KOONENBERRYGOLD

4 November 2026

KNB ADVANCES MULTIPLE EXPLORATION PROGRAMS ACROSS NSW GOLD-COPPER PORTFOLIO

Koonenberry Gold Limited (ASX: KNB) ("Koonenberry" or the "Company") is pleased to report continued exploration progress across its NSW portfolio, including the commencement of exploration at the recently acquired Gundagai Project.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wilga Flats – Three holes for 744m drilled to date along Olaf's Trend[1].** A ~450m deep diamond hole testing a blind porphyry copper-gold target[2] is nearing planned depth[3].
- A **second drilling rig** has commenced four additional RC/diamond holes along the 4.2km-long Olaf's Trend. Assays from the first three holes expected late December.
- **Breakfast Creek – Three polymetallic skarn drill targets** defined at Balbardie and Bimberoo, with drill planning and permitting well advanced. New rock-chip samples returned up to **19.05% Cu** and **3.22% Cu**[4], adding to previous rock-chip results up to **18.5% Cu** and **7.02g/t Au**[5]. Silver, tin and tungsten anomalism also identified.
- Targets are supported by infill soil sampling and reprocessed electromagnetic (EM) data, which identified previously undrilled conductors coincident with or adjacent to the soil anomalies.
- **Gundagai –** Initial on-ground exploration underway; a large-scale soil sampling program will commence shortly across the Big Ben Trend.
- **Dunedoo –** Maiden seven-hole drill program returned low-grade gold-silver anomalism at Hillside including **36m @ 0.10g/t Au & 3.84g/t Ag** from surface (26DNRC002). No significant results at Bolinda Vale, where the IP and magnetic anomalies are explained by significant pyrite and magnetite alteration. Follow-up to the north is being assessed.



Photo 1: Undrilled Rogart Gold Mine at Gundagai, where historic rock chips returned up to **17.9g/t Au**[6]

[1] ASX:KNB 20/10/2026
[2] ASX:KNB 20/10/2026
[3] Refer to Table 13
[4] Refer to Table 4
[5] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025
[6] ASX:KNB 19/05/2026

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KNB Executive Chairman Paul Harris commented:

"At Wilga Flats, the ~450m deep diamond hole is nearing its planned depth and a second rig has commenced drilling four additional RC/DD holes as we await the results from the initial holes.

The latest results at Breakfast Creek have strengthened our understanding of the project's polymetallic potential, with high-grade copper rock chips supported by refined soil anomalies, skarn-style alteration and previously untested EM conductors emerging from our latest field work. The integration of these datasets has established clear priorities for near-term drilling at three targets, and drill planning is well advanced.

Our first on-ground exploration at Gundagai is also underway at the large-scale Big Ben target area, adding another opportunity to generate new drill targets.

While the maiden drilling at Dunedoo returned low-grade gold and silver anomalism at the Hillside target, no significant mineralisation was returned from the encouraging sulphide veining and hydrothermal alteration at Bolinda Vale. The results provide important information & vectors for assessing the nearby exploration potential especially to the north of the recent drilling.

Our focus remains on advancing the most prospective opportunities across the portfolio."

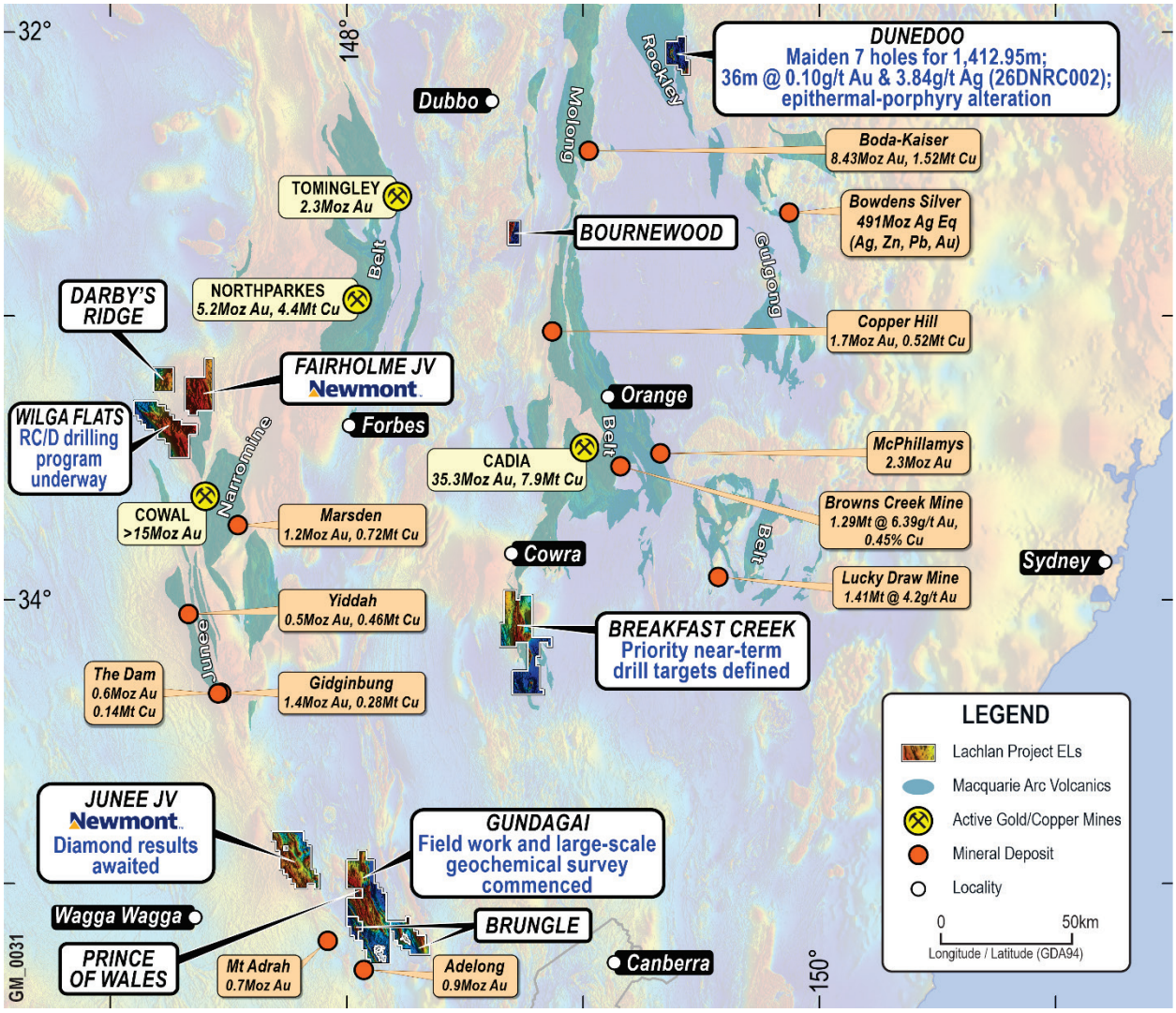


Figure 1. Location of Breakfast Creek Project (EL9313), Dunedoo (EL9138), Wilga Flats (EL9272) and other KNB projects including the recent Gundagai Acquisition within the Lachlan Project in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.

WILGA FLATS PROJECT – EXPANDED DRILLING WITH SECOND DRILL RIG

Koonenberry's expanded drilling program, including the **addition of a second drill rig**, continues along the 4.2km-long Olaf's Trend following encouraging geological observations from initial drilling in the north of the trend. As previously announced, drilling is investigating a possible porphyry-epithermal copper-gold system supported by geological, geochemical and geophysical evidence. To date, three RC holes for 744m have been completed[7].

The ~450m deep diamond hole testing a blind porphyry copper-gold target defined by coincident magnetic, induced polarisation (IP) and geochemical anomalies is nearing its planned depth. In addition, drilling has commenced on four further RC/diamond holes along Olaf's Trend. These four holes are additional to the deeper diamond hole.

