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High-grade intercepts in first assays from Golden Boulder drilling

Strong results from first assays with grades of up to 10 g/t

- **Assays received for the first 2,436m of a 14,000m planned Reverse Circulation (RC) program at the Golden Boulder discovery within the Company's** 100%-owned Duketon Gold Project near Laverton in WA. Drilling is ongoing, additional assays for another 5,428m awaited
- The 19 holes reported in this announcement cover the northern 450m of the 3.5km mineralised strike defined along the Main Line trend at Golden Boulder and include significant intersections on multiple drill lines
- Golden Boulder is located just 26km from Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) +2Moz Rosemont deposit and 14km from Regis' Garden Well Project
- The primary aim of the current drill program is to test for continuity of the mineralised lodes along strike and at depth. The results to date have achieved the objective
- Assay results to date have extended mineralisation by up to 45m down dip. The Company sees depth potential at Golden Boulder which sits on the same interpreted structure as Regis Resources' Rosemont deposit. Rosemont has proven mineralisation extending to more than 700m below surface[1]. Drilling to date at Golden Boulder is still shallow, with few holes greater than 150m below surface
- Latest results include:
  - **10m at 2.62 g/t Au from 20m, including 2m at 10.72 g/t Au** and 1m at 2.20 g/t Au in hole 26GBRC011
  - **8m at 2.24 g/t Au from 102m, including 2m at 7.20 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC019
  - **7m at 2.45 g/t Au from 41m, including 1m at 6.91 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC003
  - **3m at 3.07 g/t Au from 105m** in hole 26GBRC015
  - **3m at 3.32 g/t Au from 121m** in hole 26GBRC018
- **Assays are also pending for 2,248m of RC drilling at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery**, which covers a mineralised strike of 4.7km and is located just 3km northeast of Golden Boulder
- **In addition to drilling at the Duketon Gold Project, diamond drilling was recently completed at the Mt Dillon target** within the Edinburgh Park Project in northern Queensland. Core logging and processing are now underway.

[1] Refer to Regis Resources' Reserve and Resource statement dated April 2026

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Great Southern Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said:

"These results support our view that Golden Boulder and the wider Duketon Gold Project has potential for significant scale. We know that to the north we have multi-million ounce deposits like Rosemont that extend not only along strike but at depth to approximately 700m. Golden Boulder sits on the same mineralised structure and has only been shallow tested to date.

"GSN has delineated shallow mineralisation over 3.5km with the latest round of results supporting the interpretation that the grade is continuing at depth. These latest intercepts from Golden Boulder highlight the propensity for high-grades both in the shallow oxide zone and continuing at depth into fresh rock. There is potential for a much larger gold system that could support multiple open-pit operations, all within 20km of operational gold processing facilities, and this is just at Golden Boulder.

"We also look forward to receiving the assays from the very first RC program at Amy Clarke in the coming weeks, only 3km to the north-east and currently defined over a 4.7km strike."

High Grade intercepts from the Golden Boulder Discovery

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: "GSN" or the "Company") is pleased to report initial assay results from ongoing drilling at the Golden Boulder discovery ("Golden Boulder"), within the Duketon Gold Project in Western Australia. Assays have been received for the first 19 holes from 67 holes completed to date at Golden Boulder.

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. 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, Eastern Line and Ogilvies. RC drilling in 2025 extended gold mineralisation over a 3.5km strike along the Main Line trend, and the most recent results targeted infill and depth extensions in the north of this trend. Better intercepts from the first 19 holes included:

- **10m at 2.62 g/t Au from 20m, including 2m at 10.72 g/t** Au and 1m at 2.20 g/t Au in hole 26GBRC011
- **7m at 2.45 g/t Au from 41m, including 1m at 6.91 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC003
- 1m at 1.33 g/t Au from 55m and **8m at 2.24 g/t Au from 102m, including 2m at 7.20 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC019
- **1m at 4.94 from 79m and 3m at 3.07 g/t Au from 105m** and 4m at 0.85 g/t Au from 134m, including 1m at 2.59 g/t Au in hole 26GBRC015
- **3m at 3.32 g/t Au from 121m and 1m at 1.49 g/t Au from 151m** in hole 26GBRC018
- **4m at 1.85 g/t Au from 145m, including 1m at 6.62 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC013
- 4m at 1.29 g/t Au from 22m, and 2m at 1.63 g/t Au from 72m in hole 26GBRC009
- 1m at 3.63 g/t Au from 27m in hole 26GBRC010
- 1m at 2.29 g/t Au from 75m in hole 26GBRC006
- 3m at 0.57 g/t Au from 77m and 3m at 0.94 g/t Au from 130m, including 1m at 2.26 g/t Au in hole 26GBRC017

All but one of the 19 holes recorded mineralised intercepts with grades above 0.7 g/t Au.

