Major drilling program commencing to advance gold discoveries

Plus, diamond hole extends known mineralisation at the Golden Boulder discovery, highlighting the significant depth potential

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Highlights

- **A major Reverse Circulation (RC) drill program is set to start this week, with the first phase comprising up to 20,000m.**
    - **Drilling at Golden Boulder will aim to grow the emerging discovery, where mineralisation has already been outlined over 3.5km and remains open along strike and at depth.**
    - **Drilling at Amy Clarke will aim to grow the emerging discovery, where mineralisation has already been outlined over 4.7km and remains open along strike and at depth.**
    - **At the Mon Ami Gold Project, located south of the town of Laverton in WA on a granted mining license, drilling will aim to extend the known mineralisation. Mon Ami has a JORC Mineral Resource of 1.56 Mt at 1.11 g/t Au for 55.5Koz and is located within trucking distance of multiple operating and emerging gold processing facilities.**
- **Separately, a single diamond drill hole at Golden Boulder has extended the known mineralisation by 40m down-dip in hole 26GBDD001. Significant intercepts include:**
    - **2m at 1.81 g/t Au from 38.5m**
    - **0.25m at 1.87 g/t Au from 88.47m**
    - **2.25m at 2.04 g/t Au from 108.94m, including 0.72m at 4.07g/t Au from 109.4m**
    - **0.64m at 1.00 g/t Au from 112.76m**
- **The intersection is considered important because it demonstrates that Golden Boulder can be a continuous system with significant depth potential in a highly prospective shear zone.**
- **All projects in the Duketon Gold Belt are within trucking distance of multiple gold processing plants.**
- **Great Southern is fully-funded for all planned drilling activities having recently settled the final tranche of a A$4.6M Equity Placement in early June 2026.**

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Great Southern Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said: *"The GSN team are very excited to get back drilling at the Duketon Gold Belt. We are particularly excited to follow up highly successful drill campaigns at the emerging Golden Boulder and Amy Clarke discoveries where late-2025 drilling defined gold mineralisation over multi-kilometre strike lengths. Importantly, both are mineralised from near-surface and have only been drilled to less than 150m below surface to date.*

"The recent diamond drilling at Golden Boulder has greatly improved our understanding of the structural and geological settings that host gold mineralisation. On the Golden Boulder Main Line, this drilling has extended gold mineralisation down-dip by 40m, but more importantly, led to a reinterpretation of the orientation of gold bearing structures, which bodes well for significant depth extensions.

"In addition, we are excited to recommence drilling at Mon Ami (on a granted mining lease), located on the Barnicoat Shear which hosts multiple gold deposits to the north including the Barnicoat Mine and the Ida H Mine (currently owned by Genesis Minerals, ASX GMD). Mon Ami remains open in several directions to the north, northwest and down dip. Drilling will test depth extensions to follow up on previous high-grade intercepts.

"Great Southern's portfolio of Western Australian gold projects presents compelling growth opportunities. Their strategic location near existing operating mills enhances development flexibility and places the Company in a strong position to continue creating shareholder value.

"The upcoming major drill program is aimed at unlocking this value by extending mineralisation in proven gold-bearing systems, which offers shareholders a compelling risk-return opportunity".

Details of Major Drilling Program

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: GSN) is pleased to announce the imminent commencement of a major drilling program at its 100% owned Duketon and Mon Ami gold projects, both located in the Laverton region of Western Australia (Figure 1). The first phase of this campaign will comprise 15,000 to 20,000 metres of RC drilling, making it the largest undertaken by the Company since acquiring the Duketon Project tenure in 2021. Key target areas will include the Golden Boulder and Amy Clarke emerging discoveries in the Duketon Gold Project and extensions to the Mon Ami gold deposit (detailed below).

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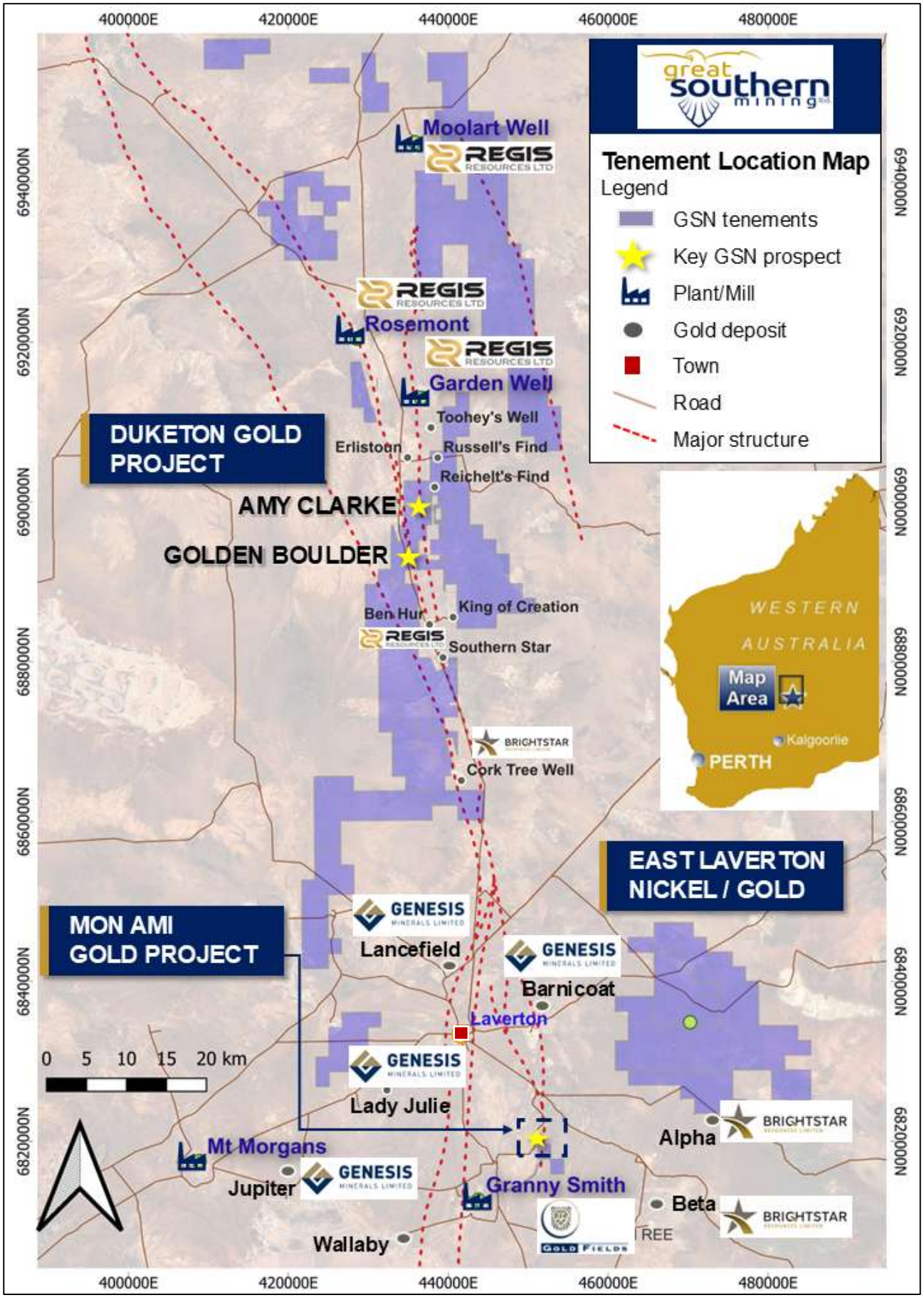


