ASX / MEDIA RELEASE
29 July 2024

June 2024 Quarterly Activities Report & Appendix 5B

Highlights

- **High-grade copper mineralisation intersected in reverse circulation (RC) drillholes at Wilandra Copper Project, with results including:**
  - **9m at 2.68% Cu from 310m (GR24RC014) including 6m at 3.46% Cu from 311m;**
  - **6m @ 1.06% Cu from 361m (GR24RC019) including 3m at 1.83% Cu from 363m; and**
  - **5m at 2.48% Cu from 327m (GR24RC017)**
- **Drill program successfully extended high grade Peveril mineralisation down-plunge to more than 330m below surface.**
- **Downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys confirmed copper mineralisation is steeply plunging with a distinct EM signature from the higher-grade shoots.**
- **Follow-up RC and diamond (DD) drill program, with DHEM surveys commenced to test for additional high-grade shoots over the 4.5km of Wilandra Central strike.**
- **A total of 1,436m of RC and 286.1m of HQ diamond drill core completed at Wilandra Central for the quarter, with drilling ongoing.**
- **Existing airborne EM datasets have been re-interpreted with multiple anomalies identified within Wilandra and Cymbric Vale Corridors.**
- **The Company has appointed a Geologist, Mr Richard Buerger as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer to accelerate the exploration program over the Koonenberry Project area.**

The Board of G11 Resources Limited (ASX: **G11**, **G11 Resources**, the **Company**) presents to shareholders the June 2024 Quarterly Activities Report.

G11 Resources current exploration program is focussed on developing its district scale Koonenberry Belt project. G11's tenements cover more than 3,300km^2 of the Belt, which is located 130km east of Broken Hill, NSW. The Koonenberry Belt is highly prospective for VMS-hosted Cu-Zn-Au-Ag, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Au-Ag-Pb-Cu and Orogenic Au deposits, and contains four highly prospective projects; Wilandra, Cymbric Vale, Bilpa and Wertago (Figure 6).

G11 Resources primary focus is on the Wilandra and Cymbric Vale Corridors. The strong plunge continuity of the high-grade copper core defined in the recently completed RC drill program at Wilandra Central has confirmed not only that the copper-zinc mineralisation is most likely structurally remobilised and enriched from a VMS source but also that high grade copper mineralisation returns a distinct electromagnetic (EM) response. These results have encouraged G11 to implement a follow-up RC and DD drill program with DHEM surveys at Wilandra Central. In addition, re-interpretation, and forward modelling of existing airborne EM surveys over most of the Koonenberry Project will be used to identify additional priority massive sulphide targets within the Company's tenure.

The drilling and geophysical work programs are scheduled for completion in August and the Company looks forward to updating the market on results from these work programs.

Operations

Wilandra Corridor

During the quarter, the Company completed 5 holes (1,136m) of a 19 hole (4,092m) RC drill program which commenced in March 2024. The program tested the Wilandra Central Prospect for extensions and continuity to outcropping copper mineralised structures. The drilling successfully extended a high-grade plunging shoot beneath outcropping copper mineralisation at the Peveril prospect and confirmed the existence of a copper mineralised linking structure (Central Gossan) between Peveril and Grasmere along strike (Figure 1). The results of the drilling reinforce G11's interpretation that the copper mineralisation is structurally remobilised from a deeper volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) source.

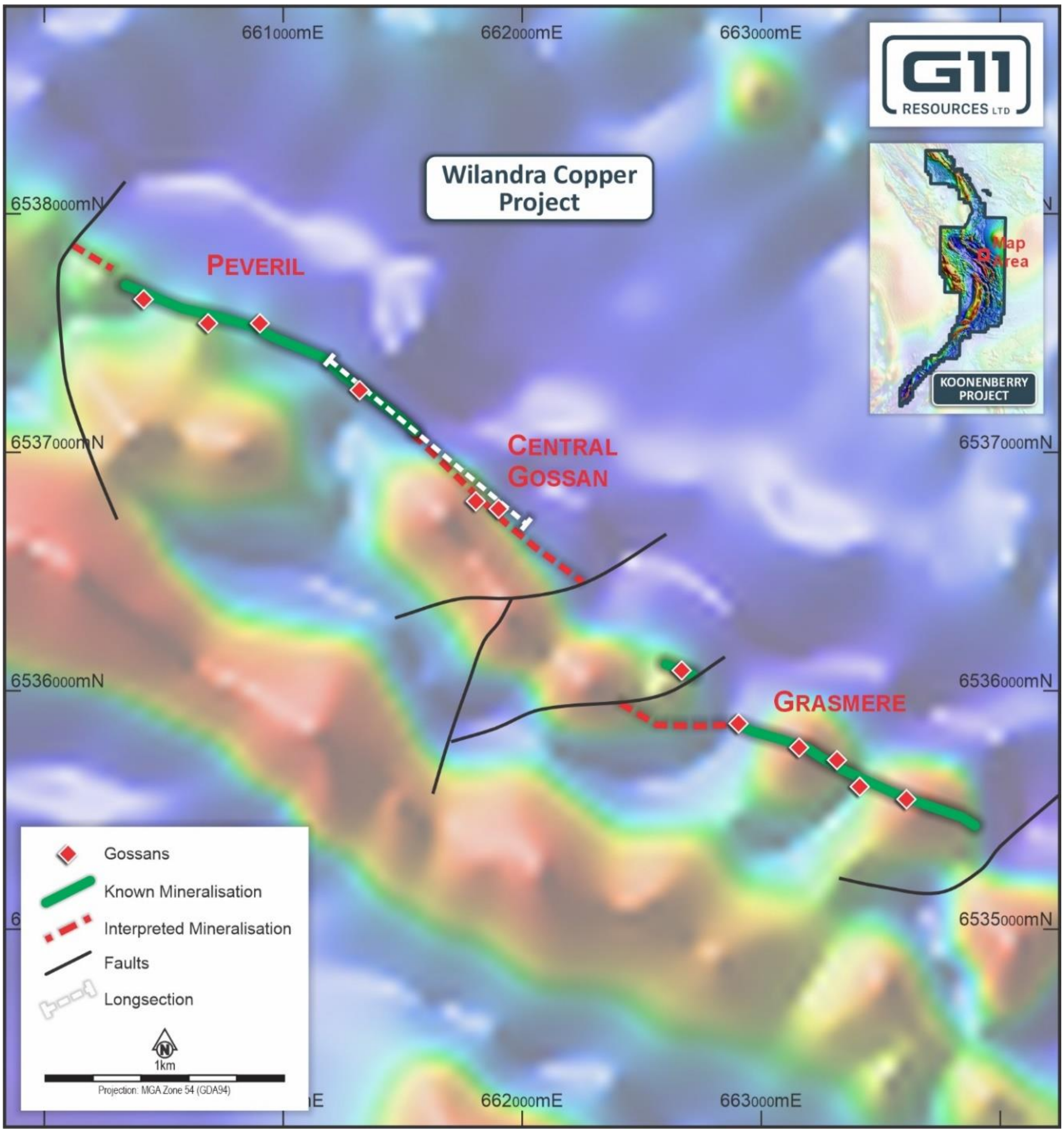

Figure 1: *Exploration targets in Wilandra Central where were the focus of the recently completed RC drilling program.*

