G11 RESOURCES LTD

ASX / MEDIA RELEASE

4 June 2024

HIGH GRADE COPPER INTERCEPTS AT WILANDRA CENTRAL

- Significant copper assays received from recently completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Wilandra Central. Results include:

  - **9m at 2.68% Cu from 310m (GR24RC014) including 6m at 3.46% Cu from 311m;**
  - **6m @ 1.06% Cu from 361m (GR24RC019) including 3m at 1.83% Cu from 363m;**
  - **5m at 2.48% Cu from 327m (GR24RC017); and**
  - **4m @ 1.33% Cu from 264m(GR24RC015) including 1m at 3.55% Cu from 265m**

- The results have successfully extended the Peveril prospect mineralisation an additional 140m down-plunge, to +400m down-plunge (330m below surface).

- Drilling has also successfully identified a mineralised link between the Peveril and Grasmere prospects, which extends the defined mineralised strike length to 4km.

- Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have returned a distinct electromagnetic conductive response from the high-grade copper mineralisation intersected in this drill program, the first time this technique has been used in modern day exploration at Wilandra Central.

- The confirmed EM response will facilitate the interpretation and remodelling of existing HeliTEM and VTEM datasets across the broader Koonenberry Project to identify and test extensional and new target areas. This will be rolled out over neighbouring targets including Rainbow Tank, Basalt Ridge, Black Hills, Big Mother and Cymbric Vale.

- These drilling and downhole EM results indicate structural remobilisation of a potential VMS source for the copper mineralisation.

- Follow-up Diamond and RC Drill program to commence immediately, with 4,000 metres planned.

G11 Managing Director and CEO, Mr Simon Peters said:

"This is a highly encouraging set of RC drilling results and clearly demonstrates the merit of focussing our exploration activities on Wilandra Central in 2024.

Wilandra Central now has a 4.0km strike extent of mineralised structure, which remains open in all directions. This includes higher grade shoots with immediate and substantial mineral resource potential. Significantly, we now have a proven exploration methodology with this round of drilling demonstrating the effectiveness of EM as a targeting tool. This exploration approach will be immediately rolled out to our Rainbow Tank, Basalt Ridge, Black Hills, Big Mother and Cymbric Vale targets.

We look forward to recommencing drilling on this exciting copper project with drilling scheduled to start this month. Down-hole EM will be undertaken on all holes drilled in the upcoming drilling program to define targets for ongoing drill testing."

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G11 Resources Limited (ASX: G11) (**G11** or **the Company**) is pleased to report significant new assay and down hole geophysics results from a recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at Wilandra Central, a key target area within the Wilandra Copper Corridor of its wholly owned Koonenberry Project, in far western New South Wales (Figure 1).

