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New priority gold targets from soil sampling at Comet Vale and Mulwarrie

Extensive new gold-in-soil anomalies further strengthen Gorilla's growth pipeline

- **Ongoing soil sampling programs across the Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Gold Projects in WA** have delineated a number of **significant new gold anomalies** which will be followed up with further extensional soil sampling and drilling:

Comet Vale

- Multiple **+100ppb Au gold-in-soil anomalies** defined across the central and northern parts of the Comet Vale tenement package.
- **The strongest anomaly measures ~1km in length** and sits in the footwall position to the historical Sovereign mine, which produced 200koz @ 20g/t Au. This represents a priority drill target.
- Another significant anomaly sits coincident with the recently discovered Happy Jack prospect, with additional strong soil anomalies defined over the King Kong /Jambo lodes at Lakeview and at Cheer.

Mulwarrie

- A major **3km anomaly** has been defined at the Mulline target, 12km north of the Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') (350Koz @ 3.6 g/t Au).
- This anomaly is open to the North and will be followed up as a priority.

- **A 4-rig drilling campaign is ongoing at Comet Vale to unlock the camp-scale opportunity and grow the resource,** across the Lakeview, Cheer, and Sovereign North prospects while also undertaking growth drilling at Lakeview, leading into a project-wide Mineral Resource Estimate update in Q4 2025.
- **A growth drilling program is scheduled to commence at Mulwarrie in November 2025,** aimed at doubling the current resource base.
- **Both Comet Vale and Mulwarrie are located on granted Mining Leases,** in prime strategic locations in WA's Goldfields, close to infrastructure and existing mining operations.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('**Gorilla**', '**GG8**' or '**the Company**'), is pleased to report initial results from ongoing soil sampling programs at its 100%-owned Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Gold Projects, located close to multiple operating gold processing facilities just north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields.

The soil sampling programs form part of Gorilla's multi-pronged and systematic exploration campaigns at these two strategically located projects, aimed at defining additional priority gold targets in addition to the more advanced resource-level targets either currently being drilled or scheduled to be drilled shortly.

The ongoing geochemistry programs have revealed multiple significant high-ranking gold-in-soil anomalies, with the results both validating the Company's current exploration targeting and identifying highly prospective new areas that will be targeted with drilling in due course.

Gorilla Chief Executive Officer, Charles Hughes, commented:

"Since launching our aggressive exploration campaign late last year, we have been consistently highlighting to investors the incredibly under-explored nature of both the Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Projects – and the enormous growth and discovery potential that both projects offer.

"Our systematic and disciplined approach to exploring these projects is beginning to pay significant dividends, as evidenced by the exciting results being generated by our ongoing geochemistry programs across both projects.

"At Comet Vale, the ongoing soils program has already defined extensive, strong gold-in-soil anomalies that sit coincident with newly discovered high-grade positions at Lakeview, Happy Jack and Cheer, validating our current drilling focus.

"Plus, as shown in the diagram below, we have identified a very large and strong gold-soil anomaly in the footwall position to the Sovereign deposit and historical mine, running in a north-south position and linking up with another large anomaly at Happy Jack, where we have recently reported exciting high-grade results. This corridor clearly represents a priority drill target that we intend to pursue later this year once we have completed the current phase of MRE-focused drilling.

"Meanwhile at Mulwarrie, 12km north of the Mulwarrie MRE, a 3km long gold in soil anomaly has been delineated along the Ida Fault, in stratigraphy that is identical to that seen at the Mulwarrie MRE.

"This all puts us in a great position to continue to grow resources after our major resource update in Q4 2025."

