ASX Announcement

27 January 2026

GREEN & GOLD MINERALS

High grade silver drill results at Mt Wandoo and Chillagoe exploration update

- High-grade drill results for silver are reported today from Mt Wandoo (alongside previously reported high-grade gold results) including:
  - **6m at 11.1 g/t Au and 281 g/t Ag** from 38m (WBR076) including **3m at 19.6 g/t Au and 525 g/t Ag** from 41m
  - **9m at 7.9 g/t Au and 51 g/t Ag** from 59m (WBR077) including **2m at 32.5 g/t Au and 210 g/t Ag** from 59m
  - **19m at 2.9 g/t Au and 12 g/t Ag** from 36m (WBR085) including **2m at 24.4 g/t Au and 71 g/t Ag** from 36m
  - **18m at 1.9 g/t Au and 19 g/t Ag** from 109m (WBR084) including **2m at 8.7 g/t Au and 43 g/t Au** from 116m
  - **6m at 1.2g/t Au and 7 g/t Ag** from 143m (WBR039) including **0.3m at 15.0 g/t Au and 85 g/t Au** from 148m
- Recent strength in the silver price has prompted a review of silver mineralisation across the GG1 exploration portfolio, including assessment of silver-dominant exploration opportunities and the contribution of silver within the existing Mt Wandoo Mineral Resource.
- Large silver in soil anomaly targeted for further work at Mt Wandoo intrusive complex.
- Dingo Prospect at Chillagoe Gold Project includes historic drill results of 8m at 0.75 g/t Au and 264 g/t Ag from 34m (DRCP-1) and several rock chips over 1000 g/t Ag to be explored as a stand-alone silver prospect.
- Sentinel diamond tail intersects gold mineralisation associated with likely tellurides, extending mineralisation to 11m @ 0.4g/t Au from 44m (RDR002) providing strong encouragement for further drilling for high tenor gold mineralisation along 650m of strike.

*Drill results update include silver assays and some adjustments due to assays of 1m intervals of earlier 4m composites. These gold assay results supersede earlier results.

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX:GG1) is pleased to provide an exploration update highlighting outstanding silver drill results from Mt Wandoo alongside previously reported gold results, including revision of some gold results from assays of 1m samples from earlier 4m composites. Results from Dingo and Sentinel drilling are announced in this update.

The Mt Wandoo prospect is located within granted mining leases and hosts an existing Inferred JORC Mineral Resource estimate[1] of 32,400oz Au and 387,000oz Ag with mineralisation commencing at surface. GG1 is seeking to rapidly expand the resource and to conduct mining studies.

The Company is currently evaluating local milling options, including the Mungana processing facility located approximately 12 km from the project.

Silver results are reported today for the Oct-Nov 25 drill program. Drilling aimed to add 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 underway. The Mungana mill has previously tested Wandoo ore, achieving high recoveries of gold and silver. There is currently no milling agreement in place.

Managing Director Quentin Hill commented:

"These are outstanding final drill results for Mt Wandoo, the high-grade silver results add materially to the terrific gold results providing potential to boost the case for development and the growth potential of the resource.

Silver is an AI and electrification metal and has benefited from a substantial price increase over the past 12 months. Our Chillagoe tenements have high prospectivity for silver which the company has outlined today including within the Mt Wandoo intrusive complex.

Meanwhile, successful drilling from the 650m long Au-Bi-Te soil anomaly at Sentinel gives GG1 great encouragement, increasing potential for large scale gold mineralisation and warranting further work."

Mt Wandoo Silver Assays

High grade silver was generally coincident with high grade gold interesections, especially in the central part of the deposit (WBR076 and WBR077). The highest single metre assay was 709g/t Ag from 43m in WBR076 (Figure 2). The intercept was near the base of oxidation and may be supergene enriched.

The successes from the Mt Wandoo drilling campaign included:

WBR084 (18m at 1.9 g/t Au and 19 g/t Ag from 109m) and WBR085 (19m at 2.9 g/t Au and 12 g/t Ag from 36m) 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, 281 g/t Ag) where no gold mineralisation is recognised in the existing MRE.

WDR017 extends the main mineralisation trend along strike to the NW of the MRE.

[1] *MRE reported in the* Prospectus

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 (9m at 7.9 g/t Au, 51 g/t Ag from 59m or 71.1 gram x metres Au) was previously reported as 12m at 5.9 g/t Au (70.8 gram x metres Au) including a 4m composite. The WBR077 intercept is 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 and silver bearing veins (up to 3.9 g/t Au and 107g/t Ag) over a 41m downhole interval below and outside the eastern extent of the MRE (refer Table 2).

