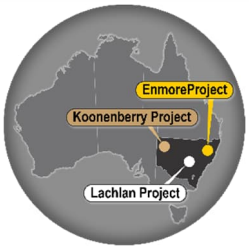
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
20 October 2025

KNB triples the potential strike length of the Enmore Gold Project, NSW



HIGHLIGHTS

Koonenberry Gold has received results from soil sampling at the Enmore Gold Project in northeast NSW. Highlights include:

- **3km long x 100-300m wide robust gold in soil anomaly defined along the Borah Fault, with maximum gold in soil of 1.2g/t and rock chips to 16.15g/t Au.**
- The Borah Fault is a regional scale structure parallel to the Sunnyside Shear Zone. Gold + Arsenic soil anomalies are located in a similar structural and lithological setting to the Sunnyside Prospect.
- **The Borah Fault hosts gold mineralisation at the Borah Prospect with limited historical drilling returning significant intercepts including: 13m @ 7.1g/t Au from 85m (92gxm; BSD5), 41m @ 1.28g/t Au from 63m (52gxm; BSD1) and 16.3m @ 2.83g/t Au from 90.7m (46gxm; GR-B8).**
- Mineralisation is associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, multi-stage brecciation and veining within granite. This is consistent with the mineralisation style observed at Sunnyside.
- **Results highlight the prospectivity of the greater Enmore Project outside of known mineralisation at Sunnyside.**
- KNB is well funded to continue exploration across its projects with **$7.8M cash**.[1]

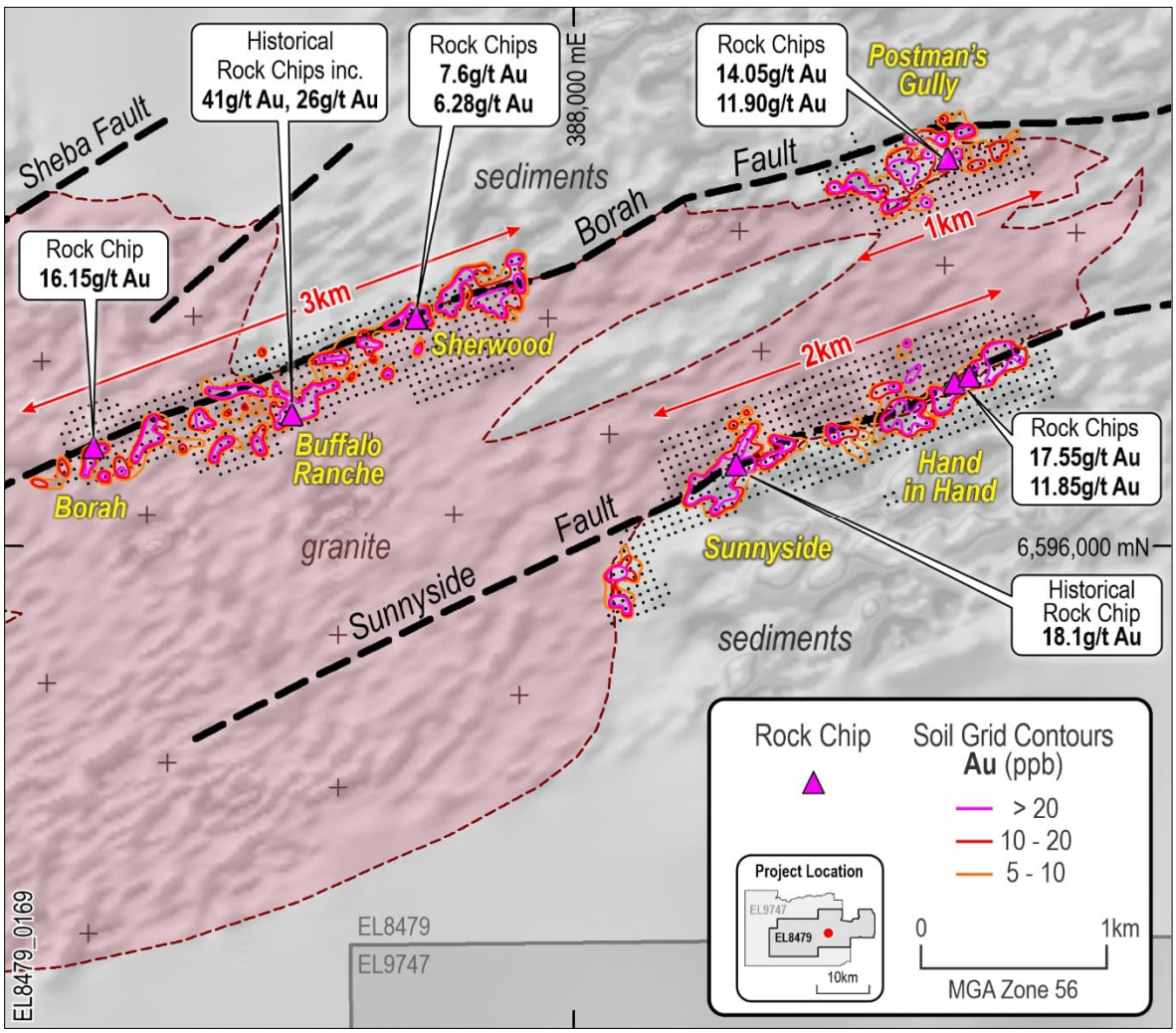


Figure 1. *Gold in soils contours over geology highlighting district scale potential with a 2km long gold trend along the Sunnyside Shear Zone and a new 3km gold trend on the Borah Fault, 1km to the North.*

[1] Cash at 30/09/2025. Refer ASX Announcement dated 17/10/2025.

