



High grade drill results extend gold mineralisation at Mt Wandoo

- High-grade drill results are reported today from Mt Wandoo, extending and bolstering mineralisation including:
 - 6m at 11.1 g/t Au from 38m including 1m at 44.8 g/t Au from 42m (WBR076)
 - 12m at 5.9 g/t Au from 59m including 2m at 32.5 g/t Au from 59m and 7m at 1.3 g/t Au from 112m (WBR077)
 - 19m at 2.9 g/t Au from 36m including 2m at 24.4 g/t Au from 36m and 8m at 1.4 g/t Au from 99m including 1m at 7.6 g/t Au from 105m (WBR085)
 - 18m at 1.9 g/t Au from 109m including 8m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 116m and 8m at 1.1 g/t Au from 155m (WBR084)
 - 5m at 1.6 g/t Au from 12m (WDR017)
- Silver results are pending
- WBR084 and WBR085 extended mineralisation south of existing mineral resource estimate (MRE). These high-grade intercepts are open down plunge.
- WBR076 bolsters the western trend, returning a very strong result (6m at 11.1 g/t Au) where no gold mineralisation is recognised in the existing MRE.
- WBR077 extends a high-grade shoot near the centre of the Mt Wandoo MRE with potential to add high grade ounces inside the resource model footprint. The WBR077 intercept (12m at 5.9 g/t Au from 59m) was 28m from the historic intercept of 4m at 12.7 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag from 88m) in MWRC-02.
- WBR042 has discovered a new zone of mineralisation, with several narrow gold bearing veins over 41m downhole below and outside the eastern extent of the MRE including:
 - 2m at 1.4 g/t Au from 104m
 - 0.8m at 3.9 g/t Au from 111.5m
 - 3.4m at 1.1 g/t Au from 133.8m
 - 3m at 2.5 g/t Au from 142m
- WDR017 extends the main mineralisation trend along strike to the NW of the MRE.

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX:GG1) is pleased to announce final gold results from the recent Wandoo drill program at the Chillagoe Gold Project. The Mt Wandoo and Little Wandoo prospects are located within granted mining leases with mineralisation commencing at surface. The Company is currently evaluating local milling options, including the Mungana processing facility located approximately 12 km from the project.

Mt Wandoo hosts an existing Inferred JORC Mineral Resource estimate¹ of 32,400oz Au and 387,000oz Ag. GG1 is seeking to rapidly expand the resource and to conduct mining studies.

Gold results are reported today for 16 RC holes and 5 diamond tails representing 2280 RC metres and 352 diamond metres.

Drilling was aimed at adding ounces to the existing Mt Wandoo resource estimate within the granted mining leases at the Chillagoe Gold Project as the first step towards mining studies.

A resource update and toll treatment discussions with the idle, modern 600kt gravity/flotation mill at Mungana are planned this quarter and next. The Mungana mill has previously tested Wandoo ore, achieving high recoveries of gold.

Managing Director Quentin Hill commented:

“The high-grade results announced today bolster the company’s strategy to accelerate development of Mt Wandoo to exploit high gold and silver prices and granted mining leases. The results show Mt Wandoo is a significant high-grade system that is set to grow as the new intercepts are integrated into the model.

We look forward to updating the model with the new results, commencing mining study work, toll treatment discussions with the nearby Mungana Mill, and planning more drilling to target more high grades and further define the extensions discovered”.

The Wandoo goldfield has long been recognised for its exceptionally high-grade ore, with historic production from the Hardman mine averaging 39 g/t Au in fresh rock. Recent drilling has delivered multiple bonanza-grade intercepts within broader mineralised zones at shallow depths, confirming that the Mt Wandoo system hosts the same high-tenor mineralisation beyond the historic mine workings.

Mt Wandoo Drill Results Discussion

An extensional drilling campaign was completed at Mt Wandoo over October and November 2025, aimed at expanding the size of and increasing confidence in the MRE. This announcement reports gold results for all Mt Wandoo drill holes, together with two remaining diamond tails from Little Wandoo.

The drilling program returned multiple high-grade intercepts that extended known mineralisation and identified new mineralised positions, highlighting substantial potential for further expansion of the deposit.

Silver results are pending and will be reported in a subsequent announcement. The current MRE has a silver grade of 13 g/t Ag, which is increasingly relevant given recent increases in the price of silver.

Wandoo is an epizonal intrusion related gold system. Mineralisation trends NW-SE within a 100m wide mineralised corridor on the eastern margin of multiphase porphyry intrusive complex.

The new results reported in this announcement are annotated in red on Figure 1 below.