Figure 1. Map of Great Southern's tenure in the Laverton District of Western Australia, incorporating the Duketon Gold, Mon Ami and East Laverton projects.

Duketon Gold Project - 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, with significant intercepts[1] to date including (Figure 2):

- 5m at 14.6 g/t Au from 41m, including 1m at 70.9 g/t Au in hole 25GBRC009
- 5m at 5.1 g/t Au from 25m, including 1m at 23.9g/t Au in hole 25GBRC030
- 5m at 3.5 g/t Au from 39m in hole 25GBRC064
- 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
- 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

Key objectives for the upcoming programs will include (refer to Figures 2 and 3):

1. Prove mineralisation continuity in the northern 1.9km of the Main Line trend
2. Extend mineralisation at depth along the Main Line trend
3. Infill board spaced drill lines in the southern 1.6km portion of the Main Line trend
4. Extend mineralisation at depth and to the south along the Eastern Line trend

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[1] Refer to ASX announcements dated 16 February 2026 and 20 March 2025.

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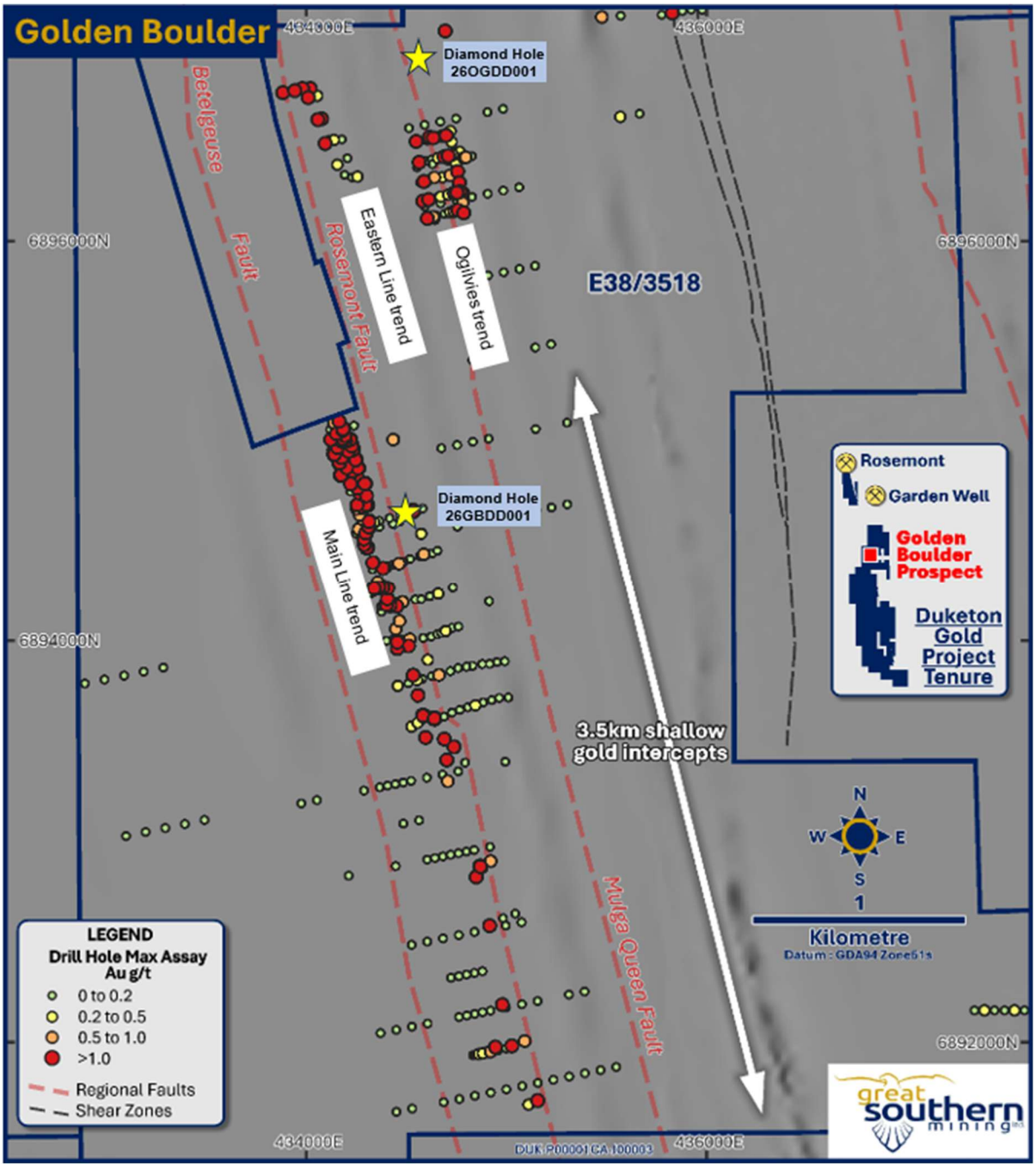


Figure 2. Map of the Golden Boulder area showing key mineralised trends, significant faults, previous drill intercepts and recently completed diamond holes 26GBDD001 and 26OGDD001.

