Maiden high grade results exceed historic drilling at Copper Hills

- Outstanding maiden copper, silver, tin, indium and zinc drill results from Copper Hills include:
  - 5m at 131 g/t Ag, 1.05% Cu, 205 g/t In, 0.37% Sn, 9.1% Zn, 1.1% Pb from 102m in CHC003
  - Including: 2m at 300 g/t Ag, 2.3% Cu, 421 g/t In, 0.91% Sn, 19.4% Zn, 2.3% Pb from 103m
  - 6m at 67 g/t Ag, 0.46% Cu, 11 g/t In, 4.1% Zn, 2.7% Pb from 35m in CHC001
  - Including: 2m at 120 g/t Ag, 1.2% Cu, 28 g/t In, 0.05% Sn, 10.6% Zn, 6.9% Pb from 35m
- Drilling confirms significant Sn and In, with Cu-Ag-Zn intercepts exceeding historic grades and thicknesses.
- The high-grade vein at Copper Hills main lode is open in all directions, requires more drilling.
- A large hydrothermal system is emerging at Copper Hills, defined by a significant circular radiometric anomaly and outcropping veins.
- Encouraging Sentinel drill results improve on earlier drilling and are consistent with a potential Mungana style gold porphyry at depth:
  - 1m at 1.08 g/t Au from 9m, 2m at 1.61 g/t Au from 32m, incl. 1m at 2.97g/t Au from 32m, 2m at 0.69 g/t Au from 49m and 1m at 1.94 g.t Au from 86m in RDR004.

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Maiden Copper Hills Drill Results (Herberton Conductor Metals Project)

The first drilling at Copper Hills in 45 years and GG1's maiden drilling campaign at the Herberton Conductor Metals project has intersected high grade copper, silver, tin and indium mineralisation and improved upon historic drill results.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said *"the results are extremely encouraging and give us growing confidence that Copper Hills has the potential to develop into a significant high-grade conductor metals discovery."*

Six reverse circulation (RC) holes were drilled at Copper Hills. The main line of lode was tested with three holes, one hole was drilled east of the main line and two holes were drilled at Copper Hills West.

The latest drilling has surpassed historic results at Copper Hills, with CHC003 returning the highest-grade drill intercept ever recorded at the project. The intersection contains significant copper, tin and zinc mineralisation, complemented by outstanding silver and indium grades, resulting in a high-grade mix of metals that are exposed to increasing global demand for conductor metals and critical minerals.

The results also confirm an increase in mineralised widths relative to historic drilling, with the lode thickening at depth. This provides further evidence of the potential for Copper Hills to host a high-grade Ag-Cu-In-Sn-Zn deposit.

Highlights from three holes drilled into the main line of lode include:

CHC001

- 6m at 67 g/t Ag, 0.46% Cu, 11 g/t In, 4.1% Zn, 2.7% Pb from 35m

  Including: **2m at 120 g/t Ag, 1.21% Cu, 28 g/t In, 0.05% Sn, 10.6% Zn, 6.9% Pb from 35m**

CHC002:

- 3m at 25 g/t Ag, 0.73% Cu, 29 g/t In, 0.8% Zn, 0.3% Pb

CHC003:

- 3m at 17 g/t Ag, 0.10% Cu, 18g/t In, 1.3% Zn, 0.6% Pb from 30m, and
  5m at 131 g/t Ag, 1.05% Cu, 205 g/t In, 0.37% Sn, 9.1% Zn, 1.1% Pb from 102m
  Including: **2m at 300 g/t Ag, 2.35% Cu, 421 g/t In, 0.91% Sn, 19.4% Zn, 2.3% Pb from 103m**

The CHC003 assays include an exceptional indium result of 205 g/t Au over 5m along with strong silver, copper, tin and zinc assays in the same interval. The confirmation of high grade indium and tin in drilling is significant, as these metals were not assayed in historic drilling.

The reported high grade silver-copper-tin-indium drill results occur within a halo of low grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation.