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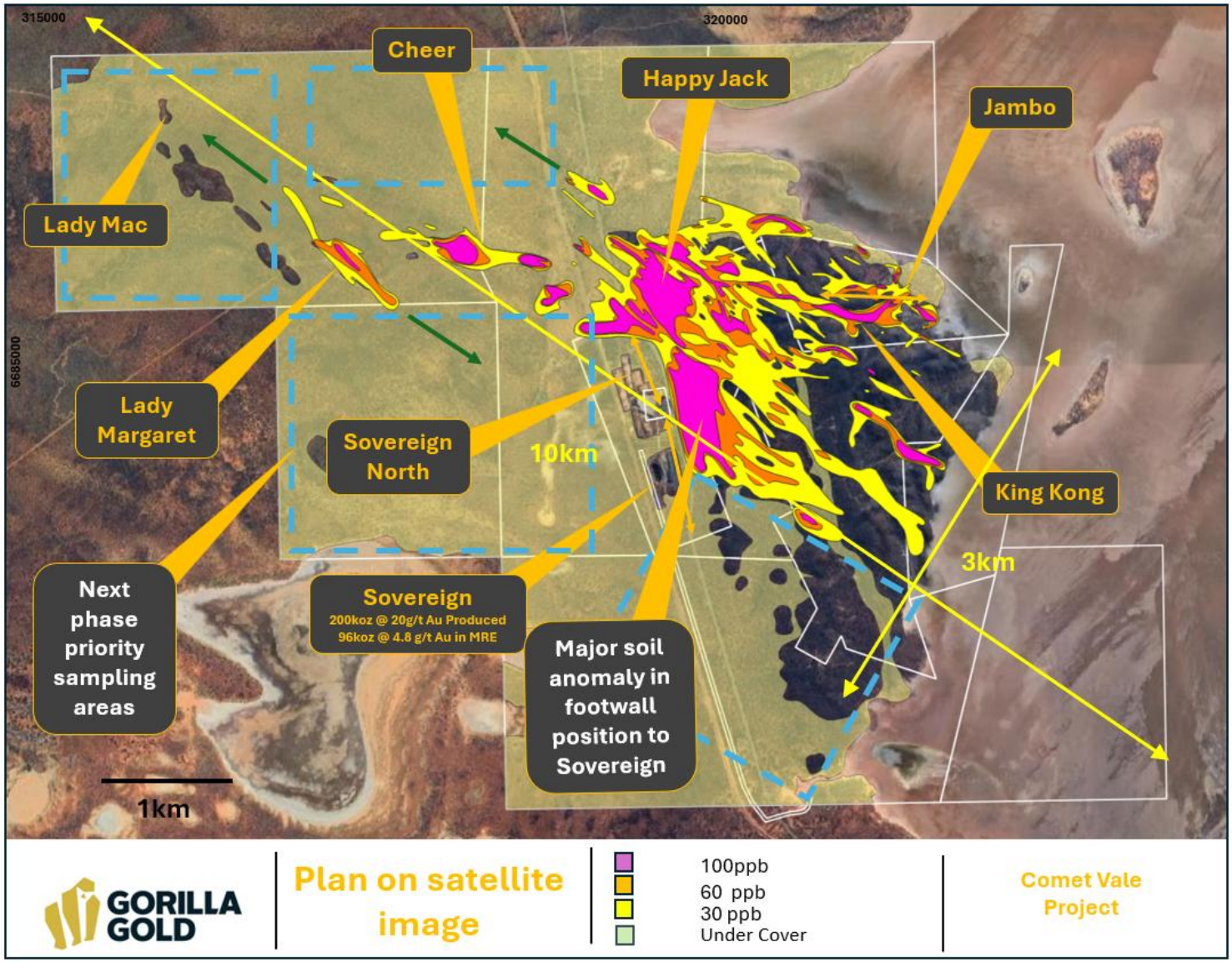

