Geophysics Defines Drill Targets at Douglas Creek

Great Northern Minerals Ltd (ASX:GNM) (GNM or the Company) is pleased to announce the completion of geophysics programs at the Douglas Creek Project (**Douglas Creek** or the **Project)** with the identification of several compelling undrilled anomalies.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Recent **DDIP survey** at Douglas Creek has defined at least **three undrilled chargeability** anomalies indicative of sulphide supported by surface geochemistry.
- Detailed magnetic inversion suggests a **strongly magnetic reverse polarised intrusive tonalite**, strongly associated with widespread surface geochemistry of >0.5 g/t Au over an undrilled **strike of more than 1km.**
- The reverse magnetic feature at Douglas Creek is considered significant because **similar magnetic signatures** occur at **major intrusion-related gold systems such as Mt Leyshon**, where the magnetic anomaly reflects magnetite-rich alteration spatially associated with the deposit.
- Importantly this work shows that previous drilling, with an average depth of 50m, was significantly too shallow to test these anomalies, which may reflect **intrusive- or skarn-related deposit styles at depth** based on geochemical associations.
- A follow up **soil sampling program has been mobilised** to extend the soil grid over the south IP anomaly and to complete stream sediment sampling over similar reversely polarised features to the north.

GNM's Non-Executive Chairman, Eddie King, commented: *"These results materially upgrade our understanding of the Project and reinforce our confidence in its exploration potential. The combination of large-scale magnetic and chargeability anomalies, together with strong surface geochemistry, points to a mineralised system far larger than previous shallow drilling ever tested, and one that shares real similarities with significant intrusion-related systems elsewhere in North Queensland."*

Douglas Creek DDIP and Magnetic Inversion Results

GNM contracted Fender Geophysics to conduct a dipole-dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) survey targeting the magnetic anomalies supported by alteration studies, as well as mineralisation intersected in the drilling and encountered at surface (refer to GNM ASX announcement dated 23 February 2026).

Importantly, it has also been recently recognised that porphyritic tonalite intrusive rocks are known to be associated with the magnetic low anomaly (Figure 1) which are common rocks in porphyry-related copper-gold systems. The primary aim of the DDIP survey is to detect large accumulation of disseminated sulphide and/or silicification at depth that may indicate the presence of a buried mineralised intrusive-related porphyry or skarn system related to the tonalite.

Experienced geophysical consultants at Resource Potentials have been engaged to process and interpret the DDIP data in combination with detailed magnetic data to produce 3D inversion models. The work has helped GNM better understand the IP chargeability anomalies and the morphology (shape) of the magnetic anomalies in 3D with the primary aim to detect undrilled anomalies that are supported by surface geochemistry.

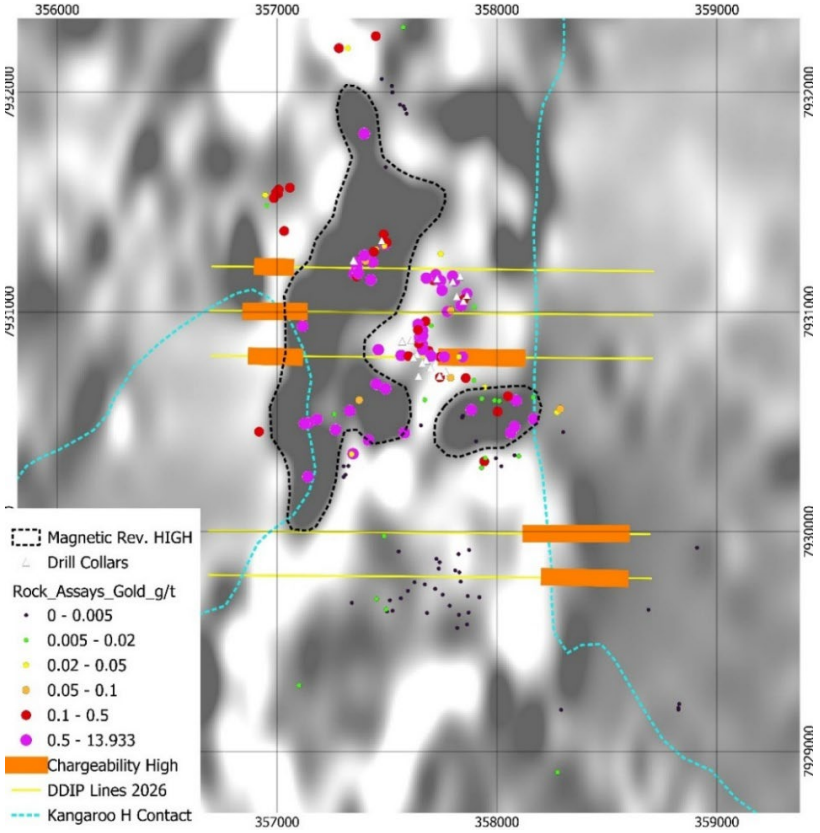

Figure 1: Airborne Magnetic Image (1VD_AGC) showing strong reversely polarised magnetic features (black dash) overlayed with the DDIP chargeability profiles anomalies (orange strips) also showing the kangaroo hills formation contact (blue dash) and rock assays coloured for gold.

