Golden Boulder moves from "this is something" to "how big could this high-grade discovery be"

- **Latest assays show that Golden Boulder has all the hallmarks of a large, high-grade discovery sitting alongside major deposits of the Duketon Belt.**
- **These intercepts are high grade, consistent and demonstrate both mineralisation from surface and continuity over the 1.1km. Known mineralisation has been extended by up to 50m down dip and high-grade mineralisation has been identified on previously undrilled sections.**
- **The grade and continuity of mineralised lodes over the first 1.1km of a 3.5km mineralised strike give the Company confidence that deeper drilling will continue to return strong intercepts. Material step-outs at depth will be the focus of the next phase of drilling.**
- Standout intercepts from the latest 18 holes include:
  - **9m at 3.36 g/t Au from 127m, including 4m at 6.77 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC028
  - **4m at 11.38 g/t Au from 45m, including 1m at 29.71 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC035
  - **2m at 7.27 g/t Au from 70m, including 1m at 13.93 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC022
  - **3m at 3.05 g/t Au from 34m, including 1m at 6.89 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC027
  - **4m at 3.11 g/t Au from 74m, including 1m at 11.30 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC020
  - **3m at 3.88 g/t Au from 60m, including 1m at 9.49 g/t Au** and **10m at 1.33 g/t Au from 80m, including 5m at 2.31 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC031
- **Golden Boulder remains virtually untested at depth with few holes beyond 150m below surface providing substantial depth potential and upside for further mineralisation.** Golden Boulder sits on the same interpreted structure as the Rosemont deposit, which has defined mineralisation down to 700m deep[1].
- Drilling is ongoing and **assays are awaited for another 3,425m drilled within the remaining 2.5km of mineralised strike. Assays are also pending for 2,248m of drilling at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery**, which covers a mineralised strike of 4.7km, located just 3km northeast of Golden Boulder.
- Golden Boulder is located just 26km from Regis Resources' (ASX: RRL) +2Moz Rosemont deposit and 14km from Regis' +5Moz Garden Well mine and processing facility



Visible gold from RC chips in hole 26GBRC035 from 45m-46m. Scribe included for scale.

Cautionary Note: Visible gold should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory (assay) analysis. Refer to the quoted assay results for hole 26GBRC035.

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

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Great Southern Managing Director, Matthew Keane, said:

"These latest high-grade intercepts, in conjunction with previous results from 2025 and 2026 drilling, show that Golden Boulder is a high-grade gold discovery, mineralised from surface. We have established significant grade and continuity of mineralisation along ~1.1km of the 3.5km trend and we *look forward to results from the remaining ~2.4km, where drilling is ongoing.*

"The Company firmly believes that both Golden Boulder and the wider Duketon Gold Project has potential for a substantial gold endowment. Our 549km^2 landholding in the Duketon Belt incorporates significant strike lengths of the main gold bearing structural trends, including ~7km of the Garden Well Trend, ~11km of the Rosemont Trend and ~8km of the Erlistoun Trend. To the north of GSN's tenure, Regis Resources has defined more than 7.5 Moz of gold on these trends."

High Grade intercepts from the Golden Boulder Discovery

Great Southern Mining Limited (ASX: "GSN" or the "Company") is pleased to report additional assay results from 1,964m, of an ongoing ~14,000m drilling program, at the Golden Boulder discovery ("Golden Boulder"), within the Duketon Gold Project in Western Australia (Figure 6).

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. Assays have now been received for most drill holes within the northern 1.1km of the Main Line Trend (Figures 1 and 5). Better results for the latest 18 holes received include:

- **4m at 3.11 g/t Au from 74m, including 1m at 11.3 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC020 (Figure 2)
- 1m at 1.11 g/t Au from 22m and 1m at 3.9 g/t Au from 31m and 2m at 1.02g/t Au from 85m and 4m at 1.73 g/t Au from 96m and **9m at 3.36 g/t Au from 127m, including 4m at 6.77 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC028 (Figure 3)
- **4m at 11.38 g/t Au from 45m, including 1m at 29.71 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC035 (Figure 4)
- **3m at 3.05 g/t Au from 34m, including 1m at 6.89 g/t Au** and 2m at 0.75 g/t Au from 51m in hole 26GBRC027
- 1m at 3.72 g/t Au from 57m and **2m at 7.27 g/t Au from 70m, including 1m at 13.93 g/t Au** and 2m at 1.46 g/t Au from 85m and 3m at 1.41 g/t Au from 157m in hole 26GBRC022
- 1m at 1.86g/t Au from 22m and **9m at 1.42 g/t Au from 45m, including 4m at 2.74 g/t Au** in hole 26GBRC030
- **3m at 3.88 g/t Au from 60m**, including 1m at 9.49 g/t Au and **10m at 1.33 g/t Au from 80m**, including 5m at 2.31 g/t Au in hole 26GBRC031
- 1m at 4.8 g/t Au from 58m and **3m at 2.85 g/t Au from 132m,** including 1m at 8.12 g/t Au from 132m in hole 26GBRC033
- 1m at 1.96 g/t Au from 62m and **5m at 2.00 g/t Au** from 96m in hole 26GBRC023
- 2m at 2.26 g/t Au from 42m, including 1m at 8.12 g/t Au and 1m at 1.63 g/t Au from 56m in hole 26GBRC026
- 3m at 1.50 g/t Au from 36m in hole 26GBRC024