¹ MRE reported in the [Prospectus](#)

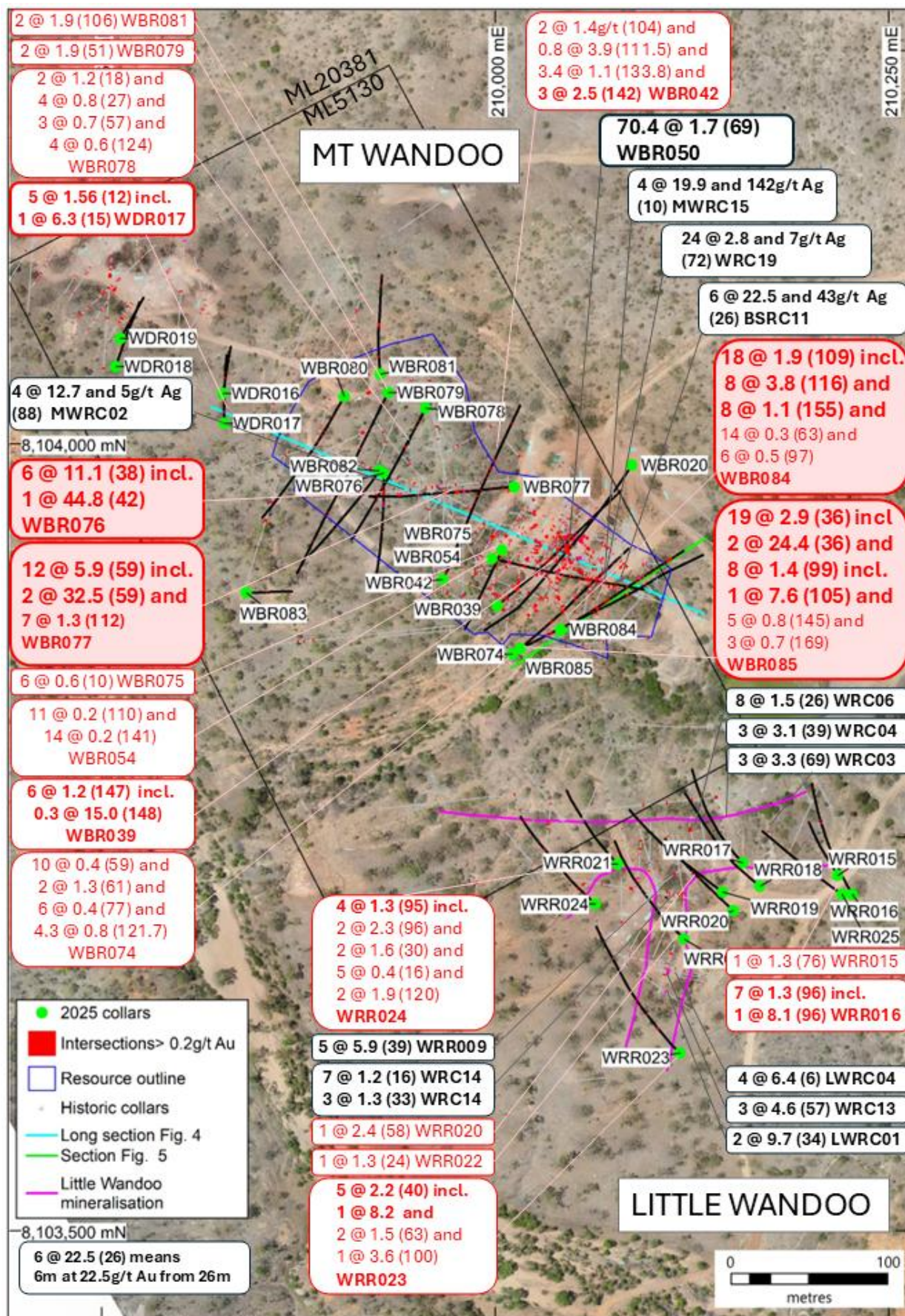


Figure 1 Plan showing the locations of drill holes and significant intersections from the Oct-Nov 25 drill campaign at Mt Wandoo.

Hole WBR076 targeted mineralisation to the west of the main Mt Wandoo trend, infilling a 135m gap between previous intercepts in WBR027 (4m at 4.6 g/t Au, 45 g/t Ag) and DDH-04 (3m at 2.3 g/t Au, 23 g/t Ag and 3m at 1.0g/t Au, 71 g/t Ag)².

WBR076 returned a high grade interval of 6m at 11.14 g/t Au from 38m including 1m at 44.78 g/t Au from 42m in a strongly sulphide, tourmaline and clay altered interval, typical of Mt Wandoo high grade mineralisation. The intercept was near the base of oxidation and may be supergene enriched.

