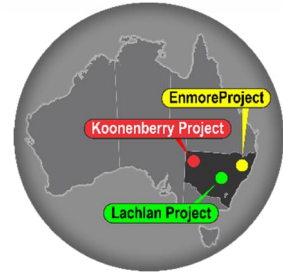


ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
17th October 2024

Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and Cu/Au portfolio

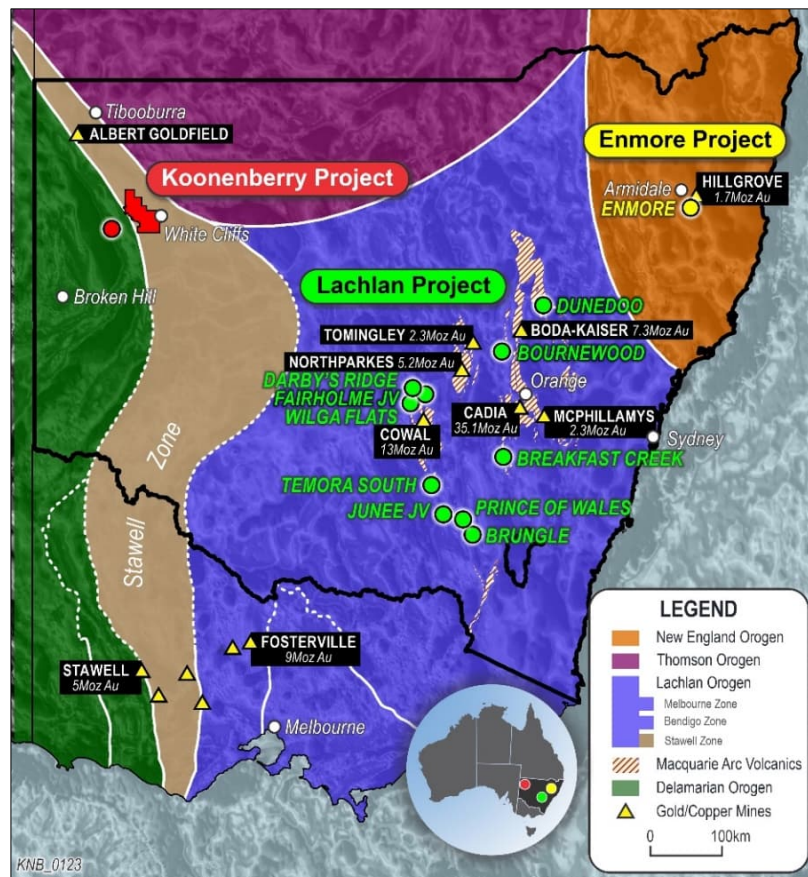


HIGHLIGHTS

Koonenberry Gold has entered into binding agreements to acquire:

- **Enmore Gold Project** from Global Uranium & Enrichment Ltd (ASX:GUE)
 - Located in the New England Fold Belt, 20km from the 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine
 - Historic results include broad intervals of gold mineralisation as well as high-grade gold:
 - Sunnyside: **174m @ 1.82g/t Au from 0m, inc. 31m @ 3.05g/t Au from 115m and 1m @ 15.15g/t Au from 172m** (OSSRC006)
 - Lone Hand: **0.45m @ 234g/t Au; 0.9m @ 21g/t Au; 3m @ 15g/t Au** (from u/g workings)
- **Lachlan Project** from Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd
 - Located in the Lachlan Fold Belt, Australia's premier Cu-Au belt, near Tier 1 deposits
 - Historic results include:
 - Breakfast Creek: **18% Cu & 0.5g/t Au** (BCR004); **1.1% Cu & 3.4g/t Au** (BCR002)
 - **Addition of two existing farm-in joint ventures with a subsidiary of Newmont Corporation** with historic results including:
 - Junee JV (NEM Managing): **224m @ 0.19% Cu & 0.20g/t Au from 172m** (JNRCD002)
- The acquisitions transform Koonenberry by creating a **NSW focused explorer with one of the most significant portfolios in NSW with land holdings of 4,410km²** and a portfolio of projects in frontier, emerging and world class terranes, including the exciting Enmore Gold Project
- **Firm commitments for a placement to raise \$4.5M, supported by major shareholder, Lion Selection Group Limited (ASX:LSX) and incoming Lowell Resources Fund (ASX:LRT)**

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Location of Koonenberry Gold Projects in NSW.

Management Comment - Managing Director, Dan Power, said:

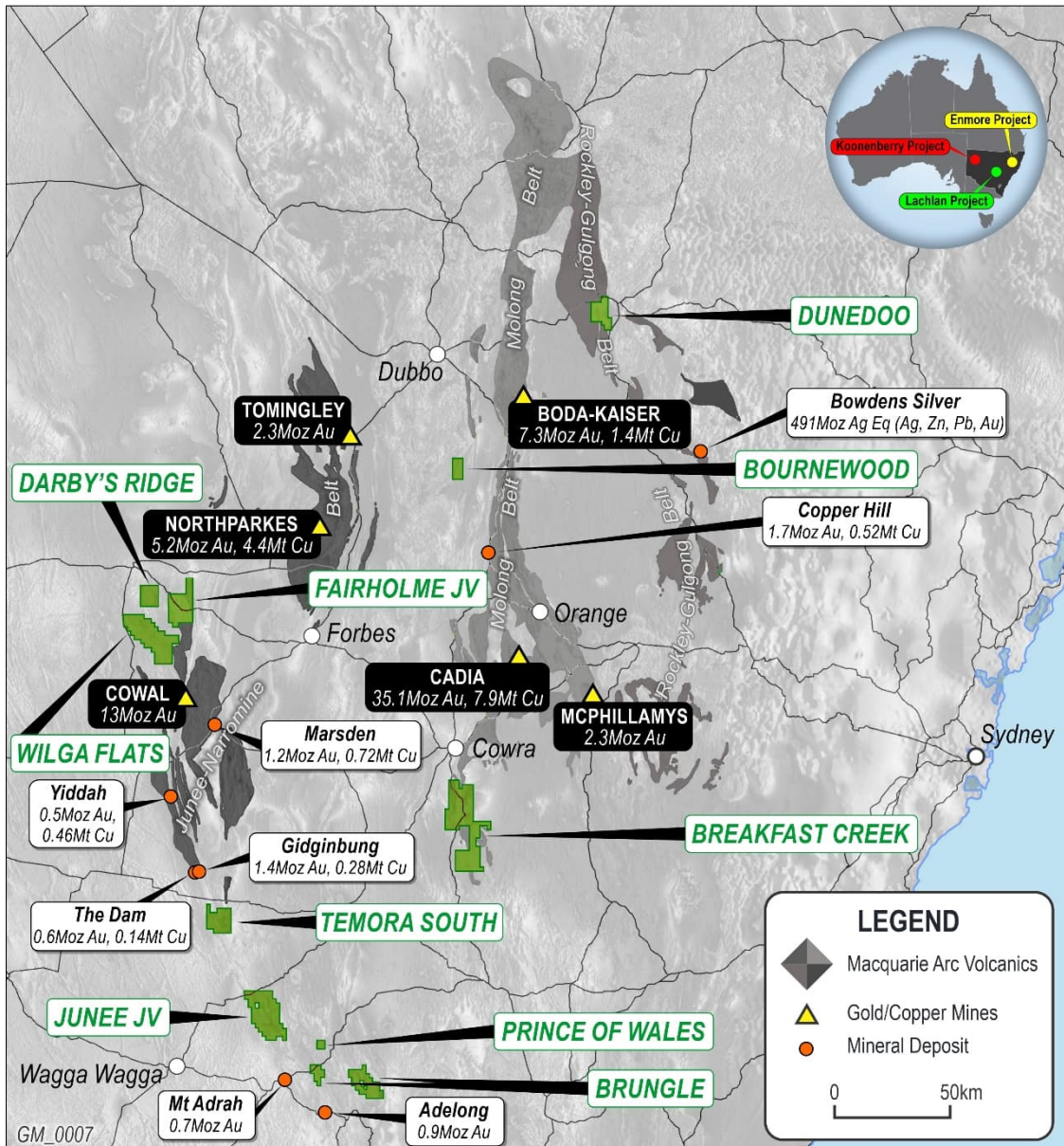
“The Koonenberry Gold team is extremely excited to add these highly prospective assets to our gold and copper exploration portfolio.

