

Key leadership appointments to drive growth and development and implementation of value aligned equity incentive program

Strategic growth and development horizons aligned with key resource milestones. Plus, Lakeview discovery expanded a further 250m down-dip with high-grade hits.

- Key additions to Gorilla's Board and Leadership Team to drive growth and development of GG8's high-grade gold assets:
 - **Craig Jones** (Spartan, Bellevue, Northern Star) appointed as a **Non-Executive Director** and will have a consulting agreement to provide senior technical input on studies and development of the Company's key WA gold projects.
 - **Daniel Kendal** (Nexxis, Delta Lithium, Talon Energy) appointed as **Chief Financial Officer**.
 - **Jarrod Ramadan** (Ora Banda, Ramelius, Westgold, Rio Tinto, AngloGold) joins the team to lead studies and drive development at all three WA projects.
- Employee Incentive Share Scheme implemented to strongly align the business and employees with shareholder value creation through a strategy to deliver multiple million high grade ounces, with key hurdles for vesting:
 - **GG3 – Group Resource Growth to 3.0Moz**
 - **GG5 – Group Resource Growth to 5.0Moz**
- Major down-dip extensions confirmed at the Lakeview discovery at Comet Vale, with recent drilling returning high-grade hits a further 250m down-dip, now 550m vertical extent to Lakeview and open:
 - **1.6m @ 19.0g/t Au from 443.5m** in LVEX143a – King Kong Lode, 250m down-dip of LVEX034 (24.0m @ 10.3 g/t), within a major 100m wide weakly mineralised structural damage zone that needs to be targeted further
 - **1.0m @ 15.7g/t Au from 569.5m** in LVEX128 – King Kong Lode, 250m down-dip of LVEX124 (11.5m @ 5.5 g/t).

Senior Board and Leadership Appointments

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla', 'GG8' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce key additions to its Board and management team to support its growth strategy, and a logical path to development and production.

Gorilla is delighted to announce the appointment of highly experienced mining executive **Craig Jones** to its Board as a Non-Executive Director and as a Technical Consultant, along with the appointment of experienced executives **Daniel Kendall** as Chief Financial Officer and **Jarrold Ramadan** as Study Manager.

Update on Employee Incentive Share Scheme and Business Strategy

The Company is also pleased to announce the implementation of an Employee Incentive Share Scheme ('EISS') framed around the achievement of key resource growth milestones which naturally drives an increase in shareholder value.

Under the EISS, around 30 employees including KMP will be awarded performance rights amounting to a total of circa 3 million shares upon vesting. It is intended that further offers will be made to new eligible employees.

The EISS being rolled out to all staff and eligible employees will be subject to key strategic triggers for vesting based on the achievement of two key growth horizons across the Company's three main WA gold hubs – the Comet Vale, Mulwarrie and Vivien Projects, share price performance and continuous employment as follows:

- **\$1 share price**
- **GG3 growth horizon** – the achievement of a 3.0Moz resource base; and
- **GG5 growth horizon** – the achievement of a 5.0Moz resource base.
- **Continuous employment – over 3 years**

To put these targets in context, Gorilla's current resource base across Comet Vale, Mulwarrie and Vivien stands at 723,700oz at 4.0g/t.

In August 2025, the Company updated the Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') for Mulwarrie to 350,000oz at 3.6g/t Au following a highly successful drill campaign.

A multi-rig drilling campaign is underway at Comet Vale, with a major MRE upgrade scheduled for Q4 2025. A follow-up drill program will commence at Mulwarrie in November 2025, aiming to double the current MRE and drilling is planned at Vivien in December 2025.

The Board has endorsed the EISS to strongly align the business and employees with a strategy to deliver multiple million high grade ounces, on the Company's mining leases, within a top-tier gold district with a foundational ethos and laser focus to create shareholder value.

Lakeview Down-Dip Extensions

This release also reports further high-grade assay results from the ongoing 4-rig drilling program at Comet Vale, with significant down-dip extensions to the known mineralisation confirmed at the exciting Lakeview discovery.

Gorilla Chief Executive Officer, Charles Hughes, commented:

"This is a pivotal announcement for Gorilla which sets a clear framework for our long-term growth and development goals.

"We are delighted to announce a number of high-quality additions to our leadership team, with Craig Jones joining the Board as a Non-Executive Director and key technical advisor. Craig's track record speaks for itself. He was a key part of the highly successful team that built Spartan Resources into a \$2.4 billion success story, with prior key roles at Bellevue Gold and Northern Star.

"I am also very pleased to welcome both Daniel and Jarrod to the team, respectively in the roles of CFO and Principal Mining Engineer/Study Manager. They both bring extensive hands-on experience in their fields, considerable energy and drive, and the ability to lead and motivate teams as we grow the company to the next level.

"We are delighted to provide our employees with the opportunity to share in our success by becoming shareholders, as the Company embarks on a period of transformational growth and moves towards development of gold mines. It is vital that we are able to attract and retain high-performing talent during the next three years – which is a critical growth and development phase for Gorilla.

"The Employee Incentive Share Scheme strategic triggers for vesting we have outlined today sets very clear goals in the shape of two key growth horizons and the team has embraced these targets. This ensures that all employees are aligned and striving for common goals, which are in turn very much aligned with shareholders' interests. The key triggers as well as a retention component to the plan should give investors a clear picture of the potential we see across our three WA gold hubs.

"Activity levels are elevated in the resource sector across the globe and in Australia, and we want to ensure Gorilla is in the best possible competitive position to attract and retain best-in-class talent.

