Leinster Gold Hub, WA – Drilling Update

High-grade gold hits at Vivien strengthen emerging Leinster Hub

Significant new high-grade gold intersected at the Vince and Val prospects at the 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project near Leinster in WA (Mineral Resource: 278,000oz at 4.1g/t Au). The Vivien Gold Project includes a fully permitted underground mine that forms part of Gorilla's Leinster Hub along with the recently announced Cosmos Project acquisition.

- **New intercepts at Vince**, ~100m along strike from VIVEX012 (2.1m @ 55.4g/t Au):
  - **5.7m @ 19.7g/t Au from 243.0m** in **VIVEX028.**
  - **1.5m @ 7.8g/t Au from 225.4m** in **VIVEX028, in a parallel lode.**
  - **0.4m @ 22.0g/t Au from 36.6m** in **VIVEX028, ~30m below surface.**
  - **0.5m @ 33.8g/t Au from 674.9m** in **VIVEX029, a new lode ~590m below surface.**
- **High-grade intercept in the upper Val system**, ~100m below surface and 30m from the open pit:
  - **0.9m @ 15.7g/t Au from 142.3m** in **VIVEX022.**
  - **1.0m @ 3.7g/t Au from 142.6m** in **VIVEX023.**
- **Diamond drilling continuing at Vince**, with VIVEX036 in progress to follow up the deep VIVEX029 lode and an RC rig mobilising to site. Results are pending for holes VIVEX032 to VIVEX035.

Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd ('Gorilla', 'GG8' or 'the Company'), is pleased to report significant new high-grade drilling results from the Val and Vince Prospects within its 100%-owned Vivien Gold Project, located 10km west of Leinster in WA, adjacent to the fully permitted Vivien underground mine.

The latest results reinforce the potential for additional high-grade discoveries at Vivien, where drilling continues to identify mineralisation both along strike and at depth, including in positions close to existing mine infrastructure.

At Vince, drilling has returned a significant intercept of 5.7m @ 19.7g/t Au, approximately 100m along strike from the previously reported high-grade intercept of 2.1m @ 55.4g/t Au in VIVEX012.

Additional intersections have identified parallel and deeper mineralised lodes, providing further targets for ongoing exploration.

At Val, drilling has returned a high-grade intercept in the upper part of the Val system, close to the open pit and existing underground infrastructure. The results highlight the potential for additional mineralisation in an area close to established underground mine infrastructure.

The results follow Gorilla's recently announced acquisition of the Cosmos Project, which includes a mill located 68km from Vivien by sealed road. Together, Vivien and Cosmos form Gorilla's Leinster Hub, combining a fully permitted underground mine with nearby processing infrastructure, providing a potential pathway for new discoveries at Val and Vince to be evaluated for development.

The Vivien Project hosts a Mineral Resource of **278,000oz @ 4.1g/t Au** and has historically produced 370,000 ounces of gold at an average grade of ~5.5g/t Au, highlighting the exceptional endowment of the project and its potential for further high-grade discoveries.

The existing underground mine at Vivien is fully permitted, providing Gorilla with a strategically valuable platform from which to assess the potential development of these new high-grade discoveries.