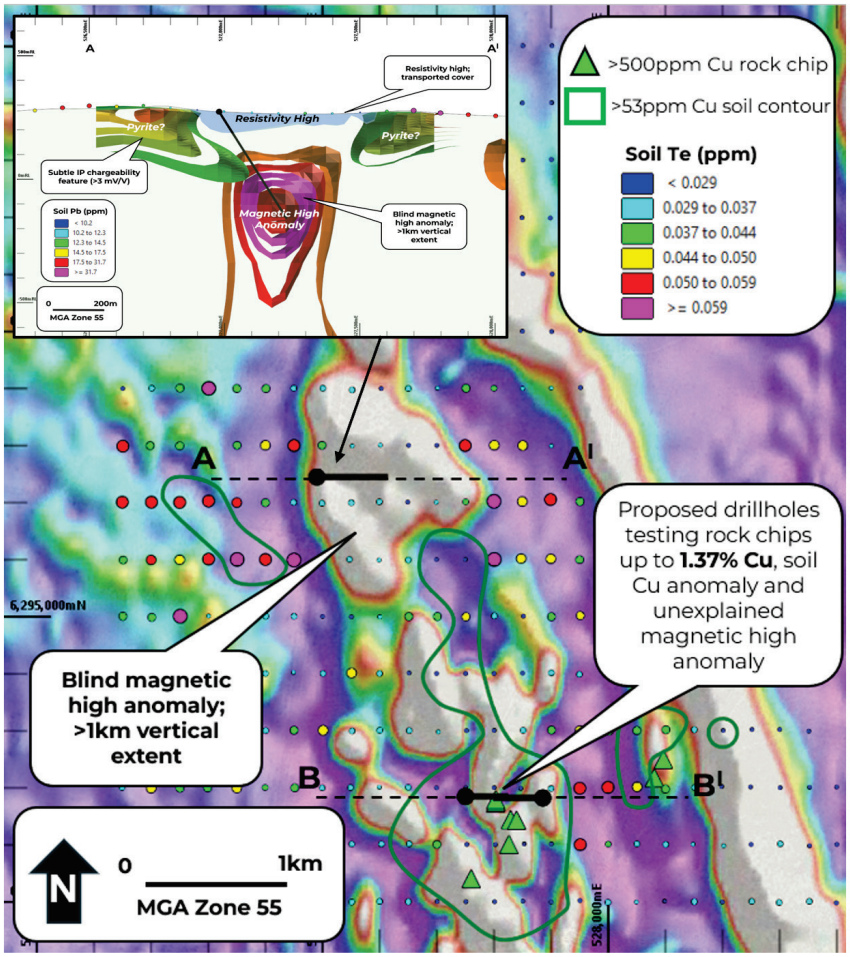


Figure 2. Plan view showing location of completed Olaf's drilling and sections A to A^{I} and B to B^{I} with additional drillholes (black traces) with Cu (ppm) rock chips >500ppm, Cu (ppm) in soil contours (>53ppm) and key peripheral porphyry pathfinder Te (ppm) in soils on RTP 1VD magnetic image. Inset view displays section A to A^{I} through 6,295,500mN looking north showing proposed diamond hole (black trace) to test 'blind' porphyry target. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Initial RC drilling in the northern portion of the Olaf's Trend has intersected zoned hydrothermal alteration and rare porphyry-style quartz-magnetite-pyrite and magnetite veinlets[8]. The second drill rig is currently drilling a large copper-gold target along the central Olaf's Trend, defined by a **~1.2km × 0.5km** copper-in-soil anomaly, a coincident gold anomaly and rock chips grading up to **1.37% Cu** and **1.27% Cu**[9].

The first three holes are at the laboratory, results expected late in the December quarter.

[7] See Table 13
[8] ASX: KNB 20/10/2026
[9] ASX:KNB 20/10/2026

BREAKFAST CREEK PROJECT - POLYMETALLIC SKARN TARGETS DEFINED

Recent exploration at Breakfast Creek has advanced the Company's understanding of the copper-gold and tin-tungsten polymetallic potential, defining **three polymetallic skarn targets** at Balbardie and Bimberoo.

A suite of 27 rock chip samples returned copper results including **19.05% Cu** and **3.22% Cu**[10] complementing previous rock chip results up to **18.5% Cu** and **7.02g/t Au**[11]. Infill soil sampling (439 samples) refined and enhanced copper, gold, tin and associated pathfinder anomalies, while reprocessing of historic electromagnetic (EM) data has identified previously undrilled conductors coincident with or adjacent to these target areas.

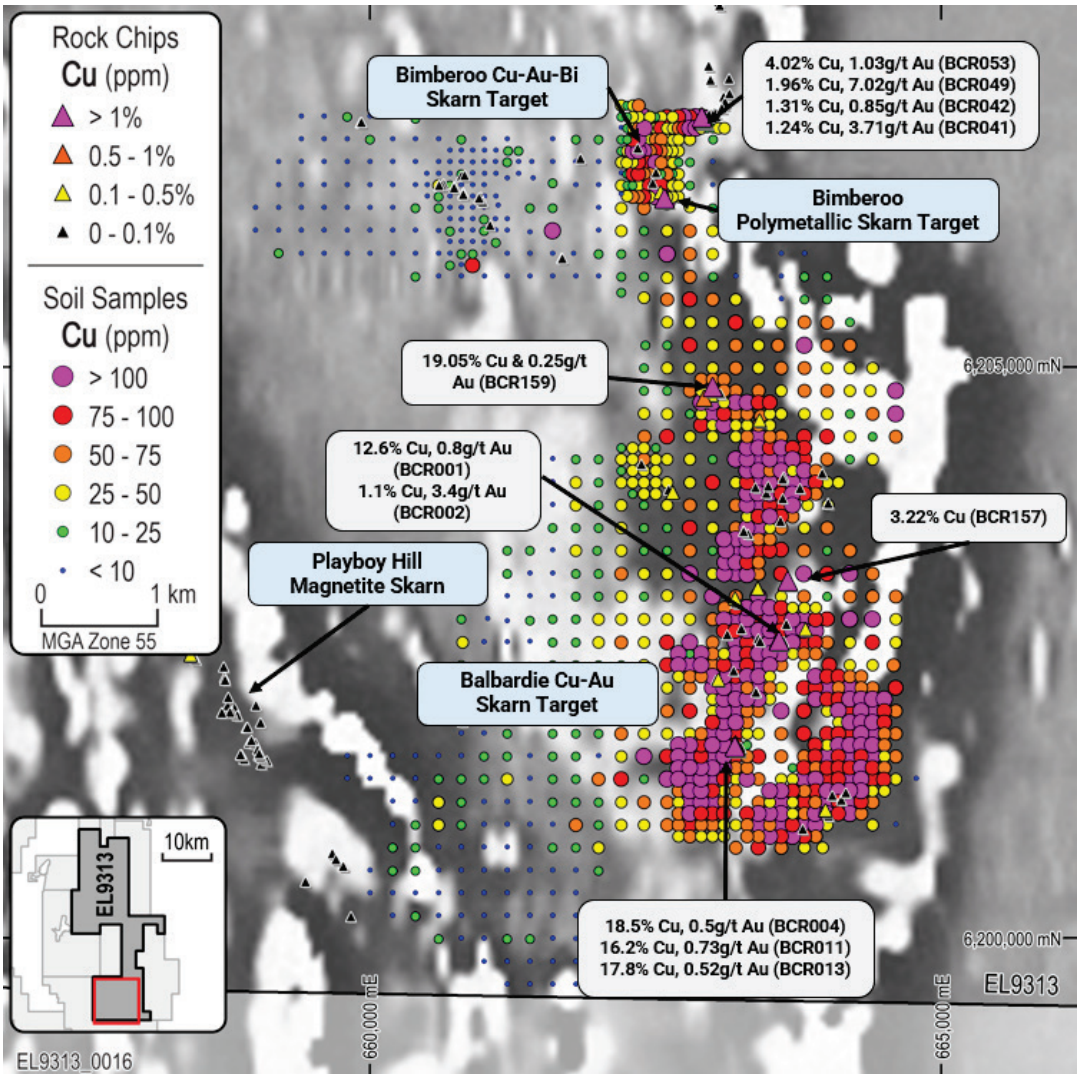


Figure 3. Plan view showing Cu (ppm) soil geochemical coverage across Balbardie and Bimberoo target areas with recent[12] and previous[13] highlight rock chip geochemistry on RTP magnetic image. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

The integration of geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics has identified three polymetallic target domains prospective for possible skarn systems characterised by high grade surface mineralisation, hydrothermal alteration and untested geophysical targets. Comparable skarn deposits in the Lachlan Fold Belt include Browns Creek (1.29Mt @ 6.39g/t Au, 0.45% Cu[14]) and Lucky Draw (1.41Mt @ 4.2g/t Au[15]).

[10] Refer to Table 4
[11] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025
[12] Refer to Table 4
[13] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025
[14] Smart & Wilkins, 1997.
[15] Sheppard & Walsh, 1995.

BALBARDIE – 1.8km Copper-Gold-Polymetallic Skarn Target

Infill soil geochemistry refined and enhanced a **>1.8km long high tenor copper** and polymetallic geochemical anomaly coincident with an unexplained magnetic high. The anomaly displays systematic metal zonation, with a central Cu-Zn-Ag-Au association surrounded by tungsten-tellurium-bismuth ± tin anomalism suggesting potentially extensive hydrothermal fluid flow pathways controlled by intersecting structural trends.

