ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
4 November 2024

Significant Copper Results Confirm Extensive New VMS Zone at Wilandra

- **Significant copper assays have been returned from a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) zone intersected at the Wilandra Copper Project, including:**
  - **9.3m at 1.42% Cu, 0.98% Zn, 0.11 g/t Au and 3.79 g/t Ag from 341.2m (GR24RCD006) including:**
    - **5.9m at 2.13% Cu, 1.50% Zn, 0.16 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag from 341.2m**
  - **8.3m at 1.03% Cu, 0.61% Zn, 0.07 g/t Au and 3.60 g/t Ag from 327.9m (GR24RCD007) including:**
    - **3.4m at 2.19% Cu, 1.32% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au and 7.15 g/t Ag from 327.9m**
- **GR24RCD006 also intersected what appears to be a fault-controlled zone of massive sulphide mineralisation just before the VMS intercept, which returned 1.0m @ 4.67% Cu, 1.96% Zn, 0.21 g/t Au and 10.6 g/t Ag from 327.8m**
- **DHEM survey results increase confidence that this mineralisation forms part of a continuous zone of massive sulphide of over 1km of strike and up to 500m dip extent**
- **The assays and geophysical results define an extensive copper-rich VMS zone at Peveril**
- **Ground-based Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey along strike of the Peveril Zone commencing in November 2024 to follow-up priority HeliTEM anomalies targeting additional VMS mineralisation along strike from Peveril**

G11 Managing Director and CEO, Richard Buerger said:

"This set of drilling and DHEM results represents the intersection of a new copper rich VMS system directly along strike from the steeply plunging high-grade copper zone intersected previously at Peveril. The Company's exploration strategy has not only significantly increased the potential size of the Wilandra Copper Project, but also confirmed that the systematic application of drilling and EM geophysical surveys is highly effective at identifying copper-rich massive sulphide mineralisation with a 100% success rate."

"The Exploration team has tested only about a third of the 4.0km strike length of the outcropping mineralisation at Wilandra using this proven methodology. In addition, interpretation of an existing HeliTEM geophysical survey has identified priority targets in the right geological setting along strike to the northwest of Peveril, with a MLEM survey commencing to better define the anomalies prior to drill testing. As a result, the resource growth potential of the existing system and the discovery of new VMS systems is considered high, and the Company could be on the cusp of identifying a significant new VMS province."

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G11 Resources Limited (ASX: G11) (**G11** or **the Company**) is pleased to report results from the initial step out drilling program aimed at testing the scale of the Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation at the Company's Wilandra Copper Project. The results are from a VMS system located along strike from the structurally controlled high-grade plunging Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation intersected previously at Peveril, with the conductance responses from the EM indicating potential continuity between the two zones.

The reported assays are from a 3,546.4m RC precollar and HQ diamond core drill program targeting the Peveril zone (**Table 1**) which forms the northwestern portion of the 4km Peveril-Grasmere mineralsation.

The work program included the completion of downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys to supplement the drilling, which successfully identified multiple on-hole and off-hole EM conductance responses caused by the Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation (as confirmed by subsequent drilling). The EM responses received were located beneath existing shallow drillhole intercepts of low to moderate Cu grades with the modelled plates indicating that the mineralisation is likely continuous over 1km of strike and up to 500m in dip extent (**Figure 1**).

