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Maiden RC drilling results show Amy Clarke emerging as a significant gold discovery

Amy Clarke is just 3km from the fast-growing Golden Boulder discovery and 12km from Regis' processing plant

- The 18-hole (2,248m) **maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling** program at the Amy Clarke prospect within the Duketon Gold Project in WA has intersected high-grade gold along the 4.7km mineralised corridor
- Drilling, which targeted around higher-grade zones identified in the 2021 and 2025 aircore programs, has delivered high-grade intercepts both along strike and at depth, reinforcing the Company's belief that Amy Clarke is an emerging gold discovery
- While drilling to date is still shallow, averaging less than 100m below surface, mineralisation has been observed from surface within the oxidised horizon and at depth in fresh rock
- Standout intercepts from the maiden RC program included:
  - **5m at 6.71 g/t Au from 51m, including 3m at 10.4 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC008
  - **11m at 1.86 g/t Au from 45m, including 2m at 8.92 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC018
  - **8m at 1.44 g/t Au from 67m, including 2m at 4.7 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC016
  - **5m at 1.81 g/t Au from 61m, including 1m at 8.02 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC001
- Amy Clarke is interpreted to sit along the same structural trend that hosts Regis Resources Ltd Erlistoun open pit mine (320koz @ 1.9 g/t Au), located just 3km to the north. **Regis' 5Mtpa Garden Well processing facility is located just 12km to the north-east**
- Geological and structural analysis is underway to unlock the controls on gold mineralisation and refine high-priority drill targets, paving the way for **follow-up drilling to drive the Amy Clarke discovery**
- **Drilling is ongoing at the Duketon Gold Project with** assays pending for another 6,000m from ongoing drilling at the southern end of the 3.5km Golden Boulder trend and Golden Boulder East trend, which is located just 3km south-west of Amy Clarke.

Great Southern Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said:

"These results support our view that Amy Clarke is an emerging discovery with immense upside. The gold starts from surface and continues to the extent of the drilling in the fresh rock.

"It is also very strategically located, being just 3km north-east from our Golden Boulder discovery where we have outlined substantial mineralisation over 3.5km. Both prospects are very close to Regis' processing plants.

"At Amy Clarke, our geological team is developing a stronger understanding of the controls on mineralisation. This will aid in identifying high-grade zones across the broader 4.7km mineralised strike.

"The Company's aggressive 2026 RC drilling campaign has delivered strong results across three key targets, incorporating Amy Clarke, the Golden Boulder discovery and Mon Ami, with all three returning high-grade intercepts and material extensions to known mineralisation."

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Targeted drilling at Amy Clarke returns more high-grade gold intercepts

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: "GSN" or the "Company") is pleased to report assay results from the maiden RC drilling program at the emerging Amy Clarke gold discovery within the Duketon Project, Western Australia. Results have been received for 18-holes (2,248m) which targeted higher grade mineralisation identified in previous aircore programs, both along strike and at depth.

This successful program has led to down dip extensions of up to 50m and broadened areas of higher-grade mineralisation. The new intercepts are spread along the previously defined 4.7km mineralised strike with key results including (Figure 1):

- **5m at 6.71 g/t Au from 51m, including 3m at 10.4 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC008 (Figure 2)
- **11m at 1.86 g/t Au from 45m, including 2m at 8.92 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC018 (Figure 3)
- 1m at 1.78 g/t Au from 53m and **8m at 1.44 g/t Au from 67m including 2m at 4.70 g/t Au** and 1m at 1.44 g/t Au from 110m and 1m at 2.01 g/t Au from 145m in hole 26ACRC016 (Figure 3)
- **5m at 1.81 g/t Au from 61m, including 1m at 8.02 g/t Au** in hole 26ACRC001
- 2m at 1.41 g/t Au from 7m in hole 26ACRC012
- 1m at 2.34 g/t Au from 26m in hole 26ACRC005
- 1m at 2.15g/t Au from 40m in hole 26ACRC015

Amy Clarke is located approximately 12km from Regis' Garden Well gold processing facility and 3km northeast of GSN's Golden Boulder discovery (Figure 5). Systematic exploration by the Company's exploration team has defined shallow intercepts greater than 1 g/t gold over a strike length of 4.7km (Figure 1). Prior to the tenement being granted in 2021, very little historic exploration had been conducted, and unlike many defined deposits in the Duketon Belt, there are no historical shafts or workings. Target zones within Amy Clarke were first defined by comprehensive surface geochemistry, mapping and structural interpretation from geophysical surveys. This was followed by two aircore drilling programs in 2021 and 2025.