"We are also pleased to report additional high-grade results from Lakeview as part of today's update. These high-grade hits have extended the key King Kong Lode a further 250m down-dip outside the known mineralisation. A major deformation zone was intersected in LVEX143a with faulting shearing and very strong quartz veining associated with gold mineralisation intercepted over more than 100m of width. This is a very significant damage zone in one of the deepest holes in the Project and the team are working on understanding where the metal endowment may be greater adjacent to the structural zone. This bodes well for the maiden mineral resource estimate scheduled for Q4 this year. Drilling is continuing with four rigs with a strong flow of results expected in the coming weeks."

"Our focus is currently at Comet Vale, where a 4-rig drill program is currently in progress building towards a major MRE upgrade in Q4 2025, while also discovering new mineralised positions across multiple parallel structures. Gorilla is also planning to re-commence work at the Vivien Project later in the calendar year as we accelerate our growth strategy on multiple fronts and work to create value for our shareholders by adding high-grade ounces at our existing brownfields projects."

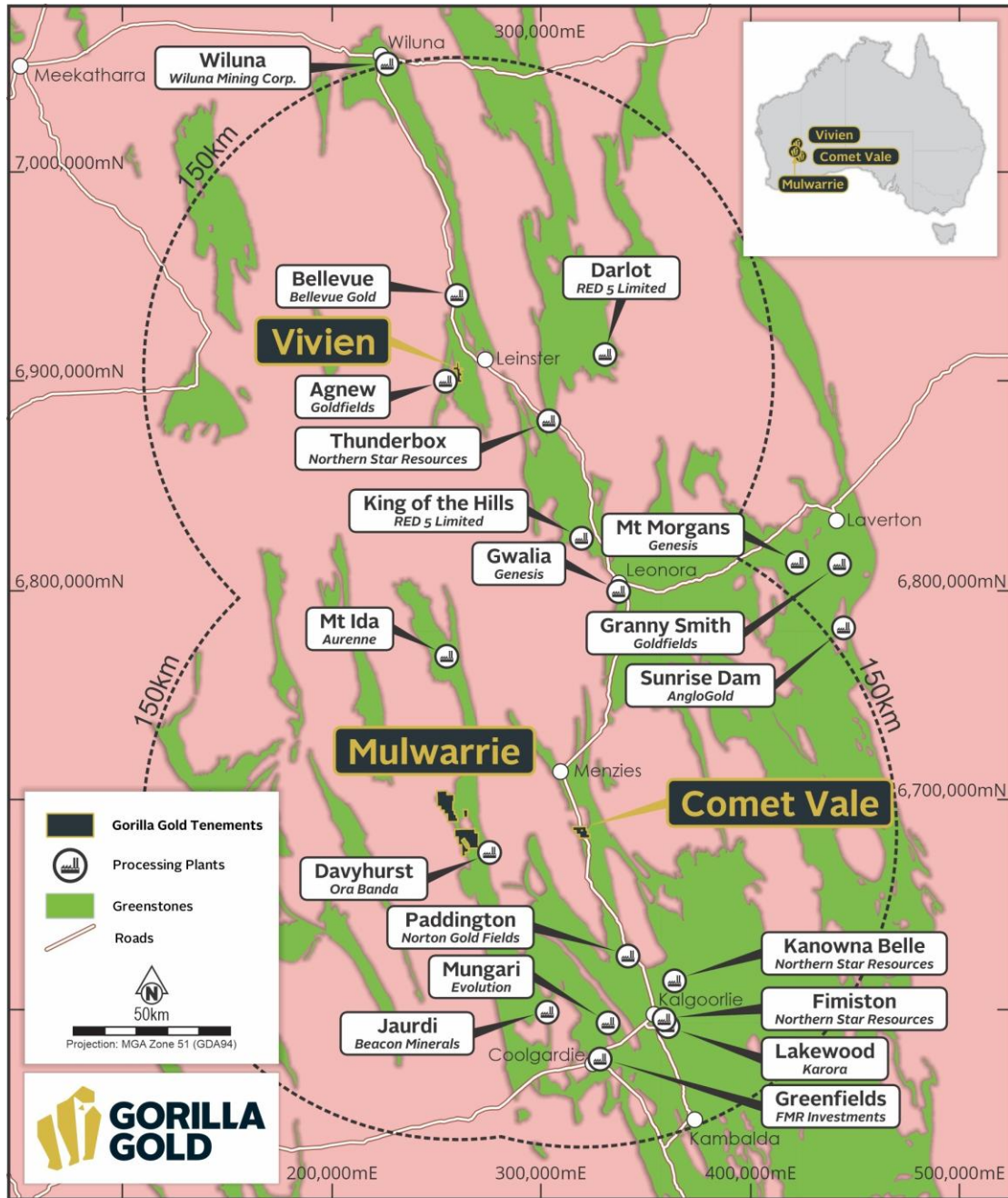


Figure 1. Location of GG8's WA Projects.

Additions to Leadership Team

Craig Jones – Non-Executive Director

Mr Jones is an experienced mining engineer with more than 28 years' experience in West Australian underground hard-rock mining operations, primarily in operational leadership roles. Before joining GG8, Craig was the Chief Operating Officer of Spartan Resources Ltd, where he played an instrumental role in establishing the underground access at Dalgaranga whilst also overseeing the

DFS study program. In addition, Craig served a key role in the M&A activities and the eventual successful merger with Ramelius Resources. Previously, Craig served tenures as the Chief Executive Officer of Poseidon Nickel and Chief Operating Officer for Bellevue Gold. Mr Jones has also held senior roles in operations, mine management, and business development for various mining companies, including Northern Star Resources. During his career, Craig has been instrumental in optimising, integrating, and operating underground mines as well as upgrading mill infrastructure and installing major capital projects at various operations. Mr Jones has also led projects through from Definitive Feasibility Study stage to construction and into production. Craig holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) from the University of Ballarat and a WA First Class Mine Manager's Certificate.

