ASX Announcement

12 October 2026

Mt Wandoo and Herberton Drilling Update

- Drilling has commenced at Mt Wandoo with six holes completed to date as part of an infill, extensional and metallurgical drill program.
- Drilling is planned to continue until the Christmas break, commencing at Mt Wandoo before moving to Copper Hills and Elizabeth Bluffs.
- Mt Gossan drilling has intersected a weathered mineralised zone with widths of up to 27m in MGC001 and 11m in MGC002, with a peak assay of:
  - 1m at 0.77 g/t Au, 1.7% Sn, 34 g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 101 g/t In, 0.9% Pb from 2m in MGC002
- The shallow dipping mineralisation is interpreted to be a footwall repeat or breccia extension of the Siberia Lode and was intercepted in weathered rock, where copper depletion is expected.
- Magnetic inversion provides a vector for further drill targeting at Mt Gossan.

Drilling Commences at Mt Wandoo

Drilling has commenced at Mt Wandoo, with six holes completed to date.

Drilling at Mt Wandoo is designed to extend the open mineralisation to the southeast and expand high-grade zones within the existing resource model footprint. The program will also test targets at North Wandoo and Little Wandoo.

A planned change from a truck-mounted to a track-mounted drill rig is scheduled for mid to late October. The track-mounted rig will initially mobilise to Herberton to test the continuity of the high-grade vein at significantly greater depth at Copper Hills and undertake maiden drilling of the main mineralised structure at Elizabeth Bluffs. The rig will then return to Chillagoe to complete the Mt Wandoo program.

Drill results from the first drilling phase at Mt Wandoo are expected in 6-8 weeks.

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Figure 1 Photo of drilling at Mt Wandoo 4 October 2026, looking towards Mt Wandoo on the right and Little Wandoo on the left.

Mt Gossan Drill Results (Herberton Conductor Metals)

Assay results have been received for two drill holes completed at Mt Gossan in August 2026. The holes were collared adjacent to the Mt Gossan breccia outcrop and drilled at a 60° inclination to the south. Both holes intersected mineralisation from surface. The drill results support the interpretation of a shallow, north-dipping mineralised zone parallel to and in the footwall of (beneath) the Siberia Lode.

The mineralised zone was encountered within weathered rock. Copper is commonly depleted at Mt Gossan in the weathered zone and enriched at the base of weathering through supergene processes. Tin and indium are however relatively immobile during weathering, and their presence is interpreted to provide a more reliable indicator of the location of the mineralised zone in weathered rock.

Both holes intersected broad zones of weathered mineralisation from surface, returning:

- **MGC002:** 11 m at 10.4 g/t Ag, 0.20% Sn, 0.14 g/t Au, 15.7 g/t In, 0.05% Cu and 0.1% Pb from 0 m, including:
    - **1 m at 0.77 g/t Au, 1.70% Sn, 34.0 g/t Ag, 0.21% Cu, 101.0 g/t In, 0.9% Pb from 2 m**
- **MGC001:** 27 m at 2.4 g/t Ag, 0.06% Cu and 4.4 g/t In from 0 m

The intercepts are interpreted to be close to true width.

The Mt Gossan mineralisation is interpreted to occur 14m below the Siberia Lode in MGC001 and 22m below the Siberia Lode in MGC002. This new parallel zone returned anomalous metal values over broader widths than the Siberia Lode, enhancing the exploration potential of the Mt Gossan system.

Interpretation of Results

Airborne magnetic and radiometric data acquired in 2007 at 100 m line spacing have been reprocessed to generate magnetic inversion models for Mt Gossan and Siberia. The models define a north-dipping magnetic body that projects to surface coincident with the Siberia Lode outcrop. The Siberia Lode dips north at approximately 40–45°, broadly aligning with the magnetic anomaly, which is interpreted to reflect pyrrhotite associated with the mineralisation.

