ASX Announcement

22 JULY 2026

Great Boulder RESOURCES LIMITED

SIDE WELL GOLD PROJECT, WA

High-grade hits continue to extend known mineralisation outside 1.02Moz Resource

Mulga Bill East extended by 400m; Eaglehawk assays up to 82g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- **More high-grade gold has been intersected in the latest drilling at Side Well, defining extensions of mineralisation to the north and east of the 782,000oz Mulga Bill – Eaglehawk resource**
- **Highlights from the drilling include:**
  - **7m @ 14.5g/t Au from 56m in 26EHRC032**
  - **4m @ 9.12g/t Au from 80m in 26EHRC027**
  - **8m @ 4.30g/t Au from 84m in 26EHRC026**
  - **0.64m @ 82.8g/t Au from 265.36m in 26EHRCD001**
  - **6m @ 14.8g/t Au from 265m in 26MBRC034**
  - **18m @ 7.36g/t Au from 120m in 26MBRC039**
- **Metallurgical drilling at the Ironbark deposit within Side Well intersected 5.89m @ 18.1g/t Au from 122.8m in 26IBDD001**
- **Great Boulder is set to continue delivering a steady stream of assays with drilling ongoing at Side Well and at its recently-acquired Peak Hill project in WA, which has a resource of 481,000oz**

Great Boulder Resources (ASX: **GBR**) is pleased to announce more high-grade intersections which significantly extend the known mineralisation at its 1.02Moz Side Well Gold Project near Meekatharra in Western Australia.

Great Boulder's Managing Director, Andrew Paterson said:

"Extensional drilling at Mulga Bill and Eaglehawk within Side Well has intersected more high-grade gold in several areas, extending gold lodes in several parts of this system.

*"The latest drilling has defined extensions to the Mulga Bill East area, with results such as **18m @ 7.36g/t Au** ~140m north of the current resource and 4m @ 4.47g/t Au at the southern end.*

"As a result, we have extended the known mineralisation in this area by more than 400m, defining high-grade gold over a total of 900m of strike.

"Drilling is also making great progress at our Peak Hill Gold Project, with two RC rigs in operation. We are looking forward to seeing the first results from that area in late August".

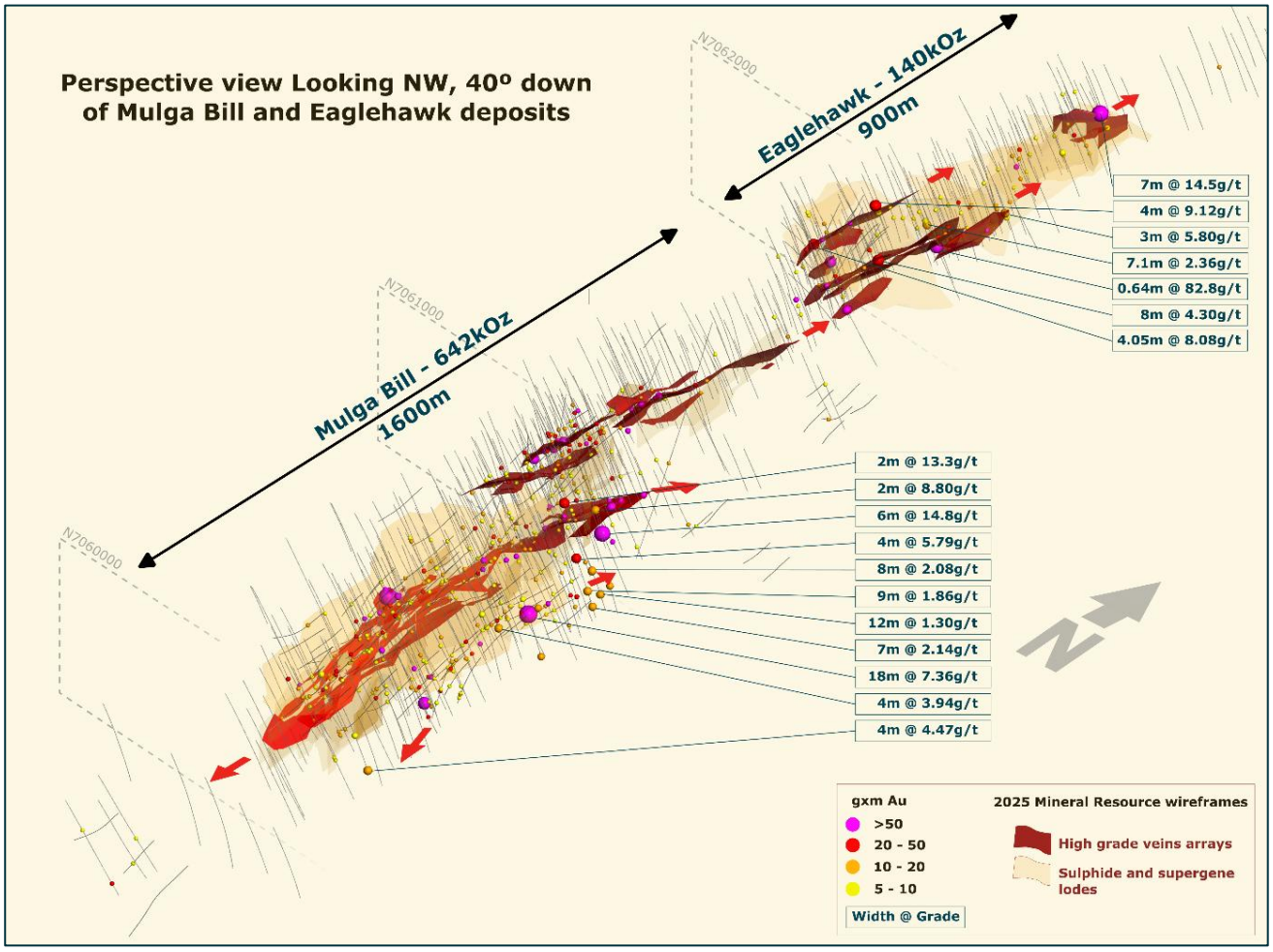

FIGURE 1: PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE MULGA BILL – EAGLEHAWK DEPOSIT SHOWING RECENT DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS, LOOKING DOWN THE DIP OF HIGH-GRADE VEINS TOWARDS THE NORTHWEST

Mulga Bill & Eaglehawk drilling

The recent drilling at Mulga Bill and Eaglehawk has been focusing on extending mineralisation outside of the current mineral resource and confirming lodes and grade continuity.

Mulga Bill East has an existing resource over 450m of strike with gold mineralisation in west-dipping quartz veins and subvertical sulphide rich lodes. Drilling from late 2025 and early 2026 extended the known mineralisation over a strike length of approximately 900m (ASX announcement 25 May 2026). The recent drilling has confirmed this mineralisation and demonstrated grade continuity.