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented:

"Our first drilling program at Sunnyside delivered some exceptional results which point to a ***significant emerging gold discovery story with genuine bulk tonnage as well as high-grade gold potential****.*

Since the completion of Phase I drilling, we have conducted grid soil programs along prospective shear zones which are clearly ***highlighting the district scale opportunity at Enmore with two mineralised shear zones and a strong pipeline of targets to be drill tested****.*

Along the Borah Fault, we have now identified ***a 3km long prospective zone from Borah to Sherwood and a 1km long zone at Postman's gully****.* ***A further ~2km strike between Sherwood and Postman's Gully Prospects is yet to be sampled.*** *This prospectivity is defined by the regional scale structures, gold and arsenic in soils, limited historical drilling with significant intercepts and Sunnyside-style alteration and veining within the favourable granite host rock, near the granite-sediment contact.*

Along the Sunnyside Shear Zone a +2km long prospective zone has been defined from Sunnyside to Hand in Hand with rock chips at Hand in hand up to 17.55g/t Au showing strong similarities to the mineralisation intersected at Sunnyside.

With our fully funded 10,000m phase two drilling program now underway, we are excited to see how we big can grow Sunnyside and what additional discoveries we can make along the two prospective shear zones*."*

Photo 1. *Historical Borah Prospect underground mine adit (view towards northwest).*

Photo 2. *Historical open cut workings at Sherwood (left) and historical mining equipment (right).*

