ASX Announcement

27 April 2026

High grade copper, silver and indium at Copper Hills

- Drilling to commence at Copper Hills in May.
- High grade historic drill results at Copper Hills released for the first time include[1]:
  - **4m at 139 g/t Ag, 1.3% Cu,** 4.3% Zn, 1.1% Pb from 101m (PDH7)
  - **10m at 50 g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu,** 2.5% Zn, 1.5% Pb from 28m (PDH8)
  - **3m at 91 g/t Ag, 2.3% Cu,** 1.1% Zn, 0.6% Pb from 46m (PDH4)
- High grade indium, silver & copper in XRF analysis[2] of dump samples at Copper Hills:
  - **4.8% Cu, 454 g/t In,** 63 g/t Ag, 0.3% Sn in sample X003
  - **17.3% Cu, 421 g/t Ag, 225 g/t** In in X016
  - **486 g/t Ag, 774 g/t In, 1.9% Cu** in X021A
  - **35.3% Cu, 281 g/t In,** 60 g/t Ag in X025
- The Penang Pekin historic mines also returned strong XRF results including:
  - **7.6% Cu, 304 g/t In, 188 g/t Ag** in X032
  - **29.7% Cu,** 47 g/t Ag, 74 g/t In in X033
  - **5.9% Cu, 134 g/t Ag, 107 g/t In** in X040
- The new results from recent reconnaissance and historic reports confirm the high prospectivity and potential of the Herberton Conductor Metals Project.
- GG1's tenements are in the copper-silver dominant zone of the Herberton mineral field that is also famous for tin mining.
- The Herberton Conductor Metals Project focus is on copper, silver, tin and indium which are forward facing commodities leveraged to electrification and AI.
- Drilling is planned at Copper Hills in May before moving to Chillagoe to test gold targets at Sentinel and Mt Wandoo.

[1] Open file historic drilling is reproduced in this announcement to disclose the metals present and the potential for the continuity of mineralisation at depth. Investors should not rely on unverified historic drilling results when estimating the average grade or quantity of the mineralisation.

[2] Portable XRF analysis is a spot measurement, intended to identify the metals that are present, but not the insitu average concentration of those metals. Investors should be aware that portable XRF readings from selected samples do not represent the average insitu grade of the mineralisation.

Exploration Update: Herberton Conductor Metals Project

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX: GG1) is pleased to provide an exploration update from the Herberton Conductor Metals Project. GG1 is exploring for a stand-alone large tonnage copper, silver, tin and indium resource, or group of resources in this well-endowed district.

The geology team commenced work immediately following approval of the Herberton Conductor Metals Project acquisition at the EGM held on 17 April 2026. Restoration of the old mining access roads has begun with Copper Hills completed and work on high-priority prospects at Mt Gossan, Siberia, and Elizabeth Bluffs underway.

The Herberton area is best known for historic tin mining, however the mineral field also contains a large copper and silver dominant zone in which GG1's tenements are located, and a separate silver, lead and zinc dominant zone (Figure 1). The silver, lead, and zinc zone has been successfully explored by Iltani and Dover Castle, each defining large, nationally significant silver-lead-zinc-indium resources. GG1 sees similar opportunity in the copper-silver zone and aims to replicate the exploration success of neighbouring companies while focussing on copper, silver, indium and tin, which are leveraged to electrification and AI.

