ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
30 October 2023

Extremely encouraging widespread gold mineralisation identified from first pass drilling at Bellagio

HIGHLIGHTS

Bellagio Gold Prospect

- **First pass Aircore drilling has defined widespread gold mineralisation over a broad 250m x 300m zone**
- **Results are extremely encouraging and potentially represent a significant mineralised system which remains open along strike, laterally and at depth**
- Significant intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) include:
    - **10m @ 1.61g/t gold from 18m, inc. 1m @ 4.47g/t gold from 24m (23BEAC002)**[(1)]
    - **1m @ 2.85g/t gold from 21m (23BEAC001)**[(1)]
    - **6m @ 0.56g/t gold from 21m (23BEAC005)**[(1)]
    - 1m @ 1.11g/t gold from 52m (23BEAC025)
    - 1m @ 0.70g/t gold from 57m (23BEAC061)
    - 1m @ 0.55g/t gold from 42m (23BEAC022)
    - 1m @ 0.55g/t gold from 46m (23BEAC049)
- Significantly, the majority of anomalous gold results occur towards bottom of hole with strong evidence of gold leaching and supergene depletion in the highly weathered zone
- **In similar geological settings and environments, the fresh rock below the base of oxidation can host higher grade, width and continuity of mineralisation than in the highly weathered zone**
- Follow-up drilling is being planned which may include additional Aircore drilling to assess the size potential of the system and/or deeper RC/Diamond drilling to assess the potential of the system to host higher grades and widths of gold mineralisation in the fresh rock

Koonenberry Gold Ltd **(ASX:KNB)** ("Koonenberry" or the "Company") is pleased to report the progress of work at the Bellagio Gold Prospect.

Managing Director, Dan Power, said *"the significance of these results from first pass Aircore Drilling cannot be understated.* ***To define a broad zone of gold mineralisation over a >300m x 250m area with our first drilling program at Bellagio is rare in my experience and is extremely encouraging. That's a lot of smoke.***

Our geological understanding continues to grow and we are seeing consistent evidence of supergene depletion in the highly weathered upper saprolite. It is commonplace in the industry to see anomalous gold results in shallow Aircore drilling becoming much better in the fresh rock below the base of oxidation. Perhaps the best example of this in recent years has been the discovery of the +9.5Moz Hemi gold system in the Pilbara by De Grey Mining, which was discovered under both 30-40m of transported cover and a 25m vertical zone of oxidised rocks. First pass Aircore drilling at Hemi generally contains relatively low levels of gold towards the bottom of hole compared to the fresh rock at depth.

Given the significance of these first pass drilling results, the Company is prioritising planning, approvals and contractors to conduct deeper drilling to test the fresh rock potential at Bellagio."

[1] Refer ASX announcement dated 03/10/2023

Bellagio Drilling Program

Aircore drilling at Bellagio has intersected multiple zones of variable intensity quartz veining and associated gold mineralisation over a 300m strike and 250m wide zone. This is shown in Figure 1 using +20ppb and +50ppb gold contours of maximum gold assay down hole. Significantly, the mineralisation remains open in all directions.

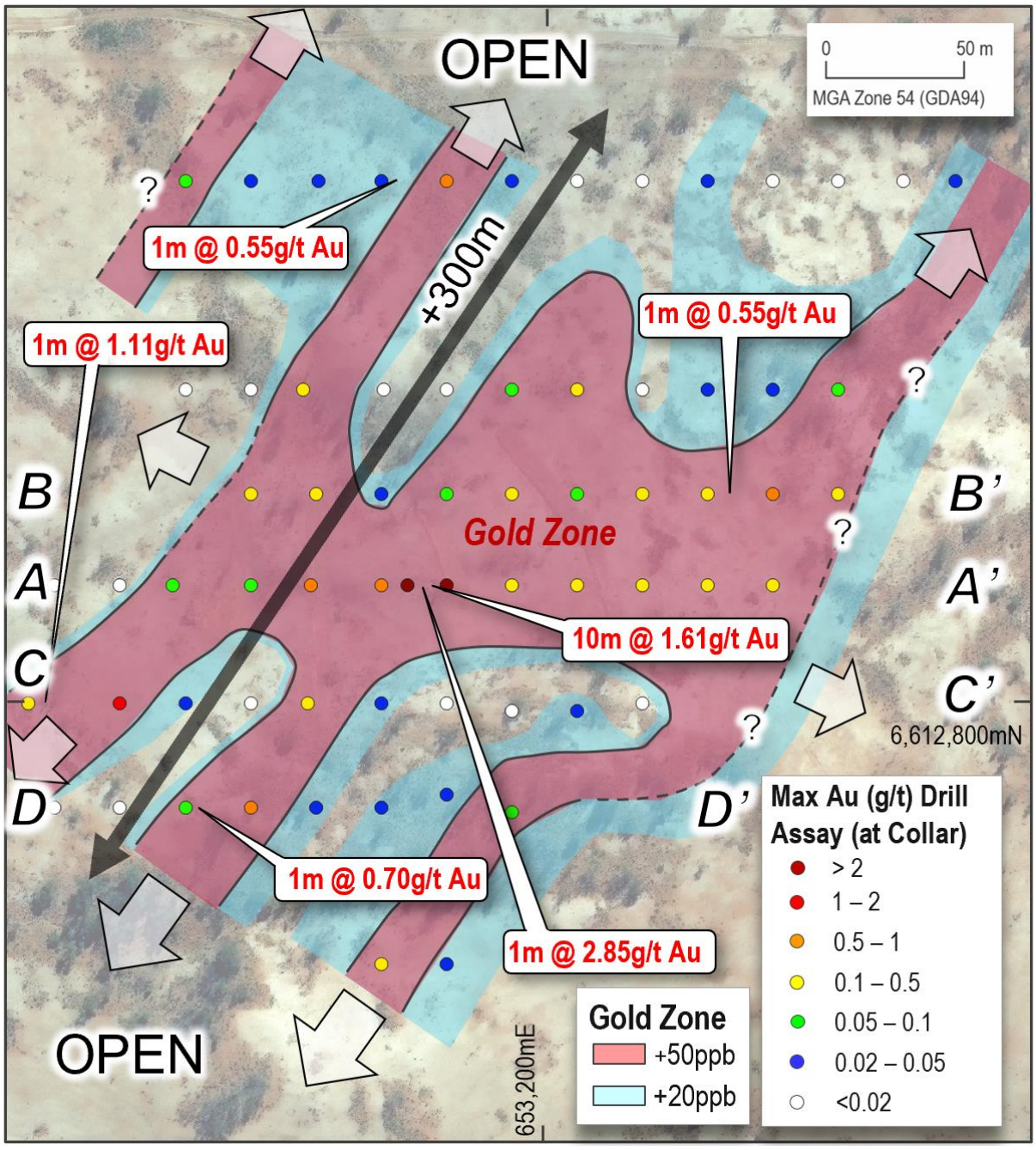


Figure 1. *Plan view of the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing maximum down hole gold (g/t Au) at the drill collar.* ***Widespread gold mineralisation is observed over a 300m x 250m area and remains open both along strike to the NE-SW and laterally to the WNW-ESE.*** *Significant drill intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) are also labelled at their vertical projection to surface and are presented in Table 1.*

Gold mineralisation is generally associated with logged quartz veins. There also appears to be a component of rheological contrast control on mineralisation, with the lithological contact between the fine-grained siltstone and the coarser-grained sandstone providing a focus for dilation. In addition, there is consistent evidence of supergene gold depletion in the upper portions of the strongly weathered profile (Figures 2 – 4). Higher gold grades and widths may be encountered at depth.

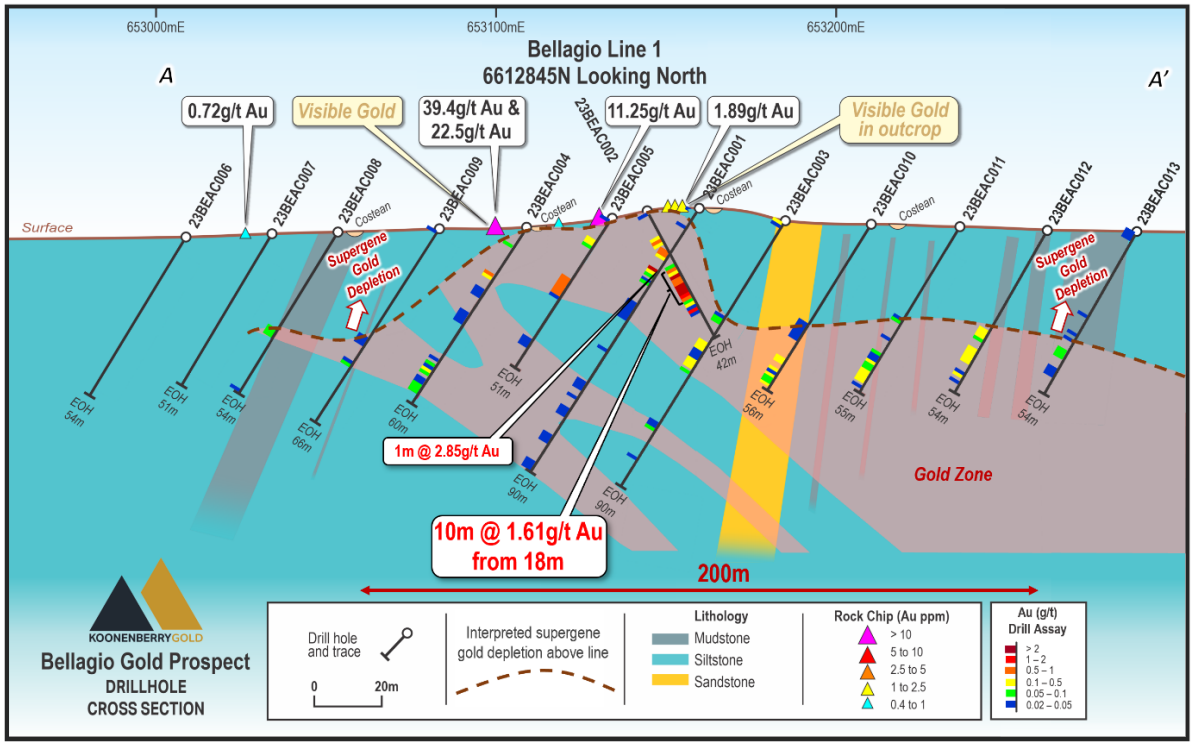


Figure 2. *Cross-section A – A' from Figure 1 at the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing mineralised intercepts and supergene depletion in the upper portion of the profile.*

