

Maiden drilling identifies porphyry-epithermal system at Dunedoo; Wilga Flats drilling commences

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to report encouraging initial geological observations from its maiden seven-hole RC / diamond drill program at its **Dunedoo Project**, and the **commencement of drilling** at the priority **Wilga Flats** Project, Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden drilling completed at the Dunedoo Project**, with seven RC/diamond holes for 1,412.95m testing the priority Bolinda Vale and Hillside targets.
- **Drilling has identified a potential epithermal and porphyry-style hydrothermal system**, with porphyry-style alteration, quartz-sulphide veining, skarn alteration and later carbonate-base-metal epithermal veins / breccias observed in drill core.
- Clear multi-disciplinary anomalies identify **priority targets for follow-up exploration**.
- **Assay results** anticipated early Q4 and will shape next steps for exploration.
- **Drilling has commenced at Wilga Flats**, targeting the priority Olaf's epithermal gold trend, 20km north of Evolution Mining's >15Moz Cowal Gold Mine.
- **Tenement transfers completed for Gundagai Project¹**, enabling field activities at the priority **Big Ben** and historic **Snowball Copper Mine targets**. Land access, rock chip and extensive systematic soil sampling programs set to commence.
- Koonenberry continues to advance systematic target generation and drill testing across its commanding 4,826km² NSW project portfolio.

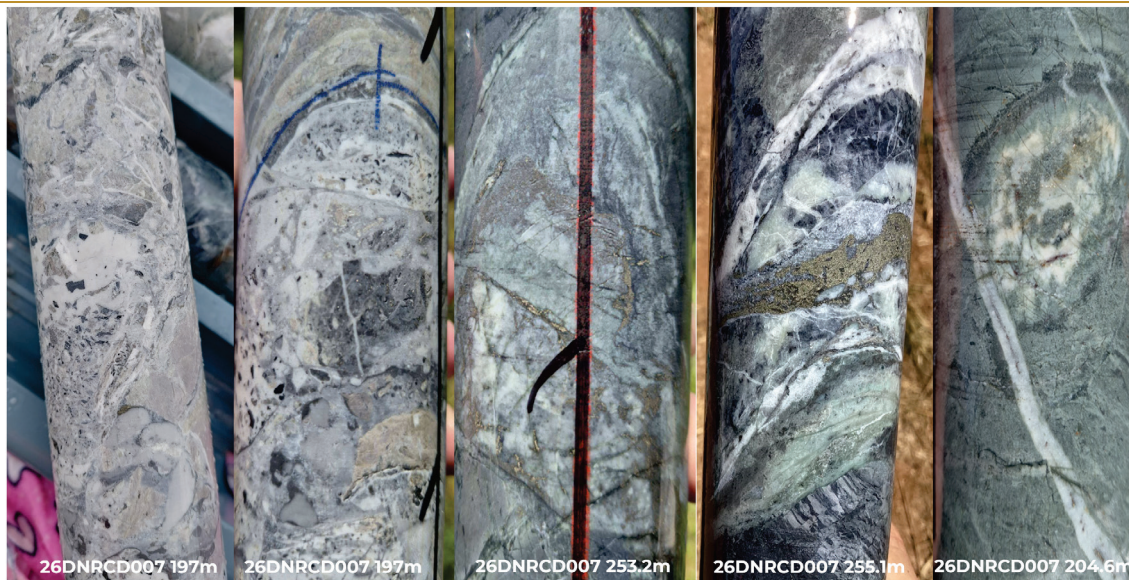


Photo 1. Examples of epithermal and porphyry alteration and veining observed in 26DNRC007 at Dunedoo. Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm).

Cautionary statement: Visual estimates only – no assay results have been received. 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. Refer to the Cautionary Statement on visual estimates (pg. 18) and Table 5.

¹ ASX: KNB 11/08/2026

KNB Executive Chairman Paul Harris commented:

"Our maiden drilling program at Dunedoo has delivered encouraging initial geological observations pointing towards a multi-stage hydrothermal system displaying both porphyry and epithermal characteristics.

Importantly, we have now established that the large geophysical and geochemical anomalies that drove our initial drill targeting are associated with epithermal & porphyry style alteration, veining, skarn and sulphide development. The geological observations provide important vectors towards the potential centre of a larger copper-gold system, although assays are required to determine its fertility and mineralisation tenor.

The results also demonstrate the value of our strategy of systematically generating targets and moving rapidly to drill test them.

With the Dunedoo samples now at the laboratory, we have mobilised a drill rig to Wilga Flats to test the northern Olaf's Epithermal Gold Target. Recent resampling has confirmed gold mineralisation above a historical lead-zinc intersection, providing another compelling target for follow-up drilling.

With drilling now underway at Wilga Flats, Dunedoo assays expected in early Q4, Newmont completing its drilling at Junee and field programs commencing at Gundagai, we are entering an active period of exploration and newsflow across our NSW portfolio."

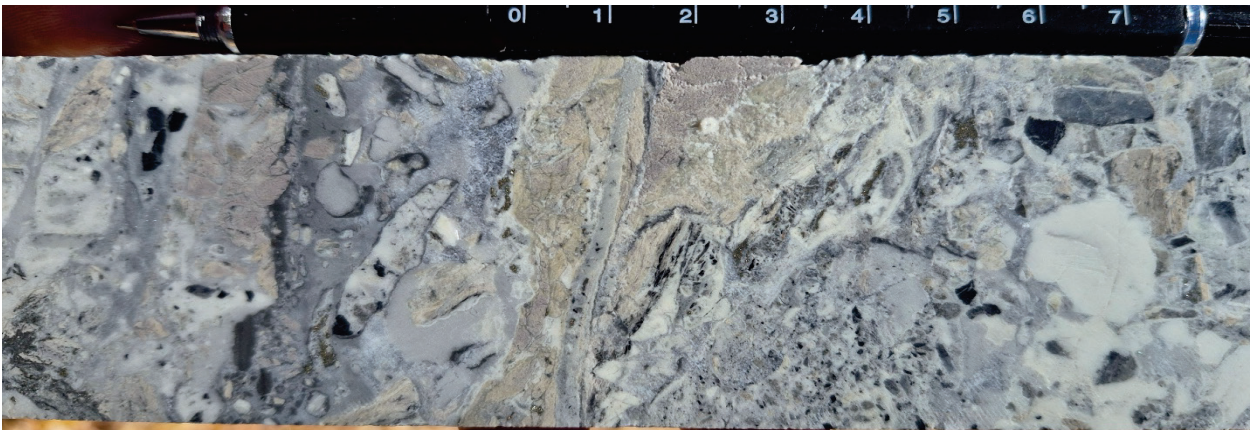


Photo 2. Example of multi-stage epithermal breccia intersected at 197m in 26DNRCD007. Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm) and centimetre scale.

