



Outstanding Copper-Silver-Tin Potential Identified at Elizabeth Bluffs

- Newly acquired historic data and recent sampling at Elizabeth Bluffs confirm the copper, silver and tin potential of this highly mineralised, 4km long structure.
- Historic sampling from the Elizabeth Mine establishes 8.5m true width of copper mineralisation, returning¹:
 - 8.5m at 1.08% Cu, 0.44% Sn (Ag, Au, In not assayed)
- Copper, silver and gold potential also demonstrated from historic production where tin mining was augmented at times with high grade copper ore parcels assaying²:
 - 15% Cu, 684 g/t Ag, 15.5 g/t Au
- GG1 rock chip sampling at Elizabeth Bluffs has confirmed the presence of high grade copper, tin and silver in portable XRF measurements with highlights of:
 - 684 g/t Ag (GGEBO11A), 5.2% Sn (GGEBO08B), 3.7% Cu (GGEBO02A).

Note: pXRF rock chip results are spot readings and not representative of average in-situ grades.
- Planned 3000m drill campaign at Mt Wandoo to commence in September 2026, targeting shallow extensions to high grade zones defined by 2025 drill intercepts³:
 - 19m at 2.9 g/t Au (WBR085)
 - 9m at 7.9 g/t Au (WBR077)
 - 8m at 3.9 g/t Au (WBR084)



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¹ P4802: North Queensland Metals: Plan of Haulage Drive, Elizabeth Mine

² Plath, B.A. 1983: Memo to R.A.Graves, Great Northern Mining Company

³ GG1: 27 Jan 2026: [Silver Results Bolster High Grade Drill Results at Mt Wandoo](#)

Elizabeth Bluffs Mine

The Elizabeth Bluffs trend has emerged as another outstanding high-grade copper, silver and tin target at the Herberton Conductor Metals Project.

Underground sampling by previous explorers in mine adits and drives recorded high grades of tin and copper over significant widths (8.5m at 1.08% Cu, 0.44% Sn), while past production assays indicate silver and gold are also present in the system at high grades.

Rock chip sampling and portable XRF analysis by GG1 in August 2026 has confirmed the presence of copper, silver and tin in significant concentrations.

Managing Director Quentin Hill said “Elizabeth Bluffs is a very exciting prospect. Old records show it has outstanding prospectivity for copper, silver and tin mineralisation and that it has been poorly tested by drilling. However, historic drilling still returned very encouraging results including high grade gold and broad low grade copper intersections, at what we think are the margins of the prospect”.

“The Herberton Conductor Metals Project continues to deliver compelling targets” he said.

Historic Mining and Mineralisation

The Elizabeth Bluffs (EB) trend consists of a 4km long by up to 100m wide outcropping zone of weathering resistant chert. The chert zone contains prospective mineralised veins, gossans and breccias along its extent and numerous historic workings for tin, copper, silver and gold (Figure 1).

