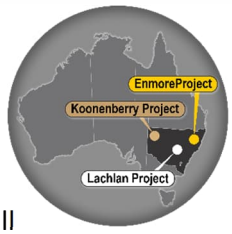
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
17 March 2025

More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW



HIGHLIGHTS

- Koonenberry Gold Limited (ASX:KNB) has intersected visible gold in the third and fourth drill holes of its inaugural diamond drilling program at the Enmore Gold Project in northeast NSW. This complements the intersections of visible gold in its first and second drillholes previously announced[1,2]:
- **Visible gold observed in multiple zones[3], from 252.35m to 264.96m** in drill hole 25ENDD003 and **from 146.1m to 160.05m, 184.91m to 184.92m and 223.86m to 237.84m** in drill hole 25ENDD004 (in progress).
- Broad zones of alteration and veining also observed, with structural data indicating sulphide and vein mineralisation striking both along the shear (~070^0) and at a high angles to the shear (~300^0).
- **Geological observations indicate a prospective structural corridor measuring 125m x 550m (open SW-NE).**
- Following heavy rains associated with ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred, KNB's drilling program of ~8-10 holes for ~3,000m has been paused for up to one week with 1,355.9m completed to date.
- **Initial drill results are anticipated in early April 2025.**

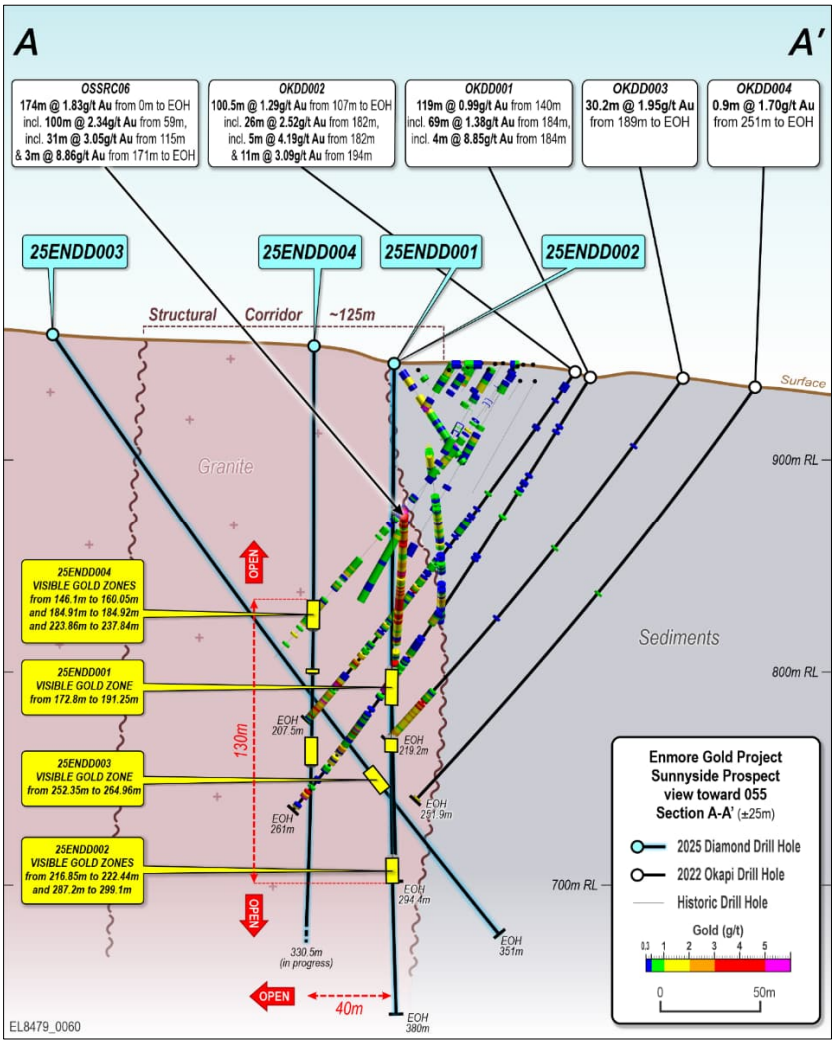


Figure 1. *Sunnyside A-A' section viewed toward 070° in the plane of 25ENDD003 with all visible gold zones observed to date labelled. Observations from 25ENDD003 indicate an ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation. Holes 25ENDD001, 2 & 4 are inclined holes with a -55^0 inclination and have been projected on to the plane of the section.*

[1] ASX Announcement dated 19/02/2025
[2] ASX Announcement dated 26/02/2025
[3] **Cautionary note**: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Refer Tables 5 & 6.

KNB Managing Director, Dan Power, commented: *"It is often said the best pathfinder for gold, is gold itself and we are extremely encouraged to have hit visible gold in our first four drillholes at Sunnyside. Furthermore, extensive alteration, sulphides, veining and an improved structural understanding point to this system having significant size potential.*

In addition, we have confirmed our geological model with granite being the preferred host rock and mineralisation defined both along the shear zone and at a high angles to the shear zone. This is potentially very significant as it opens our search space away from historic drill hits along a +550m structural corridor

While our drilling campaign has been impacted by rain, we aim to be drilling again in a week and anticipate first assay results from 25ENDD001 in early April."