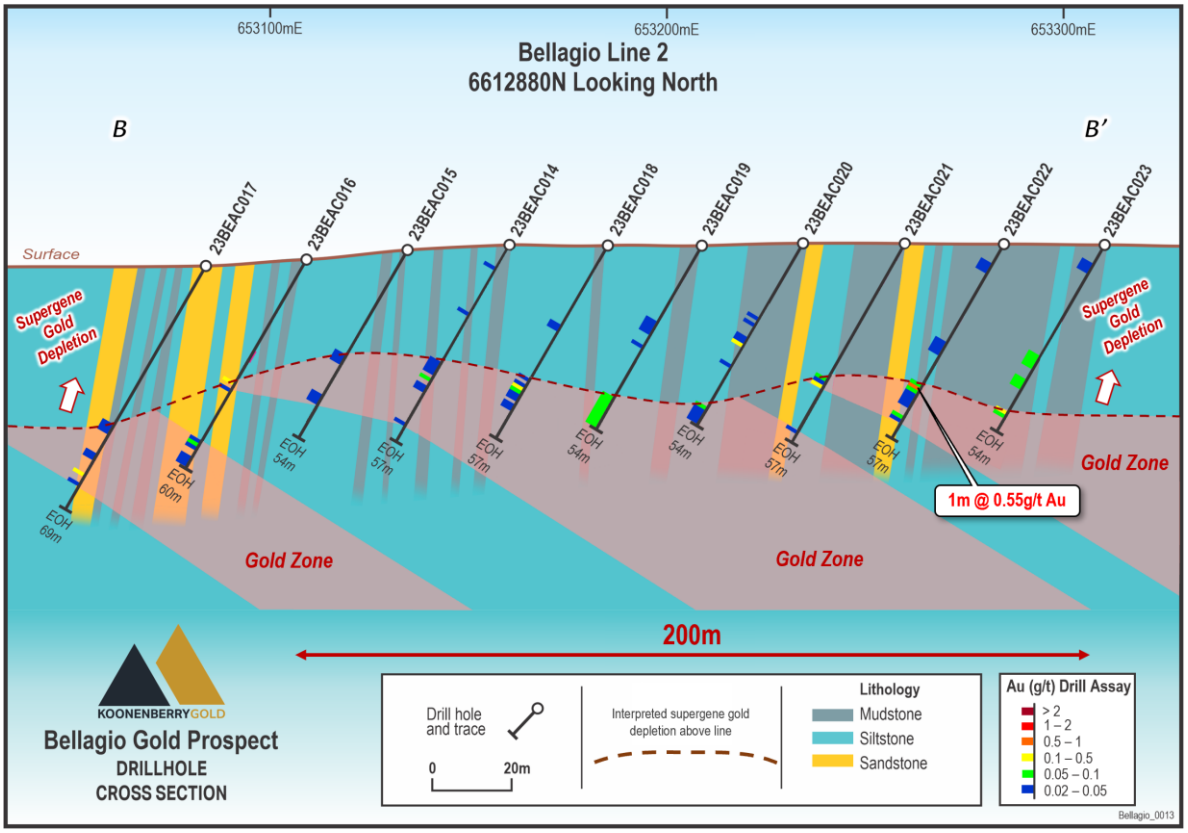


Figure 3. *Cross-section B – B' from Figure 1 at the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing mineralised intercepts and supergene depletion in the upper portion of the profile.*

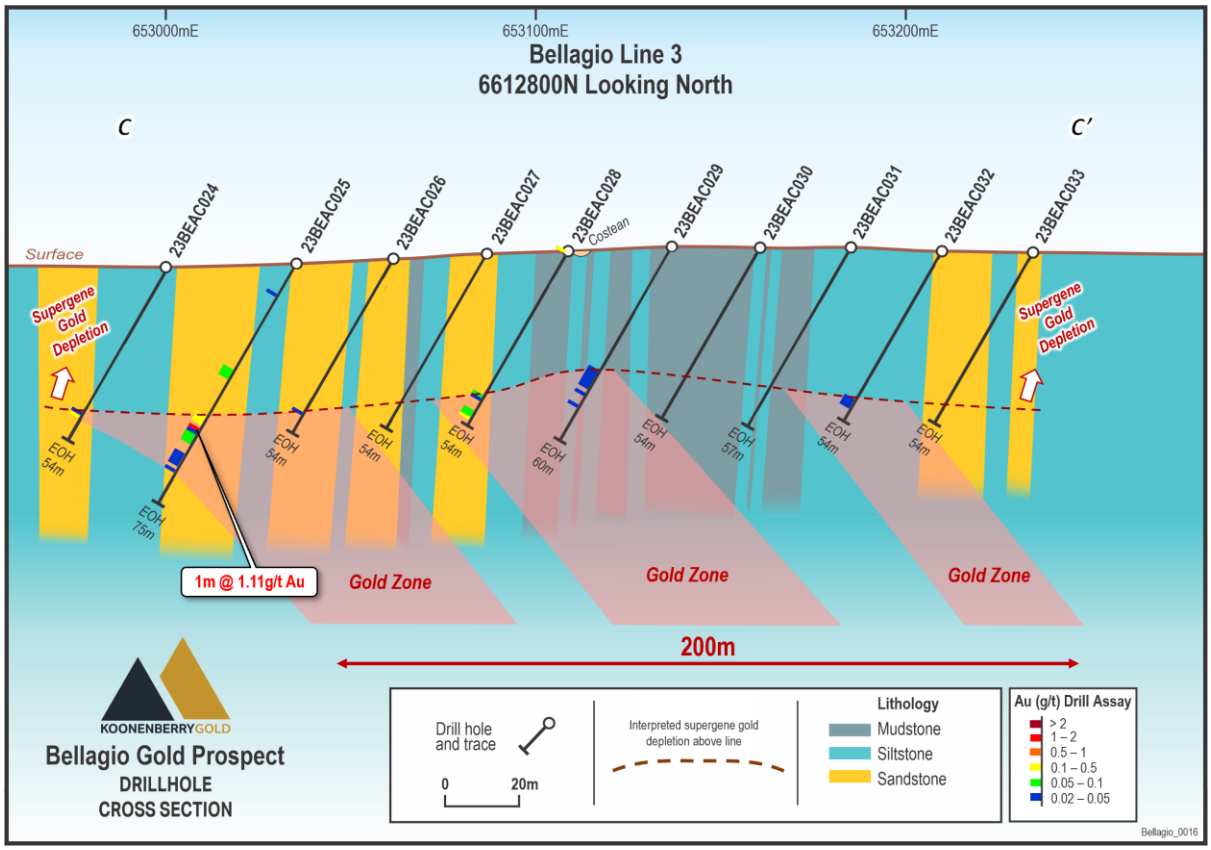


Figure 4. *Cross-section C – C' from Figure 1 at the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing mineralised intercepts and supergene depletion in the upper portion of the profile.*

The Air Core drilling program at Bellagio consisted of 67 holes for 3,843m[(2)]. The program was designed to systematically test several prospective features. These include:

- Multiple high grade gold assays from outcropping quartz veins, including the 39.4g/t gold and 22.5g/t and 11.25g/t gold rock chips
- A robust gold in soil anomaly with a maximum result of 33ppb Au
- Coincident chargeability and resistivity anomalies from the IP geophysical survey
- Favourable structural position interpreted to be in the hanging wall of a deeply penetrating thrust fault and associated fold closure
- The Royal Oak Fault which has a strike length of +20km on the Project. It is postulated that the WNW trending Royal Oak Fault is the controlling structure with NNE trending quartz veins being emplaced as a result of sinistral strike-slip movement

The quartz veins are observed to be generally smokey grey to milky white in colour and are often associated with Iron Oxides (goethite/limonite/haematite). It is likely that the Iron Oxides are the weathering product of sulphides associated with the gold mineralisation. This can only be confirmed with deeper drilling into the fresh rock below the base of oxidation. The veins are typically intersected over 1-4m intervals downhole, with the thickest downhole interval of around 17m in hole 23BEAC002 from 18-34m (Photo 3) corresponding with the best mineralisation. This interval is interpreted to be the down-dip extension of the main quartz vein outcrop which has previously returned visible gold[(3)] and 22.5g/t Au and 39.4g/t Au in proximal rock chip sampling. Some multi-phase veining has also been observed.

