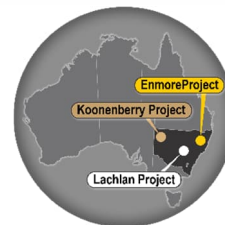


ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
24 June 2025



KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- Koonenberry Gold Limited (ASX:KNB) has received assays from surface geochemical sampling at the Enmore Gold Project in northeast NSW. Assay results highlight:
- **Potential 1.6km extension of the Sunnyside gold system east of recent drilling for a total of ~2km potential strike length.**
- Strong gold and arsenic soil anomalism over the granite-sediment contact along the Sunnyside Shear Zone with a peak gold result of 1,580ppb returned. This compares to a peak gold result of 476ppb at the Sunnyside Prospect.
- **High grade rock chip results including 17.55g/t Au and 11.85g/t Au from historical workings associated with quartz-sericite alteration, breccias and veining (Hand in Hand Prospect).**
- The extension is largely untested with only limited historical drilling.
- Additional soil sampling is being planned to close off the gold soil anomaly within the granite.

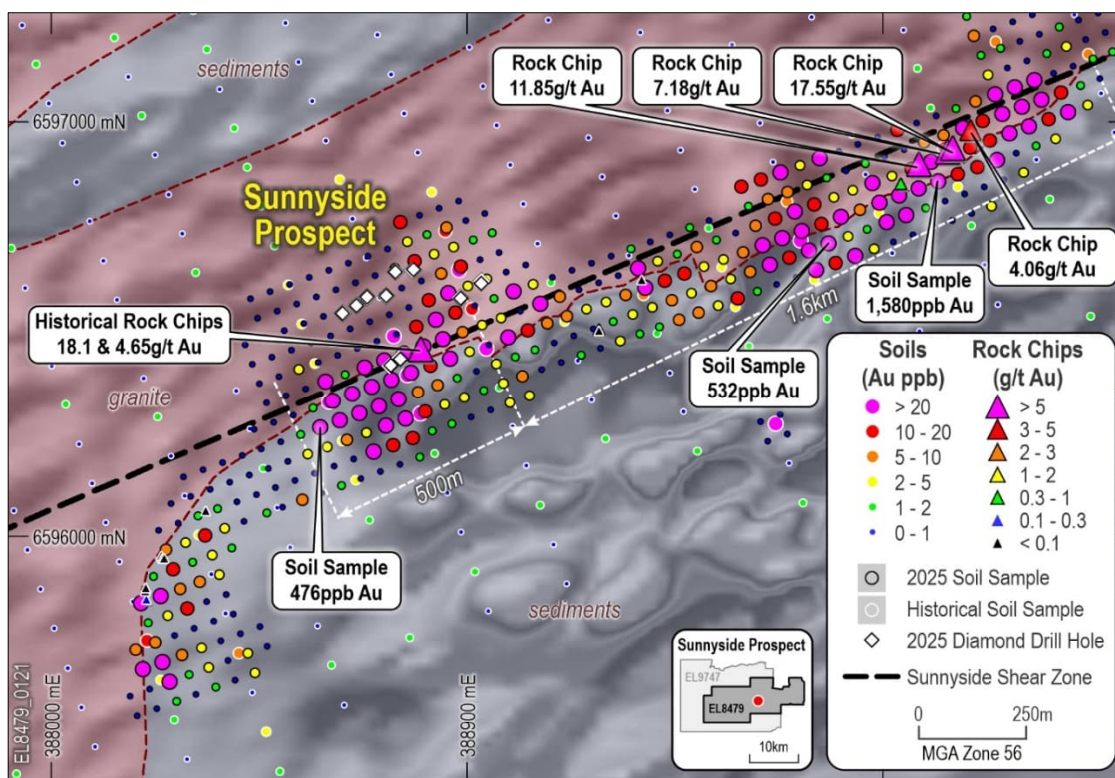


Figure 1. A maximum of **17.55g/t Au** in rock chips and **1,580ppb Au** in soils has been returned 1.25km to the ENE of Sunnyside. This compares to a maximum of 18.1g/t Au in historical rock chips¹ and 476ppb Au in new soils over the Sunnyside Prospect.

