SECOND LARGE-SCALE IP TARGET IDENTIFIED AT THE EDINBURGH PARK JV

Highlights

- **A second large-scale, shallow induced polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly has been identified within the Edinburgh Park Project in Northern Queensland at the Mt Dillon target**
- **This follows the identification of a large-scale (>2 km wide), shallow induced polarisation (IP) anomaly within the Leichhardt Creek target area[1]**
- **These IP anomalies are interpreted to be large-scale intrusive related systems, which could be host to porphyry gold-copper and/or epithermal gold deposits**
- **At Mt Dillon, the anomaly sits below a silicified lithocap comprising several square kilometres of advanced argillic alteration**
- **An Early Works Agreement has been entered into with the Juru People, the recognised traditional owners over the northern tenements of Edinburgh Park. This agreement incorporates heritage protection support for all exploration activities including drilling**
- **Drilling is scheduled to commence early in the June Quarter 2025 subject to the end of the wet season and finalisation of heritage and environmental surveys**
- **IP and helicopter-borne aeromagnetic (HeliMag) surveys are ongoing over other key target areas identified by both GSN and Gold Fields**

GSN's Managing Director, Matthew Keane, commented:

"It is exciting to see large IP anomalies directly below two of the most favoured targets within the Edinburgh Park Project, namely Mt Dillon and Leichhardt Creek. What makes these targets even more compelling is the coincident geochemical anomalism, favourable structural settings, proximal gold bearing breccia pipes and surface alteration that is consistent with an underlying acidic, fluid saturated intrusive system.

Project JV partners, GSN and Gold Fields, are both eager to commence drilling, which is likely to commence in the second quarter of CY2025 once the northern Queensland wet season has subsided. In the meantime, ongoing geophysical surveys and on-ground mapping have the potential to generate further targets within previously identified and newly identified target areas".

[1] Refer to GSN ASX announcement dated 12 November 2024

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Exciting IP anomaly identified at Edinburgh Park

Ongoing gradient array IP surveys have delineated a large-scale chargeability anomaly at the Mt Dillon target, in the north of the Edinburgh Park project area (Figure 1). Preliminary processing of a pole-dipole gradient array survey shows a chargeable anomaly directly below Mt Dillon, potentially indicating sulphide minerals associated with a preserved porphyry system (Figure 2). A section line across the anomaly reveals a chargeable IP response approximately 200 to 300 metres below surface. A resistive anomaly sits below the chargeable response, potentially associated with a zone of pervasive hydrothermal alteration within a porphyry system (Figure 3).

This is the second large-scale anomaly delineated from ongoing IP surveys at Edinburgh Park. In late 2024, a shallow large-scale chargeable anomaly was defined in the Leichhardt Creek target area. This arcuate shaped IP response potentially indicates a sulphide halo around a preserved porphyry system (Figure 4 and 5). An alternative interpretation suggests the strong IP response to the east could directly correlate with an intrusion-related system, likened to the +3 Moz Mount Leyshon gold-silver mine, located ~120 kilometres to the west. Field mapping has confirmed the presence of sulphides (predominantly pyrite) in outcropping geology over this anomaly. It is also overlain by an extensive area of outcropping sheeted and stockwork veining, filled with quartz, pyrite ± specular hematite, covering an area approximately 4 km long by 1 km wide[2].

