

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 September 2021

Four Metre Assays Results: Camel Creek Gold System

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Final four metre composite results at the Camel Creek Gold Project include:**
 - **8m @ 17.51 g/t Au** (CCRC86) from 124 metres
 - **8m @ 1.39 g/t Au** (CCRC83) from 280 metres
 - **8m @ 1.40 g/t Au** (CCRC90) from 120 metres
 - **4m @ 5.99 g/t Au** (CCRC80) from 168 metres

Great Northern Minerals Limited (“**Great Northern Minerals**” or the “**Company**”) (**ASX:GNM**) has received the 4 metre composite results from the recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Camel Creek. The drilling program comprised a total 15 RC holes for 3262 metres, with three of these (401 metres) being drilled as diamond hole precollars. The drill program was designed to follow up on the previous significant results returned from the Hinge Zone and beneath the Northern Pit area. The drilling has provided important information highlighting the geometry of the gold mineralisation outlined to date.

GNM Managing director, Cameron McLean commented on the announcement: ***“This latest program has added significantly to our knowledge of the gold mineralisation at Camel Creek and will be useful at defining the extent of the mineralisation. A number of diamond holes will now be completed to allow a more definitive understanding of the deposit in advance of the initial Camel Creek resource estimate.”***

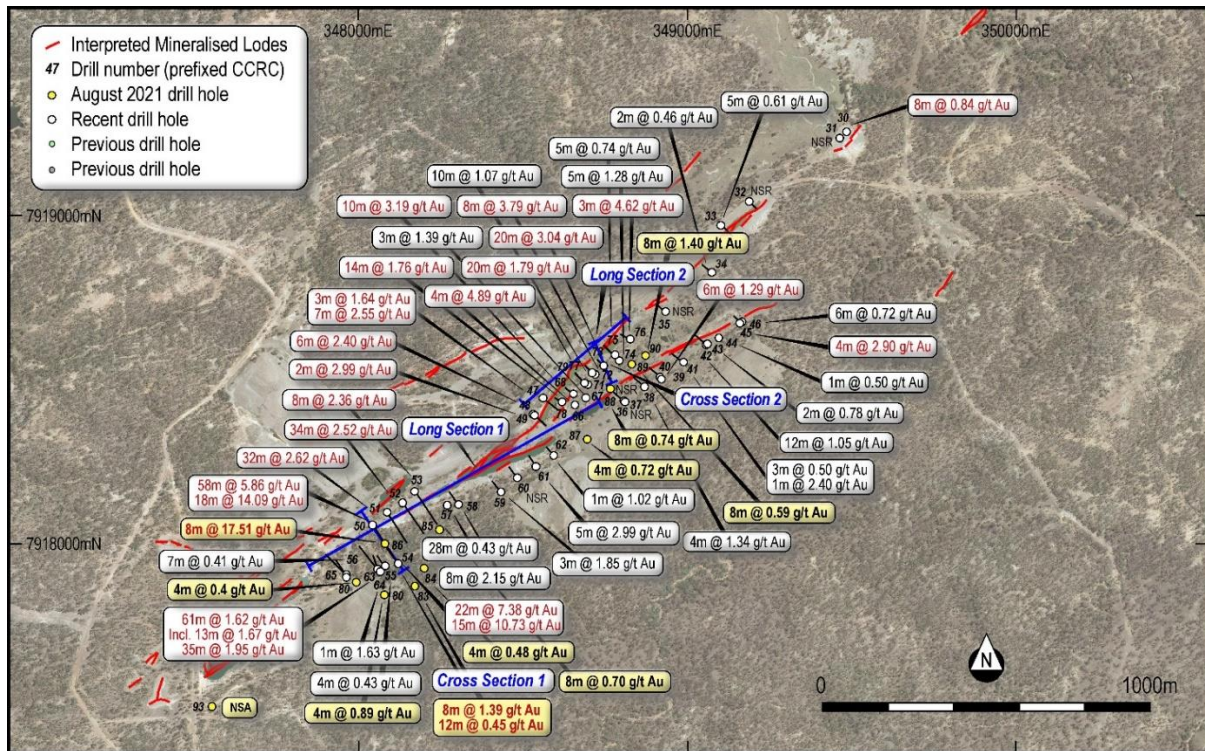


Figure 1: Location plan of the 2021 Camel Creek Drilling on Aerial Imagery

Camel Creek

The 4 metre composite assay results from the Camel Creek reverse circulation program completed in August 2021 have been returned. These results cover a total of 12 RC holes for 2861 metres, with an additional 3 RC precollars for 401 metres drilled in preparation of a HQ diamond drilling program scheduled to commence as soon as possible, once an appropriate drill rig has been secured. All of the mineralized original one metre samples relating to the 4 metre composites have been collected in the field and submitted to the laboratory for final multi-element analysis to accurately define and document the intersections indicated from the four metre composite results.

