



DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE CHILLAGOE GOLD PROJECT

- Drilling underway at the Chillagoe Gold Project
- Two drill rigs operating at Wandoo:
 - an RC rig at Little Wandoo aiming to define a maiden resource
 - a diamond rig at Mt Wandoo extending previously drilled RC holes that stopped in mineralisation or short of interpreted mineralised structures.
- First drilling results are expected within four weeks

Green & Gold Minerals Limited (ASX:GG1) is pleased to announce drilling is underway at the Chillagoe Gold Project. Two drill rigs are currently operating within the Wandoo mining leases.

Green & Gold's initial drilling program is designed to increase confidence in the existing Inferred Resource estimate at Mt Wandoo, expand the resource inventory and to test high priority regional intrusion related gold prospects at Dingo and Sentinel. Over 2000m of drilling has already been completed.

Diamond drilling is underway at Mt Wandoo, extending previously drilled holes that ended in mineralisation or stopped short of interpreted mineralised structures.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling has commenced at Little Wandoo targeting an area of historic mining within widespread phyllic and argillic alteration typical of the Mt Wandoo epithermal level, intrusion related gold system (IRGS).

GG1 Managing Director Quentin Hill said *"It is great to see the drill rigs turning at Chillagoe, I believe there is significant unfinished mining business in this highly prospective region. With a defined resource¹, granted mining leases, modern milling infrastructure and sustained high gold and silver prices, the area it is well positioned for a gold mining renaissance."*



Looking south from Mt Wandoo (diamond rig foreground) to Little Wandoo where reverse circulation drilling has also commenced (middle background).

Wandoo Drilling Update

Diamond drilling is underway at Mt Wandoo, focussed on expansion of the existing Inferred Resource¹ and improving the geological understanding of the deposit. A diamond tail has been completed on each of the existing holes WBR020 and WBR039.

