

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
23 April 2025

KNB intersects multiple zones of visible gold in fifth drill hole at Enmore Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- Koonenberry Gold Limited (ASX:KNB) has intersected visible gold in the fifth drill hole of its inaugural diamond drilling program at the Enmore Gold Project in northeast NSW. This follows previously announced visible gold intersections in each of the first four drillholes:^{1,2,3,4}
- Visible gold observed in multiple zones⁴, from 262.6m to 370.18m in drill hole 25ENDD005.**
- Mineralisation now shown to extend from surface to 300m vertically and 100m down dip of the gold zone reported in hole 004.**
- Results provide further evidence of the potential to host broad intervals of relatively shallow gold mineralisation as well as high-grade gold zones at depth.
- Gold mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth in the preferred granite host rock.**
- Gold mineralisation is associated with silica-sericite alteration, tectonic-hydrothermal breccias, sulphides and multiphase veining.
- Hole 001 returned **170m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 77m, incl. **18.3m @ 9.95g/t Au** from 172.9m.⁵
- Hole 002 returned **172.9m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 171m, incl. **25m @ 5.23g/t Au** from 195m, incl. **5m @ 11.09g/t Au** from 213m.⁶
- Results from holes 3 and 4, which also contained visible gold,⁴ are expected in late April and early May respectively.**
- Drilling continues with 25ENDD006 now underway. ~1,000m remaining if the program is not extended.

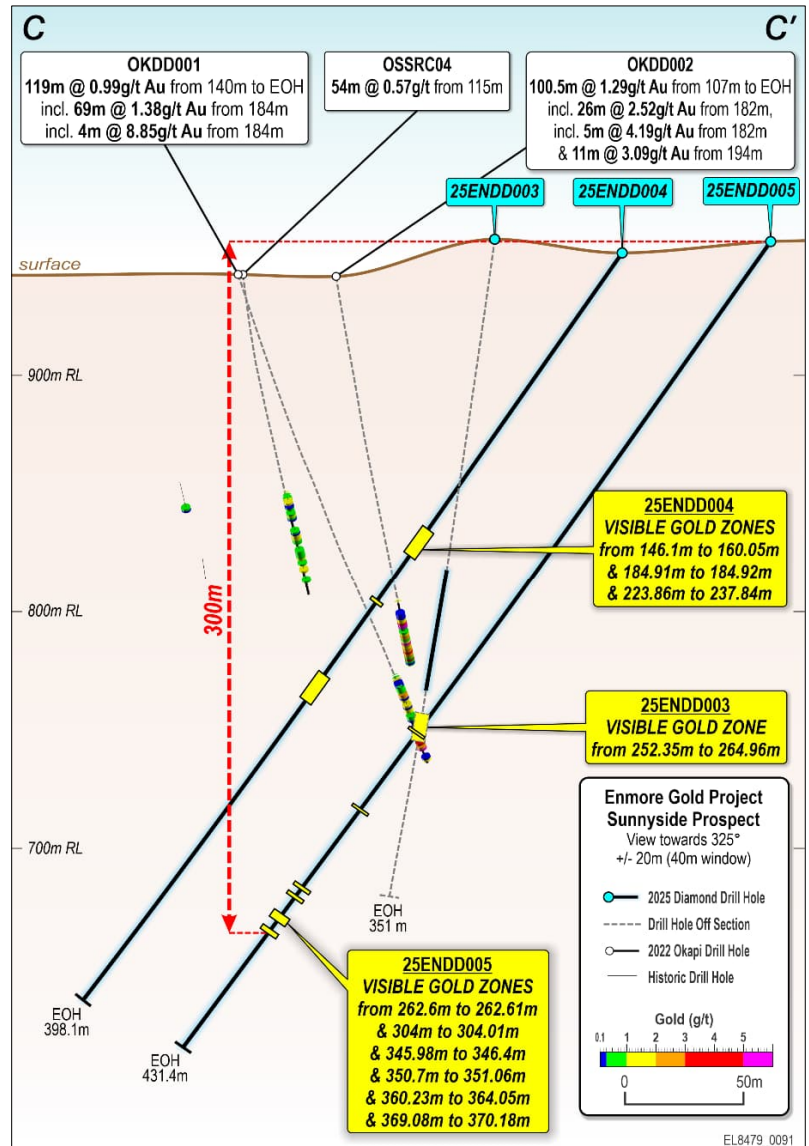


Figure 1. Sunnyside C-C' section viewed toward 325° (in the plane of 25ENDD004 & 005). Assays for hole 25ENDD003 (which is projected onto the plane but collared ~100m off section) are pending, with visible gold zones⁴ observed from 252.35m previously reported.

¹ ASX Announcement dated 19/02/2025

² ASX Announcement dated 26/02/2025

³ ASX Announcement dated 17/03/2025

⁴ **Cautionary note:** visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Refer Table 5. This disclaimer and references also apply to Figures 1 and 2 on pages 1 and 2 respectively.