Daniel Kendal – Chief Financial Officer

Mr Kendall is an experienced finance executive with approximately 20 years in senior roles across both public and private companies, spanning a range of industries. He has held multiple CFO and Company Secretarial positions, with a strong focus on the resource sector. Prior to his current role as CFO at mining sector focused Nexxis Technology, Mr Kendall served as CFO and Company Secretary at Delta Lithium, where he played a key role in the company's growth and was instrumental in securing over \$100 million in capital raisings. Mr Kendall holds a Bachelor of Commerce, is a Chartered Accountant, and is a member of both the Governance Institute of Australia and the Finance Brokers Association of Australia. He commenced his career in audit with BDO.

Jarrold Ramadan – Principal Mining Engineer/Studies Manager

Mr Ramadan is a highly experienced technical and operational mining professional with over 16 years of experience in the mining and metals industry. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Mining Engineering and a Western Australian First Class Mine Manager's Certificate of Competency. Throughout his career, Jarrold has held a range of technical and statutory leadership roles, including Site Senior Executive, Underground Manager, and Quarry Manager. He is proficient across both open pit and underground mining disciplines and has worked across multiple commodities. He has extensive experience in mine development, commissioning, and operational leadership, having successfully led the start-up of the Penny, Riverina, and Sand King gold operations, from feasibility through to production with Ramelius Resources and Ora Banda Mining. He currently leads a specialist team of mining consultants providing professional mining engineering services to the Western Australian mining industry.

Growth and Exploration activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project is located 100km north of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Project has seen historical gold production of >200koz @ >20g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2020. The bulk of historical production comes from the Sovereign Prospect, which also hosts a MRE of 96koz @ 4.8g/t Au (composed of a high grade underground and a lower grade potential open pit component). Historically the Comet Vale Project was one of the last discovered goldfields prior to the First World war and approximately 75% of the project area sits under shallow cover.

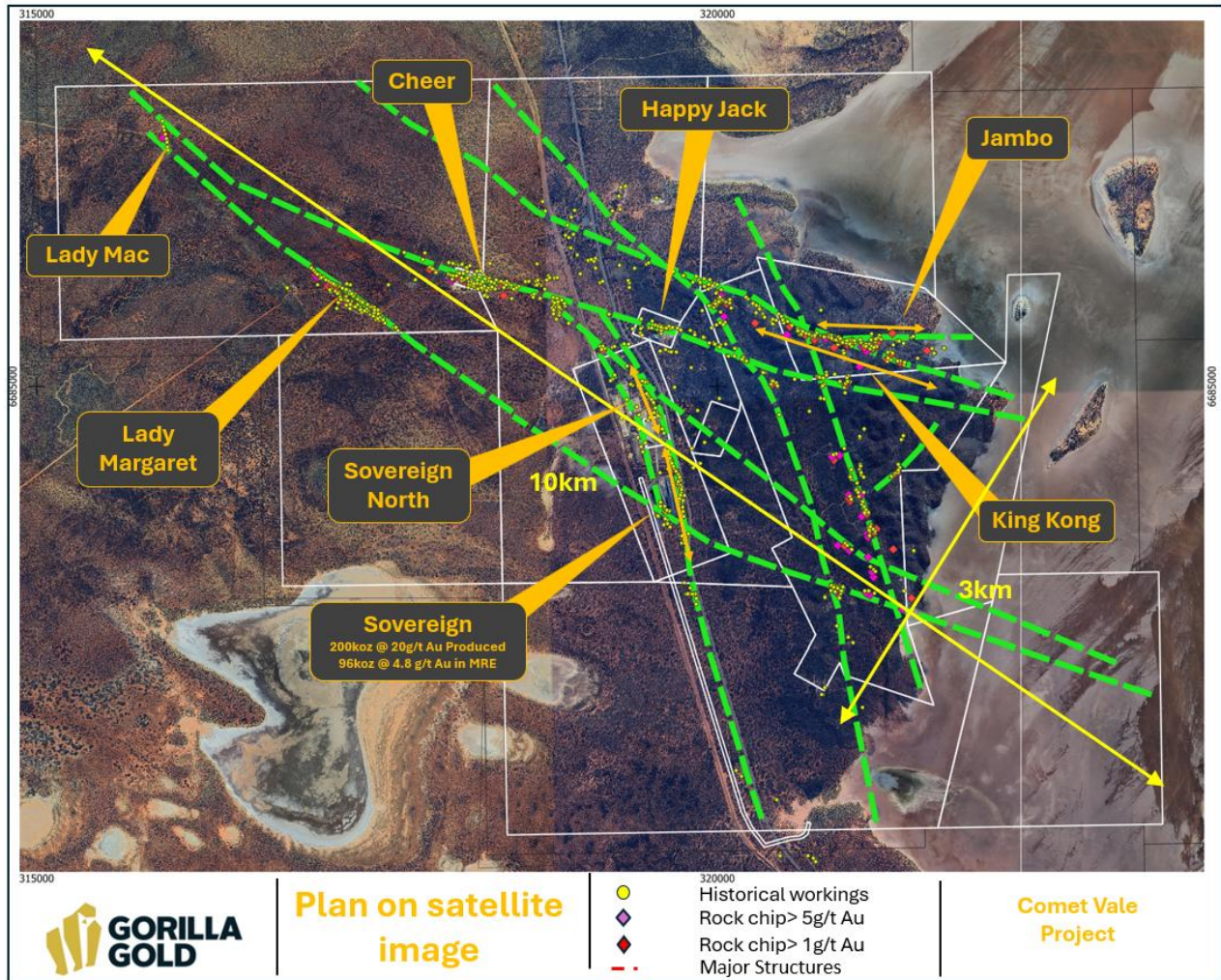


Figure 2. Planview of the Comet Vale Project

Gorilla Gold discovered shallow high grade gold at **Sovereign North** in January 2025, a significant high-grade gold discovery at the **Lakeview Prospect** in February 2025, and a new discovery at **Happy Jack** in August 2025. The project lies within granted Mining Leases, adjacent to the Goldfields Highway, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius. The Company has identified a 10km by 3km zone of interrelated structural deformation and mineralisation within which the Sovereign shear-zone, King Kong shear-zone, and the Silver Back shear-zones are situated. Previous operators of the Project employed strategies to get the Sovereign mine into production as quickly as possible, which, along with the significant cover in the area has left the Project with significant exploration upside. Gorilla's immediate objective is to grow the high-grade gold resource base at the Comet Vale Project across the Lakeview, Cheer and Sovereign prospects.

