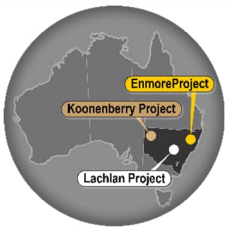
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
14 April 2025



KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold incl. 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole at Enmore Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

Koonenberry Gold has received assays from its second diamond drillhole at the Enmore Gold Project's Sunnyside Prospect in northeast NSW. Assay results from 25ENDD002 include:

- **76m @ 1.17g/t Au from 22m; and**
- **172.9m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m, incl. 25m @ 5.23g/t Au from 195m, incl. 5m @ 11.09g/t Au from 213m.**
- This represents a **357.9 gram metre interval**, surpassing the 297.5 gram metre interval reported for 25ENDD001.[1]
- **Results provide further evidence for the potential of the system to host broad intervals of relatively shallow gold mineralisation as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.**
- These results only include Screen Fire Assays (SFA) for a portion of the higher-grade interval (where visible gold was observed). All assays reporting >1g/t by Fire Assay have been subsequently submitted for SFA, with the potential to be upgraded by +50% based on statistical data analysis to date.
- **Gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth in the preferred granite host rock.**
- Gold mineralisation is associated with silica-sericite alteration, tectonic-hydrothermal breccias, sulphides and multiphase veining. The high-grade component of the intercept is coincident with the visible gold zones previously reported.[1,2,3]
- **Results from holes 3 and 4, which also contained visible gold,[3,4] are expected in late April-early May respectively.**

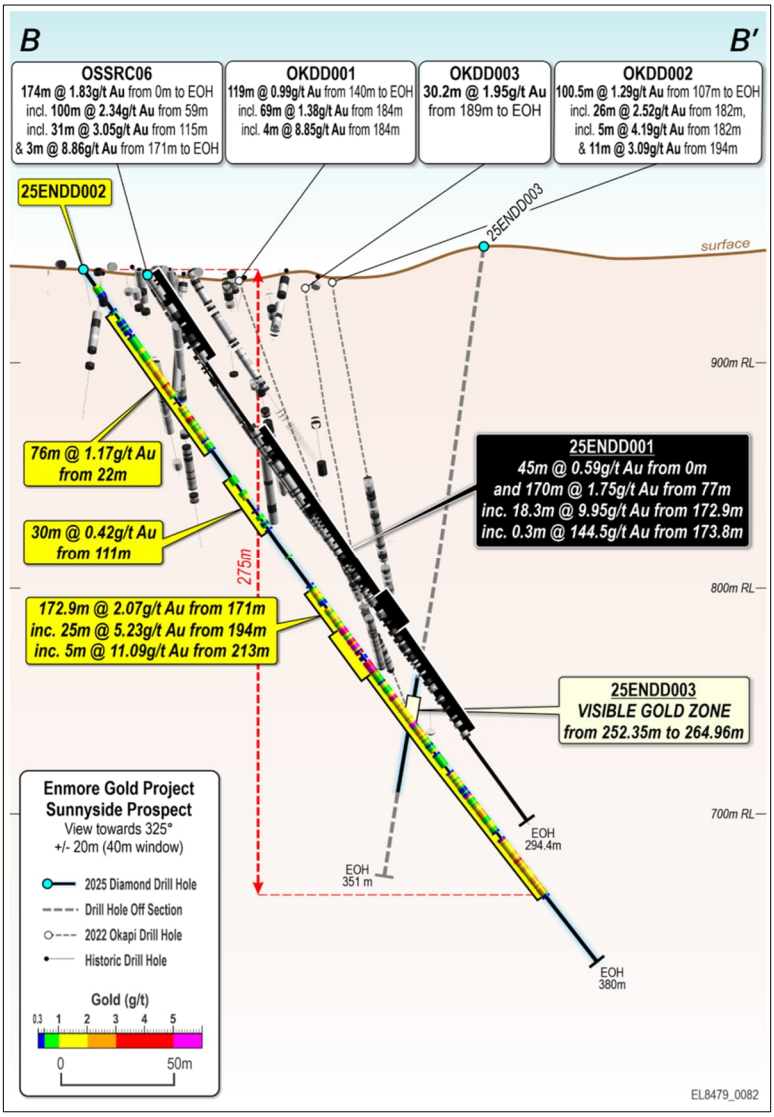


Figure 1. *Sunnyside B-B' section viewed toward 325° (in the plane of 25ENDD001 & 002) which have assays reported. Assays for hole 25ENDD003 (which is projected onto the plane but collared ~140m off section) are pending, with visible gold zones[4] observed from 252.35m.*

[1] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 2/04/2025
[2] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 26/02/2025
[3] Refer ASX Announcements (ASX:KNB) dated 17/03/2025
[4] **Cautionary note**: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. This disclaimer and references also apply to Figures 1 and 2 on pages 1 and 2 respectively.

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented: *"This result continues to demonstrate the potential at Sunnyside to host relatively shallow bulk tonnage gold as well as high-grade gold mineralisation. We thought the results announced for our first drill hole were exciting, but this 25m step-out of hole has turned out to be even better showing an apparent 35m vertical continuity on this section. In addition, we have extended the depth of mineralisation from 240m to 275m vertically from surface which remains open at depth and along strike.*

As reported previously, samples from holes 25ENDD003 and 004, are at the lab and we now anticipate reporting on these in late April-early May respectively. Both holes intersected zones of visible gold as well as alteration and veining consistent with that observed in holes 001 and 002 associated with the broader zones of mineralisation."

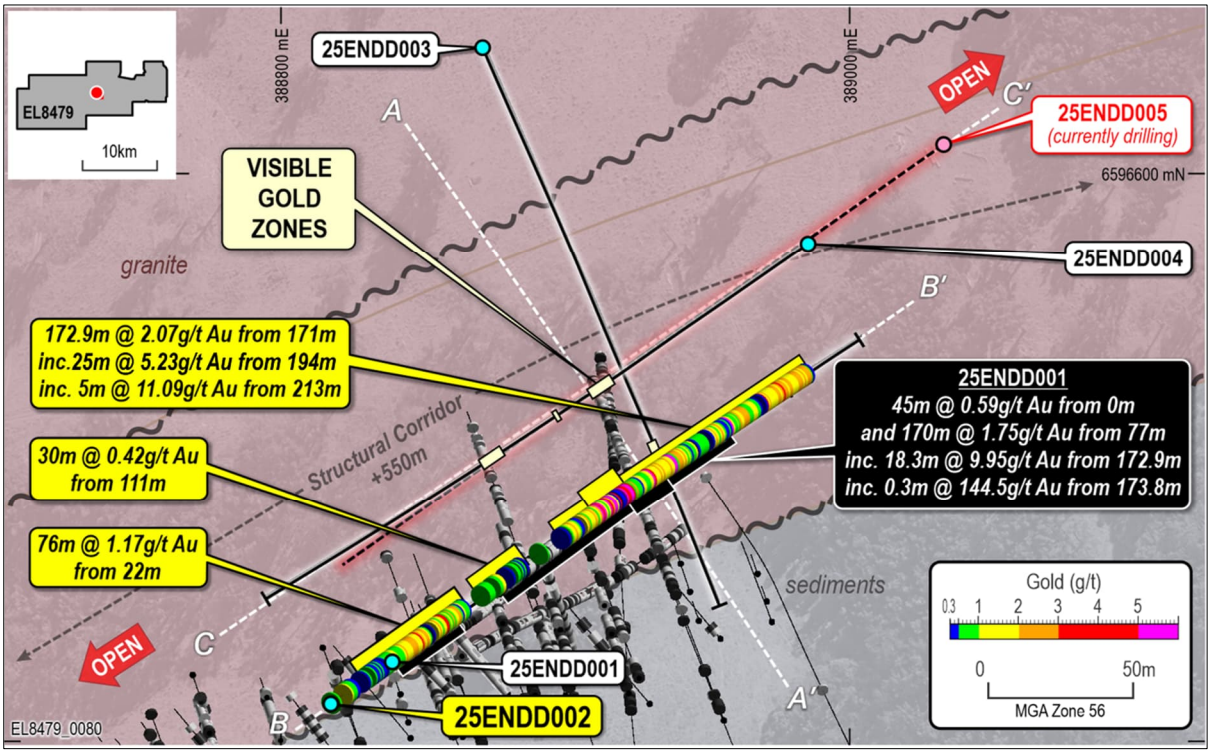


Figure 2. *Sunnyside Prospect plan view showing drill hole locations and visible gold zones[5]. KNB's drill program targets shear parallel veins and high-grade gold veins potentially in second order structures at high angles to the shear within the preferred granite host rock. Observations from 25ENDD003 indicate a ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact, prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation.*

