KOONENBERRYGOLD

09 June 2026

Postman's Gully results confirm prospectivity of the Borah Fault at Enmore, NSW

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to report very encouraging results from its first diamond drill program at the Postman's Gully Prospect, Enmore Project, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Impressive gold intersections from KNB's first test of the regionally significant **Borah Fault** at Enmore:
  - **12m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 227m, incl. **4m @ 2.54g/t Au** within **84m @ 0.35g/t Au** from 197m (26ENDD023)
  - **7m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 81m, incl. **1m @ 2.78g/t Au** from 84m (26ENDD027)
  - **1m @ 1.05g/t Au** from 70m, within **5m @ 0.67g/t Au** from 67m (26ENDD025)
  - **1m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 102m (26ENDD024).
- Aggressive first-pass drilling rewarded with best mineralisation intersected **~190m vertical** beneath historic workings & remains open in multiple directions. Significant intersections are ~**200m** apart highlighting considerable upside.
- Multi-stage quartz-sulphide veining and breccias host gold mineralisation in a style and orientation **similar to Sunnyside**, gold mineralisation is **hosted in sediments** providing positive implications for the district.
- Activities progressing on multiple fronts including drill planning and approvals for the high-grade **Queen of Sheba Prospect** where rock sampling returned **up to 87g/t Au** [1].
- Drill permit secured for the high-grade Borah prospect, with drilling planned
- Surface geochemistry results pending from ongoing regional exploration programs.

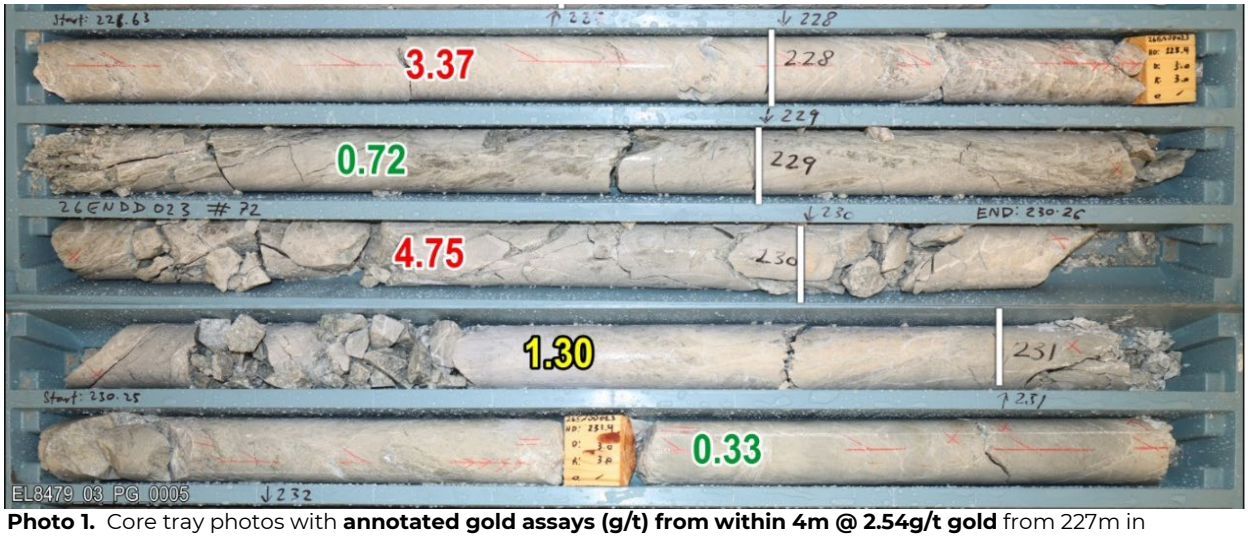

Photo 1. Core tray photos with **annotated gold assays (g/t) from within 4m @ 2.54g/t gold** from 227m in 26ENDD023 hosted in sheared intensely quartz-sericite-pyrite altered sediments.