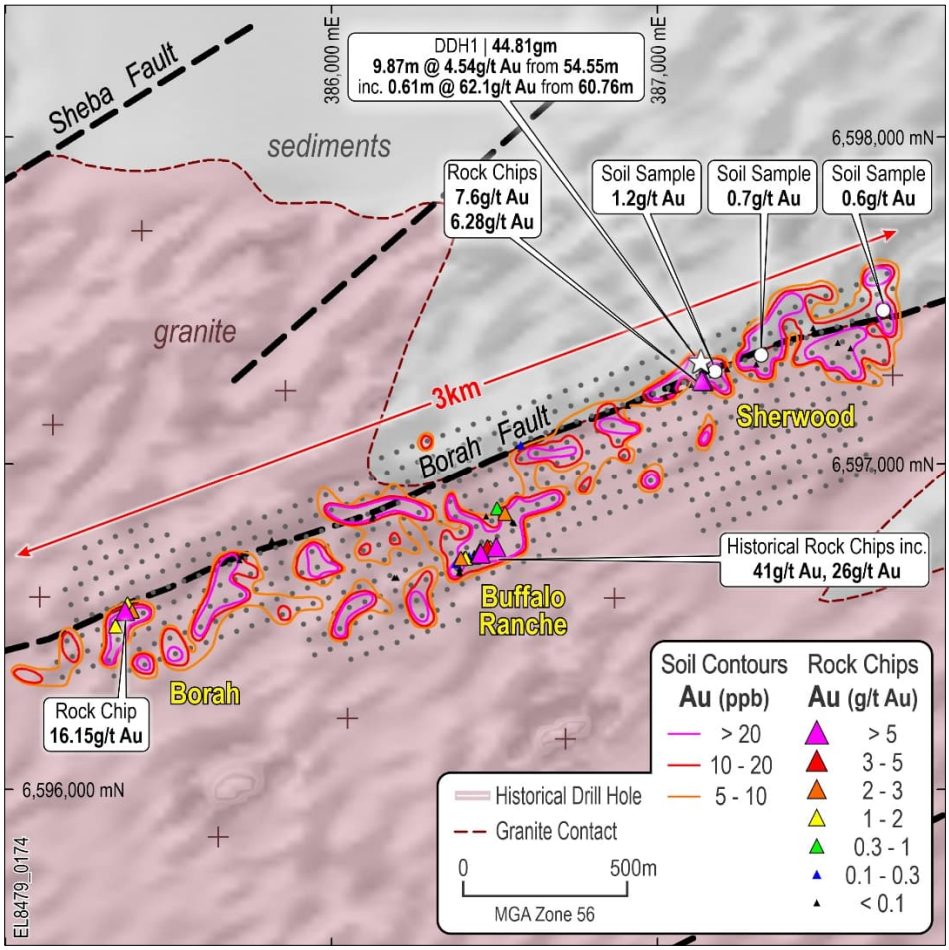


***Figure 2. Gold in soils** contours and rock chips along a **+3km strike length from** Borah to Sherwood.*

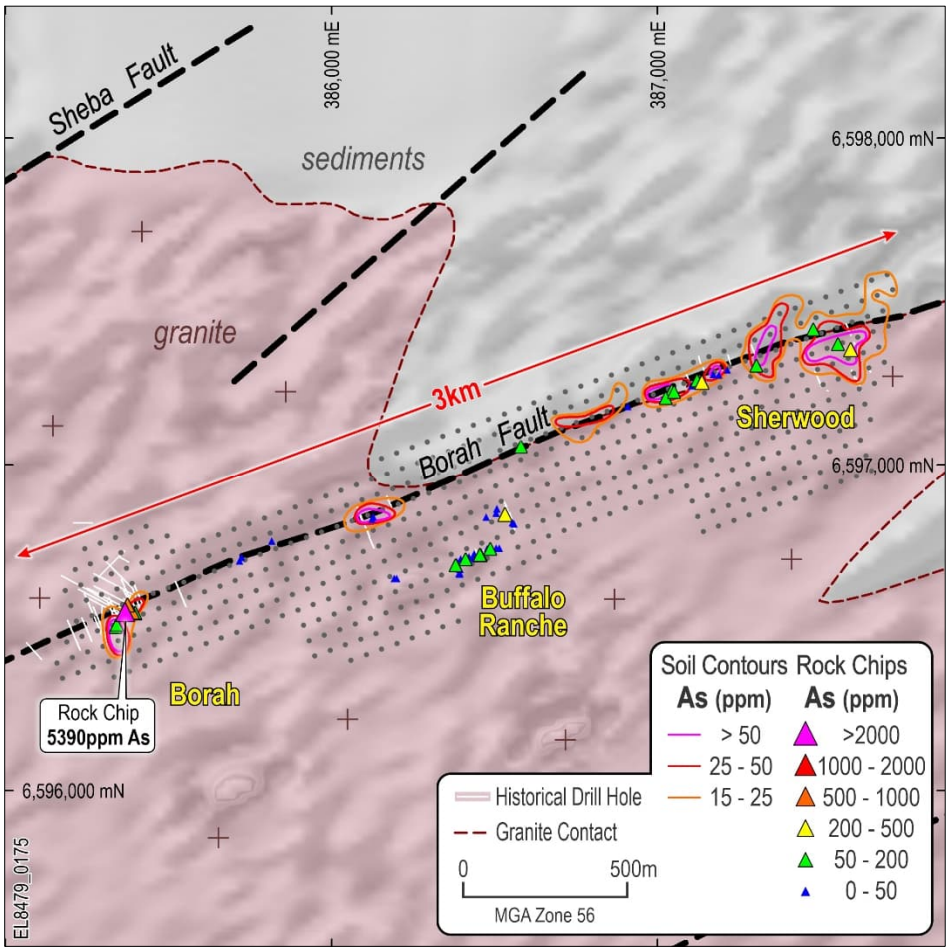


***Figure 3. Arsenic in soils** contours and rock chips along a **+3km strike length from** Borah to Sherwood.*

DISCUSSION

Results from 529 samples on a nominal 50m x 50m soil grid across the Borah to Sherwood Prospects as well as mullock rock samples from historical workings were returned from KNB's 100%-owned Enmore Project in northeast New South Wales. A 3km long x 100-300m wide robust gold in soil anomaly has been defined along the Borah Fault, a parallel fault to Sunnyside, with maximum gold in soil of 1.2g/t Au and rock chips up to 16.15g/t Au. The Borah Fault is a regional scale structure parallel to the Sunnyside Shear Zone and Gold + Arsenic soil anomalies are located in a similar structural and lithological setting to the Sunnyside Prospect. The Borah Fault hosts gold mineralisation at the Borah Prospect with limited historical drilling returning significant intercepts including: **13m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 85m (92gxm; BSD5), **41m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 63m (52gxm; BSD1) and **16.3m @ 2.83g/t Au** from 90.7m (46gxm; GR-B8). **A number of historical diamond holes have not been completely sampled and these are currently being processed and cut. The intersection in BSD5, for example, has no samples either side of the intersection reported.**

Gold was first discovered in the upper reaches of the Borah Creek prior to 1876. Between 1876 and 1881, 4.3kg (138oz) of alluvial gold was produced. The first recorded hard rock gold production was in 1907 from the Mt Borah Mine and the first significant mining occurred from 1913-15 when over 3.095kg (100oz) of gold was recovered from 443t of ore[2], equating to a grade of 6.99g/t gold. Borah is located on the ENE trending Borah Fault, which is expressed by at least a 100m wide band of mylonite, wholly within the Enmore monzogranite. In the fault zone there is a strongly developed planar mylonitic foliation dipping to the northwest. In the mine area an extensive alteration zone, constrained by the mylonite, is characterised by the development of siderite, sericite, kaolinite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. This alteration zone envelops silicic-stockworks which appear to be marked by more intensive fracturing and brecciation. The silicification appears to host the gold mineralisation and locally obliterates the mylonitic texture. **These geological features are very similar to what Koonenberry has observed at the emerging Sunnyside Prospect.**

Mining at the Sherwood Prospect was first described in 1893 in the Annual Report of the NSW Mines Department, where an open cut "on a large bed of quartzite" was noted 20 feet deep and 10 feet wide. It was reported that the quartzite was traversed by numerous auriferous quartz veins which were too small to be individually mined and a 10-stamp battery was utilised to crush 1,054t of rock from which 259oz gold was recovered in 1893 (Slee, 1894), equating to a grade of 7.64g/t gold. Including 1893 production, a total of 10.784kg (347oz) of gold from 1,162t of ore was recovered from the Sherwood Opencut Mine intermittently up until 1937, equating to a grade of 9.28g/t Au. Interest was again shown in the area in 1973, when SVM NL carried out mapping and drilled 4 diamond holes, from which hole DDH1 returned an intersection of **9.87m @ 4.54g/t** gold from 54.55m, including **0.61m @ 62.1g/t** from 60.76m.[3]

Historical Rock chips from mullock dump samples at **Buffalo Ranche Prospect returned some high-grade results including 41g/t and 26g/t gold**[4]. Gold is situated in the fabric of the mylonite, apparently without any introduced quartz, which has also been observed in some samples at Borah. Very little arsenic was reported and gold was not associated with any other metals.