The results of this work are highly compelling, and includes the following important observations:

1. The magnetic low features are strongly magnetic reverse polarised and are likely to be partly exposed but primarily buried porphyritic tonalite intrusive bodies which display a spatial relationship with elevated surface geochemistry and outcropping surface mineralisation (Figure 1);
2. 3D inversion of the reverse polarised magnetic feature indicates the tonalite is a large body 1.5km by 500m that extends to considerable depth (~1km) with a separate apophysis to the east (Figure 3);
3. The Centre DDIP chargeability anomaly occurs east and below the shallow drilling (up to 2m at 18.7 g/t silver, 0.22% copper, 77.5 ppm bismuth, refer to ASX announcement dated 2 February 2023) and appears to be spatially related to the eastern apophysis magnetic low feature (Figures 1 and 2). Rock sampling above the magnetic apophysis returned up to 1.0 g/t gold, 0.5% copper and 1.0% bismuth (refer to ASX announcement dated 27 July 2022) and has never been drilled;

4. The strongest DDIP chargeability anomalies to the south occur along the Kangaroo Hills formation contact, which have not previously been subject to surface geochemical programs or drilling (Figures 1 and 2); and
5. The northern DDIP chargeability anomalies occur along the western margin of the large magnetic low feature and have never previously been subject to soil sampling or drilling but rock sampling above and along the trend returned rock assays 0.1 to 13.6 g/t gold, 0 to 0.4% copper, 13.9 to 112 g/t silver and 508 ppm to 0.4% bismuth (refer to ASX announcement dated 31 May and 27 July 2022) (Figures 1 and 2).

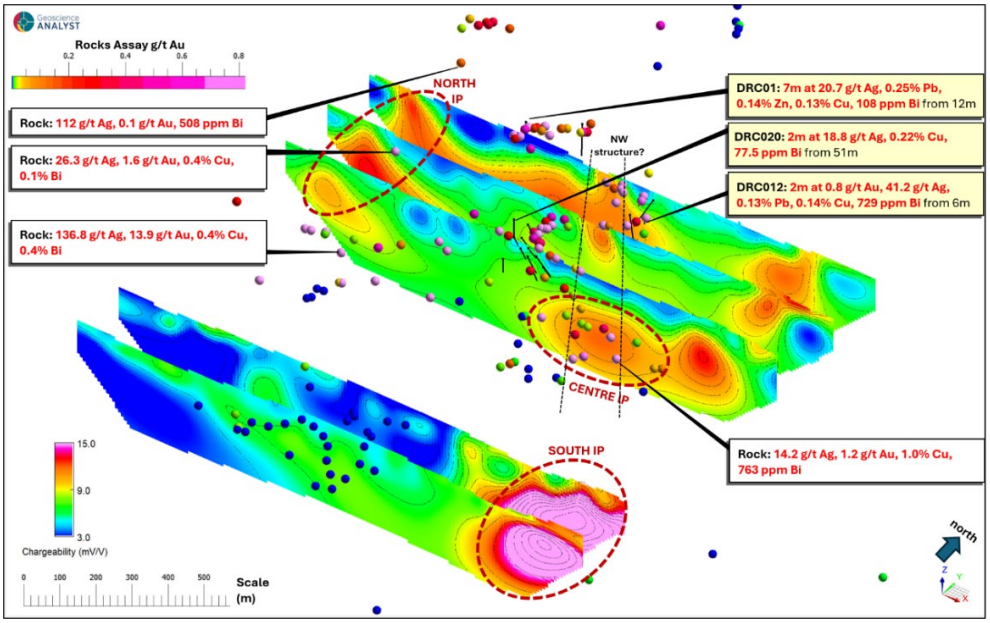

Figure 2: 3D Image of new DDIP chargeability profiles and new IP targets (red dash circles) in relation to Au in rock chips (coloured spheres), previous drilling highlights and also possible northwest structure controlling central IP anomaly.