Figure 1. Soil sampling anomalies at Comet Vale

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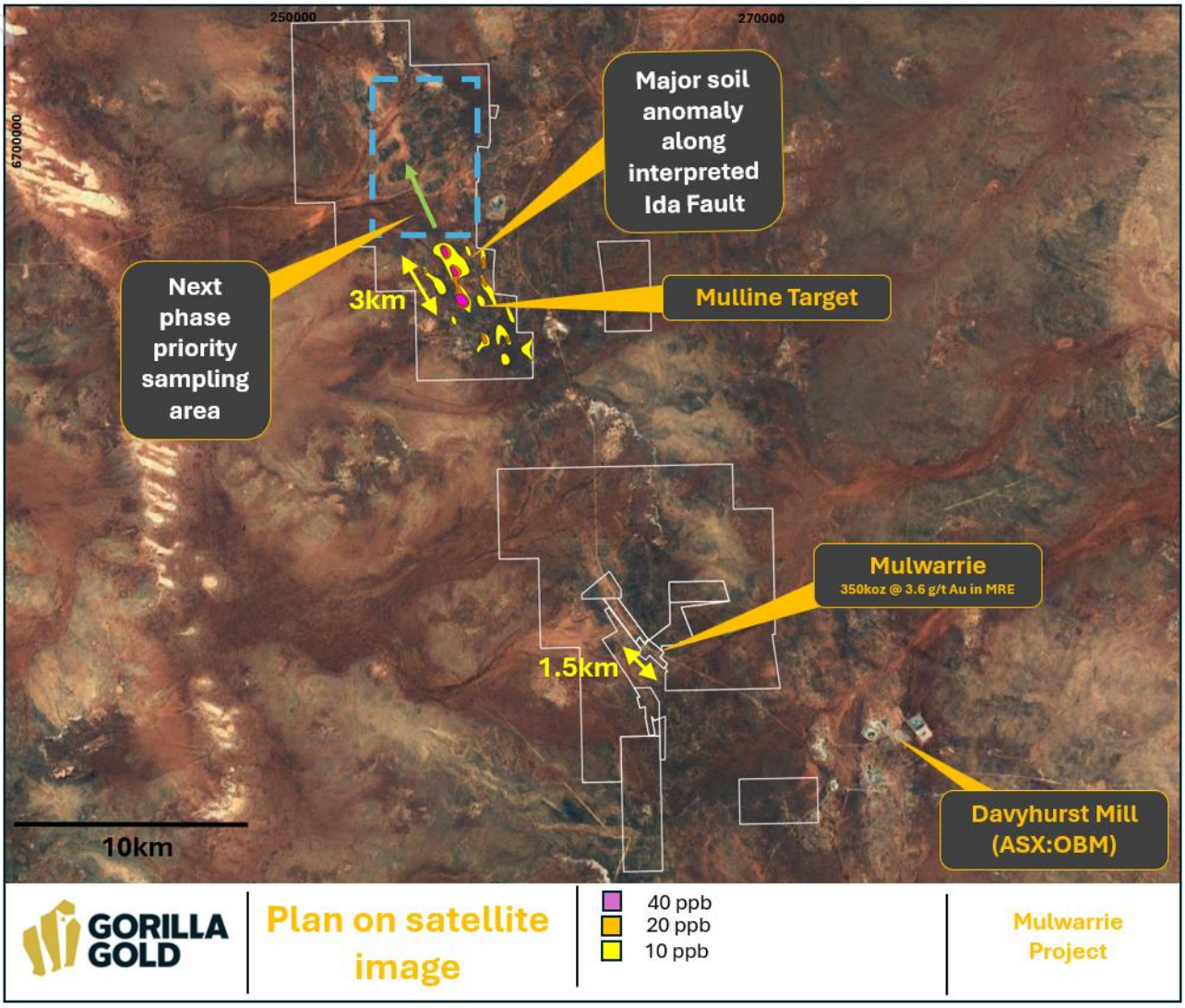

Figure 2. Soil sampling anomalies at Mulwarrie (Mulline).

Growth and Exploration activities at Comet Vale

The Comet Vale Project is located 100km north of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The Project has seen historical gold production of >200koz @ >20g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2020. The bulk of historical production comes from the Sovereign Prospect, which also hosts a MRE of 96koz @ 4.8g/t Au (composed of a high grade underground and a lower grade potential open pit component). Historically the Comet Vale Project was one of the last discovered goldfields prior to the First World war and approximately 75% of the project area sits under shallow cover.