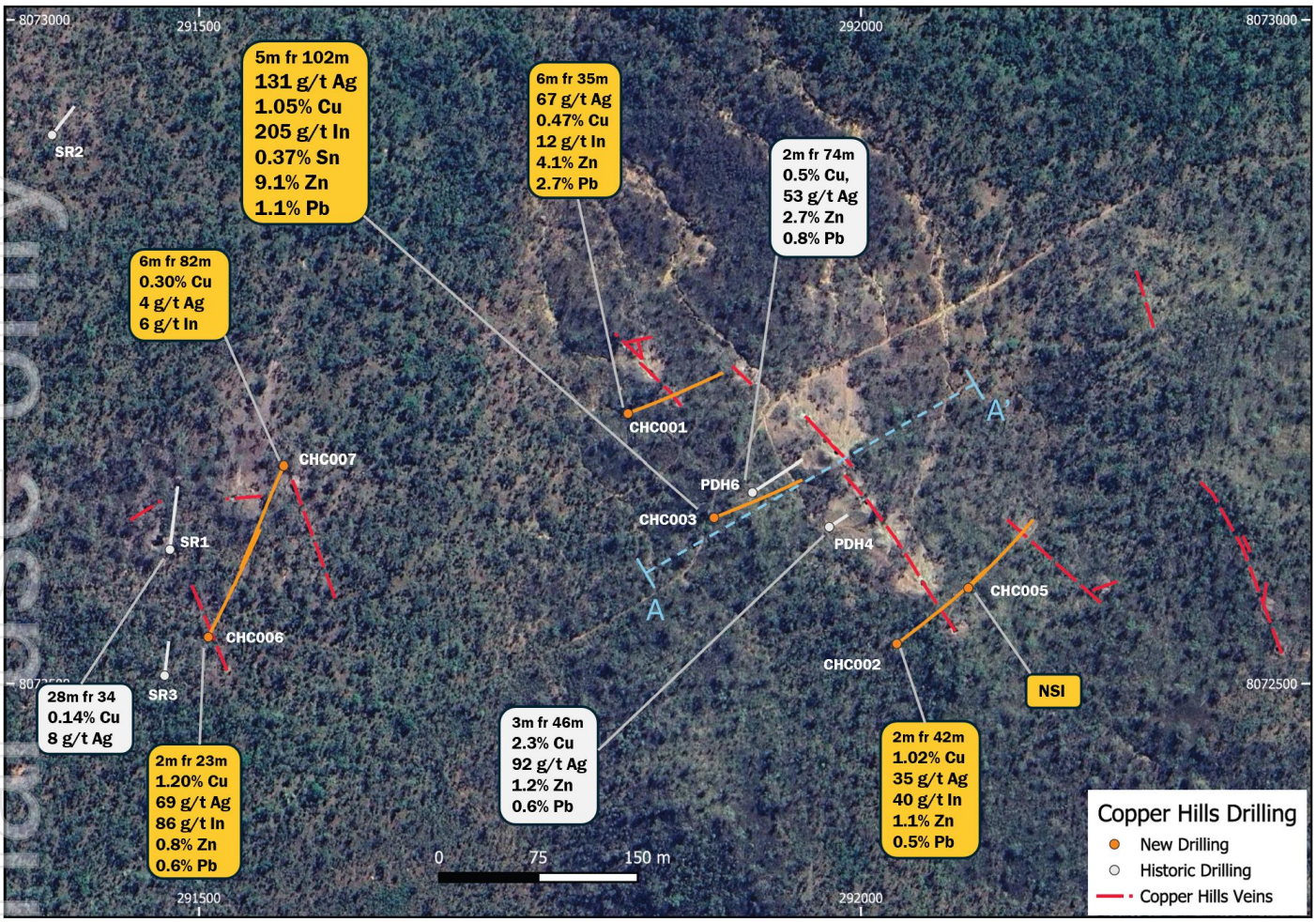

***Figure 1**: Copper Hills drill locations and results[1]. GDA2020 zone 55K.*

The combined historic and recent drilling results demonstrate continuity of the Copper Hills Main Lode to at least 90 metres below surface, with hole CHC003 indicating both increasing grade and mineralised width at depth.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said *"Green & Gold is exploring for stand-alone copper, silver and tin deposits at Herberton. Seeing both the width and grade increase in our first drilling program at Copper Hills is extremely encouraging. These results provide strong validation of the Herberton Conductor Metals acquisition, and we aim to drill deeper at Copper Hills and other prospects as soon as we can. The demand and prices for the conductor metals and indium are at historic highs, reflecting the increasing demand from electrification, AI and Data Centres. This trend explains increased interest in the whole Herberton region."*

Drilling to date highlights strong potential for the Main Lode to extend further down-dip and along strike, while also supporting the prospectivity for the discovery of additional parallel mineralised structures.

Of the 8 historic holes, collar locations have only been located for two holes, PDH4 and PDH6. The location of these holes relative to new drilling is shown on the long section in Figure 3. The two highest grade intercepts to date in CHC003 and PDH4 (excluding holes with unknown collar locations) are in the central part of the Copper Hills main lode.

Further drilling is planned at Copper Hills to further test the main lode, including at depth.

[1] Historic drill results outlined 27 April 2026: High grade copper, silver and indium at Copper Hills

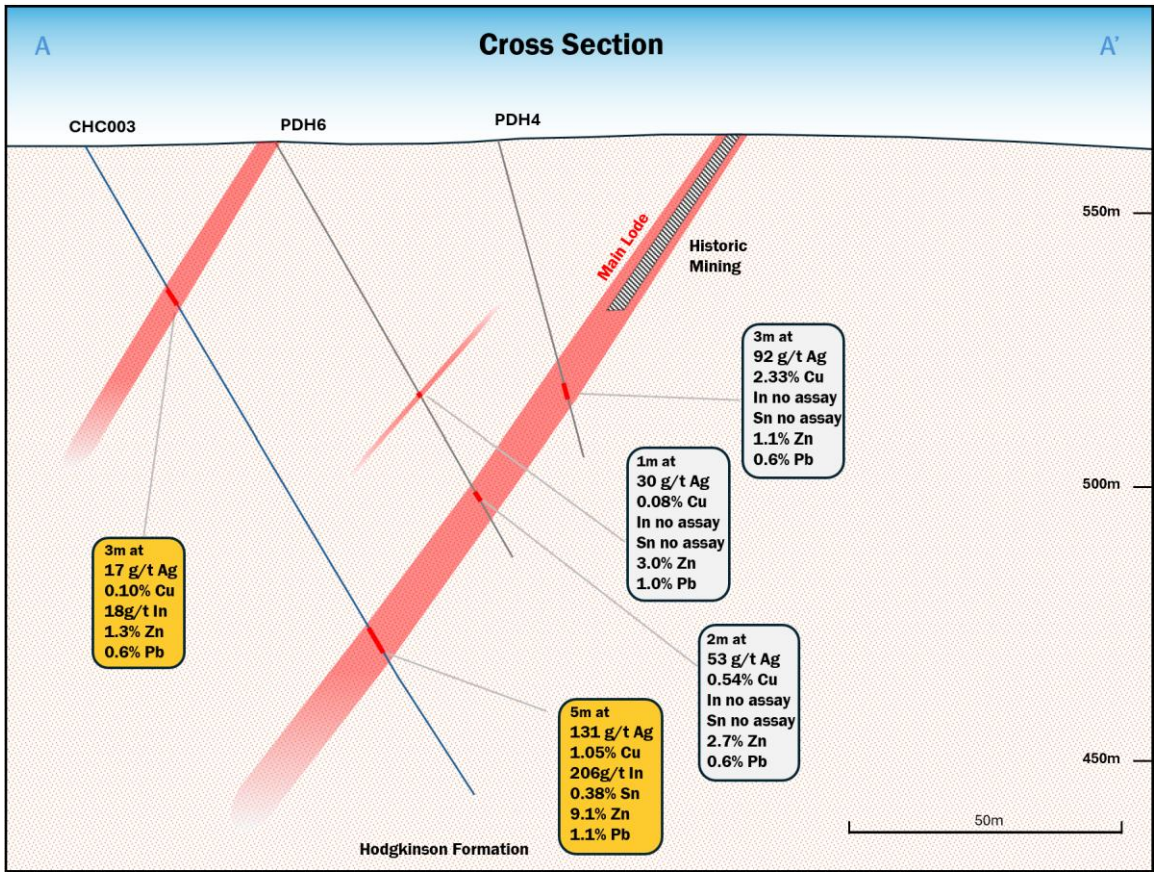

Figure 2: Copper Hills cross section A-A' through RC hole CHC003 showing reported and historic grade drill intercepts. The red-shaded mineralised envelope represents the extent of the low grade silver-lead-zinc halo surrounding high-grade intercepts in new drilling, extrapolated to surface[1]. The low grade halo extent around historic drilling is an estimate, as full assays for these holes were not published. GDA2020 zone 55K.