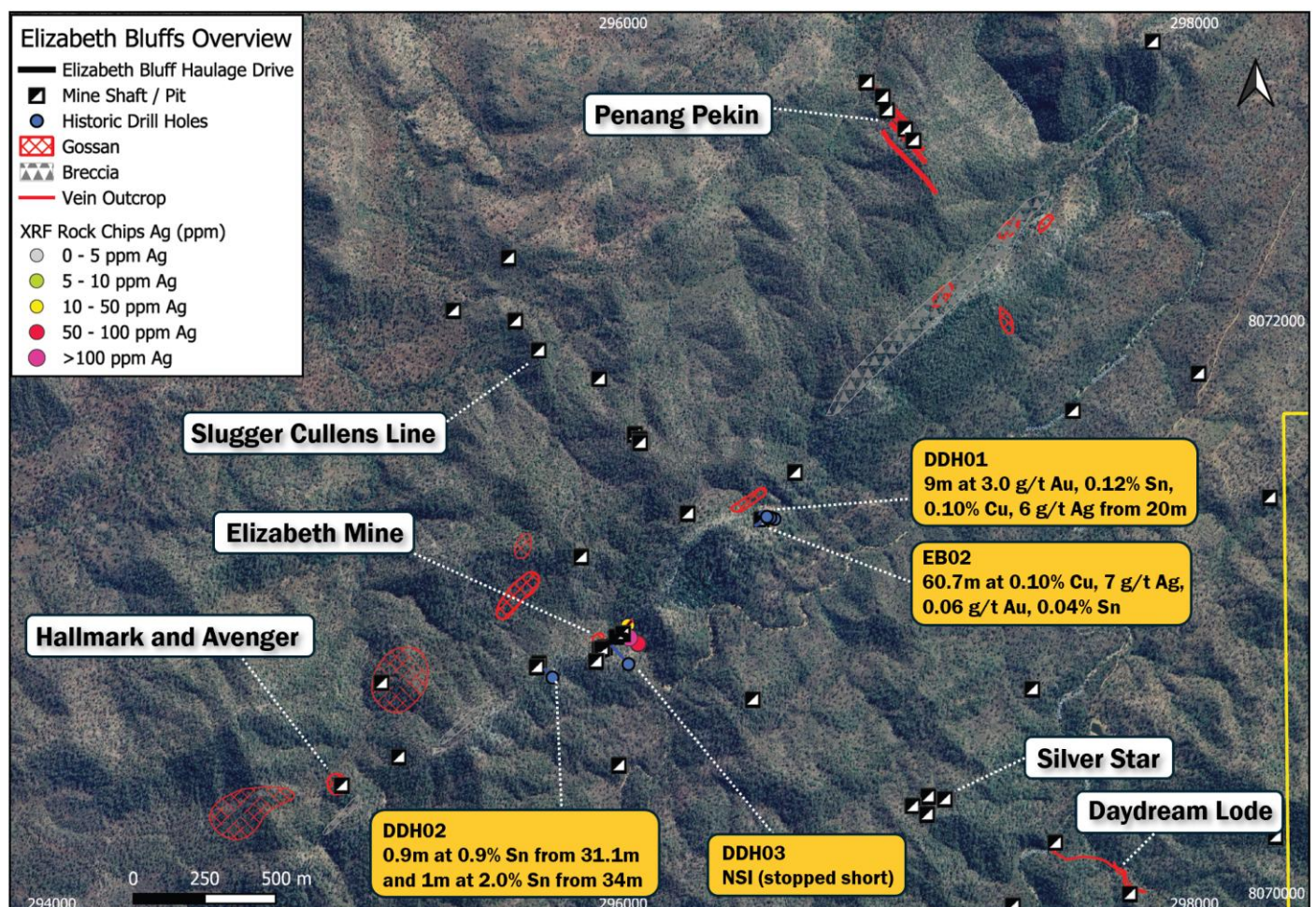


Figure 1: The Elizabeth Bluffs trend showing prospect locations, historic mine shafts/pits, historic drilling and mapped gossans. GDA2020 zone 55K.

Historic mine plans were field checked, confirming that copper, silver and tin mineralisation occurs within steeply northwest dipping to subvertical veins striking northeast, proximal to the chert contact. At the historic Elizabeth Mine, a central ~1.5m wide tin rich vein occurs within a broader halo of copper-silver mineralisation (Figures 2 and 3).

Mining at the Elizabeth group of mines, comprising the Thelma, Elizabeth and Tommy workings, dates to the 1890s and was primarily focused on tin production. However, reports from the 1930's indicate that two parcels of copper-silver ore were smelted, grading 15% Cu, 684 g/t Ag and 15.5 g/t Au².

Face sampling from the mine by previous explorers returned significant copper assays alongside tin. Other elements such as silver and indium were not reported on historic plans and are assumed have not been assayed.

A sample traverse collected along the Elizabeth haulage adit, a development that crosses the mineralised zone, highlights the potential for mineralised widths suitable for modern mining, returning¹ (Figure 2 and 3):

- 8.5m at 1.08% Cu and 0.44% Sn (true width sample perpendicular to vein strike).

This true-width intersection significantly exceeds the approximately 1.5m widths historically mined for tin.