KNB Managing Director, **Dan Power**, commented: “These soil sample results indicate that the Sunnyside gold system has the potential to **extend for an additional 1.6km to the east along the Sunnyside Shear Zone**. Significantly, the high-grade rock chips are hosted by the granite ~1.25km from where we have intersected significant mineralisation in drill holes at Sunnyside. **The samples show very similar geological characteristics to the gold mineralisation at Sunnyside including alteration, veining/brecciation and sulphides.**

This is an exciting development and highlights the scale of the system to be over 2km in potential strike length which remains largely untested by drilling.”

¹ Lewington, 1983

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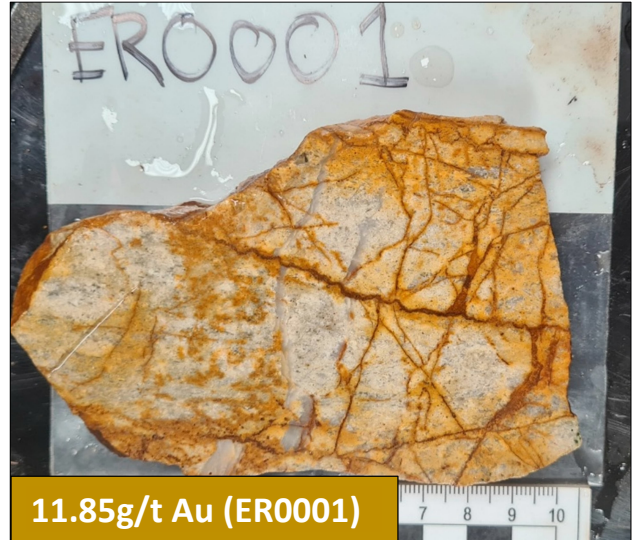


Photo 1 (left) – 17.55g/t Au rock chip sample from mullock pile at Hand in Hand Prospect. Pervasive quartz-sericite-pyrite/limonite altered, matrix-supported breccia with disseminated pyrite and fine dark sulphide.

Photo 2 (right) – 11.85g/t Au rock chip sample from mullock pile at Hand in Hand Prospect. Sericite-quartz-limonite altered, sheared, medium-grained granite. Early disjointed quartz veins crosscut by stockworked limonite veins with boxworks (after sulphide and/or iron carbonate).

