

Priority gold and copper drill targets defined at Wilga Flats, Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to report geophysical and geochemical results have defined multiple priority drill targets at the **Wilga Flats** Project, ~20km north of Evolution Mining's **>13Moz Cowal Gold Mine**³, with drill preparations underway.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple high-priority gold and copper-gold drill targets defined** within the 4.2km long **Olaf's Trend** at the 100%-owned Wilga Flats Project.
- Large-scale Cu-Au drill target identified from a coherent **1.2km x 0.5km copper soil anomaly** coincident with a **600m x 100m gold anomaly**,
 - Recent mapping confirms **outcropping** copper mineralisation up to **1.37% Cu & 1.27% Cu¹** in rock chips.
 - **Outcropping mineralisation** hosted in strongly altered (chlorite-magnetite-calcite-epidote +/- pyrite, chalcopyrite / malachite) basaltic-andesite volcanoclastic rocks and hydrothermal breccias – interpreted **Cowal Igneous Complex** equivalents.
 - 3D magnetic modelling defines large-scale geophysical responses associated with copper-gold soil anomaly and outcropping mineralisation, providing a **direct Cu-Au drill target**.
- **Separate epithermal gold and base metal target identified** where historic diamond drilling returned **11.33m @ 2.05% Pb + Zn** from 190.52m. KNB's re-assaying of available core returned **32m @ 0.10g/t Au** from 65m², coincident with the margins of a prominent magnetic high anomaly.
 - **Strong gold and base metal anomalism** defined across a 600m x 120m area in soils and historic auger drilling, coincident with significant geophysical anomalies

Drill permit submitted; drilling anticipated to commence following completion of drilling at the Dunedoo Project, which is progressing ahead of schedule.

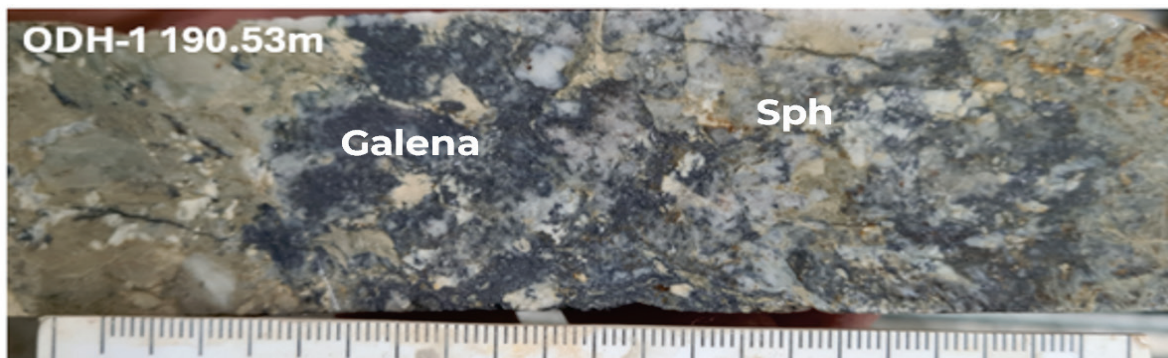


Photo 1. Example of quartz-galena-sphalerite- +/-barite-adularia-chalcopyrite vein from ODH-1 associated with 11.3m @ 2% Pb + Zn intersection⁴.

¹ Refer to Table 4

² Refer to Table 6

³ Refer to Evolution Mining 2023. Refer to disclaimer regarding proximate projects and resources on page 14.

⁴ ASX: KNB 15/09/2025

KNB Chairman Paul Harris commented:

"Our systematic work at Wilga Flats has rapidly advanced Olaf's Trend from a broad regional geochemical anomaly into two compelling drill-ready targets, which we are now preparing to drill.

The convergence of high-grade copper mineralisation at surface, extensive copper-gold soil anomalism, favourable hydrothermal alteration and coincident magnetic responses supports compelling drill targets.

Importantly the opportunity to re-assay portions of the historic core has further strengthened the opportunity, highlighting previously unrecognised gold mineralisation above a historical lead-zinc intersection.

This is exactly the type of target we want to be drilling — a potentially large, coherent mineralised system supported by multiple independent exploration vectors only 20km north of Evolution's 13Moz Cowal Gold Mine.

With approvals progressing and a drill rig secured, our focus is now on efficiently testing these high-priority targets across the Olaf's Trend. We are particularly excited by the potential to unlock a significant new copper-gold and epithermal gold system at the Wilga Flats Project."

MULTIPLE DRILL TARGETS IDENTIFIED – OLAF'S TREND

The Olaf's Trend is defined by a **>4.2km long gold, base-metal** & pathfinder soil geochemical trend⁵ hosted in interpreted Cowal Igneous Complex (CIC) equivalents, only 20km north of **Evolution's Cowal Gold Mine (>13Moz Au).**

The Company has recently completed a systematic multidisciplinary exploration program combining soil and rock chip geochemistry, geological mapping, 3D magnetic modelling and an extensive 15.6 line kilometre 3D dipole-dipole IP (DDIP) survey along the entire trend. Re-logging and sampling of historical diamond drill core from 1977 has also been undertaken.

This work has successfully defined multiple priority targets within the >4.2km long trend **ready for immediate drill testing**, a drill rig has been secured and preparations are underway.

PRIORITY COPPER-GOLD TARGET

KNB has identified a high tenor **~1.2km x 0.5km** copper and coincident **600m x 100m** gold-in-soil anomaly in outcropping basaltic-andesite volcanics and volcanoclastics. Mapping has revealed **outcropping copper mineralisation** in the central part of the soil anomaly returning up to **1.37% Cu & 1.27% Cu⁶** in rock chips, hosted in interpreted 'inner propylitic' (chlorite ±carbonate-magnetite-epidote-white mica) alteration with disseminated malachite and chalcopyrite developed in hydrothermal breccias.

