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5 May 2026

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Strong Assay Results from Phase 1 Dooloo Creek Drill Program

Highlights

- **Phase 1 diamond drill program completed with encouraging mineralisation encountered at the Northern Gold and Eastern Breccia prospects**

- **Drill hole NG001 (Figure 2 & 3) - magnetite skarn at Northern Gold prospect returns 2.74% Cu & 2.6g/t Au:**
    - 53.62-61.0m: 7.38m at 0.55% Cu & 0.46g/t Au
    - Includes 1.0m at 2.74% Cu & 2.6g/t Au

- **Drill hole EB001(Figure 2 & 4) - multi-stage breccia returns 0.52% Cu & 6.5g/t Au at Eastern Breccia prospect:**
    - 125.0-131.0m: 6.0m at 0.28% Cu & 2.18g/t Au
    - Includes 0.61m at 0.47% Cu & 6.5g/t Au

- **Drill hole EB001 (Figure 4) - broad widths of anomalous copper and gold support large scale breccia system hosting polyphase sulphide mineralisation:**
    - 92.0-137.55m: 45.55m at 0.07% Cu & 0.43g/t Au
    - 218.0-228.0m: 10.0m at 0.22% Cu & 0.33g/t Au

- **These drill holes from the Northern Gold and Eastern Breccia targets are very encouraging as they now demonstrate the linkage between surface geochemistry, magnetics and the modelling of these targets**

- **Geochemistry indicates mineralisation to increase at depth within the breccia**
    - **Similar styles seen at deposits considered analogous**

- **First assay results and geochemistry support GGR's commitment to follow-up drill program scheduled for Year 2 work-program:**
    - This proposed diamond and RC drill program will target the mineralised areas identified and is planned to commence in late-Q3

- **Phase 1 diamond drilling program at Neila Creek completed with geological interpretation and first assays expected by EOM May:**
    - Holes 2 and 3 drilled to greater depths than initially planned due to the presence of encouraging geology.

Golden Globe Resources Ltd ("GGR" or the "Company") is pleased to report encouraging assays from the Phase 1 diamond drilling program completed at the Dooloo Creek project in Queensland. The results, highlighted above and referenced in more detail in Appendix A below, support interpreted gold and copper mineralisation and enhanced geological understanding of a major breccia-hosted system.

The target is a modelled magnetic inversion body, interpreted to be a mineralised intrusive breccia, situated adjacent to a major regional structure and flanked by a steep magnetic gradient. Both an Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability and resistivity anomaly overlap this breccia, with a gold-bismuth-molybdenum geochemical signature centred on it.

Golden Globe's recent integrated re-modelling (geophysics, IP, magnetics and geochemistry) together with the first phase drill program, aims to rapidly convert the historic anomalism into robust, vectoring drill targets and, ultimately, a district-scale exploration campaign. The combination of these first assays, strong historical sampling, a demonstrated geological analogue, and an active, well-funded drill program positions Dooloo Creek as a compelling early-stage copper-gold opportunity with follow up drilling planned.

Analysis of Eastern Breccia and Northern Gold 2025–2026 Drilling Program

GGR's Manager Geology for the Qld projects, Chris Gaughan provides an analysis of the Eastern Breccia and Northern Gold 2025–2026 drilling program:

- In diamond hole EB001, the intersection of multi-phase breccia, sulphide mineralisation, and strong sericite–carbonate alteration, accompanied by anomalous gold and copper values as well as associated elements including arsenic, silver, bismuth, cobalt, and zinc, all indicate that the mineralisation present in EB001 is sourced from volatile intrusive activity located at depth below the drill-hole. The widespread chlorite alteration and sulphide mineralisation observed throughout the drill-hole are interpreted as representing a halo or shell surrounding the intrusive source.

- The geological interpretation suggests that the mineralised breccia zone intersected in EB001 at 91.99–137.32 m is the high-level, low-temperature expression of an intrusive breccia at greater depth. In comparison to other Queensland examples of gold-bearing intrusive breccias within Permian–Triassic intrusive complexes, such as Mount Leyshon and Kidston, Dooloo Creek is unique in that the pre-intrusive older volcanic rock remains preserved within the area. This suggests that the Eastern Breccia may represent a fully preserved vertical continuum of an intrusive breccia system. The observation of increased copper and bismuth within the sulphide veins in the breccia is interpreted as indicative of higher temperature mineralisation, pointing to more significant mineralisation at depth within the breccia.

Chairman, Patrick Highsmith commented: "*These drill holes from the Northern Gold and Eastern Breccia targets are very encouraging and we can now demonstrate linkage between surface geochemistry, magnetics, and our modelling of these targets. Not only have we confirmed that large scale magmatic systems are driving copper-gold mineralisation along this eastern trend, but the initial results include significant grade and thickness. These holes primarily tested the margins of skarns and modelled breccia bodies, which were clearly generated by large polyphase intrusive events. The highly enriched bismuth, molybdenum, and tungsten at Northern Gold in particular, suggest a high temperature environment. We see this high temperature footprint at other targets as well, such as True Blue and Silver Plane. Confirming the presence of copper and gold with these* *geochemical hot spots will help us vector to thicker intercepts and higher grade, particularly as we improve our understanding of the structure and host rocks. We look forward to the applying the interpretation of these results to our developing model so that we can prioritize the next round of work on this vast property."*

