Thick intercept and multiple lodes in down-dip drilling at Lakeview

- Further results received from exploratory drilling by Gorilla has intercepted **more high grade gold mineralisation** at the **Lakeview Prospect.**
- **20m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 153m** in **LVEX027**, from a wider intercept of **96m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 125m**
- This intercept is 75m down dip of LVEX012 (14m @ 7.2 g/t Au) in the east of the Lakeview trend and is one of a series of intercepts in LVEX027 within the broader 96m interval, the intercepts are:
  - **2m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 128m**
  - **6m @ 1.0 g.t Au from 134m**
  - **20m @ 6.1 g/t Au from 153m**
  - **4m @ 2.5 g.t Au from 176m**
  - **5m @ 2.7 g/t Au from 189m**
  - **4m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 213m**
- This is the deepest drillhole at the Lakeview discovery. These results are down hole intercepts. **Drilling is ongoing at Lakeview with another RC rig arriving in 2 weeks.**
- The Lakeview discovery is completely separate to the Sovereign trend, which has an existing resource, which has seen >200koz of high grade gold production, and at which Gorilla has **also recently reported an emerging gold discovery.**
- Drilling is ongoing at Mulwarrie with 2 RC drill rigs.
- A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Vivien is expected in the coming weeks.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce further drilling results from Reverse Circulation ('RC') drilling at the Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project located 97km north of Kalgoorlie.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer commented:

"This is the deepest drillhole we have put into Lakeview to date. This intercept in LVEX027 is significantly thicker than previous intercepts and our working interpretation is that it is a sigmoidal jog or a linking structure in the shearzone. We are still working on this interpretation and our knowledge will improve with further drilling. Alteration and low level gold anomalism in the updip holes seems to confirm this sigmoidal jog interpretation.

Further work is ongoing at Lakeview with drilling accelerating in the coming weeks with the addition of another RC rig. Figure 1 shows our working interpretation of what the mineralisation is doing in LVEX027, and the long section in Figure 2 shows the position of drill hole intercepts relative to known surficial workings and rock chips in the immediate area.

We discovered Lakeview 3 weeks ago. We have hit thick high grades of gold over 400m of strike of the 2.2km long structural system, and this discovery is open in all directions. We have now seen a hole that could demonstrate some significant tonnage potential for the project."

