KOONENBERRYGOLD

18 June 2026

KNB prepares to drill test large-scale copper-gold target at Dunedoo Project, Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to report multidisciplinary exploration results defining **multiple priority drill targets** at its 100%-owned Dunedoo Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Koonenberry Gold defines a **near-surface, drill-ready porphyry Cu-Au target** at the Bolinda Vale Prospect, based on geological observations, alteration assemblages and large-scale coincident geophysical anomalies including;
  - 3D modelled >0.5km x >0.3km magnetic high - interpreted as an **underlying intrusive complex.**
  - Large-scale 1.6km x 0.45km Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly with semi coincident IP resistivity break associated with the magnetic body - possible **'pyrite halo'** to a porphyry system.
  - Zoned hydrothermal alteration including **siliceous gossan** (possible porphyry lithocap), **phyllic** (quartz-muscovite-pyrite) to **advanced argillic** (pyrophyllite-kaolinite) and **propylitic 'green rock'** assemblages – often the upper &/or outer expression of Macquarie Arc Cu-Au porphyry systems.
  - Coherent **>800m long x 400m** wide Cu-Au-Mo + pathfinder soil anomaly overlying geophysical features, supported by elevated Mo-Au-Cu-Te-Se signature in rock chips.
- Additional epithermal gold and gold-silver targets defined at the **Tucklan** and **Hillside** prospects, sharing features similar to the nearby **491Moz Ag Eq. Bowdens Silver Mine**[1].
- **Drill permit secured** to test priority undrilled **Bolinda Vale, Hillside and Tucklan targets** in Q3 2026.
- Regional target pipeline developed with additional gold, silver &/or copper soil geochemical anomalies defined across **>12km** strike extent at Dunedoo.

Photo 1. Field work underway across Bolinda Vale target domain

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KNB Chairman Paul Harris commented:

"Our previous mapped geology, zoned alteration and surface geochemistry results at Bolinda Vale provide solid indications of a possible porphyry system, leading us to undertake an IP survey and magnetic inversion modelling on this area.

Pleasingly, the magnetic model looks to have defined a potential buried intrusive complex that may daylight where the Cu-Au-Mo soil anomaly is located, and the IP has revealed a coincident large-scale chargeability anomaly measuring 1.6km long x 0.45km wide, with resistivity break, all pointing to a high priority potentially sub-cropping porphyry Cu-Au target of scale.

We have drill permits in place and are preparing a drill test as soon as possible, using relatively shallow RC holes.

In addition, our Dunedoo Project also contains compelling epithermal gold + silver targets defined through soils & rock chips, with surface indications supporting similar mineralisation styles to the nearby Bowdens Silver Mine, approximately 68km south. We will be drilling these high-quality targets in the same drill program.

These targets represent a small portion of the >12km of strike covered by our existing geochemical datasets with multiple other targets identified prospective for gold, copper &/or silver mineralisation, presenting a district-scale opportunity."