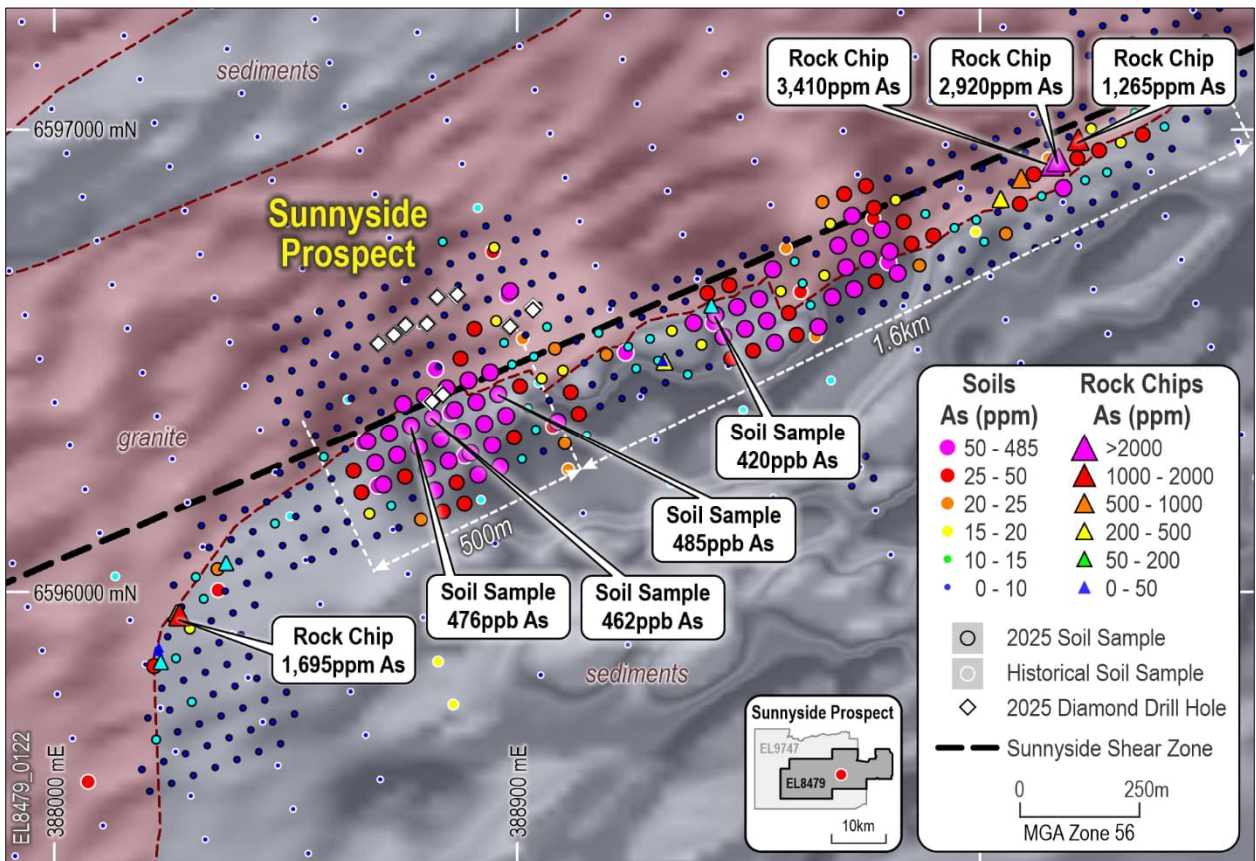


Figure 2. Soil and rock chip sample results for Arsenic. A maximum soil result of 420ppm As ~0.5km ENE of Sunnyside was returned. This compares to a maximum result of 485ppm As over the Sunnyside Prospect.

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DISCUSSION

These latest soil and rock chip results from Sunnyside highlight the significant potential for the extension of gold mineralisation encountered in the recent drilling at Sunnyside along the granite-sediment contact, with the strike of the gold in soils anomaly now extended 1.6km to the ENE of Sunnyside, with limited historical drilling in this area.

Gold mineralisation in the Sunnyside drilling is typically associated with pyrite/arsenian pyrite and arsenopyrite, with arsenic assays having a good correlation with gold values at lower grades (<1 g/t Au) from multi-element assay data in 25ENDD003 (Figure 3). This association decreases at higher gold grades due to the effect of late stage high-grade drusy quartz ± adularia veins, where there may be no sulphides and therefore low arsenic.

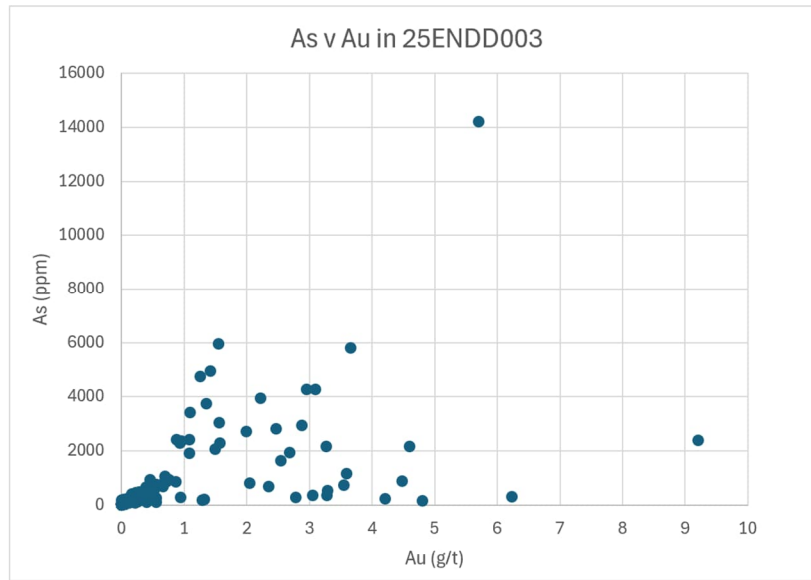


Figure 3. All As v Au assays in drill hole 25ENDD003.

Soil samples were submitted for gold and a 52-element analysis suite. In the multi-element soil assay data, no significant correlation for any element with gold was observed. A peak correlation of 0.29 for silver and 0.14 for arsenic was returned for all recent soil data, whilst for assays greater than 10ppb gold, silver correlation increased to 0.40, while arsenic decreased to -0.02. Unlike the drilling assay data, no linear correlation of gold with arsenic was observed at lower gold levels (Figure 4).