[2] Refer ASX announcement dated 03/10/2023
[3] Refer ASX announcement dated 07/09/2023

Host rocks intersected in the drilling consisted of highly weathered metamorphosed mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, which are Cambrian-aged units of the Teltawongee Group. These predominantly belong to the Bunker Creek Formation, which is described as turbiditic silty and muddy massive sandstone in 100K Geological Survey of NSW mapping. It is presently unclear what the relationship of the quartz veins to these sediments are, but they may have intruded along axial plane faults, other faults, or have been focused along rheological contacts.

Holes were drilled at an inclination of -60 degrees at a nominal 25m collar spacing and 54m downhole length to ensure full horizontal overlap (coverage) between the collar and down hole position of adjacent holes. The program was designed to test the top 50m of the bedrock in drill hole fences, with significant untested potential remaining at depth in the fresh rock.

The Aircore drill holes were able to penetrate the bedrock much deeper than originally planned. A very deeply weathered regolith profile enabled holes to be drilled up to 90m, which ended in highly weathered upper saprolite. Significantly, numerous anomalous gold assays (0.02 – 1.0g/t Au) were noted towards the bottom of hole across the entire width of numerous drill sections (see Figures 2, 3 and 4). This suggests that weathering effects and possible supergene depletion may be occurring as gold can be easily remobilised in arid weathering environments. This can result in depletion and/or dispersion of gold within this zone.

Bellagio supergene depletion

The elevated gold assays in the zone immediately beneath the line of supergene gold depletion in Figures 2 & 5 likely represent patchy remnant mineralisation rather than a zone of supergene enrichment. This would normally be expected at a weathering interface, such as between the upper and lower saprolite boundary. The current drilling program has not intersected lower saprolite, saprock or fresh rock.

The deeply weathered regolith profile at Bellagio could result from a combination of increased structural deformation/rock fracturing and the weathering of sulphides associated with the ingress of groundwaters. These factors commonly result in the chemical and hydromorphic dispersion of gold and other elements associated with mineral systems in arid environments.

Due to the depth of weathering and the depth limitation of the Aircore drill rig, the current program has not tested the fresh rock. Follow-up drilling programs will aim to assess the fresh rock potential. In similar geological settings and environments, the fresh rock can host significantly higher tenor, width and continuity of mineralisation than in the highly weathered upper saprolite.

A recent example of an Australian gold exploration company recognising supergene depletion processes and completing further work leading to the discovery of a significant gold system is De Grey Mining with their discovery of the +9.5Moz Hemi deposit in the Pilbara. Hemi was found under both 30-40m of transported cover and a 25m vertical zone of “highly leached” oxidised rocks with supergene gold depletion (ASX:DEG 11 February 2020 Updated Investor Presentation “Hemi Discovery, Mallina Gold Province, pages 11, 12, 13 and 14). At Hemi, generally, only relatively low levels of gold were intersected in first pass Aircore drilling. It wasn’t until deeper Aircore as well as RC/Diamond drilling was completed that the true nature of the mineralisation was realised (see examples and comparisons with Bellagio in Figures 6 and 8). Regarding the Hemi deposit, refer to cautionary statement regarding similar mineral properties at the end of this announcement.

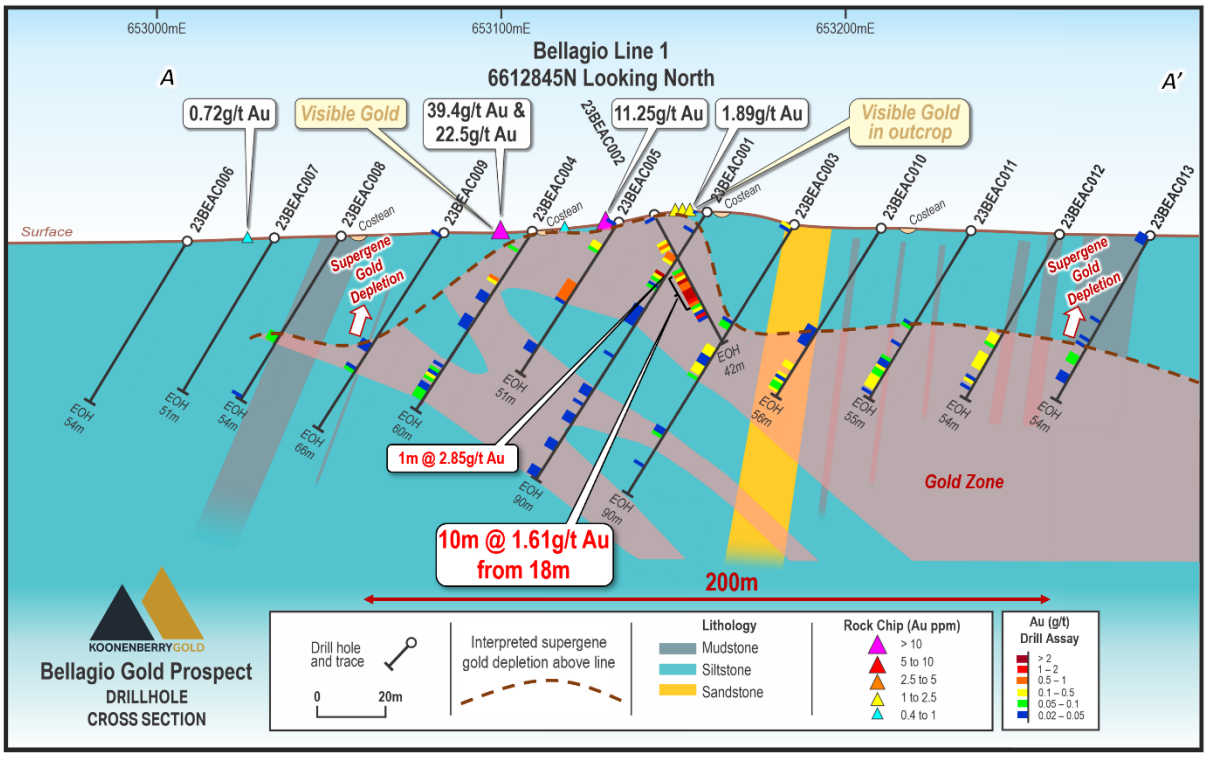


Figure 5. *Cross-section A – A' at Bellagio showing apparent depleted gold assays above the supergene line. The depth to base of partial or complete oxidation is unknown. For comparison, the cross-section of De Grey Mining's Hemi Brolga Zone is shown in Figure 6 below at the same scale.*

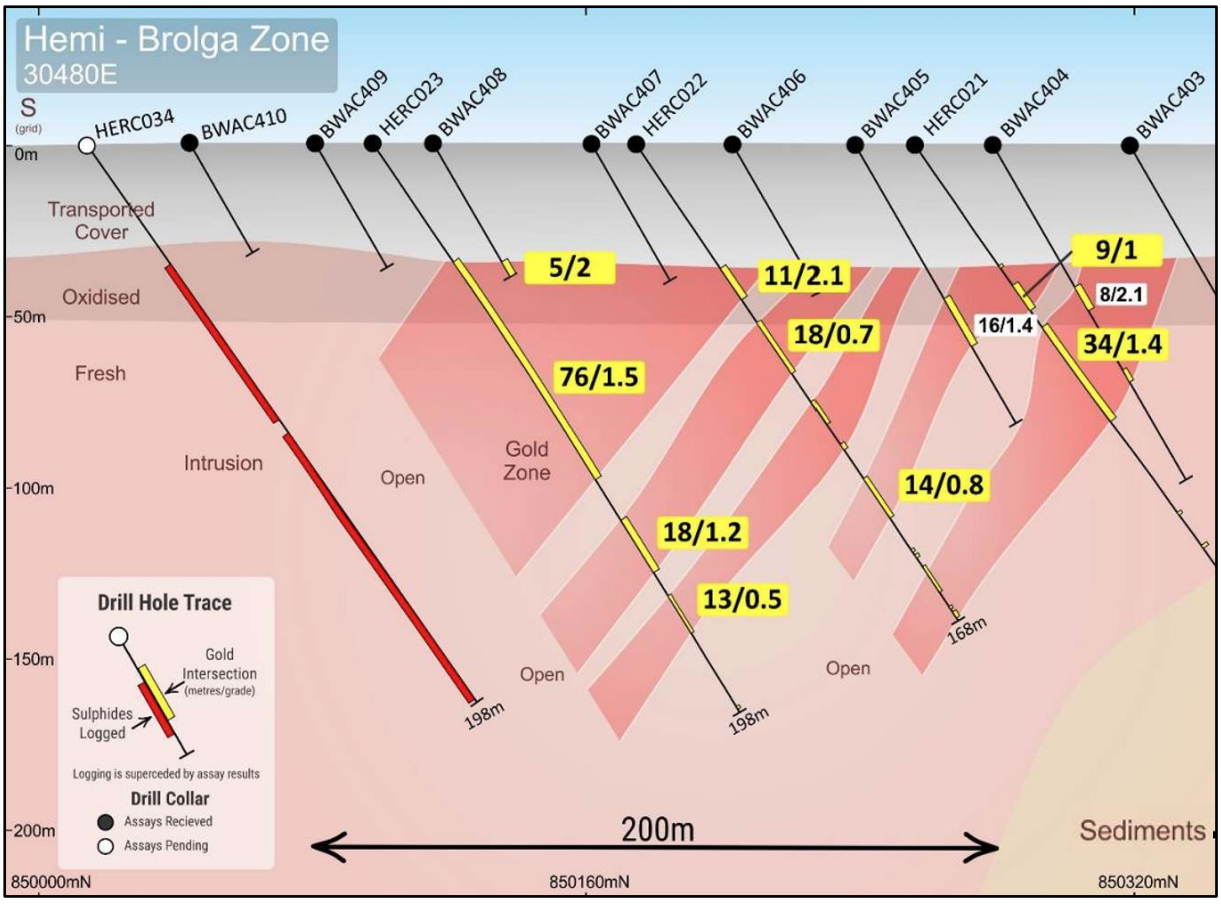


Figure 6. *Hemi Brolga Zone – Section 30480E (at the same scale as Bellagio Section in Figure 5) showing sulphide intercepts in the fresh rock underneath modest Aircore drilling results in the weathered/oxidised zone (16m @ 1.4g/t Au, 8m @ 2.1g/t Au and 5m @ 2.0 g/t Au) ASX:DEG release 25 March 2020 "Major gold extensions defined at Brolga."*

