GOLD MINERALISATION EXTENDED TO 3.5KM AT THE GOLDEN BOULDER DISCOVERY

Highlights

- Final 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) recently acquired Laverton tenure
- Significant gold intercepts along the Golden Boulder Main Line trend have now been recorded for approximately **3.5km of strike along the interpreted Rosemont Shear Zone**
- **Drilling at Golden Boulder remains shallow** with most holes drilled to less than 100m below surface
- Better intercepts from the latest assay results include:
    - **5m at 3.5 g/t Au from 39m** and 2m at 1.1 g/t Au from 74m in hole 25GBRC064
    - **8m at 1.1 g/t Au from 45m, including 4m at 2.2 g/t and 6m at 1.0 g/t Au from 64m, including 1m at 2.8g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC063
    - **3m at 3.5 g/t from 72m** in hole 25GBRC057
    - **2m at 5.0 g/t Au from 86m** in hole 25GBRC087
    - **6m at 1.6 g/t Au from 185m including 1m @ 6.7 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC077
    - **4m at 1.7 g/t Au from 30m, including 1m at 5.4 g/t Au** in hole 25GBRC072
- Previously announced results from the same Golden Boulder program included[1]:
    - 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
    - **7m at 1.9 g/t Au from 71m** in hole 25GBRC050
- Drilling of the Golden Boulder discovery will recommence in February-March and will include **deep diamond drilling to test mineralisation at depth**, followed by RC drilling focussed on infill 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 announcement dated 27 January 2026

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GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"We are extremely pleased with the results from our latest RC drilling program at Golden Boulder. We have successfully achieved all desired outcomes, including significant strike extensions to known mineralisation, improving continuity of mineralisation in the north of the prospect and defining new mineralisation in previously undrilled areas in the south. Importantly, drilling to date is still very shallow. The team are excited for the upcoming EIS co-funded diamond drilling, due to commence in the coming weeks. 2026 is shaping up to be a pivotal year for the Duketon Gold Project as we follow up high grade gold intercepts at both Golden Boulder and Amy Clarke and define new targets across our ~550km^2 tenement holding."

Golden Boulder mineralised strike extended to approximately 3.5km

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 3). 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).

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. Final assays have now been received for the remaining 29 holes (3,240m) (Figures 1 and 2).

The drilling program had three core objectives, all of which have been achieved:

1. Infill and extensional drilling, working towards a maiden JORC Mineral Resource in the north of the prospect.

   Result: Significantly improved continuity and understanding of the controls on mineralisation with intercepts including (all previously reported[1]):

   - 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
   - 7m at 1.9 g/t Au from 71m in hole 25GBRC050
   - 9m at 1.1 g/t Au from surface, including 2m at 2.6 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC037
   - 7m at 1.0 g/t Au from 15m in hole 25GBRC051 (Figure 2)

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.

   Result: Significant gold intercepts were recorded in every drill line crossing the prospective shear zone. Drilling remains sparce with gaps of up to 450m between drill lines. Better intercepts in this zone include:

   - 5m at 3.5 g/t Au from 39m and 2m at 1.1 g/t Au from 74m in hole 25GBRC064
   - 8m at 1.1 g/t Au from 45m, including 4m at 2.2 g/t and 6m at 1.0 g/t Au from 64m, including 1m at 2.8g/t Au in hole 25GBRC063
   - 3m @ 3.5 g/t from 72m in hole 25GBRC057

- 3m at 1.4 g/t Au from 64m and 5m at 1.0 g/t Au from 156m, including 2m at 2.1 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC075
- 4m at 1.7 g/t Au from 30m, including 1m at 5.4 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC072
- 3m at 1.0 g/t Au from 30m, including 1m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 31m in hole 25GBRC059
- 2m at 1.0 g/t Au from 64m and 2m at 1.2 g/t Au from 160m and 6m at 1.6 g/t Au from 185m, including 1m at 6.7 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC076
- 2m at 1.7 g/t Au from 98m in 25GBRC069
- 6m at 0.9 g/t Au from 17m, including 2m at 1.7 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC066
- 1m at 1.2 g/t Au from 76m in hole 25GBRC060
- 3m at 1.3 g/t Au from 109m, including 1m at 2.5 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC073
- 1m at 1.8 g/t Au from 36m and 1m at 1.1 g/t Au from 92m in hole 25GBRC074
- 10m at 0.6 g/t Au from 39m, including 3m at 1.1 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC077

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.

