ASX Announcement **8 November 2023**

GNM Advances Sukula Lithium Project

Highlights:

- Rock chip sampling programs at Sukula project confirms presence of extensive highly fractionated pegmatites with potential to host spodumene mineralisation.
  - Assays up to **0.1% Li_2O, 408 ppm Ta_2O_5** and **368 ppm Cs_2O** at Sukula NW prospect.
- High prospectivity for spodumene pegmatites at Sukula has been confirmed with recent drilling returning intersections of spodumene pegmatite (up to 29.5m @ 1.45% Li_2O) at United Lithium's Kietyönmäki Project close to the southwestern boundary of GNM's Sukula property.
- Application has been lodged expanding the Sukula project to 315.5 km^2 of prospective ground - ongoing work programs continue at Sukula including assays pending from recent rock chip sampling.

Great Northern Minerals Limited ("**GNM**" or the "**Company**") (**ASX: GNM**) provides the following updated on Company's Sukula Lithium Project.

GNM CEO & Managing Director, Cameron McLean said "*GNM is delighted with the results of our first pass exploration program at Sukula. These initial geological and geochemical observations, coupled with the recent intersections of spodumene mineralisation close to boundary of the Sukula project confirm GNM's view of the excellent potential to discover spodumene deposits at Sukula. We are excited to continue our exploration onto our new licence which establishes a strategic position in Finland, enabling the company to become a key player in the prolific European lithium value chain.*"

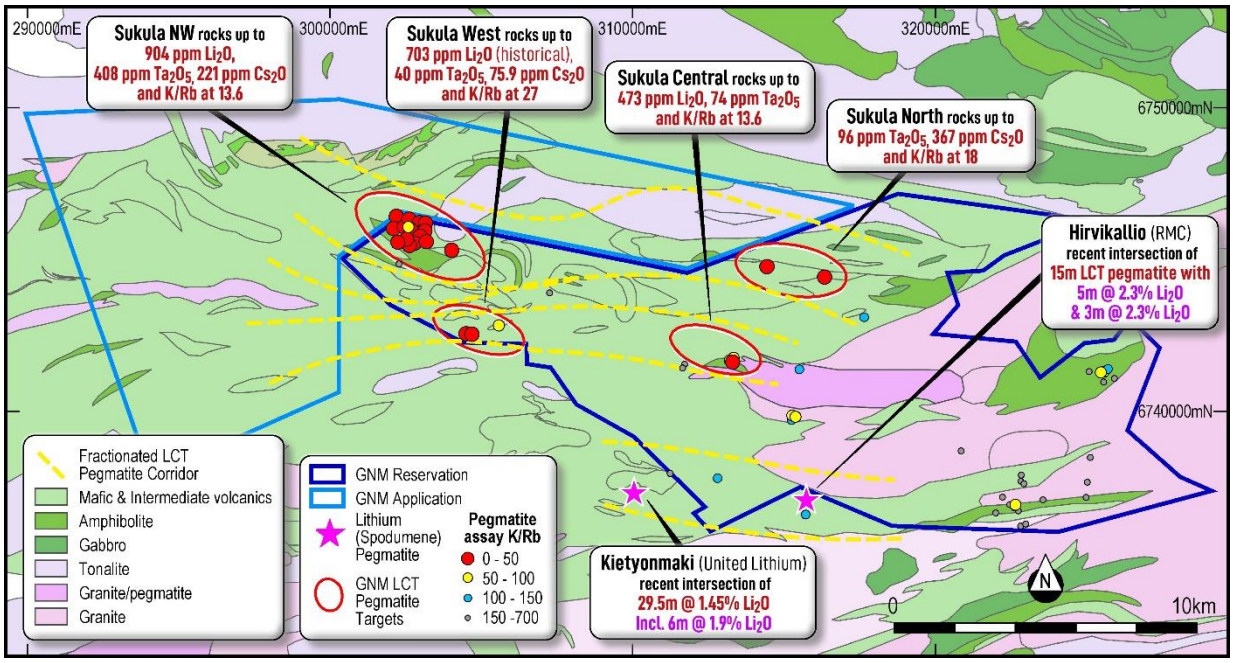

Figure 1 *Bedrock geology map of the Sukula Project area showing the location of the pegmatite outcrop and boulder samples coloured for fertility index (K/Rb) showing highlight results and new reservation application.*

Sukula Lithium Project Exploration Update

Since the acquisition of the Sukula Lithium Project in May 2023, GNM has completed three field reconnaissance rock sampling programs, with a total of 184 rock samples taken. To date, assay results have been received for 115 samples and results are pending for a further 69 samples.

The Sukula Project is located 115km northeast of Helsinki and comprises a 174.3km^2 granted reservation. The project area is located in the northern portion of the well-known Somero Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite field which has one of the highest densities of mapped rare metal pegmatites in Finland.

