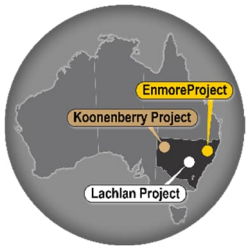
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 March 2026



KNB commences drilling at high-grade Postman's Gully Prospect, Enmore Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

Drilling has commenced at the Postman's Gully Prospect, representing Koonenberry Gold's first test of the highly prospective Borah Fault**,** a parallel regional scale structure to the Sunnyside Shear Zone. Postman's gully is defined by:

- Robust gold-arsenic soil anomaly (>20ppb Au, and up to 370ppb Au) centered on two lines of historical workings (open to the west) **over 1.3km strike and 0.65km width**.
- High-grade gold rock chip assays from historical workings previously reported include: **14.05g/t Au**, **11.09g/t Au, 8.77g/t Au, 6.63g/t Au and 5.95g/t Au**.[1]
- Mineralisation in the historical workings is associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, multi-stage brecciation and veining with visible gold noted.[1]
- **Initial drill hole 26ENDD023 testing beneath the workings has intersected multiple breccia zones up to 12.5m down hole.** The breccias contain disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and quartz-sericite alteration, which is **geologically similar to the high-grade rock chips**.
- Drilling is ongoing at Postman's Gully with results anticipated in May 2026.
- Results from three remaining holes at Sunnyside, two of which contained visible gold, are anticipated in April 2026 due to longer than normal laboratory turnaround times.[2]
- KNB is well funded to continue exploration across its projects with $6.3M cash (at 31/12/2025).

