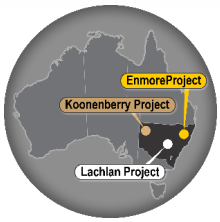
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 May 2026



KNB defines high-grade gold target on third parallel structure at Enmore Project, highlighting district-scale potential

Koonenberry Gold Limited (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") has received multiple high-grade rock chip results from the **Queen of Sheba** and **Doyle's Prospects**, identifying a third regional-scale prospective fault, parallel to the Borah and Sunnyside Faults at its Enmore Project, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

Queen of Sheba prospect demonstrates Enmore's district-scale, high-grade potential with:

- **Rock chip sampling over 700m strike of historical workings returning up to[1]:**
  - **87g/t Au, 66.5g/t Au, 49.7g/t Au, 43.6g/t Au, 34.9g/t Au, 21.1g/t Au, 18.2g/t Au, 17.6g/t Au, 16.25g/t Au, 15.0g/t Au and 10.3g/t Au**
- Mineralisation evident as quartz-sulphide± visible gold veining (Photo 1), complemented by a **historical rock chip sample of 180g/t Au**.[2]
- Historical shallow drilling (two holes) returned **0.60m @ 7.75g/t Au from 41.46m**[3] at Queen of Sheba.
- Sampling of the undrilled **Doyle's Prospect returned up to 11.55g/t Au** & **6.32g/t Au** in rock chips from historical workings, located >5km along strike from the Borah Prospect on the Borah Fault.
- The Doyle's prospect also returned a **gold-antimony rock chip result of 7.12g/t Au and 0.39% Sb**. This is the highest antimony result to date at the Enmore Project, located only 20km from the Hillgrove antimony-gold mine (ASX:LRV).
- **KNB is fast-tracking planning and approval activity for drill testing at Queen of Sheba prospect.**

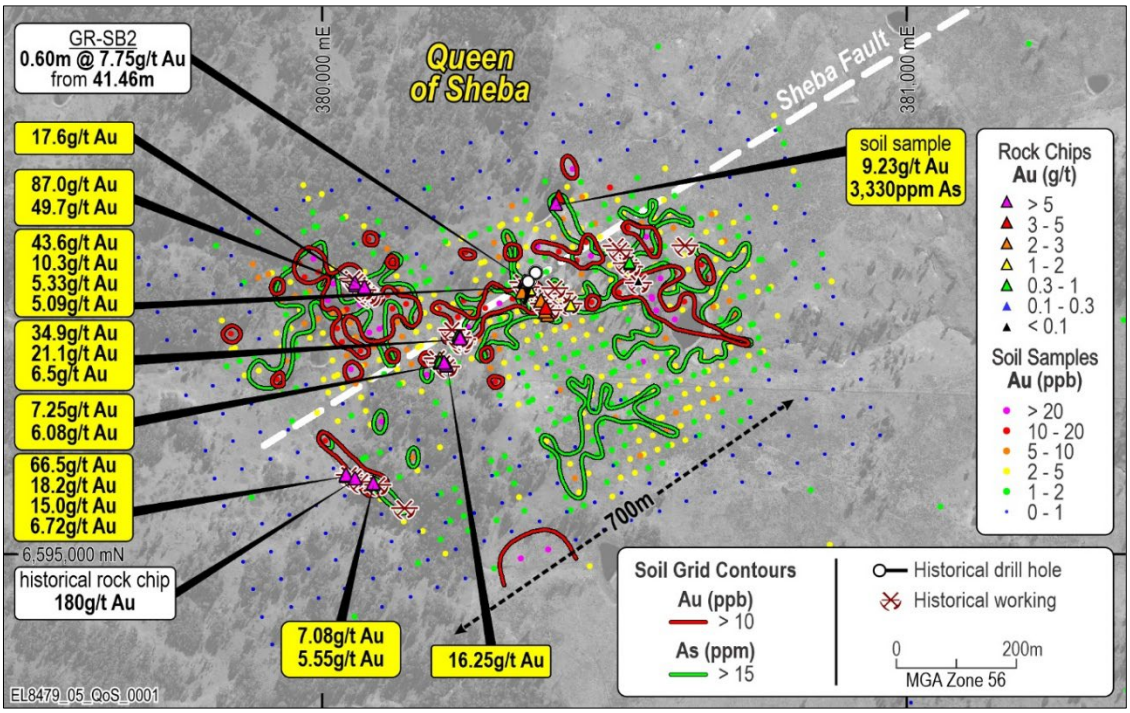


Figure 1. *Queen of Sheba Prospect with* ***historical workings over 700m strike length where 37 rock chip samples returned >1g/t Au including 19 samples >5g/t Au with a maximum of 87g/t Au complimenting a historical sample of 180g/t Au****. Soil contours are shown for >10ppbAu (max 9,230ppb Au) and >15ppm As (max 3,330ppm As).*

[1] See Table 1
[2] See Table 2.
[3] ASX:KNB 17/10/2024.

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KNB Executive Chairman Paul Harris commented:

*"These impressive Queen of Sheba rock chip results include the highest project to date rock chip assay of **87g/t Au,** while 19 samples returned >5g/t Au across **700m strike of historical workings** with **visible gold** in multiple samples (see photo 1). These are complemented by a historical rock chip sample grading **180g/t Au** with only limited shallow drill testing of the target.*

*Significantly, these results are located on a **completely separate and parallel structure** to the Borah and Sunnyside Faults. **With more than 30km of prospective faults now identified at Enmore, we are continuing to underline** its **district-scale potential.***

*In addition, **significant antimony results** up to **0.39% Sb** were returned from Doyle's Prospect. This is the highest project to date antimony result, confirming the prospectivity for both gold and antimony mineralisation at Enmore, with parallels drawn to the nearby Hillgrove antimony-gold mine (ASX:LRV), only 20km along strike to the north-east.*