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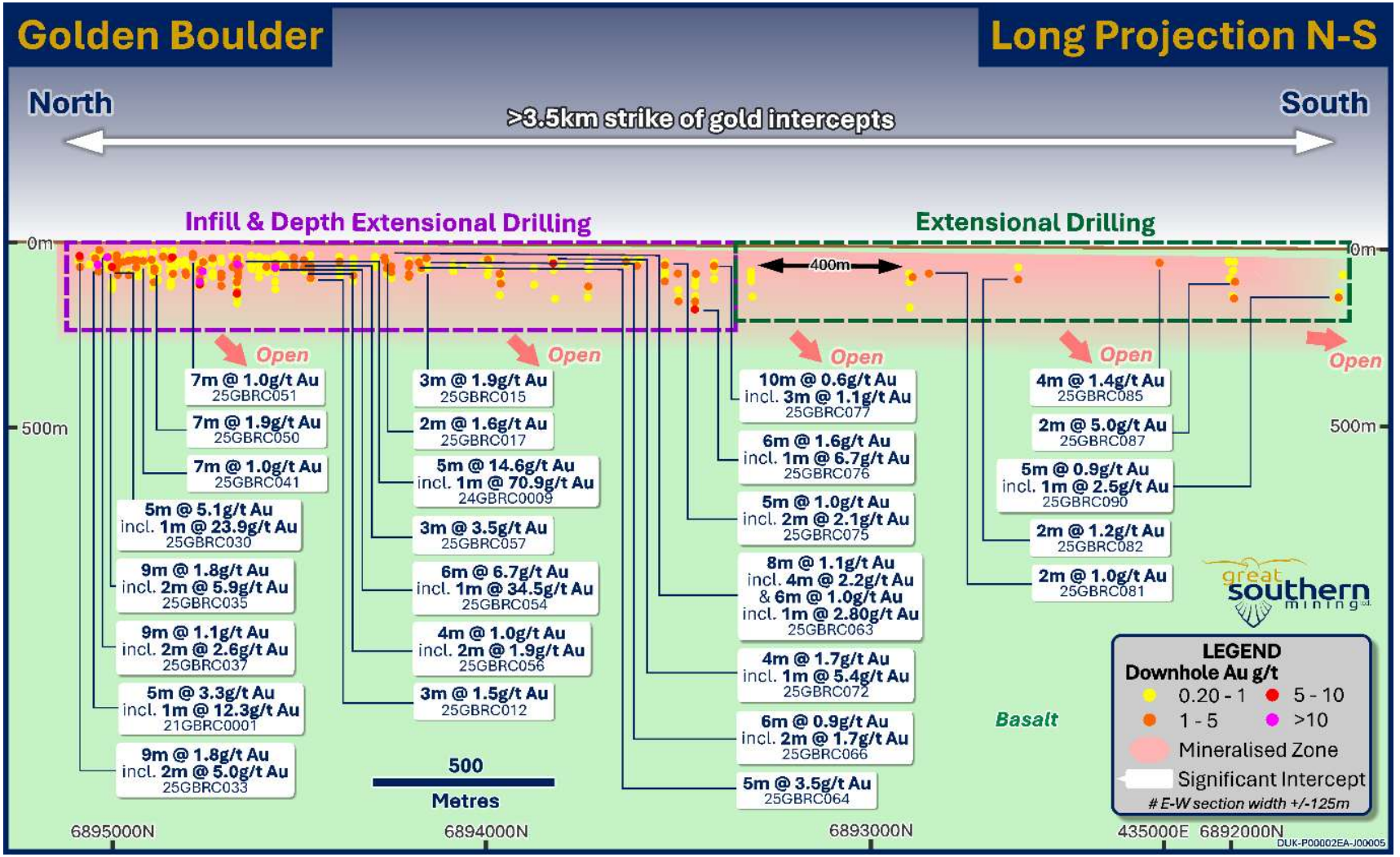


Figure 3. Long projection of the Golden Boulder Main line showing significant drill intercepts from previous drilling and areas to be targeted in the upcoming RC drilling program.

Duketon Gold Project – Amy Clarke

Amy Clarke is situated in the north of GSN's Duketon tenure and is located approximately 8-10km from Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) Garden Well gold processing facility (Figure 1). Two shallow aircore drilling campaigns conducted in 2021 and 2025 have delineated shallow gold mineralisation over a 4.7km strike. The majority of drilling to date has penetrated less that 50m below surface, with gold mineralisation identified in saprock and near fresh-rock from surface rather than dispersed within a saprolite zone. Significant intercepts from previous drilling[2] include:

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

Upcoming drilling at Amy Clarke will test for extensions at depth and along strike in zones of higher-grade mineralisation (Figure 4). Initial interpretation is that gold mineralisation is hosted in steep quartz veins with associated disseminated sulphides on the contact of sedimentary schists and porphyries.

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[2] Refer to ASX announcements dated 6 November 2025 and 15 December 2025.

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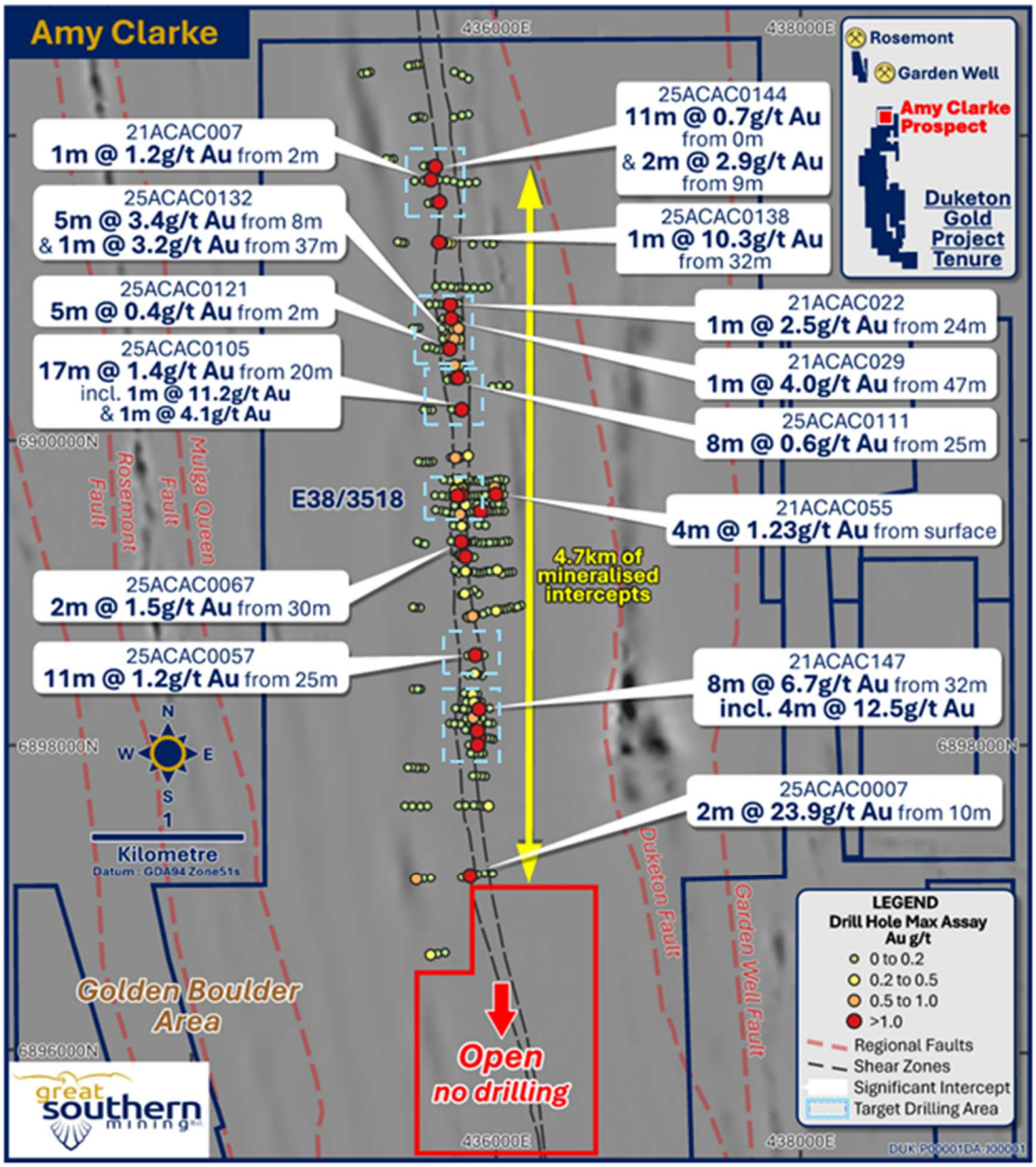