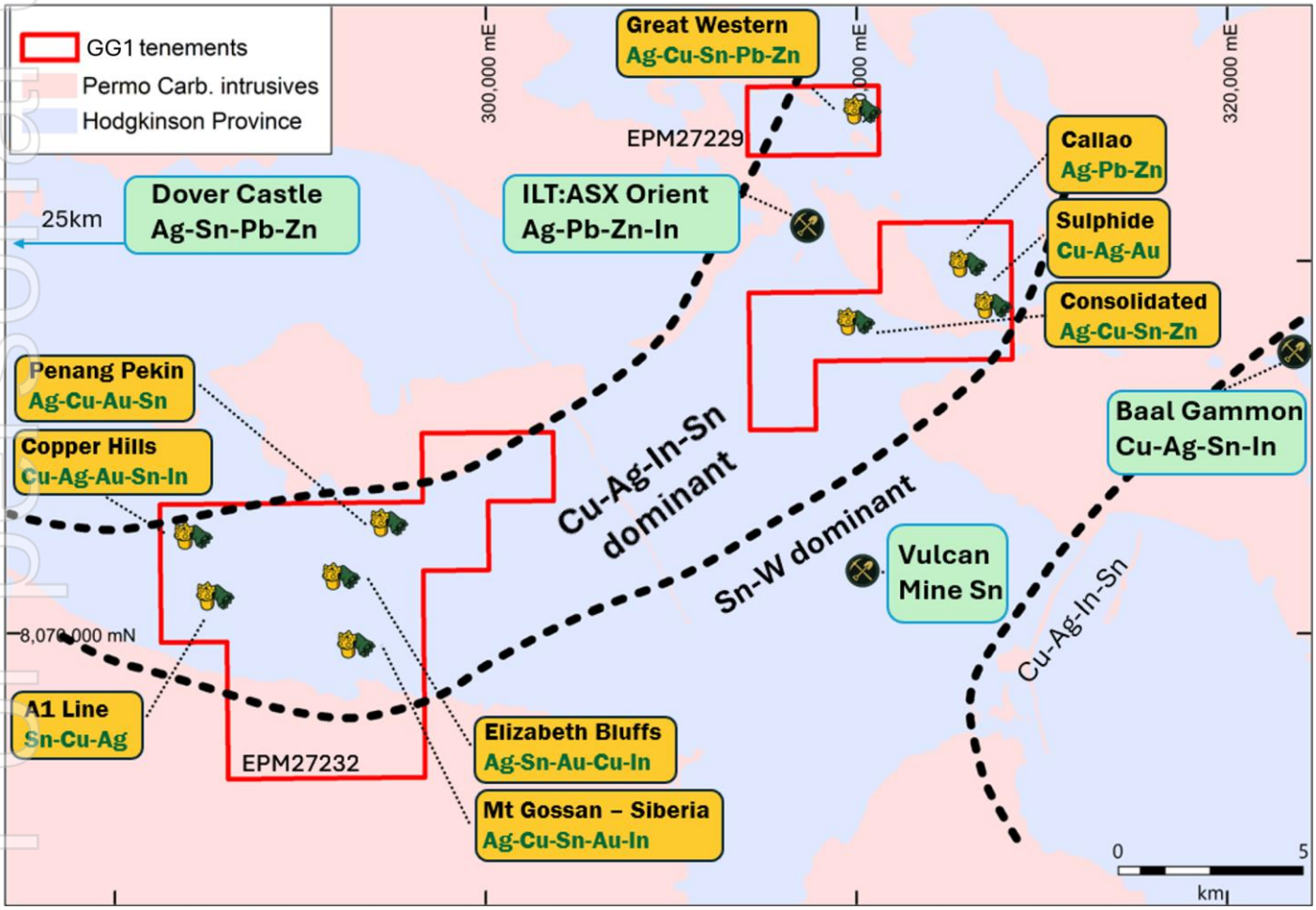


Figure 1 *The Herberton Conductor Metals Project location showing prospects and nearby significant mineral resource locations.*

The copper-silver prospects within GG1's tenure remain virtually unexplored in the modern era. High-grade historic drill and rock chip results indicate potential to define significant copper, silver, indium, and tin resources.

Figure 1 Examples of rocks from the Copper Hills mine dumps containing malachite and azurite (copper carbonate).

The Mt Gossan, Siberia, Copper Hills, and Elizabeth Bluffs mining centres are GG1's highest-priority targets.

Reconnaissance sampling detailed in this announcement at Copper Hills and Penang Pekin has demonstrated the presence of high-grade copper, silver, and indium based on portable XRF measurements. Rock chip samples have also been submitted for gold analysis.

Copper Hills

Copper Hills comprises a group of historic copper and silver mines that were worked from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. Reconnaissance sampling and mapping were conducted by GG1 in preparation for drilling at Copper Hills.

Portable XRF readings reported in this announcement were taken from samples collected from the mine dumps. In addition, rock chip samples from the mine dumps have been collected and submitted for laboratory analysis. The XRF results consistently confirm the presence of copper (up to 35%), silver (up to 486 g/t), and indium (up to 774 g/t) as the main metals of economic interest at Copper Hills.

Historic Drilling

Two historic drill hole collars were located at Copper Hills, dating from work completed in 1979–1980. The report relating to these drill holes was recently made open file following a request by GG1. The historic report contains information for 11 holes drilled by Ocean Resources in 1979–1980.

Drill hole collar coordinates are available for only 4 of the 11 holes with the remainder targeting lodes in the area identified by the white rectangle in Figure 2 below.

The historic drilling confirms that copper and silver are the main metals of interest at Copper Hills with accessory zinc and lead in drilling and the presence of indium suggested by portable XRF readings in rock chips. Drill intercepts are mostly below the base of weathering, confirming continuity of the mineralisation below the historically mined oxide zone.