*KNB continues to conduct exploration activities across its portfolio of assets. At the **Lachlan Project**, geophysical programs have been completed to advance targets for drill testing with interpretation and drill targeting pending. In addition, Newmont is preparing to **commence drilling** at the Junee JV in June."*

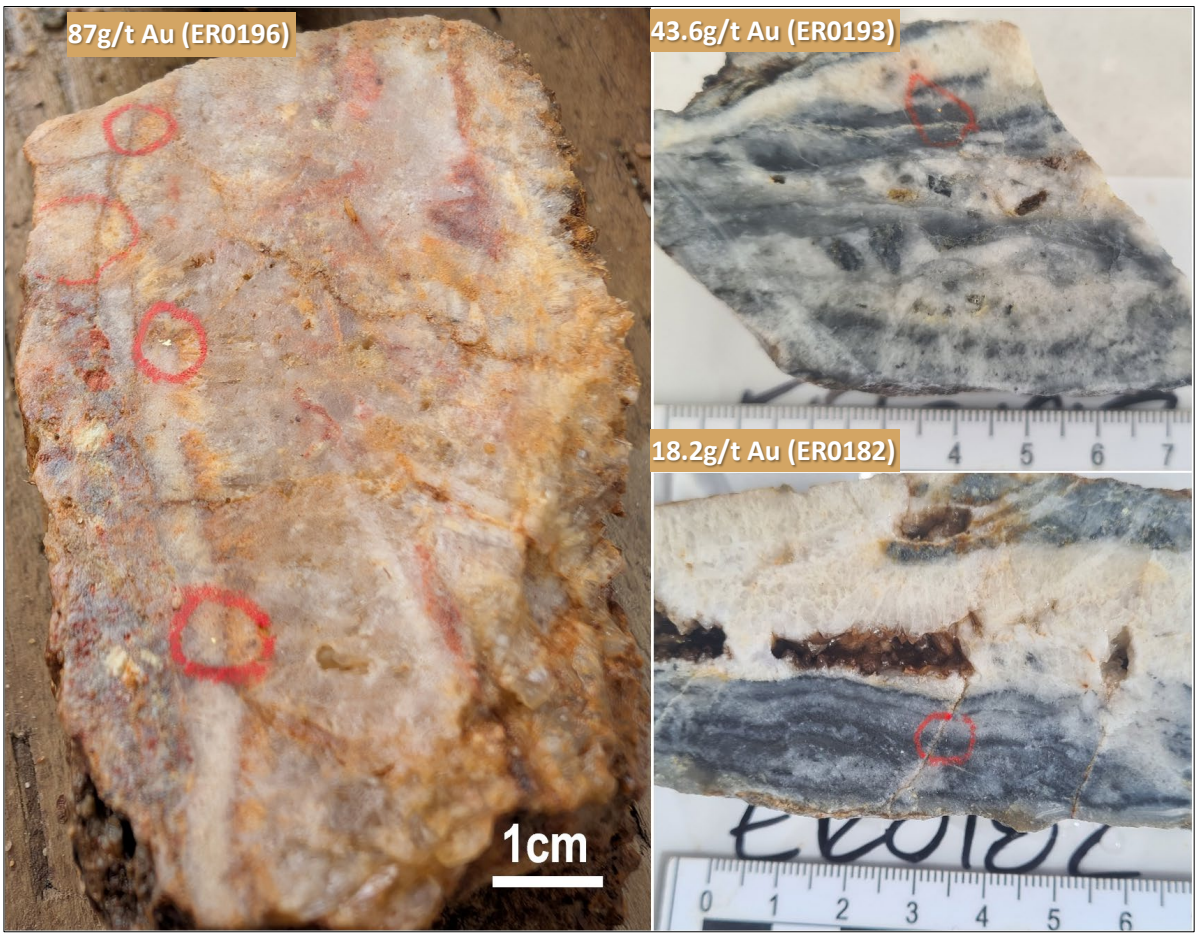

Photo 1. *Rock chip samples from Queen of Sheba returning **87g/t Au**, **43.6g/t Au** & **18.2g/t Au** containing quartz-sulphide veins and visible gold. Numerical units on scale bar are centimetres.*

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DISCUSSION

Regional prospectivity at Enmore is further enhanced by recent surface geochemical sampling along the Borah and Sheba faults returning significant high-grade gold results, with antimony results up to **0.39% Sb** & **0.11% Sb** at Doyle's and Queen of Sheba respectively. This suggests a different style of gold-antimony mineralisation to that observed at Sunnyside, Hand in Hand and Postman's Gully.

There is potential for a vertical zonation across the Enmore district from interpreted higher level Au-Sb systems in the west to deeper Au-dominated systems in the east. Similarities can be drawn to the zonation evident in the nearby Hillgrove antimony-gold mine, with upper portions dominated by antimony (e.g. Syndicate Lode, Eleanora) transitioning to more gold-rich mineralisation at depth (e.g. Sunlight, Bakers Creek).