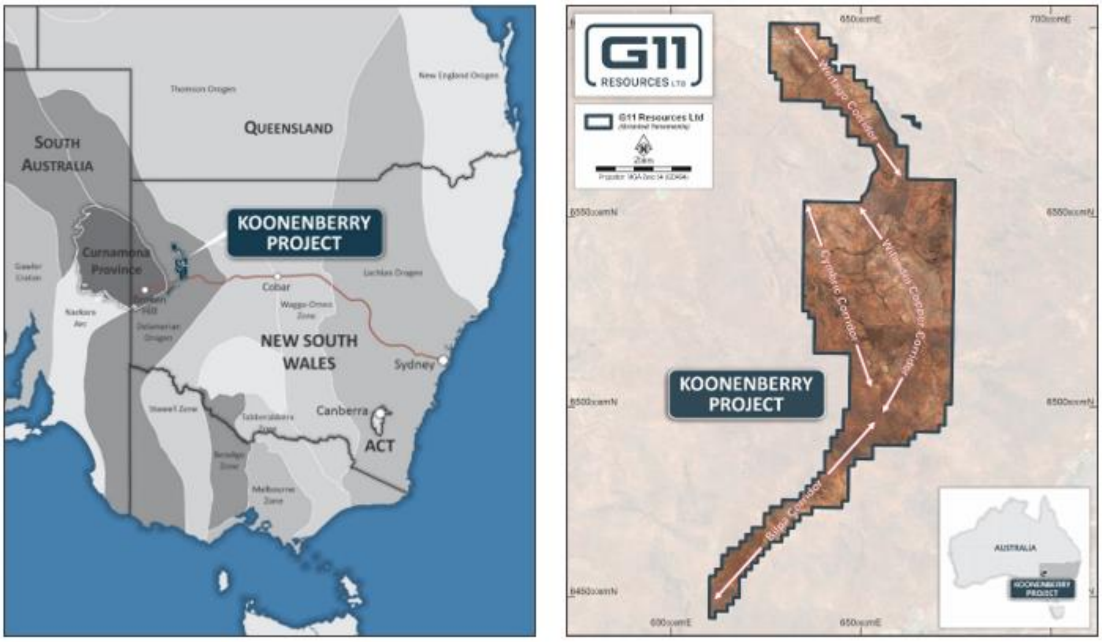

Figure 1: *Location and tectonic setting of G11 Resource's Koonenberry Project (left) and the main prospective corridors within the Project (right).*

RC Drilling Results at Peveril Prospect

The Company recently completed a 19 hole RC drilling program comprising 4,092 metres (GR24RC001 – GR24RC019) with five of these holes drilled at the Peveril prospect. The RC drilling was designed to test for extensions and continuity to outcropping copper mineralised structures based on a newly developed geological and mineralisation model (see ASX announcement 14 March 2024).

The drilling successfully extended a high-grade plunging shoot beneath outcropping copper mineralisation at the Peveril prospect and confirmed the existence of a copper mineralised structure at the Central Gossan prospect along strike. The results of the drilling reinforce G11's interpretation that the copper mineralisation is structurally remobilised from a deeper volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) source.

Highlights from multi-element assays from 1m samples include:

- **6m at 3.46% Cu** and 1.45% Zn from 311m in **GR24RC014** (in a broader zone of 9m at 2.68% Cu and 1.06% Zn from 310m).
- **5m at 2.48% Cu** and 1.08% Zn from 327m in **GR24RC017.**
- **1m at 3.55% Cu** and 0.68% Zn from 265m in **GR24RC015** (in a broader zone of 4m at 1.33% Cu and 0.30% Zn from 264m).

- **3m at 1.83% Cu** and 1.60% Zn from 363m in **GR24RC019** (in a broader zone of 6m at 1.06% Cu and 1.03% Zn from 361m).
- **3m at 1.04% Cu** and 1.16% Zn from 89m in **GR24RC0003.**

The drilling results have increased the strike and down plunge extent of a high-grade shoot beneath outcropping copper mineralisation at the Peveril prospect **(**Figure 2). GR24RC014 and GR24RC015 tested 60m along strike and 100m down plunge of previous copper intercepts. The holes successfully intersected zones of massive sulphide mineralisation with GR24RC015 likely representing the outer limit of the shoot. GR24RC017 and GR24RC019 confirmed the continuity of the Peveril high-grade shoot testing 145m down plunge from previous copper intercepts to a depth of 330m below surface.