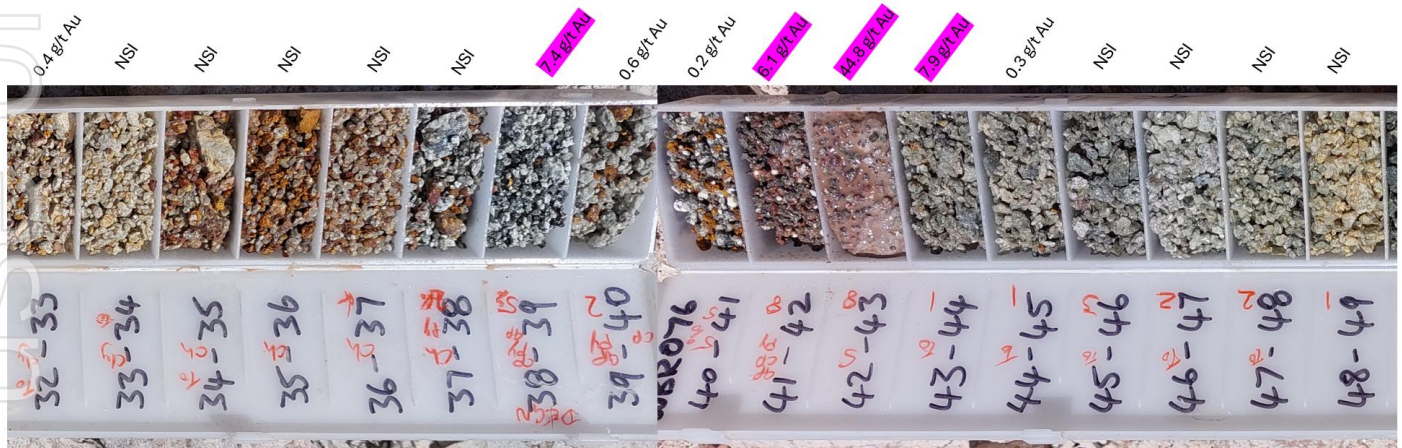


Figure 2 WBR076 interval assaying 6m at 11.1 g/t Au from 38m, consisting of strongly tourmaline-argillic altered gneiss with 1% to 8% sulphide logged.