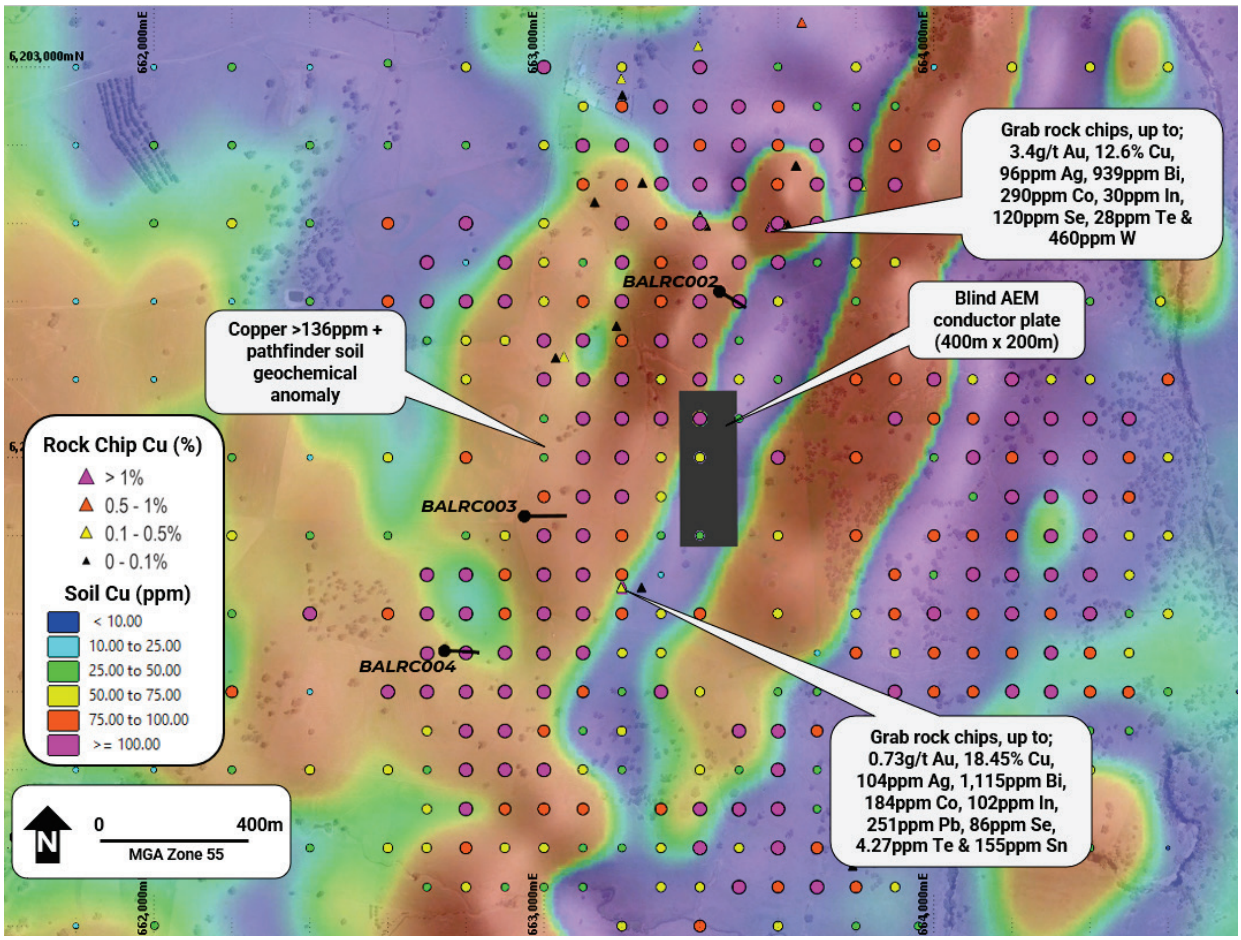


Figure 4. Plan view showing Cu (ppm) soil geochemical coverage across Balbardie with recent[16] and previous[17] highlight rock chip geochemistry, remodelled & untested EM conductor plate and previous drilling (BALRC002 to BALRC004) on RTP magnetic image. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Previously reported rock chip results support the high-grade potential and polymetallic character returning up to **3.04g/t Au**, **18.45% Cu**, **96g/t Ag**, **1,115ppm Bi**, **102ppm In** & **460ppm W**[18]. Geological mapping and limited historical drilling has identified prograde and retrograde calc-silicate skarn alteration including sulphide-bearing assemblages

Reprocessed airborne EM data has identified an **untested conductor plate approximately 400m × 200m** adjacent to the geochemical anomaly which may represent a sulphide-bearing target. Limited historic drilling intersected skarn alteration but did not adequately test the main soil anomalies, historical workings or the newly modelled conductor.

The coincidence of **high-grade surface mineralisation, extensive geochemical zonation, skarn alteration and an untested EM conductor** establishes Balbardie as a priority drill target.

[16] Refer to Table 4
[17] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025
[18] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025

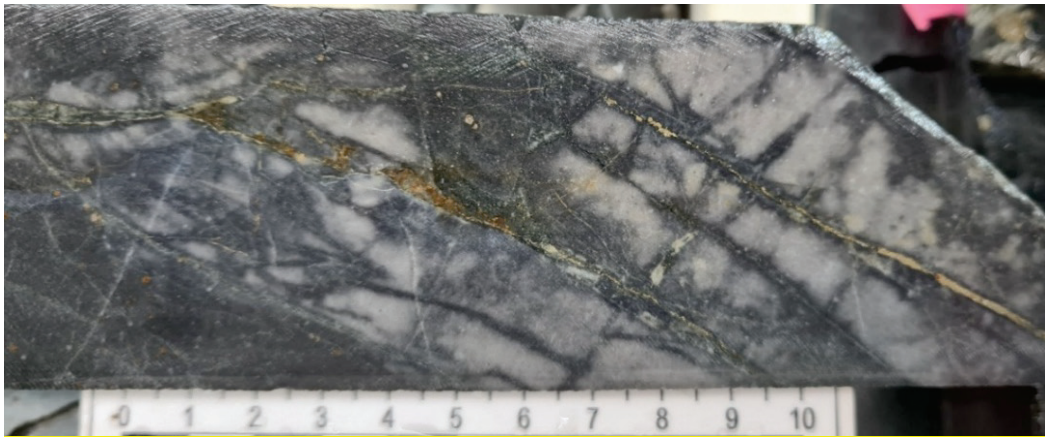


Photo 2: Example of skarn style alteration intersected in historic drilling at Balbardie (BALRC002, 89.7m). Early prograde pyroxene rich assemblage (white material) overprinted by retrograde chlorite-actinolite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-carbonate event. Note cm scale bar. See Van der Steldt, 2008 for full details.

BIMBEROO – Copper-Gold and Polymetallic Skarn Targets

Recent exploration at Bimberoo has **defined two priority skarn target areas** characterised by copper-gold and tin-indium-tungsten geochemical associations, mapped skarn alteration and undrilled modelled EM conductors.

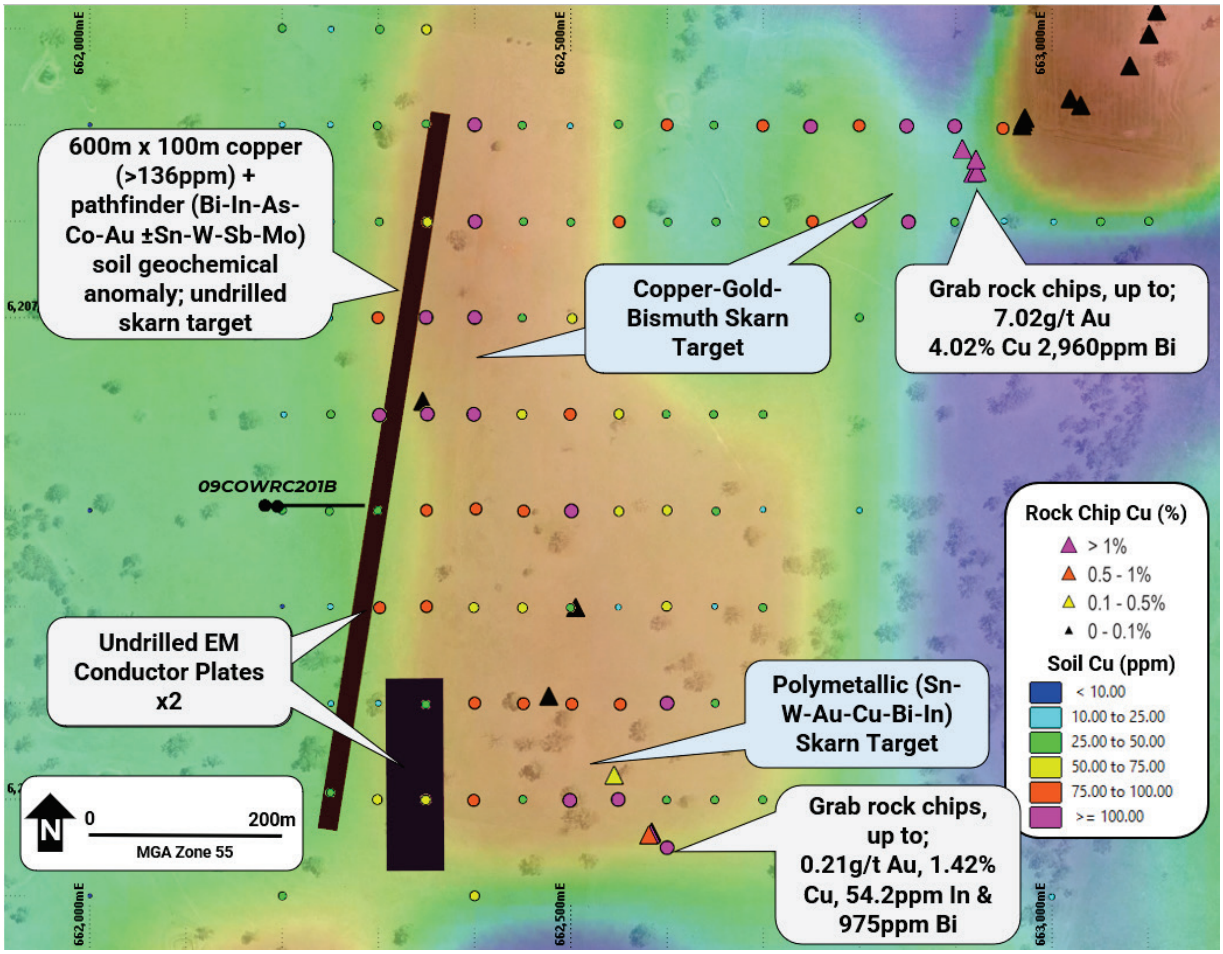


Figure 5. Plan view showing Cu (ppm) soil geochemical coverage across Bimberoo with recent[19] and previous[20] highlight rock chip geochemistry, remodelled & untested EM conductor plates and previous drilling on RTP magnetic image. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

[19] Refer to Table 4
[20] ASX:KNB 07/01/2025

Copper-Gold Skarn Target

Infill soils have defined a 600m × 100m copper anomaly (>136ppm Cu), supported by elevated Bi-In-As-Te-Co-Au and associated pathfinders. Previous KNB rock chips from nearby workings returned significant results including **7.02g/t Au** and **1.96% Cu** (BCR049), **1.03g/t Au** and **4.02% Cu** (BCR053), and **3.71g/t Au** and **1.24% Cu** (BCR041)[21].

