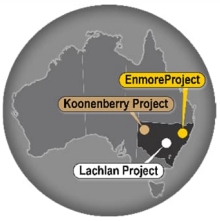
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
05 February 2026



KNB extends mineralisation to 415m vertical and identifies high-grade zones at depth at Enmore Gold Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) has received assays from the first 5 Diamond Drill holes in Phase II drilling at the Sunnyside Prospect, with 9 holes now completed for 3,482m. Results from holes 011-015 include:

- **44.5m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 340m, inc**. 0.3m @ 17.6g/t Au** from 368.4m and **0.5m @ 26.4g/t Au** from 384m, within a broader intercept of **139m @ 0.44g/t Au** from 327m (25ENDD015)
- **36m @ 1.28g/t Au** from 178m within **90m @ 0.72g/t Au** from 135m, inc. (25ENDD013)
- **79m @ 0.74g/t Au** from 263m, inc. **8.5m @ 2.46g/t Au** from 308m (25ENDD014)
- **26m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 326m within **77m @ 0.63g/t Au** from 278m, inc. (25ENDD011)

- **Results have extended the mineralised zone a further 165m below previous drilling, with mineralisation now defined from surface to 415m vertical and along ~260m of strike**.
- **Mineralisation remains open in multiple directions with drilling continuing to test for extensions**.
- KNB is well funded to continue exploration across its projects with **$6.3M cash** (at 31/12/2025).

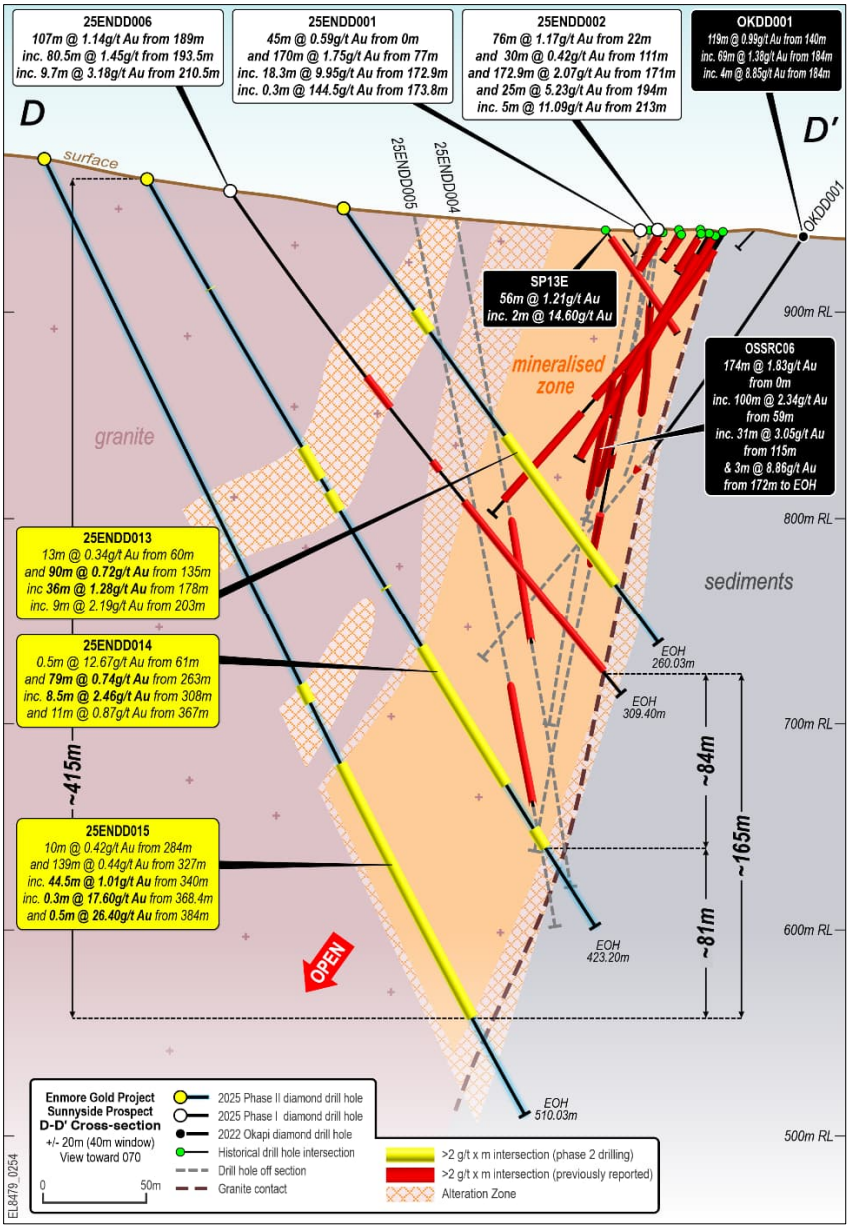


Figure 1. *Sunnyside D-D' section (viewed toward 070°) showing a* ***broad zone of mineralisation as well as high-grade gold zones from surface to 415m vertical****. See Figure 3 for location of D-D' section line.*

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented:

"The Sunnyside mineral system continues to grow, with broad zones of potential bulk tonnage gold mineralisation being highlighted in several new drill holes as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.

These results have extended the mineralised zone a further 165m below previous drilling, with mineralisation now defined from surface to an impressive 415m vertical and along ~260m of strike.

Next we are stepping out along the Sunnyside Shear Zone to the NE and SW to test for strike extensions. ***We are particularly interested in testing where recently identified NE trending structures cross cut the main shear. We think this is an important control on the higher-grade zones and is a common feature of large gold deposits.*** *Deeper diamond drilling is also being designed at Hand in Hand where first pass wide spaced and relatively shallow RC drilling returned highly anomalous gold mineralisation over broad intervals.*

We are also currently conducting IP geophysics and additional surface soil sampling along the Borah Fault to generate new targets and assist with drill targeting where gold-arsenic soil anomalies, historical workings and limited historical drilling have highlighted a cumulative +4km of strike potential.

Lastly, we are planning work in the NW part of our Enmore Project where we have some very significant gold-antimony anomalies that were generated in 2005 and have never been followed up. These anomalies are located 20km directly along strike from the Hillgrove gold-antimony mine (ASX:LRV)."