Highlighted results at Mulga Bill East include:

- **18m @ 7.36g/t Au** from 120m in 26MBRC039
- **6m @ 14.8g/t Au** from 265m in 26MBRC034
- **2m @ 13.3g/t Au** from 102m in 26MBRC033
- **4m @ 5.79g/t Au** from 72m in 26MBRC037

- **4m @ 4.47g/t Au** from 168m in 26MBRC049
- **2m @ 8.80g/t Au** from 208m in 26MBRC034
- **9m @ 1.86g/t Au** from 155m in 26MBRC037
- **8m @ 2.08g/t Au** from 72m in 26MBRC036.

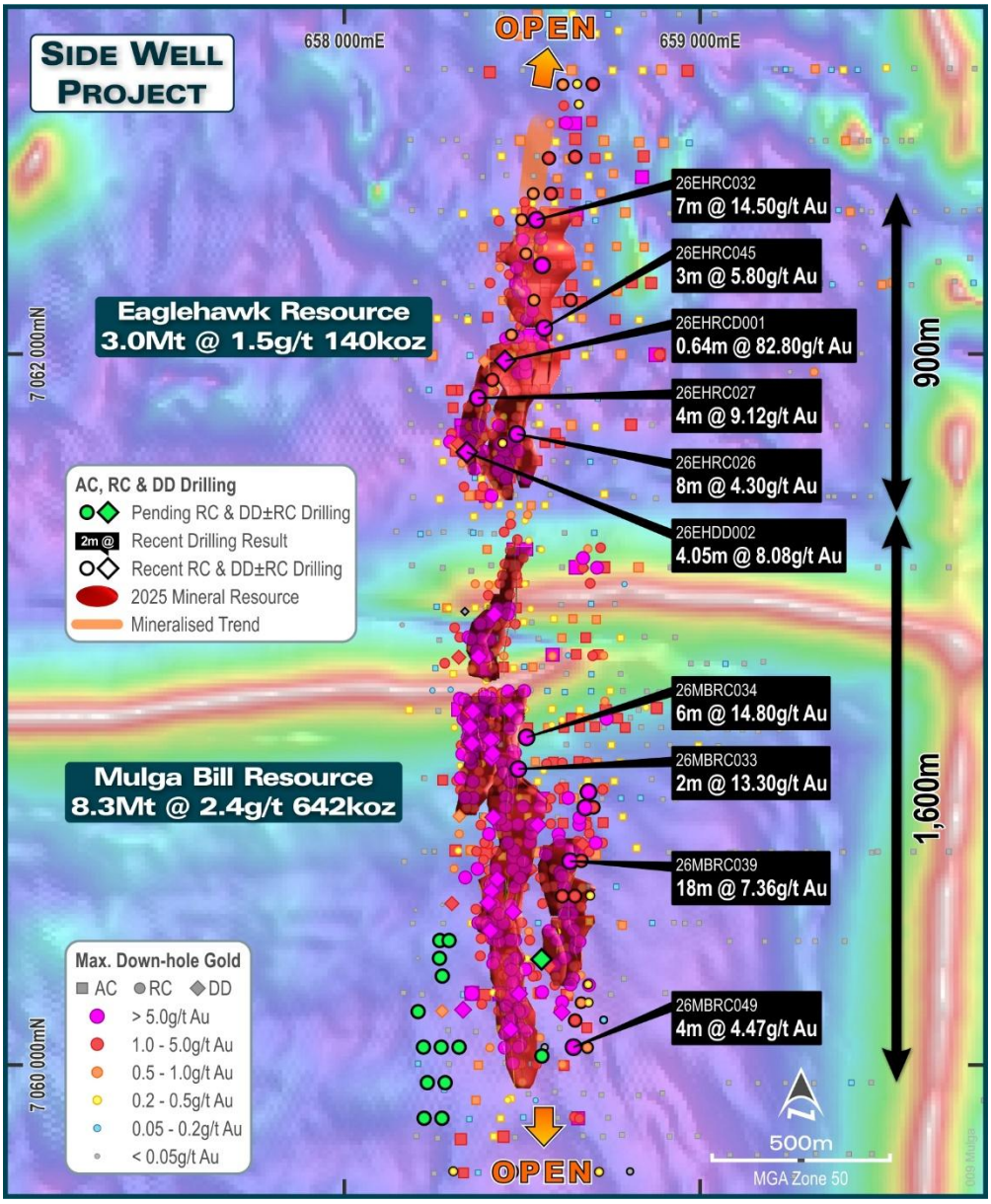

FIGURE 2: HIGHLIGHTS FROM RECENT DRILLING AROUND MULGA BILL & EAGLEHAWK

At Eaglehawk, the recent drilling focused on testing the margins of modelled mineralisation to better define and constrain the mineral resource. Results show that mineralisation continues outside of the modelled lodes and remains open beyond the current mineral resource envelopes.

Highlighted results at Eaglehawk include:

- **7m @ 14.5g/t Au** from 56m in 26EHRC032
- **0.64m @ 82.8g/t Au** from 265.36m in 26EHRCD001
- **4m @ 9.12g/t Au** from 80m in 26EHRC027
- **8m @ 4.30g/t Au** from 84m in 26EHRC026
- **4.05m @ 8.08g/t Au** from 110.15m in 26EHDD002

- **3m @ 5.80g/t Au** from 120m in 26EHRC045
- **7.10m @ 2.36g/t Au** from 206m in 26EHRCD001

The Combined Mulga Bill – Eaglehawk deposit extends over a combined strike length of 2.5km, with recent drilling confirming mineralisation in the gap between Eaglehawk and Mulga Bill (ASX announcement 25 May 2026).

Ironbark

One diamond hole was completed at Ironbark to obtain core for geotechnical assessment and metallurgical sampling. This was the final hole of a program of drilling that commenced in late 2025.

Hole 26IBDD001 intersected **5.89m @ 18.1g/t Au** from 106.5m. Although this is one of the higher-grade intersections within the Ironbark data set it is of a similar tenor to other nearby RC intersections, which have defined high-grade mineralisation at the northern end of Ironbark at a similar depth.