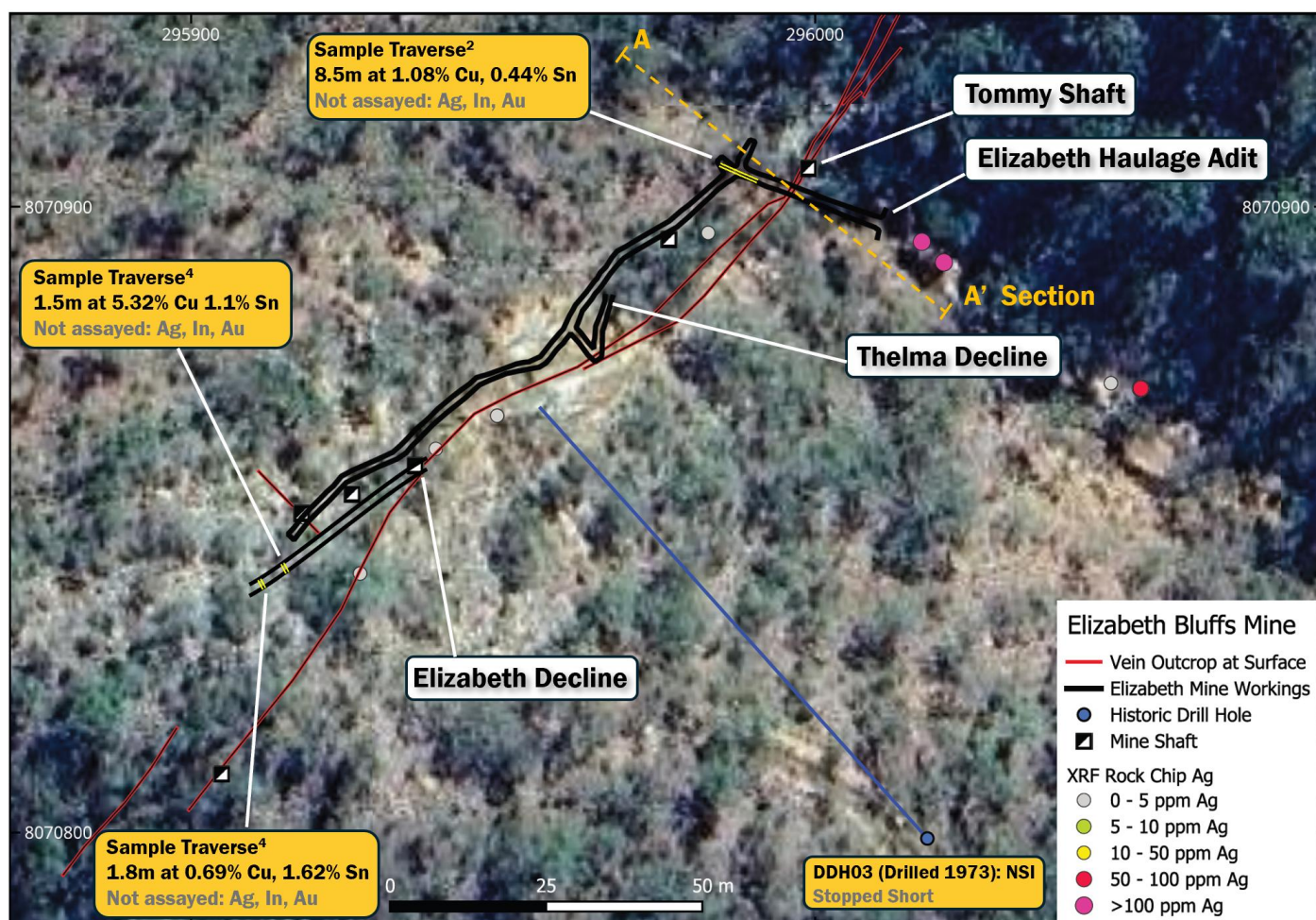


Figure 2: Historic mine workings at the Elizabeth Mine with underground sample traverses and GG1 portable XRF results for Ag. GDA2020 zone 55K.

¹ Plath, B.A. 1983: Memo to R.A. Graves, Great Northern Mining Company

² P4802, North Queensland Metals: Plan of Haulage Drive, Elizabeth Mine

⁴ J.McC 1965: Sectional Plan, Noranda Exploration Company Limited

Historic sampling of the mining face in the Elizabeth Decline (old workings) returned⁴:

- 1.5m at 0.71% Sn, 0.54% Cu (across face),
- 3.6m at 0.40% Sn, 0.94% Cu (along the vein),
- 1.5m at 1.1% Sn, 5.32% Cu (across face),
- 1.8m at 1.62% Sn, 0.69% Cu (across face),

GG1 Rock Chip Sampling

GG1 collected rock chip samples from outcropping gossans at mine shaft entrances and from historic mine dumps (Figure 2). Analyses were conducted in the field using portable XRF. In addition to confirming the presence of tin and copper, the XRF results indicate potential for high-grade silver mineralisation.

The gossan samples returned significantly lower copper and silver values than fresher material sourced from underground workings, which is interpreted to reflect leaching of metals within the near-surface weathering profile.

Portable XRF analysis returned: (Note: XRF rock chip results are a spot reading and are not representative of average in-situ grades.)

Table 1: GG1 August 2026 portable XRF results at Elizabeth Mine. Reading A-C refers to the measurement number, where multiple measurements were taken on the same sample. Sample locations are shown in Figure 2. Coordinates in GDA2020, zone 55k.

SampleID	Reading	Easting	Northing	Oxidation	Ag g/t	Sn %	Cu %	In g/t	Mo %	Pb %	As %
GGEB001	A	295,941	8,070,865	Partially oxidised	<LOD	0.1%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.1%	0.1%
GGEB002	A	295,941	8,070,854	Gossan	<LOD	0.0%	3.7%	37	<LOD	0.0%	0.1%
GGEB003	A	295,952	8,070,865	Gossan	<LOD	0.3%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.1%	6.2%
GGEB003	B	295,952	8,070,865	Gossan	<LOD	1.2%	0.3%	<LOD	0.00%	0.1%	1.1%
GGEB004	A	295,920	8,070,854	Gossan	<LOD	0.1%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.0%	0.1%
GGEB004	B	295,920	8,070,854	Gossan	<LOD	0.2%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.0%	0.1%
GGEB004	C	295,920	8,070,854	Gossan	<LOD	0.4%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.0%	0.2%
GGEB005	A	295,931	8,070,843	Gossan	<LOD	0.0%	0.0%	<LOD	0.00%	1.9%	0.6%
GGEB005	B	295,931	8,070,843	Gossan	<LOD	0.0%	0.1%	<LOD	<LOD	1.2%	0.7%
GGEB006	A	296,015	8,070,932	Gossan	45	0.0%	0.1%	<LOD	0.00%	0.0%	0.2%
GGEB007	A	296,015	8,070,899	Partially oxidised	225	4.4%	0.1%	155	0.00%	0.5%	0.4%
GGEB008	A	295,983	8,070,899	Gossan	<LOD	0.2%	0.1%	53	0.01%	1.2%	0.4%
GGEB008	B	295,983	8,070,899	Gossan	<LOD	5.2%	0.0%	83	0.00%	0.2%	0.1%
GGEB009	A	296,047	8,070,877	Gossan	48	0.0%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.0%	0.0%
GGEB009	B	296,047	8,070,877	Gossan	<LOD	0.3%	0.0%	34	<LOD	0.0%	0.0%
GGEB010	A	296,047	8,070,866	Fresh	199	0.9%	0.5%	52	0.44%	0.0%	0.3%
GGEB010	B	296,047	8,070,866	Fresh	82	0.2%	0.1%	30	0.17%	0.1%	0.1%
GGEB011	A	296,026	8,070,888	Partially oxidised	684	0.0%	0.0%	<LOD	<LOD	0.0%	2.2%