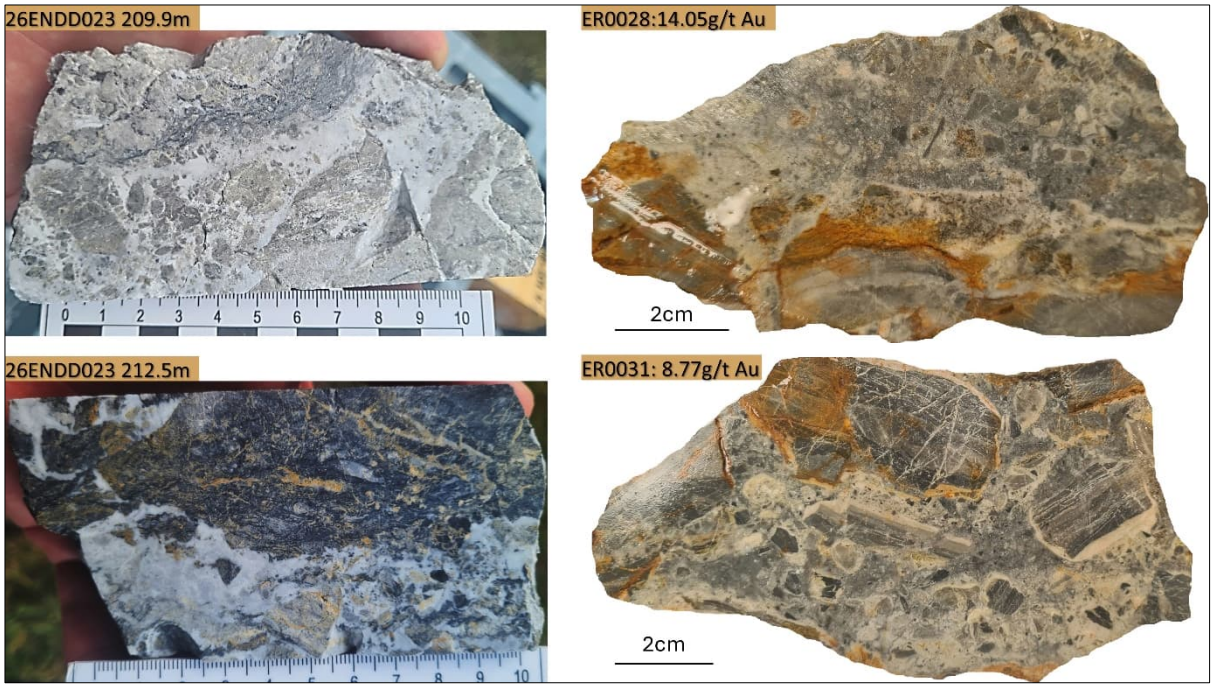


Photo 1: *Examples of breccia material intersected in drillhole 26ENDD023 (Left) and* ***14.05g/t Au*** *(ER0028) &* ***8.77g/t Au*** *(ER0031)[1] rock chip samples from historical workings at Postman's Gully consisting of pervasive quartz-pyrite-sericite ±Fe carbonate altered, breccia units containing metasediment clasts and fine-grained sulphide bearing matrix (Right). Numerical units on scalebars next to drill core are centimetres.*

***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.*

[1] KNB (ASX) 22/07/2025.
[2] KNB (ASX) 17/03/2026

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented:

*"Koonenberry Gold has commenced drill testing the **Postman's Gully** target where previously reported rock chip sampling of historical workings returned **up to 14.05g/t Au**. This is the Company's first test of the Borah Fault, a parallel fault to the Sunnyside Fault which controls the broad and high-grade gold mineralisation at Sunnyside.*

Encouragingly, our first drill hole underneath the historical workings has intersected several zones of brecciation, veining, alteration and sulphide mineralisation which have very similar geological characteristics to the high-grade rock chips and we look forward to receiving initial assays.

Outside of drilling activities KNB continues to advance several targets across the Enmore District. We are conducting first pass geological reconnaissance and soil sampling along both the Borah Fault Zone at several locations as well as the underexplored Sheba and Chandler Fault Zones which form part of the +30 km of prospective structures identified to date within the project.

*In the near term, investors can expect results from our ongoing drilling and geochemical sampling at our **Enmore Project** including two holes from Sunnyside which contained visible gold.[3] At the **Lachlan Project**, geophysical programs are being conducted to define targets for drill testing prior to mid-year. KNB is well funded to continue these exploration activities with **$6.3M cash** reported at 31/12/2025."*

