



High grade rock chip results as drilling commences at Copper Hills

- Drilling has commenced at Copper Hills.
- Drilling at Sentinel (Chillagoe Gold Project) will follow immediately after, while drilling at the Mt Gossan breccia and the Siberia lode is planned soon.
- Rock chip assays from recent sampling returned exceptionally high grades across all three prospects sampled.
- Rock chip assay highlights include:
 - Copper Hills: 2,212 g/t Ag, 9.2% Cu, 26% Pb, 188 g/t In
 - Siberia-Mt Gossan: 16.7% Sn, 676 g/t In, 1.2 g/t Au, 98 g/t Ag, 2.6% Pb
 - Siberia-Mt Gossan: 13.7% Cu, 191 g/t Ag, 6.0% Sn, 588 g/t In, 0.1 g/t Au
 - Penang Pekin: 10.6% Cu, 1,255 g/t Ag, 651 g/t In, 0.1 g/t Au, 2.2% Pb
- The Mt Gossan Breccia has firmed up as a strong drill target following high grade tin (16.7%) and indium (676ppm) rock chip assays.
- Results confirm widespread mineralisation across the Herberton Conductor Metals Project
- Vehicle access to Mt Gossan and Siberia has been reinstated, Elizabeth Bluffs is next.

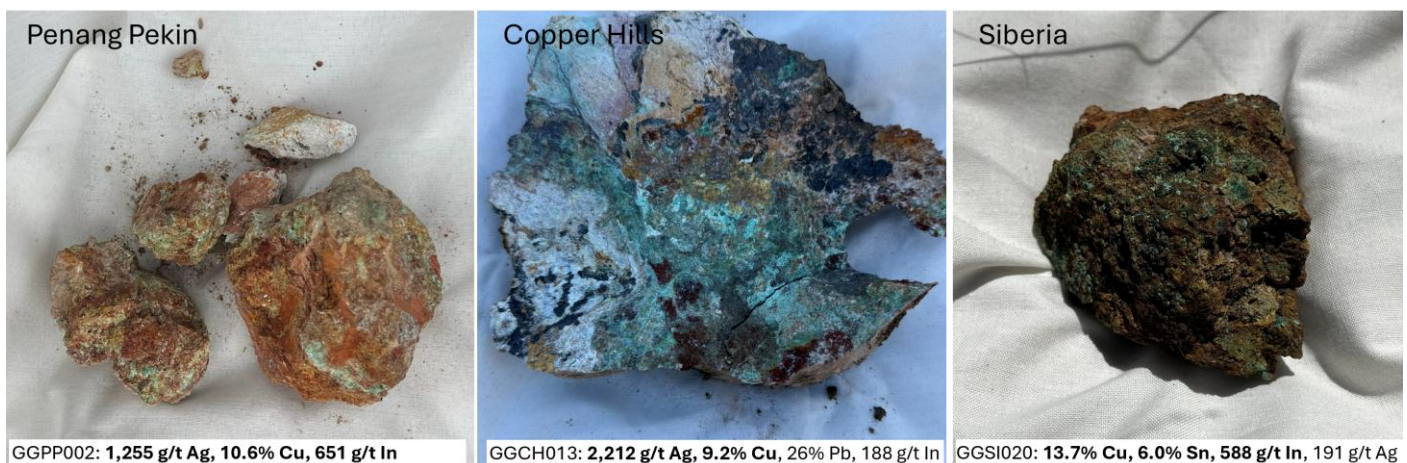


Figure 1: Rock chip samples with assay results



Join the Green & Gold Minerals Interactive Investor Hub

Receive company updates and ask questions.

To sign up, scan the QR code or visit our website: greengoldminerals.com.au

Copper Hills Drilling Commences

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX: GG1) is pleased to announce that RC drilling has commenced at Copper Hills.

Copper Hills is a historic copper-silver mining centre and was the largest copper producer in the Emuford district. GG1 plans to evaluate the historically mined high grade veins as well as the broader mineralised system that was not systematically assessed during historic exploration. GG1 will assay for indium, tin and gold, all of which were omitted from historical drilling programs.