Photo 1. *Sample photo of 25ENDD002 from 217m – 218m returning* ***28.7g/t Au****, with visible gold circled in red occurring in the silica-rich portion of the mineralised vein (at left) and in quartz-iron carbonate veins (at right).*

[5] Refer ASX Announcements (ASX:KNB) dated 19/02/2025, 26/02/2025 and 17/03/2025. Refer cautionary note on page 1 regarding visible gold

Photo 2. *Core tray photos of 25ENDD002 interval* ***25m @ 5.23g/t Au from 194m****. Distinctive paler coloured zones (silica-sericite altered) typically host better grades (although not exclusively) and are interpreted to have overprinted the darker coloured zones (propylitic/chlorite altered). The numbers superimposed on the core are the reported gold assay grades over each respective sample interval.*

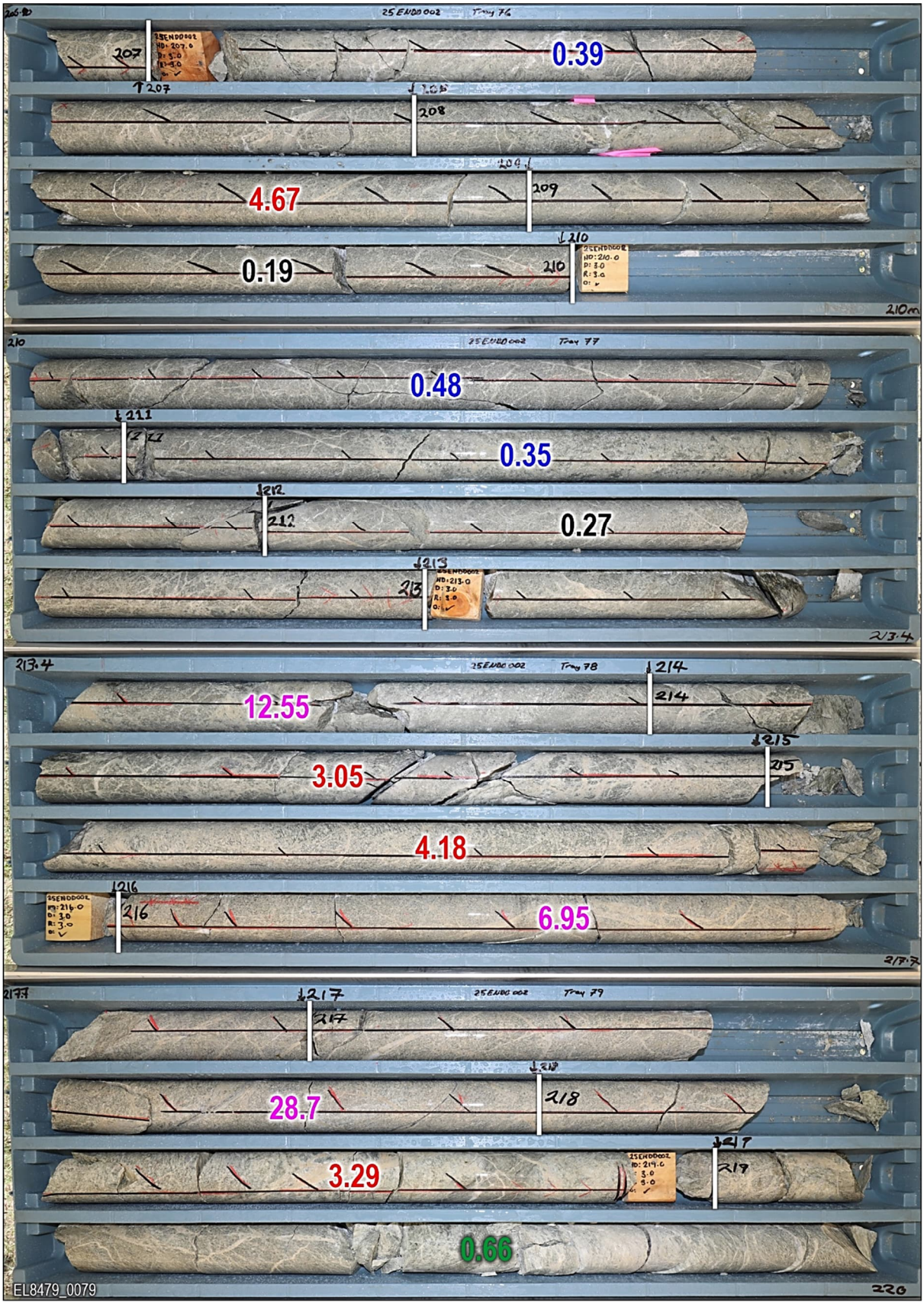


Photo 2 (continued from previous page). *Core tray photos of 25ENDD002 interval* ***25m @ 5.23g/t Au from 194m****. Distinctive paler coloured zones (silica-sericite altered) typically host better grades (although not exclusively) and are interpreted to have overprinted the darker coloured zones (propylitic/chlorite altered). The numbers superimposed on the core are the reported gold assay grades over each respective sample interval.*

DISCUSSION

KNB planned 25ENDD002 to target potential high-grade vein sets at a high angle to the shear zone while simultaneously testing ~35m vertically beneath historical drilling results in Reverse Circulation drill hole OSSRC06, which returned **174m @ 1.83g/t Au from surface** including **3m @ 8.86g/t Au** from 171m to EOH.[6]

KNB collared 25ENDD002 in a poorly sorted, sub-angular breccia consisting of predominately quartz-sericite-iron carbonate-pyrite+/-arsenopyrite altered monzogranite clasts with lesser siliceous metasediment fragments. Mineralisation within the breccia is observed as disseminated pyrite (arsenian) and lesser arsenopyrite in both matrix and clast material. The breccia represents a structural zone formed at a point of rheological contrast between the monzogranite and metasedimentary sequence.

Below 98.4m, 25ENDD002 intersected strongly sheared monzogranite displaying an early propylitic (chlorite) alteration assemblage variably overprinted by phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and Fe carbonate alteration events. Mineralisation occurs in close association with phyllic and Fe carbonate alteration assemblages, noted as disseminated pyrite+/-arsenopyrite and as multi-stage, sheeted to stockworked quartz-Fe carbonate-sulphide (pyrite-arsenopyrite+/-chalcopyrite-galena+/-gold) veins occasionally causing local zones of brecciation. Subdued assay results between 98-111m and 141-171m correspond to less intensely phyllic overprinted zones of the monzogranite, displaying reduced sulphide content and most notably lacking significant vein density.

Strongest vein density and sulphide content occurs between 175.5m and 343.95m, beyond which the hole transitioned to a propylitic assemblage lacking significant sulphide continuing to EOH at 380m. Overall 25ENDD002 has returned broad zones of gold mineralisation associated with disseminated sulphides and quartz-Fe carbonate-sulphide veining, and high-grade gold intervals related to increased vein density, alteration intensity and sulphide abundance. As drilling continues, KNB's geological model and the structural, mineralogical and alteration relationships will improve its understanding on the controls on mineralisation.

Multiple orientations of veining were observed in 25ENDD002 with a primary set controlled by the main shear and a second order cross cutting set dipping across the main shear fabric. The interrogation of structural information is ongoing.