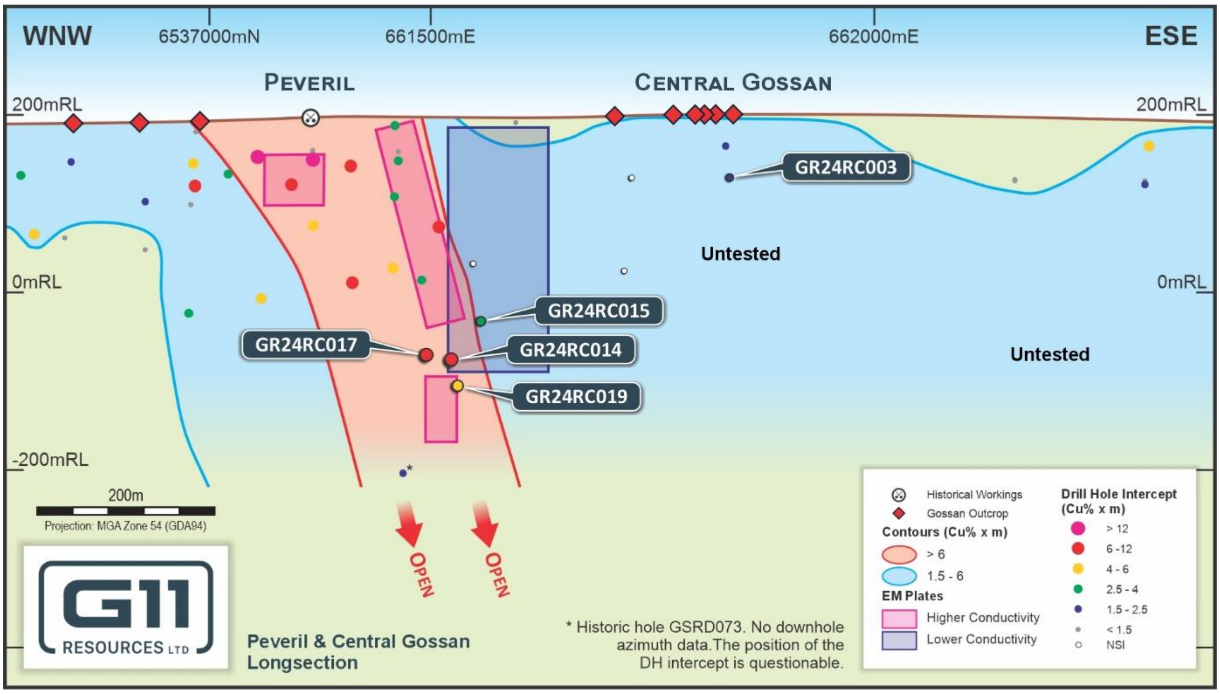

Figure 2: Long Section looking northeast of the Peveril and Central Gossan prospects.

Gold assays from the mineralised intercepts are still outstanding as are assays for 3m composite samples outside of the mineralised zones. Results are expected within the next month and will be used to better inform the geological model.

Drillhole details and significant intercepts are provided in Table 1 and Table 2.

DHEM Program

Nine of the holes from this program were used for a maiden down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey to test for electromagnetic conductivity associated with massive sulphide mineralisation. This dataset was used in conjunction with re-modelled Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) data to define conductance plates close to surface. The DHEM survey confirmed the high-grade sulphide mineralisation provides a clearly defined electromagnetic (EM) signature. This significant outcome will enable the G11 Technical Team to utilise the existing HeliTEM and VTEM data to rapidly identify additional near-surface, structurally controlled dilatant mineralised zones within the 70km strike extent of the prospective rock sequence that defines the Wilandra Copper Corridor.

Neighbouring targets of Rainbow Tank and Basalt Ridge within the Wilandra Copper Corridor and Cymbric Vale, Black Hills and Big Mother within the Cymbric Vale Corridor will be immediately remodelled with geophysical surveys scheduled that will define further drill targets.

Other Results from Wilandra Central Drilling Program

The drilling also extended the known copper mineralised envelope at the Central Gossan prospect, southeast and along strike of Peveril (**Figure 3**). GR24RC003 intersected narrow, high-grade copper below outcropping copper mineralisation. The current geological model considers Central Gossan to be a mineralised structure linking the Peveril and Grasmere prospects. The depth potential of Central Gossan is untested with drilling and DHEM programs planned to advance the prospect.