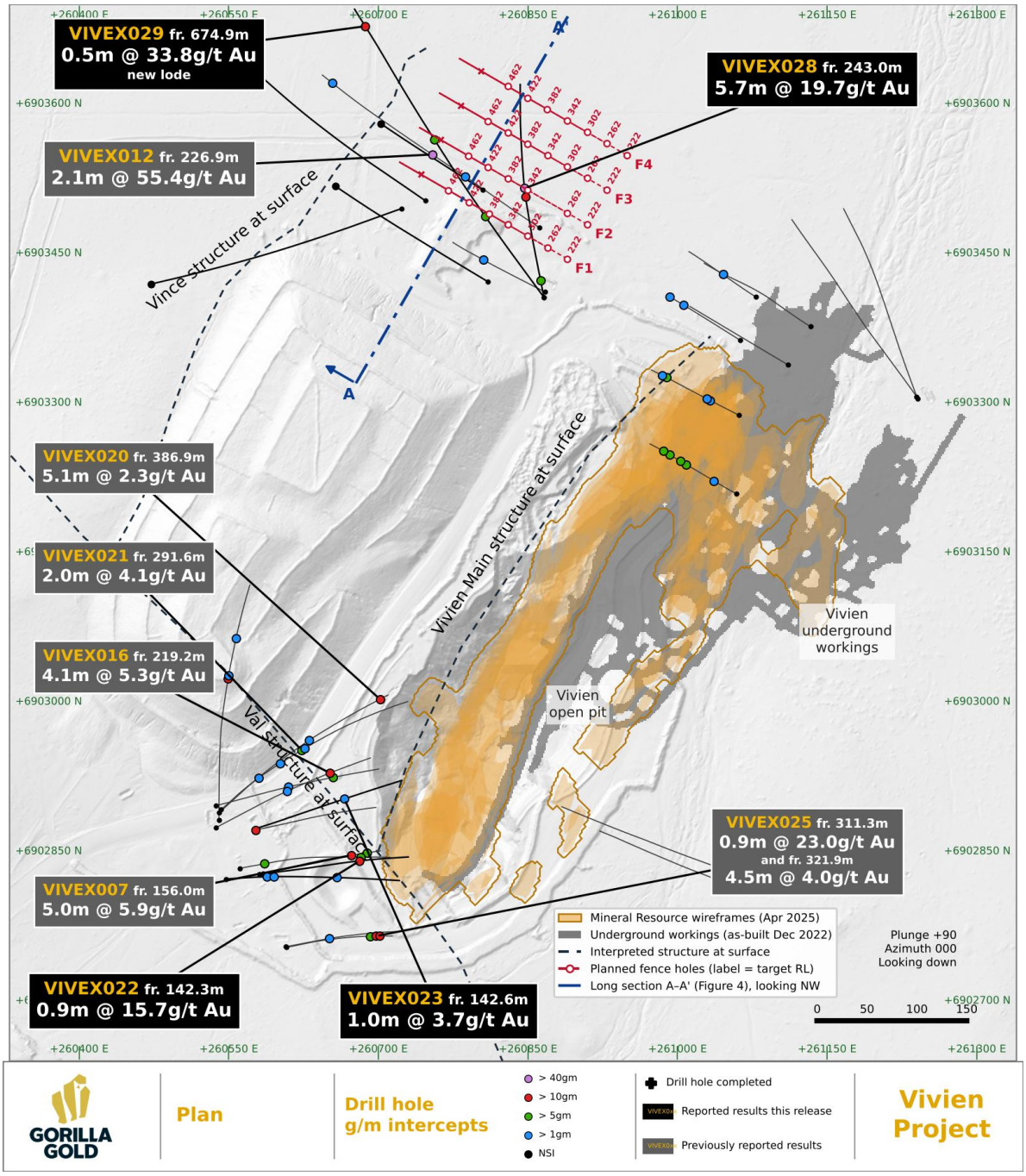

Figure 1. Vivien drilling plan showing results from this release, Mineral Resource wireframes, the Vivien underground workings, planned fence drilling at Vince (each collar labelled with its target RL on the long section) and the trace of the Figure 4 long section (A–A').

Gorilla Executive Chair, Simon Lawson, commented:

"Drilling continues to demonstrate the outstanding high-grade gold potential at Vivien – and shows why this asset is such an important part of Gorilla's emerging Leinster Gold Hub, particularly in light of our recently announced Cosmos Project acquisition.

"At Vince, VIVEX028 has returned an exceptional intercept approximately 100m along strike from the earlier VIVEX012 intercept, while VIVEX029 has picked up a new lode almost 600m below surface.

"That is why we have sent the rig straight back to Vince to continue to drill out this exciting high-grade position.

"Meanwhile at Val, VIVEX022 has returned a very high-grade hit in the upper part of the system, only around 100m below surface and right next to the open pit, showing that high-grade mineralisation persists close to existing infrastructure.

"What makes Val particularly compelling is its location just 30m from the Vivien open pit wall and 70m from underground infrastructure, providing us with a clear strategic advantage as we continue to grow the discovery.

"Importantly, Vivien is a fully permitted underground gold mine with an agreement in place with Gold Fields Agnew to dewater the underground mine, which is scheduled to commence soon.

"Vivien has already demonstrated its ability to yield high-grade mineralisation, having historically produced about 370,000oz at an average grade of around 5.5g/t Au. Significantly, the new Val discovery sits on a previously untested perpendicular structure to the Vivien Main structure, highlighting the potential for further discoveries across the broader project.

"With multiple new positions being identified through drilling at Vivien and a straightforward exploration strategy combining drilling and DHEM surveys, we see significant potential to add material resource ounces cost effectively.

"Drilling is continuing at Vince, with an RC rig mobilising to site to accelerate the program. These results come shortly after our acquisition of the Cosmos Project, and they show exactly why Vivien is so important to the Leinster Hub: we are making new high-grade discoveries next to a fully permitted underground mine, just 68km by sealed road from the Cosmos mill."

