

Notable Historical Mineralized Drill Intercepts at Goodrich

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Summary

Great Plains Metals Corp. ("GPS" or "the Company", TSX-V: GPS, Frankfurt Exchange: 8VC) is pleased to announce the Notable Historical Mineralized Intercepts at the Goodrich copper-gold project in New South Wales, Australia, following an extensive review of historical drilling records located in the NSW Resources archives.

Furthermore, this has proven invaluable in identifying the drill targets for the upcoming fully funded Stage 2 drill program that is scheduled to commence later this month. The Company will provide further information on the upcoming drill program in due course.

Key Highlights:

- A review of over 5,000 meters of Goodrich drill records in the archives at NSW Resources revealed that several holes from drill programs completed in the 1980s encountered significant porphyry-related copper-gold mineralization.
- Diamond drill hole KB1¹ intersected 50.08 meters of 0.41% Cu and 0.32g/t Au
- Diamond drill hole DDHG10 intersected 37 meters of 0.55% Cu and 0.17g/t Au
- Percussion drill hole YG08 intersected 33 meters of 0.65% Cu and 1.43 g/t Au
- **Shallow Mineralization Identified at Surface:** Multiple shallow percussion holes in the YG series starting from just 1 meter deep, highlighted by 23 meters of 0.52% Cu and 0.73 g/t Au (YG07) and 15 meters of 0.33% Cu and 0.84 g/t Au (YG19) at the northern margin of the historic workings.

The Company was able to review data from over 5,000 meters across 46 drill holes completed at Goodrich since 1980. The key historical drill intercepts have been mapped (Figure 1) and the notable drill intercepts displayed in Table 1 below.

This newly acquired data builds upon the completed Stage 1 drill program, in particular, drillhole GGDD004 that verified a continuous, 128-meter intercept of porphyry-style mineralization of 128 meters of 0.34% copper and 0.17 g/t gold.

Table 1: Notable Historical Mineralized Drill Intercepts

¹ No laboratory assay certificate or stated analytical method has been located for KB1; see Quality Control & Quality Assurance.

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)*	Copper (% Cu)	Gold (g/t)
KB1	26m	50.08m	0.41%	0.32 g/t
including	26m	7.2m	0.77%	0.79 g/t
including	84.5m	11.5m	0.82%	0.39 g/t
DDHG10	87.3m	10m	0.82%	0.11 g/t
DDHG10	119m	37m	0.55%	0.17 g/t
YG08	1m	33m	0.65%	1.43 g/t
including	14m	15m	1.09%	3.09 g/t
YG07	1m	23m	0.52%	0.73 g/t
YG19	1m	15m	0.33%	0.84 g/t
GGDD001 (including)	152m	9m	0.72%	0.71 g/t
GGDD002A	131m	6m	0.32%	0.36 g/t
GM002	112m	12m	0.54%	0.33 g/t
GM002	144m	12m	0.31%	0.24 g/t
GRDD01	146m	48m	0.33%	0.23 g/t
GRDD03	131m	19m	0.47%	0.15 g/t

* Drill intercepts are reported as net mineralized downhole lengths where post-mineral barren dykes have been geometrically subtracted.