The Enmore Gold Project is located only 20km south of Larvotto Resources’ Au-Sb Mine (ASX:LRV) and shares similar geology and prospectivity. The Enmore Gold Project has some exciting historical high-grade gold assays in drilling, rock chips and underground workings with clear targets, a well understood geological model and a near-term opportunity to rapidly advance with drilling.

The Lachlan Projects include strategic landholdings in the Lachlan Fold Belt with early-stage results across multiple targets. In addition, the Junee Project, in Joint Venture with a subsidiary of Newmont Corporation, has seen a significant amount of work already completed and is 20% free carried. Encouraging early-stage drill results point to porphyry Cu/Au discovery potential.

With a concurrent capital raising, supported by Lion Selection Group, Lowell Resources Fund as well as our existing and new shareholders, the Company will be in a very strong position to fund its planned activities. We believe this portfolio of 100% owned and free carried projects are extremely value accretive for shareholders and have outstanding potential to yield a significant discovery.

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Lachlan Projects (Green labels) in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.

SUMMARY OF ACQUISITIONS

Agreements

- Koonenberry Gold Limited (“**KNB**” or “the **Company**”) has today entered into conditional separate binding agreements to acquire:
 - **Enmore Gold Project** from Global Uranium & Enrichment Ltd (ASX:GUE) (“**GUE**”), comprising one granted EL in the New England Fold Belt, in New South Wales; and
 - **Lachlan Projects** through the acquisition of the entire issued capital of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. (“**Gilmore Metals**”) from the shareholders of Gilmore Metals.

Consideration

- Consideration for each of the acquisitions comprises the following (together “**the Consideration Shares**”):
 - GUE to receive 35,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares in KNB (“**KNB Shares**”); and
 - Shareholders of Gilmore Metals to receive 95,000,000 KNB Shares.
- All Consideration Shares are subject to 12 month voluntary escrow;
- At completion of the acquisition of Gilmore Metals, Mr Darren Glover, a co-founder and Director of Gilmore, will join the board of KNB; and
- Key employees from Gilmore Metals to be onboarded with KNB, to retain their knowledge of the Lachlan projects and to provide geological support to the Company.

Conditions Precedent

Conditions precedent to completion of each of the acquisitions are as follows:

- KNB completes an equity fund raising for a minimum of A\$2,000,000 (before costs);
- Approval by KNB shareholders for the issue of Consideration Shares, with a notice of meeting to be dispatched in the coming weeks;
- Receipt of all statutory and regulatory approvals and/or waivers required for the transfer of ownership of each of the Enmore and Lachlan projects to the Company; and
- Extinguishment of net smelter royalty of 2% associated with the Enmore Gold project.

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects with Newmont Exploration

Through the acquisition of Gilmore Metals, KNB will acquire Gilmore Metals’ existing interest in two farm-in and joint venture agreements with Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (“**Newmont Exploration**”) a subsidiary of Newmont Corporation.

- **June Project Joint Venture** – Newmont Exploration has acquired an 80% interest in the June Project (EL8470) through funding expenditure under a farm-in and joint venture agreement, with Gilmore Metals to be free carried for any project exploration expenditure incurred by Newmont Exploration, with further expenditure at the sole decision of Newmont Exploration, up until commencement of commercial production pursuant to a mining joint venture agreement.
- **Fairholme Project Joint Venture (Gilmore Metals 51% / Newmont Exploration 49%)** - Newmont Exploration has the right but not the obligation to earn up to an 80% interest in the Fairholme (EL9467) project through funding exploration of \$5 million, with KNB through Gilmore Metals’ to be free carried up to \$15 million of exploration expenditure by Newmont Exploration at its election.
- Newmont Exploration is the manager for exploration of both of the joint venture projects, with agreements providing for the formation of a mining joint venture and are on standard joint venture terms and conditions.

BOARD APPOINTMENT

Concurrently with completion of the Gilmore Metals transaction, Mr Darren Glover will join KNB's Board as a Director.

Mr Glover is a geologist and co-founder of Gilmore Metals. Mr Glover has over 25 years' experience in minerals exploration, mining, resource definition and business development across Australia and South America. Previously, Mr Glover has held senior positions with Gold Fields, Newcrest, RGC and Moly Mines including leading the geological team to the discovery of the Dargues Reef Gold Mine in NSW.

EQUITY RAISING

The Company has received firm subscriptions to raise \$4,500,000 before costs via a placement to institutional and sophisticated investors of 450.0 million new ordinary shares in the Company at an issue price of \$0.010 per share ("Placement"). The Placement was jointly managed by BW Equities Pty Ltd (AFSL 389353) and Baker Young Limited (AFSL 246735) ("Joint Managers").

Completion of the Placement is subject to the Company receiving shareholder approval, to be sought at its Annual General Meeting on 29 November 2024 ("AGM").

Included in the Placement commitments are applications from Directors of the Company totaling \$200,000. If shareholders approve the issuance of the Placement Shares, including providing approval for participation by Directors, settlement will occur shortly after the Company's AGM.

The Placement saw strong support from existing and new institutional & professional investors, with demand significantly exceeding shares offered under the Placement. The Company is pleased that one of its major shareholders, Lion Selection Group Limited (ASX:LSX), has committed to participate in the Placement. The Company also welcomes Lowell Resources Fund (ASX:LRT) as a new investor.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TIMETABLE

The expected impact on the capital structure of KNB through the acquisitions and the Placement will be as follows.

	Fully paid ordinary shares	Options	Performance rights
Securities on issue	287,787,474	94,019,193	10,596,970
Consideration Shares	130,000,000	-	-
Placement securities offered	450,000,000	-	-
Total Pro-Forma securities	867,787,474	94,019,193	10,596,970

USE OF FUNDS

Funds raised under the Capital Raising are expected be applied in the following manner:

Item	Placement Funds
Exploration at the Company's Projects including the Enmore Gold Project the Lachlan Project and the Company's existing Koonenberry Project*	3,831,981
Costs of the Capital Raising	300,000
Working capital purposes	368,019
Total	4,500,000

The use of funds is indicative only and subject to change by the Board of KNB.

* Of the total funds allocated for exploration, approximately \$1.25M are budgeted for exploring the Company's existing Koonenberry Project.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

An indicative timetable for completion of the proposed acquisitions and the Placement is as follows:

Item	Total
Announcement of Placement and Project acquisitions, subject to shareholder approval	29 November 2024
Dispatch of Notice of Annual General Meeting	By 29 October 2024
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to approve the issue of Placement Shares and Consideration Shares, amongst other resolutions	29 November 2024
Settlement of Placement Shares	3 December 2024
Settle acquisition of Gilmore Metals and the Enmore Gold Project	December 2024

This timetable is indicative only and subject to change.

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SUMMARY OF ENMORE GOLD PROJECT

The Enmore Gold Project (EL8479) covers an area of 134km² and is located in New England Fold Belt (NEFB) in NE NSW approximately 30km from the town of Armidale and only 20km south of the Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine (1.7Moz Au). In addition to Hillgrove, the NEFB hosts several large deposits including the Ravenswood Mine (8Moz Au), Mt Morgan Mine (7.7Moz Au, 0.36Mt Cu) and Cracow (2.5Moz Au). ⁽¹⁾ Despite its clear prospectivity and total endowment of +35Moz Au, the NEFB remains underexplored and the NSW segment of the belt considerably more so than the QLD segment.

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer on page 17.

Gold mineralisation at Enmore is orogenic in style and structurally controlled along three major NE trending structures. The hydrothermal system was long-lived with two vein types observed:

- 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 event associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to the mylonite zones. Gold occurrences associated with later event generally have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures.