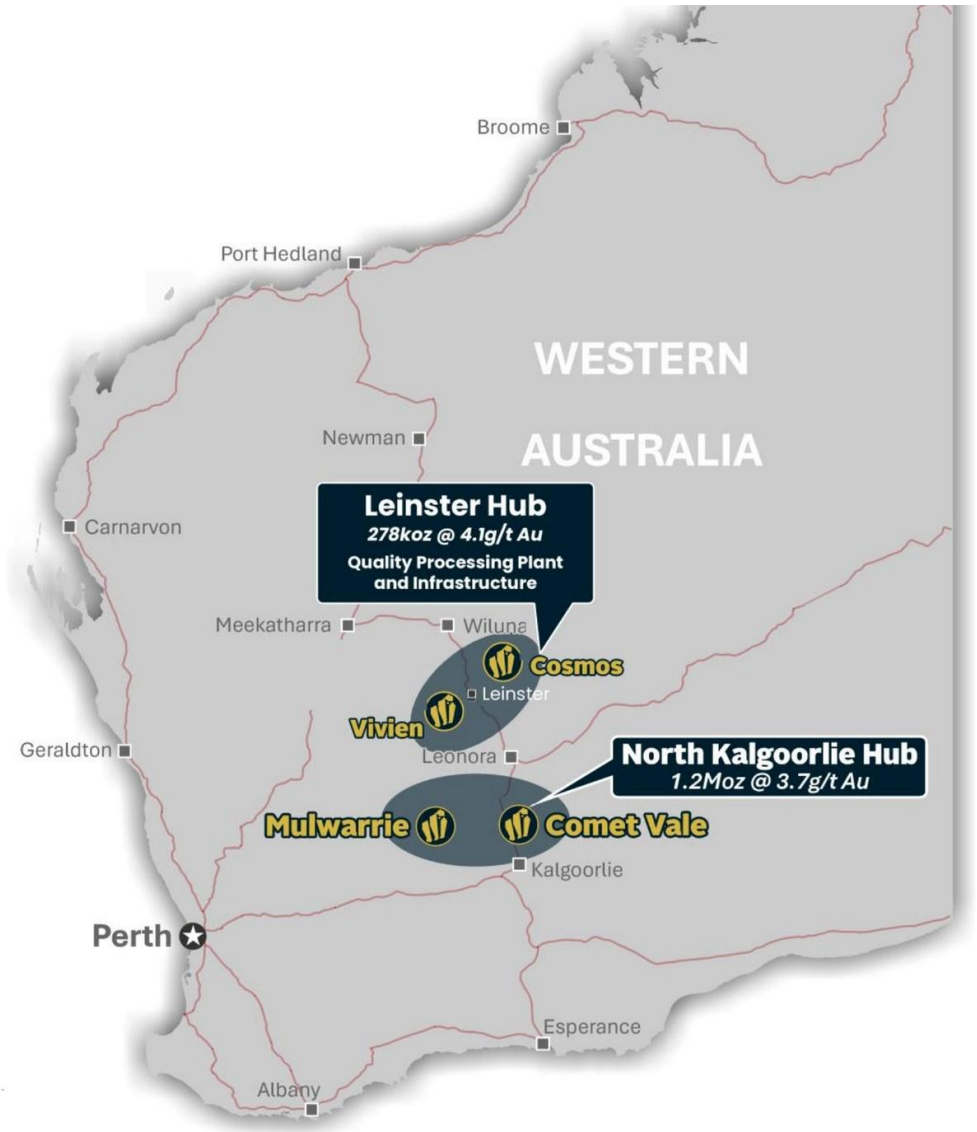

Figure 2. Location of GG8 Projects in WA

Growth and Exploration activities at Vivien

The Vivien Project has seen historical production of >370koz @ >5.5g/t Au, with underground operations occurring as recently as 2023. The bulk of historical production comes from the Vivien Main lode which lies within granted mining leases, adjacent to the Agnew-Leinster Road in a region with multiple operational gold mills within a 100km radius of the Project area.

In addition to the Vivien Main Prospect, gold mineralisation has been identified at multiple other prospects including Gem, Rik, Deb and Val.

Drilling activities at Vivien referred to in this release tested exploration targets at the Val and Vince prospects around the Vivien mine.