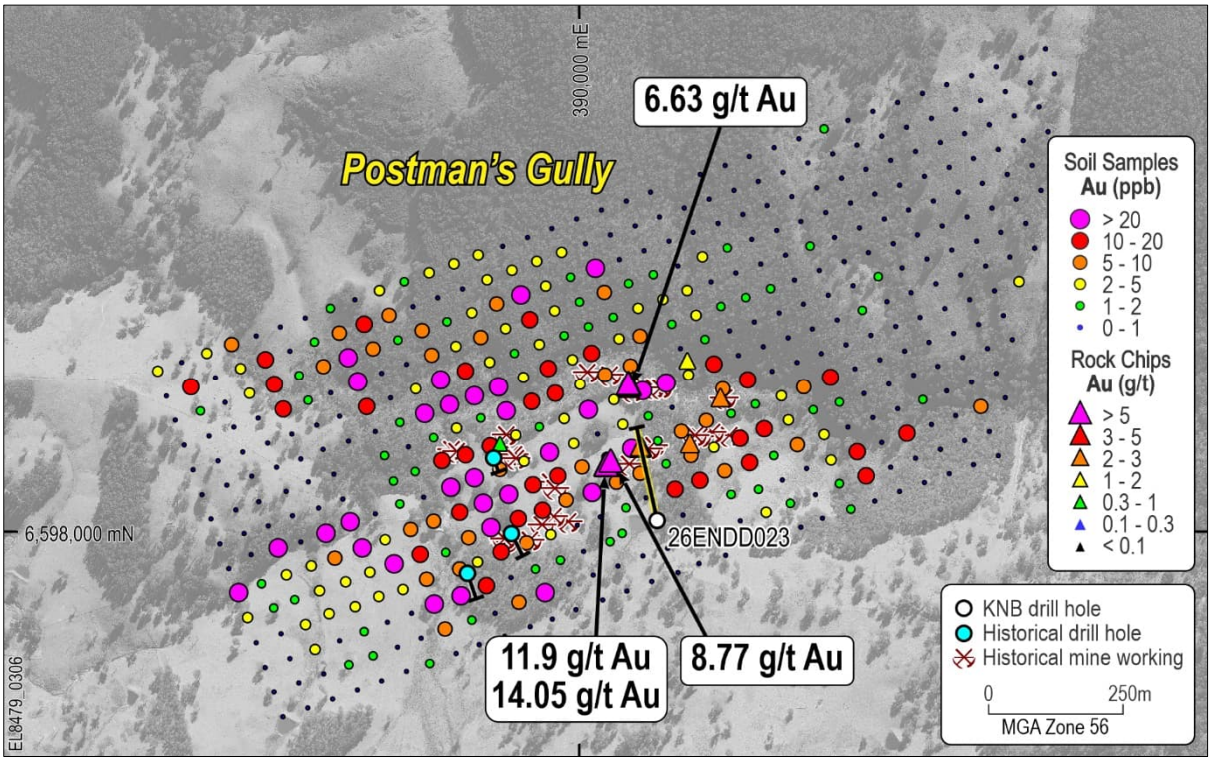


Figure 1. *Postman's Gully location of diamond drill hole 26ENDD023 relative to historical workings and robust gold in soil anomaly extending over 1.3km x 0.65km. A maximum of **14.05g/t Au in rock chips** and **370ppb Au in soils** was returned at Postman's Gully which compares to a maximum result of 476ppb Au in soils over the Sunnyside Prospect.*

[3] KNB (ASX) 17/03/2026.