Highlights from multi-element assays from 1m samples include:

- **6m at 3.46% Cu** and 1.45% Zn from 311m in **GR24RC014** (in a broader zone of 9m at 2.68% Cu and 1.06% Zn from 310m).
- **5m at 2.48% Cu** and 1.08% Zn from 327m in **GR24RC017.**
- **1m at 3.55% Cu** and 0.68% Zn from 265m in **GR24RC015** (in a broader zone of 4m at 1.33% Cu and 0.30% Zn from 264m).
- **3m at 1.83% Cu** and 1.60% Zn from 363m in **GR24RC019** (in a broader zone of 6m at 1.06% Cu and 1.03% Zn from 361m).
- **3m at 1.04% Cu** and 1.16% Zn from 89m in **GR24RC0003.**

GR24RC014, GR24RC017 and GR24RC019 all intersected zones of massive sulphide mineralisation, effectively confirming the continuity of the Peveril high-grade shoot 145m down plunge from previous high-grade copper intercepts to a depth of 330m below surface (Figure 2). The intercept in GR24RC015 likely represents the outer limit of the shoot.

The drilling also extended the known copper mineralised envelope at the Central Gossan prospect, southeast and along strike of Peveril. GR24RC003 intersected narrow, high-grade copper below outcropping copper mineralisation. The current geological model considers Central Gossan to be a mineralised structure linking the Peveril and Grasmere prospects. The depth potential of Central Gossan is untested with drilling and DHEM programs planned to advance the prospect.

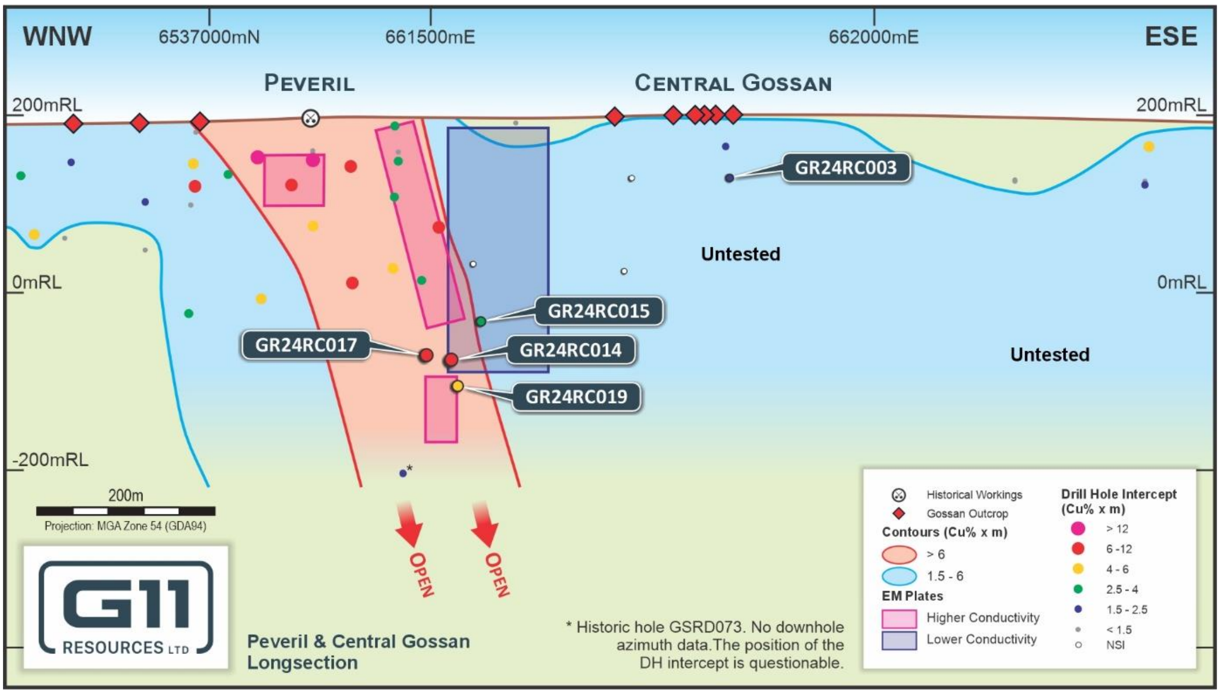

Figure 2: Long Section looking northeast of the Peveril and Central Gossan prospects

Multi-element assays for the 3m composite samples taken from outside the main interpreted mineralised zones have been returned during the quarter. The results have been analysed for elevated levels of Cu, Zn and/or Ag to determine if the 1m splits taken from the rig should be re-assayed. Elevated values from a 9m wide zone in GR24RC004 (63 – 72m) and three separate zones in GR24RC014 (3 – 12m, 27 – 30m and 45 –

57m) have been selected for re-assay of the 1m samples, with results for these samples expected next quarter.

Fire Assay gold results have been returned for all mineralised 1m intercepts, with no elevated values returned for any of the intercepts.

Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys have been completed on nine of the 19 drillholes, which confirmed that high-grade copper sulphide mineralisation provides a clearly defined EM signature. These DHEM results when combined with re-modelled Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) data effectively defines conductance plates that plunge steeply to greater than 400m depth. This EM signature response from high-grade copper mineralisation is currently being used in the interpretation and forward modelling of existing HeliTEM and VTEM data to identify additional near-surface, structurally controlled dilatant mineralised zones within the prospective rock sequence at both the Wilandra Copper and Cymbric Vale Corridors. Results from this study will be used in conjunction with the geochemical sampling and mapping work that has already been completed to define additional targets for ground geophysics and drill-testing.