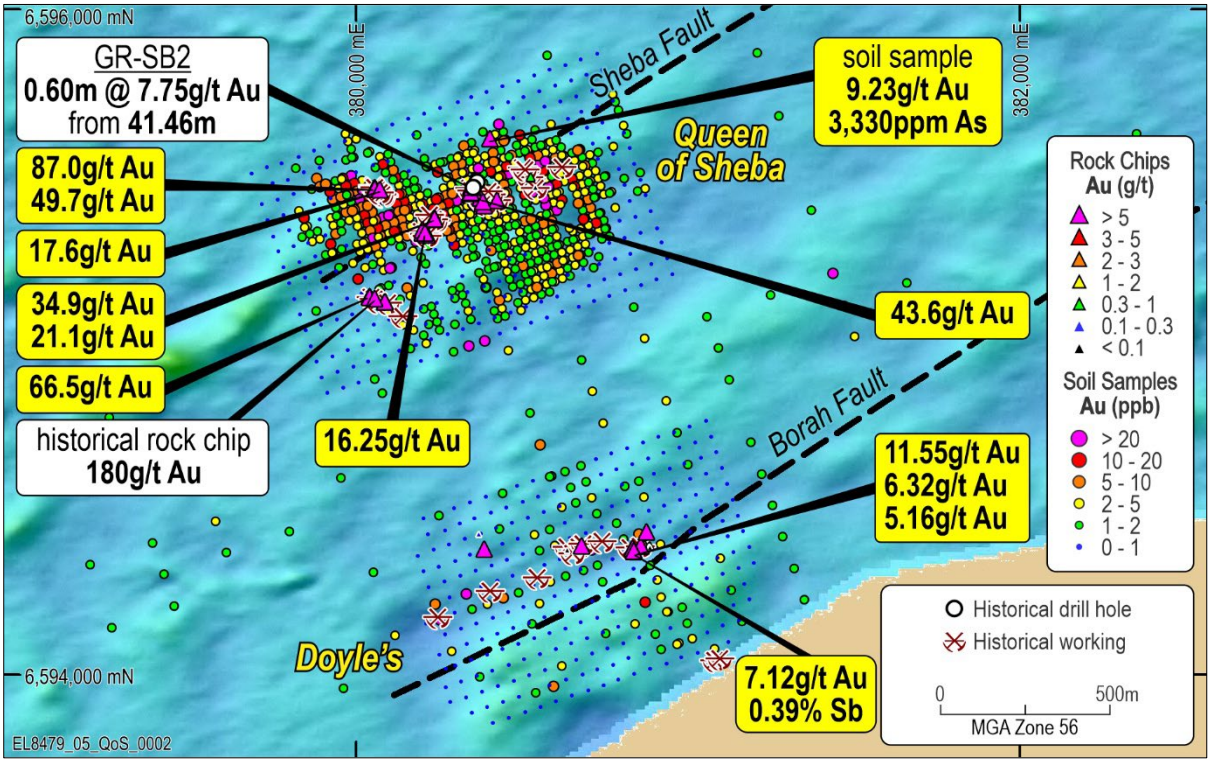

Figure 2. *Queen of Sheba and Doyle's Prospects with* ***historical workings over 700m strike length. 37 rock chip samples returned >1g/t Au including 19 samples >5g/t Au including a maximum of 87g/t Au complimenting a historical sample of 180g/t Au****. Soil contours are shown for >10ppbAu (max 9,230ppb at Queen of Sheba) and >15ppm As (max 3,330ppm also at Queen of Sheba).*

Queen of Sheba Prospect

The Queen of Sheba Prospect lies on the Sheba Fault, a parallel regional structure to the Borah and Sunnyside faults and occurs as a series of shafts, test pits and trenches with recorded gold production of 144.7t @ **34.5g/t Au** for 4.99kg of Au (~160oz) [4] between 1919-1938. A total of 46 rock samples were collected predominantly from historical workings over an approximate 700m strike length, with 19 assays >5g/t Au and a peak result of **87g/t Au** (Table 1), supporting a historical rock chip result of **180g/t Au**[5].

[4] Dodds & Low (1932), in Lewington, 1984.

[5] Lewington, 1984. The historical map displaying the location of the sample was drafted in a local grid, so exact co-ordinates are difficult to estimate, but are within ±20m of the co-ordinates provided in Table 2 based on recent surveying of the historical workings.

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Recent results of a 344-sample nominal 50m x 50m spaced soil grid across the area defined an ~700m x 200m gold in soil anomaly (>10ppb Au), returning peak values of 9,230ppb Au and 3,330ppm As, highlighting potential structural trends. For comparison, the Sunnyside Prospect is delineated by a 500m x 150m gold in soil anomaly (up to 476ppb Au) and maximum rock chip result of 18.1g/t Au.