Drilling ongoing

The 19 holes reported in this announcement cover the northern 450m of the 3.5km mineralised strike defined along the Main Line trend at Golden Boulder. A further 48 holes have been completed and are pending assays results. These holes have been drilled further south along the Main Line trend (Figure 1) and along the Eastern Line trend. A further 18 holes have been completed at the Amy Clarke prospect, located just 3km northeast from Golden Boulder in the Duketon Gold Project (Figure 5). Further results are expected over the coming weeks.

Drilling is ongoing at Golden Boulder in the southern portion of the Main Line trend aimed at infilling and extending the drilling conducted in 2025, which comprised broad spaced drill lines up to 400m apart (Figure 4).

Technical Discussion

Mineralisation intersected in the northern sections of the main Golden Boulder trend in the current RC drill program is consistent with previous interpretations, with multiple stacked lodes comprising quartz veining with disseminated sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite) hosted within basalt and minor dolerite units. The primary aim of the current drill program is to test for continuity of the mineralised lodes along strike and at depth. Assay results to date have identified high-grade intersections in both oxide and bedrock lithologies. Modelling and interpretation are ongoing to identify continuity of the multiple gold lodes, pending receipt of more assay results.

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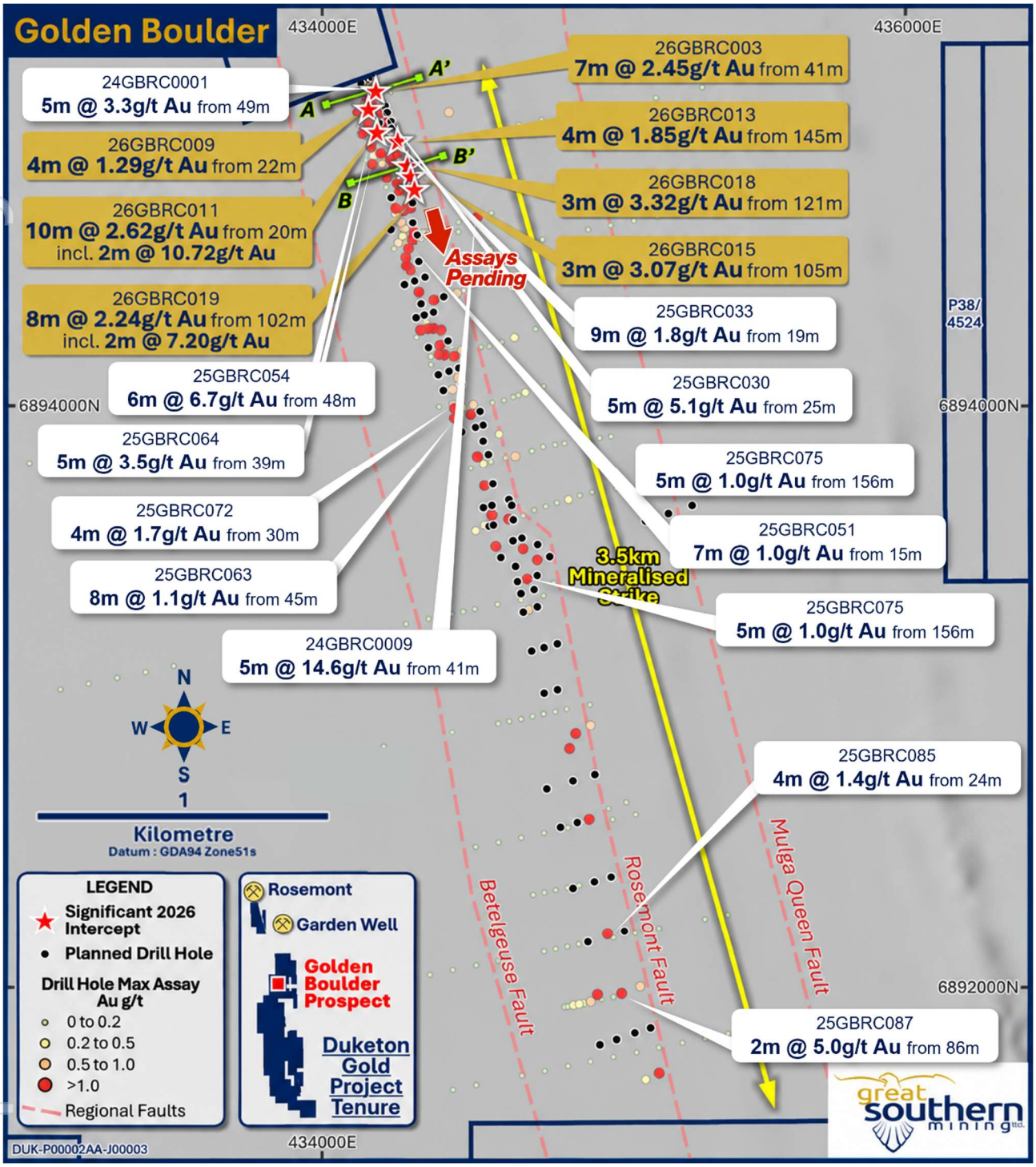


Figure 1. Plan view map of the Golden Boulder area showing recent significant drill intercepts (in gold) and previous intercepts (in white).