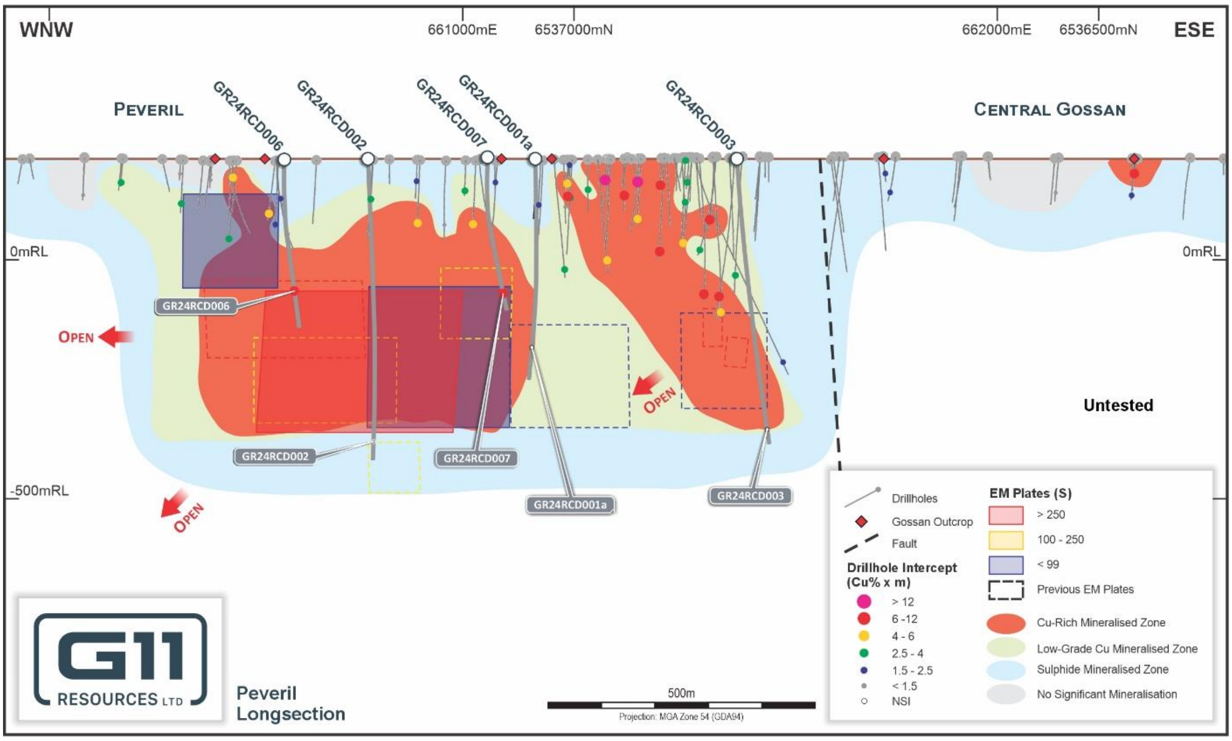

Figure 1: Long Section of Peveril showing the strike extents of the modelled DHEM plates and drill intercepts

The results received from the initial testing of Peveril validate the Company's exploration strategy of combining drilling and EM surveys to test the mineralised potential of the Wilandra Copper Project.

To date, testing has focused solely on the Peveril zone, which represents approximately one-third of the strike extent of the known 4km Peveril–Grasmere trend. Both Central Gossan and Grasmere remain untested using this proven methodology, with strong potential that additional Cu-rich massive sulphide mineralisation will be identified in these two untested zones (**Figure 2**).

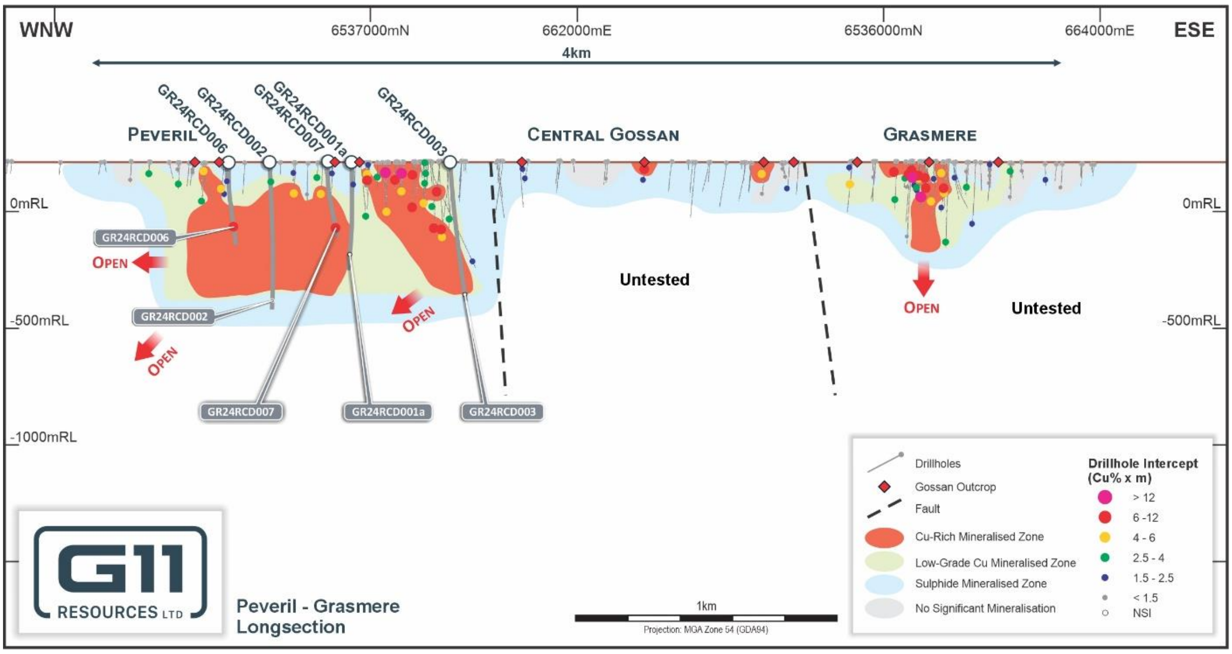

Figure 2: Long Section of the Peveril Grasmere trend showing the intercepts including in this announcement

A moving loop electromagnetic (**MLEM**) survey will commence in early November testing a 6.5km zone directly along strike from Peveril looking for additional VMS systems. The zone along strike to the NW is considered highly prospective as it contains several clusters of HeliTEM anomalies and individual anomalies, both within the same part of the stratigraphy and along major structures interpreted from the magnetics (**Figure 3**). It should be noted that these HeliTEM anomalies are of a similar style to those returned from the Peveril – Grasmere trend, increasing the potential that another VMS system could be found.