High grade historic drill results at Copper Hills include¹:

- 4m at 139 g/t Ag, 1.3% Cu, 4.3% Zn, 1.1% Pb from 101m (PDH7)
- 10m at 50 g/t Ag, 0.9% Cu, 2.5% Zn, 1.5% Pb from 28m (PDH8)
- 3m at 91 g/t Ag, 2.3% Cu, 1.1% Zn, 0.6% Pb from 46m (PDH4)

Metal prices for copper, silver, tin and gold are significantly higher today than when drilling was last conducted in 1980. In addition, indium has since emerged as a critical metal due to its widespread use in semiconductors and flat panel displays. As a result, the economic significance of the metals identified at Copper Hills is considerably stronger today than when the project was last drilled.

Following completion of the Copper Hills drilling program, the rig is scheduled to relocate to Chillagoe for a short campaign at the Sentinel prospect before returning later to the Herberton Conductor Metals Project (HCM) to test the Mt Gossan breccia and the Siberia Lode.

Vehicle access to Mt Gossan and Siberia has been reinstated. Penang Pekin and the extensive Elizabeth Bluff mineralised trend currently lack vehicle access however they remain high priority exploration targets. GG1 will evaluate potential drill pad locations and access routes as part of ongoing field activities and will consider these areas for inclusion in future drilling programs.



Figure 2 The drill rig at Copper Hills and access reinstatement at Siberia

¹ ASX announcement 11 May 2026: [Large Scale Copper-Silver Targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia](#)

Rock Chip Results

Rock chip assays have confirmed widespread high-grade copper, silver, indium and tin mineralisation across all three prospects sampled to date.

Accessory gold is also present within the mineralised system, with four samples returning grades exceeding 1 g/t Au, including at each of the prospects.

These results are highly encouraging and highlight the project's strong discovery potential for the key conductor metals copper, silver and tin, all of which are expected to play an increasingly important role in electrification, renewable energy infrastructure and the rapid expansion of AI-related technologies.

The results also demonstrate significant potential for indium, a critical technology metal used in semiconductors, flat-panel displays and advanced electronic devices. While indium is not classified as a conductor metal, demand is expected to grow alongside the accelerating adoption of AI, digital infrastructure and next-generation electronics, enhancing the strategic importance of the project.

Copper Hills Rock Chip Results

Copper Hills returned exceptionally high silver grades of up to 2,212 g/t Ag. Bonanza silver values were closely associated with increased lead concentrations, suggesting that much of the silver occurs within argentiferous galena. Copper grades were also consistently strong, with most samples assaying greater than 5% Cu and a peak value of 11.1% Cu.

Mineralisation at Copper Hills is hosted in sandstone and occurs within quartz sulphide veins within several parallel shear zones.



Figure 3 Rock chip samples from Copper Hills.

Mt Gossan Rock Chip Results

The Mt Gossan breccia returned exceptional tin and indium grades, with sample GGS1012 assaying 16.7% Sn, 676 ppm In and 1.2 g/t Au. Gold values were elevated at the Mt Gossan and Siberia prospects and were commonly associated with increased arsenic concentrations.



Figure 4 Rock chip samples from the Mt Gossan breccia.

Copper assays in the Mt Gossan breccia ranged from 0.1% to 0.4% Cu, in line with expectations for a leached cap. Copper grades are often low in a leached iron oxide cap (gossan). Copper is mobilised through weathering processes and typically concentrates within a supergene enrichment zone above the base of weathering, leaving the surficial iron oxide gossans relatively depleted in copper.