[6] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 17/10/2024

Screen Fire Assays were utilised within the visible gold zones (Table 1) to understand and capture any coarse gold mineralisation. The overall variance was a 38% increase in Screen Fire gold values. Remarkably, this is the same statistical upgrade as observed with data from 25ENDD001. For assays >1g/t, the variance was 50% confirming a strong coarse gold component at Sunnyside.

For this reason, all assays that returned >1g/t from the original Fire assay for holes 25ENDD001 and 002 have been subsequently submitted for Screen Fire Assay. These results are anticipated in May 2025 with potential to upgrade results reported in this announcement and hole 001 previously reported on 02/04/2025.

It is worth noting that of the **25m @ 5.23g/t Au from 194m, incl. 5m @ 11.09g/t Au from 213m** only two samples out 23 samples in the interval have been analysed by Screen Fire Assay.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au FA g/t	Au SFA g/t	Variance
25ENDD002	216	217	1	**3.09**	**6.95**	125%
25ENDD002	217	218	1	**10**	**28.7**	187%
25ENDD002	218	219	1	**1.48**	**3.29**	122%
25ENDD002	219	220	1	**0.46**	**0.66**	43%
25ENDD002	220	221	1	**1.06**	**2.07**	95%
25ENDD002	221	222	1	**0.5**	**0.52**	4%
25ENDD002	222	223	1	**0.74**	**0.72**	-3%
25ENDD002	281	282	1	**1.01**	**1.17**	16%
25ENDD002	282	283	1	**0.48**	**0.66**	38%
25ENDD002	283	284	1	**0.3**	**0.33**	10%
25ENDD002	284	285	1	**0.26**	**0.3**	15%
25ENDD002	285	286	1	**0.39**	**0.58**	49%
25ENDD002	286	287	1	**0.48**	**0.48**	0%
25ENDD002	287	288	1	**7.24**	**14.25**	97%
25ENDD002	288	289	1	**1.46**	**1.45**	-1%
25ENDD002	289	290	1	**0.66**	**0.8**	21%
25ENDD002	290	291	1	**0.72**	**0.81**	13%
25ENDD002	291	291.5	0.5	**1.08**	**1.6**	48%
25ENDD002	291.5	292.5	1	**0.69**	**0.82**	19%
25ENDD002	292.5	293	0.5	**1.67**	**2.54**	52%
25ENDD002	293	293.6	0.6	**2.29**	**2.73**	19%
25ENDD002	293.6	294.5	0.9	**1.05**	**1.2**	14%
25ENDD002	294.5	295.5	1	**1.07**	**1.14**	7%
25ENDD002	295.5	296.5	1	**1.73**	**2.21**	28%
25ENDD002	296.5	297.5	1	**1.93**	**2.42**	25%
25ENDD002	297.5	298	0.5	**1.92**	**2.06**	7%
25ENDD002	298	299	1	**2.04**	**2.28**	12%
25ENDD002	299	299.4	0.4	**2.05**	**2.03**	-1%

Table 1**. Fire Assay gold values compared to all Screen Fire Assays. Note: **Overall variance was an average of 38% increase in Screen Fire values and these were used for the significant intersection calculations. For assays >1g/t the variance was an average of 50% increase.

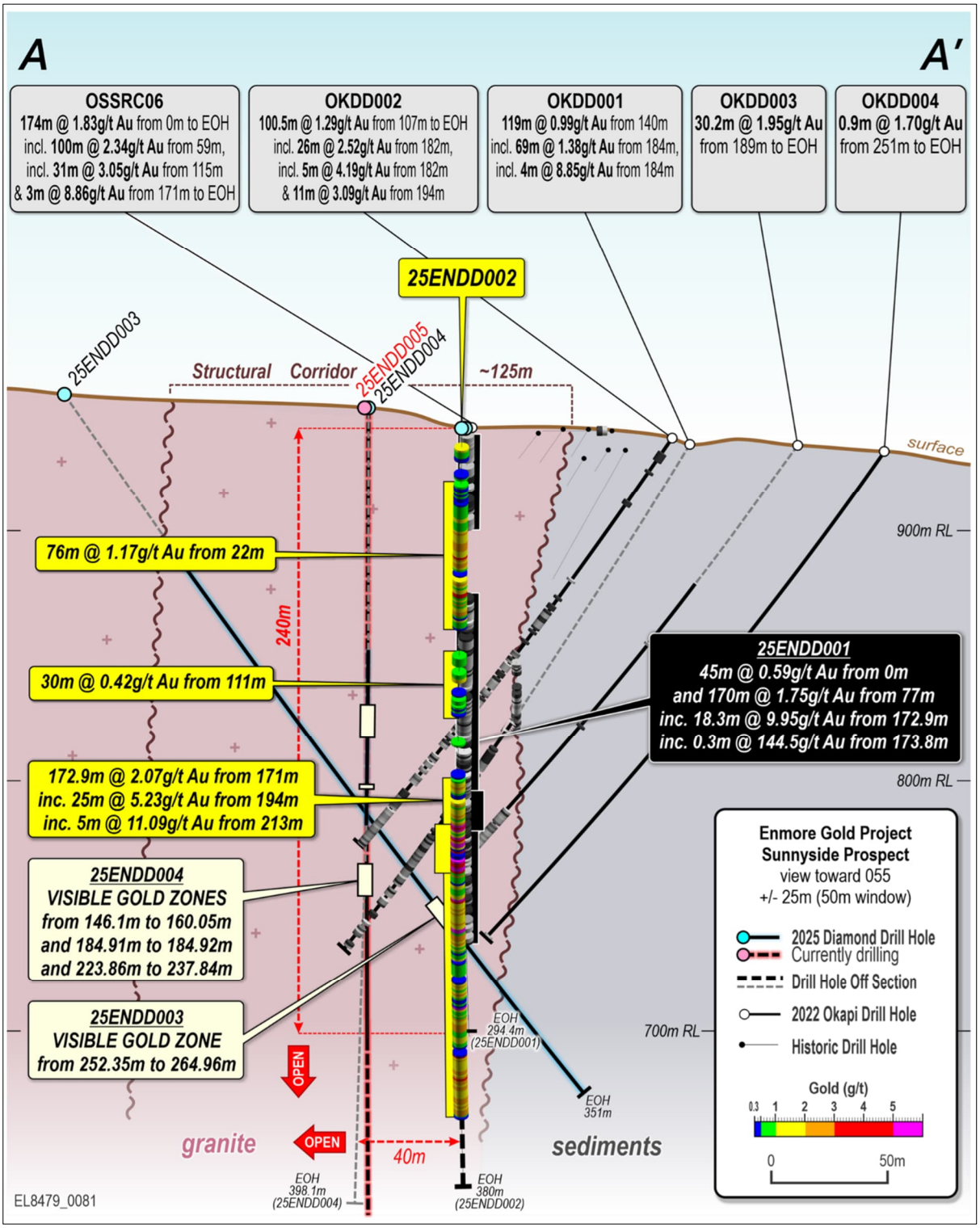


Figure 3. *Sunnyside A-A' section viewed toward 055° in the plane perpendicular to 25ENDD001 & 2 with all visible gold zones observed to date labelled (except 25ENDD001 & 002 which have assays). Observations from 25ENDD003 indicate an ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation. Holes 25ENDD001, 2 & 4 are inclined holes with a -55^0 inclination and have been projected on to the plane of the section.*