   Result: Significant gold mineralisation recorded in an area which was historically drilled to an average depth of only 10-20m. Every drill line from the 2025 program which crossed the prospective shear zone recorded significant gold intercepts (~200m line spacing). Better intercepts in this zone include:

   - 2m at 5.0 g/t Au from 86m in hole 25GBRC087
   - 5m at 0.9 g/t Au from 133m, including 1m at 2.5 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC090
   - 2m at 1.0 g/t Au from 60m in hole 25GBRC081
   - 2m at 1.2 g/t Au from 78m in hole 25GBRC082
   - 4m at 1.4 g/t Au from 24m in hole 25GBRC085

As a result of this RC drilling program, gold mineralisation has been extended by ~2km to a strike length of approximately 3.5km.

Mineralisation in the Golden Boulder Main Line trend is hosted in a fractionated dolerite, with stacked mineralised lodes within the interpreted Rosemont Fault Zone. The mineralised lodes are hosted in massive and laminated quartz-carbonate veins with occasional disseminated sulphides. The lodes are currently interpreted to dip moderately to the east and plunge gently to the south (Figure 2). Structural data obtained from the upcoming diamond drill hole in central Golden Boulder will provide key inputs to model the orientation of the mineralised lodes.

Next steps: Drilling recommencing shortly

GSN is due to commence deep diamond drilling in the Golden Boulder area in the coming weeks. This drilling is aimed at testing deep seated faults believed to control the multiple gold trends. These holes will also provide valuable stratigraphic and structural information to aid future targeting. This diamond drilling will be co-funded by the Western Australian Government Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS)[2].

[2] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 20 October 2025

RC drilling is planned to recommence in April at both the Golden Boulder and Amy Clarke prospects (Figure 3). This drilling will follow-up on the success of drilling programs in the second half of 2025[3] and will be aimed at extending zones of higher-grade mineralisation and testing depth extensions. Drilling at Golden Boulder is predominantly less than 100m below surface and drilling at Amy Clarke is predominantly less than 50m below surface.