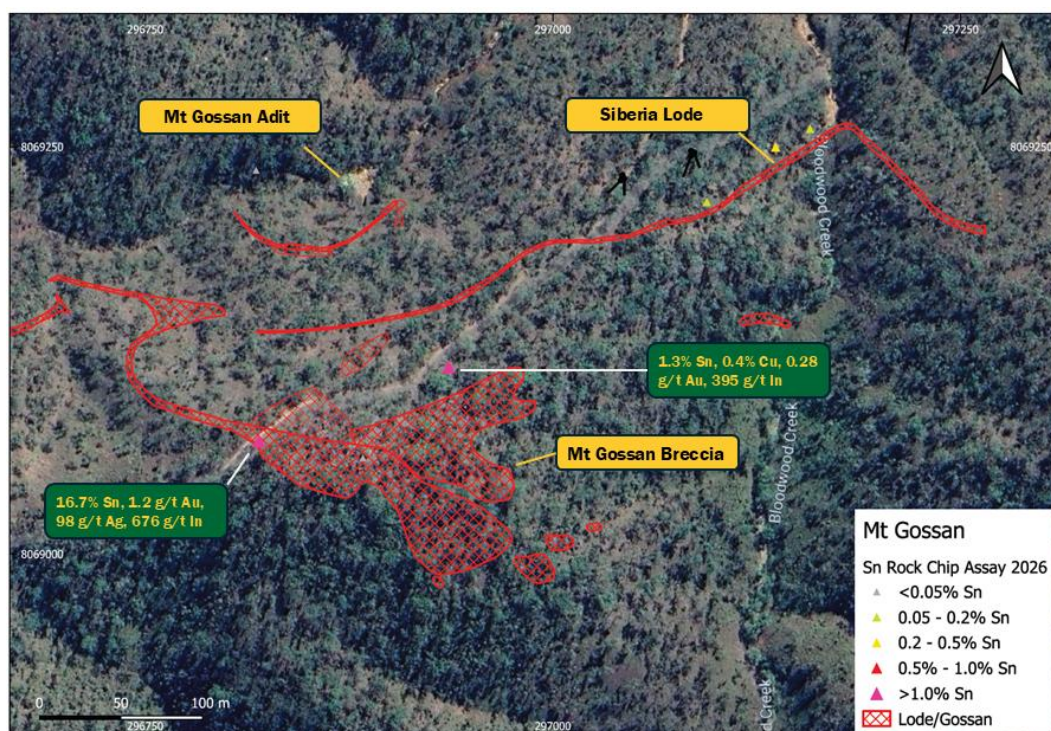


Figure 5. Tin rock chip results at the Mt Gossan breccia. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.

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



Figure 6 The Mt Gossan breccia, a massive, gossanous breccia forming the top of Mt Gossan.

Table 1 Rock chip assay results (GDA2020, Zone 55). Note to investors: rock chip assays are spot measurement and do not represent the average insitu grade of the mineralisation.