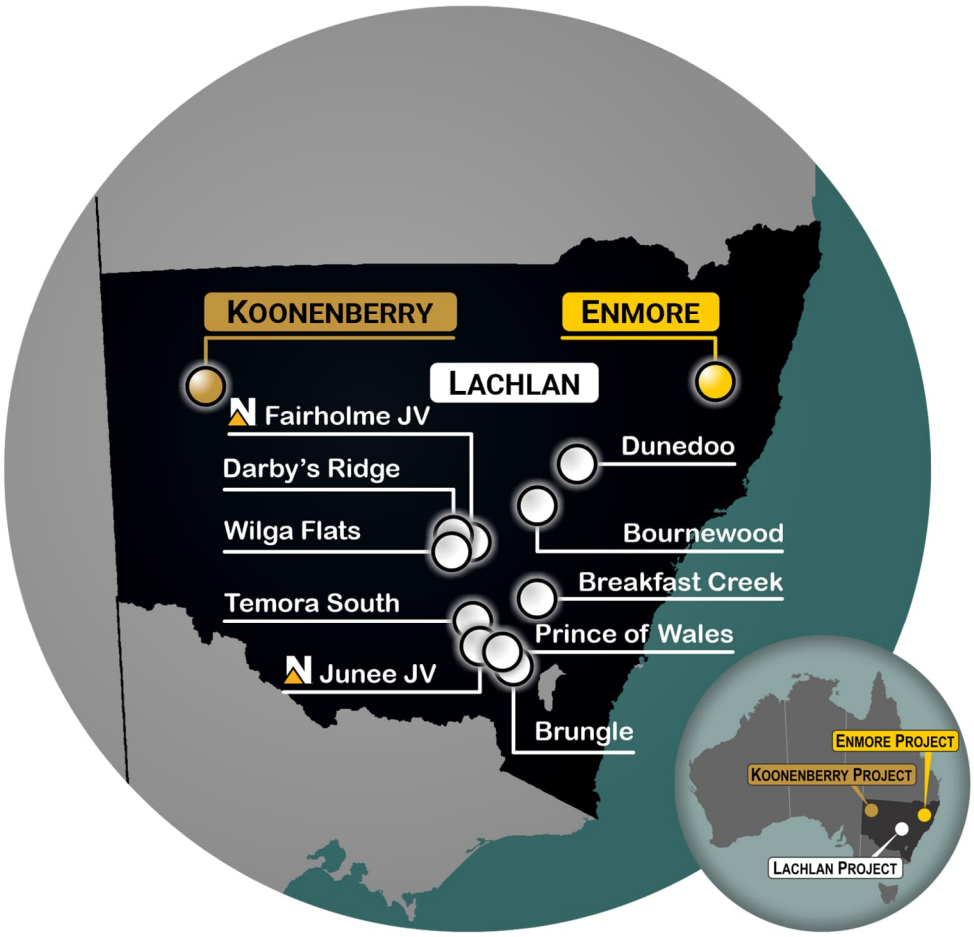
Cautionary note*: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. For detailed reporting of visual results, refer to ASX announcements dated 19/02/2025, 26/02/2025 and 17/03/2025.*

FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry's maiden diamond drill program at Enmore aims to test the impressive widths and grades of gold mineralisation previously reported at Sunnyside. These highly significant intercepts remain open along strike, across strike to the NW, down dip as well as up dip. This drilling campaign is ongoing with 1,643.4m completed of a planned 3,000m program. The drilling also aims to improve Koonenberry Gold's understanding of the controls on mineralisation and expand the mineralised footprint which has already been demonstrated to have a 240m vertical depth extent on three sections.

Results from the program will be used to design follow-up diamond drilling to test the continuity of mineralisation at Sunnyside in multiple directions, including along the 125m x 550m prospective structural corridor. Results from the soil program will also be used to plan drilling at other prospects in the district.

Koonenberry Gold has a diverse portfolio of high-quality gold and copper projects in highly prospective areas of NSW and plans to prioritise programs to maximise value for its shareholders. The Company looks forward to providing regular exploration updates as this work progresses.



This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company.

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-ENDS-

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT BACKGROUND

The Sunnyside Prospect occurs along the Sunnyside fault at the contact between the Permo-Carboniferous (302Ma) porphyritic biotite Enmore Monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Girrakool Beds (309Ma) to the south. The fault has accommodated multiple episodes of movement with deformation ranging from ductile through to brittle. The Sunnyside Prospect has seen a modest amount of near-surface historical exploration, with deeper drilling only conducted in recent years which resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralisation over substantial widths.

Deformation of the granite and metasedimentary sequence has occurred at biotite-grade greenschist facies metamorphic conditions with temperatures around 350^{0}C. These peak metamorphic conditions coincided with ductile deformation and the development of a penetrative, locally mylonitic fabric near the granite-metasediment contact. The shear zones at Enmore dissect and locally fault bound the granite intrusions, suggesting emplacement may have been facilitated by these structures. Potential long-lived, deep crustal/mantle penetrating structures such as these are considered an ideal fluid pathway and prospective for the formation of significant gold deposits.

Gold mineralisation at Sunnyside is orogenic in character and is structurally controlled along the first order NE-SW trending Sunnyside shear zone as well as within second order structures internal to the shear zone. Early gold mineralisation utilised the steeply dipping, principal permeability pathways created during the ductile deformation event and is associated with both iron carbonate and phyllic (silica-sericite-sulphide) alteration assemblages, the later often texturally destructive and overprinting the earlier regional metamorphic event, mylonitic foliation, and associated propylitic (chlorite) alteration assemblage.

Mineralisation during this early event is associated with multi-stage breccias, veins and fractures containing fine-grained sulphides (pyrite, arsenian pyrite and minor arsenopyrite, with local traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite) emplaced predominantly along the NE-SW trending shear zone. These composite tectonic-hydrothermal breccias represent multiple stages of fluid flow and deformation, displaying planar geometries with variable orientations both re-using and cross-cutting the pre-cursor granite host rock foliation. Geometries comprise extension fracture/vein arrays with kinematic indicators suggesting formation during the accommodation of dip-slip movement localised along the granite-metasedimentary rock contact, with movement interpreted as north side up.

A paragenetically later event has introduced gold in quartz-iron carbonate-sulphide sheeted to stockworked veins and breccias and narrow drusy quartz veins developed along brittle second order structures both parallel to the shear zone and tangential or oblique to the main shear fabric. These veins commonly overprint many of the mineralised sulphide-bearing hydrothermal breccias and are associated with sericite/illite alteration and occasional adularia suggesting a retrograde fluid flow event with temperatures in the order of 230^{0}C – 250^{0}C. Gold mineralisation associated with the later event typically has a higher proportion of free gold and therefore significantly higher gold grades than the earlier events. Kinematic indicators on the veins containing visible gold suggest a dextral strike-slip component to the movement along the shear.

Understanding of the geology and scale of the system at Sunnyside is ongoing, however the current drill program has confirmed that mineralisation extends away from the granite-metasediment contact for at least 65m and to over 275m vertically. The system remains open in multiple directions, including along the +550m structural corridor localised at the granite-metasediment contact. There are also indications that gold grades may be increasing with depth.

SUMMARY OF ENMORE GOLD PROJECT

The Enmore Gold Project (EL8479 & EL9747) covers an area of 302km^2 and is located in New England Fold Belt (NEFB) in NE NSW, approximately 30km from the town of Armidale and only 20km south of the **Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine (1.7Moz Au)**. In addition to Hillgrove, the NEFB hosts several large deposits including the **Ravenswood Mine (8Moz Au)**, **Mt Morgan Mine (7.7Moz Au, 0.36Mt Cu)** and **Cracow (2.5Moz Au).** [7] Despite its clear prospectivity and total endowment of +35Moz Au, the NEFB remains underexplored and the NSW segment of the belt considerably more so than the QLD segment.

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer page.

Gold mineralisation at Enmore is orogenic in style and structurally controlled along three major NE-SW trending structures. The hydrothermal system was long-lived with two main events observed:

- An early relatively lower grade sulphidic style mineralisation associated with veins and breccias generally parallel to mylonite zones on the major NE trending structures.
- A later higher-grade mineralisation event associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots frequently tangential or oblique to the mylonite zones. Gold occurrences associated with the later event generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the earlier event.

