ASX Announcement

11 May 2026

Large Scale Copper-Silver Drill Targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia

- **High grade copper, silver, tin and indium in XRF rock chip analysis[1] at Mt Gossan and Siberia, with highlights of:**
  - **23.3% Cu, 4.2% Sn, 126 g/t Ag, 419 g/t In,** 0.2% W in sample SI031 (Siberia)
  - **24.7% Cu, 281 g/t In, 0.9% Sn,** 57 g/t Ag, 0.06% W in sample SI032 (Siberia)
  - **21.7% Cu, 293 g/t Ag, 558 g/t In**, 0.4% Sn, 3.7% Zn in sample SI034 (Siberia)
- **Two new targets with significant scale potential are being prepared for drilling:**
  1. **The Mt Gossan breccia;** which has never been drilled, is up to 210m long, 125m wide and is strongly anomalous in the target metals.
  2. **The Siberia vein system;** 5km of outcrop, high grades and substantial resource potential. Historic drill results include[2]:
     - 8m at 2.6% Cu, 39 g/t Ag, 0.3% Sn from 15m (SPH15)
     - 3m at 77 g/t Ag, 0.7% Cu, 0.7% Sn, 4.7% Zn, 2.3% Pb from 20m (SPH21)
     - 6m at 1.2% Cu, 31 g/t Ag, 0.2% Sn from 33m (SPH22)
- **Mt Gossan and Siberia drilling is planned after the upcoming Copper Hills - Chillagoe drill campaign, which is scheduled to commence in late May 2026.**

[1] Portable XRF analysis is a spot measurement, intended to identify the metals that are present, but does not represent the average insitu concentration of those metals.

[2] Historic results are outlined in the announcement dated 4 Feb 2026: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In

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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 and underexplored district.

Mt Gossan and Siberia are large scale copper, silver, tin and indium targets. Initial reconnaissance including XRF analysis confirmed an extensive gossanous breccia outcrop at Mt Gossan and widespread mineralisation, including extensive historic mining centres over several kilometres on the Siberia vein system. Significant copper, silver, tin and indium anomalism was confirmed by XRF results. Conventional rock chips were taken for laboratory analysis with results pending.

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 latter has been successfully explored by Iltani and Dover Castle, each defining large, nationally significant silver-lead-zinc-indium resources.

GG1 aims to replicate the exploration success of neighbouring companies, identifying similar large scale opportunities in the copper, silver, indium and tin dominant zone, where success is leveraged to electrification and AI.

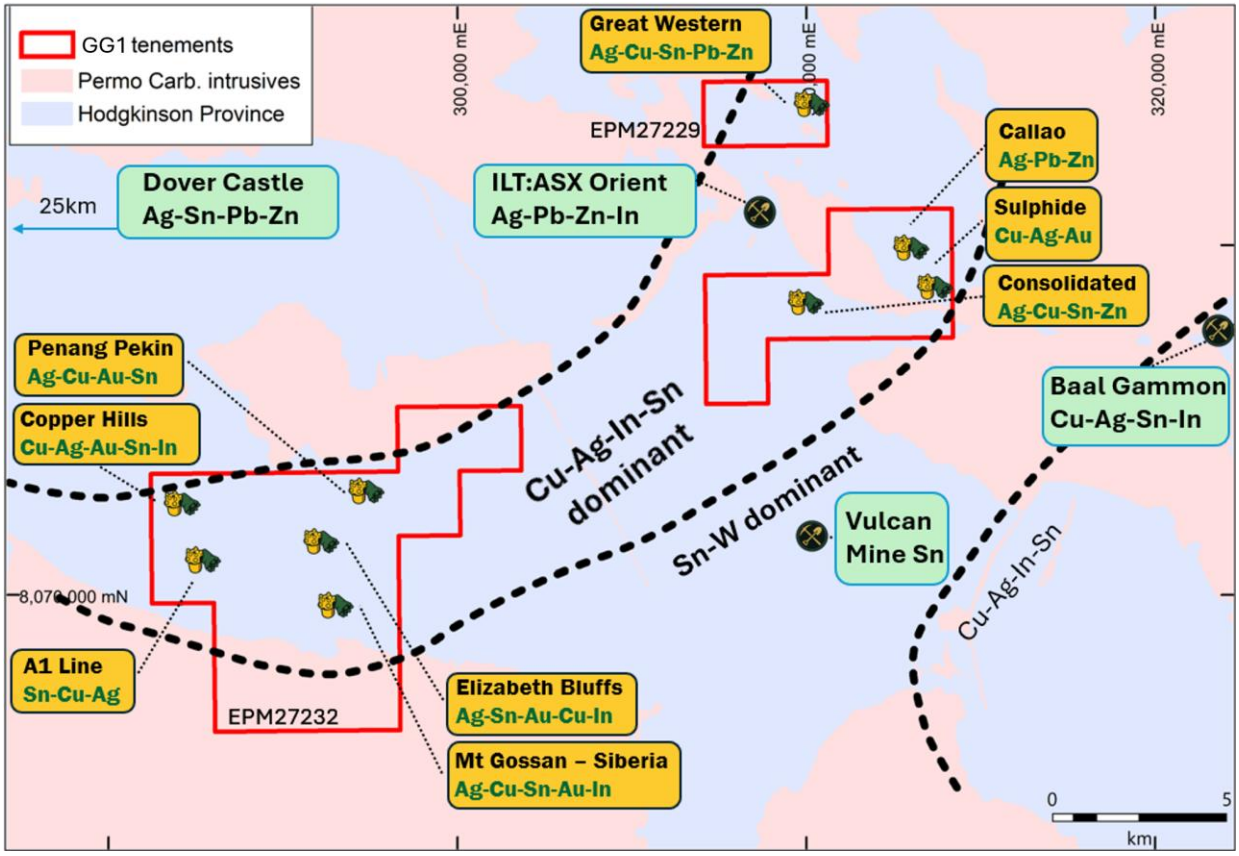

Figure 1 *The Herberton Conductor Metals Project location.*

The reconnaissance sampling detailed in this announcement supports the prospectivity of Mt Gossan and Siberia for large scale copper, silver, tin and indium mineralisation.