Figure 4. Map of the emerging Amy Clarke discovery showing significant aircore drill intercepts from 2021 and 2025 campaigns and key target areas for upcoming RC drilling.

Mon Ami

The Mon Ami Gold Project is located 12km southeast of the town of Laverton, Western Australia, and approximately 14km from the Granny Smith gold processing facility (Goldfields Ltd (NYSE:GFI). The project is located on a granted Mining License (M38/1256) and has a JORC Mineral Resource of 1.56Mt at 1.11g/t Au for 55.5koz gold[3]. Many of the requisite mining related studies, include flora and fauna assessments and heritage surveys have already been completed on the project. The Company is investigating several options to monetise the deposit, including, but not limited to a small scale mining venture.

[3] Refer to ASX announcement dated 21 July 2021.

Mon Ami is located on Barnicoat Shear which hosts multiple gold deposits to the north including the Barnicoat Mine and the Ida H Mine (currently owned by Genesis Minerals, ASX GMD). Gold is shear hosted in steeply west-dipping quartz-carbonate veins with associated disseminated sulphides. The ore shoots occur on the contact of metasediment and basalt geological units.

Mon Ami remains open in several directions to the north, northwest and down dip. Upcoming RC drilling has been designed to test depth extensions to known gold-bearing lodes within the modelled Mineral Resource and to follow up on previous high-grade intercepts including 10m at 2.7 g/t Au from 241m, including 5m at 5.2 g/t Au (hole 21MARC010)[4] and 2m at 25.1 g/t Au from 173m (hole MLRC036).

GSN considers the most applicable analogue for the depth potential of Mon Ami to be the Ida H deposit (owner Genesis Minerals), located just 8km north of Mon Ami along the Barnicoat Shear. The Ida H deposit was one of the highest-grade mines in the Laverton District and produced 229,900t at 22.6 g/t Au for 170,650 oz in the early 1900's from underground mining down to ~450m vertical depth (Figure 6).

Drilling will also test for a potential repeat lode to the north along the Barnicoat Shear, at the Blanc Platt target. Shallow intercepts from previous drilling at the target include:

- 2m at 4.8 g/t Au from 70m in drill hole MLRC009
- 2m at 3.23 g/t Au from 100m in drill hole ML032
- 2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 20m in hole 25MAAC039[5]
- 1m at 1.7 g/t Au from 24m in drill hole MTR0007
- 3m at 1 g/t Au from 25m; and 18m at 0.64 g/t Au from 36m, incl 2m at 1.7 g/t Au from 40m in drill hole MA12
- 4m at 1 g/t Au from 8m; and 4m at 0.77 g/t Au from 31m, incl 2m at 1.2 g/t Au from 31m in drill hole ML023

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[4] Refer to ASX announcement dated 2 March 2021.

[5] Refer to ASX announcement dated 19 February 2026.