⁵ ASX Announcement dated 02/04/2025

⁶ ASX Announcement dated 14/04/2025

KNB Managing Director Dan Power commented: “Hole 25ENDD005 was a 64.5m step-back from hole 004 so it is significant that we are seeing alteration, veining, sulphides and visible gold over considerable widths. In addition, **the visible gold zones observed in this hole are ~100m underneath those seen in hole 25ENDD004 meaning that we have now extended the depth of mineralisation to ~300m from surface.**

Initial results from this program have demonstrated broad zones of mineralisation including **170m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 77m, incl. **18.3m @ 9.95g/t Au** from 172.9m, incl. **0.3m @ 144.5g/t Au** from 173.8m in our first hole at Sunnyside, followed up with **172.9m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 171m, incl. **25m @ 5.23g/t Au** from 195m, incl. **5m @ 11.09g/t Au** from 213m in the second hole.

As reported previously, samples from holes 25ENDD003 and 004, are at the lab and we anticipate reporting on these in late April and early May respectively. Both holes intersected zones of visible gold as well as alteration and veining consistent with that observed in holes 001 and 002.

We have now also commenced hole 006 and have ~1,000-m of our current program remaining, at which time we will determine our next steps at Enmore, which may include additional drilling.”

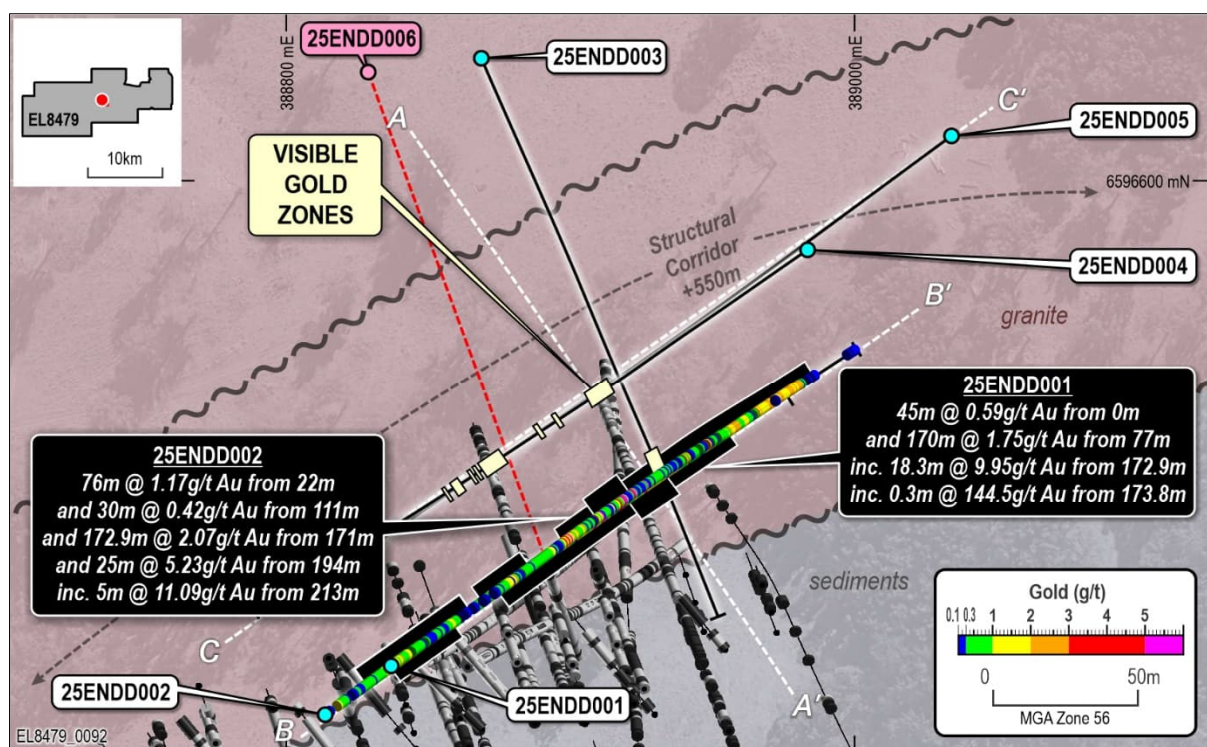


Figure 2. Sunnyside Prospect plan view showing drill hole locations and visible gold zones⁷. KNB’s drill program targets shear parallel veins and high-grade gold veins potentially in second order structures at high angles to the shear within the preferred granite host rock. Observations from 25ENDD003 indicate a ~125m wide structural corridor parallel to the granite-sediment contact, prospective for granite-hosted gold mineralisation. Hole 006 is in progress.

DISCUSSION

Hole 25ENDD005 was designed to test orthogonally across the deepest portions of previous intersections from Okapi drilling and to determine if there are any conjugate structures to the main 070 directed shear/granite-sediment contact. It was also designed to test approximately 80m vertically beneath the visible gold observed in 25ENDD004. These holes have confirmed the geological model with the granite being the preferred host rock and mineralisation controlled both along the shear zone and along second order structures.