Sample	Prospect	Easting	Northing	Cu	Ag (ppm)	Sn	In (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Pb	Zn	Bi	As	Sb	W
GGCH001	Copper Hills	291,984	8,072,672	2.8%	1,969	0.06%	59	0.36	15.0%	0.3%	0.01%	7.8%	0.29%	0.00%
GGCH002	Copper Hills	291,993	8,072,650	11.1%	216	0.01%	18	X	2.2%	0.1%	0.01%	0.3%	0.04%	0.00%
GGCH003	Copper Hills	291,926	8,072,612	0.1%	849	0.09%	141	1.08	11.7%	0.1%	0.42%	15.4%	0.20%	0.00%
GGCH004	Copper Hills	292,036	8,072,572	3.9%	461	0.00%	44	0.02	1.6%	0.1%	0.00%	0.8%	0.01%	0.00%
GGCH005	Copper Hills	291,510	8,072,567	6.4%	86	0.06%	122	0.01	0.8%	0.8%	0.02%	0.1%	0.00%	0.01%
GGCH006	Copper Hills	291,471	8,072,629	6.9%	338	3.32%	70	0.10	0.2%	0.1%	0.45%	0.1%	0.03%	0.00%
GGCH007	Copper Hills	291,566	8,072,648	6.3%	48	0.01%	28	X	0.2%	0.4%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
GGCH008	Copper Hills	291,549	8,072,639	0.7%	20	0.00%	5	X	0.5%	0.3%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
GGCH009	Copper Hills	291,549	8,072,639	5.3%	97	0.16%	197	0.03	0.7%	0.6%	0.04%	0.0%	0.01%	0.00%
GGCH010	Copper Hills	291,531	8,072,644	6.2%	12	0.01%	24	0.02	0.5%	0.6%	0.00%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
GGCH011	Copper Hills	291,842	8,072,731	10.6%	838	0.03%	150	0.02	7.3%	0.2%	0.08%	0.4%	0.05%	0.00%
GGCH013	Copper Hills	291,860	8,072,716	9.2%	2,212	0.08%	188	0.02	26.1%	0.2%	0.06%	1.3%	0.04%	0.00%
GGPP001	Penang Pekin	296,907	8,072,797	0.1%	80	0.02%	8	1.31	4.1%	0.1%	0.00%	4.6%	0.12%	0.00%
GGPP002	Penang Pekin	296,915	8,072,783	10.6%	1,255	0.05%	651	0.13	2.2%	0.1%	0.58%	5.4%	0.08%	0.00%
GGPP003	Penang Pekin	296,927	8,072,741	5.4%	170	0.03%	71	0.02	6.7%	0.5%	0.03%	0.3%	0.09%	0.00%
GGPP004	Penang Pekin	296,909	8,072,655	2.0%	175	0.01%	87	0.01	0.5%	0.3%	0.01%	0.0%	0.02%	0.00%
GGPP005	Penang Pekin	296,928	8,072,635	8.2%	106	0.03%	281	0.02	0.3%	0.2%	0.00%	0.3%	0.01%	0.00%
GGPP006	Penang Pekin	296,927	8,072,629	0.6%	43	0.02%	81	0.05	0.2%	0.2%	0.01%	0.3%	0.01%	0.00%
GGPP007	Penang Pekin	296,985	8,072,669	1.9%	147	0.03%	188	0.63	1.6%	0.1%	0.01%	0.5%	0.03%	0.00%
GGPP008	Penang Pekin	297,012	8,072,629	0.7%	358	0.03%	355	0.26	23.4%	0.9%	0.02%	0.0%	0.01%	0.00%
GGSi001	Panorama	298,084	8,069,038	0.3%	14	0.35%	216	0.02	0.2%	0.0%	0.04%	1.5%	0.01%	0.01%
GGSi002	Panorama	298,084	8,069,038	0.4%	7	0.12%	63	0.04	0.4%	0.0%	0.01%	4.7%	0.00%	0.01%
GGSi003	Panorama	297,859	8,069,224	0.4%	5	1.84%	426	0.02	0.2%	0.0%	0.05%	0.9%	0.00%	0.02%
GGSi004	Panorama	297,668	8,069,189	0.0%	6	0.01%	3	0.24	0.0%	0.0%	0.05%	25.6%	0.03%	0.77%
GGSi005	Mt Gossan	297,158	8,069,261	8.2%	13	0.03%	11	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi006	Mt Gossan	297,158	8,069,261	0.1%	35	0.09%	60	0.01	0.1%	0.0%	0.01%	3.2%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi007	Mt Gossan	297,137	8,069,250	0.6%	96	0.23%	77	0.01	1.5%	0.0%	0.00%	8.3%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi008	Mt Gossan	297,094	8,069,216	8.5%	81	0.15%	38	0.26	0.1%	0.0%	0.02%	7.4%	0.01%	0.09%
GGSi009	Daydream	297,510	8,070,139	0.0%	1	0.01%	1	X	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi010	Falconer	297,363	8,069,949	1.1%	76	1.23%	234	0.02	6.7%	0.7%	0.01%	0.1%	0.02%	0.00%
GGSi011	Mt G Breccia	296,883	8,069,059	0.1%	19	0.03%	16	0.04	0.1%	0.0%	0.02%	4.1%	0.00%	0.01%
GGSi012	Mt G Breccia	296,820	8,069,070	0.1%	98	16.67%	676	1.20	2.6%	0.0%	0.26%	3.7%	0.00%	0.03%
GGSi013	Mt G Breccia	296,936	8,069,115	0.4%	11	1.34%	395	0.28	0.1%	0.1%	0.08%	8.0%	0.01%	0.10%
GGSi014	Mt Gossan	296,818	8,069,236	0.0%	2	0.02%	5	X	0.1%	0.0%	0.00%	0.1%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi015	Mt Gossan	296,882	8,069,225	0.1%	4	0.04%	12	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%	0.2%	0.00%	0.00%
GGSi016	Mt Gossan	296,882	8,069,225	1.1%	19	0.02%	9	0.56	0.0%	0.0%	0.08%	21.9%	0.02%	0.04%
GGSi017	Mt Gossan	296,882	8,069,225	1.8%	205	0.04%	37	0.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.04%	10.8%	0.01%	0.03%
GGSi018	Siberia	295,224	8,069,275	0.2%	7	0.01%	3	0.06	0.0%	0.0%	0.05%	14.3%	0.02%	0.00%
GGSi019	Siberia	295,234	8,069,308	4.6%	174	0.20%	157	0.17	0.2%	0.0%	0.12%	12.8%	0.01%	0.01%
GGSi020	Siberia	295,405	8,069,255	13.7%	191	5.97%	588	0.12	0.2%	0.2%	0.05%	0.5%	0.00%	0.01%
GGSi021	Siberia	295,617	8,069,246	11.8%	673	0.87%	367	0.37	6.1%	5.2%	0.18%	4.6%	0.01%	0.00%
GGSi022	Siberia	295,617	8,069,246	0.2%	7	0.02%	329	1.39	0.3%	0.0%	0.03%	10.9%	0.01%	0.03%
GGSi023	Falconer	297,821	8,069,865	0.1%	13	0.11%	91	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	0.01%	1.6%	0.00%	0.00%

The following figures show the mineralisation outcrop in red and the location of rock chip results for silver (Figure 7), copper (Figure 8), tin (Figure 9) and indium (Figure 10).

