ASX Announcement **21 February 2024**

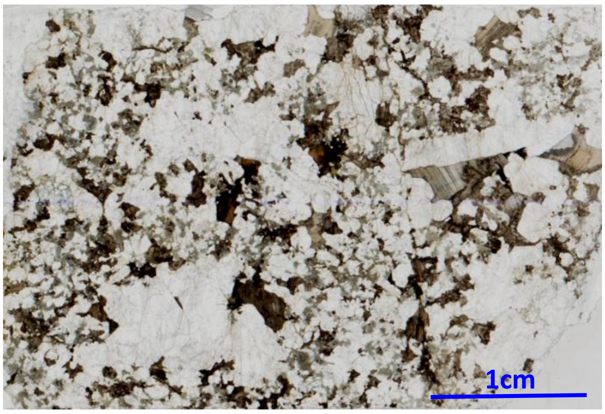
Encouraging results confirm Cinovec-style potential at Kuusisuo

Highlights:

- Initial mineralogical analysis of lithium samples from the Kuusisuo project has uncovered significant parallels with the Cinovec Deposit in the Czech Republic[4]. These similarities comprise:
  - Comparable lithium concentrations ranging from 1.0% to 2.1% Li_2O.
  - Presence of greisen-associated minerals such as topaz, cassiterite, and fluorite.
  - Paramagnetic properties of Li-Fe micas may allow the use of low-cost wet magnetic processing to produce a lithium concentrate.
- Further exploration at Kuusisuo has the potential to uncover larger "cupola" bulk-tonnage deposits.

Great Northern Minerals Limited (**"GNM"** or the **"Company"**) (**ASX: GNM**) is pleased to advise highly encouraging petrography and mineralogy results recently completed at Kuusisuo, Finland.

GNM CEO & Managing Director, Cameron McLean said *"GNM is delighted at the further confirmed similarities between the mineralisation at our Kuusisuo lithium project, and the huge Cinovec deposit in the Czech Republic. These further studies are a significant endorsement of our exploration model which aims to discover a Tier 1 lithium asset in Finland. We are excited by the next phase of exploration and the opportunity it presents the Company."*



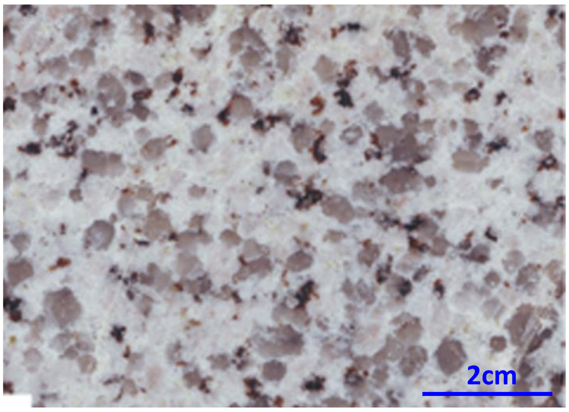


Figure 1: (left) photograph of thin section of sample KUSGS37 with previously reported assay of 3,075 ppm Li_2O (which has been assayed – refer to details below) showing zinnwaldite-protolithionite transition minerals (black and brown) that display similar characteristics to those at Cinovec and (right) photograph of "zinnwaldite granite" from Cinovec showing zinnwaldite-protolithionite transition minerals (black)[1]

Work completed to date from petrography and mineralogy analysis provides the Company with encouragement that Kuusisuo has potential to develop further given the similarities shared with the giant Cinovec Lithium Project located in the Czech Republic and which is close to Financial Investment Decision (FID) following successful feasibility studies[2]. The Cinovec Project is anticipated to produce 29,386 tonnes per annum of lithium hydroxide over a 25 year mine life and due to its mineral makeup, has potential to be the lowest cost hard rock project in the world[3]. The findings from this analysis at Kuusisuo are highly encouraging and further work is required in order to fully evaluate further potential of the project.