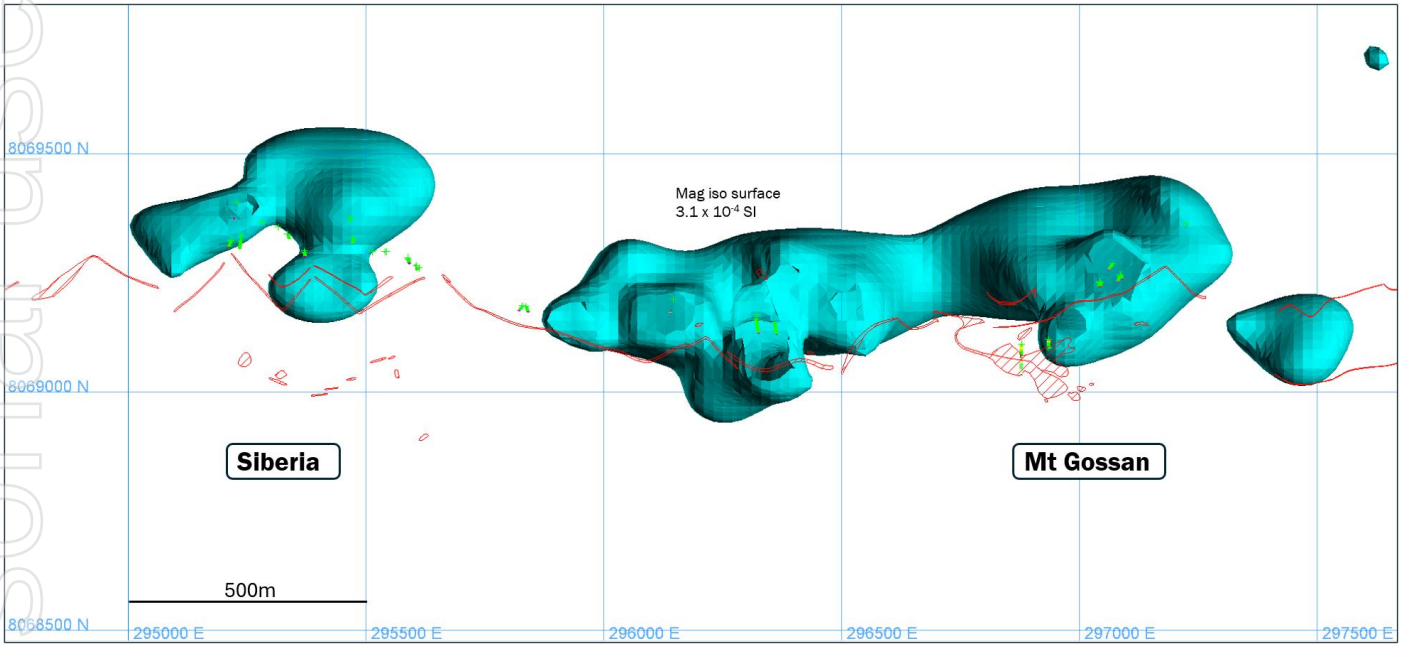

Figure 2 Mt Gossan and Siberia magnetic inversion (MVI) in plan view showing the north dipping vein outcrop (red) corresponding to the surface projection of the magnetic anomaly. (GDA2020 / MGA zone 55K)

At Mt Gossan, the magnetic inversion shows that the core of the magnetic anomaly has a northeast plunge, coming to surface at the Mt Gossan Breccia outcrop. The Company interprets that the magnetic anomaly maps the depth extension of the Mt Gossan and Siberia mineralisation.

Historic drilling intersected the Siberia Lode at Mt Gossan on the strongest part of the magnetic anomaly but only targeted the Siberia Lode and did not continue to sufficient depth to test for the Mt Gossan mineralisation below the Siberia Lode.

