

Comet Vale Gold Project, WA – Exploration Update

Exceptional gold recovery results from initial Lakeview metallurgy testwork

- Significant new results received from initial metallurgical testwork undertaken on a sample from drilling at the Lakeview Prospect at the **Comet Vale Gold Project**:
 - **97.5% total gold recovery** after gravity extraction and a 24hr cyanide leach in Lakeview Met sample CVMET_001 head grade of 4.8g/t Au including:
 - **55% recovery by gravity extraction.**
 - **94.5% recovery after 2 hours leach time.**
- A comprehensive metallurgical testwork program will now be undertaken for the mineralisation at the Lakeview, Cheer and Sovereign North Prospects.
- **Three diamond rigs are currently deployed targeting the high-grade central zone at the King Kong Lode, Lakeview, to extend this mineralisation down-dip.**
- **Two RC rigs are undertaking exploration on the Silverback trend, including at Cheer and Happy Jack.**
- **4-5 rigs will be operating at Comet Vale** for the next few months targeting an updated MRE in Q4 2025 including Lakeview, Sovereign North, Sovereign, and Cheer.
- The Comet Vale Project, which is located on granted Mining Leases, has historically produced 200koz @ 20g/t and is located within 100km of multiple mills.
- Further extensional diamond drill results from outside the resource area are expected to be received from Mulwarrie over the coming weeks.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd (ASX: GG8) ('Gorilla' or 'the Company'), is pleased to report highly encouraging initial results from metallurgical testwork at the Comet Vale Project, located 97km north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields.

This release reports significant new metallurgical testwork results using drilling samples from the King Kong Lode, one of several emerging high-grade positions within the broader Lakeview discovery at Comet Vale. The results indicate exceptional gold recoveries using both gravity extraction and conventional cyanide leach processing methodologies.

Charles Hughes, Chief Executive Officer commented:

"The shallow high-grade discovery at Lakeview has been a game-changer for Gorilla Gold at Comet Vale this year, with exceptional drilling results indicating the presence of a substantial high-grade gold system. Now, our exploration efforts are being supported by exceptionally positive initial metallurgical testwork results which confirm that the gold can be extracted using conventional gold milling processes commonly seen in most gold mills within WA."



“Although this is only one sample, it is representative in both grade and mineralogy of what we see at Lakeview. This is important because it goes toward answering a critical question about potential economics for the project and is crucial for the upcoming maiden resource, scheduled for Q4 2025.

“Building on these initial results, we will now undertake a more comprehensive testwork program across the wider Comet Vale Project, including samples from the Cheer and Sovereign North Prospects – all of which will go towards broader mining studies for the Comet Vale Project.

“With 4-5 rigs expected to be operating at Comet Vale over the next few months, investors can look forward to a period of intense activity and news-flow as we delineate the full extent of the high-grade Lakeview discovery and set the foundations for a maiden MRE in Q4 this year.

“This approach is consistent with our strategy of targeting high-grade gold at brownfields projects close to existing infrastructure that offer significant exploration upside. With historic production of 200koz at 20g/t, multiple mills located nearby and multiple emerging high-grade gold discoveries across the tenement package, Comet Vale ticks every box in this respect.

“At the same time, we are advancing work on our Mulwarrie Project, planning resource growth drilling to significantly add to our recently updated MRE of 350koz @ 3.6g/t Au while in parallel beginning mining studies for the project.”

