



Drill results extend mineralisation at Little Wandoo

- Drill results extend mineralisation to the west, south and to depth at Little Wandoo. Little Wandoo is outside of the current resource estimate.
- Best intercepts at Little Wandoo include;
 - 7m at 1.27g/t Au from 96m including 1m at 8.13g/t Au from 96m (WRR016)
 - 5m at 2.17g/t Au from 40m including 1m at 8.22g/t Au from 40m and 2m at 1.45g/t Au from 63m and 1m at 3.56g/t Au from 100m (WRR023)
 - 4m at 1.25g/t Au from 95m including 2m @ 2.25g/t Au from 96m (WRR024)
- First results from Mt Wandoo intersect high grade mineralisation in diamond drill core;
 - 6m at 1.21g/t Au from 143m including 0.3m at 15.0 g/t Au from 148m (WBR039)
- Gold assays are pending for a further 16 drill holes.
- Silver assays are pending for all holes.

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX:GG1) is pleased to announce the first batch of drill results from the Chillagoe Gold Project. Drilling was aimed at adding ounces to the existing Mt Wandoo resource estimate, which is within granted mining leases at the Chillagoe Gold Project. A resource update and toll treatment discussions with the nearby Mungana mill are planned after the receipt of all assays.

Drill results from Little Wandoo extend the known mineralisation to the south, west and down plunge, where it remains open. New drill results and previous drill intersections at Little Wandoo will inform the geological interpretation and aid resource estimation.

Little Wandoo is adjacent to the existing resource at Mt Wandoo and the Company plans to consider these areas together when developing future mineral resource estimates and mine plans.

Managing Director Quentin Hill commented “*Mt Wandoo is a significant mineralised system and the results from Little Wandoo open up new areas of mineralisation that have potential to add to the resource base. Drill core results from Mt Wandoo will provide increased geological confidence when upgrading the Mt Wandoo resource*”.

A total program of 632m of diamond drilling and approximately 3,800m of RC drilling was completed across Mt Wandoo and Little Wandoo during October and November 2025. The drill rigs have left site.

Assay results for gold are reported today from two diamond holes at Mt Wandoo and 11 RC drill holes at Little Wandoo.

Little Wandoo Drill Results Discussion

RC drilling was extensional, targeting structures exploited by historic miners with the aim of defining a maiden resource in the area. The drilling successfully extended the mineralisation to the west, south-west and at depth where further opportunity for extension remains.

Hole WRR015 intercepted the historically mined Hardman lode workings returning 1m at 1.3 g/t Au from 76m before breaking through into an open stope, causing the hole to be abandoned.

Hole WRR016 targeted the Hardman lode down plunge of historic workings and successfully intercepted the target structure below workings, returning 7m @ 1.27g/t Au from 96m including 1m at 8.1 g/t Au from 96m.

Hole WRR024 was drilled at the western extent of previous Little Wandoo drilling, targeting an extension of the major Hardman lode structure, returning intercepts of:

- 5m at 0.5 g/t Au from 16m,
- 2m at 1.6 g/t Au from 30m,
- 4m at 1.3 g/t Au from 95m (Hardman Lode) and
- 2m at 1.9 g/t Au from 120m.

The Hardman trend remains open to the west where gold in soil anomalism, sericite alteration and quartz-tourmaline veining at surface suggests further opportunity to extend this structure.

Hole WRR023 was drilled as an extensional hole testing the Wendy's trend to the south of previous drilling, successfully extending the mineralisation with assays of:

- 5m at 2.2 g/t Au from 40m,
- 2m at 1.5 g/t Au from 63m,
- 1m at 3.6 g/t Au from 100m.

The Wendy's trend remains open to the south-west where sericite alteration has been mapped at surface. The Wendy's trend includes several significant historic intercepts that are outside of the resource estimate including 5m at 5.9 g/t Au & 79 g/t Ag from 39m in WRR009, 4m at 6.5 g/t Au from 6m in LWRC-04, 2m at 9.7 g/t Au & 13 g/t Ag from 34m in LWRC-01, and 3m at 4.6 g/t Au & 12 g/t Ag from 57m in WRC-13¹.

Little Wandoo is located 150m from the resource outline at Mt Wandoo and the Company is confident that Little Wandoo will add to the resource inventory to be assessed in future mining studies.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said *"the extension of the mineralisation at Little Wandoo gives confidence that additional drilling will bring further discovery within this expansive altered and mineralised prospect. With this new information Green & Gold will seek to include Little Wandoo in any Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade"*.