[1] KNB ASX Announcement dated 25/05/2026

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KNB Chairman Paul Harris commented:

*"Our first test of the regionally significant **Borah Fault** has intersected gold mineralisation up to **190m** underneath historical workings at **Postman's Gully**. These early-stage gold intersections are **~200m apart**, providing encouragement and significant upside, comparable to Sunnyside which has a similar confirmed strike extent of >200m and a vertical extent of >415m.*

*Apart from the historical Borah Gold Mine, where previous explorers intersected up to **41m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 63m (BSD1); **13m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 85m (BSD5); **16.3m @ 2.83g/t Au** from 90.7m (GR-B8)[2], the Borah Fault has seen minimal previous drilling. KNB's Postman's Gully results have now confirmed the greater Borah Fault zone has the potential to provide additional discoveries.*

With more than 30km of prospective structures interpreted to transect the Enmore Project, we believe the potential for discovery of additional ounces is considered high, as we continue to direct exploration efforts to uncover the district's significant potential."

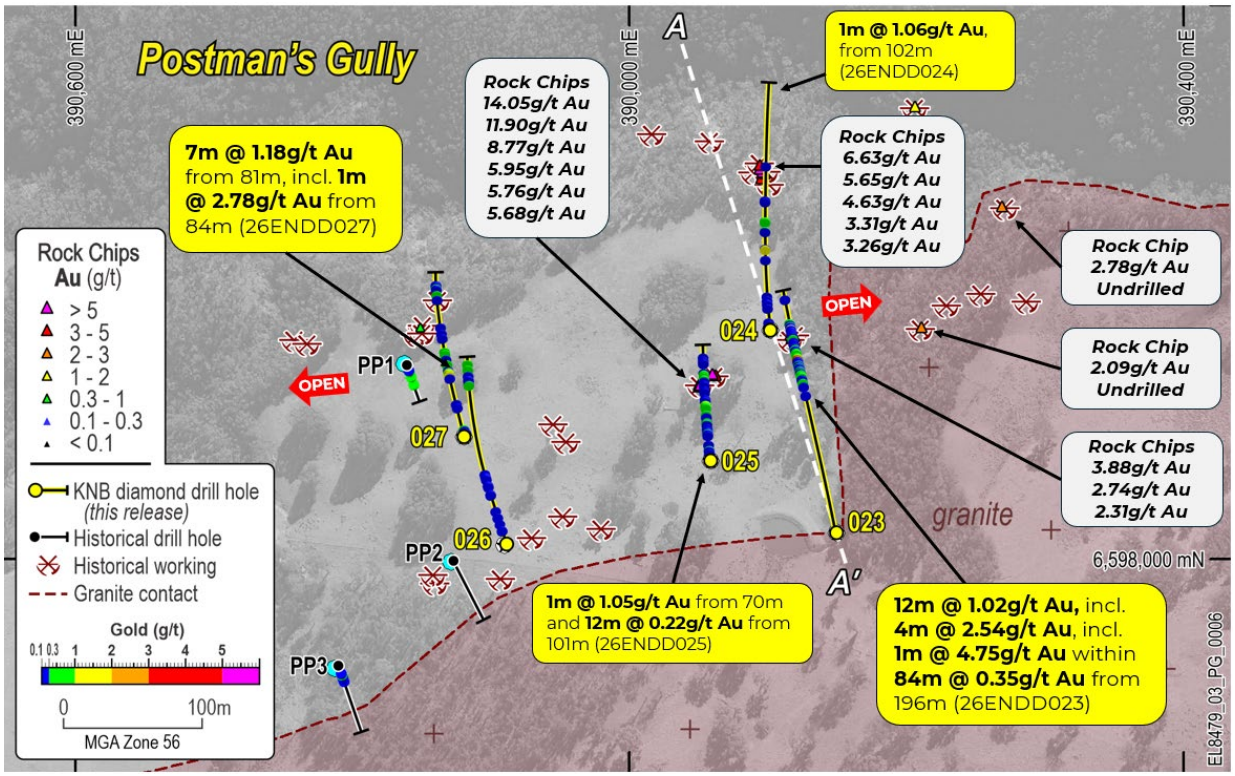

Figure 1. Location of Postman's Gully drillholes relative to historical workings. A maximum of **14.05g/t Au in rock chips** and **370ppb Au in soils** was returned at Postman's Gully. Note A-A' section line. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz56.

[2] KNB ASX Announcement dated 17/10/2024

POSTMAN'S GULLY DRILLING

Drilling at Postman's Gully consisted of a first-pass, widely spaced, five-hole scout diamond program for 1,241.5m, representing KNB's first test of the Borah Fault Zone, a regional-scale prospective structure, parallel to the Sunnyside and Sheba Fault Zones at Enmore.