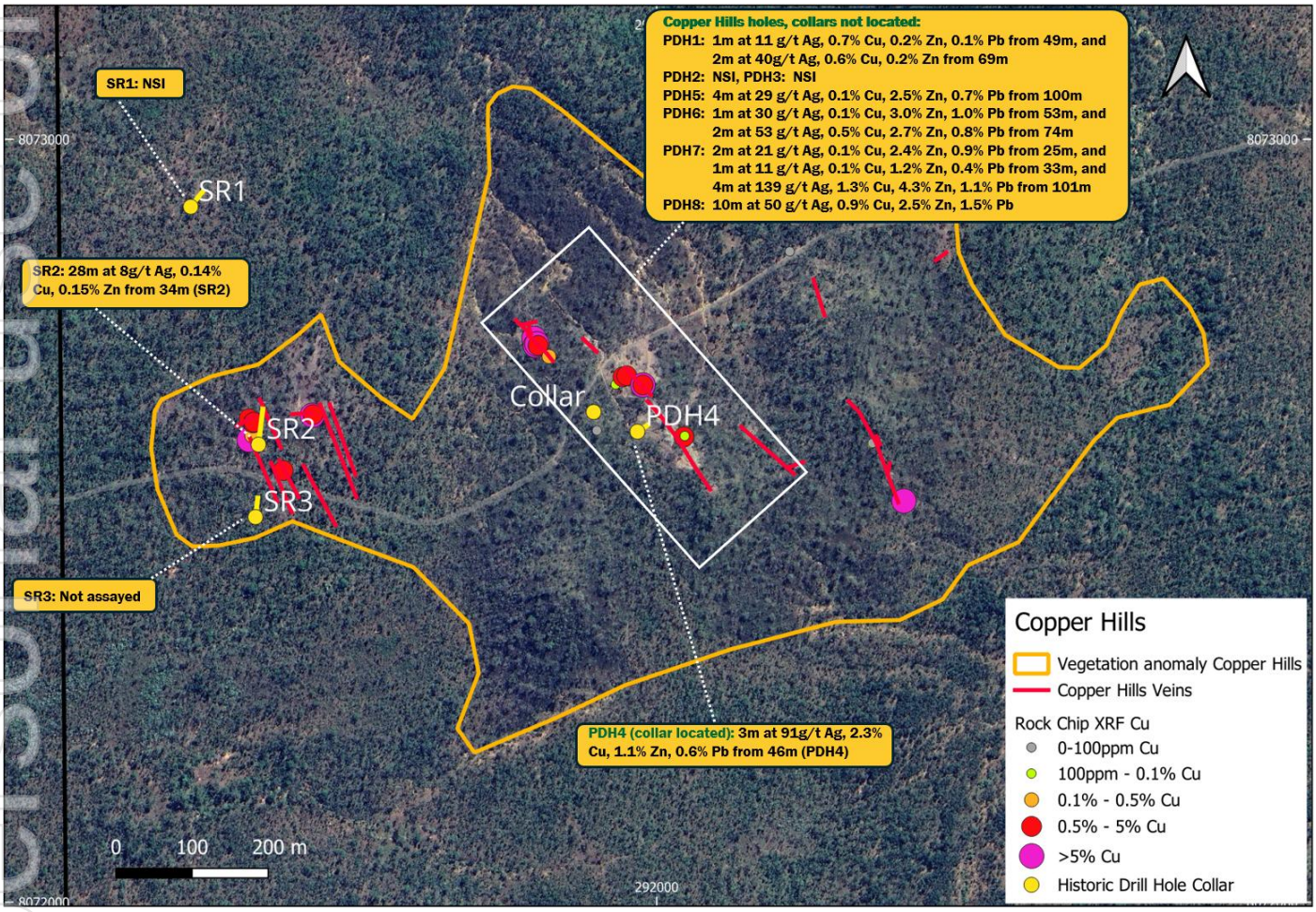


Figure 2 Copper Hills Drill and XRF results with vein orientations and the vegetation anomaly overlain.

Investors are advised that the historic drill results have not been validated, and the locations and orientations of some drill holes are unknown. Accordingly, these results should not be relied upon to estimate the quantity or average grade of mineralisation. The drill results are reproduced in this announcement to provide complete and balanced reporting on the presence of target metals at Copper Hills. The historic drill results are unsuitable for use in any future resource estimate.

The historic drill assay results are reported as significant assay intervals in historic reports, and complete 1 m interval assays are not available. The cut-off grade used to calculate the reported significant intervals is not known.

The depth of weathering was estimated to be 30m by Ocean Resources in 1979 (Grieves, G, 1980). Historic drill intercepts are mostly below the base of weathering and confirm the continuity of copper and silver mineralisation into fresh rock at depth.

The reported intersections from the Ocean Resources drilling (Grieves, G, 1980) are reproduced below:

PDH1: 1m at 11 g/t Ag, 0.7% Cu, 0.2% Zn, 0.1% Pb from 49m, and
2m at 40g/t Ag, 0.6% Cu, 0.2% Zn from 69m (Copper Hills)

PDH2: NSI,

PDH3: NSI

PDH4: **3m at 91g/t Ag, 2.3% Cu**, 1.1% Zn, 0.6% Pb from 46m (Copper Hills)

PDH5: **4m at 29 g/t Ag**, 0.1% Cu, **2.5% Zn**, 0.7% Pb from 100m (Copper Hills)

PDH6: 1m at **30 g/t Ag**, 0.1% Cu, **3.0% Zn**, 1.0% Pb from 53m, and
2m at 53 g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 2.7% Zn, 0.8% Pb from 74m (Copper Hills)

PDH7: 2m at 21 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, **2.4% Zn**, 0.9% Pb from 25m, and
1m at 11 g/t Ag, 0.1% Cu, 1.2% Zn, 0.4% Pb from 33m, and
4m at 139 g/t Ag, 1.3% Cu, 4.3% Zn, 1.1% Pb from 101m (Copper Hills)

PDH8: **10m at 50 g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu, 2.5% Zn,** 1.5% Pb from 28m (Copper Hills)

SR1: NSI (Copper Hills West)

SR2: 28m at 8g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu, 0.15% Zn from 34m (SR2) (Copper Hills West)

SR3: Not assayed (Copper Hills West)

Table 1 *Ocean Resources Copper Hills drill location and survey. Coordinates in GDA2020 zone 55.*

HoleID	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
SR1	Copper Hills West	291,389	8,072,913	77	38	-70
SR2	Copper Hills West	291,478	8,072,601	94	7	-60
SR3	Copper Hills West	291,474	8,072,506	50	7	-60
PDH1	Copper Hills	unknown		80		-60
PDH2	Copper Hills	unknown		80		-60
PDH3	Copper Hills	unknown		60		-60
PDH4	Copper Hills	291,976	8,072,618	60	57	-75
PDH5	Copper Hills	unknown		144		-60
PDH6	Copper Hills	unknown		88		-60
PDH7	Copper Hills	unknown		110		-60
PDH8	Copper Hills	unknown		52	57	-60

Mine Dump XRF Analysis

Portable XRF readings were taken on selected samples from the mine dumps at Copper Hills and Copper Hills West. The results indicate enrichment in copper, silver and indium.

Much of the material on the mine dumps was from the oxide and supergene zone as evidenced by oxide zone copper minerals malachite, azurite and chalcocite.

The XRF results show strong indium enrichment in mine dump samples. Indium is on QLD's critical mineral list and used in AI chips and display screens. Indium was not assayed for in historic drilling and its presence boosts the economic potential of the prospect.

Mine dump sample XRF results are reported in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2 Copper Hills portable XRF results. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55K.