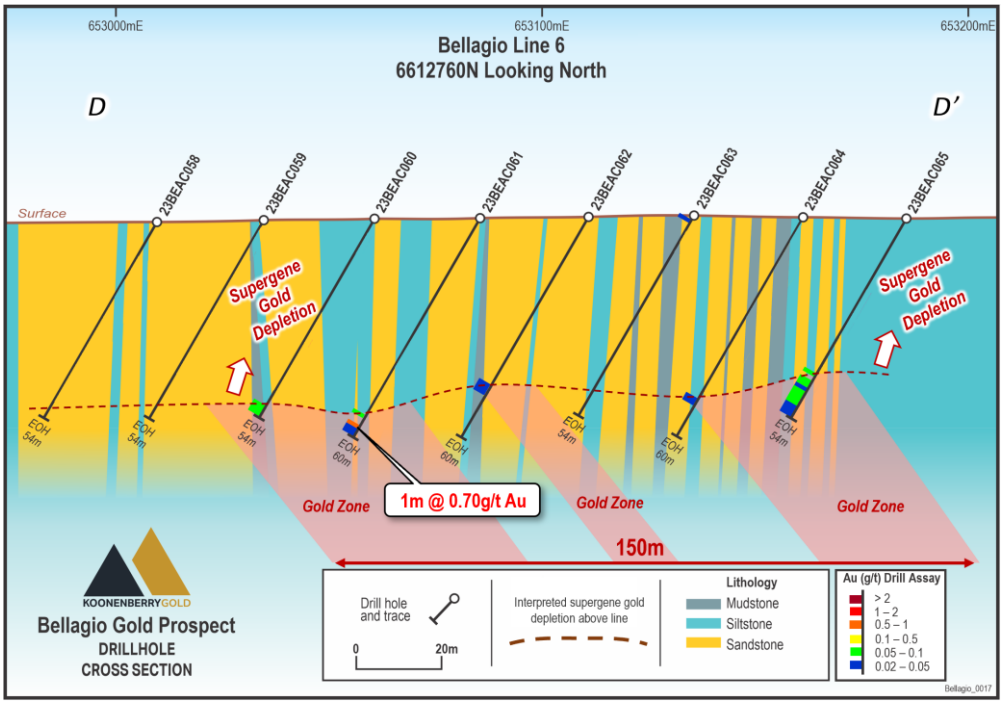


Figure 7. *Cross-section D – D' at Bellagio showing apparent depleted gold assays above the supergene line. The depth to base of partial or complete oxidation is unknown. There is a possibility that higher grades may be intersected in fresh rock at depth. For comparison, the cross-section of De Grey Mining's Hemi Aquila Zone is shown in Figure 8 below at the same scale.*

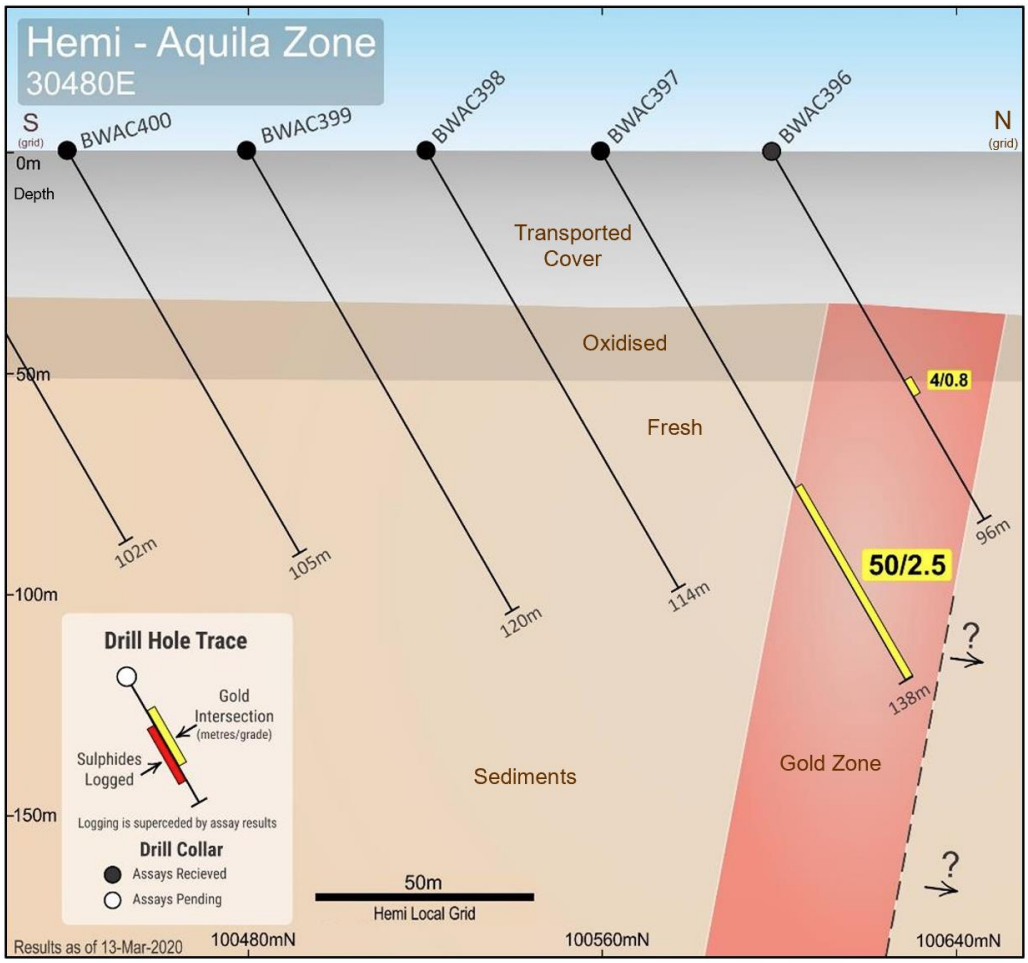


Figure 8. *Hemi Aquila Zone – Section 30480E showing sulphide zones in the fresh rock underneath very modest Aircore drilling results (4m @0.8g/t Au) ASX:DEG release 17 March 2020 "Hemi continues to Grow."*

Bellagio Multi-Element and Screen Fire Assays

Bottom of hole samples were also submitted for multi element analysis and despite these samples being from the upper saprolite, rather than fresh rock, the results show a clear elevation of values for pathfinder elements copper and arsenic over the central part of the gold zone (Figures 9 and 10). Copper shows a larger footprint than Arsenic which is expected. Both the Arsenic and Copper zones extend beyond the max gold zone, particularly to the NW. It is postulated that it is reflecting fluid transport along the WNW-ESE trending Royal Oak Fault which is thought to be the controlling structure. This fault is considered highly prospective for >20km within the Koonenberry Project area and has seen little to now exploration.