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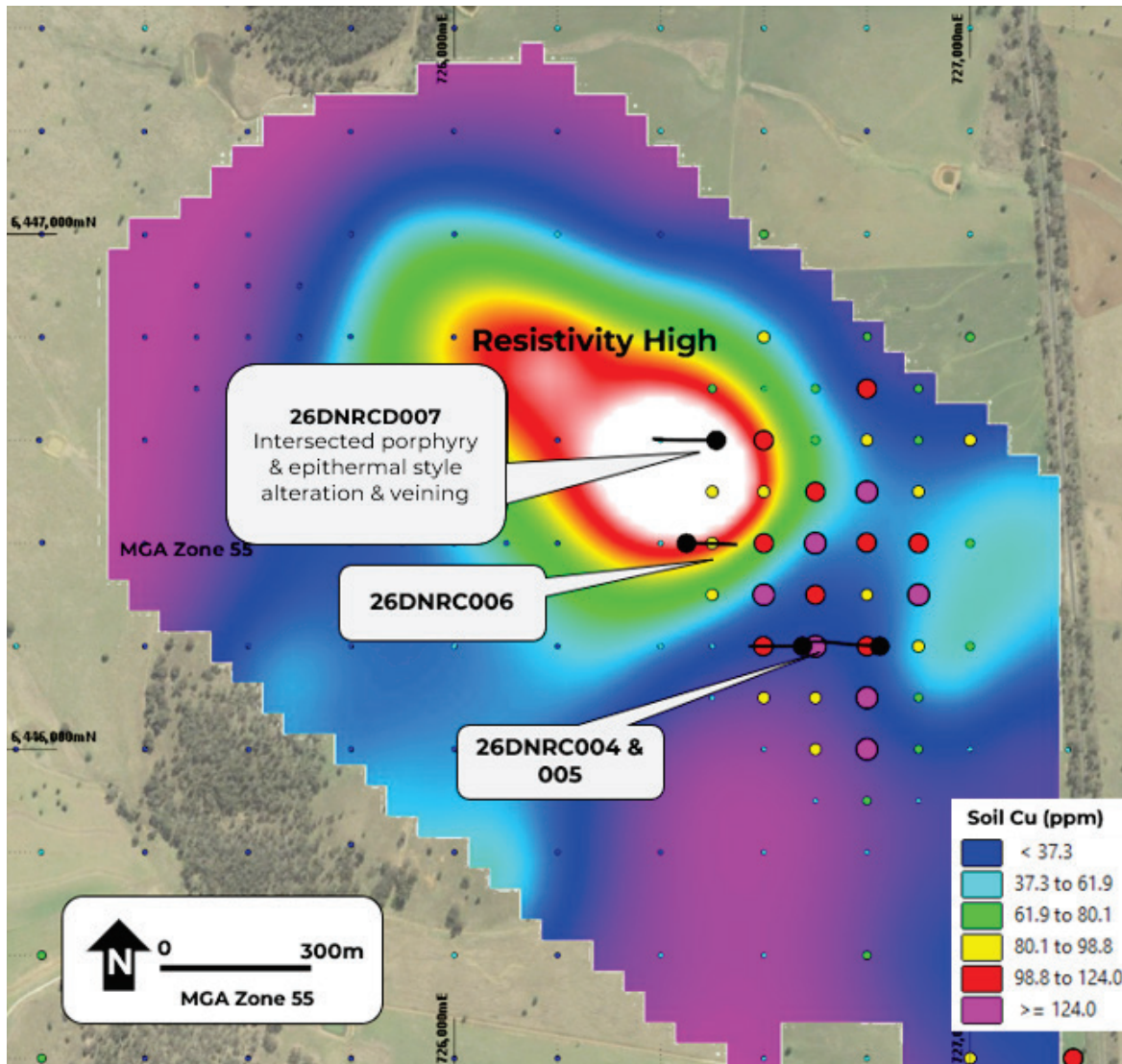


Figure 1. Completed Bolinda Vale drilling (black traces) on resistivity depth slice at 320mRL with Cu (ppm) in soil. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

DUNEDOO – PORPHYRY-EPITHERMAL SYSTEM IDENTIFIED

Maiden drilling at Dunedoo's Bolinda Vale target has identified alteration assemblages and veining consistent with an East Lachlan porphyry system, overprinted by multi-stage epithermal carbonate base metal veining and brecciation. Key observations include:

- Interpreted early high-temperature inner propylitic (chlorite-magnetite ± ?biotite²) alteration hosting quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopryite+/-sphalerite veins.
- Calc-silicate skarn horizons preferentially developed in reactive host rock units.
- Propylitic (chlorite-epidote-carbonate) alteration hosting epidote-carbonate veining.
- Overprinting sericite-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite alteration and associated sericite-chalcopryite veining.
- Late-stage carbonate-base metal epithermal overprint including carbonate-quartz-sphalerite-galena (± ?sulphosalt) veins and multi-stage breccias.

² Confirmation of biotite pending petrology

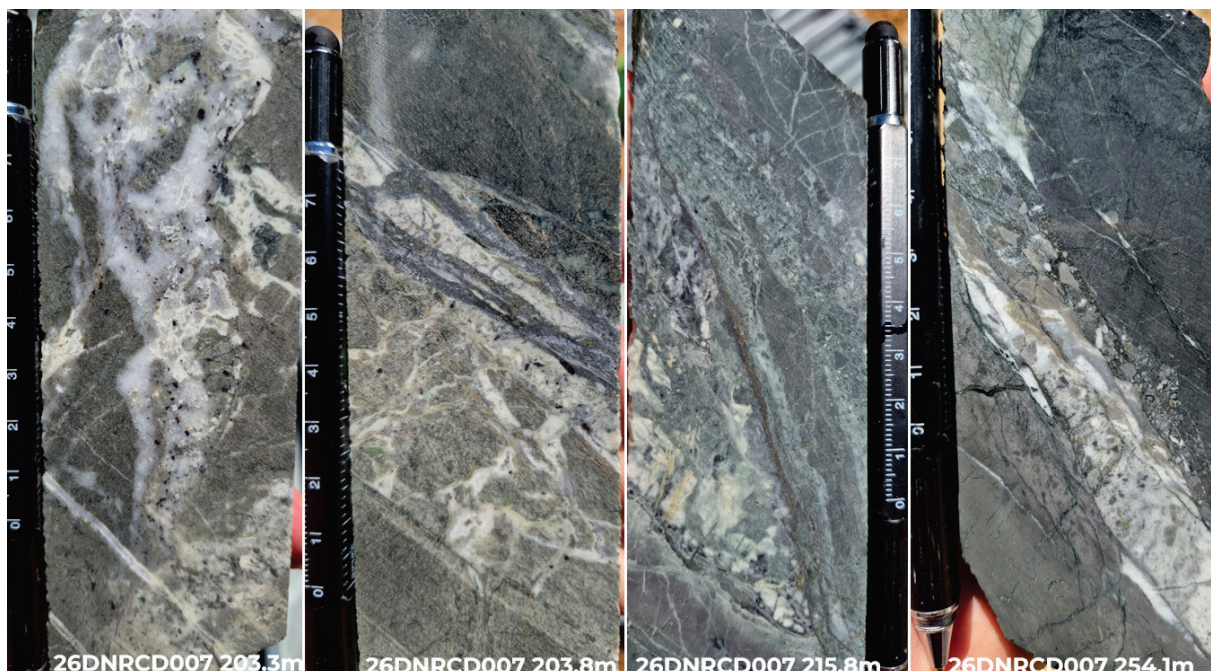


Photo 3. Examples of epithermal style carbonate-quartz-sphalerite $\pm$ galena -?sulphosalt veins intersected in 26DNRC007 displaying sericite-carbonate-chlorite alteration overprint. Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm) and centimetre scale.

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The initial seven-hole, 1,412.95m program provides significant support for the target rationale with porphyry and epithermal style alteration, veining and sulphides intersected. Drilling targeted a 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly, attributed to magnetite alteration intersected in multiple drillholes intergrown with minor pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite.

Drilling intersected disseminated, veined and replacement style pyrite in multiple holes, explaining the large, 1.6km long, dipole-dipole IP chargeability anomaly, although minor horizons of graphitic sediments may also contribute to the chargeability response.

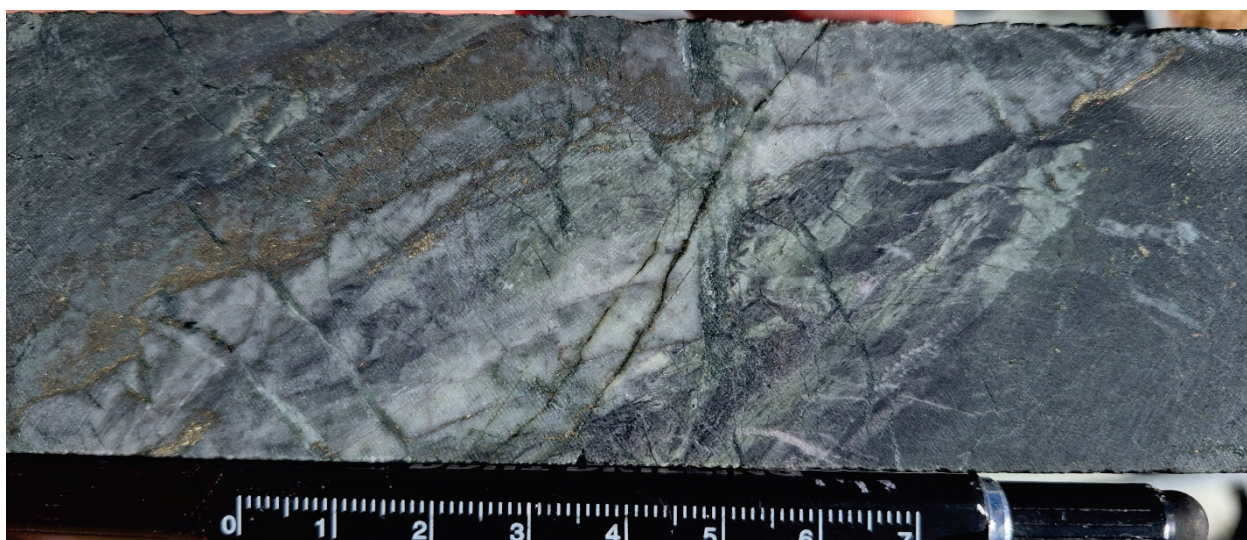


Photo 4. Porphyry style quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite vein hosted in chlorite-magnetite $\pm$?biotite altered volcaniclastic siltstone from 253.2m (26DNRC007). Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm) and centimetre scale.