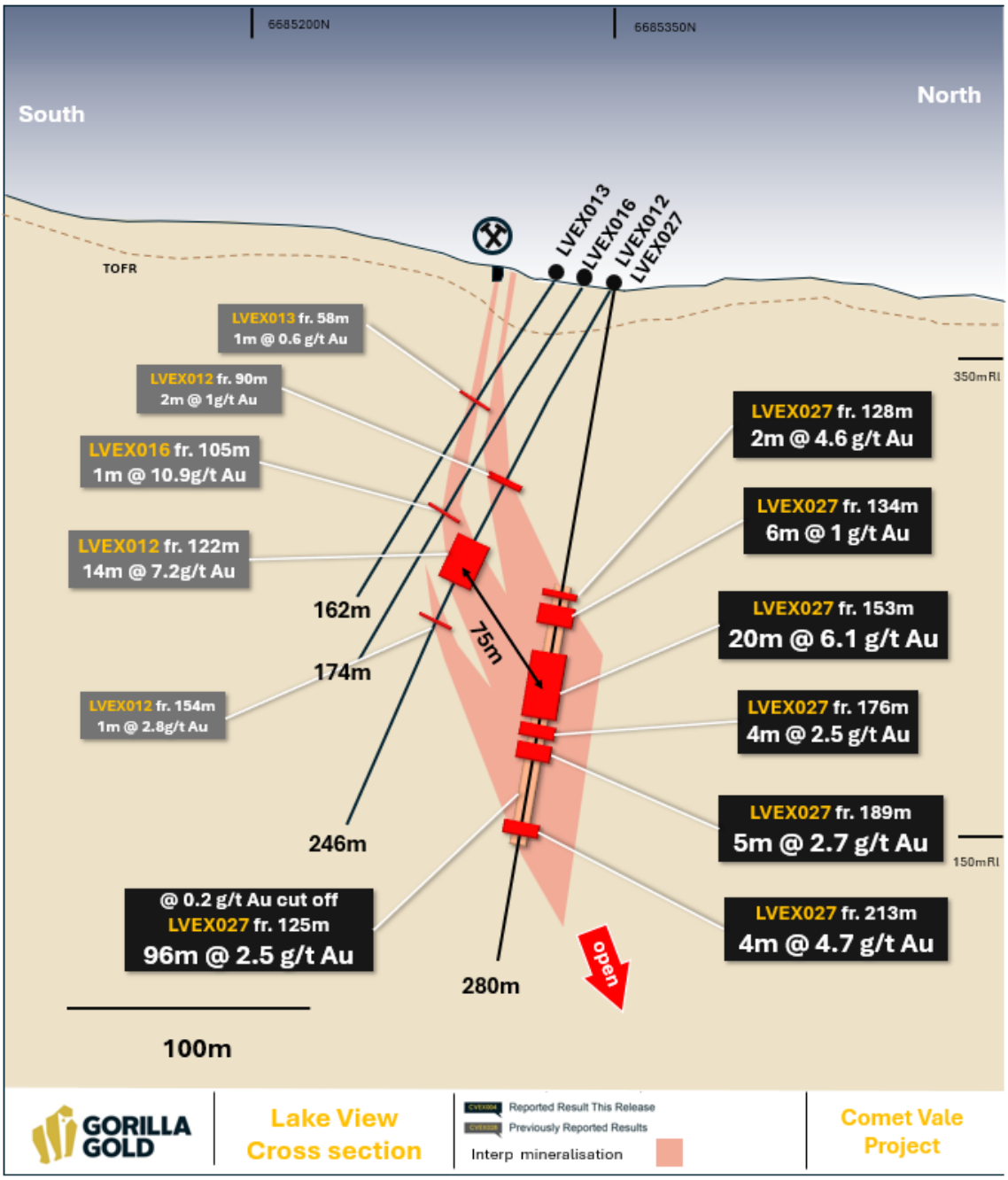

Figure 1 Cross section, Lakeview Prospect

Growth and Exploration activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project has seen historical production of >200koz @ >20g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2018. The bulk of historical production comes from the Sovereign Prospect which also hosts a Mineral Resources Estimate ('MRE') of 96koz @ 4.8 g/t Au (including a lower grade potential open pit component). Sovereign lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Goldfields Highway, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

In addition to the Sovereign Prospect, gold mineralisation has been identified at the Cheer and Lakeview Prospects which are hosted on a major East-West shear zone.

Previous operators of the Project employed strategies to get the Comet Vale mine into production as quickly as possible which has left the Project with significant growth upside. Gorilla's immediate objective is to grow the high-grade gold resource base at the Comet Vale Project.