⁷ Refer ASX Announcements (ASX:KNB) dated 19/02/2025, 26/02/2025 and 17/03/2025. Refer cautionary note on page 3 regarding visible gold

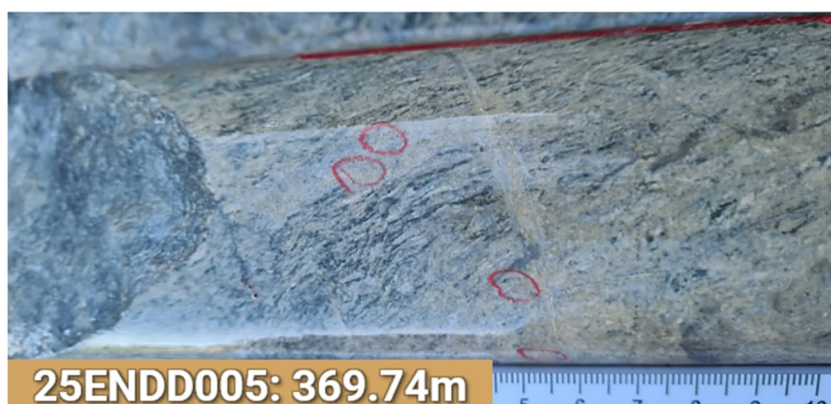
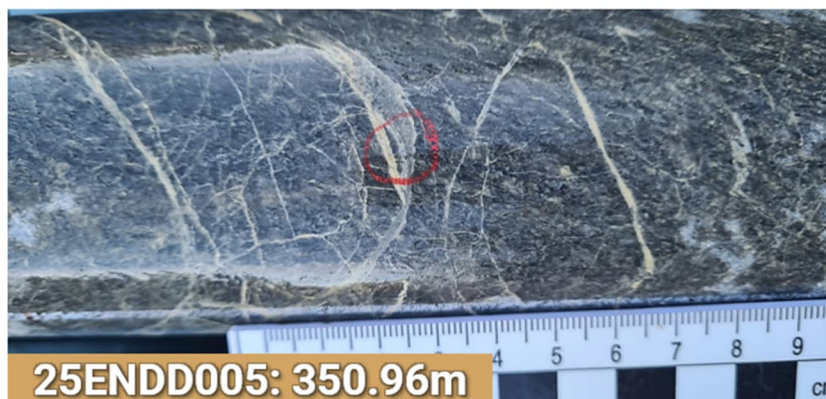
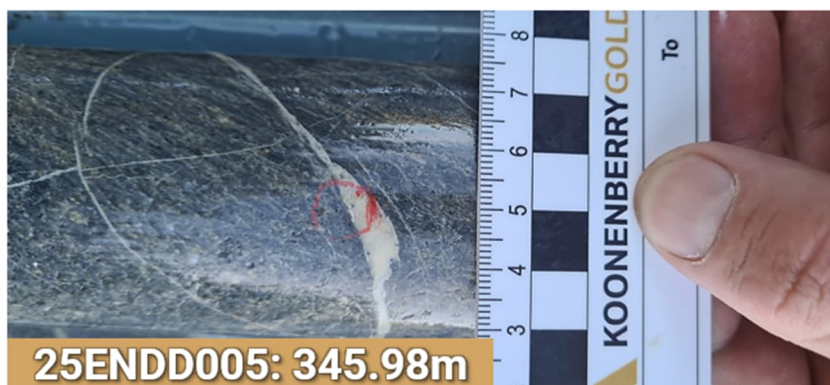


Photo 1. Visible gold (circled red) in hole 25ENDD005 in various places within 345.98-369.74m down hole in Fe-Carbonate quartz-pyrite-arsenian pyrite \pm adularia veins within granite host rock.