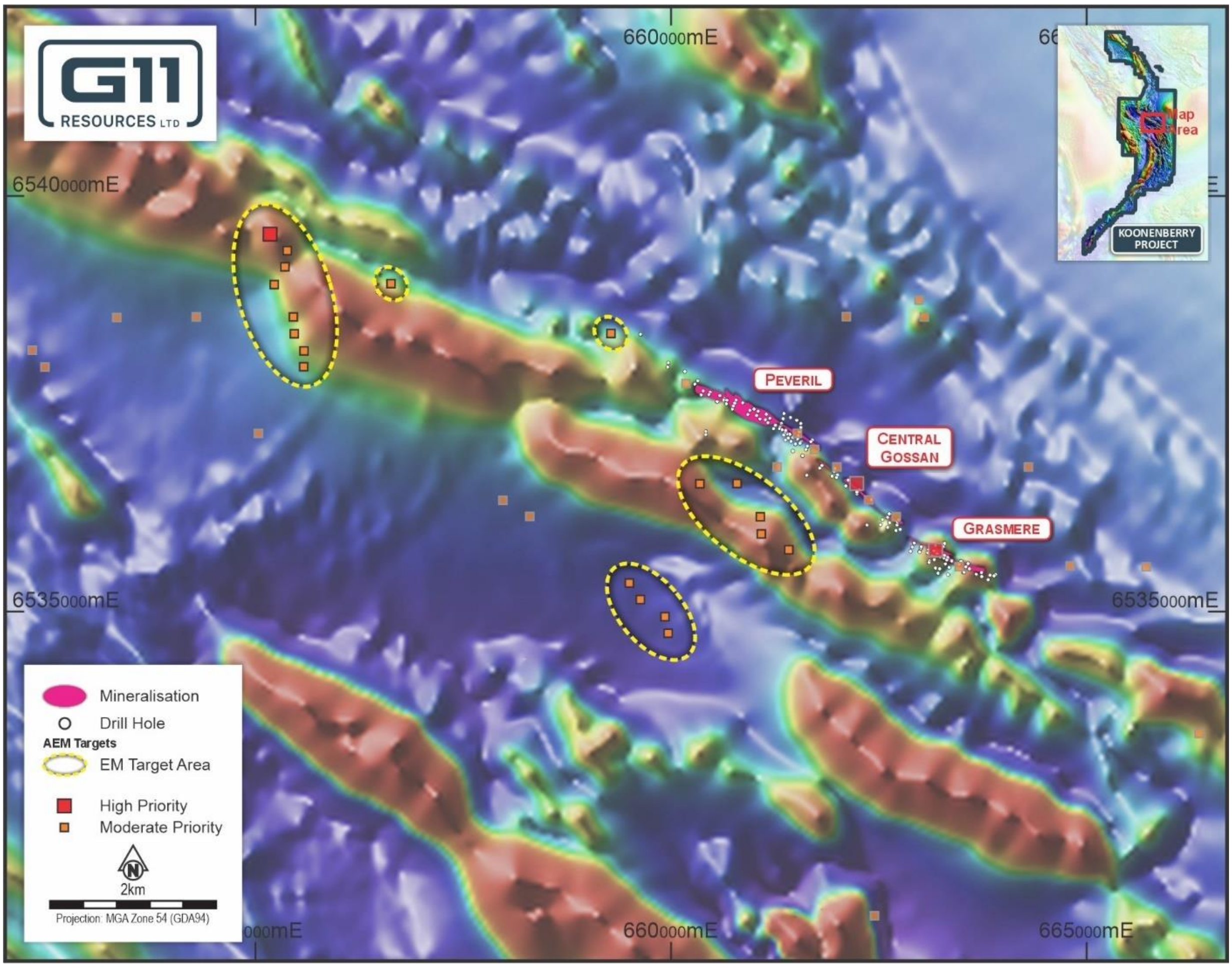

Figure 3: Plan view showing priority HeliTEM anomalies in relation to the Peveril - Grasmere system over magnetics

G11 Exploration Program Update

As reported in G11's ASX Release dated 4 June 2024 *"High-Grade Copper Intercepts at Wilandra Central"*, results from the initial RC drilling and DHEM program not only confirmed the plunge continuity of the high-grade Cu zone at Peveril, but also that the Cu-rich mineralisation provides a distinct conductance response in DHEM surveys that should be visible from surveys completed on widely spaced drillholes.