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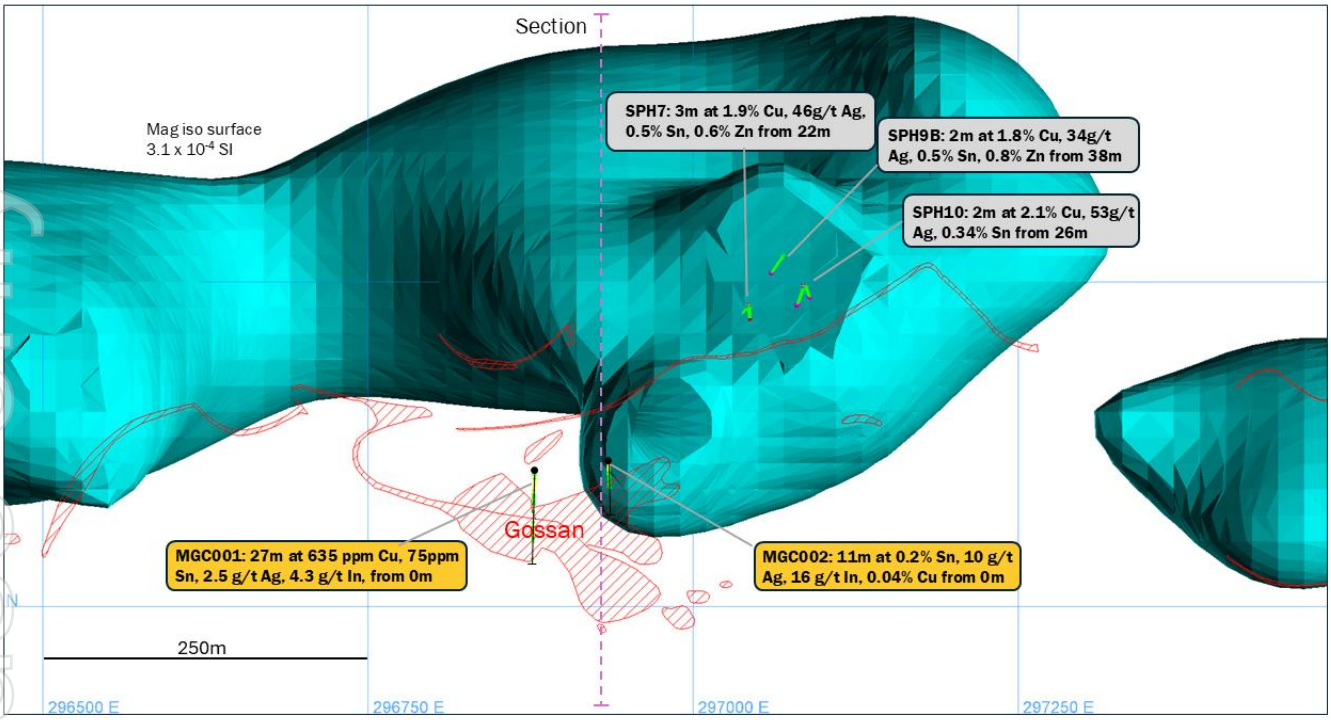

Figure 3 *Mt Gossan area magnetic inversion (MVI) 3.1x10^{-4} SI surface in plan view with drill locations and results. (GDA2020 / MGA zone 55K) For historic drill results, see announcement: 4 February 2026 Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In*