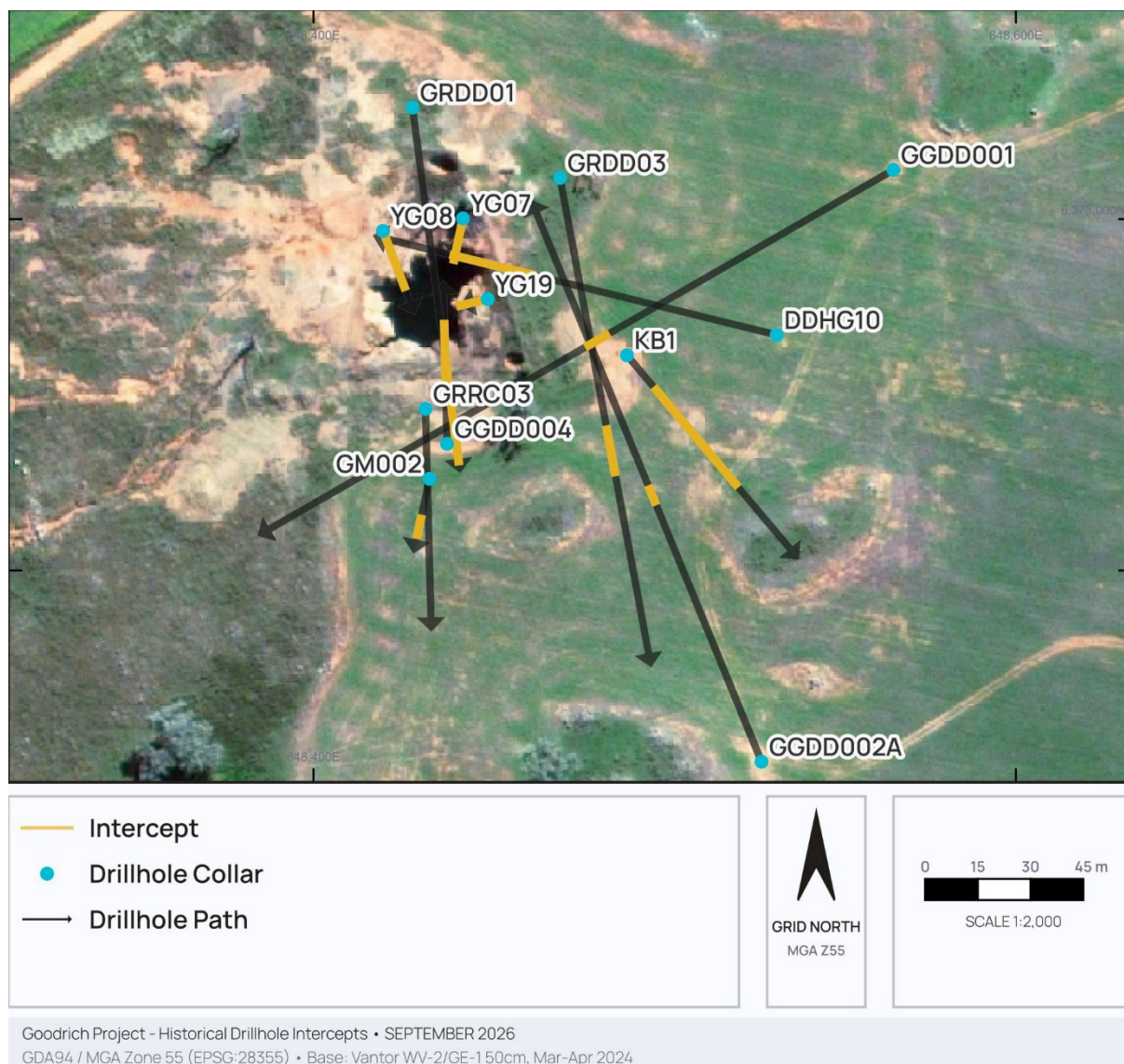


Figure 1. Historical Mineralized Drill Intercepts

These legacy drill results from decades ago, further indicate that significant gold-copper mineralization is present in the Goodrich district. Fortunately, the original core, photos and assays are well preserved at the W.B. Clarke Geoscience Centre, Londonderry Drillcore Library in New South Wales and a review of this data confirmed that several Unidirectional Solidification Textures (UST) zones, a diagnostic indicator of the upper contact of a mineralized porphyry intrusion, are associated with near surface mineralized porphyry cupolas. The forthcoming drilling program is designed to test the geological relationship which will enable subsequent deeper drilling.

It was also observed from the photographic record of the core that significant intervals of hydro-thermally altered monzonite porphyry were not assayed. GPS has recently completed a sampling program and a total of 94 one meter half core slices from historic holes KB1 and DDHG10 have been submitted for assay.