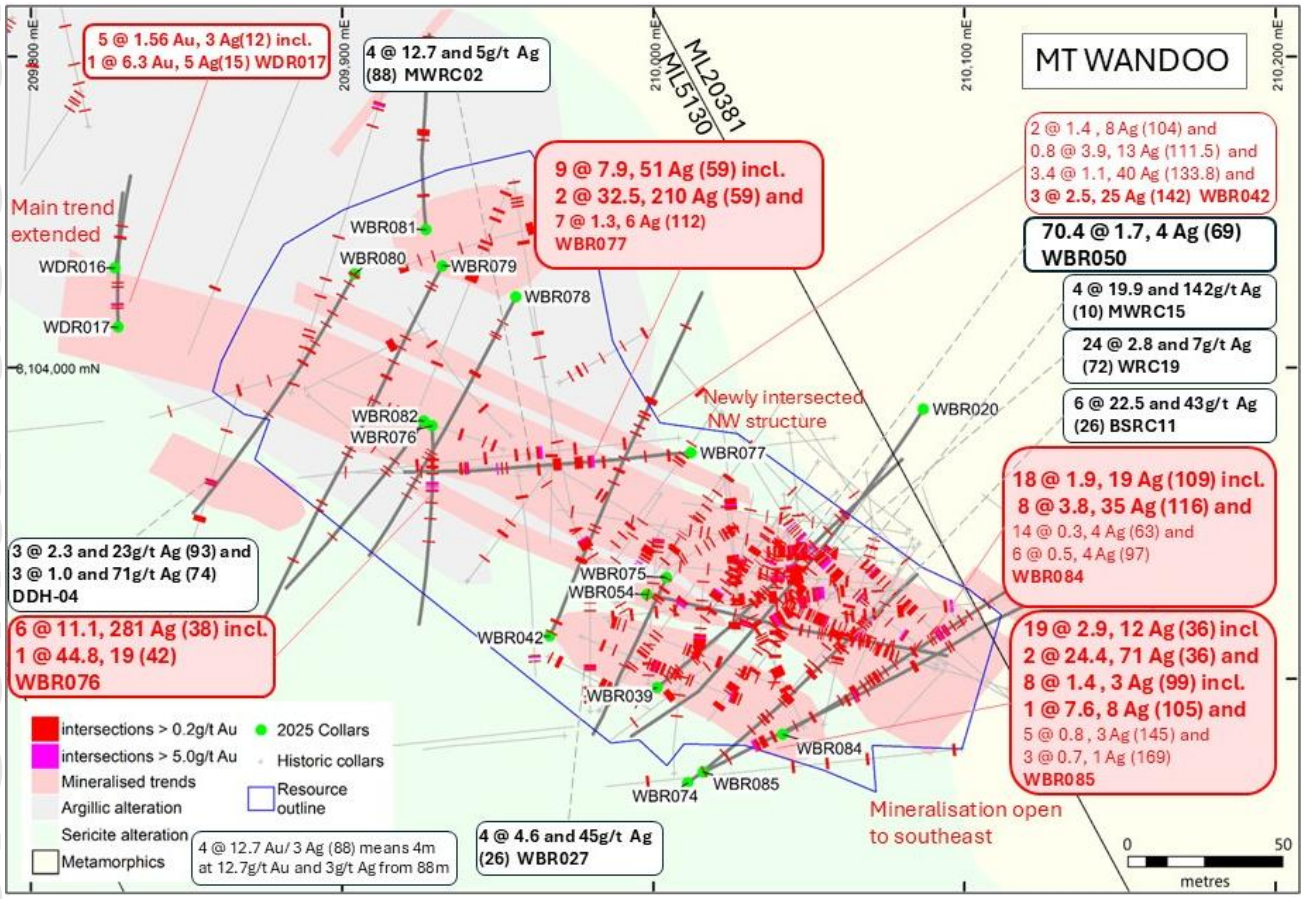


Figure 1 *Plan showing the locations of drill holes and significant intersections from the Oct-Nov 25 drill campaign at Mt Wandoo.*

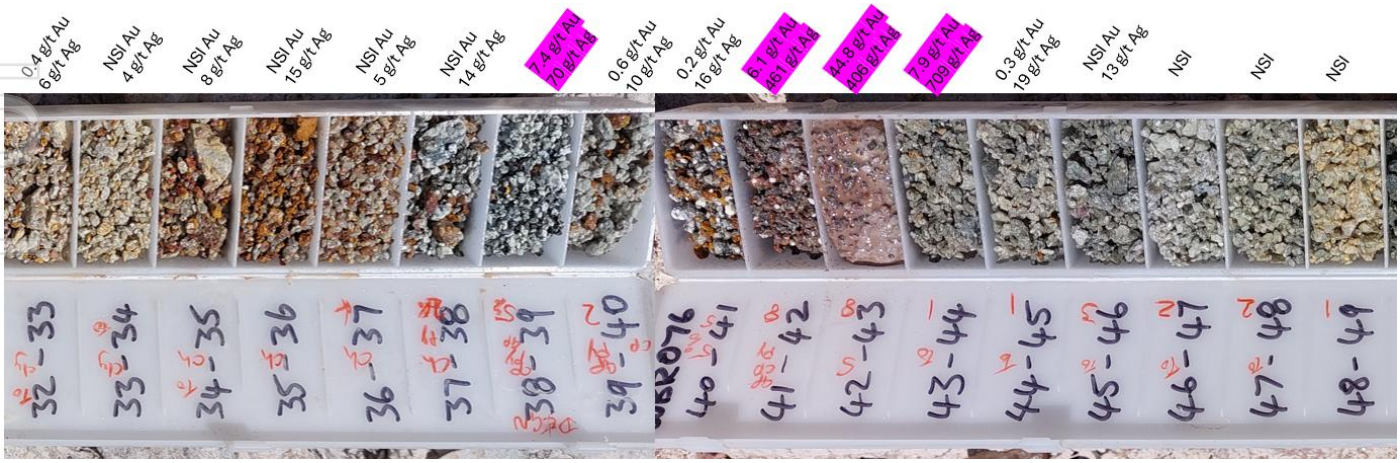


Figure 2 *WBR076 interval assaying 6m at 11.1 g/t Au and 281 g/t Ag from 38m, consisting of strongly tourmaline-argillic altered gneiss with 1% to 8% sulphide logged.*

Work is ongoing to update the geological model, and a new mineral resource estimate is expected at the end of the quarter, refer Figure 3.

