

ASX Announcement/Press Release | 11 June 2025

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX:GMN)

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Projects

Lithium Projects (Brazil)

Cococi region
Custodia
Iguatu region
Jacurici
Juremal region
Salinas region
Salitre
Serido Belt

Copper Projects (Brazil)

Arearea region
Sao Juliao region
Iguatu region

REE Projects (Brazil)

Jequie

Copper Projects (PNG)

Wabag region
Green River region

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Tungsten-Molybdenum Anomalies at Iguatu Project

Gold Mountain Limited (ASX: GMN) (“**Gold Mountain**” or “**the Company**” or “**GMN**”) is pleased to announce a new interpretation of 1,016 stream sediment samples from its Iguatu Project in Northeast Brazil. This reinterpretation has revealed tungsten anomalies, introducing a new target style for GMN in an area already known for widespread copper anomalies.

Highlights

- Reinterpretation of 1,016 stream sediment samples from the Iguatu Project has revealed significant tungsten anomalies, introducing a new target style in an area already known for extensive copper mineralisation.
- Widespread tungsten-molybdenum anomalies have been identified in association with carbonate-bearing lithologies, indicating the potential presence of previously unrecognised skarn-type tungsten mineralisation. At the Quincunca Prospect, a clear zonal pattern was identified, with central copper-gold anomalies surrounded by molybdenum and peripheral tungsten anomalies, ready for drill target definition.
- Anomalies consistently follow structural zones and rheological boundaries, indicating these features acted as conduits for mineralising hydrothermal fluids.
- High-priority targets identified at Saboeira, Jucás, and Quincunca, where zoned metal distributions (copper-gold cores with molybdenum and tungsten halos) support a strong mineralising system model.
- Future work includes infill sampling, geophysics, and drilling to define and test high-priority targets across the Iguatu Project.

Work Undertaken

A re-interpretation of all previous batches of sample results received on the Iguatu Project was undertaken specifically to determine whether the tungsten province known in the eastern part of the Borborema Province extended west into the Iguatu region.

All batches were compiled and interpretation undertaken on the combined batches.

“Our Iguatu Copper Gold - and now Tungsten - Project is showing ever-increasing potential as we receive more results from our extensive regional sampling program.

As a standard practice, we analyse all our samples for a wide range of elements to ensure we capture any potential mineralisation across our tenements. In this case, it has paid off with the identification of Skarn-type tungsten anomalies at multiple locations on the project. The discovery of what looks to be structural controls of the tungsten anomalies is also very encouraging, particularly when associated with mapped carbonate-bearing units and on structural contacts between different rock types.

We are still waiting for further results from our sampling programs at the Iguatu and other projects and I’m looking forward to seeing what insights will emerge from the new data and using it add to our growing list of high quality Copper, Tungsten and Rare Earth targets across Brazil”

- David Evans, Managing Director



Figure 1. Local landowner watching a GMN geologist recording data at a sample site.

Future Workplan

- Infill stream sediment and soil sampling will be undertaken across the tungsten and copper anomalous zones within the Iguatu Project. This will be followed by induced polarization (IP), magnetics, or other appropriate ground or airborne geophysical surveys to refine and define specific drill targets.
- Detailed geological mapping of the dioritic intrusions will be conducted to evaluate the potential for gold mineralization along the intrusive margins. Drilling will follow on any targets identified through this work. Pending assay and analytical results will be incorporated to complete a comprehensive geochemical interpretation of the Iguatu tenements.

Details

Stream sediment sampling was carried out across an extensive network of samples throughout the Iguatu Project tenements, originally acquired for copper and lithium exploration. Each sample was routinely analysed for 53 elements, with any anomalous concentrations of key elements flagged for detailed review. The interpretation process involved identifying anomalous data populations and isolating these results for further analysis. Correlation studies between elements were then performed on the anomalous samples to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying mineralization processes.

Table 1 shows the range and median of various elements in all sample results received to date.

	Au	As	Ba	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pd	Sb	U	W	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Max	0.0822	90.2	3210	121.5	418	121	23.2	0.169	40800	2.2	0.283	187	1	0.018	0.491	16.05	1.41	189.5
Min	0.0001	0.005	19.3	0.737	2.93	1.11	0.49	0.002	42.1	0.05	0.0005	1.74	0.004	0.0005	0.0025	0.178	0.005	6.4
Median	0.0006	0.69	236.5	16.05	49.9	23.25	3.56	0.019	526	0.28	0.02	25.7	0.045	0.0005	0.02	1.5375	0.035	70.95
Max/Med	137.0	130.7	13.6	7.6	8.4	5.2	6.5	8.9	77.6	7.9	14.2	7.3	22.2	36.0	24.6	10.4	40.3	2.7

Table 1. Range and median value for the samples reported. The high max/med values indicate that anomalous populations of elements are probably present and warrant further interpretation.

Table 2 at the end of this report gives a selection of analyses of the stream sediment samples.

Images & Maps

Figure 2 shows the location of the Iguatu Project in the western part of the Borborema Province.