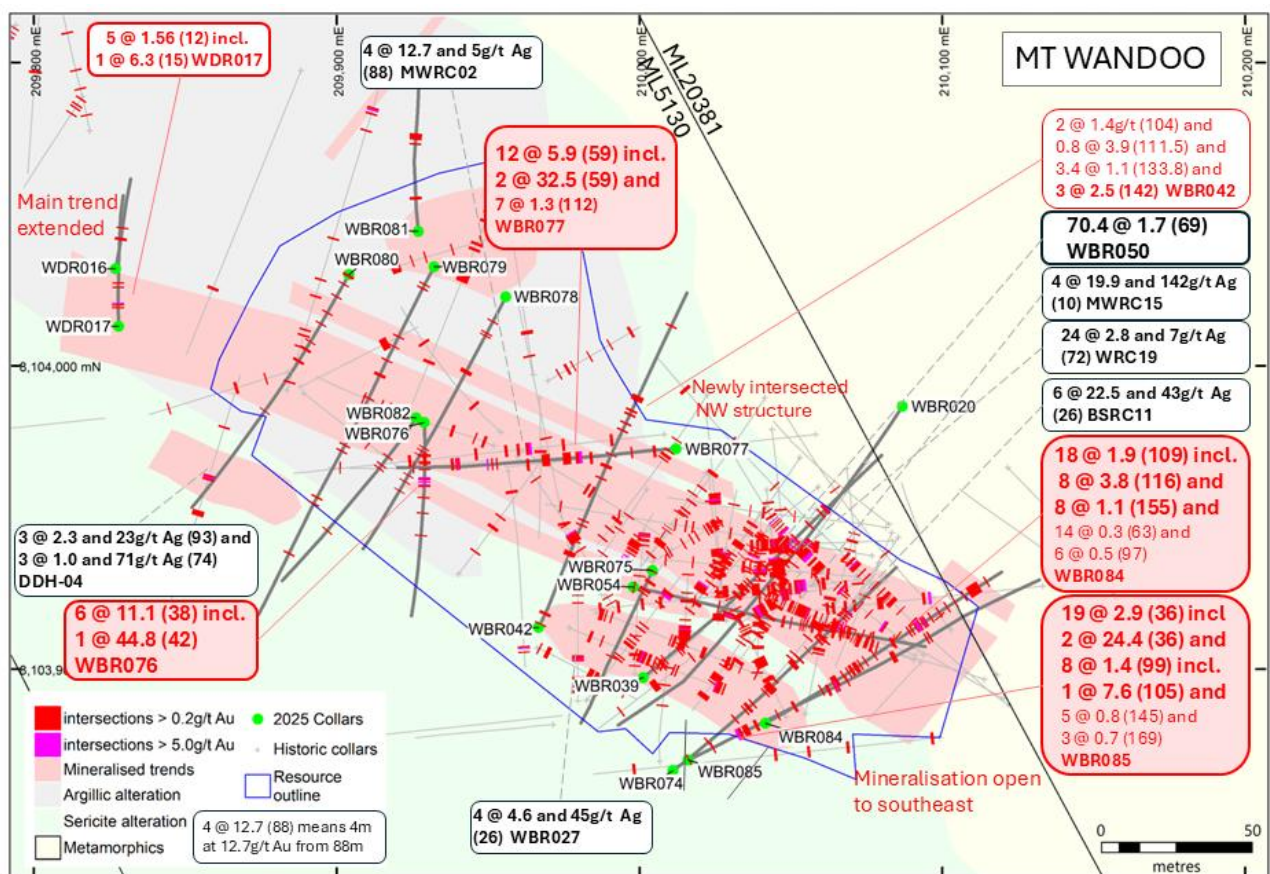


Figure 3 Mt Wandoo drill plan showing the mineralised trends and new drilling

² Historic intercepts are contained in the [Prospectus](#)

Hole WBR077 was drilled near the top of Mt Wandoo to fill a gap in the resource model, returning two significant intervals including a 2m interval with bonanza grade:

- 12m at 5.86 g/t Au from 59m including 2m at 32.47 g/t Au from 59m, and
- 7m at 1.29 g/t Au from 112m

The shallower intercept in WBR077 lies on the main NW trending structure and together with the nearby intercept in MWRC-02, extends a high grade shoot. High grade shoots at Mt Wandoo typically plunge at a shallow angle to the southeast. The high grade historic intercept in MWRC-02 of 4m at 12.7 g/t Au, 5 g/t Ag³ is located 28m below the new intercept of 12m at 5.9 g/t Au in WBR077.

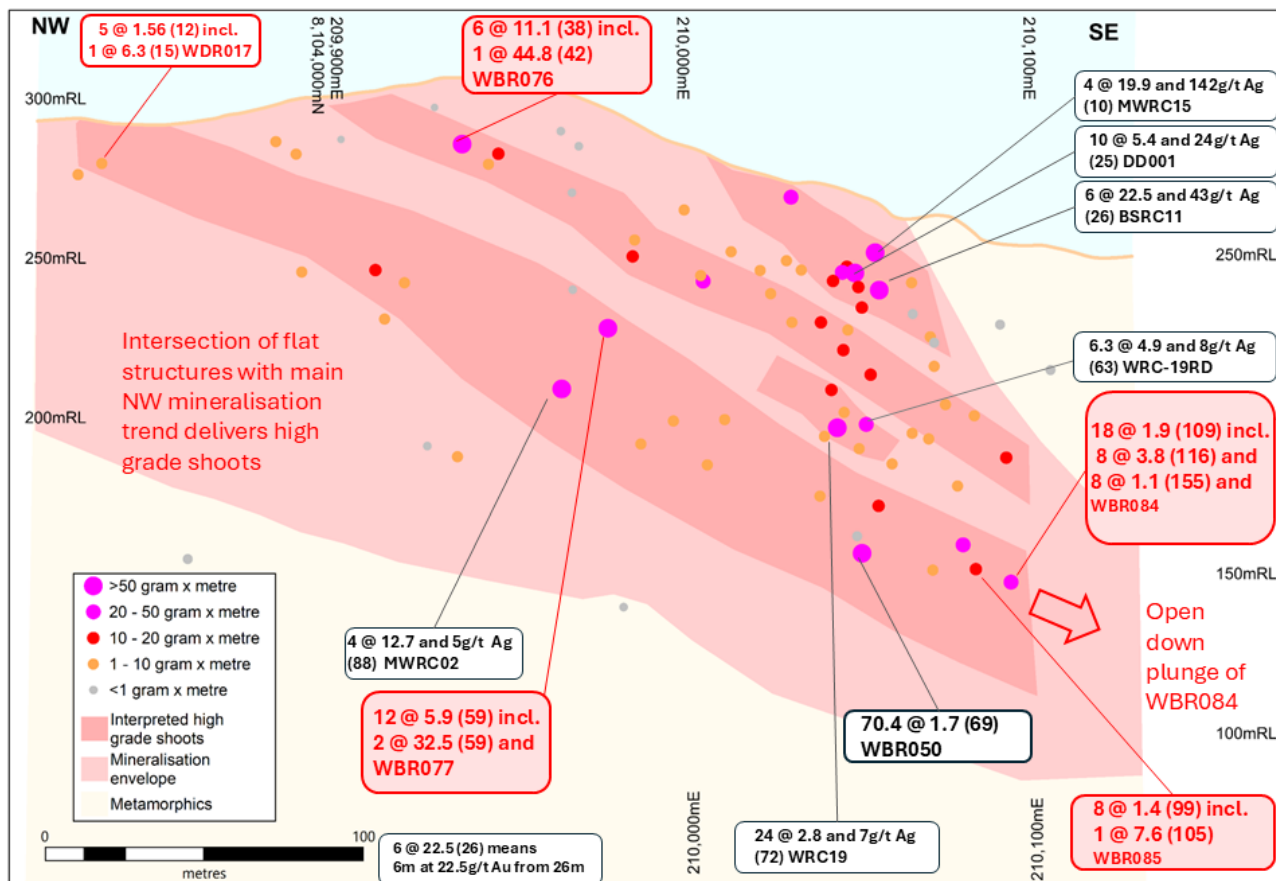


Figure 4 Schematic long section along the main NW trend at Mt Wandoo. Refer Figure 1 for section location.