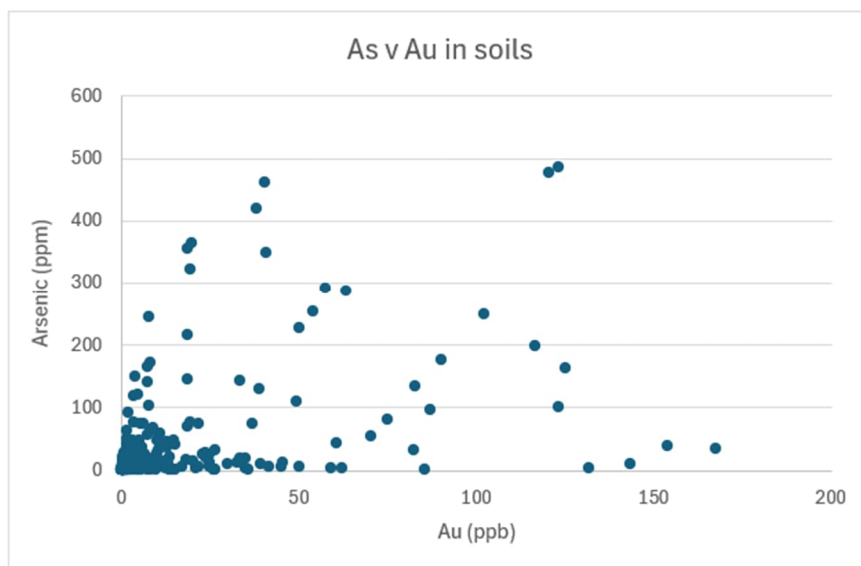


Figure 4. As v Au assays in soil data <200ppb Au

Peak values of selected elements in soils were: Au 1,580ppb, Ag 0.15g/t, As 485ppm, Bi 1.81ppm, Cu 71.4ppm, Mo 7.62ppm, Pb 91.8ppm, Sb 17.2ppm, Sn 3.34ppm, Te 0.12ppm and W 18.65ppm.

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Photo 3. Historic workings at Hand in Hand Prospect ~1.25km east-northeast of Sunnyside which returned a **peak assay of 17.55g/t Au.**

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Hand In Hand	ER0008	Mullock	390170	6596933	17.55	2920	17.05
Hand In Hand	ER0001	Mullock	390089	6596894	11.85	590	5.04
Hand In Hand	ER0006	Mullock	390157	6596924	7.18	3410	11.1
Hand In Hand	ER0007	Mullock	390213	6596977	4.06	1265	15.5
Hand In Hand	ER0009	Mullock	389318	6596499	0.91	208	1.49
Hand In Hand	ER0002	Subcrop	390045	6596850	0.4	206	52
Hand In Hand	ER0004	Mullock	390173	6596930	0.29	631	5.95
Tabben	ER0012	Float	388230	6595849	0.12	133	12.55
Hand In Hand	ER0010	Float	389317	6596497	0.06	40.8	15.15
Hand In Hand	ER0011	Float	389419	6596620	0.06	110.5	5.3
Hand In Hand	ER0005	Mullock	390169	6596932	0.05	52.7	5.33
Hand In Hand	ER0003	Mullock	390173	6596927	0.03	35.4	7.05
Tabben	ER0014	Float	388265	6595954	0.02	386	7.78
Tabben	ER0013	Float	388226	6595870	0.01	43.1	7.22
Tabben	ER0015	Mullock	388227	6595877	0.01	33.9	5.99
Tabben	ER0018	Outcrop	388372	6596063	0.01	133.5	9.77
Tabben	ER0016	Mullock	388268	6595949	<0.01	332	3.8
Tabben	ER0017	Mullock	388271	6595949	<0.01	1695	4.21

Table 1. All recent gold, arsenic and antimony assays in rock chips at Hand in Hand and Tabben Prospects (18 rock chips in total).