Drillhole KB1

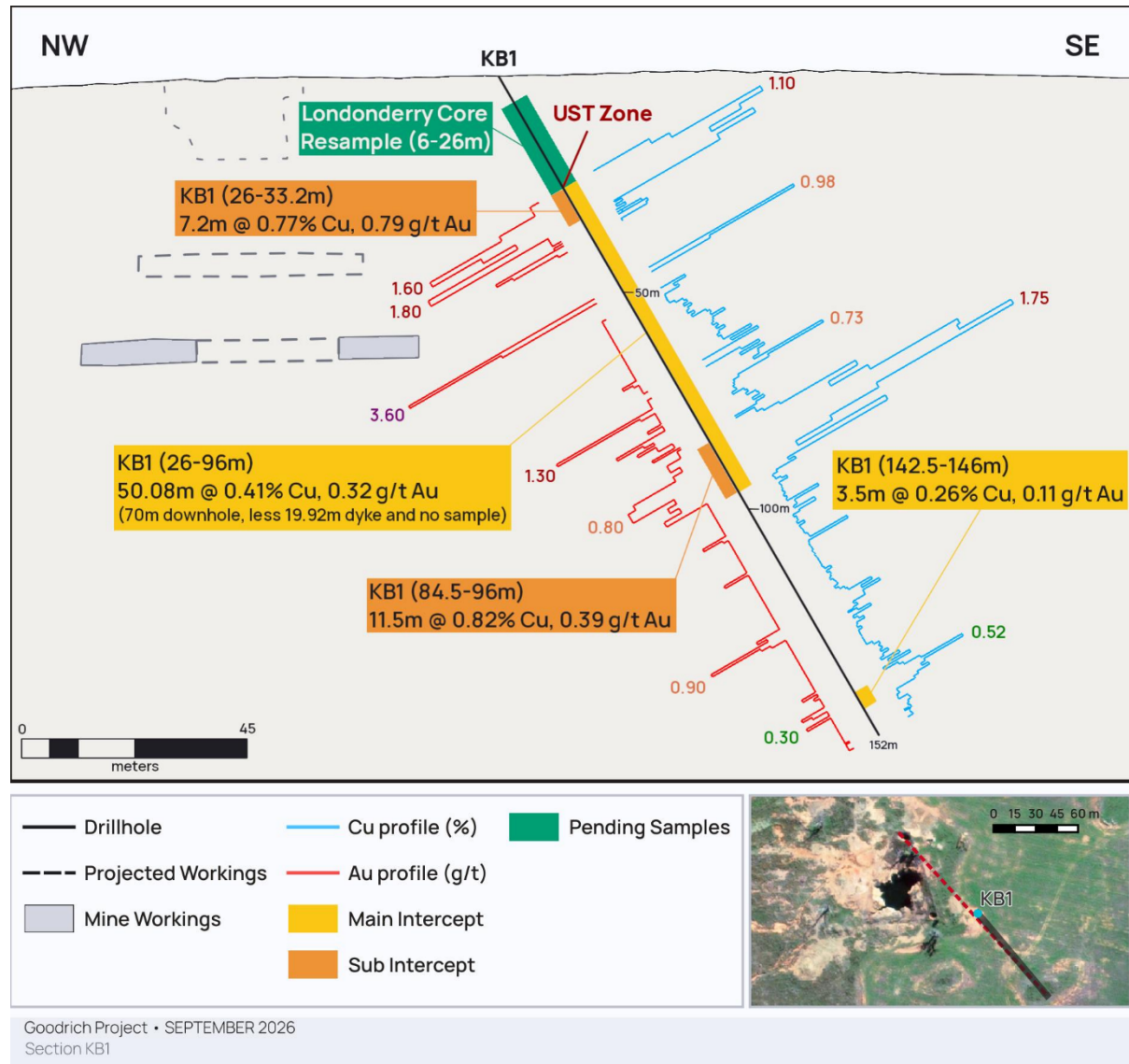


Figure 2. Historical Drillhole KB1 Mineralized Intersection

Drill hole KB1 (Geopeko Ltd, 1980) drilled in a southeast direction away from the historic mine workings, intersected several intervals of altered and mineralized monzonite porphyry as highlighted in Figure 2. Importantly, an unrecognized UST zone from 26 to 33 meters assayed 0.77% Cu and 0.79g/t Au, indicating the upper contact of a highly mineralized cupola.