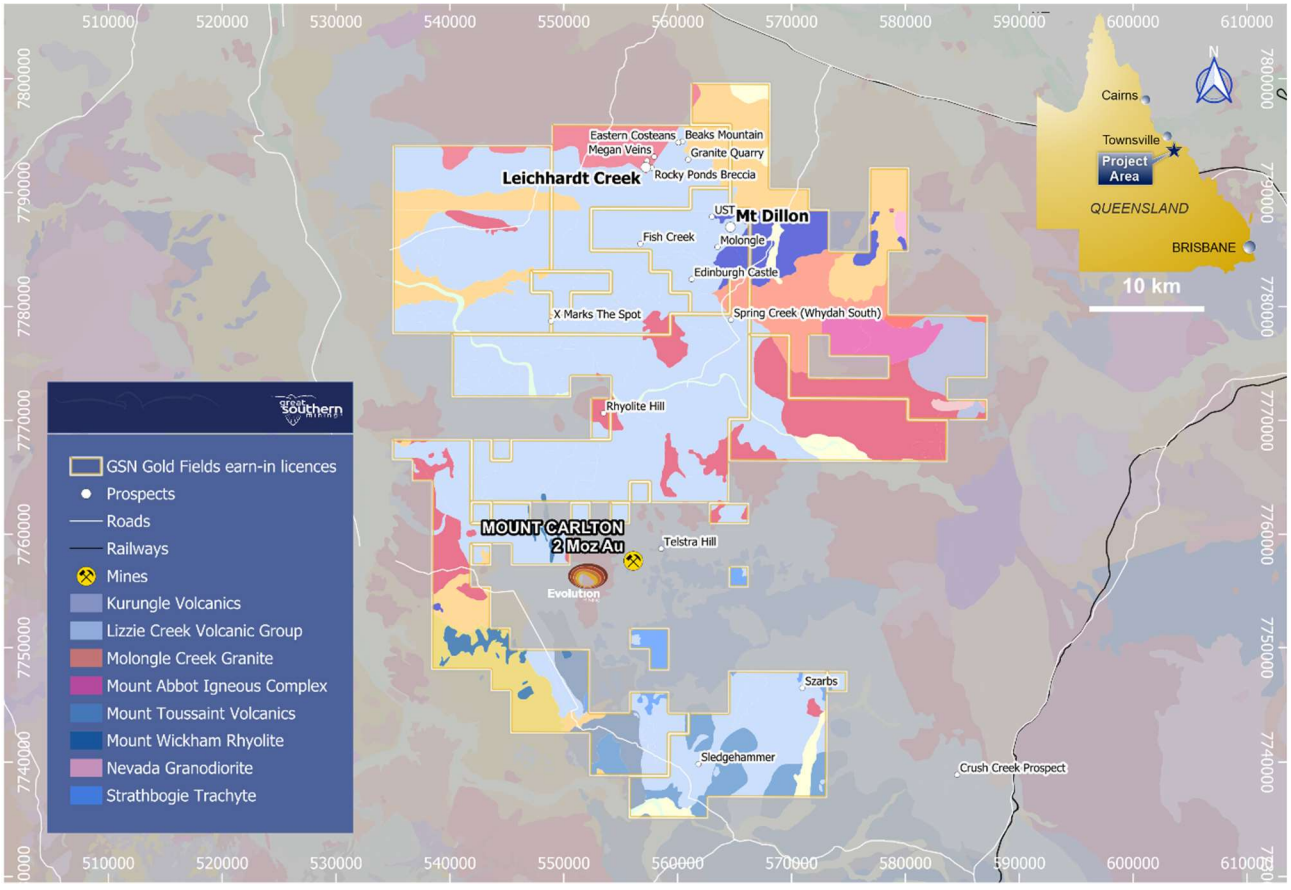

Figure 1. Tenure map of the Edinburgh Park Project showing key target areas including Mt Dillon and Leichhardt Creek. Evolution Mining's (ASX:EVN) high sulphidation Mt Carlton Au-Cu-Ag mine is also shown.

[2] Pyrite, being an indicator mineral will not be assayed. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