The initial results from the rock samples collected are highly encouraging. These rocks have yielded assays with lithium concentrations as high as **0.1% Li_2O**, accompanied by **ore-grade levels of tantalum up to 408 ppm Ta_20** and highly fractionated levels of caesium up to **368 ppm Cs_2O** (Figure 1). Four priority prospect areas for highly fractionated LCT pegmatites have now been identified:

1. ***Sukula NW*** **assays up to 0.1% Li_2O ppm, 408 ppm Ta_2O_5, 221 ppm Cs_2O & K/Rb of 13.6**
2. ***Sukula Central*** **assays up to 0.05% Li_2O ppm, 74 ppm Ta_2O_5, & K/Rb of 48**
3. ***Sukula West*** **assays up to 0.07% Li_2O ppm (historical), 40 ppm Ta_2O_5, 75.9 ppm Cs_2O & K/Rb of 27**
4. ***Sukula North*** **assays up to 96 ppm Ta_2O_5, 367 ppm Cs_2O & K/Rb of 18**

Figure 2 *(left) photo of highly altered/brecciated pegmatite samples F859412 returned 818 ppm Li_2O and (right) tantalite bearing K-feldspar-rich pegmatite sample B1336 that returned 407.8ppm Ta_2O_5.*

Notably, some samples exhibit remarkably low K/Rb ratios, with as many as 41 samples registering values below 50, indicating the presence of highly fractionated pegmatite (refer to Table 1). Extensive work has been completed in the past on lithium-caesium-tantalum (LCT) pegmatites demonstrating the greatest economic potential for LCT mineralisation are characterized by their very low K/Rb and Nb/Ta ratios plus highly elevated tantalum and caesium[1,2,3]. The rocks at Sukula were classified in terms of these industry standard classification systems leading to their classification into categories of low, moderate, and highly fractionated pegmatites (as shown in Figure 3 & 4).

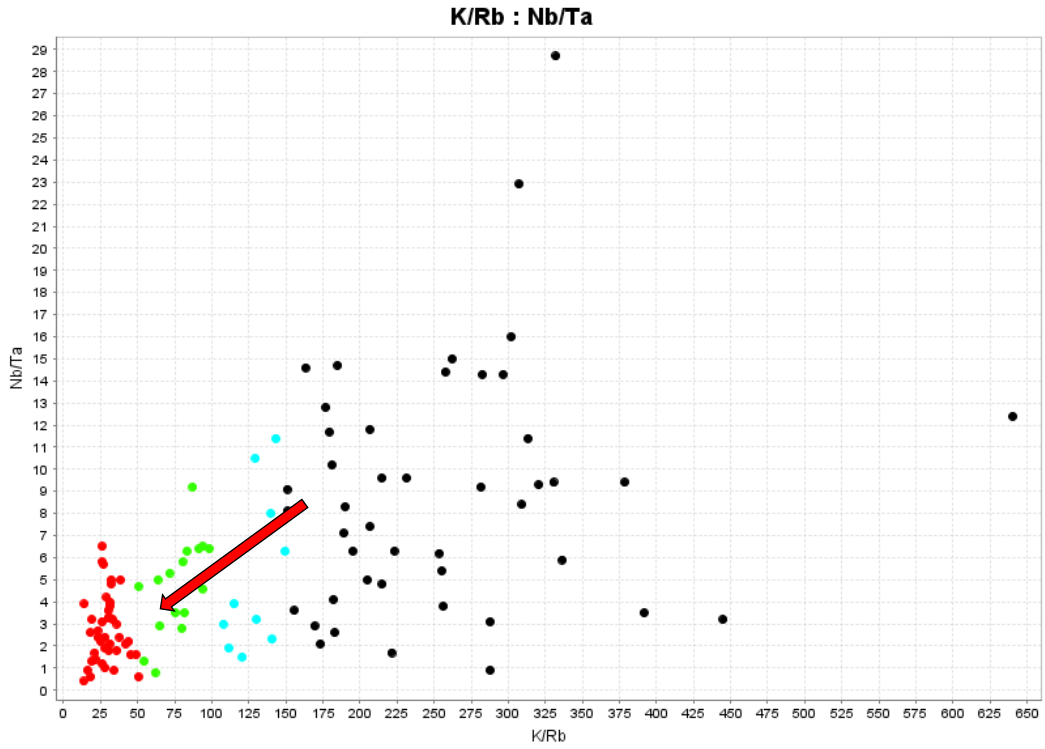

Figure 3 *Nb/Ta vs K/Rb highlighting the most altered and fractionated pegmatites at Sukula showing fractionation trends toward the spodumene zone (red arrow)*