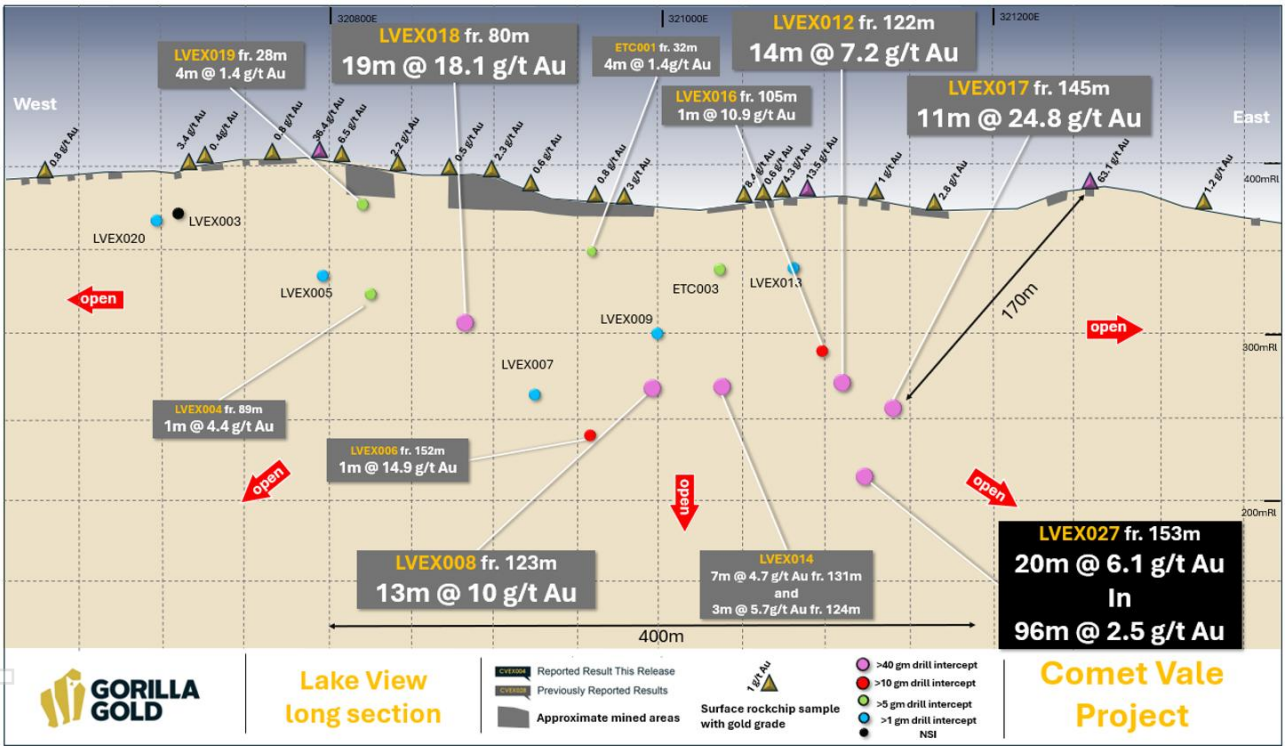

Figure 2 Long section, Lakeview Prospect

Update from the Lakeview Prospect

Minimal work has been completed historically at the Lakeview Prospect. Historical workings from the early 1900's are present over 2km of strike and vary from open stoping at surface to small exploratory pits and shafts, 3 RC drill holes were drilled by Reed Resources in the early 2000's. A major East-West fault system is developed in ultramafic lithologies adjacent to a granite contact. Mineralisation intercepted has been associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide development within quartz-carbonate veins and surrounding biotite-chlorite-actinolite altered and strongly deformed ultramafic units associated with the Lakeview fault structure.