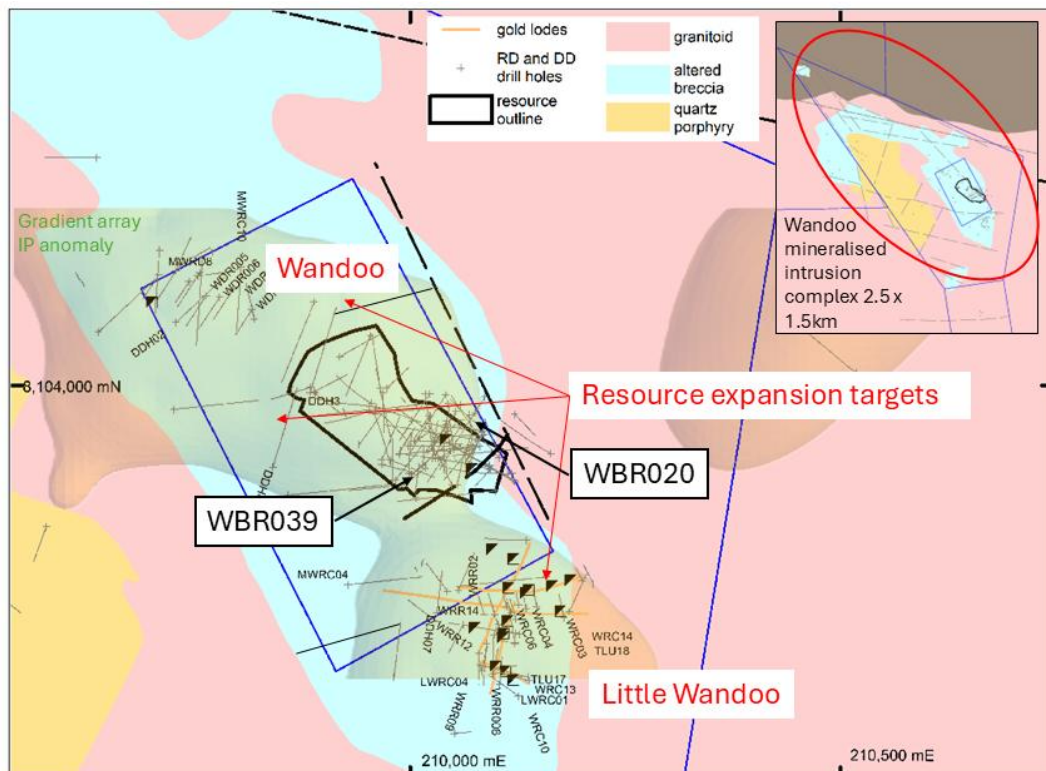
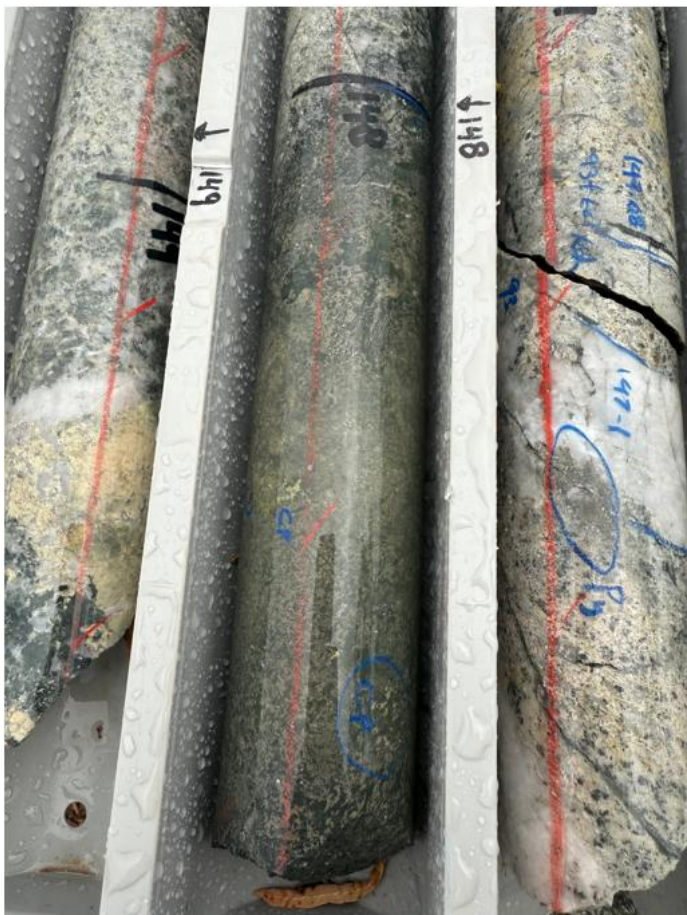


Figure 1 Mt Wandoo Project Area, Chillagoe Gold Project.

Both diamond tails have intersected sulphide stringer veins and blebs within phyllic and argillic alteration typical of Mt Wandoo mineralisation at the locations predicted by the resource model and at depth below the resource model. Investors should be aware that visual interpretations are not a reliable indicator of gold content nor substitute for assays and should not be relied upon when making investment decisions.



Semi massive sulphide (pyrite-chalcopyrite) at 148m in WBR039



Sulphide bleb (arsenopyrite-pyrite) in kaolin-sericite alteration at 134m in WBR039

Drill logs and collar coordinates are provided in the Appendix.

Cautionary Statement: It is important to note that visual estimates of sulphides and alteration should never be considered a proxy for the presence or concentration of gold or other metals. Investors should only rely on laboratory analyses of gold and silver concentrations when considering the economic implications of drill results. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. In this instance Green & Gold is not providing a visual estimate of metal concentrations, just highlighting the geology and its potential relevance to the Company's understanding of the mineral system.

¹The existing JORC Inferred Resource estimate for Mt Wandoo is 905kt at 1.11g/t Au and 13g/t Ag (@0.3g/t Au cut off grade) for 32,430oz Au and 387,520oz Ag. See the [Prospectus](#) for further information relating to the JORC Resource estimate.

Little Wandoo update

RC drilling is underway at Little Wandoo targeting structures exploited by historic mining and below historic drill intersections with the aim of defining a maiden resource in the area.