Drilling

Historically, six drill holes were completed at Elizabeth Bluffs. The only hole drilled at the Elizabeth Mine workings, DDH03 (Geopeko, 1973), is interpreted to have terminated short of the target and did not return any significant intersections, leaving the mineralised zone beneath the mine untested by drilling. DDH03 was drilled from the footwall and the mineralised zone dips northwest away from the drill collar (Figure 3).

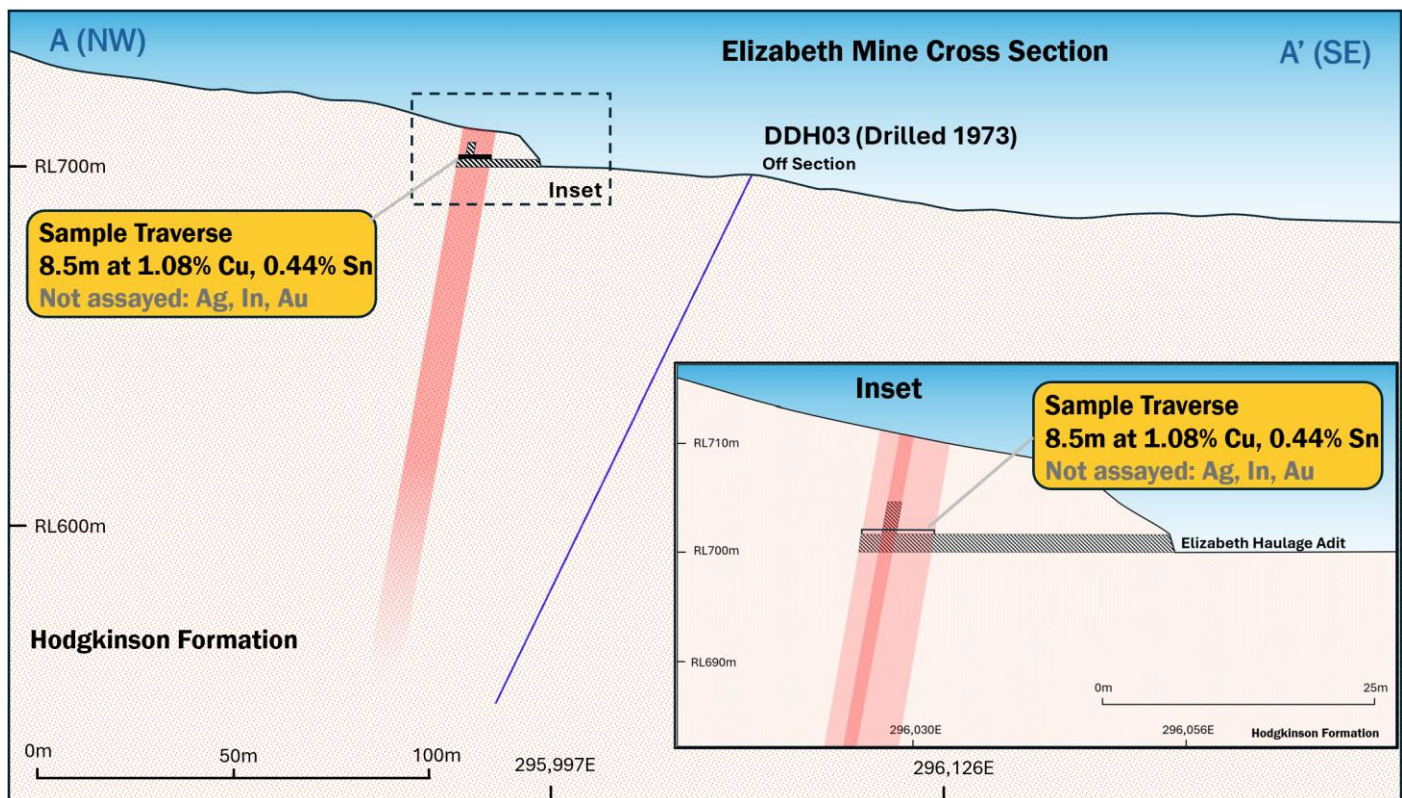


Figure 3: Cross section along the adit on the haulage drive of the historic Elizabeth Mine, showing the location of an historically reported sample traverse taken across the mineralised zone. Section looking northeast. GDA2020 zone 55K.