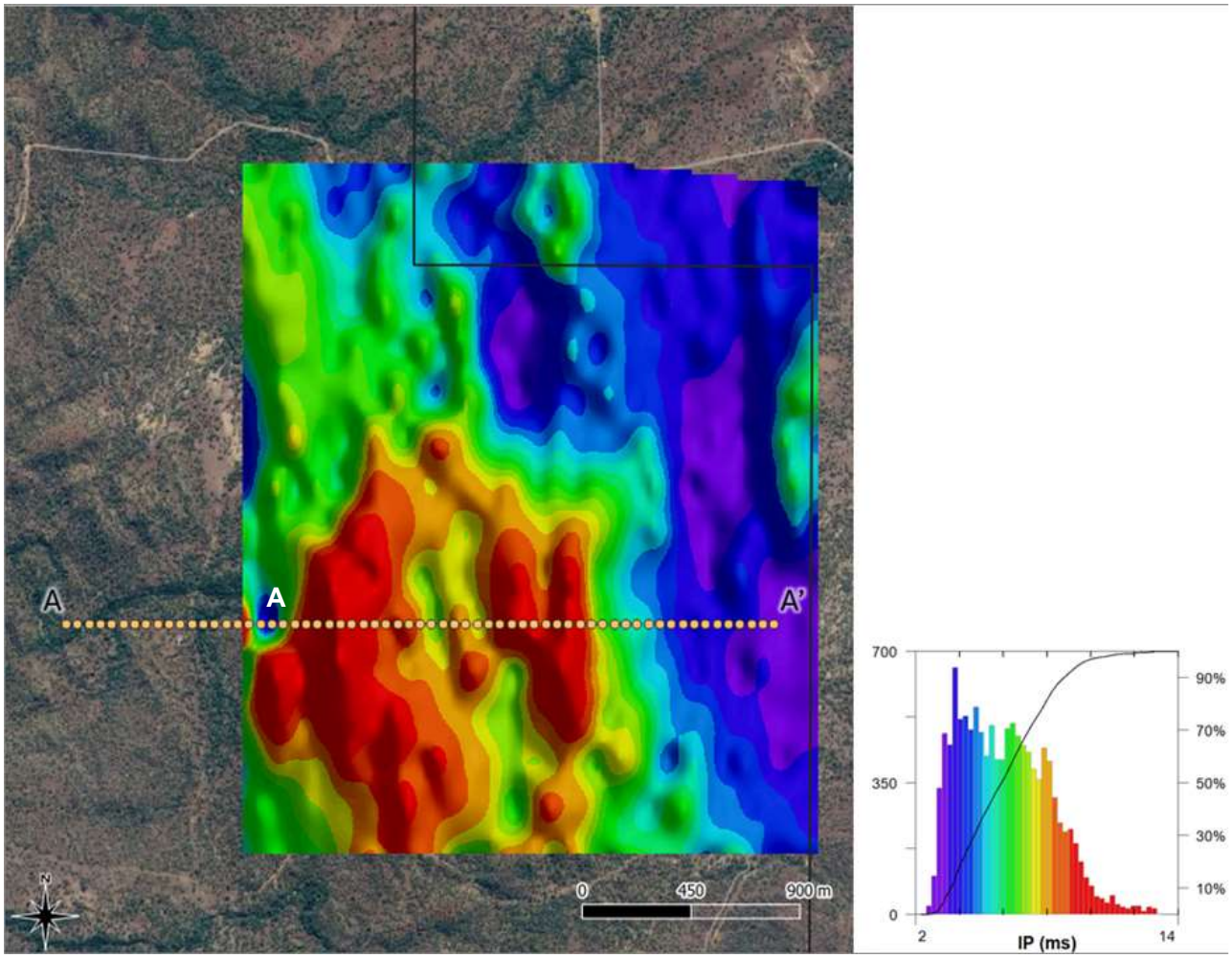

Figure 2. Gradient array induced polarisation (IP) data showing a large chargeability anomaly under Mt Dillon (red/orange colouration). An east-west pole-dipole section line A-A' is shown below in Figure 3.

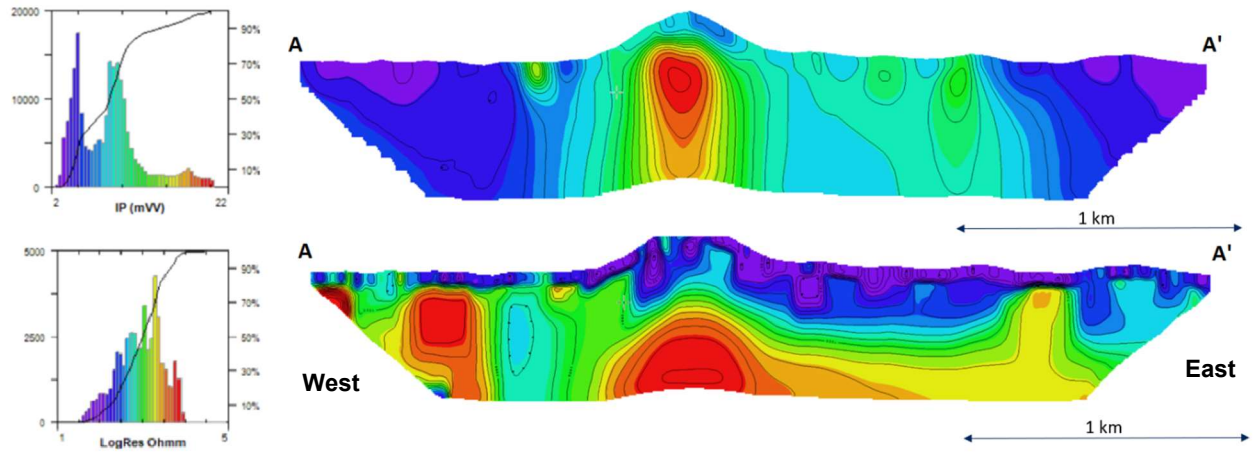

Figure 3. 2D images of a preliminary pole-dipole (A-A') IP response section acquired across the gradient array response shown in Figure 2. The section reveals a prominent chargeable anomaly directly under Mount Dillon which could indicate a zone rich in sulphide mineralisation above an intrusive body (top image). A large resistivity anomaly lies deeper below Mt Dillon and another to the west (bottom image). These are likely associated with highly altered lithology and indicative of intrusions.