Drillhole DDHG10

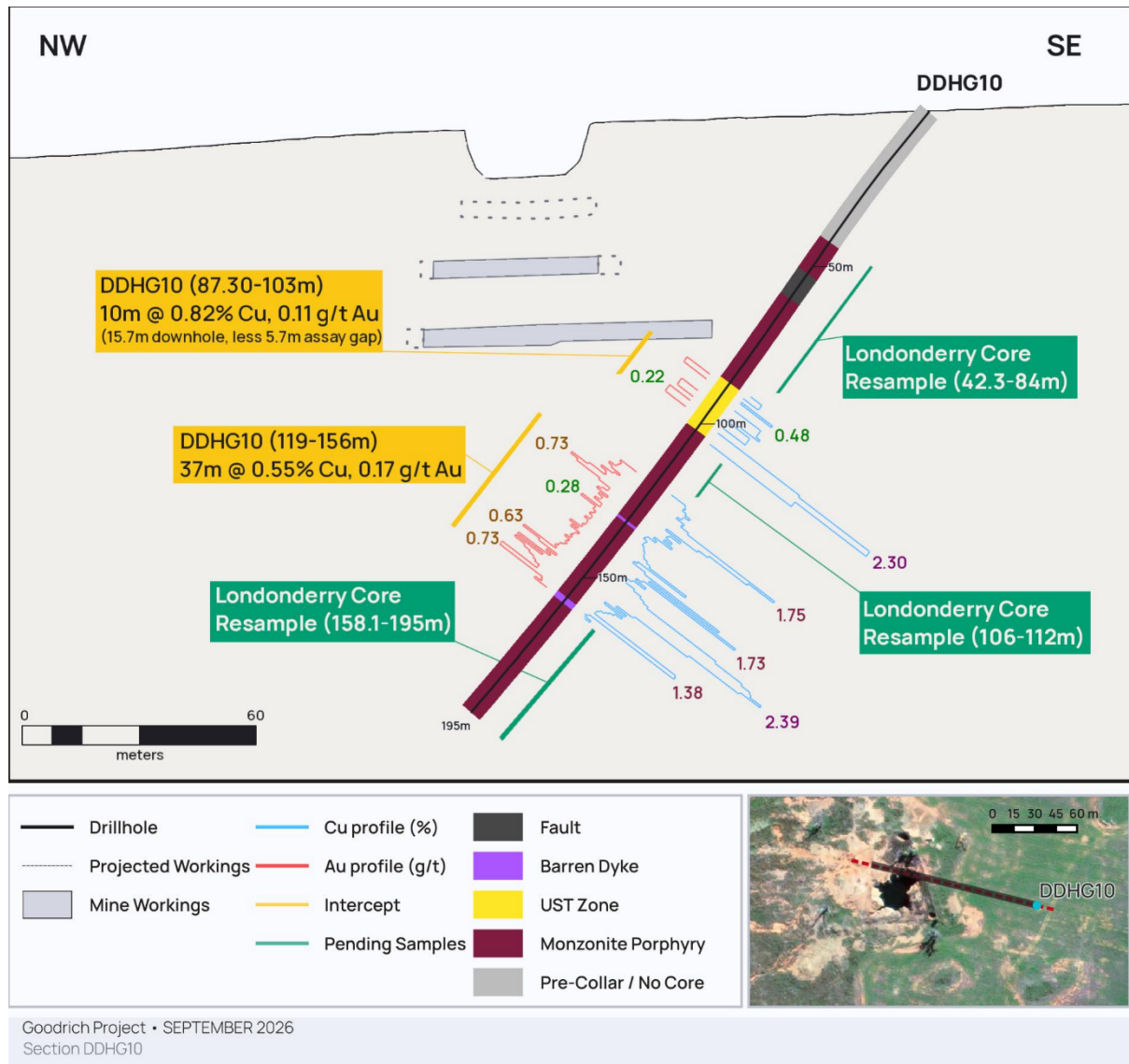


Figure 3. Historical Drillhole DDHG10 Mineralized Intersection

Drill hole DDHG10 (Kevin Barker, 1985) was collared to the east of the old mine and drilled back towards the workings in a north northwest direction. A thick mineralized UST zone was intersected from 87 to 103 meters with only partial historical assays that are shown in Figure 3. For unknown reasons only limited selected sampling of this hole was carried out, despite the obvious presence of altered and mineralized monzonite porphyry. Sampling was conducted from 119 to 156 meters which averaged 0.55% Cu and 0.17g/t Au.