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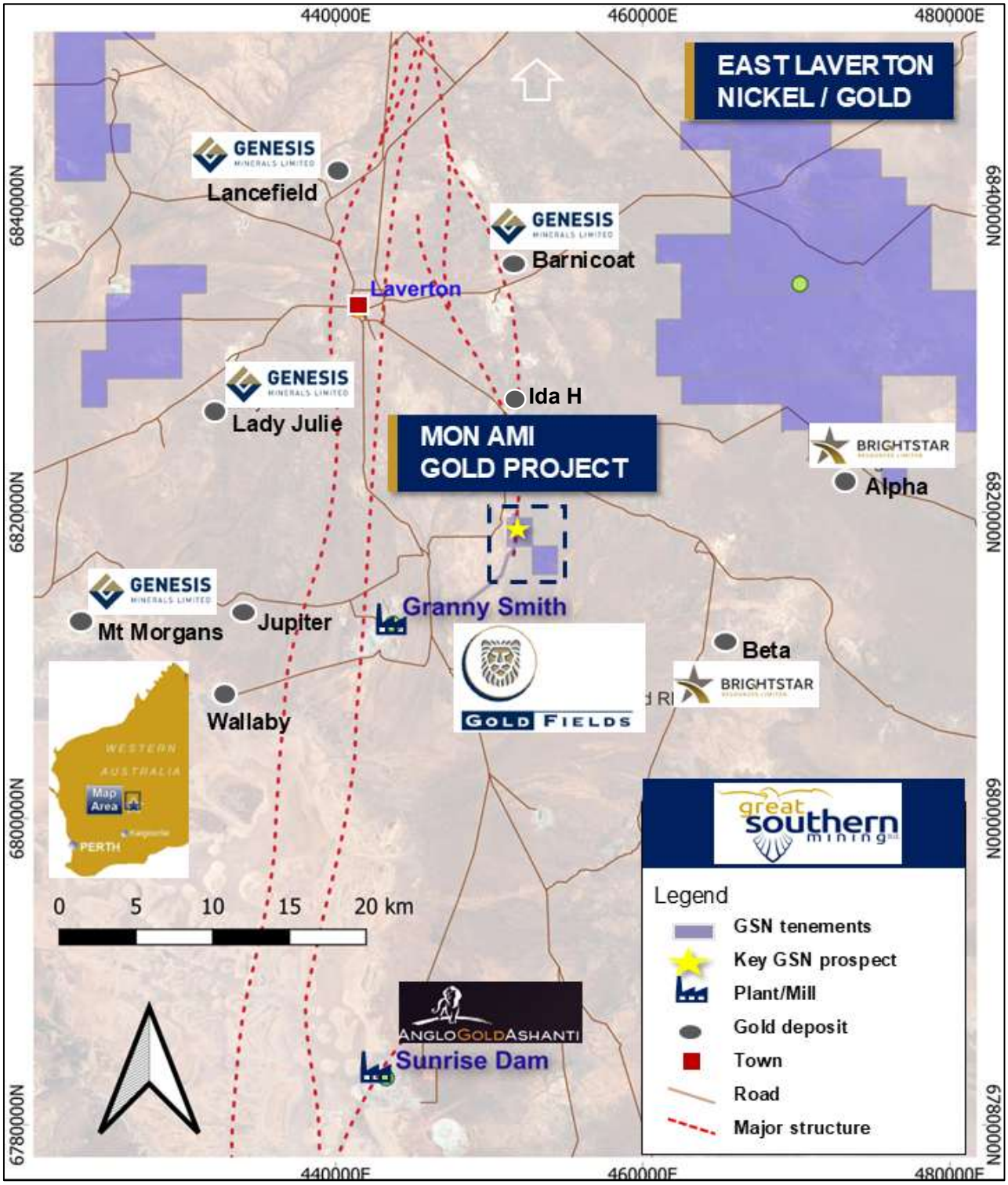


Figure 5. Map of the southern Laverton District showing the location of the Mon Ami Gold Project and its proximity to existing installed infrastructure, including existing mines, operating gold processing facilities and planned operations.

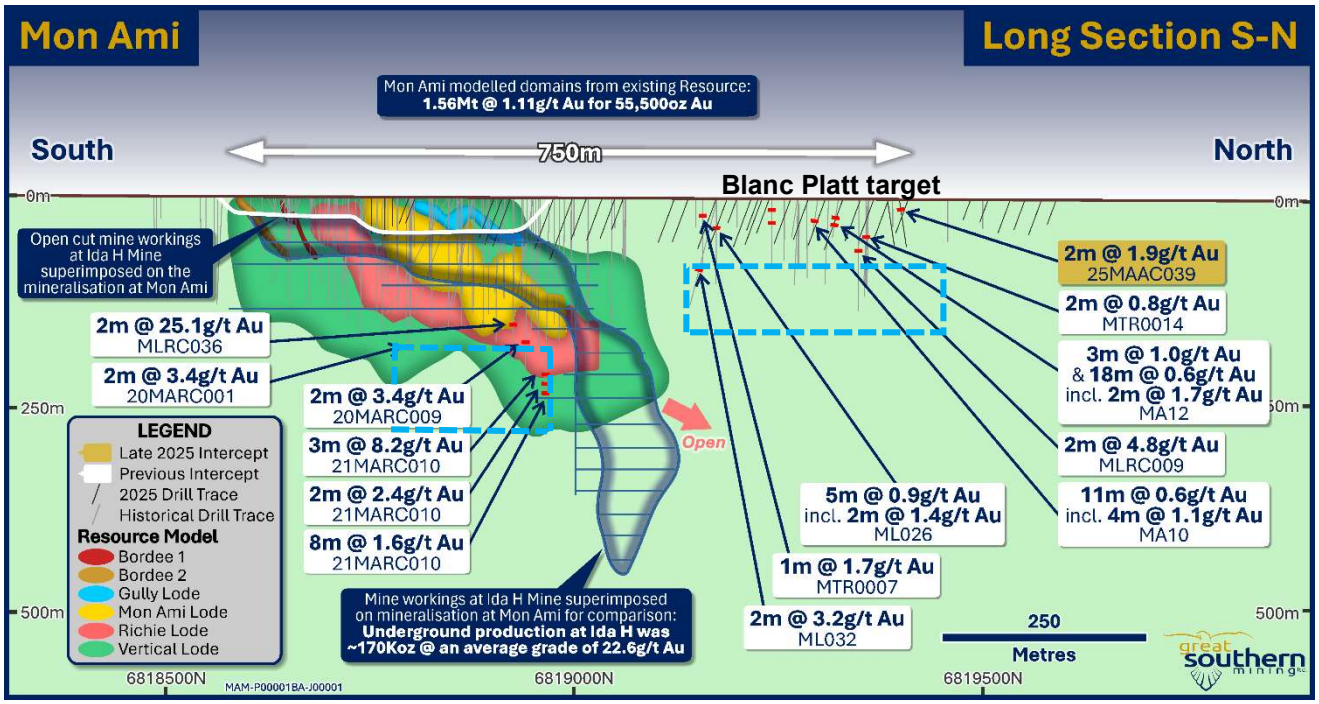


Figure 6. Long projection (looking west) of the modelled domains from the existing Mon Ami Resource. Also showing previous high grade drill results at depth and significant intersections to the north at the Blanc Platt target. Target drill areas for the drill program are shown in the blue dashed boxes.

Unlocking geological and structural controls on Golden Boulder mineralisation

The Company completed a maiden diamond drill program in the Golden Boulder area in April 2026. Two holes were drilled into the greater Golden Boulder area, 26OGDD001 and 26GBDD001 (Figure 2 above).

Golden Boulder Main Line

A 201.6m diamond hole was drilled into the Main Line trend at Golden Boulder (drill hole 26GBDD001). The aim of this hole was to gain an understanding of the host geology and structures controlling gold mineralisation. The drill hole intercepted multiple stacked lodes of gold mineralisation with one of the main gold lodes (the westernmost lode) extended ~40m down dip (Figure 7). Significant intersections included:

- 2m at 1.81 g/t Au from 38.5m
- 4m at 0.53 g/t Au from 43.5m
- 0.21m at 1.04 g/t Au from 72.22m
- 0.25m at 1.87 g/t Au from 88.47m
- **2.25m at 2.04 g/t Au from 108.94m, including 0.72m at 4.07g/t Au from 109.4m**
- 0.64m at 1.00 g/t Au from 112.76m

Within the weathered profile two gold mineralised zones were intersected (2m at 1.81g/t Au and 4m at 0.53g/t Au; Figure 7); these are largely quartz vein associated rather than potential lateral dispersion in the lower saprolite/saprock interface. In the fresh rock, a thick sequence of basalt flows was intersected, including prominent pillow basalts.