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These assays complement previously reported results from the same RC program, including[2]:

- **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

These results have extended the known mineralisation by up to 50m down dip and also identified high-grade mineralisation on previously undrilled sections. GSN has now proven high-grade mineralisation over a 1.1km strike and demonstrated continuity in sections which gives the Company confidence to materially step-out at depth in the next phase of drilling.

All but four of the 38 holes reported to date from the current RC program have recorded mineralised intercepts with grades above 0.7 g/t Au, indicating that this is a prolific gold bearing structural trend.

Drilling ongoing and planned to continue

RC drilling is ongoing at Golden Boulder, as part of a planned 14,000m program. Assays reported to date are from drill holes within the northern 1.1km of the total 3.5km mineralised strike of the Main Line Trend being tested in this program. Drilling to the south along this trend is sparce, with line spacings up to 400m apart. The current program is expected to be completed by mid to late October.

Assay results are awaited for 3,425m (39 holes) completed at Golden Boulder. In addition, assays are awaited for 2,248m (18 holes) of RC drilling completed at the emerging Amy Clarke discovery. Amy Clarke covers a mineralised strike of 4.7km and is located just 3km northeast of Golden Boulder.

The Company plans to roll into another phase of drilling immediately after the completion of the current 14,000m program.

Golden Boulder located on a prolific gold-bearing trend

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 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.

[2] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 21 September 2026

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Modelling and interpretation are ongoing however, results from recent drilling have identified continuity of the lodes on many drill sections that are open at depth (Figures 2-4).