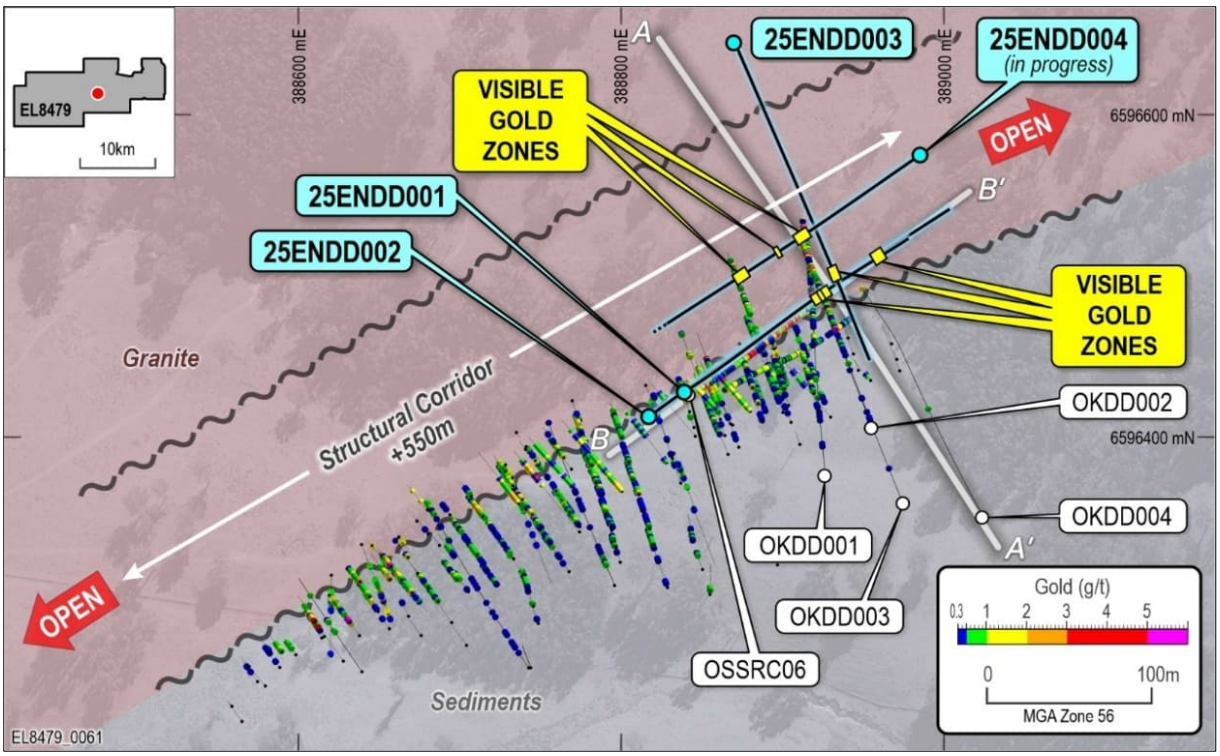


Figure 2. *Sunnyside Prospect plan view showing drill hole locations and visible gold zones (see Tables 5 & 6 for interval details and observations). KNB's drill program targets both the shear-parallel veins and high-grade gold veins at high angles to the shear within the preferred granite host rock. Observations from 25ENDD003 indicate an ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation.*

Geological observations in 25ENDD003 include early prograde metamorphic\metasomatic biotite alteration, followed by retrograde chlorite (propylitic) alteration and overprinted by phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) and Fe-carbonate alteration. The zone of phyllic alteration in conjunction with sulphide, shear fabric and structural data have been used to define an ~125m wide structural corridor that is interpreted to be parallel to the granite-sediment contact and prospective for bulk tonnage and high-grade granite-hosted gold mineralisation.