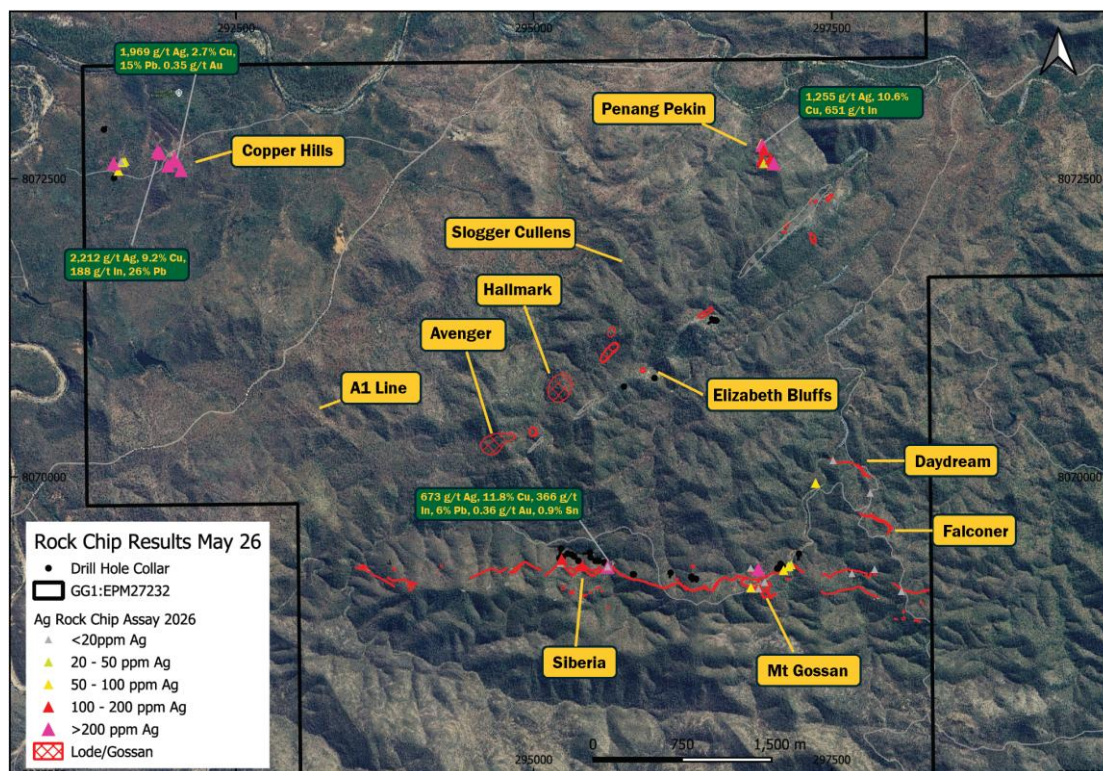


Figure 7. Silver rock chip assay results. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.