FORWARD PROGRAM

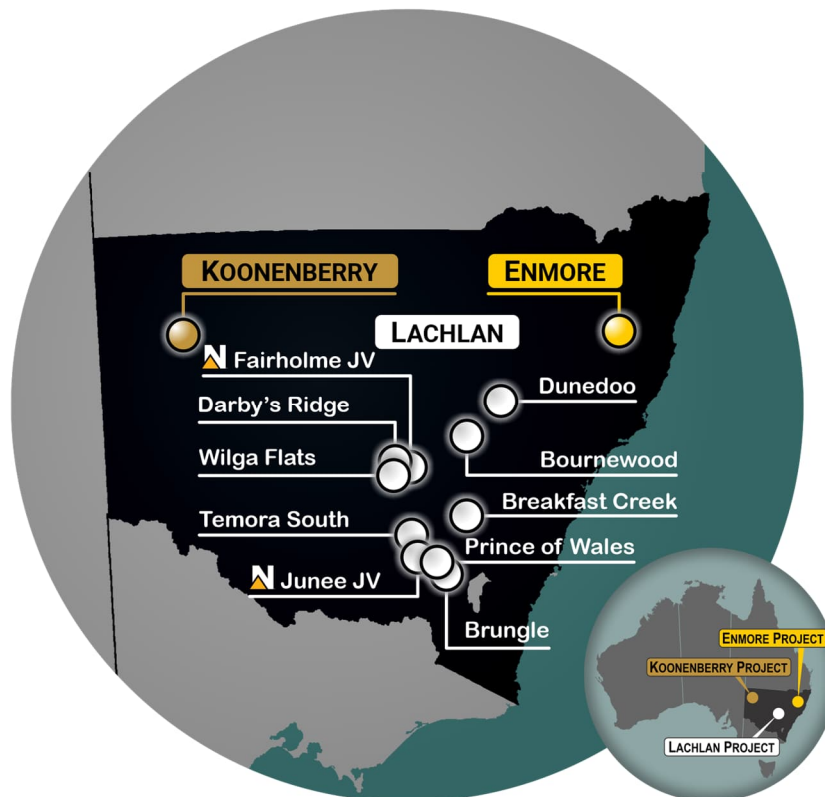
Koonenberry Gold has successfully completed its maiden diamond drill program at Enmore where drilling has intersected extensive intervals of gold mineralisation from surface as well as high-grade gold intervals at depth. Gold mineralisation has been intersected over an estimated ~75m true width, 300m vertical depth extent and over +200m strike extent in results to date. The mineralisation remains open up-dip, down-dip and along strike to the NE and SW in the preferred granite host rock.

As previously reported, the Company awaits results for holes 25ENDD007, 008, 009 and 010. These results are anticipated in Q3 CY2025.

Results from the inaugural drilling program are being used to design +10,000m of follow-up drilling to test the continuity and extensions to mineralisation at Sunnyside in multiple directions, including along the Sunnyside Shear Zone which has now been extended to over 2km strike potential.

The Company will conduct further soil sampling along the Sunnyside Shear Zone as well as at other highly prospective targets within the district with results used to plan additional drilling.

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



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

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-ENDS-

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT BACKGROUND

The Sunnyside Prospect occurs along the Sunnyside Shear Zone, which is associated with the development of a penetrative, strongly foliated, mylonitic fabric near the contact between the Permo-Carboniferous (302Ma) porphyritic biotite monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Girkakool Beds to the south. Deformation of the granite has occurred at biotite-grade metamorphic conditions. The prospect has seen a modest amount of near-surface historical exploration, with deeper drilling only conducted in recent years. This has resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralisation over extensive widths as well as high grade zones at depth.

Gold mineralisation is orogenic mesothermal in character and is structurally controlled along the NE-SW trending shear zone and in later quartz-stage veins, which crosscut the shear zone at high angles to the shear fabric. The shear zone dissects and locally fault bounds the granite intrusions.

Mineralisation occurs as silicified breccias, quartz stockworks, sulphidic fractures and narrow quartz veins largely hosted within the granite and appears to be long-lived and multi staged. An early gold event is associated with strong shearing, pervasive silicification and sulphides emplaced along the NE-SW trending shear zone and tends to be relatively lower grade. Overprinting gold events have introduced gold in iron carbonate vein arrays and quartz veins developed within extensional fracture zones which are often tangential or oblique to the main structure.

This structural setting and paragenesis is similar to the 1.7Moz Hillgrove deposit where the main mineralisation is hosted within a conjugate vein array between the Hillgrove and Chandler fault system rather than along the main shear.² For the most part, drilling has been conducted orthogonal to the main shear zones rather than targeting high-grade shoots oblique to those structures. It is therefore possible that drilling has missed the high-grade shoots.

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

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite. Arsenic assays tend to have a linear correlation with gold values except for late stage high-grade drusy quartz ±adularia veins, where there may be no sulphides and therefore low arsenic. It is unclear how much gold is in solid solution in arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite. Other sulphides are not common in drill-holes at hand specimen scale, although antimony is quite anomalous in surface soil samples.

The current drill program has confirmed that mineralisation extends away from the granite-sediment contact for at least 75m, 260m along strike and to over 300m vertically. Gold mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, including along the +2km shear zone, with indications that grade may be increasing with depth.