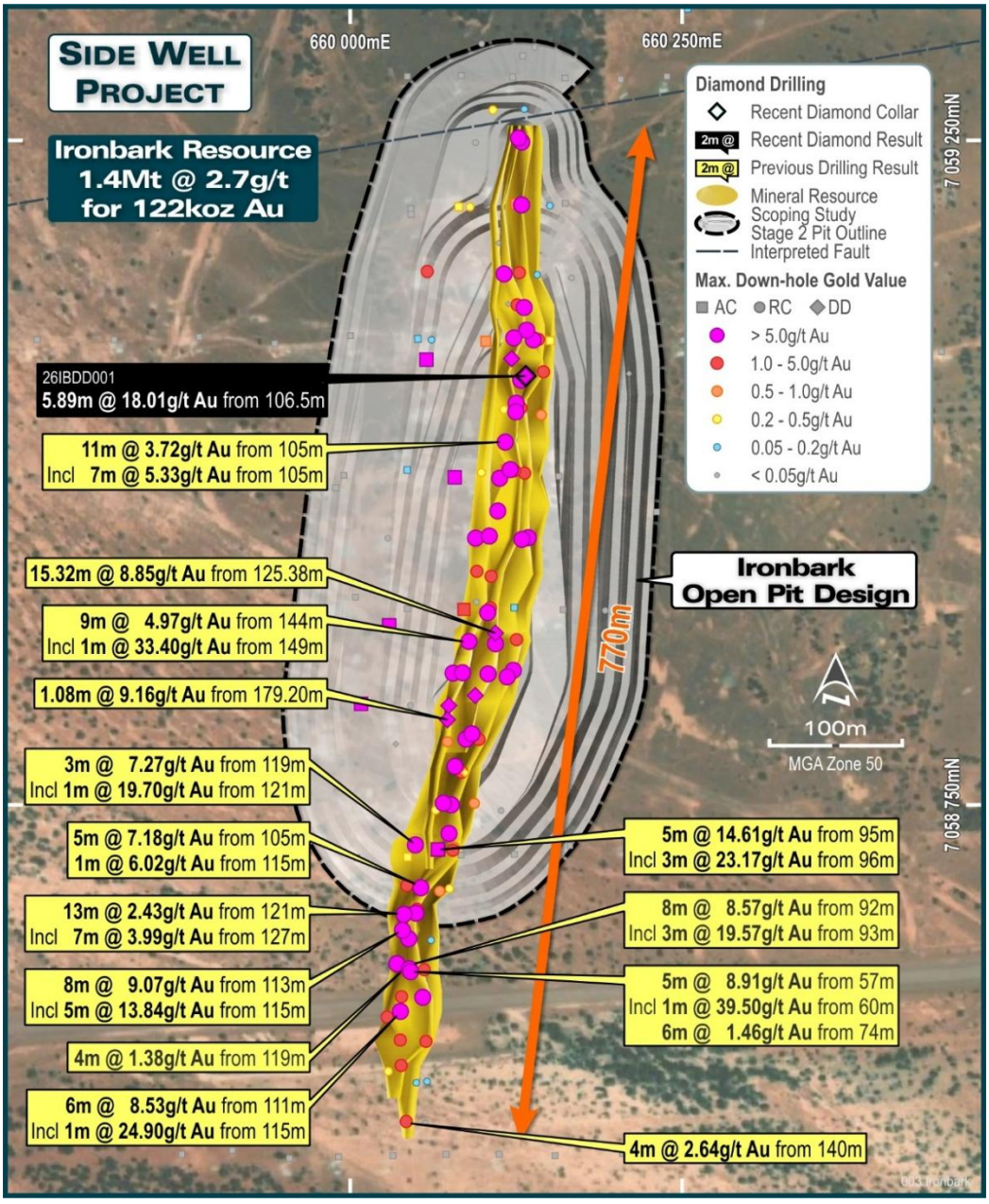

FIGURE 3: PLAN VIEW SHOWING THE RECENT INTERSECTION AT IRONBARK

Next Steps

Drilling is ongoing at Side Well, with a diamond rig working at Golden Bracelet while an AC rig tests regional targets within the Eastern corridor.

Two RC rigs are operating at Peak Hill with 40,000m of drilling planned in the current half-year. One rig is working in the Jubilee – Golden Treasure area while the other is currently drilling at Durack.

This announcement has been approved by the Great Boulder Board.

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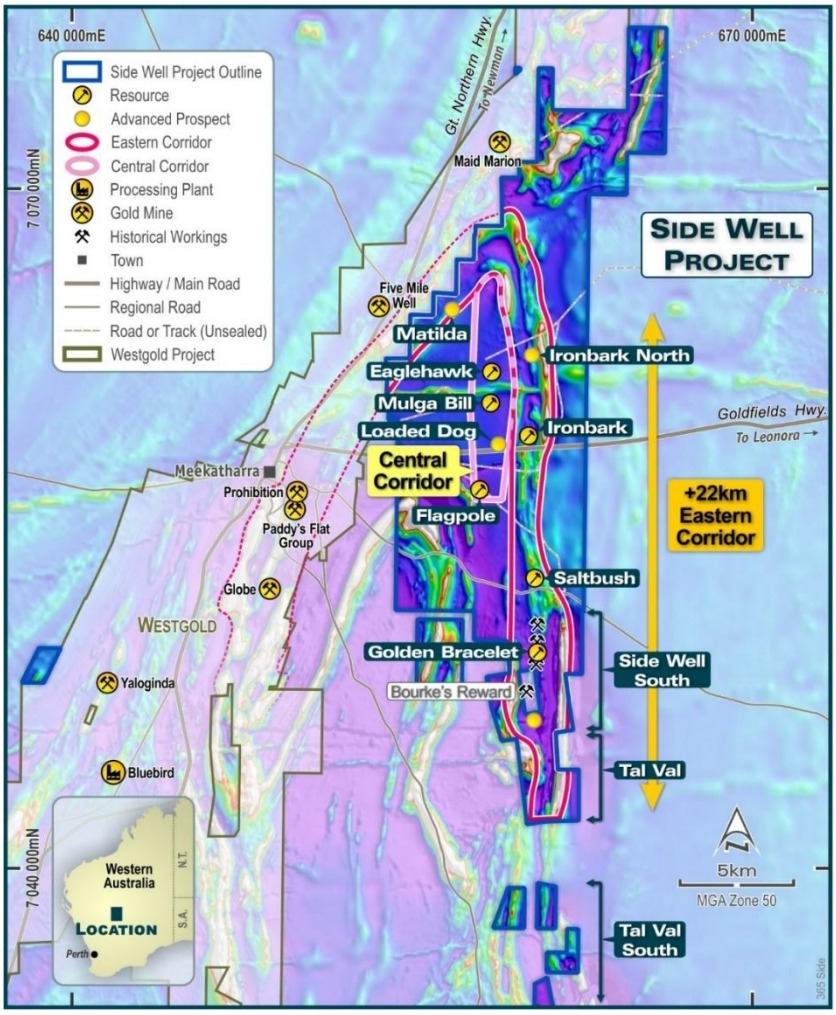