Assays are pending for diamond tails to holes WRR023 (Hardman Lode) and WRR025 (Wendy's trend) at Little Wandoo.

¹ Historic drill results were announced in the Prospectus: <https://greengoldminerals.com.au/announcements/7193649>.

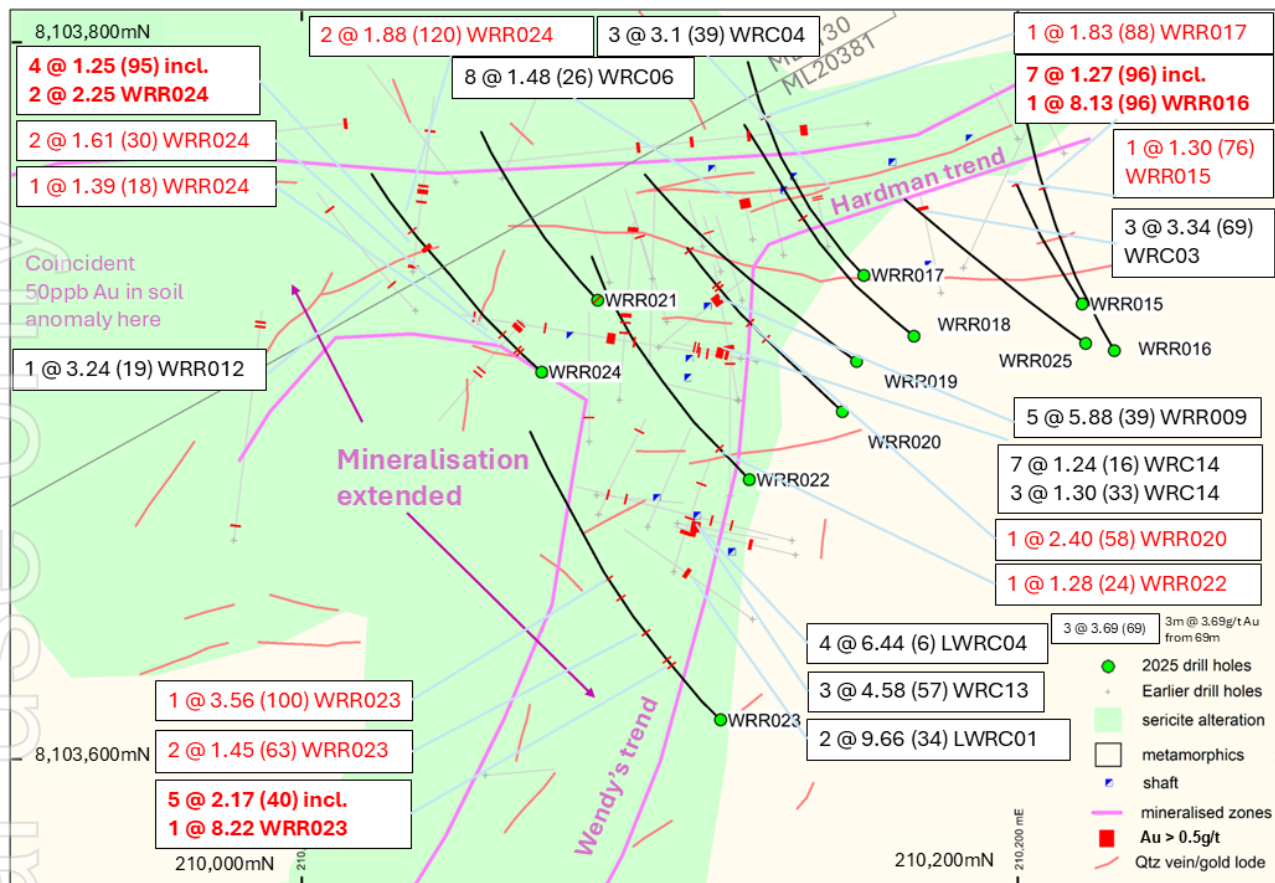


Figure 1 Little Wandoo drillhole summary Chillagoe Gold Project (GDA 2020, Zone 55)

Mt Wandoo Drill Results Discussion

Diamond drilling at Mt Wandoo was focussed on improving the geological and structural understanding of the deposit. Results are reported here for diamond tails on historic RC holes WBR039 and WBR020.