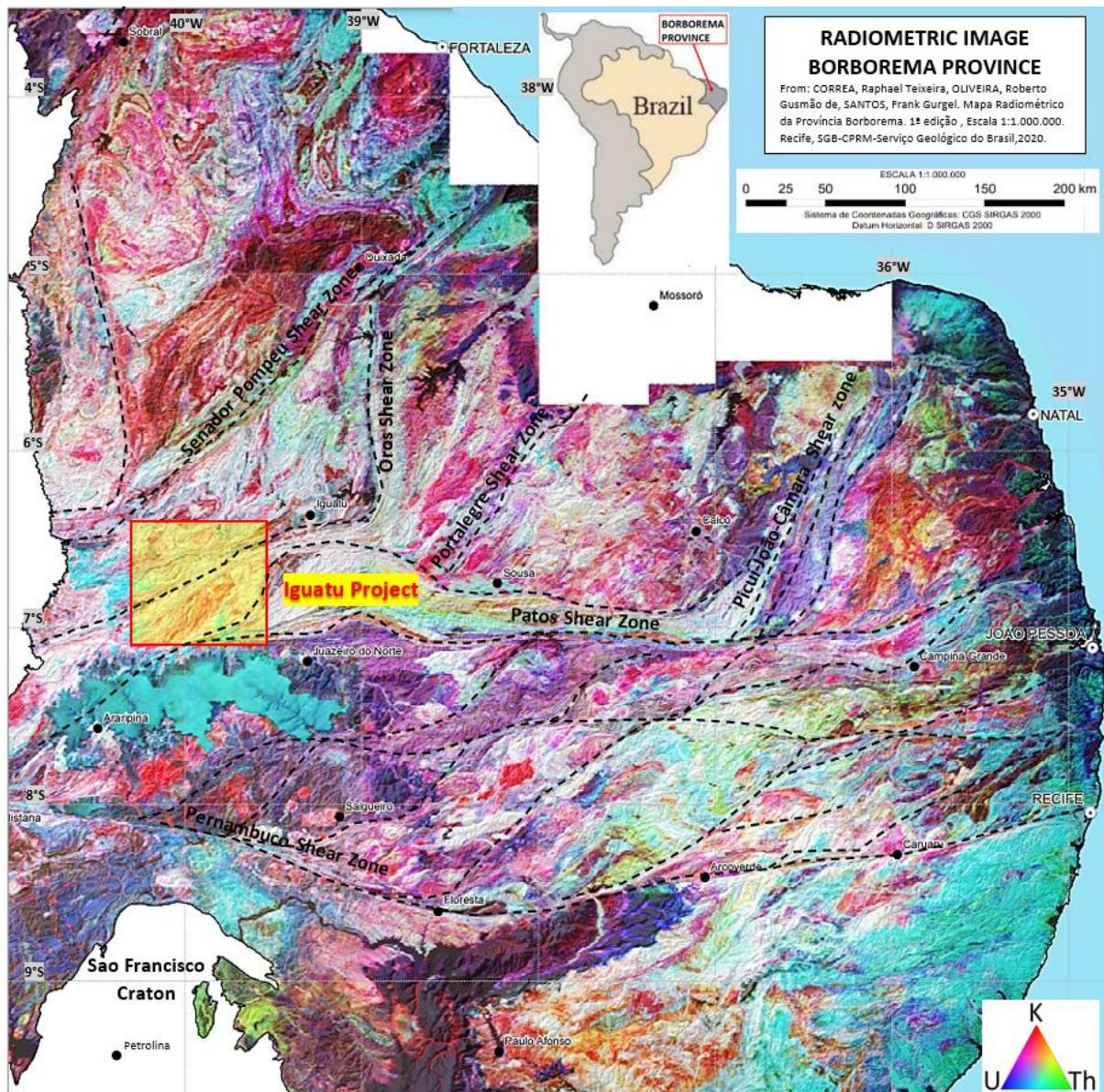


Figure 2. Location of the Iguatu Project in the Borborema Province on a KUT radiometric image base plan. Major shear zones are clearly labelled with lesser shear zones indicated by dashed lines. The intense shearing has allowed magma intrusion, which has been partially controlled by these shear zones. This process commenced in the Lower Proterozoic, with significant activity in the Late Proterozoic to Cambrian periods.

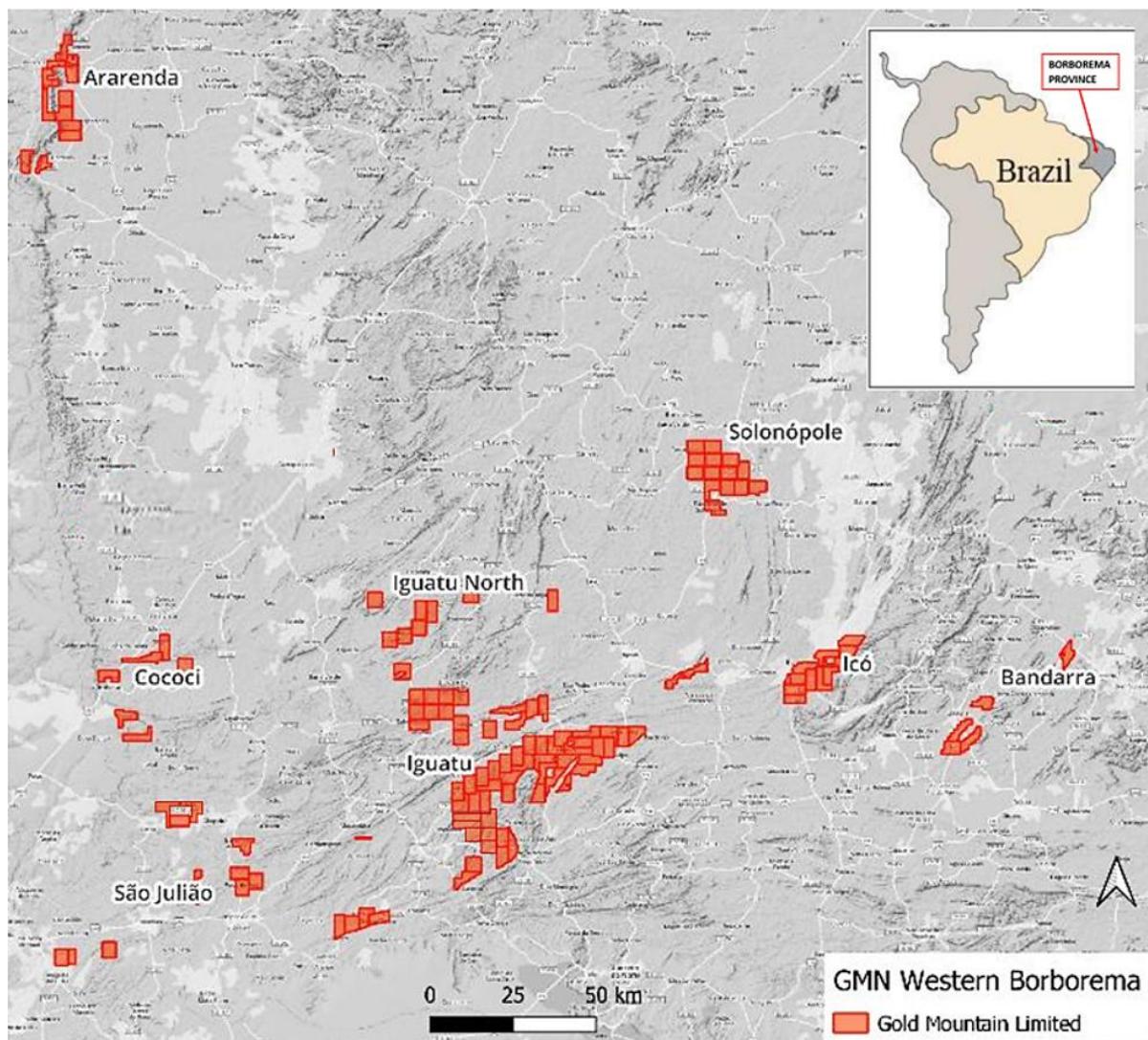


Figure 3. location map of the Iguatu Project in the western Borborema province. The main anomalies discussed in this report are in the central part of the Iguatu Project and some also in the area marked Iguatu North.

Figure 3 shows the compiled tungsten and molybdenum anomalies in the Iguatu Project.