FIGURE 4: SIDE WELL PROJECT DEPOSITS AND OTHER TARGET LOCATIONS

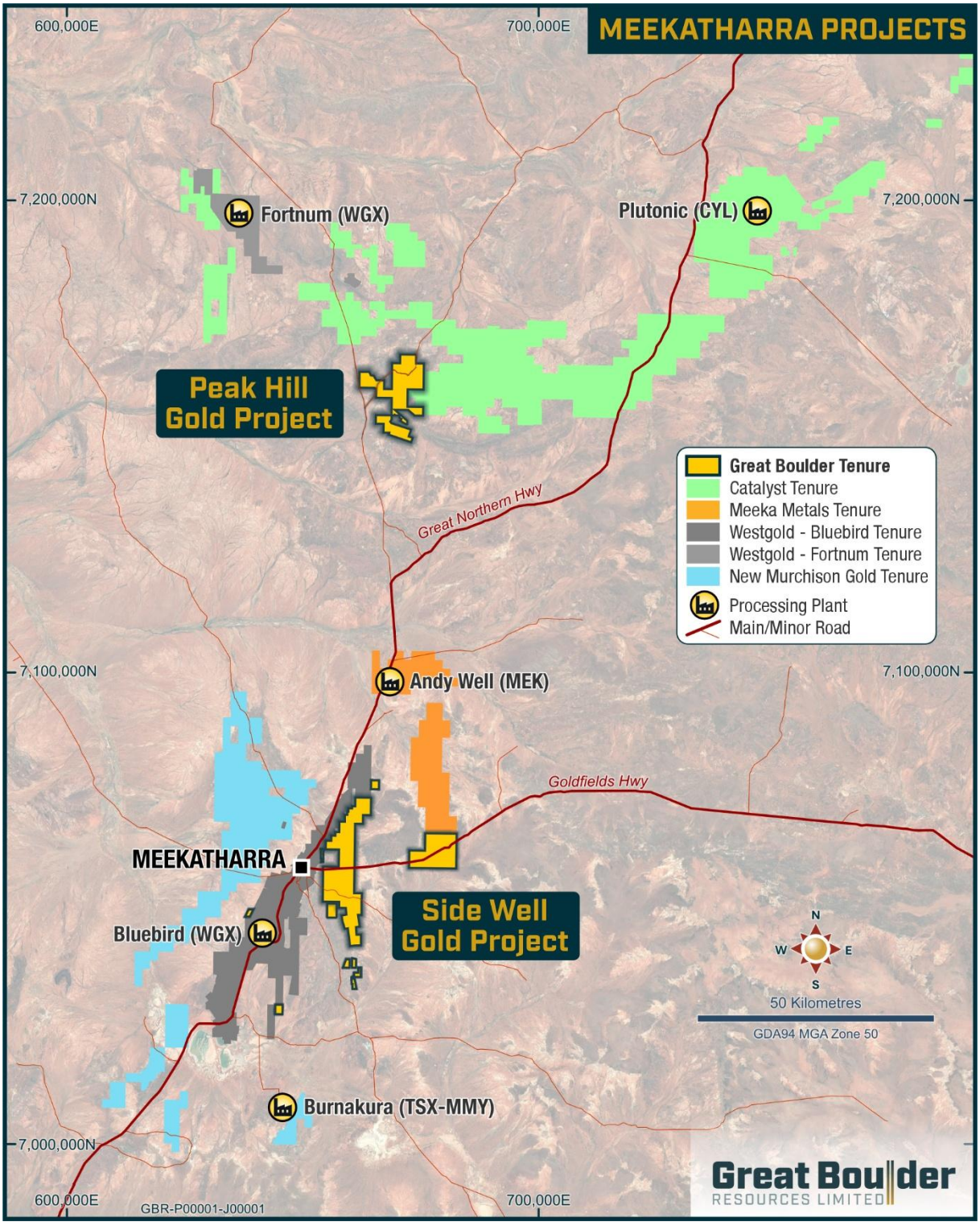

FIGURE 5: GREAT BOULDER'S MURCHISON PROJECTS

TABLE 1: GBR MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY

Project	Resource Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces Au
Side Well	Indicated	7,025,000	2.8	626,000
	Inferred	9,017,000	1.4	395,000
	Subtotal	**16,042,000**	**2.0**	**1,021,000**
Peak Hill	Indicated	7,547,000	1.5	376,000
	Inferred	1,838,000	1.8	105,000
	Subtotal	**9,385,000**	**1.6**	**481,000**
Total	Indicated	14,572,000	2.1	1,002,000
	Inferred	10,855,000	1.4	500,000
All Resources		**25,427,000**	**1.8**	**1,502,000**

Please refer to GBR's ASX announcements of 18 December 2025 (Side Well) and 4 May 2026 (Peak Hill) for detailed information and JORC Table 1 context relevant to each project.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results at the Peak Hill Gold Project and the Company's Side Well Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and work undertaken by Mr Andrew Paterson who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Paterson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr Paterson is an employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Company's Side Well Gold Project was previously reported by the Company in its announcement to the ASX on 18 December 2025 '1 million ounce high-grade gold resource at Side Well', a copy of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.greatboulder.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not material changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Peak Hill Gold Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and work undertaken by Mr Andrew Paterson. Mr Andrew Paterson is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). The Peak Hill Gold Project is considered to be a material mining project proposed to be acquired by the Company. Mr Paterson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit reported and qualifies as a 'Competent Person' as defined in the JORC Code. Mr Paterson is an employee of the Company and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

TABLE 2: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS – FLAGPOLE AC DRILLING

Prospect	Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	GxM	Comments
Eaglehawk	26EHDD001	367	368	1	1.25	1.25	
		381	382	1	0.73	0.73	
	26EHDD002	110.15	114.2	4.05	8.08	32.7	
	26EHRC026	84	92	8	4.30	34.4	
		113	114	1	0.56	0.56	
	26EHRC027	80	84	4	9.12	36.5	
		96	102	6	1.59	9.51	
		121	125	4	0.99	3.94	
		135	136	1	0.72	0.72	
		169	170	1	0.54	0.54	
	26EHRC028	16	20	4	0.57	2.28	
		36	40	4	0.50	2	
		79	80	1	0.83	0.83	
		160	161	1	0.86	0.86	
	26EHRC029	68	69	1	1.22	1.22	
		71	72	1	3.29	3.29	
		90	91	1	4.58	4.58	
		141	142	1	0.82	0.82	
	26EHRC030	181	183	2	0.74	1.48	
	26EHRC031	189	190	1	0.79	0.79	
	26EHRC032	56	63	7	14.5	101.8	
		71	80	9	1.44	12.9	
		96	100	4	1.29	5.16	
	26EHRC033	105	106	1	1.71	1.71	
		144	146	2	1.27	2.54	
		156	160	4	0.83	3.32	
	26EHRC034	104	108	4	0.83	3.32	
		112	116	4	0.52	2.08	
	26EHRC036	96	100	4	1.02	4.08	
	26EHRC038	137	138	1	0.57	0.57	
	26EHRC041	93	94	1	0.54	0.54	
		114	117	3	1.33	4	
		153	154	1	1.28	1.28	
	26EHRC042	56	60	4	1.21	4.84	
	26EHRC043	56	64	8	0.61	4.84	