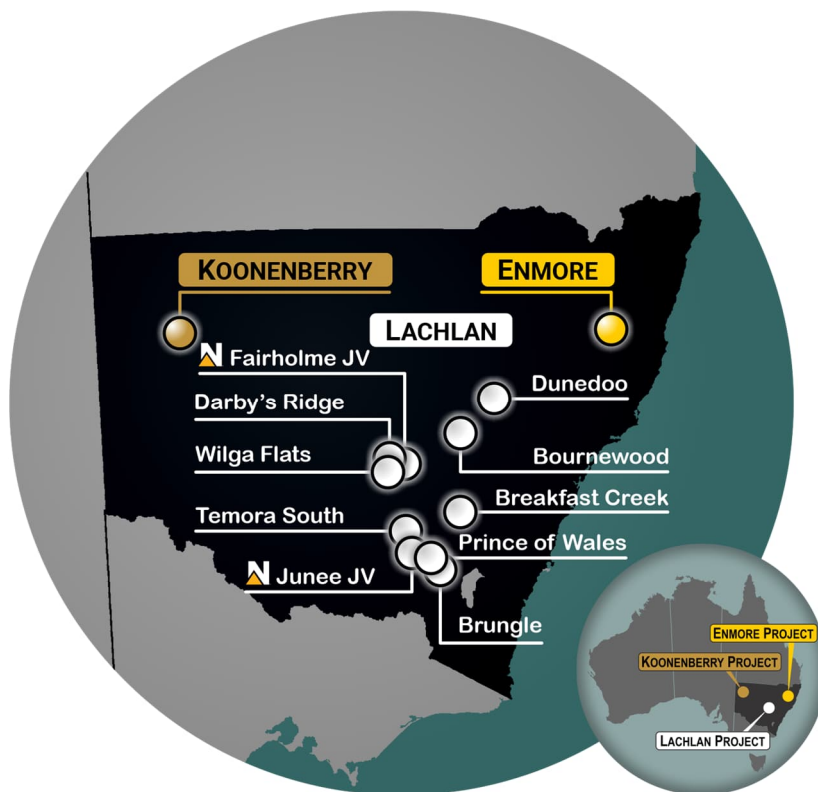
The Company confirms the visible gold observed as shown in Photo 1 is primary in nature and is hosted within quartz veins. Refer to Table 5 for details of the visual estimates of abundance observed. **Cautionary Note:** Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The Company will update the market when assay results are received, expected in June.

FORWARD PROGRAM

Koonenberry's maiden diamond drill program at Enmore aims to test the impressive widths and grades of gold mineralisation previously reported at Sunnyside. These highly significant intercepts remain open along strike, across strike to the NW, down dip as well as up dip. This drilling campaign is ongoing with 1980.5m completed of a planned 3,000m program. The drilling also aims to improve Koonenberry Gold's understanding of the controls on mineralisation and expand the mineralised footprint which has now been demonstrated to have a 300m vertical depth extent.

Results from the program will be used to design follow-up diamond drilling to test the continuity of mineralisation at Sunnyside in multiple directions, including along the 125m x 550m prospective structural corridor. Results from the soil program will also be used to plan drilling at other prospects in the district.

Koonenberry Gold has a diverse portfolio of high-quality gold and copper projects in highly prospective areas of NSW and plans to prioritise programs to maximise value for its shareholders. The Company looks forward to providing regular exploration updates as this work progresses.



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

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-ENDS-

SUNNYSIDE PROSPECT BACKGROUND

The Sunnyside Prospect occurs along the Sunnyside fault at the contact between the Permo-Carboniferous (302Ma) porphyritic biotite Enmore Monzogranite (locally called granite for simplicity) to the north and sedimentary rocks of the Gिरrakool Beds (309Ma) to the south. The fault has accommodated multiple episodes of movement with deformation ranging from ductile through to brittle. The Sunnyside Prospect has seen a modest amount of near-surface historical exploration, with deeper drilling only conducted in recent years which resulted in the discovery of significant gold mineralisation over substantial widths.

Deformation of the granite and metasedimentary sequence has occurred at biotite-grade greenschist facies metamorphic conditions with temperatures around 350°C. These peak metamorphic conditions coincided with ductile deformation and the development of a penetrative, locally mylonitic fabric near the granite-metasediment contact. The shear zones at Enmore dissect and locally fault bound the granite intrusions, suggesting emplacement may have been facilitated by these structures. Potential long-lived, deep crustal/mantle penetrating structures such as these are considered an ideal fluid pathway and prospective for the formation of significant gold deposits.

Gold mineralisation at Sunnyside is orogenic in character and is structurally controlled along the first order NE-SW trending Sunnyside shear zone as well as within second order structures internal to the shear zone. Early gold mineralisation utilised the steeply dipping, principal permeability pathways created during the ductile deformation event and is associated with both iron carbonate and phyllic (silica-sericite-sulphide) alteration assemblages, the later often texturally destructive and overprinting the earlier regional metamorphic event, mylonitic foliation, and associated propylitic (chlorite) alteration assemblage.

Mineralisation during this early event is associated with multi-stage breccias, veins and fractures containing fine-grained sulphides (pyrite, arsenian pyrite and minor arsenopyrite, with local traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite) emplaced predominantly along the NE-SW trending shear zone. These composite tectonic-hydrothermal breccias represent multiple stages of fluid flow and deformation, displaying planar geometries with variable orientations both re-using and cross-cutting the pre-cursor granite host rock foliation. Geometries comprise extension fracture/vein arrays with kinematic indicators suggesting formation during the accommodation of dip-slip movement localised along the granite-metasedimentary rock contact, with movement interpreted as north side up.

A paragenetically later event has introduced gold in quartz-iron carbonate-sulphide sheeted to stockworked veins and breccias and narrow drusy quartz veins developed along brittle second order structures both parallel to the shear zone and tangential or oblique to the main shear fabric. These veins commonly overprint many of the mineralised sulphide-bearing hydrothermal breccias and are associated with sericite/illite alteration and occasional adularia suggesting a retrograde fluid flow event with temperatures in the order of 230°C – 250°C. Gold mineralisation associated with the later event typically has a higher proportion of free gold and therefore significantly higher gold grades than the earlier events. Kinematic indicators on the veins containing visible gold suggest a dextral strike-slip component to the movement along the shear.