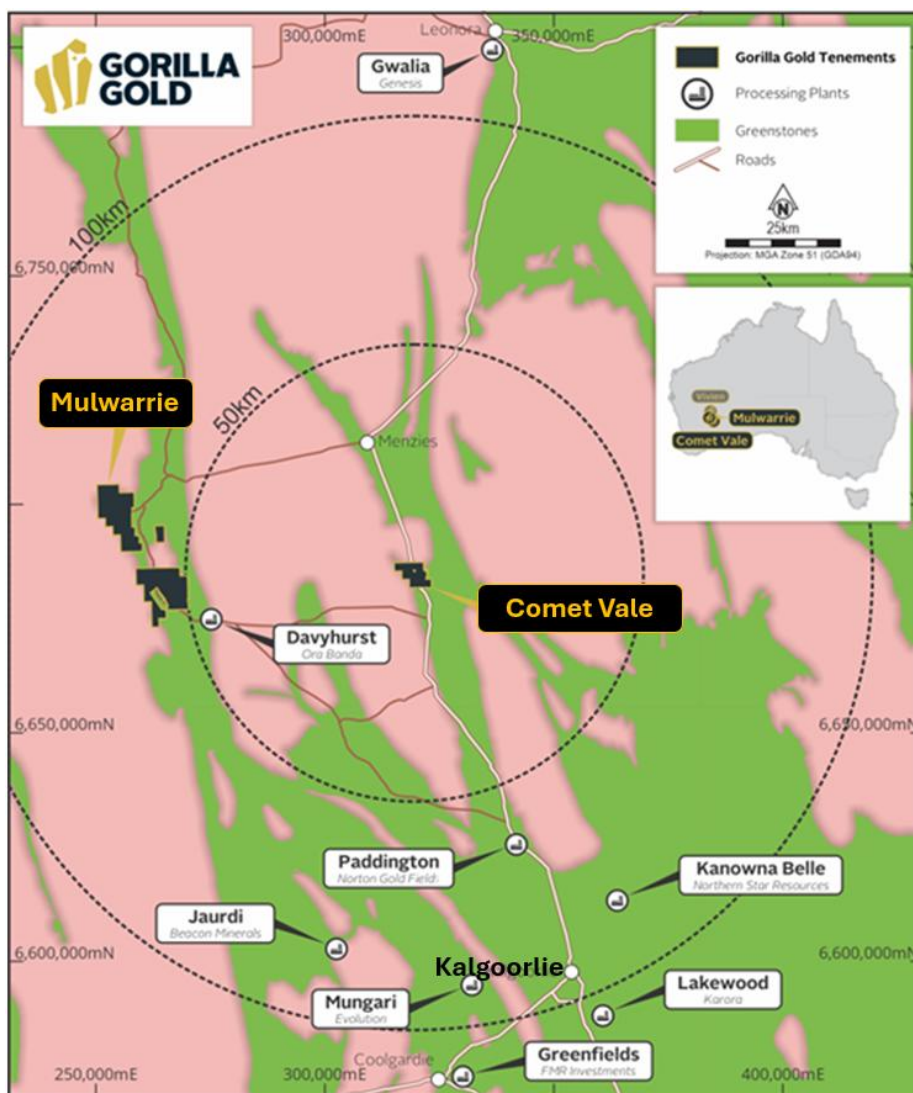


Figure 1. Overview map, Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Projects

Growth and Exploration Activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project has seen historical gold 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 Resource Estimate ('MRE') of 96koz @ 4.8g/t Au (including a lower grade potential open pit component).

Gorilla Gold made a significant high-grade gold discovery at the **Lakeview Prospect** in February 2025, with new lodes also 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. The Company has now identified more than 10 mineralised parallel east-west structures at Comet Vale, extending over a strike length of more than 1km with either historical mining workings or anomalous rock chips on these structures.

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 exploration upside. Gorilla's immediate objective is to grow the high-grade gold resource base at the Comet Vale Project across the Lakeview, Cheer and Sovereign prospects.

Update from Lakeview Prospect, Comet Vale Project

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 three 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 intersected significant thick, high-grade gold mineralisation.

The mineralisation encountered is 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.

First-pass metallurgical results reported in this release have demonstrated the ability for gold mineralisation at the King Kong lode, Lakeview Prospect to be recovered by conventional gold milling processes employed by most gold mills within WA (Table 1).

Sample "Gorilla Gold Composite" consisted of 1kg of composited photon jars sample taken from LVEX008, that had a head grade of 4.9 g/t Au. The samples were combined and ground to p80 80 micron, subject to a gravity concentration by a benchtop Knelson Concentrator and a direct cyanide leach was undertaken on the gravity tail. This work was undertaken by ALS Perth.