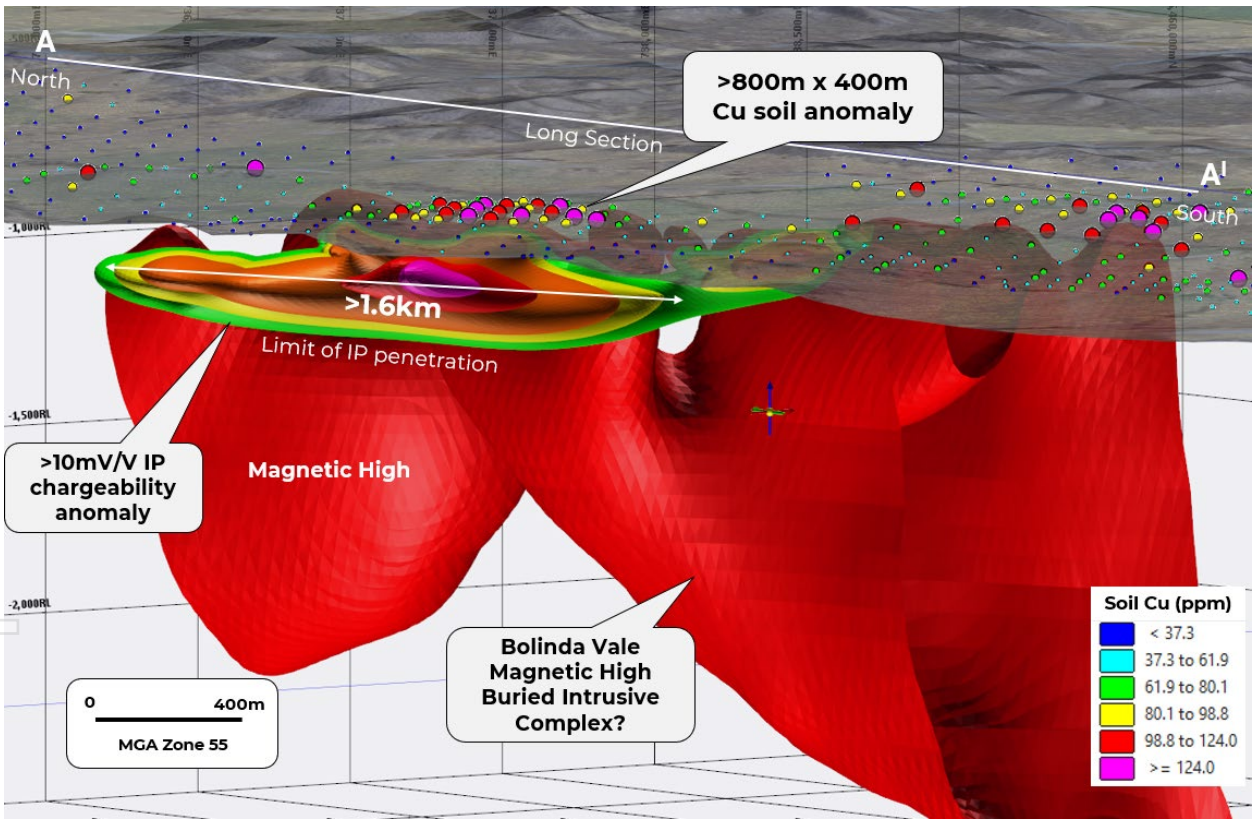

Figure 1. Oblique view looking North-East of long section A to A' displaying coincident Bolinda Vale DDIP chargeability isosurfaces (>10mV/V), soil Cu (ppm) with 3D modelled magnetic high response extending to depth with satellite image. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TARGETS DEFINED

The Dunedoo gold-copper-silver project targets the overlooked & under-explored Rockley Gulgong Volcanic Belt in the eastern portion of the world-class Macquarie Arc. This belt hosts the **491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens Silver Mine**[1], ~68km south of the Dunedoo Project, as well as the **Racecourse** (512Mt @ 0.22% CuEq[2]) and **Lucky Draw** (1.41Mt @ 4.2g/t Au[2]) deposits.

Interpretation of the recently completed 7.4 line kilometre Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) survey elevates the Bolinda Vale Target, highlighting a large scale, **1.6km x 0.45km chargeability anomaly** (>10mV/V; up to 24.3mV/V) extending to a depth of >300m below the peak of a **>800m Cu-Mo-Au soil** response[3] and associated sub cropping siliceous gossan (Figures 1 & 2).

Note that references to other projects that may have geophysical or geological similarities to Koonenberry projects do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource.

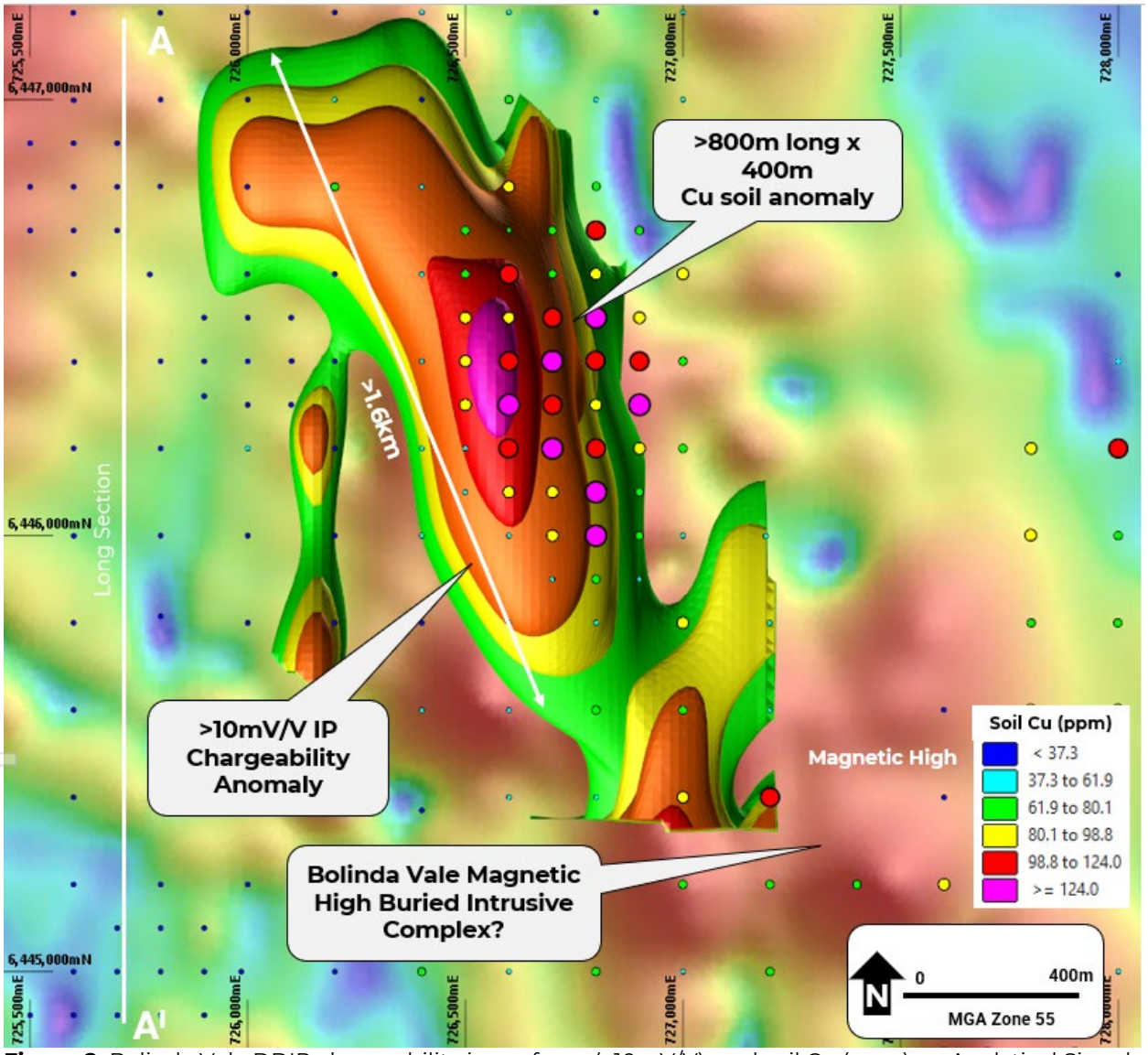

Figure 2. Bolinda Vale DDIP chargeability isosurfaces (>10mV/V), and soil Cu (ppm) on Analytical Signal Magnetic Image with location of long-section A to A'. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