A diamond tail to existing hole WBR042 drilled toward the east, commencing at 98.7m depth and terminating at 201.6m. The diamond tail returned several individual intercepts over a 41m mineralised interval commencing at 104m down hole including 30m vertically below the new high grade intercept in WBR077 and additional mineralisation to the east:

- 2m at 1.4 g/t Au from 104m and
- 0.8m at 3.9 g/t Au from 111.5 and
- 3.4m at 1.1 g/t Au from 133.8 and
- 3m at 2.5g/t Au from 142m

³ Historic intercepts are contained in the [Prospectus](#)

The lower intercepts in the WBR042 diamond tail represent a new zone to the east of the main trend that is not in the current resource estimate (Figure 3).

RC holes WBR084 and WBR085 have returned strong assay results ~20m south of prior drilling at the southern end of the Mt Wandoo resource. The results successfully extend high tenor mineralisation down plunge to the south. Both holes returned two significant assay intervals:

- WBR084:
 - 18m at 1.85 g/t Au from 109m including 8m @ 3.83 g/t Au from 116m, and
 - 8m at 1.11 g/t Au from 155m (two 4m composites)
- WBR085:
 - 19m at 2.86 g/t Au from 36m including 2m at 24.42 g/t Au from 36m, and
 - 8m at 1.39 g/t Au from 99m including 1m at 7.57 g/t Au from 105m

WBR084 intercepted the main NW trend at 109m, returning a strong intercept of 18m at 1.85 g/t Au before encountering further mineralisation to the east at 155m down hole. The eastern intercept does not outcrop and neither intercept is not captured within the MRE (Figure 5).

WBR085 returned 19m at 2.86g/t Au from 36m on the western mineralised trend with the intercept being outside of the MRE. WBR085 then intercepted 8m at 1.39 g/t Au on the main trend (Figure 5).

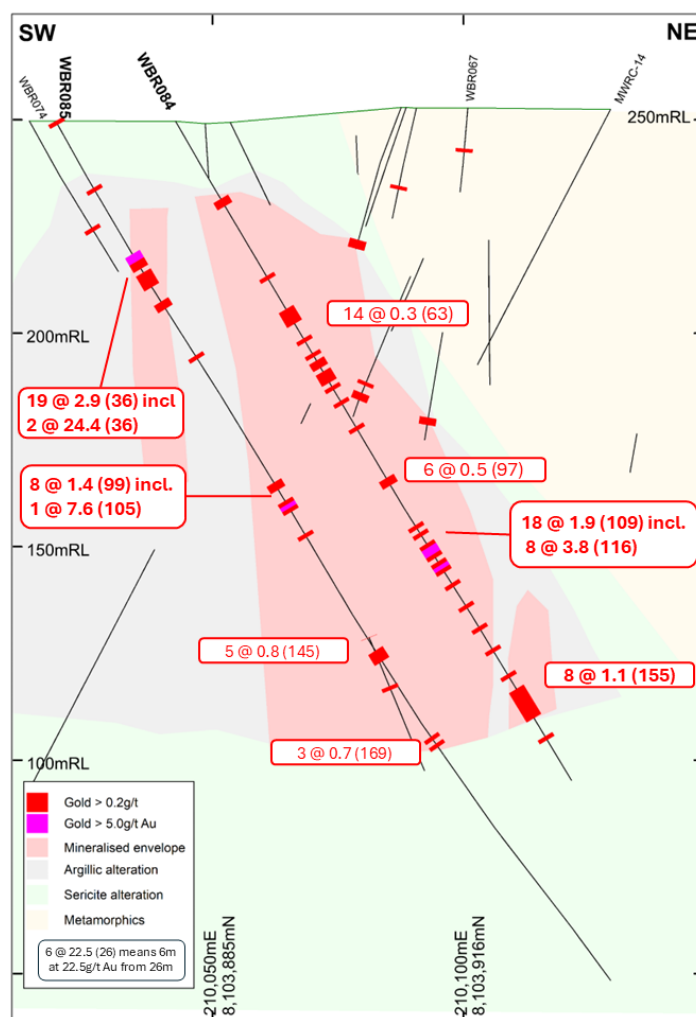


Figure 5 Cross section through RC holes WBR084 and WBR085. Refer Figure 1 for location.