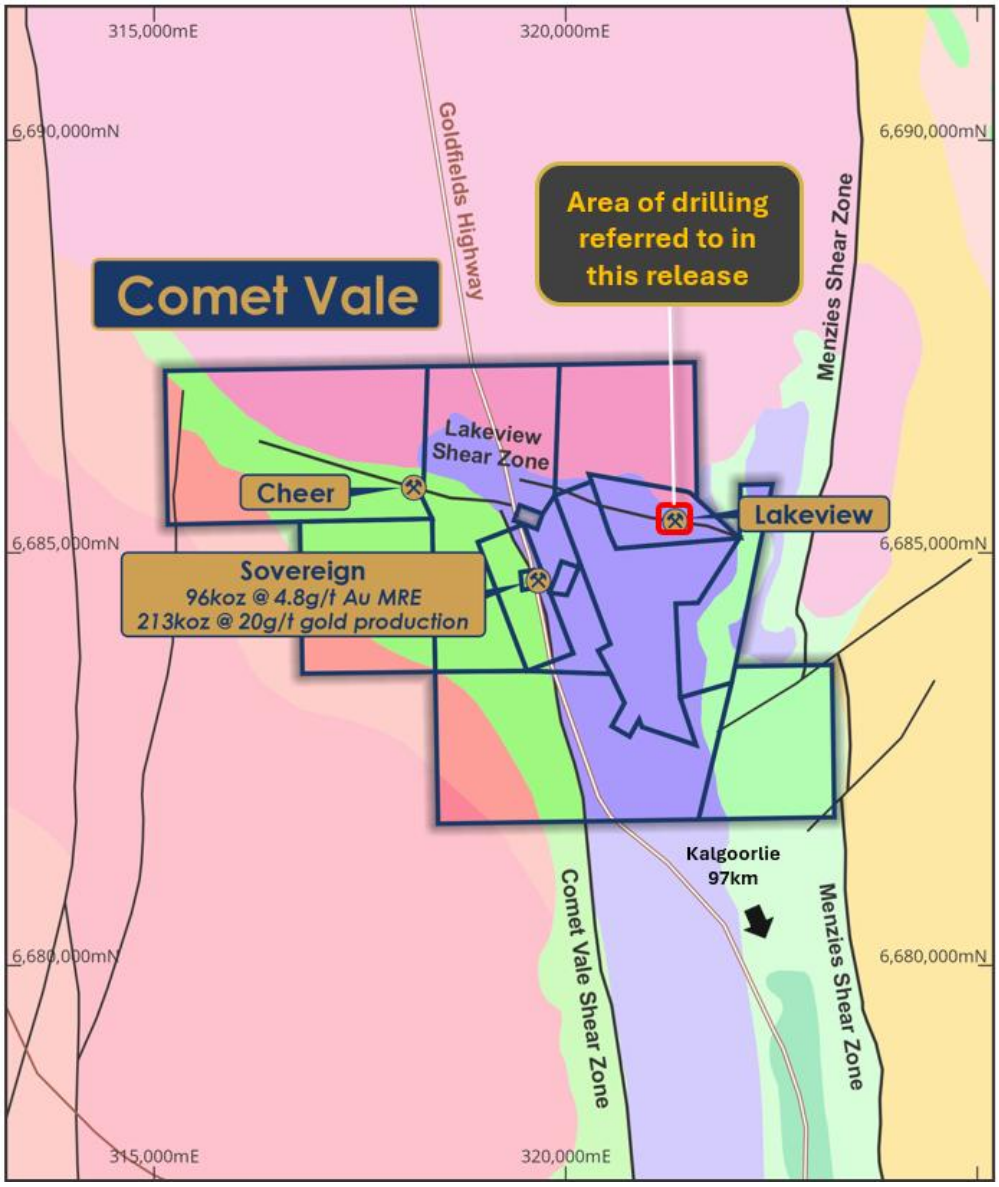

Figure 3 Location of Comet Vale

Drilling activities reported in this release were following up on intercepts from first pass exploratory drilling along the Lakeview fault targeting specific geochemical anomalies.

Significant gold intercepts (Table 1, Figures 1 and 2), have been received from this round of drilling extending mineralisation down dip by 75m. Mineralisation is open in all directions. Widths of mineralisation were significantly thicker than previously intercepted.

The working interpretation is that LVEX027 has intercepted a sigmoidal jog in the shear zone, a sort of tension gash array that possibly forms a linking structure between two shearzones. This is common in many structurally controlled deposits (Figure 4).

