Shallow gold intercepts at Lakeview

- Further results received from extensional drilling by Gorilla which has intercepted **more high grade gold mineralisation** at the **Lakeview Prospect, demonstrating high grade shallow hits and also extending mineralisation to better than 1000m along strike with the system open in all directions:**
  - **8m @ 5.8 g/t from 68m** in **LVEX041**, extending mineralisation 75m up dip of LVEX017 (11m @ 24.8g/t Au)
  - **7m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 201m** in **LVEX002**, in 1m re-splits upgraded from 4m composites (8m @ 0.6 g/t Au), confirming mineralisation present **400m along strike to the west** of LVEX018 (19m @ 18.1g/t Au)
- The Lakeview Prospect is 97km North of Kalgoorlie WA, situated on granted mining leases at the Comet Vale Project, 1.2km from the Goldfields Highway.
- **Diamond drilling has commenced at the Lakeview Prospect.**
- **Soil sampling and environmental surveys are underway at Lakeview currently with a view to defining further targets and providing permits to drill them.**
- Multiple mineralised structures have been identified at Lakeview outside of the main drilling zone and a comprehensive resource discovery and growth program is being designed for all of these structures to begin in earnest in the coming weeks and months.
- **Drilling is ongoing at the Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project** utilising 2 RC rigs and a Diamond rig.
- **Drilling is ongoing at the Mulwarrie Project** utilising 3 drill rigs.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd (ASX: GG8) ('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:

"We have intercepted our best shallow gold mineralisation to date in LVEX041: 8m @ 5.8 g/t from 68m downhole, 75m up-dip of LVEX017 (11m @ 24.8 g/t Au from 145m). We expect gold mineralisation to come to the surface as there are historic gold mines from surface, but it is good to start getting some intercepts into the near surface position. We will have more shallow intercepts now we have the diamond rig at site, which can drill shallow angle holes and hit positions we just haven't been able to previously.

LVEX002 also demonstrates the system is still present some 400m to the west of where we have been focussing our drilling to date. There is a lot of scope for growth between this intercept and LVEX018 400m to the east, but another 300m west off section (Figure 1), there is a cluster of historic workings with rock chips grading up to 23 g/t Au. There is a lot of potential on this structure and, as referred to in this release, it is just one of multiple structures, which are up to 4km long that have demonstrated gold mineralisation in the form of anomalous rock chips or historic gold mining operations, but haven't yet been drilled.

We have begun testing theses parallel structures, including drilling two parallel structures directly north of the main structure at Lakeview, with intercepts from these structures looking visually similar to the main structure and with assays pending. We will be getting to more of these targets over the coming weeks and months whilst we continue to drive the Lakeview discovery forward with resource growth drilling."