New and planned drilling is shown over historic mine shafts and previous drill intersections in Figure 2.

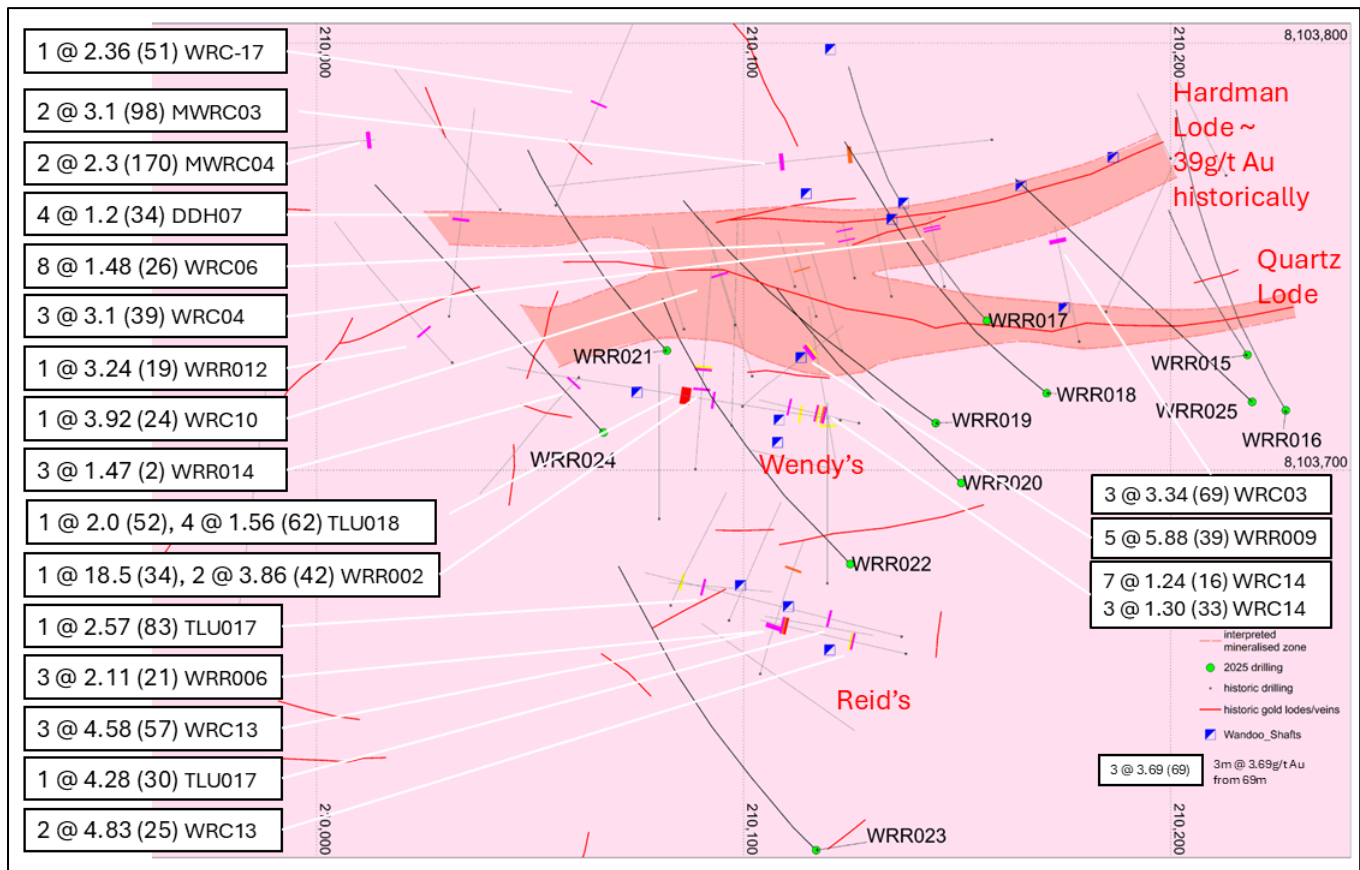


Figure 2 Drillhole plan at Little Wandoo showing newly completed and planned drill holes WRR015 to WRR025 over historically mined structures and historic drillhole intersections stated as: intercept length (m) @ gold grade (g/t Au), from depth, hole ID. Refer Appendix 2 Table 1 below and July 2025 Green & Gold Prospectus page 227 for details relating to historic exploration results.