Mt Gossan

The Mt Gossan prospect is part of the 5km east-west striking mineralised Siberia lode structure, and is characterised by a gossanous and quartz stockwork-veined breccia and multiple occurrences of the Siberia Lode. It is a highly prospective target for larger breccia style thickening of mineralisation and repeats of the lode structure. The Mt Gossan breccia has never been drilled.

The Siberia lode outcrops to the north and east of the breccia, where it is approximately 2m thick and was mined via the Mt Gossan mine adit on the northern slope of Mt Gossan and via a series of shafts and drives on the eastern slope. An lode repeat has been mapped by previous explorers in the mine adit and at surface.

Portable XRF readings on material collected at the Mt Gossan mine adit dump, along with several gossanous breccia and vein outcrops, returned values of up to 24% Cu and 71 g/t Ag. Elevated Indium values were recorded across all samples, with a maximum value of 576 g/t In recorded in breccia outcrop from Mt Gossan.

The XRF results indicate that the gossanous surface outcrops have likely undergone supergene leaching of copper and silver, with residual enrichment in arsenic resulting from surficial weathering processes. In contrast, rock samples sourced from mine dumps from underground workings beneath these surface outcrops returned higher copper and silver values and relatively lower arsenic values.

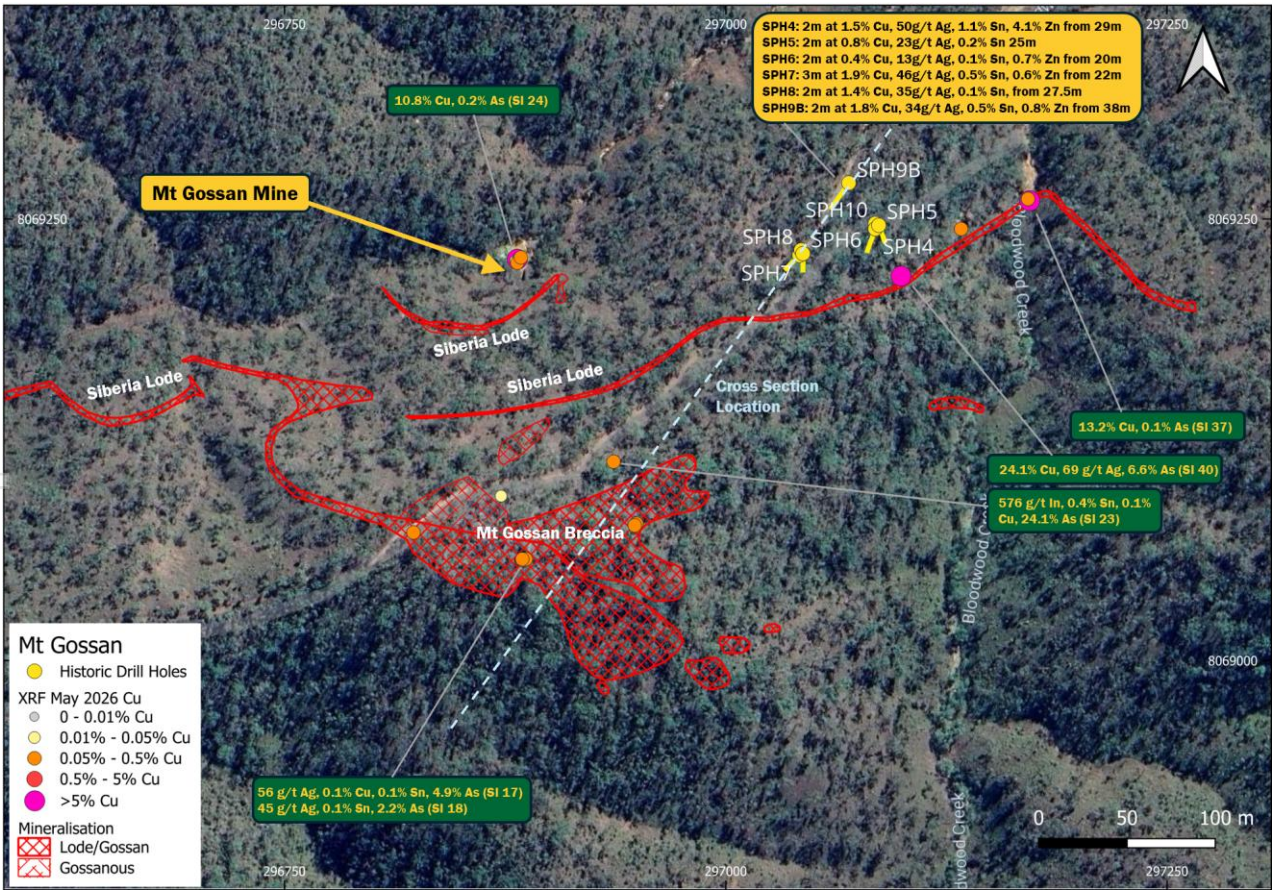

Figure 2 *Mt Gossan mapped lodes/gossan, XRF rock chip results and historic drill results (for full historic results, see announcement 4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.*

The portable XRF results for rock chips from the Mt Gossan area are shown below in Table 1. Rock chip samples have also been sent for laboratory analysis to test for gold and a broad multielement suite.

***Table 1** Mt Gossan XRF rock chip results. Note to investors: p*ortable XRF analysis is a spot measurement and does not represent the average insitu grade of the mineralisation.