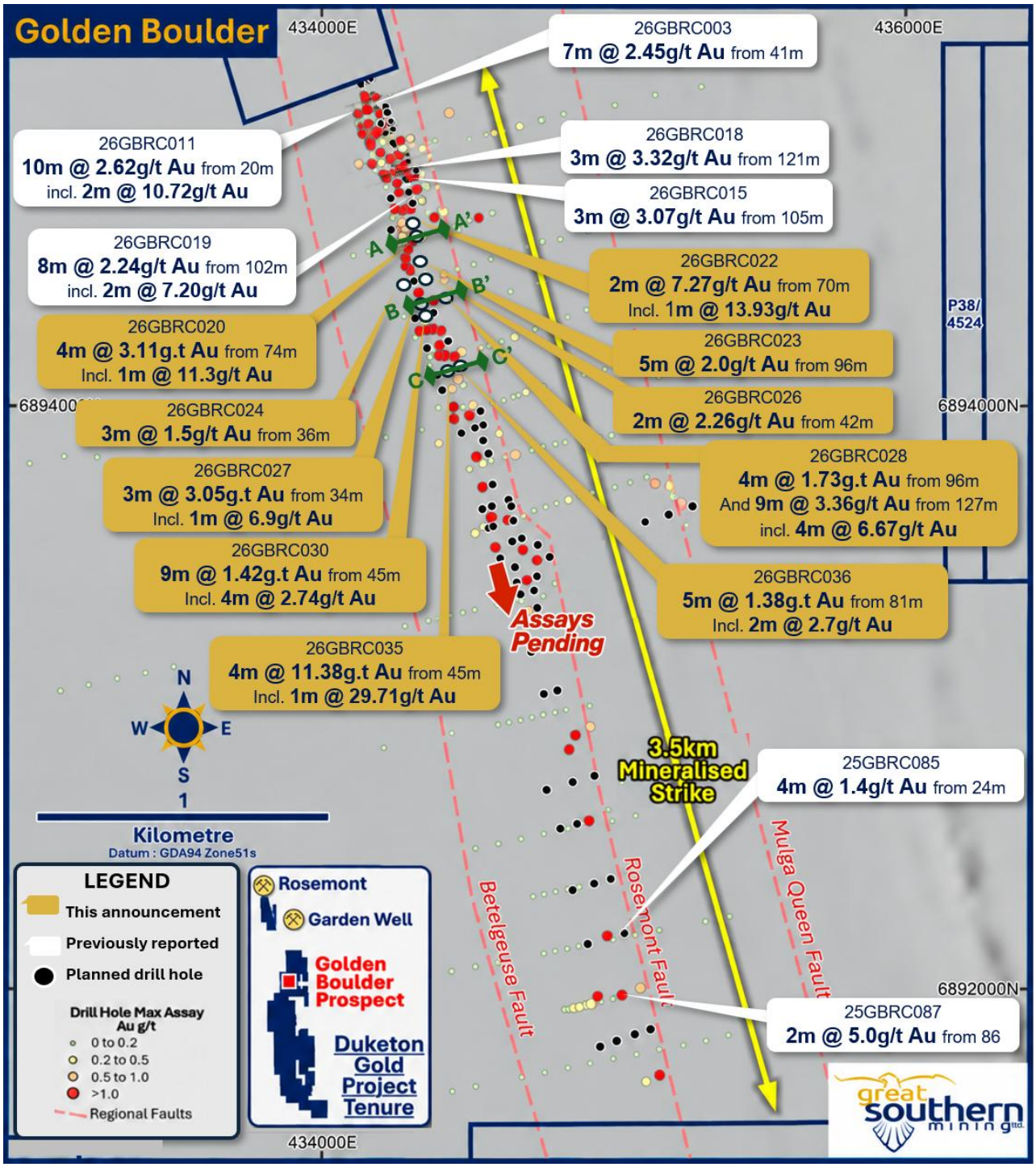


Figure 1. Plan view map of the Golden Boulder area showing recent significant drill intercepts (in gold) and previous intercepts (in white).

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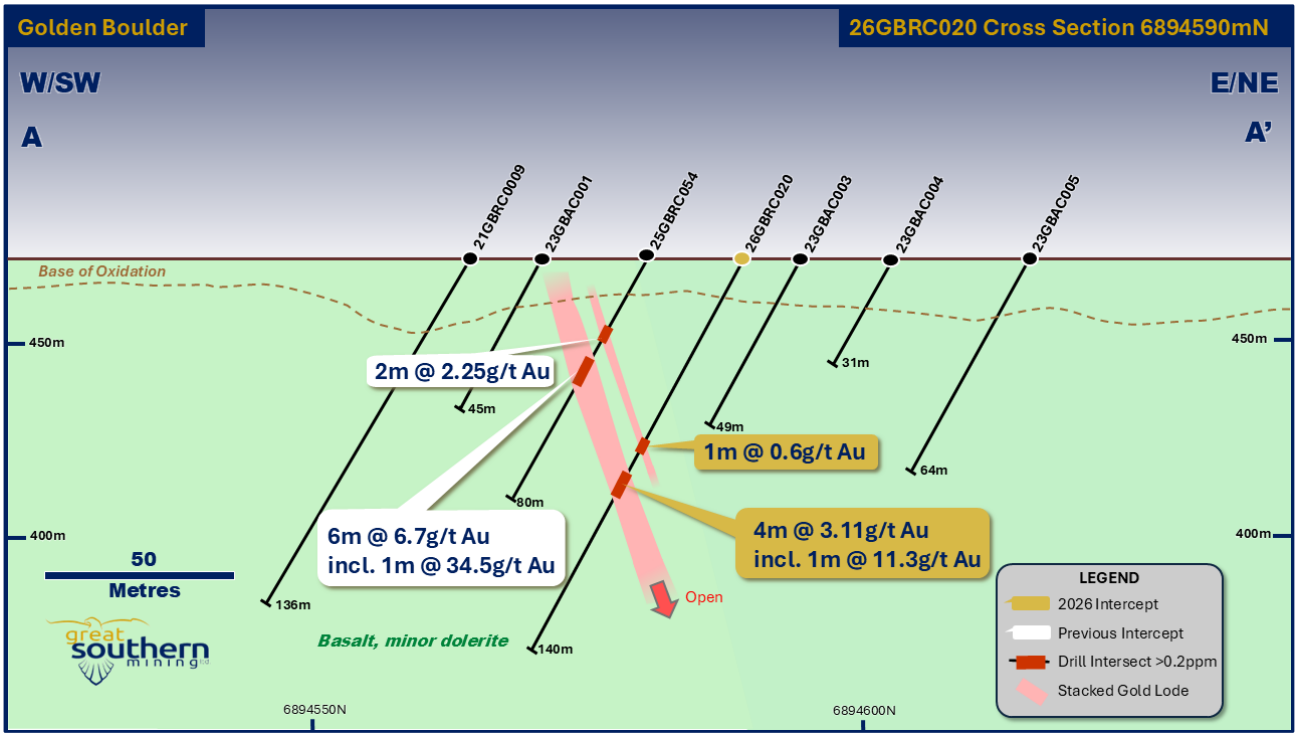


Figure 2. Interpreted cross-section at 6894590mN showing results from recent drill hole 26GBRC020 and previous drilling.