Kuusisuo Lithium Project Petrography and Mineralogy

Work Completed

Thin sections were prepared from rock samples KUSGS37, 38 and 39, which previously assayed **3,075, 2,430 and 2,516 ppm Li_2O** respectively (see GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023; Figure 3). In addition, a large collection of historical thin sections were recovered from work completed by Rautaruukki Oy including two thin sections from hole R4 at depths of 14.6m and 15.65m with a bulk grade of 1,730 ppm Li2O and 2,130 ppm Sn (see GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023). These thin sections were prepared by experienced consultant Axel Sjöqvist of Axray Scientific AB engaged by GNM to conduct petrographic and mineralogical analysis. Petrographic descriptions were followed by in situ geochemical microanalysis of micas by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) at the Microgeochemistry Laboratory at the University of Gothenburg to investigate and fingerprint the minerals species in comparison to minerals at the Cinovec deposit.

Petrographic Descriptions

The grey mineralised rocks at Kuusisuo comprise a groundmass of fine- to medium-grained quartz (~50 %), fine- to medium-grained beige to taupe pleochroic mica (~25 %), and very fine-grained aggregates of topaz (~25 %) with abundant filled miarolitic cavities with approximately equal parts of medium- to coarse-grained subhedral (sometimes euhedral with hexagonal cross-sections) quartz and interstitial coarse-grained mica.

Lithium-bearing mica minerals appear to occur in two generations: a fine-grained darker variety and a coarse-grained lighter variety, which likely formed later within large cavities in the groundmass (Figure 1).

In the historical thin sections cassiterite occurs as euhedral crystals between larger quartz crystals and appears to be related to more intense alteration. Hair-thin fluorite veins also crosscut some of the larger mica crystals and other associated accessory opaque minerals.

Mineral Analysis

Spot analysis of the micas demonstrates significant but variable lithium enrichment. The coarser brown micas range from 1.0 to 2.1% Li_2O compared to the fine dark micas that average between 1.3 to 1.7% Li_2O (Figure 2).

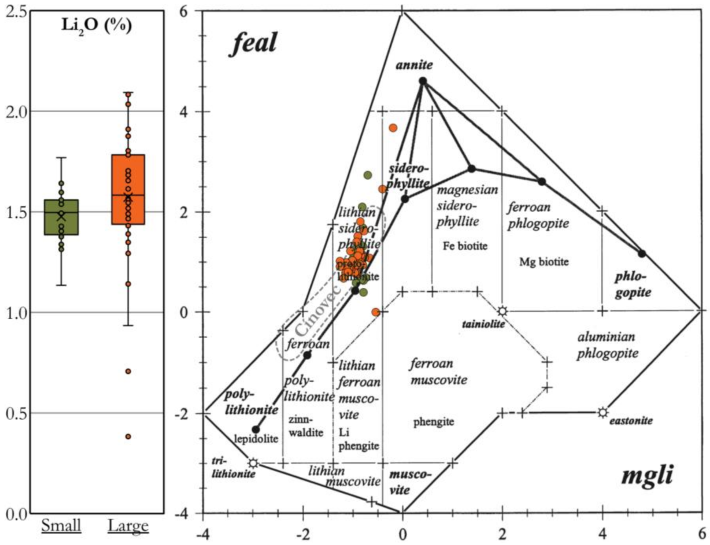


Figure 2: (left) concentrations of small and large lithium minerals measured by LA-ICP-MS and (right) same analysis plotted on the feal vs mgli diagram[4] the minerals plot within the protolithionite field and overlap with compositions of some Cinovec minerals when plotted[1].