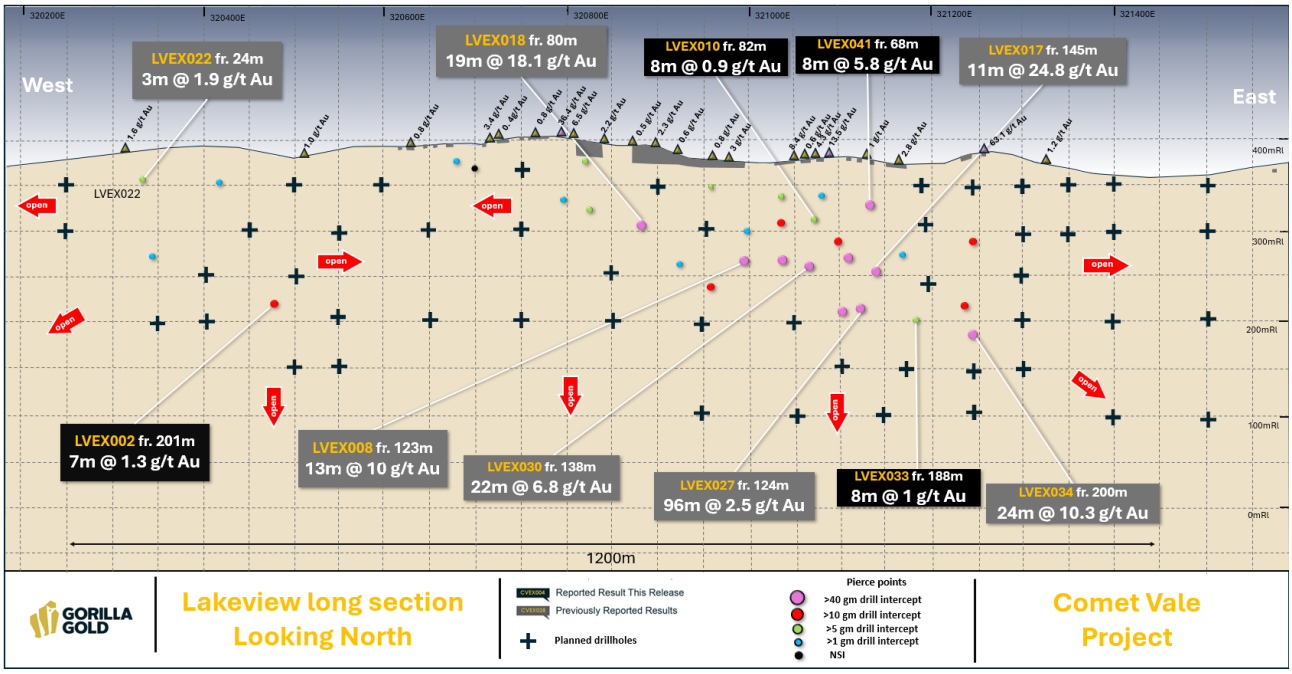

Figure 1 Long section, Lakeview Prospect

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). A significant high grade gold discovery has been made at the Lakeview Prospect by GG8 in February 2025, with new lodes discovered at Sovereign in January 2025. The project lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Goldfields Highway, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius.

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.