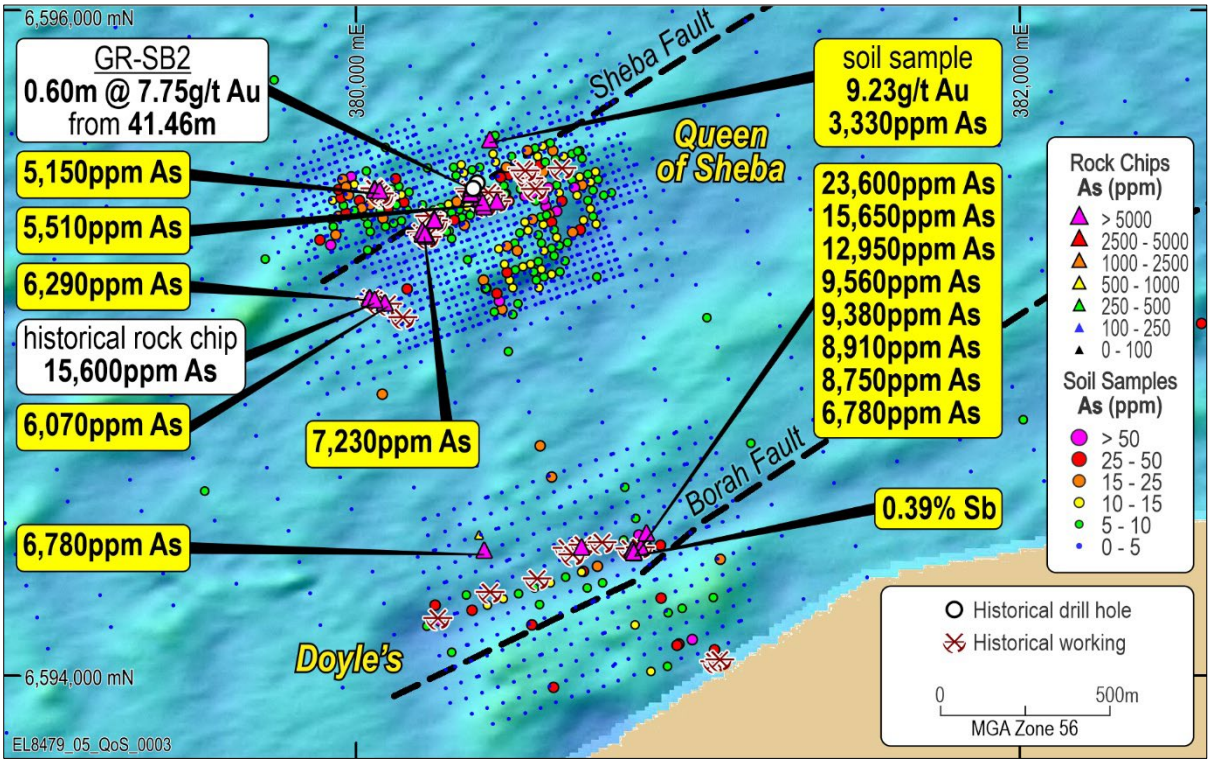

Figure 3. *Queen of Sheba and Doyle's Prospects with recent **s**oil and rock chip sample results for arsenic. A maximum of **6,290ppm As in rock chips** and **3,300ppm As in soils** was returned at Queen of Sheba and a maximum of **23,600ppm As in rock chips** and **226ppm As in soils** was returned at Doyle's Prospect. This compares to a maximum result of 485ppm As in soils over the Sunnyside Prospect.*

Photo 2*. Main Queen of Sheba historical working with second working and mullock visible to the south. Peak rock assays of **87g/t Au**, **66.5g/t Au** and **49.7g/t Au** were returned from mullock samples from several separate historical workings.*

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The Queen of Sheba prospect consists of a series of historical workings aligned on multiple NNW-SSE trends oblique to the interpreted position of the NNE-SSW orientated Sheba Fault Zone. Workings are developed on a variable intensity sericite-quartz-sulphide (arsenian pyrite > arsenopyrite > ?sulphosalt) altered, sheared granite with quartz-sulphide veining, including 'vuggy' open space infill style veining with some samples containing visible gold (Photo 1).

Only two shallow historical drill holes have been completed at Queen of Sheba, returning 0.60m @ 7.75g/t Au from 41.46m (GR-SB2). Neither hole has adequately tested the target which represents an exciting and large-scale exploration opportunity for KNB, with permit preparations underway to allow drilling Q4 2026.

Doyle's Prospect

Doyle's Prospect lies ~5km WSW of the historical workings at Borah along the Borah Fault, historical intersections at **Borah** including **13m @ 7.1g/t Au from 85m,** incl. **4m @ 20.63g/t Au** (BSD5)[6] displaying the high-grade potential of this fertile regional structure. KNB collected 24 rock samples, predominantly from mullock piles, with highlight results of **11.55g/t Au and 7.12g/t Au** with four assays greater than 5g/t Au (Table 1). A peak result of **0.39% Sb** was returned associated with a high-grade gold value of **7.12g/t Au**. This represents the highest antimony result on the project and supports the potential for previously unrecognised gold-antimony mineralisation.

Soils collected at Doyle's (276 samples) define an **~500 x 50m** gold-in-soil anomaly (up to 63ppb Au), with pathfinder support associated with the interpreted contact zone between the Enmore granite and sediments, with workings developed within both units akin to Sunnyside. Mineralisation at Doyle's appears sulphide rich, with strongly disseminated and fracture-plane controlled mineralisation.

No historical drilling has been completed at Doyle's, representing significant near-term upside.

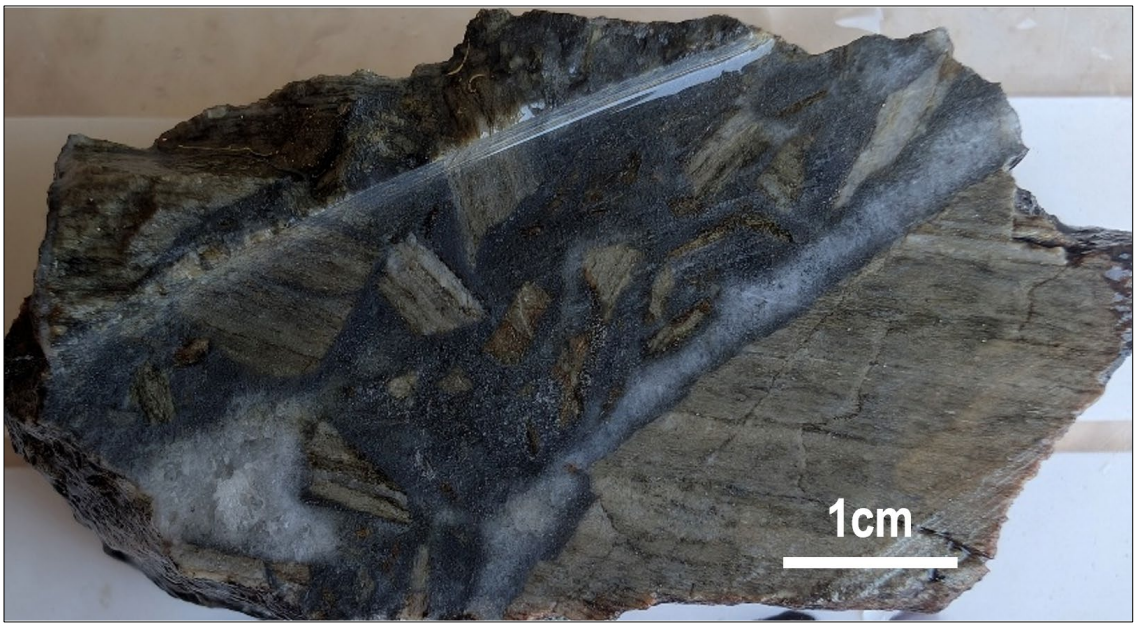

Photo 3. ***11.55g/t Au*** *rock sample from Doyle's Prospect (ER0128) with sericite-quartz-sulphide altered granite and breccia vein from mullock pile around historical workings. Quartz veining has strongly sulphidic margin with pyrite/arsenopyrite/?sulphosalts (~5%).*