Sample	Easting	Northing	Cu	Ag	In	Sn	Pb	Zn	Bi	As
			%	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	g/t	%
X001	291947	8072680	0.03%	0	24	0.01%	0.28%	0.03%	0	0.09%
X002	291922.5	8072619	0.00%	0	19	0.01%	0.37%	0.01%	25	0.46%
X003	291510.5	8072567	4.81%	63	454	0.34%	0.67%	0.28%	129	0.14%
X004	291465.8	8072607	18.40%	172	100	0.02%	0.18%	0.05%	105	0.07%
X005	291469.3	8072613	0.12%	0	41	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	185	0.04%
X006	291465.5	8072635	4.53%	0	48	0.01%	0.06%	0.08%	0	0.00%
X007	291470.9	8072629	2.97%	0	19	0.31%	0.00%	0.01%	158	0.00%
X008	291471.9	8072630	3.24%	57	52	0.01%	0.05%	0.10%	19	0.01%
X009	291548.7	8072639	0.25%	0	18	0.01%	0.21%	0.18%	6	0.02%
X010	291548.7	8072639	9.86%	0	44	0.14%	0.16%	0.39%	18	0.01%
X011	291549.7	8072640	4.61%	0	22	0.01%	0.09%	0.14%	3	0.00%
X012	291836.3	8072744	0.48%	0	11	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%	0	0.54%
X013	291839.9	8072740	12.39%	240	43	0.01%	1.24%	0.02%	0	0.02%
X014	291841.7	8072731	16.18%	157	83	0.04%	3.99%	1.23%	0	1.81%
X015	291842.7	8072732	0.05%	0	20	0.01%	0.31%	0.01%	4	0.01%
X016	291843.7	8072733	17.36%	421	225	0.03%	1.46%	0.21%	2181	0.13%
X017	291845.3	8072731	4.38%	129	94	0.02%	0.69%	0.12%	86	0.00%
X018	291859.6	8072716	0.31%	46	47	0.08%	1.07%	0.02%	64	0.04%
X019	291956.6	8072690	1.24%	98	67	0.14%	2.11%	0.16%	130	0.51%
X020	291961.6	8072691	1.44%	142	52	0.03%	1.78%	0.05%	170	0.45%
X021	291983	8072679	8.44%	0	105	0.06%	0.38%	0.07%	0	5.24%
X021A	291983	8072679	1.96%	486	774	0.17%	0.75%	0.03%	2145	2.90%
X022	292036.8	8072611	0.92%	0	10	0.00%	0.54%	0.02%	16	0.00%
X023	292037.8	8072612	0.03%	0	21	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	0	0.00%
X024	292324.7	8072526	1.11%	104	28	0.01%	0.27%	0.10%	0	0.29%
X025	292302	8072557	35.32%	60	281	0.02%	0.29%	0.09%	21	0.30%
X026	292283.4	8072602	0.09%	49	32	0.01%	0.25%	0.03%	118	0.33%
X027	292284.4	8072603	0.00%	0	12	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0	0.01%

Copper Hills Geology and Mineralisation

The main line of workings at Copper Hills consists of 9 mine shafts over 260m of strike targeting a high grade vein of ~1m width that strikes to the SSE and dips at 65 – 75 degrees to the WSW. The selvedge of the main vein was observed in places to contain unmined thinner subsidiary veins and vein stockwork that decreased in intensity with distance from the main vein. Historic mining is reported to have reached a maximum of 76m depth and more commonly 30m depth (Grieves, G, 1980).

The wider Copper Hills field is ~1000m x 1000m with several veins and stockwork zones (Figure 2).

A vegetation anomaly is evident around the Copper Hills workings. Vegetation anomalies commonly occur over outcropping copper mineralisation, caused by copper in the soil stunting plant growth.

Figure 3 Copper Hills main line of workings looking SSE.

The host rock at Copper Hills is sandstone of the Hodgkinson Formation. Mineral deposits in the copper zone of the Herberton Mineral Field are related to fertile granites that underlie the Hodgkinson Formation sediments (intrusion related systems). Mineralisation in the Herberton Mineral Field commonly occurs as veins, sheeted vein arrays, breccias, and vein stockworks above the granite contact, as well as massive greisen at the granite–sediment contact.

More than 30 historic mine shafts were identified at Copper Hills during fieldwork. Copper oxide zone minerals, including malachite and azurite, were commonly observed on the mine dumps and along the walls of the shafts. XRF analysis indicates that the copper oxide zone begins approximately 1–2 m below surface, with copper depletion commonly observed in gossan outcrops at surface.

Figure 4 Examples of stockwork veins – Left: vein stockwork in a rock on the mine spoil dump. Right: Outcropping stockwork quartz veins outside of the historically mined vein.

Figure 5 Left: malachite on the mine dump at the main line of workings at Copper Hills. Right: A shallow pit into a gossan with malachite starting 1m below surface (Copper Hills West).

Figure 6 *A mine shaft at the main line of workings at Copper Hills.*

Figure 7 Left: gossanous vein material from the main line of workings – XRF: 1.4% Cu, 142 g/t Ag, 52 g/t In. Right: malachite and azurite on the mine dumps, far eastern vein at Copper Hills.

Penang Pekin Mine Sampling

The Penang Pekin area was sampled during April 2026 and has emerged as a strong exploration target for copper, silver and indium.

Penang Pekin is part of the Elizabeth Bluffs group of mines which historically produced copper, tin and gold. Historic workings consist of mine adits clearly visible on hillsides (Figure 8).

Historic rock chip sampling at Penang Pekin by Dominion Mining returned up to 4.8% Cu, 4.68 g/t Au, 230 g/t Ag (historic rock chip results announced on 4 Feb 2026: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In). Only part of the Penang Pekin area was inspected and sampled during the recent site reconnaissance. More work is required to assess the whole 4km long Elizabeth Bluffs area, which is a large scale target for the discovery of copper, silver, tin, indium and gold mineralisation.