Diamond tail results include 15.0g/t Au in a 30cm section of semi-massive sulphide within a broader zone of 6m at 1.21 g/t Au from 143m in WBR039. The results provide important assay and geological information that will be used to inform the structural interpretation. The Company is aiming to increase the confidence in the resource, targeting the conversion of Inferred ounces to Indicated status.

Commenting on the drill program so far, Managing Director Quentin Hill said “the results and visuals so far have confirmed the mineralised system at Mt Wandoo is very extensive and potential to expand the existing resource is high. We look forward to further results and integrating the significant new data into the geological model and potentially upgrading the confidence of mineral resource estimate to inform future mining studies”.

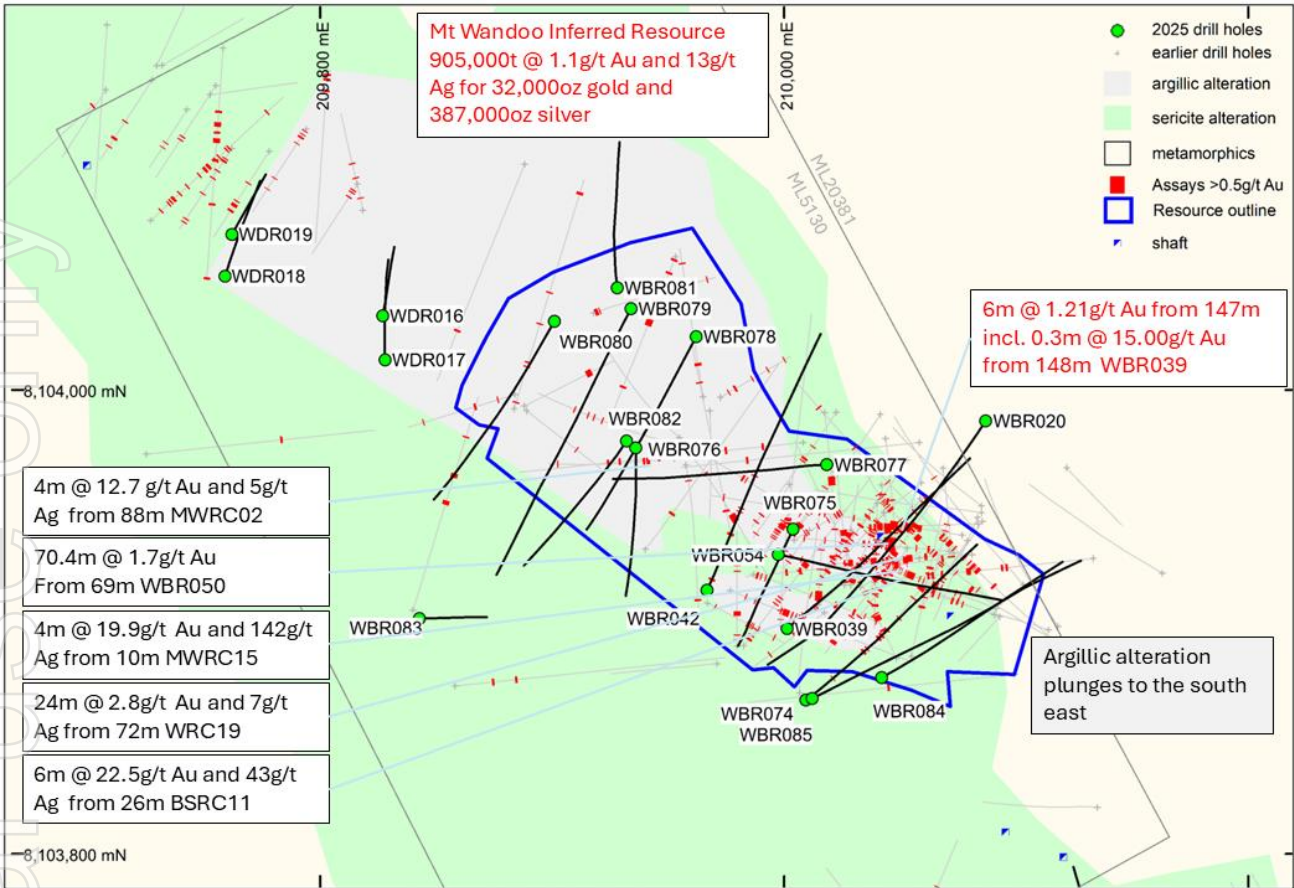


Figure 2 Drillhole plan at Mt Wandoo showing 2025 drilling and alteration extents (GDA 2020, Zone 55)