Following on from the success of the initial RC drill program, follow-up drill testing commenced late in the quarter, with 300m of RC and 286.1m of HQ diamond drill core completed at the end of the quarter. This follow-up program comprises up to 4,000m of a combination of RC and DD drilling with two main aims, the first being to test for further plunge continuity of the high-grade copper mineralisation defined at Peveril, down to a depth of 500m below surface. The methodology for the second phase of the program is based on the high conductance response returned from the DHEM survey in GR24RC019[1]. This has provided confidence that the copper-rich, high-grade shoots should be detectable by DHEM surveys completed on wide spaced, deep drillholes. A program of wide-spaced drillholes with DHEM surveys has been planned to identify additional EM conductors related to high-grade copper mineralisation along the 4.5km mineralised strike length at Wilandra Central (Figure 1).

The drilling program is scheduled for completion with samples submitted for assay in August, with the results to be reported to the market when they become available.

The recent drilling and DHEM results have reinforced the interpretation that the mineralisation intersected at Wilandra Central is structurally remobilised and potentially enriched from a deeper source fluid.

Table 1: Wilandra Central drillhole details for the June Qtr

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	EL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Dip (deg)	Azimuth (GDA deg)	Comment
GR24RC016	661,633	6,537,278	208	16	-61	198	Abandoned
GR24RC016A	661,631	6,537,273	208	148	-61	198	Abandoned
GR24RC017	661,642	6,537,275	208	346	-66	198	
GR24RC018	661,668	6,537,184	209	244	-66	198	
GR24RC019	661,671	6,537,265	208	382	-66	198	DHEM
GR24RCDD001	661,390	6,537,540	211	150	-66	205	Abandoned
GR24RCDD002	661,100	6,537,735	210	435.7	-66	203	In Progress

Table 2: Wilandra Central significant copper intercepts for the June Qtr

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Down hole width (m)	Interval Est True width (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Prospect
GR24RC003	89	92	3.0	2.0	1.04	1.16	Central Gossan
GR24RC014	310	319	9.0	3.5	2.68	1.06	Peveril
Includes	311	317	6.0	2.3	3.46	1.45	
GR24RC015	264	268	4.0	2.2	1.33	0.30	Peveril
Includes	265	266	1.0	0.5	3.55	0.68	
GR24RC017	327	332	5.0	4.2	2.48	1.08	Peveril
GR24RC019	361	367	6.0	5.0	1.06	1.03	Peveril
Includes	363	366	3.0	2.5	1.83	1.60	

Note: *All intervals are downhole lengths. The true width of the mineralisation is unknown. Significant results > 0.2% Cu are reported above.*

Cymbric Vale Corridor

Historic data compilation work completed during the quarter for the Cymbric Vale Corridor has identified three priority targets for follow-up work, with two of these considered drill ready. The three priority targets are Black Hills, Cymbric Vale Cu, and Big Mother (Figure 3). The three prospects are located approximately 25km to the west of Wilandra Central.

1 Refer to G11 Resources ASX announcement on the 4th June, 2024 "High Grade Copper Intercepts at Wilandra Central" for further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters concerning historical work at the Koonenberry project. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

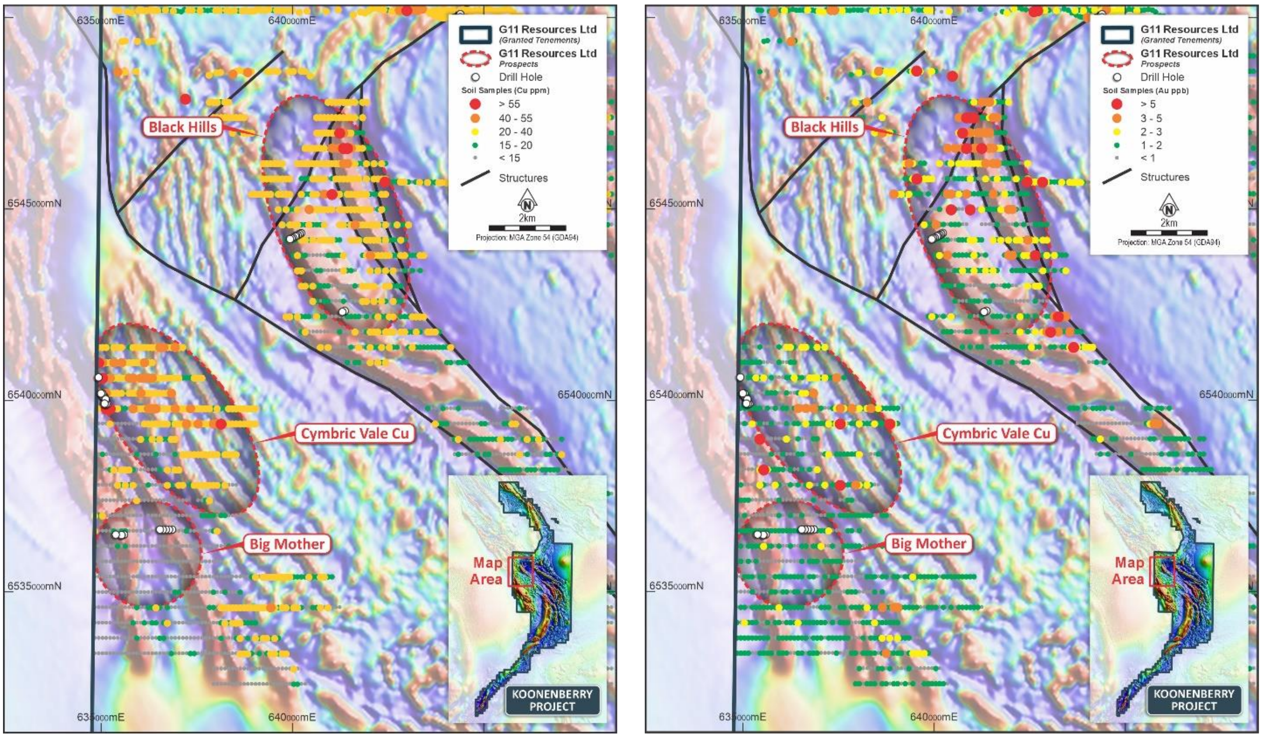

Figure 3: Cymbric Vale Priority Targets showing Cu (left) and Au (right) soil geochemistry and drillhole collars on magnetics

Black Hills is defined by a broad 1km by 3km zone of anomalous Cu and Au in soil sampling located at the intersection of three faults, evident in the government supplied, open-source aeromagnetic data (Figure 4). Geological survey mapping and interpretation at 1:250,000 scale has identified these structures as faulted contacts between the Cambrian Ponto Group and the older Neo-Proterozoic Kara Formation, indicating that these are larger scale faults, which could be interpreted as major fluid conduits. G11 considers that the intersection between the NE-SW oriented fault and the two NW-SE to N-S oriented faults to be of primary interest, especially given the broad zone of anomalous Cu and Au associated with this intersection. This area of anomalism remains untested by drilling, with an initial RC exploration drill program planned for commencement in the September 2024 quarter.