Drillhole YG08

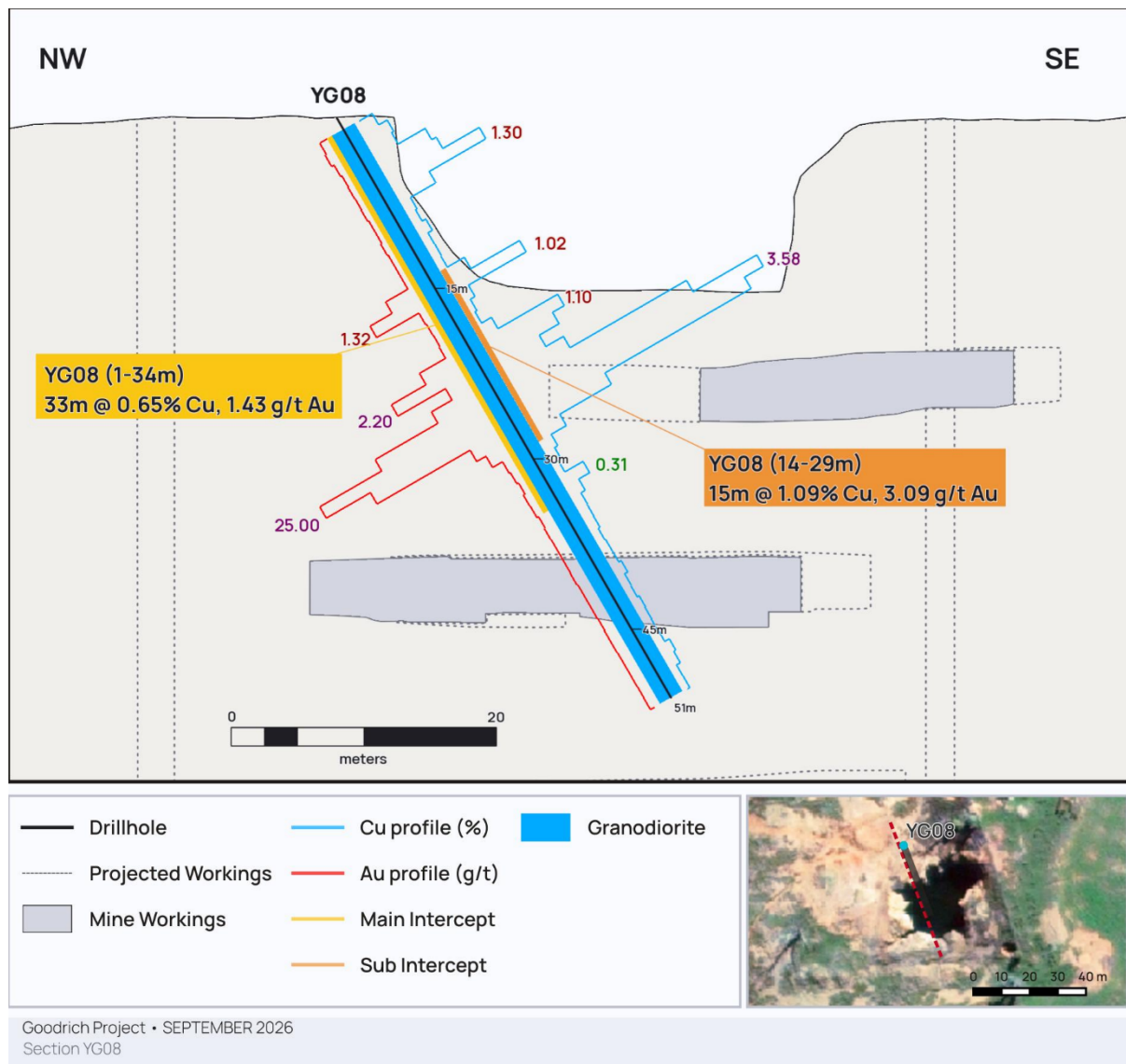


Figure 4. Historical Drillhole YG08 Mineralized Intersection

Percussion drill hole YG08 (Lynch Mining, 1988) was collared at the northern margin of the mine workings and was drilled to a depth of 51 meters. The 33 meter interval from 1 meter assayed 0.65% Cu and 1.43 g/t Au, which was described as altered and silicified granite with sulfides.

Importantly, YG08 is supported by several other notable shallow holes in the immediate vicinity within the YG series. This includes hole YG07, which intersected 23 meters of 0.52% Cu and 0.73 g/t Au from 1 meter, and hole YG19, which returned 15 meters of 0.33% Cu and 0.84 g/t Au from 1 meter, collectively suggesting a robust blanket of near-surface gold-copper mineralization.

The full results from all the historical drill holes that were evaluated is shown below in Table 2 with supporting drill collar information in Table 3.

Peeyush Varshney, CEO, commented:

*"Today's news release highlights a pivotal milestone for GPS as we technically validate the historical foundation of our flagship Goodrich project. Decades ago, when initial drilling programs were conducted in 1980s and throughout the late 1990s, the economic reality of the copper market was vastly different. In those price environments, the robust intervals encountered, such as **50.08 meters of 0.41% copper and 0.32 g/t gold** in hole KB1, were routinely overlooked as exploration priorities shifted during periods of depressed commodity prices.*

*Today, the global landscape has completely transformed. Driven by electrification, AI infrastructure and the green energy transition, the mining industry is facing a severe reality of depleting high-grade resources. According to industry data from **Mining Intelligence**, the average **copper grade for producing mines worldwide has fallen to approximately 0.53%** [1], while the average grade for upcoming projects in development has dropped even lower to just **0.39%** [2].*