Drilling Highlights[8]

Sunnyside Prospect

- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m; inc. 100m @ 2.34g/t Au from 59m; inc. 31m @ 3.05g/t Au from 115m and 3m @ 8.86g/t Au from 171m to EOH (OSSRC06)
- 170m @ 1.75g/t Au from 77m incl. 18.3m @ 9.95g/t from 172.9m, incl. 0.3m @ 144.5g/t Au from 173.8m (25ENDD001)
- 119m @ 0.99g/t Au from 140m; and 4m @ 8.85g/t Au from 184m (OKDD001)
- 100.5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 107m to EOH (OKDD002)
- 4m @ 11.94g/t Au from 0m (SP3B)
- 2m @ 14.6g/t Au from 46m (SP13E)

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 20.63g/t Au from 92m, inc. 1m @ 58g/t Au from 93m (BSD5)

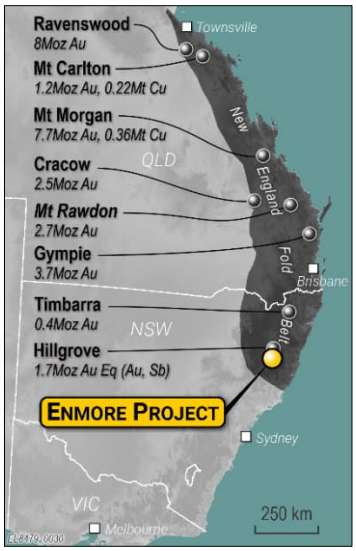
Underground Sampling Highlights[7]

Lone Hand Prospect

- 0.45m @ 234g/t Au; 0.91m @ 21g/t Au; 3m @ 15g/t Au

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 7.06g/t Au



Enmore Gold Project relative to major deposits in the NEFB and Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine.

[7] Phillips, 2017

[8] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 17/10/2024

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper in Frontier, Emerging and World Class geological terranes. With the acquisition of the Enmore Gold Project & Lachlan Project the Company sees itself at the discovery inflection point of the value creation curve and strategically positions itself with one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW covering 4,360 km.[2]

100% Owned Projects	
Au **Enmore** (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km^2)	Cu/Au **Breakfast Creek** (EL9313; 392km^2)
• 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine • **174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (Sunnyside)** • **0.45m @ 234g/t Au from u/g workings** • Potential for high grade shoots	• 55km Sth of 35.1Moz Cadia Cu-Au Mine • **+6km Cu-Au soil anomaly** • **7.02g/t Au, 1.96% Cu; 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu** rocks
Au **Prince of Wales** (EL9533; 11km^2)	Cu/Au **Bournewood** (EL9137; 43km^2)
• Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) • **4.0km long structural trend** • Very limited drilling	• 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit • **13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips** • Numerous historical workings
Au **Wilga** (EL9272; 272km^2)	Cu **Brungle** (EL9532; 157km^2)
• 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine • **Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary** • +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend • Untested by drilling	• Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu • **8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips** • Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies
Au **Temora South** (EL8895; 110km^2)	Cu **Darby's Ridge** (EL8876; 72km^2)
• 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine • **12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks** • 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB)	• Intrusion related Cu/Au • Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly • Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au **Dunedoo** (EL9138; 96km^2)	
• 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit • +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au) • **1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip** • Untested by drilling	
Au **Koonenberry** (15 contiguous ELs; 2,060km^2)	Cu **Koonenberry** (EL9225; 418km^2)
• Highly prospective and underexplored • Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 nuggets) • **Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils** • Multi million ounce Au potential	• Prospective craton margin setting • Coincident gravity + magnetic highs • **S2R & AIC to Nth, G11 to Sth** 20km prospective stratigraphy

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au **Junee JV** (EL8470; 256km^2)	Cu **Fairholme JV** (EL9467; 169km^2)
• Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc [9] • 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems • **224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m** • *$23.9M spent to date*	• Large igneous complex (Phase 4) • Cover of only 36-150m • **Northparkes-style "doughnut" mag features** • Cu/Au in Air Core (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

[9] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL6803	156.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL6854	59.02	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7635	23.60	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7651	47.20	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8245	88.50	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8705	5.90	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8706	295.37	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8819	168.36	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8918	162.64	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8919	277.25	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8949	23.62	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8950	32.47	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9491	372.16	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9492	321.66	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9493	26.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9225	417.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project. *Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.*

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 3. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.*

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	Junee	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 4. *Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements as set out above. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd has earned an 80% interest in the Junee project (EL8470) and is currently in the earn in phase through a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Fairholme project (EL9467). In addition, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd holds a 0.5% NSR on the Bournewood (EL9137) and Wilga Flat (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd.*

DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	9	15	6	0.74	4.44
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	**22**	**98**	**76**	**1.17**	**88.92**
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	111	141	30	0.42	12.60
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	**171**	**343.9**	**172.9**	**2.07**	**357.90**
Sunnyside	including	**195**	**218**	**25**	**5.23**	**130.75**
Sunnyside	including	204	206	2	12.87	25.74
Sunnyside	including	213	218	5	11.09	55.45
Sunnyside	including	**217**	**218**	**1**	**28.70**	**28.70**
Sunnyside	and	287	288	1	14.25	14.25

***Table 5** - Significant drill hole intersections >2g/t x m Au at Enmore Gold Project using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off. Maximum internal dilution is 3m @ <0.1g/t Au.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD001	388837.13	6596429.00	938.79	55	-55	294.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	388814.03	6596411.99	940.39	55	-55	380
Sunnyside	25ENDD003	388868.91	6596643.01	953.75	160	-55	351
Sunnyside	25ENDD004	388983.67	6596575.53	946.26	235	-55	398.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD005	389034.22	6596615.57	950.90	235	-55	219.9*

***Table 6** – 2025 Enmore Gold Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation. *Drilling ongoing.*

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	0	1	1	**0.91**
25ENDD002	1	2	1	**0.17**
25ENDD002	2	3	1	**0.14**
25ENDD002	3	4	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	4	5	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	5	6	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	6	7	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	7	8	1	**0.03**
25ENDD002	8	9	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	9	10	1	**1.07**
25ENDD002	10	11	1	**0.9**
25ENDD002	11	12	1	**0.7**
25ENDD002	12	13	1	**0.95**
25ENDD002	13	14	1	**0.49**
25ENDD002	14	15	1	**0.35**
25ENDD002	15	16	1	**0.2**
25ENDD002	16	17	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	17	18	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	18	19	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	19	20	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	20	21	1	**0.18**
25ENDD002	21	22	1	**0.16**
25ENDD002	22	23	1	**0.48**
25ENDD002	23	24	1	**0.54**
25ENDD002	24	25	1	**0.24**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	25	26	1	0.17
25ENDD002	26	27	1	0.24
25ENDD002	27	28	1	0.75
25ENDD002	28	29	1	0.34
25ENDD002	29	30	1	0.37
25ENDD002	30	31	1	0.55
25ENDD002	31	32	1	0.4
25ENDD002	32	33	1	0.5
25ENDD002	33	34	1	0.43
25ENDD002	34	35	1	0.39
25ENDD002	35	36	1	0.28
25ENDD002	36	37	1	0.42
25ENDD002	37	38	1	0.53
25ENDD002	38	39	1	0.71
25ENDD002	39	40	1	0.54
25ENDD002	40	41	1	0.6
25ENDD002	41	42	1	0.62
25ENDD002	42	43	1	0.8
25ENDD002	43	44	1	1.02
25ENDD002	44	45	1	1.14
25ENDD002	45	46	1	0.92
25ENDD002	46	47	1	0.85
25ENDD002	47	48	1	0.78
25ENDD002	48	49	1	0.95
25ENDD002	49	50	1	1.58
25ENDD002	50	51	1	2.04
25ENDD002	51	52	1	1.41
25ENDD002	52	53	1	1.17
25ENDD002	53	54	1	1.26
25ENDD002	54	55	1	1.6
25ENDD002	55	56	1	2.19
25ENDD002	56	57	1	2.08
25ENDD002	57	58	1	2.02
25ENDD002	58	59	1	2.84
25ENDD002	59	60	1	1.29
25ENDD002	60	61	1	1.1
25ENDD002	61	62	1	1
25ENDD002	62	63	1	3.19
25ENDD002	63	64	1	2.04
25ENDD002	64	65	1	1.19
25ENDD002	65	66	1	2.19
25ENDD002	66	67	1	2.59
25ENDD002	67	68	1	1.87
25ENDD002	68	69	1	0.66
25ENDD002	69	70	1	0.25
25ENDD002	70	71	1	0.25
25ENDD002	71	71.7	0.7	0.33
25ENDD002	71.7	73	1.3	0.19
25ENDD002	73	74	1	0.21