Approximately 570m northeast of the Elizabeth Mine, four historical drill holes were completed from a single drill pad to test a magnetic high anomaly. Two holes returned significant intercepts (Figure 1 and 4) (4 Feb 26 [Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In](#)):

- 9m at 3.0g/t Au, 0.12% Sn, 0.10% Cu and 6g/t Ag from 20m in DDH01
- 60.7m at 0.10% Cu, 0.04% Sn, 7g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au in EB02

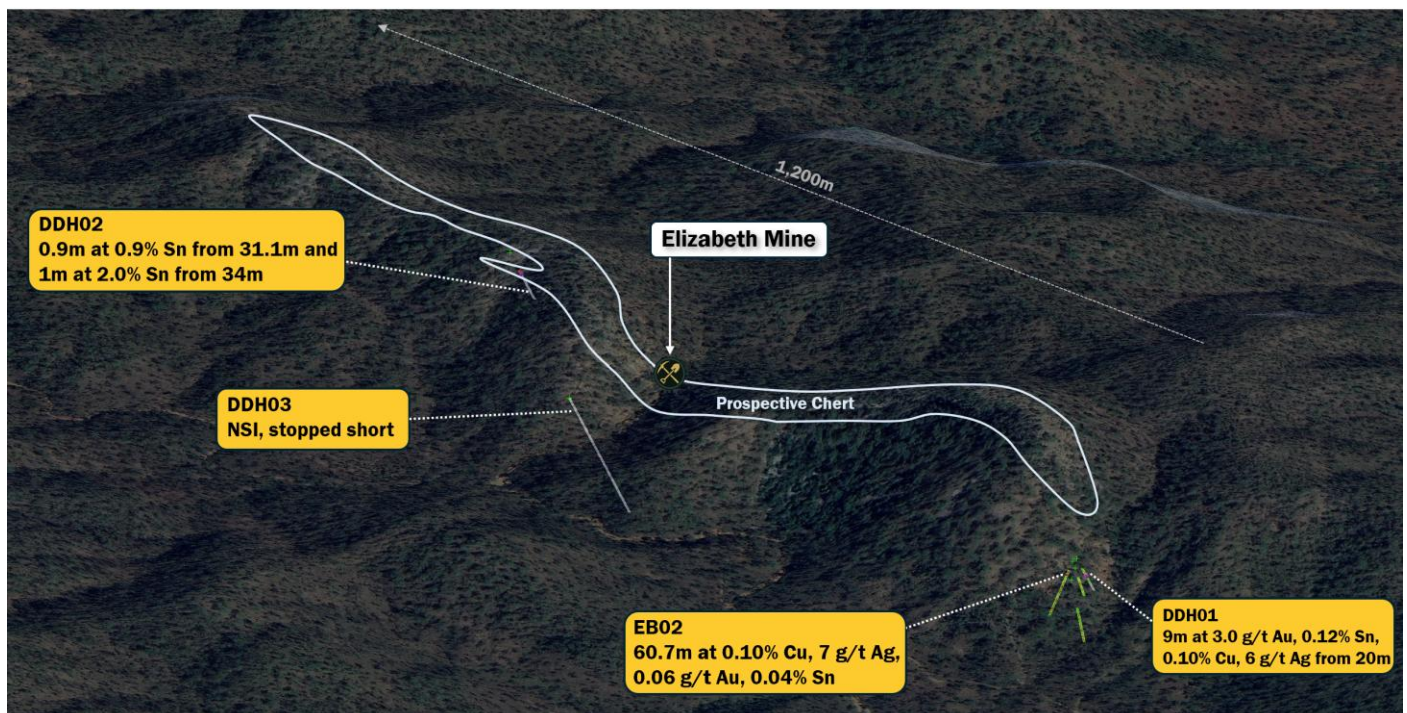


Figure 4: Inclined view looking northwest showing historic drill locations relative to the prospective chert unit.

The historical drilling has only partially tested the Elizabeth Bluffs target. None of the holes adequately assessed the prospective horizon along the northwestern margin of the mineralised chert unit, with intersections likely representing the edge of the mineralised system. Historic results are particularly encouraging at the northeastern end of the prospect, where significant anomalous mineralisation was intersected without evidence that the main structure was reached.

Historical drilling was completed from the southern side of the chert due to topographic and access constraints, resulting in limited testing of the target horizon, including its western side. GG1 considers the system to remain largely untested by drilling and is planning further geological mapping and targeting work to define priority drill positions.



Figure 5: Historic mine haulage adit at the Elizabeth Mine (new workings) which drives through the vein perpendicularly. A sample traverse of 8.5m at 1.08% Cu and 0.44% Sn was taken at the far end of this adit.



Figure 6: The Elizabeth decline entry (the old workings) looking toward the southwest from across the gully. The haulage adit entry (Figure 5) is located in gully in the foreground out of frame.