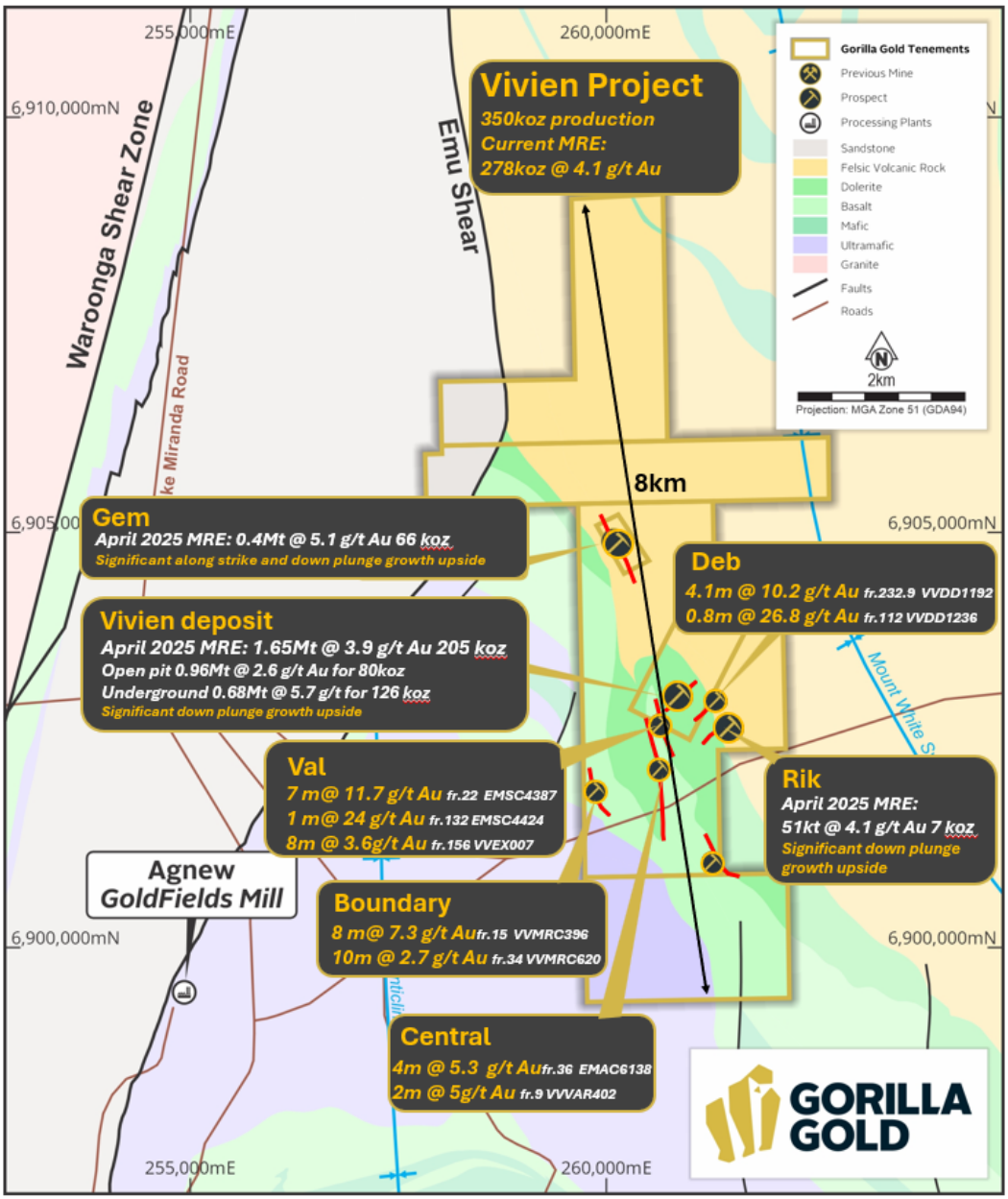

Figure 3. Location of Vivien Project.

Hole ID	Depth From	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t)	grams/metres
VIVEX022	136.9	0.3	1.8	0.5
VIVEX022	142.3	0.9	15.7	14.1
VIVEX023	142.6	1.0	3.7	3.5
VIVEX024	97.2	1.8	0.7	1.3
VIVEX024	113.1	0.6	2.1	1.3
VIVEX024	122.7	0.7	1.2	0.8
VIVEX024	136.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
VIVEX024	142.9	0.4	1.6	0.7
VIVEX024	248.9	1.3	1.2	1.5
VIVEX026	NSI			
VIVEX027	NSI			
VIVEX028	36.6	0.4	22.0	7.7
VIVEX028	225.4	1.5	7.8	11.5
VIVEX028	233.3	0.5	1.0	0.5
VIVEX028	243.0	5.7	19.7	112.7
VIVEX028	460.8	0.3	0.6	0.2
VIVEX029	89.2	0.4	1.8	0.8
VIVEX029	201.5	5.6	1.5	8.1
VIVEX029	218.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
VIVEX029	232.1	0.5	1.6	0.7
VIVEX029	395.3	1.9	3.9	7.3
VIVEX029	493.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
VIVEX029	495.5	0.5	2.0	1.0
VIVEX029	674.9	0.5	33.8	16.9
VIVEX030	NSI			
VIVEX031	NSI			

Table 1 Table showing drill results from Vivien, this release (0.5g/t Au cut-off, maximum 4m internal dilution, downhole widths; NSI = no significant intercept).

Update from the Val Prospect

The Val prospect sits 30m from the western pit wall at Vivien and has a different orientation to the Vivien Main lode. Gorilla successfully intercepted mineralisation at the Val prospect in 2025.

Mineralisation at Val is hosted in quartz veins associated with shears within porphyritic basalts and ultramafic units that strike NNW and dip steeply ENE. Mineralisation is open along strike and down-dip.

Due to the high proportion of pyrrhotite associated with gold, the Val mineralisation responds well to DHEM survey techniques, which can be used to support targeted drilling.

Mineralisation at Val now extends over more than 400m of strike and 400m down-dip and is present in multiple parallel lodes.