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	74	75	1	1.61
25ENDD002	75	76	1	2.32
25ENDD002	76	77	1	1.47
25ENDD002	77	78	1	0.73
25ENDD002	78	79	1	1.74
25ENDD002	79	80	1	1.77
25ENDD002	80	81	1	3.92
25ENDD002	81	82	1	3.52
25ENDD002	82	83	1	0.51
25ENDD002	83	84	1	1.94
25ENDD002	84	85	1	0.81
25ENDD002	85	86	1	2.58
25ENDD002	86	87	1	0.7
25ENDD002	87	88	1	1.19
25ENDD002	88	89	1	1.94
25ENDD002	89	90	1	2.29
25ENDD002	90	91	1	2.57
25ENDD002	91	92	1	0.87
25ENDD002	92	93	1	0.46
25ENDD002	93	94	1	1.33
25ENDD002	94	95	1	0.9
25ENDD002	95	96	1	0.72
25ENDD002	96	97	1	0.61
25ENDD002	97	98	1	0.32
25ENDD002	98	99	1	0.05
25ENDD002	99	100	1	0.02
25ENDD002	100	101	1	0.12
25ENDD002	101	102	1	0.01
25ENDD002	102	103	1	0.01
25ENDD002	103	104	1	0.01
25ENDD002	104	105	1	0.01
25ENDD002	105	106	1	0.01
25ENDD002	106	107	1	0.01
25ENDD002	107	108	1	0.02
25ENDD002	108	109	1	0.02
25ENDD002	109	110	1	0.02
25ENDD002	110	111	1	0.02
25ENDD002	111	112	1	0.12
25ENDD002	112	113	1	0.65
25ENDD002	113	114	1	0.72
25ENDD002	114	115	1	0.69
25ENDD002	115	116	1	0.83
25ENDD002	116	117	1	0.25
25ENDD002	117	118	1	0.16
25ENDD002	118	119	1	0.04
25ENDD002	119	120	1	0.18
25ENDD002	120	121	1	0.94
25ENDD002	121	122	1	0.68
25ENDD002	122	123	1	1.01

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	123	124	1	**1.05**
25ENDD002	124	125	1	**0.29**
25ENDD002	125	126	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	126	127	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	127	128	1	**0.21**
25ENDD002	128	129	1	**0.13**
25ENDD002	129	130	1	**0.07**
25ENDD002	130	131	1	**0.4**
25ENDD002	131	132	1	**0.13**
25ENDD002	132	133	1	**0.01**
25ENDD002	133	134	1	**0.54**
25ENDD002	134	135	1	**0.68**
25ENDD002	135	136	1	**0.25**
25ENDD002	136	137	1	**0.77**
25ENDD002	137	138	1	**0.49**
25ENDD002	138	139	1	**0.64**
25ENDD002	139	140	1	**0.26**
25ENDD002	140	141	1	**0.3**
25ENDD002	141	142	1	**0.19**
25ENDD002	142	143	1	**0.29**
25ENDD002	143	144	1	**0.26**
25ENDD002	144	145	1	**0.21**
25ENDD002	145	146	1	**0.18**
25ENDD002	146	147	1	**0.2**
25ENDD002	147	148	1	**0.16**
25ENDD002	148	149	1	**0.13**
25ENDD002	149	150	1	**0.18**
25ENDD002	150	151	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	151	152	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	152	153	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	153	154	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	154	155	1	**0.28**
25ENDD002	155	156	1	**0.97**
25ENDD002	156	157	1	**0.07**
25ENDD002	157	158	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	158	159	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	159	160	1	**0.22**
25ENDD002	160	161	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	161	162	1	**0.12**
25ENDD002	162	163	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	163	164	1	**0.11**
25ENDD002	164	165	1	**0.18**
25ENDD002	165	166	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	166	167	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	167	168	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	168	169	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	169	170	1	**0.1**
25ENDD002	170	171	1	**0.12**
25ENDD002	171	172	1	**0.35**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	172	173	1	0.14
25ENDD002	173	174	1	0.5
25ENDD002	174	175	1	1.9
25ENDD002	175	176	1	1.56
25ENDD002	176	177	1	2.38
25ENDD002	177	178	1	1.48
25ENDD002	178	179	1	1.26
25ENDD002	179	180	1	0.78
25ENDD002	180	181	1	0.36
25ENDD002	181	182	1	0.45
25ENDD002	182	183	1	0.11
25ENDD002	183	184	1	0.28
25ENDD002	184	185	1	1.86
25ENDD002	185	186	1	2.08
25ENDD002	186	187	1	0.85
25ENDD002	187	188	1	1.28
25ENDD002	188	189	1	1.37
25ENDD002	189	190	1	1.13
25ENDD002	190	191	1	2.75
25ENDD002	191	191.5	0.5	1.29
25ENDD002	191.5	192	0.5	2.96
25ENDD002	192	193	1	0.56
25ENDD002	193	194	1	1.14
25ENDD002	194	195	1	2.45
25ENDD002	195	196	1	7.53
25ENDD002	196	197	1	4.09
25ENDD002	197	198	1	5.84
25ENDD002	198	199	1	1.18
25ENDD002	199	200	1	0.75
25ENDD002	200	201	1	1.65
25ENDD002	201	202	1	6.88
25ENDD002	202	203	1	4.67
25ENDD002	203	204	1	2.97
25ENDD002	204	205	1	15.95
25ENDD002	205	206	1	9.79
25ENDD002	206	207	1	1.85
25ENDD002	207	208	1	0.39
25ENDD002	208	209	1	4.67
25ENDD002	209	210	1	0.19
25ENDD002	210	211	1	0.48
25ENDD002	211	212	1	0.35
25ENDD002	212	213	1	0.27
25ENDD002	213	214	1	12.55
25ENDD002	214	215	1	3.05
25ENDD002	215	216	1	4.18
25ENDD002	216	217	1	6.95
25ENDD002	217	218	1	28.7
25ENDD002	218	219	1	3.29
25ENDD002	219	220	1	0.66

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	220	221	1	2.07
25ENDD002	221	222	1	0.52
25ENDD002	222	223	1	0.72
25ENDD002	223	224	1	0.85
25ENDD002	224	225	1	0.31
25ENDD002	225	226	1	1.48
25ENDD002	226	227	1	1.14
25ENDD002	227	228	1	0.6
25ENDD002	228	229	1	0.58
25ENDD002	229	230	1	0.72
25ENDD002	230	231	1	1.29
25ENDD002	231	232	1	1.6
25ENDD002	232	233	1	6.05
25ENDD002	233	234	1	3.06
25ENDD002	234	235	1	1.51
25ENDD002	235	236	1	1.18
25ENDD002	236	237	1	1.36
25ENDD002	237	238	1	2.38
25ENDD002	238	239	1	1.42
25ENDD002	239	240	1	2.97
25ENDD002	240	241	1	1.03
25ENDD002	241	242	1	1.16
25ENDD002	242	242.8	0.8	1.59
25ENDD002	242.8	244	1.2	1.73
25ENDD002	244	245	1	2.12
25ENDD002	245	246	1	1.15
25ENDD002	246	247	1	1.85
25ENDD002	247	248	1	5.94
25ENDD002	248	249	1	7.72
25ENDD002	249	250	1	0.78
25ENDD002	250	251	1	2.48
25ENDD002	251	252	1	2.61
25ENDD002	252	253	1	2.67
25ENDD002	253	254	1	1.77
25ENDD002	254	255	1	2.1
25ENDD002	255	256	1	1.23
25ENDD002	256	257	1	0.81
25ENDD002	257	258	1	1.47
25ENDD002	258	259	1	0.89
25ENDD002	259	260	1	0.41
25ENDD002	260	261	1	0.5
25ENDD002	261	262	1	0.98
25ENDD002	262	263	1	1.8
25ENDD002	263	264	1	0.14
25ENDD002	264	265	1	0.42
25ENDD002	265	266	1	0.98
25ENDD002	266	267	1	0.6
25ENDD002	267	268	1	0.83
25ENDD002	268	269	1	0.55