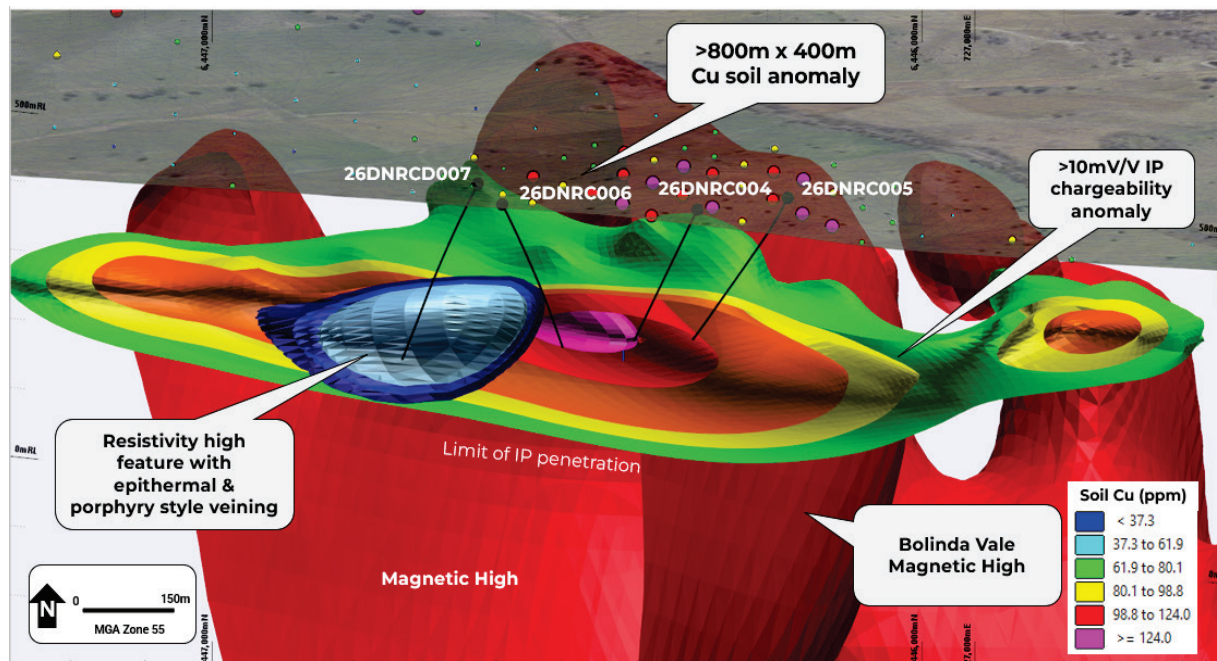


Figure 2. Oblique view of section 6,446,800mN towards 145° displaying completed drillholes with coincident DDIP chargeability isosurfaces (>10mV/V), resistivity high feature, Cu (ppm) in soil and 3D modelled magnetic high. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

The northern drill hole 26DNRC007 targeted a coincident chargeability and resistivity IP high response, intersecting increasing quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining towards the end of the RC hole and prompting completion of the hole with a diamond core tail.

The drill core intersected carbonate-quartz-sphalerite± galena-?sulphosalt veining and multi-stage breccia veins with associated intermediate phyllic (sericite-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite) alteration, consistent with carbonate-base metal epithermal style mineralisation often associated with East Lachlan porphyry-epithermal systems.

This late-stage alteration overprints quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins hosted by volcanoclastic siltstones and sandstones exhibiting interpreted early remnant higher temperature inner propylitic (chlorite-magnetite ± ?biotite) alteration and zones of propylitic (chlorite-carbonate-epidote) alteration. Associated calc-silicate skarn style alteration was developed in preferential stratigraphic layers, confirming a reactive host horizon and highlighting the potential for the project to host skarn style mineralisation.

Results are anticipated in early Q4. The pending assays will be important in determining the fertility of the system, tenor and distribution of copper, gold and base-metal mineralisation associated with the multiple alteration and veining stages identified in the drilling.

Preliminary observations from the drilling, prior to receipt of assay results, provides significant encouragement for the exploration rationale at Dunedoo and further supports the prospectivity of this previously overlooked and under-explored portion of the Macquarie Arc. The Macquarie Arc hosts significant porphyry systems including **Cadia** (35.3Moz Au, 7.9Mt Cu³), **Boda-Kaiser** (8.43Moz Au, 1.52Mt Cu⁴) and **Bushranger-Ascot-Racecourse** (599.1Mt @ 0.18% Cu⁵), the later also within the Rockley-Gulgong Belt that hosts Dunedoo.

³ Newmont, 2023.

⁴ Alkane, 2023

⁵ Xtract, 2022.

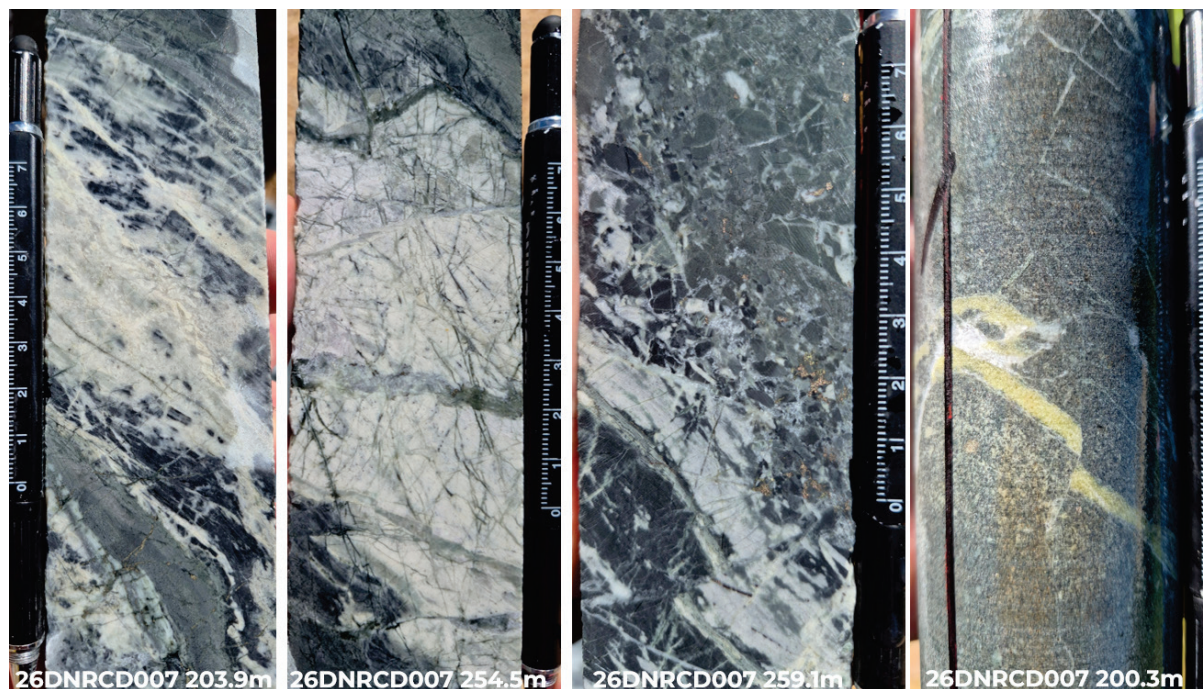


Photo 5. Examples of calc-silicate alteration intersected in 26DNRCD007 including intergrown pyrrhotite-chalcocopyrite (259.1m) and example of chlorite-epidote-carbonate alteration (200.3m). Note NQ3 drillcore (diameter 45.1mm) and centimetre scale.

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Upon receipt of assays, the Company will integrate results with the existing comprehensive multidisciplinary geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to identify priority targets for follow-up exploration.

DRILLING COMMENCES AT WILGA FLATS PROJECT

Koonenberry has commenced a four-hole, approximately 1,000m RC/diamond drilling program at the northern Olaf's Epithermal Gold Target within the **Wilga Flats Project**.