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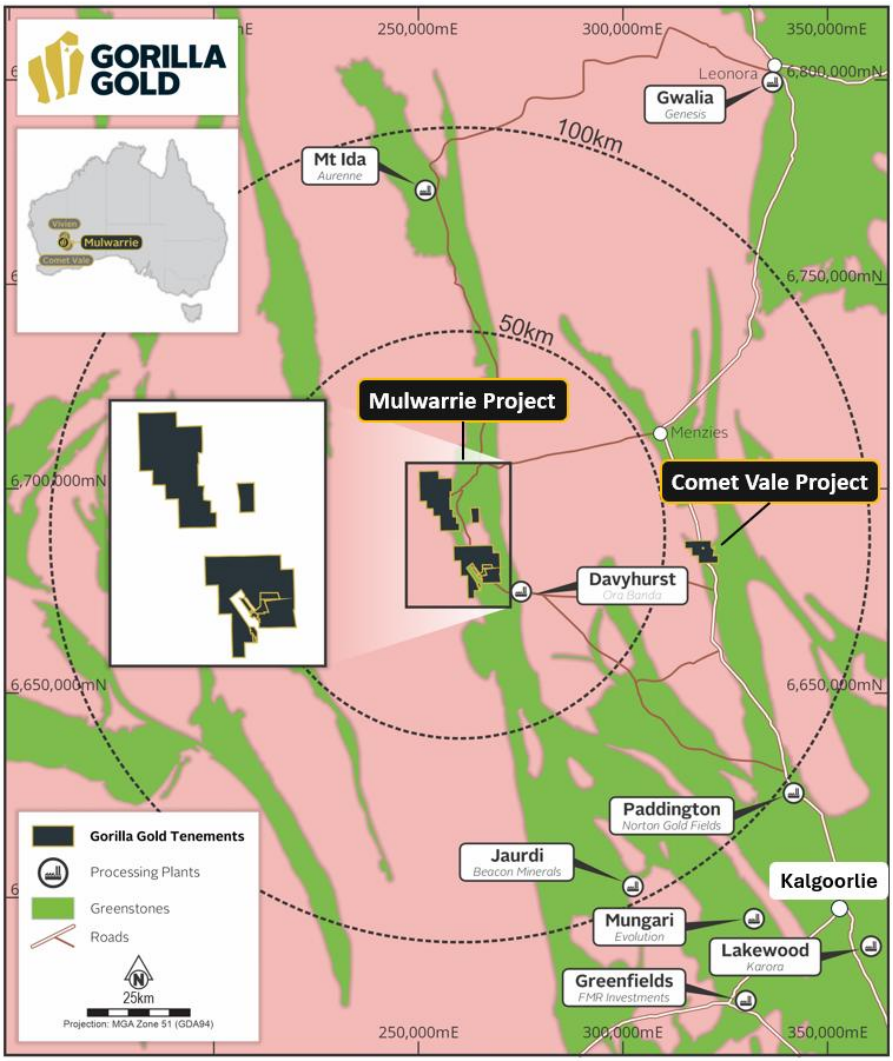

Figure 3. Location of Comet Vale and Mulwarrie Projects

Gorilla Gold discovered shallow high-grade gold at **Sovereign North** in January 2025, a significant high-grade gold discovery at the **Lakeview Prospect** in February 2025, and a new discovery at **Happy Jack** in August 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 identified a 10km by 3km zone of interrelated structural deformation and mineralisation within which the Sovereign shear-zone, King Kong shear-zone, and the Silver Back shear-zones are situated. Previous operators of the Project employed strategies to get the Sovereign mine into production as quickly as possible, which, along with the significant cover in the area 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.

