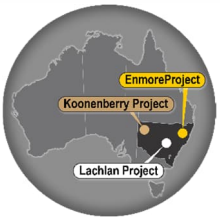
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
16 December 2025



KNB hits more visible gold at Enmore Gold Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) has intersected visible gold in the fourth and fifth drill holes of its 10,000m Phase II diamond drilling program at the Enmore Gold Project in northeast NSW. Highlights include:

- **Visible gold[1] intersected in both 25ENDD014 and 015 down dip of 107m @ 1.14g/t Au from 189-296m, inc. 80.5m @ 1.45g/t Au from 193.5-274m inc. 9.7m @ 3.18g/t Au from 210.5m (25ENDD006).[2]**
- **Alteration zone extended ~180m vertically underneath 25ENDD006 and remains open at depth.**
- Five holes for 2,094.9m of a planned 10,000m diamond program now completed.
- **Assays from 25ENDD011 and 012, also with visible gold, expected to be reported in early January.**
- Drilling program of 15 RC holes for 1,864m testing 2km shear zone to east of Sunnyside towards Hand in Hand Prospect has also been completed with results to be reported in January.
- KNB is well funded to continue exploration across its projects with **$7.8M cash[3]** plus potential additional funds from exercise of ~94 million KNBO options (Ex $0.04) expiring in April 2026.

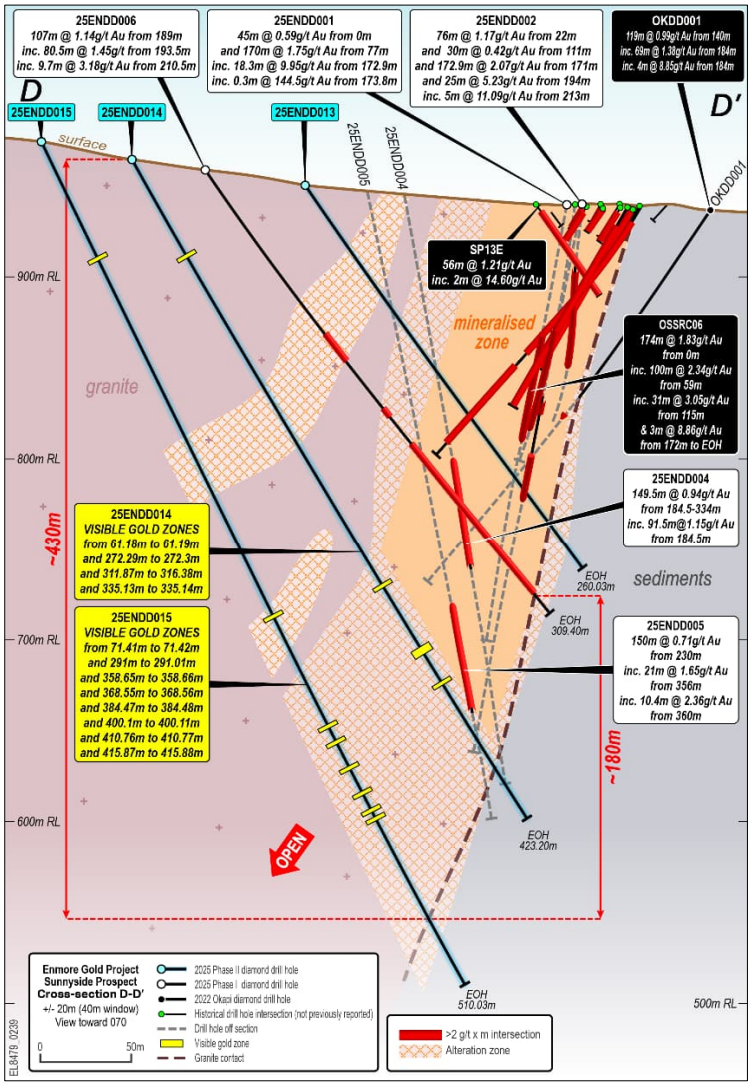


Figure 1. *Sunnyside D-D' section (viewed toward 070°) illustrating quartz-sericite-iron carbonate alteration zone containing variable amounts of veining, sulphides and* ***multiple zones of visible gold in 25ENDD013 and 014 extending ~180m down dip from Hole 25ENDD006****. See Figure 2 for location of D-D' section line.*

1) CAUTIONARY NOTE: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Refer Tables 7-9 for details of visual estimates and abundances. This disclaimer and references also apply to Figures 1 and 2 on pages 1 and 2 respectively.
2) Refer ASX announcement dated 23/06/2025; 3) Cash at 30/09/2025. Refer ASX Announcement dated 17/10/2025.