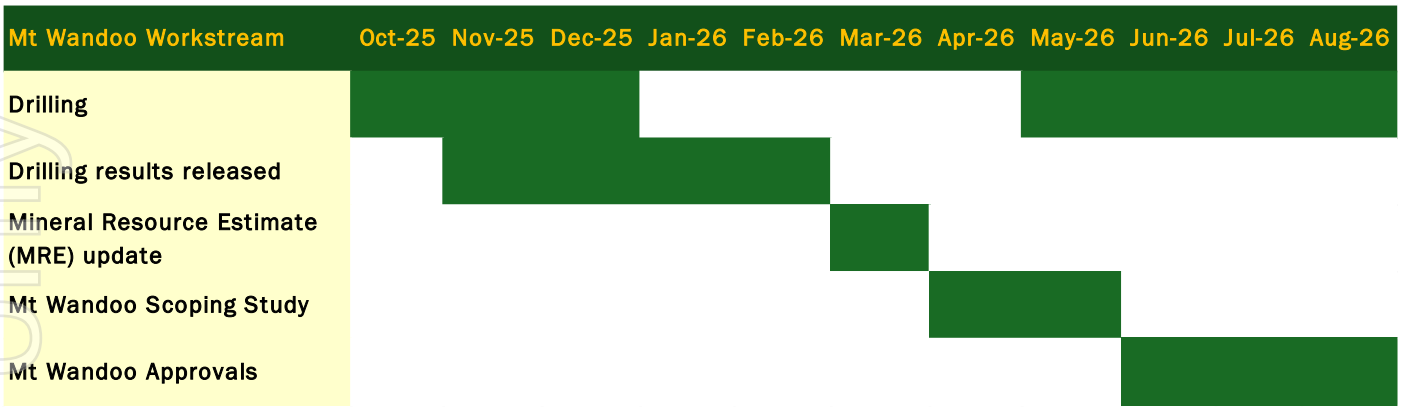


Figure 3 *Mt Wandoo Development schedule*

Sentinel

The Sentinel prospect is a 650m long coincident Au-Bi-Te soil anomaly located over a complex magnetic signature on the margins of the Late Carboniferous Sentinel Granite. This is a similar geochemical signature to the combined 3Moz gold deposits at Red Dome and Mungana.

Hole RDR002 drilled at Sentinel pre-IPO returned 5m at 0.5 g/t Au from 44m (EOH 51m). The hole was extended with a 64m diamond tail that extended the mineralisation with an intersection of 2m at 0.7 g/t Au from 53m. The combined intersection is **11m @ 0.4g/t Au from 44m including 1m at 2.0g/t Au from 48m** hosted in metamorphic rocks. Refer Table 2 and the Prospectus.

The new intersection (2m at 0.7 g/t Au from 53m) is coincident with bismuth up to 50ppm and tellurium up to 9ppm and is attributed to one small high tenor vein within a 2m sample interval. Tellurides were visually identified in the vein (Photo 1 and 2). Bismuth and tellurium can provide an efficient catalyst for gold deposition in hydrothermal systems, and the presence of significant amounts of Bi and Te together with Au is highly prospective for high grade gold.

The vein strikes at ~018° dips ~65° east based on oriented drill core which will inform further drill orientations. Thin section work is underway to understand the alteration associated with the mineralisation for intrusion related gold affinities to inform further drilling.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said "*the results at Sentinel are very encouraging, especially the high tenor of the narrow vein. The Sentinel soil anomaly is large and has local IRGS affinities and drilling chemistry matched the anomaly. This is a very exciting green fields discovery in an area of no historic workings and we have over 650m to explore.*"