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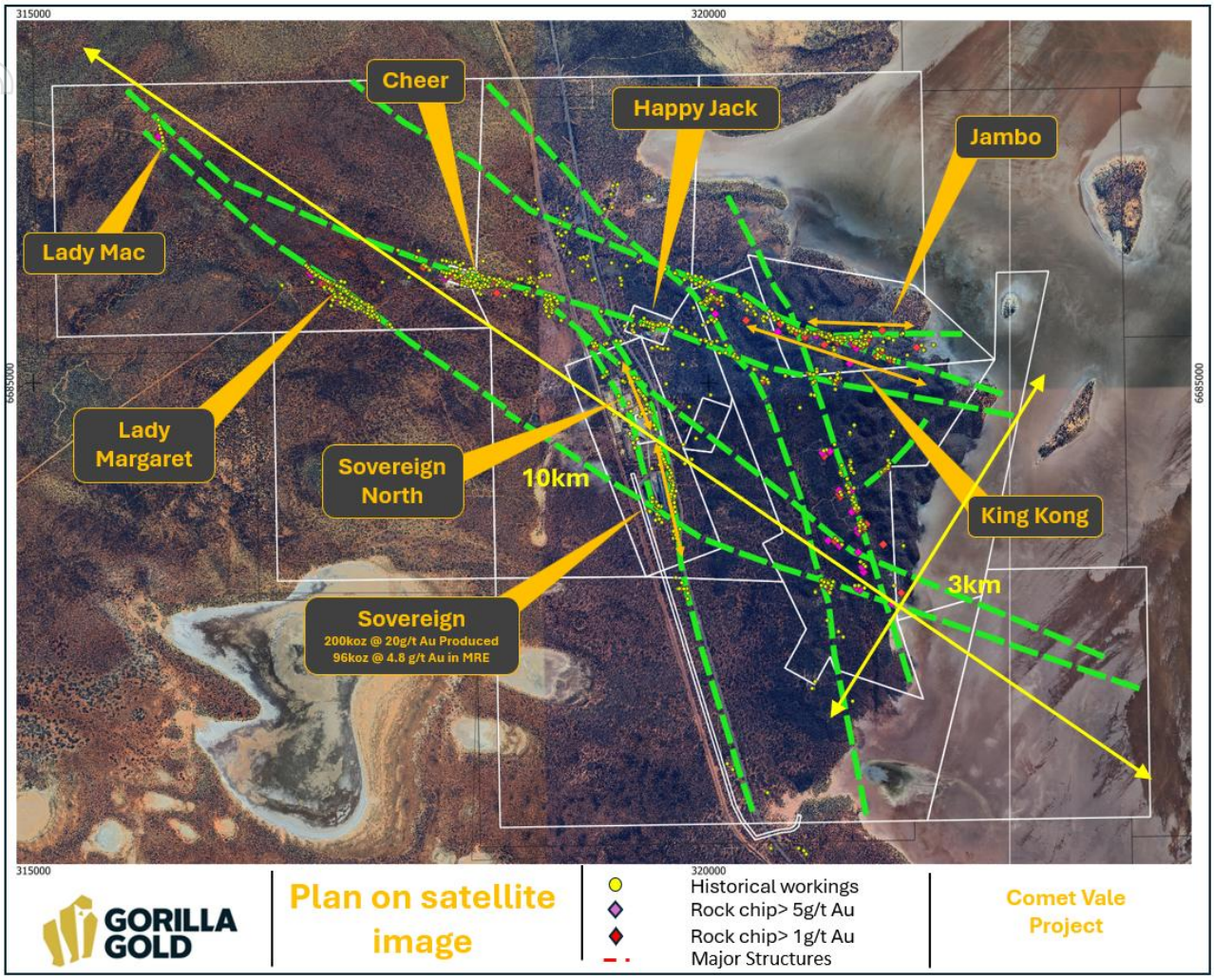

Figure 4. Plan showing Comet Vale Project

Next Steps at Comet Vale

Four drill rigs are currently operating at Comet Vale, targeting a major upgrade to the MRE in Q4 2025 and beginning to unlock the camp scale potential of the Project. Drilling at Lakeview is targeting major down-dip potential utilising two diamond drill rigs. Lakeview has demonstrated significant thick high-grade intercepts.

Other exploration and growth drilling is targeting the Silverback trend, including Happy Jack and Cheer as well as Sovereign North (see Figure 2,3,7).