		68	72	4	1.85	7.4
		75	76	1	0.74	0.74
		88	93	5	0.99	4.97
	26EHRC044	60	64	4	0.89	3.56
		159	160	1	0.58	0.58
	26EHRC045	120	123	3	5.80	17.4
		130	131	1	0.76	0.76
		132	134	2	2.64	5.28
		139	140	1	0.50	0.5
	26EHRC046	104	108	4	0.68	2.72
		128	129	1	0.54	0.54
		175	176	1	2.08	2.08
		182	183	1	0.54	0.54
	26EHRCD001	198	202.7	4.7	1.73	8.13
		206	213.1	7.1	2.36	16.8
		223.85	224.85	1	1.46	1.46
		265.36	266	0.64	82.8	53
Ironbark	26IBDD001	122.8	128.69	5.89	18.1	106.5
		132	133	1	1.47	1.47
		138	139.2	1.2	0.53	0.64
	26IRRC001	101	102	1	0.74	0.74
	26IRRC003	145	147	2	1.17	2.33
	26IRRC005	54	55	1	0.64	0.64
Mulga Bill	26MBRC007	72	73	1	0.60	0.6
	26MBRC010	63	65	2	0.82	1.64
	26MBRC015	65	66	1	0.52	0.52
		122	123	1	0.67	0.67
	26MBRC017	73	74	1	1.79	1.79
		94	95	1	7.77	7.77
		109	111	2	1.75	3.49
		115	116	1	0.57	0.57
		125	126	1	0.61	0.61
		134	135	1	2.34	2.34
		143	151	8	0.80	6.38
		162	163	1	0.80	0.8
		171	172	1	0.85	0.85
	26MBRC024	145	146	1	0.76	0.76
	26MBRC025	114	116	2	0.80	1.6

26MBRC026	77	78	1	0.51	0.51
26MBRC027	83	84	1	0.97	0.97
26MBRC028	69	70	1	4.43	4.43
	75	77	2	1.73	3.45
	80	81	1	0.51	0.51
	85	86	1	0.66	0.66
	109	110	1	0.68	0.68
	225	226	1	3.79	3.79
26MBRC029	143	144	1	0.5	0.5
26MBRC030	40	41	1	1.22	1.22
	104	105	1	2.13	2.13
	107	108	1	1.00	1
	113	114	1	0.93	0.93
	117	118	1	0.70	0.7
	159	160	1	0.74	0.74
	161	162	1	1.56	1.56
26MBRC032	227	228	1	0.52	0.52
26MBRC033	102	104	2	13.3	26.7
	105	106	1	0.51	0.51
	176	177	1	0.56	0.56
26MBRC034	146	147	1	0.57	0.57
	184	186	2	1.04	2.08
	190	191	1	0.96	0.96
	208	210	2	8.80	17.6
	259	260	1	2.44	2.44
	265	271	6	14.8	88.9
26MBRC035	127	129	2	0.85	1.7
	162	164	2	5.69	11.4
26MBRC036	72	80	8	2.08	16.6
	102	106	4	0.67	2.66
	114	115	1	1.36	1.36
	132	144	12	1.30	15.6
	154	155	1	0.71	0.71
	168	169	1	0.63	0.63
26MBRC037	72	76	4	5.79	23.2
	80	84	4	1.15	4.6
	155	164	9	1.86	16.7
	191	195	4	0.92	3.67

	196	203	7	2.14	15
	204	205	1	0.71	0.71
	210	211	1	0.65	0.65
	213	214	1	0.63	0.63
26MBRC038	80	88	8	1.39	11.1
26MBRC039	90	91	1	5.47	5.47
	106	108	2	0.77	1.53
	120	138	18	7.36	132.6
	149	150	1	0.77	0.77
	207	208	1	0.71	0.71
	235	236	1	10.9	10.9
26MBRC040	80	84	4	3.94	15.8
	97	98	1	3.24	3.24
26MBRC041	72	80	8	0.82	6.56
	108	111	3	1.69	5.07
	124	126	2	1.18	2.35
	136	137	1	1.31	1.31
	140	143	3	0.63	1.89
	211	212	1	0.95	0.95
26MBRC045	102	104	2	0.80	1.6
	142	143	1	0.54	0.54
26MBRC047	60	61	1	1.09	1.09
26MBRC048	63	64	1	0.96	0.96
26MBRC049	71	72	1	3.31	3.31
	84	85	1	6.85	6.85
	87	88	1	0.59	0.59
	105	106	1	0.76	0.76
	132	133	1	0.53	0.53
	168	172	4	4.47	17.9
26MBRC053	90	91	1	1.14	1.14
26MBRC054	46	47	1	1.96	1.96
	185	186	1	1.17	1.17
26MBRCD002	68	69	1	0.54	0.54
	78	79	1	0.58	0.58
26MBRCD003	86	87	1	0.93	0.93
26MBRCD005	94	95	1	1.09	1.09

Significant intersections are reported using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with a maximum 3m of internal dilution.

TABLE 3: COLLAR DETAILS (GDA94_50)

Hole ID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
26EHDD001	Eaglehawk	658327	7062174	509	-55	87	402.02
26EHDD002	Eaglehawk	658289	7061725	509	-60	90	287.3
26EHRC026	Eaglehawk	658443	7061774	509	-60	87	162
26EHRC027	Eaglehawk	658337	7061874	509	-60	87	174
26EHRC028	Eaglehawk	658436	7062275	509	-60	87	186
26EHRC029	Eaglehawk	658374	7061925	510	-60	87	204
26EHRC030	Eaglehawk	658383	7062050	509	-60	87	192
26EHRC031	Eaglehawk	658416	7062375	508	-55	87	210
26EHRC032	Eaglehawk	658512	7062375	509	-60	87	168
26EHRC033	Eaglehawk	658531	7062450	509	-60	87	168
26EHRC034	Eaglehawk	658481	7062450	509	-60	87	180
26EHRC035	Eaglehawk	658607	7062700	508	-60	87	168
26EHRC036	Eaglehawk	658652	7062757	510	-60	87	126
26EHRC037	Eaglehawk	658601	7062757	508	-60	87	138
26EHRC038	Eaglehawk	658551	7062757	508	-60	87	162
26EHRC041	Eaglehawk	658595	7062553	509	-60	87	162
26EHRC042	Eaglehawk	658547	7062550	509	-60	87	192
26EHRC043	Eaglehawk	658521	7062250	508	-60	87	180
26EHRC044	Eaglehawk	658503	7062150	509	-60	87	186
26EHRC045	Eaglehawk	658505	7062075	509	-60	87	162
26EHRC046	Eaglehawk	658552	7062150	509	-60	87	192
26EHRCD001	Eaglehawk	658317	7061976	509	-55	87	401.93
26IBDD001	Ironbark	660212	7059075	518	-50	270	139.2
26IBRC001	Ironbark	659950	7058748	517	-60	90	248
26IBRC002	Ironbark	659922	7058775	517	-60	90	314
26IBRC003	Ironbark	659956	7058823	517	-60	90	242
26IBRC004	Ironbark	659931	7058850	517	-60	90	290
26IBRC005	Ironbark	659963	7058874	517	-60	90	242
26IRRC001	Ironbill	659273	7061951	510	-60	90	120
26IRRC003	Ironbill	659220	7061900	510	-60	90	162
26IRRC005	Ironbill	659201	7061850	510	-60	90	162