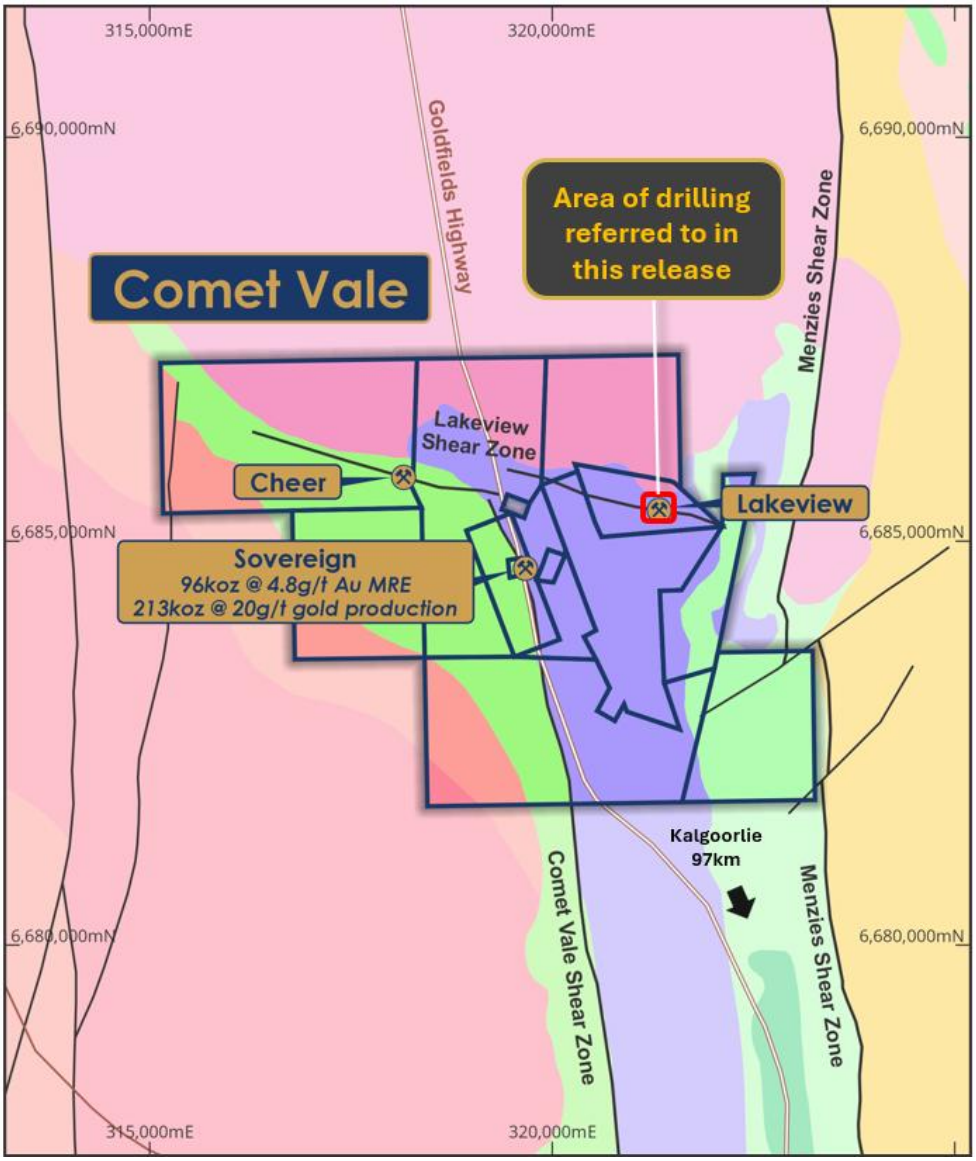

Figure 2 Long section, Lakeview prospect

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, with only 3 RC drill holes 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.

Gorilla targeted coincident major structures, surface geochemistry and historic gold mining efforts in a scout drilling program in February 2025 and intercepted significant thick and high grade gold mineralisation.

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.

Drilling activities reported in this release were undertaking extensional drilling and infill drilling at the Lakeview discovery.

Up-dip extensional drilling in LVEX041 has intercepted the highest grade shallow mineralisation to date at Lakeview, returning 8m @ 5.8 g/t Au from 68m demonstrating good continuity of mineralisation to surface (Figure 4 below).