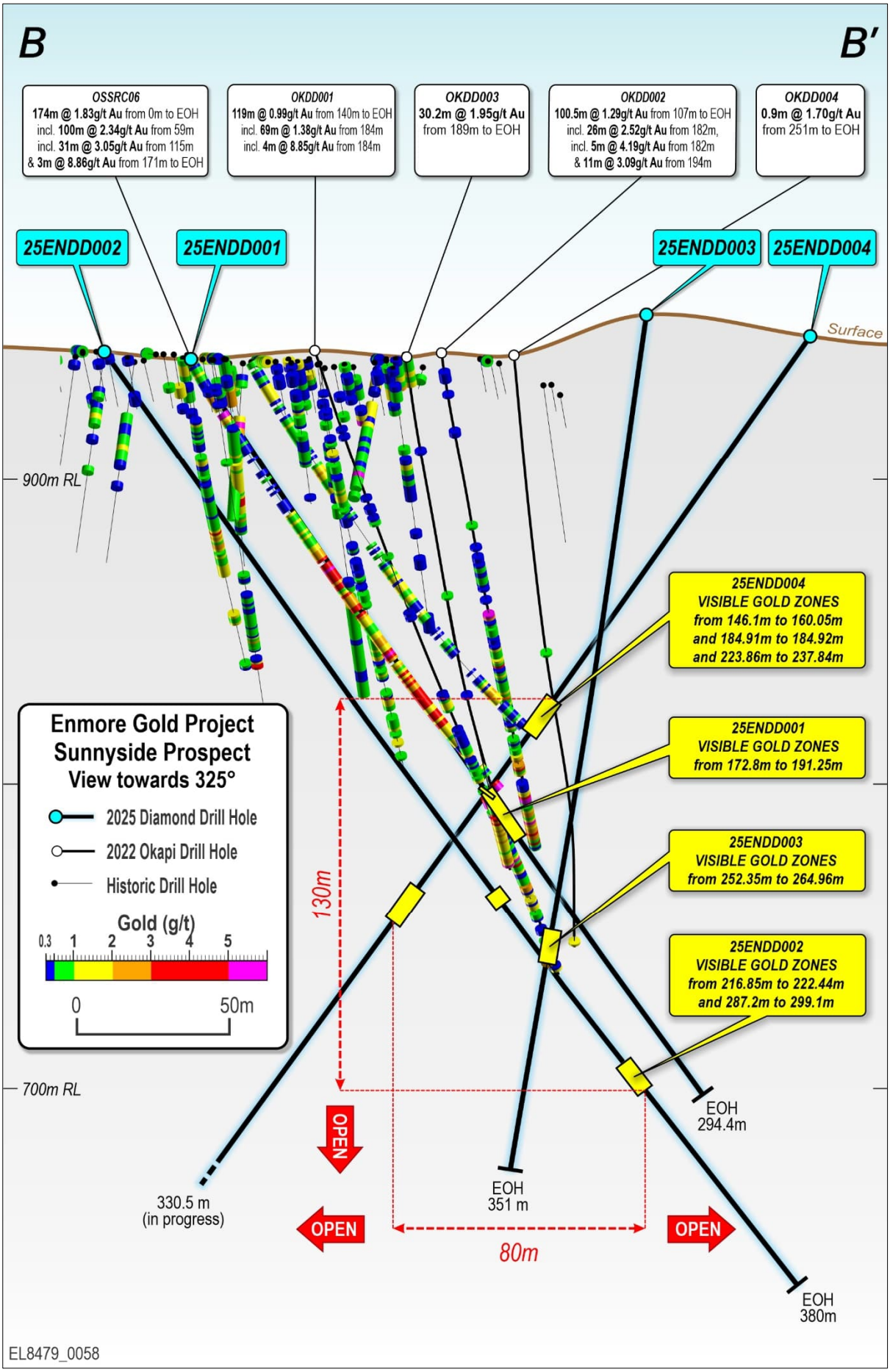


Figure 3. *Sunnyside B-B' section viewed toward 325° in the plane of OSSRC06 with all visible gold zones observed in the current drill program labelled. Holes 25ENDD003 and 25ENDD004 are projected onto the plane but are collared approximately 140m and 40m off section respectively.*

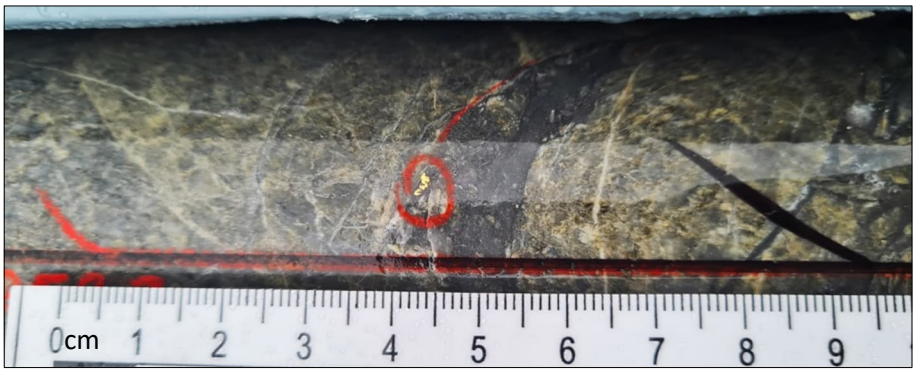


Photo 1. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD003 at 252.35m down hole associated with very fine-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite-arsentiferous pyrite (dark colour).*

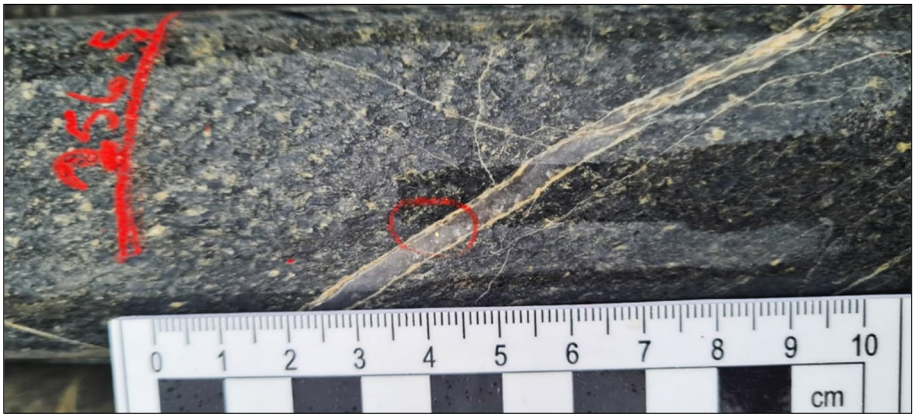


Photo 2. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD003 at 256.54m down hole in drusy quartz-adularia veins within granite host rock.*

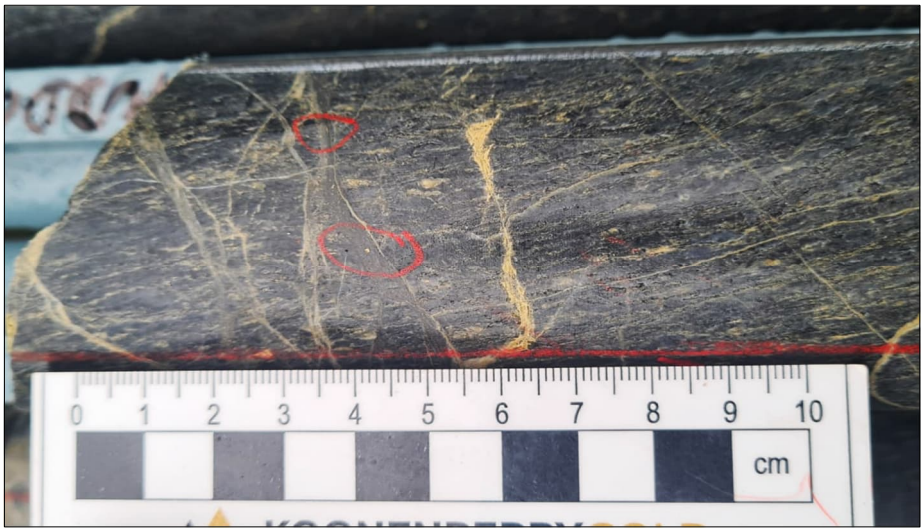


Photo 3. Visible gold zone (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD004 at 237.84m down hole in dark sulphidic quartz veins within granite host rock.* ***Importantly, this population of veins cross the dominant ductile shear fabric and have been measured to strike ~325^0.***