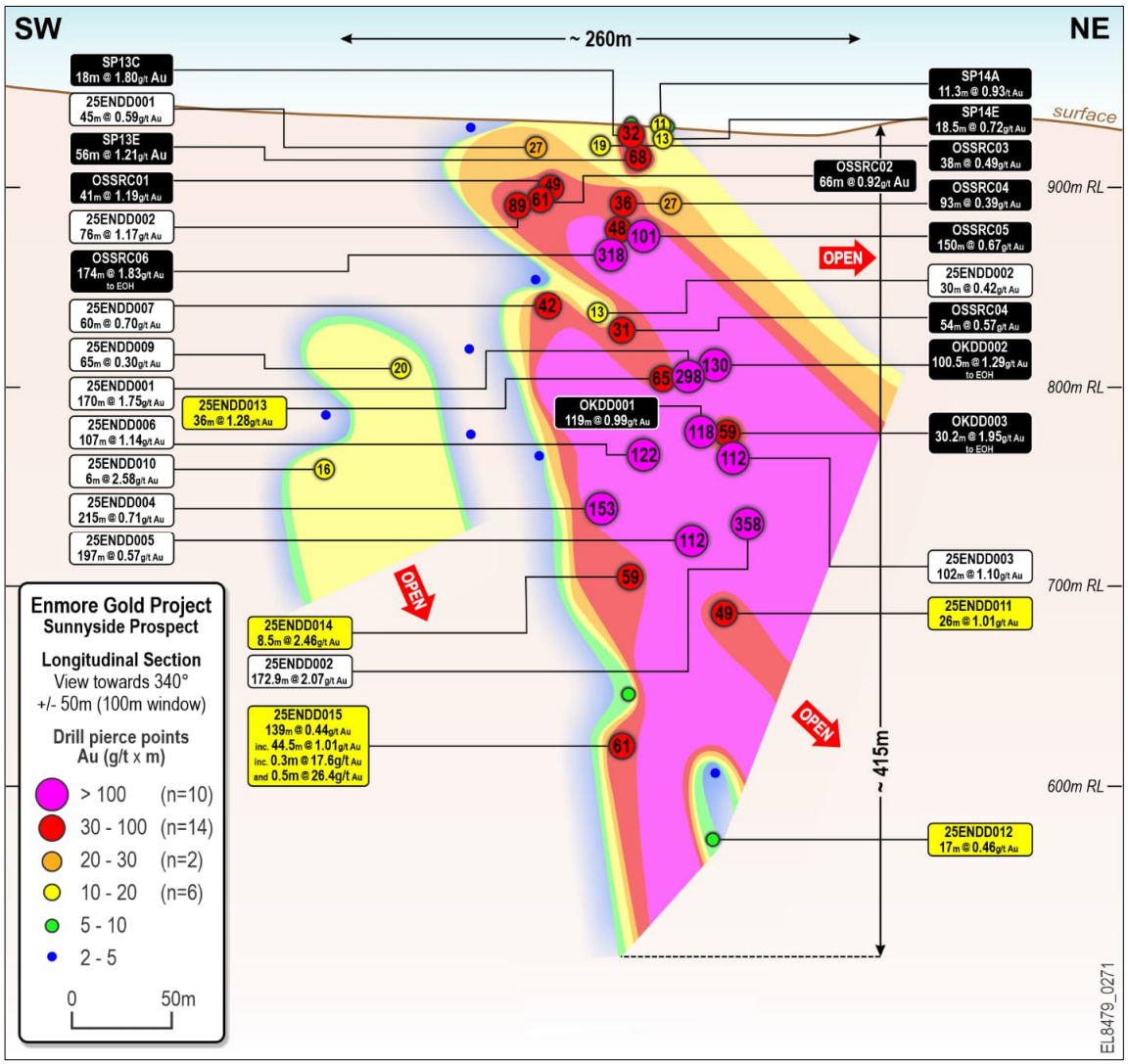


Figure 2. *Sunnyside Long Section viewed towards 340°. Pierce points include all KNB drilling to date as well as Okapi & historical intersections of >2g/t x m previously reported (plotted at the midpoint of the intersection and coloured by down hole gram metres, with labels rounded to nearest gram metre).* ***Gold mineralisation extends from surface to 415m and remains open at depth as well as along strike to the NE and SW*** *(nb. 415m depth is from surface to the end of Hole 015 intercept, rather than the mid-point).*

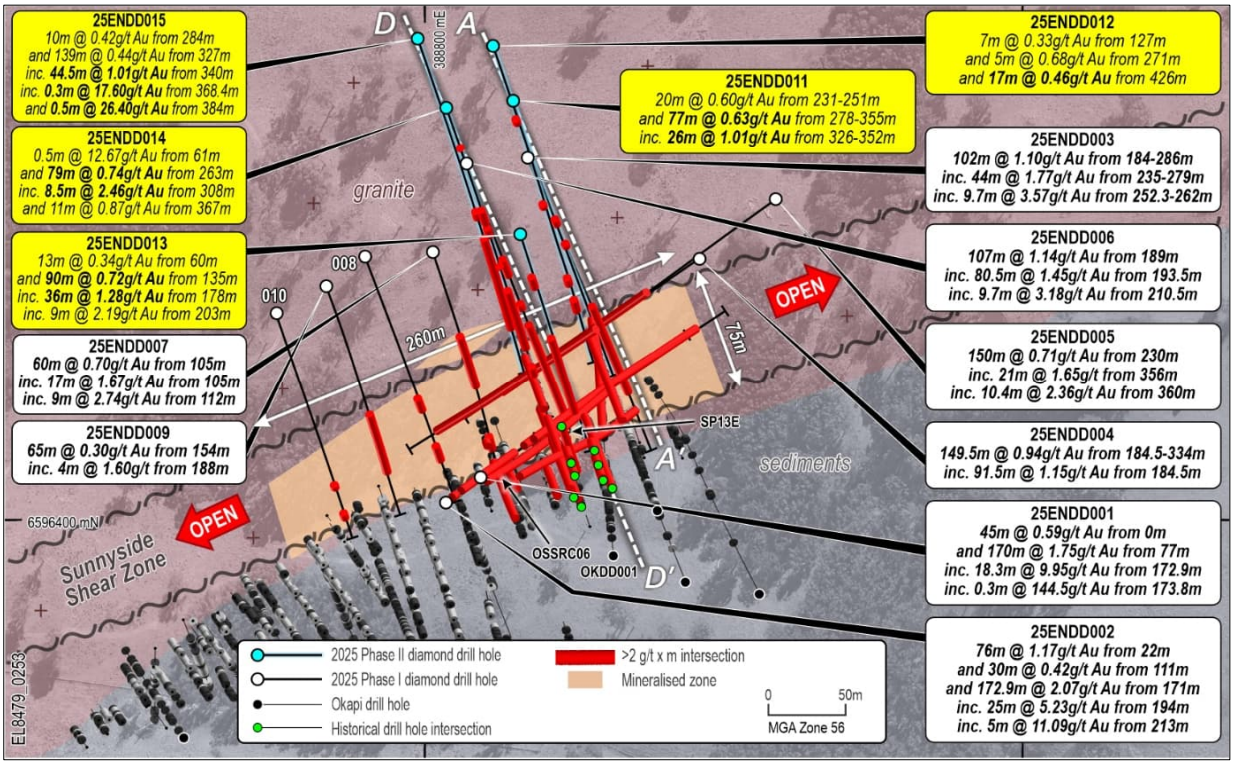


Figure 3. *Plan view showing drill hole locations at Sunnyside over geology and air photo. Significant gold intersections (>2g/t x m Au) for each hole are labelled at the collar as well as highlighted in red on the drill trace.*