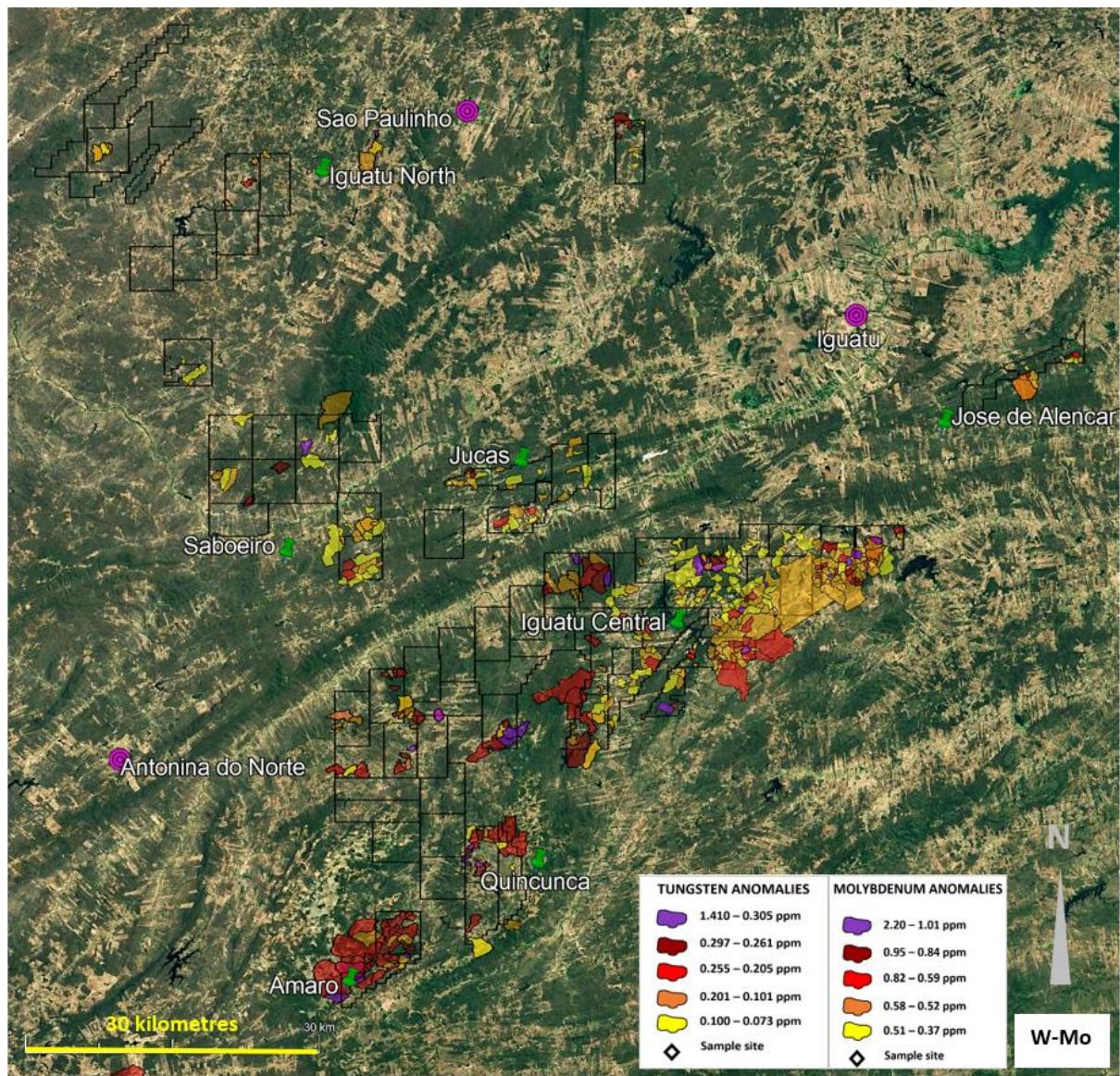


Figure 4. Compiled tungsten and molybdenum anomalies at Iguatu. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies.

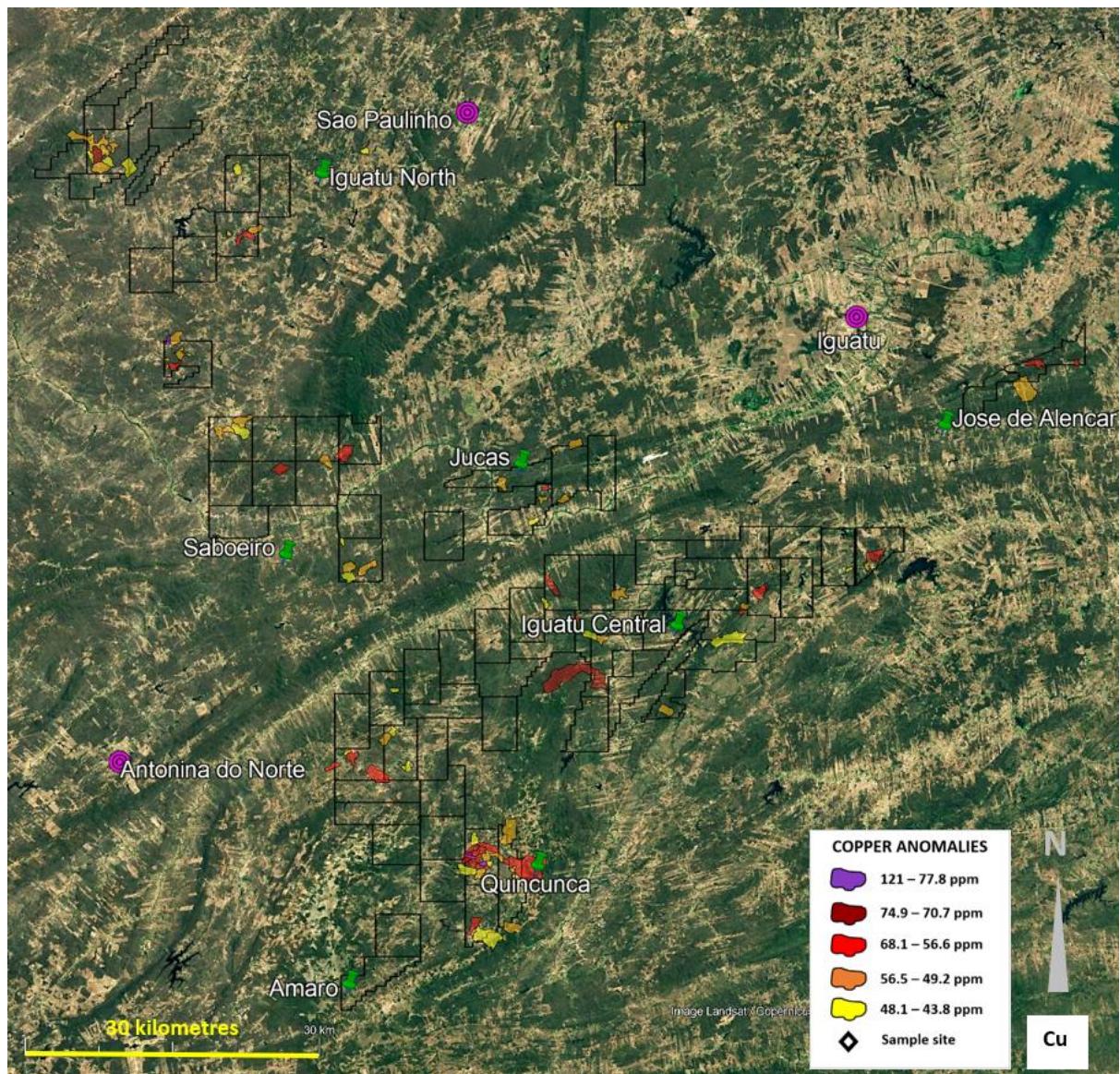


Figure 5. Compiled copper anomalies at Iguatu. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies.