In the *feal* vs. *mgli* diagram (*feal* = Fe_{tot} + Mn + Ti – Al^{VI}; *mgli* = Mg – Li), the micas plot in the Li–Fe mica quadrant between the IMA-approved endmembers siderophyllite ($K[Fe^{2+}_2Al][Al_2Si_2O_{10}](OH,F)_2$) and polylithionite ($K[Li_2Al][Si_4O_{10}](OH,F)_2$)[4] (Figure 2). Intermediate compositional varieties “zinnwaldite” and “protolithionite” are not IMA-approved endmembers, although “zinnwaldite” is commonly regarded as the composition exactly intermediate between siderophyllite and polylithionite ($K[LiFe^{2+}Al[AlSi_3O_{10}](OH,F)_2$). Following the nomenclature of Tischendorf *et al.* the Kuusisuo micas plot in the “protolithionite” field (lithian siderophyllite) with the most Li-endowed samples approaching the zinnwaldite–protolithionite transition. The measured protolithionite compositions overlap less endowed micas from the diversity of compositions reported from the Cínovec Li–Sn–W deposit, Erzgebirge (Figure 2) [1].

These lithium-bearing minerals also contain 39.9–43.0 wt% SiO_2, 18.3–36.2 wt% FeO, 0.2–0.8 wt% Rb_2O, 3–57 ppm WO_3, and 80–325 ppm SnO_2. This chemical association is very similar to rocks within the Cinovec deposit[1].

Note: Samples selected for mineralogy and petrography work in this announcement are intended to geochemistry and style of greisen-style mineralisation identified to date in specific areas at the Kuusisuo prospect and do not represent the overall grade of rocks across the entire prospect area. Please refer to Figure 3 and GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023 for further context. Analysis of lithium and other metals on minerals reported in this announcement are intended to indicate similarities to other known deposit geology and do not represent the grade of rocks across the entire area.

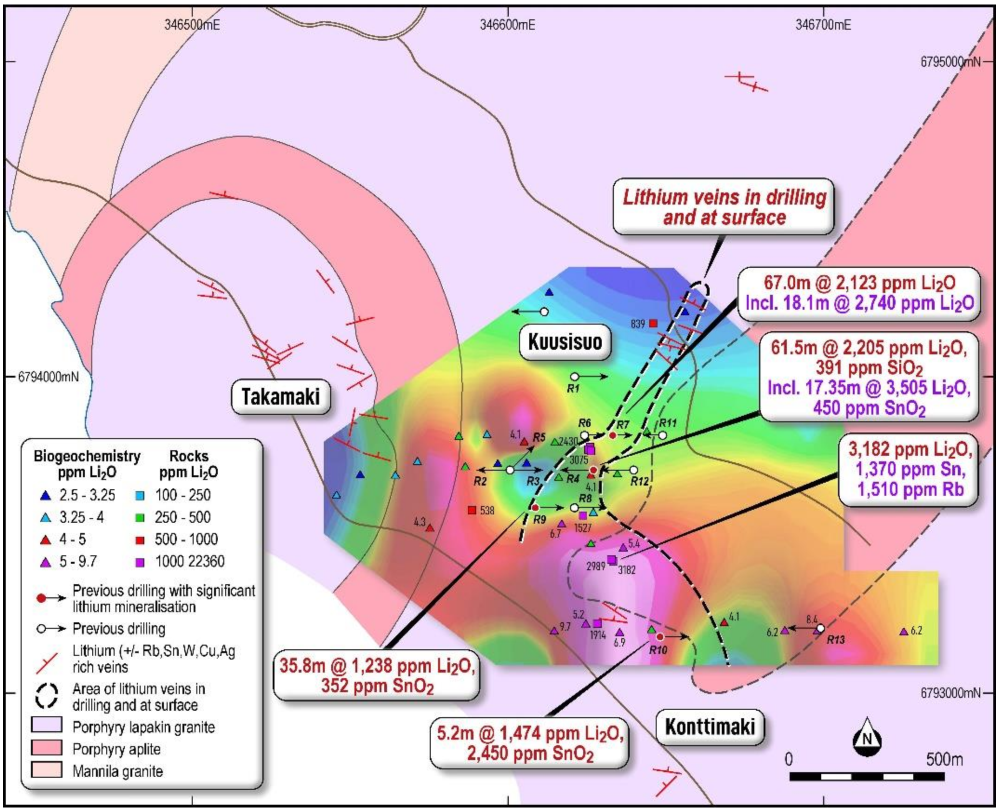


Figure 3: Interpreted Bedrock geology (Eden, 1991) showing gridded biogeochemistry lithium results and highlights of the new rock samples and previous drilling (see GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023).