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation: *References to visual results in this announcement are from visual estimates by qualified geologists. The Company confirms the visible gold observed, as shown in photos 1, 2 and 3 is primary in nature and is hosted within quartz veins. Whilst the abundance of the visible gold mineralisation observed in each of the displayed core photos (photos 1, 2 and 3) might be up to 0.05%, the abundance of gold within the entire sample is likely to be <0.01% (i.e. <100ppm). Refer to Table 5 and 6 for observation details. The Company reminds readers that visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. The Company will update the market when laboratory assay results become available, which are expected to be received in late April 2025.*

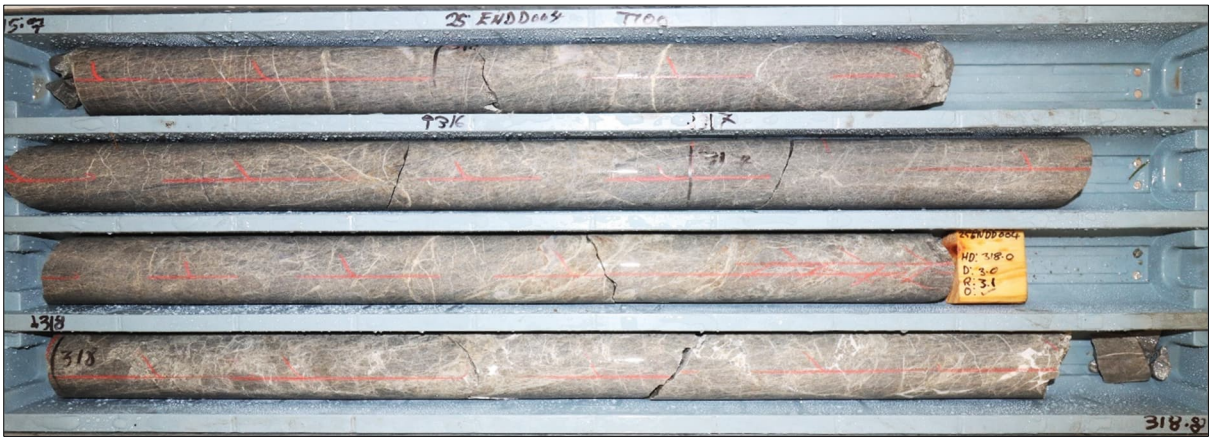


Photo 4. *Hole 25ENDD004 at 315.7-318.8m showing veining with sulphides (considered indicative of mineralisation)[4] within phyllic altered granite still present towards the current hole depth (before drilling paused due to rain).*

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT

The Sunnyside Prospect occurs along the Sunnyside fault, which is associated with the development of a penetrative, strongly foliated, mylonitic texture at the contact between the porphyritic biotite monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Girrakool Beds to the south. Deformation of the monzogranite has been at biotite grade metamorphic conditions. The prospect has seen a modest amount of near-surface historical exploration, with deeper drilling only conducted in recent years which resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralisation over significant widths.

Gold mineralisation is contained within the NE-SW trending shear zone and in later quartz-stage veins, which crosscut the shear zone at high angles trending to the NW. Drilling shows that the mineralisation extends awa from the major structure for at least 100m, over a strike length of greater than 500m and to a depth of greater than 250m. Gold mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, with indications that grade may be increasing with depth.

The first hole of the program (25ENDD001) was designed to twin RC hole OSSRC06, which returned **174m @ 1.83g/t Au**[4]. The reason for twinning with diamond core was to gain oriented structural information on this intersection to try to ascertain the optimal drilling direction, which is still being determined. Gold mineralisation in OSSRC06 was associated with veins and sulphidic breccias in granite and the abundant visible gold observed in 25ENDD001 is associated with multiphase veining exhibiting orientations towards both NE and NW directions. Geology, alteration, veining and sulphides from hole 25ENDD001 are consistent with those recorded in hole OSSRC06. Hole 25ENDD002 was drilled to test depth continuity of 25ENDD001 down dip of the NW striking vein set. Assays from 25ENDD001 and 2 are expected in early April.

Hole 25ENDD003 was designed to test the granite from the North side, from a previously untested position, extending through the granite-sediment contact. Hole 25ENDD004 was designed to test orthogonally across the deepest portions of previous intersections from Okapi drilling and to determine if there are any conjugate structures to the main 070 directed shear\granite-sediment contact. These holes have confirmed the geological model with the granite being the preferred host rock with mineralisation controlled both along the shear zone and at a high angle to the shear zone. This is significant as it opens the exploration search space away from historic drill hits along a +550m structural corridor.

[4] Refer to Cautionary Statement regarding visual estimates of mineralisation on page 14

ENMORE GOLD PROJECT – GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The project area lies within a north-east trending zone of Permo-Carboniferous (302Ma) granitoid plutons (monzogranite) occurring en-echelon hosted within Carboniferous greenschist facies Girrakool metasediments. The area is transected by major, north-east trending faults, which dissect and locally fault-bound the plutons.

Gold mineralisation at Enmore is orogenic mesothermal in character and is structurally controlled largely within mylonite zones associated with NE-trending faults (such as the Sheba, Borah and Sunnyside faults). Gold occurs in intensely sheared and altered Monzogranite and sediments as well as in discrete quartz veins or zones of quartz veins in both igneous and sedimentary hosts. Sheared zones within the granites can extend tens of metres into the hangingwall and footwall positions providing significant vertical permeability for the ascent of mineralising fluids. Flexures of up to 20 degrees in the strike of regional faults are often associated with higher concentrations of gold mineralisation, including at the Sunnyside Prospect.