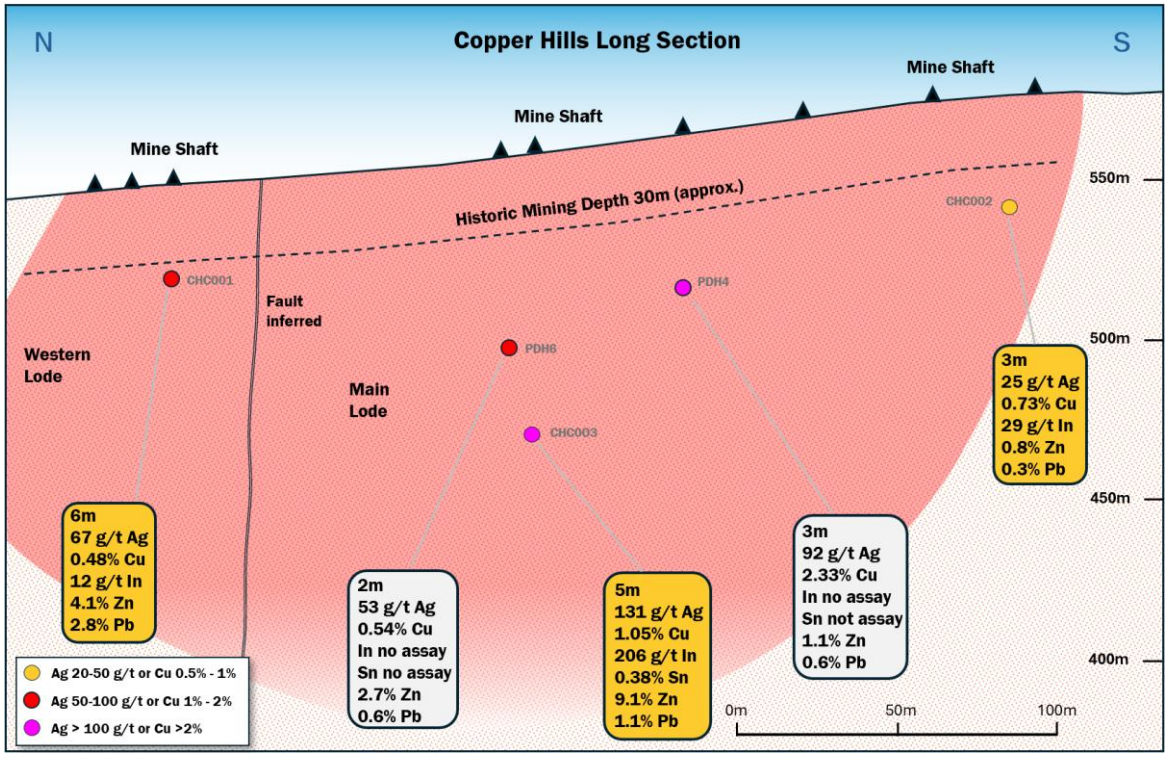

Figure 3: Long section along the Copper Hills main lode showing drilling and prospects for extension. GDA2020 zone 55K[1].

[1] Historic drill results outlined 27 April 2026: High grade copper, silver and indium at Copper Hills

Copper Hills West

Drilling at Copper Hills West returned a narrow high-grade intercept in CHC006 from a steeply dipping structure and two lower grade but wider copper intercepts in CHC007 from interpreted supergene and possibly E-W trending structures:

CHC006 (steep dipping structure)

- 2m at 69 g/t Ag, 1.20% Cu, 86 g/t In, 0.8% Zn, 0.6% Pb from 22m

CHC007

- 5m at 0.19% Cu from 7m (supergene)
  6m at 5 g/t Ag, 0.34% Cu, 7 g/t In from 82m

Copper Hills West, located approximately 400m from Copper Hills (Figure 1) has a significant surface exposure of gossan and historic mining, however the structure is complex and more field work is required to determine the next steps.

Radiometric Survey Reprocessing Reveals Large Scale Anomalies

Modelling of historic airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys confirms large scale mineralising systems at both Copper Hills, including Copper Hills West, and Siberia - Mt Gossan.