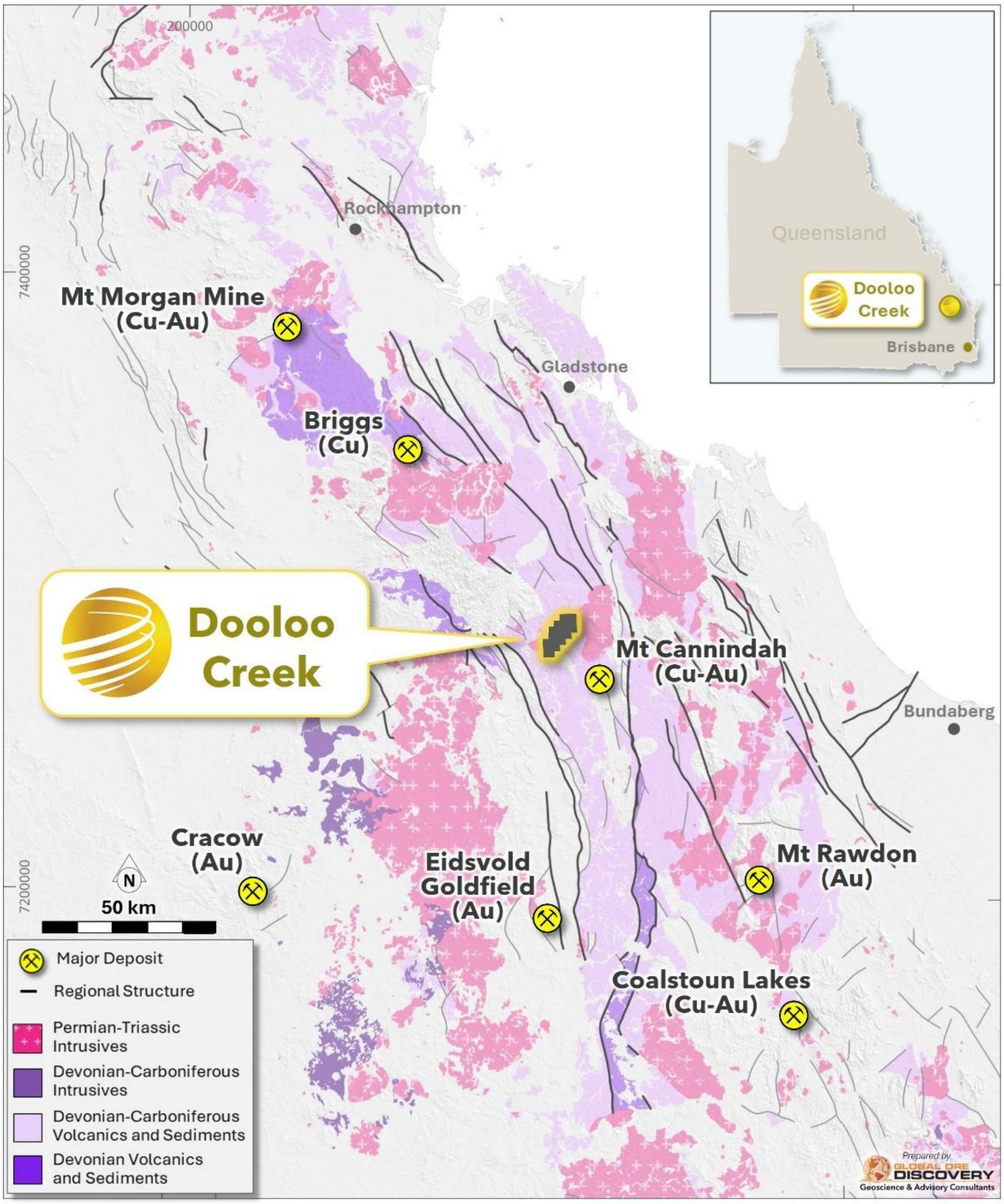

Figure 1. *Location of Dooloo Creek project within the New England Orogeny.*

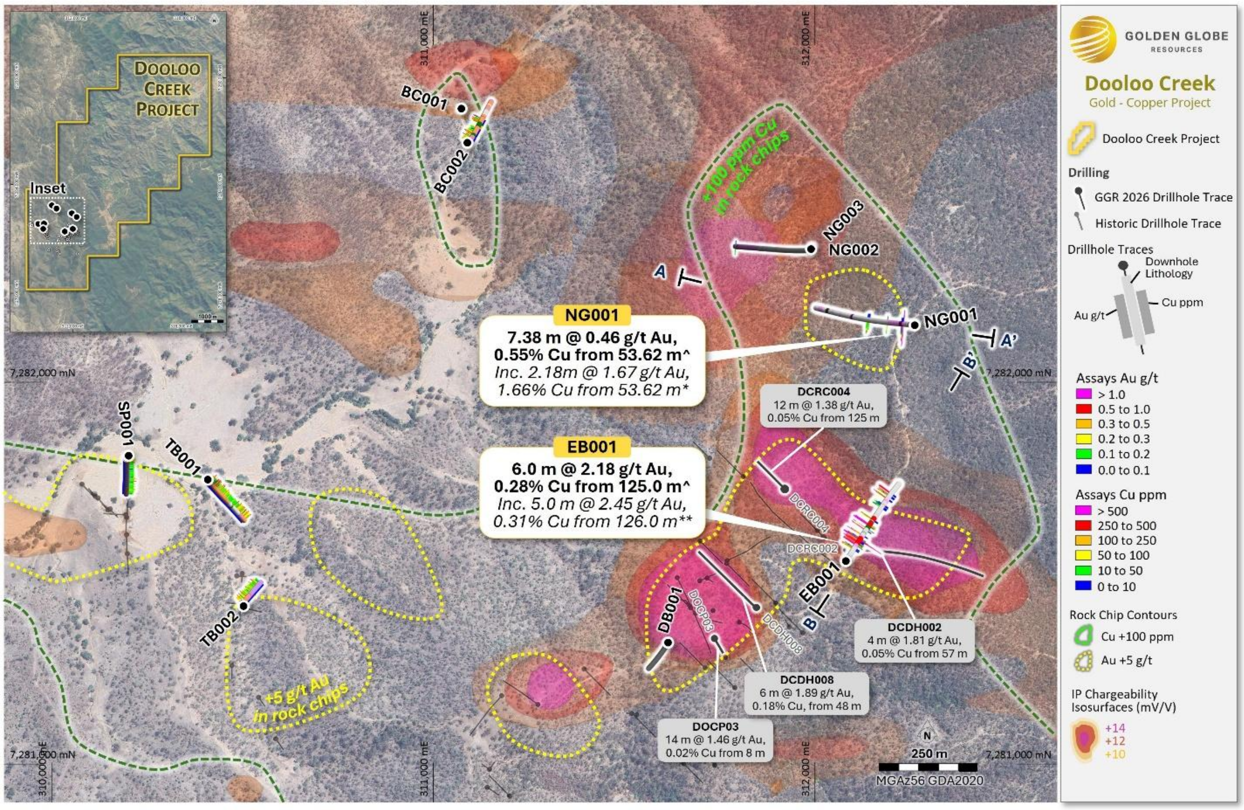

Figure 2. *Plan showing Phase 1 drill program location and interpreted Cu and Au mineralisation zones overlain on IP anomaly; Cross Sections A – A' and B – B' for NG001 and EB001 drill holes respectively.*

NG001 – Northern Gold prospect

- NG001 targeted the following:
  - outcropping magnetite skarns,
  - the Dooloo Diggings fault (a significant north-northeast trending structure that manifests across the tenement and is associated with skarns and breccias at various locations),
  - a high-grade gold occurrence in historical diggings (GGR sample X15127, 28.8g/t Au),
  - and an interpreted intrusive or intrusive breccia on the west side of the Dooloo Diggings fault, as suggested by the modelled magnetic inversion body, the nearby skarn outcrops and a gold-bismuth-molybdenum-tungsten geochemical anomaly at surface.
- Results included:
  - magnetite-actinolite skarn with subordinate epidote and garnet, intersected at 52.87-68.55m,
  - includes two zones of magnetite-sulphide skarn at 53.62-55.8m and at 58.4-61.55m; both zones have abundant sulphides with elevated copper; the upper zone includes elevated gold and up to 0.31% bismuth,
  - extensive chlorite alteration in the host rocks, andesitic volcaniclastics,
  - multiple pyrite zones intersected and
  - numerous rhyolite dykes intersected.

- Grades in the magnetite-sulphide skarn include:
  - 53.62-55.8m: 2.18m at 1.66% Cu, 1.67g/t Au, **0.31% Bi**.