[6] Refer to KNB ASX 17/10/2024

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***Photo 4. 7.12g/t Au** & **0.39% Sb** rock sample from Doyle's Prospect (ER0174) with quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein and abundant arsenopyrite-?sulphosalts within granite from mullock pile around historical workings.*

***Photo 5**. Main working at Doyle's Prospect, viewed towards the west, which returned **11.55g/t Au, 7.12g/t Au, 6.32g/t Au and 5.16g/t Au** from mullock sampling.*

Enmore District Exploration

Koonenberry Gold continues to assess multiple fertile structural zones transecting the project. Gradient Array IP (GAIP) geophysics was recently conducted at the Borah-Sherwood trend to better define the first and second order structures prior to drill testing and numerous other areas including Stoney Hill, immediately west of Borah, are being targeted with systematic geochemical sampling.

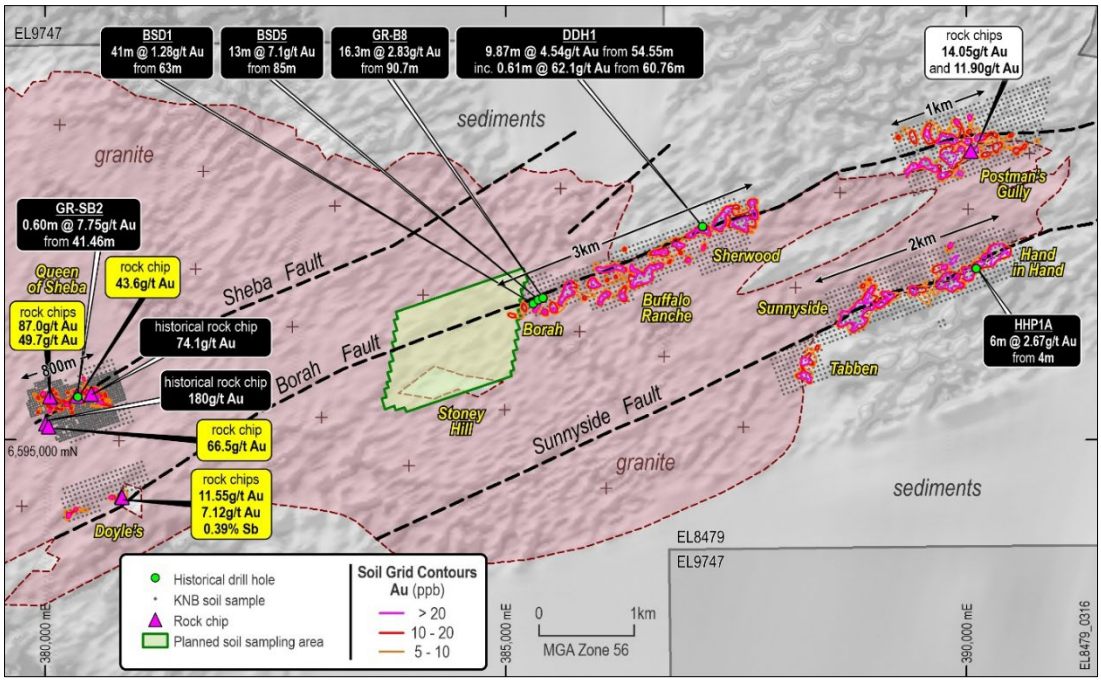

Figure 4. *Enmore district geological map showing three parallel regional scale prospective faults. A 2km gold trend has been defined on the* ***Sunnyside Fault*** *from Sunnyside to Hand in Hand. A 4km gold trend has been defined on the* ***Borah Fault*** *from Borah to Postman's Gully. A 700m gold trend has been defined on the* ***Sheba Fault*** *at Queen of Sheba.*

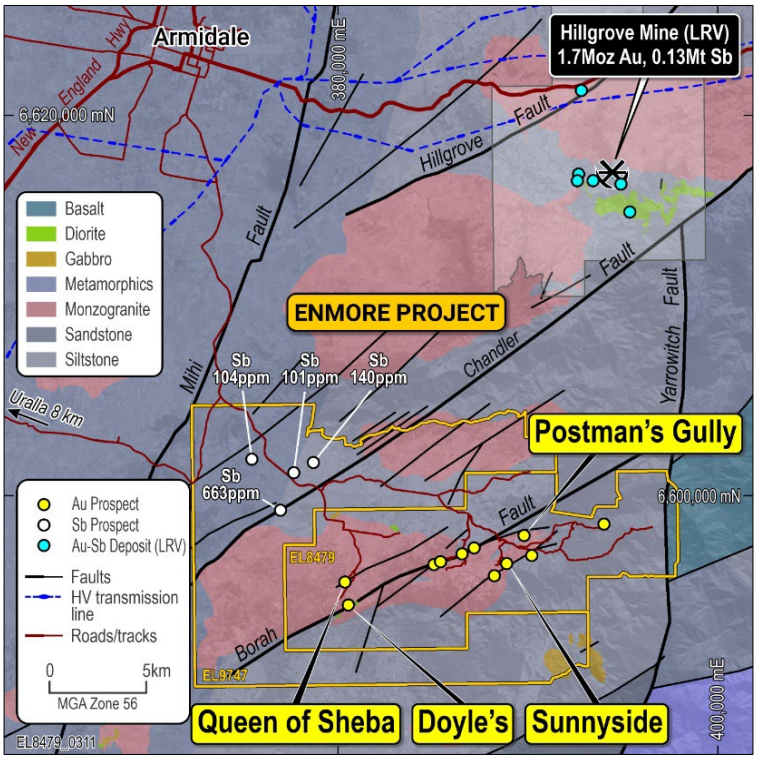

Figure 5. *Enmore Project geology with crustal scale faults, including the Chandler Fault which is thought to be the controlling structure for the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold mineralisation.* ***Several antimony-gold-arsenic anomalies in the NW of the Project occur in the same rock types and structural position as the Hillgrove Mine. These areas are being prioritised for follow-up sampling.***

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FORWARD PROGRAM

At the **Enmore Project,** the Company has successfully completed diamond drilling with further drill results pending from Postman's Gully and Hand in Hand, expected in May/June. Drilling has continued to intersect potential bulk tonnage as well as high-grade gold mineralisation at Sunnyside extending mineralisation from surface to 415m depth and along +200m of strike. KNB geologists will undertake geological/structural interpretations in preparation for the next exciting phase of drilling. A drill permit has been secured for the high-grade Borah prospect.