Understanding of the geology and scale of the system at Sunnyside is ongoing, however the current drill program has confirmed that mineralisation extends away from the granite-metasediment contact for at least 65m and to over 300m vertically. The system remains open in multiple directions, including along the +550m structural corridor localised at the granite-metasediment contact. There are also indications that gold grades may be increasing with depth.

SUMMARY OF ENMORE GOLD PROJECT

The Enmore Gold Project (EL8479 & EL9747) covers an area of 302km² and is located in New England Fold Belt (NEFB) in NE NSW, approximately 30km from the town of Armidale and only 20km south of the **Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine (1.7Moz Au)**. In addition to Hillgrove, the NEFB hosts several large deposits including the **Ravenswood Mine (8Moz Au)**, **Mt Morgan Mine (7.7Moz Au, 0.36Mt Cu)** and **Cracow (2.5Moz Au)**.⁸ Despite its clear prospectivity and total endowment of +35Moz Au, the NEFB remains underexplored and the NSW segment of the belt considerably more so than the QLD segment.

Note that references to nearby or proximate discoveries do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource. Refer to disclaimer page.

Gold mineralisation at Enmore is orogenic in style and structurally controlled along three major NE-SW trending structures. The hydrothermal system was long-lived with two main events observed:

- An early relatively lower grade sulphidic style mineralisation associated with veins and breccias generally parallel to mylonite zones on the major NE trending structures.
- A later higher-grade mineralisation event associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots frequently tangential or oblique to the mylonite zones. Gold occurrences associated with the later event can have a higher proportion of free gold and significantly higher gold grades than the earlier event.

Drilling Highlights⁹

Sunnyside Prospect

- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m; inc. 100m @ 2.34g/t Au from 59m; inc. 31m @ 3.05g/t Au from 115m and 3m @ 8.86g/t Au from 171m to EOH (OSSRC06)
- 170m @ 1.75g/t Au from 77m incl. 18.3m @ 9.95g/t from 172.9m, incl. 0.3m @ 144.5g/t Au from 173.8m (25ENDD001)
- 119m @ 0.99g/t Au from 140m; and 4m @ 8.85g/t Au from 184m (OKDD001)
- 100.5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 107m to EOH (OKDD002)
- 4m @ 11.94g/t Au from 0m (SP3B)
- 2m @ 14.6g/t Au from 46m (SP13E)

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 20.63g/t Au from 92m, inc. 1m @ 58g/t Au from 93m (BSD5)

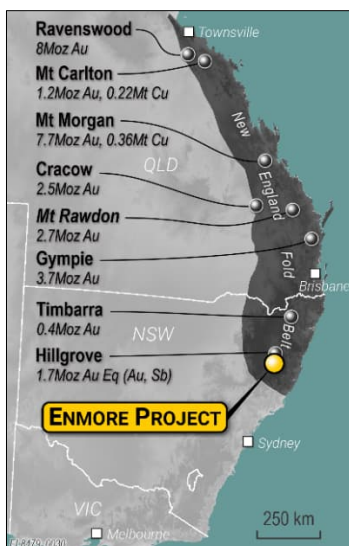
Underground Sampling Highlights⁷

Lone Hand Prospect

- 0.45m @ 234g/t Au; 0.91m @ 21g/t Au; 3m @ 15g/t Au

Borah Prospect

- 4m @ 7.06g/t Au



Enmore Gold Project relative to major deposits in the NEFB and Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine.

⁸ Phillips, 2017

⁹ Refer ASX Announcement (ASX:KNB) dated 17/10/2024

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper in Frontier, Emerging and World Class geological terranes. With the acquisition of the Enmore Gold Project & Lachlan Project the Company sees itself at the discovery inflection point of the value creation curve and strategically positions itself with one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW covering 4,360 km.²

100% Owned Projects	
Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (Sunnyside) 0.45m @ 234g/t Au from u/g workings Potential for high grade shoots 	Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55km Sth of Cadia Cu-Au Mine +6km Cu-Au soil anomaly 7.02g/t Au, 1.96% Cu; 3.4g/t Au, 1.1% Cu; 0.5g/t Au, 18.5% Cu rocks
Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) 4.0km long structural trend Very limited drilling 	Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips Numerous historical workings
Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend Untested by drilling 	Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies
Au Temora South (EL8895; 110km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16km Sth of 1.4Moz Gidginbung Au-Cu Mine 12.7g/t Au, 4.98g/t Au, 1.65g/t Au rocks 4m @ 1.93g/t Au to EOH (roadside RAB) 	Cu Darby's Ridge (EL8876; 72km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intrusion related Cu/Au Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65km Nth of 491Moz Ag Eq Bowdens deposit +8km Au soil anomaly (>10ppb Au) 1.24g/t Au, 12g/t Ag rock chip Untested by drilling 	
Au Koonenberry (15 contiguous ELs; 2,060km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly prospective and underexplored Abundant evidence for Au (200km² nuggets) Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils Multi million ounce Au potential 	Cu Koonenberry (EL9225; 418km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prospective craton margin setting Coincident gravity + magnetic highs S2R & AIC to Nth, G11 to Sth 20km prospective stratigraphy