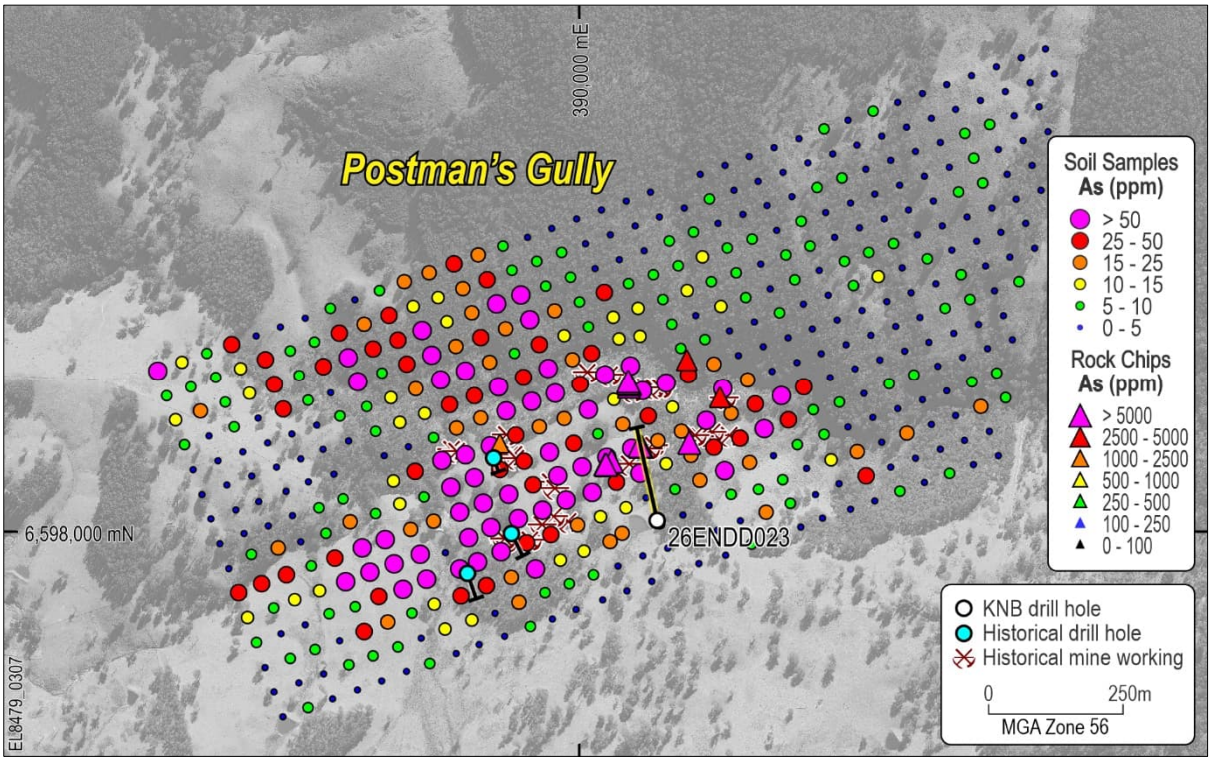


Figure 2. *Postman's Gully location of diamond drill hole 26ENDD023 relative to historical workings and robust arsenic in soil anomaly extending over 1.3km x 0.65km. A maximum of* ***1.47% As in rock chips*** *and* ***414ppm As in soils*** *was returned at Postman's Gully which compares to a maximum result of 485ppm As in soils over the Sunnyside Prospect.*

DISCUSSION

Following completion of a 266-sample expansion of the existing soil geochemical coverage at Postman's Gully and extension of the defined soil gold anomalism by ~350m, KNB has commenced an initial diamond drilling program. This represents KNB's first drill test of the Borah Fault Zone, a regional-scale prospective structure parallel to the Sunnyside Shear zone.

Approximately four drill holes are planned at Postman's Gully targeting:

- A **robust >1.3km long (>5ppb Au) gold in soil anomaly** returning up to 370ppb Au supported by As-Sb-Hg-Te-W pathfinder anomalism.
- Two NNE-SSE orientated trends of **historical workings** at the contact between metasediments of the Girrakool beds and the Enmore Monzogranite, a similar structural and lithological setting to the nearby Sunnyside Prospect.
- Mineralisation associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite+/-Fe carbonate altered breccia zones returning high grade gold results including **14.05g/t Au**, **11.09g/t Au**, **8.77g/t Au**, **6.63g/t Au**, **5.95g/t Au**, **5.68g/t Au** & **5.65g/t Au** with visible gold noted in multiple samples[2].

The first drill hole (26ENDD023) has intersected a sequence of variably sericite-quartz-pyrite altered metasediments of the Girrakool Beds, ranging from siltstone through to sandstone and local conglomerate. Of significance are a series of cross-cutting breccia units up to 12.5m in width (down hole length) containing fine grained pyrite, arsenopyrite and associated quartz-carbonate veining. **These breccia units, alteration and sulphide assemblage has clear similarities to material previously sampled from historical workings (mullock) which returned up to 14.05g/t Au providing significant encouragement for the mineralisation potential of the Postman's Gully Prospect.**