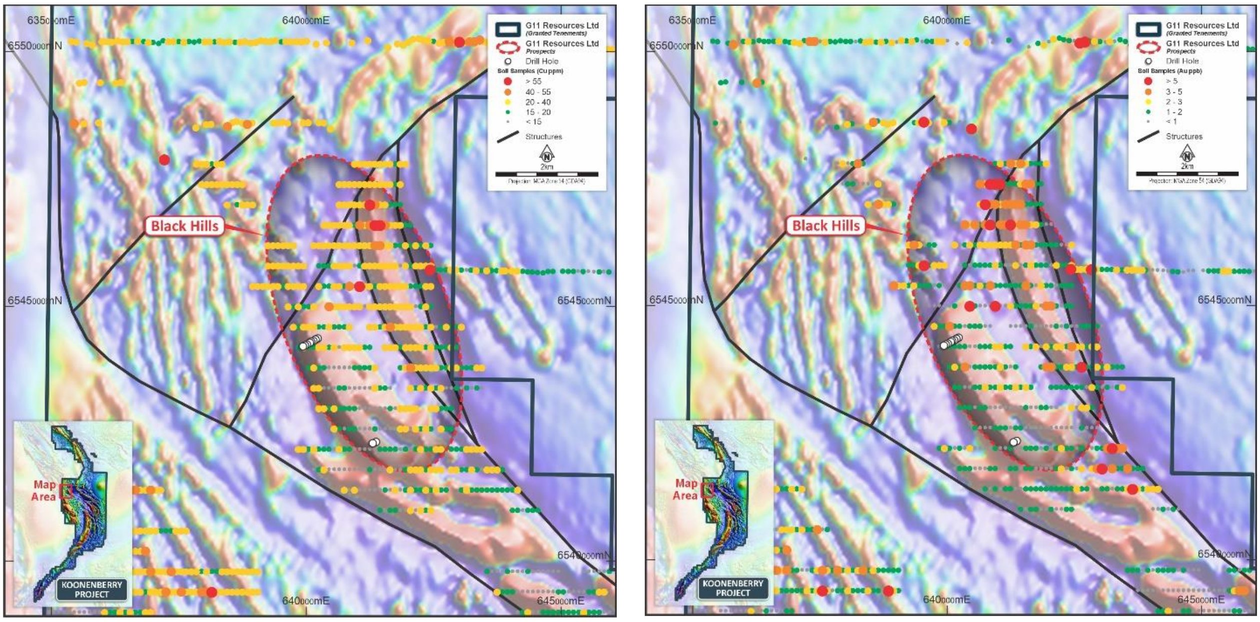

Figure 4: Black Hills Prospect showing Cu and Au in soils over NSW government aeromagnetics data.

The Cymbric Vale Cu prospect hosts a drill defined, structurally controlled Cu-rich mineralised structure that outcrops in the western part of the prospect. Drilling in 2021 by Odin Metals[2] defined the mineralisation over 300m of strike length and 100m of dip extent, intersecting broad zones of Cu around a higher-grade core (Figure 5). The mineralisation is interpreted to be structurally controlled and is considered open in all directions. The drill defined structure is located on the western edge of the prospect with coincident soil and geophysical anomalies that cover an area 3km across strike and 5km along strike that remains untested.

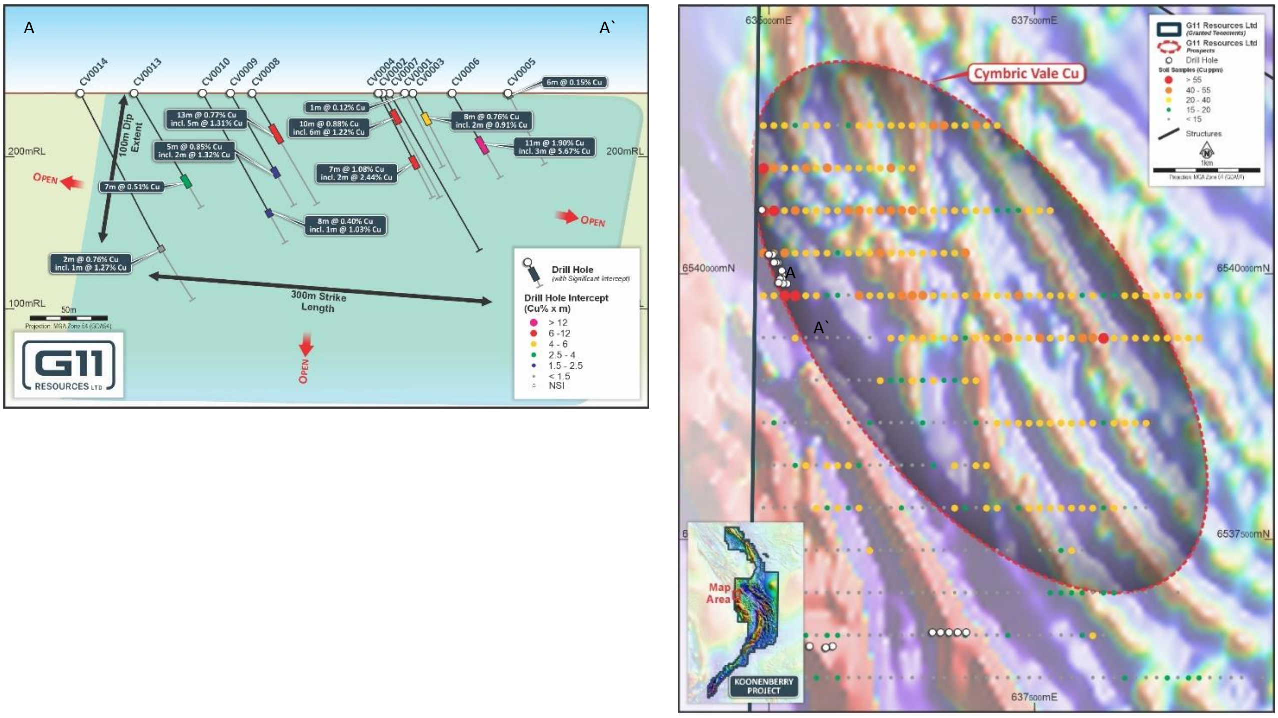

Figure 5: Oblique long section of the drill defined mineralisation at Cymbric Vale (left) and the Cu in soil geochemistry over magnetics for the broader 3km by 5km Cymbric Vale Cu prospect (right)