Magnetic inversion modelling has produced a series of large-scale complimentary geophysical anomalies associated with the elevated soil and rock chip geochemistry (Figure 1). Magnetic high anomalies are interpreted as possible high temperate magnetite bearing hydrothermal alteration assemblages &/or buried intrusive complexes. DDIP has greatly assisted near surface targeting in combination with magnetic modelling, however conductive overburden limited depth penetration with no direct chargeability or resistivity drill targets generated.

⁵ ASX: KNB 15/09/2025

⁶ Refer to Table 4

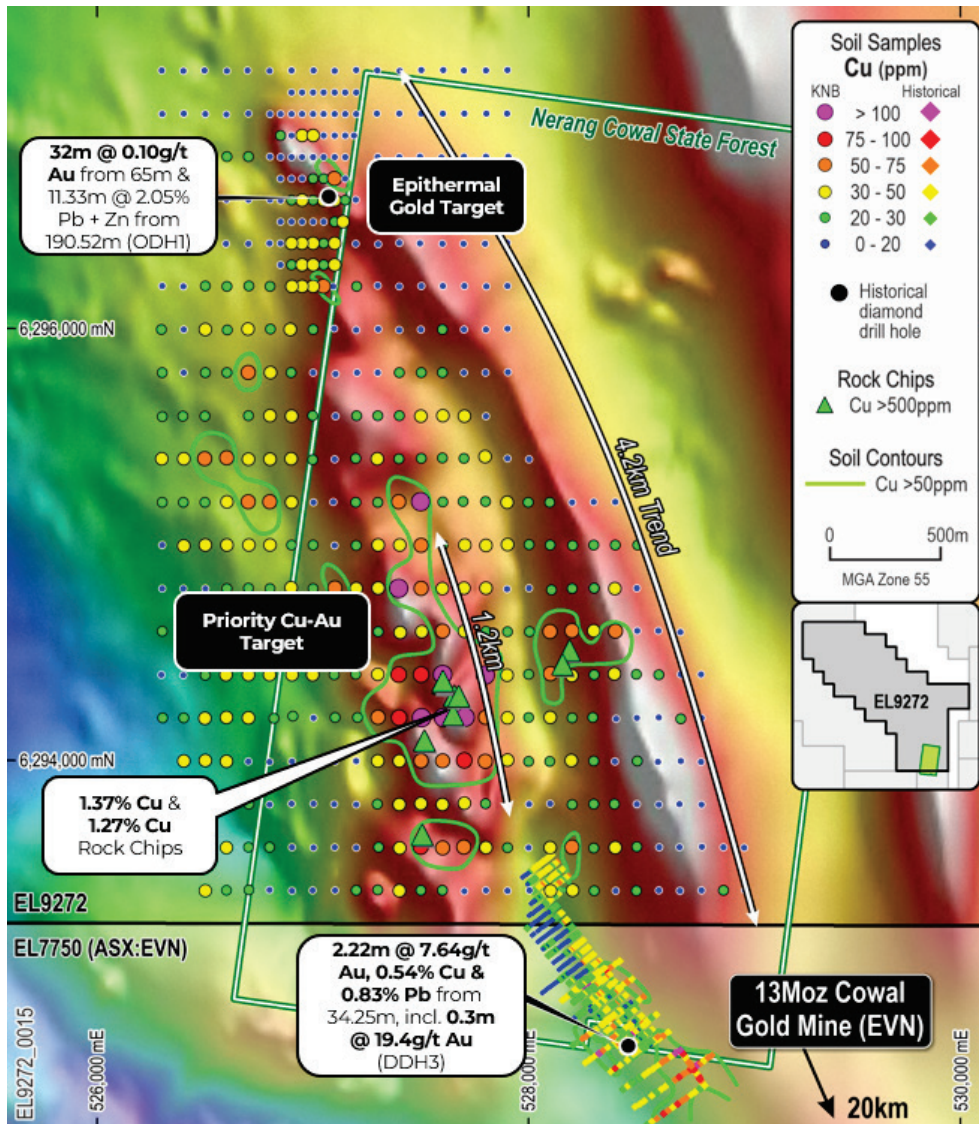


Figure 1. Locations of anomalous Cu rock chips (>500ppm Cu) with Cu soil contours (>50ppm Cu) and historical drillholes ODH-1 & DDH3 on TMI airborne magnetic image. Coordinates GDA94 MGA55. (refer ASX announcement 17 Oct 2024)

WFR047: 1.27% Cu



Photo 2. Example of inner propylitic (chlorite-carbonate-chalcopyrite/malachite± magnetite) altered, brecciated, andesitic volcanoclastic associated with the Cu in soil anomaly and magnetic high feature at the priority Cu-Au target zone. Sample WFR047 returned 1.27% Cu⁷.