[2] *Historic intercepts are contained in the* Prospectus

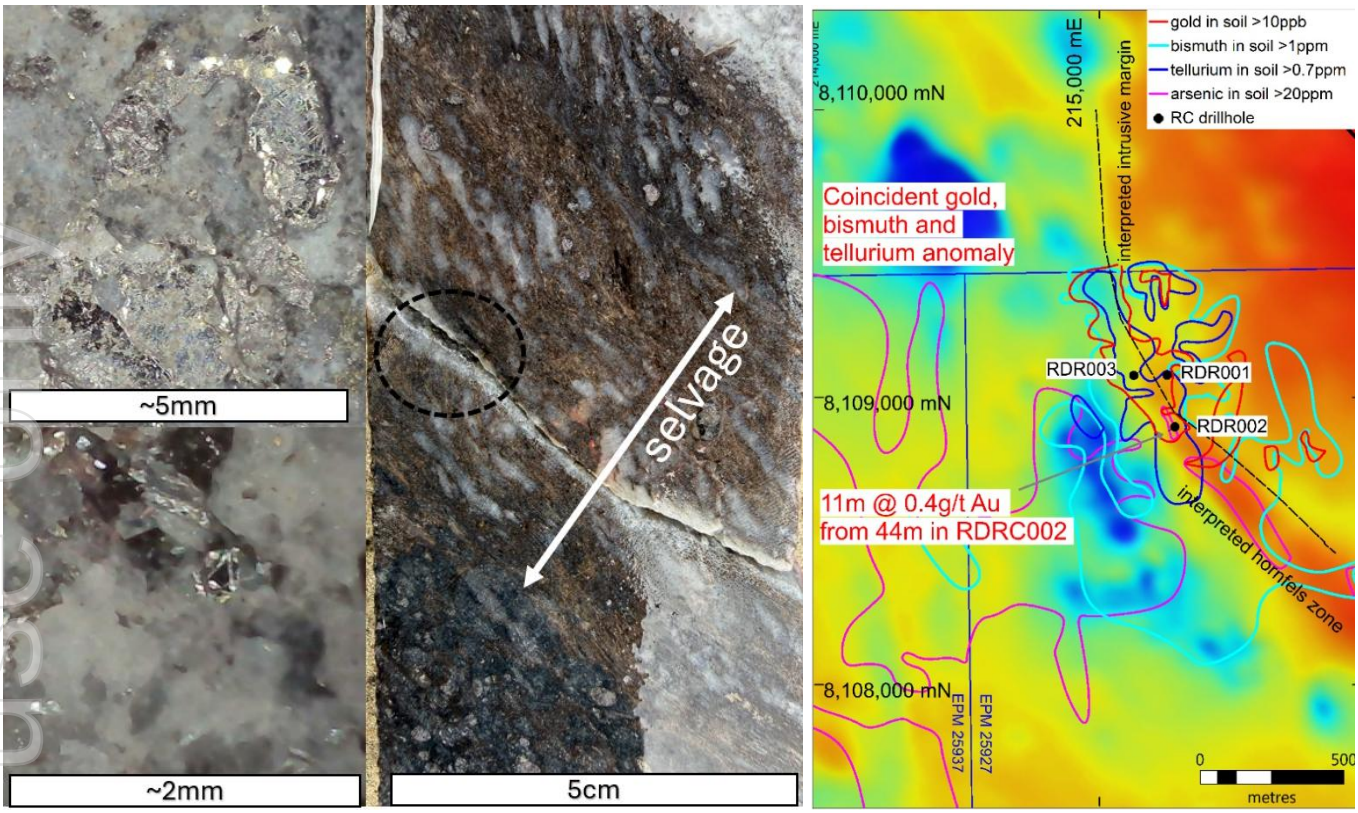


Figure 4 *Photos of tellurides within a quartz vein (left), the mineralised quartz vein and alteration selvage (centre). Sentinel summary plan with collar locations and soil anomaly (right).*

Wandoo West Silver in Soil Anomaly

The Wandoo West prospect is a 350m x 250m >2ppm Ag in soil anomaly (up to 14ppm Ag) hosted within the Wandoo Porphyry complex, on a westerly trend from Little Wandoo (Figure 5).

Coincident phyllic ± argillic alteration and very high silver in soil geochemistry have been identified on two prominent outcropping structures untested by drilling. Two drillholes from 1999 encountered widespread phyllic alteration and noted chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite within quartz feldspar porphyry without returning any significant intercepts. It is considered that this drilling did not effectively test the target structures or the soil anomaly.

The prospect lies within the 2.5 x 1.5km Wandoo intrusive complex and is located only 350m from the Mt Wandoo MRE. The anomaly underscores the widespread mineralisation in the area and potential for further discovery.

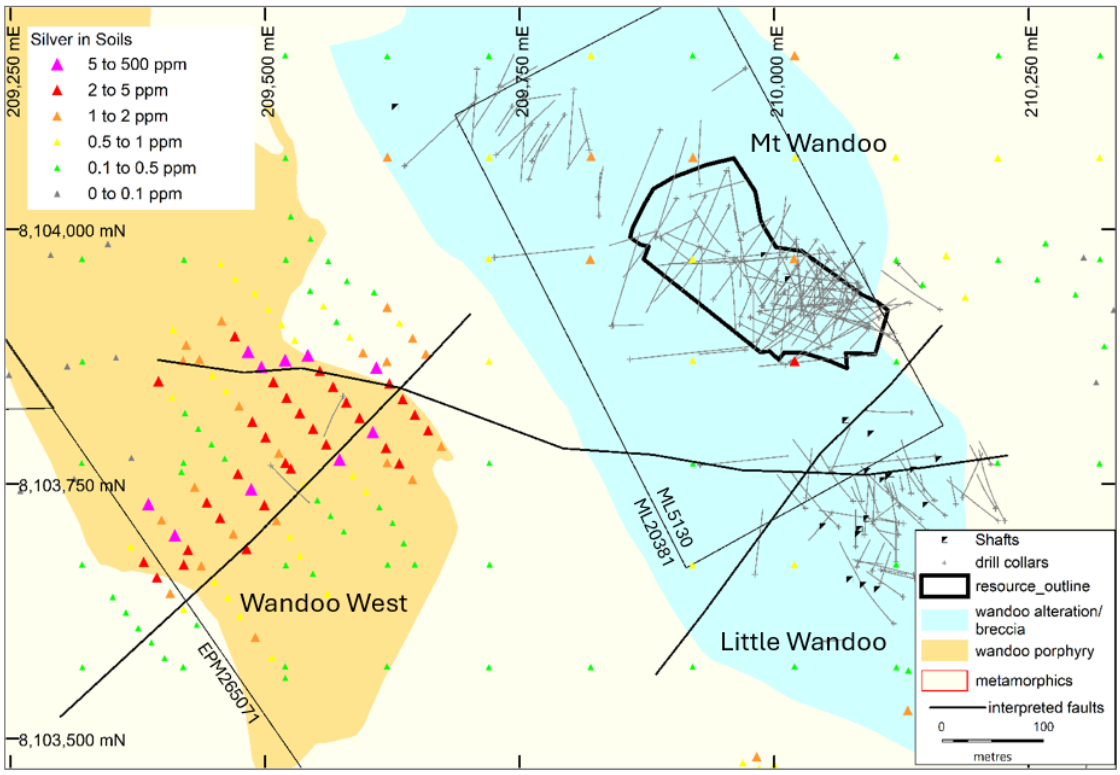


Figure 5 *Wandoo West prospect, Ag in soil.*

Dingo

Dingo is an IRGS target over a coincident magnetic low with outcropping and mineralised porphyry D veins containing porphyry fragments.

Exceptional gold and silver results in historical rock chips over 300m of strike include gold up to 24 g/t and silver up to 3600 g/t. There is also a coincident 10ppb gold in soil anomaly extending to the south (Figure 6).

Historic drilling includes a best intercept of 8m at 0.75g/t Au and 264g/t Ag from 36m in DPRC-1.

Hole DGR002 was drilled in November 2025 to intercept ~50m below previous drill intersections, targeting a mineralised porphyry system at depth. The D Vein was not intersected.