[1] ASX: SVL10/09/2024
[2] Xtract Resources 23/11/2022 and Renison Goldfield Consolidated Ltd, 1992, Lucky Draw Mining Lease 1212, Final Progress Report
[3] Refer to Table 6

The chargeability high response occurs on the margin of a >300m wide, high amplitude magnetic feature attributed to a buried intrusive with diorite float observed, while a 0.8km x 0.5km resistivity feature (>400 Ohm/m) is semi-coincident with the chargeability response.

The resistivity data displays a NE-SW orientated 'break' coincident with the chargeability response and zone of elevated copper in soil (Figure 4). This 'break' is suggestive of a deep-seated cross-arc orientated structure, a favourable structural setting for intrusion of porphyry style mineralisation.

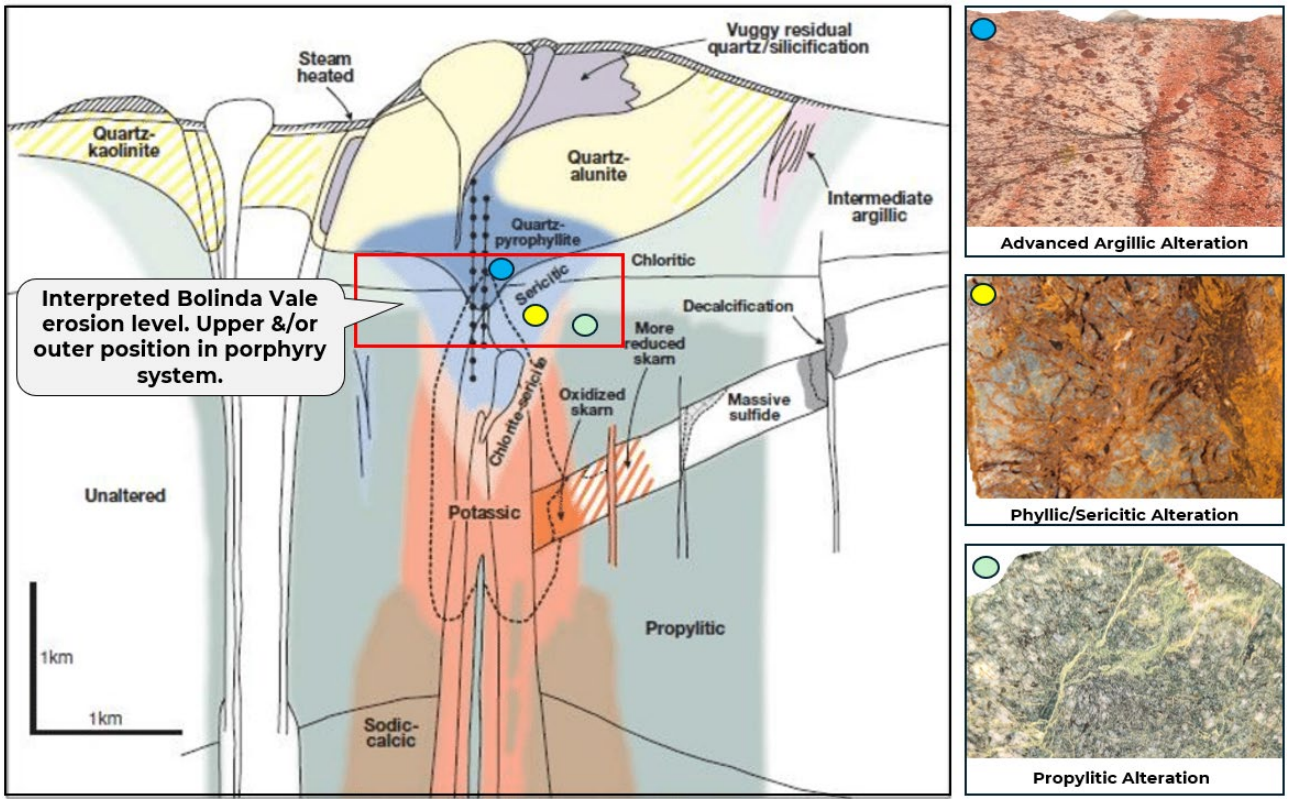

Figure 3. Interpreted erosion level of Bolinda Vale target, with examples of alteration facies on generalised porphyry Cu deposit model modified after Sillitoe (2010).

The IP results at Bolinda Vale are interpreted to represent a pyrite rich hydrothermal alteration zone often developed in the upper &/or outer portion of Au-Cu porphyry systems. This is supported by phyllic (quartz-muscovite-pyrite) to advanced argillic (**pyrophyllite**-kaolinite) alteration confirmed via Short Waved Infrared Spectroscopy (SWIR), and propylitic 'green rock' chlorite-carbonate-epidote-prehnite-pyrite-chalcopyrite assemblages typical of porphyry style alteration (Figures 3 & 4).

