m and 1m at 1.1 g/t Au from 114m in hole 25GBRC046
- 5m at 0.9 g/t Au from 20m, including 1m at 2.2 g/t Au, and 4m at 1.1 g/t Au from 46m in hole 25GBRC055
- 3m at 0.8 g/t Au from 27m, including 1m at 2.1 g/t Au, and 4m at 1.0 g/t Au from 47m, including 2m at 1.9 g/t Au, and 1m at 0.8 g/t Au from 61m in hole 25GBRC056.

The first 27 holes have improved continuity and extended mineralised lodes within the northern 650m of the 3.7km prospective Golden Boulder main line trend (Figure 1). Assays for the remaining 29 holes (3,240m) are expected to be received by mid-February 2026. These holes are in the southern portion of the prospective trend where historic drilling is either sparse or non-existent.

Mineralisation at Golden Boulder is hosted in a fractionated dolerite, with stacked mineralised lodes plunging gently to the south, within the interpreted Rosemont Fault Zone.

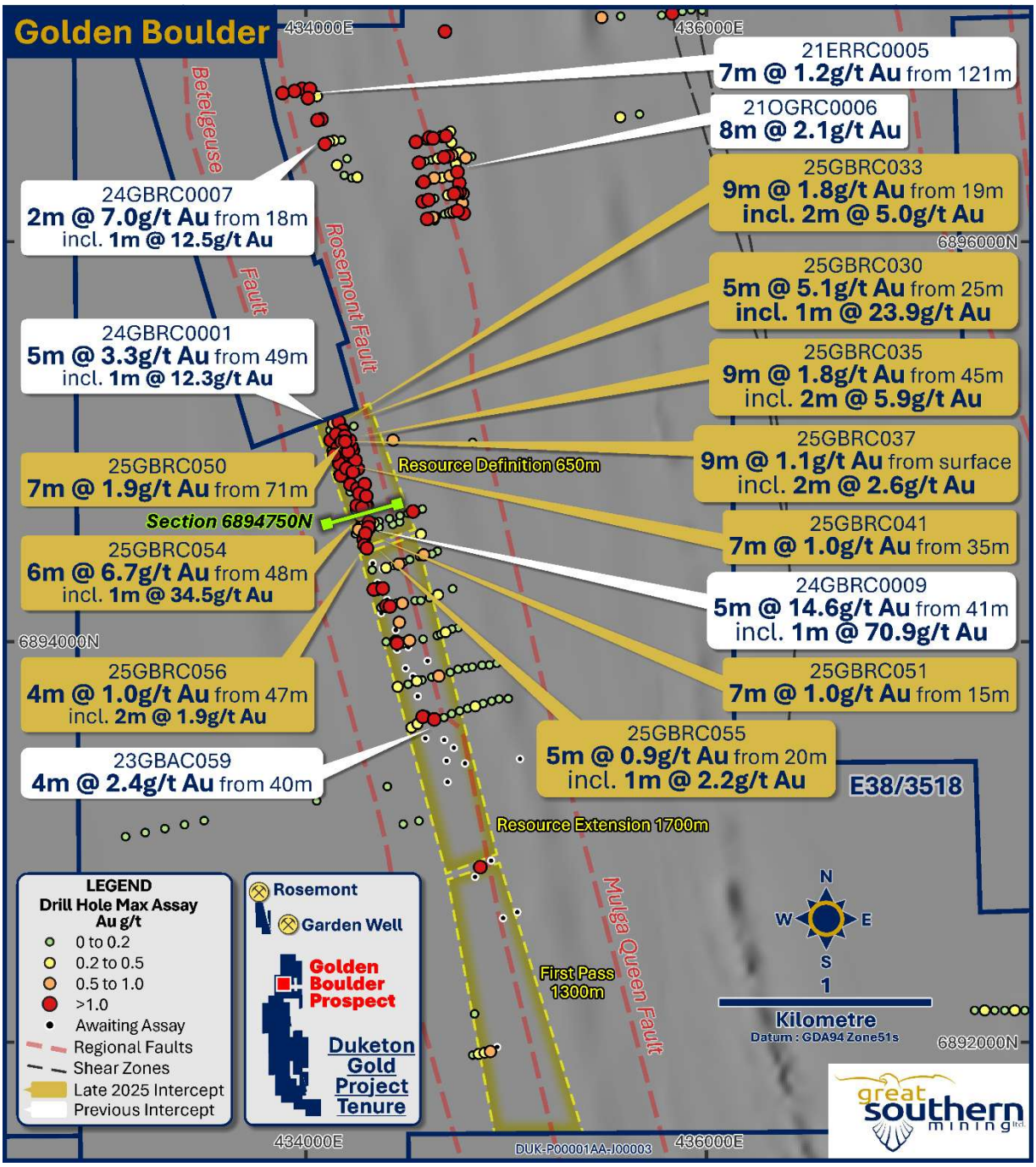

Figure 1. Map of the Golden Boulder prospect showing initial RC drill intercepts from the 2025 drilling program (yellow) and selected intercepts from previous drill programs (white).