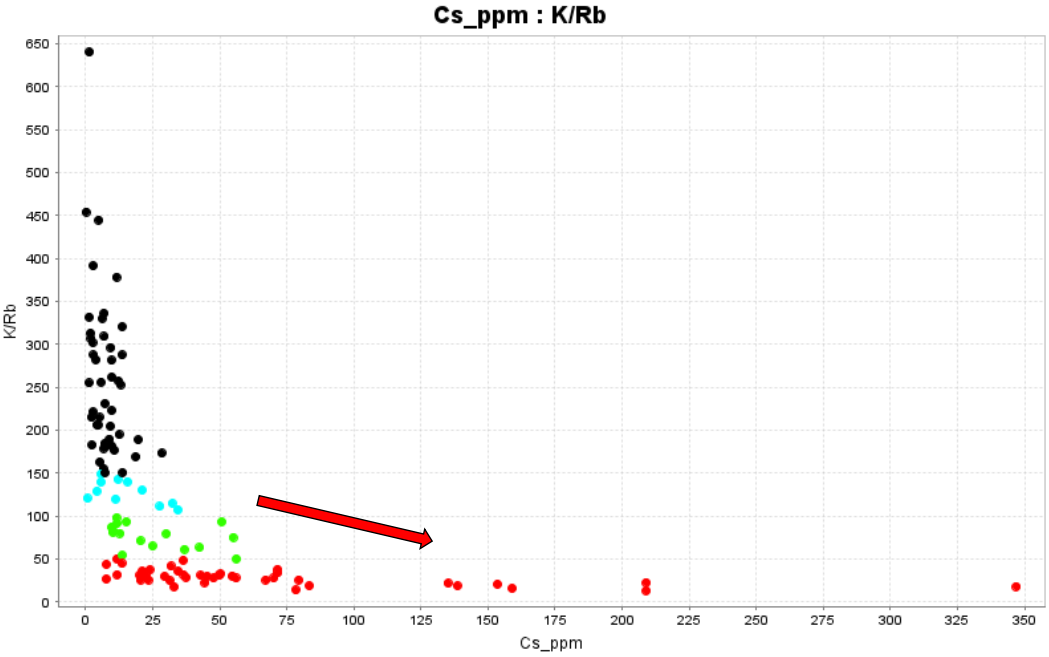

Figure 4 *K/Rb vs Cs highlighting the most altered and fractionated pegmatites at Sukula showing fractionation trends toward the spodumene zone (red arrow)*

The work carried to date clearly defines four priority areas characterized by highly fractionated pegmatites with low level lithium, tantalum and caesium mineralisation forming clusters up to 2km long and 1km wide (Figure 5). Notably, all samples exhibiting elevated levels of Ta, Cs, and Li (as illustrated in Figure 5) were found within these highly fractionated cluster areas. These areas are deemed high-priority zones for further work.