Further Work

Further RC and diamond drilling targeting resource extension is planned at Mt Wandoo. A diamond tail is planned for an existing RC hole at Sentinel and RC drilling is planned at Dingo. First assays are expected within 4 weeks.

END

Release authorised by the board of Green & Gold Minerals Limited.

Contact

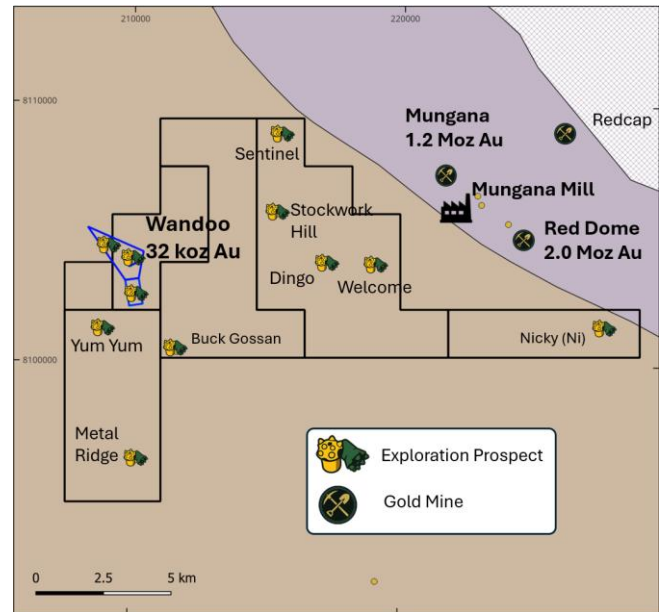
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About the Chillagoe Gold Project:

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 a JORC 2012 Inferred JORC Resource estimate² of 32koz Au and 387koz Ag at 1.1g/t Au and 13 g/t Ag within granted mining leases at Wandoo.

The Company has a dual focus of extending the Wandoo resource in preparation for mining studies, while exploring for new discoveries in the Mungana porphyry cluster.

² See the [Prospectus](#) for information relating to the JORC Resource estimate.



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 was previously reported by the Company in its Prospectus, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at <https://www.greengoldminerals.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/>. 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.