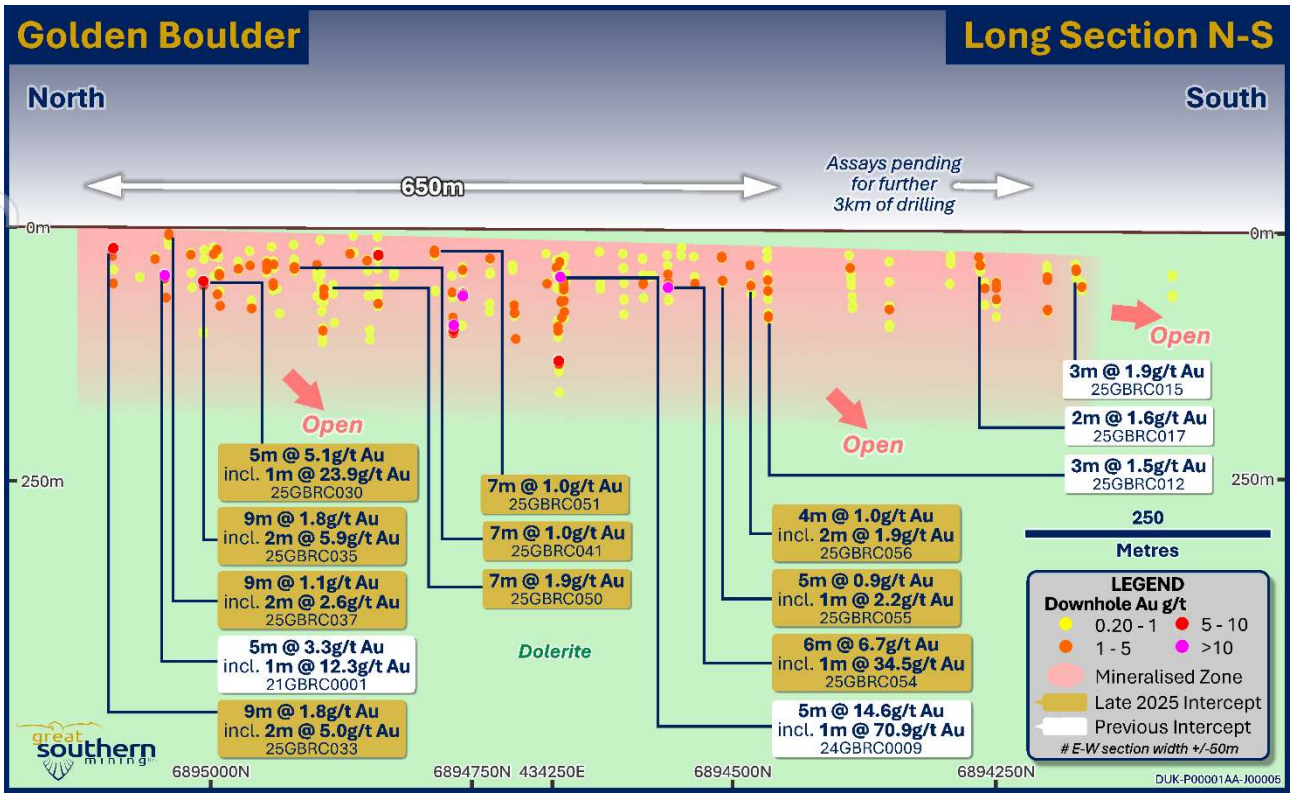

Figure 2. Long projection of the northern ~800m of the 3.7km prospective Golden Boulder strike extent, showing significant drill intercepts in the target mineralisation zone (projection is 100m deep in an east-west direction).