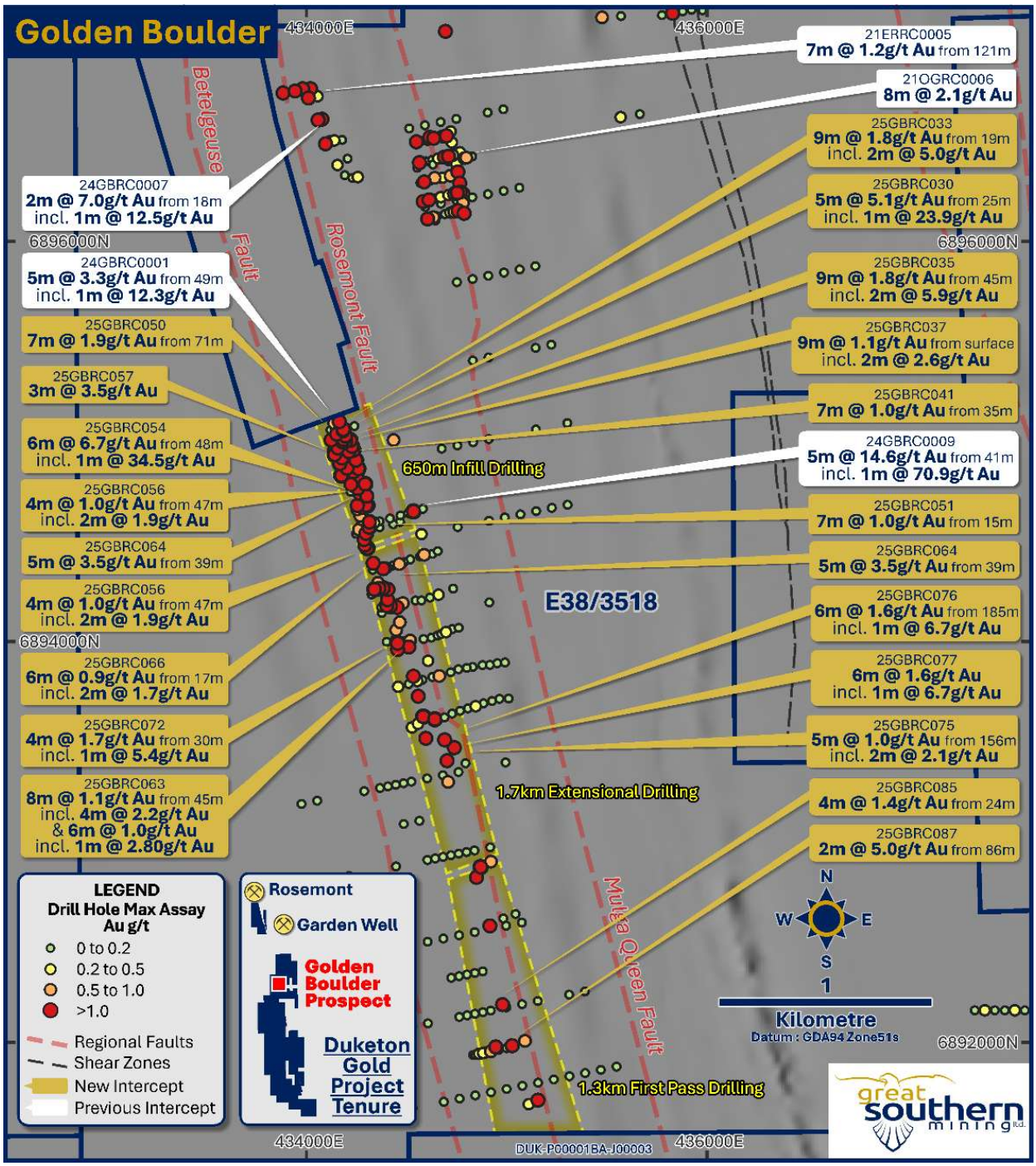

Figure 1. Map of the Golden Boulder prospect showing intercepts from the late-2025 RC drilling program (yellow) and selected intercepts from previous drill programs (white).