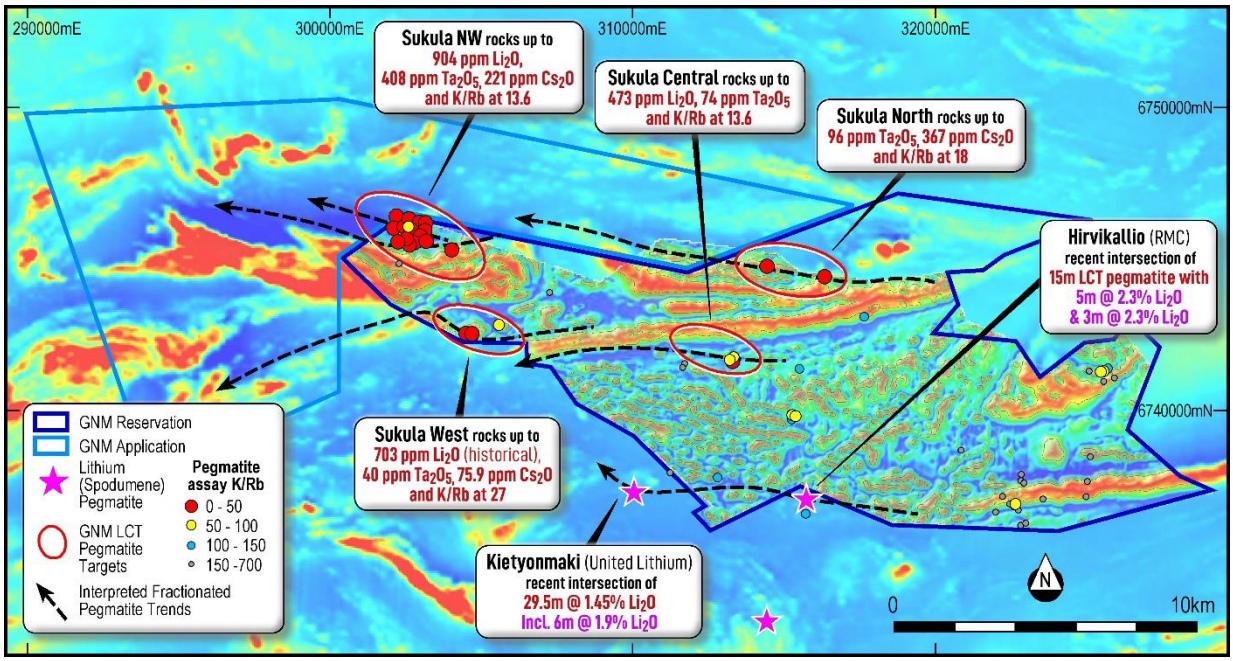

Figure 5 *Airborne Magnetic Image (Tilt Derivative) of the Sukula Project showing the location of the pegmatite outcrop and boulder samples coloured for fertility index (K/Rb) showing highlight results and new reservation application.*

Airborne Magnetics and New application

Rock sampling by GNM in comparison to the work carried out by United Lithium nearby at the nearby Kietyönmäki lithium pegmatite swarm demonstrates a regional pegmatite fractionation trend toward the west and northwest. Recently acquired and reprocessed detailed magnetic images indicate that demagnetised trends continue to the northwest into open ground (Figure 6). These demagnetized zones suggest possible pegmatite trends associated with regional shear/fault zones. As a result GNM secured an application to acquire a further 141.2 square kilometres. The company now holds 315.5 square kilometres of prospective ground for LCT mineralisation.

It is key to note that specific to the area, extensive work by United Lithium (ULTH) indicates that the occurrence of ore grade tantalum mineralisation within pegmatites in the range of 100-600 ppm Ta_2O_5 occurs within 100-200m of the lithium spodumene zone (Figure 2). This work suggests that in particular, high levels of tantalite in pegmatites at Sukula NW up to 408 ppm Ta_2O_5 are likely to be located very close to the spodumene either along strike or at depth. The northwest trend toward spodumene pegmatites at ULTH's Kietyönmäki Project (Figure 2) indicate a similar trend exists at Sukula and the lithium-rich pegmatites are likely to occur to the northwest into open ground.

ULTH have recently drilled a spodumene dyke swarm, returning material intersections of 1.52% Li_2O over 25.95 m from 33.70 m depth down hole in hole ULDH-3; and 1.45% Li_2O over 29.50 m from 69.10 m depth down hole in ULDH-4.

ULTH also released additional sampling work along strike including high-grade boulder samples returned values of **up to 2.24% Li_2O** and **125 ppm Ta_2O_5** as well as high grade **tantalum mineralisation up to 321**

ppm and **658.2 ppm Ta_2O_5** within 100-200m**.** This data suggests there is a fractionation pattern from tantalum-only rich pegmatites toward spodumene (lithium) rich pegmatites trending west-northwest.