Exploration Model

The Elizabeth Bluffs mineralisation is part of the Herberton district intrusion related metal systems associated with reduced granites of the O'Briens Creek Supersuite. Reveleigh (1985) developed a conceptual model for Elizabeth Bluffs and proposed the silicification (chert) and associated copper-silver-tin-gold mineralisation at Elizabeth Bluffs is sourced from hydrothermal fluids ascending from an underlying granite intrusion and controlled by NW and NE trending structures, within and adjacent to the chert horizon (Figure 7).

Reveleigh also interpreted the presence of a deeper magnetite-chlorite alteration system from observations of magnetite-quartz-chlorite alteration associated with gold mineralisation in DDH01, drilled in 1973 approximately 570m northeast of the Elizabeth Mine to test a magnetic high anomaly (Figure 8). The gold values recorded in DDH01 are interpreted to represent a deeper, higher-temperature part of the hydrothermal system, while silver and base metal enrichment is considered to increase outward from the core of the system.

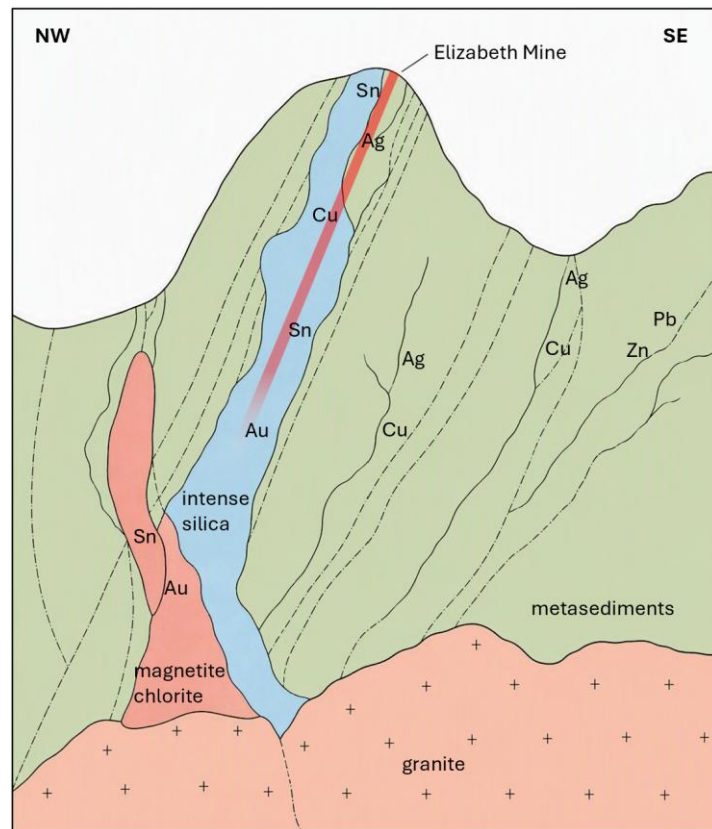


Figure 7: Conceptual geology model for Elizabeth Bluffs, reproduced after Reveleigh, 1985.