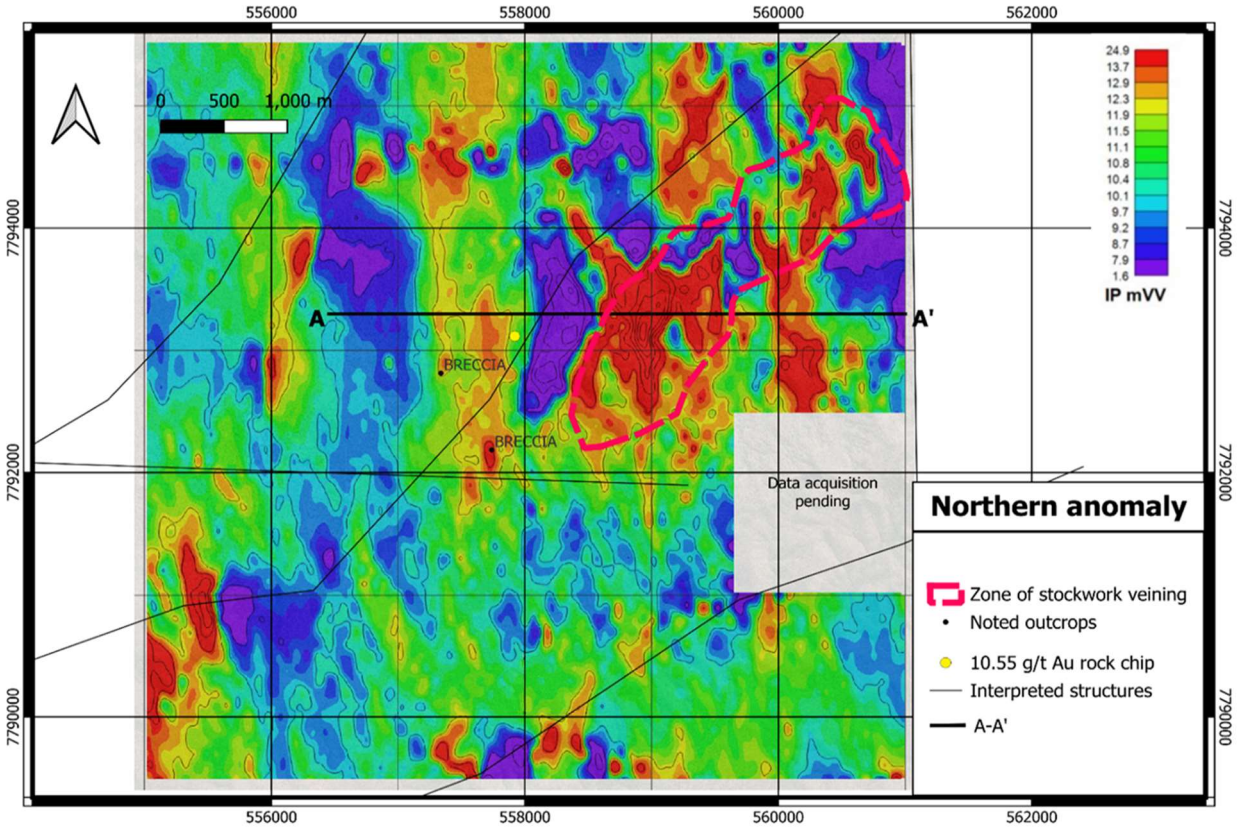

Figure 4. Gradient array induced polarisation (IP) data anomaly showing a large chargeability anomaly at Leichhardt Creek (red/orange colouration). An east-west pole-dipole section line A-A' is shown below in Figure 5.