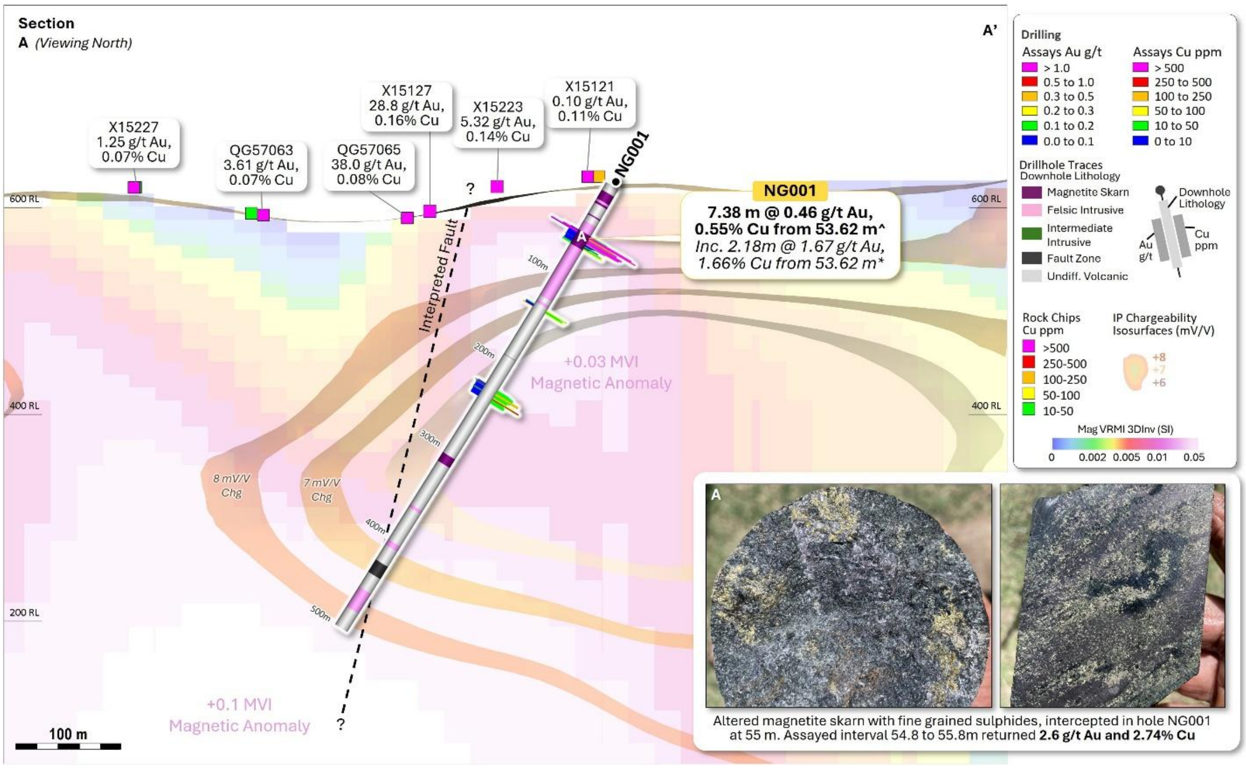

***Figure 3**. Cross Section A – A' showing NG001 and modelled magnetic anomaly. Core pics show example of magnetite skarn intersection.*

EB001 – Eastern Breccia prospect

- Diamond hole EB001 was drilled to follow up mineralisation intersected in previous hole DCDH002 which recorded 3m at 2.3g/t Au within a broad zone of sulphide mineralisation, elevated copper and sericite-carbonate alteration at 19.0-106.0m.
- Results include:
    - chlorite alteration and sulphide mineralisation present in andesitic volcaniclastics throughout the hole from 46.0m to 498.4m end-of-hole depth,
    - three breccia zones intersected: 91.99-137.32m, 208.17-234.3m and 244.67-269.0m,
    - complex mineralised breccia and sulphide vein zone at 91.99-137.32m with very fine sulphides disseminated within matrix and clasts, with coarser grained sulphides associated with veins and replacement,
    - rhyolite dykes occur throughout the hole.

NB: Rhyolite dykes are closely associated with gold deposits and successful mines in Queensland, such as Mount Leyshon and Kidston. In some cases, they are directly linked to intrusive activity responsible for sulphide and gold deposition, as seen at Red Dome.

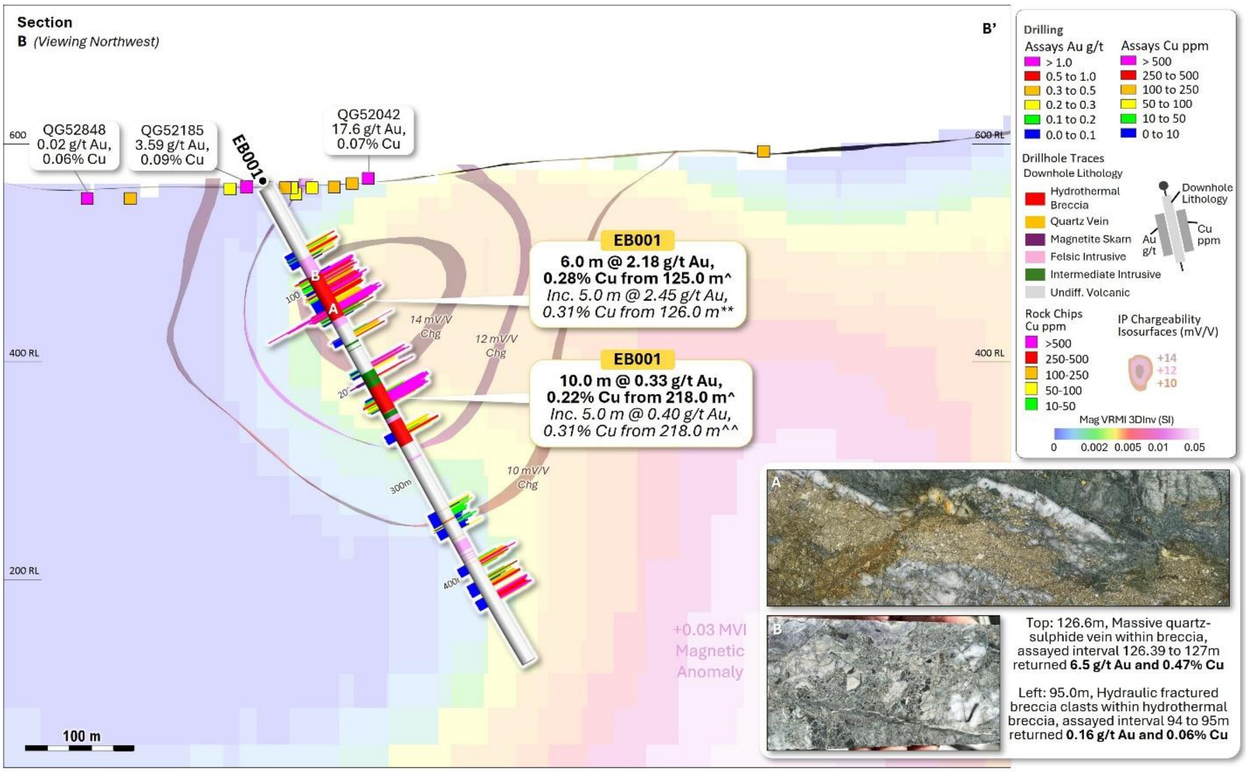

Figure 4. *Cross Section B – B' showing EB001 and modelled magnetic anomaly. Core pics show example of sulphide mineralisation and host structure/brecciation.*

This release has been been compiled by and approved by the Board of GGR.