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented:

"We continue to be encouraged by what we are seeing in the drill core at Sunnyside. Our aggressive strategy of drilling deeper step-out holes is confirming a robust gold system continuing at depth, where alteration, veining, sulphides and visible gold persist and remain open.

Of the 15 holes we have completed at Sunnyside in 2025, 11 have contained visible gold, which is quite a remarkable hit rate.

Crews will take a well-deserved break over the Christmas and new year period, with diamond drilling to recommence early in January 2026. Drilling will then continue to systematically test for extensions to the Sunnyside system at depth and along strike as part of the fully funded 10,000m program.

The successful completion of 15 RC holes to the east of Sunnyside towards the Hand in Hand Prospect and results from the ongoing diamond drilling program will ensure significant news flow well into the new year as this discovery story continues to emerge."

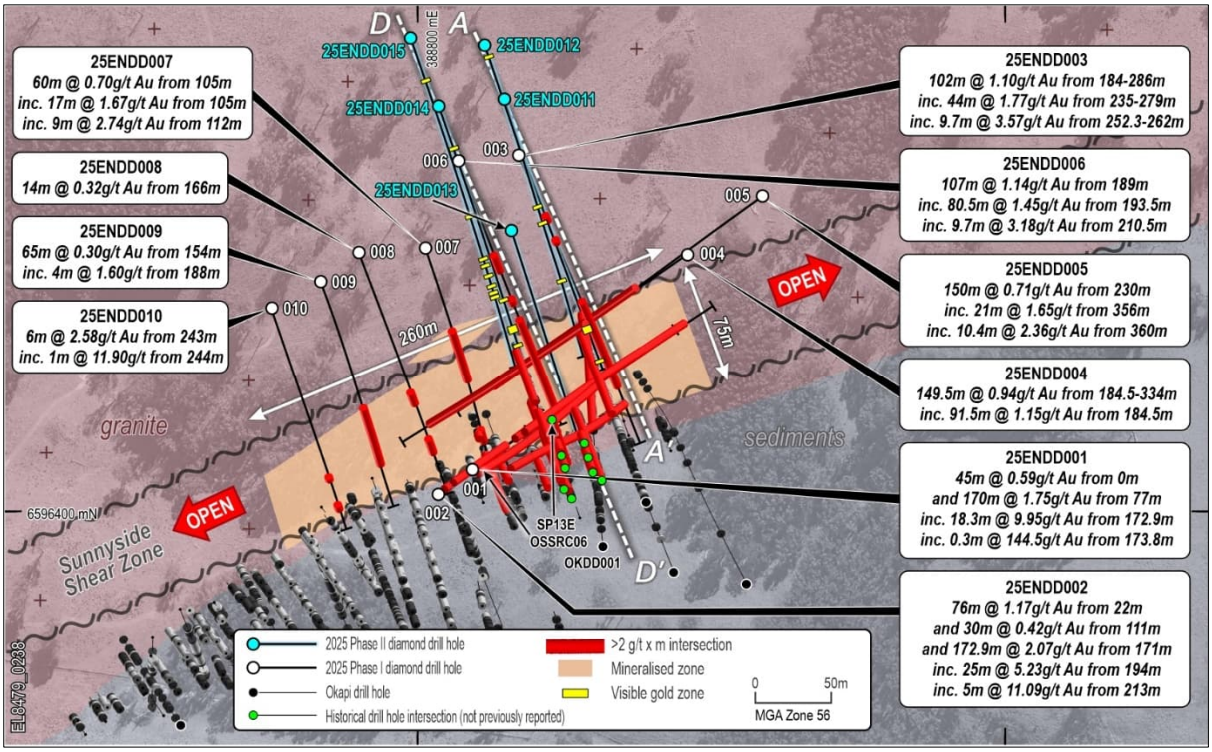


Figure 2. *Sunnyside Prospect plan view showing drill hole locations and visible gold zones (see Tables 7-9 for interval details and observations). KNB's drill program targets both the shear-parallel veins and high-grade gold veins at high angles to the shear within the preferred granite host rock. Observations and assays from 25ENDD001-010 in the Phase I drilling indicate an ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation.*

DISCUSSION

Phase II drillhole 25ENDD013 was designed to test the up dip continuity above 107m @ 1.14g/t Au from 189-296m, inc. 80.5m @ 1.45g/t Au from 193.5-274m inc. 9.7m @ 3.18g/t Au from 210.5m in hole 25ENDD006 whilst 25ENDD014 & 15 were designed to test ~90m and ~180m vertically below 25ENDD006 at the granite contact respectively, investigating continuity of gold mineralisation at depth. The two new deeper holes both intersected visible gold in several places (four in 25ENDD014 and eight in 25ENDD015, compared to three zones in 25ENDD006) and continued to confirm the geological model with the granite being the preferred host rock, and mineralisation controlled both along the shear zone and along second-order structures.