Significant intercepts from previous aircore drilling at Amy Clarke include:

- **17m at 1.4 g/t Au from 20m**, including **1m at 11.2 g/t Au and 3m at 2.35 g/t Au** in hole 25ACAC0105
- **5m at 8.2 g/t Au from 33m**, including **1m @ 33.5 g/t Au** in hole 21ACAC147
- **3m at 5.7 g/t Au from 8m** and 1m at 3.2 g/t Au from 37m in hole 25ACAC0132
- **2m at 23.9 g/t Au** from 10m in hole 25ACAC0007
- **11m at 1.2 g/t Au** from 25m in hole 25ACAC0057.

Geological Interpretation

At Amy Clarke, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, some with disseminated or coarse pyrite (0.5% to 2%) and silica-sericite ± trace fuchsite alteration. Mineralisation is present both within the shallow oxide horizon and in the fresh rock, generally close to geological contacts. In the southern and central areas of Amy Clarke, mineralisation occurs on the contact of intermediate porphyries and sedimentary schists or later mafic dolerite intrusions. In northern areas, mineralised structures are located on the contact, or hosted within, granodiorites and porphyries.

Amy Clarke is a high strain structural corridor with boudinaging (pinch and swell) quartz veins and recumbent (overturned) folding noted at surface. Interpretation is ongoing, with the primary mineralised structures at Amy Clarke currently modelled as steeply east-dipping at a 70-85° dip.

Next steps and follow up drilling

Based on the significant results from the recent RC and aircore drilling campaigns, the Company has commenced planning for follow-up RC drilling, and potential diamond drilling. Detailed geological and structural mapping is underway, which will be used in conjunction with multielement geochemistry of selected intervals to unlock the controls on mineralisation and to vector in on higher grade zones. It is anticipated that initial focus of drill campaigns will be on the open mineralised lodes in the northern part of Amy Clarke, 3km directly south of Regis' Erlistoun open pit mine (Figure 4), and also on the central area of the 4.7km mineralised trend. In should be noted that this extensive trend is open to the south, where there is virtually no drilling beyond GSN's southernmost holes, which intercepted 2m at 23.9 g/t Au from 10m in hole 25ACAC0007 and 5m at 1.81 g/t Au from 61m, including 1m at 8.02 g/t Au in hole 26ACRC001.