[3] Refer to GSN ASX announcements dated 17 January 2026 and 15 December 2025

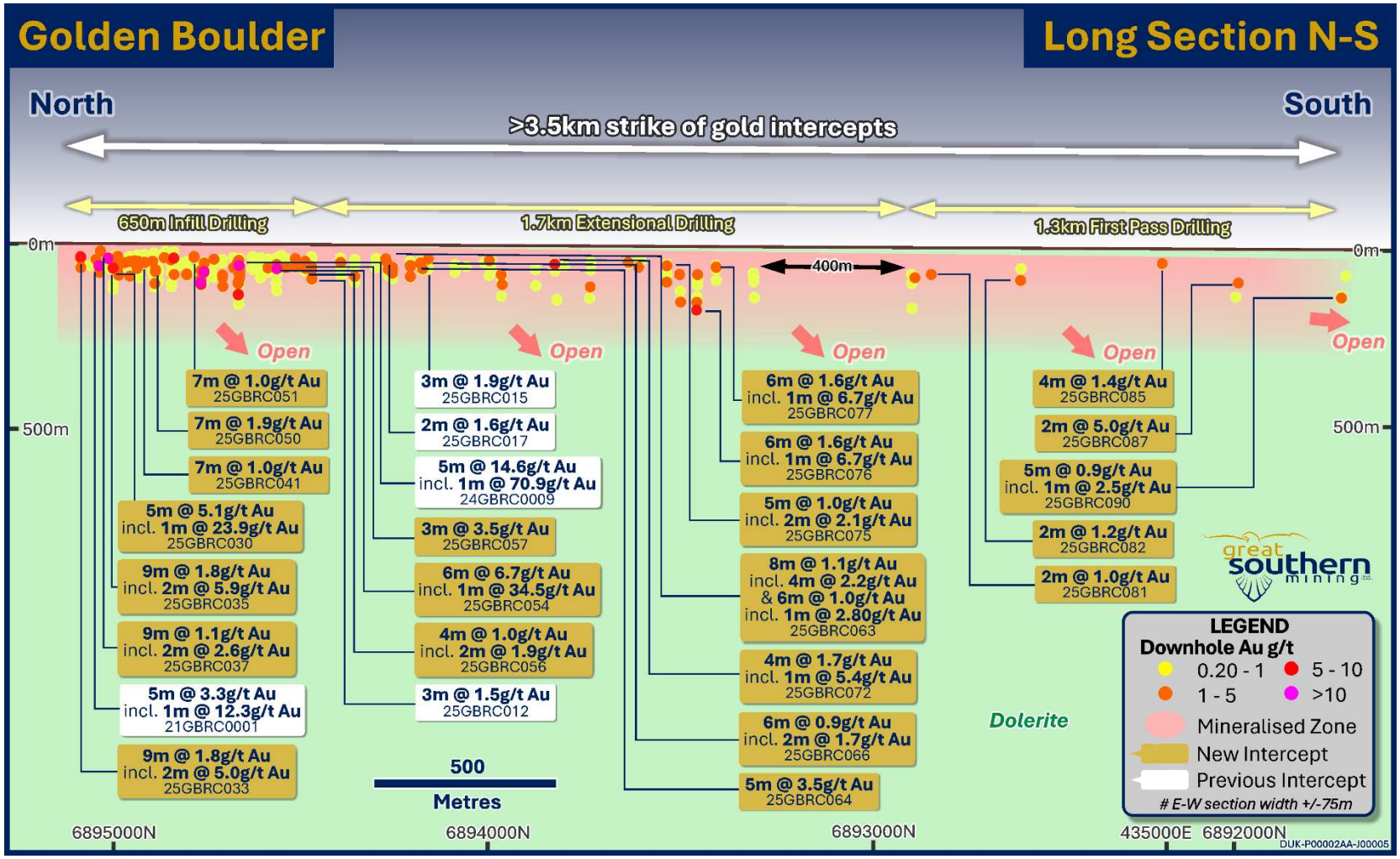

Figure 2. Long projection of the 3.7km prospective Golden Boulder strike extent, showing significant drill intercepts in the target mineralisation zone (projection is 150m deep in an east-west direction).