Update from Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project

Minimal work has been completed historically at the Lakeview Prospect. Historical workings from the early 1900's are present over 2km of strike and vary from open stoping at surface to small exploratory pits and shafts, with only three RC drill holes drilled by Reed Resources in the early 2000's. A major East-West fault system is developed in ultramafic lithologies adjacent to a granite contact.

Gorilla targeted coincident major structures, surface geochemistry and historic gold mining efforts in a scout drilling program in February 2025 and intersected significant thick, high-grade gold mineralisation.

Significant intercepts at Lakeview – new discovery, mineralisation not in resource, >1200m of strike on 1 structure, from surface to a depth >300m, multiple structures, completely open

- 19m @ 18.1 g/t Au fr. 80m LVEX018 (344 gram-metre)
- 11m @ 24.8 g/t Au fr. 145m LVEX017 (273 gm)
- 24m @ 10.3g/t Au fr. 200m LVEX034 (247 gm)
- 96m @ 2.5g/t Au fr. 125m LVEX027 (240 gm)
- 40m @ 4g/t Au fr. 128m LVEX031 (160 gm)
- 22m @ 6.8g/t Au fr. 138m LVEX030 (150 gm)
- 13m @ 10g/t Au fr. 123m LVEX008 (130 gm)

Table 1. Significant Intercepts from the Lakeview Prospect

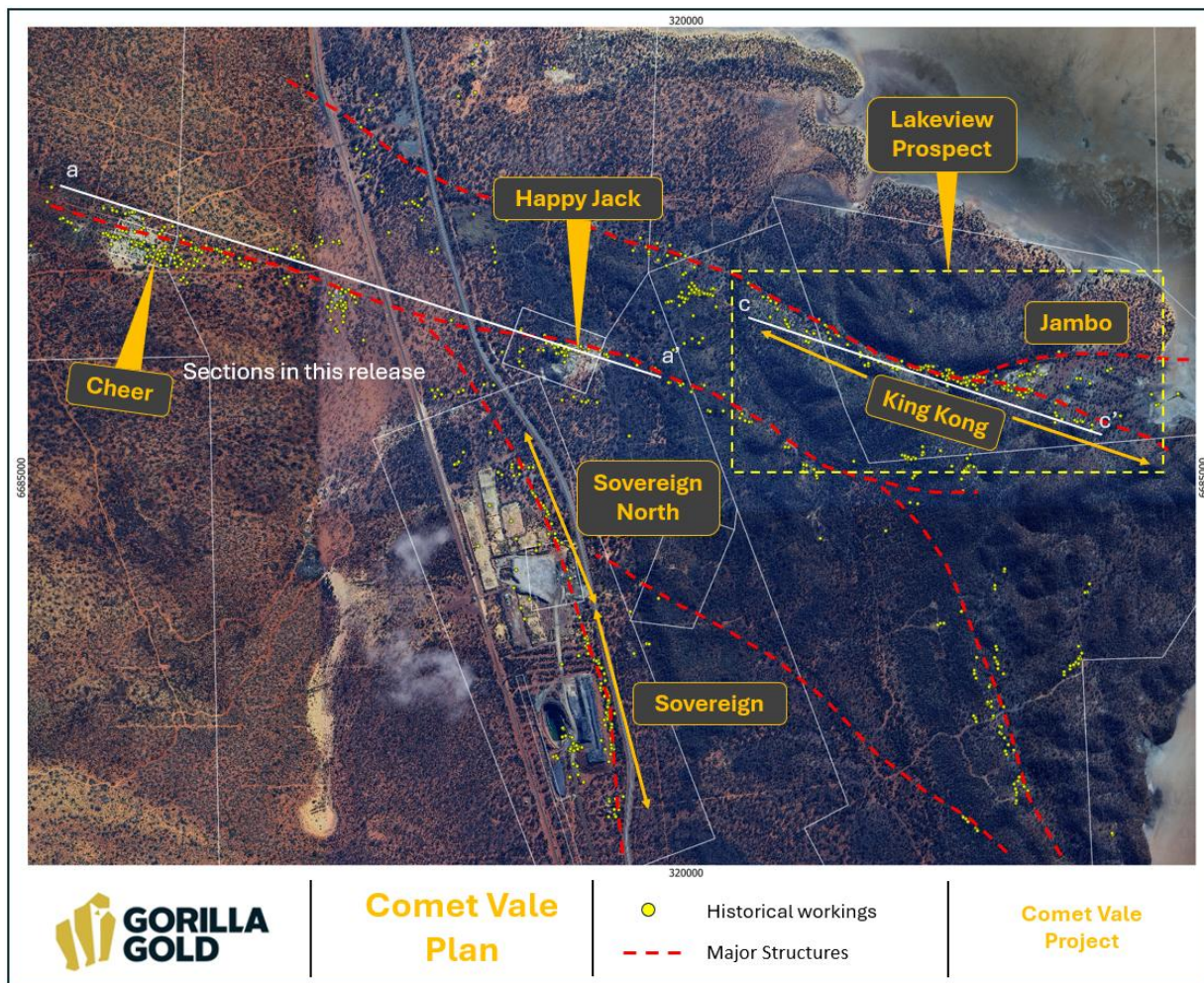


Figure 3. Planview of the Comet Vale Project

The mineralisation encountered is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide development within quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding biotite-chlorite-actinolite altered and strongly deformed ultramafic units associated with the Lakeview fault structure.