² Downes, P. M., 2017

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 projects in NSW. The Company's main focus is the Enmore Gold Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase with drilling returning broad intervals gold mineralisation extending from surface as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.

100% Owned Projects	
Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06) 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02) Emerging gold discovery 	Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) 4.0km long structural trend Very limited drilling 	Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend Untested by drilling 	Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies
Au Temora South (EL8895; 110km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine 12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB) 	Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intrusion related Cu/Au Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au) 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip Untested by drilling 	Au/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly prospective and underexplored Abundant evidence for Au (200km² nuggets) Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils Multi million ounce Au potential

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc ³ 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)			
1,025M Shares on issue <small>ASX:KNB</small>	 ~xxM Market Cap <small>As at xx/xx/2025</small>	\$10.35M Cash <small>As at 31/03/2025 + 22/05/225 CR</small>	53% Top 20



³ Alan Wilson, 2022.

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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%
EL7635	23.60	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7651	47.20	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8245	88.50	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8705	5.90	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8706	295.37	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8819	168.36	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8918	162.64	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8919	277.25	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8949	23.62	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8950	32.47	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9491	372.16	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9492	321.66	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9493	26.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9225	417.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 3. Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project.

*Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479*	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Panex Resources Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 4. Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project. *EL8479 to be held within 100% owned subsidiary Enmore Gold Pty Ltd.

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	June	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 5. Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements as set out above. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd has earned an 80% interest in the June project (EL8470) and is currently in the earn in phase through a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Fairholme project (EL9467). In addition, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd holds a 0.5% NSR on the Bournewood (EL9137) and Wilga Flat (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd.

DATA TABLES

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (ppb)
ES00278	Soil	390133	6596860	1580
ES00410	Soil	389869	6596710	532
ES00032	Soil	388647	6596266	476
ES00280	Soil	390039	6596826	377
ES00281	Soil	389992	6596808	296
ES00028	Soil	388724	6596347	247
ES00228	Soil	388263	6595860	208

Table 6. Significant recent gold in soil assays at Sunnyside. Gold results from a population of 398 samples range from <1ppb to 1,580ppb Au, with a mean of 20.3ppb Au, Standard Deviation of 93.5ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 85.5ppb Au.

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	As (ppm)
ES00012	Soil	388959	6596432	485
ES00027	Soil	388771	6596364	476
ES00009	Soil	388818	6596381	462
ES00373	Soil	389428	6596603	420
ES00028	Soil	388724	6596347	411
ES00054	Soil	388822	6596223	363
ES00378	Soil	389475	6596620	356

Table 7. Significant recent arsenic in soil assays at Sunnyside. Arsenic results from a population of 398 samples range from 0.45ppm to 485ppm As, with a mean of 29.9ppm As, Standard Deviation of 72.5ppm As and 95th percentile value of 166.3ppm As.

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Sb (ppm)
ES00373	Soil	389428	6596603	17.2
ES00378	Soil	389475	6596620	15.1
ES00377	Soil	389492	6596573	12.4
ES00380	Soil	389539	6596590	11.9
ES00372	Soil	389381	6596586	10.9
ES00374	Soil	389445	6596556	10.1
ES00061	Soil	389087	6596372	8.22

Table 8. Significant recent antimony in soil assays at Sunnyside. Antimony results from a population of 398 samples range from 0.111ppm to 17.2ppm Sb, with a mean of 1.2ppm Sb, Standard Deviation of 2ppm Sb and 95th percentile value of 4.6ppm Sb.

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	Source
13527	Mullock Dump	388891	6596448	18.1	1
13528	Mullock Dump	388891	6596448	4.65	1

Table 9. Historical rock chip samples from mullock dump around 20x8m historical pit working at Sunnyside not previously reported. Co-ordinates are from centre of historical working.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD001	388837.13	6596429.00	938.79	55	-55	294.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	388814.03	6596411.99	940.39	55	-55	380
Sunnyside	25ENDD003	388868.91	6596643.01	953.75	160	-55	351
Sunnyside	25ENDD004	388983.67	6596575.53	946.26	235	-55	398.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD005	389034.22	6596615.57	950.90	235	-55	431.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD006	388827.37	6596636.33	958.79	160	-55	309.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD007	388805.00	6596580.12	951.29	160	-55	254.8
Sunnyside	25ENDD008	388760.46	6596574.00	958.16	160	-55	279.2
Sunnyside	25ENDD009	388734.42	6596557.26	959.24	160	-55	264.2
Sunnyside	25ENDD010	388699.65	6596539.29	958.88	160	-55	270.1

Table 10 – 2025 Enmore Gold Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.