The main copper anomaly lies on the western margin of a diffuse magnetic high where a previously **undrilled 700m long EM conductor** has recently been modelled down-dip from the surface geochemical anomaly.

Historic shallow drilling (two holes for 460.2m) intersected prograde and retrograde skarn alteration including pyrrhotite-pyrite ±chalcopyrite assemblages but did not adequately test the copper anomaly or EM conductor. The coincidence of high-grade copper-gold surface mineralisation, skarn alteration, anomalous soil geochemistry and an untested EM conductor define a priority copper-gold target for follow-up drilling, drill preparations are advancing.

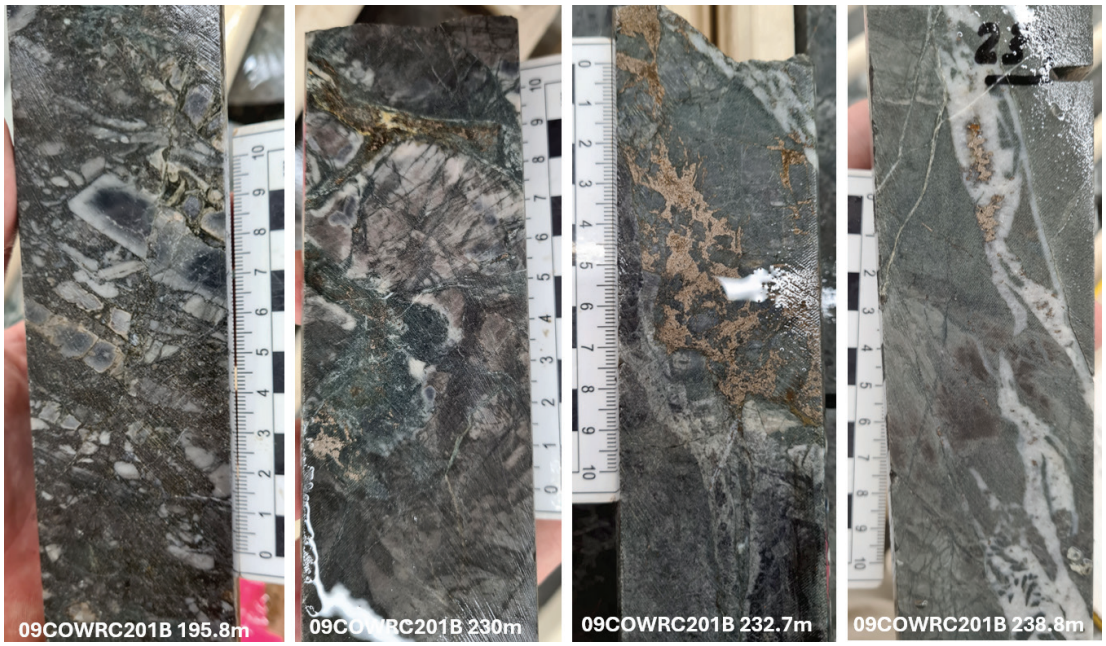


Photo 3: Example of skarn style alteration intersected in historic drilling at Bimberoo (09COWRC201B). ~195.8m evidence of limestones in stratigraphy; 230m calc-silicate alteration overprinting biotite hornfels cut by actinolite-chlorite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite event; 232.7m strong pyrrhotite in retrograde chlorite-actinolite-calcite-calc-silicate skarn; & 238.8m remnant biotite hornfels overprinted by skarn assemblage. See Van der Steldt, 2008 for full details.

Polymetallic Skarn Target

A separate >350m × 300m **tin-indium soil anomaly**, with associated tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum, tellurium and cobalt anomalism defines a priority polymetallic target in the southern Bimberoo area which remains open to the south. Within this broader polymetallic zone, a >150m × 50m gold-copper soil anomaly has returned results of up to **3,310ppm Cu** and **10.1ppb Au**.

Two discrete, undrilled EM conductor plates have been modelled down dip from the soil anomaly along the southern margin of a diffuse magnetic high. The coincidence of extensive Sn-In-W anomalism, local copper-gold anomalism and two untested EM conductors defines an additional polymetallic skarn target for drill testing.

[21] ASX: KNB 07/01/2025

GUNDAGAI PROJECT – INITIAL EXPLORATION COMMENCES

Koonenberry has commenced on-ground exploration at Gundagai. A large-scale soil geochemical sampling program will commence shortly across the Big Ben trend following encouraging first-pass field assessments.

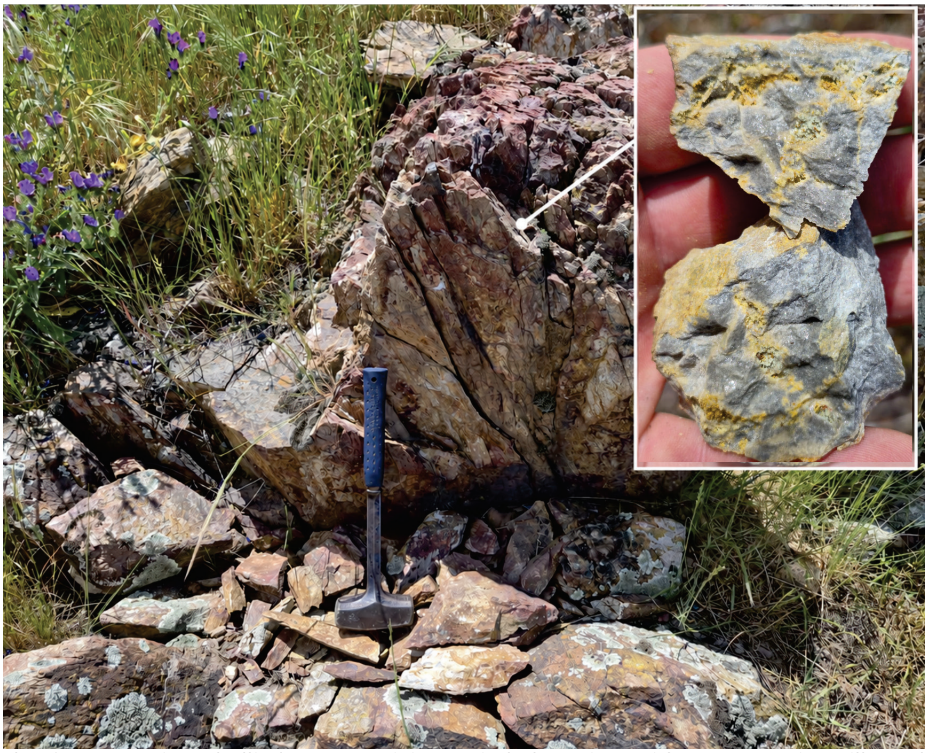


Photo 4. Example of outcropping phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) alteration evident at Surprise Hill North within the Big Ben Target Domain, characteristic of the upper &/or outer portion of porphyry Au-Cu systems.

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates of mineral alteration, veining and style should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest.

The Big Ben Trend is characterised by[22]:

- High-grade gold in rock chips including **22g/t Au**, **18g/t Au**, **17.9g/t Au**, **16.05g/t Au**, **14.05g/t Au** & **10.80g/t Au**
- Numerous high tenor Au-Cu-Mo + pathfinder soil geochemical anomalies up to 1.32ppm Au, 803ppm Cu & 156ppm Mo - undrilled or poorly tested and **open in multiple directions**.
- Large-scale (>400m x >300m), outcropping pervasive phyllic (quartz-sericite-clay-pyrite) hydrothermal alteration zones coincident with soil geochemical anomalies.
- Limited drilling has returned impressive shallow high-grade gold intercepts:
    - o **20m @ 1.78g/t Au** from 27m, incl. **1m @ 23g/t Au** (BBRC007)
    - o **12m @ 1.15g/t Au** from 24m to EOH, incl. **1m @ 4.38g/t Au** (BRB002)
    - o **9m @ 3.22g/t Au** from 16m, incl. **1m @ 12.15g/t Au** (BAB006).
- A single core hole demonstrated quartz-veined, hydrothermally altered lithologies, with highly anomalous indicators including:
    - o **8m @ 0.21g/t Au**, from 245m,
    - o **8m @ 0.26g/t Au** from 342m,
    - o **19m @ 0.14g/t Au** from 418m.

Significant potential exists to discover high-grade orogenic & epithermal gold deposits, plus Au-Cu-Mo porphyry deposits. The target will be rapidly advanced through the current systematic surface geochemical program combined with geophysics and represents a large-scale high priority, near-term drill target.