⁷ Refer to table 4

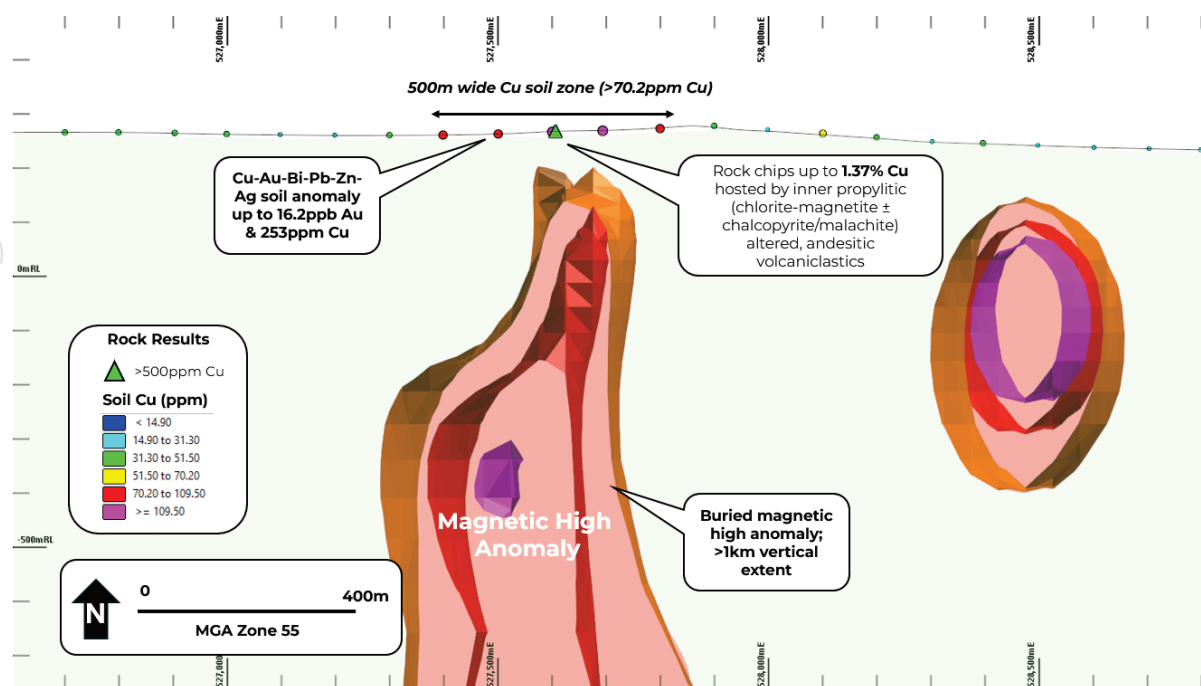


Figure 2. Section 6,294,375mN looking north displaying copper (ppm) in soils and rock chips with unexplained 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly extending >1km in vertical extent. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

The combination of favourable geochemistry, geophysics and hydrothermal alteration has provided an outstanding target for drill testing beneath and adjacent to the surface anomalism, with features consistent with alkalic copper-gold porphyry systems elsewhere in the Lachlan Fold Belt including Cadia Ridgeway (3.6Moz Au, 0.58Mt Cu⁸) and Boda-Kaiser (7.3Moz Au, 1.4Mt Cu⁹).

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar exploration success or in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer on page 14.

HISTORIC DRILLING IDENTIFIES GOLD AND BASE METAL MINERALISATION

Limited historic drilling in the northern Olaf's Trend returned a best result **11.33m @ 2.05% Pb + Zn** (ODH-1)¹⁰, while recent retrospective assays by KNB identified previously unrecognised gold mineralisation including **32m @ 0.10g/t Au** from 65m¹¹, above the historic base metal intersection. The historic Pb-Zn interval was not available for gold re-assay due to insufficient remaining core.

The gold interval is associated with a Cu-As-S pathfinder signature and chlorite-amphibole± magnetite-phengite alteration, while the underlying base metal zone exhibits a distinct polymetallic Cu-Pb-Zn-Te-Ba-Ag-Mo pathfinder signature, consistent with epithermal style mineralisation.

Importantly, a large-scale, 3D modelled magnetic high response correlates strongly with the gold intersection, providing support for additional drill targets below and along strike of the historic drilling.