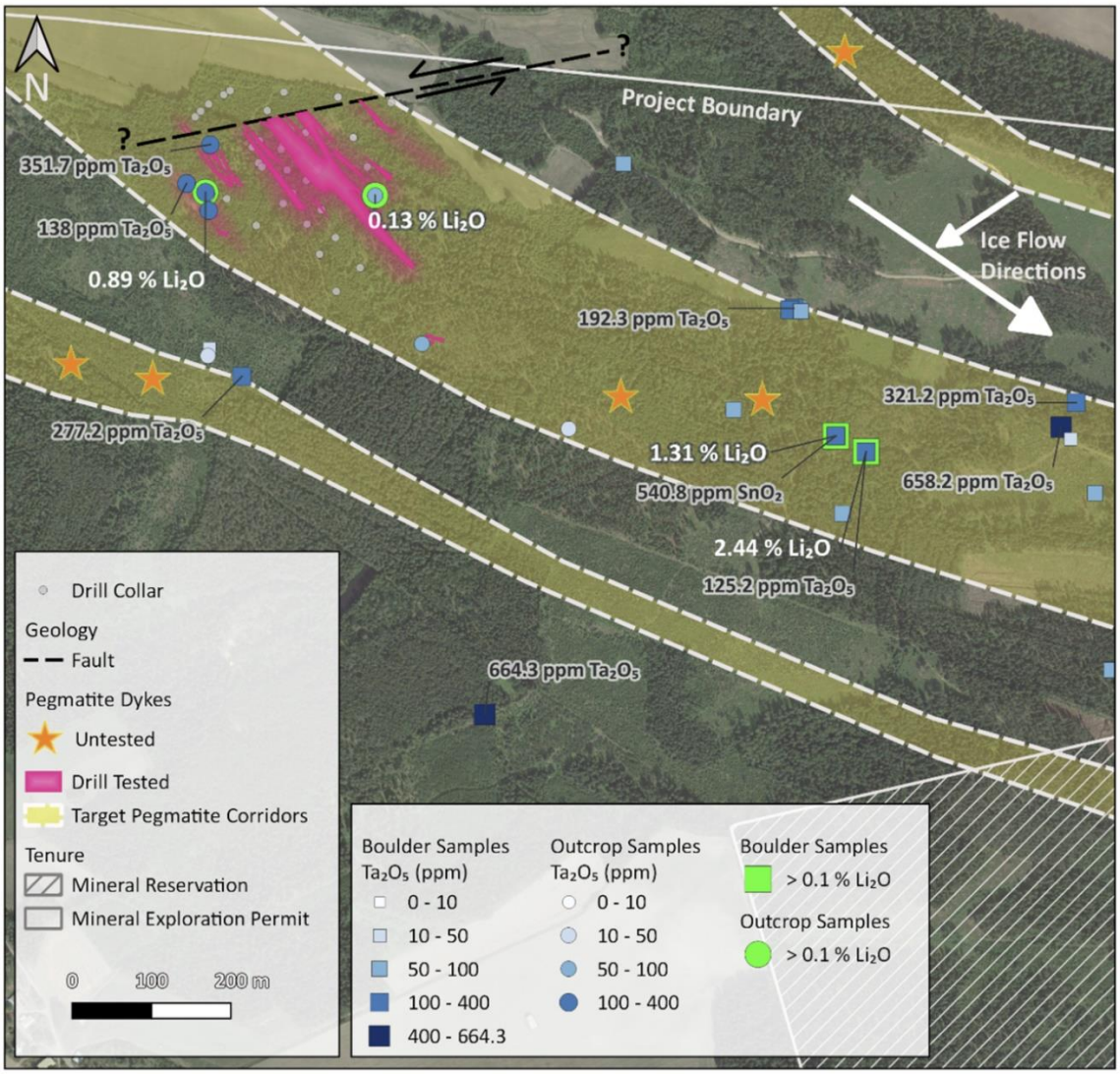

Figure 6 *Kietyönmäki Lithium Project (after Fig. 4 CSE:ULTH October 19, 2023).*

Discussion of Results and Next Steps

Reconnaissance field sampling has yielded success in identifying four new target areas for highly fractionated lithium caesium tantalum (LCT) bearing pegmatites, which merit further investigation. The standout among these is Sukula NW, characterized by high grade tantalum-bearing mineralisation and significant caesium content, prominently featuring exceptionally fractionated outcrops. There is a strong likelihood that Sukula NW is in close proximity to the spodumene zone either at depth or along the strike, as suggested by United Lithium's ongoing exploration activities.

Future work recommendations include:

1. Conducting additional field programs in the new reservation area extending along the strike from Sukula NW.

2. Investigating demagnetized trends in the magnetic data to trace the extension of the most fractionated rock formations observed in the project.

3. Exploring the possibility of reprocessing existing or acquiring tightly spaced air magnetic data to gain insights into the structural control of granite emplacement and establish connections with regional shear zones, faults, and dilatational zones in relation to known mineral and geochemical anomalies.

4. Implementing a detailed hyperspectral analysis that utilizes Synthetic Aperture Radar, Sentinel, and Aster multispectral datasets to precisely identify LCT (Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum) pegmatite occurrences.

5. Conducting a biochemical tree sampling programme, which has had success at the Kuusisuo Lithium Project to delineate geochemical anomalies along the fractionation trends.

These recommendations aim to enhance our understanding of the project area and contribute to more effective exploration and discovery of spodumene-bearing pegmatites.

References

[1]Bradley, McCauley, and Stillings, 2010. Mineral-deposit model for lithium-cesium-tantalum pegmatites.

[2] Steiner 2019. Tools and Workflows for Grassroots Li-Cs-Ta (LCT) Pegmatite Exploration.

[3] Selway, Breaks and Tindle 2004. A Review of Rare Element (Li-Cs-Ta) Pegmatite Exploration Techniques for the Superior Province, Canada, and Large Worldwide Tantalum Deposits

ENDS

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

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Competent Person Statement

This report's information related to Historical Exploration Results is based on information and data compiled or reviewed by Mr James Cumming and Mr Leo Horn. Both Mr Cumming and Mr Horn are consultants for the Company and are a Members of the Australasian Institute of Geologists (AIG).

Mr Cumming and Mr Horn have 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 Cumming and Mr Horn consent to the inclusion of the matters based on the information compiled by them, 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.