Name	Easting	Northing	Location	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	In	Sn	W	Pb	Bi
				%	%	%	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	g/t
si 16	296886	8069056	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.04%	0.00%	2.38%	0	65	0.10%	0.01%	0.03%	88
si 17	296887	8069057	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.09%	0.00%	4.93%	56	43	0.10%	0.01%	0.13%	392
si 18	296885	8069057	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.09%	0.00%	2.17%	45	16	0.06%	0.00%	0.03%	0
si 19	296823	8069072	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.07%	0.00%	19.05%	0	163	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	141
si 20	296873	8069093	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.04%	0.01%	0.48%	0	46	0.01%	0.00%	0.08%	0
si 21	296949	8069077	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.08%	0.00%	7.45%	0	33	0.01%	0.00%	0.03%	1160
si 22	296948	8069076	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.25%	0.01%	4.68%	0	37	0.02%	0.00%	0.03%	246
si 23	296936	8069113	Mt Gossan Breccia	0.09%	0.02%	24.11%	0	576	0.35%	0.06%	0.37%	1363
si 24	296882	8069227	Mt Gossan Adit	10.81%	0.09%	0.16%	0	18	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	10
si 25	296881	8069226	Mt Gossan Adit	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0	25	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	3
si 26	296883	8069227	Mt Gossan Adit	0.46%	0.00%	3.43%	0	31	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	82
si 27	296882	8069225	Mt Gossan Adit	0.42%	0.00%	3.30%	0	77	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	81
si 28	296884	8069228	Mt Gossan Adit	0.19%	0.00%	1.49%	0	14	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	36
si 37	297172	8069260	Siberia Lode, Mt Gossan	13.25%	0.00%	0.10%	0	30	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0
si 38	297171	8069261	Siberia Lode, Mt Gossan	0.26%	0.00%	5.69%	71	74	0.08%	0.00%	0.99%	86
si 39	297133	8069244	Siberia Lode, Mt Gossan	0.37%	0.01%	26.57%	0	43	0.04%	0.00%	0.23%	0
si 40	297099	8069218	Siberia Lode, Mt Gossan	24.10%	0.01%	6.62%	69	34	0.03%	0.08%	0.02%	56
si 01	298097	8069168	Panorama	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	21	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0
si 02	298077	8069025	Panorama	0.04%	0.14%	0.56%	66	63	0.13%	0.00%	0.08%	0
si 03	298080	8069040	Panorama	0.30%	0.00%	2.61%	0	265	0.32%	0.00%	0.11%	759
si 04	298081	8069039	Panorama	1.14%	0.00%	23.96%	0	478	0.24%	0.05%	4.84%	0
si 05	297846	8069256	Panorama	0.00%	0.04%	0.06%	0	22	0.01%	0.00%	0.05%	0
si 06	297849	8069226	Panorama	0.00%	0.03%	0.04%	0	13	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	28
si 07	297855	8069226	Panorama	0.18%	0.04%	0.66%	0	88	0.08%	0.01%	0.02%	323
si 08	297665	8069194	Panorama	0.04%	0.00%	18.56%	0	24	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	291
si 09	297574	8069203	Panorama	0.35%	0.00%	20.06%	0	67	0.12%	0.04%	0.00%	556
si 13	297526	8070169	Access Road	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	16	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0
si 14	297525	8070168	Access Road	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0	13	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0

Historic drilling on the Siberia lode at Mt Gossan consists of 6 drill holes to a maximum depth of 40m. Historic drill holes reported 2-3m intercepts of copper, silver and tin mineralisation, which is interpreted to be close to true width due to the shallow northward dip of the Siberia lode. Historic drilling results demonstrate consistency in both thickness and grade of the mineralisation; see announcement 4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In:

- SPH4: 2m at 1.5% Cu, 50g/t Ag, 1.1% Sn, 4.1% Zn from 29m
- SPH5: 2m at 0.8% Cu, 23g/t Ag, 0.2% Sn 25m
- SPH6: 2m at 0.4% Cu, 13g/t Ag, 0.1% Sn, 0.7% Zn from 20m
- SPH7: 3m at 1.9% Cu, 46g/t Ag, 0.5% Sn, 0.6% Zn from 22m
- SPH8: 2m at 1.4% Cu, 35g/t Ag, 0.1% Sn, from 27.5m
- SPH9B: 2m at 1.8% Cu, 34g/t Ag, 0.5% Sn, 0.8% Zn from 38m

Investors should be aware that the historic drill results cannot be verified and are not suitable for use in any future resource estimate. Investors are advised to not place undue reliance on historic drill results.

Historic drilling was too shallow to test for potential repeats of the Siberia vein and did not target the Mt Gossan Breccia. GG1 considers the Mt Gossan Breccia to be highly prospective for thicker breccia-style mineralisation and lode structure repeats, which remain untested by historical drilling. Preparations for drilling Mt Gossan are underway with drilling planned after the upcoming Copper Hills drill program.

XRF analyses of gossanous breccia outcrop returned consistently elevated copper, tin and arsenic with elevated silver and indium present in some samples. Historic rock chip sampling of the breccia returned a maximum value of 1.97 g/t Au highlighting the potential for gold as an accessory metal.