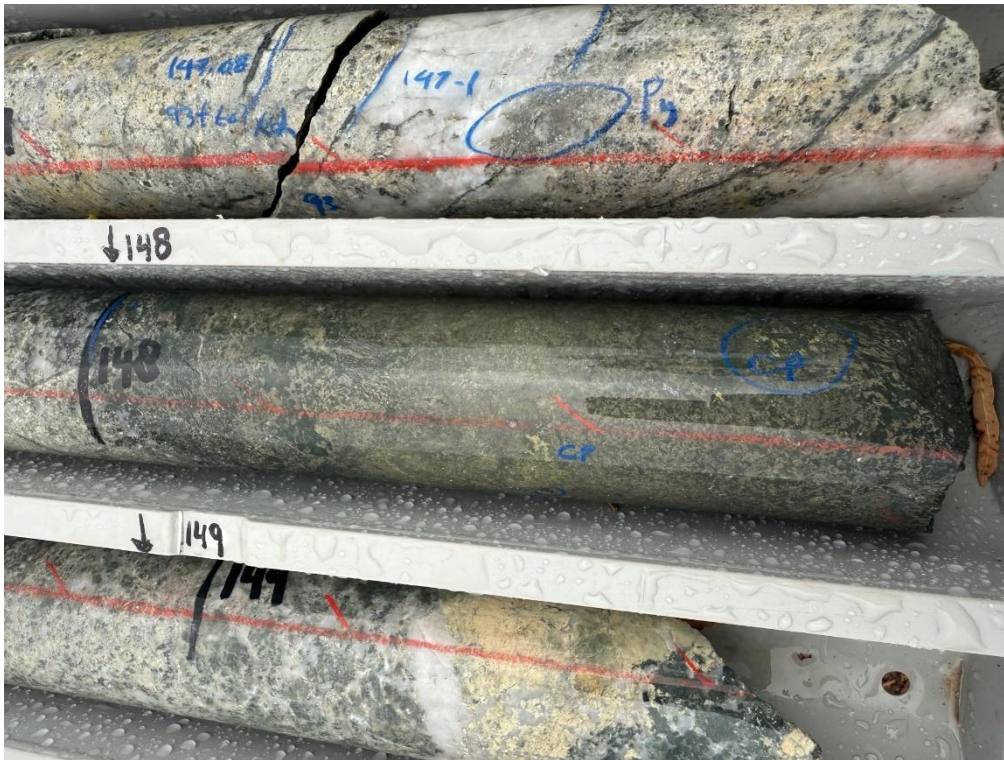


Figure 3 - Drill core from hole WBR039 highlighting 30cm of semi-massive sulphide at 148.0m (centre) assaying 0.3m at 15.0 g/t Au, part of 6m at 1.2 g/t Au from 143m.

The existing resource at Mt Wandoo is 905Kt at 1.11g/t Au and 13g/t Ag (@ 0.3g/t Au cut off grade) for 32,430oz Au and 387,520oz Ag.

Next Steps

Gold assays are expected from the remaining 16 holes over the next 4-8 weeks. Silver assays are pending for all holes.

Following the receipt of all assays, the Company plans to update the resource estimate and begin discussions with the nearby Mungana mill.

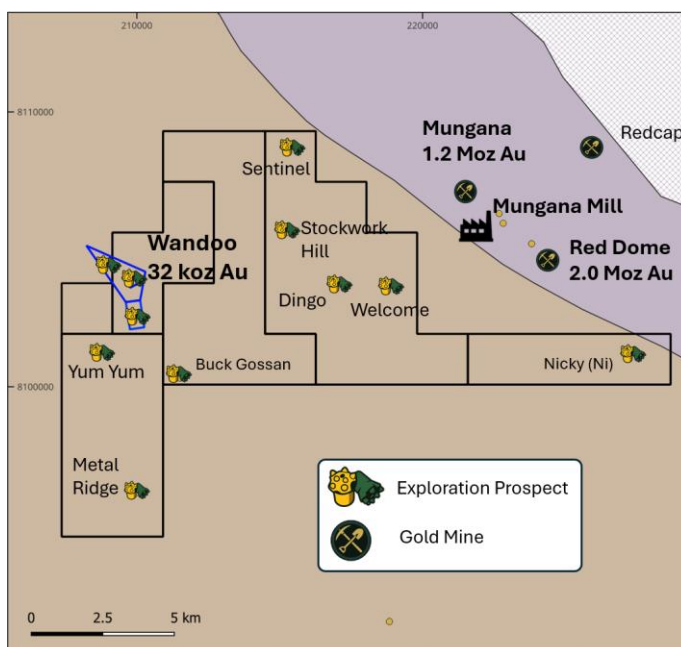
A mapping and sampling program at the Nutgrove rare earth prospect will commence over the summer months.