FORWARD PROGRAM

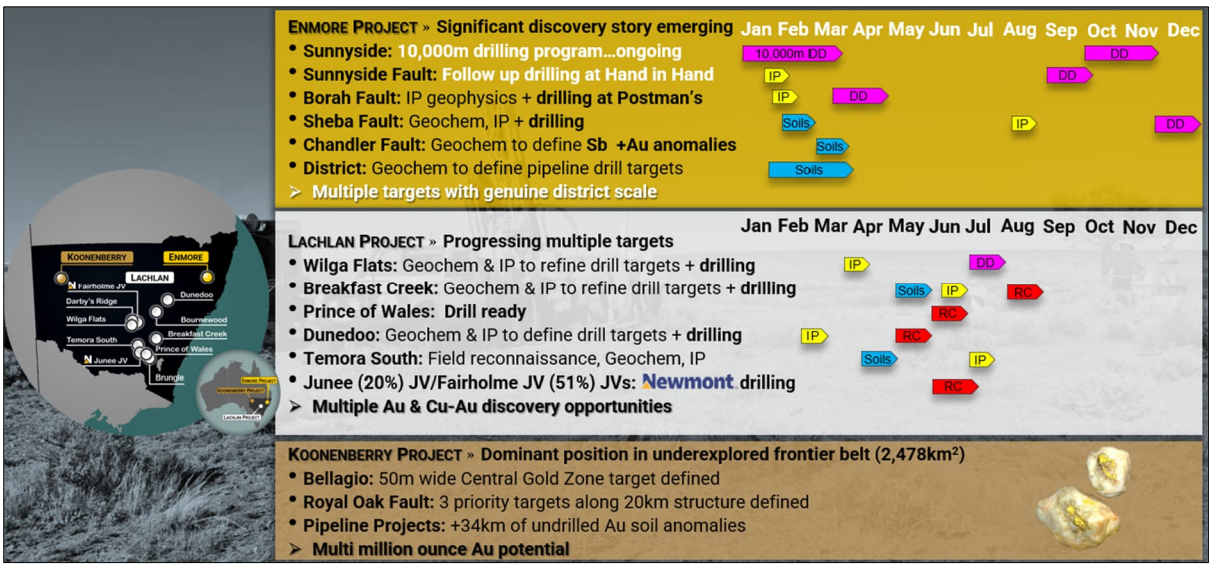
At the **Enmore Project**, the Company continues its Phase II diamond drill program, targeting extensions to mineralisation intersected at Sunnyside during its Phase I drilling which returned impressive intervals of gold mineralisation such as **45m @ 0.59g/t from 0m and 170m @ 1.75g/t Au from 77m inc. 18.3m @ 9.95g/t Au from 172.9m** in drill hole 25ENDD001 (KNB:ASX 02/04/2025) and **107m @ 1.14g/t Au from 189m inc. 80.5m @ 1.45g/t Au from 193.5m inc. 9.7m @ 3.18g/t Au from 210.5m**. in drill hole 25ENDD006 (KNB:ASX 23/06/2025).

Phase II drilling continues to intersect broad zones of potential bulk tonnage gold mineralisation as well as high-grade zones. Drilling is systematically building sections along strike whilst aggressively stepping out 80-110m vertically to ascertain continuity and plunge. **Mineralisation has now been defined from surface to +415m vertically, +260m strike extent and up to 75m true width**. The system remains open at depth as well as along strike to the NE and SW along the Sunnyside Shear Zone.

The Company believes the Enmore Project represents a true **district scale discovery opportunity** and has accelerated surface geochemical sampling along multiple parallel structures with over 30km of cumulative prospective strike length. This work continues to be successful in highlighting new areas of gold anomalism to provide a **strong pipeline of targets for drill testing**. Drilling has now started to test some of these targets including current drilling at the **high-grade Postman's Gully Prospect**.

At the **Lachlan Project,** the Company is also accelerating exploration and has active programs underway including geochemical and geophysical surveys across **several targets enabling drill testing in the coming months**. Newmont Exploration is also in advanced preparation for an RC drilling program at the Junee Joint Venture. These targets are strategically located in productive belts and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of Tier 1 gold and copper systems.

The Company looks forward to providing regular news flow from our exploration programs across both the Enmore and Lachlan Projects in the coming months.



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. Please note that the planned discovery activity is indicative and subject to various factors including ongoing assessment and review, geological ranking, regulatory approvals, weather etc.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper across its diverse portfolio of highly prospective and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km^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 [4] • 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 **Shares on issue** ASX:KNB	**$22.6M** **Market Cap** 24/03/2026	**$6.3M** **Cash** 31/12/2025	**49%** **Top 20** 17/03/2025

SUBSCRIBE

[4] 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 3. *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 4. *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 5. *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.*