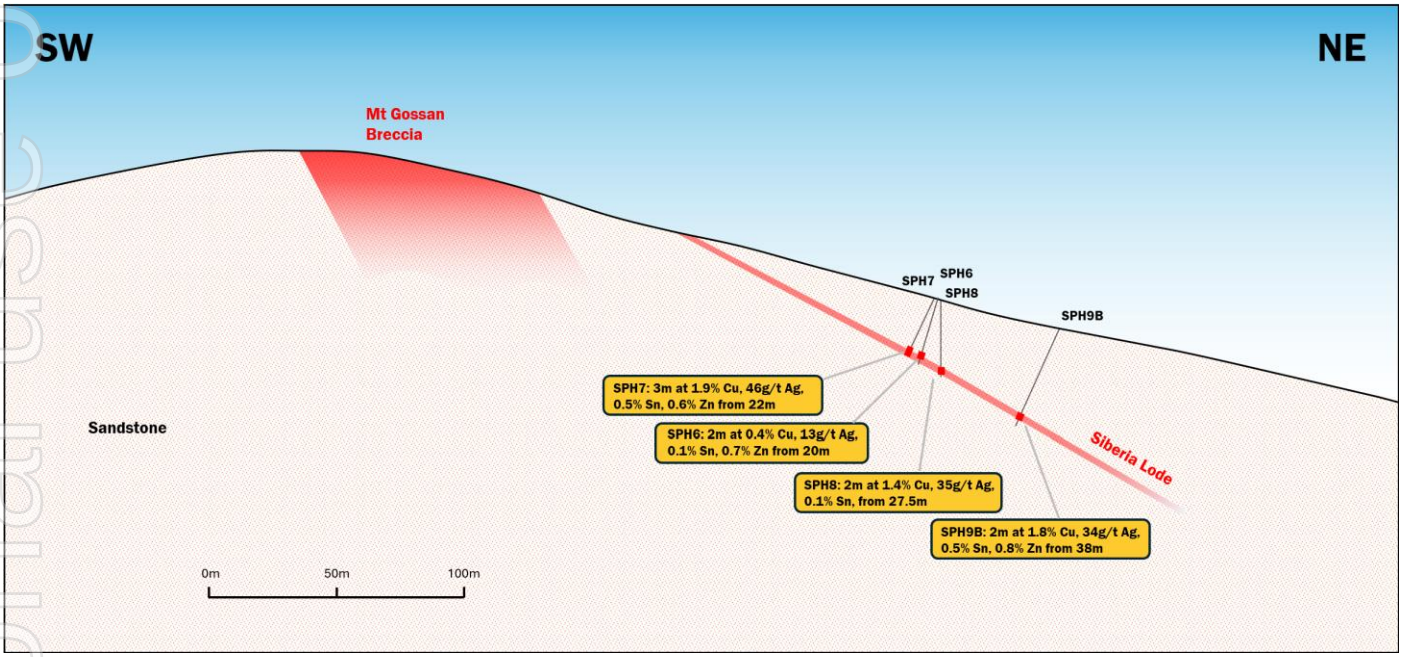

Figure 3 Oblique section through Mt Gossan and historic drilling showing the apparent dip of the Siberia lode. True dip is estimated at ~40 degrees. Refer Figure 2 for section location.

The Mt Gossan Breccia

The Mt Gossan breccia consists of a monomict clast supported brecciated sandstone with common iron oxide (after sulphide) infill forming a large gossanous breccia across the top of Mt Gossan. Sheeted and stockwork quartz veins with iron oxides after sulphide centre lines occur within the breccia. The breccia has a mapped extent of 220m by 125m and is anomalous in Cu-Sn-Ag-In-Au, making it a highly prospective drill target.

Figure 4 *The Mt Gossan breccia, a massive, gossanous breccia forming the top of Mt Gossan.*

The breccia is a highly prospective target for copper, silver, tin, indium and gold.

The following figures show photographs of rocks from the gossan, demonstrating the nature of the breccia system.

Figure 5 *Left: Mt Gossan quartz veined, gossanous sandstone breccia. Right: sheeted iron oxide after sulphide filled quartz veins in gossan outcrop.*

Figure 6 left: Mt Gossan sandstone breccia. Right: clast supported brecciated sandstone with iron oxide after sulphide matrix infill.

Figure 7 Left: Sandstone cut by sheeted quartz + iron oxide after sulphide veins and stockwork veins containing iron oxide after sulphide. Right: Mt Gossan mine adit.

Siberia

The Siberia historic mining area is located 1.4km west of Mt Gossan. The Siberia lode outcrops continuously between Mt Gossan and Siberia and thickens in the Siberia area with the addition of a hanging wall lode. Several historic drill intercepts support the potential to define a resource.

XRF Analysis of Mine Dump Samples

Samples from the mine dumps were analysed onsite by portable XRF, returning results of up to 24.7% copper, 293 g/t silver, 4.2% tin, 558 g/t indium, 0.2% tungsten and 3.7% zinc. Bismuth was anomalous in most samples. The XRF analysis results are shown below in Table 2.

***Table 2** Siberia XRF rock chip results. Note to investors: p*ortable XRF analysis is a spot measurement and does not represent the average insitu grade of the mineralisation.

Name	Easting	Northing	Location	Cu	Zn	As	Ag	In	Sn	W	Pb	Bi
				%	%	%	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	g/t
si 29	295220.5	8069276	Siberia Lode, Mt Volk Mine	12.21%	0.03%	8.57%	168	72	0.15%	0.02%	0.11%	982
si 30	295221.5	8069275	Siberia Lode, Mt Volk Mine	0.23%	0.00%	9.92%	0	22	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	734
si 31	295399.5	8069257	Siberia lode Morning Star Mine	23.31%	0.07%	0.71%	126	419	4.17%	0.19%	0.19%	874
si 32	295399.5	8069224	Siberia lode Morning Star Mine	24.72%	0.27%	9.00%	57	281	0.87%	0.06%	0.35%	323
si 33	295621.4	8069250	Siberia Lode, Siberia Mine	0.29%	0.11%	0.07%	0	30	0.10%	0.00%	0.05%	109
si 34	295620.4	8069251	Siberia Lode, Siberia Mine	21.76%	3.70%	0.92%	293	558	0.42%	0.02%	0.26%	39
si 35	295622.4	8069252	Siberia Lode, Siberia Mine	0.02%	0.00%	1.45%	0	32	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	7
si 36	295624.4	8069250	Siberia Lode, Siberia Mine	0.06%	0.00%	4.26%	0	40	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	365

***Figure 8** Left: A mine adit at Siberia. Right: a malachite (copper carbonate) stained rock from the mine spoil dump.*

The Siberia lode dips at between 35 and 55 degrees to the north at the Siberia mine area. A series of historic mine adits are driven into the vein over an 800m strike length at Siberia and are reported to have produced copper and silver ore, which was transported to the Chillagoe smelter for treatment.