Drilling also targeted the peak gold in soil anomaly to the south of the outcrops (DGR003-005). A best result of **2m at 1.0g/t from 24 in DGD003** was returned in a strongly sericite altered granitic host.

Further drilling will target silver mineralisation north of existing drilling where it remains untested below significant rock chip results. (Figure 7).

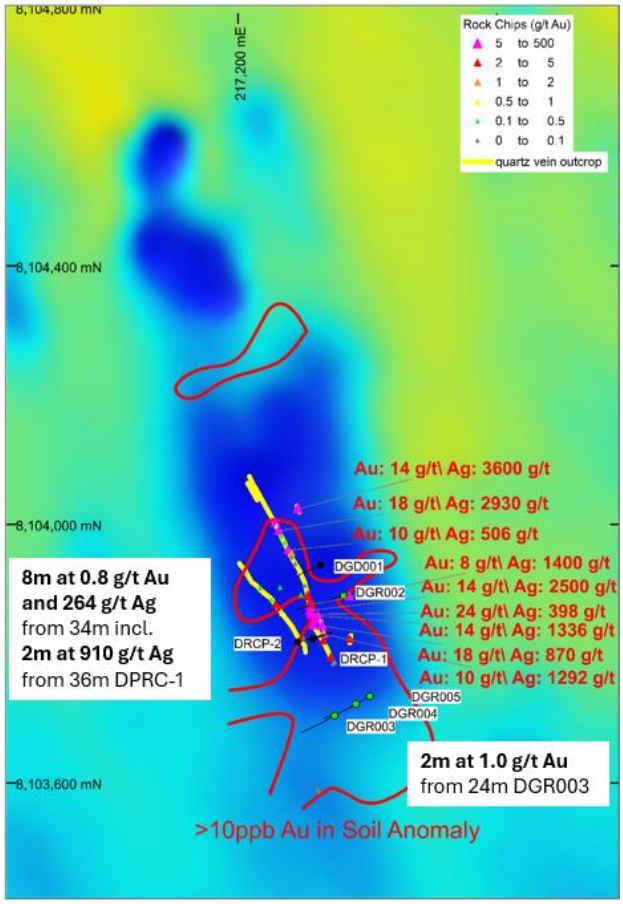


Figure 6 *Plan view of Dingo Prospect with drilling and rock chips over TMI magnetics*

Managing Director Quentin Hill said "*Dingo hosts some spectacular silver and gold rock chip results and strong historic drill results. Further exploration will assess the shallow silver potential along strike to the north.*"

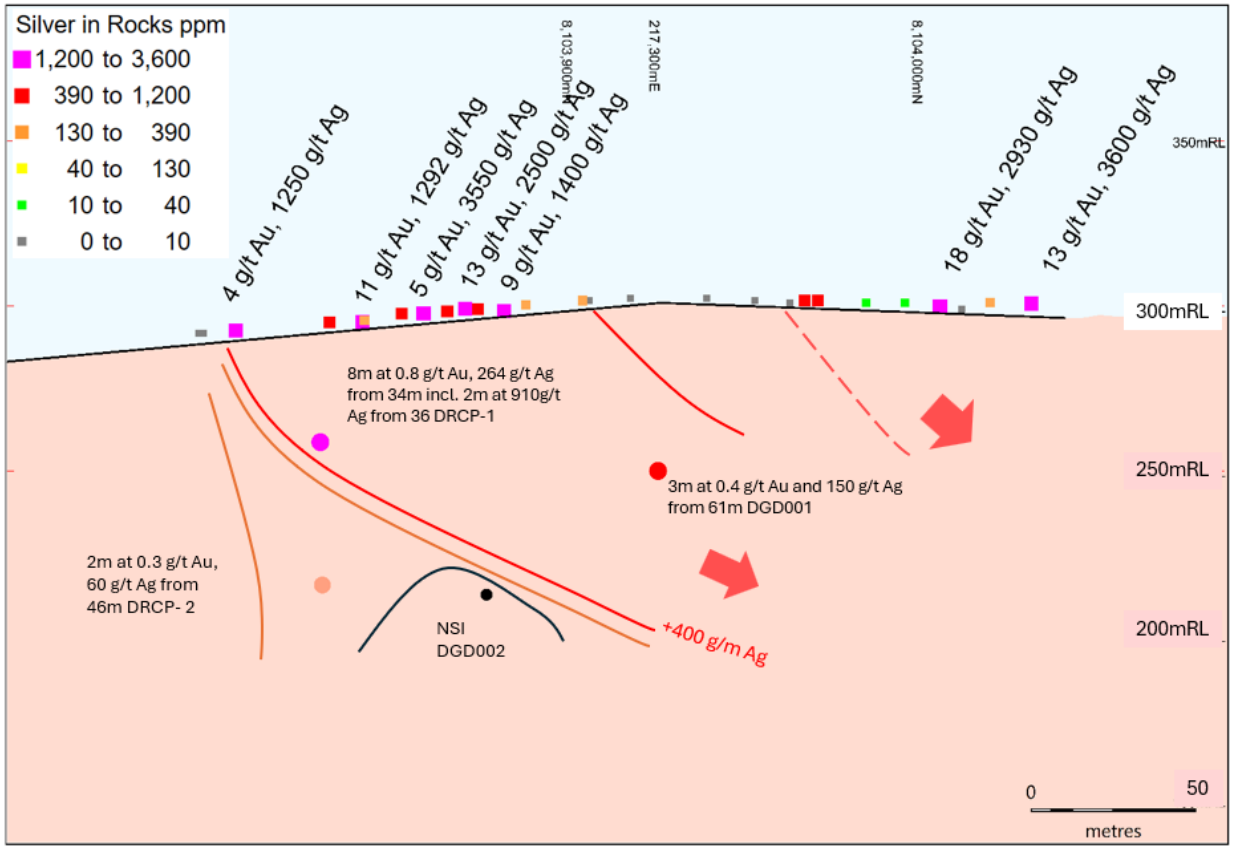


Figure 7 *Long section orientated south(left) to north(right) through Dingo showing rock chip results and drilling.*

Next Steps

An updated mineral resource estimate (MRE) will be prepared for the Chillagoe gold project. This will then be used in mining studies assessing the potential for economic development of Mt Wandoo.