[2] Henley, 1985
[3] Weber, 1973
[4] Hill, 1996

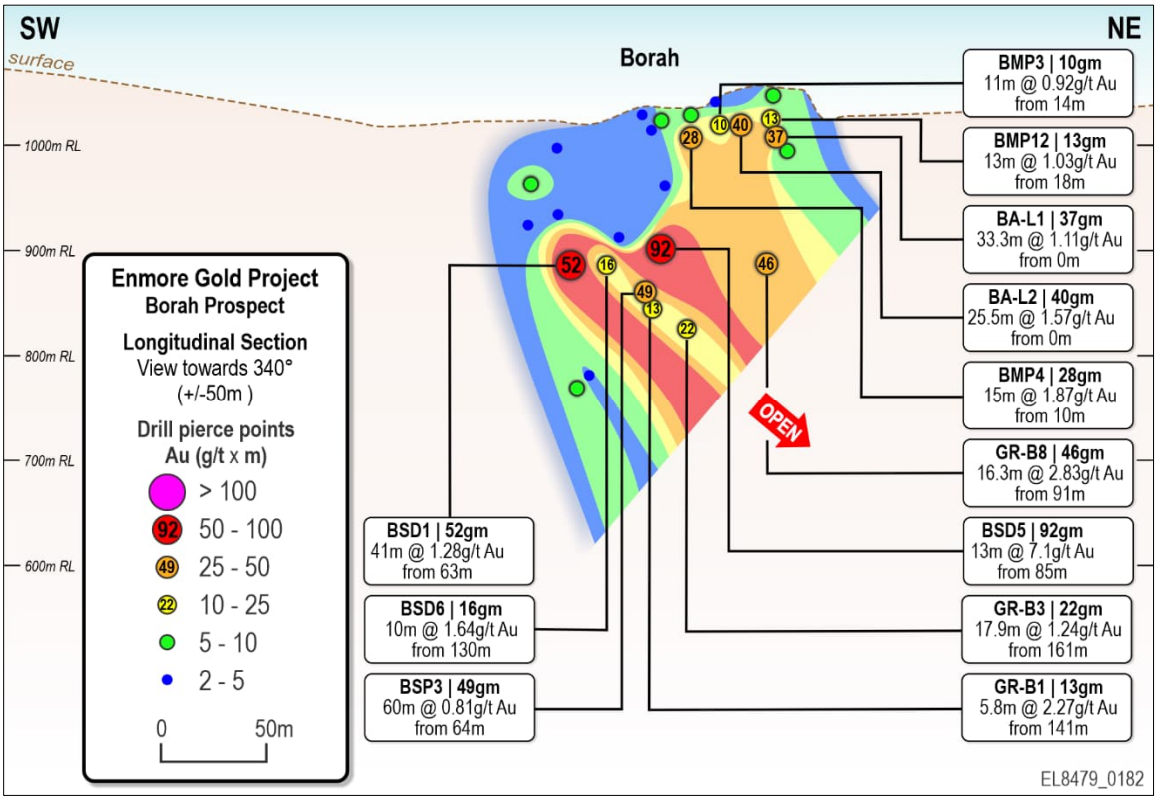


Figure 4. Borah *Long Section viewed towards 340°. Pierce points include all historical drilling and two underground channel chip intersections of >2g/t x m (plotted at the midpoint of the intersection and coloured by down hole gram metres, with labels rounded to nearest gram metre).* ***Gold mineralisation is open at depth and obliquely to the NE (towards ~040 azimuth) off the plane of the Borah Shear Zone (~070 azimuth).***

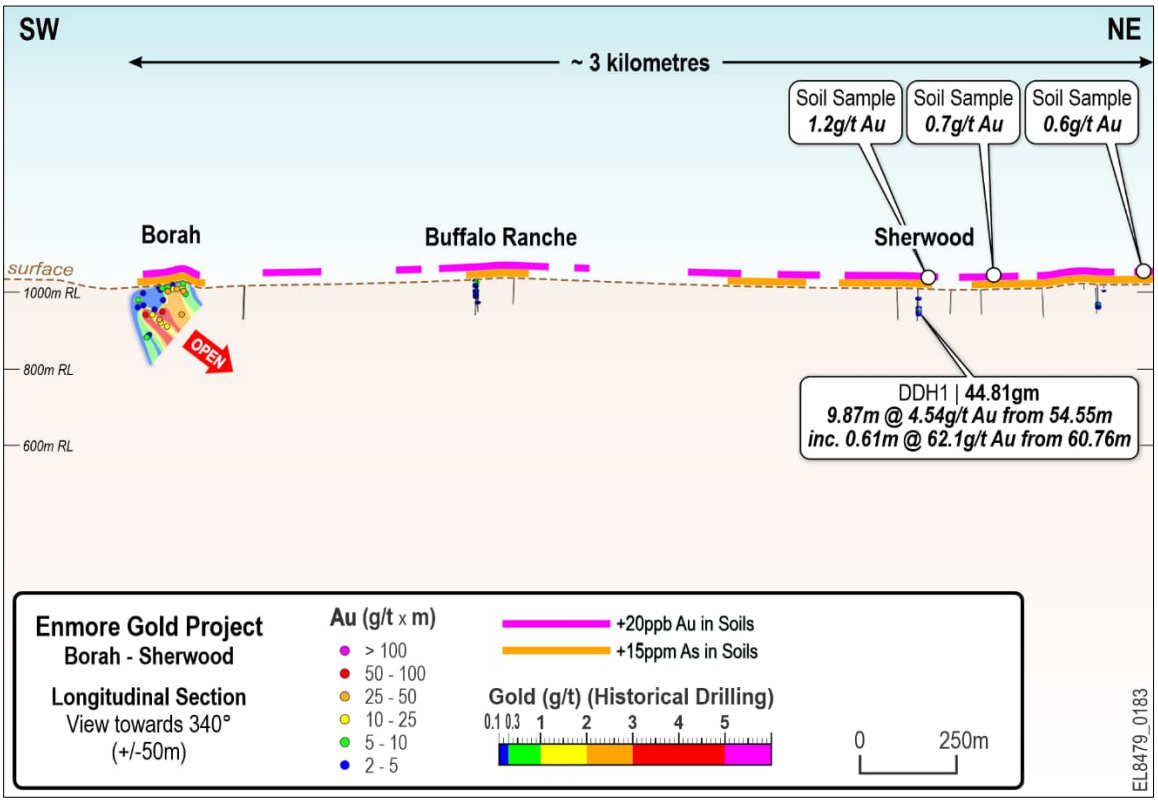


Figure 5. Borah to Sherwood *Zoomed out Long Section viewed towards 340°. Pierce points include all historical drilling and two channel chip intersections of >2g/t x m (plotted at the midpoint of the intersection and coloured by down hole gram metres). A gold and arsenic soil anomaly sits over the top of the Borah mineralisation.* ***To the east of Borah, gold and arsenic soil anomalies and historical workings at Sherwood provide compelling drill targets. Limited wide-spaced, relatively shallow drilling with anomalous gold in this area highlight the potential for additional discoveries.***