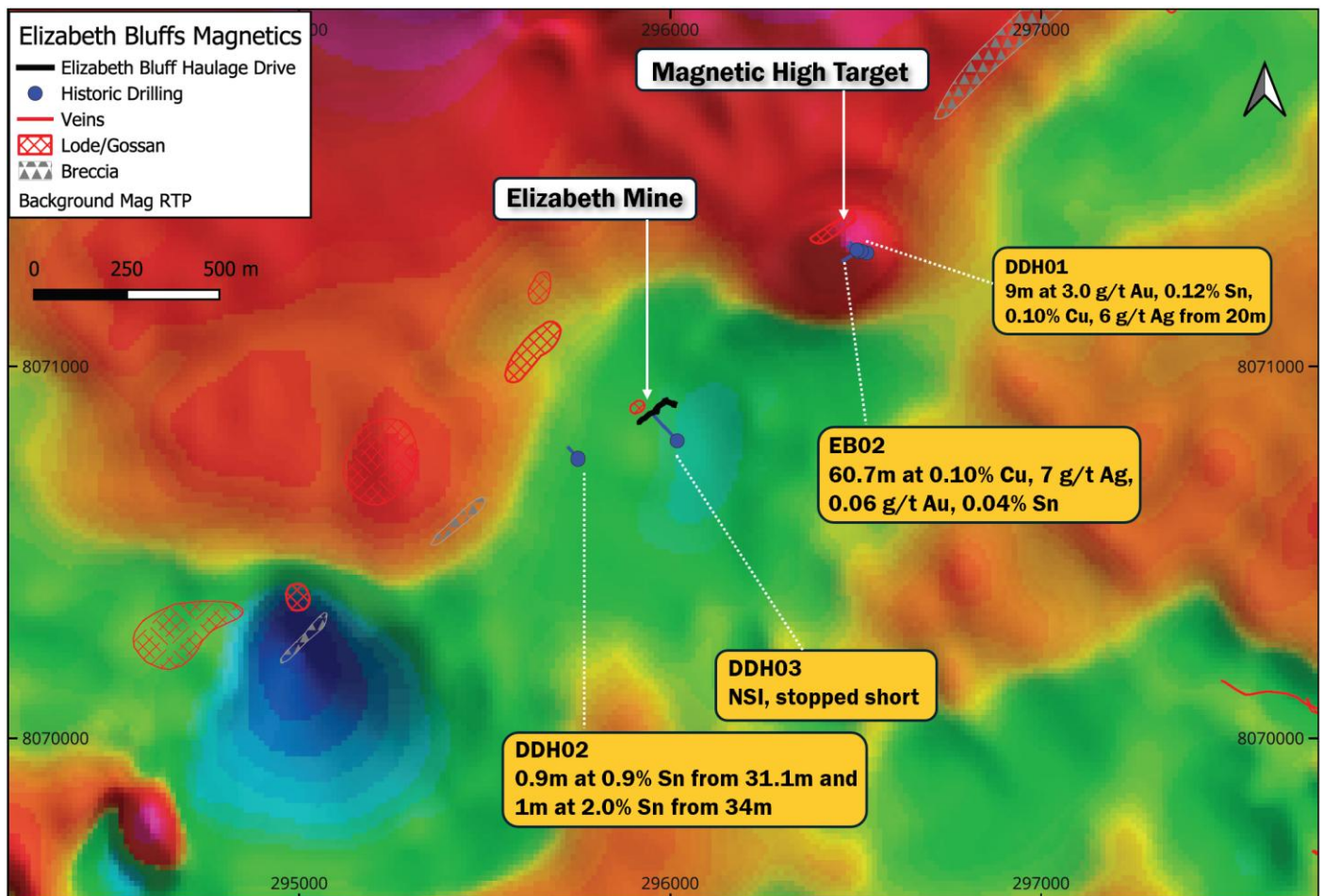


Figure 8: Elizabeth Bluffs trend over Magnetics RTP, showing a significant magnetic high near DDH01.

Drill Program at Mt Wandoo

A 3,000m drilling program is scheduled to commence at Mt Wandoo in September. The current Mt Wandoo Mineral Resource Estimate of **905kt at 1.11g/t Au and 13g/t Ag for 32,000oz Au and 387,000oz Ag** (Inferred) covers only 260m of the 850m strike length of outcropping mineralisation.

The late 2025 drilling program at Mt Wandoo returned several strong gold-silver intersections that remain open in at least one direction, including:

- 9m at 7.9g/t Au and 51g/t Ag from 59m, including 2m at 32.5g/t Au and 210g/t Ag (WBR077);
- 19m at 2.9g/t Au and 12g/t Ag from 36m, including 2m at 24.4g/t Au and 71g/t Ag (WBR085); and
- 18m at 1.9g/t Au and 19g/t Ag from 109m, including 8m at 3.9g/t Au and 36g/t Ag (WBR084).

This program identified multiple previously unrecognised shallow high-grade zones and also demonstrated resource growth potential at depth, within parallel structures east and west of the main mineralised trend, and to the southeast where high-grade mineralisation remains open.

The drill program will focus on infilling shallow resource gaps adjacent to recently identified high-grade areas and on extensions to mineralisation beyond the current Resource boundary. The drilling aims to enhance the ounces available for mining.

The Company intends to advance Mt Wandoo towards development by growing the resource and conducting open pit mining studies, including evaluation of both standalone and regional processing options. Earlier in 2026, Legacy Mines Pty Ltd acquired the Mungana processing facility, located approximately 12km from Mt Wandoo, and publicly indicated a willingness to treat third-party ore.

Next Steps

A ~3,000m drill campaign at Mt Wandoo (Chillagoe Gold Project) is planned to commence in September 2026. Drilling will aim to extend high grade intercepts from the 2025 drill program, infill gaps at shallow depths aiming to enhance the ounces available for mining, increase confidence in the resource estimate and collect samples for metallurgical testing.

Further drilling at the Herberton Conductor Metals Project is planned for the December quarter at Copper Hills and Siberia-Mt Gossan. Further work will be conducted at Elizabeth Bluffs to define drill targets.

Two RC holes have been completed at Mt Gossan. Assay results are expected in approximately 2 weeks.