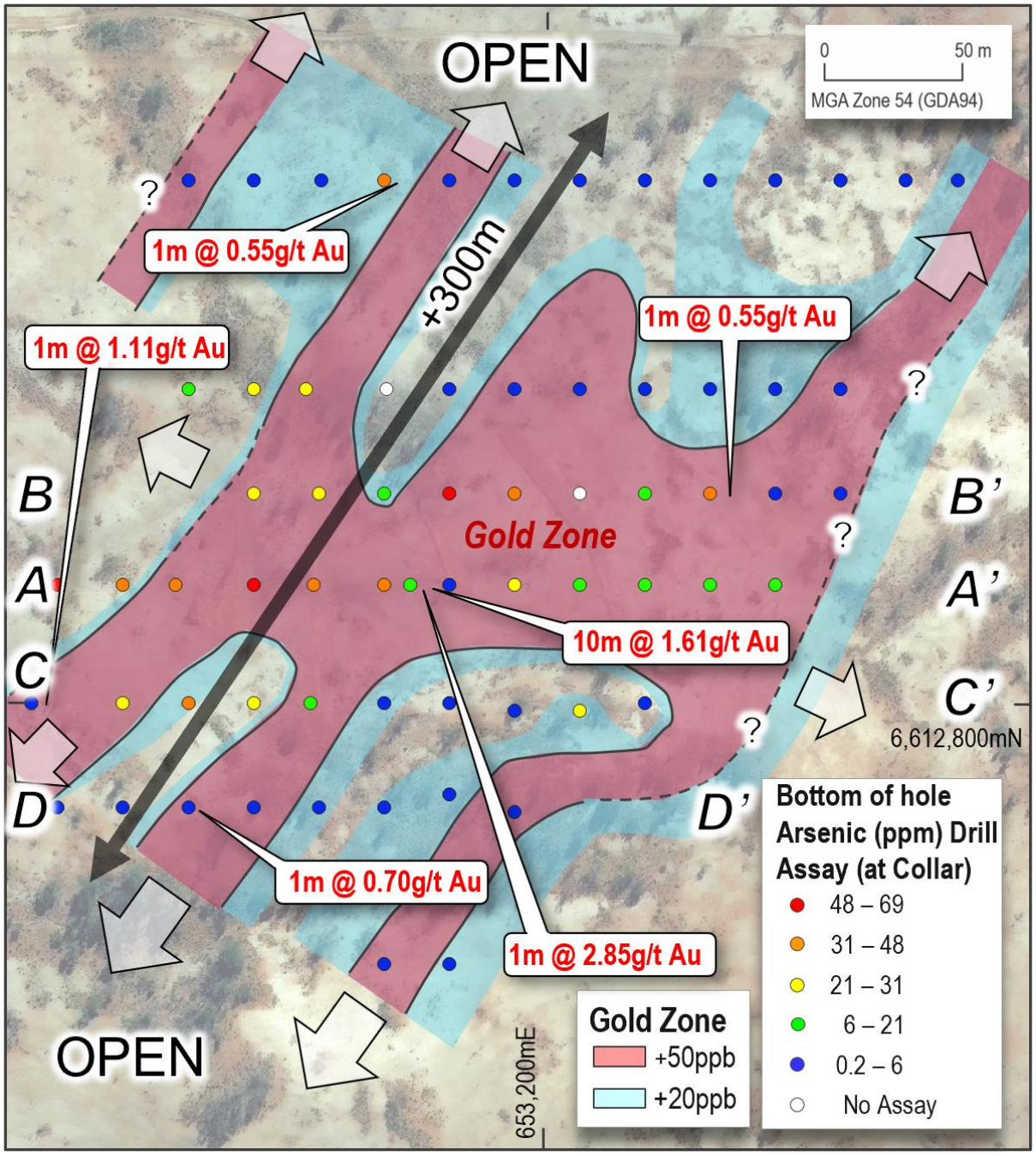


Figure 9. *Plan view of the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing bottom of hole Arsenic (ppm) pathfinder element at the drill collar, in relation to the widespread gold mineralisation observed over a 300m x 250m area. The system remains open both along strike to the NE-SW and laterally to the NW-SE. Significant drill intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) are also labelled at their vertical projection to surface and are presented in Table 1.*

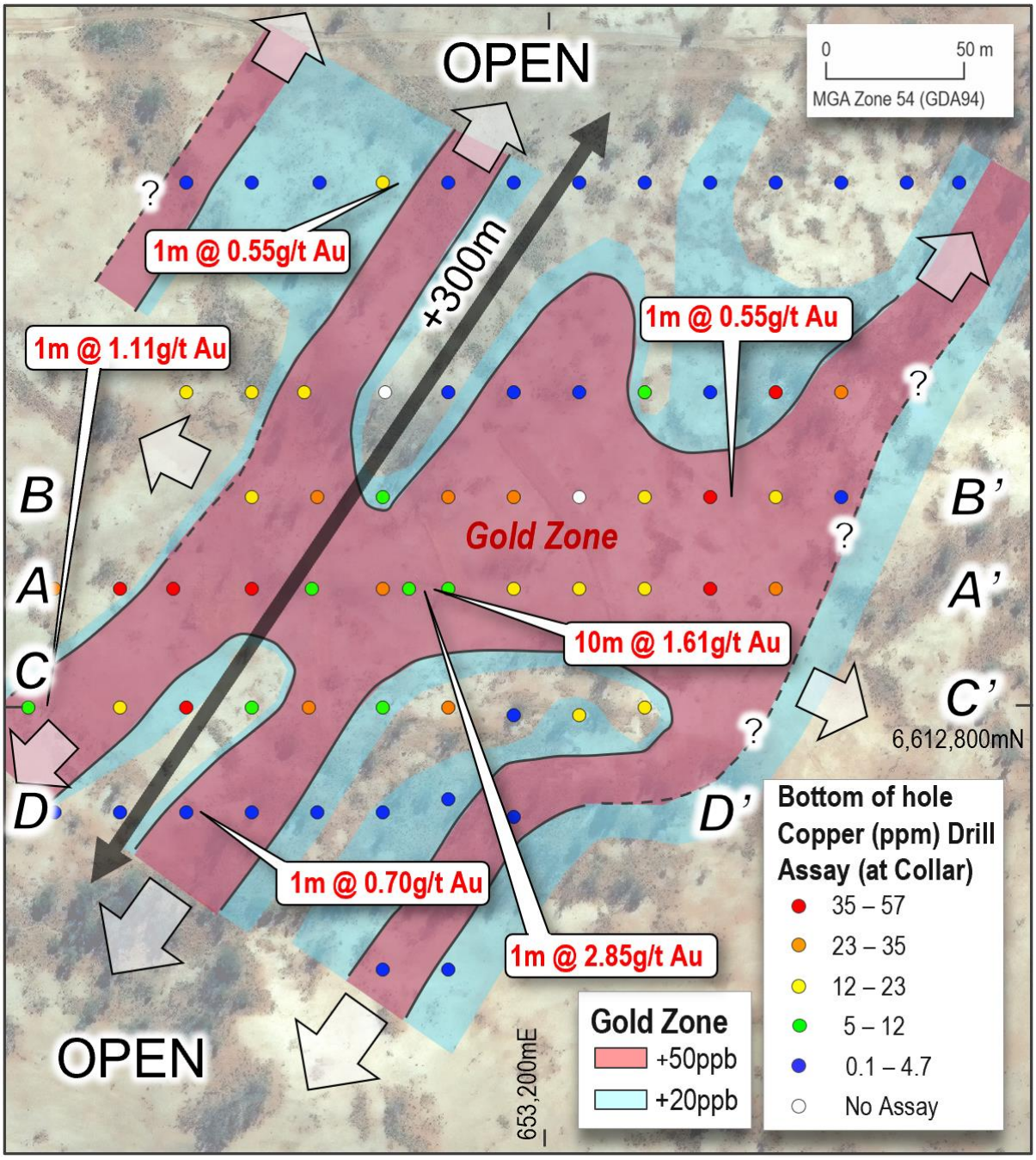


Figure 10. *Plan view of the Bellagio Gold Prospect showing bottom of hole Copper (ppm) pathfinder element at the drill collar, in relation to the widespread gold mineralisation observed over a 300m x 250m area. The system remains open both along strike to the NE-SW and laterally to the NW-SE. Significant drill intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) are also labelled at their vertical projection to surface and are presented in Table 1.*

The Company has undertaken confirmation sampling utilising a Screen Fire Assay technique. Sampling has been completed over mineralised intervals in selected holes (23BEAC001 & 23BEAC002) to assess the potential nuggety nature of the mineralisation. In total, Koonenberry completed analysis on 31 samples. No significant variations were noted between the Fire Assays and the Screen Fire assays, with an overall correlation of 0.88. Only six out of eighteen samples above detection limit were higher in the Screen Fire analysis compared to standard Fire Assay. This data, albeit a currently small dataset, suggests that coarse gold causing grade estimation issues may not occur at Bellagio. A summary of the Screen Fire Assays versus the initially reported Fire Assays are shown in Table 2.

Bellagio Gold Prospect Background

An extensive Project-wide rock chip sampling campaign was initiated in mid-February after thorough review of the Company's datasets. The area proximal to the 11.25g/t historical rock chip sample at Bellagio was investigated with several rock chip samples and a different quartz vein outcrop rock chip returned an assay of 22.5g/t Au[4]. This was followed by 39.4g/t Au[5] after resampling the same outcrop in a separate field campaign. A follow up soil program revealed a broad 300x200m gold in soil anomaly (Figure 11) which defined a 300m x 200m area for drill testing. A trial line of IP geophysics was also completed which indicated that some of the chargeability anomalies were coincident with the resistivity features.