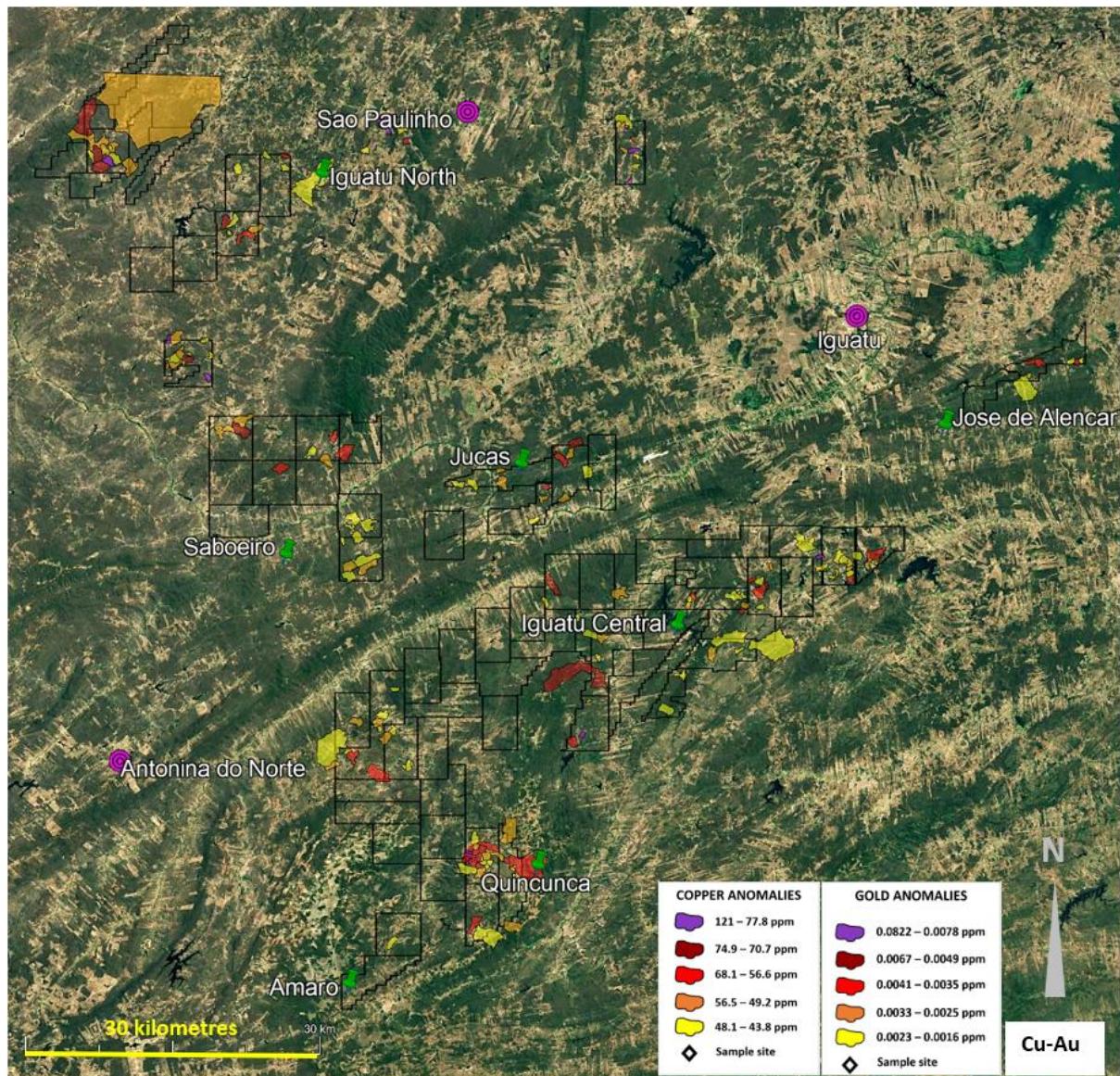


Figure 6. Compiled copper and gold anomalies at Iguatu. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies.