Mineralisation occurs as silicified breccias, quartz stockworks, sulphidic fractures and narrow quartz veins hosted within the granitoid and metasediments and appears to be long-lived and multi staged. An early gold event is associated with strong shearing, pervasive silicification and sulphides emplaced along the ENE-WSW trending fault zones and tends to be relatively lower grade. A second overprinting gold event has introduced gold in quartz veins developed within en-echelon fracture zones which are tangential or oblique to the main structures. Gold occurrences associated with the later event generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. These tangential fracture zones are known to occur at Borah and at Sunnyside but can also be identified in soil geochemical patterns. This structural setting and paragenesis is similar to the Hillgrove deposit where the main mineralisation is hosted within a conjugate vein array between the Hillgrove and Chandler fault system rather than within the main shear array.[5] For the most part, drilling at Enmore has been conducted orthogonal to the main shear zones rather than targeting high-grade shoots oblique to those structures. It is therefore likely that drilling has missed the high-grade shoots.

Discrete mineralised zones are generally defined by intense alteration including a mineral assemblage of quartz (crystalline and drusy), sericite, carbonate (siderite), potassium feldspar (adularia), free gold, pyrite and minor arsenopyrite and local traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. The occurrence of adularia is considered to define hydrothermal fluid chemistry and process rather than defining a classification of mineral system other than orogenic-type.

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite, arsenic assays having a linear correlation with gold values except for late stage high-grade drusy quartz-adularia veins, where there may be no sulphides and therefore low arsenic. It is unclear how much gold is in solid solution in arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite. Other sulphides are not common in drill-holes at hand specimen scale, although antimony is quite anomalous in surface soil samples. Previous reports mention some ore shoots contain stibnite, chalcopyrite and galena.

Other intrusive igneous rocks thought to be genetically related to the Enmore gold mineralisation include lamprophyre dykes which occur proximally to ore-bearing structures at the Lone Hand Prospect (analogous to the nearby Hillgrove mine). Also similar to Hillgrove, a diorite intrusion also occurs at Enmore on the SE slopes of Mt Borah.

It is postulated that gold was not introduced during the Permo-Carboniferous period associated with the emplacement of the Enmore/Hillgrove batholiths, rather a later Permian event which produced the ENE-WSW faulting along the Monzogranite contacts during NW-SE compression. Transition from a ductile to brittle regime would have occurred in the late Permian (268-256Ma) which saw up to 12km of uplift in the New England Fold Belt during large-scale oroclinal bending and tilting of crustal blocks.[6]

[5] Downes, P. M., 2017
[6] Banks, M., 2010

SUMMARY OF ENMORE GOLD PROJECT

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

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

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

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

Drilling Highlights[8]

Sunnyside Prospect

- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m; inc. 100m @ 2.34g/t Au from 59m; inc. 31m @ 3.05g/t Au from 115m and 3m @ 8.86g/t Au from 171m to EOH (OSSRC06)
- 119m @ 0.99g/t Au from 140m; and 4m @ 8.85g/t Au from 184m (OKDD001)
- 100.5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 107m to EOH (OKDD002)
- 4m @ 11.94g/t Au from 0m (SP3B)
- 2m @ 14.6g/t Au from 46m (SP13E).

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 20.63g/t Au from 92m, inc. 1m @ 58g/t Au from 93m (BSD5)
- 6m @ 4.61g/t Au from 65m (BSD1).

Underground Sampling Highlights[7]

Lone Hand Prospect

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

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 7.06g/t Au.

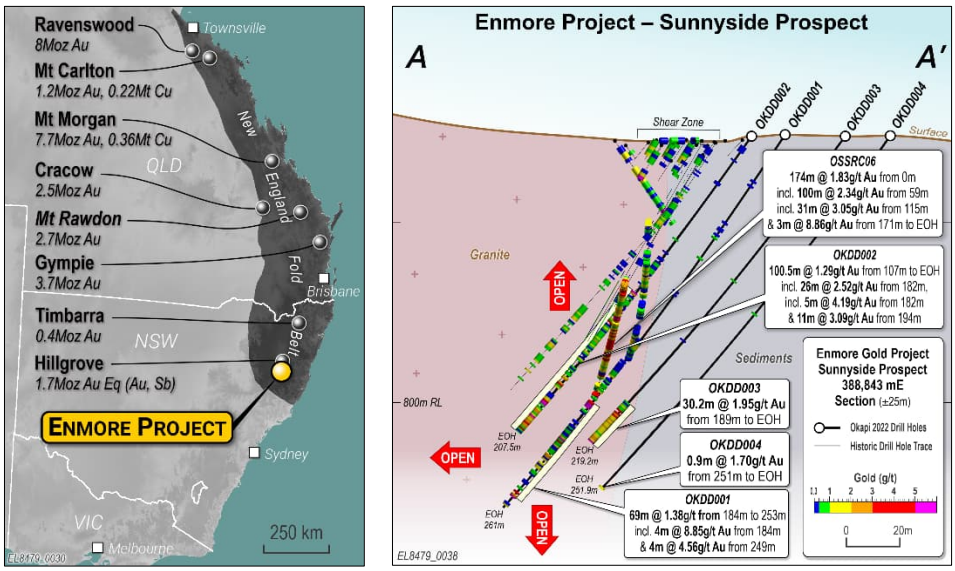


***Figure 4**: Enmore Gold Project relative to major deposits in the NEFB and Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine.*