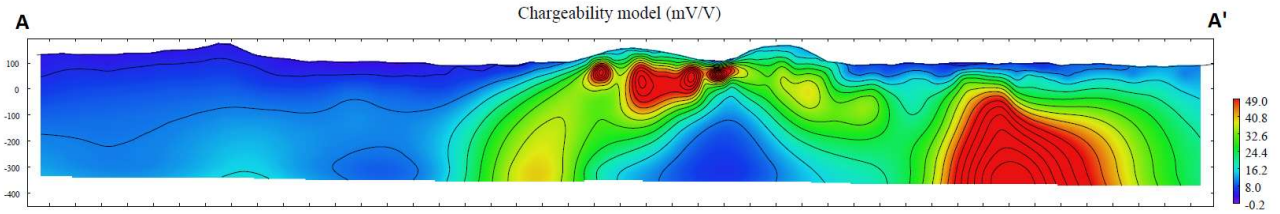

Figure 5. Images of a preliminary pole-dipole (A-A') IP section response acquired across the extensive gradient array response shown in Figure 4. The A-A' section reveals an arcuate shaped, multi-kilometre chargeability high (red-yellow colouration), interpreted as the outer sulphide shell of a preserved porphyry system. Additionally, the several hundred-metre-wide chargeability high to the east may represent buried sulphide mineralisation, potentially analogous to an intrusion-related gold system like Mount Leyshon.

Mt Dillon: A highly prospective lithocap target

Mt Dillon is a prominent topographic feature preserved as a silicified lithocap. It comprises a sequence of volcanic rocks of the Lizzie Creek Volcanics. The area exhibits several square kilometres of advanced argillic alteration with depleted metal concentrations, which are consistent with the leached lithocap portion of a large porphyry system. The Mt Dillon outlier area (lower topography) shows strong clay-pyrite-silica alteration with abundant sulphides (predominantly pyrite), typically 3% to 10%. The mapped surface mineral assemblage is consistent with a high temperature (>300ºC), low-pH hydrothermal system, typical for a high sulphidation epithermal environment.

The newly identified IP anomaly sits directly below the Mt Dillon lithocap. Aeromagnetic imagery shows the area as a magnetic low, indicating magnetite destruction and consistent with the alteration seen at surface. The confluence of the chargeable anomaly, high temperature mineral alteration and a favourable structural setting make Mt Dillon a favourable target for a high sulphidation and/or porphyry mineral system.

Globally, several large-scale copper-gold deposits have been discovered below surface lithocaps. Examples include Quebradona in Columbia (AngloGold Ashanti, 4.26Mt copper and 7.0Moz gold contained), Valeriano in Chile (ATEX Resources, 7.1Mt copper and 9.6Moz gold contained) and the Lepanto epithermal and Far Southeast porphyry deposits in the Philippines (Lepanto Consolidated Mining, +20Moz gold and +4.5Mt copper contained).

Next steps

In early December 2024, an Early Works Agreement was entered into with the Juru People. This agreement provides a framework for GSN and Gold Fields to pro-actively engage with the Juru People for proposed exploration activities, including drilling, and facilitates the provision of heritage protection surveys.

Diamond drilling at Edinburgh Park is planned to commence early in the June Quarter of 2025. Timing of the drilling will be subject to the completion of drill site heritage and environmental surveys and dependant on the cessation of the northern Queensland wet season.

In late 2024, a three-dimensional (3D) IP survey was completed at the Leichhardt Creek anomaly to define the target and improve the exploration model ahead of drilling. Processing of this survey is ongoing.

Planned and ongoing works at other target areas in the north of Edinburgh Park include:

- Ongoing gradient array IP surveys
- Helicopter-borne aeromagnetic (HeliMag) surveys
- Infill and extension soil geochemical surveys, including the Mt Dillon area.
- Mapping and ground truthing by Gold Fields geologists and consultants. The team includes highly regarded porphyry specialist geologist, Nick Tate.

About Edinburgh Park

In October 2023, G Ex Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd (Gold Fields, GFI.NYSE), entered into a A$15M option and joint venture (JV) agreement to earn a 75% interest in GSN's Edinburgh Park Project in Northern Queensland.

Edinburgh Park is a province-scale project comprising 11 granted exploration licences at the northern end of the New England Orogeny, the youngest and easternmost of the east Australian orogens spanning from New South Wales to northern Queensland. It is host to multiple large-scale gold and base metal deposits such as the Mt Morgan mine (now depleted, 9Moz gold, 1.3Moz silver and 390kt copper).

Edinburgh Park is located approximately 100 km southeast of Townsville and encompasses an area of ~1,750 km^2 surrounding the high sulphuration epithermal Mt Carlton gold-silver-copper mine (Figures 6). The Project is prospective for copper-gold porphyry systems, both high and low epithermal gold systems and intrusive related gold systems. Prior to the Gold Fields earn-in, GSN identified up to 29 prospective targets over the Project area.

Gold Fields Earn-in Agreement

In October 2023, GSN entered into a binding Option and Joint Venture Agreement with G Ex Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd, on the Edinburgh Park Project. Under the agreement, Gold Fields can sole fund up to A$15 million in exploration expenditure over a six-year period to earn a 75% interest in the project. A minimum A$2.5M must be spent in the first two years of the earn-in period.