2 Refer to G11 Resources (Odin Metals) ASX Announcement "High Grade Copper Intersected at Cymbric Vale", 8 February 2022 for further information, Competent Person's Consent, material assumptions, and technical parameters concerning historical work at the Koonenberry project. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

A drill program to test the strike extents of the drill-defined mineralisation has been planned. Ground geophysics (Moving Loop Electromagnetic) surveys will be completed over key areas within the broader Cymbric Vale Cu prospect to better define additional drill targets.

CORPORATE

Management Changes

During the June 2024 quarter, G11 Resources appointed Mr. Richard Buerger as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, replacing Mr. Simon Peters who will remain on the Board as a Non-Executive Director. Richard Buerger has been a director for over 18 months and technical advisor to the Company for the past 5 months. In this time, he has worked with the technical team and management to put together the exploration strategy for G11's tenement holding. Mr. Buerger has over 25 years of experience in exploration, resource definition and operations, in technical as well as senior managerial roles. He is perfectly suited to leading a highly qualified and experienced technical team in delivering shareholder returns through discovery and development of company making deposits.

Financial Commentary

The Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) for the period ending 30 June 2024 provides an overview of the Company's financial activities. At the end of the quarter, the Company had A$1.09 million in cash.

Expenditure on exploration during the reporting period amounted to A$704k, including the Company's drill and geophysical program at Wilandra Central and technical consultant fees. Payments for administration, staff and corporate costs amounted to A$172k.

Payments included in section 6.1 of the attached Appendix 5B relate to Directors fees and salaries paid during the quarter.

ENDS

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

For further information please contact info@G11Resources.com.au

ABOUT THE KOONENBERRY PROJECT

The Koonenberry Project is an emerging, district scale, copper, nickel and other base metals exploration package located 80km east of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The Company considers the Koonenberry Belt to be highly prospective for a number of styles of mineralisation including VMS hosted Cu–Zn–Au–Ag deposits, magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE, epithermal Ag-Pb-Cu and orogenic Au. The Koonenberry Project covers 3,300km^2 of land holding, containing over 200km of strike of the significantly under-explored Koonenberry Belt (Figure 6).

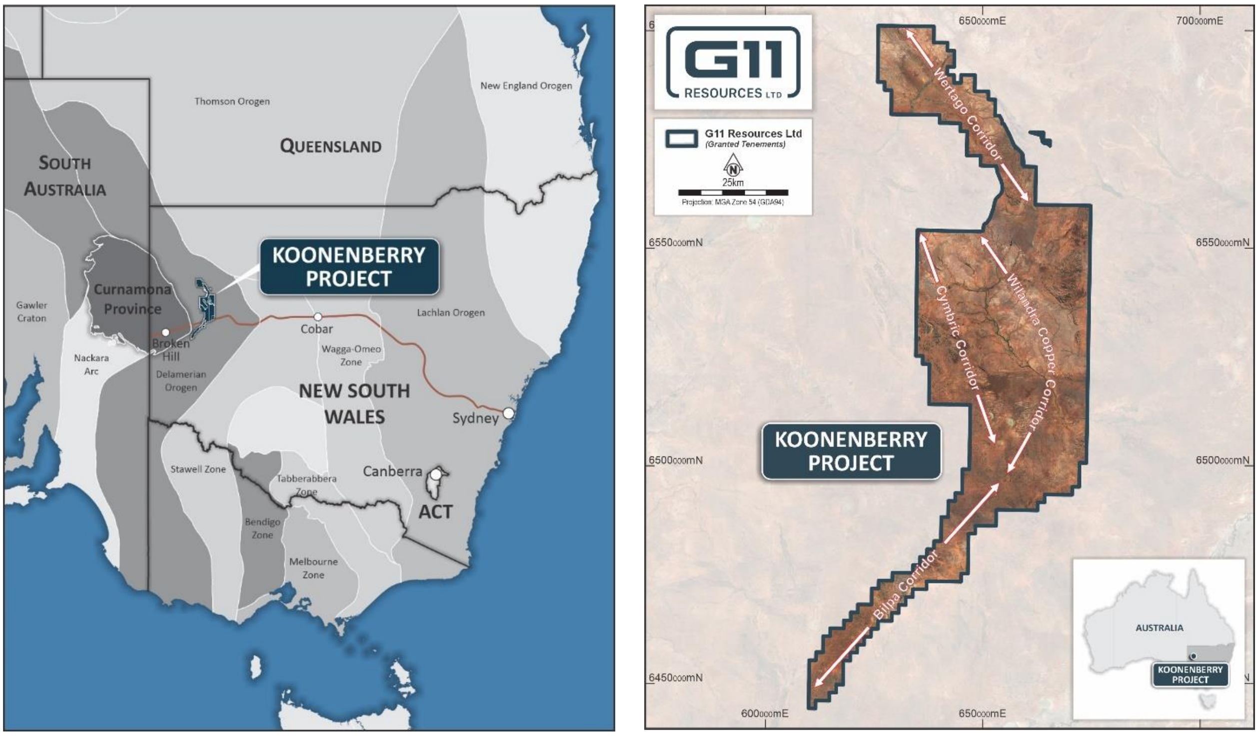

Figure 6 – Location and tectonic setting of G11 Resources Koonenberry Project (left) and the four main prospects within the Koonenberry Belt (right)

The Koonenberry Belt is a northern continuation of the Cambrian Delamerian Orogen, situated between the Curnamona Province to the west, and the Thomson Orogen to the east.