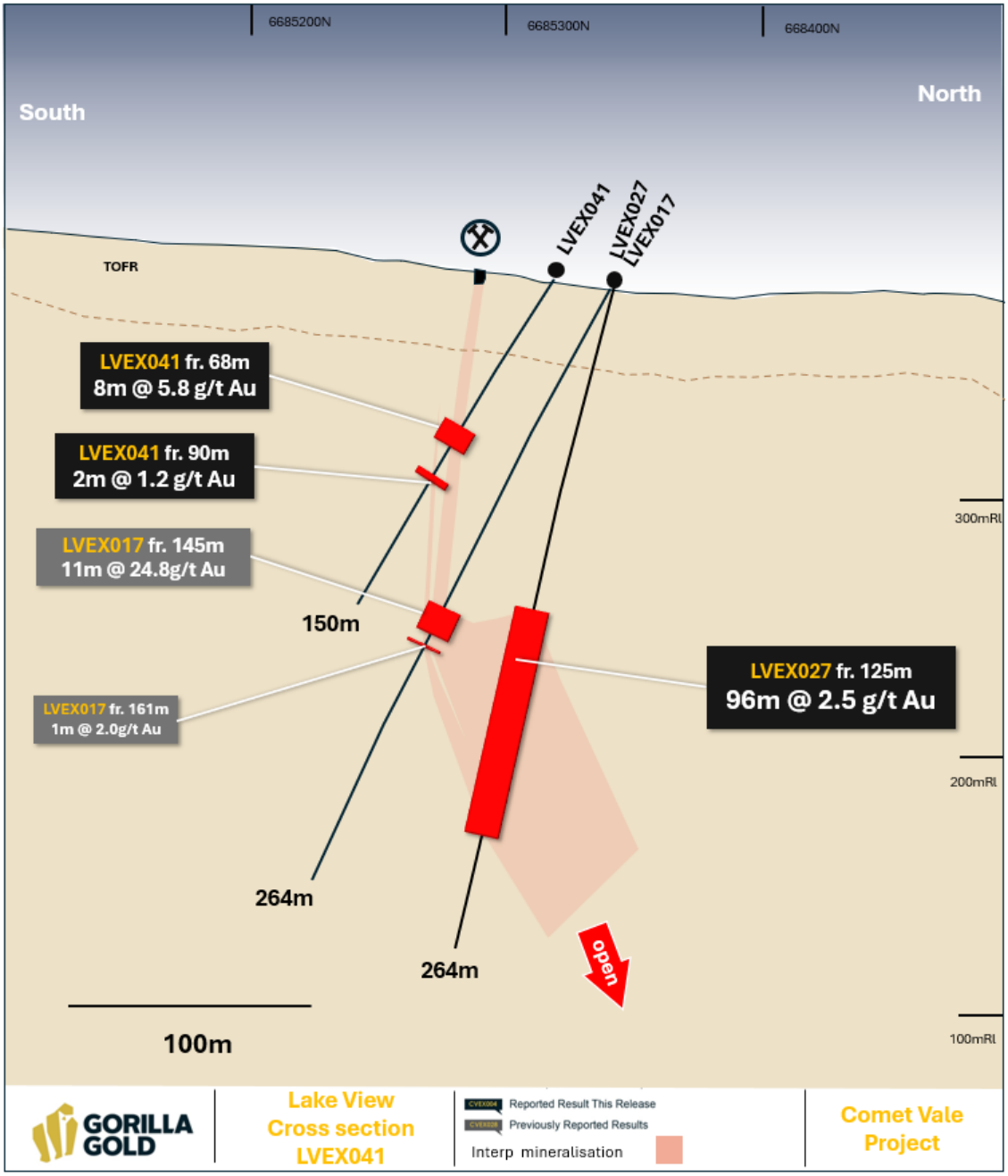

Figure *3* *Cross section showing LVEX041*

One metre re-splits from LVEX002 (7m @ 1.3 g/t Au from 201) significantly upgraded the initial 4m composites (8m @ 0.6 g/t AU from 200m) and demonstrates continuity of the main King Kong structure at Lakeview, some 400m west along strike of LVEX018 (19m @ 18.1 g/t Au) (Figure 1).

Hole ID	From	To	interval	Au g/t	Comment
LVEX002	201	208	**7**	**1.6**	
LVEX010	82	90	**8**	**0.9**	
LVEX041	68	76	**8**	**5.8**	
LVEX041	90	92	**2**	**1.2**	
LVEX033	188	196	**8**	**1**	

Table 1 New intercepts, Lakeview prospect

Significant gold drilling intercepts have been returned from Lakeview since its discovery in late February 2025 including;

- **19m @ 18.1 g/t Au** from 80m in LVEX018
- **11m @ 24.8 g/t Au** from 145m in LVEX017
- **96m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 153m in LVEX027
- **13m @ 10 g/t Au** from 123m in LVEX008
- **14m @ 7.2 g/t Au** from 122m in LVEX012
- **24m @ 10.3 g/t Au** from 200m in LVEX034