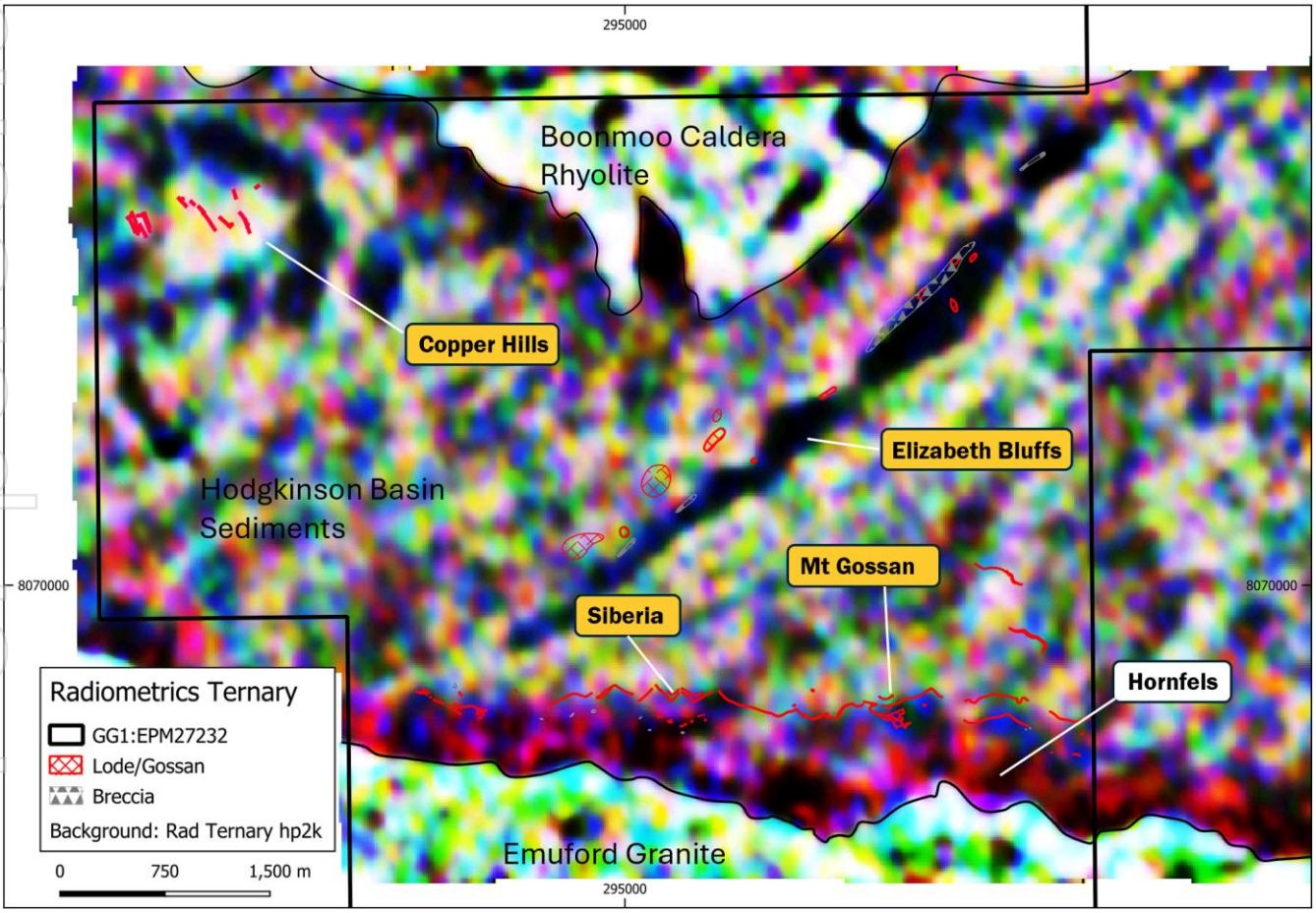

Figure 4 *Radiometric ternary high pass 2k over EPM27232. The circular Copper Hills anomaly is clearly visible along with a significant hornfels zone around the Emuford granite in the south of the tenure coincident with the Siberia lode. GDA2020 zone 55K.*

An airborne magnetic and radiometric survey flown in 2007 on 100 m line spacing has recently been reprocessed, revealing a highly significant circular radiometric anomaly associated with Copper Hills, a substantial metamorphic aureole (hornfels) associated with the Emuford Granite that is coincident with the Siberia prospect, and bedding parallel structures coincident with Elizabeth Bluffs.

The outcropping mineralisation at Copper Hills coincides with a strong potassium (and ternary) radiometric anomaly that is surrounded by a circular zone of potassium depletion, forming a distinctive donut-shaped feature. This anomaly is among the most prominent radiometric features within the 40 km east-west by 18 km north-south survey area, which covers much of the northern Herberton Mineral Field, including several significant deposits and prospects such as Orient, Baal Gammon, Mont Albion and the Vulcan Mine.

Within EPM 27232, elevated potassium responses are closely associated with the Boonmoo Caldera rhyolites in the north and the Emuford Granite in the south, reflecting bulk rock chemistry. In contrast, the sedimentary sequence intruded by this granite and volcanics, is generally potassium poor.

The potassium anomalies observed at Copper Hills and the Siberia–Mount Gossan prospect are discordant to bedding orientations and are interpreted to reflect hydrothermal alteration. Around the Emuford Granite, the hornfels aureole exhibits modest potassium enrichment, consistent with thermal metamorphism and associated alteration.

Copper Hills Radiometric Target

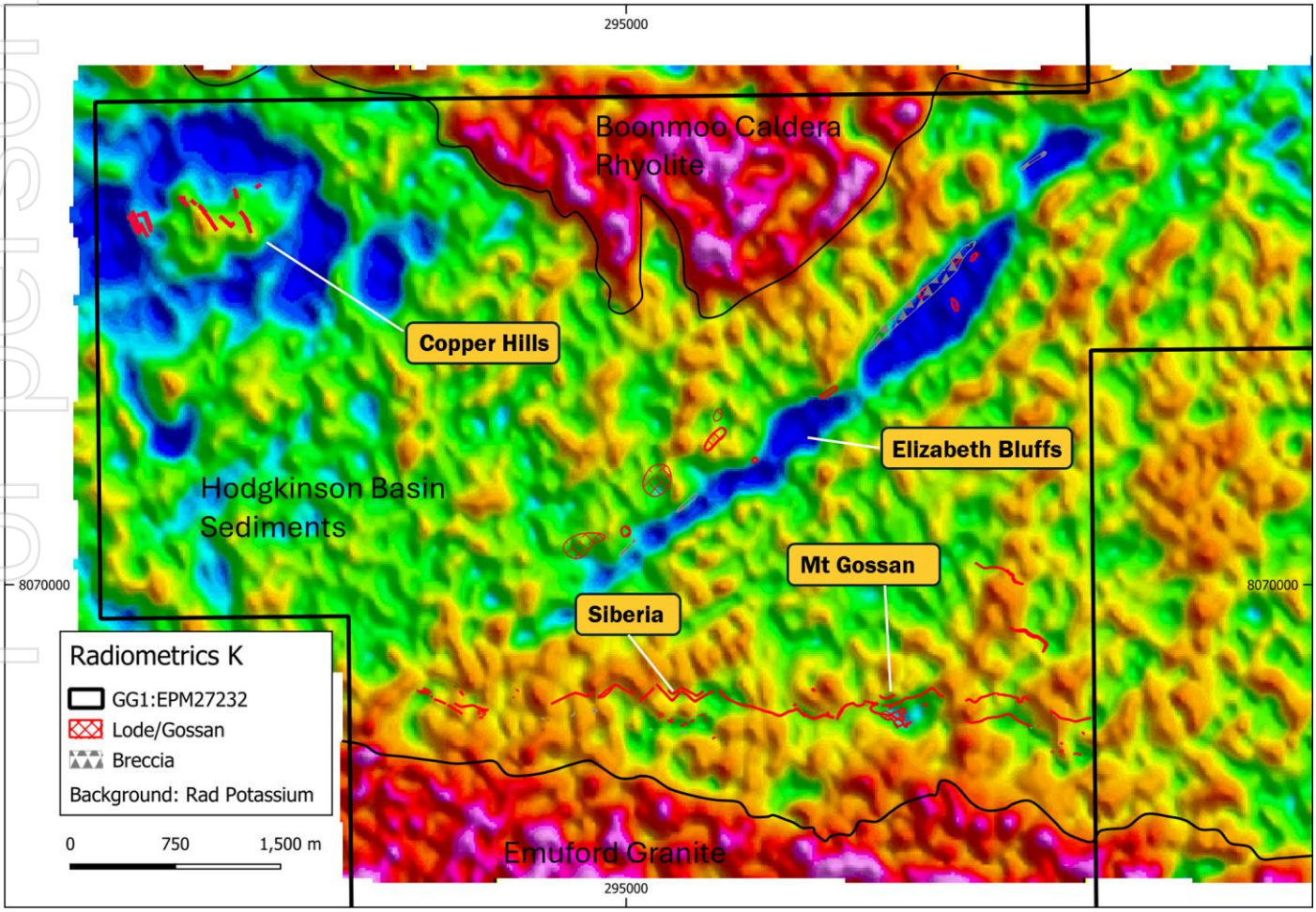

Figure 5 *Radiometric potassium over EPM27232. GDA2020 zone 55K.*

The geometry and radiometric signature of the Copper Hills anomaly are consistent with an intrusion-related hydrothermal system characterised by a central zone of potassium enrichment surrounded by a broader halo of potassium depletion. The outer potassium-poor zone is interpreted to reflect phyllic (sericite-pyrite) alteration, where hydrothermal fluids have depleted potassium from the host rocks.