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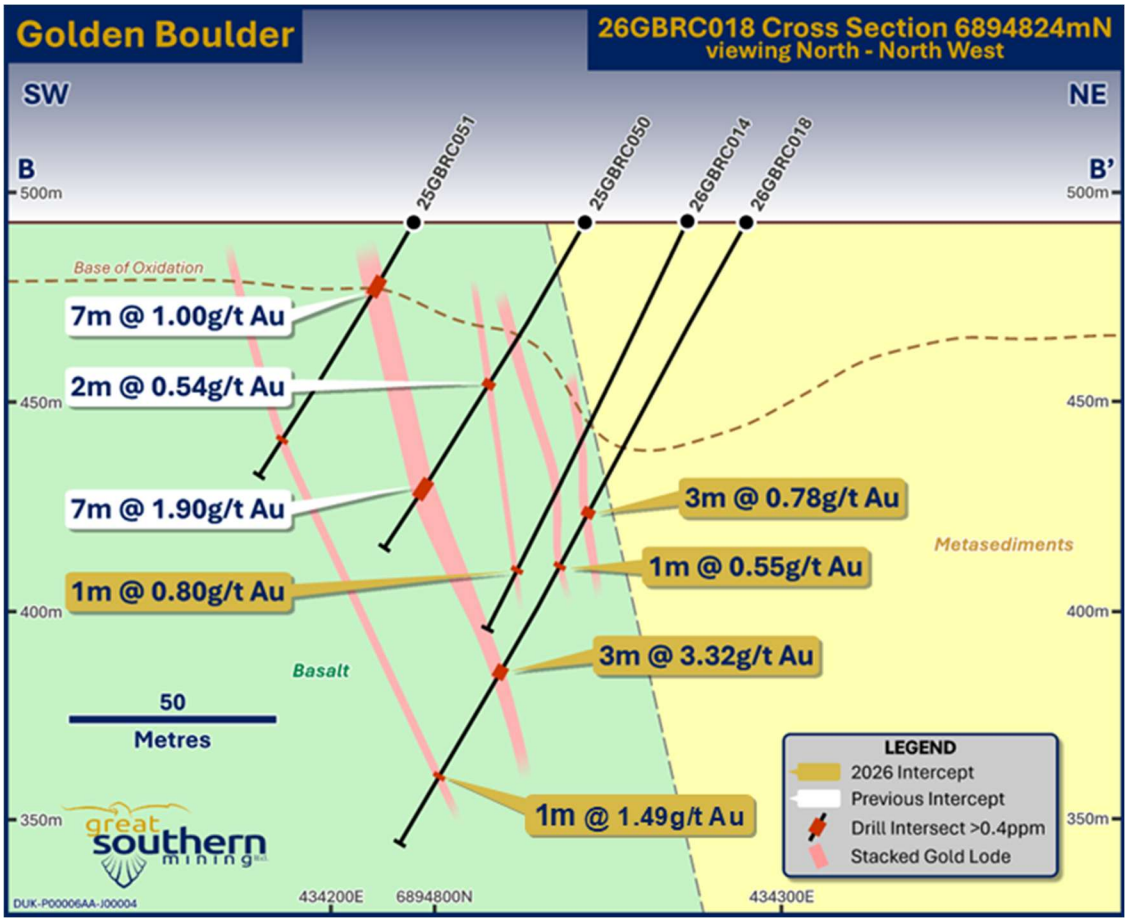


Figure 2. Interpreted cross-section showing results from recent drill hole 26GBRC018 and previous drilling.