Gold mineralisation is hosted in intensely sheared basaltic units within quartz-carbonate veining with associated hydrothermal alteration and 5% fine disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite (Figure 8). An important part of the diamond drilling was to capture first-pass structural data to define the orientation of the gold lodes. Structural measurements from 26GBDD001 now support a steeper dip (70-85°) towards east/northeast (070°), rather than previous interpretation of moderate to shallow dipping lodes.

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This orientation bodes will well for significant depth potential within the target zone between the Betelgeuse and Rosemont fault zones (Figure 2 above). Mineralised lodes pinch and swell along strike and at depth, with the westernmost lode the most continuous lode identified to date (Figure 7).

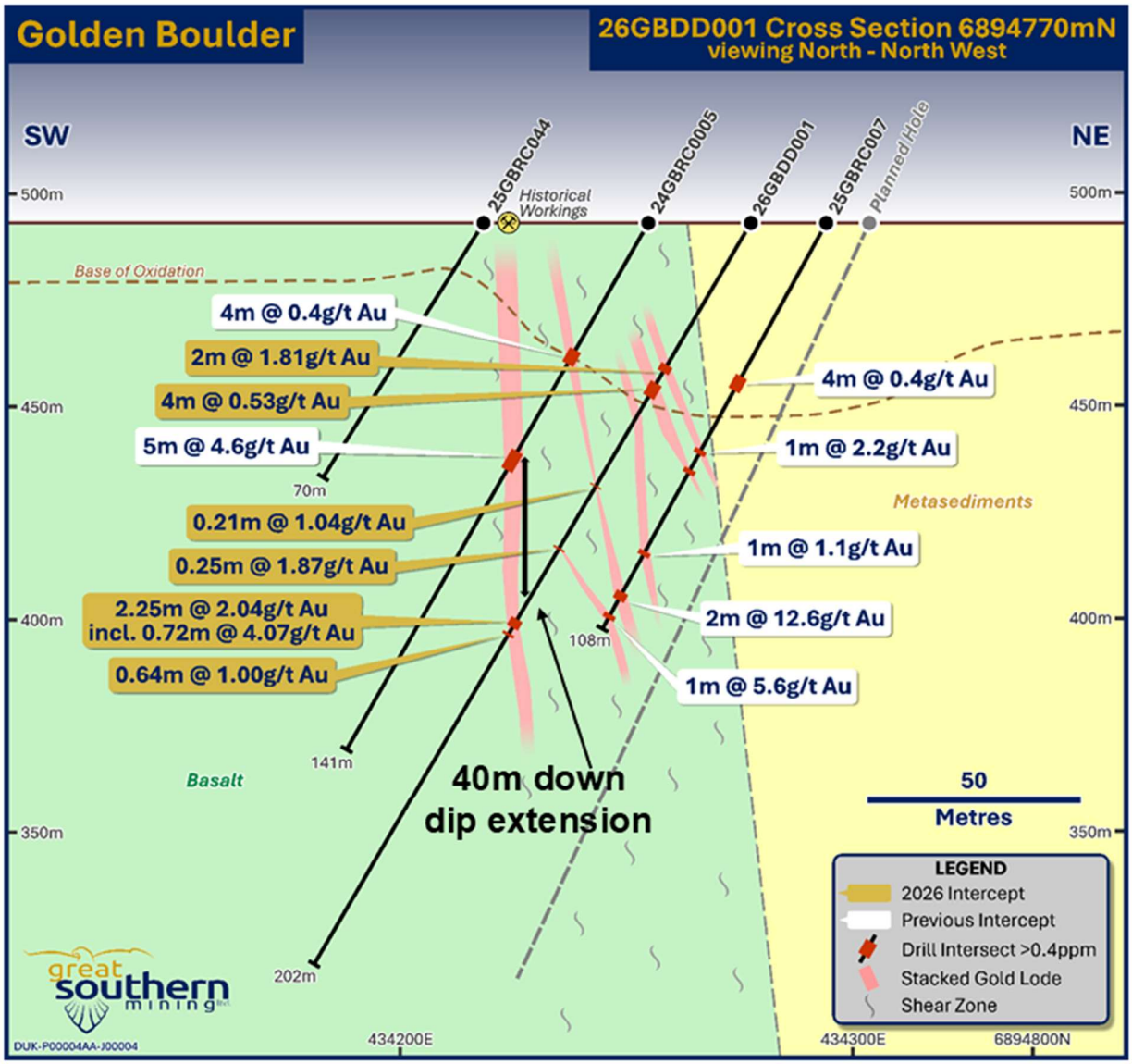


Figure 7. Interpreted cross-section showing diamond hole 26GBDD001 and previously drilled reverse circulation holes. The continuous westernmost lode aligns with historic surface workings as shown.

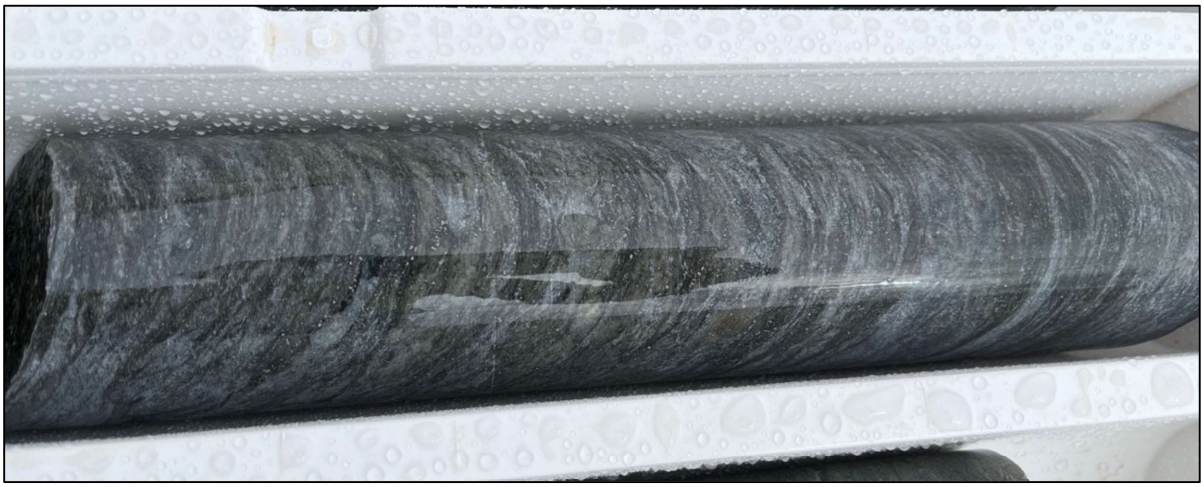


Figure 8. Mineralised core from 26GBDD001 at 109.5m (within intersection of 0.72m at 4.07g/t Au) with quartz-carbonate veining and hydrothermal alteration and 5% fine disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in intensely sheared basalt.