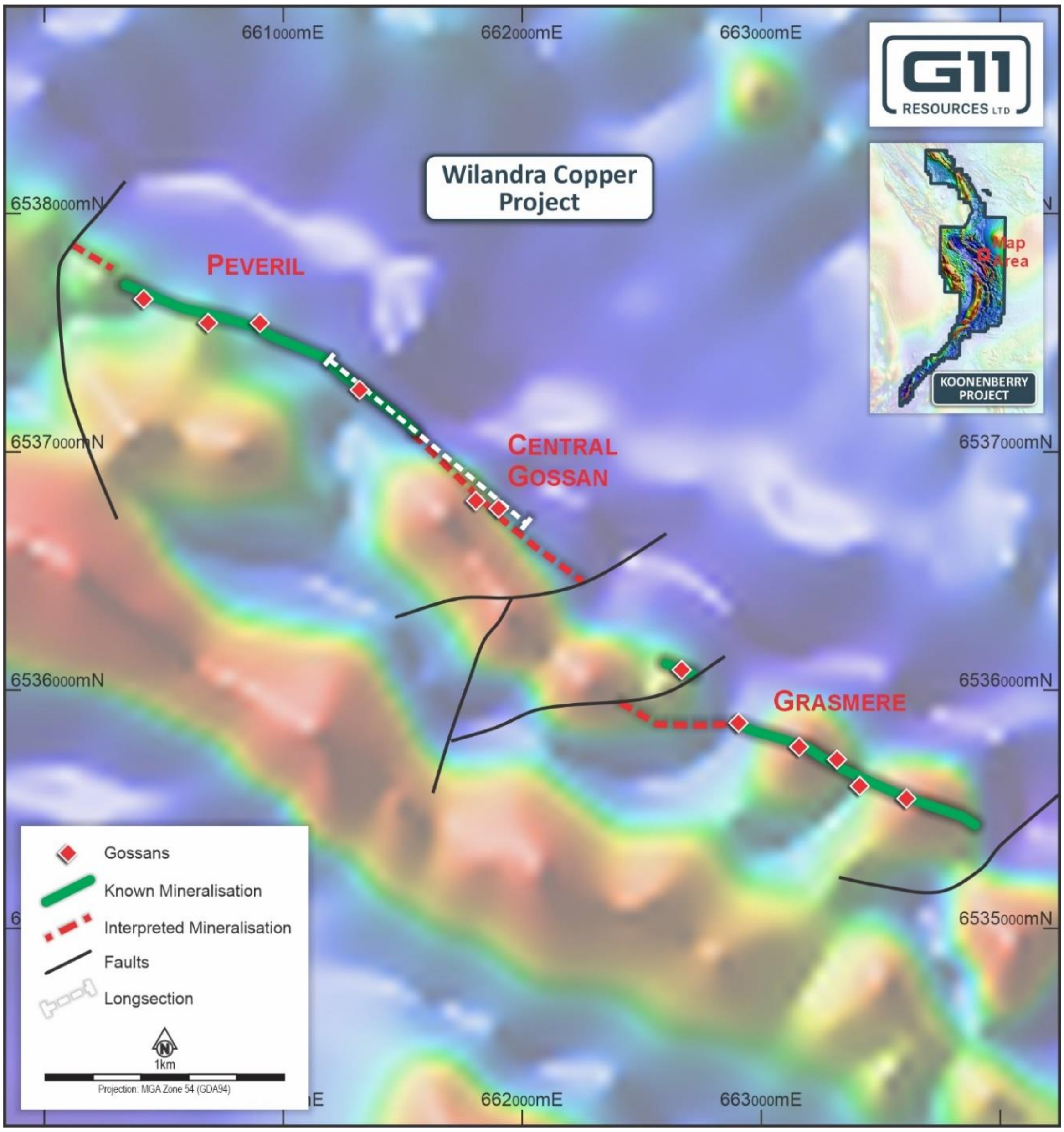

Figure 3: *Exploration targets in Wilandra Central where were the focus of the recently completed RC drilling program.*

A number of drillholes were designed to test targets generated from the CSAMT geophysical surveys (ASX announcement 26 July 2023, 23 August 2023), most notably a parallel structure and northwest extensions to Peveril. The results of the drilling failed to intersect any sulphide mineralisation suggesting the CSAMT features are a product of either lithological contacts or fault zones.

Additional drill testing of the geological model between Central Gossan and Grasmere returned no significant intercepts in this zone however there are areas that remain untested at depth. The results of this drilling will be used to refine the geological and mineralisation model for future drill targeting.