Drilling Highlights ^(Table 5)

Sunnyside Prospect

- 174m @ 1.82g/t Au from 0m; inc. 100m @ 2.33g/t Au from 59m; inc. 31m @ 3.05g/t Au from 115m, inc. 1m @ 15.15g/t Au from 172m (OSSRC006)
- 119m @ 0.99g/t Au from 140m; and 4m @ 8.85g/t Au from 184m (OKDD001)
- 100.5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 107m to EOH (OKDD002)
- 4m @ 11.94g/t Au from 0m (SP3B)
- 2m @ 14.6g/t Au from 46m (SP13E)

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 20.63g/t Au from 92m, inc. 1m @ 58g/t Au from 93m (BSD5)
- 6m @ 4.61g/t Au from 65m (BSD1)

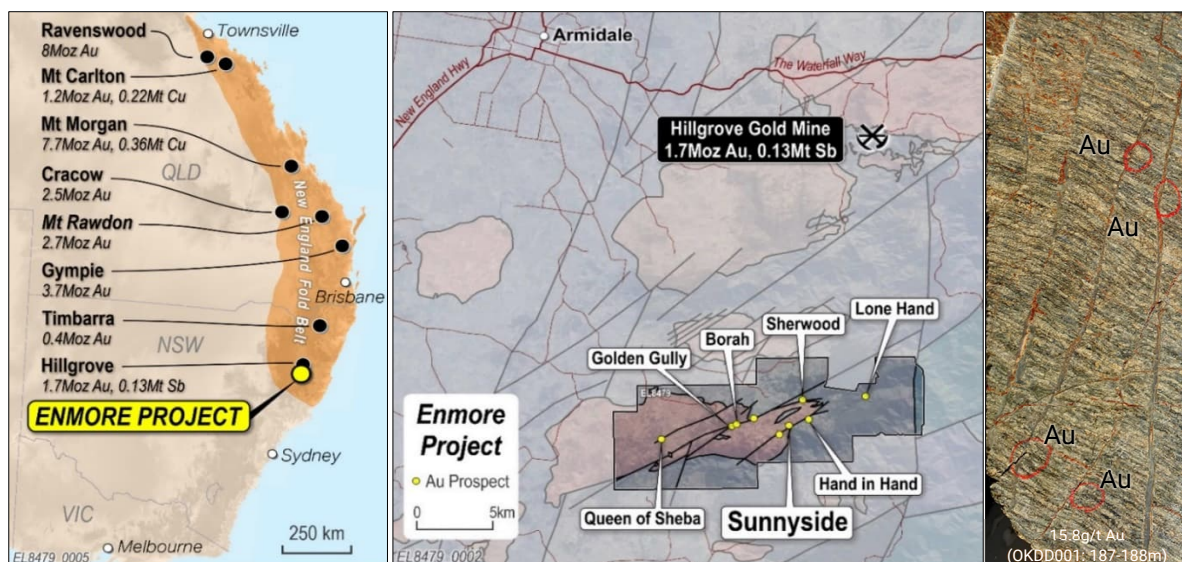
Underground Sampling Highlights ^(Table 8)

Lone Hand Prospect

- 0.45m @ 234g/t Au; 0.91m @ 21g/t Au; 3m @ 15g/t Au

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 7.06g/t Au



Enmore Gold Project relative to significant deposits in the NEFB and the Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine.

¹ Phillips, 2017

SUMMARY OF LACHLAN PROJECTS

The Lachlan Fold Belt is home to major deposits such as Newmont’s 51Moz Au, 9.9Mt Cu Cadia Mine, Evolution Mining’s 13Moz Au Cowal Mine and 5.2Moz Au, 4.4Mt Cu North Parkes Mine. ⁽²⁾ With a combined endowment of +88Moz Au + Cu the Belt is considered world class. The Lachlan Projects comprise 10 EL’s that are considered highly prospective for Porphyry Cu/Au, Epithermal Au and Orogenic Au systems. Combined, the Lachlan Projects cover an area of 1,766km², giving the Company a commanding land position to rival major and junior exploration companies alike.

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer on page 17.

Drilling Highlights ^(Table 9)

Junee Project (Newmont JV, KNB to be 20% free carried to commencement of commercial production)

Kurrajong Prospect

- 224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.20g/t Au from 172m, inc. 107m @ 0.3% Cu, 0.33g/t Au from 254m (JNRC002)

Rockley Prospect

- 60m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.1g/t Au from 388m, inc. 27m @ 0.69% Cu, 0.18g/t Au from 420m (JNRC005)
- 53m @ 0.18% Cu, 0.06g/t Au from 278m (JNRC008)

Cooba East Prospect

- 160m @ 0.11% Cu from 164m (JNRC043)

Surface Sampling Highlights ^(Tables 13-16)

Wilga Project

- 0.47% Cu, 0.33% Zn (1260); 1.32% Pb (788-4)

Temora South Project

- 12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au & 0.16% Cu (Minview)

Prince of Wales Project

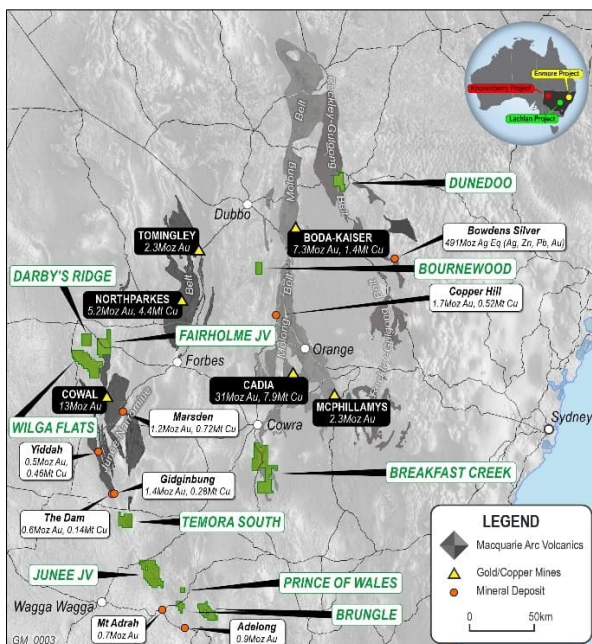
- 5.40g/t Au (G1980/49)

Prince of Wales Project

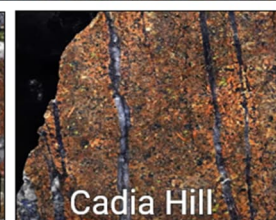
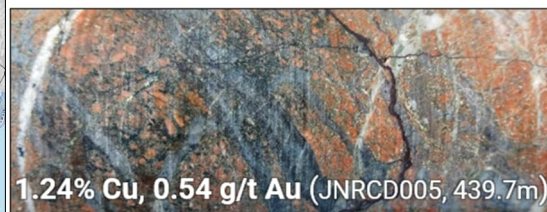
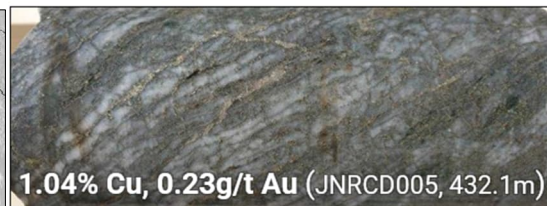
- 0.8g/t Au & 12.6% Cu (BCR001), 3.4g/t Au & 1.1% Cu (BCR002), 0.5g/t Au & 18.5% Cu (BRC004)

Bournewood Project

- 13.3g/t Au (15605), 5.7% Cu



Lachlan Projects in relation to prospective arc rocks and major deposits.



Core samples from the Rockley Prospect showing similar alteration/veining to Cadia and Ridgeway

² Phillips 2017, Evolution Mining 2023, Alkane 2023, Newmont 2023, China Molybdenum Company 2022, Regis Resources 2023