*Additionally, the historical data from the shallow YG series provides important structural context for the upper zones of the deposit. Encountering near-surface mineralization starting from 1 meter deep, highlighted by the main intercept of **33 meters of 0.65% copper and 1.43 g/t gold in hole YG08**, which includes a higher-grade core of **15 meters of 1.09% copper and 3.09 g/t gold** from 14 meters, indicates that copper-gold mineralization extends to the surface at the northern margin of the historical workings.*

*Furthermore, within the porphyry system that has been recognized at Goodrich, looking at the copper grade in isolation only tells half the story. **The associated gold content is also a key economic driver** and can transform project economics.*

Against this backdrop, data we have unlocked from the NSW Resources archives with mineralized intercepts that were ignored forty years ago provide further evidence that a robust porphyry system exists beneath the old Goodrich Mine workings."

Table 2: Full Historical Drill Hole Results

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	Interval (m)*	Copper (% Cu)	Gold (g/t)	Comments
DDHG3					Not assayed
DDHG4	30.49m	15.30m	0.1%	0.32 g/t	
DDHG5					No significant intercept
DDHG6					Not assayed. No mineralization.
DDHG7					Not assayed. No mineralization.
DDHG10	87.3m	10m	0.82%	0.11 g/t	Partial assays: 5.7 meters missing assays
DDHG10	119m	37m	0.55%	0.17 g/t	
GGDD001	152m	86.80m	0.14%	0.16 g/t	91m downhole less 4.2m dyke
including	152m	9m	0.72%	0.71 g/t	

including	216m	13.8m	0.27%	0.39 g/t	17m downhole less 3.2m dyke
GGDD002					Abandoned at 16.2m. Not assayed.
GGDD002 A	57.86m	77.43m	0.1%	0.13 g/t	79.14m downhole less 1.71m dyke
including	79m	7m	0.21%	0.32 g/t	
including	131m	6m	0.32%	0.36 g/t	
GM001					No significant intercept.
GM002	88m	84m	0.2%	0.13 g/t	
including	112m	12m	0.54%	0.33 g/t	
including	144m	12m	0.31%	0.24 g/t	
GRDD01	146m	48m	0.33%	0.23 g/t	57m downhole less 9m dyke
including	158m	4m	0.31%	0.24 g/t	
including	166m	28m	0.47%	0.33 g/t	37m downhole less 9m dyke
GRDD02	125m	6m	0.35%	0.17 g/t	
GRDD03	74m	15m	0.2%		16m downhole less 1m dyke
GRDD03	109m	6m	0.21%		
GRDD03	131m	19m	0.47%	0.15 g/t	22m downhole less 3m dyke
GRDD03	202m	6m	0.15%	0.13 g/t	
GRDD03	247m	2m	0.34%	0.3 g/t	
GRDD04					No significant intercept
GRDD05					No significant intercept
GRDD06	121m	7m	0.22%	0.08 g/t	
GRDD06	158m	3m	0.44%	0.08 g/t	
GRDD07					No significant intercept
GRCC01					No significant intercept
GRCC02					No significant intercept
GRCC03	117m	27m	0.15%	0.21 g/t	
GRCC04					No significant intercept
GRCC05					No significant intercept
GRCC06					No significant intercept
GRCC08					Not assayed.
GRCC09					Not assayed.
GRCC10					Not assayed.
GZ01					No mineralization. Not assayed.
KB1	26m	50.08m	0.41%	0.32 g/t	70m downhole less 19.92m dyke
including	26m	7.2m	0.77%	0.79 g/t	
including	84.5m	11.5m	0.82%	0.39 g/t	
KB1	142.5m	3.5m	0.26%	0.11 g/t	
YG01	14m	6.5m	0.56%	0.22 g/t	
YG03	1m	4m	0.33%	0.03 g/t	
YG04					No significant intercept
YG05					No significant intercept
YG06					No significant intercept
YG07	1m	23m	0.52%	0.73g/t	
YG08	1m	33m	0.65%	1.43 g/t	
including	14m	15m	1.09%	3.09 g/t	
YG09	1m	17.5m	0.39%	0.47 g/t	
YG12					No significant intercept
YG13					No significant intercept
YG14					No significant intercept
YG15					No significant intercept

YG16					No significant intercept
YG17					No significant intercept
YG18					No significant intercept
YG19	1m	15m	0.33%	0.84 g/t	
YG20	81m	9m	0.4%	0.04 g/t	10m downhole less 1m dyke

* Drill intercepts are reported as net mineralized downhole lengths where post-mineral barren dykes have been geometrically subtracted.