Visible gold was observed in quartz- iron carbonate-pyrite+/-arsenian pyrite veins within phyllic altered granite host rock (Photos 1 - 4). The phyllic alteration zone (a strong indicator of gold mineralisation based on previous assays) was intersected up to ~180m below the visible gold zone in 25ENDD006 (Figure 1).

25ENDD014: 311.87m

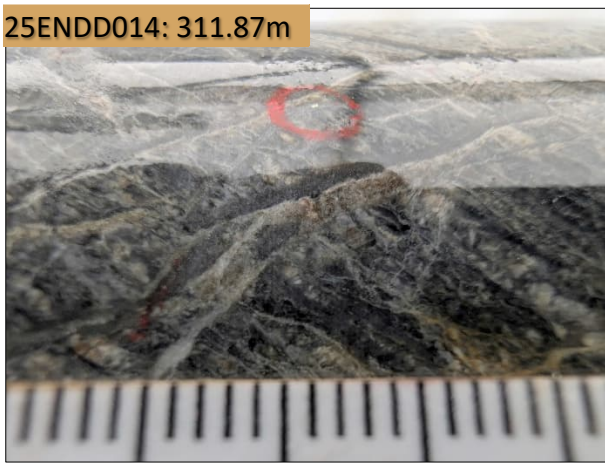


Photo 1. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD014 at 311.87m down hole in a quartz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenian pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Small ticks on scale bar are millimetres.*

25ENDD014: 316.38m

Photo 2. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD014 at 316.38m down hole in a quartz-carbonate-pyrite-arsenian pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Small ticks on scale bar are millimetres.*

25ENDD015: 368.55m

Photo 3. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD015 at 368.55m down hole in pyrite-quartz+/-silver sulphosalts-arsenian pyrite-iron carbonate veins within moderately phyllic altered granite host rock. Scale bar units are centimetres.*

25ENDD015: 384.47m

Photo 4. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD015 at 384.47m down hole in a quartz-iron carbonate-pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Scale bar units are centimetres.*

The Company confirms the visible gold observed as shown in Photos 1-4 is primary in nature and is hosted within quartz veins. Refer to Table 7-9 for details of the visual estimates of abundance observed.

***Cautionary Note**: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company will update the market when assay results are received, expected in late January for holes 25ENDD013, 25ENDD014 and 015.*

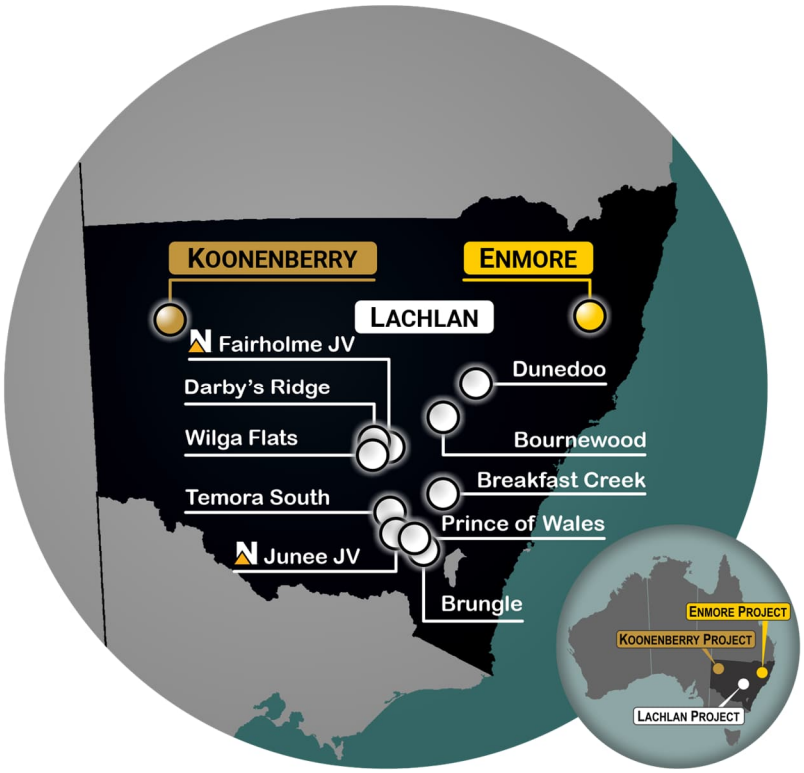
FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry Gold is currently undertaking its second drill program at Enmore, targeting extensive intervals of gold mineralisation from surface as well as high-grade gold intervals at depth which were reported for the maiden drill program completed in the first half of 2025. Gold mineralisation has been intersected over an estimated ~75m true width, 300m vertical depth extent and ~260m strike extent in assay results to date. The mineralisation remains open up-dip and at depth as well as along strike to the NE and SW in the preferred granite host rock along the Sunnyside Shear Zone.