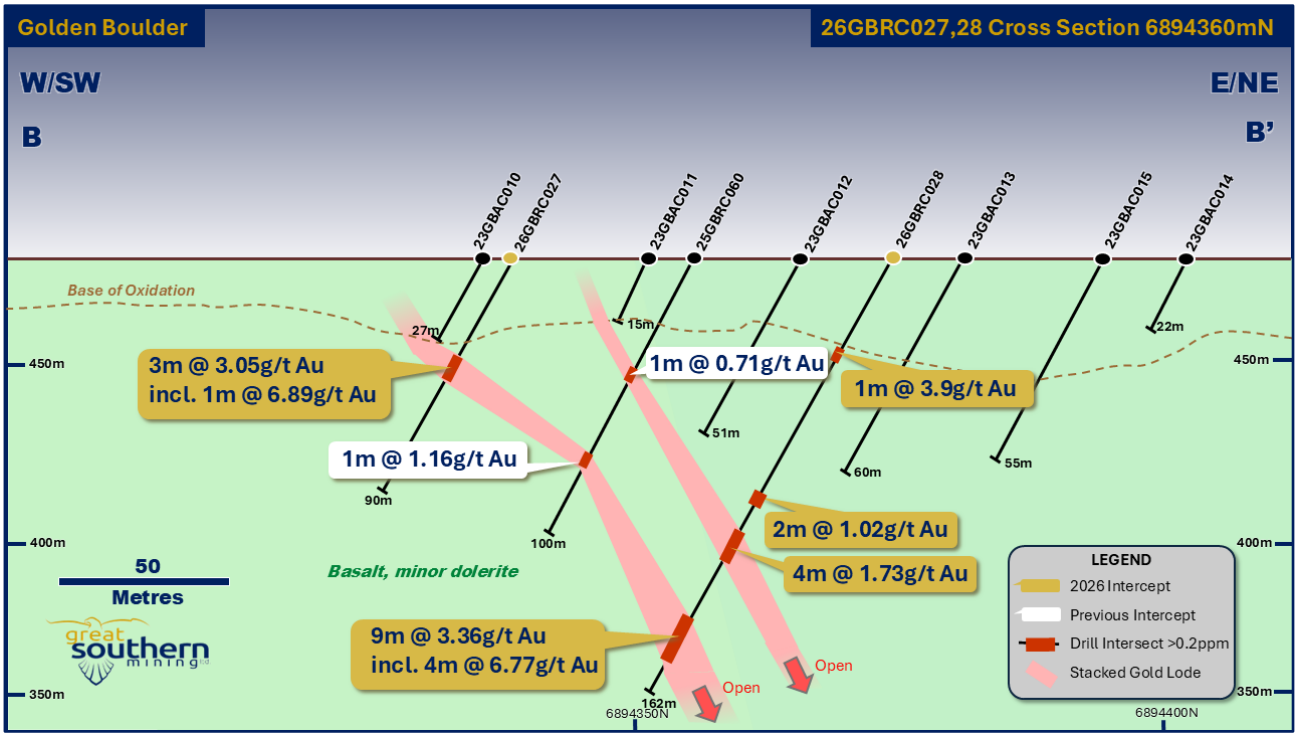


Figure 3. Interpreted cross-section at 6894360mN showing results from recent drill holes 26GBRC027 and 26GBRC028 and previous drilling.