[22] ASX: KNB 19/05/2026



Photo 5: Ferruginous stockwork quartz veins in argillic altered felsic unit at the Big Ben Quarry – Gundagai Project

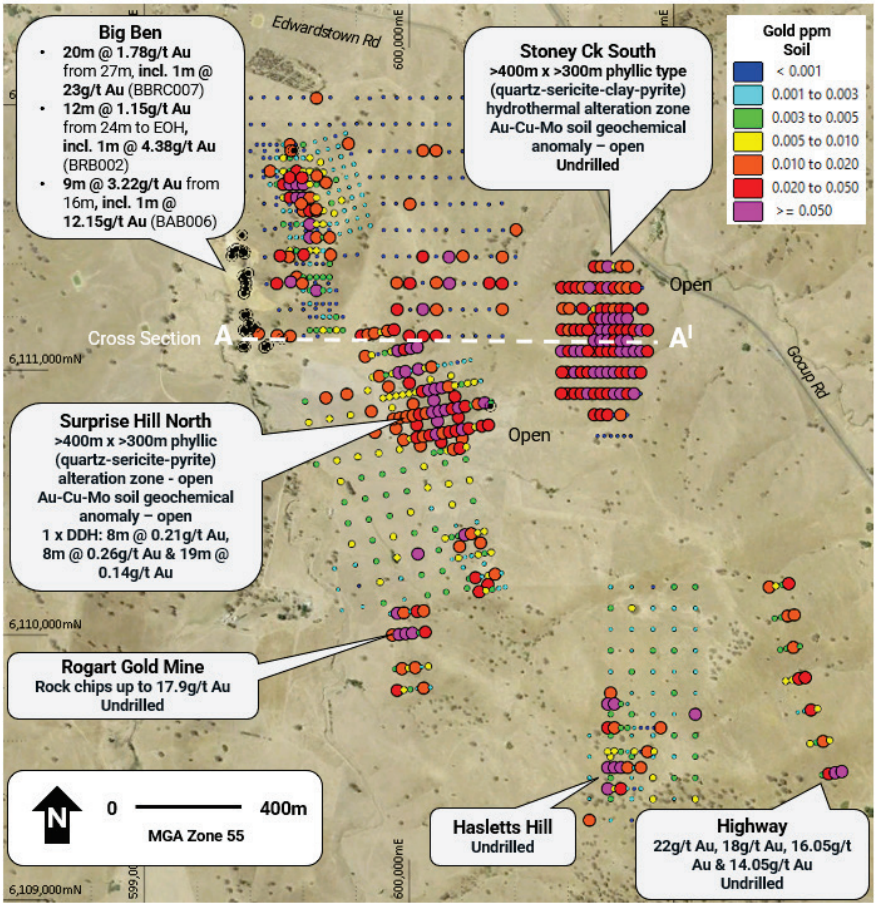


Figure 6. Plan view of Big Ben Trend with historical gold rock chip assays (g/t Au), drillhole gold results (g/t Au) with significant intersections and gold in soil (ppm Au) on satellite image. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

DUNEDOO PROJECT – MAIDEN DRILLING RESULTS

Koonenberry has received assay results from its maiden seven-hole RC/diamond program at the Bolinda Vale and Hillside prospects, totalling 1,412.95m[23]. Drilling identified broad, low-grade gold-silver anomalism at Hillside and provided important geological information to refine exploration targeting across the project.

Hillside – Gold – Silver anomalism identified.

Reconnaissance drilling at **Hillside** returned encouraging broad anomalous gold-silver intersections[24] including:

- **36m @ 0.10g/t Au & 3.84g/t Ag** from surface, incl.
  - **4m @ 0.30g/t Au & 16.45g/t Ag** from 8m (26DNRC002)
- **20m @ 0.19g/t Au** & **3.46g/t Ag** from 82m (26DNRC003).

Gold-silver anomalism is associated with phyllic (sericite-quartz-pyrite) alteration and localised hairline quartz-pyrite veinlets.

Three reconnaissance RC holes on a single section provided an initial test of the >0.7km long gold-in-soil anomaly (up to 74.9ppb Au), supported by rock chips including **1.24g/t Au** and **1.20g/t Au**[25]. The nearby Tucklan target remains untested by drilling, comprising a >0.7km x >0.3km gold in soil anomaly with high order silver (up to 2.11g/t Ag) and an As-Sb-Hg-Tl element association supportive of a high-level epithermal environment[26].

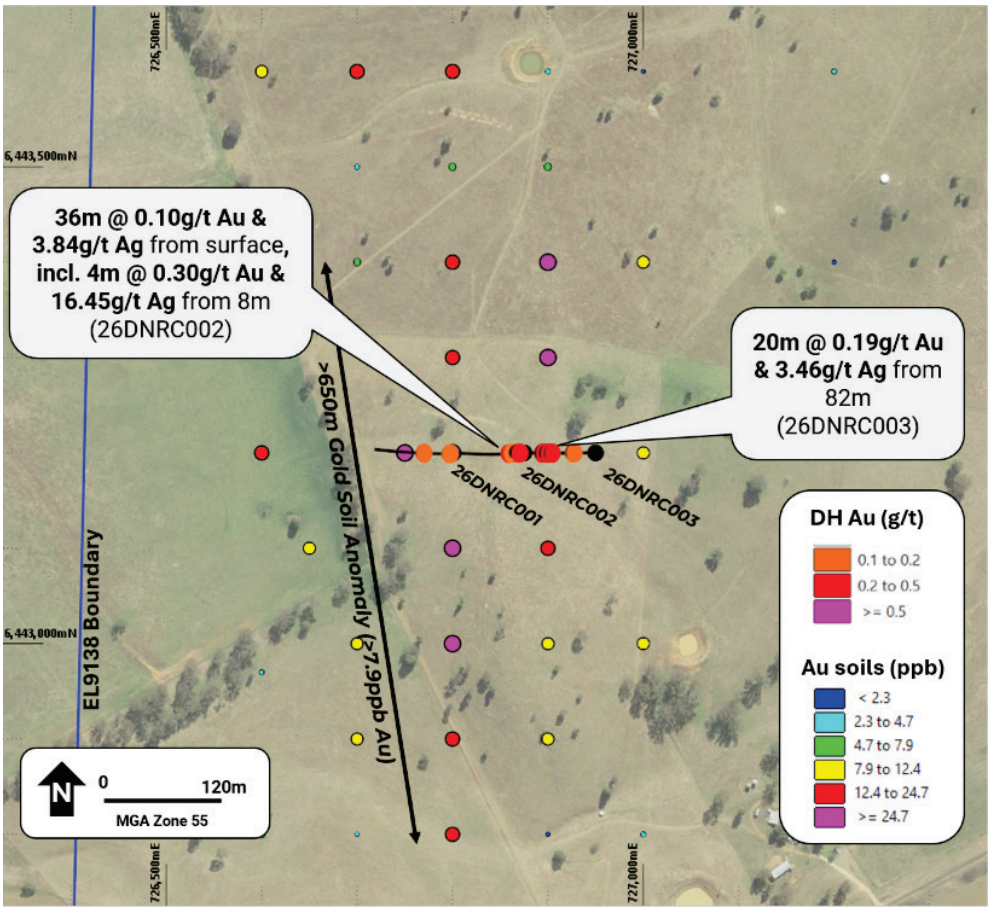


Figure 7. Plan view showing Hillside RC significant results (>0.1g/t Au &/or 1g/t Ag) with Au (ppb) soil geochemical anomaly. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

[23] Table 10
[24] Table 11
[25] ASX: KNB 18/06/2026
[26] ASX:KNB 18/06/2026

While the initial grades are modest, drilling has confirmed broad zones of highly anomalous gold and silver associated with the extensive surface geochemical anomalism, highlighting the potential for further mineralisation along the largely untested trend and achieving a key objective of the reconnaissance drilling program.

Bolinda Vale

As previously reported[27], drilling at **Bolinda Vale** intersected hydrothermal alteration, sulphide-bearing veining and locally developed skarn-style alteration consistent with a porphyry-epithermal hydrothermal system.

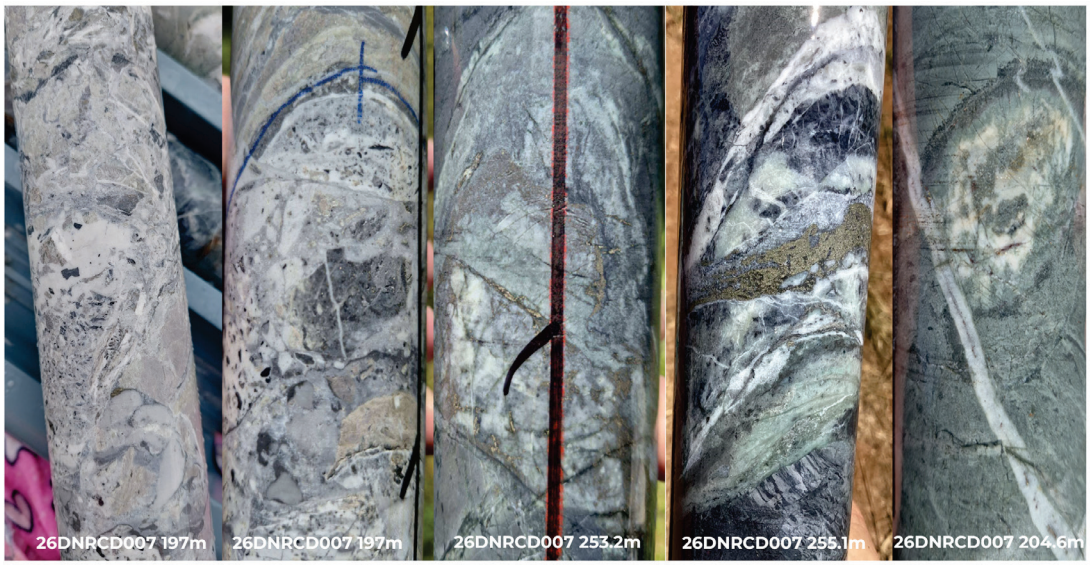


Photo 6. Examples of epithermal and porphyry alteration and veining observed in 26DNRCD007 at Dunedoo. Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm).