An overall recovery of 97.6% was returned with 55.6% recovered by gravity methods and the remainder recovered utilising a direct Cyanide Leach running for 48 hours, (with 94.9% recovered after 2 hours).

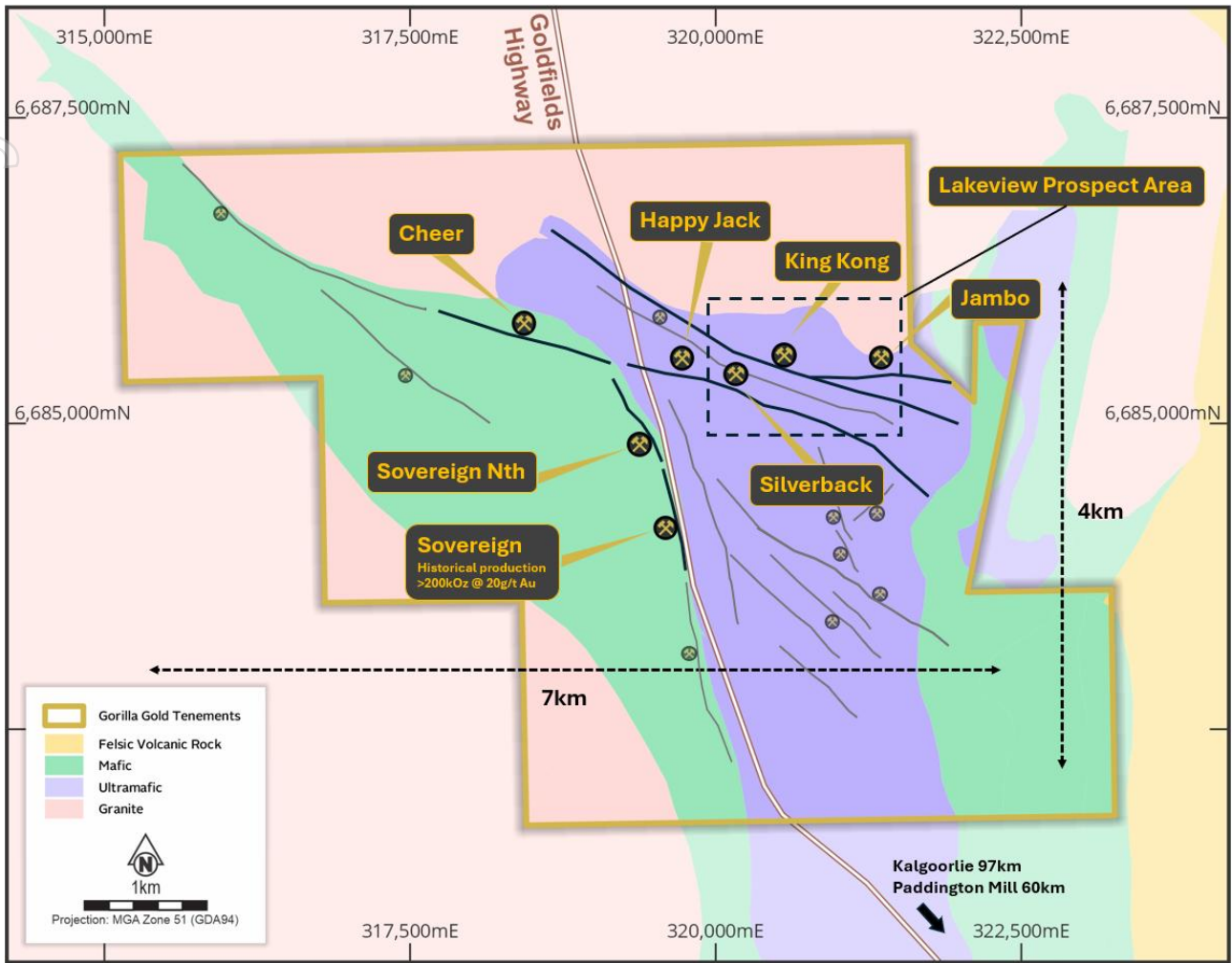


Figure 2 Map showing targets, and prospects at the Comet Vale Project

GRAVITY DIRECT CYANIDATION LEACH TESTWORK SUMMARY														
Comp ID	Test ID	Grind Size P80 (µm)	% Solids	Head Au Grade (g/t)		Au Extraction (%)						Tail Au Grade (g/t)	Reagents (kg/t)	
				Assay	Calc.	Grav	2-hr	4-hr	8-hr	24-hr	48-hr		NaCN	Lime
GORILLA GOLD COMPOSITE #1	IM3164	80	40	5.09 / 4.76	5.72	55.59	94.93	96.70	96.95	97.19	97.64	0.14	0.97	0.36

Table 1 Gravity Direct Cyanidation Leach Testwork Summary

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PROJECT:	A26889 GOLD ORE EXTRACTION TESTWORK								
CLIENT:	GORILLA GOLD								
TEST No	IM3164								
Sample ID:	GORILLA GOLD COMPOSITE #1								
	GRAVITY TAIL								
GRIND SIZE P₈₀:	80 MICRON								
WATER TYPE:	PERTH TAP WATER								
DATE:	AUGUST 2025								

48-HR GRAVITY TAIL DIRECT CYANIDATION LEACH TESTWORK

Time [h]	Additions				Solution Data				Total Extraction
	Ore [g]	Water [mL]	NaCN [g]	Lime [g]	Oxygen [ppm]	pH	NaCN [%]	Au [ppm]	Au [%]
	500.0	750.0			10.1	8.31			
0		750.0	0.75	0.18	10.1	10.50	0.100	0.00	55.59
2		725.0	0.00	0.00	29.8	10.25	0.073	1.50	94.93