Table 1: Assays for rock samples from Sukula. *Co-ordinate system ETRS89 / TM35FIN

Sample	Easting	Northing	Be	Cs2O	Li2O	Nb	Sn	Ta2O5	K/Rb	Nb/Ta
ID			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
B1329	302274	6744889	1.2	1.5	26	13	<3	1.3	640.4	12.4
B1330	305620	6742860	1.2	10.4	88	6.6	3	0.5	262	15
B1332	314447	6744775	43.8	367.9	45	44.5	21	96	18.3	0.6
B1333	307253	6743906	1.4	4.3	73	5.5	<3	0.9	206.6	7.4
B1334	307251	6743905	1.5	3	56	8.5	<3	3	391.5	3.5
B1336	302554	6745410	310	221.6	22	148.5	120	407.8	13.6	0.4
B1337	302611	6745396	5.6	2.5	34	3.9	<3	1.8	182.9	2.6
B1338	315254	6739740	4.1	16.5	114	14	19	7.3	140.5	2.3
B1339	315301	6739789	2	12.3	151	43.1	19	8.2	91.5	6.4
B1340	315324	6739824	3.4	11	185	53.2	20	10.3	83.2	6.3
B1341	315321	6739829	5.5	0.6	9	2.2	<3	1.7	120.7	1.5
B1342	315329	6739842	29.8	14.4	241	75.6	38	73.6	54.4	1.3
B1343	311180	6737919	<0.4	0.1	9	<0.8	<3	1	454.5	
B1344	311654	6741444	2.8	4.9	82	12	<3	1.2	206.5	11.8
B1345	311710	6741532	1.7	4	71	11.6	3	1	282.5	14.3
B1346	311721	6741556	1.6	2.1	52	8	<3	0.4	307.3	22.9
B1347	322864	6736234	0.5	5.4	62	6.7	<3	0.9	214.9	9.6
B1348	322852	6736233	3	9.8	52	9.5	5	2.3	205	5
B1349	322949	6736270	1.8	12.6	157	25.7	10	2.8	143.1	11.4
B1350	322956	6736272	2.8	7.6	151	15.4	7	2.1	150.9	9.1
B1351	322957	6736273	1	7.1	71	6.2	5	0.6	179.3	11.7
B1352	320849	6738705	<0.4	12.1	108	8.3	4	1.1	378.5	9.4
B1353	320847	6738707	0.7	14.3	157	10.6	5	1.4	320.7	9.3
B1354	320839	6738727	1.9	5.6	110	16.8	5	1.4	163.2	14.6
B1355	313236	6741671	7.9	21.5	232	55.7	23	12.8	71.4	5.3
B1356	315622	6737015	2.4	30	245	7.8	20	4.4	173.3	2.1
B1358	315710	6736615	34.9	29.4	314	20.6	18	12.9	111.5	1.9
B1359	322653	6736877	3.5	10.2	164	28.5	5	3.8	281.4	9.2
B1360	322644	6736901	1.2	1.9	58	5.8	<3	0.6	313.3	11.4
B1361	322647	6736897	1.2	2.7	52	6.4	<3	0.5	302.2	16
B1362	322644	6736896	2.5	10	155	28.3	4	2.4	296.5	14.3
B1363	322632	6736915	15.8	31.9	342	81	23	34.9	79.8	2.8
B1364	322767	6736717	3.4	13	211	33.9	6	2.9	257.4	14.4
B1365	322500	6736908	2.6	6.5	88	24.8	5	3.2	330.5	9.4
B1366	322502	6736913	2.7	7.3	108	34.7	9	5	309.2	8.4
B1367	322552	6736887	1	7.3	99	18.8	14	3.9	336.5	5.9
B1368	322572	6736883	2.5	34.1	222	21.8	13	6.9	115	3.9
B1369	322613	6736878	5.3	11.8	71	23.8	8	4.5	120.3	6.4
B1370	322612	6736877	5.8	6	39	12.4	4	2.4	149.4	6.3