In conjunction with the agreement, Gold Fields invested A$1M for 38.5M shares in GSN. Gold Fields also participated in a Share Placement in November 2024, increasing its holding to 46.1M shares (representing 4.7% on issued share capital).

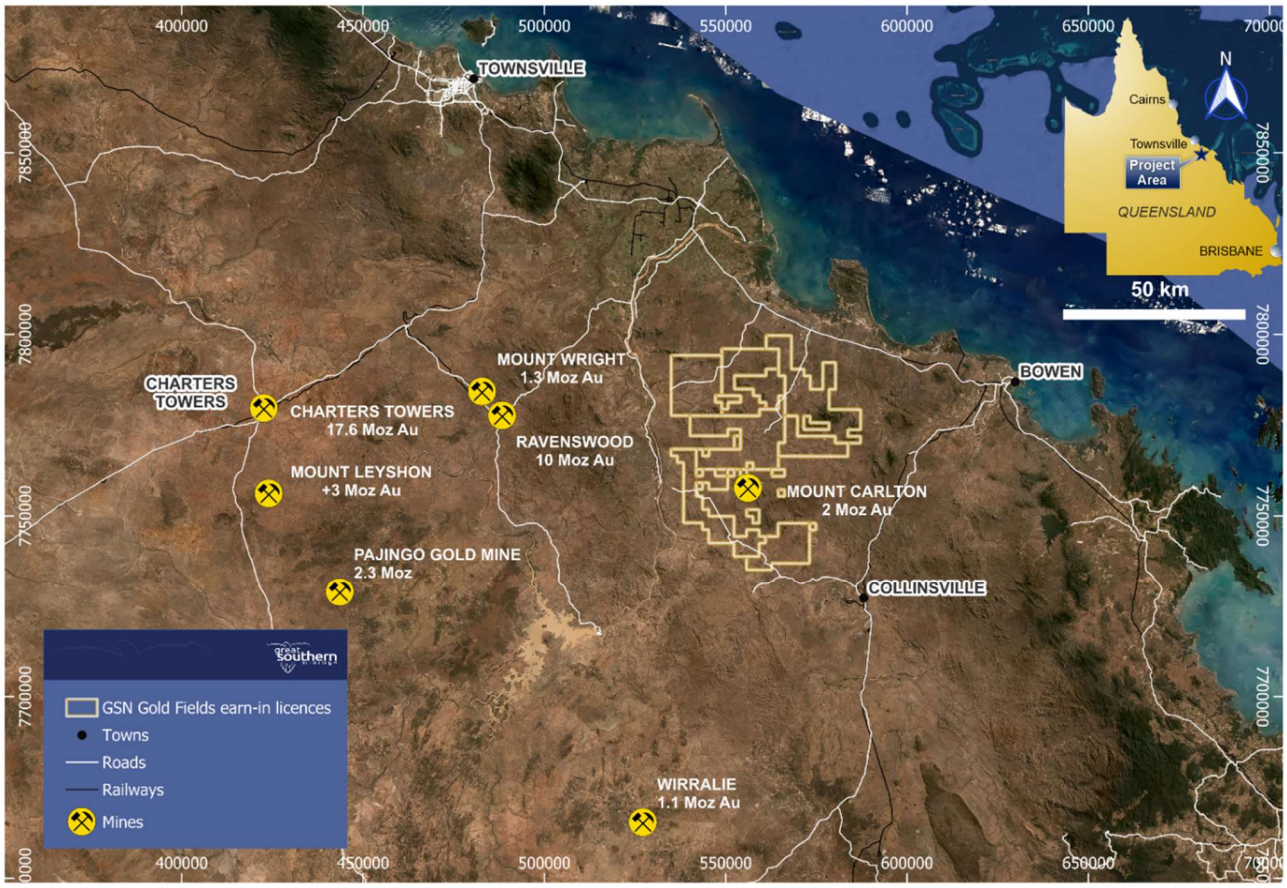

Figure 6. Location map showing major intrusive related gold systems (IRGS) and their gold endowment proximal to Edinburgh Park.