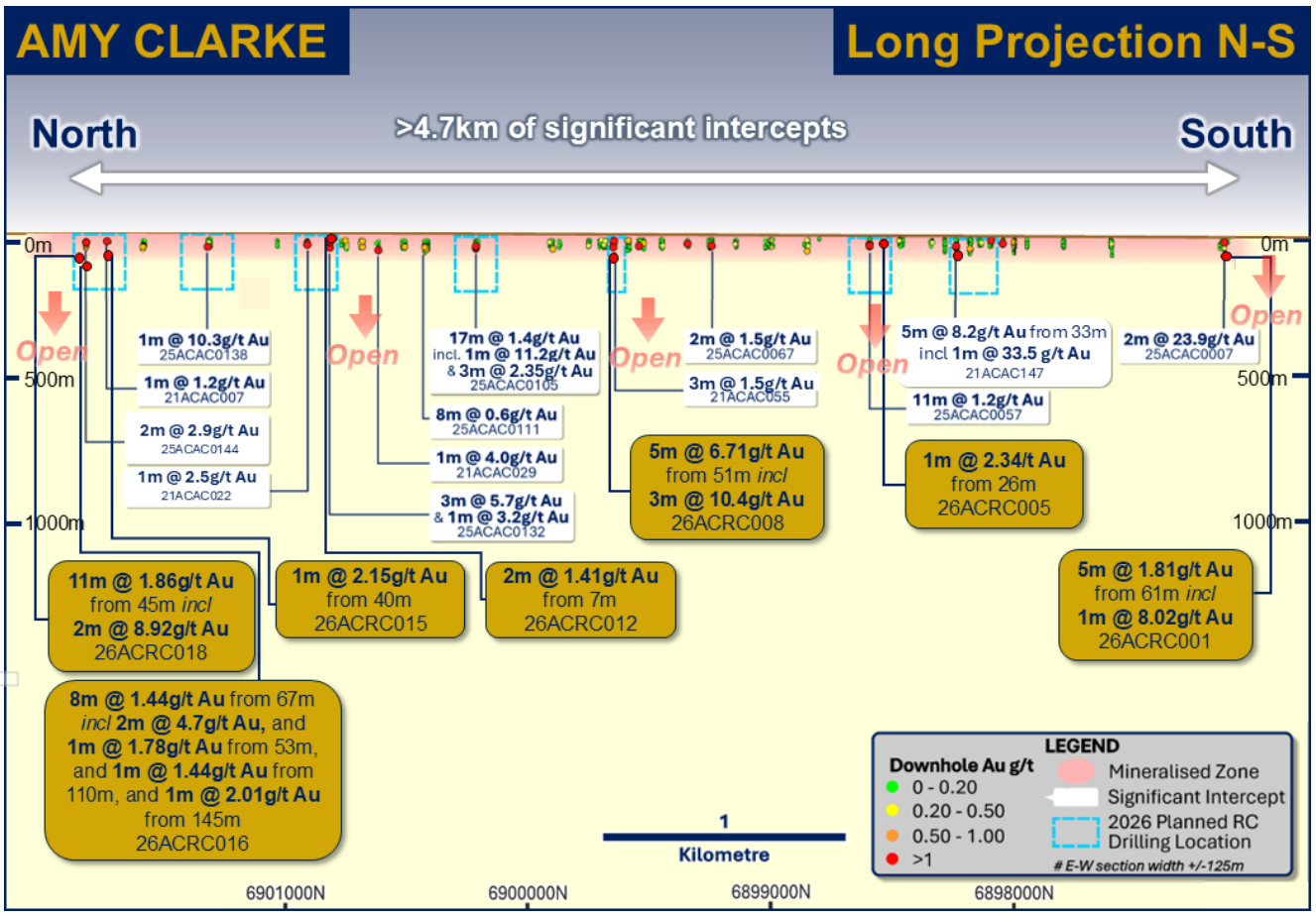


Figure 1. Long projection of the Amy Clarke prospect showing recent significant drill intercepts (in gold) and previous intercepts (in white).