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Source References

- Prospectus Golden Globe Resources Limited ACN 169 640 144; 19 August 2025
- Report 'Dooloo Creek drilling, December 2025 - March 2026: 23/04/2026'; Chris Gaughan

Competent Persons Statement

The information included within this release is a fair representation of available information compiled by Colin McMillan B.Sc., MAusIMM, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Colin McMillan is employed by GGR Ltd as Managing Director & CEO and has been Head of Geology for the Company. Colin McMillan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Colin McMillan consents to the inclusion in this presentation of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

Figure Notes and Forward-Looking Statement

The information that has been extracted from prior announcements referred to in this release, are available to view at www.goldengloberesources.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of exploration results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement 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. The information in this announcement that relates to previous exploration results was first reported by the Company in accordance with ASX listing rule 5.7 in the following Company ASX market releases:

APPENDIX A: Dooloo Creek – Diamond Drilling Significant Assay Results

Cutoff	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Cu %
0.3 g/t Au *	EB001	92.00	94.00	2.00	0.571	0.07
	EB001	108.00	111.00	3.00	0.301	0.09
	EB001	125.00	132.00	7.00	1.98	0.25
	EB001	154.60	155.00	0.40	0.354	0.33
	EB001	200.80	201.60	0.80	0.899	0.16
	EB001	220.00	228.00	8.00	0.35	0.23
	NG001	53.62	55.80	2.18	1.667	1.66
	NG001	139.00	139.80	0.80	0.348	0.01
	NG001	227.50	227.90	0.40	0.365	0.00
	TB002	17.00	18.00	1.00	0.638	0.05
	TB002	76.00	77.00	1.00	0.581	0.03
1.0 g/t Au **	EB001	126.00	131.00	5.00	2.452	0.31
	NG001	53.62	55.80	2.18	1.667	1.66
0.1% Cu ^	EB001	110.00	111.00	1.00	0.499	0.20
	EB001	125.00	131.00	6.00	2.176	0.27
	EB001	154.60	155.00	0.40	0.354	0.33
	EB001	187.00	188.00	1.00	0.103	0.11
	EB001	191.00	192.00	1.00	0.289	0.21
	EB001	200.80	201.60	0.80	0.899	0.16
	EB001	218.00	228.00	10.00	0.329	0.22
	EB001	396.00	397.00	1.00	0.052	0.16
	NG001	53.62	61.00	7.38	0.455	0.55
	BC002	50.00	51.00	1.00	0.041	0.11
	TB001	11.00	12.00	1.00	0.041	0.12
	TB002	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.102	0.11
0.3% Cu ^^	EB001	126.39	130.00	3.61	2.819	0.34
	EB001	219.00	222.00	3.00	0.393	0.39
	NG001	53.62	55.80	2.18	1.667	1.66

All widths are downhole intercepts. * = 0.3 g/t Au cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste, ** = 1.0 g/t Au cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste ^ = 0.1% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste, ^^ = 0.3% Cu cutoff composite with up to 5m of internal waste