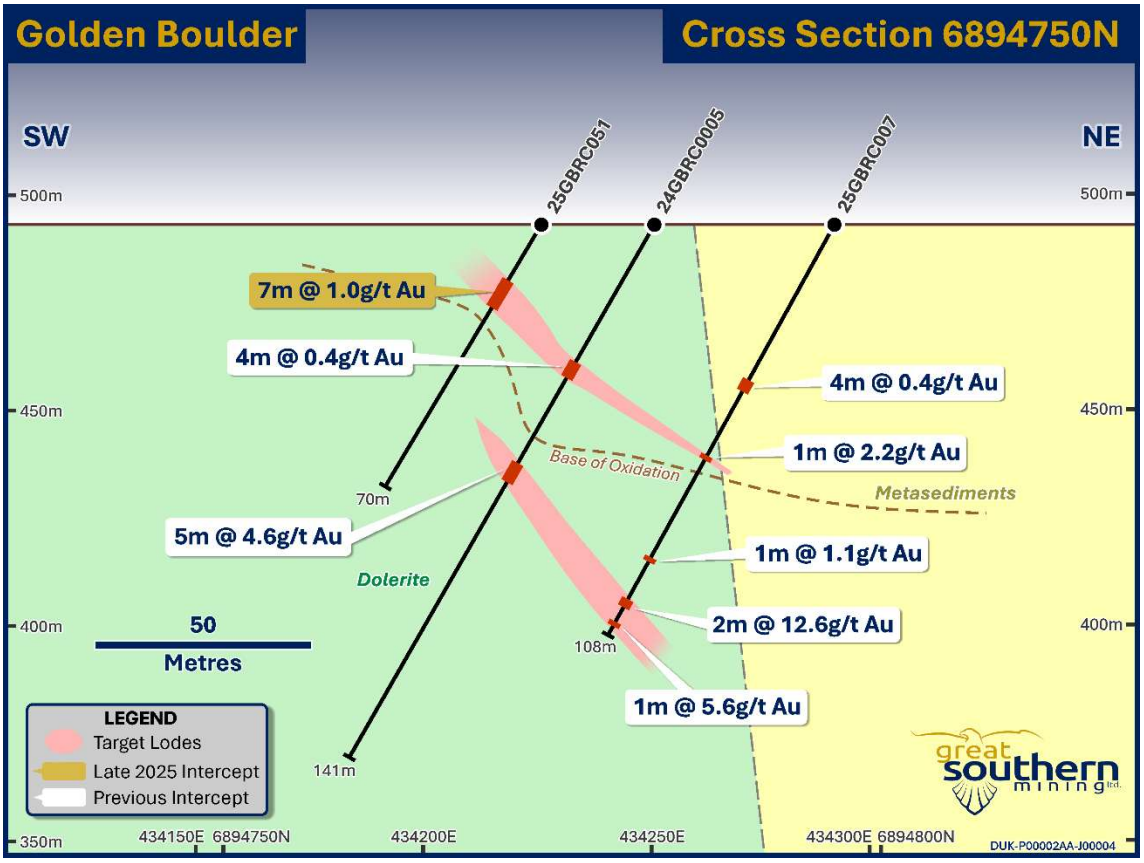

Figure 3. Cross section through northing 6894750N at the Golden Boulder discovery incorporating recently assayed hole 25GBRC051 and showing high-grade gold lodes developing at depth. Refer to Figure 1 for section line location.

Final assays received for the emerging Amy Clarke discovery

Assays have also been received for the remaining nine aircore holes from the 196-hole (~8,000m) program completed in October 2025 at the Amy Clarke prospect. These holes tested an interpreted parallel structure west of the emerging discovery trend, with no further significant intercepts. This successful aircore program defined gold mineralisation over a 4.5km strike, which will be the focus for RC drilling in 2026. Previously reported intercepts from this program included (refer Figure 4)[2]:

- 17m at 1.4 g/t Au from 20m, including 1m at 11.2 g/t Au and 4m at 2.2 g/t Au in hole 25ACAC0105
- 3m at 5.7 g/t Au from 8m and 1m at 3.2 g/t Au from 37m in hole 25ACAC0132
- 1m at 10.3 g/t Au from 32m in hole 25ACAC0138
- 2m at 2.9 g/t Au from 9m (within a broader zone of 11m at 0.7 g/t Au from surface) in hole 25ACAC0144
- 2m at 23.9 g/t Au from 10m in hole 25ACAC0007
- 11m at 1.2 g/t Au from 25m, including 6m at 1.7 g/t Au in hole 25ACAC0057