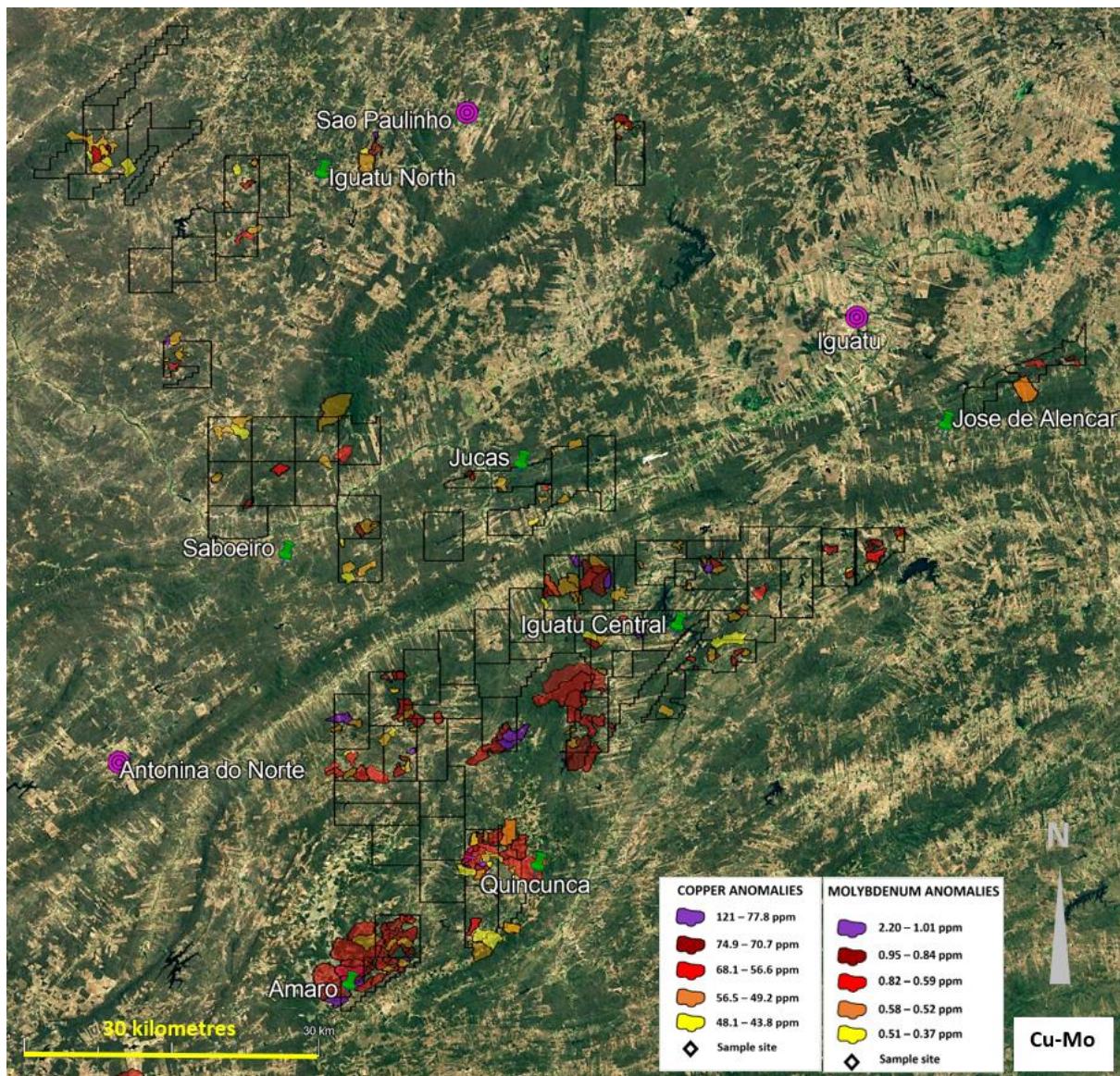


Figure 7. Compiled copper and molybdenum anomalies at Iguatu. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies.

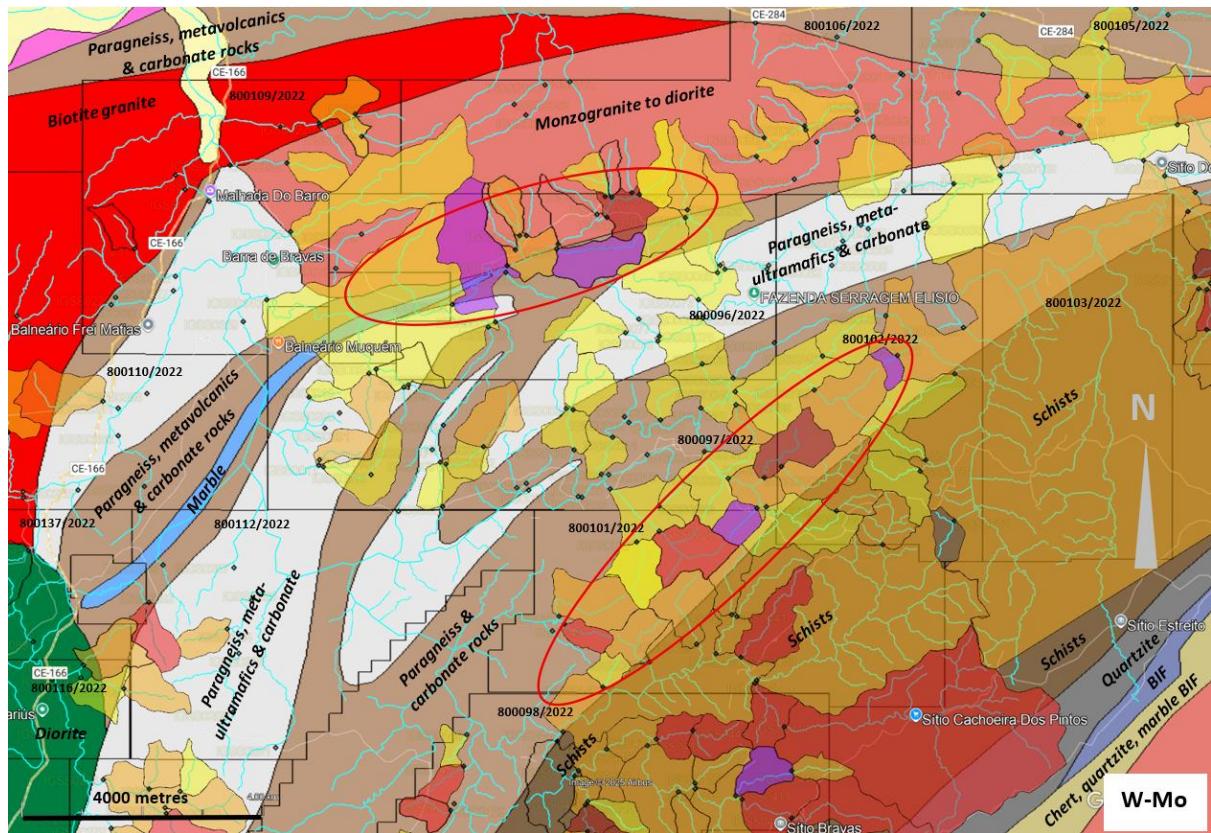


Figure 8. Complied tungsten and molybdenum results in the eastern part of Iguatu project including all previously released results. Base map is regional geology with circled anomalies of particular interest for skarn type tungsten deposits. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies. Refer to Figure 3 for W and Mo legends.

Anomalies circled in figure 8 follow lithological boundaries, which are often structural zones, or zones parallel to lithological boundaries. This suggests that specific units in the sequences are mineralised and structural zones were the conduits for mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

Figure 9 shows the tungsten and molybdenum anomalies in the NW of the Iguatu Project area at Saboeira and Jucas.