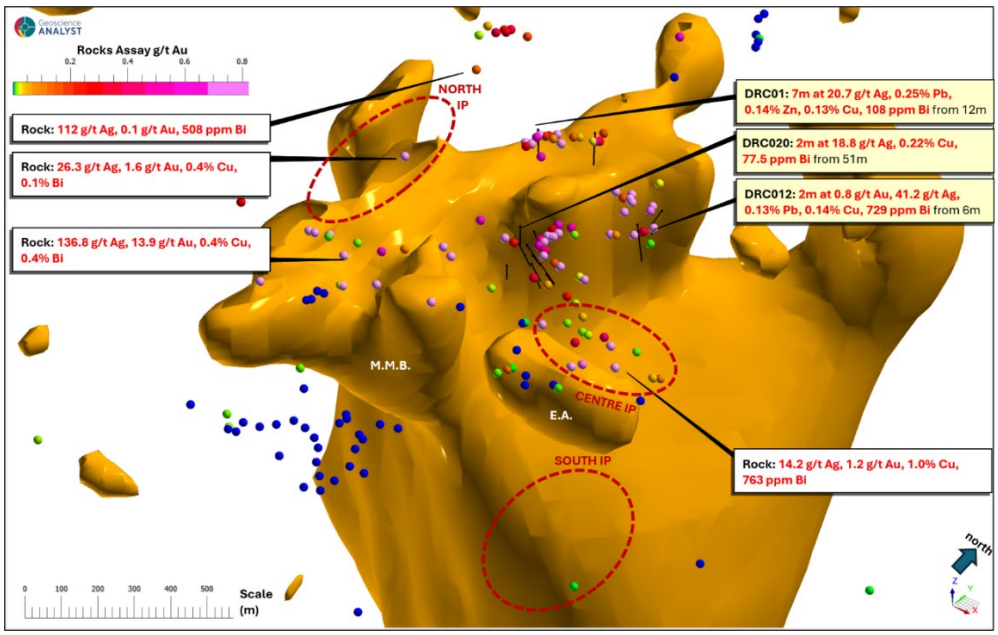

Figure 3: 3D Image of Airborne Magnetic Inversion of strongly reverse polarised body (orange) highlighting the main magnetic body (M.M.B.) and eastern apophysis (E.A.) in relation to Au in rock chips (coloured spheres), previous shallow drilling highlights and newly identified IP chargeability anomalies (red dash).

Discussion & Next Steps

The geophysical magnetic and chargeability characteristics together with the age of the intrusive rocks (Permian-Carboniferous) observed at Douglas Creek display several similarities to North Queensland intrusion-related Au-Cu ± Bi system, with striking similarities to the Mount Leyshon and Kidston porphyry-breccia systems. The reverse magnetic feature at Douglas Creek is considered significant because similar magnetic signatures occur at major intrusion-related gold systems such as Mt Leyshon, where the magnetic anomaly reflects magnetite-rich alteration spatially associated with the deposit.

Significantly the porphyritic dacite intrusive dykes and plugs and breccias at Mt Leyshon (Figure 4) are dated as Permian-Carboniferous, which is similar to the age of the tonalites at Douglas Creek. In addition, the Mt Leyshon deposit is located right on the edge of a prominent magnetic low/reverse polarised feature and also associated with a strong IP chargeability feature (Figure 4). It is also worth noting that Douglas Creek is regionally located within a highly favourable geological setting known as the Kennedy Igneous Province where basement rocks are intruded by Permian-Carboniferous-aged intrusions known to host many mineral deposits including Mt Leyshon and Kidston (Figure 5).