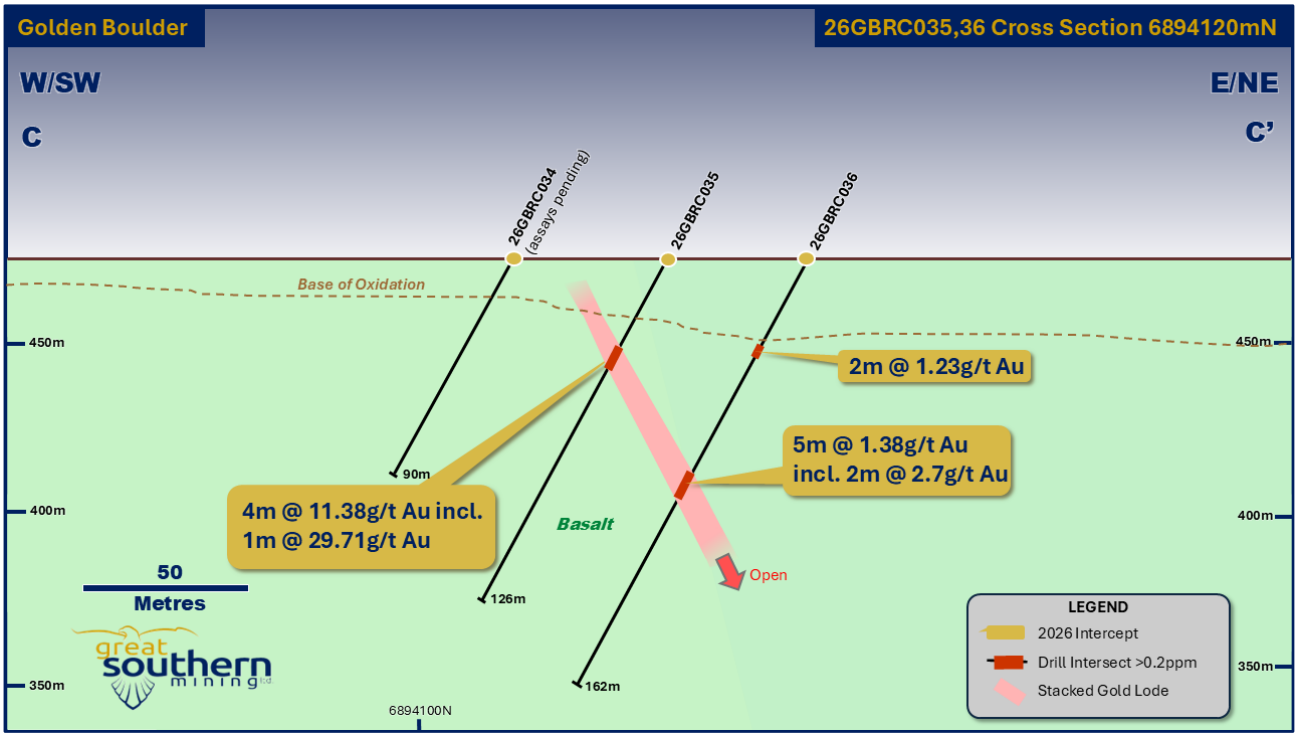


Figure 4. Interpreted cross-section at 6894120mN showing results from recent drill holes 26GBRC035 and 26GBRC036.

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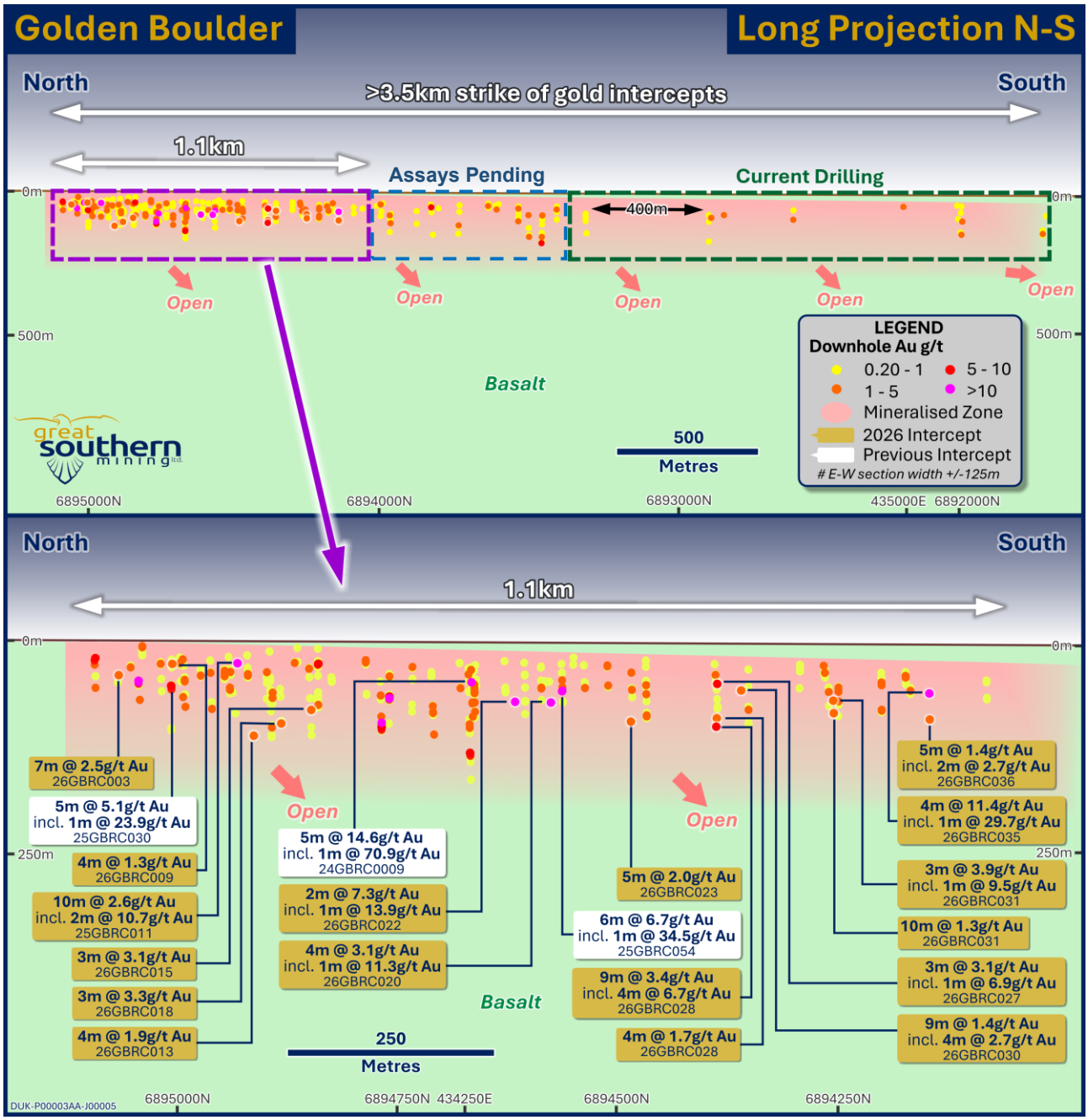