Drilling targeted a >1.5km x ~0.35km gold in soil anomaly (up to 370ppb Au) centred on two NNE-SSW orientated trends of historical workings that returned exceptional gold in rock chips up to **14.05g/t Au**[3], highlighting high-grade potential.

The program successfully intersected gold mineralisation in several drillholes underneath historical workings with the best results of **12m @ 1.02 g/t Au** from 227m, inc. **4m @ 2.54g/t Au** from 227m within **84m @ 0.35 g/t Au** from 197m (26ENDD023) and **7m @ 1.18g/t Au** from 81m, incl. **1m @ 2.78g/t Au** from 84m (26ENDD027). These intersections are approximately 200m apart demonstrating scale potential, and aggressive undercuts of historical workings allude to positive down dip continuity.

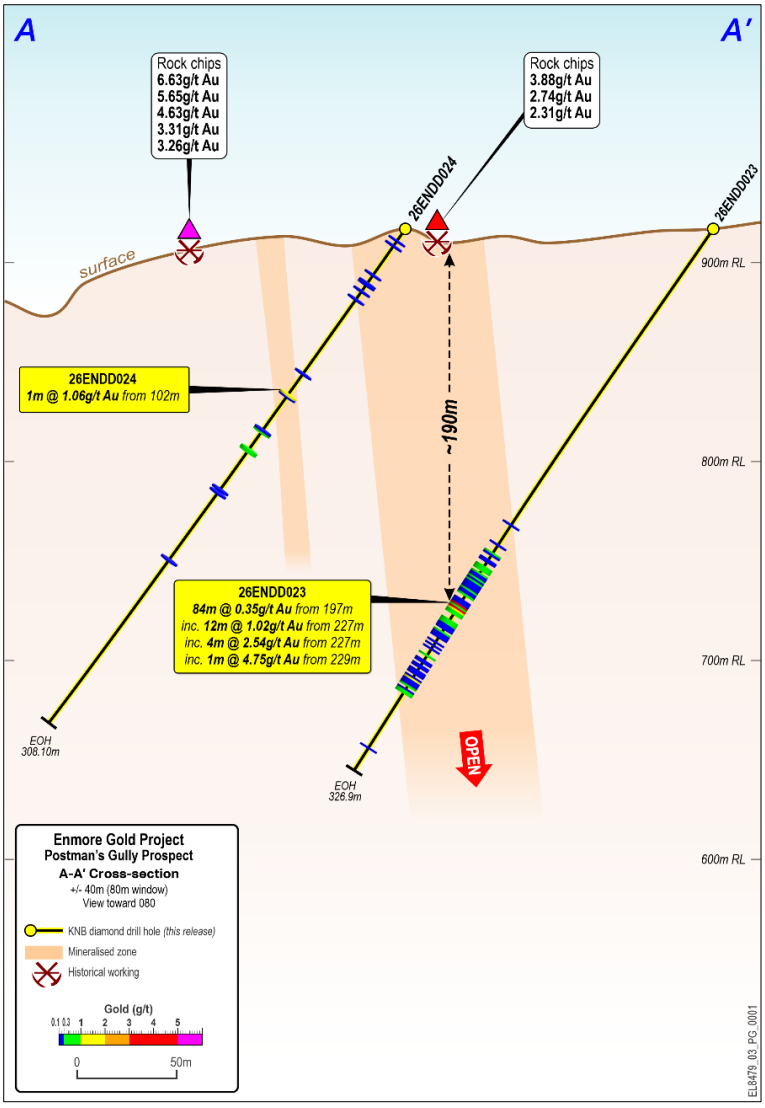

Figure 2. Postman's Gully A-A' section indicating gold mineralisation extending from historical workings at surface to 190m vertically. See Figure 1 for location of A-A' section line.

[3] KNB ASX announcement dated 22/07/2025

Drilling cut multiple vein generations including early folded quartz veining, minor quartz-carbonate + chlorite + pyrite veining and late-stage crosscutting carbonate – quartz + pyrite - arsenopyrite breccias similar in appearance to mullock material returning strong gold results and like high-grade breccia style mineralisation at Sunnyside. Host rocks consist of deformed and folded, variably quartz-sericite-pyrite altered metasediments (Photo 1), confirming mineralisation is not restricted to the granite at Postman's Gully, providing positive implications for other district targets including Sunnyside.

Mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, notably to the east where the Borah Fault continues into granite, where historical workings and soil gold anomalism extends a further >200m, untested by this initial round of drilling. Upside also remains between drill sections and at depth.

The Company is very encouraged by these excellent first pass drill results demonstrating true district potential and follow up drilling at Postman's Gully will be planned. Focus will also be directed to additional defined targets along the Borah Fault Zone, including the high-grade Borah Gold Mine, where drill permits have already been approved, and further work at the Sherwood Prospect where a >1.4km long, open gold in soil anomaly, rock chips up to **7.6g/t Au** and **6.28g/t Au**[4], and historical drilling returned **9.87m @ 4.54g/t Au**[5] from 54.55m.

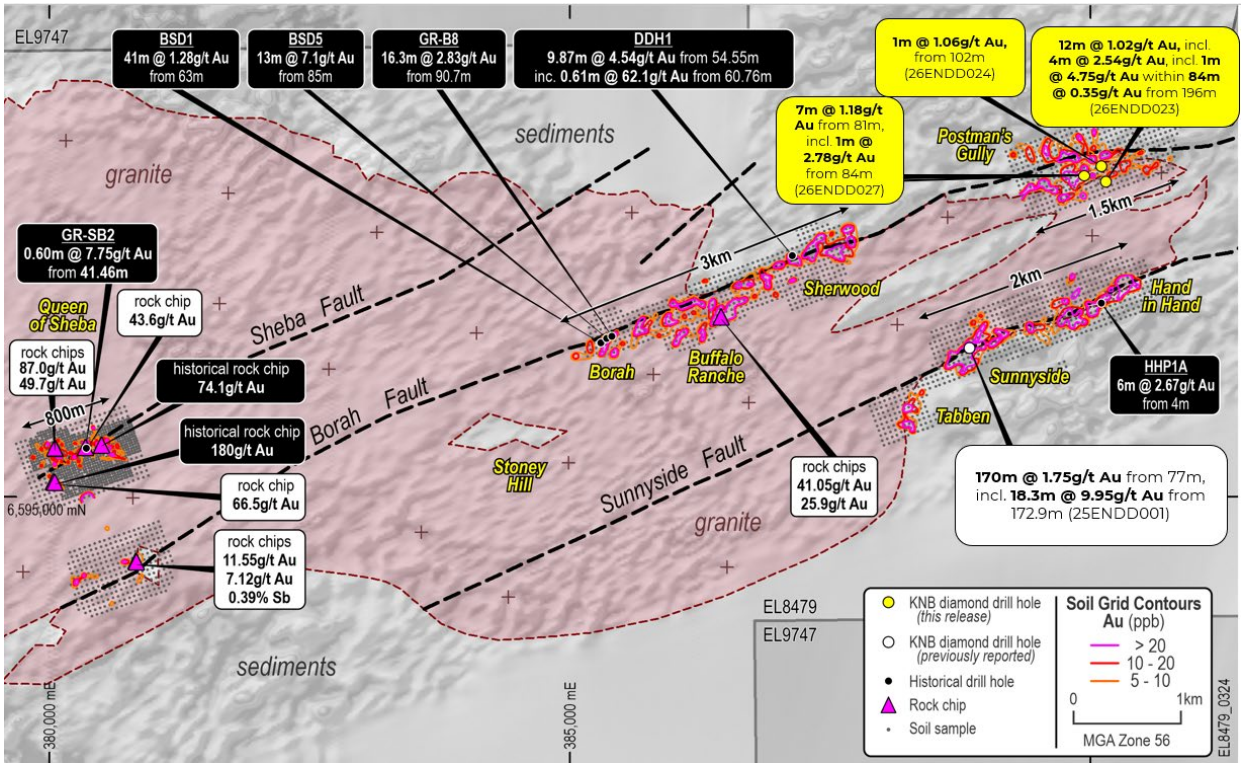

Figure 3. Enmore district geological map highlighting three regional scale prospective faults, with 2km mineralised trend from Sunnyside to Hand in Hand and 4.5km mineralised trend from Borah to Postman's Gully.