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Results reported here are from a 1166m, six-hole RC program and 1762m, four-hole diamond program completed at the Dooloo Creek Project in the period December 2025 to March 2026. • Diamond drilling samples collected during the drilling process were completed using industry standard techniques, including single tube PQ through to triple-tube HQ and NQ core sizes. • Sample intervals ranged from 0.15 m to 1.2 m. *Sample Representativity* • Core was selectively sampled to geological boundaries determined by the supervising geologist. • Core was sampled by ¼ or ½ core cut longitudinally with a diamond saw. ¼ HQ core samples were taken through a zone of high-density magnetite skarn in drillhole NG001, to a) retain additional core for future repeat sampling or metallurgical testwork and b) to minimize the amount of coarse reject material split off at the lab after crushing. Core samples were otherwise sampled on a ½ core basis. • Field duplicates were taken every 22 samples by ¼ core. • RC sampling method involved a standard RC cyclone with in-line riffle splitter. RC field duplicates were taken every 22 samples, via a secondary split from the riffle splitter. *Assaying* • Samples for all holes were submitted to ALS, an ISO certified commercial laboratory located in Brisbane. • Sample preparation comprised drying, coarse crushing, splitting, and pulverisation prior to analysis (Lab code: PUL-31). • Samples were bagged, weighed and tracked through the ALS laboratory system (e.g. BAG-01, WEI-21). • Gold was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21). • Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 / GEO-4ACID), providing near-total digestion. • Fusion methods (FA-FUSPG1) were utilised where required for higher-grade or refractory material. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** *Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques* • Results reported here relate to 3 diamond drillholes and 13 RC drillholes completed during 2021–2022 by Golden Globe Resources. • RC samples were initially collected based on the presence of visible sulphides, with subsequent sampling extended to full hole from start to end. • Samples were collected at 1 m intervals, with no compositing undertaken. • Diamond core sampling was guided by geological boundaries and the presence of sulphide mineralisation. • Sampling intervals were typically ~1 m, with shorter intervals applied where required to honour geological contacts or zones of increased mineralisation. • Selective sampling was also undertaken for discrete features (e.g. quartz–sulphide veins). *Sample Representativity* • Sampling is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and stage of exploration. • RC sampling initially targeted visually mineralised intervals and was later extended to full-hole sampling, reducing potential bias. • Diamond core was sampled as half or quarter core, cut longitudinally using a diamond saw. • Field duplicates were collected during the program. *Assaying* • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, an ISO certified commercial laboratory located in Brisbane. • Sample preparation comprised drying, coarse crushing, splitting, and pulverisation prior to analysis (Lab code: PUL-31). • Samples were bagged, weighed and tracked through the ALS laboratory system (e.g. BAG-01, WEI-21). • Gold was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21). • Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 / GEO-4ACID), providing near-total digestion. • RC sampling method involved a standard RC cyclone with in-line riffle splitter.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka,*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • RC drilling was completed by AED using a McCulloch 850 RC Drill Rig, and diamond drilling was completed by Central Deep Hole Drilling, using a Sandvik diamond drill rig.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 was completed using nominal hole diameter of approximately 5 ¼ inch and a face-sampling hammer. • RC drilling setup utilized a standard cyclone and in-line splitter, and a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling utilized PQ (single tube), HQ (triple tube) and NQ (triple tube) core sizes, with a diamond impregnated bit. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • Drilling comprised reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling completed during the 2021–2022 program. • Drilling was undertaken by Allied Exploration & Drilling Pty Ltd (AED) using a McCulloch 850 rig. • Diamond drilling utilised PQ, HQ and NQ core sizes with a diamond impregnated bit. • RC drilling was completed using nominal hole diameters of approximately 5¼ inch (2021) and 4 inch (2022).
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*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Core recovery was measured on a per run basis and monitored consistently throughout the drilling program. • In broken ground core runs were shorter to maximise recovery. • Triple tube was used for HQ and NQ sections of diamond holes to maximize recovery and integrity of drill core. • Core recovery was 100% except when drilling the oxidised top part of the holes and when drilling some clay-rich fault zones. Where samples were taken for assay the recovery was 100% • RC sample recovery was monitored via the visible amount of material in the sample bags. No zones of low recovery were noted. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • Sample recovery was reported as high and generally consistent for both RC and diamond drilling. • Recovery was monitored during drilling and logging. Hardcopy records of recovery are available, however, these have not been recorded digitally. • For RC drilling, recovery was assessed at the rig on a per metre basis. • For diamond drilling, recovery was assessed during core handling and logging. • No significant relationship between sample recovery and grade has been identified, and no sample bias is considered to have occurred.
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.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Logging of diamond core was completed to the level of detail required to support future Mineral Resource Estimation. However, <u>no Mineral Resource Estimation is reported in this release</u>. • Logging was initially captured onto handwritten logs and then subsequently entered into standardised Microsoft Excel templates. • Geological logging was completed by a qualified geologist for the entire length of the holes, recording lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, mineralisation, and structure containing both qualitative and quantitative fields. • Only selected zones of interest (visual mineralization) were digitally photographed. No routine digital photography of core or RC chips was otherwise completed. • Diamond core was geologically logged in full. • RC drill chips were sieved, washed and logged visually using hand lens inspection. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • All drillholes were logged by a qualified geologist. • RC drill chips were sieved, washed and logged visually using hand lens inspection. • Diamond core was metre-marked and logged visually using hand lens, scratch testing, magnet and dilute HCl. • Logging recorded lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structural features, including quantitative estimates (e.g. sulphide content, veining and alteration intensity). • Logging was recorded digitally using standardised templates in Excel. • All drillholes were logged in full.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Core was sampled by ¼ or ½ core cut longitudinally with a diamond saw. • ½ HQ or NQ core is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. A zone of high-density magnetite skarn intersected in diamond drill hole NG001 was sampled on a ¼ HQ basis, to control sample weights and avoid large volume of primary sample being split-off after crushing at the lab. • Sample preparation comprised drying, coarse crushing, splitting, and pulverisation prior to analysis (Lab code: SPL-21, PUL-31). • Sample preparation for all samples was completed by ALS, Brisbane. • Samples were bagged, weighed and tracked through the ALS laboratory system (Lab code: BAG-01, WEI-21). • For diamond drill core holes, field duplicates were taken every 22 samples by ¼ core. Since samples are ¼ core of the same competent interval resulting in the same amount of material, duplicates are considered close to being true duplicates. • Field duplicates for RC sampling involved taking a second split from the riffle splitter approximately every 20 samples. • ALS completed internal blanks, duplicates at splitter stages, and pulp sizing (pulverization) tests. No issues were reported with the internal lab QC on any batches. • Field duplicates performed acceptably, with most results for Cu within +/- 30% of the corresponding original sample assay. All duplicate samples corresponded to samples with very low original Au grades (at or just above the detection limit for Au). As such, small absolute variations in duplicate assays vs. originals resulted in numerous paired differences being outside of +/- 30% for Au. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals with no compositing undertaken. • RC samples were split off the bulk sample for each metre via an in-line riffle splitter on the cyclone. • Diamond core was cut longitudinally using a diamond saw, with samples collected as half core. • Sample intervals for diamond drilling were typically ~1 m or defined by geological boundaries, with shorter intervals applied where required. • Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories, an accredited commercial laboratory, for sample preparation and analysis.

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.*
		2026 Dooloo Creek drilling
		• Samples were submitted to ALS, an ISO-certified commercial laboratory.
		• Samples were dried, crushed and split using a riffle splitter (SPL-21), followed by pulverisation to a nominal 85% passing 75 µm (PUL-31).
		• Pulverisation was undertaken on a ~250 g split, which is standard for diamond core samples.
		• Samples were bagged, weighed and tracked through the ALS laboratory system (e.g. BAG-01, WEI-21).
		• Gold was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21).
		• Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 / GEO-4ACID), providing near-total digestion.
		• Fusion methods (FA-FUSPG1) were utilised where required for higher-grade or refractory material.
		• Laboratory QAQC included standards, blanks and duplicates (~10% insertion), with field duplicates collected at a nominal rate of 1:20 samples.
		• Analytical techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
		• All assays reported were measured using instruments owned and operated by ALS Global, an ISO accredited laboratory where instrumentation regularly externally audited for accreditation.
		• QAQC analytical standards were photographed, with the Standard ID removed before placement into sampling bags.
		• ALS control procedures include blanks, standards, pulverisation repeat assays, weights and sizings.
		• Analytical standards (Certified Reference Materials) were inserted mostly at a minimum rate of 5 for every 100 samples, using 10-60g, certified reference material ("CRM") of sulphide or oxide material sourced from OREAS with certified gold and copper values. The location of the standards in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist. Standards are selected to match the anticipated assay grade of the samples on either side of the standard in the sampling sequence.
		• Non-certified coarse blanks consisting of washed sand are inserted at a minimum rate of approximately 5 per 100 samples. However, in areas with mineralisation, the number of blanks increased. The location of the blanks in the sampling sequence is at the discretion of the logging geologist with a higher insertion rate in mineralised intervals where grade was interpreted to exceed 1.0%.
		• No pulp blanks were utilised in sampling.
		• Field duplicates were mostly completed at a minimum rate of approximately 5 for every 100 samples.
		• Quartz washes were requested for insertion in the sampling stream around samples with significant sulphide content to monitor contamination from proceeding high-grade samples.
		• Results of QAQC analysis
		    ○ All uncertified coarse blanks performed acceptably, with no elevated Au or Cu values returned, indicating no issues with sample contamination at pulverizing stage.
		    ○ Forty six (46) of a total of 47 CRMs submitted within the sample batches for this program performed within specification (+/- 3 standard deviations of certified mean) for both Au and Cu, indicating an acceptable level of analytical accuracy.
		    ○ The majority of field duplicates returned Cu and Au results within +/-30% of their corresponding original sample, indicating an acceptable level of analytical precision.
		