A strong spatial relationship exists between the central potassium radiometric high, the deepest historic mine workings, and the most significant drill intersections. This correlation suggests that the potassium enrichment is directly related to hydrothermal alteration associated with mineralisation and may mark the centre of the mineralising system.

The scale and circular geometry of the anomaly may indicate a substantial hydrothermal footprint and imply prolonged heat and fluid flow from a central source such as an intrusion at depth. The Copper Hills anomaly provides evidence for a potentially larger breccia or stockwork hydrothermal system beneath the shallow copper-silver workings that warrants investigation.

Sentinel Drill Results (Chillagoe Gold Project)

Assay results are reported for two RC holes drilled at Sentinel, drilled to follow up an earlier intercept of 11m at 0.4 g/t Au including a vein containing visible gold in hole RDR002. RDR004 intersected additional veins and higher grades than earlier drilling and warrants further drill testing.

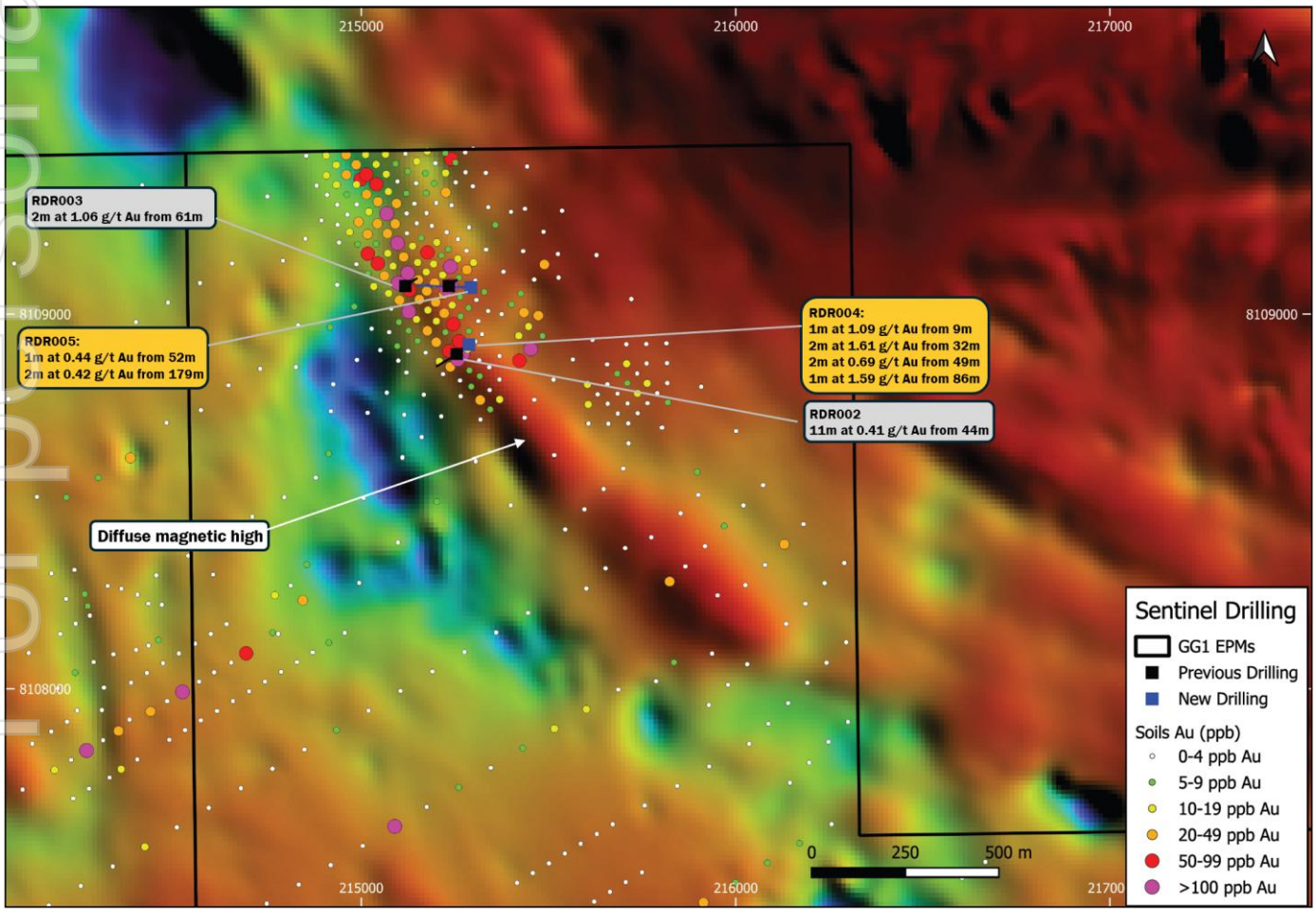

***Figure 6**: Sentinel prospect soil geochemistry and drilling over magnetic RTP². GDA2020 zone 55K.*

RC Hole RDR004 was collared 40m east of RDR002 and intercepted 4 gold mineralised intervals with a bismuth-tellurium-gold geochemical association. The lower two of these intervals correlate with gold bearing zones in RDR002 and two new shallow zones were also intersected in RDR004. A best result of **1m at 2.97g/t Au from 32m (RDR004)** highlights the potential for high grade gold should vein density increase.

A second hole (RDR005) drilled further north underneath previous shallow drilling returned lower gold intercepts than the shallow drilling.

The RDR004 result is coincident with the northern apical zone of a diffuse magnetic high to the southeast. The Bi-Te-Au association is consistent with porphyry related gold mineralisation including at Red Dome (2 Moz Au) and Mungana 1.2 Moz Au) nearby.

Sentinel is a greenfields prospect identified by soil geochemistry over a complex magnetic signature. The increased veining and grades in these drill results warrants further exploration at depth to test for a potential source intrusion, and/or a higher density of mineralised veins above a source intrusion.