⁸ Refer to Newcrest 2010

⁹ Refer to Alkane 2023

¹⁰ ASX: KNB 17/10/2024

¹¹ Refer to Table 5 & 6

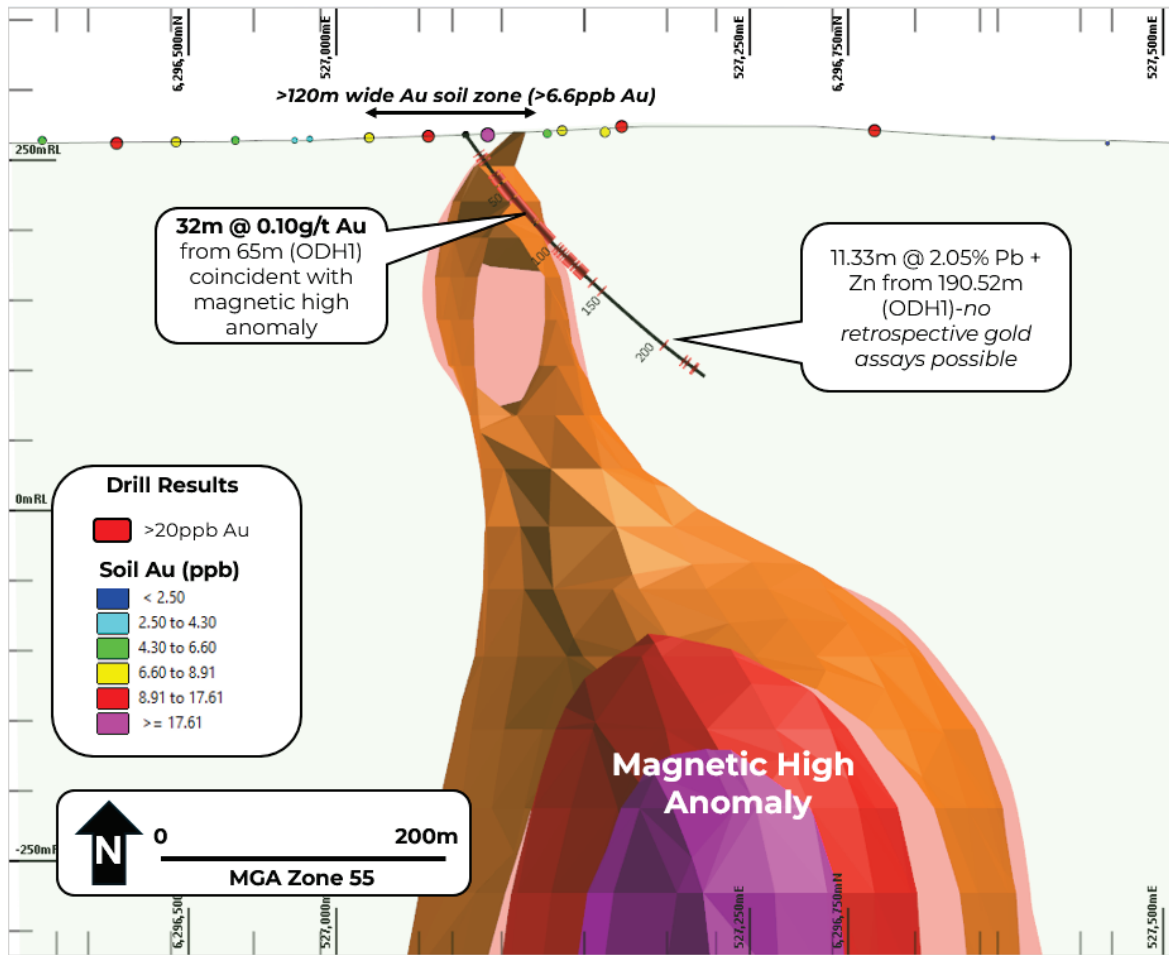


Figure 3. Oblique section 6,296,600mN towards 60° looking north-west displaying historical drillhole ODH-1 with salient gold and base metal intersections, gold (ppb) in soils and 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly displaying a correlation with downhole gold intersection. Coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

Further support is provided by a zone of anomalous gold soil geochemistry with elevated Pb-Zn-Ag¹², defined across a **600m x 120m** area, confirmed by historic auger drilling, before being obscured by interpreted post-mineral Siluro-Devonian cover sequences. This correlates well with the gold intersection in ODH-1 and adds additional support for drilling, with potential for strike extensions under cover.

Together, these geochemical and geophysical results demonstrate potential for multiple mineralisation signatures within drill hole OHD-1, consistent with a broader hydrothermal system and highlighting potential for gold and base metal mineralisation along the Olaf's Trend.