These results have reinforced the G11 Technical Teams geological model that the copper mineralisation is structurally controlled, with the strong plunge of the high-grade mineralisation analogous to high grade plunges evident within structurally controlled base and precious metal deposits throughout the world.

Next Steps

A further growth-focused drilling and DHEM survey program has been planned and is set to commence this quarter to not only test the depth and strike continuity of the copper mineralisation intersected at Peveril, but to also identify additional high-grade shoots within the 7.5km strike extent of Wilandra Central.

With confirmation that EM survey methods are a valid geophysical technique for the style of mineralisation evident within Wilandra Central, the Company will utilise an expert Geophysical Consultancy to interrogate the 2021 HeliTEM survey dataset (see ASX announcement 3 May 2021) and an historic VTEM survey dataset to identify additional conductors of similar signature. This analysis will then be used to further refine the geological model, with the aim of identifying additional dilatant zones hosting copper-rich massive sulphide in the 75km strike extent of the Wilandra Copper Corridor. In addition, this interpretation work will also be extended to other Project areas covered by the geophysical survey, including the Cymbric Vale and Wertago Corridors.

This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of G11 Resources Ltd.

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For further information, please visit www.g11resources.com.au or contact:

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Table 1: Wilandra Copper Corridor RC drillhole details

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	EL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (GDA deg)	Comment
GR24RC001	662,553	6,536,092	205	202	-60	10	DHEM
GR24RC002	662,374	6,536,091	206	154	-60	10	
GR24RC003	661,872	6,536,816	212	112	-60	220	DHEM
GR24RC004	661,796	6,536,905	212	178	-63	40	DHEM
GR24RC005	661,761	6,536,864	212	106	-60	220	
GR24RC006	661,796	6,536,905	212	274	-60	220	
GR24RC007	661,219	6,537,460	206	154	-60	35	DHEM
GR24RC008	659,802	6,538,129	208	142	-60	35	
GR24RC009	659,703	6,537,988	208	154	-60	35	DHEM
GR24RC010	662,164	6,536,027	209	154	-60	10	DHEM
GR24RC011	662,386	6,536,266	207	154	-60	18	
GR24RC012	662,365	6,536,200	206	280	-60	18	DHEM
GR24RC013	662,499	6,536,172	204	226	-60	18	DHEM
GR24RC014	661,588	6,537,003	212	362	-62	18	
GR24RC015	661,608	6,537,006	212	304	-65	18	
GR24RC016	661,633	6,537,278	208	16	-61	198	Abandoned
GR24RC016A	661,631	6,537,273	208	148	-61	198	Abandoned
GR24RC017	661,642	6,537,275	208	346	-66	198	
GR24RC018	661,668	6,537,184	209	244	-66	198	
GR24RC019	661,671	6,537,265	208	382	-66	198	DHEM

Table 2: Wilandra Copper Corridor significant copper intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Down hole width (m)	Interval Est True width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Prospect
GR24RC003	89	92	3.0	2.0	1.04	1.16	Central Gossan
GR24RC014	310	319	9.0	3.5	2.68	1.06	Peveril
Includes	311	317	6.0	2.3	3.46	1.45	
GR24RC015	264	268	4.0	2.2	1.33	0.30	Peveril
Includes	265	266	1.0	0.5	3.55	0.68	
GR24RC017	327	332	5.0	4.2	2.48	1.08	Peveril
GR24RC019	361	367	6.0	5.0	1.06	1.03	Peveril
Includes	363	366	3.0	2.5	1.83	1.60	

Note: *All intervals are downhole lengths. The true width of the mineralisation is unknown. Significant results > 0.2% Cu are reported above.*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Buerger who is a Member of the AIG (6031). Mr Buerger is a Director and Consultant to G11 Resources Limited. Mr Buerger has sufficient experience which 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 (CP) 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 Buerger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT THE KOONENBERRY PROJECT

The Koonenberry Project is an emerging, district scale, copper, nickel and other base metals exploration package located 80km east of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The Company considers the Koonenberry Belt to be highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu and orogenic Au. The Koonenberry Project covers 3,300km^2 of land holding, containing over 200km of strike of the significantly under-explored Koonenberry Belt (Refer to Figure 1). The Koonenberry Belt is a northern continuation of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogen, situated between the Curnamona Province to the west, and the Thomson Orogen to the east.