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EIS co-funded deep diamond hole

A second, deep diamond hole (26OGDD001), co-funded by the WA Government through the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS), was drilled in the northeast zone portion of the Golden Boulder area, north of the Ogilvies trend (see Figure 2). This hole was designed to test the eastern Mulga Queen Shear Zone and provide a stratigraphic and structural section directly north of the shallow gold mineralisation to assist in geological interpretation. While this drill hole did not intercept significant gold mineralisation, it provided invaluable geological information which will assist in the targeting of future drilling programs.

The geological sequence intersected was much more variable than expected, as shown in Table 1. Observed geology incorporates a complex sequence of mafics, including basalts and dolerites, intermediate-felsic porphyries, metasediments and low-MgO ultramafics. Notable brittle and ductile veining occur within the sequence, which is highly foliated and ductile sheared in places. Quartz-carbonate veining and disseminated sulphides occur, most prominent in the intermediate porphyry and dolerite units. The lithology, structure, alteration and mineralogy observed from preliminary logging are consistent with a setting fertile for orogenic gold, despite no gold mineralisation >1g/t Au being intersected. The Mulga Queen shear zone was interpreted to be intersected on the contact between an intermediate porphyry and target dolerite unit around 85.5m.

Final assay results received for EIS co-funded hole at the Diorite Target

On the 29th of March 2026, GSN completed an 811.5m diamond hole (26ELDD001) into the Diorite Hill Layered Intrusive Complex, within the East Laverton Project (refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 7 April 2026). This drilling targeted stratigraphic horizons considered prospective for reef-style PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation with a single deep diamond hole, which was co-funded by the EIS.

All assay results have now been received from selective sample intervals. No economic mineral concentrations were recorded, including zones where an unidentified silvery mineral was observed (now interpreted to be an uneconomic iron-magnesium silicate).

GSN has received a reimbursement of $94,000 to date from the Western Australian Government and a further $20,000 reimbursement is expected in the September Quarter, constituting a total of 50% of direct drilling costs incurred by GSN.

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, Mon Ami Gold Project and East Laverton 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. Summary geological log of 26OGDD001.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Weathering	Lithology 1	Lithology 2	Comments
26OGDD001	0	13	Saprock	Felsic Porphyry	Clay	Weathered strongly foliated quartz porphyry
26OGDD001	13	45.8	Minor oxidation	Felsic Porphyry		Minor oxidation on planes
26OGDD001	45.8	62.31	Fresh Rock	Felsic Porphyry		Mod-strongly foliated
26OGDD001	62.31	85.55	Fresh Rock	Intermediate Porphyry		Weak-strongly foliated
26OGDD001	85.55	213	Fresh Rock	Dolerite	Intermediate-Felsic Porphyry	Massive dolerite, intervals up to 5% pyrite and qtz-cb veining, thin porphyrys
26OGDD001	213	235.23	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic		Weakly foliated, trace pyrite
26OGDD001	235.23	281.55	Fresh Rock	Intermediate Porphyry	Qtz-Cb veining	Breccia and veining throughout, intervals up to 5% pyrite
26OGDD001	281.55	315.19	Fresh Rock	Siltstone		Weak-trace disseminated sulphide intervals, qtz veining
26OGDD001	315.19	387.35	Fresh Rock	Sandstone		Weak-strongly foliated, weak-trace disseminated sulphides, qtz veining
26OGDD001	387.35	439.74	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic		Weak-strongly foliated, weak disseminated sulphides, pyr and cpy
26OGDD001	439.74	467.77	Fresh Rock	Siltstone		Trace disseminated sulphides
26OGDD001	467.77	472.26	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic	Dolerite	Trace sulphides
26OGDD001	472.26	512.57	Fresh Rock	Siltstone	Sandstone	Weak-mod foliated, trace sulphides
26OGDD001	512.57	516.02	Fresh Rock	Dolerite		Trace sulphides
26OGDD001	516.02	535.55	Fresh Rock	Sandstone	Siltstone	Weak-strongly foliated
26OGDD001	535.55	537.95	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic		Trace sulphides, qtz-cb veining
26OGDD001	537.95	561	Fresh Rock	Dolerite	Siltstone	Weak foliated, trace sulphides
26OGDD001	561	571	Fresh Rock	Dolerite	Qtz-Cb veining	Brittle-ductile qtz-cb veining
26OGDD001	571	587	Fresh Rock	Basalt	Dolerite	Interfingering mafic units
26OGDD001	587	618	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic		Trace sulphides, minor veining
26OGDD001	618	635.4	Fresh Rock	Dolerite		Contact zone from 618-623m
26OGDD001	635.4	648.8	Fresh Rock	Intermediate Porphyry		Trace sulphdies, weak-mod foliated
26OGDD001	648.8	649.5	Fresh Rock	Ultramafic		Massive
26OGDD001	649.5	651.9	Fresh Rock	Intermediate Porphyry		Weakly foliated

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Table 2. Significant Intersections for 26GBDD001; >0.2g/t Au with maximum internal dilution of 2m.

SiteID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26GBDD001	DD	29.25	30.00	0.75	0.25	0.19
26GBDD001	**DD**	**38.50**	**40.50**	**2**	**1.81**	**3.62**
26GBDD001	**DD**	**43.5**	**47.5**	**4**	**0.53**	**2.12**
26GBDD001	DD	51.07	51.66	0.59	0.37	0.22
26GBDD001	DD	72.22	72.43	0.21	1.04	0.22
26GBDD001	DD	88.47	88.72	0.25	1.87	0.47
26GBDD001	**DD**	**108.94**	**111.19**	**2.25**	**2.04**	**4.59**
	including	**109.40**	**110.12**	**0.72**	**4.07**	**2.93**
26GBDD001	DD	112.76	113.40	0.64	0.99	0.63
26GBDD001	DD	154.48	154.85	0.37	0.27	0.10

Table 3. Diamond drillhole locations referred to in this announcement.