4		700.0	0.00	0.00	28.7	10.10	0.073	1.57	96.70
8		675.0	0.00	0.00	28.1	9.88	0.070	1.58	96.95
24		650.0	0.34	0.00	28.7	9.88	0.055	1.59	97.19
48		625.0	0.00	0.00	27.8	9.92	0.083	1.61	97.64
TOTAL			1.09	0.18					

Table 2 Cyanidation Leach Testwork Details

EXTRACTION CALCULATIONS					LEACH CONDITIONS	
Product	Quantity	Gold			Assay [ppm]	Dist'n [%]
		Assay [ppm]	Mass [µg]	Dist'n [%]		
Solids (g)	500.0	0.14	68	2.36		
Solution (mL)	625.0	1.610	1006	35.18		
Solution Samples *			196	6.86		
Gravity Gold **			1590	55.59		
Total Extraction				97.64		
Total			2860	100.00		
Calculated Head		5.72				
Assayed Head		5.09 / 4.76				

* Initial pH @ 10.5 with lime
 * Maintain pH > 9.8
 * Initial NaCN @ 0.100%
 * Maintain % NaCN > 0.05%
 * Oxygen Sparge
 * Solids % w/w - 40.0%

DUPLICATE GOLD ASSAY ON RESIDUE		
Au ₁	0.14	ppm
Au ₂	0.13	ppm
Au _(ave)	0.14	ppm

* : Intermediate solution samples removed during the test.
 ** : Gravity gold content via mercury amalgamation of Knelson Conc.

COMMENTS	
1. NaCN addition :	2.18 (kg/t)
2. NaCN consum'n (kg/t) :	0.97 (kg/t)
3. Lime consum'n (kg/t) :	0.36 (kg/t)
4. Perth tap water SG :	1.000 (g/ml)
5. Water weight to leach :	750.0 (g)
6. Grind size P 80 :	80 (µm)
7. Evaporation losses were made for prior to sampling at each period.	
8. 25 mL solution samples were removed at each sampling period.	