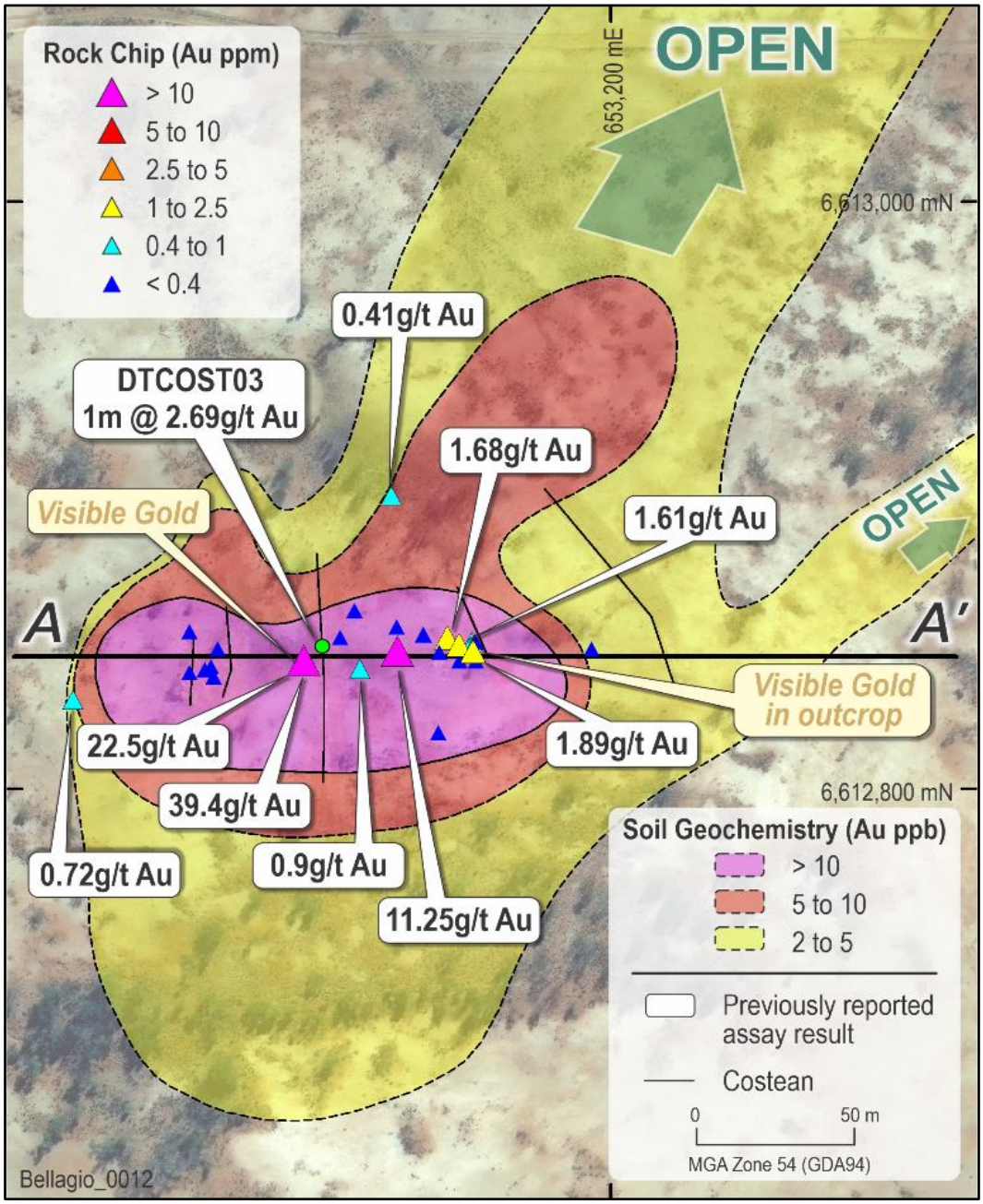


Figure 11. *Bellagio Gold Prospect showing previously reported rock chip assays and gold in soil anomaly along with historical costeans over aerial photo. Section line A – A' is shown for reference to the drilling cross-section in Figure 2.*

[4] Refer ASX announcement dated 03/04/2023
[5] Refer ASX announcement dated 31/05/2023

Forward Program

A follow-up air core drill program is being planned. This work will aim to define the extent of the gold system along strike as well as test some of the +20km of strike potential along the Royal Oak Fault (See Figure 12). Under the right conditions, Aircore may also be able to drill to around 150m downhole and therefore test the fresh rock potential.

Preliminary planning for deeper RC or Diamond drilling is also being considered to gain important structural information and to test the mineralisation potential at depth. As discussed in this announcement, this is due to the possibility that weathering processes may be underrepresenting results in the upper saprolite and the true tenor, width and continuity of the mineralisation might be significantly better in the fresh rock.

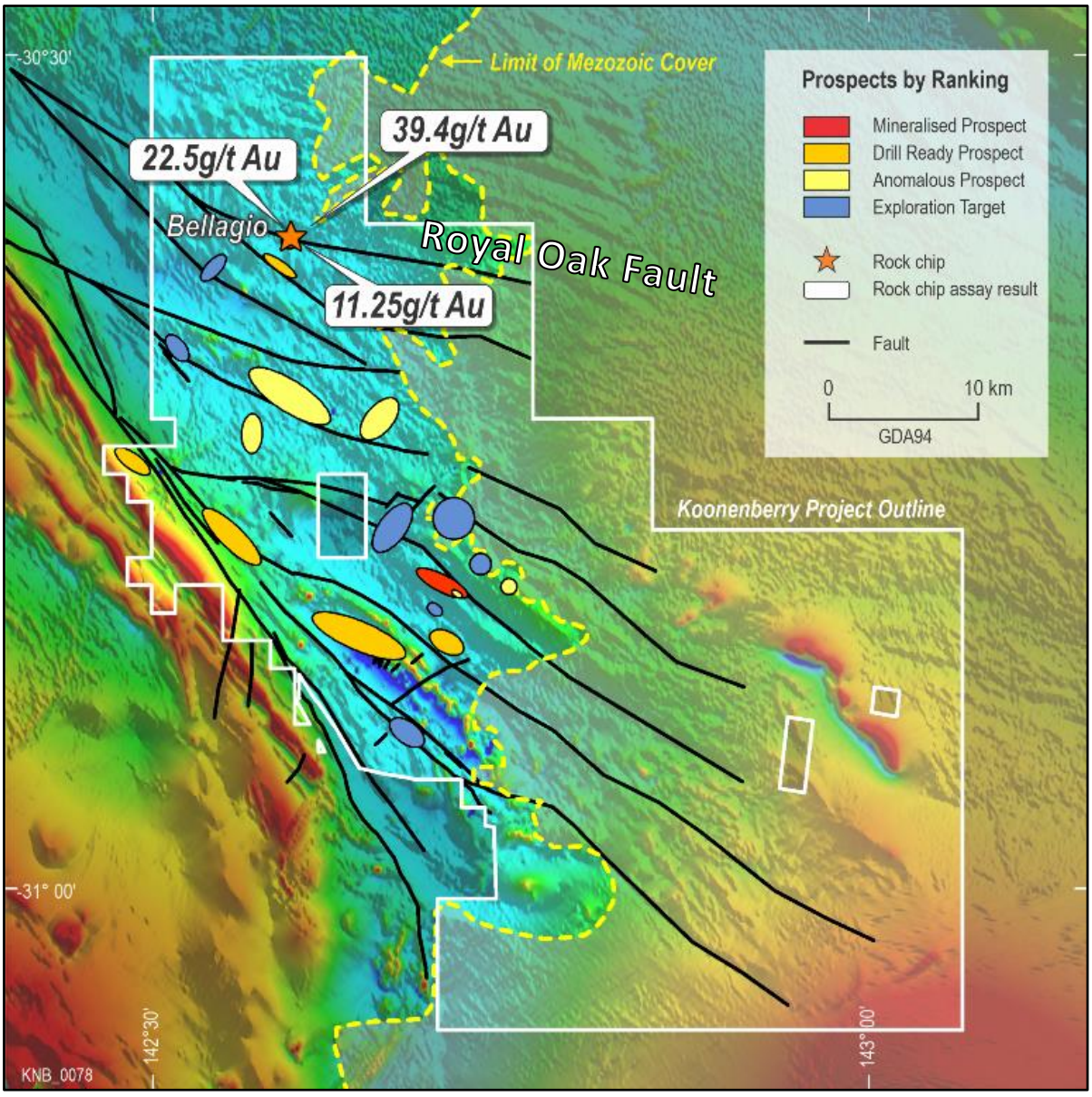


Figure 12. *Koonenberry Gold Project with previously reported high grade rock chips at Bellagio.*

Prospect	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
Bellagio	**23BEAC001**	**15**	**18**	**3**	**0.63**
Bellagio	**and**	**21**	**22**	**1**	**2.85**
Bellagio	and	22	23	1	0.12
Bellagio	**23BEAC002**	**8**	**11**	**3**	**0.52**
Bellagio	**and**	**18**	**28**	**10**	**1.61**
Bellagio	**including**	**23**	**27**	**4**	**2.59**
Bellagio	**including**	**24**	**25**	**1**	**4.47**
Bellagio	**and**	**29**	**32**	**3**	**0.58**
Bellagio	**23BEAC003**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0.51**
Bellagio	and	42	45	3	0.16
Bellagio	and	48	51	3	0.16
Bellagio	23BEAC004	5	6	1	0.11
Bellagio	and	11	12	1	0.22
Bellagio	and	16	18	2	0.42
Bellagio	and	49	51	2	0.12
Bellagio	23BEAC005	8	10	2	0.32
Bellagio	**and**	**21**	**27**	**6**	**0.56**
Bellagio	23BEAC010	45	47	2	0.20
Bellagio	and	49	52	3	0.14
Bellagio	and	54	55	1	0.22
Bellagio	23BEAC011	45	46	1	0.14
Bellagio	and	48	52	4	0.20
Bellagio	23BEAC012	33	36	3	0.15
Bellagio	and	39	44	5	0.12
Bellagio	and	48	49	1	0.15
Bellagio	23BEAC013	38	39	1	0.38
Bellagio	23BEAC016	36	37	1	0.19
Bellagio	23BEAC017	59	60	1	0.12
Bellagio	23BEAC018	42	43	2	0.12
Bellagio	23BEAC020	33	34	1	0.17
Bellagio	23BEAC021	41	42	1	0.18
Bellagio	**23BEAC022**	**42**	**43**	**1**	**0.55**
Bellagio	23BEAC023	49	50	1	0.12
Bellagio	23BEAC024	47	48	1	0.13
Bellagio	23BEAC025	48	51	3	0.11
Bellagio	**and**	**52**	**53**	**1**	**1.11**
Bellagio	23BEAC028	0	1	1	0.33
Bellagio	and	52	53	1	0.22
Bellagio	23BEAC036	37	39	2	0.18
Bellagio	and	46	47	1	0.11
Bellagio	23BEAC040	48	51	3	0.24
Bellagio	23BEAC049	39	42	3	0.21
Bellagio	and	45	50	5	0.37
Bellagio	including	46	47	1	**0.55**
Bellagio	and	53	54	1	0.15
Bellagio	**23BEAC061**	**57**	**58**	**1**	**0.7**
Bellagio	23BEAC067	44	45	1	0.12

Table 1 – All drill hole intersections returning >0.1g/t Au with internal dilution of =<1m at =<0.1g/t Au cut off. No true widths have been estimated as the orientation of the quartz veining relative to the drill hole trace is presently unknown. Intersections greater than 0.5g/t Au are highlighted **Bold**.