Siberia Historic Drill Results

Historic drilling at Siberia returned several significant intercepts including:

- SPH15: 8m at 2.6% Cu, 39 g/t Ag, 0.3% Sn from 15m
- SPH22: 6m at 1.2% Cu, 31 g/t Ag, 0.2% Sn from 33m
- SPH21: 3m at 0.7% Cu, 77 g/t Ag, 0.7% Sn, 4.7% Zn from 20m
- SPH13: 1m at 10.2% Sn from 14m

Investors should be aware that the historic drill results cannot be verified and are not suitable for use in any future resource estimate. Investors are advised to not place undue reliance on historic drill results. Several historic holes are interpreted to be too shallow to reach any mineralisation or have only tested the thinner hanging wall lode and not the main Siberia lode. Historic drill intercepts were reported only as significant intersections and 1m interval assays are not available. The reporting cutoff grade and internal dilution assumptions are not known.

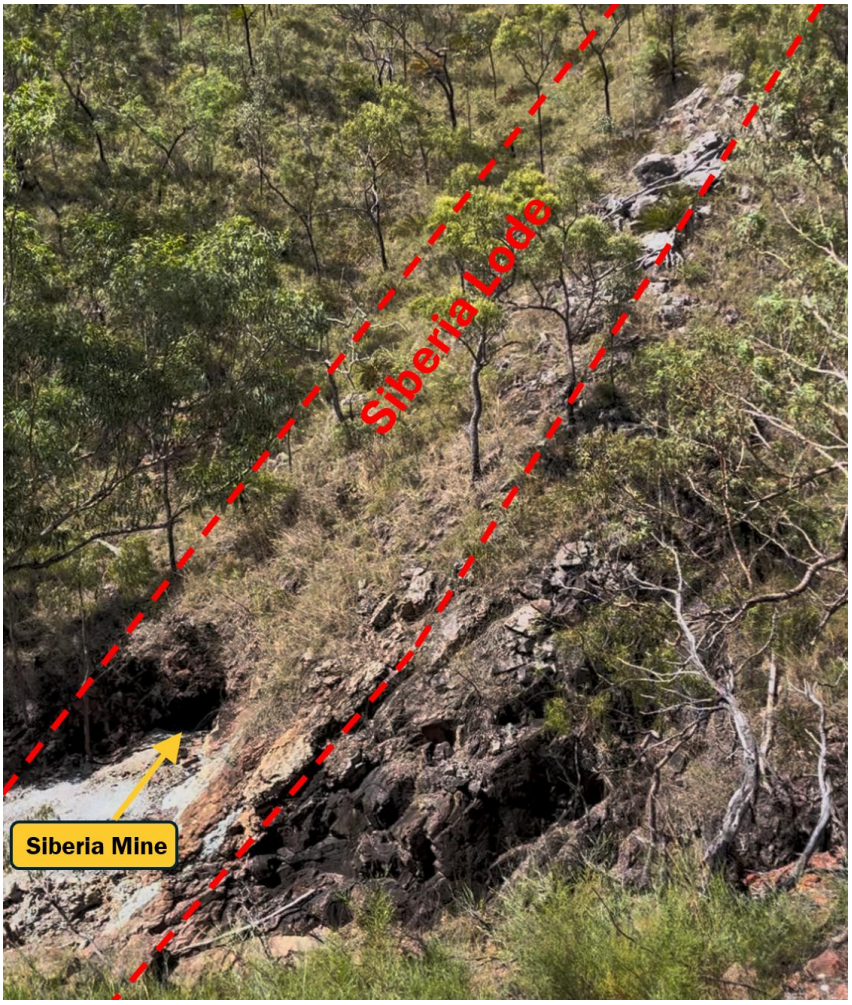

Figure 9 *The Siberia mine adit entry into the Siberia lode looking east. The Siberia lode is near continuous for 5km of strike.*