The Koonenberry Belt developed over several million years along the eastern margin of Australia during the continent's breakup with Antarctica and the resulting formation of the Pacific Ocean. Since that time, the Belt has been subject to periods of uplift, sedimentation, and intense deformation. Today the Belt is expressed as a low range of hills comprised of shallow marine sediments, turbidites, & volcaniclastic sediments. These rocks have been variously intruded with tholeiitic basalts, gabbroic plutons, & felsic dykes. Adjacent granites and granitoids are associated with orogenic gold mineralisation.

The Belt Is navigated it's entire length by the Koonenberry Fault system. The Koonenberry Fault is a narrow, brittle, shear zone with numerous associated splays and faults. The diverse structural architecture of the Koonenberry Belt's faults, folds, and shear zones has played a crucial role in the concentration and localization of mineralisation. These geological structures have acted as conduits for polymetallic mineralizing fluids and provided zones of enhanced permeability where metals could accumulate.

The Belt's prospectivity for a range of metals including Copper, Nickel, Gold, & Silver, it's geologic significance, and rich mineralogical diversity make the Koonenberry Belt a compelling region for modern explorers.

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is an accurate representation of the available data and is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Buerger who is a Member of the AIG (6031). Mr Buerger is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of G11 Resources Limited. Mr Buerger has sufficient experience which 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 (CP) 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 Buerger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Below is a summary of the Company's tenements held as at the end of the quarter:

Tenement	Project	Location	Area	Structure
EL 8721	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	119 BL	100%
EL 8722	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	253 BL	100%
EL 8790	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	200 BL	100%
EL 8791	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	249 BL	100%
EL 8909	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	9 BL	100%
EL 9289	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	28 BL	100%
EL 9296	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	19 BL	100%
EL 6400	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	4 BL	100%
EL 9505	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	110 BL	100%
EL 9543	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	116 BL	100%
EL 9582	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	25 BL	100%
EL 9584	Koonenberry	NSW, Australia	15 BL	100%
BL – Blocks				