26MBRC007	Mulga Bill	658364	7061350	510	-60	87	204
26MBRC010	Mulga Bill	658439	7061450	510	-60	87	162
26MBRC015	Mulga Bill	658460	7061549	510	-60	87	150
26MBRC017	Mulga Bill	658421	7060124	512	-60	87	236
26MBRC024	Mulga Bill	658541	7060425	512	-55	87	189
26MBRC025	Mulga Bill	658676	7060624	512	-60	87	162
26MBRC026	Mulga Bill	658590	7060698	512	-60	87	200
26MBRC027	Mulga Bill	658518	7060723	511	-60	87	126
26MBRC028	Mulga Bill	658304	7060724	511	-60	87	228
26MBRC029	Mulga Bill	658481	7060773	512	-60	87	204
26MBRC030	Mulga Bill	658423	7060772	511	-60	87	204
26MBRC032	Mulga Bill	658415	7060878	511	-60	87	234
26MBRC033	Mulga Bill	658436	7060829	511	-55	87	204
26MBRC034	Mulga Bill	658396	7060926	511	-60	87	288
26MBRC035	Mulga Bill	658611	7060774	511	-60	87	228
26MBRC036	Mulga Bill	658643	7060723	511	-60	87	180
26MBRC037	Mulga Bill	658596	7060724	511	-60	87	228
26MBRC038	Mulga Bill	658626	7060573	511	-60	87	168
26MBRC039	Mulga Bill	658580	7060573	511	-60	87	240
26MBRC040	Mulga Bill	658610	7060474	512	-60	87	186
26MBRC041	Mulga Bill	658564	7060475	511	-60	87	240
26MBRC042	Mulga Bill	658657	7060475	512	-60	87	132
26MBRC043	Mulga Bill	658659	7060225	512	-60	87	144
26MBRC044	Mulga Bill	658670	7060175	512	-60	87	168
26MBRC045	Mulga Bill	658620	7060174	512	-60	87	180
26MBRC046	Mulga Bill	658670	7060124	512	-60	87	150
26MBRC047	Mulga Bill	658621	7060123	512	-60	87	180
26MBRC048	Mulga Bill	658655	7060048	513	-60	87	180
26MBRC049	Mulga Bill	658605	7060048	512	-60	87	180
26MBRC050	Mulga Bill	658555	7060049	512	-60	87	30
26MBRC051	Mulga Bill	658749	7059700	513	-60	87	180
26MBRC052	Mulga Bill	658650	7059699	513	-60	87	180
26MBRC053	Mulga Bill	658549	7059700	513	-60	87	230
26MBRC054	Mulga Bill	658450	7059699	512	-60	87	234
26MBRC056	Mulga Bill	658250	7059699	512	-60	87	204

26MBRCD002	Mulga Bill	658494	7060274	512	-55	87	293.72
26MBRCD003	Mulga Bill	658250	7060450	511	-55	87	419.67
26MBRCD005	Mulga Bill	658502	7060674	512	-55	87	349.91

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 (GBR Drilling, Side Well Project)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	At the Side Well Project RC samples are collected into calico bags over 1m intervals using a cyclone splitter. The residual bulk samples are placed in lines of piles on the ground. 2 cone splits are taken off the rig splitter for RC drilling. Visually prospective zones are sampled over 1m intervals and sent for analysis while the rest of the hole is composited over 4m intervals by taking a scoop sample from each 1m bag. Core samples are selected visually based on observations of alteration and mineralisation and sampled to contacts or metre intervals as appropriate. Once samples are marked the core is cut in half longitudinally with one half taken for assay and the other half returned to the core tray. All core is oriented in order to measure and record structural orientations. AC samples are placed in piles on the ground with 4m composite samples taken using a scoop. In instances where AC drilling is planned to be used in mineral resource estimation 1m samples are taken off a cyclone splitter, the same as RC. Any composite samples assaying 0.1g/t Au or more are re-assayed in 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	Industry standard drilling methods and equipment were utilised. The majority of RC drilling has been completed by Schramm 650 rigs and diamond drilling using a Boart Longyear KWL1600.
Drill sample recovery	Sample recovery data is noted in geological comments as part of the logging process. Sample condition has been logged for every geological interval as part of the logging process. Where water is encountered during drilling the resultant sample quality is noted as being dry, moist or wet. No quantitative twinned drilling analysis has been undertaken.
Logging	Geological logging of drilling followed established company procedures. Qualitative logging of samples includes lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and weathering. Abundant geological comments supplement logged intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	1m cyclone splits and 4m speared composite samples are taken in the field. Samples are prepared and analysed at ALS Laboratories Perth for RC and diamond drilling and Intertek Laboratories for the AC drilling and auger soil samples. Samples are pulverized so that each sample has a nominal grainsize of 85% passing 75 microns. Au analysis is undertaken using Au-AA26 involving a 50g lead collection fire assay and Atomic Adsorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. For AC drilling, Au analysis is undertaken at Intertek using a 50g lead collection fire assay with ICP-OES finish (FA50/OE). Multi-element analysis is completed at both ALS and Intertek Laboratories. Digestion is completed using both 4 Acid and Aqua-regia and analysed by ICP-AES and ICP-MS (Intertek code 4A/MS48, ALS codes ME-MS61, ME-ICP41-ABC).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	All samples are assayed by ALS and Intertek laboratories in Perth using industry standard techniques: Fire assay for gold; four-acid digest and aqua regia for multi-element analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The standard GBR protocol is followed for insertion of standards and blanks with a blank and standard inserted per 25 for RC drilling and 40 samples for AC drilling. Field Duplicates as second cone splits are inserted within known ore zones to assess repeatability. Analysis of ME is typically done on master pulps after standard gold analysis with a company multi-element standard inserted every 30 samples for litho-geochemistry or more frequency if lithology changes are observed within a 30m interval. No QAQC problems were identified in the results. No twinned drilling has been undertaken.
Location of data points	Sample locations and mapping observations are located and recorded electronically using a handheld GPS. Coordinates are recorded in GDA94 grid in Zone 50, which is the GDA94 zone for the Meekatharra area.