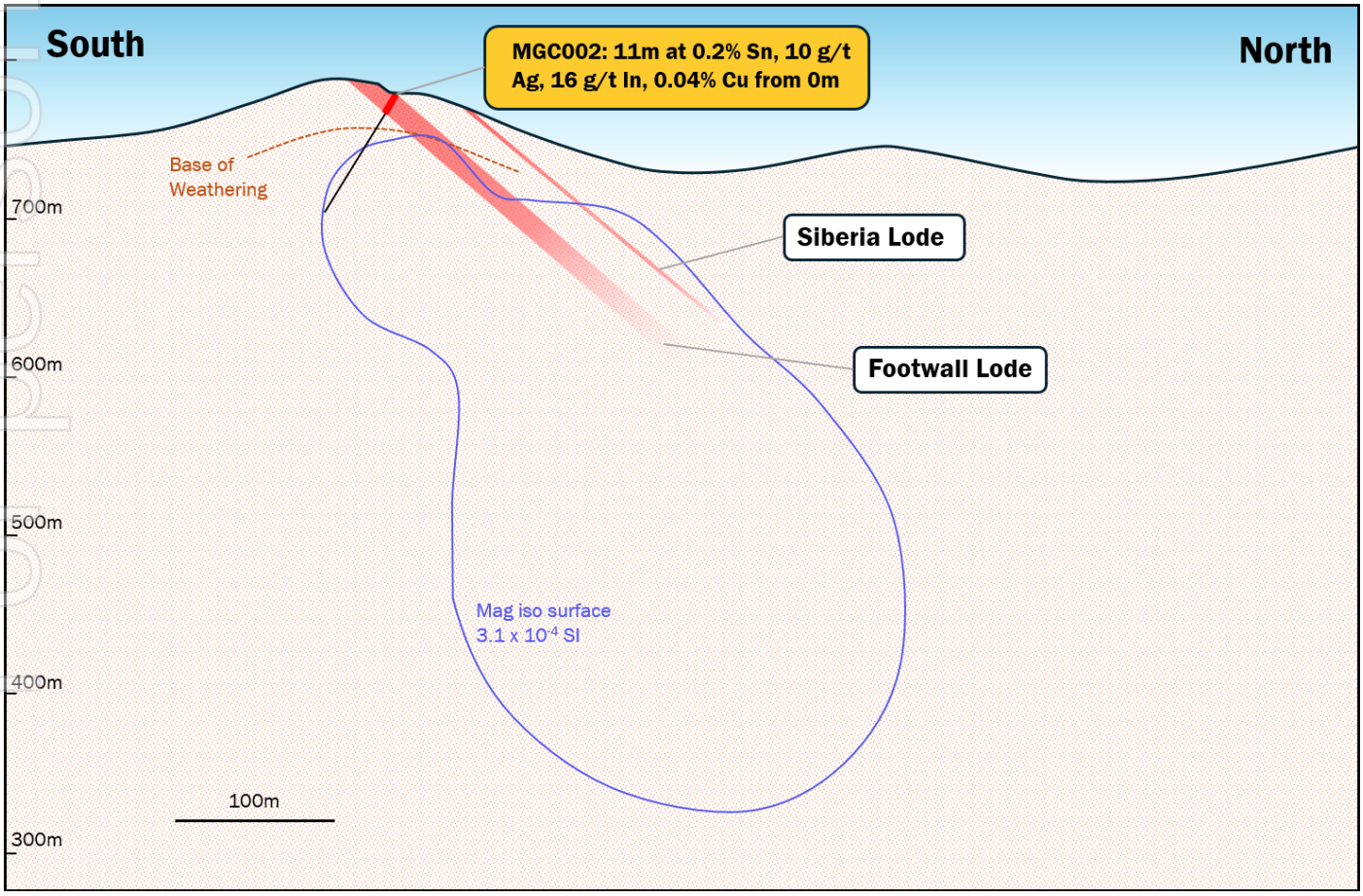

Figure 4 *Cross section through drill hole MGC002 showing the interpreted mineralised structures and the magnetic inversion (MVI) 3.1x10^{-4} SI iso-surface. (GDA2020 / MGA zone 55K)*

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Next Steps

Drilling is ongoing at Mt Wandoo. First assay results are expected in approximately 6-8 weeks.

Drilling is expected to commence at Copper Hills in approximately three weeks, with three holes planned to test for material extensions to the high-grade copper-silver-tin core of the main lode. The rig will then undertake maiden drilling at Elizabeth Bluffs to test the copper-silver-tin mineralisation before returning to Chillagoe to complete the Mt Wandoo program.

Table 1 Drill hole location and orientation (GDA2020, zone 55K)

HoleID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Inclination (deg)
MGC001	296878	8069101	789	126	182	-60
MGC002	296935	8069111	779	84	179	-60

Table 2 presents the individual one-metre assays comprising the significant intercepts reported in this announcement. The intercepts are reported using a zero cut-off grade over intervals selected on the basis of anomalous Au, Ag, In, Sn and/or Cu values, with a maximum of 2 m internal dilution.