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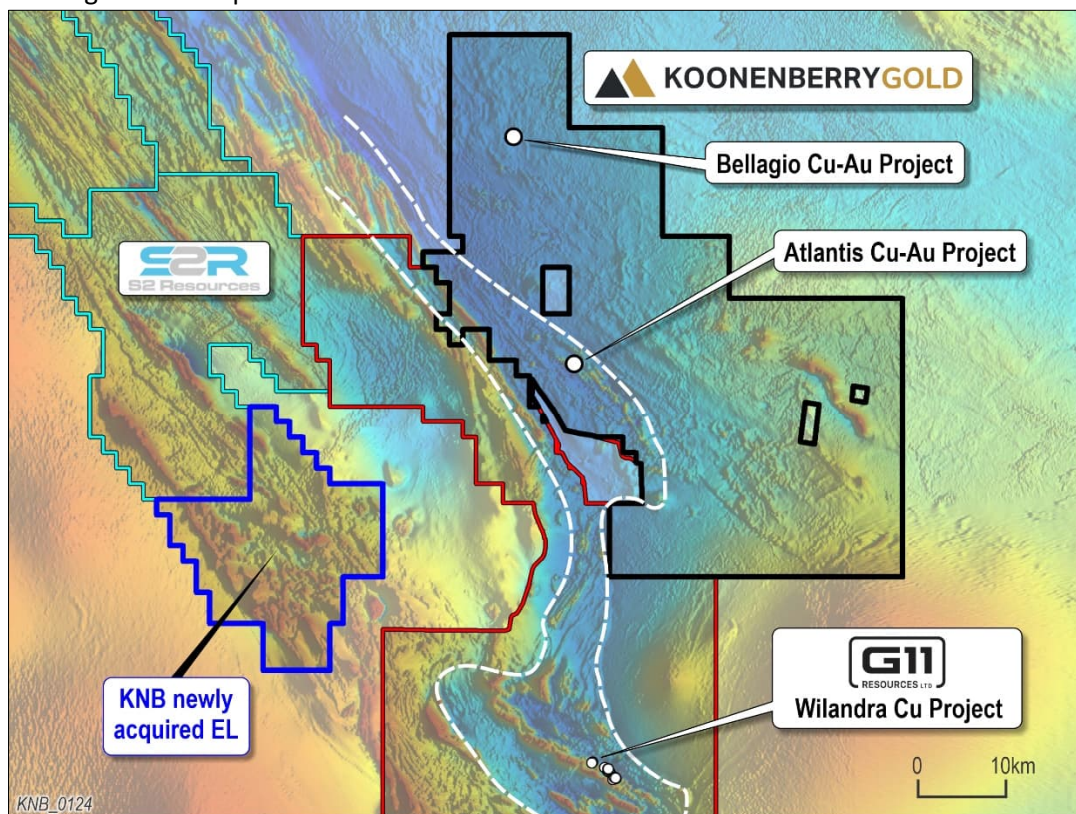
SUMMARY OF KOONENBERRY PROJECT

The Koonenberry Belt is a frontier Terrane prospective for Orogenic gold, VMS Cu-Au-Pb-Zn-Ag and Magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE systems. Traceable for over 225km, the Koonenberry Fault has acted as a long-lived deep crustal structure that has tapped metal source rocks and acted as a conduit for mineralised fluids. The Koonenberry Fault has numerous associated splays, second order faults/thrusts and associated folds and is believed to be critical for concentrating these fluids and depositing metals within trap sites and dilatant zones.

The Koonenberry Belt has been largely under-explored due to its remoteness, with past exploration efforts considered to have been largely ineffective. In recent years however, the belt has been heavily pegged by various explorers who have recognised the enormous prospectivity of the belt to host significant Tier 1 deposits. Modern exploration techniques are being applied for the first time at a belt and prospect scale and are likely to increase the probability of discovery.

The majority of the 2,510km² Koonenberry Gold Project is considered highly prospective for Orogenic Gold. With abundant evidence of gold mineralisation in multiple bedrock sources, a pipeline of emerging targets and a +200km² gold nugget field, the source of which has not yet been identified, the Company believes it has the potential to discover significant gold deposits.

Furthermore, along the western margin of the Project a sequence of sedimentary rocks and volcanics can be traced to the south where other explorers have demonstrated recent success in applying electrical geophysical techniques that have resulted in the discovery of high grade Cu-dominant VMS systems (G11 Resources Ltd, ASX announcement dated 4 June 2024 “High Grade Copper Intercepts at Wilandra Central.” e.g. 9m @ 2.66% Cu from 310m, inc. 6m @ 3.46% Cu from 311m)³. The newly acquired EL to the west of the Koonenberry Project is considered highly prospective for magmatic Cu-Ni deposits with geology and tectonic setting akin to the Albany Fraser belt which hosts the world class Nova-Bollinger Cu-Ni deposit.



Regional Airborne Magnetic image showing Koonenberry Gold Project (black outline), newly acquired EL (blue outline), G11 Resources Project (red outline) and a sequence of Cambrian aged sediments and volcanics considered prospective for Cu-Au-Pb-Zn VMS systems (white dashed lines).

³ References to proximate projects do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar exploration success. Refer to disclaimer.

FORWARD PROGRAM

Enmore Gold Project

The Company sees a potential rapid assessment of the Enmore Gold Project with drilling planned in the near future at Sunnyside to test high grade shoot potential. Additional work will involve the relogging and resampling of historical drill-core, additional surface sampling and potentially electrical geophysics to focus additional drilling.

Lachlan Projects

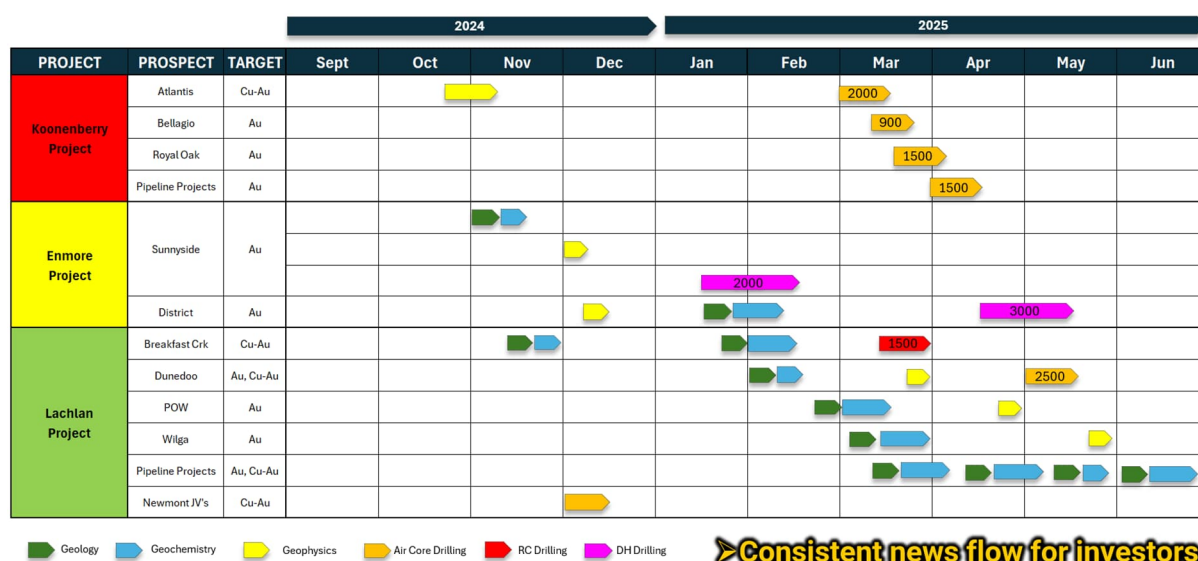
The Company is currently prioritizing multiple pre-defined targets and prospects contained across the large tenement portfolio of managed Lachlan Projects to advance to drill ready status. The results of this work will determine the next steps, which will likely include reconnaissance field work, geochemical surveys, additional geophysical work and drilling. In addition, the Junee and Fairholme Projects continue to be managed, explored and funded by Newmont Exploration through farm-in and joint venture arrangements.

Koonenberry Project

At Atlantis, the Company is planning to conduct additional surface geophysical Electromagnetic (EM) work to help target further drilling. The survey will cover a much larger area of prospective stratigraphy than had previously been surveyed (4,000m strike vs 600m previously).

At Bellagio, a high impact drilling program has been designed to test the recently identified Central Gold Zone which is 50m wide and runs approximately parallel to existing drilling. Drilling will be conducted along N-S oriented traverses and will test for down-dip/down plunge continuity of the gold mineralisation.

In addition, the Company awaits approvals for drill testing of several targets which have recently been identified along the Royal Oak fault which is known to control the gold mineralisation at Bellagio.



Consistent news flow for investors

Table 1. Planned Forward Work Program. Please note that planned discovery activity is indicative and subject to change due to various factors including regulatory approvals and inclement weather.