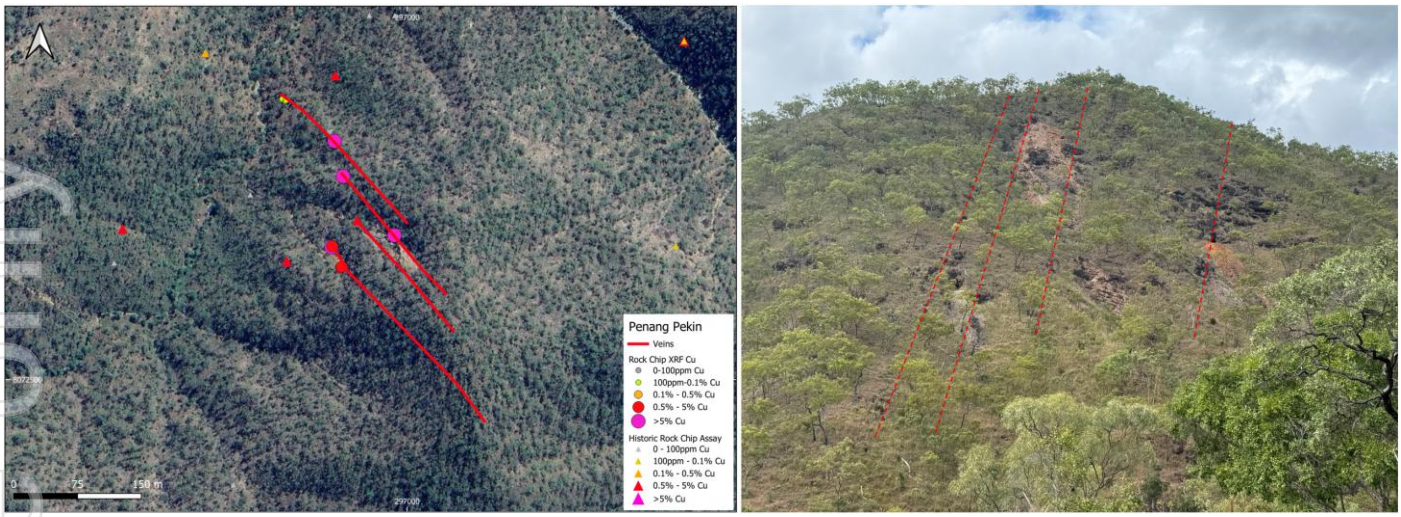


Figure 8 Left: Penang Pekin vein locations, XRF copper results and historic rock chip results. Right: A view of the hill hosting the Penang Pekin workings looking SE, showing the mine adits and waste dumps with approximate vein locations marked.

Four parallel vein trends were identified within an 80m wide corridor over 450m of total strike. Three of the vein trends host historic mines. Malachite was common in waste rock on the mine dumps, on the walls of the historic mines and in some areas, on un-mined rock outcrops.

Figure 9 Examples of green malachite (copper carbonate) in rocks from the mine dumps.

Figure 10 *Left: Malachite (copper carbonate) on the entry to an historic mine (the mine adit entry is to the right out of frame). Right: a gossanous, malachite and azurite coated vein in a mine adit.*

The historic mines are developed on 0.5m to 1.5m wide vein zones that are hosted in Hodgkinson formation sandstone. Each mined vein consists of multiple ~1cm wide quartz-sulphide sheeted veins. Occasional sheeted veins were observed in country rock decreasing in abundance with distance from each of the main veins. Stockwork veining was commonly observed in the host rock immediately adjacent to the historically mined veins and in isolated locations away from the historically mined veins within the 80m wide southeast trending mineralised corridor.

Portable XRF readings were taken on veins that were exposed in the historic mine adits. The XRF results indicate that the key target metals; copper, silver and indium are present at Penang Pekin. Rock chip samples were taken and submitted for gold and multielement assay.

Table 3 *Portable XRF results at Penang Pekin from vein exposures in mine adits.*

Sample	Easting	Northing	Cu	Ag	In	Sn	Pb	Zn	Bi	As	Sb
			%	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	g/t	%	%
X028	292175.7	8072854	0.00%	45	31	0.03%	1.52%	0.17%	0	0.82%	0.05%
X029	296853.9	8072830	0.03%	0	51	0.01%	0.71%	0.03%	0	0.69%	0.01%
X030	296857.8	8072827	0.01%	0	37	0.00%	0.28%	0.02%	0	1.50%	0.01%
X031	296858.8	8072828	0.04%	41	40	0.02%	3.45%	0.06%	0	4.89%	0.04%
X032	296915.5	8072781	7.65%	188	304	0.02%	3.33%	0.04%	624	1.98%	0.06%
X033	296925.6	8072739	29.76%	47	74	0.01%	6.03%	1.93%	0	1.79%	0.45%
X034	296912	8072656	13.09%	62	77	0.02%	1.09%	0.35%	61	0.03%	0.03%
X035	296913	8072657	1.19%	0	60	0.01%	0.15%	0.04%	0	0.00%	0.00%
X036	296923.2	8072633	4.27%	0	105	0.01%	0.64%	0.12%	0	3.00%	0.03%
X037	296923.2	8072633	0.65%	0	58	0.00%	2.90%	0.69%	30	0.08%	0.01%
X038	296924.2	8072634	3.17%	47	38	0.01%	1.02%	8.37%	0	0.06%	0.00%
X039	296985	8072669	0.50%	49	51	0.01%	0.30%	0.05%	11	0.18%	0.03%
X040	296986	8072670	5.96%	134	107	0.02%	0.14%	0.08%	58	0.09%	0.02%

Several historic mines in the Elizabeth Bluffs area reported gold as either a primary or secondary commodity mined. Historic miners generally did not take the top 5m below surface, preferring to sink shafts to access rock deeper in the oxide, supergene and fresh rock zones.