The Koonenberry Belt developed over several million years along the eastern margin of Australia during the continent's breakup with Antarctica and the resulting formation of the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Belt has been subject to periods of uplift, sedimentation, and intense deformation. Today the Belt is expressed as a low range of hills comprised of shallow marine sediments, turbidites, & volcaniclastic sediments. These rocks have been variously intruded with tholeiitic basalts, gabbroic plutons, & felsic dykes. Adjacent granites and granitoids are associated with orogenic gold mineralisation.

The Belt Is navigated it's entire length by the Koonenberry Fault system. The Koonenberry Fault is a narrow, brittle, shear zone with numerous associated splays and faults. The diverse structural architecture of the Koonenberry Belt's faults, folds, and shear zones has played a crucial role in the concentration and localization of mineralisation. These geological structures have acted as conduits for polymetallic mineralizing fluids and provided zones of enhanced permeability where metals could accumulate.

The Belt's prospectivity for a range of metals including Copper, Nickel, Gold, & Silver, it's geologic significance, and rich mineralogical diversity make the Koonenberry Belt a compelling region for modern explorers.

Below is a summary of the Company's tenements held as at the end of the quarter:

Tenement	Project	Location	Area	Structure
EL 8721	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	119 BL	100%
EL 8722	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	253 BL	100%
EL 8790	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	200 BL	100%
EL 8791	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	249 BL	100%
EL 8909	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	9 BL	100%
EL 9289	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	28 BL	100%
EL 9296	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	19 BL	100%
EL 6400	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	4 BL	100%
EL 9505	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	110 BL	100%
EL 9543	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	116 BL	100%
EL 9582	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	25 BL	100%
EL 9584	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	15 BL	100%

BL – Blocks. HA – Hectares. Km^2 – Kilometres squared

For further information please contact info@G11Resources.com.au

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Appendix I: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tabe 1

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 sounds, 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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected on the rig as individual 1m samples from a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. An 'A' primary sample and 'B' secondary sample of equal weight of approximately 3kg were collected in prelabelled calico bags for each individual metre. • The 'A' primary 1m samples within sulphide mineralized zones were submitted for assay. The 'A' primary 1m samples outside of the sulphide mineralized zones were composited to 3m sample intervals by G11 personnel using a two-tier riffle splitter at the core shed. • The 'B' secondary 1m samples were retained on site in green plastic bags for re-assay based on the 3m composite assays. • The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned between drill rods and drillholes to maintain sample hygiene. The riffle-splitter and sample buckets were routinely cleaned between each composite sample. All sampling equipment was levelled to ensure even distribution of sample material. No sampling instruments or tools requiring calibration have been used as part of the sampling process. • The sampling techniques are considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation evident at the Wilandra Copper Corridor.
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 utilising an 8-inch diameter open-hole hammer for the first 6m (pre-collar) and a 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bit with a sample shroud, attached to a pneumatic piston hammer.
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.*	• The sample reject piles and 1m samples in calico bags were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. A qualitative estimate of sample recovery, moisture & quality were recorded in the geological log. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal impact on recovery or quality. There is no evidence of a material relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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*	• RC drill chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference and chip tray photography is available. • RC drill chips were visually inspected and qualitatively logged