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ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

100% Owned Projects	
Au Koonenberry (15 contiguous EL's; 2,060km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant evidence for Au (200km² nuggets) Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils 10m @ 1.6g/t Au (Bellagio Prospect) Highly prospective and underexplored 	Cu Koonenberry (EL9225; 450km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospective craton margin setting Coincident gravity + magnetic highs S2R & AIC to N, G11 to S 20km prospective stratigraphy
Au Enmore (EL8479; 135km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km S of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine Strong geological similarities 174m @ 1.83g/t Au (Sunnyside Prospect) Potential for high grade shoots 	Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 403km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55km S of 31Moz Cadia Cu/Au Mine Significant +4km Cu-Au soil anomaly 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu rocks
Au Wilga (EL9272; 278km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine +4km Carbonate-Base Metal trend Largely untested by drilling 	Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 44km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40km SW 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit Numerous historic workings 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips
Au Temora South (EL8895; 114km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16km S 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 Brungle (EL9532; 170km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips
Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 12km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical shafts and workings Gold trend along 3.7km structure Limited drilling 	Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 210km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptual Intrusion related Cu/Au Large >2km Au-Cu Aircore anomaly Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65km N of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit +8km Au soil anomaly 1.24g/t Au, 9.4g/t Ag rock chip 	

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 266km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc ⁴ 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; 172km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large igneous complex (Phase 4) Cover of only 60-150m Northparkes-style mag features Cu/Au in Aircore (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

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

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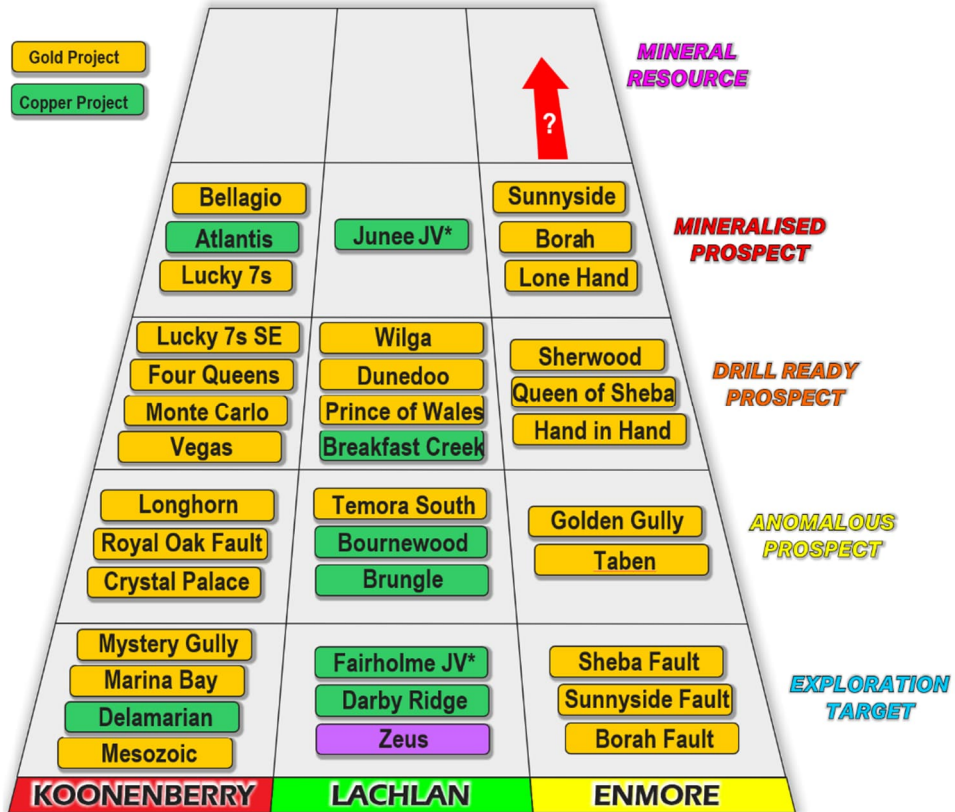
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⁴ Alan Wilson, 2022.

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

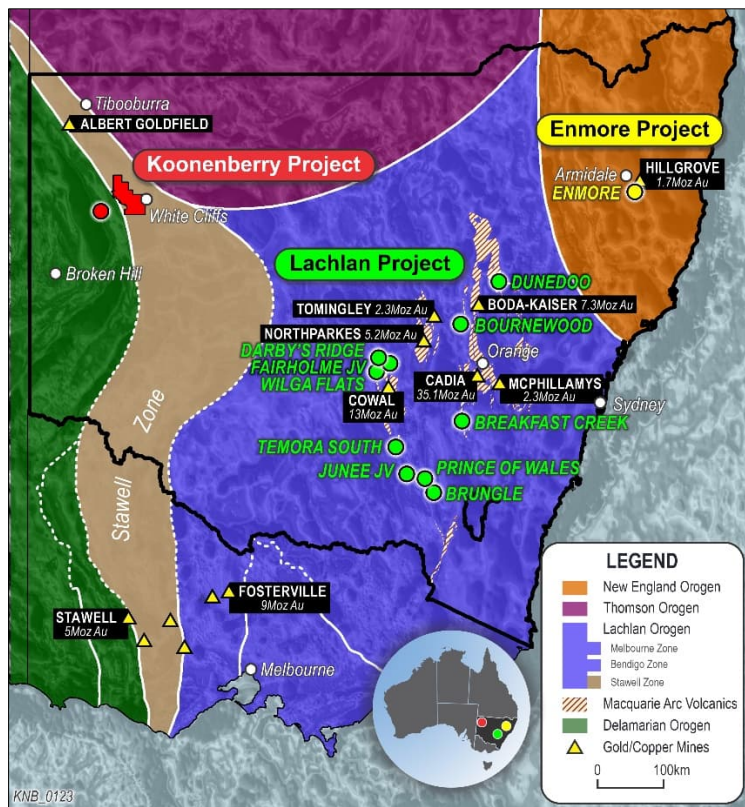
Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through exploration for Gold and Copper in Frontier, Emerging and World Class geological terranes. With the acquisition of the Enmore & Lachlan Projects the Company has one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW covering 4,410km² with multiple discovery opportunities for investors.

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Koonenberry Gold Prospects and pipeline of discovery opportunities.

Notes: *Junee and Fairholme Projects are being explored by Newmont Exploration (Manager) through Farm-in and Joint Venture agreements.



Location of Koonenberry Gold Projects in NSW.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
Held by the Company				
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%
To be acquired				
EL9225	450.30	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2. Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd (to be acquired) 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 (to be acquired)

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134	NSW	Panex Resources	100%

Table 3. To be held within 100% owned subsidiary Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, one (1) granted tenement making up the Enmore Gold Project.

Lachlan Project (to be acquired)

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	114.04	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	403.51	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	169.59	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.49	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	210.53	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.86	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	277.78	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	172.52	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	Junee	266.08	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 4. 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.

Prospect	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Source
Sunnyside	OSSRC006	0	174	174	1.82	1
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	59	159	100	2.33	1
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	75	102	27	3.17	1
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	115	146	31	3.05	1
Sunnyside	<i>and</i>	171	174	3	8.86	1
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	172	173	1	15.15	1
Sunnyside	OKDD001	140	259	119	0.99	2
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	184	253	69	1.38	2
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	184	188	4	8.85	2
Sunnyside	<i>and</i>	249	253	4	4.56	2
Sunnyside	OKDD002	107	207.5	100.5	1.29	2
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	182	205	23	2.78	2
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	182	187	5	4.19	2
Sunnyside	<i>including</i>	194	205	11	3.09	2
Sunnyside	OKDD003	189	219.2	30.2	1.95	2
Sunnyside	OKDD004	251	251.9	0.9	1.70	2
Sunnyside	SP3B	0	4	4	11.94	3
Sunnyside	SP13E	46	48	2	14.6	3
Borah	BSD5	92	96	4	20.63	4
Borah	<i>including</i>	93	94	1	58	4
Borah	GR-B8	90.7	95.5	4.8	5.70	6
Borah	BSD1	65	71	6	4.61	4
Sherwood	DDH1	60.76	61.37	0.61	62.1	5
Queen of Sheba	GR-SB2	41.46	42.06	0.6	7.75	6

Table 5 - Significant drill hole intersections at Enmore Gold Project. Maximum internal dilution is 4m @ <0.1g/t Au.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	OSSRC006	388844	6596426	938	56.5	-60	174
Sunnyside	OKDD001	388926	6596376	943	354.2	-55	261
Sunnyside	OKDD002	388955	6596407	942	339	-55	207.5
Sunnyside	OKDD003	388974	6596359	942	338	-55	219.2
Sunnyside	SP3B	388631	6596285	964	324	-48	22
Sunnyside	SP13E	388889	6596465	938	161	-55	56
Borah	BSD5	385348	6596522	1023	336	-45	106
Borah	GR-B8	385400	6596537	1023	335	-45	119.2
Borah	BSD1	385295	6596478	1027	1	-55	150
Sherwood	DDH1	387133	6597314	1011	158	-68	71.02
Queen of Sheba	GR-SB2	380353	6595466	1054	190	-55	60

Table 6 – Enmore Gold Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.