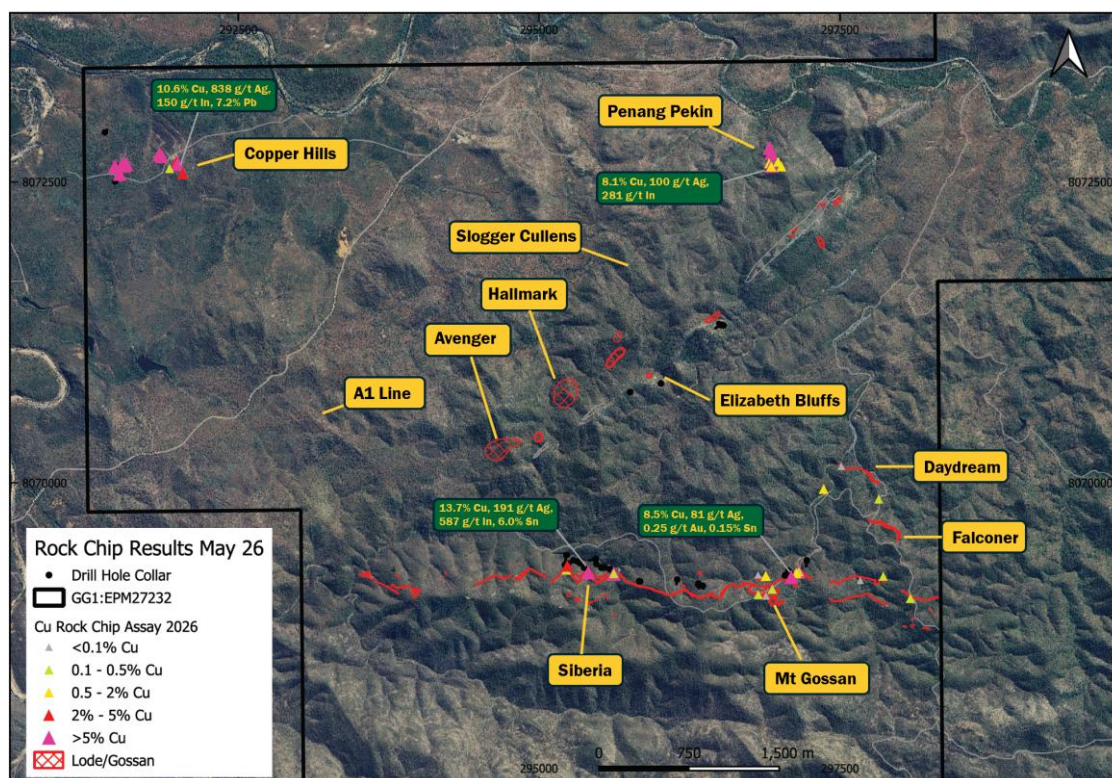


Figure 8. Copper rock chip assay results. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.