This announcement was approved for release by the board of Green & Gold Minerals Ltd.

About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

The Chillagoe Gold Project is located 25km northwest of Chillagoe in north Queensland adjacent to the significant Red Dome and Mungana gold deposits. The project contains an inferred JORC Resource¹ of 32koz Au and 387koz Ag at 1.1g/t Au and 13 g/t Ag within granted mining leases at Wandoo.

The Company has a dual focus of extending the Wandoo resource in preparation for mining studies, while exploring for new discoveries in the Mungana porphyry cluster.



COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this Announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based upon work undertaken by Mr Quentin Hill who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Hill 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 Hill is an employee of Green & Gold Minerals and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that relates to Mineral Resources was previously reported by the Company in its Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at <https://www.greengoldminerals.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 materially 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.

Table 1 2025 Drill hole location information (Grid coordinates in GDA2020 Zone 55, Azimuth is grid north).

HoleID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	RC Depth (DD only)	Total Depth (m)	Results Status
WRR015	RC	210218	8103727	254	327	-60		77.5	Reported
WRR016	RC	210227	8103714	254	327	-60		147	Reported
WRR017	RC	210157	8103735	259	316	-60		126	Reported
WRR018	RC	210171	8103718	258	311	-60		156	Reported
WRR019	RC	210155	8103711	260	306	-60		174	Reported
WRR020	RC	210151	8103697	261	313	-60		120	Reported
WRR021	RC	210083	8103728	268	319	-60		120	Reported
WRR022	RC	210125	8103678	264	319	-60		120	Reported
WRR023	RC	210117	8103611	257	314	-60	160.6	189.7	Reported (RC collar only)
WRR024	RC	210067	8103708	270	312	-60		156	Reported
WRR025	RC	210219	8103716	255	306	-60	102.5	139.8	Reported (RC collar only)
WBR020	Dia Tail	210087	8103987	267	213	-60	84.6	272.9	Reported
WBR039	Dia Tail	210001	8103897	264	50	-60	98.5	190.4	Reported (in part)
WBR042	Dia Tail	209967	8103914	278	25	-60	98.7	201.6	Pending
WBR054	Dia Tail	209997	8103929	274	101	-60	102.4	204.6	Pending
WBR074	RC/DIA	210009	8103866	250	53	-60	102.4	183.1	Reported (RC collar only)
WBR075	RC	210004	8103940	273	205	-60		120	Pending
WBR076	RC	209936	8103975	304	181	-60		140	Pending
WBR077	RC	210018	8103968	273	265	-60		180	Pending
WBR078	RC	209962	8104023	296	209	-60		230	Pending
WBR079	RC	209934	8104035	296	209	-60		230	Pending
WBR080	RC	209901	8104030	302	209	-60		228	Pending
WBR081	RC	209928	8104044	298	356	-60		120	Pending
WBR082	RC	209932	8103978	304	211	-60		150	Pending
WBR083	RC	209843	8103902	269	90	-60		60	Pending
WBR084	RC	210042	8103876	249	60	-60		180	Pending
WBR085	RC	210012	8103867	250	65	-60		240	Pending
WDR016	RC	209827	8104032	292	12	-60		60	Pending
WDR017	RC	209828	8104013	291	358	-60		90	Pending
WDR018	RC	209759	8104049	275	17	-60		90	Pending
WDR019	RC	209762	8104067	276	33	-60		60	Pending

Table 2 2025 Drilling Significant Intercepts > 0.1g/t Au including intercepts > 0.5g/t with maximum internal dilution of 2m (Batch 1).