VIVEX022, VIVEX023 and VIVEX024 tested the upper part of the Val system. VIVEX022 intersected 0.9m @ 15.7g/t Au from 142.3m, and VIVEX023 intersected 1.0m @ 3.7g/t Au from 142.6m at a similar elevation approximately 45m to the north. VIVEX024 returned several narrow zones of lower-grade mineralisation (Table 1).

Update from the Vince Prospect

Vince lies immediately north of the Vivien open pit. Diamond holes VIVEX026 to VIVEX033 have been completed at Vince in recent months, with results received for VIVEX026 to VIVEX031.

VIVEX028 intersected 5.7m @ 19.7g/t Au from 243.0m, approximately 220m below surface and 100m along strike from VIVEX012 (2.1m @ 55.4g/t Au). VIVEX028 also intersected 0.4m @ 22.0g/t Au from 36.6m close to surface, and a parallel lode 18m up-hole from the main intercept, returning 1.5m @ 7.8g/t Au from 225.4m. VIVEX029, drilled from the same pad, returned 5.6m @ 1.5g/t Au from 201.5m and 1.9m @ 3.9g/t Au from 395.3m in the upper part of the hole, and intersected a new lode at depth returning 0.5m @ 33.8g/t Au from 674.9m, approximately 590m below surface, associated with a quartz-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite vein.

VIVEX026, VIVEX027, VIVEX030 and VIVEX031 returned no significant intercepts above 0.5g/t Au. Results for VIVEX032 and VIVEX033 are pending, and VIVEX034 and VIVEX035 have been drilled and are being processed.