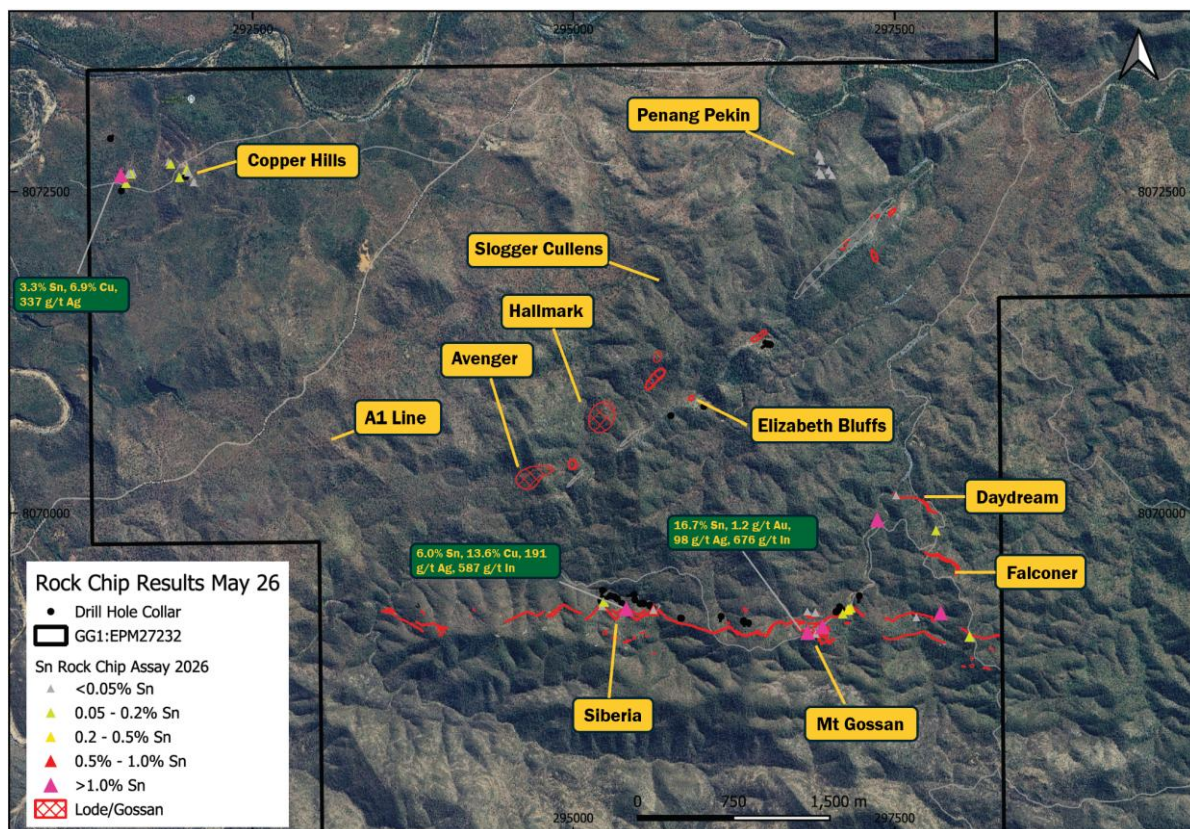


Figure 9. Tin rock chip assay results. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.

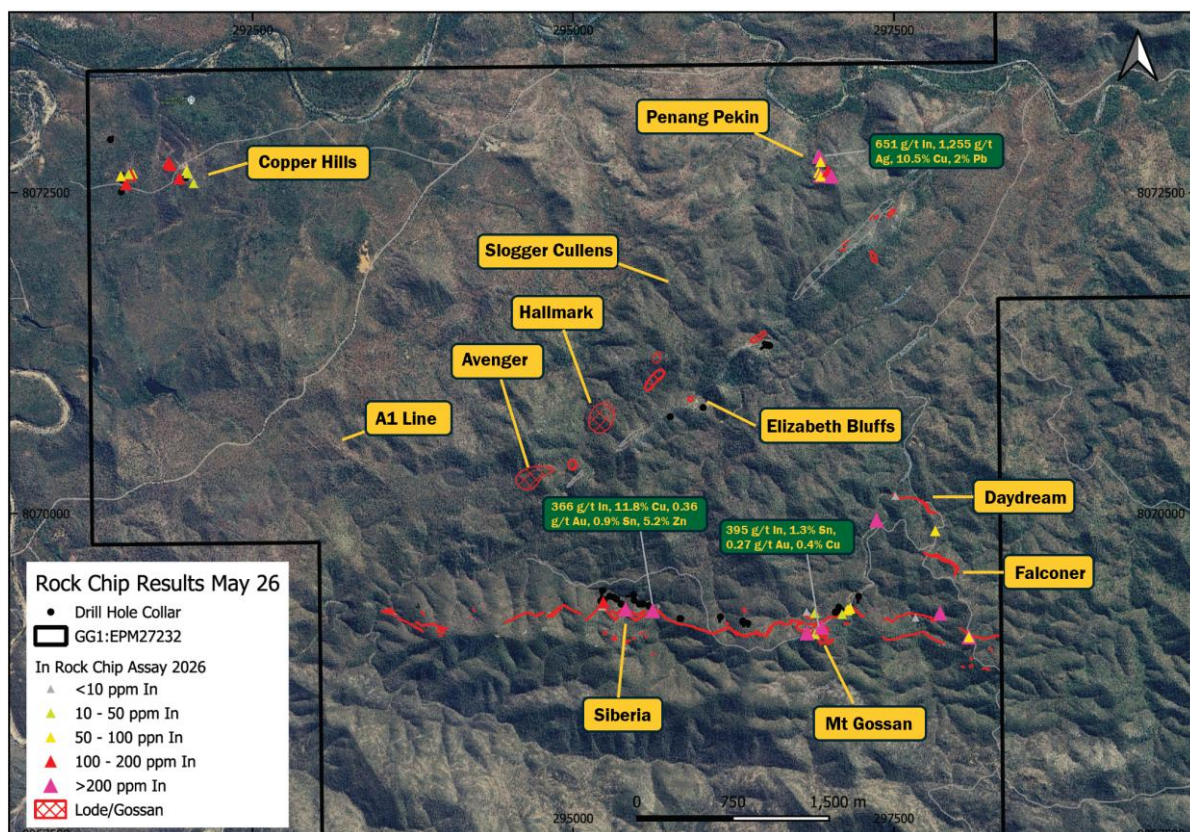


Figure 10. Indium rock chip assay results. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55.

Next Steps

Drilling has commenced at Copper Hills. Assay results are expected in approximately 6 weeks.

After Copper Hills, the drill rig will relocate to Chillagoe to drill a short program at Sentinel before returning to the Herberton Project to test the Mt Gossan breccia and the Siberia lode.

Work is occurring to restore heavy vehicle access and install drill pads at Mt Gossan and Siberia.