No significant gold or copper results were returned from the four Bolinda Vale holes (26DNRC004 to 26DNRC006 and 26DNRCD007), despite encouraging visual geological observations.

The drilling established that the extensive >1.6km long, dipole-dipole IP chargeability anomaly is predominantly attributed to significant disseminated, veined and replacement-style pyrite mineralisation intersected across multiple holes, together with minor graphitic sediments.

The 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly was caused by significant amounts of hydrothermal magnetite alteration intersected in multiple drill holes and lesser pyrrhotite. The significant pyrite and magnetite alteration and vein textures are consistent with epithermal and porphyry style alteration. Results and observations from the drill program will be further evaluated aiming to vector towards a potential mineralised centre.

Bolinda Vale Trend

Encouraged by the visuals during the drilling campaign, the Company concurrently undertook geological mapping and rock-chip sampling north of Bolinda Vale, identifying pervasive argillic-phyllic (clay-sericite-quartz-pyrite) alteration, limonite veins and minor quartz-pyrite veining coincident with a 600m x 400m Au-Mo-Te +/- Pb-Bi soil geochemical anomaly.

Results returned anomalous gold **0.30g/t Au** (DDR242) & **0.25g/t Au** (DDR235[28]) in an interpreted high-level **leached** environment. This target occurs in a similar structural and geophysical setting to that targeted by diamond hole 26DNRCD007 at Bolinda Vale which intersected the most encouraging visual alteration and veining warranting further evaluation.

The Company will integrate the drilling results with geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to assess and prioritise future exploration opportunities at Dunedoo.

[27] ASX:KNB 30/09/2026
[28] Refer to Table 12

FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry is progressing active exploration programs across its NSW portfolio:

- **Wilga Flats:** Continue drilling along the priority Olaf's Trend, drill processing and sampling underway.
- **Breakfast Creek:** Permitting & logistical preparations underway for drill testing.
- **Gundagai:** Continue field prospect evaluations, rock chip sampling, further land access and commence large scale systematic soil sampling program across the Big Ben area to generate and refine existing target areas including historic workings.
- **Dunedoo:** Review drilling geochemical & geophysical vectors, especially to the north of the current drilled area, and around the Hillside target.
- **Junee JV:** Newmont has completed its diamond drilling program, with core processing and assays underway. KNB retains a 20% free-carried interest.
- **Enmore:** Preparations are in progress for drill testing at high grade Queen of Sheba Target, while planning continues for the next phase of drilling at Sunnyside.

WILGA FLATS PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Wilga Flats Copper-Gold Project is situated approximately 2.5km north of the town of Burcher in central western NSW, covering 272km^2 and only 20km NNW of the Cowal Gold Mine (>15Moz Au[29]). The project occurs within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB), hosted within the Junee-Narromine Volcanic Belt, in the western portion of the Macquarie Arc. This portion of the arc hosts significant gold and copper mineralisation in epithermal and porphyry style deposits.

BREAKFAST CREEK PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Breakfast Creek Copper-Gold Project is situated approximately 11km north of the town of Boorowa in central western NSW covering 392km^2 and only 55km south of the Cadia Cu-Au Mine (35.3Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu[30]). The project occurs within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB), hosted within the Molong Volcanic Belt, in the central portion of the Macquarie Arc. This portion of the arc hosts significant gold and copper mineralisation in epithermal, porphyry and skarn style deposits, the most notable of the latter including Browns Creek (1.29Mt @ 6.39g/t Au, 0.45% Cu[31]) and Lucky Draw (1.41Mt @ 4.2g/t Au[32]).

GUNDAGAI PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Gundagai Project consists of four contiguous exploration licences (EL8061, EL8586, EL8889 & EL8998) considered highly prospective for epithermal - porphyry Au-Cu, intrusion related gold & orogenic gold systems covering 485km^2 within the Lachlan Fold Belt. The Gundagai Project comprises four large-scale predominately outcropping target domains hosting near-term drill targets. The project represents a strategic ground position in an interpreted misclassified southern portion of the Macquarie Arc and reworked derivatives.

DUNEDOO PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Dunedoo Copper-Gold-Silver Project is located approximately 1.5km south of the town of Dunedoo in central NSW, covering an area of 96km^2. The project is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) and encapsulates the northern extent of the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The area is host to significant gold and copper mineralisation in a variety of deposit styles including porphyry, epithermal and skarn mineralisation.

[29] Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN), 2023.
[30] Newmont, 2023.
[31] Smart & Wilkins, 1997.
[32] Sheppard & Walsh, 1995.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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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 4,711km^2 making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently completed acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt[33]. 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)
- 172.9m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02)
- Emerging gold system

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

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 15Moz Cowal Au Mine
- Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary
- +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend
- Maiden drilling underway

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/Cu Gundagai (4 ELs; 485km^2)

- Four key target domains; porphyry & epithermal targets
- 386g/t Au, 320g/t Au, 274g/t Au rocks
- Up to 27.05% Cu rocks; 84m deep shafts

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)

- ~68km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq. Bowdens deposit
- +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au)
- 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip
- Maiden drilling completed

Au/Cu Koonenberry (15 ELs; 2,455km^2)

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

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

Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km^2)

- Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc[34]
- 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)

1,233M	$22.2M	$4.35M	47%
Shares on issue ASX:KNB	**Market Cap** 03/11/2026	**Cash** 30/09/2026	**Top 20** 03/11/2026

[33] ASX: KNB 19/05/2026
[34] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km^2)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL6803	156.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL6854	59.02	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 1. Koonenberry Gold's 100%-owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in 15 granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project. *Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km^2)*	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%

Table 2. Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Prince of Wales	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%	
EL8061	Gundagai Sth	143.28	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8586	Gundagai	137.43	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8998	Gundagai SE	111.11	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8889	Gundagai	93.57	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	

Table 3. Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in seven (7) granted tenements and a 51% interest in one (1) granted tenement as set out above, while Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd owns a 100% interest in four (4) granted tenements. 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 Flats (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd and Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd.

DATA TABLES

Prospect	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Tara	Float	BCR159	663003	6204813	19.05	0.25	93.7	42	10.3	9030
Balbardie	Mullock	BCR157	663660	6203114	3.22	0.03	11.35	174	11.9	189
Balbardie	Mullock	BCR158	663661	6203114	0.65	0.02	2.41	900	18.2	373
Tara	Subcrop	BCR152	662927	6204718	0.58	0.01	0.62	313	15	98
Tara	Float	BCR149	662990	6204750	0.39	0.08	1.42	221	133.5	1155
Balbardie	Outcrop	BCR173	663985	6201113	0.37	0.02	4.66	9.68	3310	232
Balbardie	Outcrop	BCR165	663395	6203054	0.25	0.02	4.8	17.85	25.6	104
Balbardie	Outcrop	BCR174	663987	6201114	0.16	0.02	4.36	9.35	3410	104
Tara	Rock Pile	BCR164	663412	6204528	0.16	0.005	0.06	230	4.1	13
Balbardie	Outcrop	BCR160	663815	6202696	0.14	0.005	0.59	3.11	5.9	41
Balbardie	Outcrop	BCR162	663198	6202970	0.13	0.02	0.63	0.49	29.8	60
Tara	Rock Pile	BCR168	663412	6204525	0.07	0.01	0.05	19.1	5.9	6

Table 4. Breakfast Creek Project new significant rock chip samples >500ppm Cu and associated suite of pathfinder elements. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)
BCS0094	Soil	662600	6206450	3310
BCS1137	Soil	663000	6201700	585
BCS1141	Soil	663100	6201900	565
BCS0249	Soil	663000	6204600	476
BCS0244	Soil	663000	6204800	443
BCS0196	Soil	663400	6204400	418
BCS1196	Soil	663400	6204100	405
BCS1153	Soil	663100	6202300	401
BCS1121	Soil	662900	6201400	351
BCS1360	Soil	662399	6206900	309
BCS1147	Soil	663200	6202100	297
BCS0730	Soil	663600	6202600	278
BCS1146	Soil	663100	6202100	276
BCS0996	Soil	663899	6202300	272
BCS0727	Soil	663200	6202200	270
BCS1324	Soil	662849	6207199	267
BCS0722	Soil	663200	6202000	251
BCS1143	Soil	663100	6202000	251
BCS1088	Soil	663100	6201500	241
BCS0812	Soil	661600	6206200	236
BCS0619	Soil	663800	6201400	230
BCS1223	Soil	662900	6204700	227
BCS1159	Soil	663500	6202500	226
BCS1160	Soil	663501	6202400	226
BCS0097	Soil	662400	6207000	217
BCS0664	Soil	663800	6201000	213
BCS1120	Soil	662900	6201300	213
BCS1126	Soil	662800	6201700	213
BCS1132	Soil	663100	6201600	212
BCS1195	Soil	663400	6204300	211
BCS0718	Soil	663000	6201400	203