Photo 3. 16.15g/t Au *rock chip sample from mullock pile at* ***Borah*** *of moderate selectively pervasive quartz ±sericite altered, medium grained, sheared granite with cryptocrystalline quartz-limonite-minor boxwork development in veins after sulphide* ***and visible gold veins (circled red)****. Numerical units on scalebar are centimetres.*

Photo 4. 2.04g/t Au *rock chip sample from mullock pile at* ***Borah*** *of gossanous, quartz-sericite-limonite altered, medium grained granite, with stockwork limonite ±quartz veins with boxworks after sulphides. Numerical units on scalebar are centimetres.*

The Company confirms the visible gold observed as shown in Photo 3 is primary in nature and is hosted within quartz veins. ***Cautionary Note****: 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. Assays have been received and are provided in Table 4 in this release.*

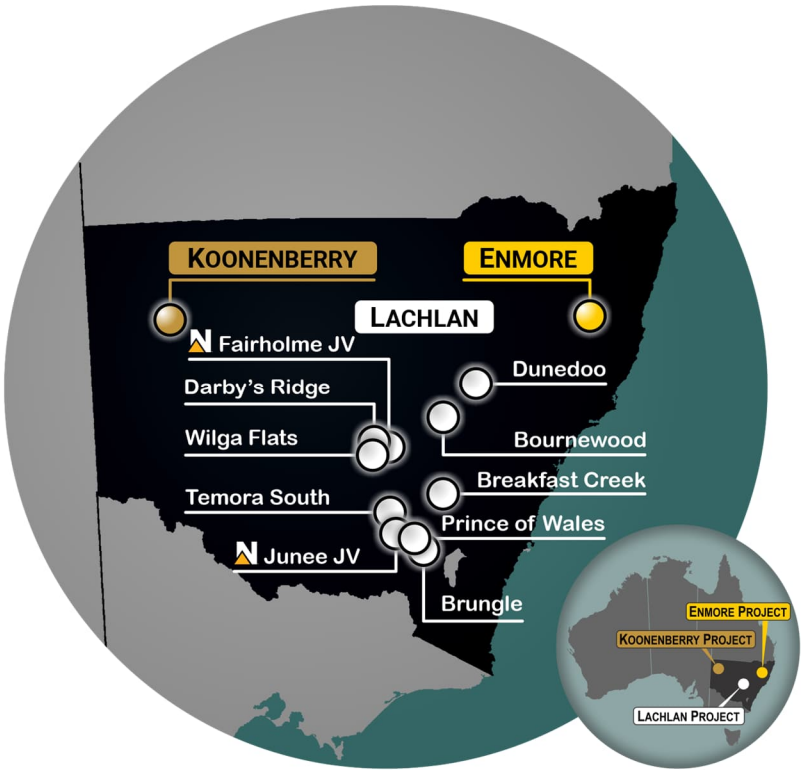
FORWARD PROGRAM

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 ~260m strike extent in results to date. The mineralisation remains open up-dip and at depth as well as along strike to the NE and SW in the preferred granite host rock along the Sunnyside Shear Zone.

Results from the Phase I drilling have been used to design +10,000m follow-up drilling program to test the continuity and extensions to mineralisation at Sunnyside as well as discovery and growth drilling along the Sunnyside Shear Zone, particularly to the east where the Company has identified an ~2km strike length of highly prospective granite associated with gold and arsenic soil anomalies with high-grade rock chips and geophysical features consistent with mineralisation identified at Sunnyside. Wide-spaced, relatively shallow historical drilling in this area contain anomalous gold and add further to the prospectivity of this zone.

Extensional soil sampling and prospecting is planned along the prospective Borah Shear Zone between Sherwood and Postman's Gully, an area which has never been sampled in detail. In addition, Gradient Array IP (GAIP) may be considered, which was used successfully at Sunnyside to better define the Sunnyside Shear Zone, second order structures and help rank targets.

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 quartz monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Girrakool 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 epizonal in character and is structurally controlled along the NE-SW trending shear zone and in later quartz and iron carbonate veins which can crosscut the shear zone at high angles to the shear fabric. The shear zone dissects and locally fault bounds the granite intrusions.

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

This structural setting and paragenesis may be similar to the 1.7Moz Hillgrove deposit, located just 20km to the north, where the main mineralisation is hosted within a conjugate vein array between the Hillgrove and Chandler fault systems rather than along the main shear.[5] For the most part, drilling at Sunnyside has been conducted orthogonal to the main shear zone 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, potassium feldspar (adularia), quartz (crystalline and drusy), free gold, pyrite, arsenian pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and local traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. The occurrence of adularia is considered to define hydrothermal fluid chemistry and process (ie. potassium bearing) rather than defining a classification of mineral system other than orogenic-type.

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with pyrite, arsenian 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 with the sulphides. Other sulphides are not common at hand specimen scale, although antimony is anomalous in surface soil samples.

The recently completed drill program has confirmed that mineralisation extends away from the granite-sediment contact for ~75m in true width, ~260m along strike and from surface to over 300m vertically. Gold mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, including along the Sunnyside Shear Zone, with indications that grade may be increasing with depth.

[5] 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 and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km^2 making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW. The Company's main focus is the Enmore Gold Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase with drilling returning broad intervals of gold mineralisation extending from surface as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.