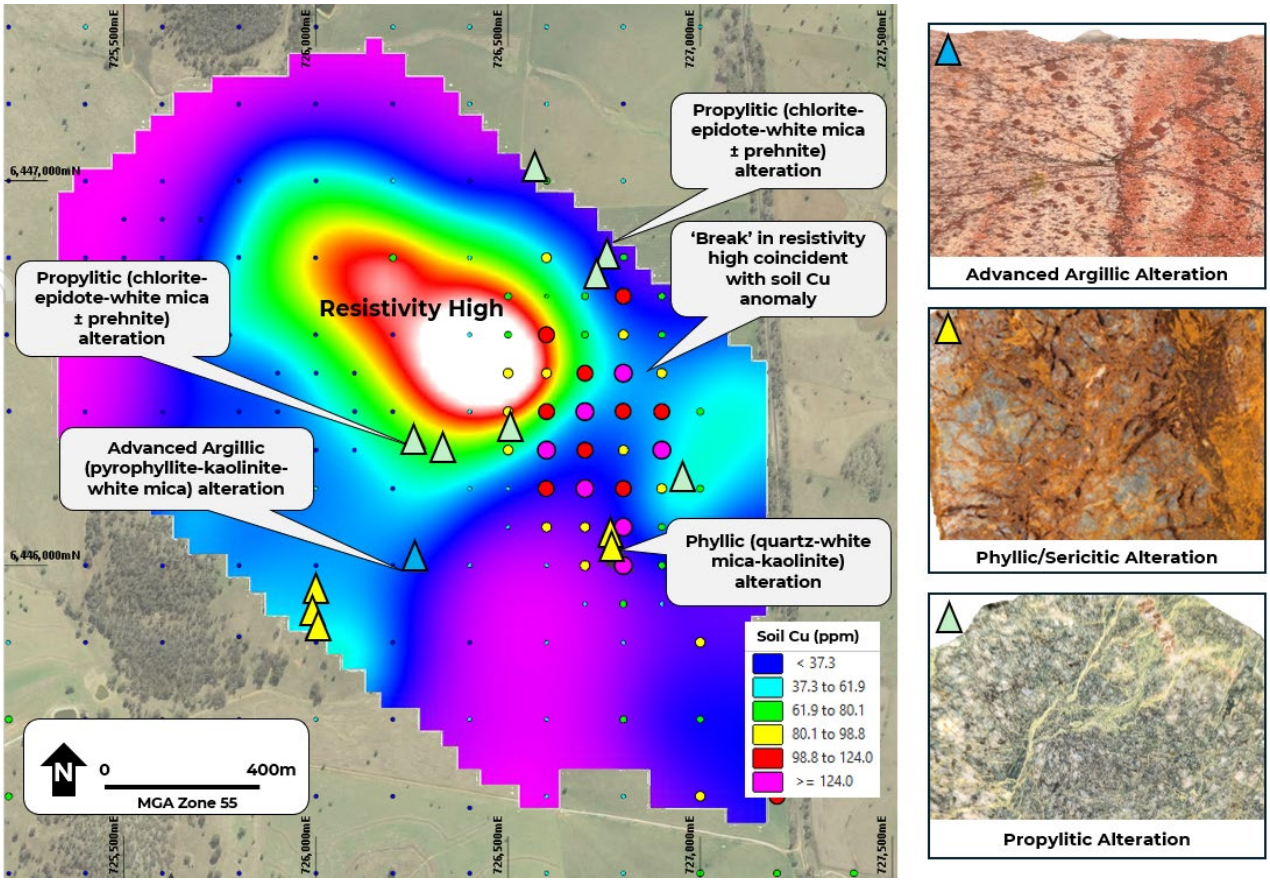

Figure 4. Resistivity depth slice at 320mRL at Bolinda Vale with Cu (ppm) in soil and rock chip locations (triangles) with alteration facies confirmed via SWIR. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

HILLSIDE AND TUCKLAN EPITHERMAL AU-AG TARGETS

In addition to the Bolinda Vale Target, Koonenberry has identified two near-term drill targets at Hillside and Tucklan through a combination of surface geochemistry and mapping.

The Hillside Target is defined by a **>0.7km x >0.5km** gold-in-soil anomaly (up to 74.9ppb Au[4]) with Ag-As-W-Pb ± Hg-Te pathfinder support and rock chips including **1.24g/t Au** and **1.20g/t Au**[5].

The Tucklan Target occurs as a **>0.7km x 0.3km** gold-in-soil anomaly with high order silver (up to 2.11g/t Ag[6]) and As-Sb-Hg-Tl support with low base metals. The element association is diagnostic of a high-level epithermal environment, hosted by leached, deformed and variably altered (clay-sericite-quartz-carbonate-pyrite ± ?adularia) felsic to intermediate volcanic-sedimentary rocks.

Extensive baseline surface geochemical datasets have been acquired across the project, highlighting a pipeline of gold, copper and/or silver geochemical anomalies across a strike extent of >12km, representing a district-scale opportunity with multiple geochemical targets identified (Figure 5).