Table 2 Drill hole assays for individual intervals within the announced significant intervals

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	In (ppm)
MGC001	0	1	1	0.027	0.6	2,112	111	576	30	234	14	6.6
MGC001	1	2	1	0.018	0.6	1,006	93	203	18	177	6	2.6
MGC001	2	3	1	0.015	0.7	943	151	492	24	137	5	3.4
MGC001	3	4	1	0.018	2.9	1,072	223	658	36	92	6	2.6
MGC001	4	5	1	0.015	8.5	1,426	295	388	28	97	7	3.3
MGC001	5	6	1	0.013	1	857	340	370	41	72	5	2.1
MGC001	6	7	1	0.005	1	808	312	193	149	37	4	0.9
MGC001	7	8	1	0	2.4	1,009	611	224	218	56	6	0.7
MGC001	8	9	1	0.008	2.7	427	457	401	188	43	4	1
MGC001	9	10	1	0.018	1.2	646	391	531	58	93	6	12.9
MGC001	10	11	1	0.073	3.7	1,003	489	546	50	106	5	15.9
MGC001	11	12	1	0.007	4.7	517	593	285	208	43	7	3.7
MGC001	12	13	1	0	1.2	398	961	45	401	17	7	0.3
MGC001	13	14	1	0	2	421	1,582	16	593	11	6	0.1
MGC001	14	15	1	0	2.8	417	2,026	72	636	14	7	0.1
MGC001	15	16	1	0	4.6	453	1,257	189	449	24	6	3.4
MGC001	16	17	1	0.005	3	568	782	452	246	66	5	6.2
MGC001	17	18	1	0	2.8	678	1,387	201	408	37	14	3.2
MGC001	18	19	1	0.007	3	997	725	424	228	46	4	2.9
MGC001	19	20	1	0.034	2.1	876	662	121	298	32	5	0.5
MGC001	20	21	1	0	1.6	493	504	530	237	60	9	2.8
MGC001	21	22	1	0.005	5.6	680	687	344	363	29	12	0.6
MGC001	22	23	1	0.011	2.3	499	266	483	158	84	13	7.3
MGC001	23	24	1	0	1.5	216	522	118	630	34	14	0.3

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	In (ppm)
MGC001	24	25	1	0.013	1.7	381	686	99	236	109	11	1.1
MGC001	25	26	1	0.007	1.3	518	550	68	351	119	6	5.7
MGC001	26	27	1	0.009	1	535	484	51	470	158	5	28.1
MGC002	0	1	1	0.052	6.3	14,083	268	854	107	1,141	84	22.5
MGC002	1	2	1	0.238	9.5	23,302	271	160	28	572	123	6.7
MGC002	2	3	1	0.77	34	107,414	2,134	9,031	17	17,005	988	101.0
MGC002	3	4	1	0.149	14.5	17,679	400	635	9	823	157	13
MGC002	4	5	1	0.125	12	7,395	363	297	9	558	111	7.7
MGC002	5	6	1	0.085	9.6	5,319	115	370	10	518	77	5.5
MGC002	6	7	1	0.049	5.4	1,910	63	302	59	328	80	3.1
MGC002	7	8	1	0.054	7.4	3,666	378	253	36	284	546	4.1
MGC002	8	9	1	0.023	4.5	2,288	482	189	29	129	277	6.4
MGC002	9	10	1	0.006	3	1,362	370	245	14	204	26	3.1
MGC002	10	11	1	0.007	8.7	1,614	419	61	45	185	15	2

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

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

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

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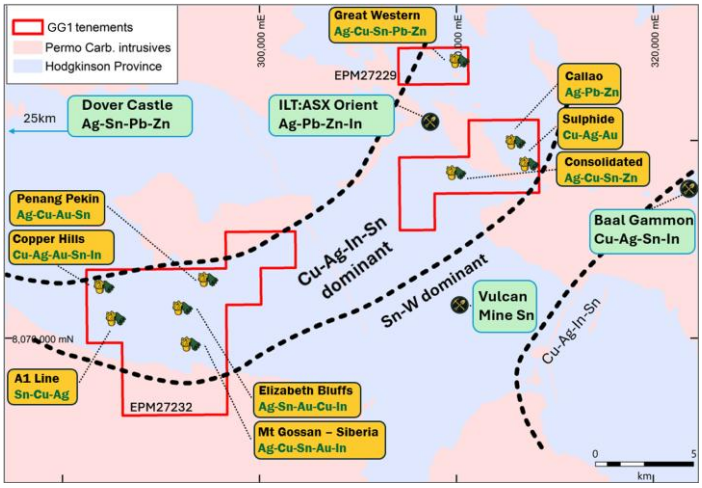
About the Herberton Conductor Metals Project

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.