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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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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 Mt Carlton in north Queensland, all projects are located within 40 km of operating mills and major operations.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results at the Edinburgh Park Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled and/or reviewed by Ms Rachel Backus. Ms Backus is an employee and Senior Exploration Geologist of Resourceful Exploration Services Pty Ltd (ABN 29 661 905 193) and has been engaged by Great Southern Mining Limited. She 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)". Ms Backus 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• *The IP survey was conducted by Planetary Geophysics Pty Ltd with the following specifications:*
		  • ***Gradient Array** IP/Resistivity data was acquired with an Iris Elrec 10 channel IP/Resistivity Receiver.*
		  • ***Pole-dipole** IP/Resistivity time series data was acquired with V-Full Waver IP/Resistivity Receivers in a distributed pole-dipole array and with the I-Full Waver Current Recorder recording full wave form transmission data.*
		  • *All Receivers and the full wave form Current Recorder are manufactured by Iris Instruments of Orleans, France.*
		  • ***Gradient Array** current injection was via one (1x) **TIP6000 15 A** transmitter manufactured by Iris instruments, Orléans, France.*
		  • ***Pole-dipole** current in injection was via one (1x) **GDD TX4 5000 W/20 A** transmitter manufactured by GDD instrumentation of Quebec, Canada.*
		  • *Both transmitters were powered by one (1x) Kubota 9000 W Diesel Generator.*
		• ***PARAMETERS***
		  • ***GRADIENT ARRAY DATA ACQUSITION***
		  ○ ***Tx Electrode Type: Welded Mesh***
		  ○ ***Rx Electrode Type: CuSO4 Non-polarising porous pot***
		  ○ ***Tx wire Type: 2.5 mm Cu conductor***
		  ○ ***Rx wire Type: 1.5 mm Cu conductor***
		  ○ ***Rx Line spacing: 200 m***
		  ○ ***Rx Dipole spacing: 50 m.***
		  ○ ***Time Base: 2 s ON/2 s OFF***
		  ○ ***Windows: 20***
		  ○ ***Timing Windows (m s): 20/20/20/20/40/40/40/40/80/80/80/80 / 120/120/120/120/180/180/180/180***
		  ○ ***mDelay (m s): 70***
		• ***POLE-DIPOLE DATA ACQUISITION***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

- ***Tx Electrode Type:*** *10 mm welded mesh (CA) Stainless Steel Stakes (CB- Mobile)*
- ***Rx Electrode Type:*** *CuSO4 Non-polarising porous pot*
- ***Tx wire Type: 2.5 mm Cu conductor***
- ***Rx wire Type: 1.5 mm Cu conductor***
- ***Rx Dipole spacing: 50 m.***
- ***Time Base: 2 s ON/2s OFF***
- ***Windows: 20***
- ***Timing Windows (ms): 20/20/20/20/40/40/40/40/80/80 /80/80 / 120/120/120/120/180/180/180/ 180***
- ***mDelay (m s): 70***