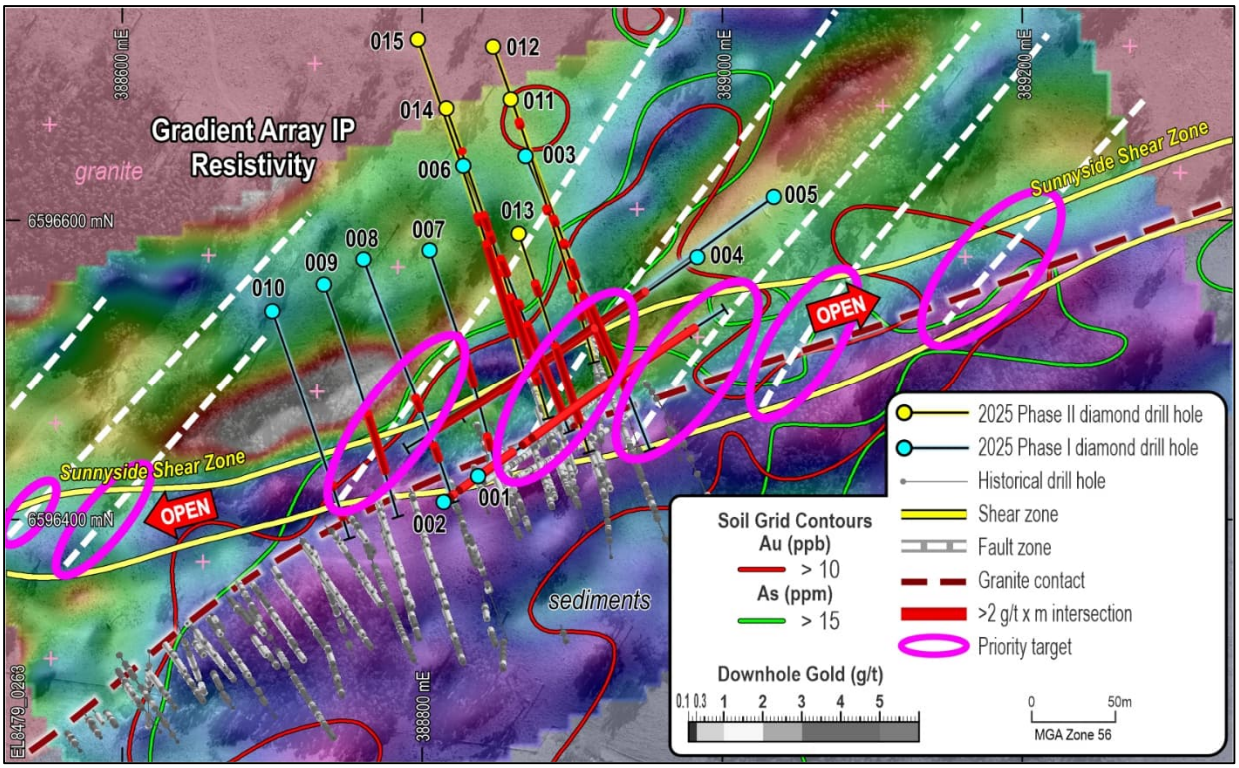


Figure 4. *Plan view showing drill hole locations at Sunnyside over resistivity image. Significant gold intersections (>2g/t x m Au) for each hole are highlighted in red on the drill trace. Mineralisation is structurally controlled along the Sunnyside Shear Zone and along NE trending cross structures.* ***The intersection of these structures is considered important in providing the geological setting for broader and higher-grade mineralisation. Multiple cross structures and intersection points remain untested and are a priority for drill testing.***

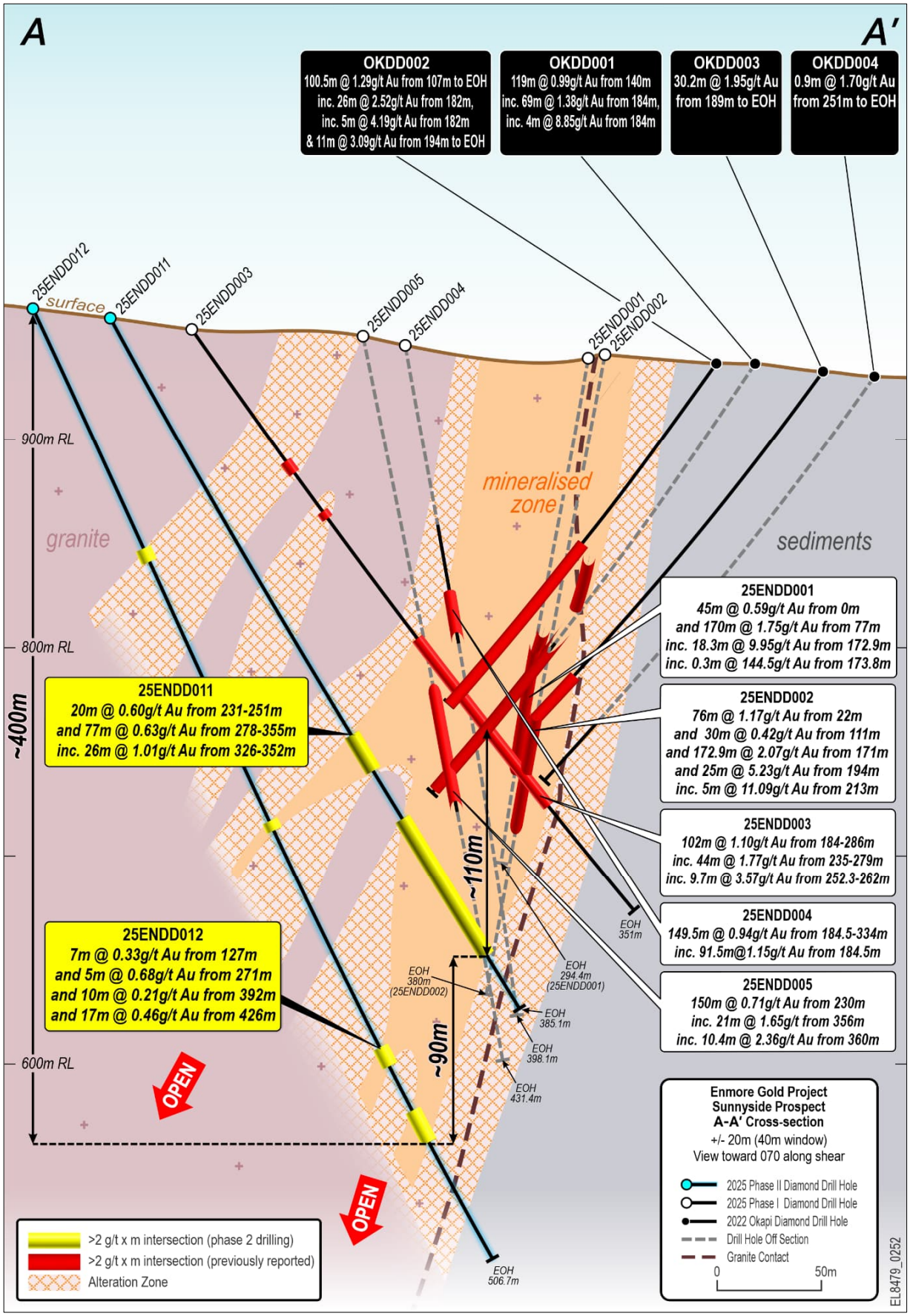


Figure 5. *Sunnyside A-A' section with KNB Phase II drilling (viewed toward 070°) showing widespread gold mineralised zone associated with a variable intensity ~75m wide quartz-sericite-iron carbonate alteration zone containing variable amounts of veining and sulphides. See Figure 3 for location of A-A' section line.*