[7] Phillips, 2017

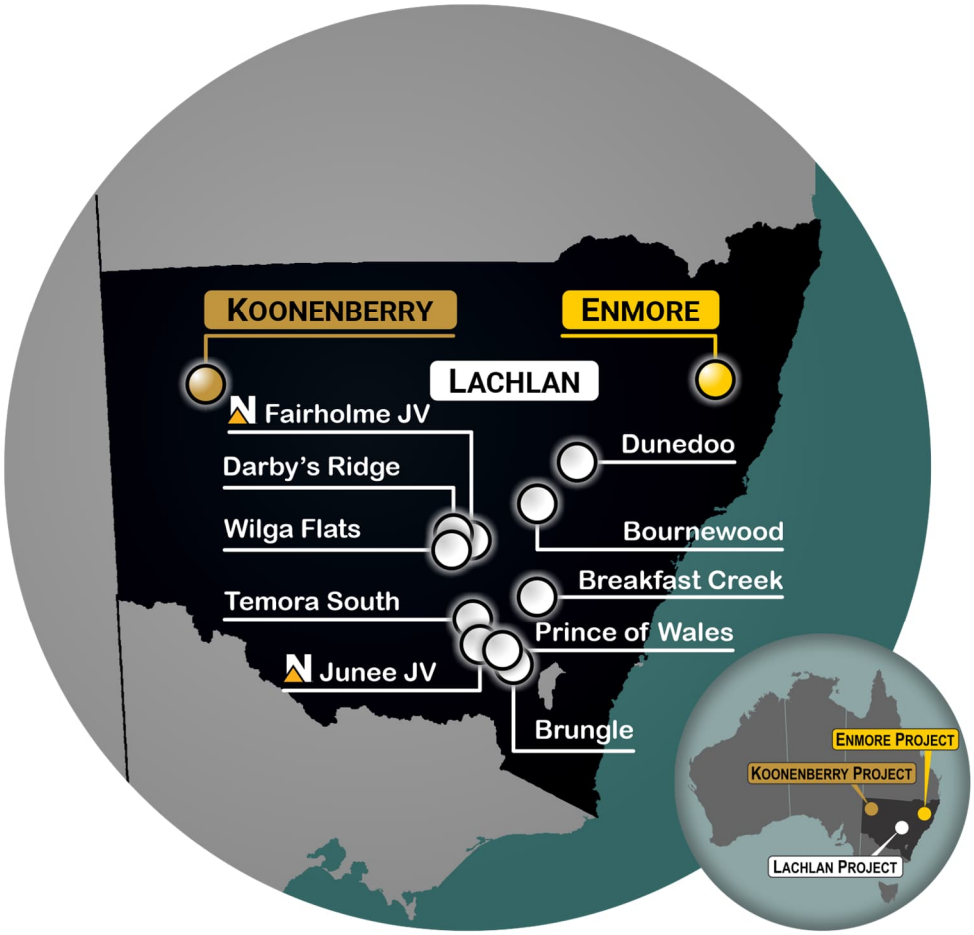
[8] Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 17/10/2024

FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry's maiden diamond drill program aims test the impressive widths and grades of gold mineralisation previously reported at Sunnyside. As discussed herein, these highly significant intercepts remain open along strike, across strike to the NW, down dip as well as up dip. This drilling campaign will further improve our understanding of the controls on mineralisation and identify the optimal drilling direction for the high-grade shoots. In addition, the program will aim to expand the existing mineralised footprint.

Results from the program will be used to design a follow-up diamond drill program to test the continuity of mineralisation at Sunnyside in multiple directions. Results from the soil program will also be used to plan drilling at other prospects in the district.

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



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

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-ENDS-

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

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

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

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

[9] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

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

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

Enmore Gold Project

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

Table 3. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project. *EL8479 to be held within 100% owned subsidiary Enmore Gold Pty Ltd.*

Lachlan Project

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

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

DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD003	0	0.3	0.3	Soil	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD003	0.3	2.45	2.15	Saprolite	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD003	2.45	4.5	2.05	Saprock	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD003	4.5	17.5	13	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.5-1	-	-
25ENDD003	17.5	20.5	3	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	20.5	21.16	0.66	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	-	0.2	-
25ENDD003	21.16	21.35	0.19	Fault	Argillic	Pervasive	-	-	-
25ENDD003	21.35	23.8	2.45	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	2	0.1	-
25ENDD003	23.8	27.5	3.7	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD003	27.5	29.5	2	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	29.5	36	6.5	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	36	61.6	25.6	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.1-0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD003	61.6	66.3	4.7	Granite	Propylitic	Fracture	0.5	0.2	-
25ENDD003	66.3	69.9	3.6	Granite	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD003	69.9	71.6	1.7	Granite	Propylitic	Pervasive	0.5	0.2	-
25ENDD003	71.6	76.9	5.3	Granite	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	76.9	79.65	2.75	Breccia	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD003	79.65	82	2.35	Granite	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.5	0.2	-
25ENDD003	82	83	1	Granite	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.5	1	-
25ENDD003	83	88.3	5.3	Granite	Phyllic	Pervasive	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD003	88.3	102.3	14	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	102.3	110.4	8.1	Granite	Hematitic	Moderate	0.1	0.1	-
25ENDD003	110.4	113.15	2.75	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	113.15	124.6	11.45	Granite	Potassic	Moderate	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	124.6	130.63	6.03	Granite	Potassic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	130.63	156.6	25.97	Granite	Potassic	Moderate	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	156.6	165.07	8.47	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	165.07	171.7	6.63	Granite	Potassic	Moderate	0.1	0.1	-
25ENDD003	171.7	193.9	22.2	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	193.9	201.75	7.85	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	201.75	203.19	1.44	Breccia	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	4	-
25ENDD003	203.19	213.05	9.86	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	2.1	-
25ENDD003	213.05	217.42	4.37	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	2.5	-
25ENDD003	217.42	231	13.58	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.1	1.1	-
25ENDD003	231	236.05	5.05	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD003	236.05	248.9	12.85	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	248.9	252.35	3.45	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	2.5	-
25ENDD003	252.35	256.7	4.35	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	2.5	<0.1%
25ENDD003	256.7	264.96	8.26	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	4	<0.1%
25ENDD003	264.96	269.7	4.74	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	4	-
25ENDD003	269.7	272.32	2.62	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	272.32	277.73	5.41	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	2.5	-
25ENDD003	277.73	279.32	1.59	Breccia	Phyllic	Weak	5	2.1	-
25ENDD003	279.32	284.92	5.6	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	284.92	292.32	7.4	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD003	292.32	300.54	8.22	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	300.54	318.72	18.18	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD003	318.72	327.9	9.18	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD003	327.9	330.96	3.06	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD003	330.96	351	20.04	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.6	-