Figure 5. Long projection of the Golden Boulder Main line showing significant drill intercepts from previous drilling (white) and results received and reported in this announcement (gold).

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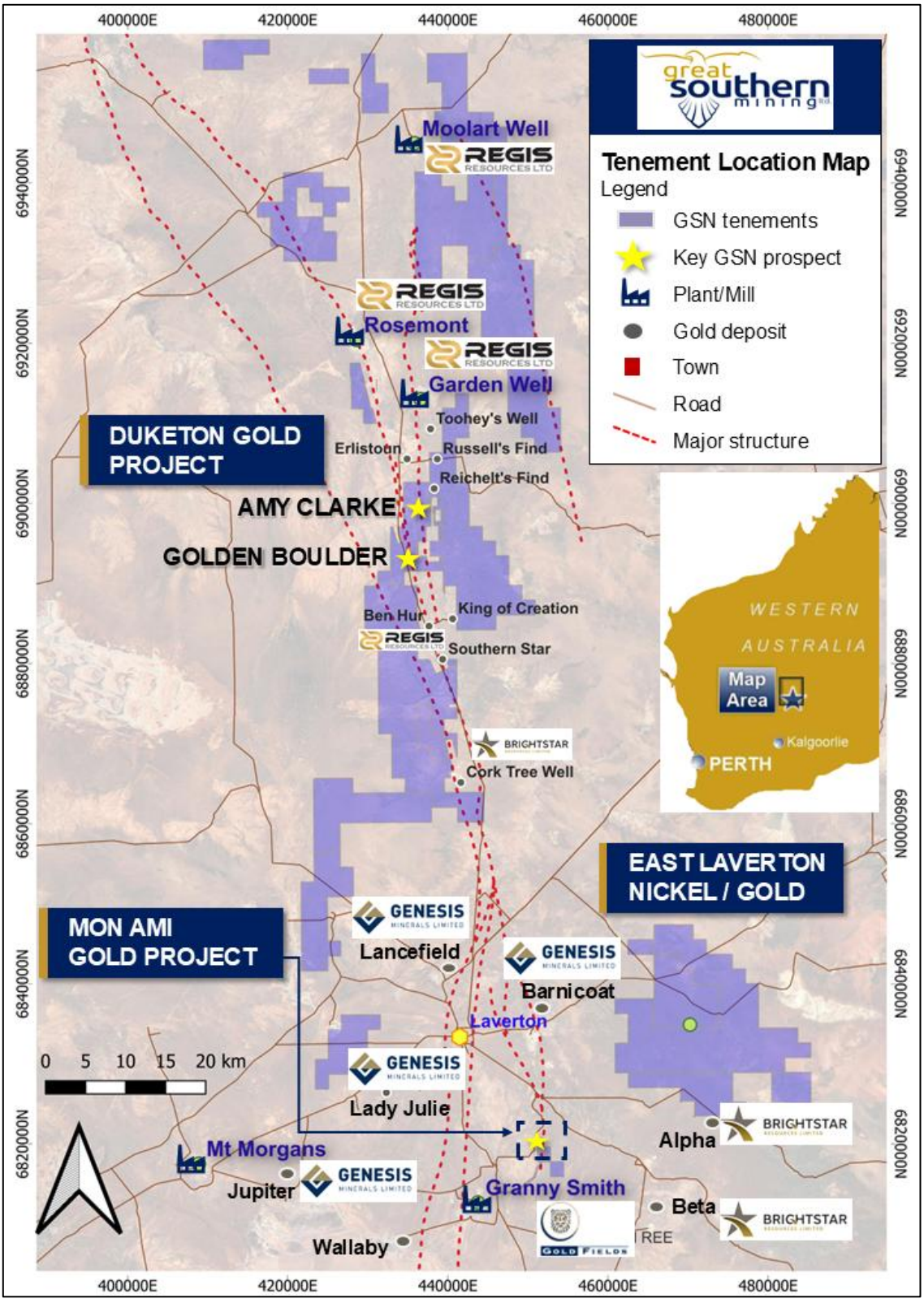