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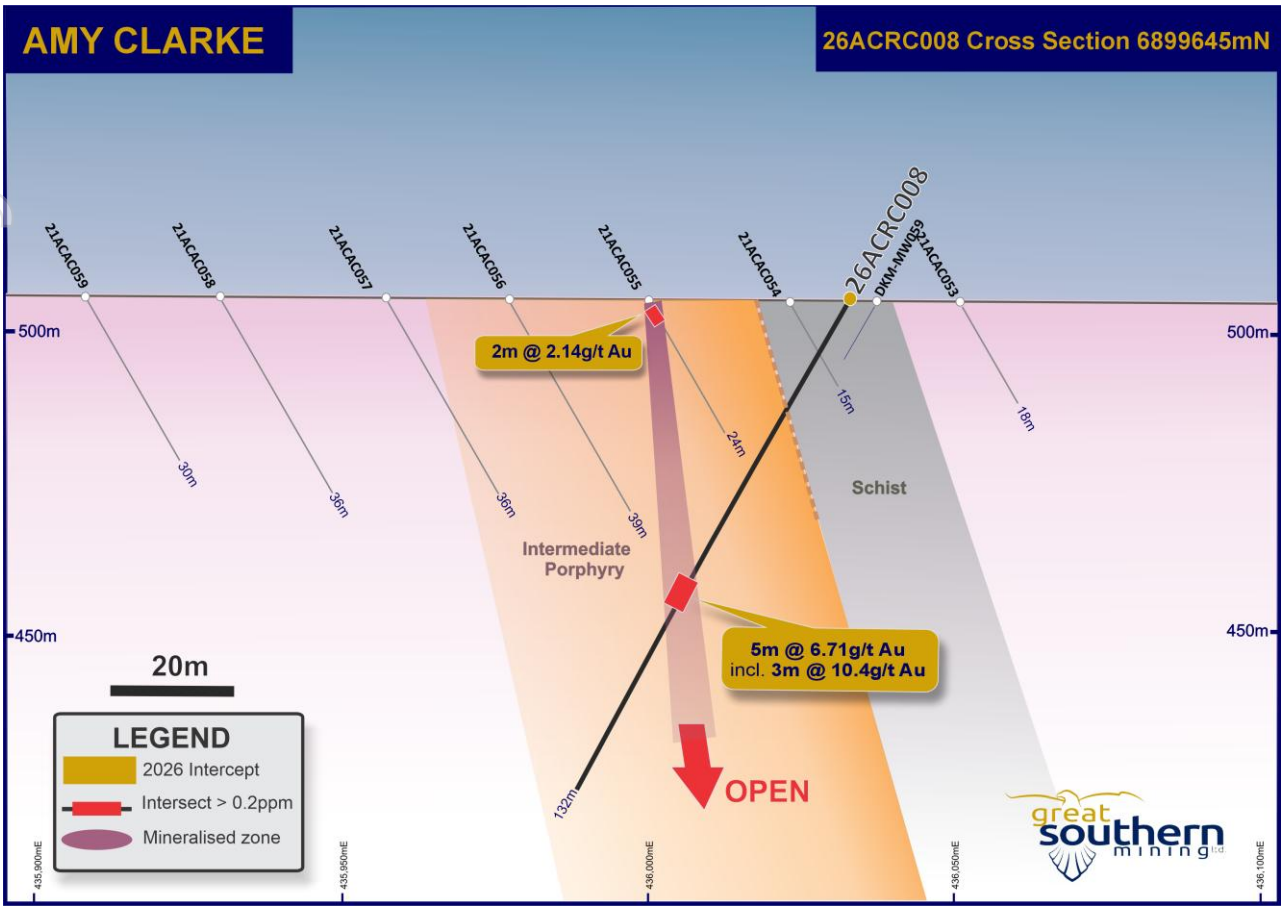
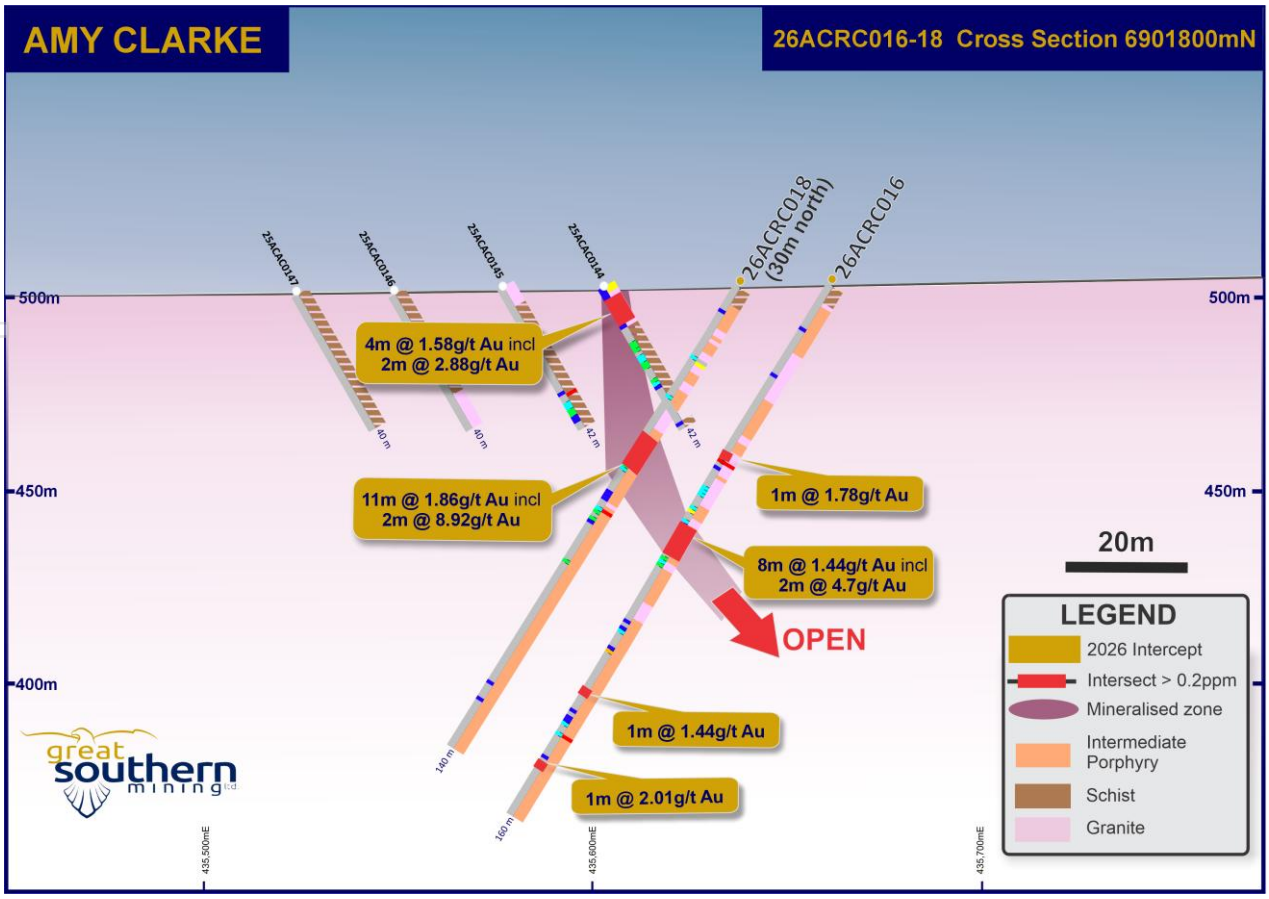