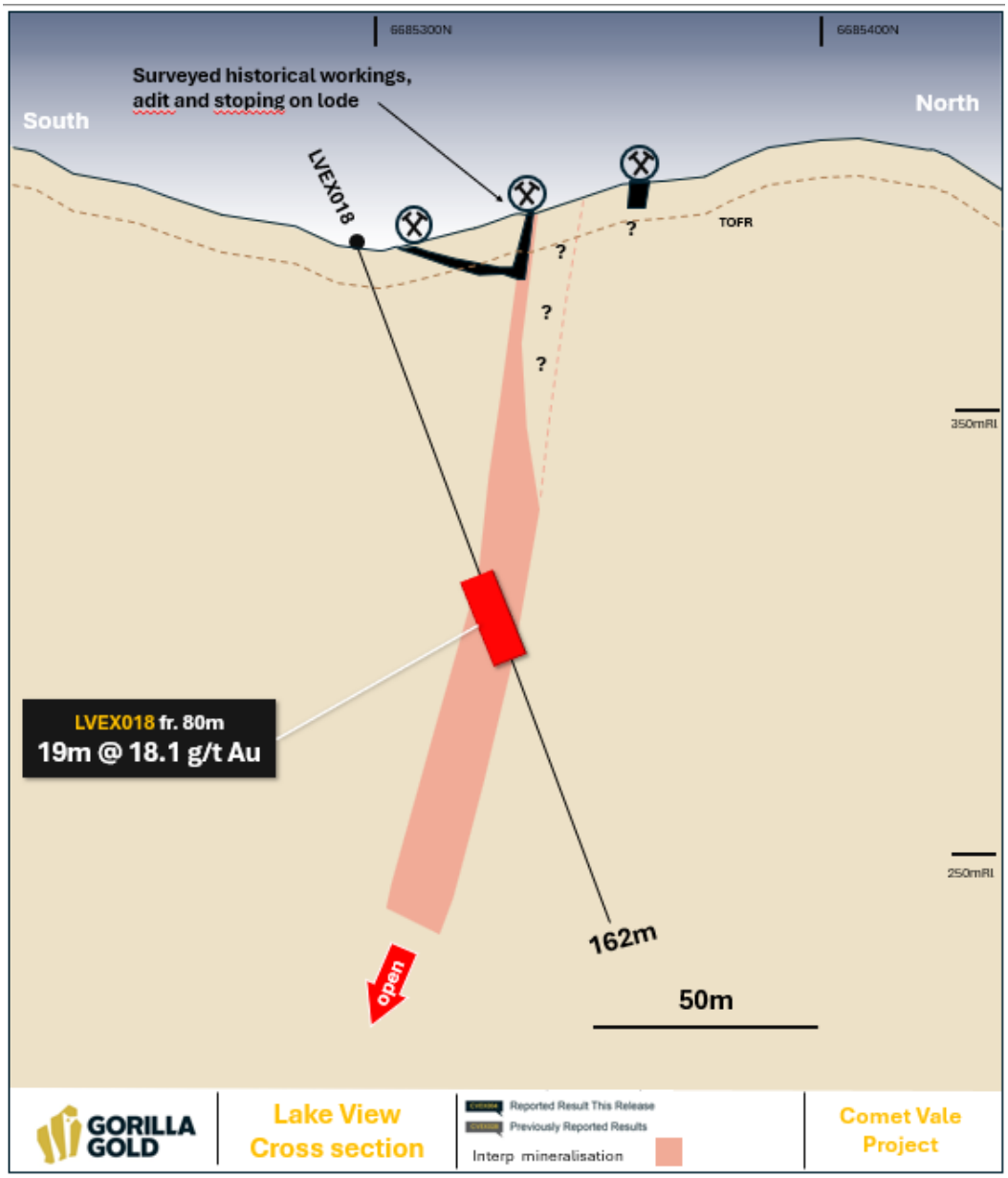

Figure *4* *Cross section showing LVEX018*

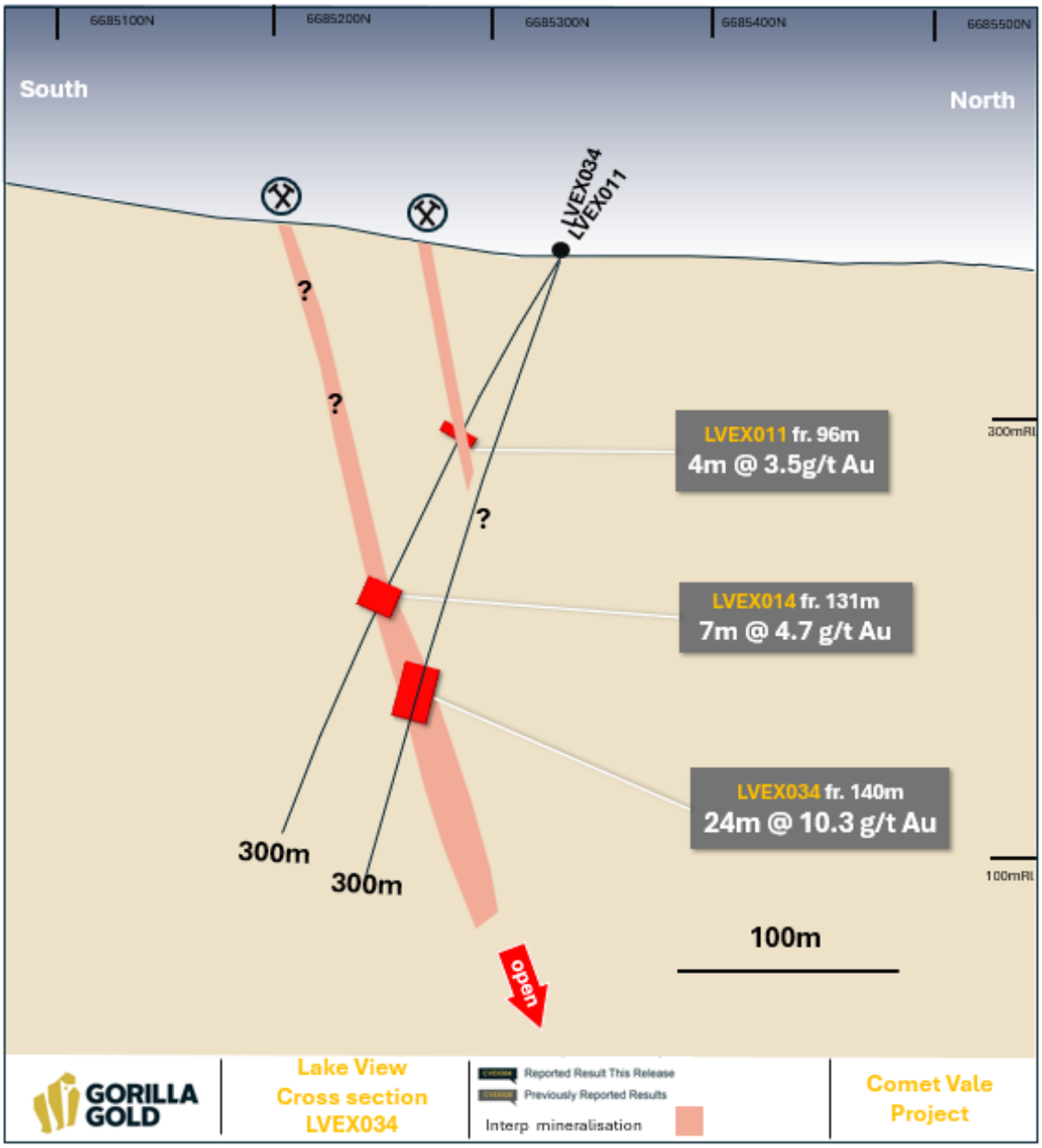

Figure *5* *Cross section shoeing LVEX011 and LVEX034*

Next steps at Comet Vale

Environmental surveys are underway at Comet Vale and will be finished in the coming weeks. These will be the baseline studies not only for future drilling permits but also for mine permitting work at the Project.

Metallurgical testwork is underway for Lakeview. Other mine study and permitting work including hydrogeology and hydrology is being planned.

Comprehensive mapping and rock chip sampling is planned to commence in the coming weeks to help target discovery drilling in the Lakeview area, as rock chip sampling has proven to be effective in the discovery of Lakeview. It is notable that a large swarm of anomalous rock chips are present in the centre of the project which has seen very limited drilling (Figure 3).

Resource discovery drilling programs are being planned for each east-west structure, with a focus on structures nearest Lakeview first whilst Resource growth drilling programs are being carried out at Sovereign North and Lakeview on multiple structures. Resource growth drilling programs are planned for Cheer and Happy Jack to commence once environmental survey and POW permits are received.

Once current drilling programs at Mulwarrie have finished, further rigs will be added to Lakeview to boost production as this is currently the priority target for the Company.

Gorilla is targeting a Resource update for the Sovereign Prospect in Q2-Q3 2025 and a Maiden Resource for Lakeview Prospect Q3-Q4 2025.