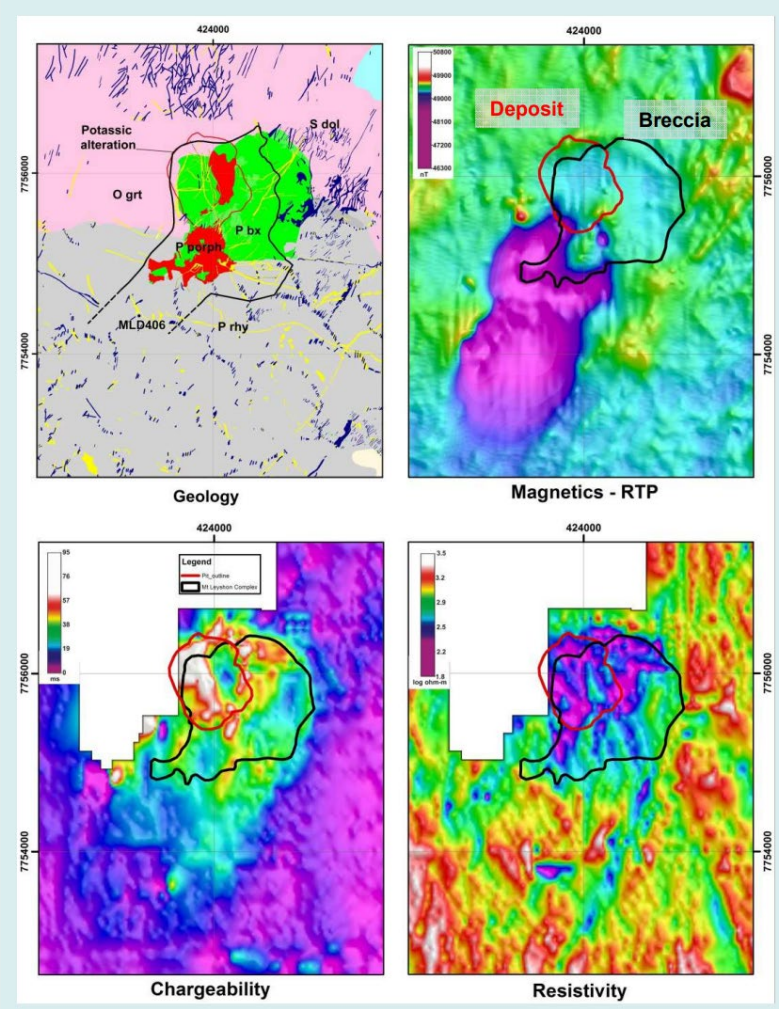

Figure 4: Geology and geophysics images and maps of the Mt Leyshon gold deposit as presented by Morrison and Beams, 2020 (https://smedg.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/mines-and-wines-2015-files/presentations/Morrison%26Beams_IRGSnthQld.pdf).

These analogies give further support for the prospectivity of the IP chargeability and magnetic targets supported by widespread gold, copper and other metals identified at surface at Douglas Creek. In order to better define targets at Douglas Creek the company is currently extending the soil survey program to the south over the strong south IP chargeability targets. The company is also conducting stream sediment sampling to the north of the IP survey where further magnetic low/reverse polarised magnetic features are observed in the airborne magnetic data. Once this work is complete the company intends to prioritise drill targets and plan a detailed drilling program for Douglas Creek. The permitting process will commence as soon as the detailed drilling program has been confirmed with drill testing expected to be completed in mid-2027, following the end of the upcoming wet season.