Discussions with Mungana Mill have been initiated and are ongoing.

Drilling at Wandoo, Sentinel and Dingo is planned in April or May following the wet season.

Exploration Results Announcements:

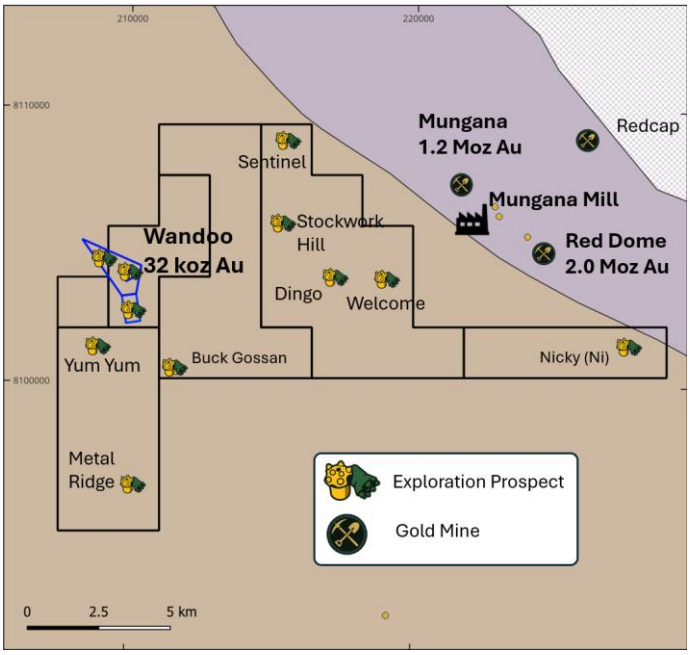
7 October 2025: Prospectus
21 October 2025: DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE CHILLAGOE GOLD PROJECT
28 November 2025: Drill results extend mineralisation at Little Wandoo
15 December 2025 High grade drill results extend gold mineralisation

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 Resource[1] 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 material changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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	209826	8104035	292	12	-60		60	Reported
WDR017	RC	209831	8104030	292	358	-60		90	Reported
WDR018	RC	209810	8104038	288	17	-60		90	Reported
WDR019	RC	209809	8104043	288	33	-60		60	Reported
DGR002	RC	217364	8103891	290	252	-60		150	Reported
DGR003	RC	217350	8103706	280	241	-60		120	Reported
DGR004	RC	217383	8103724	280	239	-60		108	Reported
DGR005	RC	217404	8103736	278	239	-60		80	Reported
RDR002	Dia Tail	215257	8108896	273	235	-60	51m(historic)	114.7	Reported

Table 2: 2025 Drilling Significant Intercepts > 0.1g/t Au including intercepts > 0.5g/t with maximum internal dilution of 3m, or >20 g.t Ag.

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t
WBR020		98	99	1	0.13	7
WBR020		128	129	1	0.31	3
WBR020		137	138	1	0.13	2
WBR020		151	152	1	0.91	2
WBR039		101	102	1	0.60	14
WBR039		105	106	1	0.20	1
WBR039		115	116	1	0.14	1
WBR039		124	125	1	0.21	7
WBR039		135	136	1	0.52	1
WBR039		143	149	6	1.21	7
WBR039		143	145	2	0.36	3
WBR039	incl.	147	149	2	3.19	15
WBR039	incl.	148	148.3	0.3	15.00	85
WBR042		104	106	2	1.38	8
WBR042	incl.	105	106	1	2.52	13
WBR042		111.5	112.3	0.8	3.89	13
WBR042		125	130	5	0.23	2
WBR042		125	126	1	0.55	0
WBR042		133.8	137.2	3.4	1.07	40
WBR042	incl	133.8	135	1.2	2.26	107
WBR042	and	136	137.2	1.2	0.77	5
WBR042		142	145	3	2.49	25
WBR042		155.3	156.8	1.5	0.13	7
WBR042		178.3	179	0.7	0.14	23
WBR042		183	184	1	0.31	7
WBR054		103	106	3	0.22	3
WBR054		110	121.5	11	0.24	9
WBR054	incl.	117	118	1	1.21	12
WBR054		125	127	2	0.43	19
WBR054	incl.	126	127	1	0.60	15
WBR054		132	133	1	1.11	3
WBR054		141	155	14	0.21	22
WBR054	incl	148	151	3	0.27	62
WBR054		167.82	169	1.18	0.23	9
WBR054		171	171.6	0.6	0.11	7
WBR054		181	183	2	0.31	7
WBR074		26	27	1	0.116	
WBR074		29	30	1	1.439	6*
WBR074		29	31	2	0.799	
WBR074		48	49	1	0.168	
WBR074		51	52	1	0.234	3*
WBR074		59	69	10	0.37	6*
WBR074		61	63	2	1.31	8*
WBR074		77	83	6	0.41	6*
WBR074		86	87	1	0.107	
WBR074		89	91	2	0.383	
WBR074		95	102	7	0.25	3
WBR074		111.6	113	1.4	0.13	2
WBR074		121.7	126	4.3	0.80	3
WBR074		131.1	132	0.9	0.30	5
WBR074		134.2	135	0.8	0.18	6
WBR074		139	145	6	0.18	10
WBR074	incl.	140.6	141	0.4	0.43	15
WBR074		149	150	1	0.12	11
WBR075		0	1	1	0.47	
WBR075		10	16	6	0.60	
WBR075		32	33	1	0.11	
WBR075		66	67	1	0.89	7
WBR075		80	81	1	0.18	
WBR076		15	16	1	0.12	
WBR076		21	24	3	0.26	3
WBR076		27	29	2	0.35	8
WBR076		32	33	1	0.37	6
WBR076		38	44	6	11.14	281
WBR076	incl	41	44	3	19.56	531
WBR076	incl.	42	43	1	44.78	19
WBR076		52	53	1	0.56	3
WBR076		63	64	1	0.24	2
WBR076		67	68	1	0.16	2
WBR076		79	80	1	1.18	84
WBR077		28	29	1	0.94	4
WBR077		59	68	9	7.89	51
WBR077	incl	59	63	4	17.19	111
WBR077	incl	59	61	2	32.47	210
WBR077		81	84	3	1.06	4
WBR077		112	119	7	1.29	6
WBR077	incl	112	113	1	1.14	10
WBR077	and	118	119	1	7.42	13
WBR077		128	129	1	1.06	