Appendix I: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Tabe 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems 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'). 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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling samples were collected on the rig as individual 1m samples from a cone splitter mounted beneath the cyclone return system. An 'A' primary sample and 'B' secondary sample of equal weight of approximately 3kg were collected in prelabelled calico bags for each individual metre. • The 'A' primary 1m samples within sulphide mineralized zones were submitted for assay. The 'A' primary 1m samples outside of the sulphide mineralized zones were composited to 3m sample intervals by G11 personnel using a two-tier riffle splitter at the core shed. • The 3m composited sample intervals were submitted for assay. • The 'B' secondary 1m samples were retained on site in green plastic bags for re-assay based on the 3m composite assays. • The cyclone and cone splitter were routinely cleaned between drill rods and drillholes to maintain sample hygiene. The riffle-splitter and sample buckets were routinely cleaned between each composite sample. All sampling equipment was levelled to ensure even distribution of sample material. No sampling instruments or tools requiring calibration have been used as part of the sampling process. • No diamond drill core samples have been collected during the quarter as the core was still being logged at the completion of the reporting period. • The sampling techniques are considered appropriate and representative for the style of mineralisation evident at the Wilandra Copper Corridor. • For soil samples, the soil sampling program involved manually digging a hole to access the 'B' Horizon, typically 20 – 30cm below surface. • A 1kg unsieved sample was collected from the 'B' horizon for geochemical analysis using ALS' AuME-TL44: Gold and Multi-Element from an Aqua Regia Digestion method. • The sample system was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination • Sample data was recorded on paper logs and then collated and entered into the logging system. • Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory.
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 utilising an 8-inch diameter open-hole hammer for the first 6m (pre-collar) and a 5.5-inch diameter face sampling bit with a sample shroud, attached to a pneumatic piston hammer. • DD drilling was completed using HQ core size (47.6mm core diameter). • Orientation measurements were routinely collected each run using a Reflex ACT III core orientation tool, with the core oriented on site by G11 contractors.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain*	• The sample reject piles and 1m samples in calico bags were visually inspected to assess drill recoveries. A qualitative estimate of sample recovery, moisture & quality were recorded in the geological log. • The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal impact on recovery or quality. There is no evidence of a material relationship between sample recovery and grade. • Core recovery for the HQ core drilled was measured by the field technician on a drill run by run basis, with core recovery in excess of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of fine/coarse material.	95% recorded for all intervals.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals for the entire length of each hole. RC chip trays have been stored for future reference and chip tray photography is available. • RC drill chips were visually inspected and qualitatively logged by an onsite geologist to record weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, and sample quality. • The RC drill chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate geological and mineralisation modelling for mineral resource estimation. • Diamond drill core has been orientated, metre marked and logged qualitatively logged by a G11 Geologist for weathering, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure and sample quality. • All diamond drill core has been quantitaively logged for Rock Quality Designations (RQD) using Core10.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *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.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• RC drill samples were collected on the rig at 1m intervals. Subsampling was carried out using a cone splitter beneath the cyclone return system producing approximately mass splits of:
		  ○ 'A' primary sample – 1m analytical sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg
		  ○ 'B' secondary sample - retention sample – 7.5% - up to 3kg
		  ○ Bulk reject –85%.
		• All samples collected were dry with no wet samples recorded.
		• Routine field duplicate samples ('B' secondary samples) were collected as standard procedure to check representivity of the samples.
		• RC drill samples were submitted to ALS Adelaide for preparation and sub-sampling prior to analysis. Laboratory preparation involved:
		  ○ Registering and weighing of the raw samples upon receipt.
		  ○ Pulverise up to 3kg of raw sample to better than 85% of the sample passing 75 microns.
		  ○ Samples over 3kg were split in a cone splitter prior to pulverising.
		  ○ 200g sub-sample from the pulverising bowl using a spatula to a numbered pulp bag.
		  ○ The multielement samples were taken from the 200g pulp after ensuring the sample selected is homogenous.
		The sub-sampling and preparation techniques are considered representative of the in-situ material and the procedures and sample sizes are appropriate for the style and grainsize of the mineralisation being tested.
		• No diamond drill core has been sub-sampled during the quarter.
		• The 1kg soil samples collected from the 'B' Horizon were not sub-sampled in any way, with the entire sample placed directly into pre-numbered calico bags at the location from which they were collected. Samples were secured and placed into bulka bags for transport to the ALS Laboratory in Adelaide, an accredited Australian Laboratory.
		• Once received by ALS in Adelaide, all samples where pulverise to 85% passing 75 microns (Method PUL-23).
		• Once pulverised a pulp was collected and sent to ALS in Perth for a 50g portion to be subjected to AuME-TL44
		• The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• All RC samples were analysed by ALS Perth, an independent National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) certified laboratory. • All RC samples were analysed using a multi-element ultra trace method combining a near-total, four-acid digestion with ICP-MS instrumentation (ME-MS61). • Samples returning >10,000ppm Cu triggered analysis of ore grade Cu, Zn & S using an aqua regia digestion and conventional ICP-AES analysis (ME-OG62). • Quality control procedures included regular submission of Certified Reference Material (CRM), blank and field duplicate samples. • Matrix matched CRM's were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples. Five different CRM's were used to cover the expected range of base metal grades. The site geologist selected the appropriate CRM based on the expected grade of the mineralised intersections in the drillhole. The performance of the CRM was assessed on a batch-by-batch basis using a 2SD error limit from the expected value. • Coarse blanks were inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples for the 1m samples and a rate of 1 in 40 samples for the 3m composite samples. The analytical results of the blank were reviewed to detect any potential contamination in the laboratory preparation. A result greater than 10 times the detection limit was used to determine failure of the coarse blank. Two failures were returned from duplicates within the mineralised zones. Assays following the samples from which these duplicates were taken did not appear to be impacted by contaminated samples. • Field duplicate samples inserted at a rate of 1 in 20 samples for the 1m samples and a rate of 1 in 40 samples for the 3m composite samples to check repeatability of the assays received from the laboratory. The field duplicate values were all within the expected range of the primary sample. • The assaying protocols for the RC samples was developed to ensure that the expected levels of accuracy and precision are met for the style of mineralisation being targeted. • A review of the quality control sample results indicates no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analysis. • Soil samples have been analysed using AuME-TL44, an industry standard technique for the determination of gold and multi-element in soils and stream sediments by aqua regia digestion with very low detection limits, making it a suitable option for geochemical orientation surveys. Aqua regia effectively brings the portion of gold occurring natively and bound in sulphide ore minerals into solution. A finely pulverized sample (50g) is cold digested with HNO3, then HCl is added, and the sample is heated at 130˚C for 40 minutes. Digestion is carried out in disposable plastic bottles to eliminate cross-contamination from digestion vessels and heated via graphite block for even heating. The AuME-TL44 method analyses via ICP-MS and ICP-AES corrected for inter element spectral interferences • The soil samples were analysed for the following elements; Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr • All samples were analysed via hyperspectral scans for VNIR and SWIR (method code TRSPEC-20) followed by aiSIRIS spectral interpretation (method code INTERP-11) by ALS Perth. The two techniques form an analysis package (HYP-PKG). • The laboratory undertook and reported its own duplicate and standard assaying. Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Sampling intervals and numbering were systematically checked by the site geologist and field technician during the 1m and 3m composite sampling. • Internal verification of the significant intercepts was completed by the Senior Geologist through the comparison of the chip trays and the assays received to ensure the mineralised intercepts matched the logged mineralisation. • No twinned holes have been completed to date. • Field data was logged directly onto field laptops using pre-formatted and validated logging templates. The field data was imported to the Plexer cloud-based, restricted-access database post drilling. Assay data was imported automatically through the ALS – Plexer integration function. In-built checks in Plexer flags errors and ensures assay batches pass validation checks prior to upload. A batch QAQC control chart report was generated after assays were successfully loaded into Plexer. • Soil sample results were checked and reviewed by G11 consultants. Assay data was supplied electronically by the laboratory and incorporated into a digital database. Interpretation of multi-element data is ongoing. • Sampling control was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software before being loaded into GIS Software for checks and validation. • The primary data has been loaded and moved to a database and downloaded into Micromine Software, where it has been further validated and checked. • This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory, and subsequent survey data has been loaded into a Plexer Cloud based industry database system and validated and then loaded into Micromine Software, and further validated and verified. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The drill collar locations were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collar locations will be surveyed by a licenced surveyor at a later date, prior to any Mineral Resource modelling and estimation. • Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m using an Axis Champ north seeking gyroscope. • The grid system used is Map Grid of Australia 1994 – Zone 54. • Surface RL data will be approximated using a Digital Elevation Model derived for SRTM data, until adequate collar surveys are collected. • Soil sample positions were determined by handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • Variation in topography is less than 10 metres within each prospect area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drillhole spacing was variable throughout the programme dependant on the exploration target. • Drillhole sample distribution included a combination of 1m samples taken in zones of mineralisation and 3m composite samples for the remainder of the holes. • Data spacing and distribution is considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and style of mineralisation. • Soil samples were collected at 100m intervals along lines concurrent with existing tracks or fence lines, or at 400 - 800m spacing where these were not present.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	• The general orientation of copper mineralisation is NW striking and moderately to steeply dipping. • The RC drilling was designed perpendicular in azimuth to the general NW striking trend of the regional geology. • A small percentage of the drillholes, including one of the significant intercepts are interpreted to have intersected the mineralisation at an oblique angle. The estimated true widths of these intersections have been included in the body of this announcement. • It is too early to establish if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias for the majority of the drilling. • Soil sample data is primarily an initial exploration reconnaissance sampling program and is useful for identifying broad geological trends.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody protocols to ensure sample security were standard procedure for the RC drilling program. • Prenumbered calico bags were tied, grouped by sample ID into polywoven bags and cable tied. The polywoven bags were placed into larger bulka bags for transport by a registered freight company to ALS Adelaide. Consignment notes were issued to track the sample delivery to the laboratory. • Each sample dispatch was itemised and emailed to the laboratory for reconciliation upon arrival. • Chain of Custody for the soil samples was managed by G11 staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to a staging area where they were secured in Bulka Bags and freighted to ALS in Adelaide for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken as sample techniques were considered sufficient for the stage of exploration.