Initial metallurgical testwork from the Lakeview Prospect has demonstrated the ability for high levels of gold recoveries via standard gravity and cyanide leach processes (55% by gravity methods and 97.5% by cyanide leach), used in most gold milling facilities in the Goldfields.

Drilling results reported in this release have extended the mineralised footprint of the King Kong lode, Lakeview Prospect down plunge by 250m, the total strike length of the system is greater than 1200m, with a high grade core to the system which is 700m long and has been drilled 550m below surface (Figure 5). A major deformation zone was intersected in LVEX143a with faulting shearing and very strong quartz veining associated with gold mineralisation intercepted over more than 100m of width. This is a very significant damage zone in one of the deepest holes in the Project and the team are working on understanding where the metal endowment may be greater adjacent to the structural zone.



Figure 4. Drill core photo for LVEX143a showing major structural damage zone over 100m associated with gold mineralisation

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t
LVEX143A	406.5	407.0	0.5	4.2
LVEX143A	416.9	418.0	1.1	1.2
LVEX143A	428.8	434.0	5.2	1.4
LVEX143A	436.0	436.5	0.5	1.1
LVEX143A	440.0	440.5	0.5	2.1
LVEX143A	443.5	445.1	1.6	19.0
LVEX143A	521.0	525.5	4.5	1.3
LVEX128	568.5	570.5	1.0	15.7
LVEX129	455.0	456.0	1.0	0.8
LVEX129	489.3	490.5	1.2	2.4
LVEX129	506.0	515.0	9.0	1.4

Table 2. *Intercepts from Lakeview, this release*

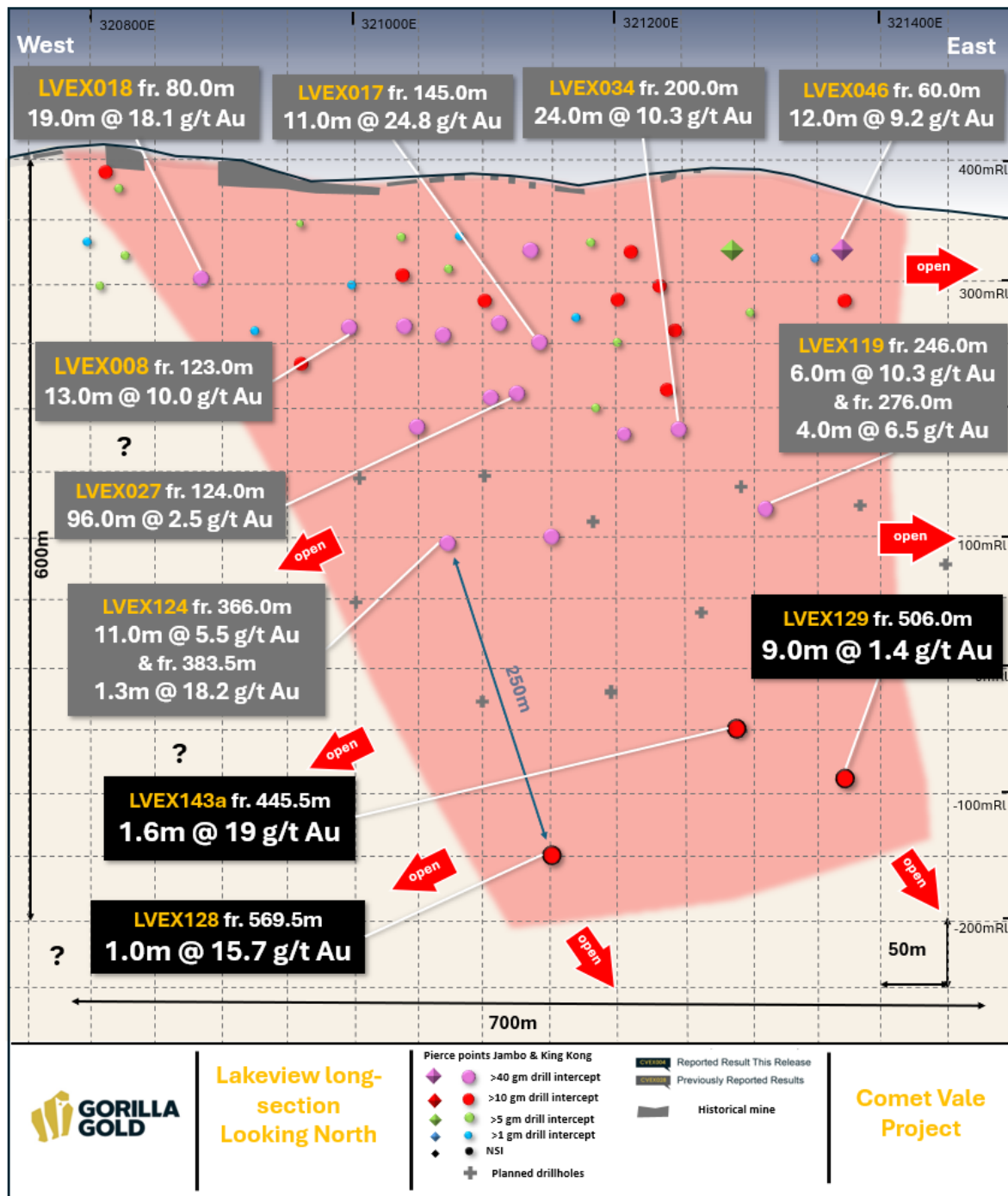


Figure 5. Long section of Lakeview Prospect, centred on King Kong Lode with Jambo lode projected on

Update from Exploration on the Silverback Shear-zone, Comet Vale Project

The Silverback Shear-zone is a ~5km long, ~east-west oriented structure that runs parallel to and approximately 800m south of the King Kong shear-zone. Significant high grade gold mineralisation is present at the Cheer Prospect and the Happy Jack Prospects located along this structure (Table 3 below).