Discussion of Results & Recommendations for Further Work

The results of this petrographic and mineralogical work at Kuusisuo are highly encouraging and has successfully revealed several important similarities to the lithium-bearing minerals and characteristics in parts of the giant Cinovec Deposit in Czech Republic:

- Plotting within the zinnwaldite-protolithionite transition field;
- Similar lithium content of 1.0-2.1% Li_2O;
- Similar content of other important trace metals such as rubidium (0.2-0.8% Rb_2O), tin (80-350ppm Sn_2O), tungsten (3-57ppm WO_3) and iron (18-36% FeO);
- Presence of other minerals typical of greisen systems such as topaz, cassiterite and fluorite; and
- Presence of miarolitic (cavity) textures.

Cinovec Lithium Project mineralisation style

This work confirms striking similarities to the giant lithium-rich greisen system at Cinovec in Czech Republic with a current combined resource of 708.2Mt at 4,300 ppm Li_2O, 500 ppm Sn and 200 ppm W[5] which is the largest hardrock lithium deposit in Europe, has achieved >95% lithium recovery through flotation testwork, and is on track for Definitive Feasibility Study completion in Q1 2024[6,7]

Recent geochemistry work by GNM at Kuusisuo represents a large-scale lithium-enriched greisen system that extends for at least 1.3km at surface and is open in all directions particularly to the south near Kontimaki where at least 2 untested drill targets have been defined (See ASX GNM announcement 2 November 2023).

This work strongly supports the potential for a concealed "cupola" bulk-tonnage lithium deposit in the area so further work is warranted. Planned work programs comprise an extension of the rock and biogeochemistry programs, reprocessing geophysics, an orientation IP survey and submission of an exploration license application in preparation for a drill program.

References

[1]Breiter, K., Hložková, M., Korbelová, Z. & Galiová, M.V. (2019). Diversity of lithium mica compositions in mineralized granite–greisen system: Cínovec Li-Sn-W deposit, Erzgebirge. Ore Geology Reviews, 106, 12–27.

[2]European Metals (ASX:EMH) Announcement 19 January 2022. PFS delivers outstanding results. https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02477099-6A1072907

[3]European Metals (ASX:EMH) Announcement 6 April 2023. Investor Presentation. https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02652402-6A1144366

[4]Tischendorf, G., Rieder, M., Förster, H.-J., Gottesmann, B. & Guidotti, Ch.V. (2004). A new graphical presentation and subdivision of potassium micas. *Mineralogical Magazine*, 68, 649–667.

[5]European Metals (ASX:EMH) Announcement 13 October 2021. Resource Upgrade. https://cdn-api.markitdigital.com/apiman-gateway/ASX/asx-research/1.0/file/2924-02435111-6A1055696.

[6]European Metals (ASX:EMH) Announcement 25 May 2023. Testwork Realises Continued Outstanding Lithium Recoveries.

[7]European Metals (ASX:EMH) Announcement 22 December 2023. Cinovec DFS to be completed Q1 2024.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to new 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 and type of deposit 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.

ENDS

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

For more information please contact:

Cameron McLean
Managing Director
Great Northern Minerals
+61 8 6214 0148
info@greatnorthernminerals.com.au

About Great Northern Minerals Limited

Great Northern Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed mineral explorer and developer with projects in Australia and Finland.

The Company's Golden Ant Project is located in Far North Queensland and includes the Amanda Bell Goldfield. Total gold production from the Amanda Bell Goldfield was approximately 95,000 oz Au (57,000 oz from Camel Creek and 14,000 oz from Camel Creek satellite deposits plus 18,000 oz from Golden Cup and 6,000 oz from Golden Cup satellite deposits). Two heap leach gold mines were operated (Camel Creek & Golden Cup). Mining activities commenced in 1989 and ceased in 1998 with the depletion of oxide gold mineralisation. Great Northern Minerals has entered into a Heads of Agreement for majority sale of Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd, the owner of the Camel Creek and Golden Cup projects.