		2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling
		• Samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories Brisbane, an independent commercial laboratory.
		• Gold was analysed by fire assay with ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP21).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Multi-element analysis was undertaken using four-acid digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 / GEO-4ACID), providing near-total digestion. • Quality control procedures included the insertion of certified reference materials (CRMs), blanks and duplicates, with QAQC samples inserted at an approximate rate of ~10%. • Field duplicates were typically collected at a rate of approximately 1 in 20 samples, particularly for RC drilling, with minor variation in diamond drilling. • QAQC results indicate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision, with no material bias identified.
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.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Significant intersections have been verified by a suitably qualified geologist against geological logging and core photography. • No holes were twinned. • Primary geological and sampling data were initially captured in handwritten logs / ledgers and subsequently entered into standardised Excel templates. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** ○ No independent verification of significant intersections has been undertaken. ○ No twinned drillholes have been completed. ○ Primary geological and sampling data were recorded digitally using standardised templates (Excel) and compiled into the project database. ○ Assay data were received electronically from ALS Laboratories and imported into the database. ○ Data validation was undertaken by the project geologist. ○ No adjustments have been made to assay data.
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.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling – all as for the 2021-2022 drilling** • Drill collar locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS (GPSMAP 64csx). • Elevation (RL) was recorded using GPS-derived values. • Collar location accuracy is considered to be within typical handheld GPS accuracy (approximately ±3m). • Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument at approximately 30 m intervals. • The coordinate system is GDA94 / MGA Zone 56. Topographic control is based on GPS measurements and is considered adequate for early-stage exploration. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • Drill collar locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS (GPSMAP 64csx). • Elevation (RL) was recorded using GPS-derived values. • Collar location accuracy is considered to be within typical handheld GPS accuracy (approximately ±3m). • Downhole surveys were completed using a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument at approximately 30 m intervals. • The coordinate system is GDA94 / MGA Zone 56. • Topographic control is based on GPS measurements and is considered adequate for early-stage exploration.
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.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Drillhole spacing was variable and reflects early-stage exploration targeting. • Drill holes spacing is not considered adequate to establish geological or grade continuity for the purposes of calculating a Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimate. • Topographic control for drill collar point was handheld GPS elevation. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • Drillhole spacing was variable and reflects early-stage exploration targeting. • Data spacing is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • Drillhole orientations were designed to test interpreted geological and geophysical targets. • The relationship between drillhole orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not fully constrained at this stage. • Sampling is considered to be broadly representative, with no significant sampling bias recognised. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • Drillhole orientations were designed to test interpreted geological and geophysical targets. • The relationship between drillhole orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not fully constrained at this stage. • Sampling is considered to be broadly representative, with no significant sampling bias recognised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • RC samples were collected at the rig and transported by company personnel to a freight depot in Monto (Kingaroy Freight Express), where they were secured in pallet bins for shipment to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere (Brisbane). • Diamond core samples were transported to Monto for cutting and sampling, then secured in pallet bins and dispatched via freight to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere (Brisbane). • Samples remained under company control until delivery to the freight provider. • No issues with sample security are known. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • RC samples were collected at the rig and transported by company personnel to a freight depot in Monto (Kingaroy Freight Express), where they were secured in pallet bins for shipment to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere (Brisbane). • Diamond core samples were transported to Monto for cutting and sampling, then secured in pallet bins and dispatched via freight to ALS Laboratories in Zillmere (Brisbane). • Samples remained under company control until delivery to the freight provider. • No issues with sample security are known.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**2026 Dooloo Creek drilling** • No formal audits or reviews have been undertaken. **2021-2022 Dooloo Creek Drilling** • No formal audits or independent reviews of sampling techniques or data have been completed. • Internal review of data and sampling procedures has been undertaken by the project geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Dooloo Creek Project comprises EPM 15343 and EPM 27728 in Queensland, Australia. The tenements are held by Devonian Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden Globe Resources Ltd. • There are no known impediments with respect to the tenements or land access.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Dooloo Creek Project has been subject to multiple phases of exploration by previous operators, including North Limited, Horton Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd, Energy Minerals Pty Ltd, and Diatreme Resources Ltd. • Early exploration by North Limited included geological mapping, drainage geochemistry (BLEG and -80#), rock chip sampling (334 samples), costeans (~16 trenches, ~640 m), ground and airborne geophysics, and nine RC drillholes (1,303 m). This work defined a broad gold anomaly across the project area, with widespread gold in rock chips (approximately 75% of samples reporting detectable Au). Higher-grade gold (up to 414 g/t Au) was associated with sulphide-bearing veins, breccias and shears, with additional chalcopyrite–pyrite mineralisation identified within a ~150 m wide skarn zone. • Costeaning and drilling at Base Station Hill returned significant shallow mineralisation, including 8 m @ 3.35 g/t Au (costean) and 18 m @ 1.20 g/t Au (82–100 m, drilling). Auger sampling to bedrock defined a coherent ~800 m × 400 m gold anomaly (0.01–1.58 g/t Au), highlighting depletion of Au and Cu in the upper soil profile and limitations of conventional surface geochemical methods. • Horton Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd and Energy Minerals Pty Ltd undertook a 10 hole RC drilling program (1,623 m) in 2000; however, primary samples were not assayed due to legal disputes. Limited duplicate samples were later assayed, with results broadly consistent with earlier work. Drilling identified northeast-trending carbonate–quartz–pyrite zones, interpreted to be up to ~40 m wide. • Diatreme Resources Ltd acquired the project in 2007 and completed nine RC holes (1,369 m) and two diamond holes (809 m), intersecting consistent low-grade Au–Cu mineralisation, including intervals such as 12 m @ 1.38 g/t Au. Subsequent reinterpretation of datasets suggested mineralisation may represent the upper portion of a larger system, with potential for bulk-tonnage mineralisation at depth associated with a northeast-trending structural corridor.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• A Triassic granite (Monal Granodiorite) is located to the northwest of EPM15343 (Dooloo Creek). The complex is overlain by the Triassic Dooloo Tops Volcanics (rhyolite) to the east. Minor rhyolite dykes intrude the volcaniclastics. The Dooloo Creek prospect lies partly within the contact aureole of the Triassic granites. Skarns and hornfels are common to the northwest and a large andesitic body is located to the southwest, which is interpreted to be a volcanic plug. The volcanic/volcaniclastic assemblage has been mapped as part of the sedimentary Devonian to Early Carboniferous Three Moon Conglomerate. • Dooloo Creek project mineralisation is consistent with prospects that are proximal to a submarine volcanic vent (Bryan & others, 1998; 2001). Historical work has also recognised a hyaloclastite unit along the Monal Creek Road, which is of the same age as the host rocks at the Mount Morgan historic mine. Specific mineralisation observed to date at Dooloo Creek prospect includes copper and gold mineralisation styles:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

Gold-copper mineralisation associated with sulphide gossan and sulphide veins.
Pyritic, volcaniclastics with associated gold.
Magnetite-actinolite-epidote skarn with associated copper and gold.
Quartz veinlets with associated gold.
Gold-copper-silver-lead mineralisation associated with quartz/carbonate breccia infill and veining; and
Chalcopyrite, both finely disseminated and as fine veins.