Using these initial results, G11 implemented an exploration strategy aimed at determining the potential scale of the Wilandra Copper Project by drilling deep, widely spaced (400m) drillholes. The first three holes (GR24RCD001a – GR24RCD003) targeted the Peveril zone at depth and were successful in identifying numerous off-hole EM conductors. Further information on these intercepts and DHEM survey methodology adopted has been provided in G11's ASX Release dated 10 September 2024 *"Potential Scale of Wilandra Copper Project Increased Significantly"*.

Subsequent drill testing of these plates with GR24RCD006 and GR24RCD007 resulted in the intersection of Cu-rich VMS mineralisation **(Table 2)**, with assays announced today including:

- 9.3m at 1.42% Cu, 0.98% Zn, 0.11 g/t Au and 3.79 g/t Ag from 341.2m (GR24RCD006) including
  - 5.9m at 2.13% Cu, 1.50% Zn, 0.16 g/t Au and 5.64 g/t Ag from 341.2m
- 8.3m at 1.03% Cu, 0.61% Zn, 0.07 g/t Au and 3.60 g/t Ag from 327.9m (GR24RCD007) including
  - 3.4m at 2.19% Cu, 1.32% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au and 7.15 g/t Ag from 327.9m

GR24RCD006 also intersected what appears to be a fault-controlled zone of massive sulphide mineralisation just before the VMS intercept, which returned **1.0m @ 4.67% Cu, 1.96% Zn, 0.21 g/t Au and 10.6 g/t Ag** from 327.8m. This intercept is located approximately 14m up-hole of the main VMS mineralised intercept, which comprised a 5.9m downhole width zone of semi-massive to massive sulphide (pyrite – chalcopyrite – sphalerite +/- pyrrhotite) zone overlying a 3.4m zone of banded silica-pyrite (+/- chalcopyrite – sphalerite) and shows a steady decrease in the amount of sulphides toward the base of the hole. Elevated Au assays were returned for both the fault controlled massive sulphide and the VMS massive sulphide zones. The VMS massive sulphide intercept corresponds with the initial modelled DHEM conductance plate.

GR24RCD007 effectively tested a low to moderate conductance DHEM plate, intersecting 8.3m (downhole width) of VMS style mineralisation, which consisted of an initial 3.4m wide zone of massive sulphide (pyrite – chalcopyrite – sphalerite +/- pyrrhotite) overlying a 4.9m zone of banded silica-pyrite (+/- chalcopyrite – sphalerite). As with GR24RCD006, elevated Au values have been returned for the massive sulphide portion of the intercept. Cross-Sections for the two intercepts are provided in Figure 4.

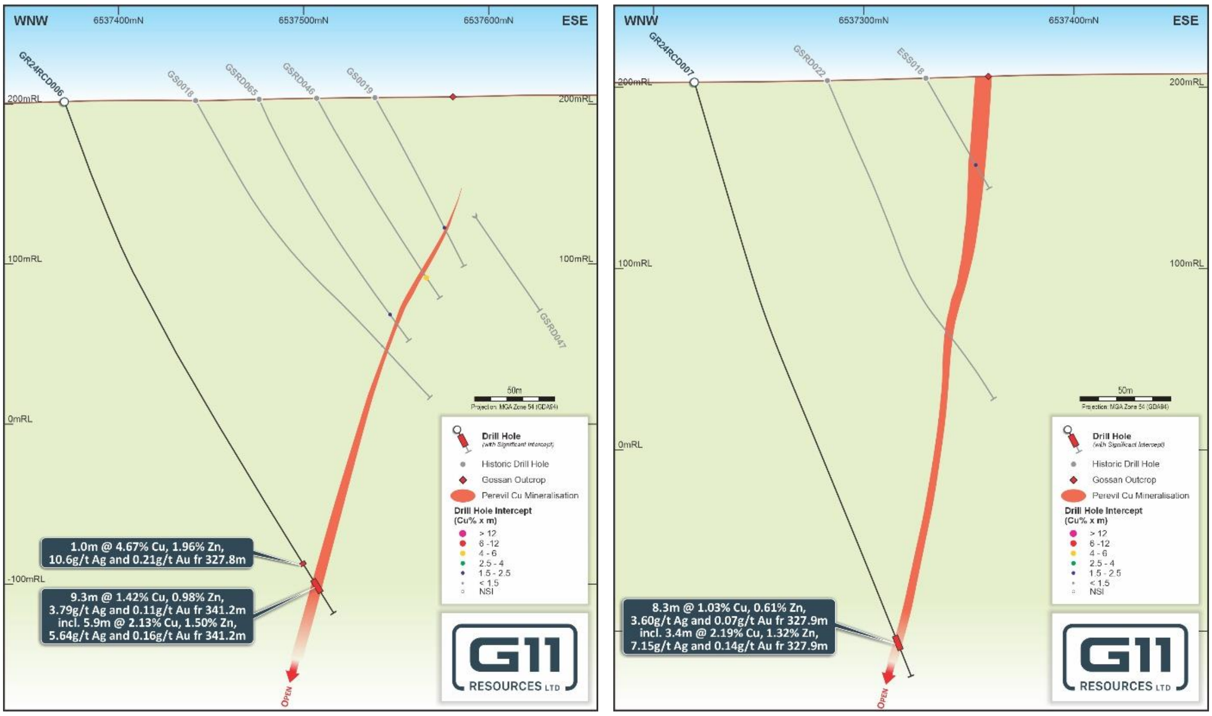

Figure 4: Cross-sections for GR24RCD006 (left) and GR24RCD007 (right)