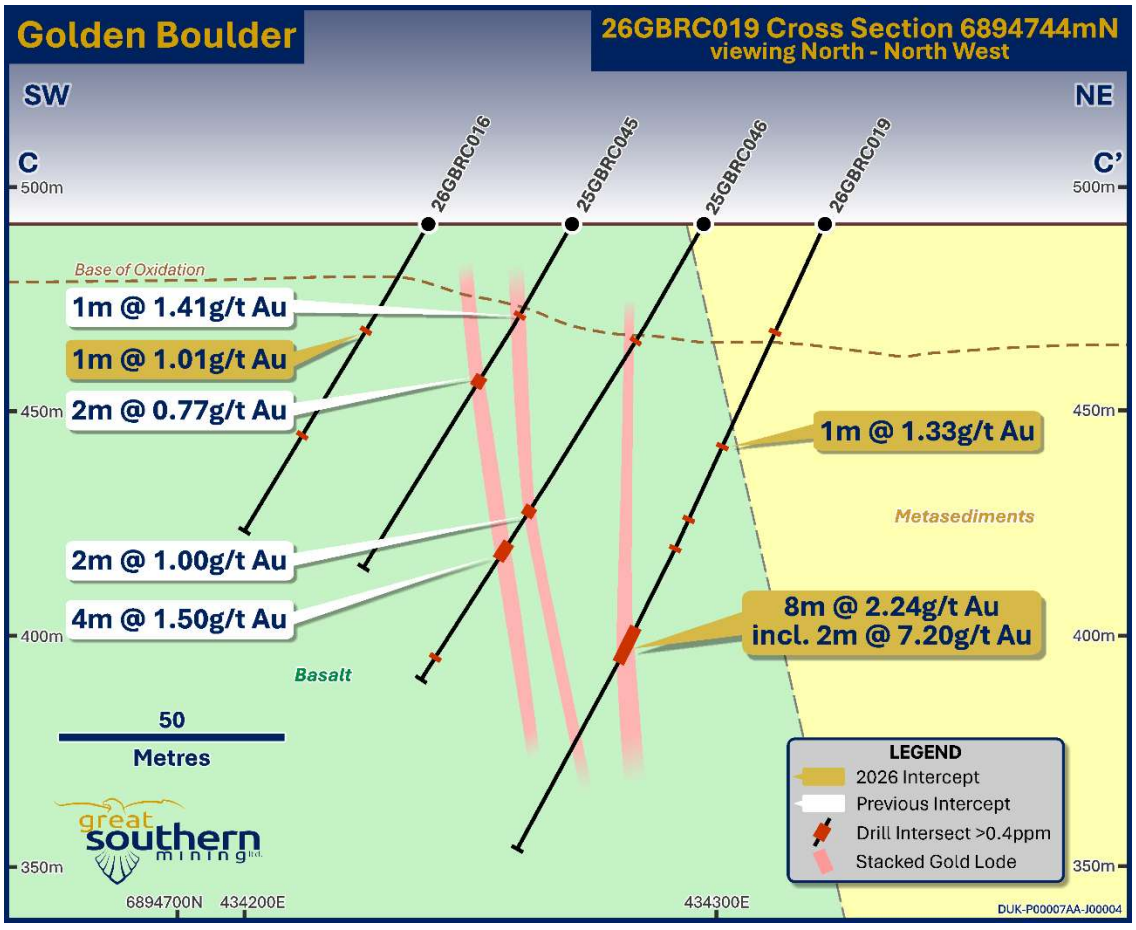


Figure 3. Interpreted cross-section showing results from recent drill hole 26GBRC019 and previous drilling.