Hole WDR017 has extended mineralisation 60m to the north along the main NW mineralised trend, returning 5m at 1.56g/t Au from 12m. Mineralisation was intersected in the collar, suggesting that the line of mineralisation may be further west than was previously appreciated. Other holes in the area may have been collared too far to the east to intersect the main trend. (Figures 1 and 3)

Assay results are reported here for 3 diamond tails at Mt Wandoo on RC collars that were originally drilled between 2018 and 2024, and 2 diamond tails on recent RC collars at Little Wandoo. Diamond tails were designed to gather structural information and to increase confidence in the resource. Three major structural orientations were found to be associated with mineralisation:

1. Steeply dipping NW trending major breccia/shear structures, which define the mineralisation trend,
2. Shallow dipping shear structures: the “flats”, and
3. NE trending, steeply dipping cross cutting structures: the “guitar picks”

At Mt Wandoo, mineralisation is mostly located on or adjacent to the main NW trending breccia/shear structure which runs through the top of Mt Wandoo.

The existing mineral resource estimate model is based on the flat dipping structures (often seen in drill core) within this NW trending mineralised corridor. The flat dipping structures are subordinate to the NW trending steeply dipping breccia/shear structures.

The intersections of steeply dipping major NW structures and flat dipping shears are interpreted to control thicker widths and higher grades, forming shallow plunging high grade shoots. The high-grade shoots are interpreted to plunge at ~25 degrees to the south-east, towards the Little Wandoo hill, 150m away.

Several parallel secondary NW trending structures hosting mineralisation are evident up to 60m to the west and 20m to the east of the main structure.

The new structural data will be incorporated into the next iteration of the MRE.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said *“this drilling campaign has demonstrated there is high potential for discovery and much to learn about the high-grade shoots within the deposit. We look forward to developing our understanding and discovering additional shoots. In the meantime, the results allow us to continue apace with our development strategy to exploit the high gold and silver prices, granted mining leases and nearby infrastructure to the benefit of shareholders.”*

Next Steps

Silver assays are expected for all drill holes over the next 4 weeks.

Sentinel and Dingo drill results are pending and are expected to be released in 4-6 weeks.

Following the receipt of all assays, the Company plans to update the mineral resource estimate and discuss toll treatment options with the nearby Mungana mill.

A mapping and sampling program at the Nutgrove rare earth prospect has commenced and will continue over the summer months with first assays due in February 2026.

Exploration Results Announcements:

7 October 2025: [Prospectus](#)

21 October 2025: [DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE CHILLAGOE GOLD PROJECT](#)

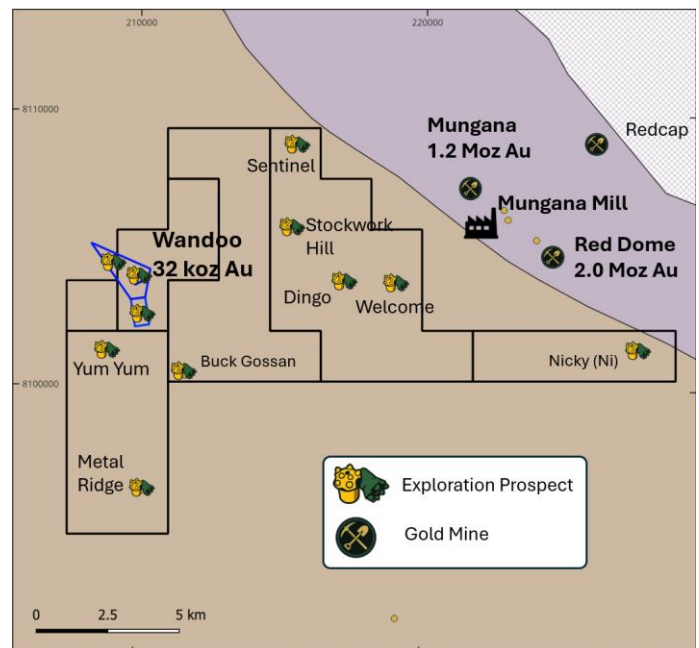
28 November 2025: [Drill results extend mineralisation at Little Wandoo](#)

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 32,400oz Au and 387,000oz 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 and Historic drill hole intersections were 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, surveyed RTK DGPS).