The Company believes the Enmore Project represents a true **district-scale discovery opportunity** and has accelerated surface geochemical sampling along multiple regional scale parallel structures, which now total more than 30km of cumulative prospective strike length. This work continues to highlight new areas of gold anomalism to ensure a strong pipeline of targets for drill testing.

At the **Lachlan Project,** the Company has active programs underway including geochemical and geophysical surveys across several targets enabling drill testing in the coming months. These targets are strategically located in productive belts and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of Tier 1 gold and copper systems. KNB's recent acquisition of the **Gundagai Project**[7] significantly strengthens the Company's Lachan Fold Belt position, upon completion of the acquisition including transfer of the titles KNB look forward to commencing field work.

In addition, **Newmont plans to commence a diamond drilling program at the Junee Joint Venture** in June. This work is fully funded by Newmont and KNB has a 20% free carried interest.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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-ENDS-

[7] Refer to KNB ASX 19/05/2026

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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, further enhanced by the recently announced acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt[8]. The Company's immediate focus is the Enmore Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase at the Sunnyside Prospect, whilst contemporaneously advancing multiple projects within the Lachlan Portfolio.

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 • Untested by drilling
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 [9] • 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	**$30.1M** **Market Cap** 22/05/2026	**$4.4M** **Cash** 31/03/2026	**47%** **Top 20** 22/05/2026

SUBSCRIBE

[8] Refer to KNB ASX 19/05/2026

[9] Alan Wilson, 2022.

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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%

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%

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%	

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.

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DATA TABLES

Prospect	Sample	Sample	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)
Queen of Sheba	ER0196	Mullock	380057	6595461	**87**	152	144
Queen of Sheba	ER0178	Mullock	380041	6595137	**66.5**	2,580	196
Queen of Sheba	ER0197	Mullock	380056	6595465	**49.7**	68	129
Queen of Sheba	ER0193	Mullock	380350	6595467	**43.6**	4,680	267
Queen of Sheba	ER0191	Mullock	380235	6595371	**34.9**	683	61
Queen of Sheba	ER0190	Mullock	380236	6595372	**21.1**	3,580	65
Queen of Sheba	ER0182	Mullock	380041	6595136	**18.2**	6,290	219
Queen of Sheba	ER0198	Mullock	380072	6595458	**17.6**	5,150	126
Queen of Sheba	ER0199	Mullock	380208	6595329	**16.25**	7,230	86
Queen of Sheba	ER0177	Mullock	380041	6595136	**15**	4,640	226
Queen of Sheba	ER0188	Mullock	380350	6595467	**10.3**	2,810	681
Queen of Sheba	ER0187	Mullock	380213	6595324	**7.25**	4,600	65
Queen of Sheba	ER0170	Mullock	380088	6595122	**7.08**	4,700	55
Queen of Sheba	ER0181	Mullock	380041	6595135	**6.72**	1,555	182
Queen of Sheba	ER0192	Mullock	380236	6595370	**6.50**	2,350	50
Queen of Sheba	ER0172	Mullock	380201	6595329	**6.08**	1,180	30
Queen of Sheba	ER0169	Mullock	380088	6595121	**5.55**	6,070	63
Queen of Sheba	ER0110	Mullock	380346	6595467	**5.33**	1,835	78
Queen of Sheba	ER0112	Mullock	380347	6595468	**5.09**	4,940	81
Queen of Sheba	ER0123	Mullock	380382	6595422	4.71	5,510	66
Queen of Sheba	ER0183	Mullock	380042	6595135	3.88	1,285	181
Queen of Sheba	ER0186	Mullock	380213	6595323	3.70	1,720	53
Queen of Sheba	ER0118	Mullock	380346	6595452	3.69	4,280	53
Queen of Sheba	ER0179	Mullock	380404	6595612	3.14	4,290	78
Queen of Sheba	ER0107	Mullock	380374	6595434	2.44	3,560	44
Queen of Sheba	ER0189	Mullock	380236	6595371	2.21	2,210	49
Queen of Sheba	ER0117	Mullock	380385	6595410	2.15	1,225	29
Queen of Sheba	ER0124	Mullock	380341	6595448	2.06	207	10
Queen of Sheba	ER0119	Mullock	380381	6595416	2.01	3,140	44
Queen of Sheba	ER0116	Mullock	380355	6595452	1.97	2,260	30
Queen of Sheba	ER0120	Mullock	380355	6595453	1.91	2,100	25
Queen of Sheba	ER0113	Mullock	380345	6595450	1.70	537	15
Queen of Sheba	ER0194	Mullock	380350	6595468	1.51	1,025	941
Queen of Sheba	ER0121	Mullock	380425	6595426	1.32	1,190	21
Queen of Sheba	ER0115	Mullock	380385	6595411	1.31	2,700	29
Queen of Sheba	ER0108	Mullock	380382	6595423	1.24	1,540	16
Queen of Sheba	ER0171	Mullock	380201	6595337	1.01	1,275	18
Queen of Sheba	ER0195	Mullock	380350	6595466	0.92	462	**1,085**
Doyle's	ER0128	Mullock	380833	6594378	**11.55**	23,600	210
Doyle's	ER0174	Mullock	380837	6594372	**7.12**	15,650	**3,860**
Doyle's	ER0143	Mullock	380857	6594388	**6.32**	12,950	115
Doyle's	ER0132	Mullock	380833	6594380	**5.16**	8,910	786
Doyle's	ER0129	Mullock	380875	6594429	4.94	3,600	111
Doyle's	ER0141	Mullock	380857	6594388	4.80	9,380	78
Doyle's	ER0137	Mullock	380680	6594388	3.90	2,830	69
Doyle's	ER0175	Mullock	380837	6594374	3.82	8,750	973
Doyle's	ER0176	Mullock	380836	6594371	3.79	9,560	473
Doyle's	ER0147	Mullock	380385	6594378	2.75	6,780	222
Doyle's	ER0144	Mullock	380833	6594379	1.73	2,120	377
Doyle's	ER0133	Mullock	380870	6594427	1.34	3,410	67
Doyle's	ER0135	Mullock	380868	6594389	1.17	1,795	48
Doyle's	ER0127	Mullock	380831	6594379	1.06	1,975	30