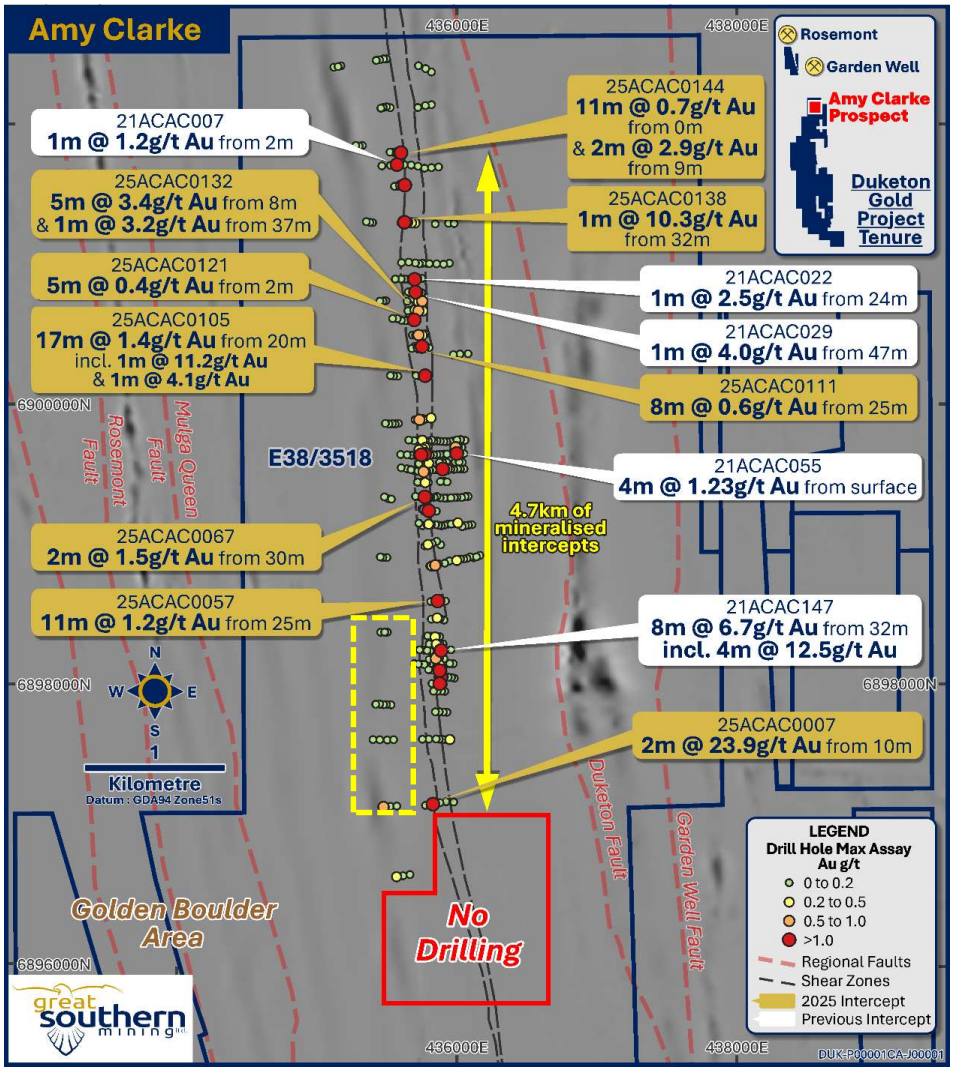

Figure 4. Map of the Amy Clarke prospect showing key drill intercepts from 2021 and 2025 drilling programs, including the most recent intercepts. Location of the last assayed holes is highlighted by the yellow box.