Significant intercepts Cheer & Happy Jack – mineralisation not in resource, >2000m of strike, from surface to a depth of 150m, completely open

- 2m @ 126.4 g/t Au fr. 52m C31 (253 gram-metre)
- 21m @ 11.6 g/t Au fr. 23m HJEX005 (243 gram-metre)
- 18m @ 7.8 g/t Au fr. 50m C6 (140 gm)
- 3m @ 26g/t Au fr. 51m CVEX006 (80 gm)
- 4m @ 18.8g/t Au fr. 108m CVEX016 (75 gm)
- 13m @ 5.3g/t Au fr. 44m C14 (69 gm)
- 14m @ 4.9g/t Au fr. 32m CVEX028 (69 gm)
- 5m @ 10.4g/t Au fr. 10m C15 (52 gm)

Table 3. Significant Intercepts from the Silverback Shear-zone

Historical workings from the early 1900's are present across the 5km length of the structure. No modern mining has taken place on any prospects from the Silverback shear-zone and none of this mineralisation is currently within a resource estimate. A gold in soil geochemistry anomaly is present on the part of the Silverback structure that has been surveyed recently which doesn't include the Happy Jack and Cheer areas.

Gorilla targeted extensions to previous drilling intercepts at the Cheer Prospect in a maiden drilling program in October 2024 and intersected significant gold mineralisation. Gorilla undertook maiden drilling at the Happy Jack Prospect in August 2025 and discovered significant high grade mineralisation

The mineralisation encountered is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphide development within quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding biotite-chlorite-actinolite altered and strongly deformed mafic units associated with the Silverback structure.

Drilling results from the Silverback Shear-zone in this release has extended mineralisation down plunge at Cheer with broad spaced mineralised intercepts along the prospective structure.

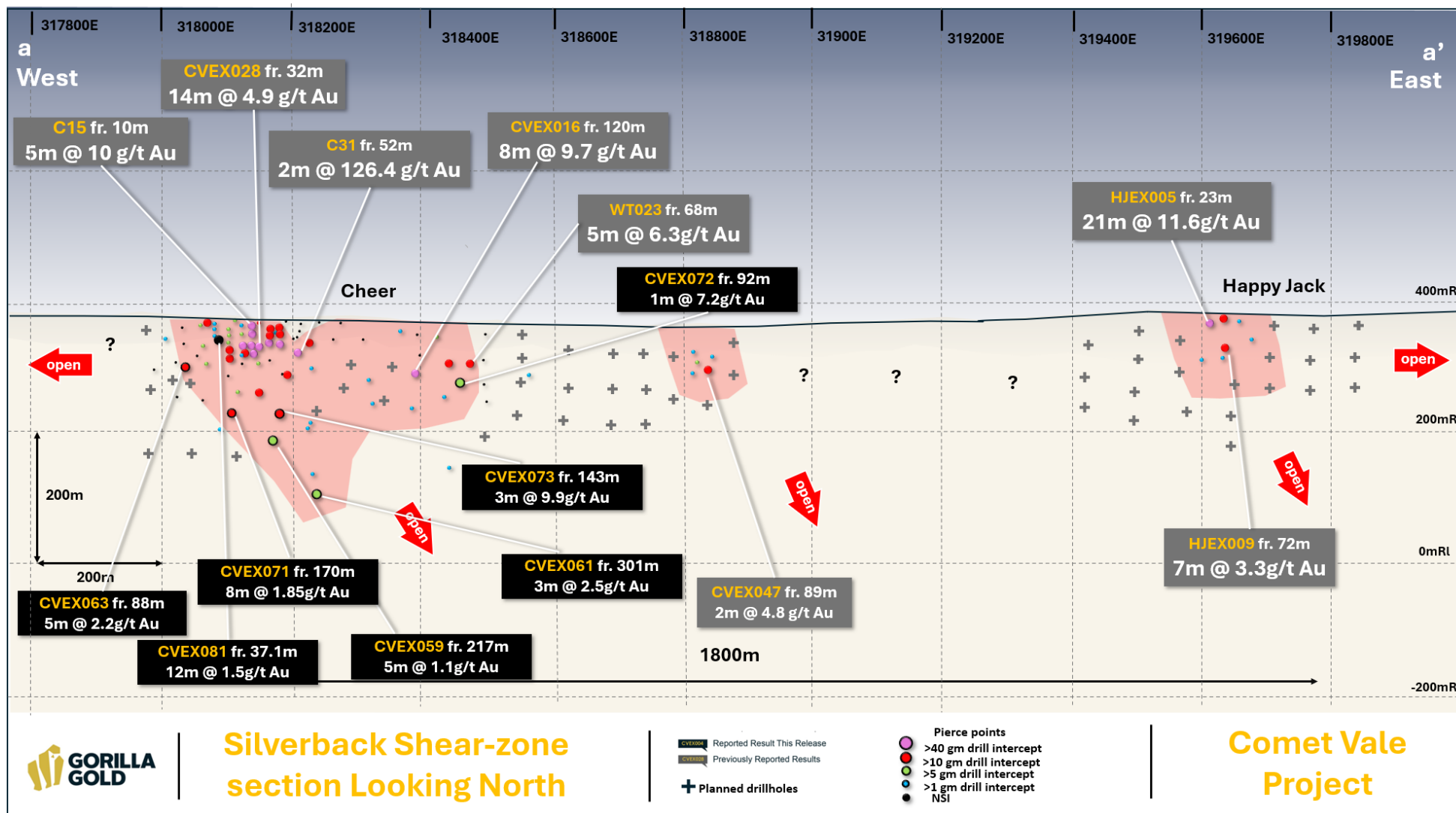


Figure 6. Long section of the Silverback Shear-zone with Cheer Prospect and Happy Jack Prospects.