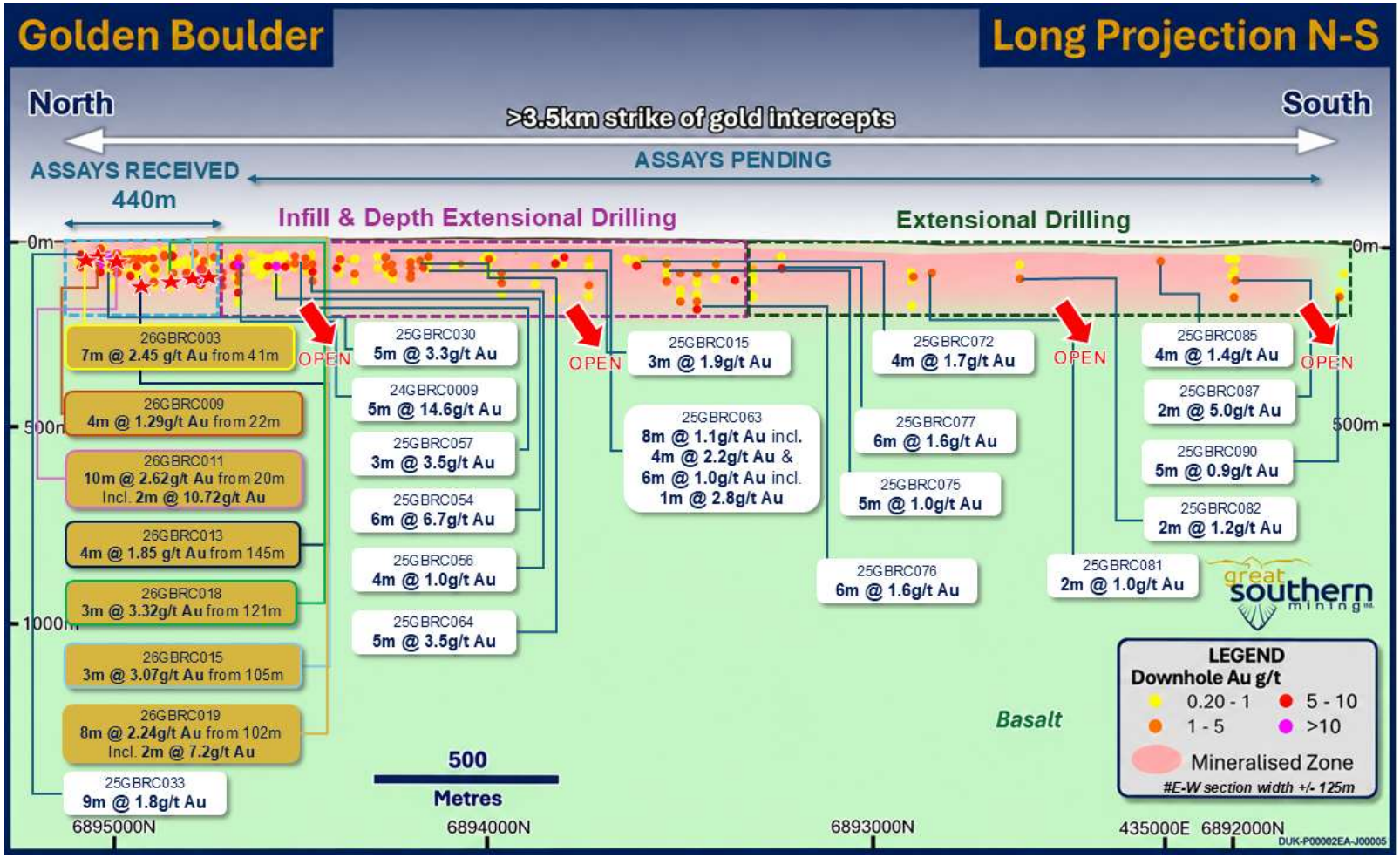


Figure 4. Long projection of the Golden Boulder Main line showing significant drill intercepts from previous drilling (white) and results received to date from current drilling (gold).

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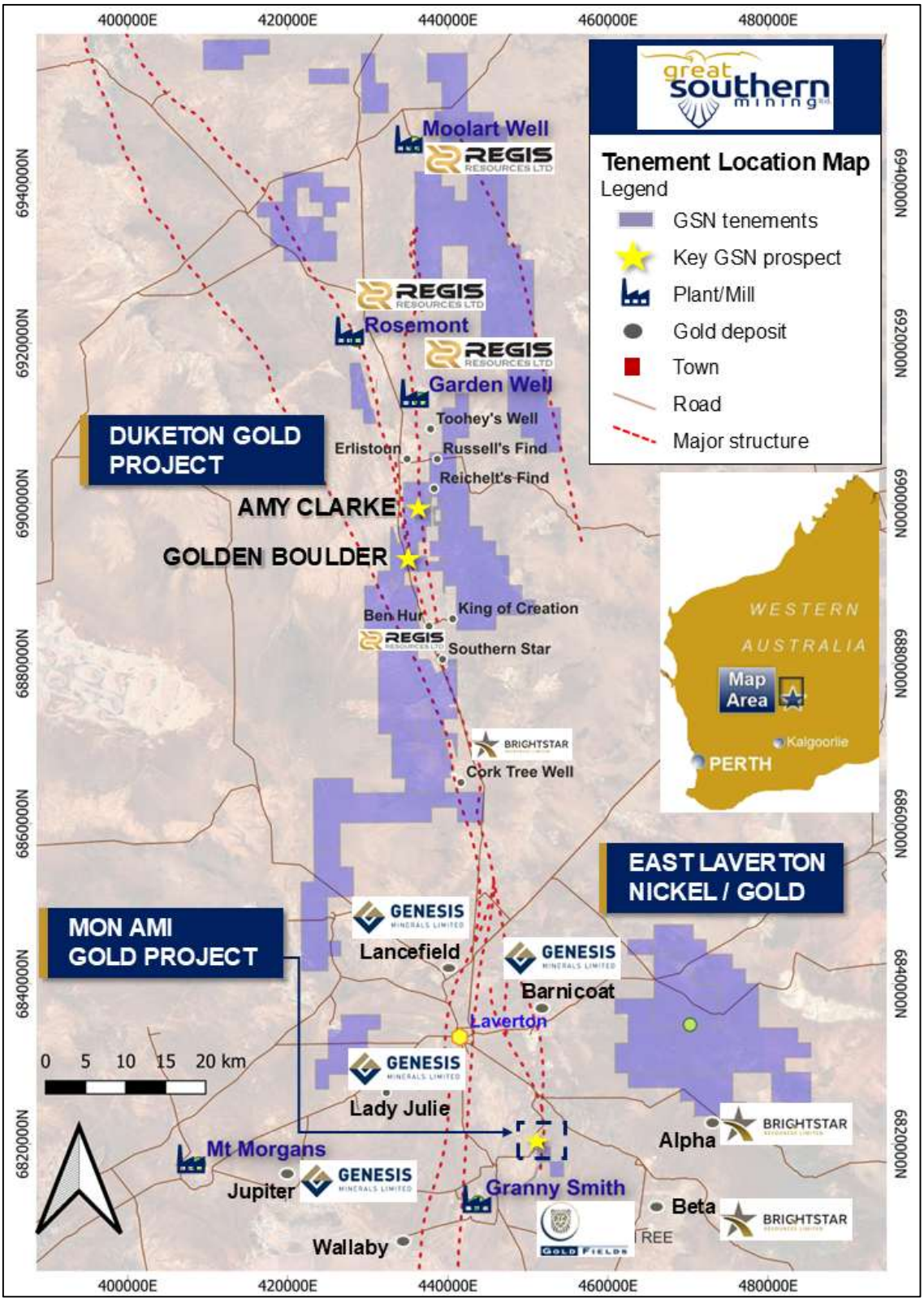


Figure 5. Location of the Duketon Gold Project showing its proximity to the town of Laverton and existing and planned gold processing facilities.