¹² ASX: KNB 15/09/2025

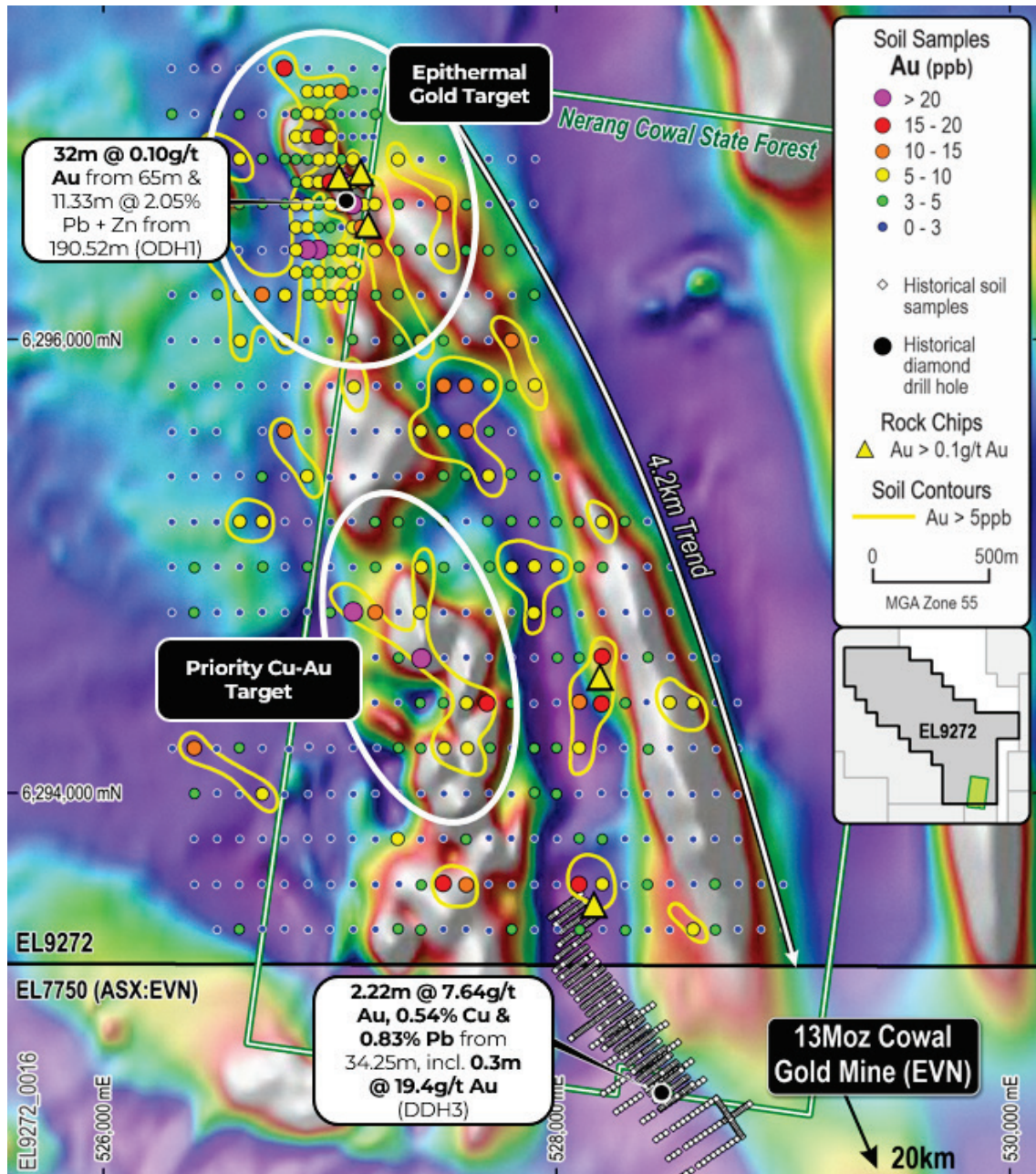


Figure 4. Gold soil contours (>5ppb Au) and historical drillholes ODH-1 & DDH3 across the Olaf's Trend on TMI airborne magnetic image. Coordinates GDA94 MGA55.

REGIONAL TARGET PIPELINE IDENTIFIED

Olaf's Trend is KNB's priority exploration target within the broader Wilga Flats Project, however the Company's significant 272km² landholding also encompasses a series of under-explored prospects. These have seen only limited shallow drilling targeting porphyry Cu-Au and epithermal gold mineralisation by previous explorers.

The **Athena Igneous Complex** is defined by a large-scale, **16km x 4km** magnetic high domain within a favourable structural setting at a bend in the arc-parallel Gilmore Fault System and its intersection with a prominent NW-SE cross arc structural corridor. This is a similar structural setting to many deposits in the Lachlan Fold Belt including the **5.2Moz Au, 4.4Mt Cu North Parkes Mine** and nearby **>13Moz Au Cowal Gold Mine**¹³,

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar exploration success or in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer on page 14.

¹³ China Molybdenum Company 2022

Limited historic drilling across the Athena Igneous Complex has confirmed shallow anomalous copper intersections¹⁴ including 16m @ 570ppm Cu from 10m (WHA010), 12m @ 587ppm Cu from 31m (WHA008), 7.8m @ 515ppm Cu from 9m to EOH (WD10), 4.8m @ 553ppm Cu from 12m to EOH (WD09) and 6m @ 553ppm Cu from 8m (M9-3).

These shallow copper anomalies are considered significant as similar geochemical responses elsewhere in the Lachlan Fold Belt can represent distal or peripheral expressions of porphyry Cu-Au systems and provide vectors towards mineralised intrusive centres.

Previous drilling also identified a **high-K calc-alkaline to alkalic intrusive suite** consisting of **monzonite to quartz monzonite** phases within the Athena Igneous Complex. Petrology¹⁵ has confirmed porphyry style alteration including phyllic (quartz-sericite-chlorite-pyrite) and propylitic (albite-chlorite-sericite-carbonate-prehnite) assemblages associated with the anomalous copper results.

Given the favourable structural setting, correct geology, anomalous geochemistry and confirmed porphyry style alteration, the Athena Igneous Complex represents an underexplored regional-scale opportunity that KNB continues to evaluate for future drill testing.