25ENDD014: 0.5m @ 2.77g/t Au from 311.5m

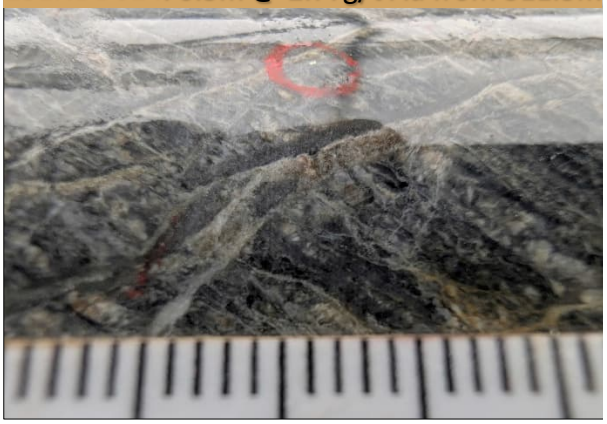


Photo 1. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD014 at 311.87m down hole, which returned* ***0.5m @ 2.77g/t Au from 311.5m,*** *in a quartz- carbonate-pyrite-arsenian pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Small ticks on scale bar are millimetres.*

25ENDD014: 0.5m @ 4.89g/t Au from 316m

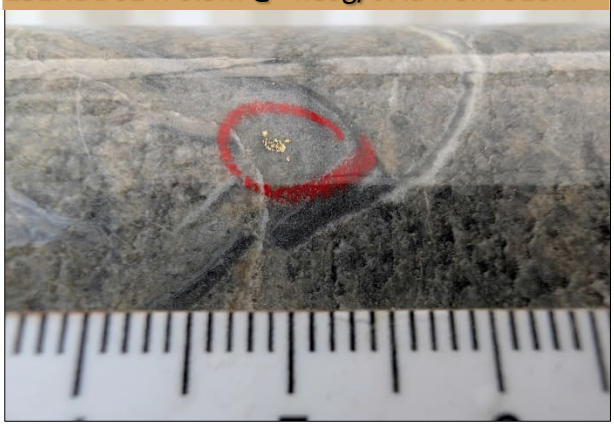


Photo 2. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD014 at 316.38m down hole, which returned* ***0.5m @ 4.89g/t Au from 316m****, in a quartz- carbonate-pyrite-arsenian pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Small ticks on scale bar are millimetres.*

25ENDD015: 0.3m @ 17.6g/t Au from 368.4m

Photo 3. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD015 at 368.55m down hole, which returned* ***0.3m @ 17.6g/t Au from 368.4m****, in pyrite-quartz ± sulphosalts-arsenian pyrite-iron carbonate veins within moderately phyllic altered granite host rock. Scale bar units are centimetres.*

25ENDD015: 0.5m @ 26.4g/t Au from 384m

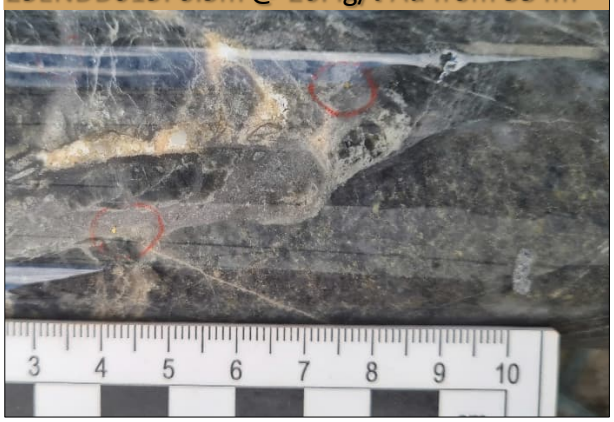


Photo 4. Visible gold (circled red) *in hole 25ENDD015 at 384.47m down hole, which returned* ***0.5m @ 26.4g/t Au from 384m****, in a quartz-iron carbonate-pyrite vein within strongly phyllic altered granite host rock. Scale bar units are centimetres.*

The Company confirms the visible gold observed as shown in Photos 1-4 is primary in nature and is hosted within quartz veins. Assays are provided as an accompaniment to each photo.

Cautionary Note*: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.*

DISCUSSION

The Phase II diamond drilling at the Sunnyside Prospect has seen nine holes completed for 3,482m with results received from the first five holes of this program.

Results from this drilling are considered very encouraging with almost every hole returning significant gold mineralisation >2g/t x m over broad intervals (Table 1). Several high-grade structures were also intersected at depth including 0.3m @ 17.6g/t Au from 368.4m and 0.5m @ 26.4g/t Au from 384m in 25ENDD015. Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

The drill program targets the extensions to the mineralised zone with holes typically 80-110m apart on section. This is considered sufficient to define the broad mineralised system, but insufficient to define continuity of the high-grade zones. Increased density of drilling may be required to define the high-grade zones.

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Sunnyside	25ENDD011	231	251	20	0.60	12.00
Sunnyside	and	278	355	**77**	**0.63**	**48.51**
Sunnyside	including	326	352	**26**	**1.01**	**26.26**
Sunnyside	25ENDD012	127	134	7	0.33	2.31
Sunnyside	and	271	277	6	0.68	4.08
Sunnyside	and	392	402	10	0.21	2.10
Sunnyside	and	426	443	17	0.46	7.82
Sunnyside	25ENDD013	60	73	13	0.34	4.42
Sunnyside	and	135	225	**90**	**0.72**	**64.80**
Sunnyside	including	178	214	**36**	**1.28**	**46.08**
Sunnyside	including	203	212	9	2.19	19.71
Sunnyside	25ENDD014	61	61.5	**0.5**	**12.67**	6.34
Sunnyside	and	150	168	18	0.25	4.50
Sunnyside	including	167	168	1	1.00	1.00
Sunnyside	and	175	186	11	0.24	2.64
Sunnyside	and	229	230	1	2.03	2.03
Sunnyside	and	263	342	**79**	**0.74**	**58.46**
Sunnyside	including	308	316.5	**8.5**	**2.46**	**20.91**
Sunnyside	including	315	316.5	1.5	5.49	8.24
Sunnyside	including	335	335.5	0.5	5.62	2.81
Sunnyside	and	367	378	11	0.87	9.57
Sunnyside	25ENDD015	284	294	10	0.42	4.20
Sunnyside	and	327	466	**139**	**0.44**	**61.16**
Sunnyside	including	340	384.5	**44.5**	**1.01**	**44.95**
Sunnyside	including	368.4	368.7	**0.3**	**17.60**	**5.28**
Sunnyside	and	384	384.5	**0.5**	**26.40**	**13.20**

Table 1. *Significant drill hole intersections >2g/t x m Au using a 0.2g/t cut-off. Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 11m @ <0.1g/t Au.*

The Sunnyside mineral system is considered to be of Epizonal Orogenic Gold type. The fluid pathways for these types of deposits typically include the interaction of first and second order structures. The intersection of these structures is considered important in providing the geological setting for increased fluid flow and higher-grade gold mineralisation.