Results from all of the one metre samples are expected within a few weeks and will be reported once received and compiled. Gold assays for the four metre composite samples provide an indicative distribution of the grades, and all mineralised one metre assays will now be analysed for multi-element assays and gold.

A full listing of the gold intersections is documented in Table One.

The three dimensional nature of the Camel Creek gold mineralisation is becoming apparent and the more drilling we complete provides additional information and understanding of the distribution of the mineralisation.

Table One: Four metre composite results:(CCRC79→CCRC93) Camel Creek Gold Project (>0.2 g/t Au)

Hole	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Final Depth	From	To	Intersection
CCRC79	347867	7917808	485	-60	310	119	100	104	4 m @ 0.42 g/t Au
CCRC80	348017	7917861	497	-65	310	233	168	172	4 m @ 5.99 g/t Au
CCRC80						and	212	216	4 m @ 0.40 g/t Au
CCRC81	348115	7917852	499	-75	310	91	Diamond Precollar		
CCRC82	348130	7917880	500	-60	310	267	236	244	8 m @ 0.89 g/t Au
CCRC83	348160	7917899	502	-75	305	356	268	276	8 m @ 0.64 g/t Au
CCRC83						and	280	288	8 m @ 1.39 g/t Au
CCRC83						and	308	320	12 m @ 0.45 g/t Au
CCRC83						and	332	344	12 m @ 0.15 g/t Au
CCRC84	348208	7917934	502	-70	305	272	244	248	4 m @ 0.48 g/t Au
CCRC85	348242	7917974	501	-65	305	248	204	212	8 m @ 0.70 g/t Au
CCRC86	348100	7917962	505	-65	307	264	124	132	8 m @ 17.51 g/t Au
CCRC87	348643	7918331	467	-65	320	266	176	180	4 m @ 0.72 g/t Au
CCRC88	348679	7918451	472	-70	300	176	132	140	8 m @ 0.74 g/t Au
CCRC89	348719	7918479	474	-75	300	158	60	68	8 m @ 0.59 g/t Au
CCRC89						and	116	120	4 m @ 0.56 g/t Au
CCRC90	348784	7918518	471	-75	300	200	120	128	8 m @ 1.40 g/t Au
CCRC91	348181	7917914	503	-70	307	188	Diamond Precollar		
CCRC92	348149	7917963	512	-65	308	122	Diamond Precollar		
CCRC93	347626	7917455	487	-55	311	302			NSR