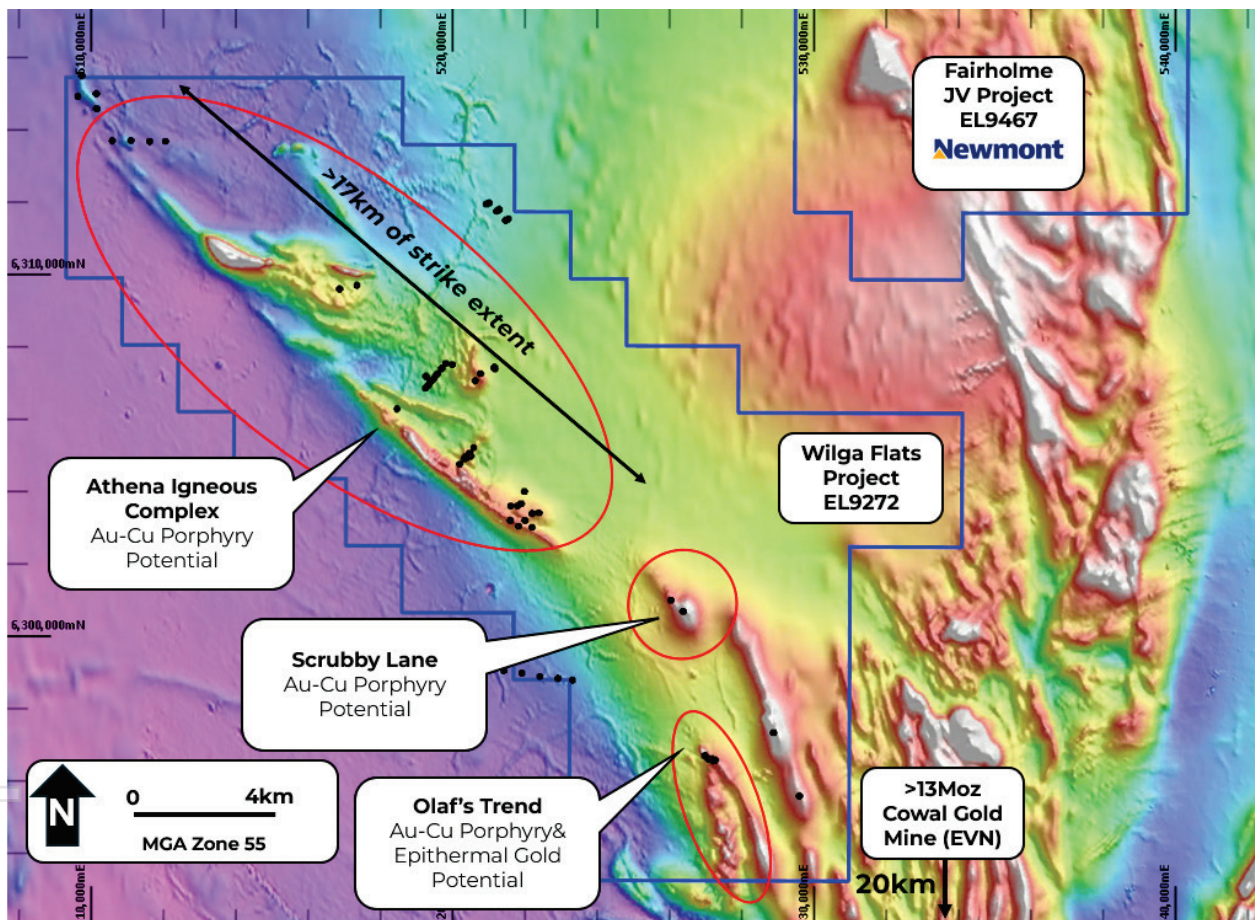


Figure 5. Regional overview showing Wilga Flats with salient target domains and Fairholme JV Project on RTP TMI Aeromagnetic Image with limited shallow historical drillholes (black dots). Coordinates GDA94 MGA55.

¹⁴ Refer to Tables 8 & 9

¹⁵ Refer to Rangott & Kensington, 2008

FORWARD PROGRAM

The Company has submitted approvals for drilling at the northern Epithermal Gold Target at **Wilga Flats** and proposes to use the same drill rig currently operating at the **Dunedoo Project**. Further permits are in progress for the Copper-Gold Target Zone in the southern portion of Olaf's.

Drilling at **Dunedoo** is progressing ahead of schedule, the RC component of the program concluded with seven holes for 1,326m completed, all samples are already at the laboratory. Diamond drilling will soon commence. Full results will be reported upon receipt and validation, expected in Q4.

Elsewhere in its **Lachlan** project portfolio, the Company is interpreting recently received soil and rock chip results from **Breakfast Creek** and drill planning is ongoing. The Company eagerly awaits titles transfer at the **Gundagai Project** before field work can commence.

Newmont has successfully completed a diamond drilling program at the **Junee** joint venture, core processing and sampling is underway with results anticipated in Q4. This work is fully funded by **Newmont** and KNB has a 20% free carried interest.

At the **Enmore Project**, field logistics have been completed at the high-grade **Queen of Sheeba** target in preparation for drill testing, and KNB geologists continue to plan the next phase of drilling at **Sunnyside** anticipated in late Q4.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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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 4,360km² making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently completed acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt¹⁶. 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 system	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 (200km² nuggets) - Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)

Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km ²) - Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc¹⁷ 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)
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Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)

1,233M	\$32.1M	\$6.0M	47%
Shares on issue	Market Cap	Cash (pro forma) ⁽¹⁾	Top 20
ASX:KNB	14/08/2026	30/06/2026	17/08/2026

(1) Cash of \$2.4m at 30 June 26 + July 26 placement funds of \$3.775m, less offer costs

¹⁶ ASX: KNB 19/05/2026

¹⁷ Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km ²)*	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 (km ²)*	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 (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100%
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100% 0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	100% 0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Pty Ltd	Metals	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	Cu (ppm)	Au (g/t)
Olaf's	Subcrop	WFR0046	527607	6294350	13700	0.034
Olaf's	Subcrop	WFR0047	527606	6294358	12700	0.023
Olaf's	Float	WFR0070	528161	6294434	3050	0.001
Olaf's	Outcrop	WFR0066	527679	6294286	2470	0.014
Olaf's	Subcrop	WFR0045	527605	6294346	1990	0.015
Olaf's	Float	WFR0049	527511	6293645	964	0.01
Olaf's	Float	WFR0065	528193	6294499	765	0.137
Olaf's	Float	WFR0063	528167	6293493	74	0.219
Olaf's	Float	WFR0072	527170	6296493	90.7	0.149

Table 4- Significant assay results >500ppm copper &/or >0.1g/t gold from recent rock chip sampling. Results from a population of 32 samples.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Olaf's	ODH-1	527075	6296610	220	72	-55	249.5

Table 5- Olaf's Trend diamond drill hole collar location and orientation. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Olaf's	ODH-1	65	97	32	0.10	3.2

Table 6- Significant drill hole intersections >2g/t x m Au using a >0.1g/t cut-off. Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 11m @ <0.1g/t Au.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)	Source
Wilga Hill	WHA004	522199	6303011	210	12	-90	100	2
Wilga Hill	WHA008	521802	6303608	213	12	-90	84	2
Wilga Hill	WHA010	521595	6303205	191	12	-90	73	2
Athena	WD9	520584	6305213	213	12	-90	16.8	1
Athena	WD10	520455	6305060	215	12	-90	16.8	1
Athena	M9-3	520386	6304949	220	40	-60	48	3

Table 7- Collar locations and survey details for historical percussion drillholes returning significant Cu &/or Au intersections. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (ppm)	Source
Wilga Hill	WHA008	31	43	12	587	2
Wilga Hill	WHA010	10	26	16	570	2
Athena	WD09	12	16.8	4.8	553	1
Athena	WD10	9	16.8	7.8	515	1
Athena	M9-3	8	14	6	553	3

Table 8- Historical Cu intersections (>500ppm) using a >400ppm cut-off with no internal dilution.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Source
Wilga Hill	WHA004	34	38	4	0.22	2

Table 9- Historical Au intersections (>0.1g/t) using a >0.1g/t Au cut-off with no internal dilution.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, 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 Exploration Manager 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, opinions or aspirational plans. 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", "guidance" and "prospective" 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