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

Soil sampling and prospecting along the prospective Borah Shear Zone has defined additional targets on a parallel shear zone to the Sunnyside Shear Zone. Gradient Array IP (GAIP) is being planned along this structure, to better define first and second order structures and help rank targets.

Koonenberry Gold has a diverse portfolio of high-quality gold and copper projects in highly prospective areas of NSW and plans to prioritise programs to maximise value for its shareholders. The Company looks forward to providing regular exploration updates as this work progresses.



This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company.

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-ENDS-

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT BACKGROUND

The Sunnyside Prospect occurs along the Sunnyside Shear Zone, which is associated with the development of a penetrative, strongly foliated, mylonitic fabric near the contact between a Permo-Carboniferous (302Ma) porphyritic quartz monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Girrakool Beds to the south. Deformation of the granite has occurred at biotite-grade metamorphic conditions. The prospect has seen a modest amount of near-surface historical exploration, with deeper drilling only conducted in recent years. This has resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralisation over extensive widths as well as high grade zones at depth.

Gold mineralisation is orogenic epizonal in character and is structurally controlled along the NE-SW trending shear zone and in later quartz and iron carbonate veins which can crosscut the shear zone at high angles to the shear fabric. The shear zone dissects and locally fault bounds the granite intrusions.

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

This structural setting and paragenesis may be similar to the 1.7Moz Hillgrove deposit, located just 20km to the north, where the main mineralisation is hosted within a conjugate vein array between the Hillgrove and Chandler fault systems rather than along the main shear.[1] For the most part, drilling at Sunnyside has been conducted orthogonal to the main shear zone rather than targeting high-grade shoots oblique to those structures. It is therefore possible that drilling has missed the high-grade shoots.

Discrete mineralised zones are generally defined by intense alteration including a mineral assemblage of sericite, iron carbonate, potassium feldspar (adularia), quartz (crystalline and drusy), free gold, pyrite, arsenian pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and local traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite. The occurrence of adularia is considered to define hydrothermal fluid chemistry and process (ie. potassium bearing) rather than defining a classification of mineral system other than orogenic-type.

Gold mineralisation is typically associated with pyrite, arsenian pyrite and arsenopyrite. Arsenic assays tend to have a linear correlation with gold values except for late stage high-grade drusy quartz ±adularia veins, where there may be no sulphides and therefore low arsenic. It is unclear how much gold is in solid solution with the sulphides. Other sulphides are not common at hand specimen scale, although antimony is anomalous in surface soil samples.

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

[1] Downes, P. M., 2017

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper across its diverse portfolio of highly prospective and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km^2 making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW. The Company's main focus is the Enmore Gold Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase with drilling returning broad intervals of gold mineralisation extending from surface as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.

100% Owned Projects	
Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km^2)	**Cu/Au Breakfast Creek** (EL9313; 392km^2)
• 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine • **174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m** (OSSRC06) • **172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m** (25ENDD02) • Emerging gold discovery	• 55km Sth of Cadia Cu-Au Mine • **+6km Cu-Au soil anomaly** • **7.02g/t Au, 1.96% Cu; 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu** rocks
Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km^2)	**Cu/Au Bournewood** (EL9137; 43km^2)
• Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) • **4.0km long structural trend** • Very limited drilling	• 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit • **13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips** • Numerous historical workings
Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km^2)	**Cu Brungle** (EL9532; 157km^2)
• 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine • **Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary** • +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend • Untested by drilling	• Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu • **8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips** • Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies
Au Temora South (EL8895; 110km^2)	**Cu Darby's Ridge** (EL8876; 72km^2)
• 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine • **12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks** • 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB)	• Intrusion related Cu/Au • Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly • Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km^2)	**Au/Cu Koonenberry** (16 ELs; 2,478km^2)
• 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit • +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au) • **1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip** • Untested by drilling	• Highly prospective and underexplored • Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 nuggets) • **Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils** Multi million ounce Au potential

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km^2)	**Cu Fairholme JV** (EL9467; 169km^2)
• Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc [2] • 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems • **224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m** • *$23.9M spent to date*	• Large igneous complex (Phase 4) • Cover of only 36-150m • **Northparkes-style "doughnut" mag features** • Cu/Au in Air Core (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)			
1,027M	**$41.1M**	**$7.8M**	**47%**
Shares on issue ASX:KNB	**Market Cap** 15/12/2025	**Cash** 30/09/2025	**Top 20** 31/10/2025