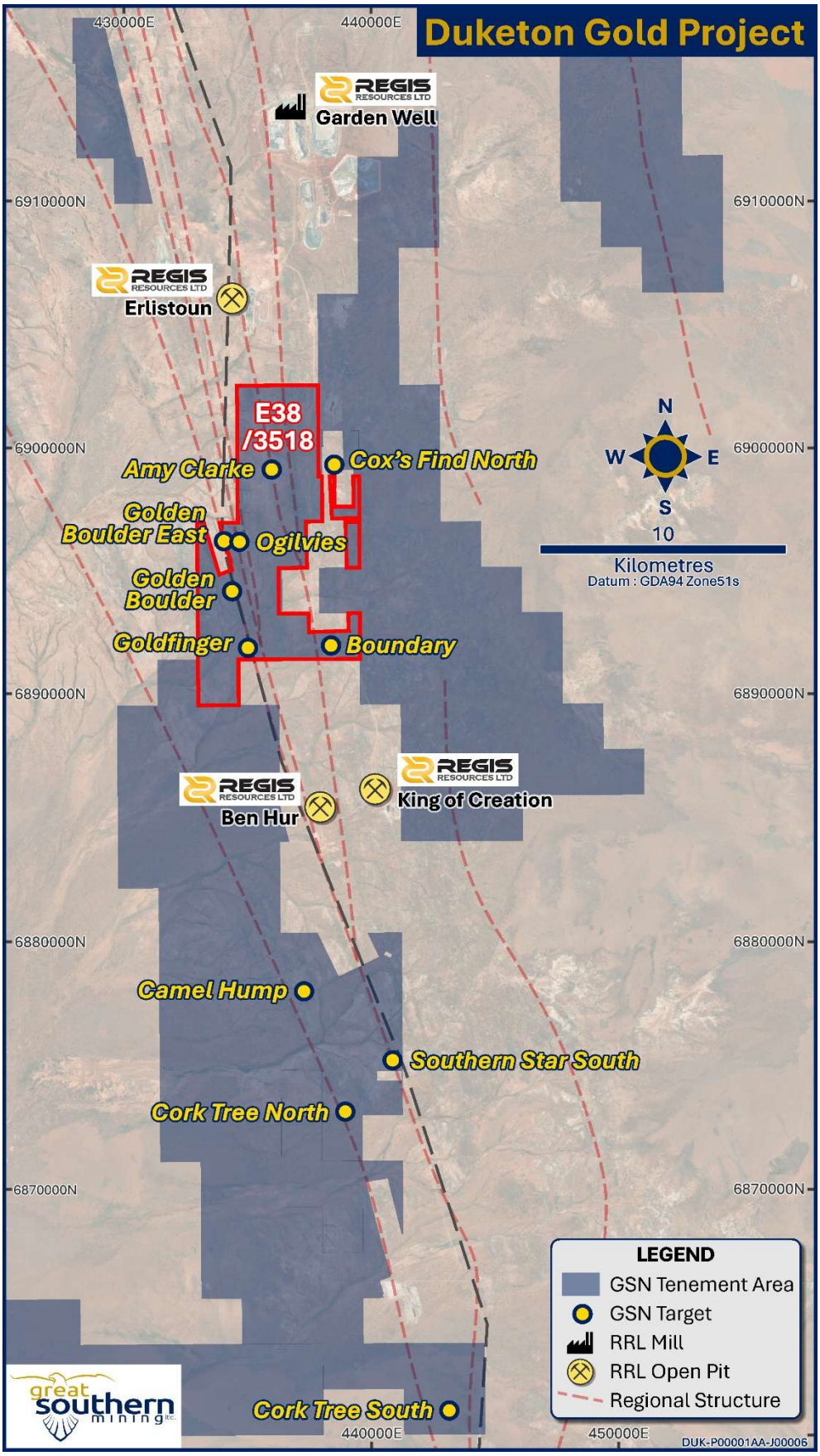

Figure 3. Map of GSN's 100% owned Duketon Gold Project showing key prospects and targets, and existing mines in the region.

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
25GBRC057	434251	6894445	-60	250	RC	78
25GBRC059	434333	6894393	-60	250	RC	80
25GBRC060	434383	6894365	-60	250	RC	100
25GBRC061	434357	6894295	-60	250	RC	80
25GBRC062	434325	6894237	-60	250	RC	50
25GBRC063	434407	6894262	-60	250	RC	100
25GBRC064	434405	6894210	-60	250	RC	90
25GBRC065	434376	6894144	-60	250	RC	54
25GBRC066	434453	6894172	-60	250	RC	110
25GBRC067	434448	6894059	-60	250	RC	100
25GBRC068	434455	6893961	-60	250	RC	150
25GBRC069	434511	6893974	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC070	434497	6893868	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC071	434607	6893905	-60	250	RC	108
25GBRC072	434534	6893828	-60	250	RC	165
25GBRC073	434558	6893728	-60	250	RC	165
25GBRC074	434596	6893518	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC075	434690	6893510	-60	250	RC	180
25GBRC076	434738	6893471	-60	250	RC	200
25GBRC077	434702	6893406	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC078	434794	6893393	-60	250	RC	160
25GBRC079	434707	6893300	-60	250	RC	150
25GBRC080	434921	6892902	-60	250	RC	200
25GBRC081	434849	6892823	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC082	434916	6892581	-60	250	RC	110
25GBRC083	434983	6892618	-60	250	RC	110
25GBRC084	435044	6892640	-60	250	RC	108
25GBRC085	434979	6892187	-60	250	RC	120
25GBRC086	434945	6891976	-60	250	RC	153
25GBRC087	435027	6891982	-60	250	RC	108
25GBRC088	435091	6892006	-60	250	RC	138
25GBRC089	435110	6891690	-60	250	RC	150
25GBRC090	435156	6891710	-60	250	RC	150

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
25GBRC057	**RC**	**72**	**75**	**3**	**3.5**	**Y**
25GBRC059	RC	17	18	1	0.3	N
25GBRC059	**RC**	**30**	**33**	**3**	**1**	**N**
	including	**31**	**32**	**1**	**2.3**	**N**
25GBRC059	RC	36	39	3	0.4	N
25GBRC059	RC	43	44	1	0.9	N