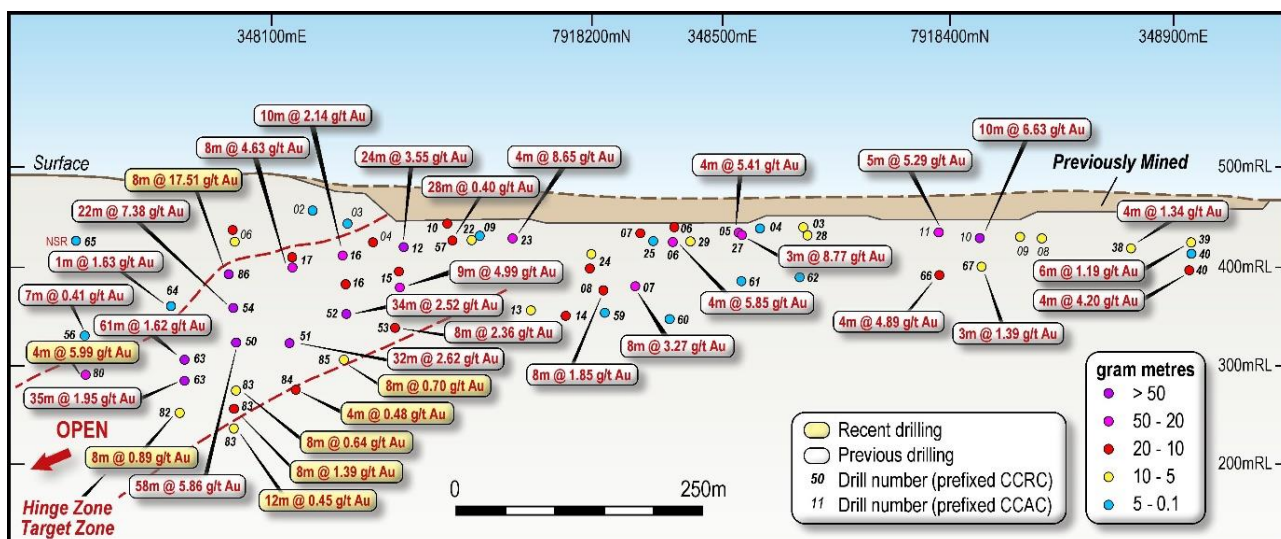


Figure 2: Long Section 1: Camel Creek

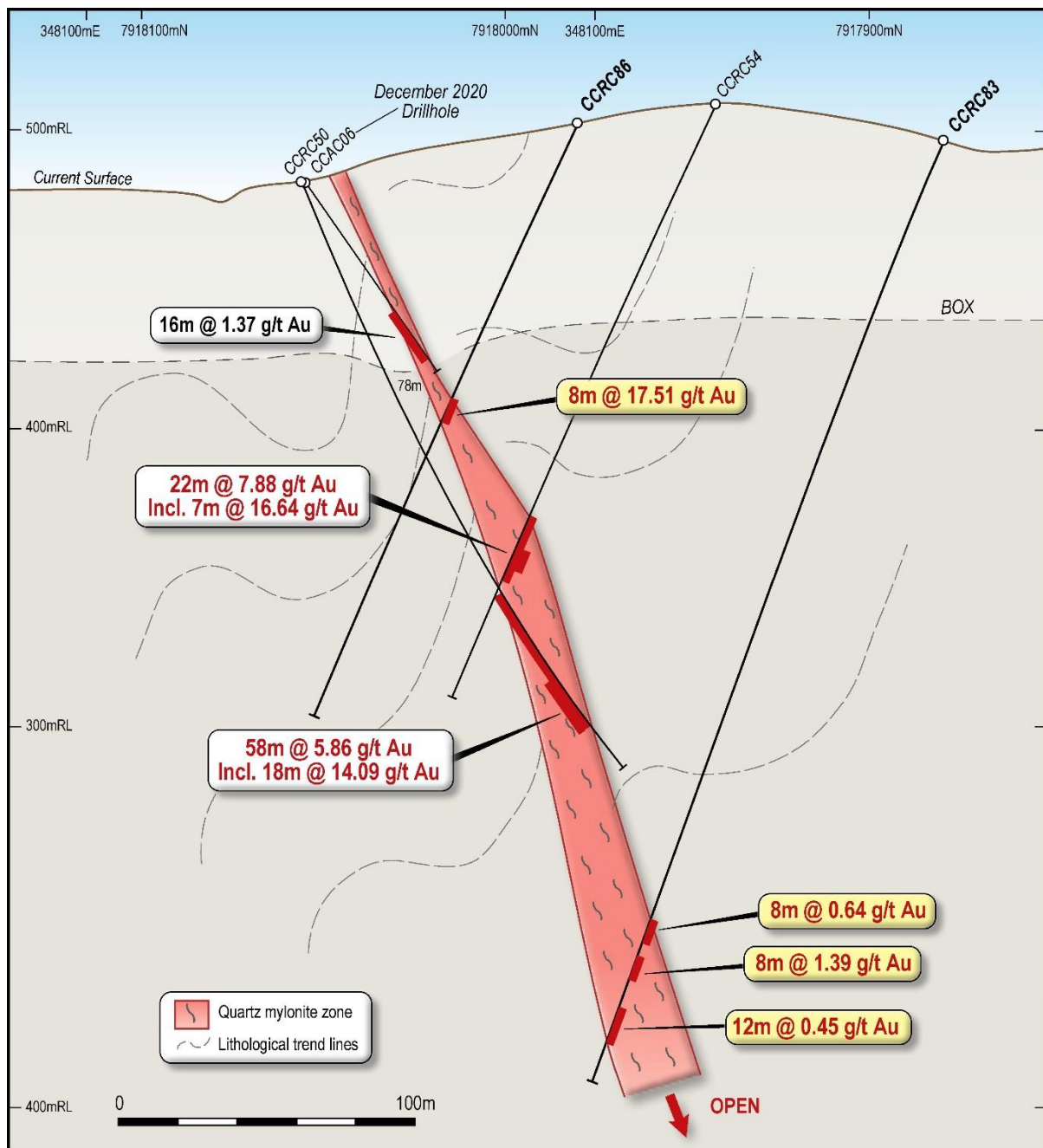


Figure 3: Cross Section 1: CCRC83 and CCRC86