[4] Refer to Table 5
[5] Refer to Table 4
[6] Refer to Table 7

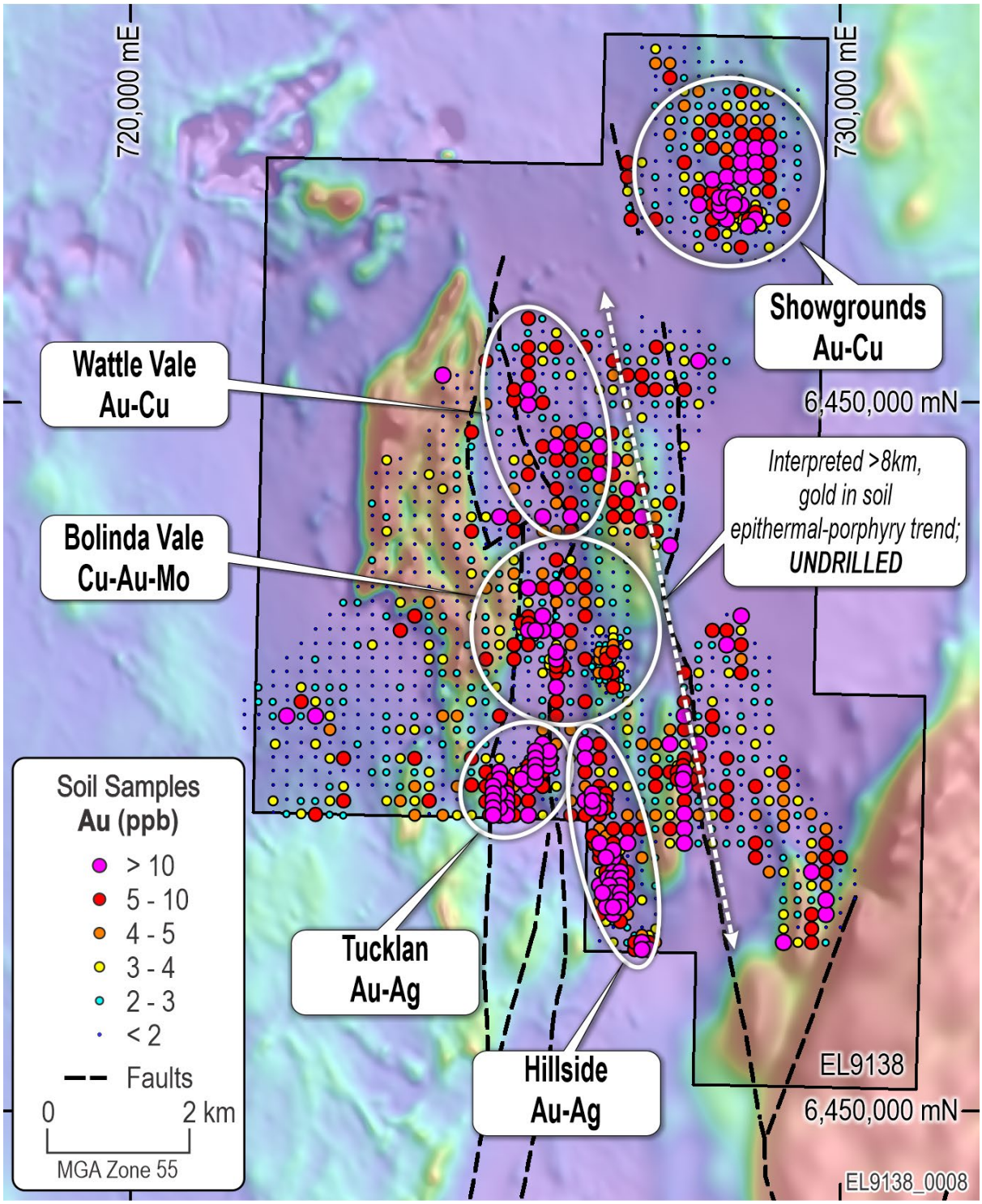

Figure 5. Tenement wide soil geochemical coverage with gold soil assays (Au ppb) on reduced to pole 1st vertical derivative aeromagnetic image with key geochemical targets. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

DUNEDOO PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Dunedoo Copper-Gold-Silver Project is located approximately 1.5km south of the town of Dunedoo in central western NSW covering an area of 97km^2. The project is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) and encapsulates the northern extent of the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The area is host to significant gold and copper mineralisation in a variety of deposit styles including porphyry, epithermal and skarn mineralisation.