- ***INSTRUMENT TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS***
  - ***<u>Receivers:</u>***
  - ***Iris V-Fullwaver Receiver***
    - ***Channels:*** *2*
    - ***Input voltage:*** *Max. input voltage: 15 V, Protection: up to 1000 V*
    - ***Voltage measurement:*** *Accuracy: 0.2%, typical Resolution: 1 µV, Minimum value: 1 µV*
    - ***Input impedance:*** *100 MΩ*
    - ***Signal waveform:*** *All IP measurements were made in the time-domain using a two second half-duty cycle (2 s ON/2 s OFF). An integration window of 0.5 to 1.1 seconds has been used for the final chargeability calculation.*
    - *GPS input for coordinates and synchronisation*
    - *Computation of apparent resistivity, average chargeability, and standard deviation*
    - ***Noise reduction:*** *read duration manually selected in relation to apparent injection point current (mA) and power line rejection, SP linear drift correction.*
  - ***Iris I-Fullwaver Current Recorder***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ ***Input current:*** *+/- 25000 mA (optional 6, 15 or 50 A)* ○ ***Resolution / Accuracy:*** *0.1 mA / 0.1%* ○ ***GPS:*** *GPS input for coordinates and time synchronisation. Time stamps record within an absolute accuracy of 250 us.* ○ ***Readings:*** *current value* ○ *Typically three (3x), 300 second (~75x cycle stacks) reads at each injection point.* • ***Iris Elrec-Pro 10 Ch Receiver*** ○ ***Pulse duration:*** *1s, 2s, 4s, or 8s* ○ ***Channels:****10 true differential inputs* ○ ***Input Impedance:*** *100 MOhms* ○ ***Input Voltage:****15 V, automatic gain, input protection 1000 V* ○ *1 µV / 0.2%* ○ ***Resolution / Accuracy:*** ○ ***GPS:*** *GPS input for coordinates, and synchronisation* ○ ***Readings:*** *Resistivity, Self-potential, Induced polarisation (Up to 20 windows), Quality control, and optional full waveform* ○ ***Noise Rejection:*** *power line rejection, SP linear drift correction.* ○ ***Storage:*** *44800 readings, up to 8 hours full waveform, stored on solid state memory* • ***Transmitters:*** • ***Iris TIP 6000 Transmitter*** ○ ***Output Power:*** *0 to 6000 W* ○ ***Output Voltage Range:*** *0 to 6000V* ○ ***Output Current:*** *regulated 0 – 15000 mA 1 mA / 1%* ○ ***Frequency option:*** *0.0625 Hz to 4 Hz by factors of 2* ○ ***Input voltage:*** *240 V 50 Hz* ○ ***Timing:*** *2 s* • ***GDD TX IV 5000 Transmitter*** ○ ***Output Power:*** *0 to 5000 W* ○ ***Input voltage:*** *Standard 240 V 50 Hz*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ **Output Voltage Range:** *150 V to 2400 V* ○ **Output Current:** *30 mA to 20000 mA* ○ **Transmission Cycle:** *ON+, OFF, ON-, OFF:* ○ **Timing:** *2 s*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• *No new drilling in this report*
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.*	• *No new drilling in this report*
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.*	• *No new drilling in this report*
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.*	• *No new drilling in this report*
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory*	• *Refer to sampling techniques referred to for survey specifications.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Field QAQC was completed by Planetary Geophysics staff: refer to survey specifications.*
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.*	• *No new drilling in this report*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (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.*	• *Lines were gridded by Planetary Geophysics using* ***a Garmin Map 65 series GPS****.* • *Waypoints were recorded at every station using the in GDA94/UTM.*
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 survey spacing is considered adequate. Line spacing for IP lines was 100 m, with transmitters being ~1500 m apart along the centre line of the block. 16 blocks planned and one not captured due to difficult terrain.* • *No new drilling in this report.*
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 orientation of the IP lines was east to west. No bias is expected.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *No new samples reported.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No additional audits or reviews have been conducted to date.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	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.*	• *Tenements EPM's 18986, 25196, 26527, 26810, 27130, 27131, 27450, 27506 and 27944 were granted in the name of Great Southern Mining Limited. These tenements are in good standing. GSN entered into a binding Option and Joint Venture Agreement with G Ex Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd ("Gold Fields"), in October 2023.*
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 majority of the areas are underlain by granitoids that probably belong to the Carboniferous-Permian Coast Range Igneous Province. The two dominant units are a medium grained biotite monzogranite (Molongle Creek Granite?) and a fine to medium grained hornblende biotite diorite (unnamed?). Smaller volumes of microgranite and granophyre may represent intrusive plugs or fractionated marginal phases of the larger granitoid bodies. The granophyric plugs and surrounding microgranites contain some porphyry style mineralisation. A few outliers of intermediate to acid pyroclastic and volcanoclastic rocks overly the granitoids. These rocks are probably part of the Permo-Triassic Lizzie Creek Volcanics. The volcanic areas are generally much smaller than indicated on the published government maps except near the south and west margins of the mapped area where volcanics are dominant. Epithermal mineralisation systems at Molongle and Mount Dillon occur within outliers of these volcanics. Swarms of Syenite, rhyolite and microdiorite/dolerite dykes intrude the granitoids and the volcanics. Hence, they are probably Triassic or younger in age. There are at least two series of microdiorite dykes. The most voluminous series is the youngest and appears to cut all other types of dyke and most of the mineralisation. Most of the dykes have NNW to N strikes and steep easterly dips. Rare microdiorite dykes were mapped with E strikes. Many of the mapped zones of mineralisation and alteration also trend NNW, suggesting that the dykes and hydrothermal fluids have accessed long lived structures in this orientation. The topography closely reflects geology. Large flat areas covered with alluvium or sheet wash are typically*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underlain by medium grained unaltered granitoids. Outcrops can still be found in deeply incised creeks. Higher ground is usually occupied by microgranites and altered volcanics. Outcrop is relatively good in these areas, but altered zones and dykes are often prominent. Creek lines in these areas tend to be occupied by unaltered rocks.
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.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *No new drilling reported.*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 new assay results in this 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *No new drilling in this report.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant*	• Refer to Figures in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• The reporting is balanced.
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 material information has been disclosed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Drilling of targets identified during the IP survey is planned for 2025, most likely utilising diamond drilling methods.