[4] KNB ASX announcement dated 20/10/2025
[5] KNB ASX announcement dated 17/10/2024

HAND IN HAND DRILLING

A three-hole 779.6m diamond drill program at Hand in Hand followed up previous shallow reverse circulation drill results reported in January 2026[6] including:

- **50m @ 0.36g/t Au** from 0m, incl. 1m **@ 0.97g/t Au** from 15m (25ENRC003)
- **46m @ 0.28g/t Au** from 23m, incl. 1m **@ 4.2g/t Au** from 59m (25ENRC007)
- **40m @ 0.35g/t Au** from 86m, incl. 1m **@ 2.11g/t Au** from 91m (25ENRC008)
- **25m @ 0.38g/t Au** from 43m, incl. 1m **@ 1.86g/t Au** from 61m (25ENRC015).

Drilling tested the granite-sediment contact at depth, intersecting the breccia/shear zone adjacent to the contact position and cutting a phyllic (sericite-quartz-Fe carbonate-pyrite ± arsenopyrite) altered granite. Mineralisation is evident as quartz-carbonate-pyrite ± arsenopyrite ± ?sulphosalt veins and late stage breccias.

The program extended the existing mineralisation to depth in all holes, although grades were disappointing returning a broadest result of **28m @ 0.28g/t Au** from 200m (26ENDD029). This target is now considered tested.

The contact position at Hand in Hand displays a moderate north-west dip in comparison to the steep north-west dip along strike at Sunnyside, the geometry of this structure in combination with a lack of significant NNE-SSW orientated cross-structures may be responsible for the lower tenor of gold mineralisation. Importantly, the requisite structural intersections are interpreted transecting a 500m long "gap-zone" along the Sunnyside Shear Zone east of Sunnyside with no existing drilling (Figure 4). This gap zone will be targeted in the next round of drilling at Sunnyside.