[2] Refer to GSN ASX Announcement dated 15 December 2025

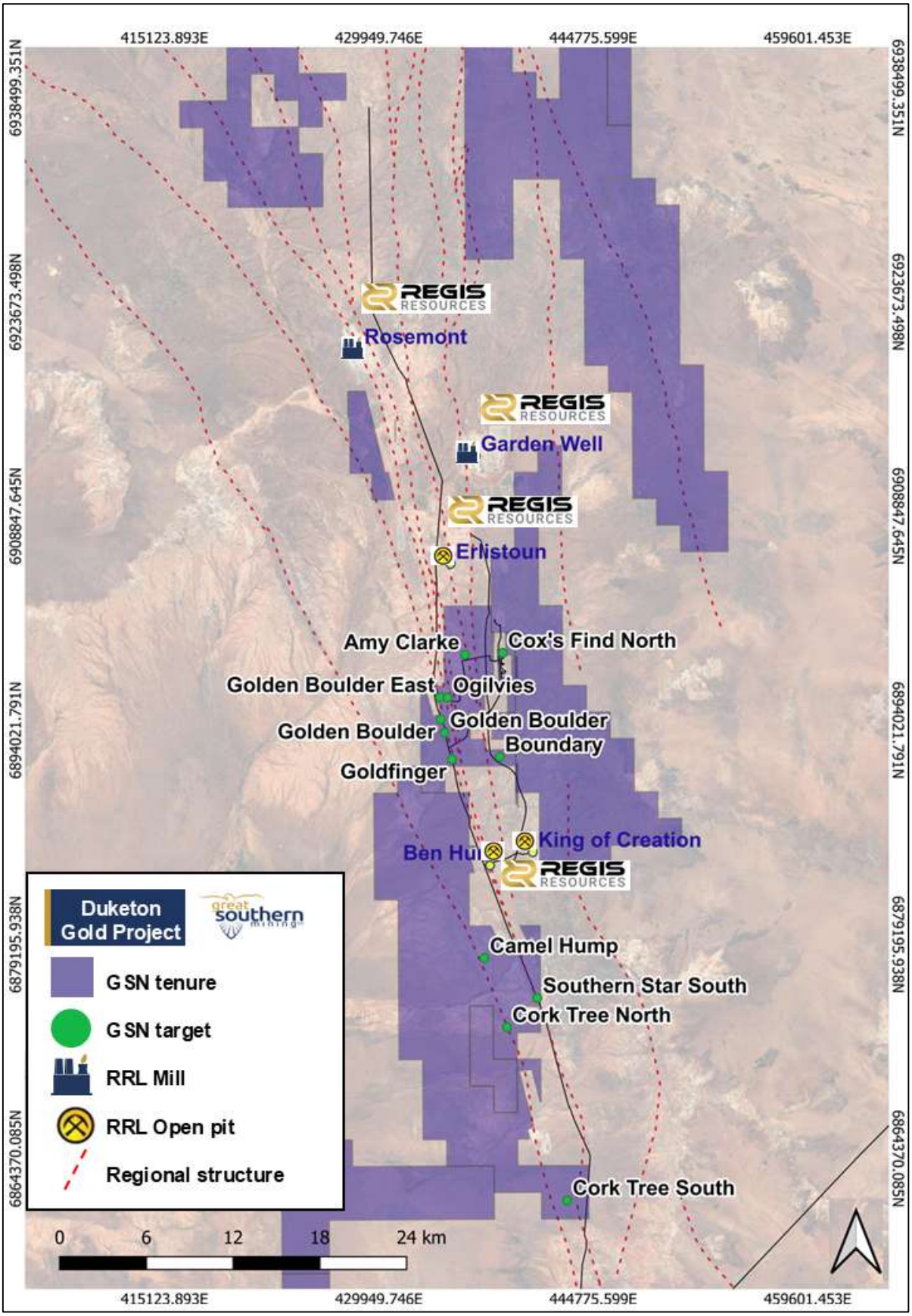

Figure 5. Map of GSN's 100% owned Duketon Gold Project showing key prospects and targets, and existing mines in the region.

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 the Managing Director on behalf of the 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 Duketon Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and/or reviewed by Mr Matthew McCarthy. Mr McCarthy is an employee of Great Southern Mining Limited. He has sufficient experience relevant to the assessment and of this style of mineralisation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – The JORC Code (2012)". Mr McCarthy consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Table 1 – Recent Drillhole locations at Golden Boulder with results returned

Drillhole	Easting (MGA94 z51)	Northing (MGA94 z51)	Dip	Azimuth	Drilling method	Max depth
25GBAC0001	434253	6894662	-60	250	AC	60
25GBAC0002	434297	6894542	-60	250	AC	70
25GBRC030	434123	6895008	-59	254	RC	50
25GBRC031	434178	6895000	-59	253	RC	72
25GBRC032	434138	6895092	-60	254	RC	53
25GBRC033	434164	6895100	-59	253	RC	70
25GBRC034	434120	6895058	-63	252	RC	42
25GBRC035	434185	6895011	-75	71	RC	120
25GBRC036	434151	6895068	-60	255	RC	60
25GBRC037	434151	6895038	-60	255	RC	69
25GBRC038	434126	6894956	-60	255	RC	50
25GBRC039	434156	6894969	-60	254	RC	70
25GBRC040	434128	6894929	-60	254	RC	40
25GBRC041	434177	6894918	-60	252	RC	60
25GBRC042	434159	6894838	-61	252	RC	40
25GBRC043	434209	6894826	-60	249	RC	60
25GBRC044	434220	6894750	-60	251	RC	70
25GBRC045	434266	6894741	-60	254	RC	90
25GBRC046	434301	6894728	-60	253	RC	120
25GBRC047	434254	6894681	-59	251	RC	70
25GBRC048	434178	6894857	-60	251	RC	60
25GBRC049	434202	6894867	-60	253	RC	80
25GBRC050	434254	6894819	-60	252	RC	90
25GBRC051	434222	6894786	-60	254	RC	70
25GBRC052	434268	6894630	-60	252	RC	96
25GBRC053	434282	6894610	-60	251	RC	120
25GBRC054	434312	6894573	-60	250	RC	80
25GBRC055	434288	6894511	-60	250	RC	70
25GBRC056	434291	6894483	-60	250	RC	72

Significant Intercepts (≥0.2 g/t Au over 1 m, or ≥0.1 g/t Au over 2 m composites, with a maximum internal dilution of 2-metres).