As announced on 4 September⁶, the Company has defined multiple gold and copper-gold targets along the **4.2km-long Olaf's Trend**, including a significant epithermal gold and base metal target supported by historic drilling and recent soil geochemistry.

⁶ ASX: KNB 04/09/2026



Photo 6. Drilling underway at Olaf's Epithermal Gold Target

Limited historic drilling returned a best result **11.33m @ 2.05% Pb + Zn** (ODH-1)⁷. Historic assays were limited, with recent retrospective assays by KNB identifying previously unrecognised gold mineralisation including **32m @ 0.10g/t Au** from 65m⁸, located above the historic base metal intersection. *(The historic Pb-Zn interval was not available for gold re-assay due to insufficient remaining core).*

Recent review of the historic drill core has identified evidence of **two distinct mineralisation styles**, including an epithermal style quartz-carbonate-adularia-sulphide (py>ga>sph>cpy>po) vein zone and a separate gold-copper mineralisation style associated with chlorite-magnetite-pyrite ± chalcopyrite in basaltic-andesitic volcanic rocks interpreted as possible Cowal Igneous Complex equivalents. Together, these observations provide important geological support for the potential of a larger mineral system in the northern part of the Olaf's Trend.

⁷ ASX: KNB 17/10/2024
⁸ ASX: KNB 04/09/2026

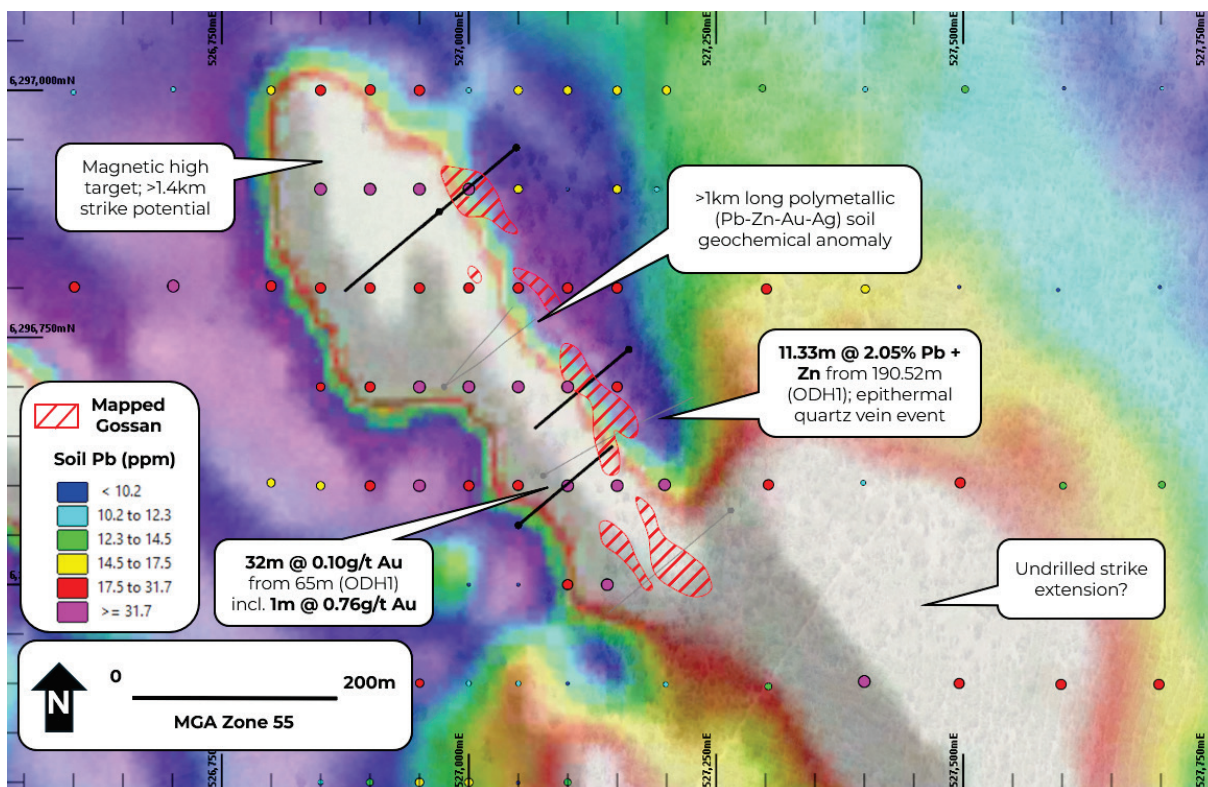


Figure 3. Olaf's target with proposed drillholes (black traces), historic drilling (grey traces), Pb (ppm) soil geochemistry⁹, significant drill intersections and previously mapped gossan & quartz vein zones (red hatch) from Betts (1983) on RTP TVD magnetic image. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

The target is further supported by a **strike-extensive >1,000m-long polymetallic soil anomaly** containing gold, lead, zinc and other pathfinder elements, coincident with quartz veining and gossanous material at surface. This anomaly is also associated with a **>1,400m-long magnetic anomaly**, with 3D inversion modelling and historical drilling indicating a strong association between the magnetic response and gold-bearing sulphide mineralisation.

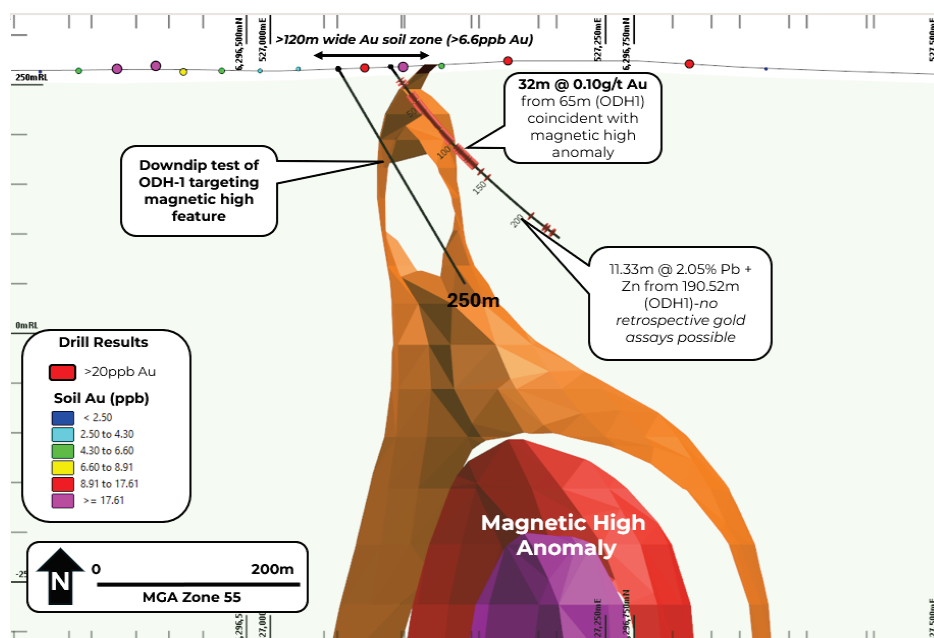


Figure 4. Oblique cross section 6,296,600mN towards 60° looking north-west displaying historical drillhole ODH-1 with salient gold and base metal intersections, gold (ppb) in soils and 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly displaying correlation with downhole gold intersection and proposed down-dip drillhole. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