– Wilga Flats 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 Olaf's Trend. - For the Dipole-Dipole Survey 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 140 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on nine 400m spaced lines for a total of 15.6 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.5A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 3.6mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 12 Ωm - 4005 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -4.6mV/V and 28mV/V. PDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics reacquired two of the Dipole-Dipole Survey lines with Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey lines. - For the Pole-Dipole Survey 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 40 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on two 400m spaced lines for a total of 3.8 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 1.7A -5.0A with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mean Vp at n=10 of 36.5mV and a maximum n separation of 17. The resistivity range for the survey was between 19 Ωm -1915 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -3.4mV/V and 9.1mV/V. 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 in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded. - No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for rock chip sampling prior to Gilmore Metals involvement in the project. Drilling: - Diamond core sampling by Koonenberry Gold was completed on cut half core sampled at 1m intervals. - Historical core drilling was selectively sampled with half core sampled on intervals determined by supervising geologist at appropriate geological boundaries. - AC drilling by Sandfire was sampled either on 1m intervals or as 4m composite samples as decided by the geologist, with basement samples all 1m intervals. Samples were collected as grab samples with no reference to subsampling procedures. - AC drilling by Auger Resources was sampled on 1m intervals with composites of either 3, 4 or 6m collected based on observed geology and mineralisation. Airborne Magnetic Data - Datasets utilised for 3D modelling include the Wamboyne Aeromagnetic Survey (NSW Reference: AIR0213) and the Forbes Survey (NSW Reference AIR0010). Both datasets are publicly available. - The Wamboyne Survey was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		flown by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd on behalf of Altius Mining Ltd across EL7045 in 2010. The survey was completed using a Cessna 210 VH0JHF with a Kroum Magnetometer with a 0.001nT resolution and 20Hz or approx. 3.75m sample interval at a nominal 35m flight height with 100m spaced East-West survey lines and 1000m spaced North-South tie lines. The Forbes Survey was flown in 1993 on behalf of AGSO (later Geoscience Australia) with a VH-BGE Aero Commander on East-West flight lines at a nominal 100m flight height, variable 200-400m line spacing and 4,000m North-South tie line spacing. The available survey information doesn't specify the magnetometer utilised for the acquisition.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Induced Polarisation - 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. Drilling: - Diamond drilling was nominally sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological boundaries by KNB geologists. - Historical diamond drilling was selectively sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boundaries. - Sandfire AC drill samples were collected on 1m or 4m composite intervals at the discretion of the supervising geologist. - Auger Resources AC drill samples were collected on 1m intervals into industry standard green sample bags, with composites collected of either 3, 4 or 6m based on geology and mineralisation.
	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 with this assumed for historical drilling.
	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. - IP data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above. - Historical diamond drilling was completed using a diamond rig of unknown type to obtain samples for analysis. - AC drilling by Sandfire is assumed to have adhered to industry standard sampling procedures but is yet to be confirmed. - AC drilling by Auger Resources appears to be completed using industry standard methods based on available data in historical reports.
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).	- Historical hole ODH-1 was completed using a diamond rig of unknown type to a depth of 132m utilising NQ core and completed to a final depth of 249.5 m using BQ core. - Historical hole ODH-1 wasn't orientated. 12 AC holes for 925 metres were completed by drill contractor Bostech on behalf of Sandfire utilising an aircore rig of unknown make. - A total of 12 RAB holes for 198m were completed by Auger Resources in 2006 using a rig of unknown specification. A total of 6 holes for 402 metres were completed in 2008 by Auger Resources Pty Ltd utilising drill contractor GOS Drilling and an Edson 300 AC rig with a 400cfm compressor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and 95mm diameter holes. A further 20 angled AC holes for 682m were completed using a Almet Drill rig and 89mm diameter holes.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- No recoveries were reported for ODH-1 but review of physical core by KNB geologists indicated physical core matched well with recorded hole depth on core blocks. - No comment on historical AC drilling recoveries has been made by previous explorers.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	- No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical core drilling. - For AC drilling by Sandfire the moisture content of samples was recorded, with representative chips collected and stored in chip trays. - For AC drilling by Auger Resources a comment on moisture content of samples was made in drill logs.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. - Core was historically geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation and veining noted on graphic logs. - AC drilling by Sandfire was geologically logged noting regolith, lithology, colour, alteration, sulphide content and veining. Representative samples were collected in chip trays. - AC drilling by Auger Resources was geologically logged with comments on geology and alteration.
	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 historical holes was logged.
	If core, whether cut or sawn and	Recent re-sampling was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	- completed by cutting core using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. - No details were reported on historical drill core sampling methods.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Moisture content was noted for AC drilling completed by Sandfire and Auger Resources. No further details are available.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	- Rock chip samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-23a. - Recent re-sampling of historical drillcore was pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-23a. - No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical drillcore results. - Historical AC samples collected by Sandfire were pulverised to >85% passing <75 microns by UltraTrace Laboratories method S031
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	- Pulverised rock chip samples were rotary split using a Boyd rotary splitter at ALS via method SPL-22x. - Pulverised core samples collected by KNB were rotary split using a Boyd rotary splitter at ALS via method SPL-22x - No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	<i>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.</i>	- Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. - Duplicates were inserted every 50 samples in re-sampling of historical drilling. - Sandfire collected a duplicate approximately every 50 samples during AC drilling. - No references were found for QAQC methods for all other historical drilling results.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Rock chip sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	- ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. - Rock chip and drill samples taken by Koonenberry Gold were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW, and Brisbane, QLD using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish (ALS method ME-MS61). Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. - No laboratory or method details have been found for historical drill results other than stated limits of detection of 2ppm for Cu, Pb and Zn. - Historical AC drilling by Sandfire was assayed at UltraTrace Laboratories via method AR001 involving an aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish for gold and a multi-element suite. - Historical AC drilling by Auger Resources was assayed at ALS Orange, NSW for gold with a 50g charge and an aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish (Au-TL44, LOD 0.001ppm Au) with Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn and S determined via ICP-AES on the same digestion solutions (ME-ICP44).
	<i>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.</i>	DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Olaf's Trend. - 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 140 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		on nine 400m spaced lines for a total of 15.6 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.5A with a mean V_p at $n=10$ of 3.6mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 12 Ωm - 4005 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -4.6mV/V and 28mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.15\%$) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.4\%$). - 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. PDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics reacquired two of the Dipole-Dipole Survey lines with Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey lines. - For the Pole-Dipole Survey 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 40 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on two 400m spaced lines for a total of 3.8 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 1.7A -5.0A with a mean V_p at $n=10$ of 36.5mV and a maximum n separation of 17. The resistivity range for the survey was between 19 Ωm -1915 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -3.4mV/V and 9.1mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.15\%$) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.4\%$). - The GDD Tx 4 5kVA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. Airborne Magnetic Data • 3D inversion modelling of historical magnetic data was undertaken by GeoPotential Consulting Pty Ltd. Model parameters were selected by the consulting geophysicist based on available magnetic data and geological setting. • Datasets utilised include the Wamboyne Aeromagnetic Survey (NSW Reference: AIR0213) and the Forbes Survey (NSW Reference AIR0010). Both datasets are publicly available. • The Wamboyne Survey was flown by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd on behalf of Altius Mining Ltd across EL7045 in 2010. The survey was completed using a Cessna 210 VH0JHF with a Kroum Magnetometer with a 0.001nT resolution and 20Hz or approx. 3.75m sample interval at a nominal 35m flight height with 100m spaced East-West survey lines and 1000m spaced North-South tie lines. • The Forbes Survey was flown in 1993 on behalf of AGSO (later Geoscience Australia) with a VH-BGE Aero Commander on East-West flight lines at a nominal 100m flight height, variable 200-400m line spacing and 4,000m North-South tie line spacing. The available survey information doesn't specify the magnetometer utilised for the acquisition.
	• <i>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.</i>	• Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. • Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 50 samples for re-sampling of previous core drilling. • The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Historical drilling by Sandfire included standard, blank and duplicate samples with internal laboratory standards also reviewed. • No references found for sample quality control or QA/QC inserts (standards, blanks and duplicates) for all other historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	• Significant intersections/results in this ASX release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	• Not applicable
	• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Induced Polarisation • 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. 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. Drilling • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data. • Primary data for re-sampling work was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server.
	• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• Soil results below detection limit have been altered to half the detection limit (eg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<0.1ppm is modified to 0.05ppm) to aid in plotting in GIS software.
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 recent surface data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of $\pm 5\text{m}$. - Historical data has been converted to this grid.
	Specification of the grid system used.	- The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA. - Historical data has been converted to this grid.
	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 Wilga Flats varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. - Soils were generally collected on a 100m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 50m by 100m spacing. - Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. - The IP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 100m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought. - Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of assay data has been applied.
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. - The induced polarisation survey was orientated approximately perpendicular