RATE OF GOLD EXTRACTION

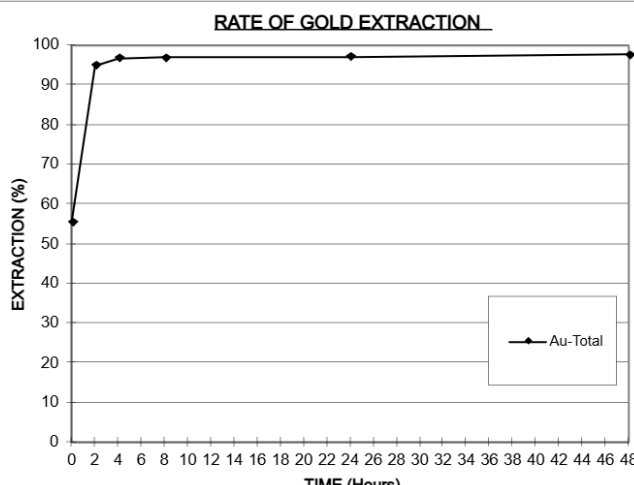


Table 3 Cyanidation Leach Testwork Extraction calculations

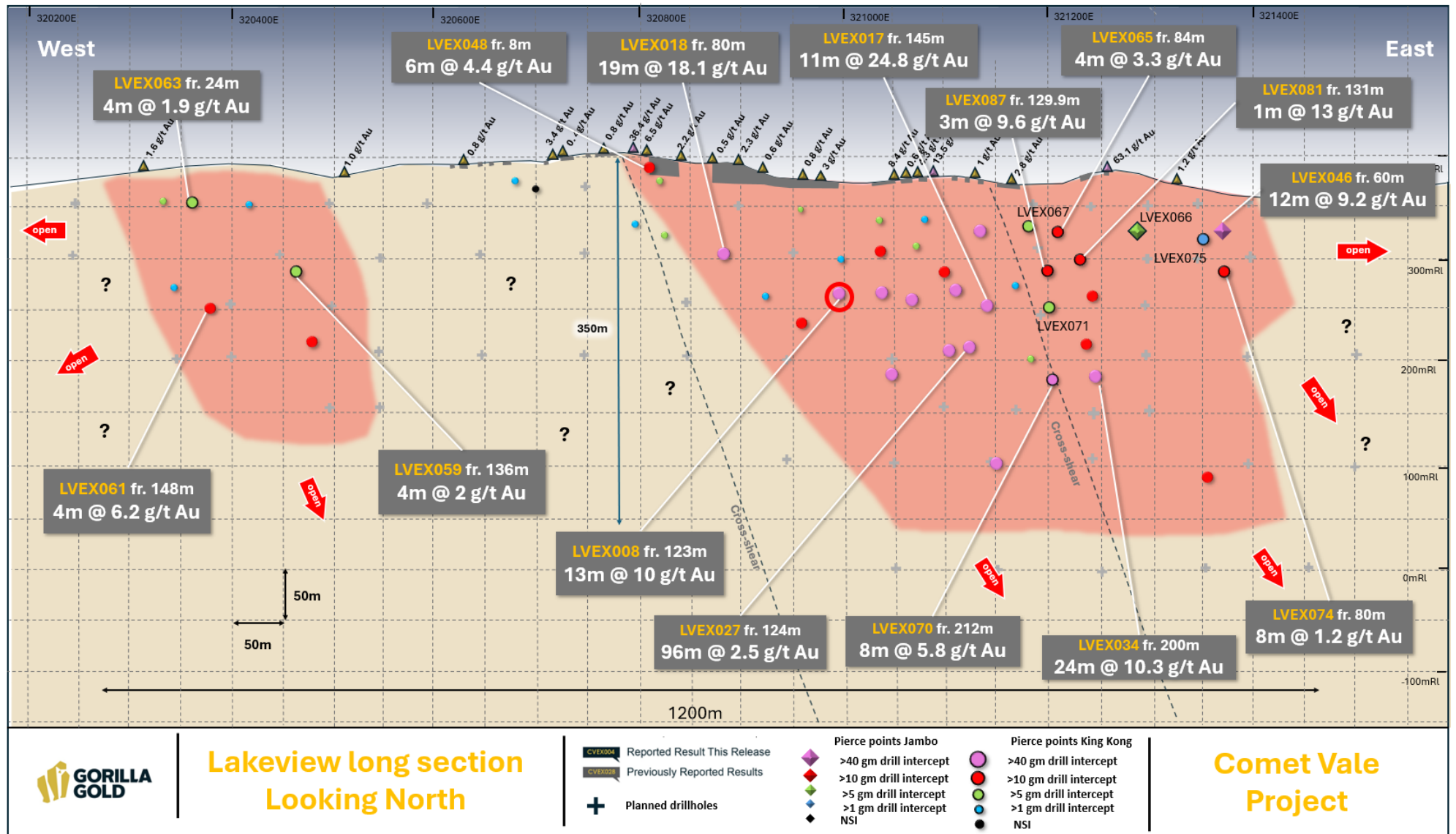


Figure 3 Long section of Lakeview showing position of LVEX008 where Met sample CVMET_001 was taken from

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Next Steps at Comet Vale

Five rigs are on-site ramping up growth and exploration drilling at Comet Vale, targeting a major upgrade to the MRE in Q4 2025.

Drilling at Lakeview is targeting major down-dip potential utilising three diamond drill rigs. Lakeview has demonstrated significant thick high-grade intercepts.

Other exploration and growth drilling utilising 2 RC rigs is initially targeting the Silverback trend including Happy Jack and Cheer and Sovereign North (see Figure 2).

Further assays for Comet Vale are due to be returned in the coming weeks.

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

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

Investor Enquiries

Charles Hughes
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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 Drilling Update	7 July 2025
Update for Comet Vale and Mulwarrie	2 July 2025
Lakeview Update	6 June 2025
Parallel Structure Discovered at Lakeview	19 May 2025
Lakeview Update	8 May 2025
Lakeview Extended 125m Along Strike	17 April 2025

Further Intercepts from Lakeview Prospect	21 March 2025
Further High Grade Hits from Lakeview & Sovereign 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\geq0.5g/t (OP) and Au\geq2.5g/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.

The current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie MRE Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	Tonnage (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au Ounces
Inferred	1.3	2.8	110,000
Indicated	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	3	3.6	350,000

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 (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"> RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from samples piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chut on the cone. DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology. Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used. The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. MET - individual photon assay samples were composited to form the met sample. The entirety of the met sample was ground to p80 80micron, this sample was riffle split in half with one half reserved for assay and one half used for test work. For the assay the 500g split was further split to produce a 50g charge for FA, the remainder was used directly in the testwork
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"> RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples 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"> RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg. 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. no obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
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"> Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. Logging is of a qualitative nature.

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	<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"> RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is sawn with half cores taken 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"> 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 from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold.
	<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"> The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled.
	<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"> QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS. No QAQC are used in Met samples at this stage
	<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"> 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second shute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken
	<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"> 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. DD sample size is appropriate. Met sample size is appropriate for this stage of study.
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"> All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. Met samples were subject to 50g Fire assays and are considered appropriate for this level of study
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All analytical results listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades. For Met samples no standards or banks are used.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External verification has 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, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes at this stage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All collar locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is varied
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut off grade and 3m of dilution material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineralised zone.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes.

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	<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. 	<p>COMET VALE</p> <p>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</p>

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		<p>within 12 months, the option agreement was completed in September 2024.</p> <p>Kakara Part A has just been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement.</p> <p>M29/197,M29/198,M29/199,M29/200,M29/201,M29/232,M29/235,M29/233,M29/185,M29/270,M29/52,M29/35,M29/85,M29/186,M29/321</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
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"> See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, <i>Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases</i>.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>COMET VALE</p> <p>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 actinolite-biotite-chlorite alteration</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables reported in the announcement.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results reported here have been length weighted. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No weighting used.
Relations hip between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples reported are downhole width.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralization is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet determined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other relevant data has been included within this report.

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Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps plans and sections are all found in the body of the text.