GNM also has also acquired two highly prospective lithium projects at Sukula and Kuusisuo in southern Finland covering an area of 536.3km^2. The Sukula project area comprises the northern portion of the well-known Somero LCT pegmatite field with one of the highest densities of mapped rare metal pegmatites in Finland. The Kuusisuo project is a large 362 km^2 tenure located 163km northeast of Helsinki which consists of the historical Kuusisuo lithium occurrence located central to a very large Mesoproterozoic aged Rapakivi granite intrusive complex.

Table setting out information for material drill holes

Refer to ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023.

Table 1: Geochemical analysis on micas from previously reported Kuusisuo samples.

Analysis number	Sample number	Li2O_%	FeO_%	Rb2O_%	Sn2O_ppm	WO3 ppm	mgli	feal
100	KUSGS38	2.04	20.77	0.51	212.2	13.9	-0.61	0.46
99	KUSGS38	2.08	21.16	0.51	163.0	12.3	-0.63	0.50
98	KUSGS38	2.09	20.60	0.51	97.4	12.2	-0.63	0.45
97	KUSGS38	1.54	22.83	0.49	178.0	15.0	-0.46	0.62
96	KUSGS38	1.51	23.28	0.50	195.4	13.9	-0.45	0.65
95	KUSGS38	1.55	22.96	0.49	148.4	57.2	-0.46	0.64
94	KUSGS38	1.61	20.06	0.52	216.8	13.6	-0.47	0.29
93	KUSGS38	1.54	21.71	0.51	204.6	16.3	-0.46	0.49
92	KUSGS38	1.40	22.84	0.46	148.5	15.4	-0.42	0.57
91	KUSGS38	1.77	21.02	0.75	164.6	12.1	-0.52	0.51
90	KUSGS38	1.56	22.63	0.50	168.3	13.4	-0.46	0.60
89	KUSGS38	1.60	22.03	0.51	142.6	13.7	-0.48	0.55
88	KUSGS38	1.51	22.01	0.54	247.3	26.3	-0.44	0.48
87	KUSGS38	1.43	22.23	0.56	276.4	31.9	-0.43	0.55
86	KUSGS38	1.14	30.61	0.36	160.5	13.2	-0.35	1.37
85	KUSGS38	1.49	23.45	0.47	167.6	12.9	-0.45	0.67
76	KUSGS38	1.34	26.92	0.46	157.4	11.1	-0.41	1.05
75	KUSGS38	1.34	24.61	0.74	237.8	16.8	-0.40	0.84
74	KUSGS38	1.61	21.91	0.51	132.4	13.2	-0.48	0.54
73	KUSGS38	1.64	21.90	0.52	132.2	12.6	-0.49	0.54
72	KUSGS38	1.41	23.64	0.49	151.4	12.3	-0.42	0.69
71	KUSGS38	1.39	25.92	0.44	144.4	21.4	-0.42	0.90
70	KUSGS38	1.72	22.31	0.49	172.0	16.0	-0.52	0.61
69	KUSGS38	1.91	20.22	0.48	213.8	15.3	-0.57	0.39
68	KUSGS38	1.81	20.53	0.57	279.1	18.3	-0.54	0.43
67	KUSGS38	1.80	20.29	0.60	269.4	20.1	-0.53	0.40
66	KUSGS38	1.78	20.57	0.58	271.7	17.8	-0.53	0.43
65	KUSGS38	1.47	23.74	0.52	140.1	11.1	-0.45	0.75
59	KUSGS37	1.71	21.44	0.51	101.5	13.2	-0.51	0.51
58	KUSGS37	1.71	21.35	0.61	128.1	12.6	-0.50	0.51
57	KUSGS37	1.49	21.87	0.75	243.1	14.9	-0.43	0.61
56	KUSGS37	1.47	20.44	0.77	276.5	16.4	-0.40	0.47
55	KUSGS37	1.41	21.10	0.81	304.5	14.6	-0.38	0.54
54	KUSGS37	1.14	23.00	0.48	173.2	24.2	-0.33	0.54
53	KUSGS37	1.43	22.33	0.52	137.9	11.6	-0.42	0.57
52	KUSGS37	1.44	22.76	0.51	192.0	35.4	-0.42	0.60
51	KUSGS37	1.52	22.14	0.53	208.3	39.6	-0.45	0.56
50	KUSGS37	1.55	23.28	0.50	109.0	10.7	-0.46	0.70