Figure 2. Interpreted cross-section at 6899645mN showing results from recent drill hole 26ACRC008 and previous drilling. Drill hole locations shown on Figure 1 and Figure 4.



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Figure 3. Interpreted cross-section at 6901800mN showing results from recent drill holes 26ACRC016 and 26ACRC018 and previous drilling. Drill hole locations shown on Figure 1 and Figure 4.

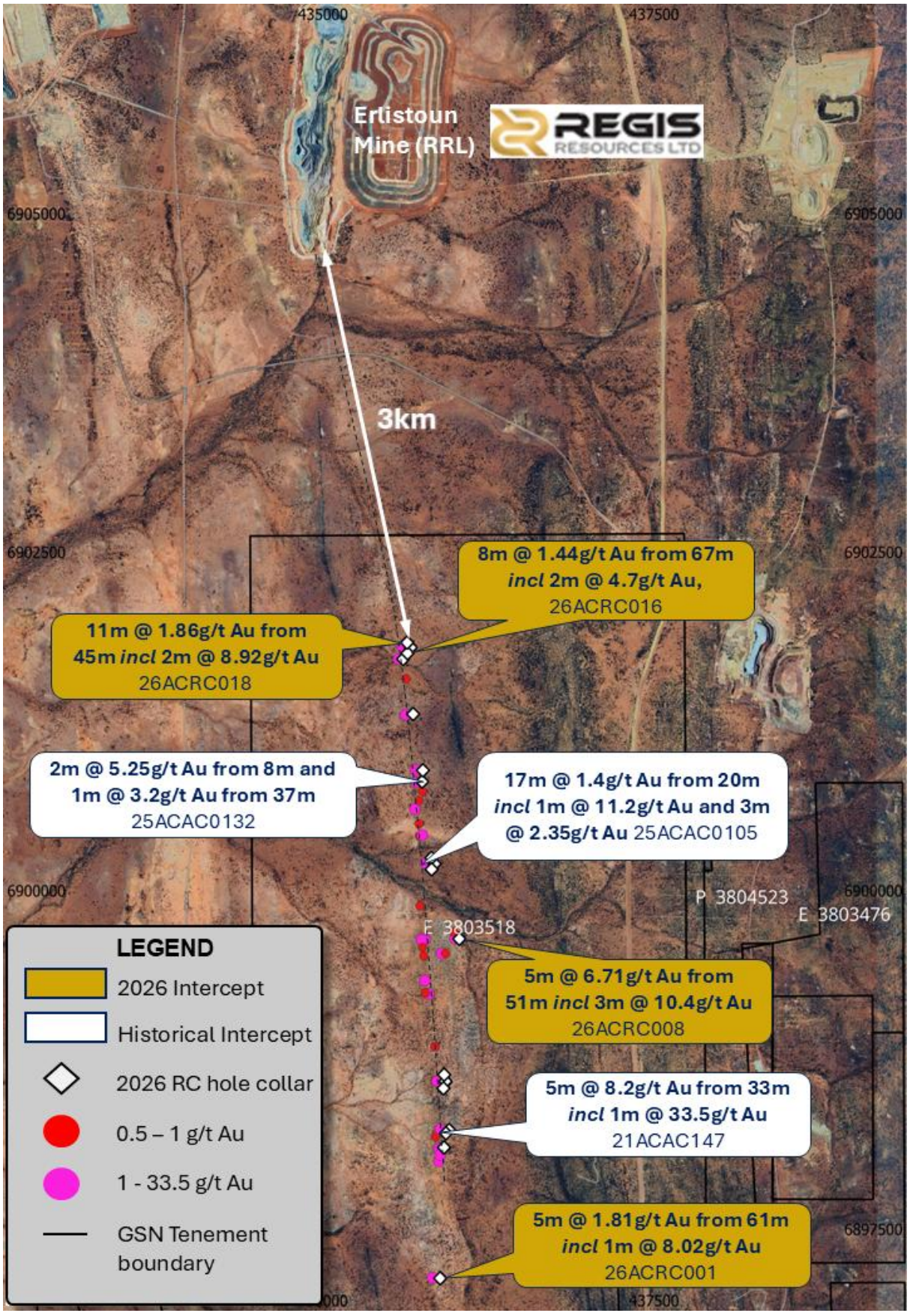


Figure 4. Map showing location of Amy Clarke prospect with significant drill intersections along a north/northwest structural trend along strike from Regis Resources Erlistoun mine (320koz @ 1.9 g/t Au).