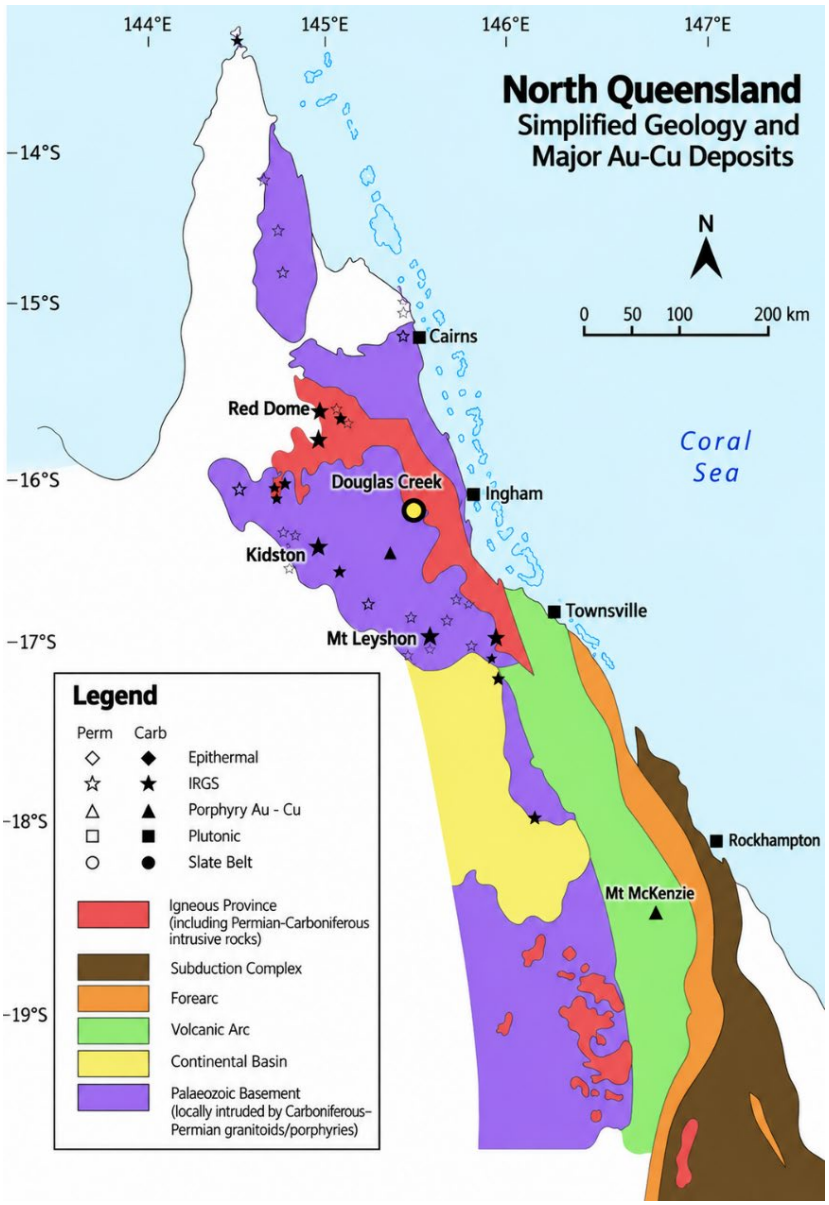

Figure 5: Simplified geology map of Queensland showing the location of Douglas Creek (yellow dot) within the Kennedy Igneous Province where a high density of mineral deposits are located. Map modified from maps as presented by Morrison and Beams, 2020 (https://smedg.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/mines-and-wines-2015-files/presentations/Morrison%26Beams_IRGSnthQld.pdf).

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements

Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements.

Competent Person Statement

This report's information related to Exploration Results is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr Leo Horn. Mr Horn is a consultant for the Company. Mr Horn is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG). Mr Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Accordingly, Mr Horn consents to the inclusion of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context it appears. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the relevant ASX releases. The form and context of the announcement have not materially changed.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Great Northern Minerals Limited.

ENDS

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement.
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 reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 reported in this announcement.
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 reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement.
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 or geochemistry reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• All coordinates for DDIP data reported in this announcement are in MGA94, Zone 55 datum.
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.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement. • For information on the orientation of the DDIP and magnetic data see section "*Other substantive exploration data".*
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.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement. • For information on the orientation of the DDIP and magnetic data see section "*Other substantive exploration data".*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new drilling or geochemistry reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits and reviews conducted on DDIP data.

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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Project includes EPM 27522 and EPM 28598 which are is owned by Northern Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Great Northern Minerals Limited. EPM 27522 was granted on the 01-12-2020 and EPM 28598 was granted on the 06-02-2024. The tenements are located 14 kilometres to the north of the Camel Creek and Golden Cup gold deposits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous results are not discussed in this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation style at Douglas Creek is poorly understood but the current hypothesis is that the mineralisation is Permian-Carboniferous aged intrusion related and/or skarn style

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.*
		• No new drilling reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 drilling reported in this announcement.
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 reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and tables are included in the body of the Report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Reporting of IP geophysics is based on five representative cross sections where new undrilled anomalies have been identified.
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.*	• DDIP: Dipole–dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) surveying was undertaken by Fender Geophysics at the Douglas Creek Project between 19 May and 8 June 2026. The completed survey comprised five east–west (090°) oriented lines, each approximately 2.0 km long, for a total of 10.0 line-km, with nominal line spacing of 200 m. Lines were oriented approximately perpendicular to the dominant geological trend. The survey utilised a 100 m dipole spacing and dipole–dipole array with measurements collected to a maximum n-separation of 16 in the time domain (2-second cycle; 0.125 Hz). Data were acquired using a GDD Rx32 16-channel, 24-bit IP receiver with non-polarising porous-pot receiver electrodes and a GDD Tx4 5 kVA transmitter with aluminium transmitter electrodes, powered by a 9 kVA Kubota generator. A total of 90 stations were recorded. Electrode locations were positioned using Garmin 64s handheld GPS units with nominal ±3 m accuracy and recorded in GDA94/MGA Zone 55. Field QA/QC included a minimum of three repeat readings per station, 2–20-fold stacking and visual inspection of decay curves. Data were subsequently reviewed and quality controlled by a second geophysicist using TQIPdb, with resistivity and chargeability pseudosections generated using WinDisp. Overall data quality was reported by the contractor as generally very good. • Magnetics: Publicly available airborne magnetic data was utilised in this recent interpretation work by GNM. The survey was conducted at 250m spaced north-south lines with 2500 m east-west tie lines. Resource Potentials was contracted to complete reprocessed airborne magnetic images as well as a 3D inversion of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magnetic data that are both illustrated and reported in this announcement
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.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.