SUBSCRIBE

[2] 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.*

Prospect	Location	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Sunnyside	Section D	SP13E	0	56	56	1.21	67.76
Sunnyside	Section D	including	46	48	2	14.60	29.20
Sunnyside	Section D	SP14B	0	12	12	0.81	9.72
Sunnyside	Section D	SP13C	4	22	18	1.80	32.40
Sunnyside	Section D	including	20	22	2	10.80	21.60
Sunnyside	Section D	SP14A	0	11.3	11.3	0.93	10.51
Sunnyside	Section D	SP13B	0	15	15	0.43	6.45
Sunnyside	Section D	SP14E	2.5	21	18.5	0.72	13.32
Sunnyside	Section D	SS9	12	126	114	0.42	47.88
Sunnyside	Section D	including	82	126	44	0.62	27.28
Sunnyside	Section D	SS4	0	102	102	0.26	26.52
Sunnyside	Section D	OSSRC04	10	103	93	0.39	36.27
Sunnyside	Section D	and	112	169	57	0.55	31.35

Table 4. *Historical significant drill hole intersections on Section D (Figure 1) >2g/t x m using a 0.2g/t cut-off not previously reported. Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 4m @ <0.1g/t Au.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	SP13E	388891	6596463	936	161	-55	56
Sunnyside	SP14B	388913	6596447	936	341	-59	12
Sunnyside	SP13C	388898	6596438	939	341	-57	23
Sunnyside	SP14A	388916	6596437	936	341	-60	11.3
Sunnyside	SP13B	388900	6596430	938	341	-55	15
Sunnyside	SP14E	388919	6596427	937	341	-58	21
Sunnyside	SS9	388899.73	6596415.19	938.77	339	-60	126
Sunnyside	SS4	388925.51	6596421.36	937.49	339	-60	102
Sunnyside	OSSRC04	388904.77	6596409.08	939.06	340	-60	177

Table 5 *– Collar locations and orientation of historical significant drill hole intersections on Section D (Figure 1).*

REFERENCES

- 17/10/2024 (ASX:KNB). Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and CuAu portfolio.
- 29/11/2024 (ASX:KNB). Koonenberry Gold completes acquisition of Enmore Gold and Lachlan Projects in NSW.
- 24/01/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2024.
- 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold including 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole.
- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
- 16/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2025.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
- 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Enmore third hole returns 102m @ 1.10g/t gold including 9.7m at 3.57g/t gold.
- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
- 13/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Sunnyside gold system to more than 230m strike.
- 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t gold from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
- 22/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). Domestic and international institutional placement to accelerate exploration plans including +10,000m of drilling at Enmore.
- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t gold from fifth drillhole at Enmore.
- 23/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45g/t gold from sixth drillhole at Enmore.
- 24/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential.
- 27/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). Newmont completes fully-funded drilling at Junee and Fairholme JV Projects.
- 21/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2025.
- 22/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies target on parallel shear zone to Sunnyside at Enmore Project.
- 04/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralised zone to over 260m strike potential and highlights depth and strike potential.
- 05/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies priority drill targets along Sunnyside Shear Zone in IP Geophysics.
- 13/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences 10,000m drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 15/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences district scale airborne magnetic survey.
- 17/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2025.
- 20/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB triples the potential strike length of the Enmore Gold Project NSW.
- 05/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB accelerates drilling with second drill rig at Enmore.
- 18/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB strikes visible gold in first two drill holes of Phase II Sunnyside program

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Paul Wittwer, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is the Exploration Manager of Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Wittwer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Wittwer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may include forward looking statements and opinion. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect" "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "outlook" and "guidance" or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements are based on Koonenberry and its Management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Koonenberry's business and operations in future. Koonenberry does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that Koonenberry's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by Koonenberry or Management or beyond Koonenberry's control. Although Koonenberry attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Koonenberry. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law in providing this information Koonenberry does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

Any references in this announcement to visual results are from visual estimates by qualified geologists. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Proximate statements

This announcement may contain references to Mineral Resources, mines and exploration projects of other parties either nearby or proximate to Koonenberry Gold's projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource on any of Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD011	388859	6596681	958.7	160	-55	385.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD012	388847	6596716	963.6	160	-55	506.7
Sunnyside	25ENDD013	388864	6596591	950.1	160	-55	260.3
Sunnyside	25ENDD014	388816	6596675	964.4	160	-60	423.2
Sunnyside	25ENDD015	388797	6596721	974.3	160	-64	519.6