Geophysics and surface geochemical programs are ongoing at the project with high priority follow up soil sampling surveys planned.

Further assays for Lakeview, Sovereign, Sovereign North, Happy Jack and Cheer are due to be returned in the coming weeks.

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

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Significant intercepts outside of resource from Comet Vale:

• **19.0m @ 18.1 g/t Au fr. 80m LVEX018** (344 gram-metre) • **11.0m @ 24.8 g/t Au fr. 145m LVEX017** (273 gm) • **24.0m @ 10.3g/t Au fr. 200m LVEX034** (247 gm) • **96.0m @ 2.5g/t Au fr. 125m LVEX027** (240 gm) • **40.0m @ 4.0g/t Au fr. 128m LVEX031** (160 gm) • **22.0m @ 6.8g/t Au fr. 138m LVEX030** (150 gm) • **13.0m @ 10.0g/t Au fr. 123m LVEX008** (130 gm)	Lakeview
• **2.0m @ 126.4 g/t Au fr. 52m C31** (253 gram-metre) • **21.0m @ 11.6 g/t Au fr. 23m HJEX005** (243 gram-metre) • **18.0m @ 7.8 g/t Au fr. 50m C6** (140 gm) • **3.0m @ 26.0g/t Au fr. 51m CVEX006** (80 gm) • **4.0m @ 18.8g/t Au fr. 108m CVEX016** (75 gm) • **13.0m @ 5.3g/t Au fr. 44m C14** (69 gm) • **14.0m @ 4.9g/t Au fr. 32m CVEX028** (69 gm) • **5.0m @ 10.4g/t Au fr. 10m C15** (52 gm)	Cheer/Happy Jack
• **5.0m @ 66.3g/t Au fr. 399m STEX084** (332 gm) • **7.0m @ 19.0g/t Au fr. 49m STEX048** (133 gm) • **6.0m @ 22.0g/t Au fr. 70m STEX060** (132 gm) • **8.9m @ 13.8g/t Au fr. 371.4m STEX085** (123 gm) • **13.0m @ 5.1g/t Au fr. 191m STEX077** (66 gm) • **5.0m @ 11.6g/t Au fr. 53m STEX049** (58 gm) • **7.0m @ 8.2g/t Au fr. 216m STEX059** (57 gm) • **8.0m @ 5.1g/t Au fr. 80m STEX011a** (43 gm)	Sovereign/Sovereign North

Table 1. *Significant Intercepts from the Comet Vale Project*

Growth and Exploration activities at Mulwarrie

The main mineralisation at Mulwarrie was discovered in 2017, with modest open pit production occurring before then. Prior to this, the project had fractured ownership and was tenure-constrained and caught up in M&A activity.

When Gorilla acquired the Mulwarrie Project in November 2024, it further consolidated tenure in the area to unlock growth opportunities for the project. An MRE of 350koz @ 3.6g/t Au was announced for Mulwarrie in August 2025 which Gorilla is aiming to increase in both tonnes and grade.

Mulwarrie lies within granted Mining Leases adjacent to the Riverina-Davyhurst haul road, in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

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At Mulwarrie, a major north-west trending, steeply dipping fault system is developed in mafic and intermediate lithologies with mineralisation associated with this structural system and the development of quartz veining, pyrrhotite and pyrite sulphides and biotite alteration, often at the margins of intermediate porphyries.

Significant intercepts from Mulwarrie:

- **5.0m @ 95.0 g/t Au fr. 73m 17MWRC008** (475 gram-metre)
- **4.2m @ 54.0 g/t Au fr. 334.3m MWEX046** (227 gm)
- **8.2m @ 23.5 g/t Au fr. 217.6m MWEX012** (193 gm)
- **13.0m @ 14.0g/t Au fr. 63m MWDD001** (183 gm)
- **14.0m @ 12.0g/t Au fr. 122m 17MWRC097** (168 gm)
- **7.0m @ 22.7g/t Au fr. 97m 17MWRC019** (159 gm)
- **15m @ 9.5g/t Au fr. 72m MWRC628** (143 gm)
- **13.2m @ 8.5 g/t Au fr. 359m MWEX041** (112 gm)