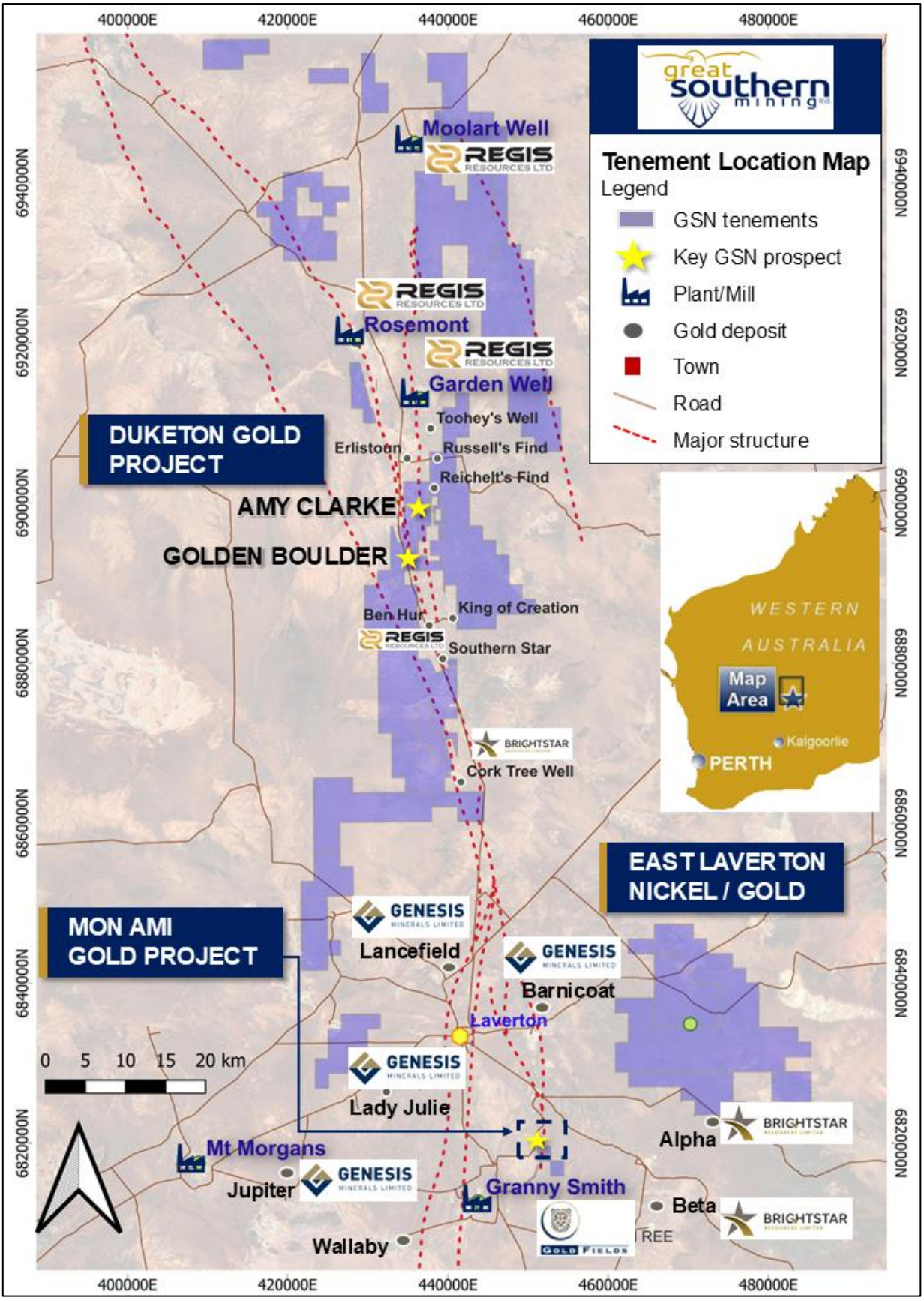


Figure 5. Map of Great Southern Mining's tenure in the Laverton District of Western Australia, incorporating the Duketon Gold, Mon Ami and East Laverton projects, and showing regional mines and processing facilities.

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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 Amy Clarke included in this release

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
26ACRC001	435885.9	6897136.6	504.4	MGA94_51	114	266	-60
26ACRC002	435914.6	6898102.7	508.4	MGA94_51	108	265	-60
26ACRC003	435929.5	6898207.2	508.9	MGA94_51	144	270	-60
26ACRC004	435953.4	6898231.1	509.2	MGA94_51	130	269	-60
26ACRC005	435910.0	6898539.3	509.8	MGA94_51	125	270	-60
26ACRC006a	435926.1	6898590.8	510.1	MGA94_51	114	270	-60
26ACRC007	435915.6	6898640.3	510.4	MGA94_51	125	270	-60
26ACRC008	436030.2	6899643.4	505.0	MGA94_51	90	270	-60
26ACRC009	435819.4	6900240.6	502.9	MGA94_51	132	269	-60
26ACRC010	435843.9	6900197.5	503.2	MGA94_51	150	269	-60
26ACRC011	435821.0	6900156.6	502.7	MGA94_51	126	269	-60
26ACRC012	435749.3	6900804.9	506.5	MGA94_51	120	269	-60
26ACRC013	435755.1	6900887.8	507.5	MGA94_51	130	269	-60
26ACRC014	435681.5	6901303.3	505.3	MGA94_51	100	270	-60
26ACRC015	435606.3	6901709.9	502.6	MGA94_51	100	269	-60
26ACRC016	435663.1	6901795.2	503.9	MGA94_51	160	270	-60
26ACRC017	435639.5	6901752.9	503.3	MGA94_51	140	270	-60
26ACRC018	435636.2	6901831.0	503.5	MGA94_51	140	270	-60

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

Hole ID	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Average Au g/t	g/m
26ACRC001	RC	41	43	2	0.73	1.46
26ACRC001	**RC**	**61**	**66**	**5**	**1.81**	**9.05**
	including	**63**	**64**	**1**	**8.02**	**8.02**
26ACRC002	RC	51	54	3	0.49	1.47
26ACRC005	RC	26	27	1	2.34	2.34
26ACRC005	RC	32	33	1	0.22	0.22
26ACRC005	RC	47	48	1	0.34	0.34
26ACRC006a	RC	51	52	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC006a	RC	55	56	1	0.4	0.4
26ACRC007	RC	53	54	1	0.31	0.31
26ACRC007	RC	60	62	2	0.53	1.06
26ACRC008	RC	46	47	1	0.28	0.28
26ACRC008	**RC**	**51**	**56**	**5**	**6.71**	**33.55**
	including	**51**	**54**	**3**	**10.4**	**31.2**
26ACRC008	RC	79	81	2	0.32	0.64
26ACRC009	RC	30	31	1	0.28	0.28
26ACRC010	RC	89	89	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC011	RC	60	61	1	0.42	0.42
26ACRC011	RC	86	89	3	0.57	1.71
26ACRC011	RC	97	99	2	0.57	1.14
26ACRC012	RC	7	9	2	1.41	2.82