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	269	270	1	0.65
25ENDD002	270	271	1	0.67
25ENDD002	271	272	1	0.27
25ENDD002	272	273	1	0.28
25ENDD002	273	274	1	0.1
25ENDD002	274	275	1	0.4
25ENDD002	275	276	1	1.49
25ENDD002	276	276.6	0.6	2.62
25ENDD002	276.6	278	1.4	1.02
25ENDD002	278	279	1	0.58
25ENDD002	279	280	1	1.06
25ENDD002	280	281	1	2.07
25ENDD002	281	282	1	1.17
25ENDD002	282	283	1	0.66
25ENDD002	283	284	1	0.33
25ENDD002	284	285	1	0.3
25ENDD002	285	286	1	0.58
25ENDD002	286	287	1	0.48
25ENDD002	287	288	1	14.25
25ENDD002	288	289	1	1.45
25ENDD002	289	290	1	0.8
25ENDD002	290	291	1	0.81
25ENDD002	291	291.5	0.5	1.6
25ENDD002	291.5	292.5	1	0.82
25ENDD002	292.5	293	0.5	2.54
25ENDD002	293	293.6	0.6	2.73
25ENDD002	293.6	294.5	0.9	1.2
25ENDD002	294.5	295.5	1	1.14
25ENDD002	295.5	296.5	1	2.21
25ENDD002	296.5	297.5	1	2.42
25ENDD002	297.5	298	0.5	2.06
25ENDD002	298	299	1	2.28
25ENDD002	299	299.4	0.4	2.03
25ENDD002	299.4	300	0.6	0.86
25ENDD002	300	301	1	0.53
25ENDD002	301	302	1	0.95
25ENDD002	302	303	1	1.08
25ENDD002	303	304	1	1.46
25ENDD002	304	305	1	1.46
25ENDD002	305	306	1	0.81
25ENDD002	306	307	1	0.55
25ENDD002	307	308	1	0.34
25ENDD002	308	309	1	0.2
25ENDD002	309	310	1	0.08
25ENDD002	310	311	1	0.07
25ENDD002	311	311.9	0.9	0.39
25ENDD002	311.9	312.5	0.6	3.07
25ENDD002	312.5	313.4	0.9	1.93
25ENDD002	313.4	314	0.6	2.77

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	314	315	1	**1.72**
25ENDD002	315	316	1	**1.75**
25ENDD002	316	317	1	**1.63**
25ENDD002	317	318	1	**1.58**
25ENDD002	318	319	1	**1.73**
25ENDD002	319	320	1	**2.13**
25ENDD002	320	321	1	**2.02**
25ENDD002	321	322	1	**1.94**
25ENDD002	322	323	1	**2.5**
25ENDD002	323	324	1	**3.21**
25ENDD002	324	325	1	**2.25**
25ENDD002	325	326	1	**2.08**
25ENDD002	326	327	1	**1.82**
25ENDD002	327	328	1	**2.45**
25ENDD002	328	329	1	**2.05**
25ENDD002	329	330	1	**1.96**
25ENDD002	330	331	1	**1.99**
25ENDD002	331	332	1	**1.63**
25ENDD002	332	333	1	**1.77**
25ENDD002	333	334	1	**2.74**
25ENDD002	334	335	1	**2.22**
25ENDD002	335	336	1	**2.36**
25ENDD002	336	337	1	**1.78**
25ENDD002	337	338	1	**2.68**
25ENDD002	338	339	1	**1.76**
25ENDD002	339	340	1	**2.25**
25ENDD002	340	342	2	**2.16**
25ENDD002	342	342.5	0.5	**0.58**
25ENDD002	342.5	343	0.5	**0.22**
25ENDD002	343	343.9	0.9	**0.4**
25ENDD002	343.9	345	1.1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	345	346	1	**0.03**
25ENDD002	346	347	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	347	348	1	**0.12**
25ENDD002	348	349	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	349	350	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	350	351	1	**0.11**
25ENDD002	351	352	1	**0.15**
25ENDD002	352	353	1	**0.13**
25ENDD002	353	354	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	354	355	1	**0.07**
25ENDD002	355	356	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	356	357	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	357	358	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	358	359	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	359	360	1	**0.07**
25ENDD002	360	361	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	361	362	1	**0.04**
25ENDD002	362	363	1	**0.05**

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t
25ENDD002	363	364	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	364	365	1	**0.01**
25ENDD002	365	366	1	**0.01**
25ENDD002	366	367	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	367	368	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	368	369	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	369	370	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	370	371	1	**0.05**
25ENDD002	371	372	1	**0.08**
25ENDD002	372	373	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	373	374	1	**0.06**
25ENDD002	374	375	1	**0.11**
25ENDD002	375	376	1	**0.09**
25ENDD002	376	377	1	**0.11**
25ENDD002	377	378	1	**0.15**
25ENDD002	378	379	1	**0.16**
25ENDD002	379	380	1	**0.1**

Table 7 *– All assays in 25ENDD002*

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Paul Wittwer, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is the Exploration Manager of Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Wittwer 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Wittwer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may include forward looking statements and opinion. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect" "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "outlook" and "guidance" or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements are based on Koonenberry and its Management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Koonenberry's business and operations in future. Koonenberry does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that Koonenberry's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by Koonenberry or Management or beyond Koonenberry's control. Although Koonenberry attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Koonenberry. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law in providing this information Koonenberry does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

Any references in this announcement to visual results are from visual estimates by qualified geologists. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Proximate statements

This announcement may contain references to Mineral Resources, mines and exploration projects of other parties either nearby or proximate to Koonenberry Gold's projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource on any of Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects.

APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - Enmore Gold Project (EL 8479)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Okapi Drilling (Okapi Resources Ltd in 2021-22)** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2-5kg was split off the rig and sent to ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. • Samples greater than 3kg were riffle split at the lab, prior to pulverising. • Diamond drilling was used to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half according to core orientation lines (where available). • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling, trenching or channel sampling for Silver City Minerals Ltd, Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. No details found on historical rock chip or channel chip sampling procedures.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. **Okapi Drilling** • RC Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted rotary cone splitter • Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling Sample size ranges are as described: • Getty Oil generally sampled at 1m intervals over the whole hole. Holes BSD6 & BSD7 were sampled at 2m intervals, reducing to 1m in areas of interest. Rarely sampling was conducted at 0.5m intervals. • Zedex drilling was generally sampled at 1m intervals on a selective sampled based on presence or significant alteration and veining. Sample lengths ranged nominally up to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down to 10cm. No details found on historical rock chip or channel chip sampling procedures.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible. This is also assumed for any historical work.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown. • Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed. • Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay. Warren Jay Holdings appears to have employed check sampling on a more random basis and over a wider range of gold grade results.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Diamond drilling completed by Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). **Okapi Drilling** • RC drilling completed by BG Drilling using a track mounted Han Jin 16D rig with separate air compressor (Doosan 1050 FM) and using 3.5"