Sample	Easting	Northing	Be	Cs2O	Li2O	Nb	Sn	Ta2O5	K/Rb	Nb/Ta
ID			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
B1371	322212	6737170	1.7	11.2	95	26.5	9	2.5	176.9	12.8
B1372	322210	6737168	2.5	7.4	77	4.7	6	0.4	185	14.7
B1373	322244	6737182	2.1	5.2	30	5.1	4	1.9	445	3.2
B1374	322245	6737182	1	13.8	93	8.7	6	1.7	253.5	6.2
B1375	321998	6736671	1.8	10.3	15	2.6	<3	0.5	223	6.3
B1376	321990	6736665	2.6	9.4	71	9.3	6	1.4	190	8.3
B1377	317643	6743112	24.1	22.3	136	22.6	21	8.6	130.2	3.2
B1378	307254	6743903	1.4	1.4	45	8.6	<3	0.4	332.1	28.7
F859401	303074	6745643	8.4	24.7	538	100.5	77	18.8	26	6.5
F859402	302931	6745750	50	38.8	435	100.5	59	25.8	32	4.8
F859403	302670	6745492	173	168.6	58	136	54	186.2	16	0.9
F859404	303122	6745939	175.5	33.2	43	103.5	47	57.5	25	2.2
F859405	303086	6745952	317	23.7	19	97.4	15	57.1	31	2.1
F859406	304608	6742581	14.6	21.6	183	60.1	79	12.8	26	5.8
F859407	304602	6742507	3.1	12.5	75	60.2	50	14.8	32	5
F859408	304495	6742573	39.5	8.2	58	73	153	39.8	44	2.2
F859409	302288	6745996	279	88.4	125	139.5	156	131.9	19	1.3
F859410	302201	6746066	216	53.4	217	732	50	282.1	33	3.2
F859411	302220	6746146	9.1	71.2	418	110.5	53	43.5	26	3.1
F859412	302467	6746152	228	162.7	818	125.5	135	89.4	21	1.7
F859413	304017	6745281	128.5	146.8	904	216	113	83.4	19	3.2
F859414	302286	6745703	66.6	143.1	32	49.2	22	42.5	22	1.4
F859415	302240	6745579	97.4	84.3	13	91.4	31	90.7	26	1.2
F859416	302666	6745870	30.5	22.5	60	107.5	18	39.6	31	3.3
F859417	302593	6746008	115	59.3	84	92.2	39	60.6	28	1.9
F859418	302515	6745934	197	50.4	62	106.5	49	53.9	28	2.4
F859419	323565	6737089	6	2.2	39	3.4	<3	0.9	215	4.8
F859420	325654	6741367	5.3	6	86	13.2	3	2	140	8
F859421	325079	6741305	1.4	14.6	149	27.8	6	4.2	151	8.1
F859422	324966	6737165	1.7	7.7	183	11.9	4	1.4	181	10.2
F859423	325018	6737651	2.8	13.1	60	13.6	10	2.6	195	6.3
F859424	325116	6738492	0.9	20.8	189	25.1	12	4.3	189	7.1
F859425	302315	6746097	6	45.5	407	89.3	63	29.1	31	3.8
F859426	302305	6746093	26.4	21.3	121	131	24	41.3	31	3.9
F859427	302224	6746007	96.8	14.2	43	99.7	43	76.7	45	1.6
F859428	302143	6746071	80.7	76	13	49.5	16	68.3	34	0.9
F859429	302122	6746087	83.9	74.4	13	90.3	20	110.9	28	1
F859430	302167	6746167	30	31.1	291	106.5	58	36.1	30	3.6
F859431	302173	6746169	14.8	52.9	226	87.2	41	26.7	31	4
F859432	302191	6746164	8.6	39.8	403	98.3	58	28.7	29	4.2
F859433	302212	6746161	63.3	36.6	327	101.5	42	67.3	36	1.8
F859434	302261	6746357	171.5	47.9	144	96.7	77	36	30	3.3