Hole ID	Easting MGA94_51	Northing MGA94_51	RL	Depth drilled	Dip	Azimuth
26OGDD001	434620	6896900	500	651.9	-70	270
26GBDD001	434277	6894779	493	201.6	-60	253
26ELDD001	434620	6896900	500	811.5	-80	135

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.	Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ (63.5mm) or NQ2 (51mm) from surface. All diamond core is stored in industry standard plastic core trays labelled with the drill hole ID and core depth intervals. Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation are described further below in the relevant section. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled, and representative and appropriate for this type of drilling.
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 the drill holes was undertaken by experienced drilling contractor, Precision Exploration Drilling Pty Ltd (PXD). Core samples are collected with a diamond drill rig typically drilling HQ (63.5mm core diameter) or NQ2 (51mm core diameter). Triple tube HQ drilling was used where maximum recovery and preservation of core is required through the

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Criteria	Commentary
	weathered zone from surface. The diamond core is orientated during the drilling process by the drill contractor PXD, using a down hole Reflex ACTIIITM Rapid Descent Digital Core Orientation Tool. 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.	Diamond core recovery is measured for each drill run by the driller/offsider then checked by the GSN field team during the logging and mark-up process. Recoveries of less than 100% are noted in the geological/sampling log.
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.	Diamond drill core was logged in the GSN yard by an experienced geologist. • Lithology, veining, mineralisation, alteration, weathering and oxidation state were recorded; • Structural features were measured on oriented core using a core orientation tool • Core recovery and RQD's were also recorded during logging • Logging is qualitative (description of geological features) and quantitative (structural readings, sulphide and vein percentages) • Diamond core is photographed bot wet and dry • Representative portions of samples were retained in core trays for future reference All data was recorded/logged 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.	Diamond core samples are collected with a diamond rig drilling HQ or NQ2 size core. After logging, sample interval markup and photographing, selected sample intervals of drill core are cut in half along the length of the drill core, and again in quarters for selected intervals, using a Corewise Automatic Core Saw. For 26GBDD001 one half of selected intervals of the drill core was sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half of selected intervals (or full core for non-selected intervals) retained in its original core tray. For EIS co-funded drill hole 26OGDD001 one half of the entire drill core was dispatched to the GSWA core library in Kalgoorlie, and one quarter of selected intervals of core sent to the laboratory for assay, with one quarter of the selected intervals (or one half of the non-selected intervals) retained in its original core tray. Holes are marked up and sampled for assaying over selected intervals at a typical minimum sample interval of 0.2m to ensure adequate sample weight and a typical maximum sample interval of 1.5m. Specific Gravity density measurements were taken for each sample interval by GSN field personnel. Sample weights vary depending on core diameter, sample length and density of the rock. After receipt of the core samples by the independent laboratory the samples are dried, crushed to ~2mm, and pulverised with >85% to 75micron or better. For sample weights >3kg the sample is dried, crushed to ~2mm, split, and pulverised up to 3kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Samples are submitted to Intertek in Perth for sample preparation i.e. drying, crushing where necessary and pulverising, and then for

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Criteria	Commentary
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.	analysis. Assay technique for gold is 50g charge lead collection fire assay. The fire assay gold analyses undertaken are considered a total assay method and is an appropriate assay method for the target-style mineralisation. Selected samples are analysed for a multi-element suite (48 elements) with analytical techniques using a four-acid digest (with ICP MS finish) of hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for near total dissolution of almost all mineral species including silica-based samples. These techniques are considered quantitative in nature. Field QC procedures involved the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) of various grades as assay standards, in conjunction with duplicates and blanks. The results of this analysis are reviewed when results are received to determine accuracy and precision of the data as acceptable. 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. Significant intersections are compiled by the Exploration Manager and verified by the Managing Director. No twin holes have been drilled. Data is collected on Toughbooks in the field and is imported into our externally managed database (Core Geoscience Australia). Assays from the laboratory are sent directly to the database administrator via a dedicated assays email address where they are all checked and verified before accepting the batches into the database. Assay data is reviewed prior to imported directly into the database and no adjustments are made to raw assay files.
Location of data points Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All data location points referred to in this report are in Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 51. All collar surveys were completed using handheld GPS (+/- 3m accuracy). Drill collars will be picked up later using DGPS. Drill rig alignment was attained using a handheld compass. Downhole surveys were taken on average every 30 metres and at the end of the hole. A gyroscopic survey was completed at end of hole at 5m intervals using a REFLEX gyro (north seeking gyro) tool for both azimuth and dip measurements. 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, and a registered DTM is used when planning drill holes.
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	The drill hole spacing ranges is not systematic. Diamond drill hole collar positions are based solely on the drilling of specific exploration targets as described in the release. The current drill hole spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate

Criteria	Commentary
Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure and classification. Sampling compositing has not been applied.
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 strike of stratigraphy at 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.	No third parties have been allowed access to the core samples. Samples were shipped directly from site to a secure facility in Laverton where logging and sampling was carried out by GSN and contract personal. Core samples are collected in calico bags guided by the sample register and sampling information. The calico samples are collected sequentially and placed into polyweave bags which are labelled and secured with cable ties. The polyweave bags are in turn placed in bulka bags which are secured on pallets and transported directly via road freight to Intertek laboratory in Perth, with a corresponding submission form and consignment note, where upon receipt the samples are officially checked in and appropriate chain of custody documentation received. Once the laboratory has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in the laboratory's secure warehouse until transported back to the Laverton facility or approval is provided for them to be discarded. 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.

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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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.	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.	Grades have been reported as intervals recording down-hole length. Significant assay intervals are recorded above 0.2 g/t Au, with a maximum internal dilution of 2m, as sample-length weighted averages over that drill intercept. No top cuts applied. A breakdown of significant intersections from the diamond drilling is shown in the body of the report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All significant intersections are quoted as downhole widths. Much of the mineralisation in the region has a moderate to steep orientation, so most holes are drilled at a -60 to -70 degree dip. All lengths are reported as downhole and the cross section in the body of the report displays the relationship between drill hole 26GBDD001 and interpretation of mineralised gold lodes.
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	All matters of importance have been included.

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Criteria	Commentary
practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	Further work includes assessment of results from the diamond drill program to assist in planning and refining future drill programs, including the major RC program highlighted in the body of the release. The structural data obtained from the recent diamond core in particular has had a significant impact on the understanding and interpretation of the gold bearing lodes in the Goulden Boulder area.

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