100% Owned Projects	
Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km^2)	**Cu/Au Breakfast Creek** (EL9313; 392km^2)
• 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	• 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)	**Cu/Au Bournewood** (EL9137; 43km^2)
• Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) • **4.0km long structural trend** • Very limited drilling	• 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)	**Cu Brungle** (EL9532; 157km^2)
• 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine • **Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary** • +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend • Untested by drilling	• 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)	**Cu Darby's Ridge** (EL8876; 72km^2)
• 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)	• Intrusion related Cu/Au • Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly • Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km^2)	**Au/Cu Koonenberry** (16 ELs; 2,478km^2)
• 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	• Highly prospective and underexplored • Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 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)	**Cu Fairholme JV** (EL9467; 169km^2)
• Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc [6] • 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems • **224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m** • *$23.9M spent to date*	• 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)			
1,027M **Shares on issue** ASX:KNB	**46.3M** **Market Cap** 01/10/2025	**$7.8M** **Cash** 30/10/2025	**47%** **Top 20** 31/09/2025

SUBSCRIBE

[6] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km²)*	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 1. *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 (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.*

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	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	Junee	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 3. *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 Junee 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

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Borah	ER0062	Mullock	385367	6596543	16.15	5390	27.2
Sherwood	ER0103	Mullock	387136	6597251	7.6	238	17.25
Sherwood	ER0102	Outcrop	387143	6597250	6.28	21.8	12.05
Borah	ER0073	Mullock	385389	6596544	2.04	667	18.15
Borah	ER0074	Mullock	385374	6596566	1.65	768	14.3
Borah	ER0063	Mullock	385338	6596500	1.61	182.5	14.05
Borah	ER0069	Mullock	385383	6596543	0.38	236	14.95
Buffalo Ranche	ER0090	Float	386439	6596707	0.35	18	5.57
Sherwood	ER0082	Float	386582	6597055	0.22	62.3	12.45
Sherwood	ER0087	Float	387172	6597273	0.22	31.1	15.75
Borah	ER0068	Mullock	385341	6596507	0.11	143.5	19.35

Table 4. *All recent gold, arsenic and antimony assays in rock chips >0.1g/t along the Borah-Sherwood trend (from 40 samples in total).*

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Source
BEN 9	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	41.05	30	1
BEN 7	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	25.9	130	1
BEN31	Mullock Dump	386506	6596738	13.8	40	2
BEN 1	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	9.18	70	1
BEN 3	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	6.19	5	1
BEN26	Mullock Dump	386458	6596719	5.85	80	2
BEN28	Mullock Dump	386479	6596737	3.36	40	2
BEN19	Mullock Dump	386397	6596706	2.45	40	2
BEN 4	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	2.36	55	1
BEN36	Mullock Dump	386532	6596843	2.23	250	2
BEN21	Mullock Dump	386412	6596707	1.35	50	2
BEN 10	Mullock Dump	386455	6596720	1.33	85	1
BEN29	Mullock Dump	386487	6596739	1.08	90	2

Table 5. *Historical Gold and Arsenic rock chip samples >1g/t Au from mullock dumps around historical pit workings at Buffalo Ranche Prospect not previously reported. Co-ordinates in data source 1 are specifically unknown but are included as from the centre of the historical workings.*

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (ppb)
Sherwood	ES01303	Soil	386465	6596755	8960
Borah	ES00704	Soil	385599	6596497	3030
Borah	ES00687	Soil	385519	6596415	2120
Borah	ES00631	Soil	386060	6596558	1390
Sherwood	ES01159	Soil	387176	6597285	1210
Borah	ES00632	Soil	386103	6596577	1060
Sherwood	ES01264	Soil	386585	6596855	894
Borah	ES00696	Soil	385347	6596459	822
Sherwood	ES01263	Soil	386538	6596840	733
Sherwood	ES01162	Soil	387318	6597335	702
Sherwood	ES01170	Soil	387692	6597472	612
Borah	ES00663	Soil	386028	6596494	571
Borah	ES00730	Soil	385941	6596727	321
Sherwood	ES01158	Soil	387130	6597268	311
Sherwood	ES01088	Soil	387657	6597567	269
Sherwood	ES01089	Soil	387698	6597579	249
Borah	ES00717	Soil	385331	6596511	229
Borah	ES00724	Soil	385658	6596625	221
Borah	ES00775	Soil	386159	6596862	215
Sherwood	ES01266	Soil	386679	6596888	212
Borah	ES00668	Soil	386261	6596581	182
Sherwood	ES01286	Soil	386478	6596712	180
Sherwood	ES01265	Soil	386631	6596871	173.5
Sherwood	ES01305	Soil	386560	6596792	172.5
Sherwood	ES01122	Soil	387299	6597382	146.5
Sherwood	ES01123	Soil	387347	6597402	142
Sherwood	ES01149	Soil	387195	6597239	142

Table 6. *Significant recent gold in soil assays at Borah to Sherwood trend. Gold results from a population of 529 samples range from <0.1ppb to 8,960ppb Au, with a mean of 54.6ppb Au, Standard Deviation of 437.4ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 141.4ppb Au.*