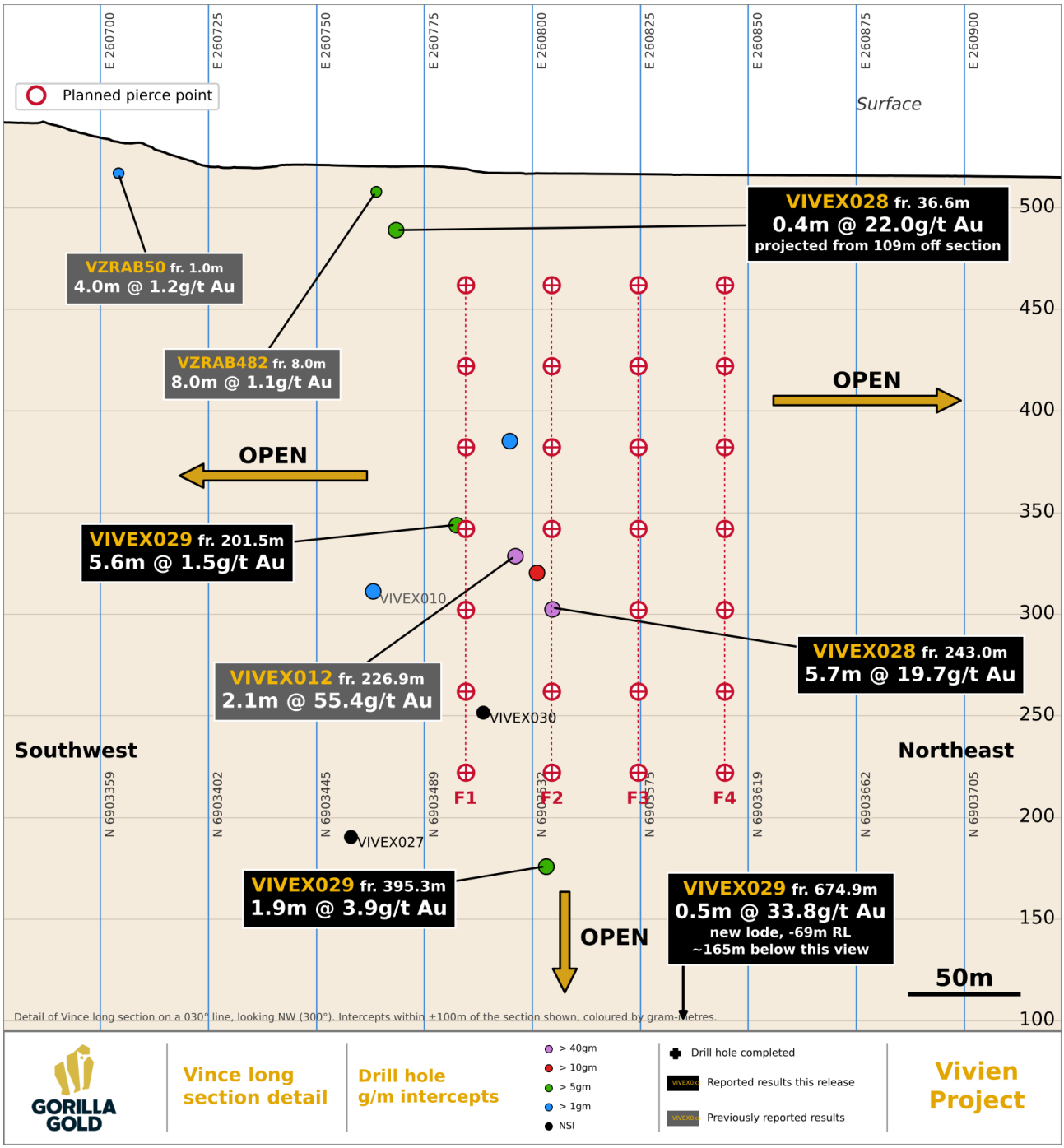

Figure 4. Detail long section of the Vince prospect, looking north-west, showing intercepts within 100m of the section and planned fence drilling (fences F1–F4, 40m apart). The deeper VIVEX029 lode (0.5m @ 33.8 g/t Au from 674.9m) lies about 165m below the view.

Next Steps at Vivien

Diamond drilling is continuing at Vince, where VIVEX036 is following up the new lode in the lower part of VIVEX029, and further holes are being prioritised to follow the mineralisation out. An RC rig is mobilising to site to accelerate the program, and DHEM surveying of recent holes will continue to support targeting.

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board.

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Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement relates to exploration results for the Vivien Project which Mr. Charles Hughes has reviewed and approves. Mr. Hughes, who is an employee of Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd, a professional geoscientist and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hughes has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activities which have been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Hughes consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Specific exploration results referred to in this announcement were originally reported in the following Company announcements in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7:

Title	Date
Acquisition of Cosmos and Simon Lawson to Exec Chairman	16 November 2026
Discovery Continues to Grow at Vivien	17 August 2026
New High-Grade Gold Discoveries at Vivien	21 July 2026
Maiden Gorilla Mineral Resource Estimate for Vivien Project	15 April 2025
Gold Intercepts from New Prospects at Comet Vale and Vivien	24 February 2025
Drilling Commenced at Vivien & Accelerates at Comet Vale	14 January 2025
Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases	13 September 2024
LRL Set to Acquire 100% of Comet Vale Project	17 July 2024

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any information or data that materially affects the information included in the said original announcements and the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not materially modified from the original market announcements.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Vivien Project:

Vivien Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	**Tonnage (Mt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	0.15	4.9	24,000
Inferred	1.95	4.1	254,000
Total	***2.10***	***4.1***	***278,000***

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 April 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Comet Vale Project:

Comet Vale Mineral Resource estimate						
		Resource category	Cut-off grade (Au g/t)	Au Tonnes (kt)	Au Grade (Au g/t)	Au (koz)
All	OP	Indicated	0.5	1,300	4.3	180
		Inferred		2,400	2.3	180
		Sub Total		**3,700**	**3.0**	**350**
	UG	Measured	1.1			
		Indicated		400	3.7	47
		Inferred		3,200	4.5	460
		Sub Total		**3,600**	**4.4**	**510**
	ALL	Measured				
		Indicated		1,700	4.1	220
		Inferred		5,600	3.5	640
		Total Resource		**7,300**	**3.7**	**860**

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 15 December 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Current Mineral Resource Statement for the Mulwarrie Project:

Mulwarrie Mineral Resource Estimate Summary (0.5g/t cut-off Open pit, 1.1 g/t Underground)			
Category	**Tonnage (Mt)**	**Au Grade (g/t)**	**Au Ounces**
Indicated	1.3	2.8	110,000
Inferred	1.8	4.2	240,000
Total	***3***	***3.6***	***350,000***

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information as previously released on 4 August 2025 and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 NEW COLLAR INFORMATION THIS RELEASE

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth	Hole Type	GRID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth
Val	VIVEX022	207.4	DD	GDA94Z51	260580.9	6902827.5	521.8	-45.0	84.3
Val	VIVEX023	231.7	DD	GDA94Z51	260574.8	6902872.2	522.2	-46.2	72.5
Val	VIVEX024	378.9	DD	GDA94Z51	260547.1	6902822.4	522.1	-65.7	86.8
Vince	VIVEX026	249.5	DD	GDA94Z51	260804.4	6903513.9	516.6	-61.0	303.1
Vince	VIVEX027	372.5	DD	GDA94Z51	260809.5	6903421.9	517.2	-60.7	301.2
Vince	VIVEX028	501.3	DD	GDA94Z51	260866.0	6903406.0	521.6	-62.4	348.8
Vince	VIVEX029	717.5	DD	GDA94Z51	260866.0	6903406.0	521.6	-60.2	324.2
Vince	VIVEX030	348.5	DD	GDA94Z51	260747.0	6903503.0	520.9	-50.4	304.8
Vince	VIVEX031	516.7	DD	GDA94Z51	260723.0	6903495.0	521.2	-59.9	250.5