Table 1. *Significant assay results >1g/t gold or >0.1% antimony from rock chip sampling.* Results *from a population of 70 samples range from 0.01ppm to 87ppm Au, with a mean of 7.66ppm Au, Standard Deviation of 15.2ppm Au and 95th percentile value of 46.34ppm Au*

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (g/t)	As (ppm)
Queen of Sheba	12516	Mullock	380056	6595131	**180**	**15,600**

Table 2. *Significant gold assay result from historical rock chip sampling. Note co-ordinates are within +/-20m due to uncertainty of georeferencing of historical maps. Source: Lewington, 1984.*

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Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (ppb)
Queen Of Sheba	ES01811	Soil	380399	6595600	**9,230**
Queen Of Sheba	ES02313	Soil	380019	6595462	788
Queen Of Sheba	ES02445	Soil	380089	6595118	776
Queen Of Sheba	ES02414	Soil	380250	6595388	502
Queen Of Sheba	ES01864	Soil	380565	6595437	173
Queen Of Sheba	ES01844	Soil	380352	6595419	120
Doyles	ES02095	Soil	380710	6594379	63
Queen Of Sheba	ES02325	Soil	380083	6595433	62
Queen Of Sheba	ES02367	Soil	380099	6595385	62
Queen Of Sheba	ES01843	Soil	380368	6595527	50
Queen Of Sheba	ES02432	Soil	380102	6595227	40
Queen Of Sheba	ES01943	Soil	380387	6595008	30
Queen Of Sheba	ES01808	Soil	380429	6595658	28
Queen Of Sheba	ES02425	Soil	380180	6595307	28
Doyles	ES02105	Soil	380254	6594169	27
Queen Of Sheba	ES01944	Soil	380340	6594993	26
Queen Of Sheba	ES01828	Soil	380570	6595548	25
Doyles	ES02068	Soil	380332	6594248	21
Queen Of Sheba	ES02434	Soil	380006	6595194	18
Queen Of Sheba	ES02324	Soil	380129	6595449	16
Queen Of Sheba	ES02329	Soil	380242	6595434	16
Queen Of Sheba	ES02417	Soil	380116	6595338	15
Queen Of Sheba	ES01813	Soil	380492	6595626	14
Doyles	ES02203	Soil	380870	6594223	13
Queen Of Sheba	ES01886	Soil	380684	6595374	12
Queen Of Sheba	ES02331	Soil	380335	6595466	12

Table 3. *Significant gold in soil assays at Queen of Sheba & Doyle's. Gold results from a population of 620 samples range from <0.1ppb to* ***9,230ppb Au****, with a mean of 20.4ppb Au (influenced heavily by the 9,230ppb maximum assay; it is 5.5ppb Au with that removed), Standard Deviation of 374ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 7.3ppb Au.*

Prospect	Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	As (ppm)
Queen Of Sheba	ES01811	Soil	380399	6595600	**3,330**
Doyles	ES02105	Soil	380254	6594169	226
Queen Of Sheba	ES01864	Soil	380565	6595437	197
Doyles	ES02092	Soil	380852	6594427	77.9
Doyles	ES02276	Soil	381013	6594113	72.3
Queen Of Sheba	ES02445	Soil	380089	6595118	47.1
Doyles	ES02271	Soil	381079	6594083	41.6
Doyles	ES02104	Soil	380348	6594202	36.4
Doyles	ES02066	Soil	380238	6594216	34.8
Doyles	ES02148	Soil	380916	6594397	34.2
Doyles	ES02277	Soil	380966	6594095	28.1
Doyles	ES02199	Soil	380917	6594238	25.3
Doyles	ES02144	Soil	380727	6594333	23.2
Doyles	ES02267	Soil	380888	6594018	19.6
Doyles	ES02103	Soil	380396	6594216	18.0
Doyles	ES02226	Soil	380840	6594158	17.9
Doyles	ES02096	Soil	380586	6594284	17.7
Doyles	ES02143	Soil	380679	6594317	17.2
Doyles	ES02099	Soil	380442	6594236	16.7
Queen Of Sheba	ES02325	Soil	380083	6595433	15.5
Queen Of Sheba	ES01886	Soil	380684	6595374	15.2
Doyles	ES02097	Soil	380536	6594267	14.9
Queen Of Sheba	ES01828	Soil	380570	6595548	14.2
Doyles	ES02068	Soil	380332	6594248	14.2
Doyles	ES02172	Soil	380287	6594074	13.8
Queen Of Sheba	ES01875	Soil	380574	6595390	13.7

Table 4. *Significant arsenic in soil assays at Queen of Sheba & Doyle's. Arsenic results from a population of 620 samples range from 0.3ppm to* ***3,330ppm As****, with a mean of 10ppm As (influenced heavily by the 3,330ppm maximum assay; it is 4.6ppm As with that removed), Standard Deviation of 134ppm As and 95th percentile value of 12.3ppm As.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Queen of Sheba	GR-SB1	380365	6595482	1059	201	-55	100.3
Queen of Sheba	GR-SB2	380353	6595466	1059	190	-55	60