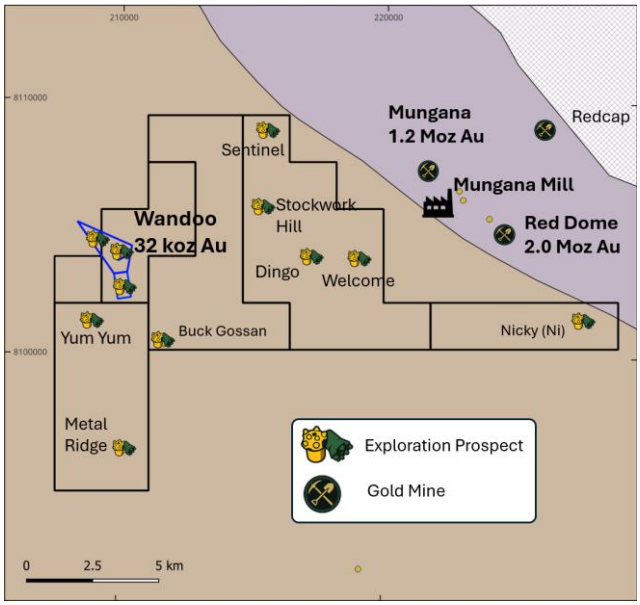


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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 of 32,400oz Au and 387,000oz Ag at 1.1g/t Au and 13 g/t Ag (7 Oct 25 Prospectus) 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 (27 Jan 26 Silver Results Bolster High Grade Drill Results at Mt Wandoo)

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 the original announcement and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates 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.

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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.

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. Where pXRF results were anomalous in target metals Cu, Ag, In, Sn the 1m samples were pulverized to produce a 25g or 50g charge for assay. • The 2007 magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted as an airborne survey by UTS geophysics.
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 track mounted Sandvik RC drill rig.
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 high. • RC sample duplicates were taken splitting the bulk residue bag (green bag) using a riffle splitter.

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Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
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. • 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 submitted for laboratory assay based on pXRF results recorded in the field.
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.*	• pXRF was used to identify samples anomalous in copper, silver, tin, indium and other metals, only those anomalous were then sent to the lab for assay. • All lab samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (Intertek FA25/OE04), considered a total assay for Gold. • All lab 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 23b), 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.
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.

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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.*	• Drill orientations were perpendicular to the structures and intersections are interpreted to be approximately true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were packaged up and sent to the lab in boxes via a courier either during or immediately after the completion of the drill campaign. No security breaches have been detected.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	•The project tenements are located in QLD, Australia •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
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,

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Criteria	*JORC Code explanation*	Commentary
		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 of the additional diamond holes are listed 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.*	•Drill results have been aggregated into significant intercepts using intervals selected based on continuous anomalism in one or more of Au, Ag, Sn, Cu, In using a zero grade cutoff with a maximum 2m internal dilution.
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 is interpreted to have intersected the lode at approximately 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 new drill results have been reported in this announcement. •Historic drill and rock chip results have been reported in announcements: •4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In •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.*	•The magnetic inversion shown in this announcement was generated by Geodiscovery Group using Geosoft Voxi inversion code processing of the total magnetic intensity survey conducted by UTS Geophysics in 2007 flown at 100m spaced east-west orientated flight lines. Inversions were created for Standard 3D inversion of the TMI data (which does not consider magnetic remanence); and 3D Magnetic Vector Inversion MVI (which does take into account magnetic remanence). A significant amount of magnetic remanence was detected by contrasting the two inversions and consequently the MVI model was used in this announcement. •Arsenic is a potentially deleterious element. Arsenic assays are published in the body of the 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.*	•Further drilling is required to test the continuity and grade of the mineralised zone in fresh rock. The Company is currently assessing its drilling priorities beyond those already announced and will update the market in due course.