HoleID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	RC Depth (DD only)	Total Depth (m)	Results Status
WRR015	RC	210218	8103726	254	327	-60		77.5	Reported
WRR016	RC	210227	8103714	254	327	-60		147	Reported
WRR017	RC	210157	8103734	259	316	-60		126	Reported
WRR018	RC	210168	8103719	258	311	-60		156	Reported
WRR019	RC	210144	8103715	260	306	-60		174	Reported
WRR020	RC	210151	8103703	261	313	-60		120	Reported
WRR021	RC	210078	8103733	268	319	-60		120	Reported
WRR022	RC	210120	8103685	264	319	-60		120	Reported
WRR023	RC/DIA	210117	8103613	257	314	-60	160.6	189.7	Reported
WRR024	RC	210064	8103708	270	312	-60		156	Reported
WRR025	RC/DIA	210220	8103714	255	306	-60	102.5	139.8	Reported
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
WBR042	Dia Tail	209967	8103914	278	25	-60	98.7	201.6	Reported
WBR054	Dia Tail	209998	8103927	274	101	-60	102.4	204.6	Reported
WBR074	RC/DIA	210011	8103866	250	53	-60	102.4	183.1	Reported
WBR075	RC	210004	8103933	273	205	-60		120	Reported
WBR076	RC	209929	8103981	304	181	-60		140	Reported
WBR077	RC	210012	8103973	273	265	-60		180	Reported
WBR078	RC	209956	8104023	296	209	-60		230	Reported
WBR079	RC	209932	8104033	296	209	-60		230	Reported
WBR080	RC	209904	8104030	302	209	-60		228	Reported
WBR081	RC	209927	8104044	298	356	-60		120	Reported
WBR082	RC	209926	8103983	304	211	-60		150	Reported
WBR083	RC	209842	8103906	269	90	-60		60	Reported
WBR084	RC	210042	8103882	249	60	-60		180	Reported
WBR085	RC	210016	8103870	250	65	-60		240	Reported
WDR016	RC	209827	8104032	292	12	-60		60	Reported
WDR017	RC	209828	8104013	291	358	-60		90	Reported
WDR018	RC	209759	8104049	275	17	-60		90	Reported
WDR019	RC	209762	8104067	276	33	-60		60	Reported

Table 2: 2025 Drilling Significant Intercepts > 0.1g/t Au including intercepts > 0.5g/t with maximum internal dilution of 3m (Batch 2 of 2).

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au PPM
WBR042		104	106	2	1.38
WBR042	incl.	105	106	1	2.52
WBR042		111.5	112.3	0.8	3.89
WBR042		125	130	5	0.23
WBR042		125	126	1	0.55
WBR042		133.8	137.2	3.4	1.07
WBR042	incl	133.8	135	1.2	2.26
WBR042	and	136	137.2	1.2	0.77
WBR042		142	145	3	2.49
WBR042		155.3	156.8	1.5	0.13
WBR042		178.3	179	0.7	0.14
WBR042		183	184	1	0.31
WBR054		103	106	3	0.22
WBR054		110	121.5	11	0.24
WBR054	incl.	117	118	1	1.21
WBR054		125	127	2	0.43
WBR054	incl.	126	127	1	0.60
WBR054		132	133	1	1.11
WBR054		141	155	14	0.21
WBR054		167.82	169	1.18	0.23
WBR054		171	171.6	0.6	0.11
WBR054		181	183	2	0.31
WBR074		111.6	113	1.4	0.13
WBR074		121.7	126	4.3	0.80
WBR074		131.1	132	0.9	0.30
WBR074		134.2	135	0.8	0.18
WBR074		139	145	6	0.18
WBR074	incl.	140.6	141	0.4	0.43
WBR074		149	150	1	0.12
WBR075		0	1	1	0.47
WBR075		10	16	6	0.60
WBR075		32	33	1	0.11
WBR075		66	67	1	0.89
WBR075		80	81	1	0.18
WBR076		15	16	1	0.12
WBR076		21	24	3	0.26
WBR076		27	29	2	0.35
WBR076		32	33	1	0.37
WBR076		38	44	6	11.14
WBR076	incl	41	44	3	19.56
WBR076	incl.	42	43	1	44.78
WBR076		52	53	1	0.56
WBR076		63	64	1	0.24
WBR076		67	68	1	0.16
WBR076		79	80	1	1.18
WBR077		28	29	1	0.94
WBR077		59	71	12	5.86
WBR077	incl	59	63	4	17.19
WBR077	incl	59	61	2	32.47
WBR077		79	84	5	0.27
WBR077		112	119	7	1.29
WBR077	incl	112	113	1	1.14
WBR077	and	118	119	1	7.42
WBR077		128	129	1	1.06
WBR077		148	149	1	0.19
WBR077		157	159	2	0.15
WBR077		163	164	1	0.18
WBR078		18	20	2	1.18