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t
CVEX053	72.0	74.0	2.0	0.6
CVEX053	79.0	81.0	2.0	0.9
CVEX057	101.0	102.0	1.0	2.1
CVEX059	199.0	200.0	1.0	0.5
CVEX059	204.0	208.0	4.0	0.7
CVEX059	217.0	222.0	5.0	1.1
CVEX059	249.0	253.0	4.0	0.7
CVEX059	254.0	255.0	1.0	0.5
CVEX059	256.0	257.0	1.0	0.5
CVEX061	194.0	196.0	2.0	0.5
CVEX061	235.0	236.0	1.0	0.9
CVEX061	239.0	240.0	1.0	0.7
CVEX061	269.0	271.0	2.0	2.0
CVEX061	301.0	304.0	3.0	2.5
CVEX063	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.6
CVEX063	88.0	93.0	5.0	2.2
CVEX064	185.0	186.0	1.0	1.8
CVEX070	256.0	258.0	2.0	0.7
CVEX071	150.0	151.0	1.0	0.6
CVEX071	170.0	178.0	8.0	1.9
CVEX072	92.0	93.0	1.0	7.2
CVEX072	142.0	144.0	2.0	1.1
CVEX072	146.0	147.0	1.0	0.8
CVEX072	198.0	199.0	1.0	1.2
CVEX073	143.0	146.0	3.0	9.9
CVEX079	110.8	111.2	0.4	1.5
CVEX081	37.1	49.1	12.0	1.5
CVEX082	121.0	122.0	1.0	0.6
CVEX082	126.0	127.0	1.0	3.1
CVEX087	121.0	122.0	1.0	0.9
CVEX090	168.0	170.0	2.0	0.5

Table 4. Intercepts from Silverback Shear-zone, this release

Next Steps at Comet Vale

Four drill rigs are currently operating at Comet Vale, targeting a major upgrade to the MRE in Q4 2025 and beginning to unlock the camp scale potential of the Project.

Drilling at Lakeview is targeting major down-dip potential utilising two diamond drill rigs. Lakeview has demonstrated significant thick high-grade intercepts.

Other exploration and growth drilling is targeting the Silverback trend, including Happy Jack and Cheer as well as Sovereign North (see Figure 2,3,7).

Geophysics and surface geochemical programs are ongoing at the project.

Further assays for Lakeview, Sovereign, Sovereign North, Happy Jack and Cheer are due to be returned in the coming weeks.

Metallurgical testwork is underway for Lakeview and other mine study and permitting work including hydrogeology and hydrology is being planned.