At Sunnyside, the main Shear Zone is considered to be the first order control for the mineralising fluids. Recently identified NE trending cross structures are interpreted as the second order control and these structures are apparent in the Gradient Array IP Resistivity as well as other datasets (see Figure 4).

Geologically, movement on these structures creates fractures in the rock where fluids precipitate to form veins. At Sunnyside, there are multiple vein types and orientations including veins containing visible gold, quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins and breccias, quartz dominant veins and carbonate veins. Of the veins containing visible gold, two main populations are observed; a steeply dipping vein set, considered to be paragenetically early and a later relatively flat dipping vein set.

The intersection of the two vein sets creates increased vein density and can result in better grades and widths of gold mineralisation. It can also result in mineralisation pinching and swelling along strike and also down dip so some complexity and grade variability between wide spaced holes is expected. **The recognition of these two critical vein sets and their controls has highlighted multiple new high-grade target areas which remain untested and are currently being prioritised for drill testing (see Figure 4).**

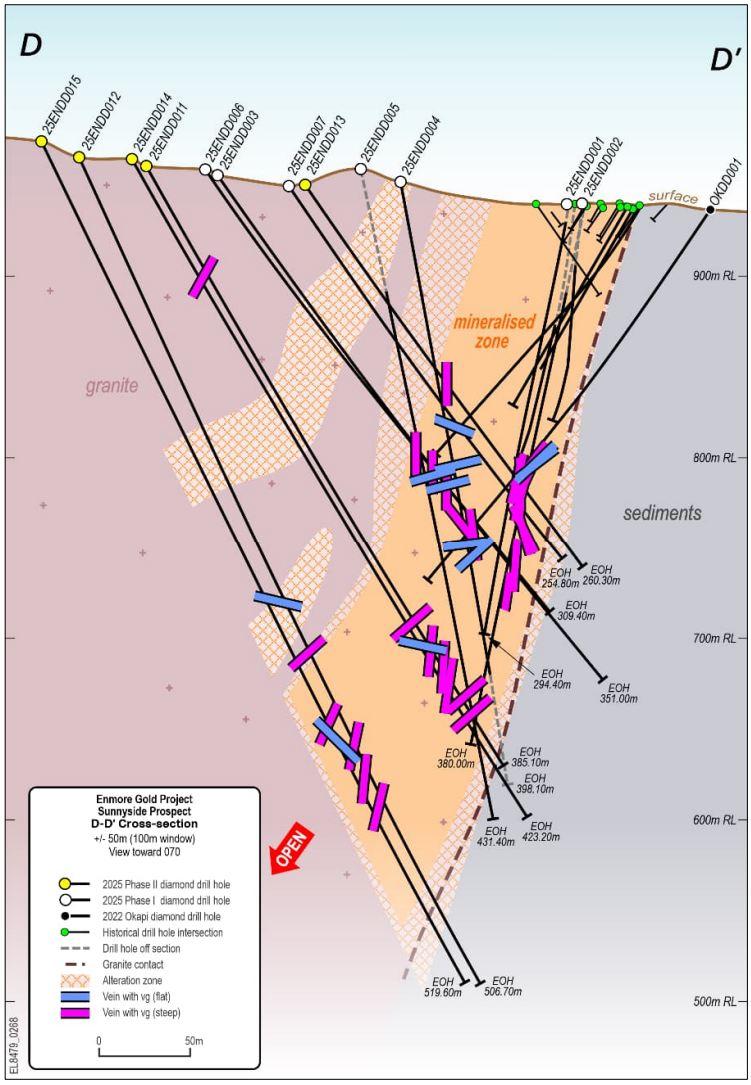


Figure 6. *Sunnyside D-D' section (viewed toward 070°) showing veins containing visible gold and their dip orientation. A sub-vertical vein set is considered paragenetically early, whereas a flat vein population is interpreted to be late. Better grades and widths typically occur where there is higher density of both vein types.*

Hand in Hand Exploration

Diamond drilling is being planned along the Sunnyside Shear Zone towards Hand in Hand where relatively shallow RC drilling returned widespread, highly anomalous gold results but failed to test the target at depth due to excessive groundwater. This work will be assisted by additional Gradient Array IP currently being conducted in the "gap zone" between Sunnyside and Hand in Hand to help define important cross structures.

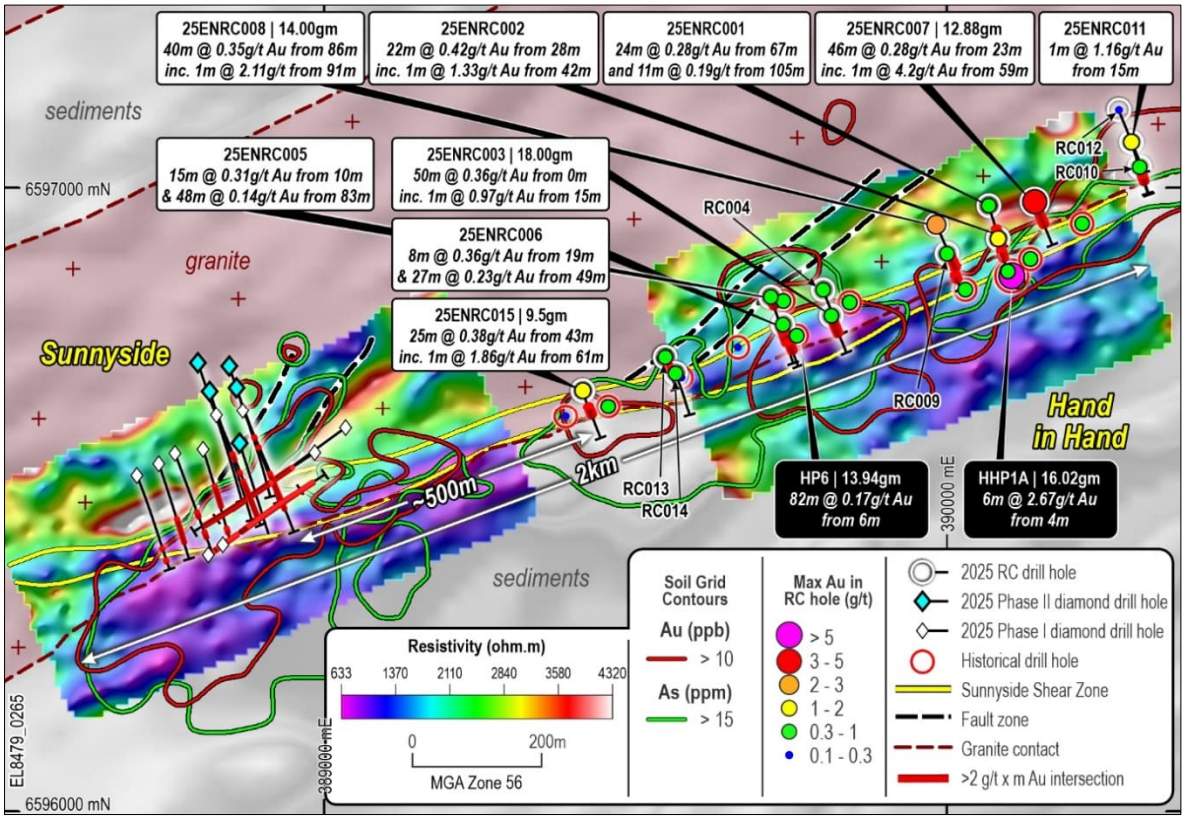


Figure 7. *Plan view showing drill hole locations on resistivity from Sunnyside to Hand in Hand. Significant gold intersections (>2g/t x m Au) are highlighted in red on the drill trace.*