Prospect	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Fire Assay Au (g/t)	Screen Fire Assay Au (g/t)
Bellagio	23BEAC001	1	2	1	0.02	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	2	3	1	<0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	3	4	1	0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	4	5	1	<0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	5	6	1	<0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	20	21	1	<0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC001	21	22	1	2.85	2.23
Bellagio	23BEAC001	22	23	1	0.12	0.1
Bellagio	23BEAC001	23	24	1	0.07	**0.25**
Bellagio	23BEAC001	24	25	1	0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	9	10	1	0.71	**1.04**
Bellagio	23BEAC002	10	11	1	0.44	0.34
Bellagio	23BEAC002	11	12	1	0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	12	13	1	0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	13	14	1	0.01	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	18	19	1	0.92	0.49
Bellagio	23BEAC002	19	20	1	0.44	0.2
Bellagio	23BEAC002	20	21	1	2.28	1.13
Bellagio	23BEAC002	21	22	1	0.79	**1.09**
Bellagio	23BEAC002	22	23	1	0.74	0.44
Bellagio	23BEAC002	23	24	1	2.26	1.6
Bellagio	23BEAC002	24	25	1	4.47	2.53
Bellagio	23BEAC002	25	26	1	2.15	2.1
Bellagio	23BEAC002	26	27	1	1.48	**2.18**
Bellagio	23BEAC002	27	28	1	0.53	0.52
Bellagio	23BEAC002	28	29	1	0.08	0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	29	30	1	0.2	**0.24**
Bellagio	23BEAC002	30	31	1	0.02	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	31	32	1	1.54	**1.58**
Bellagio	23BEAC002	32	33	1	0.02	<0.05
Bellagio	23BEAC002	33	34	1	<0.01	<0.05

Table 2 – All drill hole samples analysed by Screen Fire Assay and compared to the original Fire Assay values. The dry sieving screen size used was 106 microns and the Screen Fire technique analyses both the undersize and oversize fractions separately to produce a total gold assay shown here. It also utilises a much larger (1kg) pulp compared to a 50g pulp for Fire Assay. If enough coarse gold is present, it is possible that the Screen Fire Assays will be higher than the Fire Assays. However, in this dataset, only six out of eighteen Screen Fire Assays above detection limit are higher than the Fire Assays (shown in **Bold**).

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Bellagio	23BEAC001	653160	6612845	186	270	-60	90
Bellagio	23BEAC002	653145	6612845	186	90	-60	42
Bellagio	23BEAC003	653185	6612845	185.5	270	-60	90
Bellagio	23BEAC004	653108	6612845	185	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC005	653135	6612845	185.5	270	-60	51
Bellagio	23BEAC006	653010	6612845	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC007	653035	6612845	182	270	-60	51
Bellagio	23BEAC008	653055	6612845	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC009	653085	6612845	184	270	-60	66
Bellagio	23BEAC010	653210	6612845	185.5	270	-60	56
Bellagio	23BEAC011	653235	6612845	185.5	270	-60	55
Bellagio	23BEAC012	653260	6612845	185.5	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC013	653285	6612845	185.5	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC014	653160	6612880	185.5	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC015	653135	6612880	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC016	653110	6612880	184	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC017	653085	6612880	183	270	-60	69
Bellagio	23BEAC018	653185	6612880	185.5	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC019	653210	6612880	185.5	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC020	653235	6612880	185.5	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC021	653260	6612880	185.5	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC022	653285	6612880	185	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC023	653310	6612880	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC024	653000	6612800	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC025	653035	6612800	182	270	-60	75
Bellagio	23BEAC026	653060	6612800	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC027	653085	6612800	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC028	653107	6612800	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC029	653135	6612800	185	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC030	653160	6612800	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC031	653185	6612797	185	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC032	653210	6612797	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC033	653235	6612800	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC034	653060	6612920	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC035	653085	6612920	181	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC036	653105	6612920	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC037	653136	6612920	184	270	-60	75
Bellagio	23BEAC038	653160	6612920	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC039	653185	6612920	185	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC040	653210	6612920	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC041	653235	6612920	185	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC042	653260	6612920	185	270	-60	63
Bellagio	23BEAC043	653285	6612920	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC044	653310	6612920	184	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC045	653135	6613000	183	270	-60	69
Bellagio	23BEAC046	653111	6613000	182	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC047	653085	6613000	181	270	-60	57
Bellagio	23BEAC048	653060	6613000	180	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC049	653160	6613000	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC050	653185	6613000	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC051	653210	6613000	183	270	-60	54

Bellagio	23BEAC052	653235	6613000	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC053	653260	6613000	182	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC054	653285	6613000	182	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC055	653310	6613000	182	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC056	653335	6613000	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC057	653355	6613000	181	270	-60	45
Bellagio	23BEAC058	653010	6612760	181	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC059	653035	6612760	182	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC060	653060	6612760	182	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC061	653085	6612760	183	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC062	653110	6612760	183	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC063	653135	6612760	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC064	653160	6612765	184	270	-60	60
Bellagio	23BEAC065	653185	6612758	184	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC066	653160	6612700	183	270	-60	54
Bellagio	23BEAC067	653135	6612700	183	270	-60	69

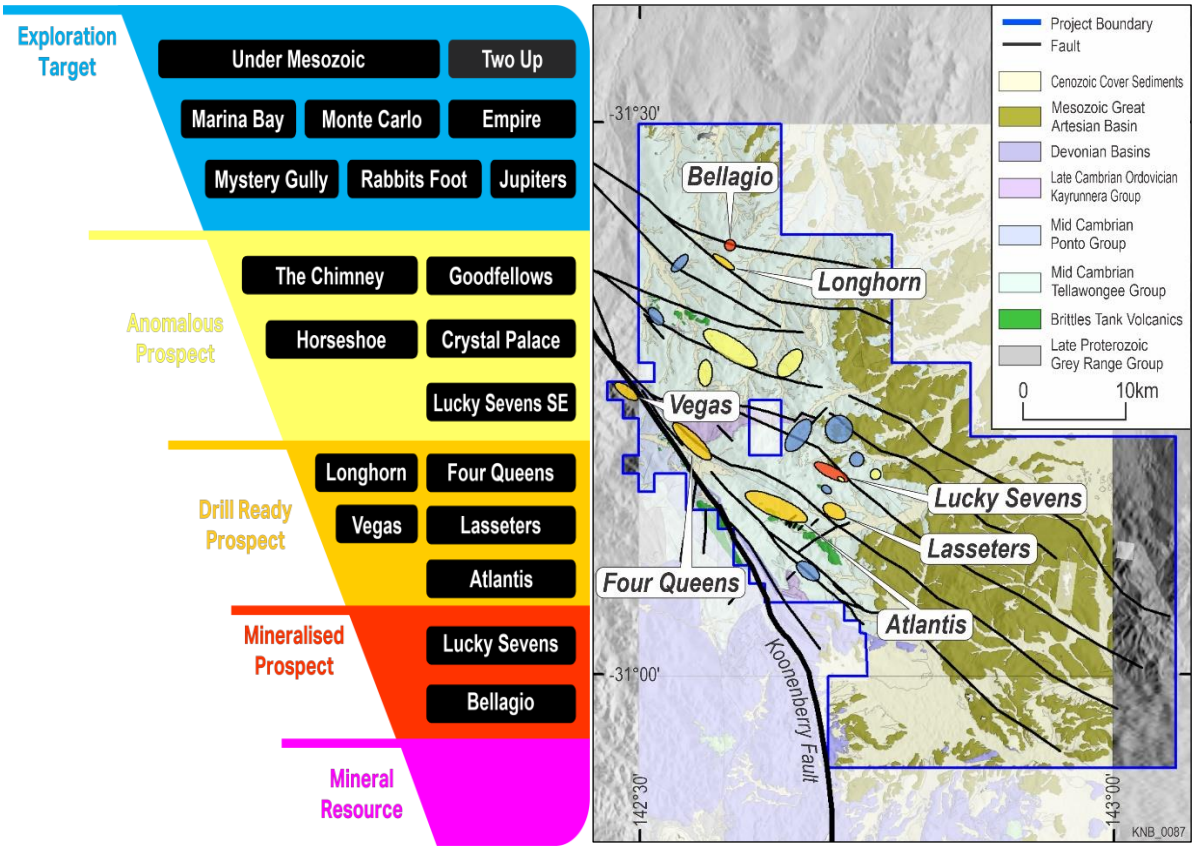
Table 3 - Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation.