Table 2. *Significant Intercepts from the Mulwarrie Project*

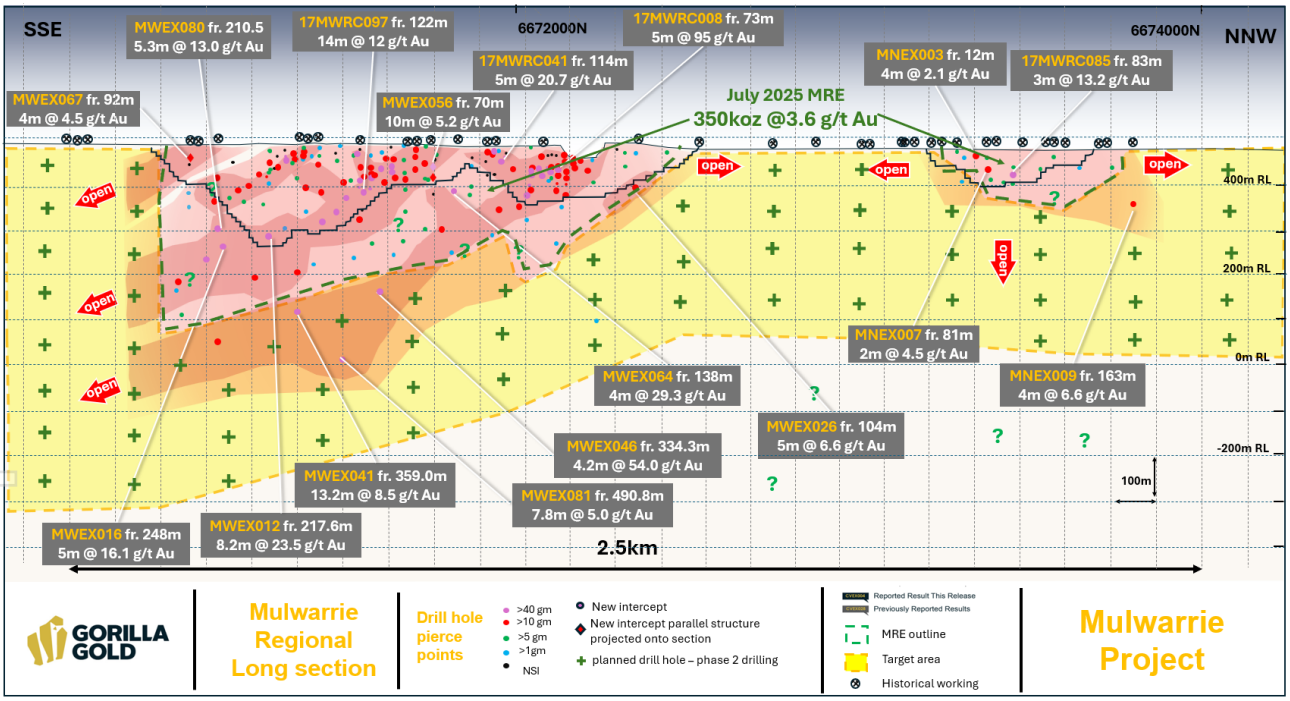

Figure 5. Long Section Mulwarrie

Next steps at Mulwarrie

Gorilla will begin a resource growth drilling program at the Mulwarrie Project in November 2025.

In addition to this, comprehensive metallurgical test work is underway and geotechnical and engineering studies are about to begin.

Extensional soil sampling will begin in the coming weeks to extend the gold soil anomaly at Mulline to the north.

An exploration drilling program is being designed to test the northern soil anomaly, with this program anticipated to commence after resource drilling is compete at Mulwarrie.