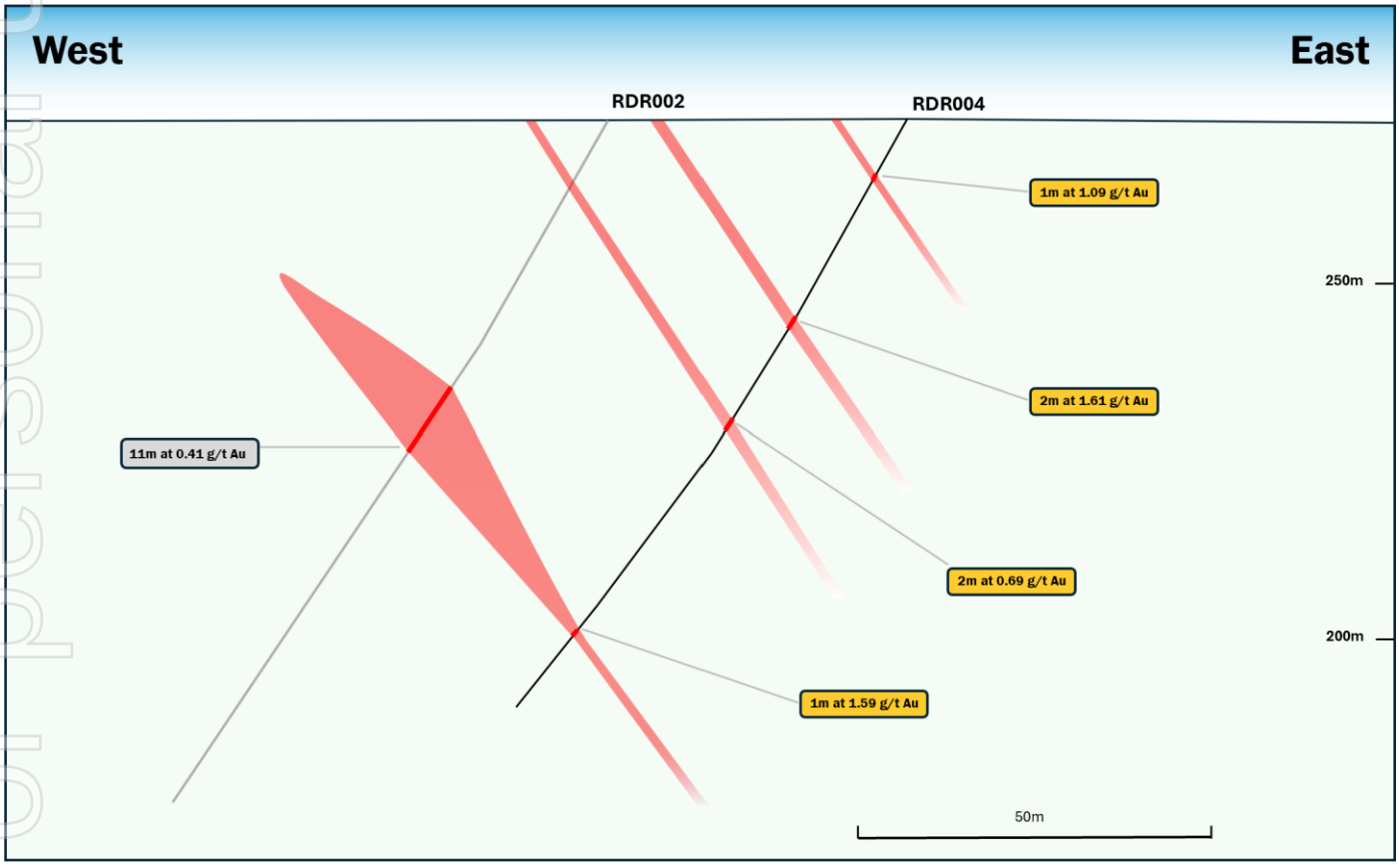

Figure 7: Sentinel prospect soil geochemistry and drilling over magnetic RTP[2]. GDA2020 zone 55K.

Next Steps

Two RC holes have been completed at Mt Gossan. Assay results are expected in approximately 4-6 weeks.

[2] Historic drill results outlined 27 January 2026: Silver Results Bolster High Grade Drill Results at Mt Wandoo

A ~3,000m drill campaign at Mt Wandoo (Chillagoe Gold Project) is planned to commence in early September 2026. Drilling will aim to extend mineralisation along strike, increase confidence in the resource estimate and collect samples for metallurgical testing.

Further drilling at Copper Hills and initial drill testing of the Siberia lode is planned for the December quarter 2026.

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

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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
11 May 2026: Large Scale Copper-Silver Targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia
1 June 2026: High grade rock chip assays as drilling begins at Herberton

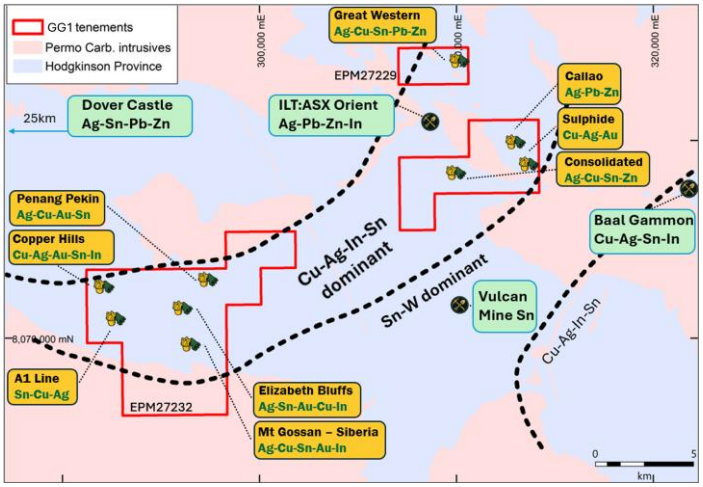
Announcements relating to exploration results for the Sentinel Prospect:

27 January 2026: Silver Results Bolster High Grade Drill Results at Mt Wandoo

About the Herberton Conductor Metals Project

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.

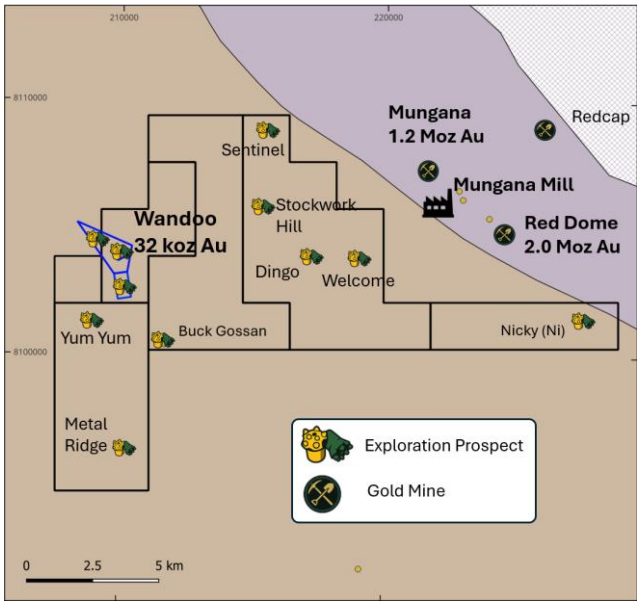


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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.