DHEM surveys utilising three 300m x 300m loops covering both drillholes returned a combination of late time high conductance plates (1,500 Siemens) from the massive sulphide intercepts and larger, low to moderate conductance plates (40 to 500 Siemens) in the mid-times. These modelled plates, when combined with the plates modelled from the initial three drillholes, effectively define a continuous zone over 1km of strike and 500m of dip extent underneath the outcropping Peveril mineralised gossans.

In addition, assays have been received from two drillholes (GR24RCD004b and GR24RCD005) into a new massive sulphide lens discovered in what is interpreted to be a completely separate system to the main Peveril-Grasmere trend. This new lens was initially identified in a ground-based moving loop electromagnetic (**MLEM**) survey completed in 2022, with DHEM surveys in GR24RCD004b confirming the MLEM response[1].

Assays include:

- GR24RCD004b: 0.7m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.69% Zn and 2.96 g/t Ag from 134.75m; and
- GR24RCD005: 1.35m @ 0.47% Cu, 0.60% Zn and 2.80 g/t Ag from 162.1m

These results are considered highly encouraging as they could represent the discovery of a brand-new VMS system in close proximity to existing mineralisation. Geological interpretation is ongoing to determine the potential for this zone to develop into a thicker and higher-grade system either along strike or down dip. These assays also confirm that ground-based EM surveys are an effective means of identifying massive sulphide accumulations at depth which have no surface expression.

Next Steps

With confirmation that ground-based EM survey methods are a valid geophysical technique for the style of mineralisation evident at Wilandra, a MLEM survey is scheduled to commence in early November. The survey will target the northwest strike extensions of Peveril, an area in which a number of EM anomalies have been interpreted from the 2021 HeliTEM survey. The MLEM survey is planned with an initial line spacing of 400m and 100m between stations, using a 200m x 200m loop covering approximately 6.5km of strike length (**Figure 5**). Infill lines and stations will be completed based on the initial results received.

[1] Refer to G11 Resources ASX announcement on the 10 September 2024 "Potential Scale of Wilandra Copper Project Increased Significantly" for further information. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