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc ¹⁰ 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems 224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m \$23.9M spent to date 	Cu Fairholme JV (EL9467; 169km ²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large igneous complex (Phase 4) Cover of only 36-150m Northparkes-style "doughnut" mag features Cu/Au in Air Core (>0.1g/t Au, >500ppm Cu)

¹⁰ Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

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

Table 2. Koonenberry Gold's 100% owned subsidiaries Lasseter Gold Pty Ltd and Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd own a 100% interest in sixteen (16) granted tenements making up the Koonenberry Gold Project.

*Area is calculated from the ellipsoid, not planimetric.

Enmore Gold Project

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

Table 3. Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project.

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km ²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest	Conditions
EL8895	Temora South	110.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9313	Breakfast Creek	392.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9533	Gundagai	11.25	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9532	Brungle	156.92	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9138	Dunedoo	96.03	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL8876	Darby's Ridge	71.83	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	
EL9137	Bournewood	43.35	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9272	Wilga Flats	272.42	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	100%	0.5% NSR
EL9467	Fairholme	169.43	NSW	Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd	51%	
EL8470	Junee	256.29	NSW	Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd	20%	

Table 4. Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd. owns a 100% interest in eight (8) granted tenements as set out above. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd has earned an 80% interest in the Junee project (EL8470) and is currently in the earn in phase through a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Fairholme project (EL9467). In addition, Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd holds a 0.5% NSR on the Bournewood (EL9137) and Wilga Flat (EL9272) Projects. Koonenberry Gold owns 100% of Gilmore Metals Pty. Ltd.

DRILL HOLE DETAILS

Hole ID	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Lithology 1	Alteration 1	Alt. 1 intensity	Vein %	Sulphide %	Visible Gold %
25ENDD005	0	0.6	0.6	Soil	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD005	0.6	2.1	1.5	Saprolite	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD005	2.1	9	6.9	Saprock	-	-	-	-	-
25ENDD005	9	10.4	1.4	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD005	10.4	10.5	0.1	Breccia	Propylitic	Weak	-	-	-
25ENDD005	10.5	11	0.5	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD005	11	16.5	5.5	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD005	16.5	20.6	4.1	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.6	-
25ENDD005	20.6	29.8	9.2	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	29.8	34	4.2	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	2	0.5	-
25ENDD005	34	45	11	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	45	68	23	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	68	95.4	27.4	Granite	Propylitic	Weak	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	95.4	102.1	6.7	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	3	0.1	-
25ENDD005	102.1	116	13.9	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	116	121	5	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	121	133.3	12.3	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	1	-
25ENDD005	133.3	143.7	10.4	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	143.7	147	3.3	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	147	152.5	5.5	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	1	1	-
25ENDD005	152.5	159.35	6.85	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	159.35	165.4	6.05	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	165.4	182	16.6	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	182	191.2	9.2	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	1	-
25ENDD005	191.2	196.5	5.3	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	196.5	203.3	6.8	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	2	0.5	-
25ENDD005	203.3	224	20.7	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	224	236.8	12.8	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	2	0.5	-
25ENDD005	236.8	254.7	17.9	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	1	-
25ENDD005	254.7	268.88	14.18	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	3.1	-
25ENDD005	262.6	262.61	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	3.1	<0.1%
25ENDD005	262.61	268.88	6.27	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	3.1	-
25ENDD005	268.88	269.35	0.47	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.1	0.5	-
25ENDD005	269.35	274.1	4.75	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD005	274.1	288.9	14.8	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	288.9	295.8	6.9	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	1	3.5	-
25ENDD005	295.8	298.4	2.6	Granite	Propylitic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	298.4	301.66	3.26	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	5	3.5	-
25ENDD005	301.66	304	2.34	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	304	304.01	0.01	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	<0.1%
25ENDD005	304.01	315.35	11.34	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	315.35	321.35	6	Granite	Phyllic	Strong	2	2.5	-
25ENDD005	321.35	334.6	13.25	Granite	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	0.1	-
25ENDD005	334.6	345.98	11.38	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	345.98	346.12	0.14	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	<0.1%
25ENDD005	346.12	346.4	0.28	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD005	346.4	350.7	4.3	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD005	350.7	351.06	0.36	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	<0.1%
25ENDD005	351.06	352.08	1.02	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.1	0.6	-
25ENDD005	352.08	360.23	8.15	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	1.1	-
25ENDD005	360.23	364.05	3.82	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	1.5	<0.1%
25ENDD005	364.05	369.08	5.03	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	1.5	-
25ENDD005	369.08	370.18	1.1	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	1.5	<0.1%
25ENDD005	370.18	370.52	0.34	Granite	Carbonate	Strong	0.5	1.5	-
25ENDD005	370.52	379.02	8.5	Breccia	Phyllic	Strong	0.5	6	-
25ENDD005	379.02	382.28	3.26	Fault	Argillic	Strong	-	3	-
25ENDD005	382.28	400.35	18.07	Granite	Phyllic	Moderate	0.5	0.5	-
25ENDD005	400.35	418.71	18.36	Siltstone	Phyllic	Weak	0.5	1.5	-
25ENDD005	418.71	431.4	12.69	Siltstone	Propylitic	Weak	0.5	1.1	-