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	Includes 2 m composites
25GBAC0001	AC	21	22	1	0.4	N
25GBAC0001	AC	40	41	1	0.3	N
25GBAC0001	AC	48	49	1	0.7	N
25GBAC0002	AC	20	21	1	0.4	N
25GBAC0002	AC	42	43	1	0.3	N
25GBAC0002	**AC**	**49**	**51**	**2**	**1.7**	**Y**
25GBRC030	**RC**	**25**	**30**	**5**	**5.1**	**Y**
	including	**25**	**26**	**1**	**23.9**	**N**
25GBRC031	RC	15	16	1	0.3	N
25GBRC031	**RC**	**20**	**26**	**6**	**0.9**	**Y**
	including	**22**	**24**	**2**	**2**	**Y**
25GBRC031	RC	47	49	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC032	RC	40	41	1	0.6	N
25GBRC033	**RC**	**19**	**28**	**9**	**1.8**	**Y**

	including	**19**	**21**	**2**	**5**	**Y**
	and	**25**	**26**	**1**	**2.4**	**N**
25GBRC033	RC	56	57	1	1.8	N
25GBRC035	RC	15	17	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC035	RC	19	21	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC035	RC	24	26	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC035	**RC**	**45**	**54**	**9**	**1.8**	**Y**
	including	**48**	**50**	**2**	**5.9**	**N**
25GBRC035	RC	93	99	6	0.5	Y
25GBRC035	RC	100	102	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC035	RC	105	107	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC035	RC	111	113	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC036	RC	0	2	2	0.15	Y
25GBRC036	RC	48	50	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC037	**RC**	**0**	**9**	**9**	**1.1**	**Y**
	including	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2.6**	**Y**
25GBRC037	RC	10	13	3	0.3	Y
25GBRC039	RC	30	31	1	0.2	N
25GBRC039	**RC**	**36**	**40**	**4**	**1.1**	**Y**
	including	**38**	**39**	**1**	**2.8**	**N**
25GBRC041	RC	8	10	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC041	RC	11	12	1	0.3	N
25GBRC041	RC	27	29	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC041	RC	32	34	2	0.2	N
25GBRC041	**RC**	**35**	**42**	**7**	**1**	**Y**
25GBRC042	RC	38	40	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC043	RC	18	20	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC043	RC	38	46	8	0.4	Y
25GBRC044	RC	37	39	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC045	**RC**	**24**	**27**	**3**	**0.6**	**Y**
	including	**24**	**25**	**1**	**1.4**	**N**
25GBRC045	RC	39	42	3	0.8	Y
25GBRC045	RC	74	75	1	0.2	N
25GBRC045	RC	83	84	1	0.3	N
25GBRC046	RC	25	26	1	0.4	N
25GBRC046	RC	31	33	2	0.4	N
25GBRC046	RC	36	38	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC046	RC	42	44	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC046	**RC**	**75**	**77**	**2**	**1**	**N**
25GBRC046	**RC**	**84**	**89**	**5**	**1.3**	**Y**
25GBRC046	**RC**	**114**	**115**	**1**	**1.1**	**N**
25GBRC047	RC	14	20	6	0.2	Y
25GBRC047	RC	51	55	4	0.5	Y
	including	**52**	**53**	**1**	**1.3**	**N**
25GBRC048	RC	0	2	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC048	RC	15	17	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC048	RC	19	20	1	0.2	N
25GBRC049	**RC**	**19**	**23**	**4**	**0.9**	**Y**
	including	**20**	**21**	**1**	**2.7**	**N**
25GBRC050	RC	29	37	8	0.2	Y
25GBRC050	RC	43	45	2	0.5	Y
25GBRC050	RC	53	55	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC050	**RC**	**71**	**78**	**7**	**1.9**	**N**
25GBRC051	RC	15	22	**7**	1	Y
25GBRC051	RC	60	62	2	0.5	N
25GBRC052	RC	15	17	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC052	RC	24	26	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC052	RC	50	52	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC052	RC	54	55	1	0.3	N
25GBRC052	RC	56	58	2	0.5	Y
25GBRC052	RC	60	62	2	0.1	Y
25GBRC053	RC	17	19	2	0.5	N
25GBRC053	RC	33	35	2	0.3	N
25GBRC053	RC	47	51	4	0.2	Y
25GBRC053	RC	68	70	2	0.5	N
25GBRC053	RC	85	87	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC054	RC	18	24	6	0.2	Y

25GBRC054	RC	30	31	1	0.7	N
25GBRC054	**RC**	**39**	**41**	**2**	**2.2**	**Y**
25GBRC054	**RC**	**48**	**54**	**6**	**6.7**	**Y**
	including	**53**	**54**	**1**	**34.5**	**N**
25GBRC054	RC	67	69	2	0.5	N
25GBRC055	**RC**	**20**	**25**	**5**	**0.9**	**Y**
	including	**20**	**21**	**1**	**2.2**	**N**
25GBRC055	**RC**	**46**	**50**	**4**	**1.1**	**Y**
25GBRC056	**RC**	**27**	**30**	**3**	**0.8**	**Y**
	including	**29**	**30**	**1**	**2.1**	**N**
25GBRC056	**RC**	**49**	**53**	**4**	**1**	**Y**
	including	**51**	**53**	**2**	**1.9**	**Y**
25GBRC056	RC	61	62	1	0.8	N