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au PPM
WBR020		98	99	1	0.13
WBR020		128	129	1	0.31
WBR020		137	138	1	0.13
WBR020		151	152	1	0.91
WBR039		101	102	1	0.60
WBR039		105	106	1	0.20
WBR039		115	116	1	0.14
WBR039		124	125	1	0.21
WBR039		135	136	1	0.52
WBR039		143	145	2	0.36
WBR039		143	149	6	1.21
WBR039	incl.	147	149	2	3.19
WBR039	incl.	148	148.3	0.3	15.00
WRR015		76	77	1	1.30
WRR016		96	103	7	1.27
WRR016	incl.	96	97	1	8.13
WRR016		141	142	1	0.33
WRR017		23	24	1	0.11
WRR017		43	44	1	0.10
WRR017		63	64	1	0.10
WRR017		95	97	2	0.88
WRR017	incl.	96	97	1	1.63
WRR018		35	36	1	0.29
WRR018		46	47	1	0.13
WRR018		85	86	1	0.11
WRR018		91	92	1	0.81
WRR018		100	103	3	0.10
WRR019		81	82	1	0.13
WRR019		94	95	1	0.16
WRR019		105	106	1	0.15
WRR019		149	150	1	0.22
WRR020		58	64	6	0.49
WRR020	incl.	58	59	1	2.40
WRR020		63	64	1	0.24
WRR020		70	71	1	0.92
WRR020		94	97	3	0.41
WRR020		102	104	2	0.11
WRR020		108	109	1	0.22
WRR020		111	112	1	0.16
WRR020		118	119	1	0.30
WRR021		0	1	1	0.65
WRR021		13	14	1	0.12
WRR021		111	112	1	0.25
WRR022		10	11	1	0.17
WRR022		14	15	1	0.11
WRR022		24	25	1	1.28
WRR022		58	59	1	0.11
WRR022		63	64	1	0.11
WRR022		75	76	1	0.14
WRR023		40	45	5	2.17
WRR023	incl.	40	41	1	8.22
WRR023		63	65	2	1.45
WRR023		72	73	1	0.10
WRR023		78	79	1	0.24
WRR023		86	91	5	0.24
WRR023	incl.	87	88	1	0.81

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Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au PPM
WRR023		100	101	1	3.56
WRR023		145	146	1	0.23
WRR023		158	159	1	0.15
WRR024		4	5	1	0.12
WRR024		16	21	5	0.45
WRR024	incl.	18	19	1	1.39
WRR024		30	32	2	1.61
WRR024	incl.	30	31	1	1.43
WRR024		41	42	1	0.11
WRR024		95	99	4	1.25
WRR024	incl.	96	98	2	2.25
WRR024	incl.	97	98	1	3.05
WRR024		110	111	2	0.40
WRR024		120	122	2	1.88
WRR024		139	140	1	0.10
WRR024		144	145	1	0.22
WRR024		147	149	2	0.25
WRR025					nil (pre collar)