Table 5 – Lithology, alteration, veins, sulphide and visible gold zones observed. Visible gold occurrences have been observed in intervals shown. Sulphide % abundance is sum total of all observed.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Sunnyside	25ENDD001	388837.13	6596429.00	938.79	55	-55	294.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD002	388814.03	6596411.99	940.39	55	-55	380
Sunnyside	25ENDD003	388868.91	6596643.01	953.75	160	-55	351
Sunnyside	25ENDD004	388983.67	6596575.53	946.26	235	-55	398.1
Sunnyside	25ENDD005	389034.22	6596615.57	950.90	235	-55	431.4
Sunnyside	25ENDD006	388828	6596639	960	160	-55	125.6*

Table 6 – 2025 Enmore Gold Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation. *Drilling ongoing.

REFERENCES

- 17/10/2024 KNB (ASX). Transformational acquisition of exciting NSW Au and CuAu portfolio.
- 29/11/2024 KNB (ASX). Koonenberry Gold completes acquisition of Enmore Gold and Lachlan Projects in NSW.
- 24/01/2025 KNB (ASX). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 December 2024.
- 11/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 13/02/2025 KNB (ASX). Placement to accelerate Exploration at Enmore & Lachlan.
- 19/02/2025 KNB (ASX). Multiple zones of visible gold in first drill hole at Enmore.
- 25/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB expands Enmore Gold Project, NSW securing gold-antimony targets.
- 26/02/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB intersects visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore.
- 17/03/2025 KNB (ASX). More gold zones identified at Enmore Gold Project, NSW.
- 02/04/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB returns 170m @ 1.75gt gold including 18.3m at 9.95gt gold from first drillhole.
- 14/04/2025 KNB (ASX). KNB returns 172.9m @ 2.07gt gold including 25m at 5.23gt gold from second drillhole.
- 16/04/2025 KNB (ASX). Quarterly Report for the period ending 31 March 2025.
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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. Where reference is made to previous announcements of exploration results in this announcement concerning the Company's projects, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information and results included in those announcements. The information in this announcement that relates to the previous exploration results have been cross referenced to the original announcement or are from the announcements listed in the references table.

Forward looking statements

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

Cautionary statement on visual estimates of mineralisation

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

Proximate statements

This announcement may contain references to Mineral Resources, mines and exploration projects of other parties either nearby or proximate to Koonenberry Gold's projects and/or references that may have topographical or geological similarities to Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects. It is important to note that such discoveries or geological similarities do not in any way guarantee that the Company will have any success at all or similar successes in delineating a Mineral Resource on any of Koonenberry Gold's projects, the Enmore Gold project and / or Lachlan projects.