Figure 6. Location of the Duketon Gold Project showing its proximity to the town of Laverton and existing and planned gold processing facilities.

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.

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	Azimuth	Dip
26GBRC022	434311.4	6894629.8	491.3	MGA94_51	162	253	-60
26GBRC021	434234.7	6894607.3	491.4	MGA94_51	90	253	-60
26GBRC020	434327.4	6894588.3	491.0	MGA94_51	140	252	-62
26GBRC023	434332.0	6894496.3	490.2	MGA94_51	140	252	-60
26GBRC024	434284.6	6894417.9	489.7	MGA94_51	96	251	-60
26GBRC025	434318.2	6894429.7	489.6	MGA94_51	120	251	-60
26GBRC026	434353.6	6894442.1	489.6	MGA94_51	130	251	-60
26GBRC027	434340.6	6894351.6	488.8	MGA94_51	90	252	-60
26GBRC028	434417.3	6894374.8	488.8	MGA94_51	162	252	-58
26GBRC029	434323.9	6894304.3	488.6	MGA94_51	84	252	-60
26GBRC030	434351.7	6894313.4	488.6	MGA94_51	90	252	-60
26GBRC031	434383.5	6894323	488.6	MGA94_51	126	252	-60
26GBRC033	434432.2	6894225	487.6	MGA94_51	156	251	-62
26GBRC034	434399.9	6894110.3	487.1	MGA94_51	90	252	-60
26GBRC035	434436.5	6894122.0	487.0	MGA94_51	126	252	-60
26GBRC036	434469.1	6894132.5	486.9	MGA94_51	162	252	-60
26GBRC037	434416.6	6894055.3	486.6	MGA94_51	84	251	-60
26GBRC038	434478.5	6894076.7	486.5	MGA94_51	162	251	-60

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
26GBRC020	RC	19	20	1	0.34	0.34
26GBRC020	RC	23	26	3	0.2	0.6
26GBRC020	RC	39	40	1	0.27	0.27
26GBRC020	RC	61	62	1	0.6	0.6
26GBRC020	**RC**	**74**	**78**	**4**	**3.11**	**12.44**
	including	**74**	**75**	**1**	**11.3**	**11.3**
26GBRC020	RC	90	91	1	0.37	0.37
26GBRC020	RC	117	118	1	0.89	0.89
26GBRC020	RC	121	122	1	0.21	0.21
26GBRC021	RC	19	20	1	0.3	0.3
26GBRC021	RC	54	55	1	0.33	0.33
26GBRC022	RC	33	34	1	0.66	0.66
26GBRC022	RC	46	47	1	0.21	0.21
26GBRC022	RC	57	58	1	3.72	3.72
26GBRC022	**RC**	**70**	**72**	**2**	**7.27**	**14.54**
	including	**70**	**71**	**1**	**13.93**	**13.93**
26GBRC022	RC	85	87	2	1.46	2.92
26GBRC022	RC	95	96	1	0.37	0.37
26GBRC022	RC	98	99	1	0.23	0.23
26GBRC022	RC	157	160	3	1.41	4.23
26GBRC023	RC	18	19	1	0.35	0.35
26GBRC023	RC	50	55	5	0.66	3.3