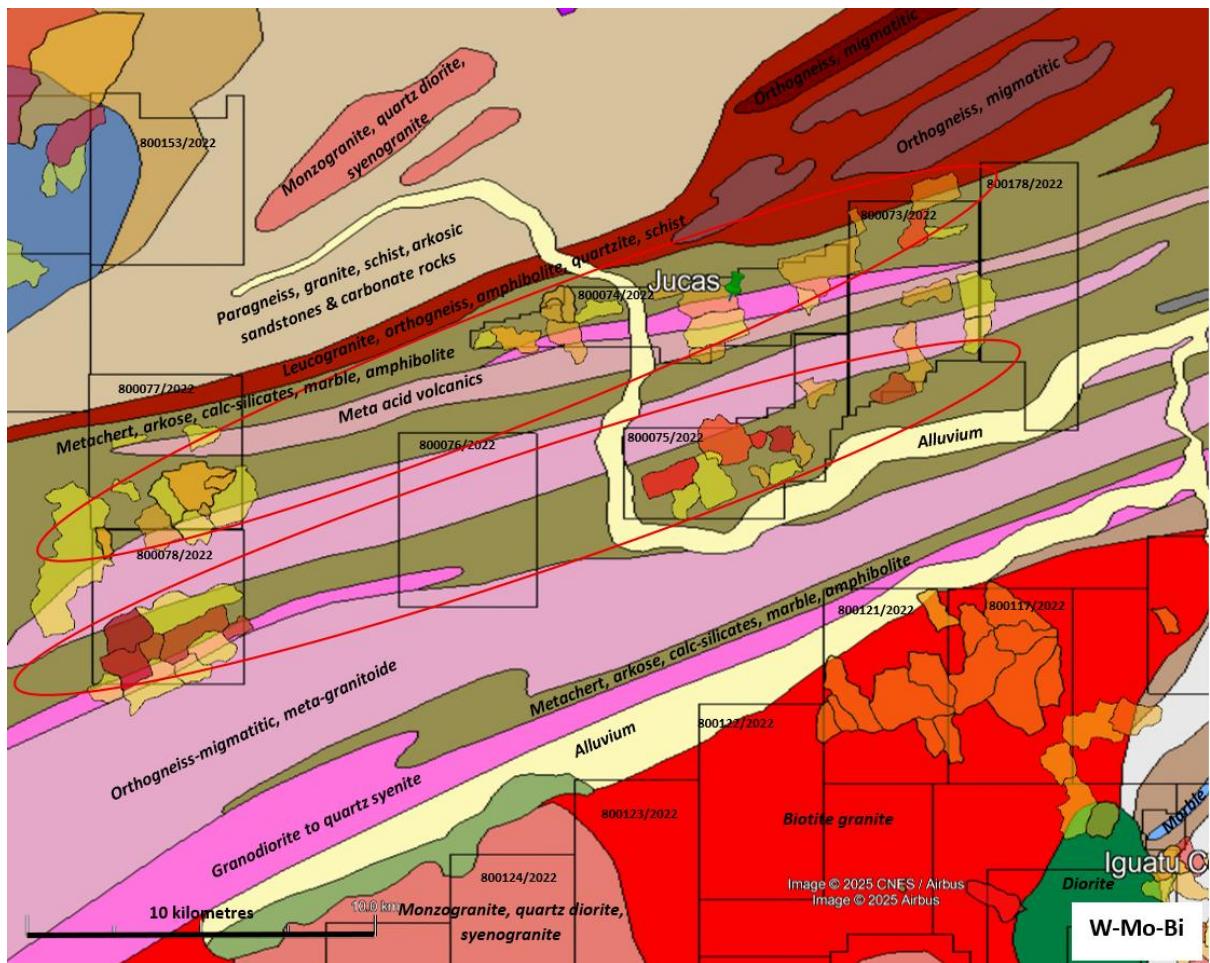


Figure 9. Complied tungsten and molybdenum results in the Saboeira and Jucas part of Iguatu project including all previously released results. Base map is regional geology with circled anomalies of particular interest for skarn type tungsten deposits. Red catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies. Principal target zones at Saboeira and Jucas are circled in red. Refer to Figure 3 for W and Mo legends.

Anomalies follow contact zones, often with rheological contrasts where structures are likely to develop and were the conduits for mineralising hydrothermal fluids.

Figure 10 shows the identified centre of the Cu-Mo anomaly at Quincunca.

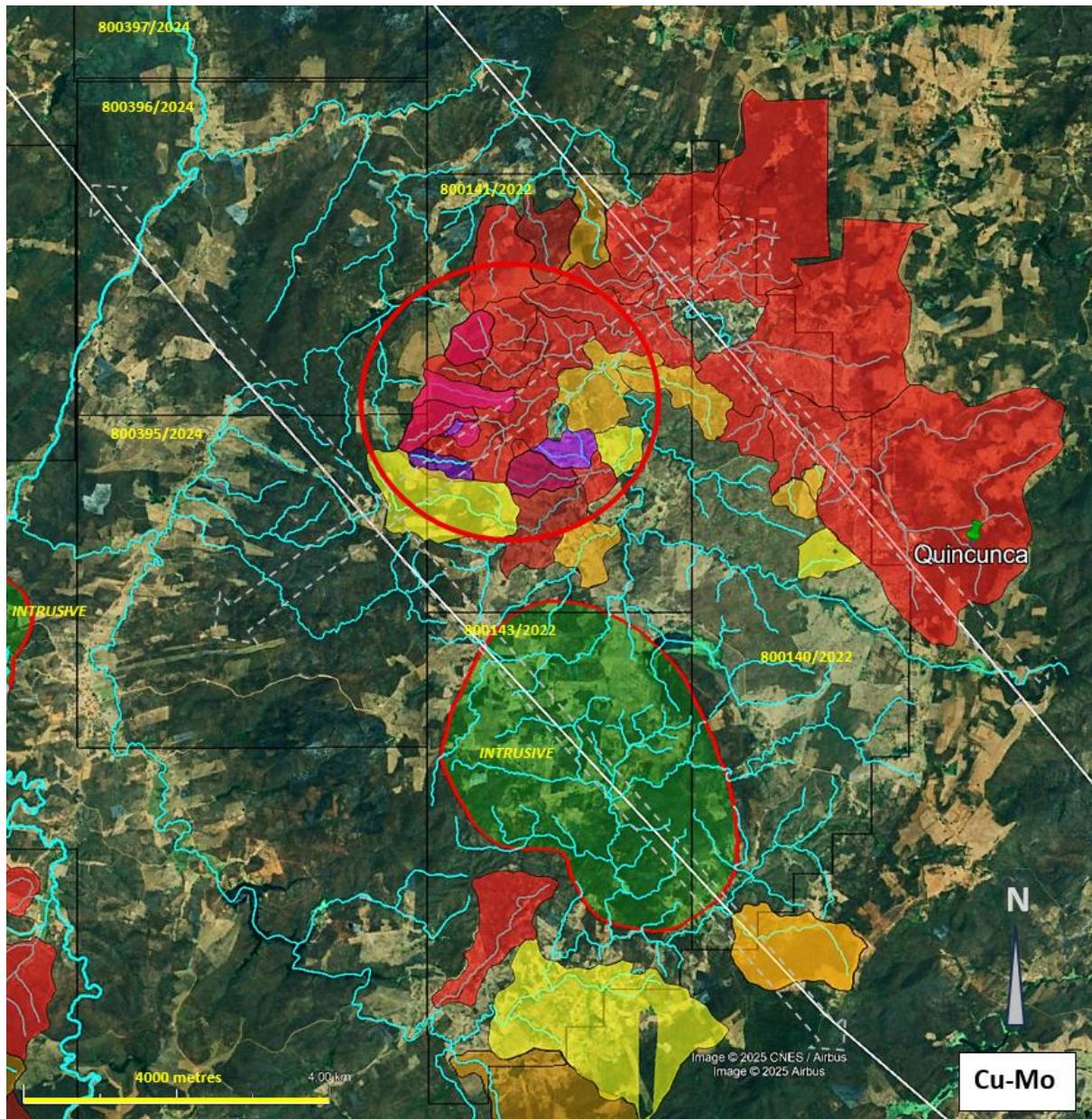


Figure 10 Compiled copper and molybdenum anomalies at Quincunca. Purple catchments are highest order anomalies and yellow catchments are lowest order anomalies. Principal target zone at Quincunca is circled in red. Refer to Figure 7 for Cu and Mo legends

Competent Persons Statement.