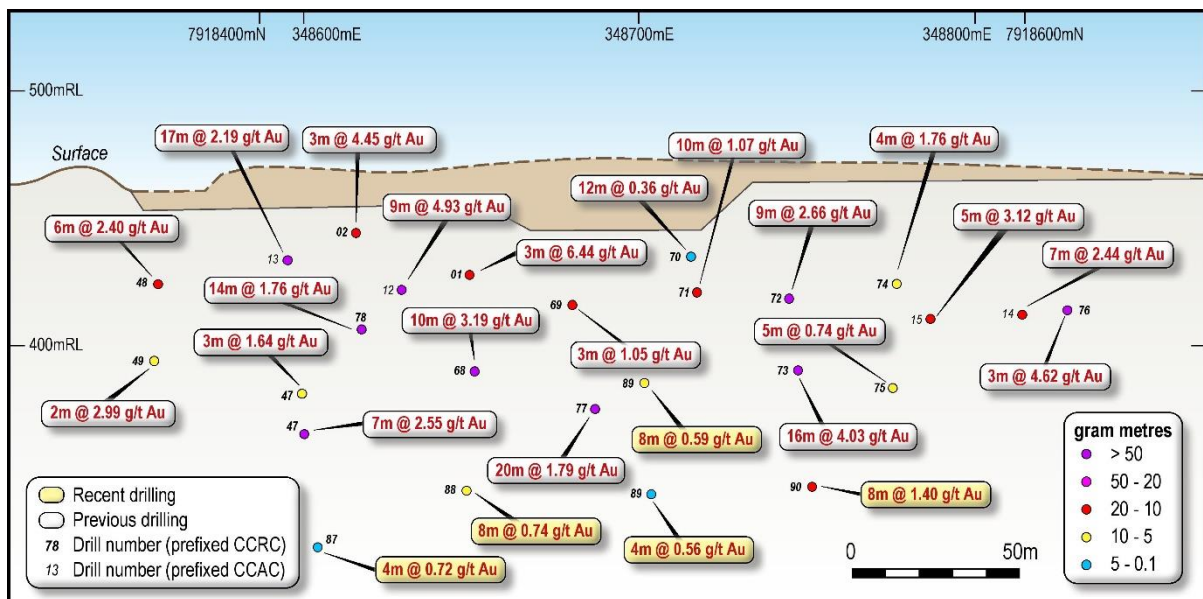


Figure 4: Long Section 2: North Pit Area, Camel Creek

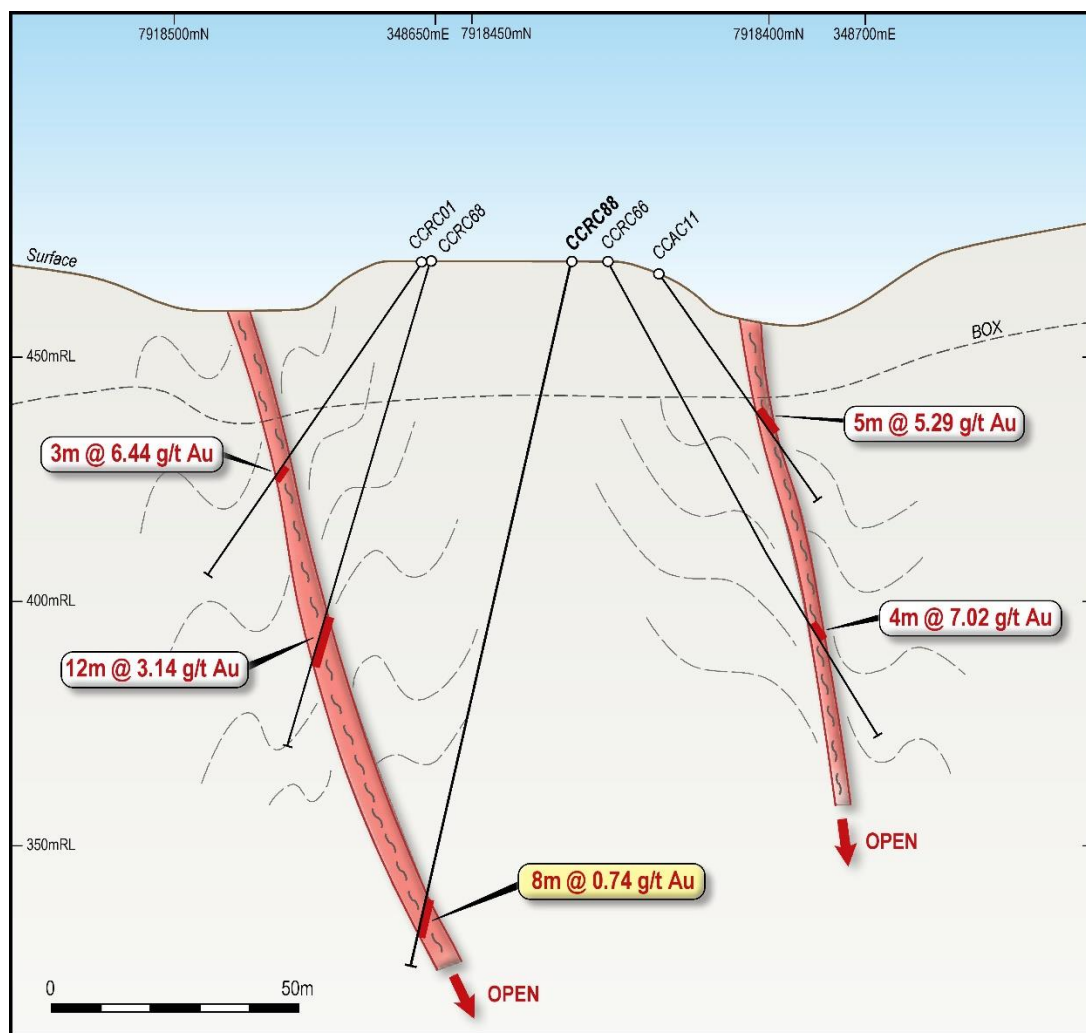


Figure 5: Cross Section 2: CCRC88

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board of Directors of Great Northern Minerals Limited.