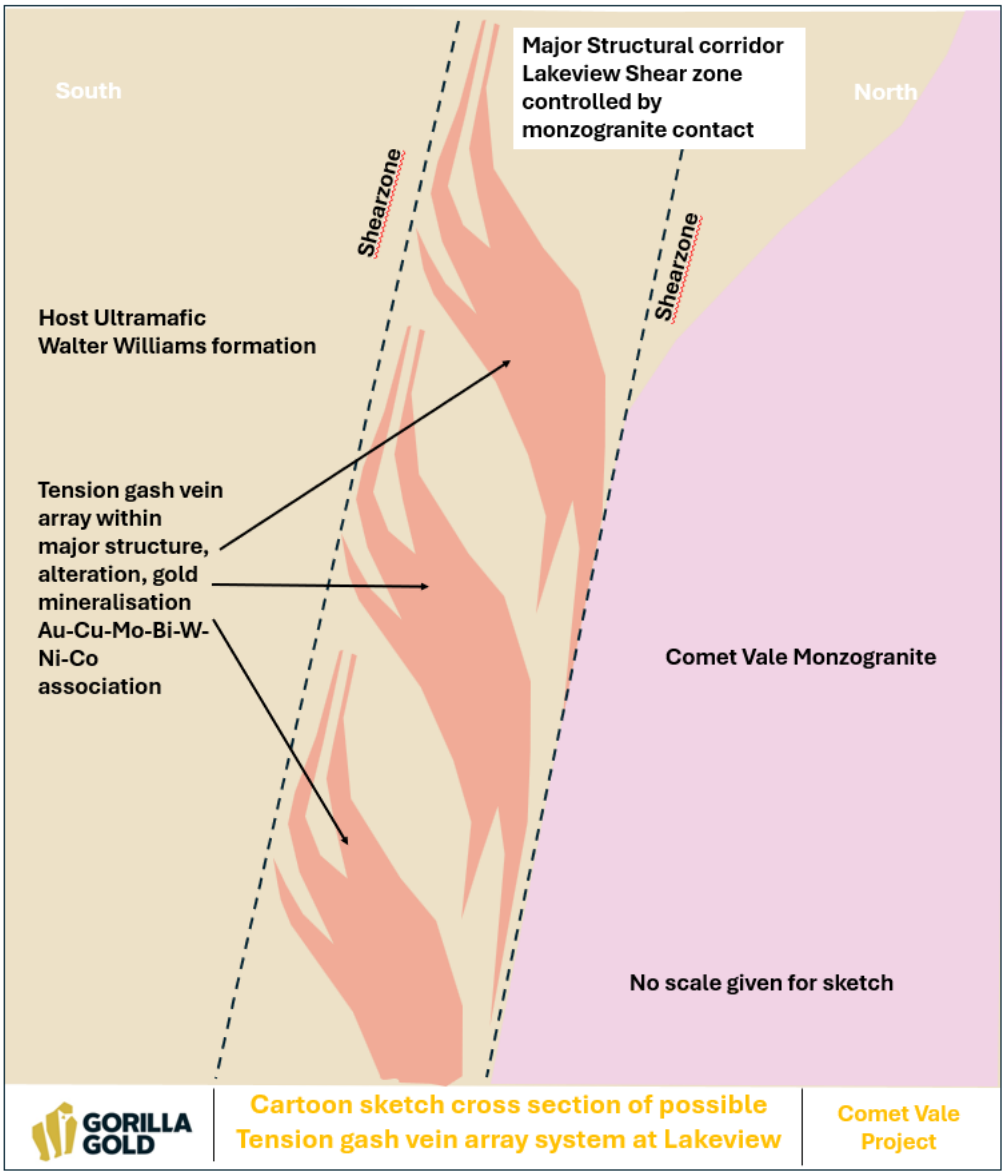

Figure 4 Sketch showing possible structural interpretation of mineralisation at Lakeview

Next steps at Comet Vale

Extensional drilling targeting down dip and along strike extents continues at the Lakeview Prospect with 1 RC rig, moving to two RC rigs in 2 weeks. Drilling is also underway at the new lode discovered at Sovereign utilising 1 DD rig.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

Investor Enquiries
Charles Hughes
Chief Executive Officer
admin@gg8.com.au

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Comet Vale Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Further High Grade Hits from Sovereign and Lakeview Prospects	17 March 2025
Lakeview High-Grade Intercepts Grow Mineralisation	28 February 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Maiden Gold Drilling Results at Cheer	6 November 2024
LRL Set to Acquire Vivien Project and 100% of Comet Vale	17 July 2024
Comet Vale Mineral Resource Estimate	11 April 2023