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

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Mulwarrie 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
Key Leadership Appointments Drive Growth & Comet Vale Update	9 October 2025
Mulwarrie High Grade Step Outs	3 October 2025
Camp Scale Gold System Emerges at Comet Vale	8 September 2025
High Grade Discovery at Happy Jack	21 August 2025
Bonanza Grades from Sovereign	19 August 2025
Comet Vale Drilling Update	14 August 2025
Results from Initial Metallurgy Testwork at Lakeview	5 August 2025
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

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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.

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.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate 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.

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APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

N/A

APPENDIX 2 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 (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.	▪ 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.
	▪ 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. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are 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').	▪ 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. SOILS
	▪ 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.	▪ Soil samples were collected by Gorilla Gold and contractors (OZEX Exploration Services and Omni GeoX) personnel on a 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale. ▪ Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g –2mm sample. ▪ Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 51 elements.
Drilling techniques	▪ Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	▪ RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most 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	▪ 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. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	▪ 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

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		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 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.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	▪ 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 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. SOILS ▪ Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2µm particle size fraction is extracted using the Ultra Fine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ 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. SOILS ▪ The Ultra Fine Fraction sampling and analysis has been proven to be an effective technique for gold exploration across a wide range of regolith types.
	▪ 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 also inserted by ALS. SOILS ▪ Sub-sampling is conducted by LabWest using their proprietary UFF method.
	▪ 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 from a second chute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken by sampling quarter core over the same interval as the primary sample. SOILS ▪ Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second pit within 2-3m of the original sample pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample.

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	▪ 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. DD sample size is appropriate. SOILS ▪ Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.
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. SOILS ▪ Samples were screened in the field to -2mm. LabWest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. ▪ The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. ▪ Field duplicates are submitted and perform to internal GG8 standards.
	▪ 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 from drilling listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	▪ 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.	▪ 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. SOILS ▪ Field duplicates at a frequency of 1:50 are submitted and performed to GG8 internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ 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. SOILS ▪ Significant results are revisited with ground-truthing and follow-up sampling where appropriate.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ No twinned holes at this stage
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ 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. SOILS ▪ Sample locations and track files are stored directly onto the sampler's GPS and downloaded for verification. 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.

	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All 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 detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied SOILS ▪ Data spacing is varied with sampling at 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale.
	▪ •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.	▪ 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	▪ 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 mineralised zone. SOILS ▪ Soil lines have been oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures and lithological contacts as appropriate in orogenic gold exploration.
	▪ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel or GG8's freight contractor. SOILS ▪ Samples were transported from the field to LabWest by GG8's freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes and results.

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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.	Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd 100% owns the projects through its wholly owned subsidiaries. COMET VALE M29/35, M29/52, M29/85, M29/185, M29/186, M29/197, M29/198, M29/199, M29/200, M29/201, M29/232, M29/233, M29/235, M29/270, M29/321 Kakara Part A has 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. MULWARRIE M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142, P30/1143. Marlinyu Ghoorlie has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company has an existing agreement over the majority of the project area and is currently negotiating the inclusion of the additional tenements with Marlinyu Ghoorlie.
	▪ 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 and the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, High-grade diamond drilling results at mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE & MULWARRIE 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 amphibole-biotite-chlorite alteration.

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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.	▪ All samples reported are downhole width.
	▪ 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.

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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. SOILS ▪ The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. ▪ Statistics for UFF soil samples (Au) within the Comet Vale project to date (n: 2,377) are: Minimum: 0.8 ppb Maximum: 24,049 ppb Median: 22 ppb Mean: 77 ppb S.D: 687 ppb 90%: 89 ppb 95%: 152 ppb 98%: 329 ppb ▪ Statistics for UFF soil samples (Au) within the Mulwarrie (Mulline) project to date (n: 472) are: Minimum: 0.6 ppb Maximum: 63.1 ppb Median: 5.7 ppb Mean: 7.4 ppb S.D: 7 ppb 90%: 12.9 ppb 95%: 17.6 ppb 98%: 33.5 ppb
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 Additional soil sampling across the Comet Vale project is planned. Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update. MULWARRIE Additional soil sampling across the Mulwarrie project is planned and drilling is scheduled to recommence in Q4 2025.

	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Supporting diagrams are all found in the body of the text.

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