About Great Southern Mining

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

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The release of this ASX announcement was authorised by Board of Directors of the Company.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the 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.

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Table 1: Recent RC drill hole locations at Golden Boulder included in this release

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Depth	Dip	Azimuth
26GBRC001	434224	6895007	495	MGA94_51	150	-67	252
26GBRC002	434215	6895033	495	MGA94_51	156	-62	251
26GBRC003	434184	6895080	495	MGA94_51	102	-60	251
26GBRC004	434178	6895103	496	MGA94_51	102	-62	252
26GBRC005	434134	6895107	496	MGA94_51	60	-60	252
26GBRC006	434156	6895113	496	MGA94_51	78	-60	252
26GBRC007	434238	6894976	494	MGA94_51	140	-68	252
26GBRC008	434192	6894969	494	MGA94_51	120	-60	252
26GBRC009	434160	6895018	495	MGA94_51	120	-60	252
26GBRC010	434172	6895118	496	MGA94_51	96	-62	252
26GBRC011	434189	6894939	494	MGA94_51	110	-58	252
26GBRC012	434242	6894955	494	MGA94_51	150	-67	253
26GBRC013	434259	6894908	494	MGA94_51	168	-65	252
26GBRC014	434280	6894818	493	MGA94_51	108	-65	252
26GBRC015	434304	6894786	492	MGA94_51	210	-65	253
26GBRC016	434239	6894716	492	MGA94_51	80	-60	252
26GBRC017	434310	6894699	492	MGA94_51	160	-62	252
26GBRC018	434293	6894824	493	MGA94_51	170	-61	252
26GBRC019	434315	6894744	492	MGA94_51	156	-65	252

Table 2: Significant Intercepts (≥0.2 g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 2 metres) from recent RC drilling at Golden Boulder

Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26GBRC001	RC	40	45	5	0.3	1.50
26GBRC001	RC	56	57	1	0.35	0.35
26GBRC001	RC	71	72	1	0.58	0.58
26GBRC001	RC	75	76	1	0.29	0.29
26GBRC001	RC	81	84	3	0.37	1.11
26GBRC001	RC	86	89	3	0.53	1.59
	including	88	89	1	1.31	1.31
26GBRC001	RC	95	96	1	0.5	0.50
26GBRC001	RC	100	102	2	0.67	1.34
	including	100	101	1	1.05	1.05
26GBRC002	RC	27	28	1	1.27	1.27
26GBRC002	RC	35	36	1	0.38	0.38
26GBRC002	RC	50	51	1	0.46	0.46
26GBRC002	RC	68	70	2	0.56	1.12
26GBRC002	RC	86	87	1	0.85	0.85
26GBRC002	RC	127	128	1	0.75	0.75
26GBRC003	RC	29	33	4	0.71	2.84
	including	32	33	1	1.39	1.39
26GBRC003	**RC**	**41**	**48**	**7**	**2.45**	**17.15**
	including	**47**	**48**	**1**	**6.91**	**6.91**
26GBRC003	RC	80	81	1	0.77	0.77