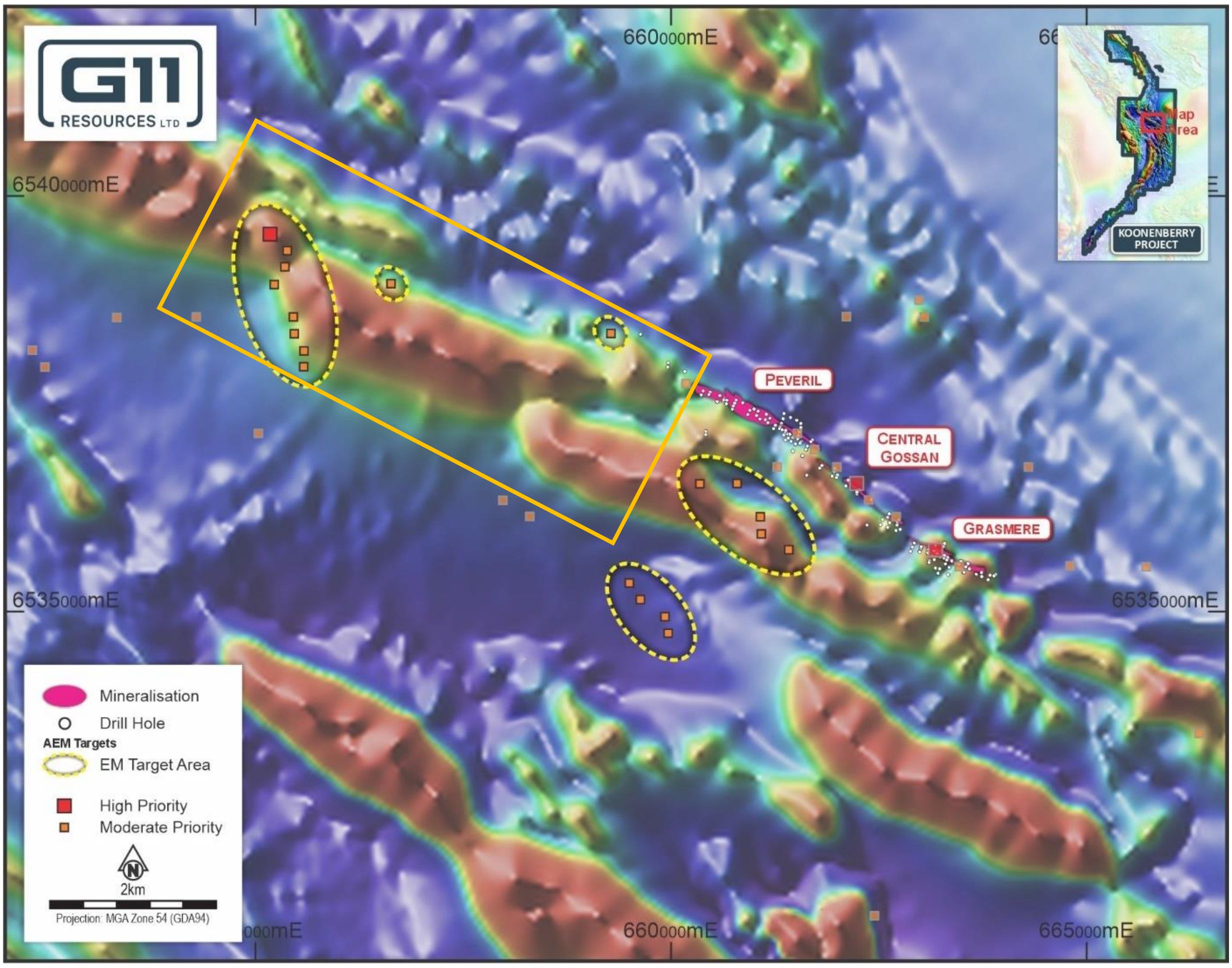

Figure 5: Planned MLEM survey area (orange box) in relation to existing HeliTEM anomalies over magnetics

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

-ENDS-

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

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Table 1: Wilandra Copper Project drillhole details

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (m)	RC (m)	HQ DD (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (GDA deg)	Comment
GR24RCD001	661,389	6,537,535	210	150	0	150	-66.3	204.64	Abandoned
GR24RCD001a	661,390	6,537,537	210	179.5	397.3	576.8	-68.9	202.1	DHEM
GR24RCD002	661,096	6,537,734	210	149.6	639.3	788.9	-66.2	205.9	DHEM
GR24RCD003	661,758	6,537,327	207	179.7	528.7	708.4	-71.9	196.6	DHEM
GR24RCD004	661,336	6,536,795	208	58	0	58.0	-65	35.7	Abandoned
GR24RCD004a	661,336	6,536,795	208	46	0	46.0	-65.3	27.8	Abandoned
GR24RCD004b	661,332	6,536,793	208	34.5	284	318.5	-64.2	10.9	DHEM
GR24RCD005	661,333	6,536,785	211	0	183.6	183.6	-74	54.7	
GR24RCD006	660,693	6,537,382	205	176	188.6	364.6	-71.4	23	DHEM
GR24RCD007	661,115	6,537,235	202	150	201.6	351.6	-72.7	8.6	DHEM

Table 2: Wilandra Central significant copper intercepts

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Down hole width (m)	Interval Est True width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Prospect
GR24RCD004B	134.75	135.45	0.70	0.60	0.49	0.69	2.96	NA	
GR24RCD005	161.8	163.15	1.35	1.10	0.47	0.60	2.80	0.03	
GR24RCD006	327.8	328.8	1.00	0.80	4.67	1.96	10.6	0.21	Fault Controlled Zone
GR24RCD006	**341.2**	**350.5**	**9.30**	**7.40**	**1.42**	**0.98**	**3.79**	**0.11**	VMS Zone
Includes	**341.2**	**347.10**	**5.90**	**4.70**	**2.13**	**1.50**	**5.64**	**0.16**	Massive Sulphide
GR24RCD007	**327.9**	**336.2**	**8.30**	**6.60**	**1.03**	**0.61**	**3.60**	**0.07**	VMS Zone
Includes	**327.9**	**331.3**	**3.40**	**2.70**	**2.19**	**1.32**	**7.15**	**0.14**	Massive Sulphide

Note: *All intervals are downhole lengths. The true width of the mineralisation is unknown. Significant results > 0.1% 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 the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of 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 (Figure 6).

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.