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t
WBR077		148	149	1	0.19	27
WBR077		157	159	2	0.15	3
WBR077		163	164	1	0.18	1
WBR078		18	20	2	1.18	6
WBR078		23	24	1	0.11	
WBR078		27	31	4	0.78	3
WBR078	Incl.	27	30	3	1.00	3
WBR078	incl.	27	28	1	2.36	2
WBR078		36	37	1	0.11	
WBR078		48	51	3	0.12	
WBR078		57	60	3	0.73	2
WBR078		63	64	1	0.19	
WBR078		119	120	1	0.17	
WBR078		124	128	4	0.55	6
WBR078	incl.	124	125	1	1.25	11
WBR078	incl.	127	128	1	0.76	6
WBR078		131	132	1	1.94	32
WBR078		145	146	1	0.12	
WBR078		150	151	1	0.00	20
WBR078		150	151	1	0.31	5
WBR078		156	157	1	0.29	4
WBR078		165	166	1	0.91	
WBR079		4	5	1	0.18	2
WBR079		8	17	9	0.12	
WBR079		40	41	1	0.14	
WBR079		48	49	1	0.14	9
WBR079		51	53	2	1.94	4
WBR079	incl.	51	52	1	3.74	5
WBR079		58	61	3	0.43	4
WBR079		58	59	1	1.08	7
WBR079		68	69	1	0.29	100
WBR079		73	74	1	0.17	5
WBR079		78	80	2	0.26	38
WBR079		95	96	1	0.67	6
WBR079		114	115	1	0.16	6
WBR079		127	128	1	0.32	1
WBR079		131	132	1	1.43	7
WBR079		155	156	1	0.05	26
WBR079		161	162	1	0.77	3
WBR079		165	166	1	0.94	3
WBR079		195	196	1	1.97	1
WBR080		0	2	2	0.26	2*
WBR080		7	8	1	1.25	1*
WBR080		10	11	1	0.11	
WBR080		17	18	1	0.29	2*
WBR080		30	32	2	0.19	
WBR080		39	40	1	0.64	3*
WBR080		49	50	1	0.15	
WBR080		54	55	1	0.20	5*
WBR080		60	62	2	0.50	27*
WBR080		70	73	3	0.31	38*
WBR080		118	119	1	0.51	1*
WBR080		125	126	1	0.11	1*
WBR081		21	24	3	0.49	7
WBR081		21	22	1	1.02	10
WBR081		55	58	3	0.53	14
WBR081		61	62	1	0.21	11
WBR081		106	108	2	1.88	19
WBR081		118	119	1	1.00	22
WBR082		29	33	4	0.17	4
WBR082		36	37	1	0.10	16
WBR082		39	40	1	0.43	7
WBR082		42	43	1	0.21	4
WBR082		48	49	1	0.27	17
WBR082		56	57	1	0.35	81
WBR082		74	75	1	0.04	41
WBR082		99	100	1	1.87	3
WBR083		25	26	1	1.10	3
WBR084		21	23	2	0.34	6
WBR084		42	47	5	0.17	5
WBR084		51	55	4	0.38	7
WBR084	incl.	53	54	1	0.85	6
WBR084		58	60	2	0.22	11
WBR084		63	77	14	0.30	4
WBR084	incl.	63	64	1	1.35	4
WBR084		85	86	1	0.16	
WBR084		89	90	1	0.19	
WBR084		97	103	6	0.46	5
WBR084	incl.	97	99	2	1.17	6
WBR084		109	127	18	1.85	19
WBR084	incl.	116	124	8	3.93	35