Table 5 *– Lithology, alteration, veins, sulphide and visible gold zones observed in 25ENDD003. Visible gold occurrences have been grouped into zones rather than individual points.*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD004	0	0.2	0.2	Soil	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD004	0.2	4.2	4	Saprock	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	-	-
25ENDD004	4.2	11.25	7.05	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	-	-
25ENDD004	11.25	35.1	23.85	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.1	0.1	-
25ENDD004	35.1	35.6	0.5	Fault	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD004	35.6	127.06	91.46	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.1-1	0.2	-
25ENDD004	127.06	143.08	16.02	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	2	0.5	-
25ENDD004	143.08	146.1	3.02	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.1	1.1	-
25ENDD004	146.1	153.45	7.35	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	0.5	0.5	<0.1%
25ENDD004	153.45	159.45	6	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.1	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD004	159.45	160.05	0.6	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	1	2.1	<0.1%
25ENDD004	160.05	165.08	5.03	Granite	Silica	Strong	1	2.1	-
25ENDD004	165.08	173.51	8.43	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.1	-
25ENDD004	173.51	176.61	3.1	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	0.5	1.1	-
25ENDD004	176.61	184.91	8.3	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	1	0.6	-
25ENDD004	184.91	184.92	0.01	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	1	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD004	184.92	194.04	9.12	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	1	0.6	-
25ENDD004	194.04	223.86	29.82	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	2.5	-
25ENDD004	223.86	237.84	13.98	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	2.5	<0.1%
25ENDD004	237.84	243.92	6.08	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	2.5	-
25ENDD004	243.92	245.65	1.73	Granite	Silica	Strong	0.1	2	-
25ENDD004	245.65	249.7	4.05	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	1.5	-
25ENDD004	249.7	252.29	2.59	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD004	252.29	253.05	0.76	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	2.5	-
25ENDD004	253.05	254.32	1.27	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD004	254.32	260.41	6.09	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD004	260.41	263.42	3.01	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	1	4	-
25ENDD004	263.42	271.01	7.59	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	1	2.5	-
25ENDD004	271.01	279.51	8.5	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	1.1	-
25ENDD004	279.51	282.81	3.3	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.1	0.1	-
25ENDD004	282.81	287.61	4.8	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	2.5	-
25ENDD004	287.61	312.6	24.99	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	1.5	-
25ENDD004	312.6	319.74	7.14	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	2.5	-
25ENDD004	319.74	321.9	2.16	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	0.1	4	-

***Table 6** – Lithology, alteration, veins, sulphide and visible gold zones observed in 25ENDD004 to date (hole is ongoing). Visible gold occurrences have been grouped into zones rather than individual points.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD001	388839	6596428	939	55	-55	294.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	388817	6596413	941	55	-55	380
Sunnyside	25ENDD003	388871	6596644	953	160	-55	351
Sunnyside	25ENDD004	388985	6596575	947	235	-55	330.5*

***Table 7** – 2025 Enmore Gold Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation. *Drilling ongoing.*

REFERENCES

- 17/10/2024 KNB (ASX). Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and CuAu portfolio.
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- 24/01/2025 KNB (ASX). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2024.
- 11/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 KNB (ASX). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 KNB (ASX). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.

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- Downes, P. M., 2017. A mineral system model for orogenic Au and Au-Sb deposits in the southern New England.
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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Paul Wittwer, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is the Exploration Manager of Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Wittwer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Wittwer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table.

Forward looking statements

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

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

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

Proximate statements

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

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Diamond drilling was used to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • Samples will be pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Okapi Drilling (Okapi Resources Ltd in 2021-22)** • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2-5kg was split off the rig and sent to ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. • Samples greater than 3kg were riffle split at the lab, prior to pulverising. • Diamond drilling was used to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half according to core orientation lines (where available). • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling, trenching or channel sampling for Silver City Minerals Ltd, Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. No details found on historical rock chip or channel chip sampling procedures.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. **Okapi Drilling** • RC Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted rotary cone splitter • Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical Drilling Sample size ranges are as described: • Getty Oil generally sampled at 1m intervals over the whole hole. Holes BSD6 & BSD7 were sampled at 2m intervals, reducing to 1m in areas of interest. Rarely sampling was conducted at 0.5m intervals. • Zedex drilling was generally sampled at 1m intervals on a selective sampled based on presence or significant alteration and veining. Sample lengths ranged nominally up to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down to 10cm. No details found on historical rock chip or channel chip sampling procedures.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of recent (Koonenberry and Okapi) and historical mineralisation was assumed to be through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent (Koonenberry and Okapi) drilling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown. • Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay. Warren Jay Holdings appears to have employed check sampling on a more random basis and over a wider range of gold grade results.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Diamond drilling completed by Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). **Okapi Drilling** • RC drilling completed by BG Drilling using a track mounted Han Jin 16D rig with separate air compressor (Doosan 1050 FM) and using 3.5"