APPENDIX 1. JORC CODE TABLE 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria - Enmore Gold Project (EL 8479)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling was conducted to obtain core which was cut lengthways in half 1cm offset to the right of core orientation lines (viewed downhole) where available, otherwise along nominal cut lines. Samples were pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, the same side of the diamond half core was submitted for assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determination of mineralisation from Koonenberry work was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist responsible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard sampling procedures were completed in the recent Koonenberry drilling. Coarse and refractory gold issues throughout the Project are sufficient to warrant check sampling with fire assay techniques. Koonenberry has conducted Screen Fire Assays where visible gold was observed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling completed by Ophir Drilling using a track mounted rig to obtain PQ3 and HQ3 core (triple tube).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each core run is recorded in diamond drilling as end of run depth, drilled metres, recovered metres. Triple tube drilling undertaken to maximise core recovery in broken zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triple tube drilling undertaken by Koonenberry to maximise core recovery in broken zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No study has been undertaken to ascertain any sample recovery or bias issues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource estimation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<i>been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<p>mining studies or metallurgical studies have been conducted at this stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core is geologically logged with lithologies, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structures, geotech, recovery and bulk density recorded.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire length of all Koonenberry holes were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core was cut using a diamond saw and half core was sent for assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koonenberry drilling samples are pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duplicates were inserted every 50m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample size for Koonenberry drilling is appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane and then ALS Perth which is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. All samples were analysed for Au using a 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish (Au-AA26), with a detection limit range of 0.01ppm to 100ppm Au. All zones with visible gold were analysed for Au using a 1kg Screen Fire Assay (Au_SCR24), where a 1kg pulp is dry screened to 106 microns and a duplicate 50g assay on screen undersize and an assay of entire oversize fraction is performed and then combined with the undersize fraction to produce an overall total assay. This method ensures that both coarse and fine gold are accurately quantified, providing a comprehensive assessment of the gold content. Detection limit range for Au is 0.05 to 100,000ppm. The nature of the laboratory assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling techniques is considered 'industry standard' and appropriate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical, spectral or handheld XRF tools have been reported being used on samples or core.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards and blanks were incorporated into each sample batch at a rate of 1 in 25 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/a
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data at the rig from Koonenberry drilling was collected on paper and later digitised and stored on company cloud server.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were sited with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing accuracy of approximately +/- 5m and then collars surveyed with a DGPS. Down hole surveys measured using a Reflex north seeking gyro instrument.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA Zone 56 for Koonenberry drilling has been converted to this grid.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars were used for topographic control in combination with Government LiDAR data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling spacing varied depending on the target, but no resource is being reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill testing is too early stage to determine if the drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples from Koonenberry drilling were transported to the laboratory using reputable registered freight.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or reviews were completed of the Koonenberry Drilling.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Licence (EL) 8479 held by Enmore Gold Pty Ltd, owned by Koonenberry Gold Ltd. Granted 21 October 2016, renewed in 2021 and 2023 and expiring on 21 October 2029 whereon it is eligible for renewal. There are no known Native Title interests in relation to the Property. No royalty interests are in place.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has been conducted by Silver Valley (1974) with Diamond drilling. Getty Oil (1983-84). DD and percussion drilling. Mapping, surface sampling. Good systematic investigative work. Getty concluded the lateral and width dimensions (of the old mine workings) were limited and would not deliver their target of $\pm 5\text{Mt @ } 3\text{g/t (482k oz) Au}$ open-pittable and withdrew. Significant drill intercepts (especially BSD5) were not adequately followed-up. Costean and soil sampling was effective at locating exposed mineralisation at a coarse scale. IP surveying demonstrated potential of electrical geophysical methods on this mineralisation style. Warren Jay Holdings (1996-97) drilled 143 holes, at an average depth of 22m testing for open pittable oxide resources. This work defined the oxide mineralisation potential at Sunnyside, but has not contributed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>more to definition of mineral potential or underground extraction potential elsewhere on the Property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zedex Minerals Ltd (for Providence Gold & Minerals Pty Ltd) drilled 16 diamond holes at an average 124m depth. Many the holes were partially sampled, including in positions where structures were interpreted to intersect. Additional possible commercial commodities (W & Sb) have not been analysed. Vectoring is not possible with available data. • Providence Gold and Minerals Pty Ltd, formerly Warren Jay Holdings Pty Ltd (1994-2022), have completed extensive soil sampling to identify extensive mineral potential along the major and subsidiary structures, as well as an aeromagnetic survey, trenching and underground channel sampling. A program of 8 RC holes for 976m was completed in 2021 and 7 Diamond holes for 1,440.1m were completed in 2022 testing the Sunnyside Prospect under the ownership of Okapi Resources Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enmore Gold Project is structurally controlled orogenic Au, hosted in the New England Orogen on three major crustal NE trending structures, 20km SSW from Hillgrove Au-Sb Mine. The hydrothermal system was long-lived through tectonic compression & uplift. Two mineralisation styles are broadly described: • An early relatively low grade ductile silicified and sulfidic lode style mineralisation constrained within and generally parallel to mylonite zones formed on the major NE trending structures. • A later and higher-grade mineralisation associated with brittle deformation in dilational and rheologically controlled shoots often oblique to but constrained within the mylonite zones. • Native/free gold occurs as inclusions within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz and is concentrated filling cavities within mosaic/mosaic-drusy quartz as overgrowths to pyrite and arseniferous pyrite. Free gold occurs as inclusions within pyrite/arseniferous pyrite lining cavities filled with gold. • Gold occurrences associated with late dilational events generally have a higher proportion of free gold and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>significantly higher gold grades than the lode style structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enmore mineral occurrences are strongly analogous to Hillgrove.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant completed drill hole details are presented in Tables
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cut-off grade for reporting of drill results was 2g/t x m Au Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for Koonenberry. No Top Cuts were used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aggregate drill intercepts are length weighted and cut-off grades and internal dilution is stated below the table.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry at Sunnyside is not properly defined at this stage. Holes 25ENDD001-002 & 25ENDD004-005 were oriented sub-parallel to the interpreted Sunnyside East strike direction (east northeast trend). This may introduce a sampling bias, producing mineralised intervals broader in apparent thickness. The rationale was to intersect interpreted high grade cross-cutting NNW structures. It remains unclear which direction is the most ideal for drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole lengths are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps, sections, and tables for new results have been included.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No new gold assay results have been reported in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is ongoing. Further exploration will be planned based on data interpretation and geological assessment of prospectivity. This may include surface sampling, geophysical surveys or drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of this announcement.