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
26ENDD023	0.25	1.8	1.55	Saprolite	-	-	0.1	-	-
26ENDD023	1.8	3.5	1.7	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
26ENDD023	3.5	11.5	8	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.2	-
26ENDD023	11.5	18.5	7	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.2	-
26ENDD023	18.5	20.5	2	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.6	-
26ENDD023	20.5	38	17.5	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	0.6	0.7	-
26ENDD023	38	43	5	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.6	0.7	-
26ENDD023	43	44.5	1.5	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	3.1	3.6	-
26ENDD023	44.5	48	3.5	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.6	0.7	-
26ENDD023	48	56	8	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	0.6	0.6	-
26ENDD023	56	67.9	11.9	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	1.1	0.7	-
26ENDD023	67.9	68.1	0.2	Fault	Phyllic	Weak	0	0.5	-
26ENDD023	68.1	74.4	6.3	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.6	-
26ENDD023	74.4	80	5.6	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.6	0.5	-
26ENDD023	80	82.3	2.3	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
26ENDD023	82.3	82.6	0.3	Fault	Argillic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
26ENDD023	82.6	100	17.4	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
26ENDD023	100	124	24	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
26ENDD023	124	151	27	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	3.5	0.1	-
26ENDD023	151	165.7	14.7	Fault	Argillic	Weak	0.6	0.6	-
26ENDD023	165.7	173.7	8	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	1.1	0.6	-
26ENDD023	173.7	174	0.3	Fault	Argillic	Weak	1	0.5	-
26ENDD023	174	190.4	16.4	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	1.6	0.6	-
26ENDD023	190.4	192.3	1.9	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	5.5	0.6	-
26ENDD023	192.3	200.9	8.6	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	1.5	0.6	-
26ENDD023	200.9	213.4	12.5	Breccia	Phyllic	Weak	10	0.6	-
26ENDD023	213.4	222.4	9	Fault	Argillic	Weak	2.5	1.5	-
26ENDD023	222.4	238.5	16.1	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	1.5	0.1	-
26ENDD023	238.5	241	2.5	Breccia	Phyllic	Weak	51	1	-
26ENDD023	241	252.2	11.2	Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	1	0.1	-
26ENDD023	252.2	253.8	1.6	Breccia	Phyllic	Weak	30.5	0.6	-
26ENDD023	253.8	264.8	11	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.5	-
26ENDD023	264.8	268.4	3.6	Fault	Argillic	Weak	1	0.5	-
26ENDD023	268.4	305	36.6	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.6	0.1	-
26ENDD023	305	314.25	9.25	Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	0.1	0.1	-
26ENDD023	314.25	326.9	12.65	Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-

***Table 6** – Lithology, alteration, veins and sulphide observed in 26ENDD023.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Postman's Gully	26ENDD023	390148	6598022	917	348	-55	326.9

***Table 7.** Enmore Gold Project Postman's Gully first Diamond Drill Hole Collar location and orientation.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Postman's Gully	PP1	389837	6598141	926	161	-60	56
Postman's Gully	PP2	389871	6597998	933	153	-60	96
Postman's Gully	PP3	389787	6597921	931	161	-60	102

***Table 8.** Enmore Gold Project Postman's Gully historical Percussion Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.*

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	Au (ppb)
ES01534	Soil	389800	6598263	370
ES00475	Soil	390100	6598162	364
ES01562	Soil	389351	6597887	169.5
ES00582	Soil	390165	6598287	161.5
ES00527	Soil	389935	6597887	112.5
ES00514	Soil	390018	6598236	99.6
ES00590	Soil	389564	6598022	75.9
ES00614	Soil	389427	6597972	71.2
ES01745	Soil	390030	6598507	60.1
ES01541	Soil	389578	6598289	52.9
ES00591	Soil	389587	6597973	47.2
ES00503	Soil	390121	6598272	43.2
ES01532	Soil	389706	6598229	43.1
ES00557	Soil	389817	6598057	40.4
ES00556	Soil	389832	6598011	38.8
ES00523	Soil	389943	6598155	37.7
ES01771	Soil	389561	6598336	37.8
Es01533	Soil	389753	6598246	36.9
ES00573	Soil	389648	6597942	33.2
ES01516	Soil	389736	6598293	32.2
ES00498	Soil	389861	6598233	30.6
ES00584	Soil	389518	6598001	30.9
ES00545	Soil	389724	6597866	29.8
ES00536	Soil	389756	6598088	28.9
ES01756	Soil	389889	6598455	28.9