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rods and 5 7/8" face sampling hammer • Diamond drilling completed using HQ core, triple tube **Historical Drilling** • Diamond drilling total of 29 holes for 3,899.2m. • 4 holes for ~305m by Silver City Minerals Pty Ltd in 1974. Details not available. • 9 holes for 1,599.5m by Getty Oil Development Company in 1983-84 by Getty Oil Development Company. HQ precollar reducing to NQ. No references found to oriented core. • 16 holes for 1,994.7m by Zedex Minerals Limited in 2004-06 using a UDR650 track mounted rig. Core diameter not referenced. No references found to oriented core or evidence of orientations in core photos. • Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Warren Jay Holdings; 143 holes for 3,232m, average 22.6m. Conducted using a 10cm button bit on Sullair Sullitrack Mk2, possibly open hole hammer. • Auger drilling by Warren Jay Holdings; 54 holes for 56m, average 1m. Used for soil sampling. No detailed references yet found.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. **Okapi Drilling** • Geologist on site monitored and recorded RC sample recoveries to ensure the samples were representative. • Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond Drilling: • Silver City: Originals of this work not found. No reference to sampling procedures found. • Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. Recovery dips to 40% at high grade intersection in BSD5, though there has been no mention of potential impact on grade. • Zedex drill logs have not been witnessed. Method of recording recoveries is unknown at this time. RC & Percussion: • No firm details were found on percussion sampling procedure. • Getty mentioned strict sampling procedures. • Warren Jay Holdings referred to early termination of some holes when water was intercepted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry and Okapi to maximise core recovery in broken zones. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	• *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.*	• No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
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.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. **Koonenberry Drilling** • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded. **Okapi Drilling** • RC drill holes were geologically logged on 1m intervals and in sufficient detail to support descriptions of rock types and mineralisation. • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structures recorded. **Historical Drilling** • Silver City: no details available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulfide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. • Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Drill logs have not been witnessed at this time. Lithologies have not been witnessed in drill databases at this time. References in reports indicate drilling was logged.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all Koonenberry, Okapi and historical holes (the ones with records) were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Koonenberry & Okapi Drilling** • Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. **Historical Drilling** • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. Photographs of Zedex core provides evidence that core was sawn and half core sent for analysis.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	**Okapi Drilling** • RC chips were split by individual metre at the drill rig into 2-5kg sub samples using a rotary cone splitter. **Historical Drilling** • Industry standard sampling procedures at the time are assumed but have not yet been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Koonenberry and Okapi drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. • No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter in the Koonenberry and Okapi drilling. • No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	• *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.*	• Duplicates were inserted every 50m for Koonenberry drilling • Duplicates were inserted every 20m for Okapi drilling • No references have been found for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size for Koonenberry & Okapi drilling is appropriate. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
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.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • All zones with visible gold were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. • The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Okapi Drilling** • Samples were sent to ALS Orange\Brisbane which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed using a 30g Fire Assay with an AAS finish. (Au-AA25). The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: submitted drill samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Zedex submitted drill samples for analysis to ALS Brisbane. Analysed by Au-TL43 (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Trace level Au, 25g), then by Au-OG43 where Au>1g/t (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Intermediate grade level, 25g). Where Au >1g/t, also analysed by Au-AA25 (ore grade 3g fire assay, AAS finish). Multi-elements by ME-ICP41s (Aqua-regia

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with ICP-AES finish, 0.5g sample) for Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm. • Historical Rock Chip and Channel chip samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Bendigo for Au using ALS method PM209 (50g Fire Assay) and Fe and S using ALS method IC587 (4 acid digest and ICPAES finish) • Results from Lone Hand showed >75% of gold in that location reported to coarse fraction. Nugget effect was noted in other prospects as well.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• In Koonenberry drilling, standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. • In Okapi drilling, standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at 20m intervals • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Okapi and historical significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Drill hole 25ENDD001 twinned OSSRC06 • One Okapi hole OSSRC03 (abandoned at 54m) twinned historic hole SS9. • Zedex twinned Getty hole BSD5 with hole GRB8.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data at the rig from Koonenberry and Okapi drilling was collected on paper and later digitised and stored on company cloud server. • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling or sampling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument. **Okapi Drilling** • All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex single shot instrument. **Historical Drilling** • Silver Valley: No mention of survey control. Silver Valley owned a mining lease and may have surveyed back to ML boundaries. Accuracy is unknown. Topographic control not referenced. • Getty Oil: No reference to datum on maps, though AMG is listed, so datum can be assumed as AGD66. Drillhole azimuth listed in magnetic bearing on logs. Topographic control not referenced. Grids were constructed in key prospect areas so can assume at minimum there was a consistent locational and topographic control for drilling through the local surveyed grid. Accuracy assumed to be ±20m. • Warren Jay Holdings: No details of datum, survey or topographic control have been witnessed yet. • Zedex: post-drilling collar survey using high resolution professional surveying, Datum AGD84.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry & Okapi drilling and historical drilling has been converted to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Some of the historical drilling was professionally surveyed and these collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Koonenberry & Okapi Drilling** • Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported. **Historical Drilling** • Data spacing is not sufficient to establish general continuity of lode style mineralisation along primary structures. Spacing is not currently sufficient or consistent enough to establish continuity of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation on high-grade shoot style reefs (no structural logging has been witnessed or referenced).
	• *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.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
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.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Holes 25ENDD001 & 002 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Okapi Drilling** • Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction. (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil holes at Bora were drilled targeting the NE trending regional structures. The program established that the target high-grade mineralisation was on a cross-structure at 35° to the original target. Four diamond and five percussion holes consequently missed the target. Holes that did intercept target are at low angle to the sympathetically dipping reef. True orientation of the structure (which may be en echelon reefs) is unknown so materiality of drill angle is currently unknown. • Zedex drillholes are drilled at higher and more optimal angle to the apparent mineralised structure at Borah. • Most drilling outside Borah seems to have been optimized for NE trending, generally NW dipping lode structures. Angle of drilling to higher grade mineralised structures at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		these other prospects is unclear.
	• *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.*	• Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Koonenberry drilling were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight. • Samples from Okapi Drilling were hand delivered to the laboratory in Orange by the geologist conducting the program therefore no 3rd party handled the samples. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry or Okapi Drilling. • No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Panex Resources WA Pty Ltd, owned by Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and expiring on 21 October 2029 whereon it is eligible for renewal. • There are no known Native Title interests in relation to the Property. • No royalty interests are in place.
	• *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 tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by Silver Valley (1974) with Diamond drilling. • Getty Oil (1983-84). DD and percussion drilling. Mapping, surface sampling. Good systematic investigative work. Getty concluded the lateral and width dimensions (of the old mine workings) were limited and would not deliver their target of ± 5Mt @ 3g/t (482k oz) Au open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. • Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property. • Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. • Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel sampling. A program of 8 RC holes for 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: • An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. • A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. • Native/free gold occurs as inclusions within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz and is concentrated filling cavities within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz as overgrowths to pyrite and arsentiferous pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pyrite/arsentiferous pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. • Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. • Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
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.*	• Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables • Available data for the majority of the historical holes at the Enmore Property are poorly recorded. The historic drilling is not currently considered material on this basis beyond indication of the mineral potential of the field • Historical drill hole and channel sampling information is utilised as indicative reference only to the potential of the Prospect.
	• *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.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• The cut-off grade for reporting of drill results was 2g/t x m Au • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for Koonenberry, Okapi and historical significant intersection calculations. • No Top Cuts were used.
	• *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.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Hole 25ENDD001 was oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the most ideal for drilling. **Okapi Drilling** • Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Borah: Holes drilled pre-2004 are interpreted to be drilled largely at low angle sub-parallel to the shoot style mineralisation, and post-2004 drillholes moderate-high angle. Intercept widths do not appear to vary markedly, indicating more controls involved. All holes are currently considered to be down hole length, true width not known. The Borah shoot itself is moderate angle (35°) to the host lode structure. • Sunnyside, Sherwood, et al: Holes appear to be largely targeted orthogonal to main lode structure, while shoot style mineralisation can be high or low angle to the lode structure.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported
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 maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
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.*	• Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results reported range from <0.01g/t to 28.7g/t Au.
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,*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling is ongoing. • Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or 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.*	• See body of this announcement.