Figure 11 *Left: Mine adit developed on a 1.5m wide vein with lesser stockwork and sheeted veins evident in selvedge of the mined out vein. Right: At the entrance of a mine adit developed on a 1m wide vein with malachite and azurite coating the mine walls and roof.*

Outcrops of stockwork quartz and sheeted veins were located near the vein trends where erosion had removed the soil and exposed the rock (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Vein stockwork in sandstone outcrop outside of the historically mined veins.

Figure 12 Left: Close up of a mine adit showing malachite on rocks that had fallen from the roof. Right: A mine entry adit on a 1.5m wide vein (same mine adit as the close up photo - Left).

Mt Gossan and Siberia

GG1 has identified the Mt Gossan–Siberia trend as the highest-priority target for discovery of a significant copper, silver, tin, and indium deposit.

GG1 has now digitised soil sample data from historic exploration reports. The soil data defines a near-continuous Cu–Sn–As–Pb anomaly extending over 5 km in length and up to 500 m in width (Cu, Sn, As, and Pb were the only elements assayed in historic soil sampling). The copper soil anomaly (shown below in Figure 13) is continuous over 5km >100ppm Cu threshold and reaches a peak of 4380ppm Cu. This anomaly is coincident with the historic mines along the Mt Gossan–Siberia trend. The area has not been explored for 45 years, with the last drilling conducted in 1980, well before the recent increase in interest in copper, silver, tin, and indium driven by electrification and AI.

Shallow historic drilling at Mt Gossan and Siberia comprises 31 holes to an average depth of only 30m, with the best intercept reported as **8 m at 2.58% Cu, 39 g/t Ag, and 0.32% Sn**[1]. Mineralisation is largely continuous and consistent. GG1 interpretation of historic drilling data identified only 2 holes out of 31 where target depth was achieved but failed to intersect significant mineralisation and lode structures.

There is strong potential for indium at Mt Gossan–Siberia. Gold and indium were not assayed in historic drilling but are present in historic rock chip assays. Indium rock chip assays from the Mt Gossan area have returned grades of up to 1,620 g/t In[1].

Work at Mt Gossan–Siberia is scheduled to commence in May 2026, once the access track is reinstated. The access track to the historic mine workings has deteriorated over time and requires grading and minor earthworks.

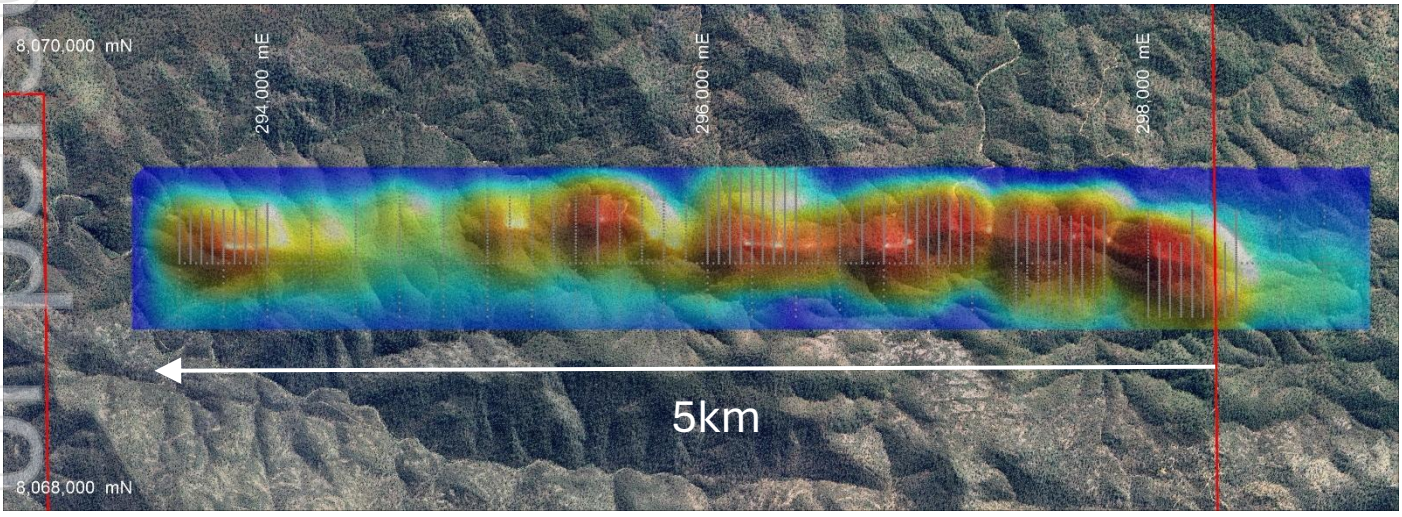


Figure 13 The 5km long copper in soil anomaly at the Siberia – Mt Gossan mines.

[1] Results contained in announcement 4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In

Next Steps

Drilling is planned to commence at Copper Hills in May 2026, after which the drill rig will relocate to Chillagoe to test targets at Sentinel and Mt Wandoo.

Access to Mt Gossan and Siberia will be established during May. Drilling at Mt Gossan and Siberia is planned to follow the completion of drilling at Chillagoe.

Reconnaissance fieldwork at the Herberton Conductor Metals Project is currently focused on EPM27232, as it contains the largest historic copper-silver mines. Reconnaissance work at EPM27229 is expected to commence in May 2026.

Work on the Mt Wandoo gold development is ongoing, with modelling and studies progressing.