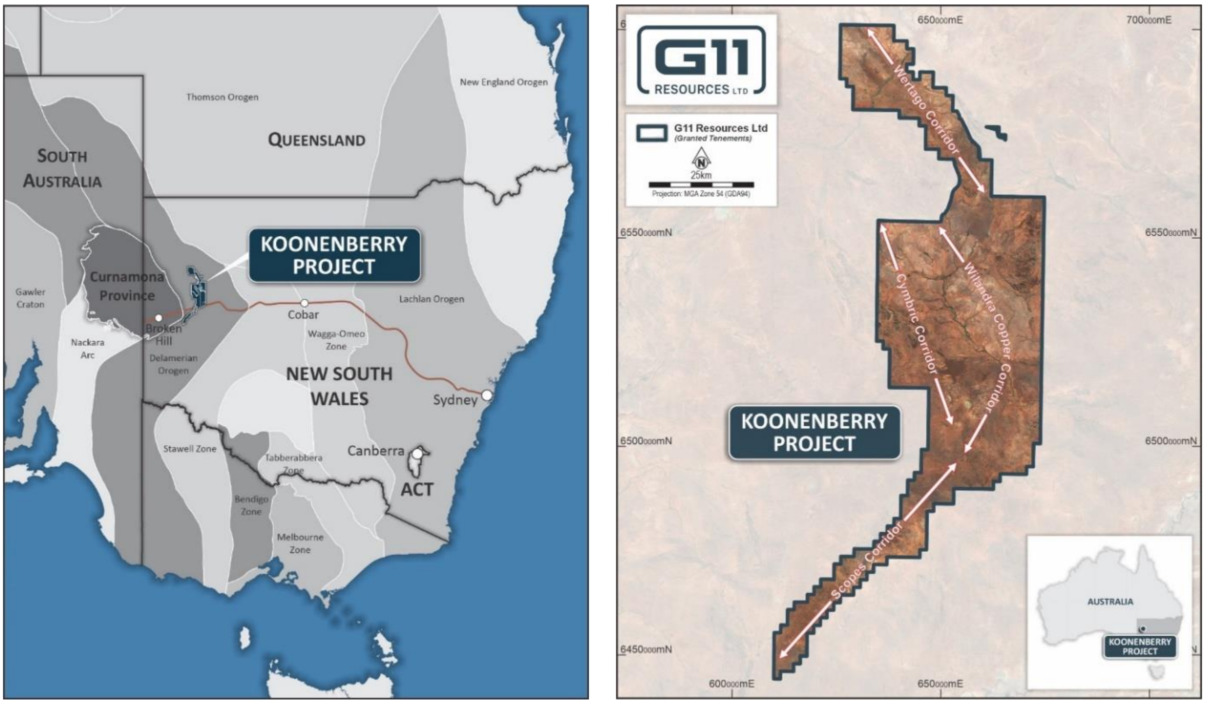

Figure 6: *Location and tectonic setting of G11 Resource's Koonenberry Project (left) and the main prospective corridors within the Project (right).*

Appendix I: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 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. • Only those 1m samples within sulphide mineralised zones for the RC component of each drillhole were submitted for assay. • The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned between drill rods and drillholes to maintain sample hygiene. 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. • Diamond drill core samples have been sawn in half through zones identified by a qualified geologist as being potentially mineralised. • The core has been cut either along a cut line or adjacent to an orientation line to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled, and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core. • The RC and diamond drill core 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.).*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) with HQ Diamond tail drilling was completed. • 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. • Diamond drilling was completed using HQ core size (47.6mm core diameter). • Orientation measurements were routinely collected each run using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool, with the core oriented on site by G11 contractors.
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. • Core recovery for the HQ core drilled was measured by the field technician on a drill run by run basis, with core recovery in excess of 95% recorded for all intervals. • There is no evidence of a material relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each drillhole. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference and chip tray photography is available. • RC drill chips were visually inspected and qualitatively 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 future mineral resource estimation. • Diamond drill core has been orientated, metre marked and qualitatively logged by an onsite geologist for weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and sample quality. • All diamond drill core has been quantitatively logged for Rock Quality Designations (RQD) using Core10 methodology.