***Table 6** – 2025 Enmore Gold Project Phase II Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD013	0	3.76	3.76	Saprolite	-	-	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD013	3.76	6.1	2.34	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.5	-
25ENDD013	6.1	11	4.9	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.1	-
25ENDD013	11	33.42	22.42	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.1	-
25ENDD013	33.42	38.7	5.28	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD013	38.7	48.55	9.85	Granite	Haematite	Weak	1.5	0.1	-
25ENDD013	48.55	68.11	19.56	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.5	0.2	-
25ENDD013	68.11	77.5	9.39	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	2	1.1	-
25ENDD013	77.5	93.9	16.4	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1.2	1.6	-
25ENDD013	93.9	99.41	5.51	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.6	2	-
25ENDD013	99.41	121.5	22.09	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.6	2.6	-
25ENDD013	121.5	125.6	4.1	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1	2.6	-
25ENDD013	125.6	129.7	4.1	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1.5	5.5	-
25ENDD013	129.7	135.1	5.4	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	2.1	1.5	-
25ENDD013	135.1	137.5	2.4	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.6	0.5	-
25ENDD013	137.5	157.15	19.65	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3.1	1.5	-
25ENDD013	157.15	176.5	19.35	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	3.6	1.1	-
25ENDD013	176.5	195.4	18.9	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	10.5	1	-
25ENDD013	195.4	215.66	20.26	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD013	215.66	216.15	0.49	Breccia	Silica	Moderate	0	0	-
25ENDD013	216.15	217.52	1.37	Shear	Phyllic	Moderate	2.5	0.1	-
25ENDD013	217.52	228.51	10.99	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1.5	0.1	-
25ENDD013	228.51	234.6	6.09	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	2	0.1	-
25ENDD013	234.6	257.9	23.3	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	2	-	-
25ENDD013	257.9	260.3	2.4	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	-	-	-

***Table 7** – Lithology, alteration, veins and sulphide observed in 25ENDD013. No Visible gold was observed in this hole.*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD014	0	1.6	1.6	Soil	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD014	1.6	2.5	0.9	Saprolite	-	-	-	0.8	-
25ENDD014	2.5	4.5	2	Granite	-	-	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD014	4.5	8.4	3.9	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	1	-
25ENDD014	8.4	14	5.6	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD014	14	36.3	22.3	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.1	-
25ENDD014	36.3	58.7	22.4	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.2	0.1	-
25ENDD014	58.7	61.18	2.48	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	1.2	-
25ENDD014	61.18	61.19	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	1.2	<0.1%
25ENDD014	61.19	61.35	0.16	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	1.2	-
25ENDD014	61.35	74.6	13.25	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD014	74.6	77.1	2.5	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.7	-
25ENDD014	77.1	103.8	26.7	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	-	0.1	-
25ENDD014	103.8	112.5	8.7	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	3.6	-
25ENDD014	112.5	145.9	33.4	Granite	Propylitic	Strong	1	1.1	-
25ENDD014	145.9	170.35	24.45	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	1.5	2.7	-
25ENDD014	170.35	186.5	16.15	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1.5	0.8	-
25ENDD014	186.5	248.5	62	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD014	248.5	262.8	14.3	Granite	Potassic	Moderate	2.1	1.5	-
25ENDD014	262.8	272.29	9.49	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	2	0.6	-
25ENDD014	272.29	272.3	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	2	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD014	272.3	287.1	14.8	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	2	0.6	-
25ENDD014	287.1	299.3	12.2	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1.1	1.5	-
25ENDD014	299.3	311.87	12.57	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.2	1	-
25ENDD014	311.87	316.38	4.51	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.2	1	<0.1%
25ENDD014	316.38	318.6	2.22	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.2	1	-
25ENDD014	318.6	335.13	16.53	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.6	2.5	-
25ENDD014	335.13	335.14	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.6	2.5	<0.1%
25ENDD014	335.14	361.99	26.85	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.6	2.5	-
25ENDD014	361.99	367.8	5.81	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	-	-
25ENDD014	367.8	379.45	11.65	Breccia	Argillic	Strong	0.5	-	-
25ENDD014	379.45	388.05	8.6	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	-	-
25ENDD014	388.05	408.1	20.05	Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	3	-	-
25ENDD014	408.1	412.7	4.6	Siltstone	Silica	Strong	0.5	-	-
25ENDD014	412.7	423.2	10.5	Siltstone	Potassic	Moderate	-	0.1	-