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Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
26GBRC023	RC	62	63	1	1.96	1.96
26GBRC023	RC	75	77	2	0.43	0.86
26GBRC023	RC	93	94	1	0.35	0.35
26GBRC023	**RC**	**96**	**101**	**5**	**2**	**10**
26GBRC024	RC	16	20	4	0.39	1.56
26GBRC024	RC	36	39	3	1.5	4.5
26GBRC024	RC	93	94	1	0.2	0.2
26GBRC025	RC	28	30	2	0.38	0.76
26GBRC025	RC	67	71	4	1.09	4.36
26GBRC025	RC	87	88	1	0.52	0.52
26GBRC025	RC	93	95	2	0.51	1.02
26GBRC025	RC	105	106	1	0.27	0.27
26GBRC026	RC	42	44	2	2.26	4.52
26GBRC026	RC	56	57	1	1.63	1.63
26GBRC026	RC	65	67	2	0.84	1.68
26GBRC026	RC	71	72	1	0.21	0.21
26GBRC026	RC	77	80	3	0.5	1.5
26GBRC026	RC	111	115	4	0.68	2.72
26GBRC026	RC	119	120	1	0.29	0.29
26GBRC027	RC	19	20	1	0.21	0.21
26GBRC027	RC	22	24	2	0.29	0.58
26GBRC027	RC	30	31	1	0.76	0.76
26GBRC027	**RC**	**34**	**37**	**3**	**3.05**	**9.15**
	including	**35**	**36**	**1**	**6.89**	**6.89**
26GBRC027	RC	51	53	2	0.75	1.5
26GBRC028	RC	22	23	1	1.11	1.11
26GBRC028	RC	27	28	1	0.54	0.54
26GBRC028	RC	31	32	1	3.9	3.9
26GBRC028	RC	38	39	1	0.25	0.25
26GBRC028	RC	59	60	1	0.73	0.73
26GBRC028	RC	85	87	2	1.02	2.04
26GBRC028	**RC**	**96**	**100**	**4**	**1.73**	**6.92**
26GBRC028	**RC**	**127**	**136**	**9**	**3.36**	**30.24**
	including	**127**	**131**	**4**	**6.77**	**27.08**
26GBRC028	RC	139	141	2	0.29	0.58
26GBRC028	RC	155	156	1	0.37	0.37
26GBRC029	RC	26	27	1	0.28	0.28
26GBRC029	RC	74	77	3	0.34	1.02
26GBRC030	RC	22	23	1	1.86	1.86
26GBRC030	RC	29	30	1	0.22	0.22
26GBRC030	**RC**	**45**	**54**	**9**	**1.42**	**12.78**
	including	**46**	**50**	**4**	**2.74**	**10.96**
26GBRC031	RC	26	28	2	0.25	0.5
26GBRC031	RC	50	52	2	0.82	1.64
26GBRC031	**RC**	**60**	**63**	**3**	**3.88**	**11.64**

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Hole ID	Sample type	From	To	Interval	Average Au g/t	g/m
	including	**60**	**61**	**1**	**9.49**	**9.49**
26GBRC031	RC	66	67	1	0.72	0.72
26GBRC031	RC	69	71	2	0.71	1.42
26GBRC031	**RC**	**80**	**90**	**10**	**1.33**	**13.3**
	including	**81**	**86**	**5**	**2.31**	**11.55**
26GBRC033	RC	46	47	1	0.25	0.25
26GBRC033	RC	54	55	1	0.3	0.3
26GBRC033	RC	58	59	1	4.8	4.8
26GBRC033	RC	65	66	1	0.32	0.32
26GBRC033	RC	71	73	2	0.46	0.92
26GBRC033	RC	76	80	4	0.35	1.4
26GBRC033	RC	84	85	1	0.51	0.51
26GBRC033	**RC**	**132**	**135**	**3**	**2.85**	**8.55**
26GBRC033	**including**	**132**	**133**	**1**	**8.12**	**8.12**
26GBRC033	RC	140	141	1	0.64	0.64
26GBRC034	RC	54	56	2	0.72	1.44
26GBRC035	RC	29	30	1	0.55	0.55
26GBRC035	**RC**	**45**	**49**	**4**	**11.38**	**45.52**
	including	**45**	**46**	**1**	**29.71**	**29.71**
26GBRC035	RC	91	92	1	0.54	0.54
26GBRC036	RC	37	39	2	1.23	2.46
26GBRC036	RC	48	50	2	0.59	1.18
26GBRC036	**RC**	**81**	**86**	**5**	**1.38**	**6.9**
	including	**82**	**84**	**2**	**2.7**	**5.4**
26GBRC038	RC	16	18	2	0.96	1.92
26GBRC038	RC	20	21	1	0.94	0.94
26GBRC038	RC	45	46	1	0.22	0.22
26GBRC038	RC	51	52	1	0.23	0.23
26GBRC038	RC	59	61	2	0.35	0.7
26GBRC038	RC	103	104	1	0.23	0.23

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.	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

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Criteria	Commentary
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.	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, 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 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
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 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	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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.	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.
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	Details of all the drill holes are summarised in in the report including in relevant tables.

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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.	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.
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,	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.

Criteria	Commentary
including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

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