⁹ ASX: KNB 15/09/2025

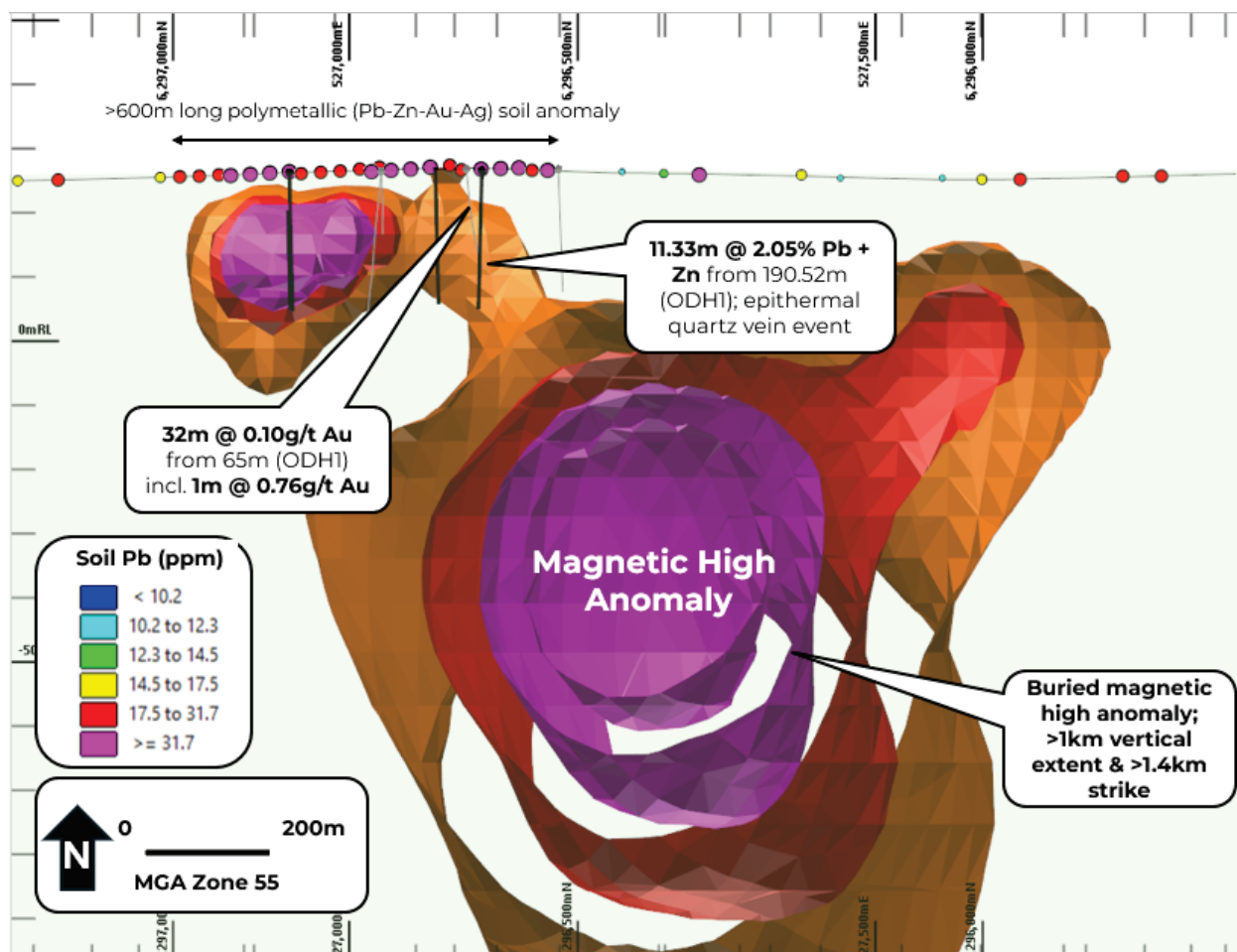


Figure 5. Long section 6,297,000mN towards 140° looking north-east displaying proposed holes (black traces) historical drillholes (grey traces), Pb (ppm) in soil geochemistry and 3D modelled magnetic high anomaly. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

DUNEDOO PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Dunedoo Copper-Gold-Silver Project is located approximately 1.5km south of the town of Dunedoo in central NSW, covering an area of 96km². The project is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) and encapsulates the northern extent of the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The area is host to significant gold and copper mineralisation in a variety of deposit styles including porphyry, epithermal and skarn mineralisation.

WILGA FLATS PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Wilga Flats Copper-Gold Project is situated approximately 2.5km north of the town of Burcher in central western NSW covering 272km² and only 20km NNW of the Cowal Gold Mine (>15Moz Au¹⁰). The project occurs within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB), hosted within the Junee-Narromine Volcanic Belt, in the western portion of the Macquarie Arc. This portion of the arc hosts significant gold and copper mineralisation in epithermal and porphyry style deposits.

¹⁰ Evolution Mining (ASX:EVN), 2023.

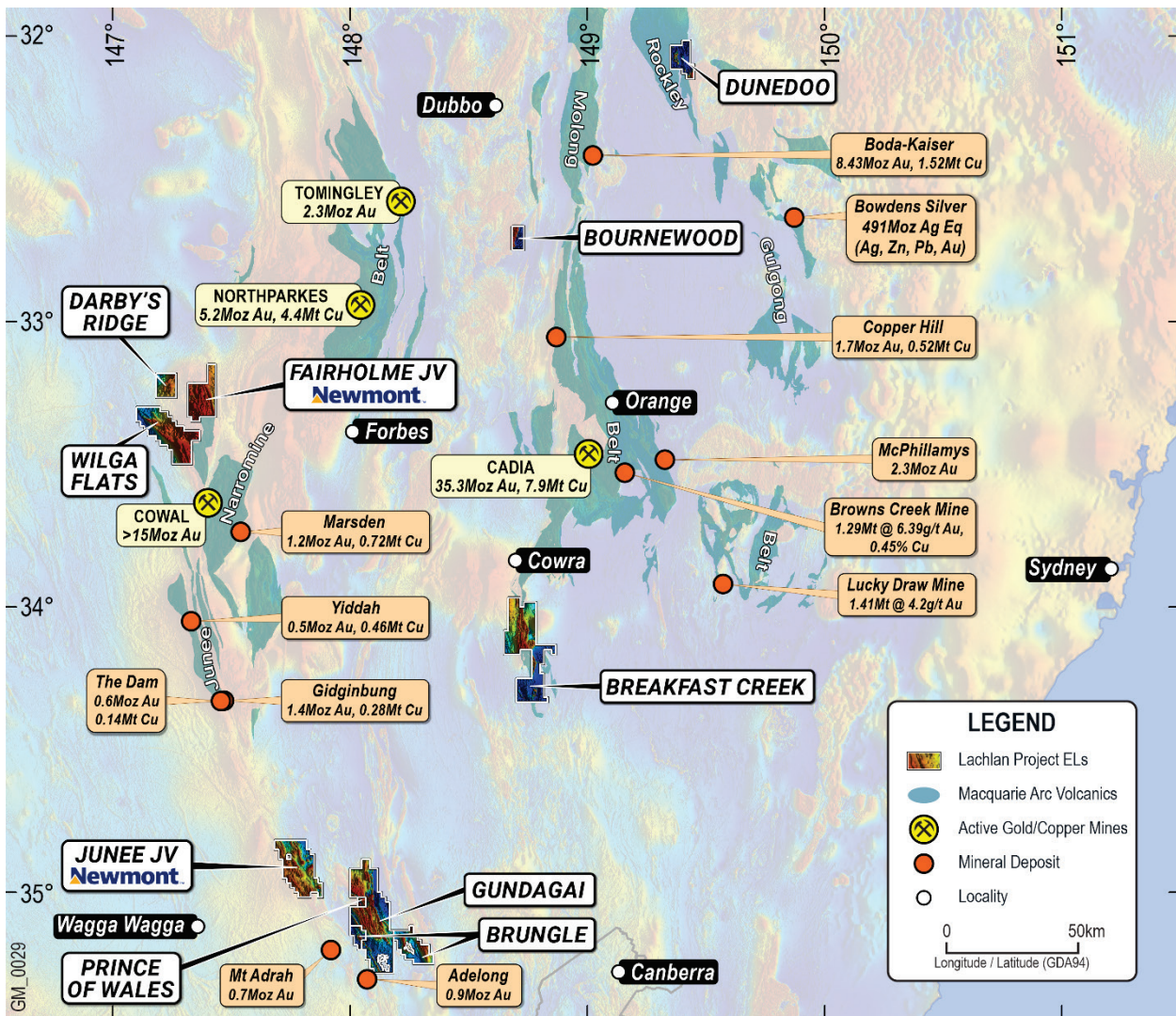


Figure 6. Location of Dunedoo Project (EL9138) and Wilga Flats Project (EL9272) with other KNB projects including the recent Gundagai Acquisition within the Lachlan Project in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.

FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry is progressing an active exploration program across its growing NSW portfolio:

- **Wilga Flats:** Drilling underway at the Olaf's Epithermal Gold Target.
- **Dunedoo:** Assay results from the maiden seven-hole program expected in early Q4, with results to be integrated with the Company's extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to define follow-up targets.
- **Breakfast Creek:** Recent soil and rock-chip results are being interpreted, with drill planning and permitting underway.
- **Gundagai:** Title transfers are complete and field exploration is scheduled to commence in Q4 CY2026.
- **Junee JV:** Newmont has completed its diamond drilling program, with core processing and assays underway. KNB retains a 20% free-carried interest.
- **Enmore:** Field logistics are complete at the high-grade Queen of Sheba target in preparation for drill testing, while planning continues for the next phase of drilling at Sunnyside.