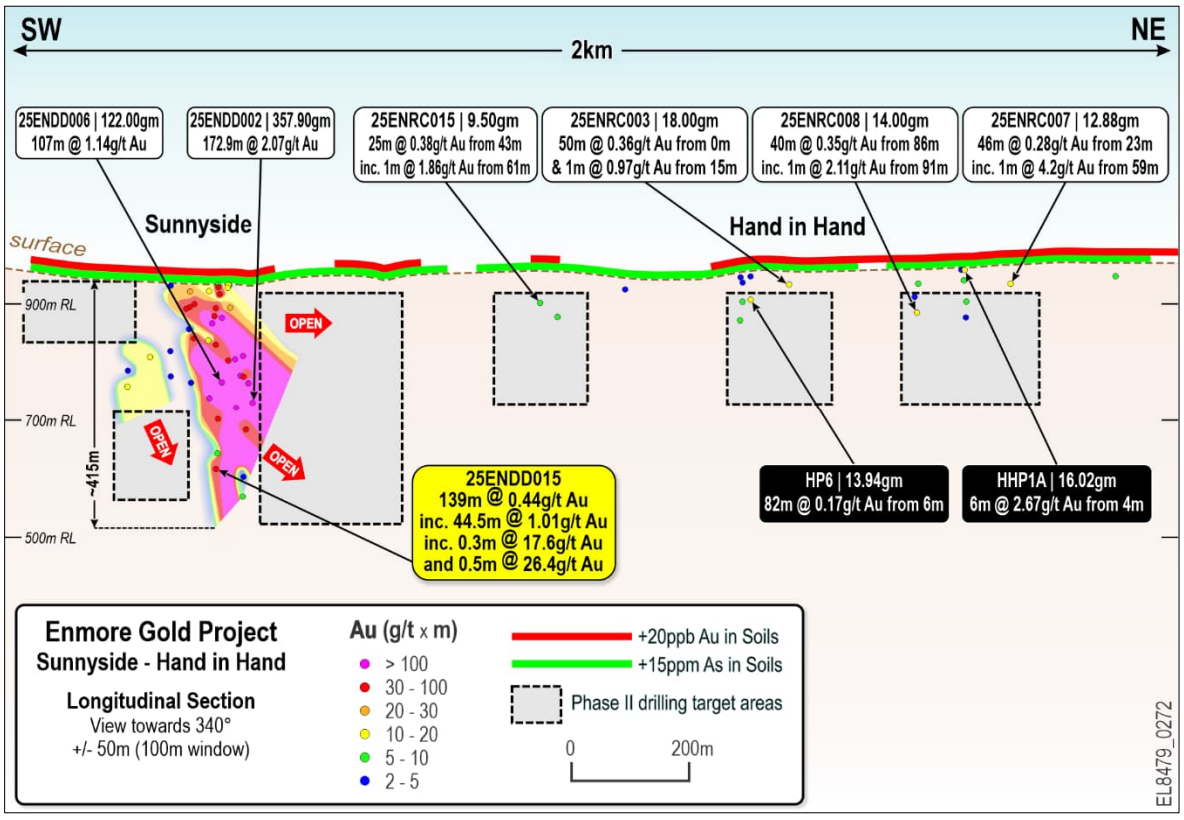


Figure 8. *Sunnyside to Hand in Hand long section viewed towards 340°. Planned drill target areas are subject to changes due to various factors including ongoing geological assessment and review.*

Enmore District Exploration

Koonenberry Gold continues to assess multiple fertile faults/shear zones transecting the project. Gradient Array IP (GAIP) geophysics is currently being conducted at the Borah-Sherwood trend to better define the first and second order structures prior to drill testing and numerous other areas are being targeted with geochemical sampling.

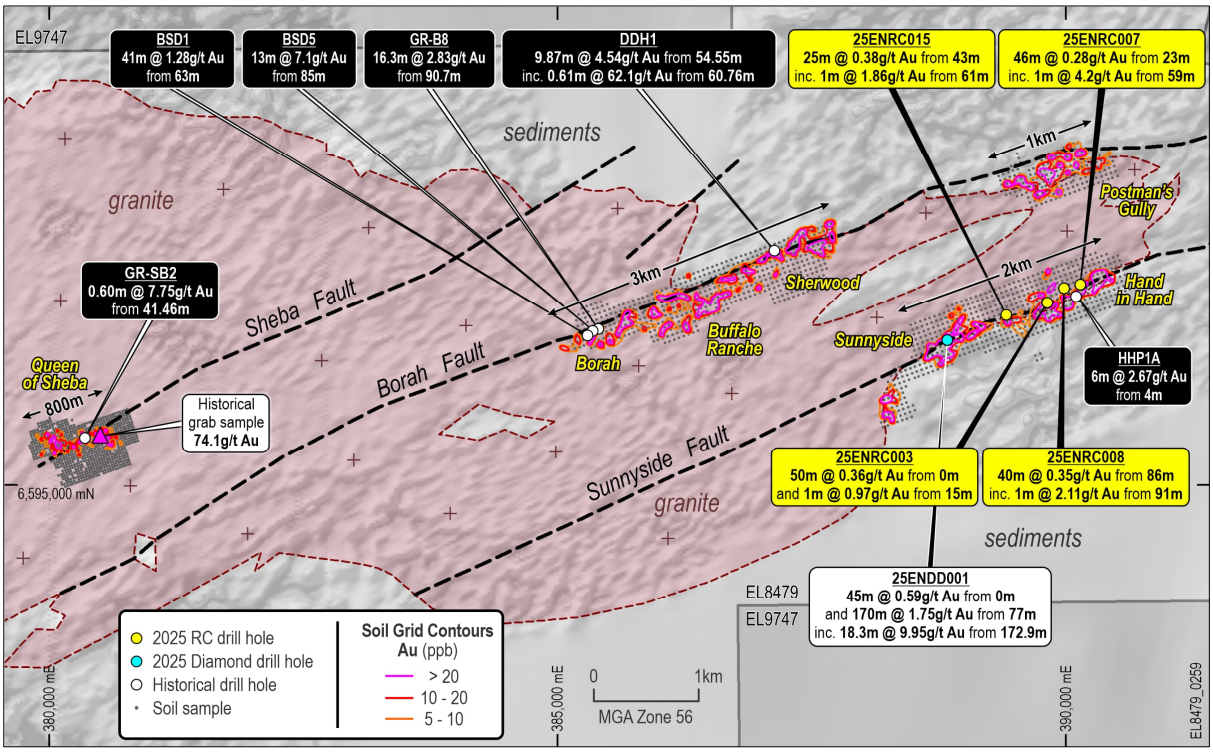


Figure 9. *Enmore district geological map highlighting 2km mineralised trend from Sunnyside to Hand in Hand and 4km mineralised trend from Borah to Postman's Gully.*