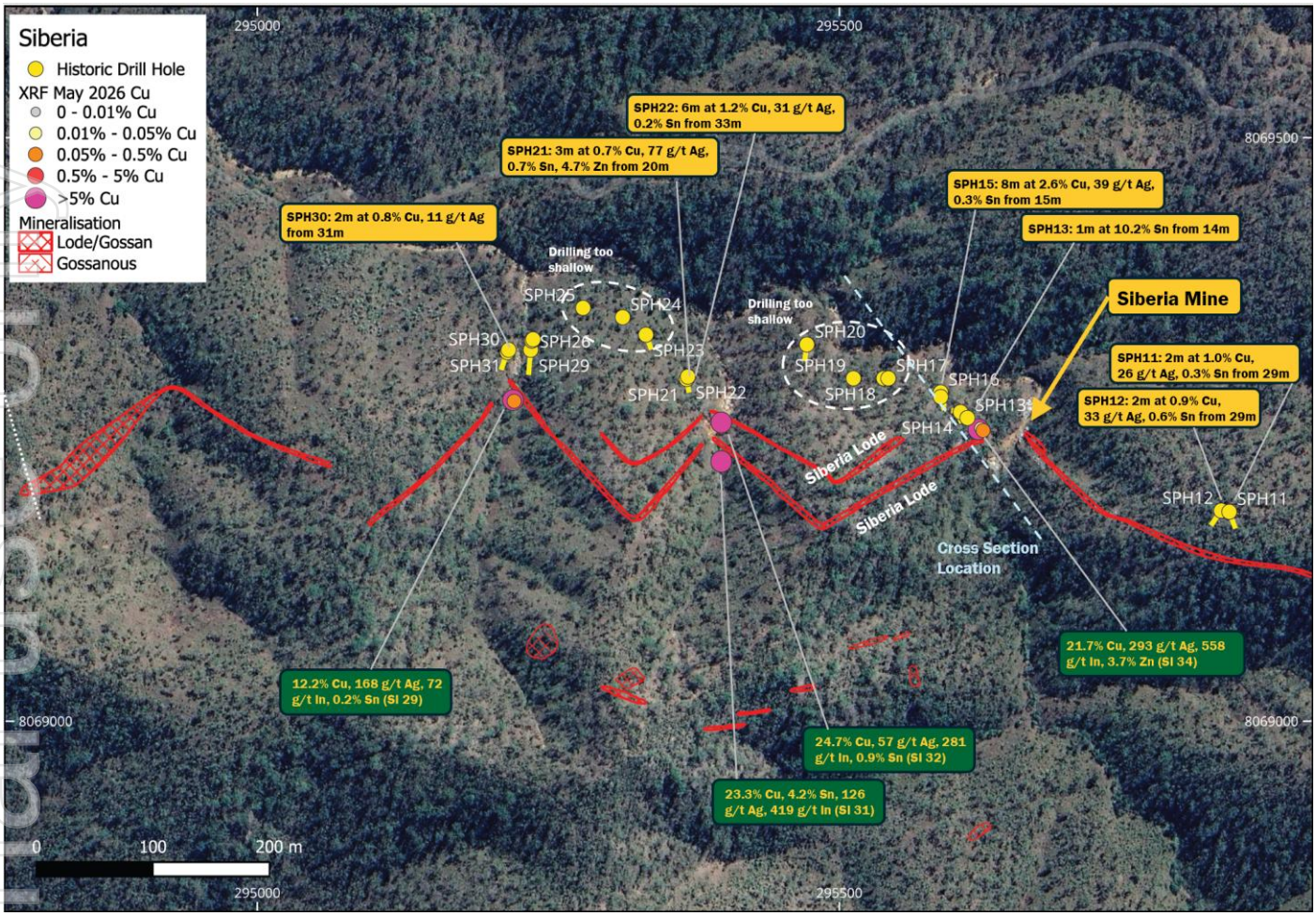

Figure 10 The Siberia area showing the mapped Siberia lodes, historic drill results and XRF rock chip results.

Historic drilling returned a very high grade tin intercept of 1m at 10.2% tin from 14m in SPH13 which is interpreted to be depleted of copper and enriched in tin due to weathering. The mineralisation transitions from shallow tin and arsenic dominant in the gossanous outcrop to copper-silver mineralisation below the gossan. The Siberia lode is open at depth and along strike, with only a small extent tested by historic drilling.

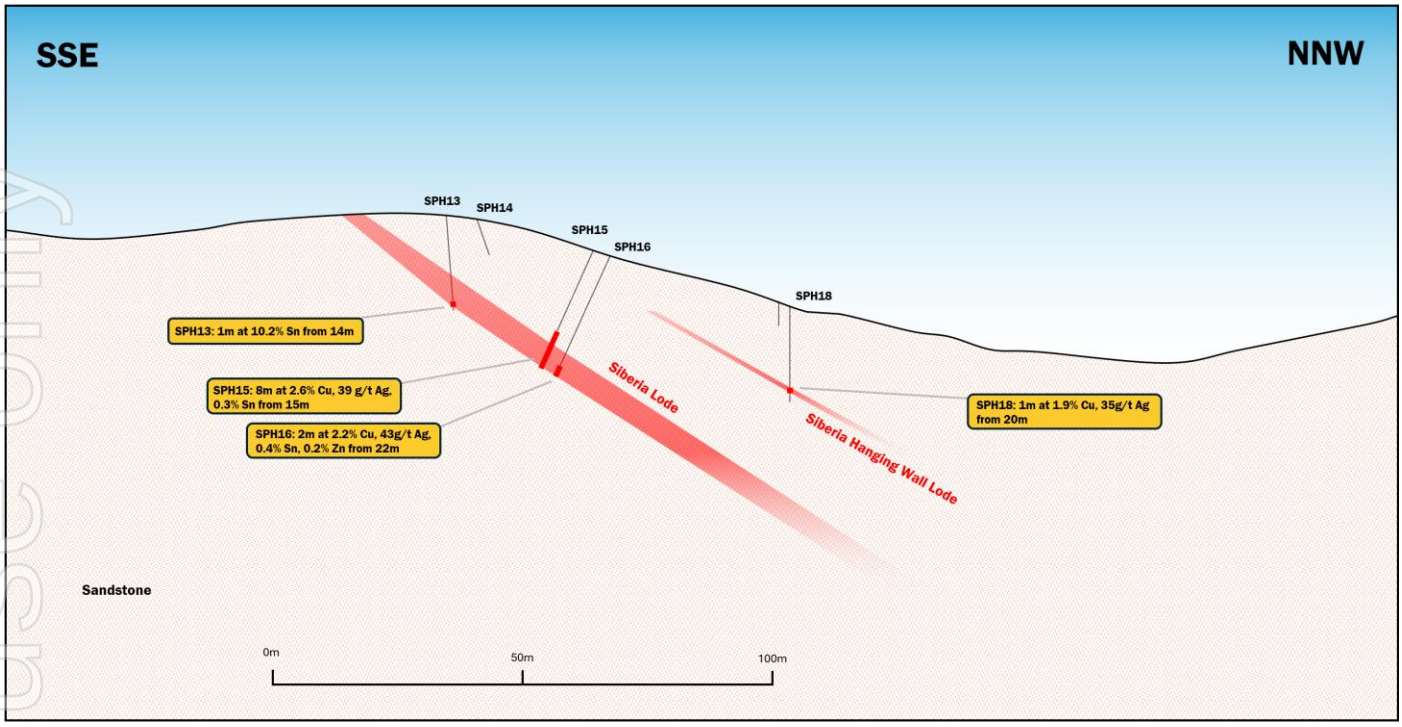

Figure 11 *Cross section through historic drilling at the Siberia Lode at the Siberia mining area. Refer Figure 10 for location.*

Down Dip Extension: Magnetic Target

The Siberia lode outcrop coincides with a series of east–west striking magnetic high anomalies that align with the mapped lode position and progressively decrease in intensity toward the north in the dip direction of the lode. The geometry of the magnetic response is interpreted to reflect a magnetic body dipping to the north and plunging to the north-east.