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	Includes 2 m composites
25GBRC059	RC	50	51	1	0.2	N
25GBRC059	RC	62	64	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC059	RC	72	76	4	0.4	Y
25GBRC060	RC	23	25	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC060	RC	45	47	2	0.7	Y
25GBRC060	RC	72	73	1	0.4	N
25GBRC060	**RC**	**76**	**77**	**1**	**1.2**	**N**
25GBRC060	RC	92	97	5	0.5	Y
25GBRC061	RC	17	18	1	0.5	N
25GBRC061	RC	22	27	5	0.5	Y
25GBRC061	RC	47	49	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC063	**RC**	**45**	**53**	**8**	**1.1**	**Y**
	including	**49**	**53**	**4**	**2.2**	**Y**
25GBRC063	**RC**	**64**	**70**	**6**	**1**	**Y**
	including	**65**	**66**	**1**	**2.8**	**N**
25GBRC063	RC	83	85	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC064	RC	26	28	2	0.8	Y
25GBRC064	RC	32	34	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC064	**RC**	**39**	**44**	**5**	**3.5**	**Y**
25GBRC064	RC	74	78	4	0.8	N
25GBRC066	**RC**	**17**	**23**	**6**	**0.9**	**Y**
	including	**17**	**19**	**2**	**1.7**	**Y**
25GBRC066	RC	48	50	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC067	RC	40	42	2	0.5	Y
25GBRC068	RC	67	71	4	0.4	N
	including	68	69	1	1.1	N
25GBRC068	RC	84	85	1	0.3	N
25GBRC068	RC	141	143	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC069	RC	64	66	2	0.3	N
25GBRC069	RC	93	95	2	0.7	N
25GBRC069	**RC**	**98**	**100**	**2**	**1.7**	**Y**
25GBRC070	RC	117	119	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC071	RC	51	52	1	0.2	N
25GBRC071	RC	105	106	1	0.3	N
25GBRC072	**RC**	**30**	**34**	**4**	**1.7**	**N**
	including	**33**	**34**	**1**	**5.4**	**N**
25GBRC072	RC	54	58	4	0.3	Y
25GBRC072	RC	157	161	4	0.7	N
25GBRC073	RC	24	26	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC073	RC	51	53	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC073	**RC**	**109**	**112**	**3**	**1.3**	**Y**
	including	**109**	**110**	**1**	**2.5**	**N**
25GBRC073	RC	147	149	2	0.4	N
25GBRC074	RC	30	32	2	0.7	Y
25GBRC074	**RC**	**36**	**37**	**1**	**1.8**	**N**

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	Includes 2 m composites
25GBRC074	RC	63	64	1	0.3	N
25GBRC074	RC	72	73	1	0.2	N
25GBRC074	**RC**	**92**	**93**	**1**	**1.1**	**N**
25GBRC075	**RC**	**64**	**67**	**3**	**1.4**	**Y**
25GBRC075	RC	121	123	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC075	**RC**	**156**	**161**	**5**	**1**	**Y**
	including	**159**	**161**	**2**	**2.1**	**Y**
25GBRC076	**RC**	**64**	**66**	**2**	**1**	**Y**
25GBRC076	RC	85	87	2	0.6	Y
25GBRC076	RC	99	102	3	0.2	Y
25GBRC076	RC	141	146	5	0.5	Y
25GBRC076	**RC**	**160**	**164**	**4**	**0.7**	**Y**
	including	**160**	**162**	**2**	**1.2**	**Y**
25GBRC076	**RC**	**185**	**191**	**6**	**1.6**	**Y**
	including	**188**	**189**	**1**	**6.7**	
25GBRC077	RC	33	34	1	0.9	N
25GBRC077	**RC**	**39**	**49**	**10**	**0.6**	**Y**
	including	**39**	**42**	**3**	**1.1**	**Y**
25GBRC077	RC	83	84	1	0.4	N
25GBRC079	RC	57	59	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC079	RC	66	72	6	0.2	Y
25GBRC079	RC	87	89	2	0.4	Y
25GBRC079	RC	140	144	4	0.3	Y
25GBRC080	RC	26	28	2	0.2	Y
25GBRC080	RC	60	61	1	0.4	Y
25GBRC080	RC	90	91	1	0.2	N
25GBRC080	RC	171	176	5	0.5	Y
25GBRC081	**RC**	**60**	**62**	**2**	**1**	**Y**
25GBRC082	RC	41	43	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC082	**RC**	**78**	**80**	**2**	**1.2**	**Y**
25GBRC085	**RC**	**24**	**28**	**4**	**1.4**	**Y**
25GBRC087	**RC**	**86**	**88**	**2**	**5**	**Y**
25GBRC088	RC	134	136	2	0.5	Y
25GBRC089	RC	63	64	1	0.5	N
25GBRC090	RC	126	128	2	0.3	Y
25GBRC090	**RC**	**133**	**138**	**5**	**0.9**	**Y**
	including	**133**	**134**	**1**	**2.5**	**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 50g charge. 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 perpendicular to 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. The current drill hole spacing and distribution may be sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. This detailed assessment is yet to be completed. 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 and in relevant tables. Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates. RL is AHD Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace.
Data aggregation methods In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	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 and in relevant table.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a moderate to steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at a -60-degree dip which is

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').	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.
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, along strike and at depth in the Golden Bouder prospect.