Prospect	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Source
Borah	Soil	17925	384741	6595978	11	8
Queen of Sheba	Soil	48126	380074	6595403	3.43	8
Queen of Sheba	Grab	Sheba3	380504	6595488	74.1	9
Lone Hand	Rock Chip				56	6
Lone Hand	Rock Chip				36	6

Table 7 – Enmore Gold Project significant surface sample location.

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Prospect	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Source
Borah	UG Channel Chip	WJ26-27	385371	6596557	4	7.06	7
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				0.45	234	6
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				0.91	21	6
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				0.76	23	6
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				0.45	33	6
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				1.52	16	6
Lone Hand	UG Channel Chip				3.00	15	6

Table 8 – Enmore Gold Project significant Underground sample location.

Prospect (Project)	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Source
Kurrajong (June)	JNRCD002	172	396	224	0.20	0.19	Gilmore
Kurrajong (June)	Inc.	254	361	107	0.33	0.30	Gilmore
Kurrajong (June)	JNRCD001	4	110	106	0.13	0.10	Gilmore
Rockley (June)	JNRCD005	388	448	60	0.10	0.35	Gilmore
Rockley (June)	Inc.	420	447	27	0.18	0.69	Gilmore
Rockley (June)	JNRCD008	278	331	53	0.06	0.18	Gilmore
Allawah (June)	JNRC025	52	72	20	1.15	0.02	Gilmore
Allawah (June)	Inc.	60	64	4	2.84	0.02	Gilmore
Cooba East (June)	JNRCD043	164	324	160	0.02	0.10	Gilmore

Table 9 – June Significant drill hole intersections. Maximum internal dilution is 6m @ <0.01g/t Au and 8m @ <0.02% Cu, except for Cooba East which is 12m @ <0.01g/t Au and 4m @ <0.02% Cu.

Prospect (Project)	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Source
Olaf's (Wilga)	ODH1	190.52	201.85	11.33	1.37	0.68	a

Table 10 - Lachlan Project Significant historical drill hole intersections (a).

Prospect (Project)	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Source
(Temora South)	95WRAC050	60	64	4	1.93	b
(Prince of Wales)	POW012	32	34	2	5.98	c
Nerang Cowal - Evolution	DDH3	34.25	36.47	2.22	7.64	s
	Inc.	34.85	35.15	0.30	19.40	s

Table 11 - Lachlan Project Significant historical drill hole intersections (b).

Prospect (Project)	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Olaf's (Wilga)	ODH1	527075	6296610	220	72	-55	244.45
Nerang Cowal – Evolution	DDH3	528465	6292675	290	050	-70	63.5
(Temora South)	95WRAC050	550189	6182292	320	280.5	-60	64
(Prince of Wales)	POW012	595819	6123628	528	252	-60	30
Kurrajong (June)	JNRCD001	568680	6134400	267	270	-55	453.4
Kurrajong (June)	JNRCD002	568850	6134400	266	270	-58	450.75
Rockley (June)	JNRCD005	579818	6126400	258	012	-50	624.95
Rockley (June)	JNRCD008	579907	6126823	260	192	-50	393.7
Allawah (June)	JNRC025	572823	6145253	271	270	-60	180
Cooba East (June)	JNRCD043	579797	6128486	261	180	-60	408.2

Table 12 – Lachlan Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation

Prospect (Project)	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Source
Olaf's (Wilga)	Rock Chip	1260	527838	6295217	0.47	0.33	0.02	d
Olaf's (Wilga)	Rock Chip	788-4	527110	6296559	0.03	0.06	1.32	e
(Temora South)	Rock Chip	WRC11	550315	6177241	0.1675	0.007	0.02	f
Pine Mountain (Brungle)	Grab				1.37			o

Table 13 – Lachlan Project Significant surface sample location (a).

Prospect (Project)	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Source
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Grab	BCR001	663579	6202591	0.83	12.6	g
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Grab	BCR002	663580	6202593	3.40	1.07	g
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Grab	BCR004	663200	6201667	0.50	18.5	g
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Grab	BCR011	663201	6201662	0.73	16.2	g
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Grab	BCR013	663199	6201666	0.52	17.8	g
Balbardie (Breakfast Creek)	Soil	BCS0094	662600	6206450		0.33	h
(Bournewood)	Rock Chip					5.7	i
Hillside (Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR226	726863	6443019	1.20	0.53	n

Table 14 – Lachlan Project Significant surface sample location (b).

Prospect (Project)	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)	Source
(Temora South)	Rock Chip	32950	550516	6177619	12.7	Minview
(Temora South)	Rock Chip	32949	550516	6177619	4.98	Minview
(Temora South)	Rock Chip	32948	550516	6177619	1.65	Minview
(Prince of Wales)	Rock Chip	G1980/49			5.40	j
Pine Mountain (Brungle)	Grab	5049/18			8.43	k
Stoney Creek (Balbardie)	Rock Chip	11204			1.87	l
(Bournewood)	Rock Chip	15605	657963	6379079	13.3	m
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR005	725777	6444924	0.22	n
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR006	725778	6444923	0.24	n
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR059	726395	6444410	0.79	n
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR064	726835	6443039	1.24	n
Allawah (Juneey)	Rock Chip	9986	572775	6145194	1.79	p
Allawah (Juneey)	Rock Chip	9987	572461	6144876	1.37	p
Rockley (Juneey)	Float	10850	580034	6126442	16.2	p
Rockley (Juneey)	Float	10818	579784	6126507	3.54	p
Rockley (Juneey)	Rock Chip	687	575601	6140148	2.50	q
Kurrajong (Juneey)	20m Rock Chip Traverse	375111	568687	6134384	2.66	r
Kurrajong (Juneey)	20m Rock Chip Traverse	375112	568707	6134384	0.74	r

Table 15 – Lachlan Project Significant surface sample location (c).

Prospect (Project)	Sample Type	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Mo (ppm)	Source
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR015	726797	6446012	28	n
(Dunedoo)	Rock Chip	DDR224	725998	6445868	45	n

Table 16 – Lachlan Project Significant surface sample location (d).

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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 Koonenberry Gold 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.

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

**APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria
- Enmore Gold Project (EL 8479)**
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Recent Drilling (Okapi Resources Ltd in 2021-22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2-5kg was split off the rig and sent to ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. Samples greater than 3kg were riffle split at the lab, prior to pulverising. Diamond drilling was used to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half according to core orientation lines (where available). Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling, trenching or channel sampling for Silver City Minerals Ltd, 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 drillcore or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. <p>No details found on historical rock chip, channel chip or soil sampling procedures.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted rotary cone splitter Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. <p>Historical Drilling Sample size ranges are as described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getty Oil generally sampled at 1m intervals over the whole hole. Holes BSD6 & BSD7 were sampled at 2m intervals, reducing to 1m in areas of interest. Rarely sampling was conducted at 0.5m intervals. 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 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. 	<p>to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down to 10cm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of recent and historical mineralisation was assumed to be through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible. Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent drilling and are assumed in the historical drilling 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. Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay. Warren Jay Holdings appears to have employed check sampling on a more random basis and over a wider range of gold grade results.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling completed by BG Drilling using a track mounted Han Jin 16D rig with separate air compressor (Doosan 1050 FM) and using 3.5" rods and 5 7/8" face sampling hammer Diamond drilling completed using HQ core, triple tube <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling total of 29 holes for 3,899.2m. 4 holes for ~305m by Silver City Minerals Pty Ltd in 1974. Details not available. 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. 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. Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Auger drilling by Warren Jay Holdings; 54 holes for 56m, average 1m. Used for soil sampling. No detailed references yet found.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologist on site monitored and recorded RC sample recoveries to ensure the samples were representative. 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. <p>Historical Drilling Diamond Drilling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silver City: Originals of this work not found. No reference to sampling procedures found. Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. Recovery dips to 40% at high grade intersection in BSD5, though there has been no mention of potential impact on grade. Zedex drill logs have not been witnessed. Method of recording recoveries is unknown at this time. <p>RC & Percussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Channel Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getty sampled costeans along the major structures. No details have been found. Zedex channel sampled underground workings and trenches. Methodology was not described. A reference to channel sampling the