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](#)

12 August 2026: [High Grade Results Exceed Historic Drilling at Copper Hills](#)

References

Reveleigh 1985: Report to Directors on the Elizabeth Bluffs Prospect, Reveleigh, September 1985

Plath, B.A. 1983: Memo to R.A.Graves, Great Northern Mining Company

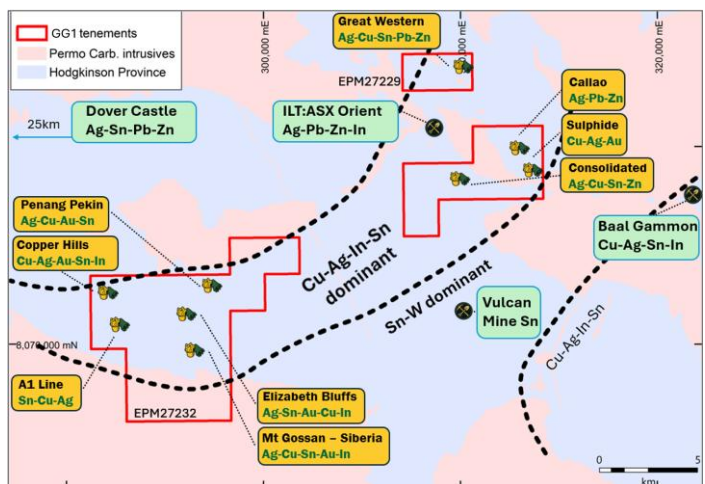
P4802: North Queensland Metals: Plan of Haulage Drive, Elizabeth Mine

J.McC 1965: Sectional Plan, Noranda Exploration Company Limited

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.

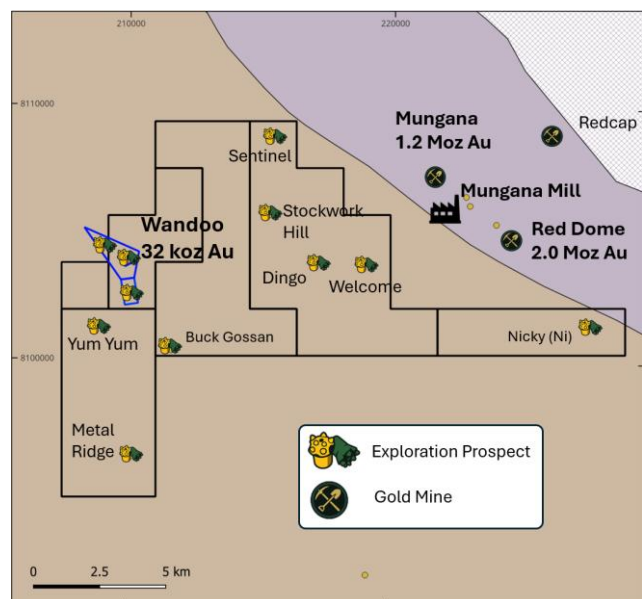


About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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 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. 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 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

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.	- GG1 rock chip sampling: samples were selected from material on the mine dumps and from outcropping gossans. The samples are intended to be spot measurements and do not represent the average grade of the mineralisation. XRF analysis was undertaken on selected spots on each sample and in some instances multiple readings were taken to test different parts of a sample. - Historic mine face samples: No information is available regarding the sampling technique used for historic face samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).	• No new drilling was conducted. For details relating to historic drill results, see ASX announcement 4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In
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 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.	• Historic mine face sampling: no information is available regarding the subsampling of historic mine face samples.
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.	• GG1 portable XRF analysis: Analysis was conducted using an Hitachi MET 8000 portable XRF in Mining Mode using a 60 second beam. • Historic mine face sampling: no information is available regarding QA/QC for the historic mine face samples.
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.	• No verification of historic assays could be located. • GG1 conducted XRF sampling to check the quantum of assays reported historically, however spot XRF analyses do not provide direct verification of historic results.
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. • Location data for rock chip samples was determined using hand held GPS. • The drill collar location for historic hole DDH03 was located in the field and recorded using handheld GPS, expected to be accurate to +/-5m. All other drill collars were scaled off locations marked on historic plans, expected to be accurate to +/-30m.

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.	• The direction of drilling relative to the structures (where known) is marked on the plans contained in this announcement.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• There is no information regarding sample security of sample for historic mine face assays.
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 – 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.	• Details of historic exploration are outlined in the announcement 4 Feb 2026: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In • Exploration at Elizabeth Bluffs was conducted by Noranda Exploration Company, Geopeko, Mareeba Mining, North Queensland Metals and Great Northern Mining. Available records consist of partial scans of printed reports and plans and are incomplete. Results of past exploration have been published in this announcement where relevant to the announcement and if the location of sample assays was available. A large number of sample results did not contain any location data and these have not been included in the announcement.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 were contained in the announcement on 4 Feb 2026: 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.	• Assay aggregation details were contained in the announcement on 4 Feb 2026: ASX:GG1 - Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In
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').	• Historic drilling was carried out perpendicular to the known strike of the mineralisation for holes DDH01, DDH02, DDH03, while holes EB02, EB03, EB05 were fanned at various angles to the strike 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 XRF results have been reported in this announcement. • All other known historic drill and rock chip results were reported in announcements 4 Feb 2026: Future Facing Metals Acquisition Ag-Cu-Sn-Au-In • Newly reported historic mine face sample results in this announcement have been reported for samples taken perpendicular to the face (testing across the vein, unless otherwise noted). A number of face samples testing along the vein have not been reported as they are considered not to be representative. Any historic samples that did not have location data or could not be located using a plan have not been reported.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Additional field work including mapping, sampling and drilling is required to evaluate the Elizabeth Bluffs prospects.