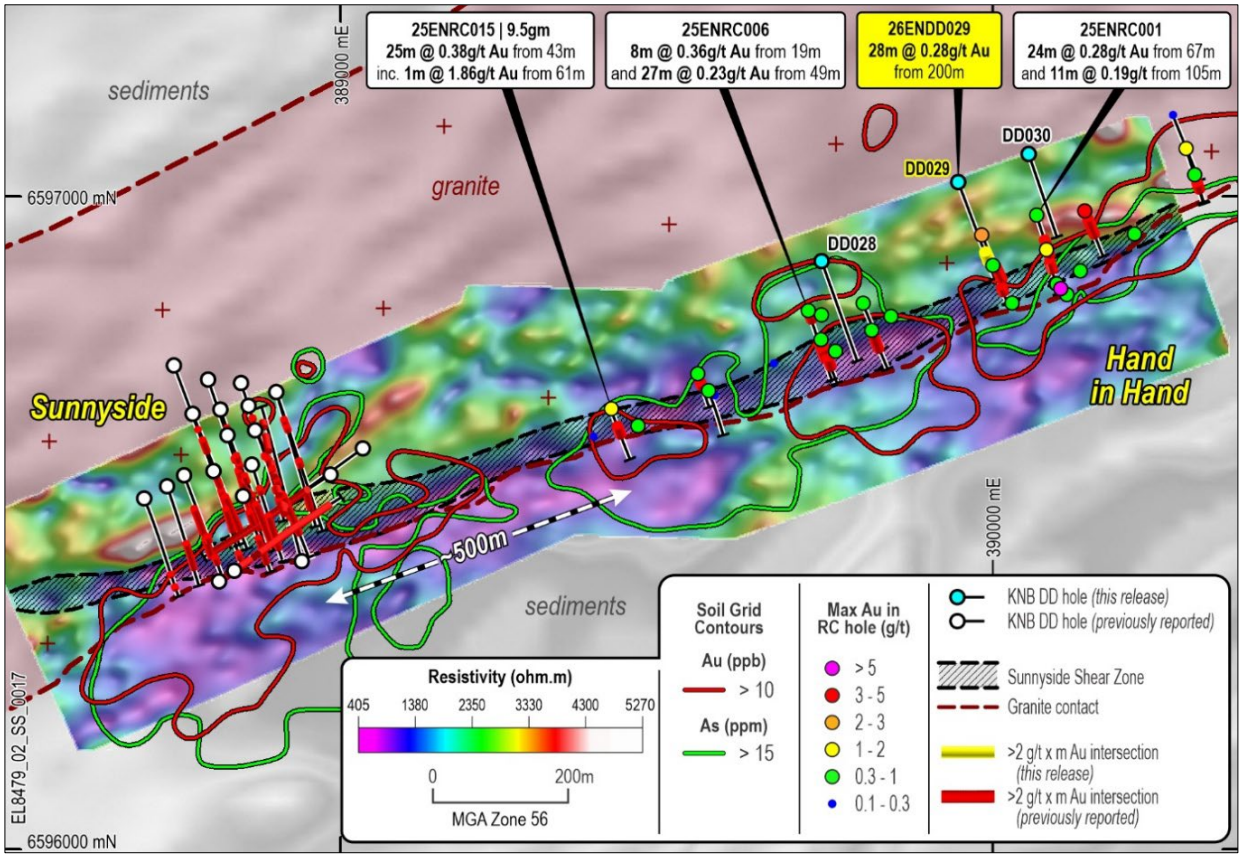

Figure 4. Hand in Hand drill hole locations reported in this release on IP Resistivity. A 500m long "gap zone" between wide intervals of gold mineralisation intersected at Sunnyside and the nearest RC drill hole to the east remains to be drill tested. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz56.

[6] KNB ASX announcement dated 12/01/2026

FORWARD PROGRAM

Confirmation of encouraging gold mineralisation at Postman's Gully, highlighting the potential of the greater Borah Fault, has the Company focusing exploration at additional targets along the fault at its **Enmore Project**, including **Sherwood, Buffalo Ranche, Borah Gold Mine** and the **Stoney Hill target**, where surface geochemistry results are awaited.

KNB geologists continue to undertake geological/structural and vectoring interpretations in preparation for the next exciting phase of drilling at Sunnyside. A drill permit has been secured for the high-grade Borah prospect and permit preparations are underway at the recently reported **Queen of Sheba target**[7].

At the **Lachlan Project,** the Company has programs underway including geochemical and geophysical surveys across several targets enabling drill testing in the coming months. These targets are strategically located in productive belts and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of Tier 1 gold and copper systems. KNB's recent acquisition of the **Gundagai Project** significantly strengthens the Company's Lachan Fold Belt position, upon completion of the acquisition including transfer of the titles KNB look forward to commencing field work.

In addition, **Newmont plans to commence a diamond drilling program at the Junee Joint Venture** this month. This work is fully funded by Newmont and KNB has a 20% free carried interest.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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-ENDS-

[7] ASX: KNB 25/05/2026

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper across its diverse portfolio of highly prospective and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km^2 making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently announced acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt[8]. The Company's immediate focus is the Enmore Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase at the Sunnyside Prospect, whilst contemporaneously advancing multiple projects within the Lachlan Portfolio.

100% Owned Projects

Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km^2)

- 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine
- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06)
- 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02)
- Emerging gold discovery

Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km^2)

- 55km Sth of 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
- Untested by drilling

Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km^2)

- Historical shafts and workings (170m deep)
- 4.0km long structural trend
- Very limited drilling

Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km^2)

- 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit
- 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips
- Numerous historical workings

Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km^2)

- 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine
- Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary
- +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend
- Untested by drilling

Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km^2)

- 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)

- 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)

Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km^2)

- Intrusion related Cu/Au
- Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly
- Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies

Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km^2)

- 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit
- +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au)
- 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip
- Untested by drilling

Au/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km^2)

- Highly prospective and underexplored
- Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 nuggets)
- Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils
- Multi-million-ounce Au potential

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)

Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km^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*

Cu Fairholme JV (EL9467; 169km^2)

- 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)

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)

1,027M	$28.7M	$4.45M	47%
Shares on issue	**Market Cap**	**Cash**	**Top 20**
ASX:KNB	04/06/2026	31/03/2026	04/06/2026

[8] ASX: KNB 19/05/2026
[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%

Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project.

*Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

Enmore Gold Project

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

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

Lachlan Project

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

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.