Appendix 1 – Drill Results

Table 1: Drill collar location and orientation. GDA2020 zone 55K.

HoleID	Location	Easting	Northing	Elevation	EOH Depth	Azimuth	Dip
CHC001	Copper Hills	291,824	8,072,703	550	138	69	-60
CHC002	Copper Hills	292,027	8,072,530	580	150	53	-60
CHC003	Copper Hills	291,889	8,072,625	562	138	68	-60
CHC005	Copper Hills	292,081	8,072,572	572	130	48	-60
CHC006	Copper Hills West	291,507	8,072,535	553	138	27	-50
CHC007	Copper Hills West	291,564	8,072,664	552	138	205	-55
RDR004	Sentinel	215,289	8,108,920	273	100	239	-60
RDR005	Sentinel	215,294	8,109,073	273	100	271	-55

Table 2: Assays for Copper Hills drill intercepts reported above cutoff of 8 g/t Ag or 0.1% Cu or 10 g/t In with maximum 2m of internal dilution.

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	In (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
CHC001	31	32	1	9	435	1	74	13,593	6,828
CHC001	**35**	**41**	**6**	**67**	**4,762**	**12**	**217**	**41,192**	**27,505**
inc	**35**	**37**	**2**	**170**	**12,134**	**28**	**553**	**106,189**	**68,796**
CHC001	42	43	1	7	1,039	3	31	6,566	5,823
CHC001	67	68	1	23	2,428	13	44	8,302	4,804
CHC001	124	125	1	32	513	4	207	15,063	18,941
CHC002	42	45	3	25	7,315	29	87	7,841	3,437
CHC002	70	71	1	9	614	15	111	18,736	7,563
CHC003	30	33	3	17	951	18	62	13,166	6,067
CHC003	36	37	1	13	890	12	35	6,454	4,096
CHC003	**102**	**107**	**6**	**131**	**10,573**	**206**	**3,757**	**91,013**	**10,557**
inc	**103**	**105**	**2**	**300**	**23,518**	**422**	**9,055**	**194,167**	**23,292**
CHC005	76	77	1	12	509	2	24	9,159	4,443

Hole ID	From	To	Length	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	In (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Pb (ppm)
CHC005	83	84	1	8	313	-	28	9,336	5,305
CHC006	9	12	3	11	308	7	30	1,134	1,095
CHC006	**22**	**24**	**2**	**69**	**11,954**	**86**	**172**	**7,709**	**5,974**
CHC006	30	31	1	33	4,255	23	63	2,807	1,013
CHC006	72	73	1	6	1,177	4	22	4,478	329
CHC006	82	83	1	8	2,492	15	22	2,252	911
CHC006	109	110	1	4	1,993	6	21	1,980	948
CHC007	7	12	5	-	1,937	-	3	1,949	33
CHC007	58	60	2	3	1,248	1	13	5,626	2,478
CHC007	63	65	2	2	1,341	2	15	4,725	1,381
CHC007	69	70	1	4	3,422	7	30	310	441
CHC007	82	88	6	5	3,369	7	45	806	398
CHC007	96	97	1	11	642	3	40	2,892	1,412

Table 3: Assays for Sentinel drill intercepts above cutoff of 0.2 g/t Au with maximum 2m of internal dilution.

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	Au (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Te (ppm)
RDR004	9	10	1	1.09	128	62
RDR004	32	34	2	1.61	55	22
Incl.	**32**	**33**	**1**	**2.97**	**99**	**40**
RDR004	49	51	2	0.69	23	9
RDR004	86	87	1	1.59	63	27
RDR005	52	53	1	0.44	11	3
RDR005	104	105	1	0.24	11	4
RDR005	179	181	2	0.42	13	5

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple.*	• RC drilling was sampled using industry standard procedures in 1m intervals, taking a 1.5 to 3kg split from the cyclone cone splitter which was pulverized to produce a 25g or 50g charge for assay. Samples were composited to longer intervals (typically 4m) for assay in unmineralized zones using spear sampling done diagonally across the green bag in two directions.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling utilised a 5 ½ inch (140 mm) face sampling hammer on a wheel mounted KWL700 RC drill rig.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The total RC sample return was collected in calico and green bags through a cone splitter on the cyclone. Calico samples were weighed at the lab, bulk residues bags were visually assessed and recovery logged as a percentage. RC recovery was considered very good, except where samples could not be kept dry where it was poor (from108 in CHC001). • RC sample duplicates were taken splitting the bulk residue bag (green bag) using a riffle splitter. Duplicate sampling of the green bag returned marginally higher assays than the calico bag assay sample in high grade zones in CHC001 and CHC003. Due to the small number of drill holes, the discrepancy could be either a statistical anomaly or a sampling bias and is being investigated.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of RC drilling was logged. Logging is qualitative in nature. • RC holes were logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. Each 1m interval was analysed by pXRF and a sample of coarse chips were rinsed, reserved in chip trays and photographed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC samples were taken directly from the rig cyclone splitter as per common industry practice. All sample return was bagged (nothing to ground). • Geologists monitored the evenness of the sample interval and noted wet or dry samples. Samples were nearly always dry however the end of CHC001 was wet. • RC field duplicate samples were taken from the larger reserved sample (green bag) by passing the whole green bag sample through a riffle splitter. • RC sample sizes were between 1.5 and 3 kg depending on the drill diameter, considered appropriate for the particle size of the sample. • Samples were selected for laboratory assay based on pXRF results recorded in the field, where anomalous base metals triggered lab assays at Herberton and anomalous bismuth triggered lab assays at Sentinel.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (Intertek FA25/OE04), considered a total assay for Gold. • All samples were assayed by multi-element assays (excluding gold) by 4 acid digestion at Intertek (4A/MS48) Four-acid digest is considered a total digest. • Over range assays were repeat assayed using either 4AH/OE or FP6/OE. • pXRF measurements on RC chips were taken using an Hitachi pXRF in Mining Mode using 1 x 60s beam. pXRF measurements were used exclusively as an indicator to aid in drill planning and composite sample interval design and have not been reported as assay results. • QAQC was routinely conducted comprising blanks (both a certified blank (Oreas 23c), a gravel blank or a mineralised standard (Oreas 609c) were inserted at a rate of at least 1 in 25 samples. A field duplicate was taken at a rate of 1 in 30 generally. • The external laboratory inserted their own standards in assay batches. • The QAQC measures did not detect any sampling or assay bias, however the Company is investigating potential under call of calico assay samples compared to the green bag residue in some mineralised zones.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The reliability of assays was determined to be acceptable based on the assay of certified reference materials. • Assays were entered into an excel database. The raw lab results were saved for later verification of the database. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data • No check assays by alternative laboratories have been performed. • Twinned holes were not used in this phase of drilling.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Survey datum is GDA2020, MGA zone 55K. • All location data was determined using hand held GPS. • Drill collars have not yet been surveyed using a high precision Differential GPS (DGPS) system operated by a contract surveyor.