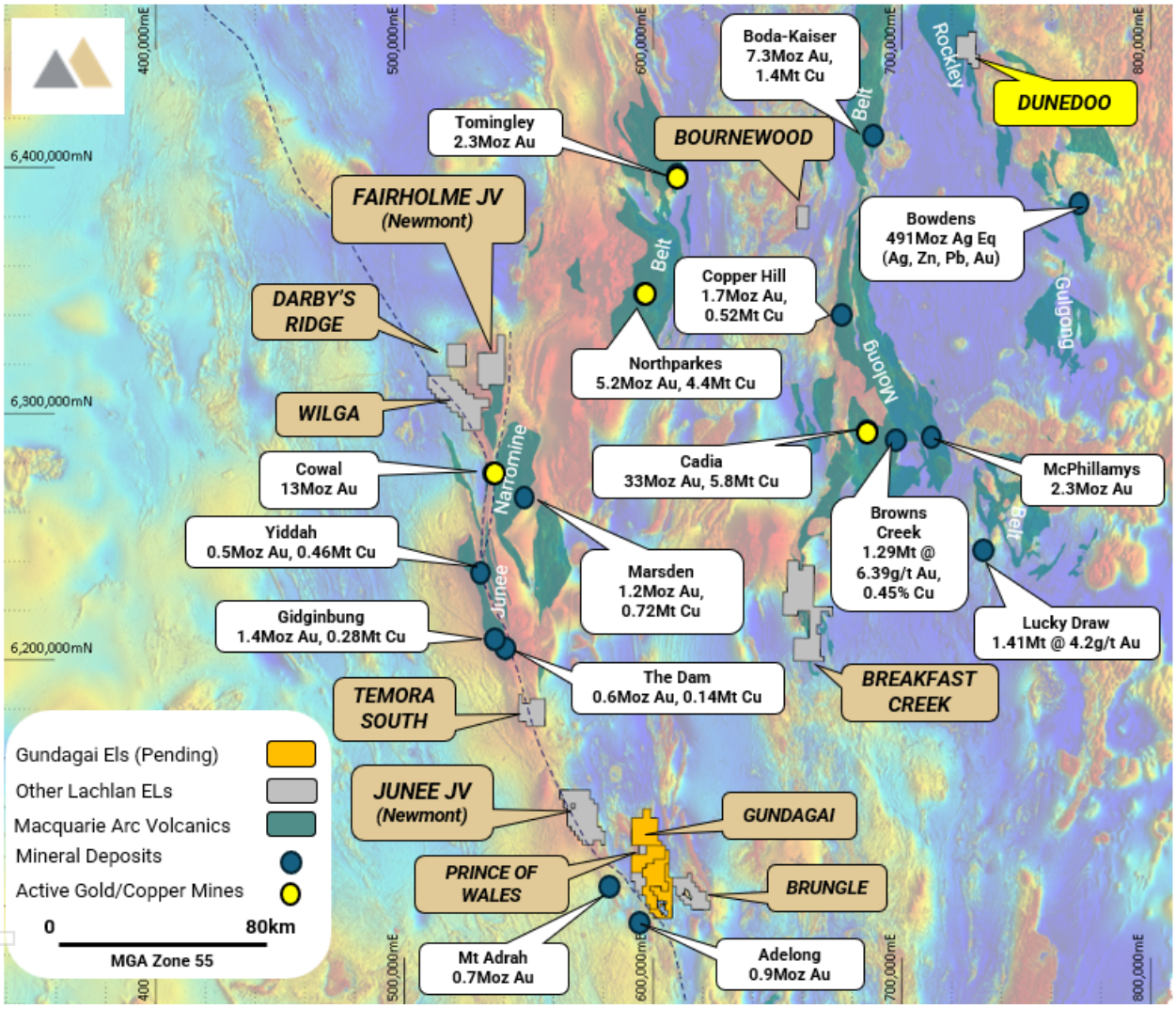

Figure 6. Location of Dunedoo Project EL9138 and other KNB targets including the recent Gundagai Acquisition within the Lachlan Project in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.

FORWARD PROGRAM

At the **Lachlan Project**, the Company has active programs underway including geochemical and further geophysical surveys at the priority Wilga Flats Project, 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 looks forward to commencing field work.

In addition, **Newmont has commenced a diamond drilling program at the Junee Joint Venture**[8] This work is fully funded by Newmont and KNB has a 20% free carried interest.

Confirmation of encouraging gold mineralisation at Postman's Gully, highlighting the potential of the greater Borah Fault, has the Company focusing exploration at additional targets at its **Enmore Project**, including along the fault at **Sherwood, Buffalo Ranche, Borah Gold Mine** and the **Stoney Hill target**, where surface geochemistry results are awaited.

KNB geologists continue to undertake geological/structural and vectoring interpretations in preparation for the next exciting phase of drilling at Sunnyside. A drill permit has been secured for the high-grade Borah prospect and permit preparations are underway at the recently reported **Queen of Sheba target**[9].

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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-ENDS-

[7] ASX: KNB 19/05/2026
[8] ASX: KNB 15/06/2026
[9] ASX: KNB 25/05/2026

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[10]. 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)

- 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine
- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06)
- 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02)
- Emerging gold discovery

Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km^2)

- 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)

- Historical shafts and workings (170m deep)
- 4.0km long structural trend
- Very limited drilling

Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km^2)

- 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)

- 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine
- Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary
- +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend
- Untested by drilling

Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km^2)

- 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)

- 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine
- 12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks
- 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB)

Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km^2)

- Intrusion related Cu/Au
- Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly
- Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies

Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km^2)

- ~68km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq. Bowdens deposit
- +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au)
- 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip
- Untested by drilling

Au/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km^2)

- 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)

- Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc[11]
- 25x targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems
- 224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m
- *$23.9M spent to date*

Cu Fairholme JV (EL9467; 169km^2)

- 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	$25.7M	$4.45M	47%
Shares on issue ASX:KNB	**Market Cap** 17/06/2026	**Cash** 31/03/2026	**Top 20** 17/06/2026

[10] ASX: KNB 19/05/2026
[11] 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 Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Source
Hillside	Outcrop	DDR064	726835	6443039	1.24	Gilmore Metals
Hillside	Subcrop	DDR226	726863	6443019	1.20	Gilmore Metals
Hillside	Outcrop	DDR059	726395	6444410	0.79	Gilmore Metals
Park View	Outcrop	DDR032	727874	6444248	0.39	Gilmore Metals
Showgrounds	Outcrop	DDR046	728037	6453035	0.33	Gilmore Metals
Hillside	Outcrop	DDR178	726844.7	6442994	0.29	Gilmore Metals
Hillside	Outcrop	DDR177	726834.5	6443039	0.29	Gilmore Metals
Tucklan	Outcrop	DDR006	725778	6444923	0.25	Gilmore Metals
Tucklan	Outcrop	DDR164	725780.1	6444928	0.22	Gilmore Metals
Tucklan	Outcrop	DDR005	725777	6444924	0.22	Gilmore Metals
Wattlevale	Outcrop	DDR225	725999	6445840	0.17	Gilmore Metals
Park View	Outcrop	DDR050	727833	6444176	0.17	Gilmore Metals
Wattlevale	Outcrop	DDR187	727292	6450124	0.15	Gilmore Metals
Showgrounds	Outcrop	DDR096	728630	6452912	0.13	Gilmore Metals
Wattlevale	Outcrop	DDR219	725996	6445836	0.11	Gilmore Metals
Hillside	Outcrop	DDR062	726850	6442961	0.11	Gilmore Metals