DATA TABLES

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Postman's Gully	26ENDD023	390149.54	6598019.21	917.9	348	-55	326.9
Postman's Gully	26ENDD024	390101.55	6598165.59	915.1	354	-55	308.1
Postman's Gully	26ENDD025	390058.16	6598071.11	921.2	354	-55	149.8
Postman's Gully	26ENDD026	389909.40	6598010.33	934.3	340	-55	246.4
Postman's Gully	26ENDD027	389880.02	6598088.44	931.9	340	-55	210.3
Hand in Hand	26ENDD028	389738.20	6596900.68	956.9	160	-55	270.5
Hand in Hand	26ENDD029	389946.75	6597023.82	971.9	160	-55	275.8
Hand in Hand	26ENDD030	390054.77	6597066.75	976.2	160	-55	233.3

Table 1. Postman's Gully and Hand in Hand diamond collar location and orientation. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz56.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Postman's	26ENDD023	196	280	84	0.35	29.4
	Incl.	227	239	12	1.02	12.24
	incl.	227	231	4	2.54	10.16
	incl.	229	230	1	4.75	4.75
Postman's	26ENDD025	67	72	5	0.67	3.35
	incl.	70	71	1	1.05	1.05
	&	101	113	12	0.22	2.64
Postman's	26ENDD027	81	88	7	1.18	8.26
	incl.	81	85	4	1.54	6.16
	incl.	84	85	1	2.78	2.78
Hand in Hand	26ENDD029	200	228	28	0.28	7.84

Table 2. Significant drill hole intersections >2g/t x m Au using a 0.2g/t cut-off. Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 10m @ <0.1g/t Au.