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Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26GBRC003	RC	99	100	1	0.35	0.35
26GBRC004	RC	24	26	2	0.75	1.50
26GBRC004	RC	36	44	8	0.37	2.96
26GBRC004	RC	69	70	1	0.33	0.33
26GBRC006	RC	11	12	1	0.54	0.54
26GBRC006	RC	75	76	1	2.29	2.29
26GBRC007	RC	15	16	1	0.3	0.30
26GBRC007	RC	50	51	1	0.42	0.42
26GBRC007	RC	63	64	1	1.2	1.20
26GBRC007	RC	69	70	2	0.31	0.62
26GBRC007	RC	84	85	1	0.5	0.5
26GBRC007	RC	92	93	1	0.76	0.76
26GBRC007	RC	127	128	1	0.29	0.29
26GBRC008	RC	21	22	1	0.42	0.42
26GBRC008	RC	39	40	1	0.23	0.23
26GBRC008	RC	49	51	2	0.38	0.76
26GBRC008	RC	56	59	3	0.66	1.98
26GBRC008	including	58	59	1	1.64	1.64
26GBRC008	RC	82	83	1	0.96	0.96
26GBRC008	RC	89	91	2	0.61	1.22
26GBRC009	**RC**	**22**	**26**	**4**	**1.29**	**5.16**
26GBRC009	RC	72	74	2	1.63	3.26
26GBRC009	including	72	73	1	2.91	2.91
26GBRC010	RC	22	23	1	0.32	0.32
26GBRC010	RC	27	28	1	3.63	3.63
26GBRC010	RC	32	33	1	0.53	0.53
26GBRC010	RC	38	39	1	0.32	0.32
26GBRC011	**RC**	**20**	**30**	**10**	**2.62**	**26.2**
	including	**20**	**22**	**2**	**10.72**	**21.44**
	and including	**29**	**30**	**1**	**2.2**	**2.2**
26GBRC011	RC	43	44	1	0.27	0.27
26GBRC011	RC	59	62	3	0.33	0.99
26GBRC012	RC	26	28	2	0.43	0.86
26GBRC012	RC	43	44	1	0.25	0.25
26GBRC012	RC	64	65	1	0.37	0.37
26GBRC012	RC	74	77	3	0.51	1.53
26GBRC012	RC	94	95	1	0.39	0.39
26GBRC012	RC	101	102	1	0.89	0.89
26GBRC012	RC	108	109	1	0.23	0.23
26GBRC013	RC	17	22	5	0.42	2.1
26GBRC013	RC	59	62	3	0.23	0.69
26GBRC013	RC	67	69	2	0.38	0.76
26GBRC013	RC	71	72	1	0.81	0.81
26GBRC013	RC	81	82	1	1.22	1.22
26GBRC013	RC	98	102	4	0.5	2

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Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26GBRC013	RC	122	123	1	0.43	0.43
26GBRC013	**RC**	**145**	**149**	**4**	**1.85**	**7.4**
	including	**145**	**146**	**1**	**6.62**	**6.62**
26GBRC014	RC	56	58	2	0.33	0.66
26GBRC014	RC	64	65	1	0.26	0.26
26GBRC014	RC	69	72	3	0.23	0.69
26GBRC014	RC	92	93	1	0.8	0.8
26GBRC014	RC	95	96	1	0.28	0.28
26GBRC015	RC	25	27	2	0.42	0.84
26GBRC015	RC	54	55	1	0.47	0.47
26GBRC015	RC	79	80	1	4.94	4.94
26GBRC015	RC	83	84	1	0.41	0.41
26GBRC015	**RC**	**105**	**108**	**3**	**3.07**	**9.21**
26GBRC015	RC	110	111	1	0.3	0.3
26GBRC015	RC	134	138	4	0.85	3.4
	including	134	135	1	2.59	2.59
26GBRC015	RC	148	149	1	0.5	0.5
26GBRC015	RC	168	169	1	0.24	0.24
26GBRC016	RC	28	29	1	1.01	1.01
26GBRC016	RC	47	48	1	0.28	0.28
26GBRC016	RC	55	56	1	0.57	0.57
26GBRC016	RC	76	77	1	0.36	0.36
26GBRC017	RC	37	41	4	0.55	2.2
26GBRC017	RC	55	56	1	0.64	0.64
26GBRC017	RC	77	80	3	0.57	1.71
	including	77	78	1	1.2	1.2
26GBRC017	RC	95	97	2	0.38	0.76
26GBRC017	RC	130	133	3	0.94	2.82
	including	130	131	1	2.26	2.26
26GBRC018	RC	27	28	1	0.33	0.33
26GBRC018	RC	59	60	1	0.2	0.2
26GBRC018	RC	67	68	1	0.42	0.42
26GBRC018	RC	71	72	1	0.2	0.2
26GBRC018	RC	78	81	3	0.78	2.34
26GBRC018	RC	93	94	1	0.55	0.55
26GBRC018	**RC**	**121**	**124**	**3**	**3.32**	**9.96**
26GBRC018	RC	132	133	1	0.28	0.28
26GBRC018	RC	151	152	1	1.49	1.49
26GBRC019	RC	26	28	2	0.48	0.96
26GBRC019	RC	55	56	1	1.33	1.33
26GBRC019	RC	66	67	1	0.25	0.25
26GBRC019	RC	73	74	1	0.51	0.51
26GBRC019	RC	78	81	3	0.39	1.17
26GBRC019	RC	102	110	8	2.24	17.92

Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
	including	102	103	2	7.2	14.4
26GBRC019	RC	115	116	1	0.21	0.21
26GBRC019	RC	128	130	2	0.32	0.64