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was sampled using industry standard procedures in 1m intervals, taking a 1.5 to 3kg split from the cyclone splitter which was pulverized to produce a 25g or 50g charge for assay. Samples were composited to longer intervals (typically 4m) for assay in unmineralized zones using spear sampling done diagonally across the green bag in two directions. Diamond drilling (HQ size) was sampled using industry standard procedures, sampling either half core for 1m intervals or quarter core for longer intervals which was pulverized to produce a 25g or 50g charge for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilised a 5 1/2 inch (140 mm) face sampling hammer on a McCulloch 950 RC drill rig. Diamond drilling was done by a UDR650 or McCulloch 950 drill rig. Core size and type was HQ triple tube. Core was oriented using a Reflex/Imdex orientation tool.
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"> The total RC sample return was collected in calico and green bags through a splitter on the cyclone. Calico samples were weighed, bulk residues bags were visually assessed and recovery logged as poor or good. RC recovery was considered very good. RC sample duplicates were taken splitting the calico sample using a riffle splitter or spearing composites where the original was a speared composite. Duplicates were taken at less than 1 in 40 samples generally and at a rate of 1 in 15 in mineralised zones. Duplicates in mineralised zones were taken by riffle splitting the green bag to check for fine/coarse separation bias and no bias was detected. Diamond core recovery was estimated visually, and core recovery was high.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of RC and diamond drilling was logged. Logging is qualitative in nature. Diamond holes were logged for geotechnical characteristics, lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure and were photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • RC holes were logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. Each 1m interval was analysed by pXRF and a sample of coarse chips were rinsed, reserved in chip trays and photographed.
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"> • RC samples were taken directly from the rig cyclone splitter as per common industry practice. All sample return was bagged (nothing to ground). • Geologists monitored the evenness of the sample interval and noted wet or dry samples. Samples were nearly always dry. • RC field duplicate samples were taken from the larger reserved sample (green bag) by passing the whole green bag sample through a riffle splitter in mineralised zones and by splitting calicos otherwise. The use of a riffle splitter minimizes the risk of sizing bias in the field duplicate samples. • RC sample sizes were between 1.5 and 3 kg depending on the drill diameter, considered appropriate for the particle size of the sample. • Diamond core was halved and where a sample interval was 1m or less, and quartered using a core saw for longer intervals. Either a quarter or half was assayed. • Sample size is considered adequate for the mineralisation style.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At time of writing, all samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (Intertek FA25/OE04), considered a total assay for Gold. • All diamond core samples were also assayed by multi-element assays (excluding gold) by 4 acid digestion at Intertek (4A/OE33) Four-acid digest is considered a total digest. • Additional assays were selected for aqua-regia multielement analysis on mineralised RC samples using Intertek (AR10/MS33). • pXRF measurements on RC chips were taken using an Hitachi pXRF in Mining Mode using 1 x 60s beam. pXRF measurements were used exclusively as an indicator to aid in drill planning and composite sample interval design and have not been reported as assay results. • QAQC was routinely conducted comprising blanks (both a certified blank (Oreas 20a or 23c), a gravel blank or a mineralised standard (Oreas 603c and 609c) were inserted at a rate of at least 1 in 25 samples. A field duplicate was taken at a rate of 1 in 40 generally and 1 in 15 in mineralised zones in RC samples and 1 in 22 in diamond drilling. • The external laboratory inserted their own standards in assays batches. • The QAQC measures did not detect any sampling or assay bias.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reliability of assays was determined to be acceptable based on the assay of certified reference materials. • Assays were entered into an excel database. The raw lab results were saved for later verification of the database. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data • No check assays by alternative laboratories have been performed. • Twinned holes were not used in this phase of drilling.
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"> • Survey datum is GDA2020, MGA zone 55K. • The topography surface at Mt Wandoo was acquired using a high precision drone-based survey. • Drill collars were surveyed using a high precision Differential GPS (DGPS) system operated by a contract surveyor.
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 appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes are drilled at various orientations from drill pads cut into the hill (Mt Wandoo). Drill intercepts are between 25 and 50 m along the veins. • This exploration phase does not yet relate to Mineral Resource Estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> A variety of drill orientations exist providing a check on orientation bias. This exploration phase does not yet relate to Mineral Resource Estimates.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were packaged up and sent to the lab in boxes via a courier either during or immediately after the completion of the drill campaign. No security breaches have been detected.
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 have been undertaken.

Section 2 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"> The project tenements are located in QLD, Australia All tenements are held 100% by Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Green & Gold Minerals Limited (GG1). No third-party joint ventures, partnerships or private royalty agreements are in place. All tenements are subject to statutory state tenement fees and royalties. All of the JORC resources and known prospects lie on leasehold pastoral land (not owned by GGM). There are no known wilderness or conservation areas of environmental significance within the tenure and there are no strategic cropping lands within the tenure. The country is uncleared sparsely vegetated semi-arid scrub and grass land that is currently utilized for grazing. The Inferred Resource is located partly on granted mining lease ML5031 and partly on granted mining lease ML20381 which are contiguous. An update to the plan of operations and an amendment to the Environmental Authority is required to enable mining and processing. See the solicitors report in the IPO prospectus for full details. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement ID</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Sub Blocks</th> <th>Grant Date</th> <th>Expiry Date</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Authorised Holder name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ML5130</td> <td>Mining Lease</td> <td></td> <td>19/07/1984</td> <td>13/07/2026</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ML20381</td> <td>Mining Lease</td> <td></td> <td>11/03/2004</td> <td>31/03/2025</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ML20234</td> <td>Mining Lease</td> <td></td> <td>24/04/2003</td> <td>30/04/2027</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25870</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>1</td> <td>01/12/2015</td> <td>30/11/2024</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25927</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>12</td> <td>28/01/2016</td> <td>27/01/2026</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25937</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>9</td> <td>07/07/2017</td> <td>06/09/2022</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM26211</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>8</td> <td>27/10/2016</td> <td>26/10/2026</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM26507</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>4</td> <td>06/10/2017</td> <td>05/10/2022</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM27037</td> <td>Exploration Permit</td> <td>4</td> <td>04/04/2019</td> <td>03/04/2024</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Native Title Status:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tenement</th> <th>State</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Native Title Status</th> <th>Native Title Party</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ML5130</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>No Native Title</td> <td>Grant before 1 January 1994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ML20381</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>No Native Title as Alternate State Provisions (ASP)</td> <td>ASP - No NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ML20234</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25870</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25927</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM25937</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM26211</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM27037</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>Wakaman People #5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPM26507</td> <td>QLD</td> <td>Granted</td> <td>NTPC grant</td> <td>No native title claimant at time of grant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenement ID	Type	Sub Blocks	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status	Authorised Holder name	ML5130	Mining Lease		19/07/1984	13/07/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	ML20381	Mining Lease		11/03/2004	31/03/2025	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	ML20234	Mining Lease		24/04/2003	30/04/2027	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM25870	Exploration Permit	1	01/12/2015	30/11/2024	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM25927	Exploration Permit	12	28/01/2016	27/01/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM25937	Exploration Permit	9	07/07/2017	06/09/2022	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM26211	Exploration Permit	8	27/10/2016	26/10/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM26507	Exploration Permit	4	06/10/2017	05/10/2022	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	EPM27037	Exploration Permit	4	04/04/2019	03/04/2024	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd	Tenement	State	Status	Native Title Status	Native Title Party	ML5130	QLD	Granted	No Native Title	Grant before 1 January 1994	ML20381	QLD	Granted	No Native Title as Alternate State Provisions (ASP)	ASP - No NT	ML20234	QLD	Granted	No native title claimant at time of grant	No native title claimant at time of grant	EPM25870	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant	EPM25927	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant	EPM25937	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant	EPM26211	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant	EPM27037	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	Wakaman People #5	EPM26507	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
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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 project has a long history of previous workers. A summary of work completed by other parties is presented in the Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.greengoldminerals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/. 																																																																																																																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is located in the Etheridge Province of North Queensland. It consists of variably metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age, intruded by Mesoproterozoic granites. The eastern margin of the Province is in fault contact with the Palaeozoic Hodgkinson and Broken River provinces of the Tasman Orogen. 																																																																																																																								