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 4,826km² making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently completed acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt¹¹. The Company's immediate focus is the Enmore Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase at the Sunnyside Prospect, whilst contemporaneously advancing multiple projects within the Lachlan Portfolio.

100% Owned Projects	
Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km ²) 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06) 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02) - Emerging gold system	Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km ²) 55km Sth of Cadia Cu-Au Mine +6km Cu-Au soil anomaly 7.02g/t Au, 1.96% Cu; 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu rocks - Untested by drilling
Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km ²) - Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) 4.0km long structural trend - Very limited drilling	Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km ²) 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips - Numerous historical workings
Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km ²) 20km NNW of 15Moz Cowal Au Mine - Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend - Untested by drilling	Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km ²) - Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips - Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies
Au/Cu Gundagai (4 ELs; 485km ²) - Four key target domains; porphyry & epithermal targets 386g/t Au, 320g/t Au, 274g/t Au rocks - Up to 27.05% Cu rocks; 84m deep shafts	Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km ²) - Intrusion related Cu/Au - Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly - Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km ²) ~68km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq. Bowdens deposit +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au) 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip - Untested by drilling	Au/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km ²) - Highly prospective and underexplored - Abundant evidence for Au (200km² nuggets) - Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils
Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km ²) - Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc¹² 25x targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems 224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m \$23.9M spent to date	Cu Fairholme JV (EL9467; 169km ²) - Large igneous complex (Phase 4) - Cover of only 36-150m Northparkes-style "doughnut" mag features - Cu/Au in Air Core (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)		
1,233M	\$30.8M	47%
Shares on issue ASX:KNB	Market Cap 29/09/2026	Top 20 29/09/2026

¹¹ ASX: KNB 19/05/2026

¹² Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL6803	156.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL6854	59.02	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7635	23.60	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL7651	47.20	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8245	88.50	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8705	5.90	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8706	295.37	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8819	168.36	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8918	162.64	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8919	277.25	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8949	23.62	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL8950	32.47	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9491	372.16	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9492	321.66	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9493	26.22	NSW	Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9225	417.70	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%

Table 1. Koonenberry Gold's 100%-owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in 16 granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project. *Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

Enmore Gold Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 2. Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Prince of Wales	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%	
EL8061	Gundagai Sth	143.28	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8586	Gundagai	137.43	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8998	Gundagai SE	111.11	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8889	Gundagai	93.57	NSW	Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd	100%	

Table 3. Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements as set out above. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd has earned an 80% interest in the Junee project (EL8470) and is currently in the earn in phase through a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Fairholme project (EL9467). In addition, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd holds a 0.5% NSR on the Bournewood (EL9137) and Wilga Flat (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd and Gilmore Minerals Pty Ltd.

DATA TABLES

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Hillside	26DNRC001	726798	6443199	487	270	-60	141
Hillside	26DNRC002	726875	6443200	488	270	-60	150
Hillside	26DNRC003	726950	6443200	487	270	-60	150
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC004	726675	6446200	485	270	-60	210
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC005	726825	6446200	490	270	-60	249
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC006	726450	6446400	478	90	-60	237
Bolinda Vale	26DNRC007	726508	6446600	471	270	-60	275.95

Table 4. Dunedoo Project drill hole collar locations and orientation.

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 Intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Sulphide Minerals	Style
26DNRC007	0	2	2	Soil	-	-	-	-		
26DNRC007	2	15	13	Saprolite	-	-	-	-		
26DNRC007	15	25	10	Saprock	-	-	-	-		
26DNRC007	25	26	1	Saprock	-	-	10	-		
26DNRC007	26	32	6	Volc. Sandstone	-	-	-	-		
26DNRC007	32	41	9	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	-	0.1	PY	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	41	61	20	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.5	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	61	62	1	Volc. Sandstone	Silica	Weak	10.1	0.5	PY	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	62	64	2	Volc. Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	6	0.5	PY	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	64	68	4	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	5	1	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	68	75	7	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Moderate	5	1	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	75	77	2	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	2	1	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	77	78	1	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	2.1	1	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	78	88	10	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	2	3	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	88	106	18	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	2	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	106	109	3	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	5	PY	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	109	113	4	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	-	0.5	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	113	122	9	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	5	PY	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	122	126	4	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.5	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	126	138	12	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	2	5	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	138	149	11	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Moderate	2	5	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	149	162	13	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	1	4	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	162	169	7	Volc. Siltstone	Phyllic	Moderate	2.1	4	PY, SS	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	169	188.85	19.85	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	1	PY, PR	RPL, DIS
26DNRC007	188.85	190.9	2.05	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	1	1	PY	DISVND
26DNRC007	190.9	193.9	3	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	1.1	0.5	PY, SS, SL, GA	DISVND
26DNRC007	193.9	197.15	3.25	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	5.1	0.5	PY, SS, SL, GA	DISVND
26DNRC007	197.15	202.9	5.75	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	5	0.5	PY, SS, SL, GA	DISVND

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26DNRCD007	202.9	203.3	0.4	Volc. Sandstone	Phyllic	Weak	15	0.5	PY, SS, SL, GA	DISVND
26DNRCD007	203.3	203.75	0.45	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	5	0.5	PY, SS	DISVND
26DNRCD007	203.75	204.2	0.45	Andesite Dyke	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.1	PY	DISVND
26DNRCD007	204.2	229	24.8	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	5	0.1	PY, PR	DISVND
26DNRCD007	229	248.9	19.9	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	5	0.1	PY, PR	DISVND
26DNRCD007	248.9	249.25	0.35	Breccia	Phyllic	Moderate	5	1	PY, PR, SS, CP	DISVND
26DNRCD007	249.25	253	3.75	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	2.5	0.5	PY, PR	DISVND
26DNRCD007	253	254.95	1.95	Volc. Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	1	PY, PR, SL, CP	DISVND
26DNRCD007	254.95	255.7	0.75	Breccia	Silica	Moderate	1	5	PY, PR, SL, CP	DISVND
26DNRCD007	255.7	258.95	3.25	Volc. Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.5	PY	DISVND
26DNRCD007	258.95	259.4	0.45	Breccia	Silica	Moderate	0.5	1	PY, PR, SL, CP	DISVND
26DNRCD007	259.4	275.95	16.55	Volc. Sandstone	Propylitic	Weak	5	0.5	PY, PR, SL, CP	DISVND

Table 5. Lithology, alteration, vein % and sulphide % observed in 26DNRCD007.

Vein and sulphide percentages are visual estimates by the logging geologist and have not been validated by laboratory assay. They should not be interpreted as quantitative estimates of metal grade or mineralisation tenor. 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.

Estimates were made by Company geologists by visual inspection of drill core and RC chips; no portable XRF was used. Note abbreviations; PY=pyrite, PR=pyrrhotite, SS=sulphosalt, SL=sphalerite, GA=Galena, CP=Chalcopyrite, RPL=replacement, DIS=disseminated, DISVND=disseminated & veined.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brynache Ellingworth, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a full-time employee as Exploration Manager at Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Ellingworth has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Ellingworth consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The visual estimates of sulphide abundance referred to in this announcement and set out in Table 5 were made by Company geologists under the supervision of Mr Ellingworth and have been reviewed by him; they are not a substitute for laboratory assay. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table.

Forward looking statements

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

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

References to visual results in this announcement are from visual estimates made by Company geologists by visual inspection of drill core and RC chips. No laboratory assay results have yet been received. Refer to Table 5 for observation details. The Company reminds readers that visual estimates of mineral abundance, alteration and veining 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. Laboratory assays are required for representative estimates of quantifiable elemental values. The Company will update the market when laboratory assay results become available, which are expected to be received in Q4 2026.