GG1 exploration results announcements for the Herberton Conductor Metals Project:

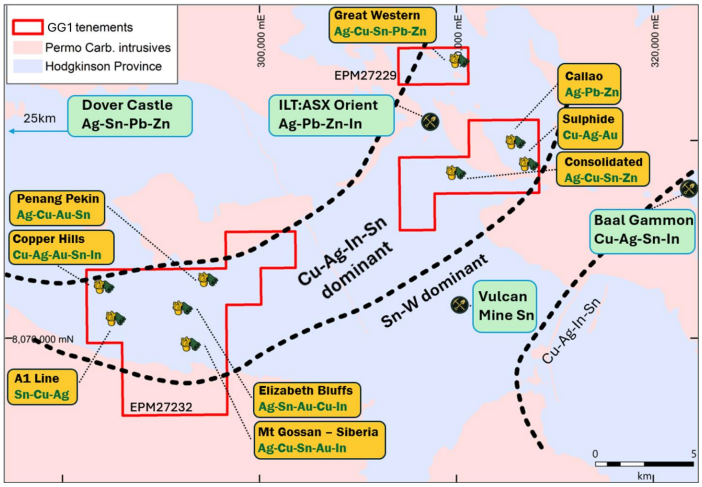
4 February 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In

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

About the Herberton Conductor Metals Project:

The project is situated in a prolific historic mining area located 100km west of Cairns, QLD. The project lies within the Cu-Ag-Sn-In metal zone, elements that are leveraged to future facing electrification and AI data centre metal demand. The tenements are unexplored in the modern era and have high discovery potential.

The Company plans to emulate the success of neighbouring explorers that have recently delineated large resources from the prolific mineral occurrences found across this region.

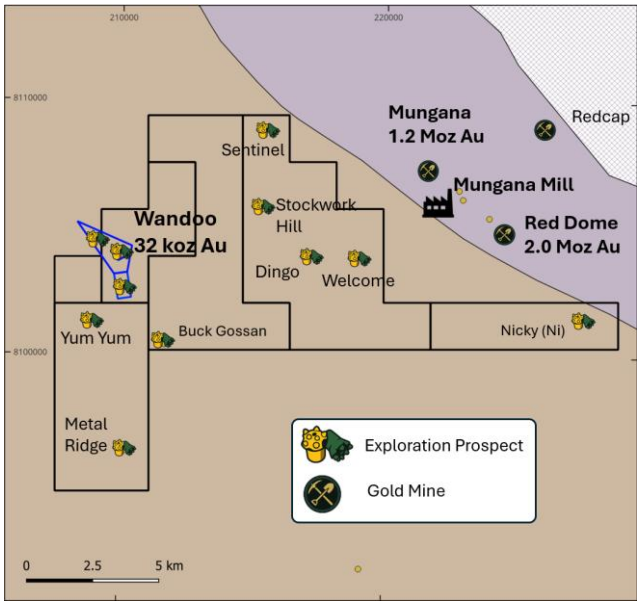


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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.

Recent drill results include 6m at 11.1 g/t Au and 281 g/t Ag, 9m at 7.9g/t Au and 51 g/t Ag and 19m at 2.9 g/t Au. Drill results announcement: here

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

References

Kumar, A and others, 2022: The geological setting of the indium-rich Baal Gammon and Isabel Sn-Cu-Zn deposits in the Herberton Mineral Field, Queensland, Australia. Avish A. Kumar, Ioan V. Sanislav, Paul H.G.M. Dirks, October 2022.

Grieves, G, 1980: (CR14795) Copper Hills Emuford Area, North Queensland. Grieves, G, March 1980.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: portable XRF results