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

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Samples were sent to ALS Orange\Brisbane which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples will be analysed using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish. (Au-AA26). The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Okapi Drilling** • Samples were sent to ALS Orange\Brisbane which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed using a 30g Fire Assay with an AAS finish. (Au-AA25). The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: submitted drill samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Zedex submitted drill samples for analysis to ALS Brisbane. Analysed by Au-TL43 (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Trace level Au, 25g), then by Au-OG43 where Au>1g/t (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Intermediate grade level, 25g). Where Au >1g/t, also analysed by Au-AA25 (ore grade 3g fire assay, AAS finish). Multi-elements by ME-ICP41s (Aqua-regia with ICP-AES finish, 0.5g sample) for Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm. • Historical Rock Chip and Channel chip samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Bendigo for Au using ALS method PM209 (50g Fire Assay) and Fe and S using ALS method IC587 (4 acid digest and ICPAES finish) • Results from Lone Hand showed >75% of gold in that location reported to coarse fraction. Nugget effect was noted in other prospects as well.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	used on samples or core.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• In Koonenberry drilling, standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. • In Okapi drilling, standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at 20m intervals • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Okapi and historical significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Drill hole 25ENDD001 twinned OSSRC006 • One Okapi hole OSSRC03 (abandoned at 54m) twinned historic hole SS9. • Zedex twinned Getty hole BSD5 with hole GRB8.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data at the rig from Koonenberry and Okapi drilling was collected on paper and later digitised and stored on company cloud server. • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling or sampling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument. **Okapi Drilling** • All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex single shot instrument. **Historical Drilling** • Silver Valley: No mention of survey control. Silver Valley owned a mining lease and may have surveyed back to ML boundaries. Accuracy is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		unknown. Topographic control not referenced. • Getty Oil: No reference to datum on maps, though AMG is listed, so datum can be assumed as AGD66. Drillhole azimuth listed in magnetic bearing on logs. Topographic control not referenced. Grids were constructed in key prospect areas so can assume at minimum there was a consistent locational and topographic control for drilling through the local surveyed grid. Accuracy assumed to be ±20m. • Warren Jay Holdings: No details of datum, survey or topographic control have been witnessed yet. • Zedex: post-drilling collar survey using high resolution professional surveying, Datum AGD84.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry & Okapi drilling and historical drilling has been converted to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Some of the historical drilling was professionally surveyed and these collars were used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Koonenberry & Okapi Drilling** • Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported. **Historical Drilling** • Data spacing is sufficient to establish general continuity of lode style mineralisation along primary structures. Spacing is not currently sufficient or consistent enough to establish continuity of mineralisation on high-grade shoot style reefs (no structural logging has been witnessed or referenced).
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • Hole 25ENDD001 was oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the most ideal for drilling. **Okapi Drilling** • Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction. (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil holes at Bora were drilled targeting the NE trending regional structures. The program established that the target high-grade mineralisation was on a cross-structure at 35° to the original target. Four diamond and five percussion holes consequently missed the target. Holes that did intercept target are at low angle to the sympathetically dipping reef. True orientation of the structure (which may be en echelon reefs) is unknown so materiality of drill angle is currently unknown. • Zedex drillholes are drilled at higher and more optimal angle to the apparent mineralised structure at Borah. • Most drilling outside Borah seems to have been optimized for NE trending, generally NW dipping lode structures. Angle of drilling to higher grade mineralised structures at these other prospects is unclear.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Koonenberry drilling were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight. • Samples from Okapi Drilling were hand delivered to the laboratory in Orange by the geologist conducting the program therefore no 3rd party handled the samples. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry or Okapi Drilling. • No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Panex Resources WA Pty Ltd, owned by Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and expiring on 21 October 2029 whereon it is eligible for renewal. • There are no known Native Title interests in relation to the Property. • No royalty interests are in place.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by Silver Valley (1974) with Diamond drilling. • Getty Oil (1983-84). DD and percussion drilling. Mapping, surface sampling. Good systematic investigative work. Getty concluded the lateral and width dimensions (of the old mine workings) were limited and would not deliver their target of ± 5Mt @ 3g/t (482k oz) Au open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. • Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of 22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property. • Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. • Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel sampling. A program of 8 RC holes for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au ± Sb, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: • An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. • A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. • Gold is present both as free gold and in solution with pyrite and possibly arsenopyrite in varying proportions. Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. • Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.* *- Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* *– Dip and azimuth of the hole.* *– Down hole length and interception depth.* *– Hole length.*	• Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables • Available data for the majority of the historical holes at the Enmore Property are poorly recorded. The historic drilling is not currently considered material on this basis beyond indication of the mineral potential of the field • Historical drill hole and channel sampling information is utilised as indicative reference only to the potential of the Prospect.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade*	• No new assays have been reported • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for Okapi and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	historical significant intersection calculations. • No Top Cuts were used.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No new assays have been reported
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	**Koonenberry Drilling** • The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Hole 25ENDD001 was oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Okapi Drilling** • Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Borah: Holes drilled pre-2004 are interpreted to be drilled largely at low angle sub-parallel to the shoot style mineralisation, and post-2004 drillholes moderate-high angle. Intercept widths do not appear to vary markedly, indicating more controls involved. All holes are currently considered to be down hole length, true width not known. The Borah shoot itself is moderate angle (35°) to the host lode structure. • Sunnyside, Sherwood, et al: Holes appear to be largely targeted orthogonal to main lode structure, while shoot style mineralisation can

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be high or low angle to the lode structure.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No new sample assay data has been reported.
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.*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling is ongoing. • Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.