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Duplicate AC or RC drill cuttings were collected over 1 m intervals via cyclone into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15 kg of sample material): • For AC and RC assay sampling, duplicate 0.5-3.5 kg duplicate original samples were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. • Of each duplicate one-to-two-metre composites, based on logged domains, were submitted in their entirety. Where there was too much material to submit in 10'X14' fine calico bag, a two-metre composites were split through a three-tier, twelve slot riffle splitter until an appropriate sample size was obtained. All equipment was cleaned thoroughly after each use. The 0.5-7 kg composite samples were pulverised to produce 50 g charge for fire assay. RC and AC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, and blanks.
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 most of the drill holes was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, BWE Drilling. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was conducted with a modern track-mounted rig (BWE Rig 5). RC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using AC 127 mm bit. Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and sighting compass. Two of the planned RC holes were changed to aircore to overcome difficult access to the pad. This was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling. Air core (AC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck-mounted rig (Gyro Rig 11). AC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using AC 85 mm blade to refusal blade to refusal, followed by the hammer. Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and sighting compass.
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.	RC and AC sample recoveries of less than approximately 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Sample moisture is noted in the logging, with the majority of samples being dry. Sample moisture is judged visually and by touch, with classifications used comprising dry, moist, wet or injected.
Logging Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	All AC and RC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; • Evidence for structural features is noted. • AC and RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and representative portions of samples were retained in

Criteria	Commentary
Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	chip trays for future reference. All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to our database held by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd (now Core Geoscience.)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	AC and RC samples (2-15 kg weight) were split through the rig's inbuilt cyclone splitter to produce duplicate original 0.5-3.5 kg sub-samples, which were then composited over two metres in their entirety, or if there was too much sample, split through a riffle splitter, or submitted as one-metre originals in their entirety as the primary sample for assay. Two-metre composites were taken for the portions of the drilling. Only initial results returned with several batches outstanding. Field duplicates were taken every 50 samples as a control on sample representivity. Sample size is regarded as appropriate. Where the 'Includes 2 m composites' column is marked "No", the reported interval has been calculated by averaging contiguous 1 m assay results rather than from a physical 2 m composite sample.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total. Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite AC and RC drilling samples are being conducted by Intertek, Perth, using a 50 g charge. Assaying of the 1 m split samples is yet to be completed. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. 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 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 our externally managed database. No twin holes have been drilled. Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into our externally managed database (Core Geoscience Australia). AC and RC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards and blanks. Field duplicates were collected also undertaken. Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database 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.	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.

Criteria	Commentary
Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Downhole surveys were taken every 30 metres and at the end of the hole for RC samples but no downhole surveys were taken for aircore drilling. 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 holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.
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, however most holes are drilled at around 90° across the local strike. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets. The AC and RC drill holes were planned AS infill holes to close out previously interpreted geology and mineralisation. Sampling of AC and RC cuttings was undertaken at 1-2 m intervals. One-metre splits of high-grade composites are yet to be submitted as not all initial assays have been returned yet. The current drill hole spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. Two-metre sampling compositing – depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest and for regional exploration holes.
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 crosscut the main stratigraphy, approximately 90° 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.	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 prior to prepare for submission to the laboratory in Perth. Samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to Intertek in Perth where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement E38/3518 is in good standing and was granted on February 17th, 2021. East Laverton Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Southern Mining Ltd, is the holder of the tenement.
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 Duketon Greenstone Belt comprises mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and associated clastic sedimentary rocks. The contacts with bounding granitic rocks are typically intensely deformed. Axial surfaces of folds typically trend north-northwest with limbs commonly sheared by major structures. The major regional scale structures are a key element for large scale gold deposition and are all present in E38/3518 and the Golden Boulder prospect.
Drill hole Information A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in in the report. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
Data aggregation methods In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au (0.1 g/t for a two-metre composite) with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m. No top cuts applied. A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is industry standard.

Criteria	Commentary
These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All lengths are reported as downhole and the section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole angle and mineralisation interpretation.
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.	Future exploration includes assessment of recent drill results, and planning follow-up drill programs, both infill and along strike to the south of known mineralisation.