Table 9. *Significant gold in soil assays at Postman's Gully. Gold results from a population of 498 samples range from <0.1ppb to* ***370ppb Au****, with a mean of 6.5ppb Au, Standard Deviation of 27.5ppb Au and 95th percentile value of 25.6ppb Au.*

Sample ID	Sample type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	As (ppm)
ES00582	Soil	390165	6598287	414
ES00536	Soil	389756	6598088	237
ES01756	Soil	389889	6598455	222
ES00503	Soil	390121	6598272	198.5
ES00558	Soil	389800	6598106	168
ES00556	Soil	389832	6598011	145.5
ES01516	Soil	389736	6598293	144
ES00559	Soil	389784	6598150	127
ES00489	Soil	389955	6598267	123.5
ES00557	Soil	389817	6598057	122.5
ES00535	Soil	389739	6598139	118.5
ES00514	Soil	390018	6598236	116
ES00530	Soil	389884	6598028	113
ES00498	Soil	389861	6598233	110
ES00573	Soil	389648	6597942	108.5
ES00547	Soil	389697	6597960	105.5
ES00474	Soil	390116	6598114	104.5
ES01541	Soil	389578	6598289	102.5
ES00533	Soil	389831	6598167	101.5
ES00555	Soil	389851	6597965	100.5
ES00486	Soil	390005	6598127	98.8
ES01515	Soil	389783	6598310	97.1
Es01535	Soil	389847	6598280	96.1
ES01771	Soil	389561	6598336	95
ES00528	Soil	389917	6597933	92.8

Table 10. *Significant arsenic in soil assays at Postman's Gully. Arsenic results from a population of 498 samples range from 1.34ppm to* ***414ppm As****, with a mean of 19.9ppm As, Standard Deviation of 35.9ppm As and 95th percentile value of 91.4ppm As.*

REFERENCES

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- 11/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 (ASX:KNB). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 02/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75g/t gold including 18.3m at 9.95g/t gold from first drillhole.
- 14/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07g/t gold including 25m at 5.23g/t gold from second drillhole.
- 16/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2025.
- 23/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore.
- 29/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). Enmore third hole returns 102m @ 1.10g/t gold including 9.7m at 3.57g/t gold.
- 30/04/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in sixth drill hole at Enmore.
- 13/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB expands Sunnyside gold system to more than 230m strike.
- 20/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 149.5m at 0.94g/t gold from fourth drillhole at Enmore Project.
- 22/05/2025 (ASX:KNB). Domestic and international institutional placement to accelerate exploration plans including +10,000m of drilling at Enmore.
- 06/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 150m at 0.71g/t gold from fifth drillhole at Enmore.
- 23/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB returns 80.5m at 1.45g/t gold from sixth drillhole at Enmore.
- 24/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends Sunnyside Prospect by 1.6km to over 2km strike potential.
- 27/06/2025 (ASX:KNB). Newmont completes fully-funded drilling at Junee and Fairholme JV Projects.
- 21/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Report for the period ending 30 June 2025.
- 22/07/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies target on parallel shear zone to Sunnyside at Enmore Project.
- 04/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralised zone to over 260m strike potential and highlights depth and strike potential.
- 05/08/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB identifies priority drill targets along Sunnyside Shear Zone in IP Geophysics.
- 13/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences 10,000m drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 15/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB commences district scale airborne magnetic survey.
- 17/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2025.
- 20/10/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB triples the potential strike length of the Enmore Gold Project NSW.
- 05/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB accelerates drilling with second drill rig at Enmore.
- 18/11/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB strikes visible gold in first two drill holes of Phase II Sunnyside program
- 16/12/2025 (ASX:KNB). KNB hits more visible gold at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 12/01/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB RC drilling defines 2km mineralised trend at Hand in Hand
- 19/01/2026 (ASX:KNB). Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 31 December 2025.
- 05/02/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB extends mineralisation to 415m vertical and identifies high-grade zones at depth at Enmore Gold Project NSW.
- 17/03/2026 (ASX:KNB). KNB hits high-grade shallow gold, extends mineralisation at Sunnyside and accelerates exploration in NSW.