Sample	Easting	Northing	Be	Cs2O	Li2O	Nb	Sn	Ta2O5	K/Rb	Nb/Ta
ID			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
F859435	302153	6746433	269	22.4	196	32.9	31	13.2	36	3
F859436	302153	6746435	36.5	47.1	196	85.3	86	39.1	23	2.7
F859437	302683	6746235	36.8	221.6	667	61.7	124	31.3	23	2.4
F859438	302703	6746204	9.5	83	667	82	213	25.8	14	3.9
F859439	302792	6746140	7.2	35	288	109.5	93	51.7	18	2.6
SUKGS01	312801	6737795	3.5	36.4	116	29.3	13	11.8	107.7	3
SUKGS02	315507	6741382	3.7	4.3	211	17.8	6	2.1	129.5	10.5
SUKGS03	313310	6741624	5.6	58.2	99	62.3	15	21.4	75.5	3.5
SUKGS04	313315	6741625	11.4	59.6	474	26.2	47	6.8	50.6	4.7
SUKGS05	313305	6741633	6.3	45.1	198	90	29	22.2	63.5	5
SUKGS06	313296	6741630	32.4	26.4	172	60.6	17	25.3	65.1	2.9
SUKGS07	313296	6741635	9.7	38.5	375	65.3	35	48.7	48.8	1.6
SUKGS08	305582	6742829	3.7	10.2	75	23.7	10	3.2	87.2	9.2
SUKGS09	305572	6742843	5.4	13.6	116	28.4	15	6	80.3	5.8
SUKGS10	304505	6742477	4.9	75.9	161	62.7	31	15.3	38.4	5
SUKGS11	304608	6742578	4.3	8.1	80	102.5	54	21.9	26.9	5.7
SUKGS13	302525	6745912	4.4	16.1	77	25	9	4.7	93.8	6.5
SUKGS14	302498	6746004	260	12.3	11	78.1	4	171	50.4	0.6
SUKGS15	302478	6746072	4	3.1	32	2.7	<3	1.1	287.7	3.1
SUKGS16	302477	6746063	137	39	43	85.9	35	123.9	61.7	0.8
SUKGS17	302464	6746068	32.1	33.6	19	66.2	13	38.6	41.8	2.1
SUKGS18	302938	6745747	38.4	57.8	471	148.5	165	98.3	30.6	1.8
SUKGS19	322750	6737649	3.6	53.8	205	24.8	25	6.6	93.8	4.6
SUKGS20	322906	6737653	2.2	7.5	39	9.7	7	1.2	231.4	9.6
SUKGS21	322833	6737738	1.7	6	54	2.1	4	0.7	256.3	3.8
SUKGS22	322857	6737690	2.3	6.9	114	18.5	13	6.3	155.6	3.6
SUKGS23	322846	6737909	3.8	14.3	69	10.8	11	14.8	287.7	0.9
SUKGS24	316326	6744438	87.9	25.2	39	63.6	54	32.2	37.8	2.4
SUKGS25	325546	6740931	4.6	19.8	30	13.9	12	5.8	169.3	2.9
SUKGS26	325535	6740981	2.3	1.3	41	5.3	5	1.2	255.1	5.4
SUKGS27	325483	6741290	5.8	10.7	54	7.9	6	2.7	81.5	3.5
SUKGS28	325547	6741285	2.2	12.1	73	17	12	3.2	98.4	6.4
SUKGS29	325492	6741361	11.2	2.9	24	10.4	4	7.3	221.3	1.7
SUKGS30	325926	6741088	1.2	10.3	67	4.9	6	1.5	182.2	4.1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No drilling reported in this announcement. • Rock sampling by GNM is associated with the company's mapping and sampling programs which aimed to locate and sample pegmatite outcrops or boulders in the absence of any outcrop.
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).*	• No drilling reported in this announcement
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 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 drilling reported in this announcement • Rock and boulder samples during the field program were described geologically qualitatively based on important characteristics for the deposit style. All data is stored digitally for GIS review.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drilling reported in this announcement • Rock sample sizes are in the range of 1-3kg and considered appropriate for the reporting of exploration results • No QAQC procedures adopted for reconnaissance exploration rock sampling
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.*	• Rock samples collected by GNM were sent to ALS Laboratories in Sweden and assayed for multi-elements by Fusion ME-MS89L plus 4-Acid ME-MS61. • Handheld Bruker Portable XRF used as a guide tool only in the field where key indicator pathfinder metals for (e.g. Rb, Sn, Ta, Cu, Zn) in order to prioritise the submission of rocks samples for assay. • Handheld SciApps Z-903 LIBS unit was utilised in the field to assist in the identification of lithium-bearing minerals and to prioritise the submission of rocks samples for assay. • Competent person considers the sample and analytical procedures to be acceptable for an early stage project
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.*	• Outcrop locations were collected using a handheld GPS. • Coordinates are in ETRS89 / TM35FIN (E,N)
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*	• 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 Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. ● *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Mineral Resource. ● Rock sampling was conducted where outcrop and boulder samples are available. ● No sample compositing undertaken for this announcement
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 outcrops and boulders were recorded at selected sites, and it is unknown if these results are biased or unbiased. ● The trend of pegmatites observed in the field are dominantly west- and northwest-trending ● Selected samples were generally taken to be representative of the outcrop or boulder.
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 Reservations VA2023:0010-01 (Kuusisuo VA2023:0010) and VA2023:0011-01 (Ojankylä VA2023:0011) are currently held by Stedle Exploration AB. Great Northern Minerals have an option to acquire 100% ownership of Stedle Exploration AB. That holds the tenure. • One application for a reservation west and northwest of and adjoining Ojankylä VA2023:0011 has been lodged by Stedle Exploration AB and awaiting grant. • Small area of Natura 2000 national park occurs on both tenures. 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.	• Exploration by United Lithium on the adjacent Kietyönmäki Project referred to in this announcement (https://unitedlithium.com/united-lithium-intersects-1-45-li2o-over-29-5-m-and-1-52-li2o-over-26-m-at-kietyonmaki-project-finland/)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Lithium pegmatites on the project are interpreted to be Proterozoic-aged Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatites in the Southern Finland Province similar to the Kaustinen Province Lithium Pegmatite Deposits
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.	• Drill assay results not reported in this announcement. • Rock assay results are converted to stoichiometric oxide using element-to-stoichiometric oxide conversion factors stated in the table below. • Rare metal oxide is the industry accepted form for reporting rare metal assay results.
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	• 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.	• Not applicable – no sample results reported

Element	Conversion Factor	Oxide Form
Caesium	1.0602	Cs2O
Lithium	2.1527	Li2O
Tantalum	1.2211	Ta2O5
Beryllium	2.7758	BeO

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• 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').	
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. • Airborne magnetic image shown in Figure 4 is part of work by Geovista geophysical consultants that have compiled and processed detailed 50m spaced data within the granted Sukula Reservation which is draped on the regional 200-400m spaced regional magnetic data available over the majority of Finland
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.