	Drill holes are positioned using the same technique. Hole collars are initially picked up after drilling using a handheld GPS. RC and Diamond hole collars or any hole required for resource estimation purposes are subsequently surveyed with a DGPS for greater accuracy. This accuracy is sufficient for the intended purpose of the data.
Data spacing and distribution	The spacing and location of the majority of drilling in the projects is, by the nature of early exploration, variable. As each prospect advances the drill spacing is decreased until the confidence of continuity is sufficient to allow the estimation of a mineral resource. Resource classification (e.g. Inferred or Indicated) is assigned by an independent resource consultant. The spacing and location of data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Drilling is dominantly perpendicular to regional geological trends where interpreted and practical. Wherever possible, cross sections are shown to give a visual indication of the relationship between intersection width and lode thickness. The spacing and location of the data is currently only being considered for exploration purposes.
Sample security	GBR personnel are responsible for delivery of samples from the drill site to the Toll Ipec dispatch centre in Meekatharra. Samples are transported by Toll Ipec from Meekatharra to the laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	Data review and interpretation by independent consultants on a regular basis. Group technical meetings are usually held monthly with input from independent expert consultants in the fields of geochemistry, petrology, structural geology and geophysics.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Side Well tenement E51/1905 is a 48-block exploration license covering an area of 131.8km2 immediately east and northeast of Meekatharra in the Murchison province. The tenement is 75% owned by Great Boulder, with Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd holding a 25% free-carried interest up to a decision to mine. E51/1679 and the adjoining prospecting licences south of E5/1905 are mainly held in agreements with Mark Selga and Wanbanna Pty Ltd which give GBR an 80% interest in those tenements. P51/3361, P51/3362, P51/3358, P51,3419 and P51/3425 are 100%-owned by GBR. A full list of the Company's tenement interests is included in each quarterly activities report available on the ASX.
Exploration done by other parties	The Side Well project has a protracted exploration history but it is relatively unexplored compared to other regions surrounding Meekatharra.
Geology	The Side Well tenement group covers a portion of the Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt north of Meekatharra, WA. The north-northeasterly-trending Archaean Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt, comprises a succession of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic and felsic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Luke Creek and Mount Farmer Groups. Over the northern extensions of the belt, sediments belonging to the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin unconformably overlie Archaean granite-greenstone terrain. Structurally, the belt takes the form of a syncline known as the Polelle syncline. Younger Archaean granitoids have intrusive contacts with the greenstone succession and have intersected several zones particularly in the Side Well area. Within the Side Well tenement group, a largely concealed portion of the north-north-easterly trending Greenstone Belt is defined, on the basis of drilling and airborne magnetic data, to underlie the area. The greenstone succession is interpreted to be tightly folded into a south plunging syncline and is cut by easterly trending Proterozoic dolerite dykes. There is little to no rock exposure at the Side Well prospect. This area is covered by alluvium and lacustrine clays, commonly up to 60 metres thick. Subcrop exposures of laterite, mafic and ultramafic rocks are present along the eastern side of the project, however exposure of outcrop is still relatively poor.

Drill hole Information	A list of the drill hole coordinates, orientations and intersections reported in this announcement are provided as an appended table in the relevant announcements for each drilling program.
Data aggregation methods	Results are reported using cut-off levels relevant to the sample type. For composited samples significant intercepts are reported for grades greater than 0.1g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 4m. For single metre splits, significant intercepts are reported for grades greater than 0.5g/t Au with a maximum internal dilution of 3m. A weighted average calculation may be used to allow for bottom of hole composites that are less than the standard 4m and when intervals contain composited samples plus 1m split samples. In such instances the presence of composite samples within the intersection is noted in the comments. No metal equivalents are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	The majority of drilling is conducted using appropriate perpendicular orientations for interpreted mineralisation. Stratigraphy appears to be steeply dipping to the west however mineralisation may have a different orientation. Cross sections are shown wherever possible to illustrate relationships between drilling and interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	Refer to figures in announcement.
Balanced reporting	It is not practical to report all historical exploration results from the Side Well project. Selected historical intercepts have previously been re-reported by GBR to highlight the prospectivity of the region, however the vast majority of work on the project has been completed by GBR and reported in ASX announcements since 14 July 2020.
Other substantive exploration data	Subsequent to Doray Minerals Limited exiting the project in 2015, private companies have held the ground with no significant work being undertaken. Wanbanna Pty Ltd has done limited work consisting mainly of AC drilling around the Burke's Reward and Golden Bracelet prospect's further south.
Further work	Further work is discussed in the document.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	All data was collected electronically by Great Boulder and stored in an acQuire SQL database with appropriate data validation procedures. The database is managed by an external consultant with extracts provided to Haren for Mineral Resource estimation. Independent Competent Persons undertook a basic check of the data for potential errors as a preliminary step to compiling the resource estimate. No significant flaws were identified.
Site visits	No site visit has been conducted by the competent persons for Mineral Resources at this stage.
Geological interpretation	There is a high level of confidence in the interpreted geological and mineralisation model of each deposit included in the current Mineral Resource Estimate. Progressive drilling since the initial Inferred resource estimates were completed has mainly confirmed the existing orientations and positions of mineralised structures at Mulga Bill and Ironbark without any material depletion of lodes. Structural measurements from ongoing diamond drilling programs have also been used to help confirm the strike and dip direction of veins, faults and foliation. The cumulative knowledge gained from ongoing work at Mulga Bill and Ironbark has been applied to subsequent deposits within the Side Well project. The data used for Mineral Resource estimation has been collected reliably and is recent being completed since 2010 by both Doray Mineral Ltd for Mulga Bill and Great Boulder for Mulga Bill and Eaglehawk, and by Great Boulder since 2020 for the other deposits in a professional manner with most QAQC available and acceptable.