*****ENDS*****

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About Great Northern Minerals Limited

Great Northern Minerals Limited is an ASX-listed gold focused explorer. The Company's key North Queensland Gold Projects include the Golden Cup, Camel Creek and Big Rush Gold Mines in North Queensland. The historic mines ceased operation in the 1990's after production of over 150,000 oz at an average grade of 1.91g/t Au. Great Northern Minerals aims to extend known mineralisation and develop a significant gold resource in North Queensland.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Simon Coxhell, the Technical Director of Great Northern Minerals Limited. Mr Coxhell is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles 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." Mr Coxhell consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

Section 1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling reported is angled Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. Sampling consists of four metre composite split samples. Sample weights were approximately 3kg of material. The full sample was pulverised. Fire Assaying (gold only) was completed using a 50 g charge. One metre samples related to the anomalous 4 metre results will now be individually analysed for a multielement suite, via ICP and individual fire assays for gold. Assaying was completed at Intertek Ltd.'s assay laboratory in Townsville.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling at Camel Creek was angled Reverse Circulation drilling using a face sampling hammer. (150mm)
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries were assessed visually and appeared to be consistent throughout drill holes. All samples were dry. No measures needed to be taken. No sample bias believed to occur.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation has been undertaken. RC is considered both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The total length of the RC holes were logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was RC not core drilling. 1m samples were collected straight from the drill rig cyclone and splitter. Representative 4 metre composite samples were collected by a standard systematic quantity from every individual metre sample and composited. Sampling is considered representative. Internal laboratory standards used. No duplicates taken at this stage. 3kg sample size considered appropriate for the grain size of the sedimentary rock units sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assaying work was Fire Assay (50g) which is industry standard assay technique for gold mineralisation. No instruments reported. Laboratory standards utilised.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic mining within 40m also recorded gold mineralisation although thickness and grade varies yet this is believed to represent the changing nature of this style of mineralisation. No twin holes were drilled, All previous drilling in shallow zones. Data was collected on paper and entered into an Excel Worksheet. No adjustments to assay results.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates located by hand held Garmin GPS. Co-ordinates are recorded in GDA94 zone 55. Control considered to be good.(+/- 2 metres)
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was on nominal 40 metre centres. Data spacing is believed sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One metre samples and composited samples were taken. Assay results reported are all 4 metre composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly believed to be NE striking and dipping at a moderate angle towards the southeast. Drilling was generally perpendicular to the considered lithology orientation with holes drilled at azimuths of 130 and 310 degrees at dip angles between -50 to -75 degrees. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths. True widths of the mineralised zones are interpreted as between 2-25 metres true thickness No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples taken by qualified staff and delivered to assay laboratory by company representatives.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews completed.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Leases are held by Golden Ant Mining Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Great Northern Minerals Limited. The Mining Lease is granted.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Camel Creek Gold Mine has been the subject of substantial previous exploration, shallow resource definition drilling and mining operations. Lynch Mining first recognized gold mineralization in the Camel Creek area in 1986 and mined the shallow oxide portion of the deposit and treated via a heap leach operation. Great Northern Minerals Ltd (previously Greenpower Energy Ltd acquired the final interest in the project in August 2020).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold mineralisation at Camel Creek is located within the generally tightly folded

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>sediments of the early Devonian age Kangaroo Hills Formation which is characterised by a varying assemblage comprising sandstone, mudstone and lesser tuff.</p> <p>The area is traversed by a major north west/south east structural corridor paralleling the Sybil Graben, with many of the numerous basaltic, andesitic and rhyolitic dykes of the region sharing a similar trend.</p> <p>The region has undergone three significant periods of deformation with gold mineralisation introduced during at least four different phases, resulting in a complex mineralogical history.</p> <p>Gold is strongly associated with quartz veining, arsenopyrite and stibnite.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table One of this ASX Announcement which provides easting and northing of the drill collars, dip, azimuth and end of hole depths.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill intercepts reported in Table One are on a length weighted basis. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the tabled intersections. Based on the 4 metre composite results, all anomalous results greater than 0.2 g/t Au have been reported.. No metal equivalents are used or presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is generally perpendicular to the structure by angled RC at -55° to -75° into structures dipping at 80 degrees to the south east. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results will be defined as downhole widths.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and sections are presented in the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Camel Creek Gold Project has been the subject of substantial previous exploration, resource definition drilling and mining operations. Anomalous antimony and arsenic vales have been indicated from portable XRF results, and metallurgical test work is planned.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill testing for extensions to the known mineralization, mostly down dip and down plunge. Metallurgical test work to determine the most appropriate process route for potential gold recovery.