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Hole ID	Sample type	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Average Au g/t	g/m
26ACRC012	RC	33	34	1	0.28	0.28
26ACRC012	RC	38	39	1	0.38	0.38
26ACRC012	RC	47	48	1	0.32	0.32
26ACRC012	RC	52	53	1	0.29	0.29
26ACRC012	RC	84	85	1	0.28	0.28
26ACRC013	RC	41	42	1	0.28	0.28
26ACRC013	RC	63	64	1	0.52	0.52
26ACRC013	RC	68	69	1	0.24	0.24
26ACRC013	RC	71	72	1	0.22	0.22
26ACRC013	RC	77	78	1	0.36	0.36
26ACRC014	RC	24	25	1	0.2	0.2
26ACRC014	RC	27	28	1	0.26	0.26
26ACRC014	RC	30	34	4	0.31	1.24
26ACRC014	RC	39	40	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC014	RC	73	74	1	0.3	0.3
26ACRC015	RC	6	8	2	0.64	1.28
26ACRC015	RC	10	11	1	0.27	0.27
26ACRC015	RC	20	22	2	0.53	1.06
26ACRC015	RC	40	41	1	2.15	2.15
26ACRC015	RC	75	76	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC016	RC	53	54	1	1.78	1.78
26ACRC016	RC	61	64	3	0.31	0.93
26ACRC016	**RC**	**67**	**75**	**8**	**1.44**	**11.52**
	including	**72**	**74**	**2**	**4.7**	**9.4**
26ACRC016	RC	78	79	1	0.27	0.27
26ACRC016	RC	82	85	3	0.44	1.32
26ACRC016	RC	104	105	1	0.34	0.34
26ACRC016	RC	110	111	1	1.44	1.44
26ACRC016	RC	132	133	1	0.2	0.2
26ACRC016	RC	135	136	1	0.35	0.35
26ACRC016	RC	145	146	1	2.01	2.01
26ACRC017	RC	12	14	2	0.37	0.74
26ACRC017	RC	48	49	1	0.24	0.24
26ACRC017	RC	55	59	4	0.3	1.2
26ACRC017	RC	104	105	1	0.8	0.8
26ACRC017	RC	117	122	5	0.27	1.35
26ACRC017	RC	135	136	1	0.54	0.54
26ACRC018	RC	21	22	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC018	RC	33	34	1	0.21	0.21
26ACRC018	**RC**	**45**	**56**	**11**	**1.86**	**20.46**
	including	**46**	**48**	**2**	**8.92**	**17.84**
26ACRC018	RC	67	71	4	0.46	1.84
26ACRC018	RC	83	84	1	0.48	0.48

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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. 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 RC drilling was logged in detail at the rig by an experienced geologist. 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 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	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

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Criteria	Commentary
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.	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 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 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	The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic. Drill hole positions were planned to test for further high-grade mineralisation at Amy

Criteria	Commentary
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.	Clarke. 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 265-270°, 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.

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.

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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 mineralisation 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 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 steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at or around a -60° dip. 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.

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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.	Based on the significant results from the recent RC and aircore drilling campaigns, the Company has commenced planning for follow-up RC drilling, and potential diamond drilling. Detailed geological and structural mapping will be used in conjunction with multielement geochemistry of selected intervals to unlock the controls on mineralisation and to vector in on higher grade zones. It is anticipated that initial focus of drill campaigns will be on the open mineralised lodes in the northern part of Amy Clarke, 3km directly south of the Regis' Erlistoun open pit mine, and also on the central area of the 4.7km mineralised trend. In should be noted that this extensive trend is also open to the south.

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