APPENDIX 2 JORC TABLES

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	▪ RC drilling - samples collected as 4m composites and in areas where interesting lithology, alteration, mineralisation or veining was encountered, 1m splits were taken. Composite samples are collected from sample piles, 1m splits are taken for every metre from the cyclone with duplicate samples taken at the instruction of the field geologist from the second chute on the cone. ▪ DD drilling has samples collected as half core in intervals between 0.3-1m based on lithology.
	▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	▪ Samples collected by GG8 field crew and submitted to ALS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, WA. All samples are considered to be representative for the manner in which they are used.
	▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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').	▪ The samples were analysed using the photon assay method which uses a 0.5kg sample and requires minimal handling. The samples are riffle split at the lab and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to ensure homogeneity as uniform sample distribution is important to a quality analysis. SOILS
	▪ 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.	▪ Soil samples were collected by Gorilla Gold and contractors (OZEX Exploration Services and Omni GeoX) personnel on a 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale. ▪ Samples were collected by digging a 30x30x10cm pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g –2mm sample. ▪ Samples were submitted to LabWest (Perth) for Ultra Fine Fraction (UFF) separation (<2µm) and analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS and ICP-OES for determination of Au and 51 elements.
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).	▪ RC drilling was completed by several contractors using multiple modern RC rigs capable of significant drill depths. RC drilling uses a standard 5.5in bit and an auxiliary booster capable of 900psi, sufficient to keep sample dry at most depths. DD drilling was completed by contractors using multiple modern DD rigs. All drill rigs utilised by GG8 are industry best standard.
Drill sample recovery	▪ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	▪ RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by the field geologists. Good recoveries were had. DD recovery measured actual core length between drillers blocks to the nearest cm. Sample weights are recorded by the laboratory and average 3kg.
	▪ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples	▪ Sample depths were cross-checked regularly. The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation.

	▪ 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 obvious sample recovery biases or biases related to loss or gain of fines have been identified.
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.	▪ Logged for geology on the 1m intervals with chips washed and stored in chip trays by the geologist. Logging was inputted directly into the onsite laptops using suitable Company logging. ▪ DD core stored in trays with every metre logged. ▪ Logging is of a qualitative nature.
	▪ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	▪ RC chips and DD were logged for lithology, colour, weathering, texture and minerals present. Structural measurements and geotechnical data were recorded on DD core
	▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	▪ N/A
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.	▪ Core is sawn with half cores taken for assay
	▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	▪ RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. 4m composite samples were taken from sample piles. Samples have been dry. Samples are then riffle split at the lab into 0.5kg samples and crushed to 2mm prior to photon assay with a particle size distribution test to ensure 80% passing the 2mm threshold. SOILS ▪ Soil samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth where the -2µm particle size fraction is extracted using the Ultra Fine method developed by CSIRO and LabWest.
	▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	▪ The technique was appropriate for the work undertaken. During RC logging samples that showed mineralisation, veining or alteration had 1m split samples collected. 1m split samples are later taken from where 4m composites show >0.2g/t gold anomalism. During DD logging any sulphide veining or alteration were sampled. SOILS ▪ The Ultra Fine Fraction sampling and analysis has been proven to be an effective technique for gold exploration across a wide range of regolith types.
	▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	▪ QAQC reference samples and duplicates were submitted by GG8. In house standards and blanks were also inserted by ALS. SOILS ▪ Sub-sampling is conducted by LabWest using their proprietary UFF method.
	▪ 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.	▪ 1m samples are automatically bagged from the cyclone, field duplicates are taken from a second chute off the splitter. DD duplicates are taken by sampling quarter core over the same interval as the primary sample. SOILS ▪ Every 50 samples a field duplicate is collected by digging a second pit within 2-3m of the original sample pit, homogenising and then sieving and collection of a dry 250g -2mm sample.
	▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	▪ All RC samples are collected to approximately 1-5 kg. The sample sizes taken are appropriate relative to the style of mineralisation and analytical methods undertaken. DD sample size is appropriate. SOILS

		▪ Sample sizes are appropriate for the grain size of the material sampled.
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.	▪ All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Photon Assay method has shown to provide quick turnaround times and high accuracy. SOILS ▪ Samples were screened in the field to -2mm. LabWest then takes a sub-sample of <2µm material for analysis. ▪ The UFF sample preparation was defined following a Research and Development project conducted under the direction of CSIRO. ▪ Field duplicates are submitted and perform to internal GG8 standards.
	▪ 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.	▪ All analytical results from drilling listed are from an accredited laboratory using photon assay method with fire assay as a check method.
	▪ 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.	▪ Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) are included in each batch to ensure the reliability of the assay. These CRMs, such as OREAS254C, OREAS230, and OREAS241, are specifically chosen for photon assay to maintain quality standards and were evaluated against published certificates. The standard deviation was minimal for samples. Selected photon assays over a range of grades and from different parts of orebodies are umpire checked with Fire Assays and so far shows no material difference in reported grades. SOILS ▪ Field duplicates at a frequency of 1:50 are submitted and performed to GG8 internal standards.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	▪ External verification has not been carried out, but values were checked against logging and photographs to ensure the intersected Au values are in line with logged alteration, mineralisation or veining. Significant intercepts have been verified by the Exploration Manager, the CEO and Principal consulting geologist. SOILS ▪ Significant results are revisited with ground-truthing and follow-up sampling where appropriate.
	▪ The use of twinned holes	▪ No twinned holes at this stage as the project is still advancing.
	▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	▪ Data was captured directly into specific geological logging software. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs. SOILS ▪ Sample locations and track files are stored directly onto the sampler's GPS and downloaded for verification. Assay files have been sent directly from the lab to database manager to avoid operator errors. All physical sampling sheets are filed and scanned electronically and submissions to the lab checked to ensure that no samples are missing or incorrect IDs.
	▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ No adjustments were made to the assay data because none are needed.