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

– Dunedoo Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Drilling: - Diamond drilling was used to obtain core samples which were cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation line (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. - Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2-5kg was sampled utilizing a spear and sent to ALS Laboratories in Orange, NSW. - Samples >3kg were riffle split at the lab prior to pulverising. - Samples were pulverized to 85% passing >75 microns. DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. - All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. - In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3 Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. Soils: - Soil sampling was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by removing surface organic matter from the sample site using a hand pick and shovel and a 25cm x 25cm x 25cm deep hole was dug using a mattock, with a sample of primarily B soil horizon was collected. The soil sample was screened using a 3mm mesh aluminium sieve and a 200-250 gram sub sample of - 3mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis Rocks: Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Drilling - The same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay. - Spear sampling was completed in a systematic manner under the supervision of the geologist to ensure the sub-sample is representative of the particle size distribution in the bulk 1m drill sample. DDIP - Data acquisition was supervised by a geophysicist with current output, primary voltage, resistivity and chargeability recorded for each station. - A minimum of three readings were collected at each station to verify repeatability of the recorded values. - Between 2 to 20-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of each decay stack. - Review of survey data by independent contract geophysicist throughout survey period. - Rocks: Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		representative sampling programs.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Determination of mineralisation was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Drilling, rock chip and soil sampling was completed using industry standard methods. - DDIP data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	- RC drilling completed by Drillit Consulting utilising a UDR650 with separate air compressor (Sullair) and using 3.5" rods and 4 ¾" face sampling hammer. - Diamond drilling completed by Drillit Consulting utilising a track mounted DR600 rig to obtain NQ3 core (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	- Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones. - For RC drilling the geologist on site monitored and recorded RC sample recoveries to ensure the samples were representative.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	- Diamond core was orientated where practicable prior to geological logging and sampling with triple tube drilling utilised to maximise core recovery. - For RC drilling sample volumes and recovery were monitored during drilling, with any poor or potentially compromised recovery recorded.
	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. Assays remain awaited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and recovery recorded.
	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 Koonenberry drilling 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.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.	- All soil samples were collected dry. - All RC samples were collected from 1m bulk samples using a spear. Samples were systematically spear sampled under the supervision of the geologist to ensure the sub-sample is representative of the particle size distribution in the bulk 1m drill sample. RC samples were dry with moisture content noted by supervising geologist.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Rock chip and drilling samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-24. - Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-32.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Pulverised rock chip and drilling samples were riffle split at ALS via method SPL-21.
	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.	- Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. - Field duplicates were collected for soil sampling, inserted every 49th and 52nd sample. - Duplicates were collected every 49th and 52nd sample for both RC and diamond drilling. For diamond drilling a quarter core duplicate was obtained, rather than the typical half

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	core sample size utilised. Drilling, Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	- ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. - Rock chip samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA\Adelaide SA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. - Soil samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, 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 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). - Drilling samples taken by Koonenberry Gold were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW via ALS method Au-AA22 using a 50g fire assay charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 48 element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.01ppm.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. - All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. Rx cables were multi-core data cable, while Tx wires were 2.5mm single-core wire. - In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3 Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq$0.15%) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq$0.4%). - The GDD Tx 4 5kVA transmitter has an output current of 0.03A to 10A, an output voltage of 150V to 2400V and standard 220-240V/50-60Hz power source.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for soil sampling. - A field duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for soil sampling. - Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. - A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for drilling sampling. - A duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for drilling sampling. - For diamond drilling a quarter core duplicate was obtained, rather than the typical half core sample size utilised.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	No assay results have been received. The geological logging and visual estimates of vein and sulphide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		abundance set out in Table 5 have been reviewed by the Competent Person and a second Company geologist.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Not applicable
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Drilling - Data at the rig was collected electronically and later stored on company cloud server. - Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. DDIP - Data was downloaded from receiver daily and further QA and processing occurred. Raw IP data was assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each ready in addition to overall data quality. The data was exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loadings into Windisp for presentation as raw data pseudosections. Soils/Rocks - Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	All data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of $\pm 5\text{m}$.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing varied depending on the target but is considered appropriate for first pass exploration, with no resource being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- Data spacing on recent work at Dunedoo varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. - Soils were generally collected on a 200m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 100m by 100m spacing. - Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. - The DDIP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 50m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought.
	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.	- RC drilling was sampled on 1m, 2m, 3m or 4m composites as deemed appropriate by the supervising geologist. - Diamond drilling was sampled on 1m intervals.
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.	- Drilling was orientated perpendicular to the regional geological strike to reduce any potential bias. Structural measurements from drill core indicate that drilling is perpendicular to the strike of the major vein populations. - Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. - Soil sampling was orientated appropriately across geological features and doesn't introduce a bias. - DDIP was orientated approximately perpendicular to the main strike of the regional geology, although some offset was required to avoid cultural features such as fencelines, buildings, powerlines and roads that could adversely impact the effectiveness of the survey. The orientation of the survey doesn't introduce a bias based on available information.
	If the relationship between the	Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All drill samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Koonenberry Gold staff. - All samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Gilmore Metals staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Adelaide, Sa or ALS Perth, WA with samples dispatched from TNT courier, Wagga Wagga, NSW. - All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. - All freight samples were documented and tracked via courier (TNT) tracking systems. - Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Dunedoo Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence EL9138 covering 33 graticule units for a total of approximately 97 km².
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration commenced in 1969 with BHP and then ESSO from 1973-1977, BHP again from 1977-79 and Mines Exploration Pty Ltd from 1977-1983, followed by Sunshine Gold Pty Ltd from 1983-1990. In the 1990's Plutonic Operations Ltd and Universal Services Group explored the area, followed by various groups holding the tenure but conducting minimal work up to 2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Dunedoo Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician Tucklan Formation (Cabonne Group) consisting of clastic sediments and volcanoclastics, basaltic-andesitic volcanics considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Tucklan Formation has a north-south striking faulted contact with the metasediments and volcanics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the Silurian Dungeree Volcanics (Tannabutta Group) in the north-east of EL9138. The Silurian Dungeree Volcanics primarily consist of thick sequences of rhyolite to dacite and autoclastic horizons with latite to trachyandesite lava, and lesser clastic sequences. The south-east margin of EL9138 hosts the Carboniferous Gulgong Granite, a leucocratic medium to coarse grained porphyritic granite displaying minor aplite dykes and quartz monzonite phases. Unconformably overlying the older basement in the central to western zone of EL9138 are breccia, conglomerate, claystone and sandstone of the Late Permian Dunedoo Formation and conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Early Triassic Boulderwood Formation, both part of the Gunnedah Basin. Cainozoic alluvial and colluvial sediment cover is preserved in drainage areas with local gold occurrences present.
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 data 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	No new assays have been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>(e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	
	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.	No new assays have been reported.
	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.	Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable
	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').	Not applicable
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Not all rock chip and soil sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu, Mo and Ag results below detection are 0.02ppm, 0.02ppm & 0.002ppm respectively.
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	The Dunedoo Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of this announcement.

JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

– Wilga Flats Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Olaf's Trend. - For the Dipole-Dipole Survey all readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. - In total 140 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on nine 400m spaced lines for a total of 15.6 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.5A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 3.6mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 12 Ωm - 4005 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -4.6mV/V and 28mV/V. PDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics reacquired two of the Dipole-Dipole Survey lines with Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey lines. - For the Pole-Dipole Survey all