The information in this ASX release is based on information compiled by Peter Temby, a Competent Person who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Exploration results have been compiled and interpreted by Peter Temby who is an independent consultant working currently for Gold Mountain Ltd. Peter Temby confirms there is no potential for a conflict of interest in acting as the Competent Person. Peter Temby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Peter Temby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- END -

This ASX announcement has been authorised by the Board of Gold Mountain Limited

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About Us

Gold Mountain (ASX:GMN) is a mineral exploration company focused on rare earth elements (REE) with projects in Brazil and Papua New Guinea (PNG). While its assets are primarily centred around REE and niobium, the company is actively exploring a diverse range of tenements for lithium, nickel, copper, and gold.

Gold Mountain has expanded its portfolio in Brazil, holding large areas of highly prospective REE and REE-niobium licenses in Bahia and in Minas Gerais. Additional tenement areas include lithium projects in the eastern Brazilian lithium belt, particularly in Salinas, Minas Gerais, and parts of the Borborema Province and São Francisco Craton in northeastern Brazil, as well as copper and copper-nickel projects in the northeast of Brazil.

In PNG, Gold Mountain is advancing the Green River Project, covering 1,048 km² across two exploration licenses. This project has shown promise with high-grade Cu-Au and Pb-Zn float samples, and previous exploration identified porphyry-style mineralization. Intrusive float, believed to be similar to the hosts of many Cu and Au deposits in mainland PNG, has also been discovered.

List of references

1. GMN ASX Release 10 March 2025 Gold and Copper Anomalies at Iguatu Project
2. GMN ASX Release 22 January 2025 Nickel-Copper Anomalies at Iguatu North Project
3. GMN ASX Release 10 December 2024 More Olympic Dam style IOCG Copper mineralisation at Iguatu Project
4. GMN ASX Release 27 August 2024 Strongly anomalous Copper and Lithium Assays - Iguatu
5. GMN ASX Release 12 July 2024 Technical Presentation Brazil and PNG
6. GMN ASX Release 8 April 2024 Critical Minerals – Copper investor Presentation
7. GMN ASX Release 7 March 2024 Investor Presentation
8. GMN ASX Release 11 December 2023 Investor Presentation
9. Benevides HC, 1984, Metallogenetic Maps and Mineral Resources Forecasting Project Folha SB. 24-Y-B Iguatu Scale 1:250000 Volume 1 Text and maps. CPRM.
10. Souza EM de, Cavalcante JC, Medeiros M de F, Lins CAC, Souza EC de, Metelo MJ, Rodrigues JC, Oliveira RG de, Frizzo SJ, Delgado I de M, Gomes HA; 19993; Catarina: folha SB.24-Y-B-II Estado do Ceará Escala 1:100.000; <https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/8669>

11. Gomes JC de, Vasconcelos AM; 2000, Jaguaribe SW: folha SB.24-Y Estados do Ceará, Pernambuco e Piauí; <https://rigeo.sgb.gov.br/handle/doc/5362>
12. Calado, Bruno Oliveira Atlas geoquímico do estado do Ceará / Bruno Oliveira Calado. -- Rio de Janeiro: CPRM, 2016. 1 57 p; 30 cm Projeto levantamento geoquímico de baixa densidade do estado do Ceará. ISBN 978-85-7499-309-6 1.Geoquímica – Brasil – Ceará – Atlas. I. Título. C DD 551.909813

			ME-MS 41L																	
SAMPLE	SIRGAS 2000		Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cu	Ge	Mn	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	Pd	Sb	Sn	W	Zn	
NUMBER	East	North	ppm	%	ppm															
IGSS0881	427185	9241397	0.0013	0.053	0.63	0.049	46.60	77.80	0.164	1040	0.33	152	0.174	17.45	0.0005	0.026	1.59	0.051	101.5	
IGSS0882	427238	9242066	0.0008	0.055	0.78	0.066	30.70	80.60	0.166	603	0.78	78.4	0.084	28.70	0.0005	0.020	3.10	0.034	109	
IGSS0883	427809	9242494	0.0033	0.077	1.39	0.182	32.60	73.10	0.197	1065	0.80	103	0.112	33.00	0.0005	0.058	2.53	0.035	93.1	
IGSS0884	427287	9242273	0.0004	0.061	0.73	0.080	16.95	59.80	0.147	453	1.06	46.3	0.119	23.00	0.0005	0.025	2.38	0.044	70.1	
IGSS0889	430071	9243237	0.0013	0.069	1.96	0.240	41.50	52.60	0.188	7270	0.61	119	0.245	31.90	0.0010	0.029	2.25	0.037	119.5	
IGSS0892	428448	9244467	0.0002	0.043	0.55	0.055	33.50	32.10	0.151	1280	0.56	26.4	0.157	14.70	0.0005	0.017	1.54	0.035	130	
IGSS0903	421313	9255326	0.0005	0.045	1.75	0.146	14.45	15.40	0.239	495	0.73	18.7	0.125	31.90	0.0005	0.045	3.53	0.043	131	
INSS0003	444400	9313592	0.0822	0.037	1.22	0.242	14.60	32.40	0.205	579	0.46	34.3	0.140	17.00	0.0005	0.044	2.37	0.125	145	
INSS0010	441874	9312814	0.0001	0.026	0.27	0.113	13.05	16.25	0.114	508	0.22	20.6	0.049	7.97	0.0030	0.008	1.11	0.011	45.3	
INSS0020	443240	9315974	0.0136	0.075	18.15	0.990	23.90	44.50	0.204	682	0.43	78.4	0.048	9.66	0.0070	0.038	1.36	0.057	78.0	
INSS0021	443595	9315962	0.0018	0.071	3.92	0.670	15.65	26.70	0.167	1700	0.60	28.3	0.040	14.15	0.0030	0.029	2.41	0.033	72.9	
INSS0022	442762	9316416	0.0027	0.107	3.07	0.400	20.40	31.90	0.16	1210	0.48	35.6	0.047	17.75	0.0010	0.166	1.96	0.052	87.5	
INSS0098	403028	9304640	0.0007	0.012	1.18	0.295	36.00	61.20	0.076	464	0.14	187	0.045	6.83	0.0005	0.010	2.09	0.011	94.2	
INSS0099	402546	9304854	0.0010	0.045	0.77	0.261	26.40	46.20	0.071	733	0.24	49.2	0.044	8.89	0.0005	0.013	1.76	0.031	76.9	
INSS0117	404685	9303361	0.0004	0.042	0.45	0.063	22.20	42.20	0.067	2410	0.13	29.6	0.078	7.27	0.0005	0.008	1.46	0.005	82.7	
INSS0122	402312	9307790	0.0011	0.118	1.74	1.255	15.40	39.40	0.065	511	0.52	35.7	0.043	15.85	0.0005	0.018	1.16	0.052	100.5	
INSS0134	402112	9309416	0.0001	0.098	0.69	0.078	31.90	23.80	0.093	558	0.27	33.0	0.027	9.77	0.0040	0.008	1.23	0.011	68.2	
Max			0.082	0.54	22.3	2.530	54	121	0.52	7270	2.2	187	0.375	39.70	0.01	0.491	4.20	1.41	171.5	
Min			1E-04	0.01	0.04	0.015	0.737	1.11	0.036	42.1	0.06	1.75	0.01	3.73	5E-04	0.003	0.33	0.005	11.5	
Median			6E-04	0.04	0.69	0.124	16.88	25.5	0.144	558	0.45	26.4	0.048	15.75	5E-04	0.021	1.51	0.04	77.65	
Max/Med			137.0	14.3	32.3	20.4	3.2	4.7	3.6	13.0	4.9	7.1	7.8	2.5	20.0	23.4	2.8	35.3	2.2	