Table 1 – Recent Drillhole locations at Amy Clarke with results returned

Drillhole	Easting (MGA94 z51)	Northing (MGA94 z51)	Dip	Azimuth	Max depth
25ACAC0187	435484	6898369	-60	90	30
25ACAC0188	435456	6898369	-60	90	30
25ACAC0189	435500	6898903	-60	90	30
25ACAC0190	435471	6898903	-60	90	40
25ACAC0191	435453	6898907	-60	90	40
25ACAC0192	435529	6897850	-60	90	30
25ACAC0193	435497	6897852	-60	90	36
25ACAC0194	435477	6897851	-60	90	30
25ACAC0195	435448	6897855	-60	90	30
25ACAC0196	435420	6897854	-60	90	40

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1 – REMAINING AMY CLARKE AIR CORE RESULTS

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Duplicate AC drill cuttings were collected over 1 m intervals via cyclone into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15 kg of sample material): • For AC assay sampling, duplicate 0.5-3 kg duplicate original samples were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. • Of each duplicate one-to-two-metre composites, based on logged domains, were submitted in their entirety. Where there was too much material to submit in 10'X14' fine calico bag, a two-metre composites were split through a three-tier, twelve slot riffle splitter until an appropriate sample size was obtained. All equipment was cleaned thoroughly after each use. The 0.5-7 kg composite samples were pulverised to produce 50 g charge for fire assay. AC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth for Fire assay analysis. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, and blanks.
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 was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Gyro Drilling. Air core (AC) drilling was conducted with a modern truck-mounted rig (Gyro Rig 11). AC samples were obtained utilizing high pressure and high-volume compressed air using AC 85 mm blade to refusal, then hammer. Collar orientations were surveyed using a handheld GPS and sighting compass.
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.	AC sample recoveries of less than approximately 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. No wet AC samples are recorded in logs.
Logging Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All AC drilling was logged at the rig by an experienced geologist. • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation were recorded; • Evidence for structural features is noted. • AC 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 MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to our database held by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd (now Core Geoscience.)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples (2-15 kg weight) were split through the rig's inbuilt cyclone splitter to produce duplicate original 0.5-3 kg sub-samples, which were then composited over two metres in their entirety, or if there was too much sample, split through a riffle splitter, or submitted as one-metre originals in their entirety as the primary sample for assay. Two-metre composites were taken for the portions of the drilling. Only initial results returned with several batches outstanding.

Criteria	Commentary
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.	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 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.	Assay technique is Fire assay and is regarded as total. Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite AC drilling samples are being conducted by Intertek, Perth, using a 50 g charge. Assaying of the 1 m split samples is yet to be completed. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. 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 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 our externally managed database. No twin holes have been drilled. Data is collected by tablet in the field and is imported into our externally managed database (Core Geoscience Australia). AC Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards and blanks. Field duplicates were collected also undertaken. Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database 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 51 All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass. Downhole surveys were not taken. 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 holes will be picked up using a DGPS in the future.
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	The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic, however most holes are drilled at around 90° across the local strike. Drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets.

Criteria	Commentary
continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The AC drill holes were planned to test early stage exploration targets or were designed over areas of interest from surface geochemistry, previous drilling and geophysical interpretation. Sampling of AC cuttings was undertaken at 1-2 m intervals. One-metre splits of high-grade composites are yet to be submitted as not all initial assays have been returned yet. The current drill hole spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. Two-metre sampling compositing – depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest and for regional exploration holes.
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 crosscut the main stratigraphy, approximately 90° 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.	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 prior to prepare for submission to the laboratory in Perth. Samples for geochemical analysis were transported from Laverton to Intertek in Perth where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. All sample information is kept in paper and digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenement E38/3518 is in good standing and was granted on February 17th, 2021. East Laverton Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Great Southern Mining Ltd, is the holder of the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	Relevant exploration done by other parties are outlined in the body

Criteria	Commentary
Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	of this report or previous GSN ASX announcements.
Geology Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Duketon Greenstone Belt comprises mafic and ultramafic rocks, felsic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, and associated clastic sedimentary rocks. The contacts with bounding granitic rocks are typically intensely deformed. Axial surfaces of folds typically trend north-northwest with limbs commonly sheared by major structures. The major regional scale structures are a key element for large scale gold deposition and are all present in E38/3518 and the Amy Clarke prospect.
Drill hole Information A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	All the drill holes reported in this report are summarized in in the report. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
Data aggregation methods In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au (0.1 g/t for a two-metre composite) with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m. No top cuts applied. A breakdown of the high-grade intervals is shown in the body of the report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a near vertical orientation, so most holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is industry standard. All lengths are reported as downhole and the section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole angle and mineralisation interpretation.
Diagrams Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this report.

Criteria	Commentary
Balanced reporting Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All matters of importance have been included.
Other substantive exploration data Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All relevant information has been included.
Further work The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Future exploration includes assessment of recent drill results, detailed geological mapping and interpretation, and planning further exploration drilling.