Analysis number	Sample number	Li2O_%	FeO_%	Rb2O_%	Sn2O_ppm	WO3 ppm	mgli	feal
49	KUSGS37	1.49	23.76	0.51	104.6	8.8	-0.45	0.75
48	KUSGS37	1.43	21.95	0.53	206.8	14.6	-0.42	0.52
47	KUSGS37	1.31	19.06	0.52	202.3	16.2	-0.37	0.16
46	KUSGS37	1.43	20.30	0.51	209.3	15.5	-0.41	0.33
45	KUSGS37	1.56	21.53	0.50	121.3	11.3	-0.46	0.51
44	KUSGS37	1.39	19.66	0.52	207.8	17.8	-0.40	0.24
39	KUSGS37	1.38	20.32	0.48	163.2	19.4	-0.40	0.32
38	KUSGS37	1.50	21.71	0.48	101.2	12.0	-0.44	0.51
37	KUSGS37	1.38	23.32	0.48	104.0	10.9	-0.40	0.66
36	KUSGS37	0.71	30.18	0.30	79.6	26.1	-0.20	1.22
35	KUSGS37	1.29	24.62	0.47	111.7	11.9	-0.39	0.80
34	KUSGS37	1.88	20.67	0.49	97.7	12.0	-0.56	0.43
33	KUSGS37	1.88	21.17	0.52	106.8	10.3	-0.56	0.49
32	KUSGS37	1.62	20.84	0.53	168.0	14.0	-0.48	0.44
31	KUSGS37	1.72	20.51	0.53	240.7	16.5	-0.52	0.42
30	KUSGS37	1.68	20.96	0.55	250.2	16.9	-0.51	0.47
29	KUSGS37	1.53	20.41	0.57	268.0	17.4	-0.45	0.37
28	KUSGS37	1.61	21.13	0.61	280.2	20.4	-0.49	0.48
27	KUSGS37	1.57	20.38	0.58	275.2	17.1	-0.46	0.39
22	R4/15.65	1.54	20.23	0.67	300.7	15.7	-0.43	0.47
21	R4/15.65	1.71	19.26	0.69	303.6	17.0	-0.48	0.39
20	R4/15.65	1.66	20.04	0.68	290.4	16.9	-0.47	0.46
19	R4/15.65	2.10	18.35	0.69	325.3	15.4	-0.59	0.34
18	R4/15.65	1.92	19.31	0.73	202.7	14.0	-0.55	0.40
17	R4/15.65	1.67	19.66	0.71	173.0	12.6	-0.48	0.39
16	R4/15.65	1.58	20.35	0.72	164.7	15.6	-0.47	0.39
15	R4/15.65	0.93	18.49	0.45	167.6	8.9	-0.27	0.02
14	R4/15.65	1.43	21.61	0.52	105.3	11.6	-0.43	0.49
13	R4/15.65	1.35	22.37	0.52	113.8	10.1	-0.40	0.57
12	R4/15.65	1.48	21.88	0.54	101.9	10.6	-0.45	0.53
11	R4/15.65	0.38	36.24	0.18	274.8	3.4	-0.10	1.83