Appendix 2 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> ▪ <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> ▪ <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling was carried out in drainages over 500 metres long with spacing planned at approximate 1 km on drainages.</i> ▪ <i>Stream sediment samples weighed approximately 1 kg each. Sample is pre-processed to a -10 micron sample fraction that is submitted to the laboratory. They are not considered representative of the possible grade of mineralisation at depth.</i> ▪ <i>The -10 micron samples show improved results for repeatability and a lack of nugget effects compared to -80# samples</i>
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> ▪ <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i>
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> ▪ <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i> ▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling is subjective however the fraction sampled and the preparation and analytical procedures used make the samples readily compared and more representative than -80 # samples.</i>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> ▪ <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> ▪ <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> ▪ <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ▪ <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i> ▪ <i>All samples were collected at 1 kg bulks in the field, screened at approximately 2.5 mm then securely packaged</i> ▪ <i>Sample preparation undertaken prior to sample dispatch to ALS at Belo Horizonte was to separate in an apparatus using Stokes Law to produce a nominal -10 micron fraction for dispatch to the lab after drying</i> ▪ <i>Sample representativity of the catchment was well represented in the -10 micron samples</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The analytical techniques used are aqua regia digest and ICP-MS, the aqua regia digest method is a partial digest technique, compared to four acid or fusion digests and then ICP-Ms and are suitable for non-resource sampling in exploration work. ALS codes used were ME-MS41L.</i> ▪ <i>No standards duplicates or blanks accompany these initial samples that will not be used other than to indicate potentially interesting element contents of the variably weathered samples</i> ▪ <i>Checks of the analytical values of CRM's used by the laboratory against the CRM specification sheets were made to assess whether analyses were within acceptable limits</i> ▪
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> ▪ <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> ▪ <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> ▪ <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No verification samples analysed</i> ▪ <i>No adjustments were made to any data.</i> ▪ <i>No verification will be undertaken for these initial samples, which will not be used in any resource estimate. The samples are to determine the levels of Cu, Li and other valuable or geologically important elements in stream sediment samples</i>
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Data points are measured by hand held Garmin 65 Multiband instruments with accuracy to 3 metres</i> ▪ <i>Grid system used is SIRGAS 2000 which is equivalent to WGS84 for hand held GPS instruments</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Elevations are measured by hand held GPS and are sufficiently accurate for this stage of exploration.</i> ▪ <i>Stream sediment sample sites are measured by hand held Garmin 65 multiband instruments with 3 metre accuracy in open conditions.</i>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Stream sediment sampling was carried out at approximately 1 km intervals on drainages over 500 metres long.</i>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken.</i> ▪ <i>Many streams are controlled by regional structure which may also control mineralisation and may bias results to some degree. The close spacing of samples is thought to have removed much of the potential bias present.</i>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Stream sediment samples are taken to the GMN laboratory daily and kept under secure conditions. Prepared samples are securely packed and dispatched to ALS by reliable couriers or hand delivered by GMN personnel.</i>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No audits or reviews of the stream sediments sampling was undertaken.</i>

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>GMN holds 59 granted tenements and 9 applications in the Iguatu Project. GMN has 75% ownership of 58 granted tenements and 100% ownership of 1 granted tenement and the tenement applications</i> ▪ <i>There are no known serious impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No known modern exploration for IOCG copper mineralisation or for tungsten is known to have been carried out in the tenements. Artisanal prospecting has been carried out on the exploration licence areas.</i>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Principal deposit type sought is IOCG type copper of post tectonic structurally controlled type similar to Olympic Dam. Post tectonic IOCG mineralisation is known regionally along strike to the west and east.</i> ▪ <i>Second type of target is LCT pegmatites</i> ▪ <i>Third new target type is Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation in layered mafic intrusives.</i> ▪ <i>Fourth type of target is structurally controlled gold deposits, possibly related to post tectonic shoshonitic intrusives</i> ▪ <i>Fifth type of target is skarn type tungsten-Molybdenum deposits.</i>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i> ▪ <i>Locations of all stream sediment samples and of re-interpreted anomalies are shown on maps in this report. A list of selected analyses is included in Table 2.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> ▪ <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>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.</i> ▪ <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken, no cut off grades applied</i> ▪ <i>All previous sample results were included in the interpretations of the stream sediment data and no cut off was applied to results.</i> ▪ <i>No new results are reported</i>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ▪ <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ▪ <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>No drilling undertaken</i>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No drilling undertaken; plan views of tenement geochemical sample locations are provided
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The range of anomalous results in ppm is given for the principal elements in table 1 in the report. ▪ Previous batches were not levelled against each other for the current re-interpretation of all prior sample results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One known underground artisanal mine for amethyst is known on one tenement. Artisanal mines for talc, marble and for amethyst are known near the tenements. ▪ Analytical methods used are partial extraction techniques and will not dissolve refractory minerals and sulphides.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional work is infill stream sediment sampling and grid soil sampling and mapping of outcrop to define areas for IP for gold and copper targets, for tungsten targets and for gold targets to define drill targets for resource drilling on those targets. ▪ Maps show the most major target areas based on current stream sediment results which will probably be subject to change as further results are obtained.