Section 2: Reporting of 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 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 Koonenberry Project is in the Koonenberry Belt, NW New South Wales. The project is made up of twelve exploration licences held by Evandale Minerals Pty Ltd & Great Western Minerals Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of G11 Resources Ltd. • 90% of the drillholes were completed on EL6400, with the remaining 2% completed on EL9289. • Third party rights include: o NSR royalty on all products produced from tenements EL8721, EL8722, EL8791, EL8909. • EL6400 and EL9289 do not contain any third-party rights. • There is no native title in place. • EL8721 & EL8722 are currently under renewal. All other tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• High-grade copper was extracted from the historic Grasmere copper mine in the Wilandra Copper Corridor during the late 1800's and early 1900's. Historic production was reported to have been 600 tonnes at grades of 10-30% copper. • Exploration within the Wilandra Copper Corridor has been ongoing on a semi-consistent basis since the mid 1970's with a summary of the key work programs provided below:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ Esso Exploration (1975 – 1977): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, trenching, and various geophysical surveys (EM, magnetics, Mise-a-la-Mass and IP) completed along with 3,172.3m of a combination of mostly percussion and minor DD in 54 holes on 22 Fence lines across the outcropping gossan. ○ Amoco Minerals (1980 – 1982): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (gravity and EM) and 971m of percussion drilling in 5 holes following up the Esso Exploration drilling. ○ Seltrust BP Minerals (1984 – 1985): Mapping, surface geochemical sampling, Aeromag survey and 3,246m of shallow percussion drilling in 164 holes testing aeromag anomalies. ○ CRAE (1989 – 1992): Surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (HeliMag and EM) and 2,112.2m of RC & DD in 11 holes. ○ Platsearch NL (1998 – 2004): Field reconnaissance, surface geochemical sampling and EM geophysical surveys. ○ Black Range Minerals (2005 – 2009): Structural mapping and interpretation, surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys (EM and gravity) and 11,050.6m of RC & DD in 72 holes for use in a mineral resource estimate. ○ Ausmon Resources (2009 – 2020): Geological mapping, data review, geophysical surveys (magnetic and radiometrics), petrographic analysis, and 1,769.7m of RC & DD in 13 holes. The relevant information from previous exploration is collated in reports that were evaluated by the Company and used by the Company to determine areas of priority for exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Koonenberry Project lies within the Koonenberry Belt, on the eastern margin of the Curnamona Craton in western NSW. The Koonenberry Belt consists of multiple deformed Late Proterozoic and Cambrian sedimentary and volcanic rocks with less deformed cover sequences that range from Late Cambrian to Cretaceous in age. • Copper mineralisation in the Wilandra Copper Corridor occur as a magnetite-bearing, massive sulphide body associated with a zone of silicification and deformation along the contact of a magnetic meta-andesite-basalt and a metasediment package. The copper mineralisation outcrops as semi continuous gossans traceable over several kilometres in strike. • Two deposit models have been proposed: a) Beshi (pelitic-mafic) volcanic associated massive sulphide (VAMS), where copper mineralisation has subsequently been deformed and remobilised into a fault/shear zone; b) Epigenetic, structurally controlled high sulphide deposit. • G11 Resources considers that the structurally controlled, epigenetic model is a more reasonable interpretation given the strong plunge control on the mineralisation related to potential flexures in the controlling structure.
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:* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*	• Table 1 & Table 2 of this release provides details of drillhole coordinates, orientations, length for all drillholes and significant copper intercepts. • No drillholes have been excluded from this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intersections tabled in this release have been calculated using a 0.2% Cu lower cut with a maximum of 1m internal waste. No upper top-cut thresholds have been applied. No aggregation methods have been applied for the RC chips. • No metal equivalent values were reported. • Weighted average techniques have been used in Figure 2 and Figure 5 to show downhole Cu% values.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *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').*	• The key intervals have been reported as both downhole and estimated true width intercepts, as a small percentage of drillholes intersected the mineralisation at an oblique angle due to the drillhole dropping during drilling operations. • Wilandra Copper Corridor mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply (west and east). Drillholes were designed perpendicular to the strike of the regional geology. All drillholes were inclined between -60 and -66 degrees dependant on the depth of the target. The majority of drillholes were drilled toward the north-east.
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 are included in this 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 RC holes drilled in the program have been reported and where assays are pending, this has been noted in the relevant text and tables in this announcement. • This announcement is considered to be a balanced report.
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 meaningful and material exploration data pertaining to the RC drilling has been reported. • Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were undertaken on selected drillholes as part of the Wilandra Central drill program. • The survey was completed by GAP Geophysics using a Gap GeoPak EMTX-200 transmitter paired with a Gap GeoPak DC10LV-2 was utilised as the transmitting system. An EMIT DigiAtlantis probe and a Geonics BH43 probe were utilised for the receiver systems. • Survey loops were designed by Newexco Geophysical Consultants with layout instructions provided to the ground crews via a memo and a shape file. • The DHEM results for the survey completed on GR24RC019 returned a relatively high conductance (750 Siemens) from an in-hole conductor, interpreted to be related to the steeply plunging,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		copper rich, higher grade mineralisation. This high conductance response has been used in the development of the exploration methodology for the follow-up drilling program.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work includes RC and diamond core drilling programs to extend the identified copper mineralisation along strike and at depth. The methodology for this follow-up program is detailed in the report. • Detailed analysis and interpretation of the 2021 HeliTEM data will also be undertaken, along with additional EM (downhole and surface) surveying. • Initial RC reconnaissance and strike extension drilling at Cymbric Vale Cu and Black Hills will be undertaken. • Ground EM and additional extensional soil / hand-held auger sampling will be collected over key target areas at Wilandra and Cymbric Vale.

For further information please contact info@G11Resources.com.au

ENDS

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

G11 RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
32 141 804 104	30 June 2024

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (12 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(82)	(291)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(90)	(362)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	5	33
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(167)**	**(620)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(704)	(1,590)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(704)**	**(1,590)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**-**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,960	3,299
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(167)	(620)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(704)	(1,590)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**1,089**	**1,089**

5.	**Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents** at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Previous quarter $A'000**
5.1	Bank balances	1,089	1,960
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**1,089**	**1,960**

6.	**Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates**	**Current quarter $A'000**
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	126
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities		
7.2	Credit standby arrangements		
7.3	Other (please specify)		
7.4	**Total financing facilities**		
7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**		

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(167)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(704)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(871)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,089
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,089
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	1.25

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer: Yes

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer: Yes, on 17 July 2024, the Company announced that it had received commitments for a capital raising totalling $4.35 million.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, refer to 8.8.2.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 July 2024

Authorised by: The Board of G11 Resources Limited

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.