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Lone Hand Mine described 1m width channel samples at 2m spacings along the length of the adit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. <p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes were geologically logged on 1m intervals and in sufficient detail to support descriptions of rock types and mineralisation. All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structures recorded. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silver City: no details available. Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulfide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Drill logs have not been witnessed at this time. Lithologies have not been witnessed in drill databases at this time. References in reports indicate drilling was logged.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of all recent and historical holes (the ones with records) were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry. 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were split by individual metre at the drill rig into 2-5kg sub

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>samples using a rotary cone splitter.</p> <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Recent drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results. Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter in the recent drilling. No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results. Duplicates were inserted every 20m for recent drilling No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results Sample size for recent drilling is appropriate. No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assays were sent to ALS Orange\Brisbane which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. All samples were analysed using a 30g Fire Assay with a AAS finish. (Au-AA25). The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from Lone Hand showed >75% of gold in that location reported to coarse fraction. Nugget effect was noted in other prospects as well.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent drilling standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at 20m intervals 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent and historical significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One recent hole OSSRC03 (abandoned at 54m) twinned historic hole SS9. Zedex twinned Getty hole BSD5 with hole GRB8.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data at the rig from recent drilling was collected on paper and later digitised. No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All recent drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex single shot instrument. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silver Valley: No mention of survey control. Silver Valley owned a mining lease and may have surveyed back to ML boundaries. Accuracy is unknown. Topographic control not referenced. Getty Oil: No reference to datum on maps, though AMG is listed, so

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for recent drilling and historical drilling has been converted to this grid.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the historical drilling was professionally surveyed and these collars were used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction. (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals more broad in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getty Oil holes at Bora were drilled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>targeting the NE trending regional structures. The program established that the target high-grade mineralisation was on a cross-structure at 35° to the original target. Four diamond and five percussion holes consequently missed the target. Holes that did intercept target are at low angle to the sympathetically dipping reef. True orientation of the structure (which may be an echelon reefs) is unknown so materiality of drill angle is currently unknown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zedex drillholes are drilled at higher and more optimal angle to the apparent mineralised structure at Bora. 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from the Recent Drilling were hand delivered to the laboratory in Orange by the geologist conducting the program therefore no 3rd party handled the samples. No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or reviews were completed of the Recent 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Panex Resources WA Pty 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 tenement is current and in good standing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 $\pm 5\text{Mt @ }3\text{g/t (482k oz)}$ Au open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of 22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property. Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel sampling. A program of 8 RC holes for 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au \pm Sb, 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:

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. Gold is present both as free gold and in solution with pyrite and possibly arsenopyrite in varying proportions. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available data for the majority of the historical holes at the Enmore Property are poorly recorded. The historic drilling is not currently considered material on this basis beyond indication of the mineral potential of the field Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables Drillhole and channel sampling information is utilized as indicative reference only to the potential of the Prospect.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for recent and historical significant intersection calculations. No Top Cuts were used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and internal dilution applicable is stated below the table.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values have been reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<p>Recent Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Two RC drillholes (OSSRC05 and OSSRC06) were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals more broad in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect cross-cutting North-South structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling. <p>Historical Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bora: Holes drilled pre-2004 are interpreted to be drilled largely at low angle sub-parallel to the shoot style mineralisation, and post-2004 drillholes moderate-high angle. Intercept widths do not appear to vary markedly, indicating more controls involved. All holes are currently considered to be down hole length, true width not known. The Bora shoot itself is moderate angle (35°) to the host lode structure. 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole lengths are reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results reported range from <0.001g/t to 62.1g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Projects includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of this announcement.

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**APPENDIX 2. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria
– Lachlan Projects**
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling or rock chip sampling. Recent Diamond Drilling sampling at Junee was completed on cut half core nominally sampled at 1m or 2m intervals, or at appropriate geological boundaries. Recent RC drilling at Junee was completed by nominally sampling at 1m or 2m intervals using a spear.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical diamond drilling was nominally sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological boundaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of historical and recent mineralisation was assumed to be through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type to obtain samples for analysis. Recent drilling and sampling at Junee was conducted using industry standard equipment and practices.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type Recent diamond and RC drilling at Junee was conducted using a UDR1200 or UDR650 rig, generally with a hole size of HQ3 but sometimes with PQ drilled in the upper portion of the hole. NQ3 was utilised when required due to adverse drilling conditions/drilling difficulties, affecting holes JNRCD010, JNRCD013, JNRCD014, JNRCD042A & JNDD069.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recoveries were reported from historical drilling. At Junee recoveries were estimated on all RC holes and any core loss was stated on diamond core but was generally low.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling At Junee RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sample biases can be determined from the historical holes At Junee sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage Historical drill holes were geologically logged Recent drill holes at Junee were not geologically logged with sufficient detail to use for further studies.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was qualitative in nature. All Junee diamond holes have been photographed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of all historical and recent holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No details were reported on historical drill core sampling methods Junee diamond drill holes were half core sampled
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found to sampling techniques or procedures for historical drilling, trenching or channel sampling or whether samples were wet or dry. For recent Junee drilling, 1m interval samples were equally sampled in blocks of 2m with a sampling spear to produce a 2m composite sample for assay. The assay sample was placed in a sequentially numbered calico bag.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results Recent samples from Junee are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results Pulverised Junee samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results At Junee, Duplicates were completed every fiftieth sample in the drill program and in diamond core this was quarter core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results At Junee, Sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. Rock Chip\Grab Samples taken by Gilmore Metals at Dunedoo and Breakfast Creek, as well as Junee drill samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm Historical samples from Temora South and Prince of Wales were analysed at Australian Assay Laboratories (AAL) in Orange, NSW, with Au analysed using a 50g charge and AAS finish, along with a 5 or 8-element package via three acid digest and AAS. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. No laboratory details or methods have been found for the historical results from the Wilga, Bournewood, Brungle or Breakfast Creek Projects.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling. At Junee, Duplicates, blanks and standards were placed in the sample sequence every fiftieth sample in the drill program. The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes have been completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available historical raw data is publicly available data but no documentation of primary data or drilling and sampling procedures has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Junee primary geological logging was completed by electronic means using a rugged tablet and appropriate data collection software. 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. Data is stored in an excel database and backed up on cloud server.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical data is collected and recorded in AGD84 AMG or lat\long. The location of the surveys is considered to be adequately established and consistent with industry standards and has undergone transformation to grid system GDA94 MGA. All Junee data is collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available Government Topographic data has been used for historical data. At Junee a DEM was produced from the aeromagnetic survey and was used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical spacing varied depending on the target Data spacing at Junee varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work was nominally oriented perpendicular to the target Junee work was nominally oriented perpendicular to the target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. Junee drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples At Junee earlier sampling (mainly RC) samples were collected in tied calico bags, before being grouped into polyweave bags and sealed with a zip tie. Samples were transported directly to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Orange by Gilmore Personnel. For later sampling (mainly DD) samples were collected into tied calico bags, before being deposited into a bulka bag, which was sealed with zip ties. Samples were transported to TNT Wagga Wagga by either Gilmore Personnel or courier service, with TNT shipping samples to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Adelaide. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online Webtrieve portal.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No historic audits have been described in reports.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lachlan Project is secured by 10 granted Exploration Licences covering 604 graticule units for a total of approximately 1,766 km². These licenses are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL8876 Darbys Ridge EL8895 Temora South Project EL9137 Bournewood Project EL9138 Dunedoo Project EL9272 Wilga Project EL9313 Breakfast Creek Project EL9532 Brungle Project EL9533 Prince of Wales Project EL9467 Fairholme Project EL8470 Junee Project All of the tenements are current and in good standing and a renewal for Temora South has been lodged and is pending.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has been conducted by several companies and is summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL8876 Darbys Ridge: Modern exploration across the area began in 1982 with Geopeko, followed by BP and then more significant work in the 1990's by North Ltd. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2019. EL8895 Temora South Project: Modern exploration commenced during the early 1980's, with EL2109 held by a variety of companies including Geopeko, Freeport and Nicron Exploration, followed by CRA and Climax Mining in the 1990's, Carpentaria Exploration from 2009-15 and Emmerson Resources from 2016-2018. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2019. EL9137 Bournewood Project: Modern exploration was first undertaken by Anglo American between 1973-1976, followed by Noranda and International Mining Corporation NL in the 1980's. Homestake Australia, CRAE\Rio Tinto and Malachite Resources explored the area in the 1990's, followed by Icarus Mines and then Minotaur from 2010-2015. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021. EL9138 Dunedoo Project: Modern exploration commenced in 1969 by BHP and then ESSO from 1973-1977, BHP again from 1977-79 and Mines Exploration Pty Ltd from 1977-1983, followed by Sunshine Gold Pty Ltd from 1983-1990. In the 1990's Plutonic Operations Ltd and Universal Services Group explored the area, followed by various groups holding the tenure but conducting