Table 5. *Enmore Gold Project Queen of Sheba historical Diamond Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.*

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- 29/11/2024 (ASX:KNB). Koonenberry Gold completes acquisition of Enmore Gold and Lachlan Projects in NSW.
- 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold including 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole.
- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
- 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Enmore third hole returns 102m @ 1.10g/t gold including 9.7m at 3.57g/t gold.
- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
- 13/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Sunnyside gold system to more than 230m strike.
- 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t gold from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t gold from fifth drillhole at Enmore.
- 23/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45g/t gold from sixth drillhole at Enmore.
- 24/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential.
- 22/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies target on parallel shear zone to Sunnyside at Enmore Project.
- 04/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralised zone to over 260m strike potential and highlights depth and strike potential.
- 05/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies priority drill targets along Sunnyside Shear Zone in IP Geophysics.
- 13/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences 10,000m drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 15/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences district scale airborne magnetic survey.
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- 05/02/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralisation to 415m vertical and identifies high-grade zones at depth at Enmore Gold Project NSW.
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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 Brynache Ellingworth, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a full-time employee as Principal Geologist at Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Ellingworth 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 Ellingworth 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.*	• Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • RC drilling was conducted to obtain representative 1m samples of RC cuttings, utilising a 1/8 split directly off the rotary cyclone into a calico bag. • Soil Sampling involved removing surface organic matter, then 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. • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **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.*	• Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. • Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a mounted rotary cone splitter into green UV bags, with a 1/8 split from the cyclone going into a sequentially numbered calico bag for assay. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil and Providence generally sampled at 2m intervals over the whole hole. • Zedex drilling was generally sampled at 1m intervals on a selective sampled based on presence or significant alteration and veining. Sample lengths ranged nominally up to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to 10cm.
	• *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 and is also assumed for the historical drilling.
	• *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.*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling, soil and rock chip sampling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed. • Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed as well as some samples that returned >1g/t from the original Fire Assay. • Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all historical operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay.
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).*	• Koonenberry Diamond drilling completed by DDH1 Drilling and Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). • Koonenberry RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Hydco 1200H rig utilising a 5.75" face hammer **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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. • RC sample weights and recoveries were observed during the drilling with any wet or moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality. **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.*	• Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones. • RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. Sample spoils (residual) were collected in large green heavy duty, UV stabilised plastic bags with representative chips collected by taking a sample from the bags and sieving and washing the oversize component for storage in chip trays and logging. • 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. • RC Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
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. • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded. • A representative sample of the RC

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and % abundance. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulphide 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.*	• The entire length of all recent and historical holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. **Historical Drilling** • 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.*	• Each 1m interval was split from the rotary cyclone into a sequentially numbered calico bag calico for assay. • Most samples were dry. • All polywoven plastic bags containing samples for assay were secured and placed into bulka bags or equivalent in preparation for transport to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane. **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.*	• Koonenberry drilling and rock chip samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. • Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		32. • 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 • No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	• *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 50m in drilling. • Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. • Field duplicates were collected for soil sampling, inserted every 49th and 52nd sample. • 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 for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate. • Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. • 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 drilling samples and rock chips were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • All zones with visible gold in Phase I Diamond drilling samples returning >1g/t in original Fire Assay) were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. • In addition, some samples were also

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysed with Photon Assay (ALS method Au-PA01p) to compare assay techniques. Up to ~500 grams of the pulverised sample is used for analysis (or up to whatever can fit in the plastic jar). Analysis is non-destructive, not requiring sample decomposition. Samples are bombarded with high-energy X-Rays which excite atomic nuclei that produce gamma rays at signature energies, allowing for gold detection. • In addition to Fire Assay, Rock chips with visible gold observed were also analysed with Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24) and these assays are reported in favour of the 50g Fire Assay assays due to the larger sample size and therefore are a more representative assay. • A multi-element Ultra Trace method is completed on selected drill core and Rock Chips, utilising a four-acid digest with ICP-MS (ALS method ME-MS61), for analysis of a suite of other economic and pathfinder elements. • Historical rock chips were analysed at Comlabs Pty Ltd in Adelaide using AAS for Au and XRF for As. • 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** • Getty: submitted drill samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Zedex submitted drill 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,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples for drilling. • The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory. • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling. • A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for soil sampling. • A field duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for soil sampling. • Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All drill holes, soil sample locations and rock chip locations were surveyed with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m. • Drill collars were later surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument or single shot electric camera (magnetic) tool. **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. • Historical 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. • Soils were generally collected on a 50m sample spacing along 50m spaced lines, appropriate for the style of mineralisation sought. • Rock chip sampling was based on geological features of interest. **Historical Drilling** • Data spacing is sufficient to establish general continuity of lode style mineralisation along primary structures. Spacing is not currently sufficient or consistent enough to establish continuity of mineralisation on high-grade shoot style reefs (no structural logging has been witnessed or referenced).
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.

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	degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
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.*	• Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high-grade, cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. • RC drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of the target. • Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. • Soil sampling was orientated appropriately across geological features and doesn't introduce a bias. **Historical Drilling** • Most drilling outside Bora 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 from Koonenberry drilling and surface geochemistry 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 audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry Drilling. • No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Type, reference name/number, location*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of 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 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

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		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 arsenium pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arsenium pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. • Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. • Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	• *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.

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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.*	• No new drill intersections have been reported. • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for intercepts previously reported and no Top Cuts were used. • Significant soil and rock chip results are summarised 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.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• An estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is provided at Sunnyside. • RC results are interpreted to be approximately true width.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high-grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling, particularly to intersect the optimal trend of high-grade zones. **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').*	• No new drill intersections have been reported.
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*	• No new drill intersections have been reported. • Not all soil & rock chip sample assay

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	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	data has been included in this report, but the number of samples and basic statistics have been reported to provide context.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.

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