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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.*	• This exploration phase does not yet relate to Mineral Resource Estimates.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• This exploration phase does not yet relate to Mineral Resource Estimates. However in general the drill intersections are nearly perpendicular to the structures
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were packaged up and sent to the lab in boxes via a courier either during or immediately after the completion of the drill campaign. No security breaches have been detected.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results - Sentinel

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	•The project tenements are located in QLD, Australia •All tenements are held 100% by Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Green & Gold Minerals Limited (GG1). No third-party joint ventures, partnerships or private royalty agreements are in place. All tenements are subject to statutory state tenement fees and royalties. •All of the JORC resources and known prospects lie on leasehold pastural land (not owned by GGM). There are no known wilderness or conservation areas of environmental significance within the tenure and there are no strategic cropping lands within the tenure. The country is uncleared sparsely vegetated semi-arid scrub and grass land that is currently utilized for grazing. •The Inferred Resource is located partly on granted mining lease ML5130 and partly on granted mining lease ML20381 which are contiguous. An update to the plan of operations and an amendment to the Environmental Authority is required to enable mining and processing. •See the solicitors report in the IPO prospectus for full details.

Tenement ID	Type	Sub Blocks	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status	Autherised Holder name
ML5130	Mining Lease		19/07/1984	13/07/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
ML20381	Mining Lease		11/03/2004	31/03/2025	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
ML20234	Mining Lease		24/04/2003	30/04/2027	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM25870	Exploration Permit	1	01/12/2015	30/11/2024	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM25927	Exploration Permit	12	28/01/2016	27/01/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM25937	Exploration Permit	9	07/07/2017	06/09/2022	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM26211	Exploration Permit	8	27/10/2016	26/10/2026	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM26507	Exploration Permit	4	06/10/2017	05/10/2022	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd
EPM27037	Exploration Permit	4	04/04/2019	03/04/2024	Granted	Wandoo Tenements Pty Ltd

Native Title Status:

Tenement	State	Status	Native Title Status	Native Title Party
ML5130	QLD	Granted	No Native Title	Grant before 1 January 1994
ML20381	QLD	Granted	No Native Title as Alternate State Provisions (ASP)	ASP - No NT
ML20234	QLD	Granted	No native title claimant at time of grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
EPM25870	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
EPM25927	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
EPM25937	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
EPM26211	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant
EPM27037	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	Wakaman People #5
EPM26507	QLD	Granted	NTPC grant	No native title claimant at time of grant

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•The project has a long history of previous workers. A summary of work completed by other parties is presented in the Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.greengoldminerals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	•The project is located in the Etheridge Province of North Queensland. It consists of variably metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age, intruded by Mesoproterozoic granites. The eastern margin of the Province is in fault contact with the Palaeozoic Hodgkinson and Broken River provinces of the Tasman Orogen. •The Proterozoic rocks have been intruded by Siluro-Devonian age I-type granitic rocks. The Etheridge Province subsequently experienced a period of felsic intrusion accompanied by sub-aerial volcanism during the Permo-Carboniferous period (350-230 Ma). •The project area is located adjacent to the north-east margin of the Etheridge Province where the NW trending Palmerville Fault marks the transition to the Siluro-Devonian carbonate rich rocks of the Chillagoe Formation, and the Proterozoic granites and metamorphic rocks of the Hodgkinson Province. •The basement rocks comprise Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic quartz-muscovite schists, gneiss, and amphibolite of the Dargalong Metamorphics which have been intruded by the Late Ordovician-Early Silurian Nundah Granodiorite (Pama Igneous Association/Province). These were later intruded by breccia pipes, porphyries and granitic intrusives of the Kennedy Igneous Association/Province during the Middle Carboniferous to Early Permian •Felsic magmatism is associated with several styles, including tin-tungsten, IRGS (Au) and copper, molybdenum and epithermal gold and silver deposits. An endowment of +20 Moz gold is attributable to IRGS in North Queensland. •IRGS develop over significant vertical levels (a single system may develop over a depth range of 1 km) and depending on its emplacement conditions will manifest as Epithermal/Epizonal, Porphyry/Mesozonal and Plutonic/Hypozonal. The deposits are likely to have significant stockwork veins and breccia pipes associated with sub-volcanic dykes and plugs at depth. Barren or low-grade breccias, intrusions which act as masking units are common (e.g. Mt Wright) and a holistic approach is required to understand the vertical and lateral relationships controlling mineralisation to facilitate exploration targeting. Geochemical zonation is well understood for a number of deposits which can then be used to determine exploration vectors.
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.*	•A list of all drill holes completed by GG1 in this phase of drilling is presented in Table 1 of this report
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	•Significant results have been provided in Table 2 of this report. Samples were aggregated at a 0.2 g/t Au cut-off with a maximum of 2 m internal waste. Aggregation was on a length-weighted basis. •No metal equivalents are reported.

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').*	•All intercepts reported as downhole length, true widths not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	•Appropriate diagrams have been provided in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	•All drill intercepts from GG1 drilling are reported in appropriate Table.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	•Historic airborne magnetics and radiometrics were collected by Newcrest and Barramundi Gold and is available through the Geological survey of QLD. •A summary of metallurgical studies completed by GG1 and other previous workers is presented in the Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at https://www.greengoldminerals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	•Further work is warranted and will be planned in due course.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Copper Hills

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.*	•Location and geometry details has been provided in the body of the announcement.
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.*	•Assays have been aggregated into significant intercepts as described in the table caption.
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 drilling was carried out perpendicular to the known strike of the mineralisation, while the dip of the drill holes was 60 degrees and the dip of the mineralisation was generally interpreted to 60 degrees in the opposite direction. •Therefore the drill intersections are thought to be close to true width.
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 new drill results have been reported in this announcement. •All other known historic drill and rock chip results have been reported in announcements: •4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In •27 April 2026: High grade copper, silver and indium at Copper Hills

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		•11 May 2026: Large Scale Copper-Silver Targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia •1 June 2026: High grade rock chip assays as drilling begins at Herberton
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 Geology section above with further information relating to the results contained in the body of the announcement. •Potentially deleterious elements include arsenic and cadmium. Arsenic levels are generally modest at Copper Hills. Cadmium levels are correlated to zinc grades and it assumed that cadmium is incorporated in sphalerite. To date, no metallurgical testing has been conducted to assess deleterious elements.
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.*	•Additional drilling is planned at Copper Hills and Sentinel.