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Proterozoic rocks have been intruded by Siluro-Devonian age I-type granitic rocks. The Etheridge Province subsequently experienced a period of felsic intrusion accompanied by sub-aerial volcanism during the Permo-Carboniferous period (350-230 Ma). •The project area is located adjacent to the north-east margin of the Etheridge Province where the NW trending Palmerville Fault marks the transition to the Siluro-Devonian carbonate rich rocks of the Chillagoe Formation, and the Proterozoic granites and metamorphic rocks of the Hodgkinson Province. •The basement rocks comprise Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic quartz-muscovite schists, gneiss, and amphibolite of the Dargalong Metamorphics which have been intruded by the Late Ordovician-Early Silurian Nundah Granodiorite (Pama Igneous Association/Province). These were later intruded by breccia pipes, porphyries and granitic intrusives of the Kennedy Igneous Association/Province during the Middle Carboniferous to Early Permian •Felsic magmatism is associated with several styles, including tin-tungsten, IRGS (Au) and copper, molybdenum and epithermal gold and silver deposits. An endowment of +20 Moz gold is attributable to IRGS in North Queensland. •IRGS develop over significant vertical levels (a single system may develop over a depth range of 1 km) and depending on its emplacement conditions will manifest as Epithermal/Epizonal, Porphyry/Mesozonal and Plutonic/Hypozonal. The deposits are likely to have significant stockwork veins and breccia pipes associated with sub-volcanic dykes and plugs at depth. Barren or low-grade breccias, intrusions which act as masking units are common (e.g. Mt Wright) and a holistic approach is required to understand the vertical and lateral relationships controlling mineralisation to facilitate exploration targeting. Geochemical zonation is well understood for a number of deposits which can then be used to determine exploration vectors.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A list of all drill holes completed by GG1 in this phase of drilling is presented in Table 1 of this report
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Significant results have been provided in Table 2 of this report. Samples were aggregated at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off with a maximum of 2 m internal waste. Aggregation was on a length-weighted basis. •No metal equivalents are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All intercepts reported as downhole length, true widths not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Appropriate diagrams have been provided in the body of the report.

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	<i>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.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<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"> All drill intercepts from GG1 drilling are reported in Table 2.
Other substantive exploration data	<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"> Historic airborne magnetics and radiometrics were collected by Newcrest and Barramundi Gold and is available through the Geological survey of QLD. A summary of metallurgical studies completed by GG1 and other previous workers is presented in the Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.greengoldminerals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work is warranted and will be planned in due course.

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