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		<p>minimal work up to 2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL9272 Wilga 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. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021. • EL9313 Breakfast Creek Project: Modern exploration commenced in 1966 with Mines Exploration Pty Ltd exploring for base metals, with further exploration by various companies in the 1970's and 1980's including Esso, Teck, Noranda and BHP. From 1997 North Mining Ltd targeted Ordovician Cu-Au mineralisation and Gateway Mining Ltd completed extensive exploration from 1998-2012. Various companies including Minotaur and FMG Resources later held the tenure and completed minor work. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021. • EL9532 Brungle Project: Modern exploration efforts began from 1972 - 1975, with identification of disseminated copper mineralisation at the Baloo and Bogong prospects by AOG Minerals Ltd (outside the current licence area). In the 1980's work was completed by BHP, Getty Oil and Helix Resources NL. Gundagai Gold Pty Ltd and Imperial Mining NL conducted work in the 1990's and various companies held tenure from 2000-2018 with minimal work completed other than by TRK Resources Pty Ltd (DevEx) in 2019. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2023. • EL9533 Prince of Wales Project: Several historic licences partially or fully covered EL9533 and Historic gold production centred on the significant Prince of Wales workings developed to a maximum depth of 170m for an estimated 1.8km of combined underground workings. Estimated production of 858.7kg of Au @ 8.7g/t Au is reported. Modern exploration began in 1975 by Le Nickel Pty Ltd, followed in the 1980's by Mineral Management & Securities Ltd, BHP and Goldrim Australia Ltd. Michelago Ltd completed some rock chip sampling in the late 1990's after



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		<p>which ownership transferred multiple times from 2001 – 2022 during which minimal work was completed. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL9467 Fairholme Project: Modern exploration over EL9467 commenced in 1970 with Central Pacific Minerals exploring for base-metal sulphide ore bodies. Goldfields Exploration acquired tenure in 1981, followed by work by Geopeko, Seltrust Mining, BP and Shell in the 1980’s. This was followed by Newcrest in the 1990’s, then Augur Resources Ltd and Clancy Exploration. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2022. • EL8470 Junee Project: Several old gold mines are located along the western boundary of the tenement south of the small locality of Eurongilly. Mining may have commenced as early as 1890 and continued intermittently until 1940 with most activity occurring from 1890 to 1894. Modern exploration began in 1984 by Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd to explore linear aeromagnetic anomalies east of Junee, and/or Lachlan Resources NL in JV to 1993. The work in this period discovered the Kurrajong Prospect. Michelago\Cyprus completed follow up work from 1996-1998 and then Golden Cross Resources completed air core drilling at Kurrajong from 2001-2005. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2017.
<p>Geology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Projects are 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). • EL8876 Darbys Ridge Project: The target is porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy possibly intersected by the Gilmore Suture. Tenure targets a buried magnetic complex interpreted to represent Late Ordovician – Early Silurian volcano-intrusive complexes considered prospective for porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation. The late Silurian Manna Conglomerate of the Ootha



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		<p>Group outcrops in the east of the tenement and the early Devonian Darby's Ridge Conglomerate of the Yarra Yarra Creek Group outcrops in the west. The magnetic complex is concealed by a complex regolith profile of Tertiary and Quaternary age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL8895 Temora South Project: Tenure encapsulates a structurally complex zone of Late Ordovician to Early Silurian Temora Volcanics, bounded and traversed by the regionally significant Gilmore Suture and associated second order splay structures. The Temora Volcanics consist of andesite, trachyandesite, latite and basaltic-andesite volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks in addition to localised monzodiorite intrusions and are believed to be highly prospective for porphyry Cu-Au and Cowal style epithermal gold mineralisation. • EL9137 Bournewood Project: Tenure encapsulates the early to middle Devonian Cuga Burga Volcanics consisting of basalt-andesite-latite-trachyte volcanic and volcanoclastic siltstone-sandstone-breccia units, plus localised limestone lenses, all favourable host rocks and erosion level for high grade wall-rock hosted porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Cuga Burga Volcanics are intruded by a 'fertile' high K calc alkaline Devonian intrusive complex, termed the Yeoval Batholith, consisting of equigranular and porphyritic gabbro-diorite+/-quartz monzodiorite-monzonite intrusions exhibiting a hornblende-magnetite-apatite mineral assemblage typical of fertile Au-Cu systems. • EL9138 Dunedoo Project: Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician Tucklan Formation comprised of basaltic-andesitic volcanics, basalt-latite boulder conglomerate/breccia, mudstone, sandstone and chert, considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Tucklan Formation is synchronous with Phase 4 volcanism in the Macquarie Arc, associated in time and space with the largest Au-Cu deposits in the region. 10km south of the project area several porphyry Cu-Au-Mo prospects have been identified, hosted within the Tucklan Formation and Silurian Dungeree Volcanics, with the regionally significant Mudgee Fault Corridor a controlling influence on mineralisation.



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL9272 Wilga Project: The targets are porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy, in a favourable structural position intersected 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. • EL9313 Breakfast Creek Project: Targets are porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in the southern extent of the Molong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The belt is intersected by numerous, regional scale, arc parallel and cross arc structural corridors. Tenure is focused on Late Ordovician Cabonne Group (Kenyu Formation) mafic volcanic and volcano-sedimentary rocks. • EL9532 Brungle Project: Tenure encapsulates portions of the Gocup, Brungle, and Bogong Blocks of the Tumut Synclinorial Zone, consisting of predominately Silurian age units including the Brungle Volcanics, Jackalass Slate and Blowering Formation. Age dating constraints are poor for these units and it is postulated that they may represent a misclassified and unrecognised portion of the Macquarie Arc prospective for epithermal Au mineralisation and related porphyry Au-Cu mineralisation. • EL9533 Prince of Wales Project: Tenure encapsulates the Gocup Block of the Tumut Synclinorial Zone, consisting of the Silurian Frampton Volcanics, Jackalass Slate and Eurongilly Serpentinite. Age dating constraints are poor for these units and it is postulated that they may represent a misclassified and unrecognised portion of the Macquarie Arc prospective for epithermal Au mineralisation and related porphyry Au-Cu mineralisation. • EL9467 Fairholme Project: Tenure encapsulates an under-explored portion of the Fairholme Igneous Complex consisting of basaltic to andesitic composition wallrocks, containing postulated Siluro-Ordovician intrusions



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		<p>interpreted to be correlates of the Phase 4 felsic intrusions that host gold mineralisation at North Parkes and Cadia. Given the large volcano-intrusive complex and requisite cross arc structures the tenement is considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal Au mineralisation. The Fairholme Igneous Complex, a possible time and compositional equivalent to the nearby Cowal Volcanic Complex, is obscured by transported Quaternary cover across much of the tenement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EL8470 Junee: Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician-Early Silurian Junawarra Volcanics a north-westerly trending belt of intermediate to mafic volcanics, volcanoclastics, sediments & cogenetic monzonitic to dioritic intrusive rocks. Outcrops of these prospective basement rocks are restricted due to an extensive but shallow (<50m deep) cover sequence of Siluro-Devonian Combaning Formation sedimentary rocks &/or Quaternary sediments. The Junawarra Volcanics are believed to be equivalents to the Gidginbung Volcanics which host significant epithermal gold & porphyry copper-gold deposits (>1.8Moz Au & >0.43Mt Cu) along strike to the north at the old Gidginbung Gold Mine, The Dam (Cu-Au), Rain Hill (Cu-Au), Yiddah (Cu-Au), Mandamah (Cu-Au) & Donnington (Cu-Au) deposits.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed drill hole details are presented in Tables in the body of the report. • No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for historical significant intersection calculations. • No Top Cuts were used.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and internal dilution applicable is stated below the table. No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry is unknown at this stage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole lengths are reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu, Pb and Zn results below detection are <1ppm.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Projects includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of this announcement.