</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>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting MGA1994</th><th>Northing MGA1994</th><th>RL AHD</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth MGA1994</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>Status</th><th>Survey Method</th></tr>
<tr><td>BC001</td><td>311073</td><td>7282715</td><td>400</td><td>-60</td><td>109.2</td><td>12</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>BC002</td><td>311094</td><td>7282627</td><td>404</td><td>-60</td><td>28.2</td><td>246</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>DB001</td><td>311614</td><td>7281315</td><td>573</td><td>-60</td><td>213.2</td><td>168</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>EB001</td><td>312084</td><td>7281535</td><td>638</td><td>-61</td><td>32.8</td><td>498.4</td><td>DD</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>NG001</td><td>312260</td><td>7282150</td><td>706</td><td>-60</td><td>274.3</td><td>501.6</td><td>DD</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>NG002</td><td>311989</td><td>7282352</td><td>583</td><td>-72</td><td>267.2</td><td>683.5</td><td>DD</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>SP001</td><td>310197</td><td>7281802</td><td>381</td><td>-70</td><td>179.2</td><td>294</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>TB001</td><td>310408</td><td>7281742</td><td>383</td><td>-60</td><td>136.2</td><td>300</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>TB002</td><td>310499</td><td>7281420</td><td>397</td><td>-60</td><td>41.2</td><td>146</td><td>RC</td><td>Complete</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
<tr><td>NG003</td><td>311992</td><td>7282354</td><td>583</td><td>-80</td><td>222.2</td><td>78.5</td><td>DD</td><td>Abandoned</td><td>GPS</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole ID	Easting MGA1994	Northing MGA1994	RL AHD	Dip	Azimuth MGA1994	Total Depth (m)	Hole Type	Status	Survey Method
DCDH001	312061	7281518	552	-65	305	744.9	DD	Complete	GPS
DCDH002	312085	7281561	556	-55	90	606.3	DD	Complete	GPS
DCDH003	311639	7281488	605	-65	153.26	488.3	DD	Complete	GPS
DCRC012	310198	7281551	424	-60	176.96	100	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC013	310196	7281601	418	-59.7	179.26	100	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC014	310196	7281646	401	-60	183.86	102	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC015	310200	7281697	397	-59.4	183.96	108	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC016	310199	7281749	396	-60	186.66	100	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC017	310194	7281653	404	-60	271.16	110	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC018	311274	7281156	614	-60	306.16	200	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC019	311179	7281179	598	-60	220.46	258	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC020	310500	7281411	404	-61	108	99	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC021	310493	7281409	403	-60	176	69	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC022	310501	7281421	405	-60	263	90	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC023	310505	7281451	405	-58	182	99	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC024	310485	7281493	398	-59	99	49	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC025	310499	7281499	401	-60	182	49	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC026	310505	7281456	405	-90	0	41	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC027	309714	7281799	412	-59	100	75	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC028	309704	7281758	408	-60	140	60	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC029	309686	7281751	404	-58	139	100	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC030	309518	7281772	388	-60	312	27	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC031	310079	7281733	389	-58	139	99	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC032	310121	7281697	392	-59	138	84	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC033	310153	7281668	403	-60	141	60	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC034	310114	7281702	392	-60	315	54	RC	Complete	GPS
DCRC035	310147	7281666	403	-60	311	45	RC	Complete	GPS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No exclusion is justified.
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.*	• Results are reported as weighted averages using lower cut-offs for Au and Cu as detailed in the accompanying intercepts table. In all instances, intercepts included up to 5m of internal dilution. All widths reported are downhole widths. • No high-grade cuts were applied. • No metal equivalents are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 geometry of any mineralised bodies is not fully known at this stage. • Accordingly, all drilling assays reported here are reported as downhole widths.
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.*	• Please refer to the accompanying document for figures, maps and cross sections.
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.*	• Reporting of both high and low grade and/or width is practiced.
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.*	**Ground Magnetics** • A ground magnetic survey was completed over the Dooloo prospect in 2021 by Fender Geophysics (Job No. P21038). The survey comprised lines oriented 000–180° and 090–270°, with line spacings of 25 m and 50 m, and a nominal sensor height of approximately 2 m above ground level. Data were acquired using a GEM Systems GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer (GMAG) and processed to produce total magnetic intensity (TMI) and digital elevation model (DEM) datasets. • Quality control review and processing of the magnetic dataset were undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants. Processing included database validation and editing (including correction and interpolation of poor GPS navigation data), smoothing of navigation channels to reduce walking-induced noise, and tie-line levelling (TLev) of the TMI data to improve dataset consistency. Line data were merged and gridded at resolutions of 10 m and 5 m, reflecting the two line spacings, with subsequent application of high-frequency and spatial (FFT-based) filtering to attenuate noise and enhance geological signal. • Processed grids were used to generate derivative products including first vertical derivative (1VD) and reduced-to-pole (RTP) datasets. **Helicopter-borne Magnetic Survey (Aeromagnetics)** • A helicopter-borne magnetic survey was completed over the Dooloo Creek Project in April 1998 by UTS Geophysics (Job No. A246) on behalf of North Limited. The survey was flown on east–west oriented lines at 50 m spacing, with a nominal terrain clearance of approximately 50 m. All data are referenced to the GDA94 datum and MGA Zone 56 grid. • A 3D magnetic inversion of the dataset was undertaken in July 2020 by Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd (SGC) using the Geosoft Oasis Montaj VOXI Earth Modelling algorithm. Both standard susceptibility (SUSC) and magnetic vector inversion (MVI) approaches were applied. **Downhole transient electromagnetic survey (DHTEM)** • A high-powered downhole transient electromagnetic (DHTEM) survey was completed at the Dooloo Creek Project (EPM15343), Queensland, between 30 September and 12 October 2021 by Fender Geophysics Pty Ltd on behalf of Golden Globe Resources Limited. Surveying was conducted using a SMARTEM24 system with a Zonge ZT-30 high-power transmitter and ~600 × 500 m single-turn loops (DC1–DC3 configurations), operating at a base frequency of 5 Hz (500 ms time base). • DHTEM data were acquired in three drillholes (DCDH001–003), comprising a total of 378 stations and approximately 3,480 m of logged downhole coverage. Measurements were collected using a DigiAtlantis B-field fluxgate probe (ZXY components), with multiple stacks (typically >512) applied to improve signal-to-noise ratios. Probe noise levels were reported as low to moderate. • All coordinates are referenced to the GDA94 datum and MGA Zone 56 grid, with RL derived from site GPS measurements. **Induced Polarization (IP)** • An offset dipole–dipole induced polarisation (DDIP) survey was completed at the Dooloo Creek Project between 27 February and 28 March 2021 by Fender Geophysics, with quality control, data processing and inversion undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). The survey comprised north–south oriented transmitter (Tx) and receiver (Rx) lines, with five Tx lines and ten offset Rx lines. Tx lines were spaced at 600 m, with Rx lines offset ±200 m from the Tx lines. Dipole lengths of 100 m were used for both Tx and Rx configurations, with measurements acquired to a maximum n-spacing of approximately 18–20. • Data were collected using a GDD TxII (5 kVA) transmitter and GDD Rx-32 receiver system, operating at a base frequency of 0.125 Hz and currents ranging from approximately 1.7 to 7.3 A. Data quality was assessed during acquisition through daily review, with the dataset considered high quality, characterised by strong signal and low noise levels. Localised noisy IP decay responses at longer offsets were identified and edited prior to inversion. • Edited datasets were inverted using both 2D (line-based) and 3D inversion workflows (RES2DINV and RES3DINV), generating resistivity and chargeability models of the subsurface. The 3D inversion incorporated all survey data simultaneously to produce a volumetric model, from which chargeability and resistivity isosurfaces were derived to assist interpretation. • The inversion results define discrete chargeable zones and resistivity contrasts interpreted to reflect variations in lithology, structure and potential sulphide mineralisation, and have been used to support drill targeting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Surface geochemistry (rock chip sampling) **North Limited (1997 – 1999)** • North Limited collected a total of 464 rock chip samples within the project area, under former EPM 11308. • Samples IDs were prefixed 'QG' (QG51993 through QG75901). Sample location and assay data are publicly available via the GSQ within reports CR29730, CR30755 and CR31600. Sample locations were recorded via handheld GPS. • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane and analysed by method PM209 for Au (50g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish) and method IC587 (modified Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish) for the following list of multielement: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Mo and S • Samples were a mixture of outcrop and float, comprising visually mineralised / altered material. No additional information was recorded on sampling method or typical sample sizes /weights. • Au and Cu assays for all rock chip samples have been previously thematically mapped within GGR's Prospectus and the associated Independent Geologist Report. **Golden Globe Resources (2020 – 2022)** • Prior to listing, GGR collected a total of 236 rock chip samples within the project area in the period 2020 – 2022. • Samples IDs were prefixed 'X15'. Sample locations were recorded via handheld GPS. • Samples were a mixture of outcrop, subcrop and float, comprising visually mineralised / altered material. Sampling was via hammer (selective outcrop/subcrop chips) or in some instances whole pieces of float, with a 1kg nominal sample size targeted. • Samples were submitted to ALS Brisbane and analysed by method Au-ICP21 for Au (30g lead collection fire assay with ICP-AES finish) with method Au-GRA21 (30g fire assay with gravimetric finish) for over-range Au. Multi elements (Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga,Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr) were analysed by method ME-MS61 (four acid digest with ICP-MS finish). • Au and Cu assays for all rock chip samples have been previously thematically mapped within GGR's Prospectus and the associated Independent Geologist Report.
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.*	• GGR plans to complete follow up drilling at Eastern Breccia (proximal to EB001) and Northern Gold (proximal to NG001). Two holes will be planned to drill beneath EB001 to confirm a vertical geometry for the mineralised breccia zone and to test for increasing gold grades at depth. Follow up drilling Northern Gold will test the magnetic high anomaly adjacent to the diorite-granodiorite contact intersected in NG002 and complete additional drill testing of the magnetite skarns. • Please see the body of this announcement for relevant diagrams (plans and section)