Table 4- Significant assay results >0.1g/t gold from rock chip sampling. Results from a population of 117 samples range from 0.001ppm to 1.24ppm Au, with a mean of 0.07ppm Au, Standard Deviation of 0.18ppm Au and 95th percentile value of 0.29ppm Au

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Source
DS00809	Soil	728000	6450600	182.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01142	Soil	729200	6442400	128.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00620	Soil	725600	6446800	91.9	Gilmore Metals
DS00274	Soil	726800	6443000	74.9	Gilmore Metals
DS01203	Soil	728800	6452600	74.3	Gilmore Metals
DS01259	Soil	728400	6452900	70.3	Gilmore Metals
DS00262	Soil	726600	6443800	70.1	Gilmore Metals
DS00272	Soil	726800	6443200	53.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00713	Soil	724400	6450400	52.7	Gilmore Metals
DS00313	Soil	725200	6444400	45.9	Gilmore Metals
DS00255	Soil	726601	6444399	45.6	Gilmore Metals
DS01395	Soil	726800	6443100	43.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01392	Soil	726900	6443300	40.6	Gilmore Metals
DS01354	Soil	725300	6444300	39.9	Gilmore Metals
DS01256	Soil	728300	6452700	39	Gilmore Metals
DS01258	Soil	728300	6452900	35	Gilmore Metals
DS01362	Soil	725100	6444400	34.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00064	Soil	727800	6444800	34.4	Gilmore Metals
DS01198	Soil	728400	6452800	33.6	Gilmore Metals
DS01388	Soil	726900	6443400	33.3	Gilmore Metals
DS00204	Soil	725600	6444800	32.4	Gilmore Metals
DS01393	Soil	726900	6443200	31.3	Gilmore Metals
DS01361	Soil	725100	6444500	30.2	Gilmore Metals

Table 5- Significant gold in soil assays (>30ppb Au) from Dunedoo Project. Gold results from a population of 1334 samples ranging between <0.1 ppb Au and 182.5ppb Au, with a mean of 4.77ppb Au, Standard Deviation of 9.37ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 15.95ppb Au.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Cu (ppm)	Source
DS00124	Soil	726800	6446000	200	Gilmore Metals
DS00822	Soil	727201	6450200	194	Gilmore Metals
DS01290	Soil	726900	6446300	168.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01287	Soil	726800	6446100	166	Gilmore Metals
DS01256	Soil	728300	6452700	163.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01273	Soil	727700	6444800	160.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00075	Soil	728400	6444600	159.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01277	Soil	727900	6444800	156	Gilmore Metals
DS00935	Soil	724800	6445801	156	Gilmore Metals
DS01258	Soil	728300	6452900	154	Gilmore Metals
DS00466	Soil	728000	6453000	153	Gilmore Metals
DS01305	Soil	726800	6446500	153	Gilmore Metals
DS01304	Soil	726700	6446400	153	Gilmore Metals
DS00774	Soil	726200	6451000	146	Gilmore Metals
DS00937	Soil	724800	6446000	141.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00072	Soil	727600	6444600	140	Gilmore Metals
DS00962	Soil	724000	6447400	137.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00065	Soil	727600	6444800	135	Gilmore Metals
DS01292	Soil	726700	6446200	133	Gilmore Metals
DS00603	Soil	727000	6447799	129.5	Gilmore Metals
DS01272	Soil	727700	6444900	129	Gilmore Metals
DS01294	Soil	726600	6446300	128.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00458	Soil	728200	6452800	128	Gilmore Metals
DS00270	Soil	727000	6443400	126	Gilmore Metals
DS00792	Soil	726990	6449999	126	Gilmore Metals
DS00503	Soil	727800	6454000	125.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00323	Soil	724600	6445600	124.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00821	Soil	727199	6450000	124	Gilmore Metals
DS01259	Soil	728400	6452900	123	Gilmore Metals
DS01206	Soil	728400	6453000	121.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00093	Soil	727600	6443800	121	Gilmore Metals
DS00978	Soil	723800	6447200	120.5	Gilmore Metals
DS00081	Soil	728200	6443800	120	Gilmore Metals

Table 6- Significant copper in soil assays (>120ppm Cu) from Dunedoo Project. Copper results from a population of 1334 samples ranging between 1.24ppm Cu and 200ppm Cu, with a mean of 43.62ppm Cu, Standard Deviation of 32.17ppm Cu and 95th percentile value of 105ppm Cu.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Ag (ppm)	Source
DS00256	Soil	726400	6444400	2.11	Gilmore Metals
DS01392	Soil	726900	6443300	1.555	Gilmore Metals
DS01391	Soil	726800	6443300	1.385	Gilmore Metals
DS01407	Soil	726700	6442900	1.1	Gilmore Metals
DS00274	Soil	726800	6443000	1.02	Gilmore Metals
DS00272	Soil	726800	6443200	0.974	Gilmore Metals
DS00278	Soil	726800	6442800	0.677	Gilmore Metals
DS01388	Soil	726900	6443400	0.641	Gilmore Metals
DS01394	Soil	726750	6443200	0.611	Gilmore Metals
DS01408	Soil	726800	6442900	0.599	Gilmore Metals
DS01271	Soil	727785	6444900	0.503	Gilmore Metals
DS00391	Soil	724000	6444200	0.502	Gilmore Metals
DS01389	Soil	726700	6443400	0.489	Gilmore Metals
DS00282	Soil	727400	6442600	0.477	Gilmore Metals
DS01390	Soil	726725	6443300	0.476	Gilmore Metals
DS01386	Soil	726800	6443500	0.471	Gilmore Metals
DS01393	Soil	726900	6443200	0.459	Gilmore Metals
DS01396	Soil	726900	6443100	0.425	Gilmore Metals
DS01395	Soil	726800	6443100	0.425	Gilmore Metals
DS01363	Soil	725100	6444300	0.408	Gilmore Metals
DS01332	Soil	725800	6444900	0.408	Gilmore Metals