-ENDS-

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer based in Australia aiming to create value for shareholders through exploration at the Company's 100%-owned Koonenberry Gold Project. The Project is located in north-western New South Wales, approximately 160km north-east of the major mining and cultural centre of Broken Hill and 40km west of the opal mining town of White Cliffs. Good access is available via main roads connecting Broken Hill, White Cliffs and Tibooburra. Acquired in 2017, and with an IPO in 2021, the Project covers 2,060km^2 of granted EL's in a consolidated tenement package.

With abundant evidence of high-grade mineralisation in multiple bedrock sources and a pipeline of emerging targets, the tenement package offers a compelling district scale Greenfields discovery opportunity in an underexplored and emerging province. Koonenberry Gold holds a dominant position in the Koonenberry Belt in NSW which is believed to be an extension of the Stawell Zone in Western Victoria and therefore has the potential for the discovery of significant gold deposits.



Koonenberry Gold Prospects and pipeline of discovery opportunities.

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

For more information please contact:

Dan Power
Managing Director
+61 8 6245 9869
info@koonenberrygold.com.au

Brett Tucker
Company Secretary
+61 3 8678 4094
brett.tucker@automicgroup.com.au

For further information regarding the Company and its Projects please visit www.koonenberrygold.com.au

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Mr Paul Wittwer, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is the Exploration Manager of Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Wittwer has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Wittwer consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may include forward looking statements and opinion. Forward looking statements are based on Koonenberry and its Management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect Koonenberry's business and operations in future. Koonenberry does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that Koonenberry's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by Koonenberry or Management or beyond Koonenberry's control. Although Koonenberry attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of Koonenberry. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law in providing this information Koonenberry does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any changes in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

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

Caution Regarding Similar Mineral Properties

This announcement contains information with respect to similar mineral properties in respect of which the Company has no interest or rights to explore or mine. Readers are cautioned that the Company has no interest in or right to acquire any interest in any such properties, and that mineral deposits on similar properties, and any production therefore or economics with respect thereto, are not indicative of mineral deposits on the Company's properties or the potential to define a deposit or any production from, or cost or economics of, any future mining of any of the Company's mineral properties.

APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Representative composite 3m samples or 1m samples were taken of AC drill hole cuttings with a PVC spear.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Drill cuttings were collected over one metre intervals using a rig mounted rotary cone splitter into green UV bags • Each 1m interval sample was then equally sampled in blocks of 3m with a PVC spear to produce a 3m composite sample for assay. The assay sample was placed in a sequentially numbered calico bag. In zones of interest, samples were taken at 1m intervals with a PVC spear. • The rig mounted rotary cone splitter was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination. • The composite assay samples, 1m samples and any QA/QC samples were placed initially in polywoven bags and then into Bulka Bags or equivalent and sealed in preparation to be transported to ALS in Adelaide for analysis.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of mineralisation was achieved by appropriate geological logging of samples by company geologist or representative under direction.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Air Core (AC) drill holes were drilled with an air core blade or a face-sampling hammer using industry practice drilling methods to obtain a 3m representative sample for assay. McLeod Drilling completed AC drilling using a 6x4 Toyota Landcruiser mounted Rig.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• AC Drilling used a 3" diameter blade or face sampling hammer using standard AC drilling Techniques employed by McLeod Drilling, a specialist AC Drilling company. • No downhole surveys were carried out on AC holes
	• *Method of recording and assessing core*	• AC sample weights and recoveries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	were observed during the drilling with any wet or moist, under-sized or over-sized drill samples being recorded. All samples were deemed to be of acceptable quality.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• AC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. Any issues were discussed with the drilling contractor. • Sample spoils (residual) were collected in large green heavy duty, UV stabilised plastic bags with representative chips collected by sieving a grab sample from the bags and washing the oversize component for storage in chip trays and logging.
	• *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.*	• Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• No Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage, but samples have been logged with sufficient detail to use for this function. • A representative sample of the AC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals (sampled every 1m), then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, degree of weathering, fabric, colour, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and % abundance. • Geological data was recorded using a computer-based logging system
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature. Reference AC chips in trays have been photographed and placed into storage.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all AC holes was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core was drilled
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Each 1m interval sample was then equally sampled in blocks of 3m with a PVC spear to produce a 3m composite sample for assay. The assay sample was placed in a sequentially numbered calico bag. In zones of interest, samples were taken at 1m intervals. • All samples were dry. • All polywoven plastic bags containing samples for assay were secured and placed into bulka bags or equivalent in preparation for transport to ALS Laboratory in Adelaide.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Duplicates, blanks and standards were placed in the sample sequence alternatively every twenty fifth sample. • 3m composites, 1m samples, duplicates, blanks and standards were all placed in calico sample bags then placed in white polywoven plastic bags.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. • All samples were analysed using a 50g charge by fire assay fusion with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (ALS method Au-AA26). Detection limit range is 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. • Selected high grade samples were subjected to the metallic screening procedure to check for coarse gold. A 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g fire assay is performed on the undersize fraction and the entire oversize is also analysed by fire assay (ALS method Au_SCR24). The assay results from both fractions are combined to give an overall total assay. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. • Bottom of hole samples were also analysed using a trace detection limit method for acid extractable Au (aqua regia digestion), using a 50g charge and ICP-MS finish (ALS method AuME-TL44), along with a 50-element package. Detection limit range for Au is 0.001ppm to 1ppm. • The nature of the laboratory assay sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No magnetic susceptibility measurements were completed
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)*	• Duplicates, blanks and standards were placed in the sample sequence alternatively every twenty fifth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	sample. • Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) were recorded on paper logs and then collated and entered into the logging system. • The QAQC assays were reviewed to ensure testing was accurate. In addition, lab duplicates and lab standard analysis (laboratory checks) are investigated to check for potential errors. If a potential error is discovered, it is investigated and the samples are potentially re-run with another laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Assay data has been verified by the geologist in charge of the program and a second Koonenberry Gold employee. • Significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified by the Competent Person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been completed as part of this ASX Release, as the program is at an early stage.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary geological logging was completed by electronic means using a rugged tablet and appropriate data collection software. • Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then entered into excel software. • All original hardcopy logs and sample reference sheets are kept for reference. Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission. Data is stored in a SQL database managed through an external consultant with proprietary software. The extracted database is backed up as part of the Company server backup protocol.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All data points have been collected with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m. • Drill Collars were progressively rehabilitated as part of the program as per the NSW Government's Guidelines.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) WGS84, Zone 54 (Southern Hemisphere).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control based on 5m DEM data. Surface RL data was approximated using a Digital Elevation Model created from DEM Data. • Variation in topography is less than 20 metres within the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Holes collars were designed nominally at ~25m spacing across strike with angle-overlap coverage
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated in this ASX Release.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drilling was orientated to be approximately perpendicular (in azimuth) to the known strike of the lithological units and outcropping quartz veins.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by Koonenberry staff and its contractors. The samples were transported daily from the site to camp where they were secured in Bulka Bags to be freighted to ALS in Adelaide for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• An overall geological review has been undertaken by an independent geologist and is provided in the KNB Prospectus.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Refer to Solicitor's Report in Company Prospectus released to ASX 24/09/2021. • The Koonenberry Project is secured by 15 granted Exploration Licences covering 2,060km^2 in a consolidated package.
	• *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.*	• Refer to Solicitor's Report in Company Prospectus released to ASX 24/09/2021.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Refer to Independent Geologist's Report in Company Prospectus released to ASX 24/09/2021.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project area covers a series of Mid - Cambrian marine sediments of the Koonenberry Formation, which were deposited in a volcanic arc environment prior to being deformed in the Late Cambrian Delamerian Orogeny. This orogeny is characterised by intense compressive deformation, resulting in tight to isoclinal upright folds and a vertical slaty cleavage. • The Koonenberry Belt has been subject to uplift, sedimentation and deformation throughout the Phanerozoic, including the Benambran Orogeny, which is considered to be the main phase of gold mineralisation. • It is comparable with the Stawell Zone of the Victorian Goldfields. On the western side of the Koonenberry Project is the Koonenberry Fault, which is a long-lived deep crustal structure traceable in outcrop for over 225 km. • Gold occurs as structurally controlled lode-style veins or as alluvial concentrations. Lode gold is often associated with laminated quartz veins and has also been documented in quartz vein stockworks. Gold is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. • Documented veins range in width from millimetre scale to several metres in width, with the strike of some individual veins exceeding several hundred metres. Historical production often documented head grades of sorted ore at two to three ounces of gold per tonne.
	• *A summary of all information material*	• Completed drill hole details are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole information	*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.*	presented in Tables in the body of the report. • A summary of significant results >=0.1g/t Au are summarized in the Tables in the body of the report.
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• The cut-off grade for reporting of drill results was 0.1g/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 aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and no internal dilution was applied
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported in this ASX Release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The geometry is unknown at this stage
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Down hole lengths are reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included in this ASX Release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the representatively reported high- and low-grade results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results reported range from <0.01g/t to 4.47g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Koonenberry Project includes a large amount of exploration data collected by previous companies. This includes stream sediment, soil sample, rock chip and costean data as well as geological mapping data, drilling data and magnetics data. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database. • Further information can be found in the Independent Geologist's Report in Company Prospectus released to ASX 24/09/2021.
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).*	• Further drilling is planned.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• See body of this announcement.