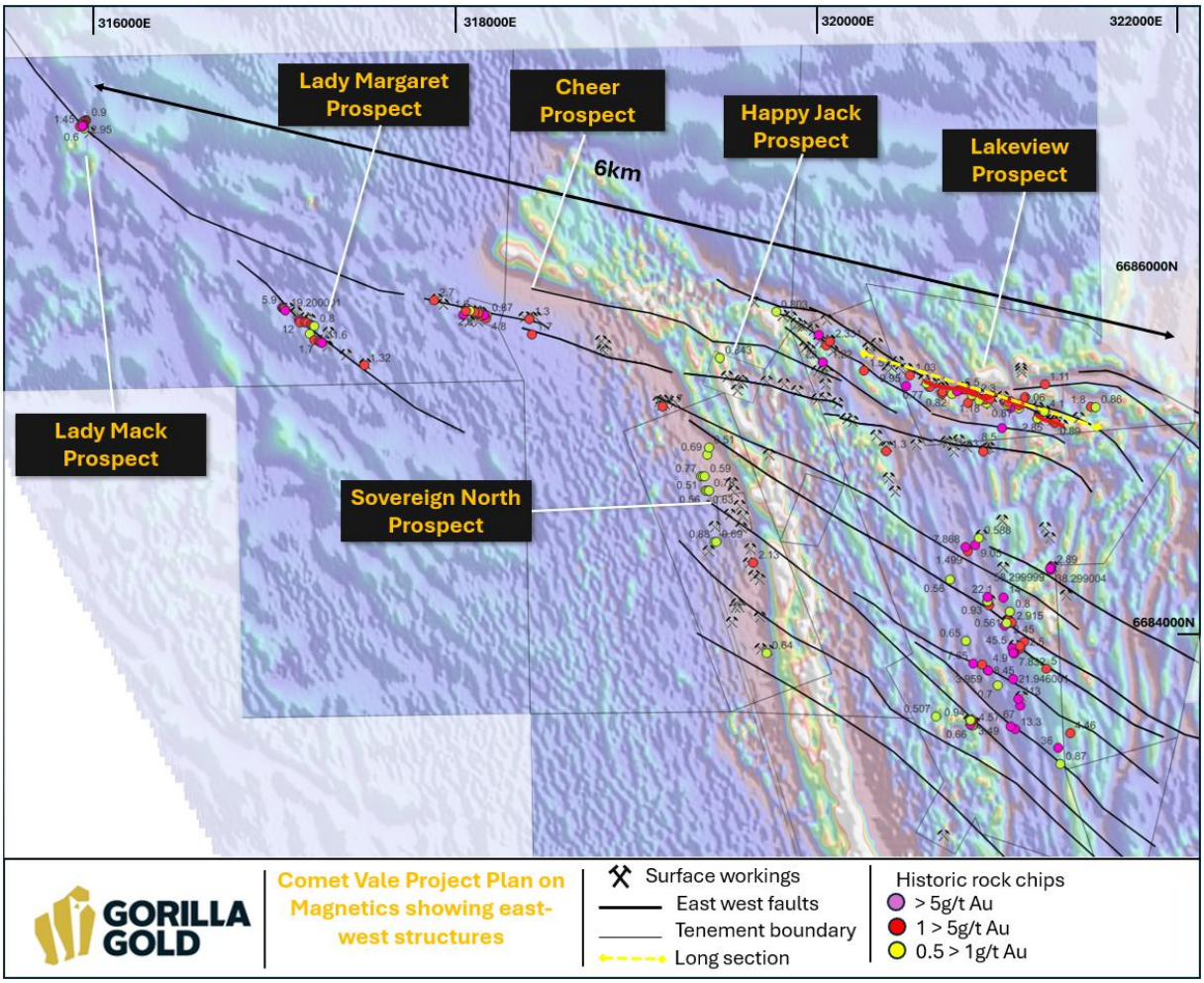

Figure *6* *Plan showing multiple mineralised structures at Lakeview and the relationship between Cheer, Sovereign, Happy Jack and Lakeview Prospects and demonstrating the significant exploration upside to the Project*

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
Lakeview extended 125m along strike	17 April 2025
Further intercepts from Lakeview Prospect	21 March 2025
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
Update - More High Grade Gold and Copper at Comet Vale	9 August 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
LVEX002	201	208	**7**	**1.6**	
LVEX010	82	90	**8**	**0.9**	
LVEX041	68	76	**8**	**5.8**	
LVEX041	90	92	**2**	**1.2**	
LVEX033	188	196	**8**	**1**	

APPENDIX 2 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION COMET VALE

Prospect	Hole_ID	Depth	Hole_Type	Grid	East	North	RL	dip	azi
Lakeview	LVEX002	300	RC	GDA94 Z 51	320413	6685390	394	59	32
Lakeview	LVEX010	150	RC	GDA94 Z 51	321064	6685324	383	75	180
Lakeview	LVEX033	366	RC	GDA94 Z 51	321201	6685361	375	69	193
Lakeview	LVEX041	250	RC	GDA94 Z 51	321152	6685318	383	55	203

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.	▪ Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program with samples collected as 4m composites and 1m splits. Composite samples were collected from spearing sample bags.
	▪ 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 using a spear.
	▪ 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 are taken elsewhere and are re-split if assay return >0.2g/t gold.
	▪ 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. DGPS surveys are undertaken in collar locations every quarter for accuracy down to 10cm
	▪ 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.	▪ A nominal cut off of 0.5 g/t is used for reporting intercepts, within which 3-5m of waste material would be allowed depending on the size of the intercept.
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.	▪ All samples are delivered directly to the lab from the field by GG8 employees.
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 mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and biotite alteration
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.