***Table 8** – Lithology, alteration, veins, sulphide and visible gold zones observed in 25ENDD014. Visible gold occurrences have been shown as individual points and zones.*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD015	0	0.3	0.3	Soil	-	-	-	0.7	-
25ENDD015	0.3	3	2.7	Saprolite	Argillic	Strong	-	0.01	-
25ENDD015	3	4.1	1.1	Saprock	Argillic	Strong	-	0	-
25ENDD015	4.1	6.9	2.8	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	6.9	18.9	12	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.1	0.2	-
25ENDD015	18.9	71.25	52.35	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.6	-
25ENDD015	71.25	71.41	0.16	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD015	71.41	71.42	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	<0.1%
25ENDD015	71.42	72.6	1.18	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD015	72.6	109.5	36.9	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	1.1	-
25ENDD015	109.5	114.9	5.4	Granite	Haematite	Moderate	1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	114.9	146.1	31.2	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1.1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	146.1	168.77	22.67	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.5	0.1	-
25ENDD015	168.77	194.89	26.12	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD015	194.89	195.37	0.48	Fault	Silica	Moderate	2.5	0.2	-
25ENDD015	195.37	205.6	10.23	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD015	205.6	215.18	9.58	Granite	Haematite	Moderate	1.1	0.7	-
25ENDD015	215.18	232.37	17.19	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.7	-
25ENDD015	232.37	241.1	8.73	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.6	0.5	-
25ENDD015	241.1	249.35	8.25	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	249.35	259.9	10.55	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1.1	0.7	-
25ENDD015	259.9	283.3	23.4	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1.1	0.7	-
25ENDD015	283.3	291	7.7	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1.6	5.5	-
25ENDD015	291	291.01	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1.6	5.5	<0.1%
25ENDD015	291.01	294.85	3.84	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1.6	5.5	-
25ENDD015	294.85	306.6	11.75	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1.5	1.3	-
25ENDD015	306.6	313.5	6.9	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1.1	2.7	-
25ENDD015	313.5	326.13	12.63	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	2	1.7	-
25ENDD015	326.13	335.65	9.52	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	1.6	2.2	-
25ENDD015	335.65	342.7	7.05	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	6.5	0.5	-
25ENDD015	342.7	349.2	6.5	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	3	1.2	-
25ENDD015	349.2	358.65	9.45	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	4	3	-
25ENDD015	358.65	358.66	0.01	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	4	3	<0.1%
25ENDD015	358.66	360.1	1.44	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	4	3	-
25ENDD015	360.1	368.55	8.45	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2	2.6	-
25ENDD015	368.55	368.56	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2	2.6	<0.1%
25ENDD015	368.56	372.5	3.94	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2	2.6	-
25ENDD015	372.5	382.5	10	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2	1.1	-
25ENDD015	382.5	384.47	1.97	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	3	1.2	-
25ENDD015	384.47	384.48	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	3	1.2	<0.1%
25ENDD015	384.48	384.8	0.32	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	3	1.2	-
25ENDD015	384.8	396.5	11.7	Granite	Phyllic	Veined	1.5	1.1	-
25ENDD015	396.5	400.1	3.6	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	3.6	1	-
25ENDD015	400.1	400.11	0.01	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	3.6	1	<0.1%
25ENDD015	400.11	400.3	0.19	Granite	Carbonate	Moderate	3.6	1	-
25ENDD015	400.3	409	8.7	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	2.1	2	-
25ENDD015	409	410.76	1.76	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	2.1	0.6	-
25ENDD015	410.76	410.77	0.01	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	2.1	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD015	410.77	410.8	0.03	Granite	Carbonate	Veined	2.1	0.6	-
25ENDD015	410.8	415.8	5	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.6	-	-
25ENDD015	415.8	415.87	0.07	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	415.87	415.88	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.1	0.1	<0.1%
25ENDD015	415.88	416.34	0.46	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2.1	0.1	-
25ENDD015	416.34	422.4	6.06	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	2	2.1	-
25ENDD015	422.4	462.6	40.2	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	1	-
25ENDD015	462.6	465.9	3.3	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	-	-
25ENDD015	465.9	472.43	6.53	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	-	-	-
25ENDD015	472.43	473.5	1.07	Fault	Argillic	Moderate	0.5	-	-
25ENDD015	473.5	479.1	5.6	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	-	-
25ENDD015	479.1	489.1	10	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	1.5	-	-
25ENDD015	489.1	519.6	30.5	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	-	-	-

Table 9 *– Lithology, alteration, veins, sulphide and visible gold zones observed in 25ENDD015. Visible gold occurrences have been shown as individual points.*

APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - Enmore Gold Project (EL 8479)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling by Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil and Providence generally sampled at 2m intervals over the whole hole. • Zedex drilling was generally sampled at 1m intervals on a selective sampled based on presence or significant alteration and veining. Sample lengths ranged nominally up to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down to 10cm.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible and is also assumed for the historical drilling.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed. • Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed and if samples return >1g/t from the original Fire Assay. Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all historical operators.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Koonenberry Diamond drilling completed by DDH1 Drilling and Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). **Historical Drilling** • 9 holes for 1,599.5m by Getty Oil Development Company in 1983-84 by Getty Oil Development Company. HQ precollar reducing to NQ. No references found to oriented core. • Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m. • 16 holes for 1,994.7m by Zedex Minerals Limited in 2004-06 using a UDR650 track mounted rig. Core diameter not referenced. No references found to oriented core or evidence of orientations in core photos. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Warren Jay Holdings; 143 holes for 3,232m, average 22.6m. Conducted using a 10cm button bit on Sullair Sullitrack Mk2, possibly open hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. **Historical Drilling** Diamond Drilling: • Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. RC & Percussion: • No firm details were found on percussion sampling procedure. • Getty mentioned strict sampling procedures. • Warren Jay Holdings referred to early termination of some holes when water was intercepted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative*	• Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature of the samples.	recovery in broken zones. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulphide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. • Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Lithological drill logging was completed.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all recent and historical holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. **Historical Drilling** • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. Photographs of Zedex core evidence that core was sawn and half core sent for analysis.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	**Historical Drilling** • Industry standard sampling procedures at the time are assumed but have not yet been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Koonenberry drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter • No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Duplicates were inserted every 50m • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • All zones with visible gold (and samples returning >1g/t in original Fire Assay) were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. • In addition, some samples were also analysed with PhotonAssay (ALS method Au-PA01p) to compare assay techniques. Up to ~500 grams of the pulverised sample is used for analysis (or up to whatever can fit in the plastic jar. Analysis is non-destructive, not requiring sample decomposition. Samples are bombarded with high-energy X-Rays which excite atomic nuclei that produce gamma rays at signature energies, allowing for gold detection. • The nature of the laboratory assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: submitted drill samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Zedex submitted drill samples for analysis to ALS Brisbane. Analysed by Au-TL43 (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Trace level Au, 25g), then by Au-OG43 where Au>1g/t (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Intermediate grade level, 25g). Where Au >1g/t, also analysed by Au-AA25 (ore grade 3g fire assay, AAS finish). Multi-elements by ME-ICP41s (Aqua-regia with ICP-AES finish, 0.5g sample) for Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• N/A
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server. • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	• All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource estimation.	collars later surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil: No reference to datum on maps, though AMG is listed, so datum can be assumed as AGD66. Drillhole azimuth listed in magnetic bearing on logs. Topographic control not referenced. Grids were constructed in key prospect areas so can assume at minimum there was a consistent locational and topographic control for drilling through the local surveyed grid. Accuracy assumed to be ±20m. • Warren Jay Holdings: No details of datum, survey or topographic control have been witnessed yet. • Zedex: post-drilling collar survey using high resolution professional surveying, Datum AGD84.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry drilling has been converted to this grid.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported. **Historical Drilling** • Data spacing is sufficient to establish general continuity of lode style mineralisation along primary structures. Spacing is not currently sufficient or consistent enough to establish continuity of mineralisation on high-grade shoot style reefs (no structural logging has been witnessed or referenced).
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the 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.*	• Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Most drilling outside Bora seems to have been optimized for NE trending, generally NW dipping lode structures. Angle of drilling to higher grade mineralised structures at these other prospects is unclear.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples from Koonenberry drilling were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry Drilling. • No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, owned by Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and expiring on 21 October 2029 whereon it is eligible for renewal. • There are no known Native Title interests in relation to the Property. • No royalty interests are in place.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by Silver Valley (1974) with Diamond drilling. • Getty Oil (1983-84). DD and percussion drilling. Mapping, surface sampling. Good systematic investigative work. Getty concluded the lateral and width dimensions (of the old mine workings) were limited and would not deliver their target of ± 5Mt @ 3g/t (482k oz) Au open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. • Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of 22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property. • Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. • Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel sampling. • A program of 8 RC holes for 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: • An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. • A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. • Native/free gold occurs as inclusions within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz and is concentrated filling cavities within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz as overgrowths to pyrite and arsentiferous pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arsentiferous pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. • Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures. • Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* *- Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.* *- Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.* *– Dip and azimuth of the hole.* *– Down hole length and interception depth.* *– Hole length.*	• Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• All drill intersections > 2g/t x m Au with a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t Au have been reported. • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were for intercepts previously reported and no Top Cuts were used.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• An estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is provided.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. **Historical Drilling** • Sunnyside, Sherwood, et al: Holes appear to be largely targeted orthogonal to main lode structure, while shoot style mineralisation can be high or low angle to the lode structure.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported • Estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is shown on sections.
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.*	• All significant intersections >2g/t x m have been included in this report, with any higher grades reported as a subset of the intersection in the tables.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling is ongoing. • Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.