Historic drilling undertaken by Loloma Mining in 1980 reported that magnetic pyrrhotite was present in fresh rock in the Siberia lode. Loloma interpretated that the magnetic anomalies were directly related to the mineralisation. GG1 interprets that these magnetic anomalies represent the down-dip continuation of the Siberia lode, highlighting the potential to extend the mineralisation at depth.

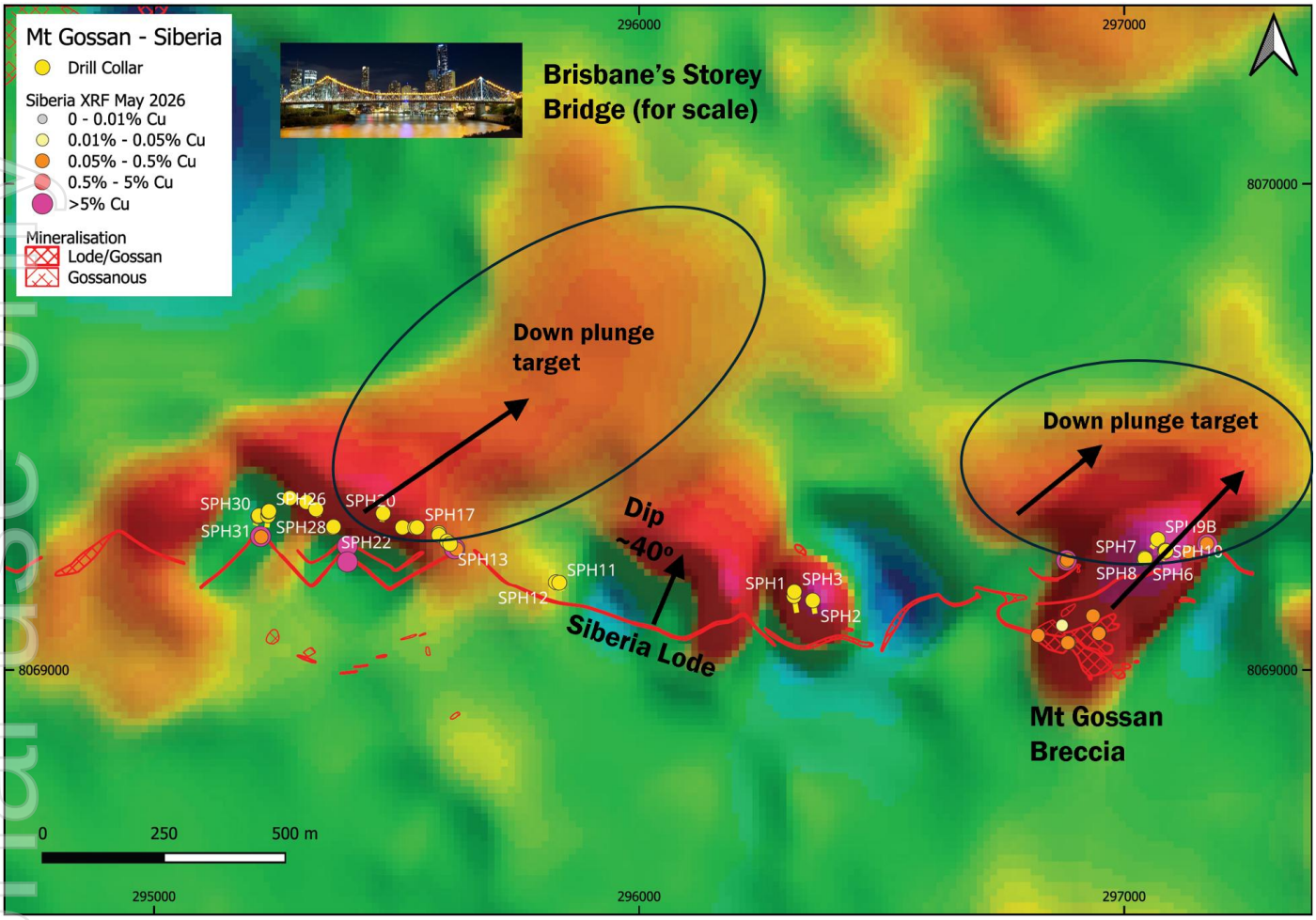

Figure 6 The Mt Gossan - Siberia area over RTP magnetics showing magnetic anomalies coinciding with mineralisation outcrop and the down dip magnetic target that is interpreted to be the continuation of shallow dipping mineralisation to depth.

Siberia and Mt Gossan Geology

The Siberia lode is interpreted to have formed during cooling and contraction of the Emuford Granite, which generated tension fissures within the country rocks proximal to the granite contact located approximately 400m south of the Siberia lode. This structure was exploited by magmatic hydrothermal fluids resulting in polymetallic vein and breccia mineralisation. Siberia is hosted within sandstone units and is sub-parallel to the contact of the Emuford Granite to the south.

The Emuford Granite forms part of the highly prospective O'Brien's Creek Supersuite of late Carboniferous granites (Kumar, 2022), a regionally significant intrusive suite associated with tin, base metal and gold mineralisation throughout northern Queensland. The Siberia lode system demonstrates substantial lateral continuity and is considered prospective for continued mineralisation at depth along the granite contact.