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	by an onsite geologist to record weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and sample quality. • The RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate geological and mineralisation modelling for mineral resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill samples were collected on the rig at 1m intervals. Subsampling was carried out using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone return system producing approximately mass splits of: o 'A' primary sample – 1m analytical sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg o 'B' secondary sample - retention sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg o Bulk reject –85%. • All samples collected were dry with no wet samples recorded. • Routine field duplicate samples ('B' secondary samples) were collected as standard procedure to check representivity of the samples. • RC drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory preparation involved: o Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt. o Pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns. o Samples over 3kg were split in a cone splitter prior to pulverising. o 200g sub-sample from the pulverising bowl using a spatula to a numbered pulp bag. o The multielement samples were taken from the 200g pulp after ensuring the sample selected is homogenous. The sub-sampling and preparation techniques are considered representative of the in-situ material and the procedures and sample sizes are appropriate for the style and grainsize of the mineralisation being tested.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All RC samples were analysed by ALS Perth, an independent National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratory. • All RC samples were analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method combining a near-total, four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (ME-MS61). • Samples returning >10,000ppm Cu triggered analysis of ore grade Cu, Zn & S using an aqua regia digestion and conventional ICP-AES analysis (ME-OG62). • Quality control procedures included regular submission of Certified Reference Material (CRM), blank and field duplicate samples. • Matrix matched CRM's were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Five different CRM's were used to cover the expected range of base metal grades. The site geologist selected the appropriate CRM based on the expected grade of the mineralised intersections in the drillhole. The performance of the CRM was assessed on a batch-by-batch basis using a 2SD error limit from the expected value. • Coarse blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples for the 1m samples and a rate of 1 in 40 samples for the 3m composite samples. The analytical results of the blank were reviewed to detect any potential contamination in the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation. A result greater than 10 times the detection limit was used to determine failure of the coarse blank. Two failures were returned from duplicates within the mineralised zones. Assays following the samples from which these duplicates were taken did not appear to be impacted by contaminated samples. • Field duplicate samples inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples for the 1m samples and a rate of 1 in 40 samples for the 3m composite samples to check repeatability of the assays received from the laboratory. The field duplicate values were all within the expected range of the primary sample. • The assaying protocols for the RC samples was developed to ensure that the expected levels of accuracy and precision are met for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • A review of the quality control sample results indicates no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling intervals and numbering were systematically checked by the site geologist and field technician during the 1m and 3m composite sampling. • Internal verification of the significant intercepts was completed by the Senior Geologist through the comparison of the chip trays and the assays received to ensure the mineralised intercepts matched the logged mineralisation. • No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Field data was logged directly onto field laptops using pre-formatted and validated logging templates. The field data was imported to the Plexer cloud-based, restricted-access database post drilling. Assay data was imported automatically through the ALS – Plexer integration function. In-built checks in Plexer flags errors and ensures assay batches pass validation checks prior to upload. A batch QAQC control chart report was generated after assays were successfully loaded into Plexer. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The RC drill collar locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collar locations will be surveyed by a licenced surveyor at a later date, prior to any Mineral Resource modelling and estimation. • Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m using an Axis Champ north seeking gyroscope. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – Zone 54. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived for SRTM data, until adequate collar surveys are collected.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillhole spacing was variable throughout the programme dependant on the exploration target. • Drillhole sample distribution included a combination of 1m samples taken in zones of mineralisation and 3m composite samples for the remainder of the holes. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• The general orientation of copper mineralisation is NW striking and moderately to steeply dipping. • The RC drilling was designed perpendicular in azimuth to the general NW striking trend of the regional geology. • A small percentage of the drillholes, including one of the significant intercepts are interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at an oblique angle. The estimated true widths of these intersections have been included in the body of this announcement. • It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the majority of the drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the RC drilling program. • Prenumbered calico bags were tied, grouped by sample ID into polywoven bags and cable tied. The polywoven bags were placed into larger bulka bags for transport by a registered freight company to ALS Adelaide. Consignment notes were issued to track the sample delivery to the laboratory. • Each sample dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken as sample techniques were considered sufficient for the stage of exploration.