Appendix 1 Summary drillhole information

Table 1: Summary Drill logs for WBR020 and WBR039 diamond tails.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Alteration 1	Alteration 2	Description	Alteration Intensity
WBR039	98.48	99.10	0.62	Propylitic			2
	99.10	100.20	1.10	Argillic		2mm pyrite vein at 100m.	4
	100.20	103.60	3.40	Propylitic		three 1-2mm pyrite+chalcopyrite+/-sphalerite veinlets bet 101-102m	2
	103.60	104.00	0.40	Argillic			4
	104.00	104.70	0.70	Propylitic			2
	104.70	106.40	1.70	Argillic		seven 1-2mm quartz + pyrite veinlets	4
	106.40	108.00	1.60	Propylitic	Sericite	two pyrite veinlets observed here.	4
	108.00	108.40	0.40	Argillic			4
	108.40	108.60	0.20	Propylitic			2
	108.60	111.72	3.12	Sericite	Argillic	1-5mm qtz+pyrite veinlets	4
	111.72	112.00	0.28	Propylitic			2
	112.00	112.60	0.60	Sericite	Argillic	four 1mm py veinlets	4
	112.60	119.00	6.40	Sericite			4
	119.00	122.60	3.60	Sericite	Argillic	rare qtz +py veinlets in places.	2
	122.60	123.00	0.40	Propylitic			2
	123.00	123.70	0.70	Sericite	Argillic	rare thin qz+pyrite vein between 123m-123.7m	4
	123.70	130.00	6.30	Propylitic	Sericite		2
	130.00	132.00	2.00	Propylitic	Sericite		2
	132.00	142.60	10.60	Sericite	Propylitic	Sparse mm veinlets of quartz+pyrite+chalcopyrite up to 10 veinlets of 1-2mm quartz+pyrite+/-marcasite and few quartz+pyrite blebs'	4
	142.60	148.00	5.40	Sericite	Argillic	Chloritised (green) interval with semi-massive pyrite, chalcopyrite and sp x 5 veinlets of quartz+pyrite, arsenopy/marcasite in one of the vns. Few thick qz rich vns.	4
	148.00	148.30	0.30	Propylitic			5
	148.30	151.90	3.60	Sericite	K-Spar		4
	151.90	159.95	8.05	K-Spar	Sericite		4
	159.95	160.50	0.55	Argillic	Sericite	5mm wide py bleb.	4
	160.50	170.60	10.10	K-Spar			4
	170.60	173.50	2.90	Argillic	Propylitic		2
	173.50	178.10	4.60	K-Spar			4
	178.10	184.00	5.90	Propylitic			2
	184.00	190.90	6.90	Albite	K-Spar		4
WBR020	84.60	109.00	24.40	Sericite	Propylitic		3
	109.00	113.00	4.00	Phyllic	Argillic	zones of pyrite blebs and pyrite veins	3
	113.00	118.00	5.00	Phyllic	Argillic	minor patches of sulphides as fracture fill - pyrite, sphalerite	3
	118.00	120.00	2.00	Argillic	Phyllic	zones of pyrite blebs and pyrite veins	4
	126.41	139.22	12.81	Sericite	Propylitic	rare pyrite zones	3
	139.22	144.81	5.59	Sericite			3
	144.81	151.03	6.22	Argillic	Sericite	increasing pyrite fracture infil & pyrite veins, trace tourmaline	4
	151.03	151.32	0.29	Argillic	Sericite	pyrite fracture infil	5
	151.32	152.98	1.66	Argillic	Sericite	Increasing pyrite fracture infil & pyrite vns	4
	152.98	153.79	0.81	Argillic	Sericite	pyrite fracture infill, 2% pyrite	5
	153.79	156.98	3.19	Argillic	Sericite	pyrite fracture infil & pyrite veins	4
	156.98	168.97	11.99	Sericite	Propylitic		3
	168.97	170.72	1.75	Argillic	Sericite	pyrite in patches, blobs, & vns (frx infil), minor patches & Tourmaline blades, t	4
	170.72	175.22	4.50	Sericite	Quartz		2
	175.22	175.77	0.55	Argillic	Sericite	pyrite in patches, small bunches Tourmaline blades	2
	175.77	181.38	5.61	Sericite	Propylitic		3
	181.38	183.00	1.62	Argillic	Sericite	trace Tourmaline & pyrite	4
	183.00	188.10	5.10	Sericite	Propylitic		2
	188.10	190.85	2.75	Sericite	Argillic	trace Tourmaline & pyrite	3
	190.85	198.61	7.76	Sericite	Propylitic		2
	198.61	199.26	0.65	Argillic	Sericite	Trace arsenopyrite and pyrite	5
	199.26	200.75	1.49	Sericite	Argillic	Trace disseminated pyrite	3
	200.75	202.06	1.31	Sericite	Propylitic		2
	202.06	204.78	2.72	Argillic	Sericite	trace pyrite	4
	204.78	222.77	17.99	Sericite	Propylitic	trace pyrite	2
	222.77	223.36	0.59	Silica	Tourmaline	Tourmaline & disseminated pyrite	1
	223.36	223.67	0.31	Propylitic			3
	223.67	226.30	2.63	Silica	Tourmaline		1
	226.30	237.37	11.07	Propylitic	K-Spar		2
	237.37	250.00	12.63	Quartz	K-Spar		2
	250.00	259.50	9.50	Argillic	Sericite	trace pyrite	3
	259.50	267.15	7.65	Argillic	Sericite	qtz+pyrite veinlets, and vn frags.	4
	267.15	272.90	5.75	Propylitic	Sericite		2