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.*	• Portable XRF results at Copper Hills and Penang Pekin are spot measurements of rock fragments from the mine dumps and from exposures in mine shafts and adits. These measurements do not represent averages of the mineralisation. • Historic soil results at Mt Gossan – Siberia were collected by Loloma Mining in 1980. There is no record of the sampling technique used by Loloma Mining.
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).*	• Historic drill results at Copper Hills by Ocean Resources were drilled with a Schramm percussion rig at 14cm hole diameter with chip return via the open hole and water injection used to return chips when water was encountered.
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.*	• Historic drill chip recovery at Copper Hills by Ocean Resources was noted to be variable and poor at times ranging from as low as 20% up to 100%. Uphole sample contamination from the collar was noted in some holes. The drill results are not suitable for use in any future resource estimate.
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.*	• Ocean Resources logged the complete length of all drill holes for lithology, weathering and water at Copper Hills.
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.*	• Ocean Resources subsampled chips by recovering 1m samples of up to 23kg from the cyclone into drums which were then subsampled to derive 1kg assay samples using a splitter. • Ocean Resources outlined their view that percussion drilling is not considered fully reliable for copper and lead because heavy minerals may stay down the hole due to gravity and fine sulphide were observed to float off on excess water during recovery of wet samples.
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.*	• XRF analysis was performed using an Hitachi MET-8000 device in Mining-FP mode using a 30 second measurement duration. The instrument was recently calibrated by the OEM. • XRF measurements are not as accurate as laboratory assays and do not reliably predict average insitu grades. XRF measurements are intended to confirm which metals of economic interest are present rather than the average grade of the mineralisation.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Assays on Ocean Resources drilling at Copper Hills were by an independent lab using acid digest. No QAQC or verification of assays are documented. • There is no record of QAQC for soil sample assays by Loloma Mining at Mt Gossan – Siberia.
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.*	• Rock chip samples have been submitted for laboratory assay for the verification of XRF results and to test for gold. The results are pending. • No twinning was done on Ocean Resources Copper Hills drilling. No verification of assays for drilling was documented, although documentation discussed that some soil sample assays were verified by an independent lab. • No verification of Mt Gossan–Siberia soil sample assays was documented by Loloma.
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.*	• XRF sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS with an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m • Ocean Resources holes SR1, SR2 and SR3 were located by scaling off an historic plan (estimated accuracy +/-10m). The drill collars for these holes were not located in the field and could not be verified. Hole PDH4 was located in the field and surveyed using a handhold GPS (+/- 5m accuracy). The coordinate location of holes PDH1, PDH2, PDH3, PDH5, PDH6, PDH7, PDH8 is unknown and these holes were not positively identified in the field. One hole collar was found but it could not be determined which hole number it was. The holes that have not been located were described as being drilled into the three main veins at Copper Hills which narrows down their location to a 260m x 100m area at Copper Hills, therefore the drill results remain useful for assessing the metals present and continuity of mineralisation below the historically mined oxide zone. • Mt Gossan–Siberia soil sample locations were located by registering historic plans and digitising assays results that were printed on the plans. The accuracy of the location data is estimated at +/- 30m.
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.*	• XRF results were taken from mine dumps with variable spacing between each mine shaft. • The XRF results are spot measurements and are not suitable to be used to for estimating continuity or for estimating resources. • Ocean Resources drilling: Data spacing is unknown, although holes as described as being drilled on 2 drill lines 70m apart on the main workings with a shallow and deep hole on each line then two further shallow holes on the eastern line of workings. • Mt Gossan – Siberia soil samples by Loloma were 10m or 20m spaced on north-south lines 50m apart. This is considered appropriate considering the mineralisation is orientated west-east.
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.*	• XRF results do not provide any information on the orientation of structures. • Field observations of outcropping veins has been used to digitise vein locations on the maps included in this announcement. • Ocean Resources drilling at Copper Hills: the NNW-SSE trending lodes generally dip at 65 – 75 degrees to the WSW, however cross cutting structures have been identified. Hole PDH4 and one other collar located at Copper Hills were drilled to the ENE intersecting the veins at an appropriate angle. Hole SR2 was drilled into a structurally complex area and it is unclear whether the orientation is appropriate for testing the mineralisation. For other drill holes, the hole orientation is unknown but are described in the body of the report as being drilled on fences from west to east which is appropriate for testing the width of the veins. • The orientation of Mt Gossan – Siberia soil samples by Loloma were perpendicular to the structure and appropriate for plotting geochemical trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• XRF samples are analysed on the spot and do not require sample security. • There are no records relating to sample security for Ocean Resources drilling. • There are no records relating to sample security for Loloma Mining soil sampling at Mt Gossan - Siberia.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 •The results in this announcement relate to EPM27232 held 100% by Burlington Mining 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. •The results were obtained within the leasehold Emu Creek Station. GG1 is in advanced discussions with Emu Creek station to establish a conduct and compensation agreement to agree terms for drilling access. •The tenements were granted under the expedited NTPC conditions which require notification of planned ground disturbing activities (such as drilling and new road construction) to the native title holder. The native title holder is entitled to request and conduct a cultural heritage clearance prior to ground disturbing activities occurring. The native title party was notified in March 2026. GG1 expects to be able to conduct exploration activities including drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•Ocean Resources have previously completed exploration at Copper Hills. The outcomes are discussed in this announcement. •Only rock chip and soil sampling records by Dominion Mining are available for historic work conducted at Penang Pekin. No historic drilling has been conducted at Penang Pekin. •Loloma Mining conducted exploration at Mt Gossan – Siberia. Drill and rock chip results were previously published by GG1 in the announcement on 4 Feb 2026: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	•The Herberton Mineral Field is characterised by polymetallic mineralisation associated with late Paleozoic granitoids of the Hodgkinson Province in north Queensland. Mineral deposits are predominantly related to highly fractionated, S-type granites intruded into metasedimentary rocks, including slates, schists, and greywackes. These intrusions drove extensive hydrothermal systems that formed a range of deposit styles. •The dominant tin mineralisation occurs as cassiterite within quartz veins, greisens, and stockworks, typically developed in the apical zones of granites or along structural corridors. Polymetallic mineralisation includes sulphide assemblages of chalcopyrite (copper), galena (lead-silver), sphalerite (zinc), and locally arsenopyrite and bismuth minerals. These occur in lode-style veins, sheeted veins, breccias, and replacement bodies. •Zoning is a key feature, with tin-rich systems proximal to granites and base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag) mineralisation more distal. Structural controls, including faults and fractures, strongly influenced fluid flow and ore deposition. Overall, the field represents a classic granite-related tin and polymetallic hydrothermal system.
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:* ○ *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.*	•Drill hole information for Ocean Resources drilling is contained in the body of this ASX announcement.

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.*	•Ocean Resources did not publish any detail of cutoff grades or aggregation rules.
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').*	•The relationship between downhole thickness and true thickness is unclear for hole SR2 due to structural complexity of the lode. •Hole PDH4 was drilled at -75 degree dip toward the vein which is dipping at approximately 65 degrees. Its true width is estimated with low certainty at approximately 70% of the downhole length. All other PDH series holes were drilled at -60 degree dip which would have produced intercept thicknesses close to true width if the vein dips remain at 65 degrees at depth. There is significant uncertainty and therefore investors should not rely on the intercept thickness.
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 portable XRF results have been reported in this announcement (except when testing the instrument). •All know historic drill and rock chip results have been reported. •All available historic drill results have been reported.
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.*	•A description of the geology is provided in the announcement. •The complete record of historic data sets including drilling, rock chip sampling and magnetic surveys was previously announced to the ASX on 7 February: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In •Potentially deleterious elements include arsenic. Arsenic XRF results have been included in reporting.
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.*	•Initial drilling is planned at Copper Hills in May 2026.