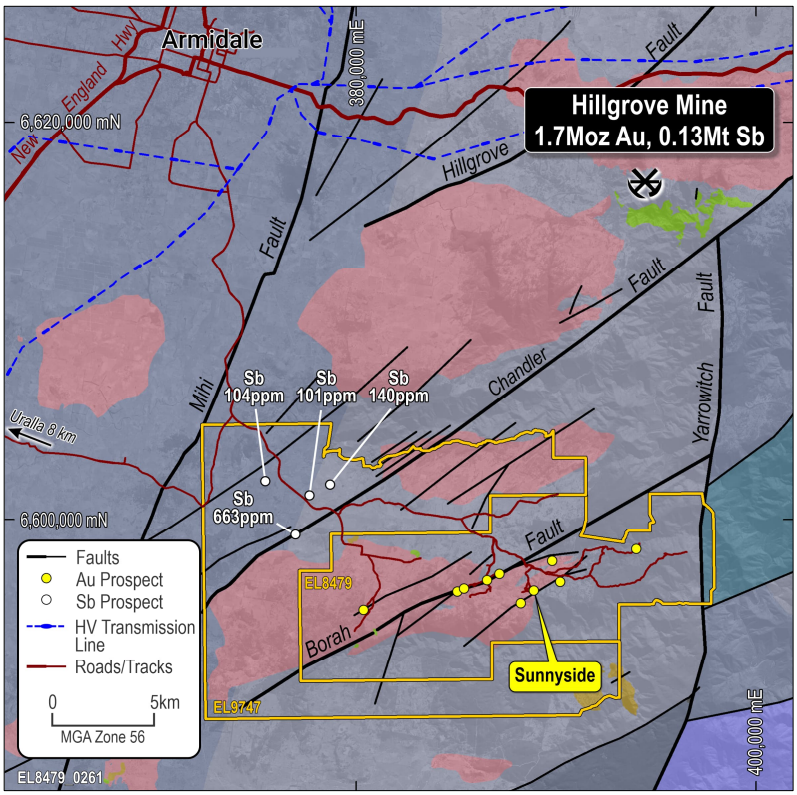


Figure 10. *Enmore Project geology with crustal scale faults, including the Chandler Fault which is thought to be the controlling structure for the Hillgrove Antimony-Gold mineralisation.* ***Several Antimony-Gold-Arsenic anomalies in the NW of the Project occur in the same rock types and structural position as the Hillgrove Mine. These areas are to be prioritised for follow-up sampling in the coming months.***

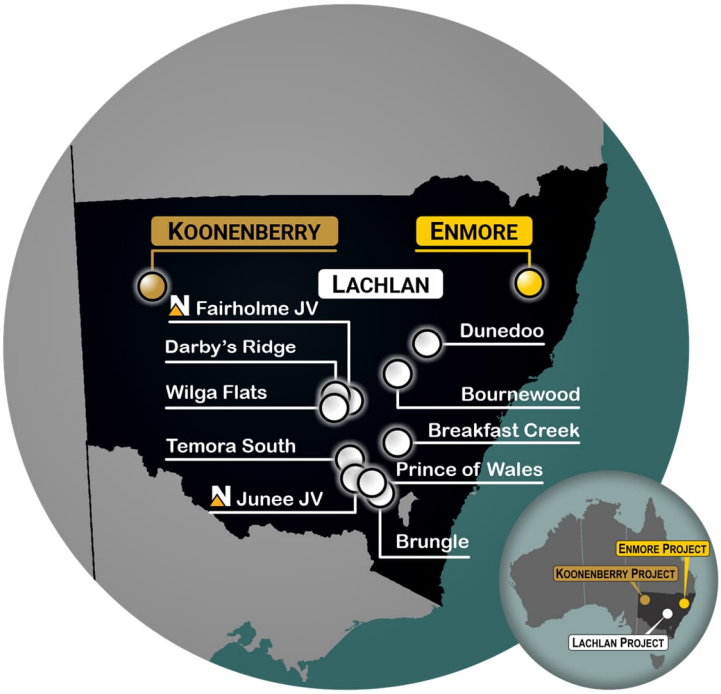
FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry Gold is currently executing its second diamond drill program at the Sunnyside Prospect, targeting extensive intervals of gold mineralisation from surface as well as high-grade gold zones at depth which were reported for the maiden Phase I diamond drill program completed in the first half of 2025. Gold mineralisation has been intersected at Sunnyside over an estimated ~75m true width, +400m vertical depth extent and +260m strike extent in Phase I results. The mineralisation remains open up-dip and at depth as well as along strike to the NE and SW in the preferred granite host rock along the Sunnyside Shear Zone.

Results from Phase I drilling have been used to design a 10,000m follow-up drill program to test the continuity and extensions to mineralisation at Sunnyside, as well as discovery and growth drilling along the Sunnyside Shear Zone, particularly to the east, including the Hand in Hand Prospect. The Company has completed a first pass RC drill program in this area over an ~2km strike length of highly prospective granite associated with gold and arsenic soil anomalies with high-grade rock chips and geophysical features consistent with mineralisation identified at Sunnyside. This maiden RC program by KNB produced widespread highly anomalous gold results from wide-spaced relatively shallow drill holes confirming that the structure is extensively fertile. Identification of prospective structural sites such as dilational zones and intersecting cross-structures is progressing to plan deeper diamond drilling.

At the district scale, soil sampling along the prospective Borah Shear Zone has defined multiple targets on a parallel shear zone to the Sunnyside Shear Zone. Gradient Array IP (GAIP) is currently being conducted along this structure to better define first and second order structures and help rank targets.

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



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

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-ENDS-

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drilling has confirmed that mineralisation extends away from the granite-sediment contact for ~75m in true width, ~260m along strike and from surface to over 415m vertically. Gold mineralisation remains open in multiple directions, including along the Sunnyside Shear Zone and at depth.

[1] Downes, P. M., 2017

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

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

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

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

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)			
1,027M	**$36.0M**	**$6.3M**	**47%**
Shares on issue ASX:KNB	**Market Cap** 03/02/2026	**Cash** 31/12/2025	**Top 20** 31/10/2025

SUBSCRIBE

[2] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL6803	156.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL6854	59.02	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7635	23.60	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7651	47.20	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8245	88.50	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8705	5.90	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8706	295.37	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8819	168.36	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8918	162.64	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8919	277.25	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8949	23.62	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8950	32.47	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9491	372.16	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9492	321.66	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9493	26.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9225	417.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project. *Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.*

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 3. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.*

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	Junee	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 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. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD011	388859	6596681	958.7	160	-55	385.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD012	388847	6596716	963.6	160	-55	506.7
Sunnyside	25ENDD013	388864	6596591	950.1	160	-55	260.3
Sunnyside	25ENDD014	388816	6596675	964.4	160	-60	423.2
Sunnyside	25ENDD015	388797	6596721	974.3	160	-64	519.6
Sunnyside	25ENDD016	388901	6596700	957	160	-55	381.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD017	388901	6596700	957	160	-60	420.5
Sunnyside	25ENDD018	388852	6596542	943.5	160	-55	213.2
Sunnyside	25ENDD019	388941	6596443	934.1	340	-50	372.3