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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, a consultant who was previously an employee of the Company, holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). 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.*	• 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. • 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. • Soil Sampling involved digging a hole ~300mm deep and sampling the material below that depth by sieving the -3mm fraction in the field to produce a sample of about 250g for analysis. • Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. **Historical Drilling** • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling by Getty Oil Development Company, Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd or Zedex Minerals Ltd. No value-add technologies were reported to have been used on drilling samples. • No photographs of drill core or percussion samples have been located
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. • 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. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		samples by the geologist responsible and is also assumed for the historical drilling.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling and soil sampling and are assumed in the historical drilling but have not yet been confirmed. • Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed as well as some samples that returned >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 Diamond drilling completed by DDH1 Drilling and Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube). • Koonenberry RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting Pty Ltd, using a truck mounted Hydco 1200H rig utilising a 5.75" face hammer **Historical Drilling** • 9 holes for 1,599.5m by Getty Oil Development Company in 1983-84 by Getty Oil Development Company. HQ precollar reducing to NQ. No references found to oriented core. • Percussion drilling by Getty is not clearly referenced, though commentary in reports is suggestive of open hole percussion. 41 holes for 4,192m, average 102m. • 16 holes for 1,994.7m by Zedex Minerals Limited in 2004-06 using a UDR650 track mounted rig. Core diameter not referenced. No references found to oriented core or evidence of orientations in core photos. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling Warren Jay Holdings; 143 holes for 3,232m, average 22.6m. Conducted using a 10cm button bit on Sullair Sullitrack Mk2, possibly open hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core recovery in broken zones. • 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. **Historical Drilling** Diamond Drilling: • Getty: Core recovery visually estimated. Recoveries were generally 100% but do dip periodically, showing it was faithfully recorded. RC & Percussion: • No firm details were found on percussion sampling procedure. • Getty mentioned strict sampling procedures. • Warren Jay Holdings referred to early termination of some holes when water was intercepted.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones. • 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. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues. • RC Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. • All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and % abundance. **Historical Drilling** • Getty: All drilling logged qualitatively in handwritten descriptions grouped by domains, with quantitative assessment of sulphide and quartz content. No geotechnical logging. • Zedex & Warren Jay Holdings: Lithological drill logging was completed.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all recent and historical holes was 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		results.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Duplicates were inserted every 50m • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • All zones with visible gold in Phase I Diamond drilling 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 Photon Assay (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. • Soils were analysed via ALS method AuME-ST44 (50g sample) with aqua-regia extraction and an ICP-MS finish. This method provides assay data for 52 elements in addition to gold at trace levels (>0.1ppb), ideal for identifying subtle soil geochemical trends that may be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		missed via other methods. Upper detection limit is 1ppm, with any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44). • 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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. **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		style reefs (no structural logging has been witnessed or referenced).
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing 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. • RC drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of the target. **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*	• Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 arsenium pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arsenium 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*	• No new intersections have been reported. • Standard length weighting averaging

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	techniques were used for intercepts previously reported and no Top Cuts were used. • Significant soil results are summarised in the Tables in the body of the report.
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• An estimated true width of the overall mineralised structure is provided at Sunnyside. • RC results are interpreted to be approximately true width.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 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').*	• No new intersections have been reported.
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.*	• No new intersections have been reported. • Not all soil sample assay data has been included in this report, but the number of samples and basic statistics have been reported to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		provide context.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Drilling is ongoing. • Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.