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.	▪ Samples were located using handheld Garmin GPS, the GPS is accurate within 3-5m.
	▪ Specification of the grid system used.	▪ All locations and maps quoted in this Report are using the GDA1994 MGA, Zone 51 coordinate system.
	▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Topography based on detailed topographic surveys.
Data spacing and distribution	▪ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ Data spacing is varied. SOILS ▪ Data spacing is varied with sampling at 400x200m across Mulwarrie (Mulline) and 200x40m, 200x20m and 100x20m grid across Comet Vale.
	▪ •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.	▪ Data spacing is sufficient for the Mineral Resources estimate, no Reserves have been estimated yet.
	▪ Whether sample compositing has been applied.	▪ Intercepts are aggregated based upon 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade and 4m of dilution material.
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.	▪ The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of the interpreted mineralised zone. SOILS ▪ Soil lines have been oriented perpendicular to interpreted structures and lithological contacts as appropriate in orogenic gold exploration.
	▪ 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.	▪ No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the Project. Some orientation changes were made to historic holes, and the main structure was intersected at the interpreted depth.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples were transported from the field to the lab by GG8 personnel or GG8's freight contractor. SOILS ▪ Samples were transported from the field to LabWest by GG8's freight contractor.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ GG8 undertakes continuous audits and reviews of all its field processes and results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.	Gorilla Gold Mines Ltd 100% owns the projects through its wholly owned subsidiaries. COMET VALE M29/35, M29/52, M29/85, M29/185, M29/186, M29/197, M29/198, M29/199, M29/200, M29/201, M29/232, M29/233, M29/235, M29/270, M29/321 Kakara Part A has been granted Native Title over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Kakara part A but are in the process of engagement. MULWARRIE M30/119, M30/145, E30/511, E30/512, E30/513, P30/1141, P30/1142, P30/1143. Marlinyu Ghoorlie has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company has an existing agreement over the majority of the project area and is currently negotiating the inclusion of the additional tenements with Marlinyu Ghoorlie. VIVIEN M36/111, M36/292, M36/34, M36/61, M36/64, P36/1890 Tjiwarl has a Native Title claim over the project area. The Company does not at present have any agreements with Tjiwarl but are in the process of engagement.
	▪ 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.	▪ No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ See previous announcements. In particular ASX announcement, 13 September 2024, Review of Historical Vivien and Comet Vale Databases and the Bardoc/Spitfire ASX announcement 19 March 2019, High-grade diamond drilling results at Mulwarrie confirm lode structures and pave way for resource upgrade.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	COMET VALE & MULWARRIE & VIVIEN Archean orogenic gold mineralisation associated with major structures and mafic-ultramafic stratigraphy with intermediate intrusives adjacent to intracratonic monzogranites, gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining, pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and amphibole-biotite-chlorite alteration.

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.	▪ Tables reported in the announcement.
	▪ 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 material to the understanding of the exploration results has been excluded.
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.	▪ Assay results reported here have been length weighted. ▪ No metal equivalent calculations were applied. ▪ Cut off grades is 0.5g/t Au.
	▪ 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 samples were 1m or 4m samples were reported as returned. ▪ Compositing is based on a maximum of 4m internal dilution with a minimum cut off of 0.5g/t Au.
	▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ No weighting used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples reported are downhole width.
	▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	▪ Mineralisation is generally perpendicular to drilling orientation.
	▪ 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').	▪ All intercepts are down hole lengths, true widths not yet 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.	▪ Plans and sections are located in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	▪ All samples were reported for Au and their context discussed.
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.	▪ All other relevant data has been included within this report.
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).	COMET VALE Additional soil sampling across the Comet Vale project is planned. Drilling is ongoing, refer to end of text for more comprehensive update. MULWARRIE Additional drilling and soil sampling across the Mulwarrie project is planned and drilling is scheduled to recommence in Q4 2025. VIVIEN Additional drilling across the Vivien Project is planned, refer to end text for more context.
	▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	▪ Supporting diagrams are all found in the body of the text.