Next Steps

Drilling is planned to commence at Copper Hills in May 2026, after which the drill rig is planned to relocate to Chillagoe for a short program. Preparations are underway for drilling to follow shortly thereafter at Herberton to test targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia.

Reconnaissance fieldwork at the Herberton Conductor Metals Project will continue. Work is planned at the historic copper mines at the 4km long Elizabeth Bluffs trend and at the 1.3km long A1 Line.

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

Announcements relating to exploration results for the Herberton Conductor Metals Project:

4 February 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In
27 April 2026: High grade copper, silver and indium at Copper Hills

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

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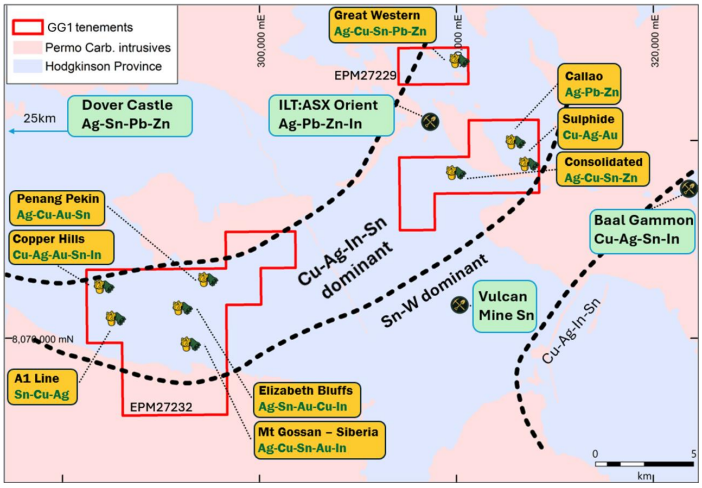
About the Herberton Conductor Metals Project

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.

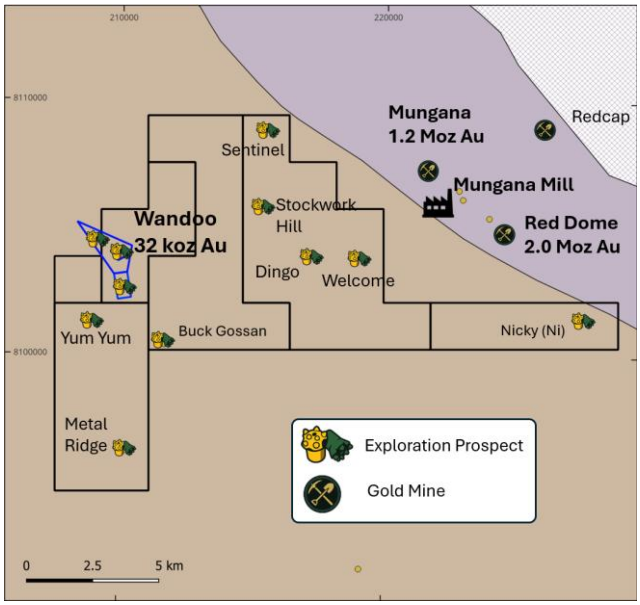


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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 at Mt Wandoo were previously reported by the Company in its Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website: Announcements | Green & Gold Minerals Ltd. 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with mineral exploration, mining and business activities. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the timing and success of exploration activities, geological interpretations, potential mineralisation, future production goals, funding requirements, project development plans and market conditions. These statements are based on current expectations, assumptions and forecasts and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information, including risks relating to exploration results, commodity price fluctuations, changes in government policy, environmental risks, operational risks, financing availability and general economic conditions.

There can be no assurance that exploration activities will result in the definition of a mineral resource or that any identified mineralisation will prove to be economically recoverable. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-

looking statements. Except as required by applicable law or the ASX Listing Rules, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement.

References

Kumar, A, 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.

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data: portable XRF rock chip and historic drill 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 Mt Gossan and Siberia are spot measurements of rock fragments from the mine dumps and from exposures at surface and 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).*	• Loloma Limited drilled 31 RC percussion holes at Siberia – Mt Gossan trend. The drill diameter is not stated in historic reports.
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.*	• No record is available of drill sample recovery in historic reports.
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.*	• No lithology logs have been located for Loloma Mining drilling.
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.*	• No record has been located of the sampling technique for RC drilling by Loloma Mining.
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.*	• No information has been located regarding the assay technique used by Loloma Mining for Siberia and Mt Gossan drilling.
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 by Loloma Mining at Mt Gossan or Siberia drilling.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• XRF sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS with an estimated accuracy of +/- 5m • Hole collar locations for the Loloma Mining drilling were recorded using a local grid and measuring tape with the accuracy of collar locations estimated by GG1 based on the location of drill pads relative to their position on historic maps to be +/- 20m.
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 and outcrops with variable spacing between each sample. • The XRF results are spot measurements and are not suitable to be used to for estimating continuity or for estimating resources. • Loloma Mining drilling: all drill hole spacing is shown on the plans contained in this announcement. The drilling is not suitable for use in resource estimation.
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. • The Mt Gossan – Siberia drilling is interpreted to have intersected the lode at close to true width based on the interpreted shallow dip of the mineralisation.
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 Loloma Mining drill samples.
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 has a conduct and compensation agreement with Emu Creek Station. • 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.*	• 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

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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 polymetallic 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.*	•Historic drill hole and rock chip records for Siberia – Mt Gossan were published on 4 Feb 2026 in the announcement: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In
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.*	•Loloma Mining 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 Mt Gossan – Siberia drilling is interpreted to have intersected the lode at close to true width based on the interpreted shallow dip of the mineralisation.
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 known historic drill and rock chip results have been reported in 4 Feb 2026 announcement: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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.*	•Drilling at Mt Gossan and Siberia is planned after the Copper Hills and Chillagoe drill program which is schedule to start in late May 2026.