Table 5. *Phase II Enmore Gold Project Sunnyside Phase II Diamond Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	SP13E	388891	6596463	936	161	-55	56
Sunnyside	SP14B	388913	6596447	936	341	-59	12
Sunnyside	SP13C	388898	6596438	939	341	-57	23
Sunnyside	SP14A	388916	6596437	936	341	-60	11.3
Sunnyside	SP13B	388900	6596430	938	341	-55	15
Sunnyside	SP13A	388903	6596419	938	341	-55	21
Sunnyside	SP14C	388908	6596462	935	161	-53	9
Sunnyside	SP14E	388919	6596427	937	341	-58	21
Sunnyside	SS9	388899.73	6596415.19	938.77	339	-60	126
Sunnyside	SS4	388925.51	6596421.36	937.49	339	-60	102
Sunnyside	OSSRC04	388904.77	6596409.08	939.06	340	-60	177

Table 6. *Historical Percussion Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.*

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x metre
Sunnyside	OSSRC04	10	169	159	0.43	67.9
Sunnyside	SP13A	2.5	21	18.5	0.19	3.51
Sunnyside	SP13B	0	15	15	0.43	6.45
Sunnyside	SP13C	4	22	18	1.8	32.4
Sunnyside	Incl.	20	22	2	10.8	21.6
Sunnyside	SP13E	0	56	56	1.21	67.76
Sunnyside	Incl.	46	48	2	14.6	29.2
Sunnyside	SP14A	0	11.3	11.3	0.93	10.51
Sunnyside	SP14B	0	12	12	0.81	9.72
Sunnyside	SP14E	2.5	21	18.5	0.72	13.32
Sunnyside	SS4	0	102	102	0.26	26.52
Sunnyside	SS9	12	126	114	0.43	49.02

Table 7. *Historical significant drill hole intersections >2g/t x m Au using a 0.2g/t cut-off. Maximum consecutive internal dilution is 10m @ <0.1g/t Au.*

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- 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
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- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
- 16/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2025.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
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- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
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- 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t gold from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
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- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t gold from fifth drillhole at Enmore.
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Competent Persons Statement

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

Forward looking statements

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

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

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

Proximate statements

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

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• RC drilling was conducted to obtain representative 1m samples of RC cuttings, utilising a 1/8 split directly off the rotary cyclone into a calico bag. • Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling by Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a mounted rotary cone splitter into green UV bags, with a 1/8 split from the cyclone going into a sequentially numbered calico bag for assay. • Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. **Historical Drilling** • Getty Oil and Providence generally sampled at 2m intervals over the whole hole. • Zedex drilling was generally sampled at 1m intervals on a selective sampled based on presence or significant alteration and veining. Sample lengths ranged nominally up to 1.5m, and there are only 4 samples of >1.5m length (max 3.1m). Minimum sample size ranged down to 10cm.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible and is also assumed for the historical drilling.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed and if samples return >1g/t from the original Fire Assay. • Evidence of fire assay check sampling has been found for all historical operators. Getty and Zedex appear to have resubmitted all results >1.0g/t Au for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Koonenberry RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Hydco 1200H rig utilising a 5.75" face hammer • Koonenberry Diamond drilling completed by DDH1 Drilling and Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). **Historical Drilling** • 9 holes for 1,599.5m by Getty Oil Development Company in 1983-84 by Getty Oil Development Company. HQ precollar reducing to NQ. No references found to oriented core. • Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m. • 16 holes for 1,994.7m by Zedex Minerals Limited in 2004-06 using a UDR650 track mounted rig. Core diameter not referenced. No references found to oriented core or evidence of orientations in core photos. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Warren Jay Holdings; 143 holes for 3,232m, average 22.6m. Conducted using a 10cm button bit on Sullair Sullitrack Mk2, possibly open hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC sample weights and recoveries were observed during the drilling with any wet or moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality. • Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. **Historical Drilling** Diamond Drilling:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. RC & Percussion: • No firm details were found on percussion sampling procedure. • Getty mentioned strict sampling procedures. • Warren Jay Holdings referred to early termination of some holes when water was intercepted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. Sample spoils (residual) were collected in large green heavy duty, UV stabilised plastic bags with representative chips collected by taking a sample from the bags and sieving and washing the oversize component for storage in chip trays and logging. • Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade. • No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. • A representative sample of the RC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and % abundance. • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded. **Historical Drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulphide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. • Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Lithological drill logging was completed.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all recent and historical holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. **Historical Drilling** • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located except for certain select ranges of Zedex diamond and percussion drilling. Photographs of Zedex core evidence that core was sawn and half core sent for analysis.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Each 1m interval was split from the rotary cyclone into a sequentially numbered calico bag calico for assay. • Most samples were dry. • All polywoven plastic bags containing samples for assay were secured and placed into bulka bags or equivalent in preparation for transport to ALS Laboratory in Brisbane. **Historical Drilling** • Industry standard sampling procedures at the time are assumed but have not yet been confirmed. Photographs of Zedex percussion drill sites evidence that samples were collected through a cyclone, but sample reduction and compositing methods are unknown.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Koonenberry drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. • No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter • No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field*	• Duplicates were inserted every 50m • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicate/second-half sampling.	
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • All zones with visible gold in Phase I Diamond samples returning >1g/t in original Fire Assay) were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. • In addition, some samples were also analysed with PhotonAssay (ALS method Au-PA01p) to compare assay techniques. Up to ~500 grams of the pulverised sample is used for analysis (or up to whatever can fit in the plastic jar. Analysis is non-destructive, not requiring sample decomposition. Samples are bombarded with high-energy X-Rays which excite atomic nuclei that produce gamma rays at signature energies, allowing for gold detection. • The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: submitted drill samples for analysis to COMLABS Pty Ltd, a NATA certified lab, analysing Au by AAS and As by XRF. • Zedex submitted drill samples for analysis to ALS Brisbane. Analysed by Au-TL43 (Aqua regia, ICPMS finish, Trace level Au, 25g), then by Au-OG43 where Au>1g/t (Aqua

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		regia, ICPMS finish, Intermediate grade level, 25g). Where Au >1g/t, also analysed by Au-AA25 (ore grade 3g fire assay, AAS finish). Multi-elements by ME-ICP41s (Aqua-regia with ICP-AES finish, 0.5g sample) for Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Zn. Then by ME-OG49 (ore grade) where Ag>100ppm, or As, Cu, Pb or Zn >1,000ppm.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples. • The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory. • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person and alternative company personnel.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• N/A
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server. • No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars later surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument or single shot electric camera (magnetic) tool.

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

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

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

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

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	with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling, particularly to intersect the optimal trend of high grade zones. **Historical Drilling** • Sunnyside, Sherwood, et al: Holes appear to be largely targeted orthogonal to main lode structure, while shoot style mineralisation can be high or low angle to the lode structure.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported • Estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is shown on sections at Sunnyside.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant intersections >2g/t x m have been included in this report, with any higher grades reported as a subset of the intersection in the tables. • Assays range from <0.01g/t to 26.4g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling is ongoing. • Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this*	• See body of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not commercially sensitive.	