Table 5. Significant copper in soil assays (>200ppm) from Breakfast Creek. Copper results from a population of 1335 samples ranging between 1.37ppm and 3310ppm, with a mean of 55.01ppm Cu, Standard Deviation of 106.63ppm and 95th percentile value of 146.1ppm Cu. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)
BCS0477	Soil	660000	6231600	27.2
BCS1286	Soil	660801	6206699.37	26.7
BCS1071	Soil	664200	6201300.318	22.6
BCS0825	Soil	660200	6220200.01	17.2
BCS0740	Soil	663400	6202599.98	16
BCS0157	Soil	662400	6204200.014	13.9
BCS0688	Soil	664600	6202800.035	12.9
BCS0773	Soil	663800	6205999.966	12.9
BCS0507	Soil	660800	6229999.991	11.6
BCS0072	Soil	660601	6206599.965	11.1
BCS1383	Soil	662499	6206498.995	10.1
BCS0137	Soil	663800	6203999.998	9.4
BCS0770	Soil	663800	6205200.002	9.4
BCS1132	Soil	663100	6201600.018	9.2
BCS0318	Soil	662200	6202400	8.8
BCS1069	Soil	664300	6201201.159	8.7
BCS1305	Soil	660999	6206299.484	8.4
BCS0094	Soil	662600	6206449.983	8
BCS0577	Soil	658800	6229200.331	8
BCS0692	Soil	664400	6202599.983	7.9
BCS1031	Soil	664100	6201701	7.5
BCS1285	Soil	660699	6206699.559	7.2
BCS0718	Soil	663000	6201399.969	6.9
BCS0970	Soil	663400	6202899.947	6.9
BCS1277	Soil	660900	6206700.774	6.7
BCS1192	Soil	663300	6204100.04	6.6
BCS1072	Soil	664101	6201299.944	6.5
BCS0613	Soil	664200	6201200.025	6.2

Table 6. Significant gold in soil assays (>6ppb Au) from Breakfast Creek Project. Gold results from a population of 1335 samples ranging between <0.05 ppb Au and 27.2ppb Au, with a mean of 1.33ppb Au, Standard Deviation of 1.97ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 4.04ppb Au. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Sn (ppm)
BCS1257	Soil	663700	6204100.038	51.1
BCS1377	Soil	662650	6206599.988	43.7
BCS1382	Soil	662549	6206499.899	37.8
BCS1381	Soil	662599	6206499.36	28.8
BCS1362	Soil	662501	6206799.381	26.2
BCS1380	Soil	662650	6206499.489	22.4
BCS1376	Soil	662551	6206598.705	21.7
BCS1383	Soil	662499	6206498.995	21.2
BCS1378	Soil	662701	6206598.884	18.35
BCS1368	Soil	662599	6206700.263	14.65
BCS1330	Soil	662499	6207198.882	14.35
BCS0784	Soil	662600	6206000.027	14.3
BCS1367	Soil	662650	6206700.282	14.15
BCS1385	Soil	662399	6206498.955	13.7
BCS0138	Soil	664000	6204000.044	13.65
BCS0093	Soil	662600	6206599.969	13

Table 7. Significant Tin in soil assays (>13ppm) from the Breakfast Creek Project. Tin results from a population of 1335 samples ranging between 0.18ppm and 51.1ppm, with a mean of 1.71ppm Sn, Standard Deviation of 3.08ppm and 95th percentile value of 4.84ppm Sn. Note aqua-regia digestion may not completely dissolve refractory tin-bearing minerals, particularly cassiterite (SnO_2), and may therefore result in an underestimation of Sn concentrations. Accordingly, Sn results obtained using this method may not represent total Sn concentrations. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	W (ppm)
BCS0785	Soil	662800	6206000	1.91
BCS1193	Soil	663300	6204200	1.155
BCS0771	Soil	663600	6205400	1.07
BCS1045	Soil	664500	6201300	0.828
BCS0204	Soil	664400	6204400	0.676
BCS0084	Soil	662999	6206600	0.625
BCS0083	Soil	662999	6206800	0.537
BCS0229	Soil	663200	6205800	0.513
BCS0499	Soil	660600	6230400	0.328
BCS1377	Soil	662650	6206600	0.279
BCS1188	Soil	663400	6203700	0.262
BCS0961	Soil	663700	6202700	0.249
BCS1369	Soil	662549	6206699	0.243
BCS0767	Soil	664200	6205400	0.24

Table 8. Significant Tungsten in soil assays (>0.24ppm) from Breakfast Creek. Tungsten results from a population of 1335 samples ranging between 0.001ppm and 1.91ppm, with a mean of 0.04ppm W, Standard Deviation of 0.08ppm and 95th percentile value of 0.122ppm W. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	In (ppm)
BCS0094	Soil	662600	6206450	1.06
BCS0812	Soil	661600	6206200	0.417
BCS1405	Soil	662351	6206900	0.28
BCS0978	Soil	663110	6203300	0.187
BCS1377	Soil	662650	6206600	0.179
BCS1396	Soil	662350	6206800	0.166
BCS1362	Soil	662501	6206799	0.161
BCS1126	Soil	662800	6201700	0.158
BCS1376	Soil	662551	6206599	0.157
BCS1196	Soil	663400	6204100	0.153
BCS0249	Soil	663000	6204600	0.144
BCS1382	Soil	662549	6206500	0.143
BCS0692	Soil	664400	6202600	0.14
BCS0784	Soil	662600	6206000	0.139
BCS1085	Soil	663300	6201400	0.133
BCS1360	Soil	662399	6206900	0.131
BCS1137	Soil	663000	6201700	0.129
BCS1153	Soil	663100	6202300	0.125
BCS1330	Soil	662499	6207199	0.122
BCS1181	Soil	663100	6203500	0.121
BCS1372	Soil	662399	6206699	0.119
BCS1213	Soil	663400	6204500	0.117
BCS1314	Soil	660901	6205900	0.117
BCS0755	Soil	662600	6202400	0.116
BCS0706	Soil	664000	6203200	0.113
BCS0676	Soil	663800	6201800	0.113
BCS1381	Soil	662599	6206499	0.112
BCS1211	Soil	663500	6204500	0.111

Table 9. Significant Indium in soil assays (>0.110ppm) from Breakfast Creek. Indium results from a population of 1335 samples ranging between <0.005ppm and 1.06ppm, with a mean of 0.033ppm In, Standard Deviation of 0.038ppm and 95th percentile value of 0.075ppm In.. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Hillside	26DNRC001	726798	6443199	487	270	-60	141
Hillside	26DNRC002	726875	6443200	488	270	-60	150
Hillside	26DNRC003	726950	6443200	487	270	-60	150
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC004	726675	6446200	485	270	-60	210
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC005	726825	6446200	490	270	-60	249
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC006	726450	6446400	478	90	-60	237
Bolinda Vale	26DNRCD007	726508	6446600	471	270	-60	275.95

Table 10. Dunedoo Project drill hole collar locations and orientation.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
Hillside	26DNRC002	0	36	36	3.84	0.10
	Incl.	8	12	4	16.45	0.30
Hillside	26DNRC003	82	102	20	3.46	0.19

Table 11. Significant drill hole intersections >5g/t x m Ag using a 1g/t Ag cut-off. Up to 4m internal dilution. No significant intersections were returned from 26DNRC001, 26DNRC004, 26DNRC005, 26DNRC006 or 26DNRCD007.

Prospect	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
Wattlevale	Subcrop	DDR242	726225	6448159	0.30
Wattlevale	Float	DDR235	725957	6449377	0.25

Table 12. Significant assays >0.1g/t Au for a suite of 11 rock chip samples from the Dunedoo Project.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Olafs	26WFRC001	527047	6296951	265	230	-60	240
Olafs	26WFRC002	527152	6296750	274	220	-65	252
Olafs	26WFRC003	527052	6296560	266	50	-60	252
Olafs	26WFRCD004	526980	6295490	273	90	-60	450*

Table 13. Wilga Flats Project drill hole collar locations and orientation. Note 26WFRCD004 remains in progress at time of writing with a planned final depth of 450m.

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- 20/01/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies 4km gold trend at Prince of Wales Project.
- 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold intersected at Enmore Gold Project.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore Gold Project.
- 10/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). Newmont commences drilling at Fairholme Cu-Au JV Project.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More visible gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project.
- 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold incl. 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold incl. 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole at Enmore Project, NSW.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore Project.
- 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 102m at 1.10gt gold including 9.7m at 3.57gt from third drillhole.
- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore Project.
- 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 Au from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t Au including 21m at 1.65g/t Au from fifth drill hole.
- 23/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45gt gold including 9.7m at 3.18gt gold from sixth drillhole.
- 24/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential.
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- 08/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies gold and copper targets at Prince of Wales Project.
- 21/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2025.
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- 15/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences district scale airborne magnetic survey.
- 17/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2025.
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- 17/03/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies shallow high-grade gold and extends mineralised zone.
- 25/03/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at high-grade Postman's Gully Prospect, Enmore Project, NSW
- 17/04/2026 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 March 2026
- 12/05/2026 (ASX:KNB): KNB extends gold mineralisation at Sunnyside, Enmore Project
- 19/05/2026 (ASX:KNB): KNB to acquire High-Grade Gold-Copper Project, NSW
- 25/05/2026 (ASX:KNB): High-grade gold target defined on third structure at Enmore
- 28/05/2026 (ASX:: KNB): Koonenberry Gold Investor Presentation
- 09/06/2026 (ASX: KNB): Postman Gully Results confirm prospectivity of Borah Fault
- 15/06/2026 (ASX:KNB): Newmont commences drilling at Junee JV, NSW
- 18/06/2026 (ASX: KNB): KNB defines large-scale priority targets to drill at Dunedoo
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- Xtract Resources, 2022. Racecourse Prospect Updated Mineral Resource Estimate, 23/11/2022.

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 Exploration Manager 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, opinions or aspirational plans. 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", "guidance" and "prospective" 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.

JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Breakfast Creek Project

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.*	**VTEM** • Historic VTEM collected across the area utilising a SA 315B Helicopter with a nominal 80m terrain clearance. The VTEM transmitter utilised had a coil diameter of 26m, 25 Hz repetition rate with a peak current of 220 Amp, peak dipole moment of 460,00 NIA and a terrain clearance of 41m. The VTEM receiver had a 1.2m coil diameter producing a 113.1m2 effective area with a 0.1s sampling interval. • A caesium vapour magnetometer with a sensitivity of 0.02nT was used with a 0.1s sample frequency. • EM data was processed with a digital filter to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise. **Rocks:** • Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop, mullock from historic workings or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded. • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for rock chip sampling prior to Gilmore Metals involvement in the project.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs. .
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible with this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assumed for 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.*	• Rock chip and soil sampling was completed using industry standard methods. • EM data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above.
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).*	• No drilling has been reported.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *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 drilling has been reported.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No drilling has been reported.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *For all sample types, the nature,*	• Rock chip samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-23a. • Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-31L.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised rock chip samples were rotary split using a Boyd rotary splitter at ALS via method SPL-22x.
	• *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.*	• Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. • Field duplicates were collected every 52nd sample during soil sampling.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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.
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.*	• ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • Rock chip samples taken by Koonenberry Gold and Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, ALS Orange, NSW and ALS Brisbane, QLD, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish (ALS method ME-MS61). Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. • Soil samples taken by Koonenberry Gold and Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, ALS Orange, NSW and ALS Brisbane, QLD, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44).
	• *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.*	**VTEM** • Historic VTEM collected across the area utilising a SA 315B Helicopter with a nominal 80m terrain clearance. The VTEM transmitter utilised had a coil diameter of 26m, 25 Hz repetition rate with a peak current of 220 Amp, peak dipole moment of 460,00 NIA and a terrain clearance of 41m. The VTEM receiver had a 1.2m coil diameter producing a 113.1m2 effective area with a 0.1s sampling interval. • A caesium vapour magnetometer with a sensitivity of 0.02nT was used with a 0.1s sample frequency. • EM data was processed with a digital filter to reject major sferic events and to reduce system noise.
	• *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.*	• Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. • 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. • 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.
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.*	• Not applicable
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic)*	**Rocks & Soils** • Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	protocols.	• Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Soil results below detection limit have been altered to half the detection limit (e.g. <0.1ppm is modified to 0.05ppm) to aid in plotting in GIS software.
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 recent surface data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of ±5m. • Historical data has been converted to this grid.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA. • Historical data has been converted to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing on recent work at Breakfast Creek varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. • Soils were generally collected on a 200m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 100m x 100m spacing or to a 50m x 100m spacing. • Rock chip sampling was based on geological features.
	• *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.*	• Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. • Soil sampling was orientated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• No drilling results are reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All rock chip and soil samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Koonenberry Gold or Gilmore Metals staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Brisbane, QLD or ALS Adelaide, SA, with samples dispatched via reputable courier service. • All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. • All freight samples were documented and tracked via courier (TNT) tracking systems. • Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.*	• The Breakfast Creek Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence covering 138 graticule units for a total of approximately 392km^2.
	• *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 tenements 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 several companies and is summarised as follows: EL9313 Breakfast Creek Project: Modern exploration commenced in 1966 with Mines Exploration Pty Ltd exploring for base metals, with further exploration by various companies in the 1970's and 1980's including Esso, Teck, Noranda and BHP. From 1997 North Mining Ltd targeted Ordovician Cu-Au mineralisation and Gateway Mining Ltd completed extensive exploration from 1998-2012.Various companies including Minotaur and FMG Resources later held the tenure and completed minor work. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (>15Moz Au). • EL9313 Breakfast Creek Project: Targets are porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		southern extent of the Molong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The belt is intersected by numerous, regional scale, arc parallel and cross arc structural corridors. Tenure is focused on Late Ordovician Cabonne Group (Kenyu Formation) mafic volcanic and volcanosedimentary rocks
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.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *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.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *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 drilling has 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.*	• No drilling has been reported.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to*	• No drilling has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling has been 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.*	• Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu, Pb and Zn results below detection are <1ppm.
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.*	• The Breakfast Creek 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 ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	• *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.

JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria – Dunedoo Project

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.*	**Drilling:** • Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples which were cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation line (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2-5kg was sampled utilizing a spear and sent to ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. • Samples >3kg were riffle split at the lab prior to pulverising. • Samples were pulverized to 85% passing >75 microns. **Rocks:** • Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Drilling** • The same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. • Spear sampling was completed in a systematic manner under the supervision of the geologist to ensure the sub-sample is representative of the particle size distribution in the bulk 1m drill sample. **Rocks** • Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.
	• *Aspects of the determination of*	• Determination of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	mineralisation was 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.*	• Drilling & rock chip sampling was completed using industry standard methods.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting utilising a UDR650 with separate air compressor (Sullair) and using 3.5" rods and 4 ¾" face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling completed by Drillit Consulting utilising a track mounted DR600 rig to obtain NQ3 core (triple tube).
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. • For RC drilling the geologist on site monitored and recorded RC sample recoveries to ensure the samples were representative.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core was orientated where practicable prior to geological logging and sampling with triple tube drilling utilised to maximise core recovery. • For RC drilling sample volumes and recovery were monitored during drilling, with any poor or potentially compromised recovery recorded.
	• *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. Assays remain awaited.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	been conducted at this stage. • All core and chip samples were geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures and recovery recorded.
	• *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 drilling 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.*	• All RC samples were collected from 1m bulk samples using a spear. Samples were systematically spear sampled under the supervision of the geologist to ensure the sub-sample is representative of the particle size distribution in the bulk 1m drill sample. RC samples were dry with moisture content noted by supervising geologist.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Rock chip and drilling samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-24.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised rock chip and drilling samples were riffle split at ALS via method SPL-21.
	• *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.*	• Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. • Duplicates were collected every 49th and 52nd sample for both RC and diamond drilling. For diamond drilling a quarter core duplicate was obtained, rather than the typical half core sample size utilised.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Drilling and rock chip 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether*	• ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • Rock chip samples taken by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the technique is considered partial or total.	Koonenberry Gold were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. • Drilling samples taken by Koonenberry Gold were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW via ALS method Au-AA22 using a 50g fire assay charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 48 element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.01ppm.
	• *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.*	• Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. • A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for drilling sampling. • A duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for drilling sampling. • For diamond drilling a quarter core duplicate was obtained, rather than the typical half core sample size utilised. • 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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not applicable
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	**Drilling** • Data at the rig was collected electronically and later stored on company cloud server. • Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. **DDIP** • Data was downloaded from receiver daily and further QA and processing occurred. Raw IP data was assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each ready in addition to overall data quality. The data was exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loadings into Windisp for presentation as raw data pseudosections. **Soils/Rocks** • Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software.
	• *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 data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of ±5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill spacing varied depending on the target but is considered appropriate for first pass exploration, with no resource being reported. • Data spacing on recent work at Dunedoo varied depending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. • Soils were generally collected on a 200m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 100m by 100m spacing. • Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. • The DDIP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 50m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought.
	• *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.*	• RC drilling was sampled on 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m composites as deemed appropriate by the supervising geologist. • Diamond drilling was sampled on 1m intervals.
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.*	• Drilling was orientated perpendicular to the regional geological strike to reduce any potential bias. Structural measurements from drill core indicate that drilling is perpendicular to the strike of the major vein populations. • Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures.
	• *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.*	• Not applicable.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All drill and rock chip samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Koonenberry Gold staff. • All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. • Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques*	• No historic audits have been described in reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and data.	

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.*	• The Dunedoo Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence EL9138 covering 33 graticule units for a total of approximately 97 km^2.
	• *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 tenements is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration commenced in 1969 with BHP and then ESSO from 1973-1977, BHP again from 1977-79 and Mines Exploration Pty Ltd from 1977-1983, followed by Sunshine Gold Pty Ltd from 1983-1990. In the 1990's Plutonic Operations Ltd and Universal Services Group explored the area, followed by various groups holding the tenure but conducting minimal work up to 2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dunedoo Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician Tucklan Formation (Cabonne Group) consisting of clastic sediments and volcaniclastics, basaltic-andesitic volcanics considered highly prospective for

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		porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Tucklan Formation has a north-south striking faulted contact with the metasediments and volcanics of the Silurian Dungeree Volcanics (Tannabutta Group) in the north-east of EL9138. The Silurian Dungeree Volcanics primarily consist of thick sequences of rhyolite to dacite and autoclastic horizons with latite to trachyandesite lava, and lesser clastic sequences. The south-east margin of EL9138 hosts the Carboniferous Gulgong Granite, a leucocratic medium to coarse grained porphyritic granite displaying minor aplite dykes and quartz monzonite phases. Unconformably overlying the older basement in the central to western zone of EL9138 are breccia, conglomerate, claystone and sandstone of the Late Permian Dunedoo Formation and conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Early Triassic Boulderwood Formation, both part of the Gunnedah Basin. Cainozoic alluvial and colluvial sediment cover is preserved in drainage areas with local gold occurrences present.
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 data tables.
	• *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.

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Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All drill intersections >5g/t x m Ag with a cut-off grade of >1g/t Ag 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.*	• 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.*	• No estimate of true width is provided given the early-stage nature of drilling at Bolinda Vale and Hillside with only downhole intervals reported.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The geometry of mineralisation at Bolinda Vale and Hillside is not yet understood given the early stage nature of this work, although drilling was orientated perpendicular to the interpreted main N-S striking structural trend.
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.*	• Not all assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.01g/t and Cu, Mo and Ag results below detection are 0.02ppm,

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		0.02ppm & 0.002ppm respectively.
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.*	• The Dunedoo 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 ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	• *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.