REFERENCES

- 17/10/2024 (ASX:KNB). Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and CuAu portfolio.
- 29/11/2024 (ASX:KNB). Koonenberry Gold completes acquisition of Enmore Gold and Lachlan Projects in NSW.
- 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold including 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole.
- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
- 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Enmore third hole returns 102m @ 1.10g/t gold including 9.7m at 3.57g/t gold.
- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
- 13/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Sunnyside gold system to more than 230m strike.
- 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t gold from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
- 22/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). Domestic and international institutional placement to accelerate exploration plans.
- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t gold from fifth drillhole at Enmore.
- 23/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45g/t gold from sixth drillhole at Enmore.
- 24/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential.
- 27/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). Newmont completes fully-funded drilling at Junee and Fairholme JV Projects.
- 22/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies target on parallel shear zone to Sunnyside at Enmore Project.
- 04/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralised zone to over 260m strike potential and highlights depth and strike potential.
- 05/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies priority drill targets along Sunnyside Shear Zone in IP Geophysics.
- 13/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences 10,000m drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 15/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences district scale airborne magnetic survey.
- 20/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB triples the potential strike length of the Enmore Gold Project NSW.
- 05/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB accelerates drilling with second drill rig at Enmore.
- 18/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB strikes visible gold in first two drill holes of Phase II Sunnyside program
- 16/12/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB hits more visible gold at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 12/01/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB RC drilling defines 2km mineralised trend at Hand in Hand
- 05/02/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralisation to 415m vertical and identifies high-grade zones at depth at Enmore Gold Project NSW.
- 17/03/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB hits high-grade shallow gold, extends mineralisation at Sunnyside and accelerates exploration.
- 25/03/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at high grade Postman's Gully.
- 17/04/2026 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 March 2026.
- 12/05/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralisation at Sunnyside.
- 19/05/2026 (ASX:KNB) KNB to acquire High-Grade Gold-Copper Project, NSW
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- 05/08/2024 (ASX:LRV). Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study including Maiden Ore Reserve.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Brynache Ellingworth, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a full-time employee as Principal Geologist at Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Ellingworth 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 Ellingworth 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.	Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. RC drilling was conducted to obtain representative 1m samples of RC cuttings, utilising a 1/8 split directly off the rotary cyclone into a calico bag. Soil Sampling involved removing surface organic matter, then digging a hole ~300mm deep and sampling the material below that depth by sieving the -3mm fraction in the field to produce a sample of about 250g for analysis. Rock Chip sampling was completed by sampling an outcrop or mullock dump with a hammer to produce multiple pieces of rock in each sample. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a mounted rotary cone splitter into green UV bags, with a 1/8 split from the cyclone going into a sequentially numbered calico bag for assay.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible and is also assumed for the historical drilling.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling, soil and rock chip sampling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed. Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed as well as some samples that returned >1g/t from the original Fire Assay. Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all historical operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Diamond drilling completed by DDH1 Drilling and Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). Koonenberry RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Hydco 1200H rig utilising a 5.75" face hammer Historical Drilling 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. 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. 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. 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.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	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. RC sample weights and recoveries were observed during the drilling with any wet or moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones. RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. Sample spoils (residual) were collected in large green heavy duty, UV stabilised plastic bags with representative chips collected by taking a sample from the bags and sieving and washing the oversize component for storage in chip trays and logging. 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. RC Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist 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.	No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotechnical attribtutes, recovery and bulk density recorded. A representative sample of the RC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and % abundance.
	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 recent and historical holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.	Each 1m interval was split from the rotary cyclone into a sequentially numbered calico bag calico for assay. Most samples were dry with sample condition recorded appropriately. All polywoven plastic bags containing samples for assay were secured and placed into bulka bags or equivalent in preparation for transport to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Koonenberry drilling and rock chip samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-32. 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 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	Duplicates were inserted every 50 samples in drilling. Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	field duplicate/second-half sampling.	to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. Field duplicates were collected for soil sampling, inserted every 49th and 52nd sample. 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 drilling is appropriate. Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. All drilling samples and rock chips were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. All zones with visible gold in Phase I Diamond drilling samples returning >1g/t in original Fire Assay) were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. In addition, some samples were also analysed with Photon Assay (ALS method Au-PA01p) to compare assay techniques. Up to ~500 grams of the pulverised sample is used for analysis (or up to whatever can fit in the plastic jar). Analysis is non-destructive, not requiring sample decomposition. Samples are bombarded with high-energy X-Rays which excite atomic nuclei that produce gamma rays at signature energies, allowing for gold detection. In addition to Fire Assay, Rock chips with visible gold observed were also analysed with Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24) and these assays are reported in favour of the 50g Fire Assay assays due to the larger sample size and therefore are a more representative assay. A multi-element Ultra Trace method is completed on selected drill core and Rock Chips, utilising a four-acid digest with ICP-MS (ALS method ME-MS61), for analysis of a suite of other economic and pathfinder elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historical rock chips were analysed at Comlabs Pty Ltd in Adelaide using AAS for Au and XRF for As. Soils were analysed via ALS method AuME-ST44 (50g sample) with aqua-regia extraction and an ICP-MS finish. This method provides assay data for 52 elements in addition to gold at trace levels (>0.1ppb), ideal for identifying subtle soil geochemical trends that may be missed via other methods. Upper detection limit is 1ppm, with any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44). The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 50 samples for drilling. The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory. No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling. A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for soil sampling. A field duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for soil sampling. Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server. No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling 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.	All drill holes, soil sample locations and rock chip locations were surveyed with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m. Drill collars were later surveyed with a DGPS with an accurately of +/-30cm. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument or single shot electric camera (magnetic) tool.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry drilling. Historical drilling has been converted to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported. Soils were generally collected on a 50m sample spacing along 50m spaced lines, appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. Rock chip sampling was based on geological features of interest.
	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.	Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high-grade, cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of the target. Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. Soil sampling was orientated appropriately across geological features and doesn't introduce a bias.
	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 and surface geochemistry were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight. 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 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 Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulphidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. Native/free gold occurs as inclusions within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz and is concentrated filling cavities within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz as overgrowths to pyrite and arsenian pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arsenian pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the	Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All drill intersections >2g/t x m Au with a cut-off grade of >0.2g/t Au have been reported. Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for intercepts previously reported and no Top Cuts were used. Significant drill results are summarised in the Tables in the body of the report with cut-off grades and internal dilution stated below the table.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No estimate of true width is provided given the early-stage nature of drilling at Postman's Gully and Hand in Hand with only downhole intervals reported. An estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is provided at Sunnyside. RC results are interpreted to be approximately true width.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of mineralisation at Postman's Gully and Hand in Hand is not yet understood given the early stage nature of this work, although drilling was orientated perpendicular to the interpreted main NNE-SSW striking structural trends. The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high-grade cross-cutting NNW structures.
	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 Estimated true width of the mineralisation is yet to be determined at Postman's Gully or Hand in Hand.
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.	All significant intersections >2g/t x m have been included in this report, with any higher grades reported as a subset of the intersection in the tables. Assays for this release range from <0.01g/t to 4.75g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, 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).	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.