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Insert your commentary here…
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	•
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	•
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	•
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	•
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	•
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	•
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	•
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	•

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• Insert your commentary here…
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	•
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	•
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	•
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	•
Environmental	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	•
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	•
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	•
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates,*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc. • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	•
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	•
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	•
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	•
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	•
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	•
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	•

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	• *Reports of indicator minerals, such as chemically/physically distinctive garnet, ilmenite, chrome spinel and chrome diopside, should be prepared by a suitably qualified laboratory.*	• Insert your commentary here…
Source of diamonds	• *Details of the form, shape, size and colour of the diamonds and the nature of the source of diamonds (primary or secondary) including the rock type and geological environment.*	•
Sample collection	• *Type of sample, whether outcrop, boulders, drill core, reverse circulation drill cuttings, gravel, stream sediment or soil, and purpose (eg large diameter drilling to establish stones per unit of volume or bulk samples to establish stone size distribution).* • *Sample size, distribution and representivity.*	•
Sample treatment	• *Type of facility, treatment rate, and accreditation.* • *Sample size reduction. Bottom screen size, top screen size and re-crush.* • *Processes (dense media separation, grease, X-ray, hand-sorting, etc).* • *Process efficiency, tailings auditing and granulometry.* • *Laboratory used, type of process for micro diamonds and accreditation.*	•
Carat	• *One fifth (0.2) of a gram (often defined as a metric carat or MC).*	•
Sample grade	• *Sample grade in this section of Table 1 is used in the context of carats per units of mass, area or volume.* • *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size should be reported as carats per dry metric tonne and/or carats per 100 dry metric tonnes. For alluvial deposits, sample grades quoted in carats per square metre or carats per cubic metre are acceptable if accompanied by a volume to weight basis for calculation.* • *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive sample grade (carats per tonne).*	•
Reporting of Exploration Results	• *Complete set of sieve data using a standard progression of sieve sizes per facies. Bulk sampling results, global sample grade per facies. Spatial structure analysis and grade distribution. Stone size and number distribution. Sample head feed and tailings particle granulometry.* • *Sample density determination.* • *Per cent concentrate and undersize per sample.* • *Sample grade with change in bottom cut-off screen size.* • *Adjustments made to size distribution for sample plant performance and performance on a commercial scale.* • *If appropriate or employed, geostatistical techniques applied to model stone size, distribution or frequency from size distribution of exploration diamond samples.* • *The weight of diamonds may only be omitted from the report when the diamonds are considered too small to be of commercial significance. This lower cut-off size should be stated.*	•
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves	• *Description of the sample type and the spatial arrangement of drilling or sampling designed for grade estimation.* • *The sample crush size and its relationship to that achievable in a commercial treatment plant.* • *Total number of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.* • *Total weight of diamonds greater than the specified and reported lower cut-off sieve size.*	•

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The sample grade above the specified lower cut-off sieve size.*	
Value estimation	• *Valuations should not be reported for samples of diamonds processed using total liberation method, which is commonly used for processing exploration samples.* • *To the extent that such information is not deemed commercially sensitive, Public Reports should include:* ○ *diamonds quantities by appropriate screen size per facies or depth.* ○ *details of parcel valued.* ○ *number of stones, carats, lower size cut-off per facies or depth.* • *The average $/carat and $/tonne value at the selected bottom cut-off should be reported in US Dollars. The value per carat is of critical importance in demonstrating project value.* • *The basis for the price (eg dealer buying price, dealer selling price, etc).* • *An assessment of diamond breakage.*	•
Security and integrity	• *Accredited process audit.* • *Whether samples were sealed after excavation.* • *Valuer location, escort, delivery, cleaning losses, reconciliation with recorded sample carats and number of stones.* • *Core samples washed prior to treatment for micro diamonds.* • *Audit samples treated at alternative facility.* • *Results of tailings checks.* • *Recovery of tracer monitors used in sampling and treatment.* • *Geophysical (logged) density and particle density.* • *Cross validation of sample weights, wet and dry, with hole volume and density, moisture factor.*	•
Classification	• *In addition to general requirements to assess volume and density there is a need to relate stone frequency (stones per cubic metre or tonne) to stone size (carats per stone) to derive grade (carats per tonne). The elements of uncertainty in these estimates should be considered, and classification developed accordingly.*	•