Reconnaissance fieldwork at the Herberton Conductor Metals Project is continuing. There are many more historic mines that are yet to be assessed including the Elizabeth Bluff trend.

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](#)

11 May 2026: [Large Scale Copper-Silver Targets at Mt Gossan and Siberia](#)

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



Join the Green & Gold Minerals Interactive Investor Hub

Receive company updates and ask questions.

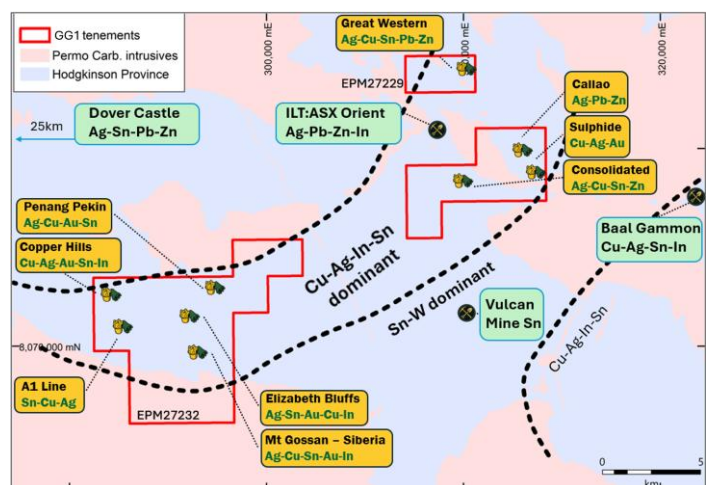
To sign up, scan the QR code or visit our website: greengoldminerals.com.au

<https://greengoldminerals.com.au/link/yV0qQr>

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.

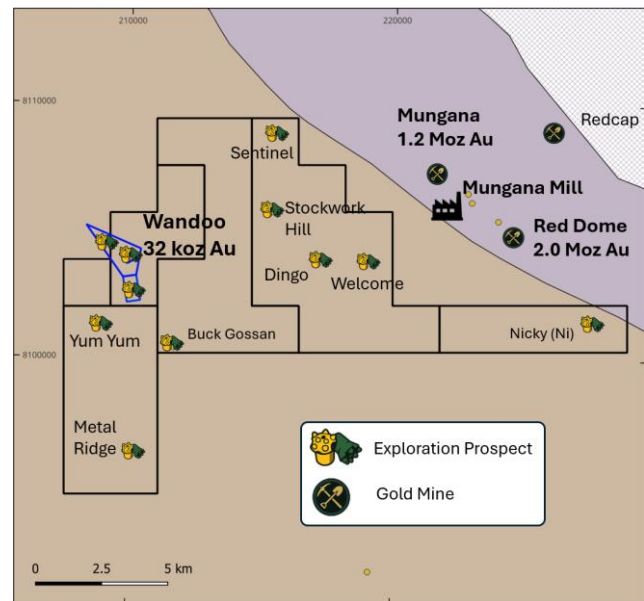


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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 Resource¹ 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.²

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.



¹ Announcement 7 October 2025: [Prospectus](#)

² Announcement 27 January 2026: [Silver Results Bolster High Grade Drill Results at Mt Wandoo](#)

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 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.

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: 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.	Rock chip samples were taken from the mine waste dumps and from outcrop and float. Rock chip samples are selective and do not represent the average grade of mineralisation.
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).	N/A
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.	N/A
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.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or taken 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.	N/A
Quality of assay data and	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Rock chips were assayed by 4 acid digest mass spectrometry for all elements except gold which was subject to fire assay. Samples that were over the maximum reporting threshold for 4 acid MS method (Ag: 500ppm, As 1%, Cu 4%, Pb 1%, S 10%, Sn 0.2%, W 0.2%, Zn 2%) were re-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	- 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.	assayed by FP1 fusion. 4 acid digest is a total assay for most metallic elements except Sn which can be resistant to dissolution in acid. The FP1 re-assays are a total assay for all elements. Assays stated in this announcement are 4 acid digest if under the reporting threshold and fusion if above the reporting threshold.
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.	• N/A
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.	• Rock chip sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS, considered accurate to +/- 5m. All coordinates are in GDA2020 zone 55.
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.	• Samples were from mine dumps, float and outcrops and are selective and were not composite samples.
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.	• NA
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Rock chip samples were couriered to the lab.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, 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	All new rock chip results have been reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• 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
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 rock chip 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 has started in late May 2026.