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au PPM
WBR078		23	24	1	0.11
WBR078		27	31	4	0.78
WBR078	incl	27	30	3	1.00
WBR078	incl.	27	28	1	2.36
WBR078		36	37	1	0.11
WBR078		48	51	3	0.12
WBR078		57	60	3	0.73
WBR078		63	64	1	0.19
WBR078		119	120	1	0.17
WBR078		124	128	4	0.55
WBR078	incl.	124	125	1	1.25
WBR078	incl.	127	128	1	0.76
WBR078		131	132	1	1.94
WBR078		145	146	1	0.12
WBR078		150	151	1	0.31
WBR078		156	157	1	0.29
WBR078		165	166	1	0.91
WBR079		4	5	1	0.18
WBR079		8	17	9	0.12
WBR079		40	41	1	0.14
WBR079		48	49	1	0.14
WBR079		51	53	2	1.94
WBR079	incl.	51	52	1	3.74
WBR079		58	61	3	0.43
WBR079		58	59	1	1.08
WBR079		68	69	1	0.29
WBR079		73	74	1	0.17
WBR079		78	80	2	0.26
WBR079		95	96	1	0.67
WBR079		114	115	1	0.16
WBR079		127	128	1	0.32
WBR079		131	132	1	1.43
WBR079		161	162	1	0.77
WBR079		165	166	1	0.94
WBR079		195	196	1	1.97
WBR080		0	2	2	0.26
WBR080		7	8	1	1.25
WBR080		10	11	1	0.11
WBR080		17	18	1	0.29
WBR080		30	32	2	0.19
WBR080		39	40	1	0.64
WBR080		49	50	1	0.15
WBR080		54	55	1	0.20
WBR080		60	62	2	0.50
WBR080		70	73	3	0.31
WBR080		118	119	1	0.51
WBR080		125	126	1	0.11
WBR081		21	24	3	0.49
WBR081		21	22	1	1.02
WBR081		55	62	7	0.24
WBR081		106	108	2	1.88
WBR081		118	119	1	1.00
WBR082		29	33	4	0.17
WBR082		36	37	1	0.10
WBR082		39	40	1	0.43
WBR082		42	43	1	0.21
WBR082		46	50	4	0.18
WBR082		55	57	2	0.19
WBR082		99	100	1	1.87
WBR083		25	26	1	1.10
WBR084		21	23	2	0.34

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au PPM
WBR084		42	47	5	0.17
WBR084		51	55	4	0.38
WBR084	incl.	53	54	1	0.85
WBR084		58	60	2	0.22
WBR084		63	77	14	0.30
WBR084	incl.	63	64	1	1.35
WBR084		85	86	1	0.16
WBR084		89	90	1	0.19
WBR084		97	103	6	0.46
WBR084	incl.	97	99	2	1.17
WBR084		109	127	18	1.85
WBR084	incl.	116	124	8	3.93
WBR084	incl.	116	118	2	8.76
WBR084	and	120	123	3	3.64
WBR084	and	126	127	1	1.07
WBR084		132	133	1	1.13
WBR084		138	139	1	0.35
WBR084		144	145	1	0.73
WBR084		150	152	2	0.31
WBR084		155	163	8	1.11
WBR084		167	169	2	0.60
WBR084	incl.	168	169	1	1.08
WBR085		0	2	2	0.78
WBR085	incl.	0	1	1	1.42
WBR085		18	20	2	0.43
WBR085		36	55	19	2.86
WBR085	incl	36	39	3	16.47
WBR085	incl	36	38	2	24.41
WBR085	and	50	51	1	1.11
WBR085		63	65	2	0.25
WBR085		72	73	1	0.12
WBR085		99	108	9	1.25
WBR085	incl.	99	100	1	1.72
WBR085	and	105	107	2	4.36
WBR085		113	114	1	0.27
WBR085		118	119	1	0.13
WBR085		123	124	1	0.10
WBR085		131	133	2	0.13
WBR085		145	150	5	0.82
WBR085	incl.	146	147	1	3.18
WBR085		169	172	3	0.68
WDR016		6	7	1	0.17
WDR016		19	21	2	0.42
WDR016		24	26	2	0.11
WDR016		27	28	1	0.20
WDR016		40	41	1	0.17
WDR017		8	9	1	0.13
WDR017		12	17	5	1.56
WDR017	incl	12	13	1	1.01
WDR017	and	15	16	1	6.26
WDR017		25	32	7	0.14
WDR018		21	22	1	0.25
WDR019		23	24	1	0.25
WDR019		28	29	1	0.16
WRR023		177	178	1	0.29
WRR025		NIL			

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple.	- 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	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).	- RC drilling utilised a 5 ½ 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	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. - 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	- 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.	- 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	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	At time of writing, all samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (Intertek FA25/OE04), considered a total assay for Gold.

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laboratory tests	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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.	- 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- 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	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known	- 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

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	<i>impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	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><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><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></table> Native Title Status: <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>State</th><th>Status</th><th>Native Title Status</th><th>Native Title Party</th></tr><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></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	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	•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	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	•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. •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																																																																																																																								

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Drill hole Information	- 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: - eastings 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.	well understood for a number of deposits which can then be used to determine exploration vectors. 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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').	All intercepts reported as downhole length, true widths not known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate diagrams have been provided in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All drill intercepts from GG1 drilling are reported in Table 2.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- 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	- 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.	Further work is warranted and will be planned in due course.