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:
		  ○ Primary sample – 1m analytical sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg
		  ○ Bulk reject –92.5%.
		• All samples collected were dry with no wet samples recorded.
		• As only a small proportion of the RC precollars were sent for analysis, no field duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis.
		• RC drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory preparation involved:
		  ○ Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt.
		  ○ Pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns.
		  ○ Samples over 3kg were split in a cone splitter prior to pulverising.
		  ○ 200g sub-sample from the pulverising bowl using a spatula to a numbered pulp bag.
		  ○ The multielement samples were taken from the 200g pulp after ensuring the sample selected is homogenous.
		• HQ diamond drill core sampling methodology utilised a minimum sample of 0.3m and a maximum sample length of 0.8m, with sample intervals selected to match geological intervals. The sample lengths have been chosen so that the weight of the sample submitted to the laboratory is under the 3kg threshold applied by the laboratory (any sample above 3kg is crushed and then split to be less than 3kg prior to pulverization).
		• The core has been cut along either a cut-line or adjacent to an orientation line in a manner to ensure that one side of the core is consistently sampled and that any orientation line is preserved in the un-sampled part of the core.
		• Routine field duplicate samples within the main target zones have been collected, with the original half core, sawn in half again so that the primary and duplicate sample sizes are consistent. At least one field duplicate has been selected for each mineralised intercept, with any intercept containing more than 20 samples, having field duplicates taken at 1:20 samples.
		• Diamond drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation involved: o Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt. o Crush and pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns. 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 RC and diamond core sub-sampling 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 and HQ diamond core samples were analysed by ALS Adelaide and Perth, an independent National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratory. • All RC and HQ diamond core 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 triggered analysis of ore grade Cu, Zn & S using an aqua regia digestion and conventional ICP-AES analysis (ME-OG62). • Selected HQ diamond core samples were analysed for gold using a fire assay fusion and AAS analysis on a 50g nominal sample weight. The samples selected corresponded to sulphide intersections. • Specific gravity measurements were taken for selected half core, HQ diamond core samples by method OA-GRA08, a standard water immersion method (no wax coating). • 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, with no failures reported for any of the five CRM's used. • Coarse blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. The analytical results of the blank were reviewed to detect any potential contamination in the laboratory preparation. A result greater than 100ppm Cu or Zn was used to determine failure of the coarse blank. No contamination issues were identified. • Field duplicate samples were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples in and around mineralised intercepts. The results of the field duplicates are in line with the expected variability for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • The assaying protocols for the RC and diamond core samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 assays.
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 RC and diamond core sampling. • Core photographs have been taken and include the sample interval marks so that verification can be completed once assays are received. • Internal verification of the significant intercepts was completed by the Senior Geologist through the comparison of the chip trays and diamond core photos 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 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 program dependant on the exploration target. • RC drillhole sample distribution included 1m samples taken in zones of interest. • Diamond drill sample distribution included between 30cm & 80cm length samples in zones of interest. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation.
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*	• The general orientation of copper mineralisation is NW striking and moderately to steeply dipping. • The RC – diamond tail drilling was designed perpendicular in azimuth to the general NW striking trend of the regional geology. • It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the majority of the drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the RC diamond tail 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. • For the diamond drill core, full core trays for the zones of interest were transported off-site by G11 staff or Contractors and delivered to either the core processing facility or to a registered freight company for delivery to the core processing facility. • 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, 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. • 100% of the drillholes were completed on EL6400. • 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.

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.
		  ○ Amoco Minerals (1980 – 1982): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (gravity and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 holes ○ The 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. • Recent drilling supports the model of two mineralisation episodes, a primary syngenetic event, and a later remobilisation in a 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.1% 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 Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 4 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 the orientation of the mineralisation is yet to be fully constrained. • Wilandra Copper Corridor mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply (southwest and northeast). Drillholes were designed perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All drillholes were inclined between -65 and -72 degrees dependant on the depth of the target and to account for drill hole deviation. 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-diamond tail holes drilled in the program. • This release 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 -diamond drilling has been reported. • Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were undertaken on selected drillholes as part of the Wilandra Central drill program. • The survey for GR24RCD001A, 002, 004b was completed by GAP Geophysics using a Gap GeoPak EMTX-200 transmitter paired with a Gap GeoPak DC10LV-2 utilised as the transmitting system. An EMIT DigiAtlantis probe and a Geonics BH43 probe were utilised for the receiver systems. • Survey loops were designed by Newexco Geophysical Consultants with layout instructions provided to the ground crews via a memo and a shape file. • The DHEM results for the survey completed on GR24RCD001a returned two low to moderate conductance plates interpreted to be a Cu mineralised shoot offset by later cross faulting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• DHEM results from GR24RCD002 returned three well constrained conductance plates (in-hole and off-hole) interpreted to be an additional Cu mineralised shoot. • DHEM results from GR24RCD003 returned a low to moderate response up-plunge and above the fault intersection, potentially confirming the plunge continuity of the high-grade Cu mineralisation as defined in the previous RC drilling. • DHEM surveys from GR24RCD004b returned a very high to intense conductance signature slightly off hole to the south. • The DHEM surveys for GR24RCD006, 007 were completed by Merlin Geophysical Solutions using a Phoenix TXU30 TEM transmitter into a two turn loop using 10mm copper cable. The DigiAtlantis probe was used for the receiver system. • Survey loops were designed by Newexco Geophysical Consultants with layout instructions provided to the ground crews via a memo and a shape file. • DHEM results from GR24RCD006 returned a well constrained, on hole anomaly interpreted to be an additional Cu mineralised shoot as identified in GR24RCD002. A weak, off-hole anomaly was also modelled close to the surface. • DHEM results from GR24RCD007 returned a well constrained on hole anomaly that demonstrates continuity between drill holes GR24RCD002A, 006 & 007. • The results of the DHEM program are very encouraging, increasing confidence that the mineralisation is continuous for over 1km of strike length and up to 500m in dip extent.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diagrams in this announcement highlight areas of possible extensions. • Further work includes ground-based Moving Loop EM surveys will be completed over key target areas at Wilandra. • In addition, RC and diamond core drilling programs at Wilandra Central to extend the identified copper mineralisation along strike and at depth and test new EM plates identified by the MLEM surveys.