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.*	• Mineral analysis was performed on selected rock and drill samples as outlined in the announcement. Selected lithium-bearing micas were selected to conduct in situ mineral analyses by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) at the Microgeochemistry Laboratory at the University of Gothenburg using an Agilent 7800 ICP-MS/MS with SF_6 (combined with H_2) as reaction gas. Sample micas were ablated using a laser spot with 80 µm diameter. Reported elements are Li, Na, Mg, Al, Si, K, Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe, Zn, Rb, Sr, Zr, Nb, Sn, Cs, Ba, W, and Pb. Rather than quantifying the mica analyses using an internal standard (i.e. known concentration of an element measured by an independent method such as microprobe), the concentrations can be accurately calculated by normalising all cation oxide concentrations to 95 wt.%. Crystal chemical calculations can be performed based on –22 (or –44) anion charges. • Sampling for drill samples detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023 • Sampling for rock samples detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023
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).*	• Drilling techniques detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023
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.*	• Drilling recoveries reported in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023
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*	• Drill logging detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023 • Rock logging detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023

	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ● *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	● Drill sub-sampling detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023 ● Rock sub-sampling detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023
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.*	● Mineral probe analysis was conducted on a wide range of mica colours and sizes to ensure sample representativity. LA-ICP-MS probe details described in *Sampling Techniques* section above ● Rock assays detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023 ● Drill assays detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023
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 additional verification or testing as completed during this evaluation ● Oxide conversions calculated for some metals (see Data Aggregation Methods section
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.*	● Location data for rock assays detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 2 November 2023 ● Locations data for drilling detailed in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcement dated 26 April 2023
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*	● The data is not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral

	and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ● *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource. ● Drilling and Rock sampling details in JORC Tables for GNM ASX announcements dated 26 April 2023 and 2 November 2023 respectively ● Spacing of the mineral probe analysis was conducted on a wide range of mica colours and sizes to ensure sample representativity.
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 rock and drill samples were selected as representative examples of the lithium-mineralisation observed at Kuusisuo ● Drilling at Kuusisuo was conducted at azimuths to the east and west however it is still not yet known what is the dominant orientation of the lithium-tin mineralisation. More drilling and field work is required.
Sample security	● *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	● Rock sample security has been adequately maintained by GNM
Audits or reviews	● *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	● No audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	• Finland Reservation VA2023:0010-01 (Kuusisuo VA2023:0010) is currently held by Stedle Exploration AB. Great Northern Minerals have acquired 100% ownership of Stedle Exploration AB. That holds the tenure. • Small area of Natura 2000 national park occurs on the tenure. Non-ground disturbing exploration activities are permitted in these areas. Ground disturbing exploration activities are permitted in these areas with approvals.
Exploration done by other parties	● Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	● The majority of previous information reported on this project was completed by Rautaruukki Oy in 1985 at Kuusisuo and reported in GNM ASX announcements dated 26 April 2023
Geology	● Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	● Lithium-tin granite greisen style mineralisation is interpreted to be very similar to the giant Cinovec deposit in Czech Republic.
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	● Drill assay results reported in in GNM ASX announcements dated 26 April 2023 ● Metal oxides are an industry accepted form for reporting of mineral probe assay results. The conversion factors are shown below:

	such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	<table><tr><th>Element</th><th>Oxide</th><th>Factor</th></tr><tr><td>Iron</td><td>FeO</td><td>1.2865</td></tr><tr><td>Lithium</td><td>Li2O</td><td>2.1527</td></tr><tr><td>Rubidium</td><td>Rb2O</td><td>1.0936</td></tr><tr><td>Tin</td><td>SnO2</td><td>1.2696</td></tr><tr><td>Tungsten</td><td>WO3</td><td>1.261</td></tr></table>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No metal equivalents are reported.
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').	• Not applicable – no new assay results reported
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, sections and tables are included in this ASX announcement.
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 available data has been reported in tables and figures.
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.*	• Everything meaningful and material is disclosed in the body of the report. • Exploration data for the project continues to be reviewed and assessed and new information will be reported if material.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work is detailed in the body of the announcement.