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to the main strike of the regional geology, although some offset was required to avoid cultural features such as fencelines that could adversely impact the effectiveness of the survey. The orientation of the survey doesn't introduce a bias based on available information. Historical drill testing was too early stage to determine relation to geological structures.
	<i>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.</i>	Historical drill testing was too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- All rock chip and soil samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Koonenberry Gold staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Brisbane, QLD or with samples dispatched via reputable courier service. - Drill samples were transported directly to ALS Orange by Koonenberry Gold staff. - 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. - No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 Wilga Flats Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence covering 95 graticule units for a total of approximately 272 km².
	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 are current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration has been conducted by several companies and is summarised as follows: EL9272 Wilga Flats Project: Modern exploration was first undertaken by Samedan Oil Corporation between 1975-1979 for VMS deposits, followed by Shell, Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd and BP in the 1980's. Newcrest, North Mining Ltd and Tresmonay Pty Ltd explored in the 1990's and significant work was completed by Augur Resources Ltd from 2004-2014. Sandfire explored the area between 2014-2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- The 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). - EL9272 Wilga Flats Project: The targets are porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy, in a favourable structural position intersected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the regionally significant Gilmore Suture and Lachlan River lineament. Tenure is focused on an interpreted ~20km long segment of probable Late Ordovician Lake Cowal Volcanics evident in geophysical datasets. The prospective basement stratigraphy is obscured by the Late Silurian Ootha Group and a complex regolith profile of Quaternary age.
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.	Historical drill hole details subject to re-sampling by KNB are presented in Tables in the body of the report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	- Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for historical significant intersection calculations. - All recent drill intersections >2g/t x m Au with a cut-off grade of >0.1g/t Au have been reported. - Significant drill results are summarised in the Tables in the body of the report with cut-off grades and internal dilution stated below the table.
	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 reported by KNB are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	The assumptions used for any	No metal equivalent values

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No estimate of true width is provided given the limited historical drilling at Olaf's with only downhole intervals reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of mineralisation at Olaf's is not yet understood given the limited drilling to date, although it appears historical drilling was orientated perpendicular to the interpreted NNW-SSE strike of the stratigraphy.
	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').	Downhole lengths reported with estimated true width of the mineralisation yet to be determined.
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. - All significant intersections relevant to the targets discussed have been included in this report, with any higher grades reported as a subset of the intersections in the tables. - Drillhole assays for this release range from <0.01g/t Au to 0.76g/t Au.
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 Wilga 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	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of this announcement.