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- 17/10/2024 (ASX:KNB). Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and CuAu portfolio.
 - 29/11/2024 (ASX:KNB). Koonenberry Gold completes acquisition of Enmore Gold and Lachlan Projects in NSW.
 - 24/01/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2024.
 - 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
 - 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
 - 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
 - 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
 - 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
 - 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
 - 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold including 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole.
 - 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
 - 16/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2025.
 - 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
 - 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Enmore third hole returns 102m @ 1.10g/t gold including 9.7m at 3.57g/t gold.
 - 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
 - 13/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Sunnyside gold system to more than 230m strike.
 - 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t Au in fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
 - 22/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). Domestic and international institutional placement to accelerate exploration plans including +10,000m of drilling at Enmore.
 - 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t Au in fifth drillhole at Enmore Project.
 - 23/06/2025 (KNB:ASX). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45g/t Au in sixth drillhole at Enmore Project.
-
- 05/08/2024 (ASX:LRV). Hillgrove Gold-Antimony Project Pre-Feasibility Study including Maiden Ore Reserve.
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 - Downes, P. M., 2017. A mineral system model for orogenic Au and Au-Sb deposits in the southern New England.
 - Phillips, G. N. (Ed), 2017. Australian Ore Deposits (The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: Melbourne).

DATA SOURCES

1. Lewington, G., 1983. EL1697 – Enmore, NSW, Six-Monthly report for the period ending 17 February 1983. Getty Oil Development Company Ltd. R00015006.

Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward looking statements

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

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

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

Proximate statements

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

**APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria
- Enmore Gold Project (EL 8479)**
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. Soil Sampling involved digging a hole ~300mm deep and sampling the material below that depth by sieving the -3mm fraction in the field to produce a sample of about 250g for analysis. Rock Chip sampling was completed by sampling an outcrop or mullock dump with a hammer to produce multiple pieces of rock in each sample.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling. Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed and if samples return >1g/t from the original Fire Assay. Soil & Rock Chip sampling was completed with industry standard methods
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling completed by Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recovery in broken zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of all Koonenberry holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koonenberry drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicates were inserted every 50 samples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample size for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. All drill samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. All zones with visible gold (and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>samples returning >1g/t in original Fire Assay) were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-element Ultra Trace method is completed on selected drill core and Rock Chips, utilising a four-acid digest with ICP-MS (ALS method ME-MS61), for analysis of a suite of other economic and pathfinder elements. • Soils were analysed via ALS method AuME-ST44 (50g sample) with aqua-regia extraction and an ICP-MS finish. This method provides assay data for 52 elements in addition to gold at trace levels (>0.1ppb), ideal for identifying subtle soil geochemical trends that may be missed via other methods. Upper detection limit is 1ppm, with any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44). • Historical rock chips were analysed at Comlabs Pty Ltd in Adelaide using AAS. • The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars later surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry drilling has been converted to this grid.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from Koonenberry drilling were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry Drilling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, owned by Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and expiring on 21 October 2029 whereon it is eligible for renewal. There are no known Native Title interests in relation to the Property. No royalty interests are in place. The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has been conducted by Silver Valley (1974) with Diamond drilling. Getty Oil (1983-84). DD and percussion drilling. Mapping, surface sampling. Good systematic investigative work. Getty concluded the lateral and width dimensions (of the old mine workings) were limited and would not deliver their target of $\pm 5\text{Mt @ }3\text{g/t (482k oz)}$ Au open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of 22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property. Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A program of 8 RC holes for 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. Native/free gold occurs as inclusions within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz and is concentrated filling cavities within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz as overgrowths to pyrite and arseniferous pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arseniferous pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.</i> <i>- Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.</i> <i>- Dip and azimuth of the hole.</i> <i>- Down hole length and interception depth.</i> <i>- Hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables No information has been excluded from this release to the best of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole intersections have been reported. Significant soil and rock chip results are summarized in the Tables in the body of the report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole intersections have been reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole intersections have been reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole intersections have been reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drill hole intersections have been reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all sample assay data has been included in this report, but the number of samples and basic statistics have been reported to provide context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	

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