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t
WBR084	incl.	116	118	2	8.76	43
WBR084	and	120	123	3	3.64	55
WBR084	and	126	127	1	1.07	8
WBR084		132	133	1	1.13	1
WBR084		138	139	1	0.35	3
WBR084		144	145	1	0.73	2
WBR084		150	152	2	0.31	4
WBR084		156	158	2	0.16	2
WBR084		162	163	1	0.34	0
WBR084		167	169	2	0.60	1
WBR084	incl.	168	169	1	1.08	4
WBR085		0	2	2	0.78	7
WBR085	incl.	0	1	1	1.42	8
WBR085		18	20	2	0.43	5
WBR085		36	55	19	2.86	12
WBR085	Incl.	36	39	3	16.47	50
WBR085	Incl.	36	38	2	24.41	71
WBR085	and	50	51	1	1.11	16
WBR085		63	65	2	0.25	4
WBR085		72	73	1	0.12	
WBR085		99	108	9	1.25	3
WBR085	incl.	99	100	1	1.72	2
WBR085	and	105	107	2	4.36	7
WBR085		113	114	1	0.27	2
WBR085		118	119	1	0.13	
WBR085		123	124	1	0.10	3
WBR085		131	133	2	0.13	6
WBR085		145	150	5	0.82	4
WBR085	incl.	146	147	1	3.18	6
WBR085		169	172	3	0.68	1
WDR016		6	7	1	0.17	
WDR016		19	21	2	0.42	2
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	3
WDR017	incl.	12	13	1	1.01	4
WDR017	and	15	16	1	6.26	5
WDR017		25	32	7	0.14	3
WDR018		21	22	1	0.25	4
WDR019		23	24	1	0.25	6
WDR019		28	29	1	0.16	3
WRR015		76	77	1	1.30	6
WRR016	incl.	96	97	1	8.13	12
WRR016		96	103	7	1.27	
WRR016		141	142	1	0.33	0
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	5
WRR018		35	36	1	0.29	1
WRR018		46	47	1	0.13	
WRR018		85	86	1	0.11	
WRR018		91	92	1	0.81	1
WRR018		100	103	3	0.10	28
WRR018	incl.	100	101	1	0.12	64
WRR019		62	63	1	0.64	24
WRR019		81	82	1	0.13	
WRR019		94	95	1	0.16	
WRR019		105	106	1	0.15	
WRR019		149	150	1	0.22	1
WRR020	incl.	58	59	1	2.40	9
WRR020		58	64	6	0.49	
WRR020		63	64	1	0.24	3
WRR020		70	71	1	0.92	19
WRR020		94	97	3	0.41	7
WRR020		102	104	2	0.11	
WRR020		108	109	1	0.22	3
WRR020		111	112	1	0.16	
WRR020		118	119	1	0.30	3
WRR021		0	1	1	0.65	1
WRR021		13	14	1	0.12	
WRR021		111	112	1	0.25	2
WRR022		10	11	1	0.17	
WRR022		14	15	1	0.11	
WRR022		24	25	1	1.00	21
WRR022		58	59	1	0.11	
WRR022		63	64	1	0.11	
WRR022		75	76	1	0.14	

Hole ID		From	To	Interval	Au g/t	Ag g/t
WRR023		40	45	5	2.17	12
WRR023	incl.	40	41	1	8.22	49
WRR023		63	65	2	1.45	13
WRR023		72	73	1	0.10	
WRR023		78	79	1	0.24	2
WRR023		86	91	5	0.24	
WRR023	incl.	87	88	1	0.81	11
WRR023		100	101	1	3.56	2
WRR023		145	146	1	0.23	2
WRR023		158	159	1	0.15	
WRR023		177	178	1	0.29	5.6
WRR024		4	5	1	0.12	
WRR024		16	21	5	0.45	
WRR024	incl.	18	19	1	1.39	2
WRR024	incl.	30	31	1	0.90	1
WRR024		30	32	2	0.54	
WRR024		41	42	1	0.11	
WRR024		95	99	4	0.89	21
WRR024	incl.	96	98	2	1.52	39
WRR024		110	111	2	0.40	5
WRR024		120	122	2	1.88	
WRR024		139	140	1	0.10	
WRR024		144	145	1	0.22	4
WRR024		147	149	2	0.25	2
WRR025		NIL				
DGR002*		NIL				
DGR003*		24	26	2	1.02	0
DGR004*		NIL				
DGR005*		NIL				
RDR002**		44	55	11	0.41	0
RDR002		53	55	2	0.74	0

*Aqua regia digest only, (all others full digest refer JORC Table 1)
**Includes historic results, and 4m internal dilution,
blank silver means not assayed.

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. • Soil samples were taken from the bottom of the B horizon/top of the C horizon (generally about 0.2m depth below surface). Soil samples were sieved to #80 mesh and assayed using aqua regia digestion without further pulverization. Soil samples were taken only over exposed basement geology. Areas where cover sediments were known to occur were intentionally not soil sampled to minimize the likelihood of anomalies being derived from transported sediments. Soil samples are intended to detect elemental anomalism and are not representative of insitu grade.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples at Wandoo and Sentinel 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. • All samples from Dingo and additional samples from Wandoo were selected for aqua-regia multielement analysis on mineralised RC samples using Intertek (AR10/MS33). • Additional assays were selected for 4 acid digestion at Intertek (4A/OE33) and assayed for silver. Four-acid digest is considered a total digest. • 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. • Some historic soil sampling was conducted by other companies and techniques are not known, however the vast majority of the soil samples were taken by GG1 in 2021 and analysed by aqua regia (AR/10 Intertek) which is considered only a near partial digestion but considered adequate for reconnaissance soil sampling. Soil sampling from 2018 to 2020 by GG1 did not employ QAQC standard insertion, although all significant soil anomalies were subsequently infill sampled and the infill results validated earlier sampling (validated because the soil anomalies remained coherent, intact and same order of magnitude). Sampling completed in 2021 included QAQC with the insertion of blanks at a rate of 1 in 50 samples. The laboratory inserted standards and blanks.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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. • Soil sampling was surveyed with a hand held GPS
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 impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	•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 pastural 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 ML5130 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.

Tenement ID	Type	Sub Blocks	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status	Autherised 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>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></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>•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/.
•Soil sampling reported was done by Noble in 1988, Normandy in 1998 and Colonial Goldfields (now GG1) in 2021 with the close spaced samples done in 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>•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 well understood for a number of deposits which can then be used to determine exploration vectors.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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:
○ 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.</td><td>•A list of all drill holes completed by GG1 in this phase of drilling is presented in Table 1 of this report</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 3 m internal waste unless otherwise stated. Aggregation was on a length-weighted basis. •All silver assays above 20g/t Ag were reported with a maximum of 3 m internal waste. •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.