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. • In total 40 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on two 400m spaced lines for a total of 3.8 line kilometres. • The current range for the survey was 1.7A -5.0A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 36.5mV and a maximum n separation of 17. The resistivity range for the survey was between 19 Ωm -1915 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -3.4mV/V and 9.1mV/V. Rocks: • Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded. • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for rock chip sampling prior to Gilmore Metals involvement in the project. Drilling: • Diamond core sampling by Koonenberry Gold was completed on cut half core sampled at 1m intervals. • Historical core drilling was selectively sampled with half core sampled on intervals determined by supervising geologist at appropriate geological boundaries. • AC drilling by Sandfire was sampled either on 1m intervals or as 4m composite samples as decided by the geologist, with basement samples all 1m intervals. Samples were collected as grab samples with no reference to subsampling procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		AC drilling by Auger Resources was sampled on 1m intervals with composites of either 3, 4 or 6m collected based on observed geology and mineralisation.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Induced Polarisation - Data acquisition was supervised by a geophysicist with current output, primary voltage, resistivity and chargeability recorded for each station. - A minimum of three readings were collected at each station to verify repeatability of the recorded values. - Between 2 to 20-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of each decay stack. - Review of survey data by independent contract geophysicist throughout survey period. Rocks: - Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs. Drilling: - Diamond drilling was nominally sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological boundaries by KNB geologists.. - Historical diamond drilling was selectively sampled at 1m intervals or otherwise at appropriate geological boundaries. - Sandfire AC drill samples were collected on 1m or 4m composite intervals at the discretion of the supervising geologist. - Auger Resources AC drill samples were collected on 1m intervals into industry standard green sample bags, with composites collected of either 3, 4 or 6m based on geology and mineralisation.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Determination of mineralisation was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible with this assumed for historical drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- Rock chip and soil sampling was completed using industry standard methods. - IP data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above. - Historical diamond drilling was completed using a diamond rig of unknown type to obtain samples for analysis. - AC drilling by Sandfire is assumed to have adhered to industry standard sampling procedures but is yet to be confirmed. - AC drilling by Auger Resources appears to be completed using industry standard methods based on available data in historical reports.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	- Historical hole ODH-1 was completed using a diamond rig of unknown type to a depth of 132m utilising NQ core and completed to a final depth of 249.5 m using BQ core. - Historical hole ODH-1 wasn't orientated. 12 AC holes for 925 metres were completed by drill contractor Bostech on behalf of Sandfire utilising an aircore rig of unknown make. - A total of 12 RAB holes for 198m were completed by Auger Resources in 2006 using a rig of unknown specification. A total of 6 holes for 402 metres were completed in 2008 by Auger Resources Pty Ltd utilising drill contractor GOS Drilling and a Edson 300 AC rig with a 400cfm compressor and 95mm diameter holes. A further 20 angled AC holes for 682m were completed using a Almet Drill rig and 89mm diameter holes.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the</i>	- No recoveries were reported for ODH-1 but review of physical core by KNB geologists' indicated physical core matched well with recorded hole depth on core blocks. - No comment on historical AC drilling recoveries has been made by previous explorers. - No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical core drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>samples.</i>	- For AC drilling by Sandfire the moisture content of samples was recorded, with representative chips collected and stored in chip trays. - For AC drilling by Auger Resources a comment on moisture content of samples was made in drill logs.
	<i>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.</i>	No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	- No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage. - Core was historically geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation and veining noted on graphic logs. - AC drilling by Sandfire was geologically logged noting regolith, lithology, colour, alteration, sulphide content and veining. Representative samples were collected in chip trays. - AC drilling by Auger Resources was geologically logged with comments on geology and alteration.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	The entire length of all historical holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	- Recent re-sampling was completed by cutting core using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay. - No details were reported on historical drill core sampling methods.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Moisture content was noted for AC drilling completed by Sandfire and Auger Resources. No further details are available.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	- Rock chip samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-23a. - Recent re-sampling of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		historical drillcore was pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-23a. - No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical drillcore results. - Historical AC samples collected by Sandfire were pulverised to >85% passing <75 microns by UltraTrace Laboratories method S031
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	- Pulverised rock chip samples were rotary split using a Boyd rotary splitter at ALS via method SPL-22x. - Pulverised core samples collected by KNB were rotary split using a Boyd rotary splitter at ALS via method SPL-22x - No references have been found for sub-sampling methods for historical results.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	- Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. - Duplicates were inserted every 50 samples in re-sampling of historical drilling. - Sandfire collected a duplicate approximately every 50 samples during AC drilling. - No references were found for QAQC methods for all other historical drilling results.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Rock chip sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. - No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	- ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. - Rock chip and drill samples taken by Koonenberry Gold were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW, and Brisbane, QLD using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish (ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	method ME-MS61). Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. - No laboratory or method details have been found for historical drill results other than stated limits of detection of 2ppm for Cu, Pb and Zn. - Historical AC drilling by Sandfire was assayed at UltraTrace Laboratories via method AR001 involving an aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish for gold and a multi-element suite. - Historical AC drilling by Auger Resources was assayed at ALS Orange, NSW for gold with a 50g charge and an aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS finish (Au-TL44, LOD 0.001ppm Au) with Ag, As, Bi, Cu, Pb, Zn, Fe, Mn and S determined via ICP-AES on the same digestion solutions (ME-ICP44). DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Olaf's Trend. - All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. - The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. Rx cables were multi-core data cable, while Tx wires were 2.5mm single-core wire. - In total 140 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on nine 400m spaced lines for a total of 15.6 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.5A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 3.6mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 12 Ωm - 4005 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -4.6mV/V and 28mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq$0.15%) and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.4\%$). - The GDD Tx 4 5kVA transmitter has an output current of 0.03A to 10A, an output voltage of 150V to 2400V and standard 220-240V/50-60Hz power source. PDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics reacquired two of the Dipole-Dipole Survey lines with Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey lines. - For the Pole-Dipole Survey all readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. - In total 40 readings were taken at 100m spaced stations on two 400m spaced lines for a total of 3.8 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 1.7A -5.0A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 36.5mV and a maximum n separation of 17. The resistivity range for the survey was between 19 Ωm -1915 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -3.4mV/V and 9.1mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.15\%$) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.4\%$). - The GDD Tx 4 5kVA transmitter has an output current of 0.03A to 10A, an output voltage of 150V to 2400V and standard 220-240V/50-60Hz power source.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample. - Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 50 samples for re-sampling of previous core drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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. - Historical drilling by Sandfire included standard, blank and duplicate samples with internal laboratory standards also reviewed. - No references found for sample quality control or QA/QC inserts (standards, blanks and duplicates) for all other historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	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.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Induced Polarisation - Data was downloaded from receiver daily and further QA and processing occurred. Raw IP data was assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each ready in addition to overall data quality. The data was exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loadings into Windisp for presentation as raw data pseudosections. Rocks - Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software. - Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. Drilling - No documentation of primary data procedures from historical drilling has been identified. All available historical raw data is publicly available data. - Primary data for re-sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		work was collected on digital devices and stored on company cloud server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Soil results below detection limit have been altered to half the detection limit (eg. <0.1ppm is modified to 0.05ppm) to aid in plotting in GIS software.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	- All recent surface data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of $\pm 5\text{m}$. - Historical data has been converted to this grid. - Some uncertainty exists with the georeference for mapping completed by Shell (Betts, 1983). $\pm 100\text{m}$ error margin with this data.
	Specification of the grid system used.	- The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA. - Historical data has been converted to this grid.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	- Data spacing on recent work at Wilga Flats varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. - Soils were generally collected on a 100m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 50m by 100m spacing. - Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. - The IP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 100m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought. - Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of assay data has been applied.
	Whether the orientation of	Rock chip sampling was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. • Soil sampling was orientated appropriately across geological features and doesn't introduce a bias. • The induced polarisation survey was orientated approximately perpendicular to the main strike of the regional geology, although some offset was required to avoid cultural features such as fencelines that could adversely impact the effectiveness of the survey. The orientation of the survey doesn't introduce a bias based on available information. • Historical drill testing was too early-stage to determine relation to geological structures.
	• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	• Historical drill testing was too early-stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• All rock chip and soil samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Koonenberry Gold staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Brisbane, QLD or with samples dispatched via reputable courier service. • Drill samples were transported directly to ALS Orange by Koonenberry Gold staff. • All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. • All freight samples were documented and tracked via courier (TNT) tracking systems. • Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Wilga Flats Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence covering 95 graticule units for a total of approximately 272 km².
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements 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 several companies and is summarised as follows: EL9272 Wilga Flats Project: Modern exploration was first undertaken by Samedan Oil Corporation between 1975-1979 for VMS deposits, followed by Shell, Seltrust Mining Corporation Pty Ltd and BP in the 1980's. Newcrest, North Mining Ltd and Tresmonay Pty Ltd explored in the 1990's and significant work was completed by Augur Resources Ltd from 2004-2014. Sandfire explored the area between 2014-2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- The Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). - EL9272 Wilga Flats Project: The targets are porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal gold mineralisation hosted in interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy, in a favourable structural position intersected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by the regionally significant Gilmore Suture and Lachlan River lineament. Tenure is focused on an interpreted ~20km long segment of probable Late Ordovician Lake Cowal Volcanics evident in geophysical datasets. The prospective basement stratigraphy is obscured by the Late Silurian Ootha Group and a complex regolith profile of Quaternary age.
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. - Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. - Dip and azimuth of the hole. - Down hole length and interception depth. - Hole length.	Historical drill hole details subject to re-sampling by KNB are presented in Tables in the body of the report.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	- Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for historical significant intersection calculations. - All recent drill intersections >2g/t x m Au with a cut-off grade of >0.1g/t Au have been reported. - Significant drill results are summarised in the Tables in the body of the report with cut-off grades and internal dilution stated below the table.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	All aggregate drill intercepts reported by KNB are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	No estimate of true width is provided given the limited historical drilling at Olaf's with only downhole intervals reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of mineralisation at Olaf's is not yet understood given the limited drilling to date, although it appears historical drilling was orientated perpendicular to the interpreted NNW-SSE strike of the stratigraphy.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').	Downhole lengths reported with estimated true width of the mineralisation yet to be determined.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. - All significant intersections relevant to the targets discussed have been included in this report, with any higher grades reported as a subset of the intersections in the tables. - Drillhole assays for this release range from <0.01g/t Au to 0.76g/t Au.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Wilga Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing

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