	Alternative interpretations have been investigated by a process of review, drill testing and updating of geological and mineralisation interpretations. Areas where interpretations are ambiguous or alternative interpretations could make a material difference are not included in the Mineral Resource Estimate. Geological interpretations of lithology and contact relationships are key to understanding the mineralisation emplacement and are used extensively in the mineralisation interpretations
Dimensions	The Mulga Bill deposit extends approximately 1.6km from north to south, 450 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~ 300 m. The Eaglehawk deposit extends approximately 1.5km of which approximately 800m is within the current MRE and is currently known to a depth of ~200m. The Ironbark deposit extends approximately 770 m from north to south, 130 m east to west and is currently known to a depth of ~150 m. The Flagpole deposit extends approximately 450m from north to south over a width of approximately 100m east-west, and is known to a depth of approximately 150m. Saltbush extends approximately 380m from the northwest to southeast over a width of ~70m southwest to northeast, and is known to a depth of ~150m. Golden Bracelet extends approximately 500m from north to south over a combined area of 270m east to west, and is known to a depth of ~150m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Mulga Bill, Eaglehawk, Flagpole and Ironbark: Samples were flagged with the individual mineralisation domains and composited to 1m lengths honouring the domain boundaries. Statistical and geostatistical analysis was used to understand the characteristics of the mineralisation. Statistical analysis showed the populations in each domain to have approximately log-normal distribution shapes. Where outlier gold grades were identified appropriate top-cuts were applied and in some cases a high yield restriction was used to restrict the influence of very high grades and avoid smearing. Top-cuts were generally not severe with relatively few composites affected. Continuity analysis was performed on individual domains where a robust variogram model was able to be interpreted. In other cases, domains were grouped by genetic, statistical and orientation characteristics to interpret robust variogram models. Poorly informed domains borrowed parameters from generally statistically and genetically similar domains or groups. The models for the deposits were constructed using a parent block size of 5mE by 10mN by 5mRL; with sub - cells down to 0.50mE by 0.50mN by 0.50mRL. The sub-cell size was selected to accurately represent the geometry and volumes of the mineralisation, geology and weathering domains. The parent cell size was selected based on the drill hole data spacing and its relationship to the complexity of mineralisation and continuity. The parent block size used for estimation of gold grade. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate grades in all domains, with estimation searches and number of samples used determined by iterative testing and validation of the estimates. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised in most domains, to allow the estimation to follow the geometry of the mineralisation. Hard boundary conditions were applied for grade estimation into each of the mineralised domains so that grade estimation for each domain used only the data that is contained within that domain. Datamine version 1.13.202.0 was used for block modelling, estimation, and reporting. Supervisor version 8.15.1.2 was used for statistical and geostatistical analysis. No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products and no other estimates than the gold grades are reported.

	No other variables are considered deleterious, and no deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance were estimated. For Mulga Bill the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL for mineralised material. For Ironbark the block model was constructed using a parent cell size of 10 mE by 10 mN by 5 mRL for mineralised material. The parent cell size was selected based on the drill hole data spacing and its relationship to the complexity of mineralisation and continuity with the parent block size used for estimation of gold grade. Ordinary Kriging was used to estimate grades in all domains, with estimation searches and number of samples used determined by iterative testing and validation of the estimates. Dynamic anisotropy was utilised to allow the estimation to follow the geometry of the mineralisation. Hard boundary conditions were applied for grade estimation into each of the mineralised domains so that grade estimation for each domain used only the data that is contained within that domain. At this stage the selective mining units are unknown. Elemental correlation analysis was completed and only Au is reported. Validation of grade estimates was completed using a three-stage process. The first is a global comparison of declustered and top-cut (where required) composites key statistics to the block model estimates for the first search pass as well as subsequent search passes. The second is a trend analysis where the declustered and top-cut (where required) composites are sliced into windows in northing or elevation directions and compared. The third is careful local validation of composite grades to estimated grade in multiple orientations to ensure expected grade trends are reproduced and the estimates are a good reflection of the input composites and estimation parameters. Where required, parameters were adjusted in an iterative process to ensure a high-quality estimation. Saltbush and Golden Bracelet: Three-dimensional ordinary kriging was used to interpolate gold grades into 5 x 20 x 20m blocks with Datamine StudioRM and Supervisor software. This was a maiden estimate meaning the only check estimate possible was against the alternate geological interpretation provided by Great Boulder Resources. That check raised no issues with the estimation process. A variable topcut of between 1.2g/t and 12g/t specific to each hole trimmed outlier values of composites on the main lodes without significantly affecting the mean grade of the intercepts. No recovery or byproduct assumptions were made. No deleterious elements or non-grade variables were considered. The block size used is 20m3 which equals the approximate in-line drill spacing and half the between-line drill spacing. The coarse blocks are appropriate for open pit mining. A 200m/150m search volume (major/semimajor) was used, being equivalent to the range of the variogram. Due to the sparse/clustered drill coverage a second pass used a relaxed search criteria (twice the range and fewer minimum samples) to ensure all parts of the model with high geological confidence returned a valid kriged grade estimate The drill spacing is insufficient to constrain grade estimation blocks to an SMU size, however subcelling constrains the estimate to the wireframes, the dimensions of which (metre-scale) are proportional to small-scale open pit mining. Gold grade was the only variable estimated.

	The geological interpretation of planar shear-hosted lodes controlled both the variography and search volumes which were planar in the same orientation as the overall orientation of the lodes. Composite intervals were topcut to exclude a small number of outlier values. Validation of the estimate involved: • Comparing the mean grade of the final lodes to the mean grade of samples and mean grade of intercepts (zone composites) • Output block histograms comparison with input composite histograms • Visual validation of the location and grade of composite intercepts against the estimated grades in surrounding blocks (see presentation diagrams). • Swath plot validation was not used due to the broad drill spacing over relatively short strike lengths. No Mineral Resource Estimates have been extrapolated beyond the limits of drilling.
Moisture	All tonnages have been estimated as dry tonnages.
Cut-off parameters	A 0.5 g/t Au gold cut-off was used to report the upper zones with open pit potential while a 1.0 g/t Au cut-off was used where the mineralisation is deeper with underground mining potential.
Mining factors or assumptions	It is assumed the deposit will be mined using open cut and underground methods. Successful mining operations are located on surrounding leases. Western Australia has a low geopolitical risk, an extensive history of gold mining and stable government policies and processes.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	It is assumed that the gold will be extracted using standard gravity recovery and CIL methods common in the Western Australian goldfields. Initial tests on Mulga Bill mineralisation included gravity and cyanide leach test recoveries which demonstrated excellent recoveries with a very low residual tail on the single parcel tested to date.
Environmental factors or assumptions	It is assumed that no environmental factors exist that could prohibit any potential mining development at the deposits.
Bulk density	Details of bulk density measurements and assumptions are contained within the Material Information Summary of this announcement.
Classification	The Mulga Bill, Eaglehawk, Saltbush and Ironbark Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralised zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and bulk density information. The Flagpole and Golden Bracelet Mineral Resources have been classified as Inferred based on the fact that there is sufficient information to imply but not to verify geological and grade continuity within the deposit. Mineralisation domains with isolated and/or very few drill hole intercepts remain unclassified until increased confidence in their volume, orientation and grade tenor is established with further drilling. The classification appropriately represents the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	No external reviews or audits have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	A quantitative procedure for assessing relative accuracy and precision has not been deemed appropriate by the Competent Person for the estimation of gold grade at this stage. The Mineral Resource discussed is a global estimate. Ongoing infill drilling will provide closer spaced data to achieve improved local estimates around particularly high-grade gold zones suitable for reliable localisation of ore and waste at a mining stage.