Table 3: Drill Hole Collar Information

Drill Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Total Depth (m)
GGDD001	648,565	6,373,014	459	235	-55	335.96
GGDD002	648,526	6,372,848	453	335	-55	16.2
GGDD002A	648,527	6,372,845	453	335	-55	282.6
GZ01	648,199	6,372,700	438	180	-60	240
GM001	648,460	6,372,855	448	157	-60	154
GM002	648,432	6,372,926	450	194	-84	208
GRCC08	648,253	6,372,824	437	218	-60	96
GRCC09	648,713	6,372,694	448	180	-60	54
GRCC10	648,793	6,373,124	463	180	-60	78
GRDD05	648,428	6,373,127	456	180	-57	300.2
GRDD06	648,513	6,373,053	460	180	-53	162
GRDD07	648,388	6,373,099	455	180	-54	336.75
GRDD01	648,428	6,373,031	458	168	-60	209.8
GRDD02	648,471	6,373,015	458	213	-60	143.8
GRDD03	648,470	6,373,011	458	168	-55	254.60
GRDD04	648,347	6,372,939	454	179	-70	221.90
GRCC01	648,493	6,373,059	460	270	-60	100
GRCC02	648,443	6,373,059	459	270	-55	100
GRCC03	648,431	6,372,945	457	179	-65	150
GRCC04	648,812	6,372,984	460	270	-60	54
GRCC05	648,652	6,372,784	450	270	-50	100
GRCC06	648,493	6,372,834	452	270	-55	95
YG20	648,372	6,373,005	448	156	-68	111
YG01	648,428	6,372,946	450	12	-60	20.5
YG03	648,405	6,372,972	450	192	-60	30
YG04	648,453	6,372,961	451	192	-60	18
YG05	648,465	6,372,984	453	247	-60	25
YG06	648,453	6,372,979	452	247	-60	19.5
YG07	648,442	6,373,000	452	192	-60	24
YG08	648,419	6,372,996	451	159	-60	51
YG09	648,408	6,372,983	450	129	-60	18.5
YG12	648,520	6,372,946	454	192	-60	25
YG13	648,520	6,372,938	454	192	-60	35
YG14	648,474	6,372,896	450	327	-60	24
YG15	648,484	6,372,903	451	237	-60	25
YG16	648,486	6,372,904	451	158	-60	25
YG17	648,547	6,372,888	453	237	-60	25
YG18	648,451	6,372,952	451	192	-60	25
YG19	648,449	6,372,977	452	257	-60	16
DDHG10	648,531	6,372,967	455	282	-50	195
DDHG6	647,943	6,373,260	441	missing	-60	39

DDHG7	647,944	6,373,265	441	missing	-60	39
DDHG3	648,535	6,372,943	455	missing	missing	65
DDHG4	648,560	6,372,881	453	282	-60	200.4
DDHG5	647,673	6,373,024	426	2	-60	110.4
KB1	648,489	6,372,961	453	140	-60	152

Coordinate datum/projection: GDA94 MGA Zone 55

Quality Control & Quality Assurance

Historical drill results reported in Table 2 and Table 3 were sourced from the archives held by NSW Resources, a division of the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD). These legacy results span multiple generations of exploration campaigns conducted at the Goodrich Project by separate operators prior to the adoption of current industry-standard QA/QC protocols.

To ensure transparent verification under modern reporting frameworks, the 43 historical holes evaluated from the public database are grouped into the following historical campaigns:

- The Geopeko Ltd Campaign (1980): Includes diamond drill hole KB1. No laboratory assay certificate or explicit analytical methodologies have survived in the public archive for this specific hole.
- The Kevin Barker & Lynch Mining Campaigns (1984–1990): Includes the DDHG series (DDHG3, DDHG4, DDHG5, DDHG6, DDHG7, DDHG10) and the YG percussion series (YG01, YG03 through YG09, and YG12 through YG20). Verified copies of original laboratory certificates were recovered and reviewed for holes DDHG10 (assayed at ALS Orange via methods Au-PM209 and G001) and for all YG holes. The 1988 holes (YG01 through YG19) were assayed at Australian Assay Laboratories Group via methods D610 and D100, and YG20 was assayed at ALS Orange via methods PM203 and G001. Data for the remaining DDHG holes are derived from historical compilation logs and have unverified certificate lineages.
- The Malachite Resources NL Campaigns (1998-2002): Includes the GRDD diamond series (GRDD01 through GRDD07) and the GRRC reverse circulation series (GRRC01 through GRRC06, and GRRC08 through GRRC10). Original lab certificates for these programs were not located; however, historical data logs note that samples from all assayed holes were processed by ALS utilizing Au-PM209 and ME-IC581 methods. GRRC08 through GRRC10, drilled in 2002, were not assayed.
- The Augur Resources Ltd Campaign (2010): Includes reverse circulation holes GM001 and GM002 which were assayed by ALS via methods Au-AA26 and ME-ICP41. Standalone certificates for these holes are currently missing, however, job tracking numbers are verified via archive summaries.
- The Zodiac Resources Pty Ltd Campaign (2012): Includes reverse circulation hole GZ01, drilled under a farm-in agreement with Augur Resources Ltd. GZ01 was not assayed due to a lack of observed mineralization.