Section 2: Reporting of 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.* • *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 Koonenberry Project is in the Koonenberry Belt, NW New South Wales. The project is made up of twelve exploration licences held by Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd & Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of G11 Resources Ltd. • 90% of the drillholes were completed on EL6400, with the remaining 2% completed on EL9289. • Third party rights include: ○ NSR royalty on all products produced from tenements EL8721, EL8722, EL8791, EL8909. • EL6400 and EL9289 do not contain any third-party rights. • There is no native title in place. • EL8721 & EL8722 are currently under renewal. All other tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• High-grade copper was extracted from the historic Grasmere copper mine in the Wilandra Copper Corridor during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Historic production was reported to have been 600 tonnes at grades of 10-30% copper. • Exploration within the Wilandra Copper Corridor has been ongoing on a semi-consistent basis since the mid 1970's with a summary of the key work programs provided below: ○ Esso Exploration (1975 – 1977): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, trenching, and various geophysical surveys (EM, magnetics, Mise-a-la-Mass and IP) completed along with 3,172.3m of a combination of mostly percussion and minor DD in 54 holes on 22 Fence lines across the outcropping gossan.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Amoco Minerals (1980 – 1982): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (gravity and EM) and 971m of percussion drilling in 5 holes following up the Esso Exploration drilling. ○ Seltrust BP Minerals (1984 – 1985): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, Aeromag survey and 3,246m of shallow percussion drilling in 164 holes testing aeromag anomalies. ○ CRAE (1989 – 1992): Surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (HeliMag and EM) and 2,112.2m of RC & DD in 11 holes. ○ Platsearch NL (1998 – 2004): Field reconnaissance, surface geochemical sampling and EM geophysical surveys. ○ Black Range Minerals (2005 – 2009): Structural mapping and interpretation, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) and 11,050.6m of RC & DD in 72 holes for use in a mineral resource estimate. Ausmon Resources (2009 – 2020): Geological mapping, data review, geophysical surveys (magnetic and radiometrics), petrographic analysis, and 1,769.7m of RC & DD in 13 holesThe relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Koonenberry Project lies within the Koonenberry Belt, on the eastern margin of the Curnamona Craton in western NSW. The Koonenberry Belt consists of multiple deformed Late Proterozoic and Cambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks with less deformed cover sequences that range from Late Cambrian to Cretaceous in age. • Copper mineralisation in the Wilandra Copper Corridor occur as a magnetite-bearing, massive sulphide body associated with a zone of silicification and deformation along the contact of a magnetic meta-andesite-basalt and a metasediment package. The copper mineralisation outcrops as semi continuous gossans traceable over several kilometres in strike. • Two deposit models have been proposed: a) Beshi (pelitic-mafic) volcanic associated massive sulphide (VAMS), where copper mineralisation has subsequently been deformed and remobilised into a fault/shear zone; b) Epigenetic, structurally controlled high sulphide deposit. • G11 Resources considers that the structurally controlled, epigenetic model is a more reasonable interpretation given the strong plunge control on the mineralisation related to potential flexures in the controlling structure.
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:* • *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.*	• Table 1 & Table 2 of this release provides details of drillhole coordinates, orientations, length for all drillholes and significant copper intercepts. • No drillholes have been excluded from this release.

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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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intersections tabled in this release have been calculated using a 0.2% Cu lower cut with a maximum of 1m internal waste. No upper top-cut thresholds have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the RC chips. • No metal equivalent values were reported. • Weighted average techniques have been used in Table 2 to show downhole Cu% values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The key intervals have been reported as both downhole and estimated true width intercepts, as a small percentage of drillholes intersected the mineralisation at an oblique angle due to the drillhole dropping during drilling operations. • Wilandra Copper Corridor mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply (west and east). Drillholes were designed perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All drillholes were inclined between -60 and -66 degrees dependant on the depth of the target. The majority of drillholes were drilled toward the north-east.
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 are included in this 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 RC holes drilled in the program have been reported and where assays are pending, this has been noted in the relevant text and tables in this announcement. • This announcement is considered to be a balanced report.
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, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material exploration data pertaining to the RC drilling has been reported.
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).*	• Further work incudes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified copper mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Detailed analysis and interpretation of the 2021 HeliTEM data will also be undertaken, along with additional EM (downhole and surface) surveying. • Diagrams in this announcement highlight areas of possible extensions.