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.	RC drill cuttings were collected as either 1m samples or 2m composites, based on logged domains, via the rig-mounted cyclone splitter into buckets and placed in piles on the ground (2-15kg of sample material) at 1m intervals in rows. For RC assay sampling, a nominal 1-4 kg sample were split from each 1-metre sample length via the rig's inbuilt cyclone and splitter system into clean pre-numbered calico bags and placed adjacent to the corresponding bulk sample pile. The cyclone was manually cleaned at the completion of each rod and thoroughly cleaned at the completion of each hole. RC samples were collected and submitted for analysis at Intertek in Maddington, Perth, with the samples pulverised to produce 50g charge for fire assay. Field QAQC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) as assay standards, use of blanks and acquisition of duplicate samples, as per the Company's QAQC procedure.
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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD), using a modern truck-mounted rig (Rig 6). RC samples were obtained utilising high pressure and high-volume compressed air, using a BD67 hammer and standard 5.5 inch face sampling RC bit. The drill string comprised 6m rods, which collects samples through an inner tube to minimise contamination.
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. 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.	RC sample recoveries are recorded in the geological and sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. The majority of samples were >95% 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. No relationship is apparent in the RC data between sample recovery and grades, and therefore no bias is inferred.
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 RC drilling was logged in detail at the rig by an experienced geologist, should the results feed into a future Mineral Resource Estimation. This included: • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation recorded; • Evidence for structural features is noted; • RC logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature and

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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.	representative portions of samples were retained in chip trays for future reference. 100% of each drill hole was logged. All data was recorded/logged in the field in MS Excel logging platform developed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd and transferred to the GSN database managed by 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.	RC samples (2-15kg weight) were split through the rig-mounted cyclone splitter to produce a nominal 1-4 kg sample from each 1-metre sample length, and collected as either 1m samples or 2m composites, based on logged domains, as the primary sample for assay. Most samples were collected dry, with very few collected wet, and when wet this data is recorded in the log. Field duplicates were taken for every 30th sample then every 50th sample alternatively, as a control on sample representivity. Sample size of 1-4kg for each sample is regarded as appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Standards (CRM's) were inserted every 50 samples. Blanks were inserted every 50 samples, though not the same intervals as the CRM's. The remaining drill spoil is retained onsite for reference and check sampling. Where the 'Includes 2m composites' column is marked "No", the reported interval has been calculated by averaging contiguous 1m assay results rather than from a physical 2m 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.	Assaying of one-metre and two-metre composite RC drilling samples is conducted by Intertek in Maddington, Perth, using a 50g charge. The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. No geophysical tools have been applied to the samples, or down hole, at this stage. Field QAQC procedures involved the use Standards (CRM's) inserted every 50 samples. Blanks were inserted every 50 samples, though not the same intervals as the CRM's. Field duplicates were taken for every 30th then every 50th sample alternatively, as a control on sample representivity. The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received. Standard lab QAQC was also implemented as part of the geochemical testing protocol.
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.	Assay results are verified by the Exploration Manager. All data exported is validated by the in-field geologist, with any adjustments made directly with the Database Manager. No twin holes have been drilled. Redrill of holes that could not reach planned depths is completed as required. Data is collected on a Toughbook in the field and is imported into the externally managed GSN database. Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory (Intertek) and uploaded into the database. Original sample records are also stored on the server. 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 51. All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 3-5m accuracy). Subsequent on completion of drilling, all collars will be surveyed using a DGPS (+-10cm). Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass, and assisted by an automatic azi aligner provided by the drill

Criteria	Commentary
	contractor. Downhole surveys were taken every 30 metres and as complete hole multishot surveys at the end of each drill hole. Topographic control is assisted by a DEM image, and cross-referenced with survey control for drill collar RL's.
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. Drill hole positions were planned to test for any infill or extension to mineralisation at Golden Boulder. 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 updated assessment is yet to be completed. For RC drilling, every 1m sample was cone split directly from the rig mounted cyclone/splitter into clean pre-numbered calico bags. Two-metre sampling compositing, depending on geological intervals, has been applied to areas of less interest.
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 perpendicular to the main stratigraphy and structural controls on gold mineralisation, to maximise structural and geological data. RC drill holes were drilled towards a magnetic azimuth of 250-255°, consistent with historic drilling orientations. Based on the current understanding of the orientation of the mineralised structures and the drilling geometry, no material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the orientation of drilling.
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 immediate access to the samples. Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure stored yard in Laverton, prior to transport and submission to the Intertek laboratory in Perth. Samples for geochemical analysis were received at Intertek where upon receipt of the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. All sample information is kept in digital form. Digital data is backed up onto the Company server regularly and then externally backed up daily.
Audits or reviews The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

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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. An extension of term for the tenement of 5 years (i.e. till 16th February 2031) was granted on 29th April 2026. 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 area.
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.	Details of all the drill holes are summarised in in the report including 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.	No weighted averaging techniques were required as the data reported are all 1m samples. No top cuts applied. No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used. Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au, with a maximum internal dilution of 2m. A breakdown of the significant gold intersections from the recent RC drilling is shown in the body of the report, including in the 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 steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at or around a -60° dip.

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 with true width not confirmed at this stage.
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 ongoing assessment of RC drill results in geological context and planning any further follow-up drilling programs. Pending interpretation of results, a mineral resource estimate may be undertaken at Golden Boulder in the future.

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