In addition, the Godolphin Resources Ltd Campaign (2023) includes diamond drill holes GGDD001, GGDD002, and GGDD002A. GGDD002 was abandoned at 16.2m and not assayed. Original laboratory certificates were obtained and reviewed for holes GGDD001 and GGDD002A, prepared at ALS Orange and assayed at ALS Perth via methods Au-ICP21, ME-MS61, and Cu-OG62. Certified reference materials and blanks were inserted at approximately one in every 20 samples.

Qualified Person Statement

Mr. Douglas Kirwin, an executive Director of Great Plains Metals Corp and a non-independent Qualified Person (QP) as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has comprehensively reviewed the historical compilations, geological logs, available laboratory certificates, and drill core photographs available within the state database. Mr. Kirwin cautions that the historical results have not been independently validated to modern standards and should not be relied upon as confirmed resource grades. Data verification is currently being conducted by the Company through the confirmatory resampling program described below. They are, however, considered a reasonable and reliable basis for exploration targeting.

To independently validate these legacy records and rectify gaps in the historical assay streams, the Company has undertaken a confirmatory resampling program of drill core archived at the W.B. Clarke Geoscience Centre, Londonderry Drillcore Library. A total of 94 half-core samples across key intervals in KB1 and DDHG10 have been submitted to Australian Laboratory Services Pty. Ltd. in Orange, NSW, which is independent of the Company and accredited to NATA standards for analysis via fire assay with AAS finish for gold and four-acid ICP-AES for multi-element suites.

About Great Plains Metals Corp

Great Plains Metals Corp is an emerging, Australia-focused exploration company targeting copper-gold porphyry and district-scale critical mineral discoveries. The Company's fast-track discovery strategy centers on technically validating high-grade, drill-ready targets situated within premier geological jurisdictions.

- **The Flagship Goodrich Project (NSW):** Located in the heart of New South Wales' premier copper-gold jurisdiction – near the Yeoval township and roughly 70 km northwest of Orange – the project spans an extensive 290 km² across exploration licenses EL9243 and EL8538. The Goodrich Project is situated within the world-class Lachlan Fold Belt.
- **Proven Mineral Footprint:** Historically the largest mine in the Yeoval district, Goodrich operated intermittently between 1868 and 1912. Production from its historic 46 meter open pit and 90 meter underground shafts yielded an estimated ~300 tonnes of copper, 159 kg of gold, and 62 kg of silver, notably supporting a local smelter facility during its peak operational phases. Modern geological modeling suggests this

historical mining merely exposed the upper tip of a significantly larger, robust porphyry core system below the old mine.

- **Strategic District-Scale Upside:** GPS holds a 37.1% equity stake in Eversley Resources, giving the Company low-cost exposure to the Eversley North Gawler Craton Project in South Australia. Spanning an extensive 2,584 km² within the prolific Olympic Dam IOCG province, the project targets shallow, high-intensity Iron Oxide Copper-Gold (IOCG) systems alongside a near-surface Ionic Clay Rare Earth Element (REE) prospect. With a Native Title Mining Agreement for Exploration secured and target depths uniquely shallow at under 150 meters, the project represents immediate, high-value asset diversification.

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[2] Stockhead Resources. (2022). *EXPLAINER: How drilling results make the grade — Copper and Zinc.* Stockhead Market Analysis. Available online via Stockhead.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains certain statements that may be deemed “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words “expects”, “plans”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “intends”, “estimates”, “projects”, “potential” and similar expressions, or that events or conditions “will”, “would”, “may”, “could” or “should” occur. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or realities may differ materially from those in forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company’s management on the date the statements are made. Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management’s beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change.

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