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

The current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Depleted Resource as of 03/09/2020, Au>=0.5g/t (OP) and Au>=2.5g/t (UG)			
Category	**Tonnage**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	310,868	5.61	56,027
Inferred	308,620	4.00	39,683
Total	***619,489***	**4.81**	***95,710***

The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 11 April 2023 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW DRILLING INTERCEPTS ABOVE A 0.5 G/T AU CUT OFF (NSR DENOTES NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS) COMET VALE

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t	Comment
LVEX027	125	221	**96**	**2.5**	**Broad interval calculated at 0.2 g/t Au cut off**
LVEX027	128	130	**2**	**4.6**	
LVEX027	134	140	**6**	**1**	
LVEX027	153	163	**20**	**6.1**	
LVEX027	176	180	**4**	**2.5**	
LVEX027	189	194	**5**	**2.7**	
LVEX027	213	217	**4**	**4.7**	
LVEX009	124	128	**4**	**0.7**	

APPENDIX 2 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION COMET VALE

Prospect	Hole_ID	Depth	Hole_Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
Lakeview	**LVEX009**		RC	MGA94_51	320983	6685258	385	-55	10
Lakeview	**LVEX027**	264	RC	MGA94_51	321112	6685354	382	-70	160

APPENDIX 3 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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.	▪ GG8 conducted a Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program with samples collected as 4m composites. In areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples were collected from one side of the cone splitter for 4m intervals, while 1m samples were collected from the opposite side of the splitter.
	▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA.
	▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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').	▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which requires minimal handling. The samples are crushed to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis.
	▪ 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	▪ All holes reported in this release by Gorilla Gold are RC, drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had.
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.
	▪ 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 obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.

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.	▪ Logged for geology on the 1m intervals collected and rinsed by the field technician and geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, minerals present.
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ All intersections have been logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	▪ NA
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken off the other side.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration were automatically split to a 1m sample, 4m composite samples were used as indicators of mineralisation and geology. 1m split samples are taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were inserted by ALS.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken in suspected mineralised zones from the piles. This methodology has since changed in order to ensure that a true duplicate is being taken from the splitter.
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken.
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.	▪ All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy.
	▪ 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.	▪ All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method.
	▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. OREAS241 shows strong precision in analysis values however is not accurate with the certified value and therefore is being switched.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification have not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager and the CEO
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ Holes have not been twinned at lakeview yet

	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Data has been captured by specific logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to the database administrator to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were 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.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on satellite and Lidar data
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied
	▪ •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.	▪ N/A
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.	▪ The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted shear zone.
	▪ 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 orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples were transported from the field to the core shed at Comet Vale where they were aligned and ordered to check despatch information. In the field 5 calico sample bags were placed in a polyweave bag.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ The company continuously audits and reviews all field practices.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	COMET VALE ▪ Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd is in a Joint Venture with Sand Queen Gold Mines Pty. LRL carries 51% and SQGM carries 49% of all Mining Leases at Comet Vale listed below. An overriding royalty by Reed Resources is maintained for 1% of the gold mined at Comet Vale. In July 2024 the Company announced the option for the remaining 49% for a deferred $3M to be paid within 12 months, the option agreement was completed in September 2024. ▪ M29/197,M29/198,M29/199,M29/200,M29/201,M29/232,M29/235,M29/233,M29/185,M29/270,M29/52,E29/1025,M29/35,M29/85,M29/186,M29/321
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, *Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases.*
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and dolerites, quartz veining with pyrrhotite
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.	▪ Tables reported in the announcement.
	▪ 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 material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.

Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	▪ Assay results reported here have been length weighted. ▪ No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
	▪ 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 samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	
	▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	▪ Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation
	▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	▪ All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.
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.	▪ Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.

Other substantive exploration data	▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	▪ All other relevant data has been included within this report.
Further work	▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	COMET VALE Drilling is ongoing
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Maps plans and sections are all found in the body of the text.