Table 7- Significant Silver in soil assays (>0.4ppm Ag) from Dunedoo Project. Silver results from a population of 1334 samples ranging between 0.018ppm Ag and 2.11ppm Ag, with a mean of 0.10ppm Ag, Standard Deviation of 0.12ppm Ag and 95th percentile value of 0.22ppm Ag.

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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 – Dunedoo Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg. 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.*	**DDIP:** • Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. • All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. • In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. • The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3 Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. **Soils:** • Soil sampling was completed by removing surface organic matter from the sample site using a hand pick and shovel and a 25cm x 25cm x 25cm deep hole was dug using a mattock, with a sample of primarily B soil horizon was collected. The soil sample was screened using a 3mm mesh aluminium sieve and a 200-250 gram sub sample of -3mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis **Rocks:** • Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	**DDIP** • Data acquisition was supervised by a geophysicist with current output, primary voltage, resistivity and chargeability recorded for each station. • A minimum of three readings were collected at each station to verify repeatability of the recorded values. • Between 2 to 20-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of each decay stack. • Review of survey data by independent contract geophysicist throughout survey period. **Rocks**: • Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation 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 (eg. '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 (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip and soil sampling was completed using industry standard methods. • DDIP data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. 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).*	• Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Not applicable
	• *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.*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Not applicable
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Not applicable
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Not applicable
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All soil samples were collected dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Rock chip samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-24. • Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-32.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised rock chip samples were riffle split at ALS via method SPL-21.
	• *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.*	• 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.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analyses, for early-stage Exploration 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.*	• ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • Rock chip samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA/Adelaide SA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. • Soil samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, 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).
	• *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.*	**DDIP:** • Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. • All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. • The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. Rx cables were multi-core data cable, while Tx wires were 2.5mm single-core wire. • In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. • The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. • The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy ≤0.15%) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy ≤0.4%). • The GDD Tx 4 5kVA transmitter has an output current of 0.03A to 10A, an output voltage of 150V to 2400V and standard 220-240V/50-60Hz power source.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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.*	• Not applicable
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not applicable
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	**DDIP** • Data was downloaded from receiver daily and further QA and processing occurred. Raw IP data was assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each ready in addition to overall data quality. The data was exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loadings into Windisp for presentation as raw data pseudosections. **Soils/Rocks** • Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software. • Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys*	• All data was collected in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of ±5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Data spacing on recent work at Dunedoo varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. • Soils were generally collected on a 200m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 100m by 100m spacing. • Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. • The DDIP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 50m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought.
	• *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.
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.*	• 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. • DDIP was orientated approximately perpendicular to the main strike of the regional geology, although some offset was required to avoid cultural features such as fencelines, buildings, powerlines and roads that could adversely impact the effectiveness of the survey. The orientation of the survey doesn't introduce a bias based on available information.
	• *If the relationship between the*	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Gilmore Metals staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Adelaide, Sa or ALS Perth, WA with samples dispatched from TNT courier, Wagga Wagga, NSW. • All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. • All freight samples were documented and tracked via courier (TNT) tracking systems. • Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties.
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.*	• The Dunedoo Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence EL9138 covering 33 graticule units for a total of approximately 97 km^2.
	• *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 tenements is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration commenced in 1969 with BHP and then ESSO from 1973-1977, BHP again from 1977-79 and Mines Exploration Pty Ltd from 1977-1983, followed by Sunshine Gold Pty Ltd from 1983-1990. In the 1990's Plutonic Operations Ltd and Universal Services Group explored the area, followed by various groups holding the tenure but conducting minimal work up to 2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Dunedoo Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician Tucklan Formation (Cabonne Group) consisting of clastic sediments and volcaniclastics, basaltic-andesitic volcanics considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Tucklan Formation has a north-south striking faulted contact with the metasediments and volcanics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the Silurian Dungeree Volcanics (Tannabutta Group) in the north-east of EL9138. The Silurian Dungeree Volcanics primarily consist of thick sequences of rhyolite to dacite and autoclastic horizons with latite to trachyandesite lava, and lesser clastic sequences. The south-east margin of EL9138 hosts the Carboniferous Gulgong Granite, a leucocratic medium to coarse grained porphyritic granite displaying minor aplite dykes and quartz monzonite phases. Unconformably overlying the older basement in the central to western zone of EL9138 are breccia, conglomerate, claystone and sandstone of the Late Permian Dunedoo Formation and conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Early Triassic Boulderwood Formation, both part of the Gunnedah Basin. Cainozoic alluvial and colluvial sediment cover is preserved in drainage areas with local gold occurrences present.
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.*	• Not applicable
	• *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*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
	• *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.*	• Not applicable
	• *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.*	• Not applicable
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Not applicable
	• *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').*	• Not applicable
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 as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu, Mo and Ag results below detection are 0.02ppm, 0.02ppm & 0.002ppm respectively.
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.*	• The Dunedoo Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	• *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.