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth Grid	Dip
WBR020	210087	8103987	267	227	-65
WBR039	210001	8103897	264	55	-60

Mt Wandoo diamond hole collars locations in GDA2020 UTM Zone 55

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth Grid	Dip
WRR015	210218	8103727	254	327	-60
WRR016	210227	8103714	254	330	-60
WRR017	210157	8103735	259	317	-60
WRR018	210171	8103718	258	310	-60
WRR019	210145	8103711	260	306	-60
WRR020	210151	8103697	261	313	-60
WRR021	210082	8103728	268	317	-60
WRR022	210125	8103678	264	317	-60
WRR023	210117	8103611	257	315	-60
WRR024	210067	8103708	270	312	-60
WRR025	210219	8103716	254	306	-60

Little Wandoo New RC Hole collars in GDA2020 UTM Zone 55

Appendix 2: JORC Code 2012 Edition Table 1 (Wandoo area)

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Visual observations of diamond core: Diamond core runs were retrieved in 3m lengths. Sampling and assaying of the core is yet to be conducted. Historic Drill Results: RC drilling was sampled using the rig cyclone splitter as per industry standard practice. Assay sample lengths were typically 1m or 2m intervals for mineralised samples and up to 5m composites for non-mineralised samples. Diamond core was cut into half or quarter core and was assayed in 1m intervals. Samples sent for assay were pulverized to produce a 25g charge for assay.
Drilling techniques	Visual observations of diamond core: New diamond tails are drilled at HQ diameter using triple tube. Drilling commenced from the end of the RC collars (which were drilled in prior years). RC collars were reamed out and cased to the full depth of the collar. The core was orientated using a gyroscopic orientation tool. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes), RC drilling utilised a 5 ½ inch (140 mm) face sampling hammer on the Commanchio P450 rig, 4 ½ inch (115 mm) face sampling hammer on the Ausroc 4000 rig and 4 ½ inch (115 mm) face sampling hammer on the UDR650 rig. For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes) in the Mt Wandoo resource area are assumed to be 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer, however records are incomplete.
Drill sample recovery	Visual observations of diamond core: Core recovery is measured at the drill rig using a tape measure. No significant core loss as been detected. Core recovery results will be collated once assays are returned. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes) the total RC sample return was collected and weighed (both calico and bulk residue sample). The sample assay was plotted against the sample weight to check for any relationship between sample recovery and grade and no relationship was detected. Diamond core recovery was estimated visually. Core recovery was high. For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes) no sample recovery records are available.
Logging	Visual observations of diamond core: Diamond tail holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure and were photographed. All holes are geotechnically logged for hardness and structure. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes) 100% of RC and diamond drilling was logged. Logging is qualitative in nature. Diamond holes were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structure and were photographed. Two out of six diamond holes were geotechnically logged. 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. For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes) logs are available for HOMA, Normandy, Kidston, Premier Mining, and Tellus drilling representing 5,367 samples out of a total of 6,953 samples from historic diamond and RC drilling representing 77% of historic drill RC and diamond drill samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	Logs are not available for Noble and Barramundi Gold RC and diamond drilling representing 1,586 drill samples (33%).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Visual observations of diamond core: The core is being cut using a core saw and half core samples sent for assay in 1m intervals or sub-metre intervals according to mineralisation or lithology. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes) RC samples were taken directly from the rig cyclone splitter as per common industry practice. All sample return was bagged (nothing to ground). RC field duplicate samples were taken from the larger reserved sample (green bag) by passing the whole green bag sample through a riffle splitter. The use of a riffle splitter minimizes the risk of sizing bias in the field duplicate samples. Field duplicate sample assays were within 10% of the original assays on average and no bias in the cyclone splitter was detected. RC sample sizes were between 1.5 and 3 kg depending on the drill diameter, considered appropriate for the particle size of the sample. Diamond core was halved or quartered using a core saw and sent for assay in 1 m intervals. Sample size is considered adequate for the mineralisation style. For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes) RC samples were taken from the rig splitter as per industry standard practice. Field duplicate samples were taken, however no information is available on the procedures used to take duplicate samples and therefore no determination can be made of whether the sampling was free from bias. Previous explorer Kidston noted issues with repeatability of Au fire assays. Kidston noted that some high grade assays repeated at low levels of Au, while some low grade assays repeated as high grade Au, an effect thought to be caused by the presence of coarse free gold. Diamond core was halved using a core saw and one half or one quarter was sent for assay.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	Visual observations of diamond core: No assays have been undertaken. Core is still being cut and sampled. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes), except for 2023 photon assays on holes WBR049 to WBR064 considered a total assay for gold, gold was assayed by fire assay (ALS AU-AA26, Intertek FA25/OE04), considered a total assay for gold. Screen fire assays were completed on selection of mid to high grade samples to check for coarse free gold and some samples produced higher grade results in screen fire assays with gold being concentrated in the coarse fraction, indicating the possible presence of coarse gold. In 2023, RC holes (WBR049 to WBR064 for 2087m) were assayed for gold using photon assay at the Intertek Kalgoorlie lab. RC drill chips were riffle split at the lab into 500g photon assay charges (without being pulverised) and analysed by the Chrysos photon assay. Holes WBR049, WBR050 and WBR051 were check assayed using 25g fire assay which did not detect any bias on average compared to photon assays, however significant assay differences were evident in individual samples which is likely due to nuggety gold distribution. Multi-element assays (excluding gold) were by 4 acid digestion at ALS (ALS ME-ICP61) and by aqua regia at Intertek (AR10/MS33). Four-acid digest is considered a total digest while Aqua Regia digest is a near total digest. pXRF measurements on RC chips were taken using an Olympus pXRF in soil mode using 3 x 30s beams for holes WBR006-WBR022, WRR001-WRR005, WDR001-WDR011. Later drill holes in these series were analysed using a Hitachi Met8000 and a single 60s beam in Mining mode. pXRF measurements were used exclusively as an indicator to aid in drill planning and sampling. QAQC was routinely conducted comprising insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates. The QAQC measures did not detect any sampling or assay bias, however lab labelling and sample swapping errors were detected on three occasions and were rectified by the lab prior to entry of the results into the assay database. For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes), systematic QAQC was not completed on historic drilling. QAQC was limited to routine check assays on selected samples by all previous companies.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Visual observations of diamond core: No samples have been taken yet. Historic Drilling:

Criteria	Commentary
	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 except where QAQC procedures detected an irregularity in the lab assays in which case the batch was re-assayed by the same lab and the re-assay results were entered into the database after no further irregularities were detected. No check assays by alternative laboratories have been performed.
Location of data points	Visual observations of diamond core: RC pre-collar coordinates have been surveyed using differential GPS, which is expected to have a high degree of accuracy. Coordinates are in GDA2020, UTM zone 55K. Collar elevations have been estimated by registration onto the topography survey surface. Historic Drilling: Survey datum is GDA2020, UTM zone 55K. The topography surface at Mt Wandoo was acquired using a high precision drone-based survey. Drill collars for holes drilled between 2018 and 2021 and costean locations were surveyed using a high precision Differential GPS (DGPS) system operated by a contract surveyor. Drill collars since 2021 have been surveyed using hand held GPS. For historic holes drilled prior to 2018, some recorded historic hole locations were found to be incorrect and a program of re-survey and validation was conducted. Several historic hole collars were located in the field and the positions were updated by surveying with a high precision DGPS. Most other historic holes were located in the field and positions updated using hand held GPS coordinates (estimated accuracy 5 m X-Y). Some holes were not located in the field and for these holes the collar coordinates were adjusted in most cases to their estimated position on the drill pad when the drill pad was small and could be located in the field. Some historic holes could not be located and did not have a surviving drill pad and these holes were adjusted by applying the average vector of the originally recorded location to verified location for other holes from the same drill campaign. The vertical coordinate for all drill holes collars was updated to the topography surface.
Data spacing and distribution	Visual observations of diamond core: WBR020 and WBR039 are drilled as scissor holes on the same drill line. Drill lines within the Resource area are spaced 20m apart. Historic Drilling: Drill holes were drilled at various orientations from drill pads cut into the hill (Mt Wandoo). The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Inferred Mineral Resources.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Visual observations of diamond core: WBR020 and WBR039 are drilled perpendicular to the dominant strike of the mineralisation at 60 degree dip and are testing for depth and strike extensions or repeats. True width of the mineralisation is unclear as multiple orientations are apparent including shallow dipping and steep dipping. Historic Drilling: A variety of mineralised orientations exist including steeply dipping west to north-west trending veins and shallow dipping structures that typically dip to the east or southeast. Drilling on Mt Wandoo is mostly orientated perpendicular to main north-west mineralised trend with some later holes orientated along the dominant north-west trend to intercept shallow dipping structures. The drill hole orientation does not bias the Mt Wandoo resource estimate as the lodes are modelled using 3D wireframes. True width is calculated for each intercept based on vein and drill hole orientation.
Sample security	Visual observations of diamond core: Core trays were transported by the geologist back to the core facility. Historic Drilling: For GG1 Drilling (65 RC holes and 6 diamond holes: WBR, WRR, WDR, DD series holes), 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	For historic drilling prior to GG1 (63 RC and diamond holes: BSRC, LWRC, WRC, DDH, TLU series holes), no information on sample security is available however no breaches of security were reported in historic reports.
Audits or reviews	Visual observations of diamond core: No audits have been undertaken. Historic Drilling: No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Results contained within this announcement relate to exploration within mining leases ML5130 and ML20381. ML5130 remains current and in good standing. Mining lease ML20381 has expired and GG1 has lodged an application for renewal. Renewal is subject to a native title agreement being reached with Wakaman People #5 (the native title party). Native title agreement discussions with Wakaman began in April 2025 and are ongoing. The mining lease and all rights to explore and mine remain in place while the native title agreement negotiations and subsequent renewal assessment are conducted. GG1 has been actively exploring ML20381 since 2018 and is not aware on any reason why the renewal would not be granted once the native title agreement is concluded.
Exploration done by other parties	The project has a long history of previous explorers each of which conducted modest amounts of drilling totalling 63 RC & diamond holes within ML20381 and ML5130. A gradient array IP survey was conducted by each of Homa and Normandy while Kidston conducted a dipole-dipole IP survey. Magnetic surveys were conducted by Normandy (airborne), Barramundi Gold (airborne) and GG1 (drone).
Geology	The project is located in the Etheridge Province of North Queensland. It consists of variably metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Palaeoproterozoic to Mesoproterozoic age, intruded by Mesoproterozoic granites. These were later intruded by breccia pipes, porphyries and granitic intrusives of the Kennedy Igneous Association/Province during the Middle Carboniferous to Early Permian. The Wandoo area consists of Palaeoproterozoic metasediments on the eastern flank of a multiphase Permian-Carboniferous porphyry intrusive complex. Mineralisation is considered to be epizonal with gold and silver typically associated with sulphides in argillic / phyllic alteration with black tourmaline.
Drill hole Information	See the announcement for drill hole coordinates.
Data aggregation methods	Assays are reported at a cutoff grade of 0.3 g/t Au with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Insufficient drilling has been conducted at Little Wandoo to determine the relationship between downhole intercepts and true width. At Mt Wandoo, the presence of multiple structural orientations makes the measurement of true width uncertain. All drill intercepts are quoted as downhole intercepts.
Diagrams	Diagrams are provided in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Significant historic drill intercepts at Little Wandoo are reported on the diagram in Figure 2.
Other substantive exploration data	A dipole-dipole IP survey was conducted over the Wandoo area by Kidston in 1999 and showed an IP chargeability response (14mV/V) corresponding to the current JORC Resource estimate outline on Mt Wandoo and coincident with historic mining at Little Wandoo.
Further work	Further work plans are outlined in the body of the announcement.