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	As (ppm)
Borah	ES00696	Soil	385347	6596459	611.0
Sherwood	ES01159	Soil	387176	6597285	136.5
Sherwood	ES01156	Soil	387038	6597228	108.5
Sherwood	ES01162	Soil	387318	6597335	100.5
Sherwood	ES01211	Soil	387614	6597390	73.9
Sherwood	ES01208	Soil	387475	6597339	73.7
Borah	ES00717	Soil	385331	6596511	71.3
Borah	ES00776	Soil	386112	6596843	70.9
Sherwood	ES01197	Soil	387586	6597326	60.2
Sherwood	ES01210	Soil	387568	6597377	58.6
Sherwood	ES01209	Soil	387523	6597359	55.7
Sherwood	ES01155	Soil	386988	6597212	54.3
Sherwood	ES01123	Soil	387347	6597402	51.8
Borah	ES00775	Soil	386159	6596862	49.6
Sherwood	ES01205	Soil	387334	6597291	43.7
Sherwood	ES01163	Soil	387362	6597351	42.3
Sherwood	ES01196	Soil	387539	6597312	41.9
Sherwood	ES01122	Soil	387299	6597382	37.6
Sherwood	ES01240	Soil	387602	6597281	35.7
Sherwood	ES01098	Soil	386799	6597147	33.0
Sherwood	ES01097	Soil	386752	6597131	32.7
Sherwood	ES01157	Soil	387083	6597248	30.2
Sherwood	ES01082	Soil	387375	6597466	29.7
Sherwood	ES01099	Soil	386845	6597164	28.4
Sherwood	ES01167	Soil	387551	6597421	26.0
Sherwood	ES01166	Soil	387505	6597403	25.1
Sherwood	ES01088	Soil	387657	6597567	24.5

Table 7. *Significant recent arsenic in soil assays at Borah to Sherwood trend. Arsenic results from a population of 529 samples range from 0.48ppm to 611ppm As, with a mean of 7.5ppm As, Standard Deviation of 29.4ppm As and 95th percentile value of 24.1ppm As.*

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Sb (ppm)
Sherwood	ES01197	Soil	387586	6597326	14.8
Borah	ES00774	Soil	386206	6596878	14.3
Borah	ES00775	Soil	386159	6596862	13.8
Borah	ES00776	Soil	386112	6596843	11.8
Sherwood	ES01196	Soil	387539	6597312	11.0
Sherwood	ES01210	Soil	387568	6597377	9.1
Sherwood	ES01126	Soil	387488	6597451	8.9
Borah	ES00696	Soil	385347	6596459	8.0
Sherwood	ES01159	Soil	387176	6597285	7.0
Sherwood	ES01209	Soil	387523	6597359	7.0
Borah	ES00742	Soil	386188	6596918	6.6
Sherwood	ES01156	Soil	387038	6597228	6.3
Sherwood	ES01211	Soil	387614	6597390	5.8
Borah	ES00737	Soil	386269	6596849	5.7
Borah	ES00777	Soil	386065	6596826	5.7
Borah	ES00773	Soil	386254	6596894	5.5
Sherwood	ES01098	Soil	386799	6597147	5.4
Borah	ES00772	Soil	386298	6596912	5.1
Sherwood	ES01097	Soil	386752	6597131	4.7
Borah	ES00733	Soil	386085	6596776	4.6
Sherwood	ES01167	Soil	387551	6597421	4.6
Borah	ES00741	Soil	386233	6596942	4.5
Sherwood	ES01208	Soil	387475	6597339	4.3
Sherwood	ES01163	Soil	387362	6597351	4.3
Sherwood	ES01166	Soil	387505	6597403	4.2
Sherwood	ES01240	Soil	387602	6597281	4.1
Borah	ES00717	Soil	385331	6596511	4.0

Table 8. *Significant recent antimony in soil assays at Borah to Sherwood trend. Antimony results from a population of 529samples range from 0.1ppm to 14.8ppm Sb, with a mean of 1.0ppm Sb, Standard Deviation of 1.8ppm Sb and 95th percentile value of 4.0ppm Sb.*

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre	Source
Borah	BA_L1	0	33.25	33.25	1.11	36.91	3
Borah	*including*	26	33.25	7.25	2.50	18.13	3
Borah	BA_L2	0	25.5	25.5	1.57	40.04	3
Borah	*including*	15.5	19.5	4	7.06	28.24	3
Borah	BMP10	0	8	8	0.47	3.76	3
Borah	BMP12	18	31	13	1.03	13.39	3
Borah	BMP2	0	12	12	0.46	5.52	3
Borah	BMP3	14	25	11	0.92	10.12	3
Borah	BMP4	10	25	15	1.87	28.05	3
Borah	*including*	20	22	2	5.74	11.48	3
Borah	BMP5B	4	10	6	1.11	6.66	3
Borah	BMP7	2	10	8	0.39	3.12	3
Borah	BMP9	0	10	10	0.77	7.70	3
Borah	BSD1	53	55	2	1.13	2.26	4
Borah	and	63	104	41	1.28	52.48	4
Borah	*including*	65	71	6	4.61	27.66	4
Borah	BSD2	33	53	20	0.34	6.80	4
Borah	and	70	71	1	4.00	4.00	4
Borah	BSD3	9	16	7	0.51	3.57	4
Borah	BSD5	49	51	2	1.10	2.20	4
Borah	and	85	98	13	7.10	92.30	4
Borah	*including*	92	96	4	20.63	82.52	4
Borah	BSD6	130	140	10	1.64	16.40	4
Borah	BSD7	173	178	5	1.62	8.10	4
Borah	BSP2	10	26	16	0.38	6.08	4
Borah	BSP3	0	6	6	0.62	3.72	4
Borah	and	64	124	60	0.81	48.60	4
Borah	*including*	104	112	8	3.21	25.68	4
Borah	GR-B1	106.74	109.74	3	1.29	3.87	5
Borah	and	140.8	146.62	5.82	2.27	13.21	5
Borah	*including*	145.62	146.62	1	9.30	9.30	5
Borah	GR-B3	160.66	178.54	17.88	1.24	22.17	5
Borah	*including*	168.4	168.65	0.25	23.80	5.95	5
Borah	GR-B7	207.9	213.9	6	0.67	4.02	5
Borah	GR-B8	90.7	107	16.3	2.83	46.13	5
Borah	*including*	90.7	95.5	4.8	5.70	27.36	5
Sherwood	DDH1	54.55	64.42	9.87	4.54	44.81	6
Sherwood	*including*	60.76	61.37	0.61	62.10	37.88	6