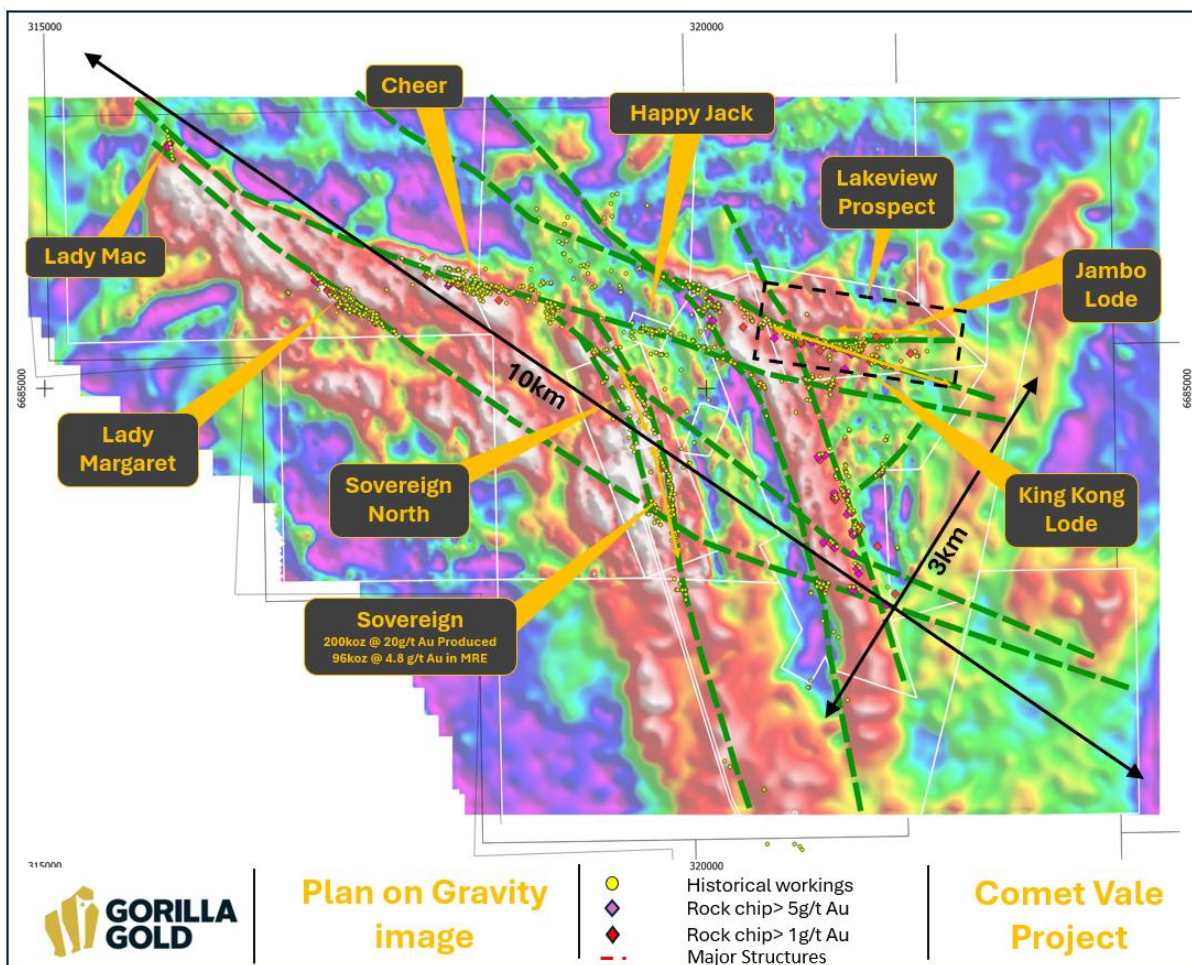


Figure 7. Regional map on Gravity image showing targets, and prospects at the Comet Vale Project

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

Investor Enquiries

Charles Hughes
Chief Executive Officer
admin@gg8.com.au

Media Inquiries

Read Corporate - Nicholas Read
Mobile: (0419 929 046)
nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Mulwarrie Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Camp Scale Gold System Emerges at Comet Vale	8 September 2025
High Grade Discovery at Happy Jack	21 August 2025
Bonanza Grades from Sovereign	19 August 2025
Comet Vale Drilling Update	14 August 2025
Results from Initial Metallurgy Testwork at Lakeview	5 August 2025
Lakeview Drilling Update	7 July 2025
Update for Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	2 July 2025
Lakeview Update	6 June 2025
Parallel Structure Discovered at Lakeview	19 May 2025
Lakeview Update	8 May 2025
Lakeview Extended 125m Along Strike	17 April 2025
Further Intercepts from Lakeview Prospect	21 March 2025
Further High-Grade Hits from Lakeview & Sovereign Prospects	17 March 2025
Lakeview High-Grade Intercepts Grow Mineralisation	28 February 2025

Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Maiden Gold Drilling Results at Cheer	6 November 2024
LRL Set to Acquire Vivien Project and 100% of Comet Vale	17 July 2024
Comet Vale Mineral Resource Estimate	11 April 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Depleted Resource as of 03/09/2020, Au $\geq$ 0.5g/t (OP) and Au $\geq$ 2.5g/t (UG)			
Category	Tonnage	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	310,868	5.61	56,027
Inferred	308,620	4.00	39,683
Total	619,489	4.81	95,710

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 11 April 2023 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Inferred	1.3	2.8	110,000
Indicated	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	3	3.6	350,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Vivien Project:

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Indicated	0.15	4.9	24,000
Inferred	1.95	4.1	254,000
Total	2.10	4.1	278,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 April 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
Cheer	CVEX053	84	RC	GDA94Z51	318787	6685618	371	-60	30
Cheer	CVEX057	173	RC	GDA94Z51	318561	6685695	373	-60	10
Cheer	CVEX059	268	RC	GDA94Z51	318165	6685607	380	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX061	310	RC	GDA94Z51	318208	6685600	379	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX063	180	RC	GDA94Z51	318030	6685765	381	-70	15
Cheer	CVEX064	200	RC	GDA94Z51	318213	6685646	379	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX070	264	RC	GDA94Z51	318425	6685583	375	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX079	115	DD	GDA94Z51	318188	6685732	378	-60	13
Cheer	CVEX081	76.2	DD	GDA94Z51	318088	6685777	382	-60	13
Cheer	CVEX082	160	RC	GDA94Z51	318375	6685655	376	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX087	172	RC	GDA94Z51	317873	6685780	382	-60	17
Cheer	CVEX090	180	RC	GDA94Z51	317764	6685748	385	-60	17
Cheer	CVEX071	192	RC	GDA94Z51	318098	6685662	370	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX072	195	RC	GDA94Z51	318425	6685626	374	-60	15
Cheer	CVEX073	190	RC	GDA94Z51	318165	6685653	370	-60	15
Lake View	LVEX128	753.5	DD	GDA94Z51	321229	6685559	364	-60	194
Lake View	LVEX129	719.7	DD	GDA94Z51	321433	6685435	364	-65	193
Lake View	LVEX143A	670	DD	GDA94Z51	321340	6685439	371	-67	197

APPENDIX 2 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.	- RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology. - Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used. - The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
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).	RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg. - Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. - no obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.

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.	- Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. - DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. - Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS.
	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.	1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second shute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate
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.	All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy.
	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.	All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	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.	Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades.

Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.
	The use of twinned holes	No twinned holes at this stage
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to the assay data.
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.	Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is varied
	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.	N/A
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and 3m of dilution material.
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.	The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone.
	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.	No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.	COMET VALE Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd 100% Owns the project through it wholly owned subsidiaries Kakara Part A has been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. M29/197,M29/198,M29/199,M29/200,M29/201,M29/232,M29/235,M29/233,M29/185,M29/270,M29/52,M29/35,M29/85,M29/186,M29/321
	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.	No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, <i>Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases</i>.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and actinolite-biotite-chlorite alteration
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.	Tables reported in the announcement.
	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 material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	- Assay results reported here have been length weighted. - No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
	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 samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples reported are downhole width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.
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.	Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.

Other substanti ve explorati on data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All other relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	COMET VALE Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Maps plans and sections are all found in the body of the text.