Table 9 *– Historical Borah and Sherwood drill hole intersections >2g/t Au x m with a 0.2g/t Au cut off Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 2m @ <0.1g/t Au. BA_L1 & BA_L2 are underground channel chip sample traverses.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Borah	BA_L1	385395	6596456	1016	310	0	37
Borah	BA_L2	385375	6596552	996	335	0	25.5
Borah	BMP10	385360	6596556	1023	300	-45	24
Borah	BMP12	385397	6596563	1021	303	-34	31
Borah	BMP2	385384	6596572	1027	303	-45	18
Borah	BMP3	385372	6596548	1022	303	-45	25
Borah	BMP4	385364	6596530	1015	296	-46	25
Borah	BMP5B	385345	6596526	1015.05	303	-38	28
Borah	BMP7	385337	6596521	1018	301	-45	25
Borah	BMP9	385353	6596545	1017	301	-46	25
Borah	BSD1	385295	6596478	1011	1	-55	150
Borah	BSD2	385295	6596478	1011	337	-45	193
Borah	BSD3	385317	6596448	1009	337	-60	248
Borah	BSD5	385348	6596522	1015	336	-45	106
Borah	BSD6	385224	6596617	1050	118	-53	180
Borah	BSD7	385224	6596617	1049	118	-70	238.5
Borah	BSP2	385403	6596534	1012	337	-60	246
Borah	BSP3	385349	6596494	1009.91	337	-60	193
Borah	GR-B1	385253	6596589	1044	117	-55	226.6
Borah	GR-B3	385250	6596620	1051	117	-55	210.6
Borah	GR-B7	385170	6596658	1060	117	-55	351.4
Borah	GR-B8	385400	6596537	1012	335	-45	119.2
Borah	DDH1	387133	6597314	1007	158	-68	71.02

***Table 10** – Historical Borah and Sherwood drill hole collar locations and orientation with intersections >2g/t Au x m with a 0.2g/t Au cut off. BA_L1 & BA_L2 are underground channel chip samples.*

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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	• *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.*	• 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. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling by Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil and Providence generally sampled at 2m intervals over the whole hole.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	• *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.*	• Soil & Rock Chip sampling was completed with industry standard methods
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).*	**Historical Drilling** • 9 holes for 1,599.5m by Getty Oil Development Company in 1983-84 by Getty Oil Development Company. HQ precollar reducing to NQ. No references found to oriented core. • Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m. • 16 holes for 1,994.7m by Zedex

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Minerals Limited in 2004-06 using a UDR650 track mounted rig. Core diameter not referenced. No references found to oriented core or evidence of orientations in core photos. Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Warren Jay Holdings; 143 holes for 3,232m, average 22.6m. Conducted using a 10cm button bit on Sullair Sullitrack Mk2, possibly open hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Historical Drilling** Diamond Drilling: • Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. RC & Percussion: • No firm details were found on percussion sampling procedure. • Getty mentioned strict sampling procedures. Warren Jay Holdings referred to early termination of some holes when water was intercepted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	• *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 study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
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.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulfide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. • Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Lithological drill logging was completed.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	**Historical Drilling** • The entire length of all holes were logged.
	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation		• No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. Photographs of Zedex core evidence that core was sawn and half core sent for analysis.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	**Historical Drilling** • Industry standard sampling procedures at the time are assumed but have not yet been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter
	• *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.*	• Duplicates were inserted every 50 samples • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is appropriate. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
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.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All rock chip 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 rock chips with visible gold 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. • A multi-element Ultra Trace method is completed on selected drill core and Rock Chips, utilising a four-acid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). • The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Historical Drilling and rock chips** • Getty: submitted samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Warren Jay Holdings submitted samples for analysis to ALS Bendigo with a 50g charge with aqua regia digest and AA finish for Au (ALS method PM203, detection limit 0.02g/t Au) and Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo, Sb and As (ALS method AA203) • Zedex submitted samples for analysis to ALS Brisbane. Analysed by Au-TL43 (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Trace level Au, 25g), then by Au-OG43 where Au>1g/t (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Intermediate grade level, 25g). Where Au >1g/t, also analysed by Au-AA25 (ore grade 3g fire assay, AAS finish). Multi-elements by ME-ICP41s (Aqua-regia with ICP-AES finish, 0.5g sample) for Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)*	• Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• N/A
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server. • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been 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.*	**Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil: No reference to datum on maps, though AMG is listed, so datum can be assumed as AGD66. Drillhole azimuth listed in magnetic bearing on logs. Topographic control not referenced. Grids were constructed in key prospect areas so can assume at minimum there was a consistent locational and topographic control for drilling through the local surveyed grid. Accuracy assumed to be ±20m. • Warren Jay Holdings: No details of datum, survey or topographic control have been witnessed yet. • Zedex: post-drilling collar survey using high resolution professional surveying, Datum AGD84.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry drilling has been converted to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported.
	• *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.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
	• *Whether the orientation of sampling*	**Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Most drilling outside Borah seems to have been optimized for NE trending, generally NW dipping lode structures. Angle of drilling to higher grade mineralised structures at these other prospects is unclear.
	• *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.*	• Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 ± 5Mt @ 3g/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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 sampling. • 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• 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: • 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 arsentiferous pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arsentiferous pyrite lining cavities filled with gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *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.*	• Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables
	• *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 has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• All drill intersections > 2g/t x m Au with a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au have been reported. • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used • No Top Cuts were used. • Significant soil and rock chip results are summarized in the Tables in the body of the report.
	• *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.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• True widths are presently unknown
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	**Historical Drilling** • Sunnyside, Sherwood, et al: Holes appear to be largely targeted orthogonal to main lode structure, while shoot style mineralisation can be high or low angle to the lode structure.
	• *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').*	• Down hole lengths are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
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.*	• 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. • All significant historical drill intersections >2g/t x m have been included in this report.
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.*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.