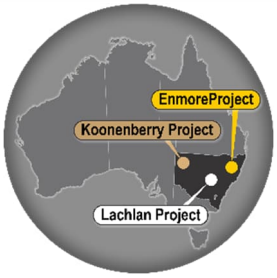
ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
10 March 2025



Newmont commences drilling at Fairholme Copper-Gold JV Project, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Newmont Corporation ("Newmont") has commenced a **generative Air Core drilling program** at selected targets across the Fairholme Cu-Au JV Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.
- **Program fully funded by Newmont, with ~$1.14 million in expenditure to end January 2025.**
- **Koonenberry Gold holds a 51% interest in the Fairholme JV Project** (EL 9467) with Newmont earning up to an 80% interest through $5 million expenditure. KNB to be free carried up to $15 million of expenditure by Newmont at Newmont's election.
- **Drilling will test several geophysical targets which are "look-alikes" for Evolution Mining's Northparkes copper-gold mine. These deposits characteristically manifest as "doughnuts" with discrete, circular magnetic lows within broader magnetic highs.**
- Work to date has identified prospective Ordovician basement lithologies underneath a cover sequence ranging from 36-150m in thickness.
- Sparse historic drilling returned anomalous gold (>0.1g/t Au) and copper (>500ppm Cu)[1] as well as proximal hydrothermal alteration mineral assemblages (chlorite-magnetite-epidote and chlorite-sericite-silica).
- Fairholme is in a world-class mining province with **+88Moz Au + Cu** discovered to date.

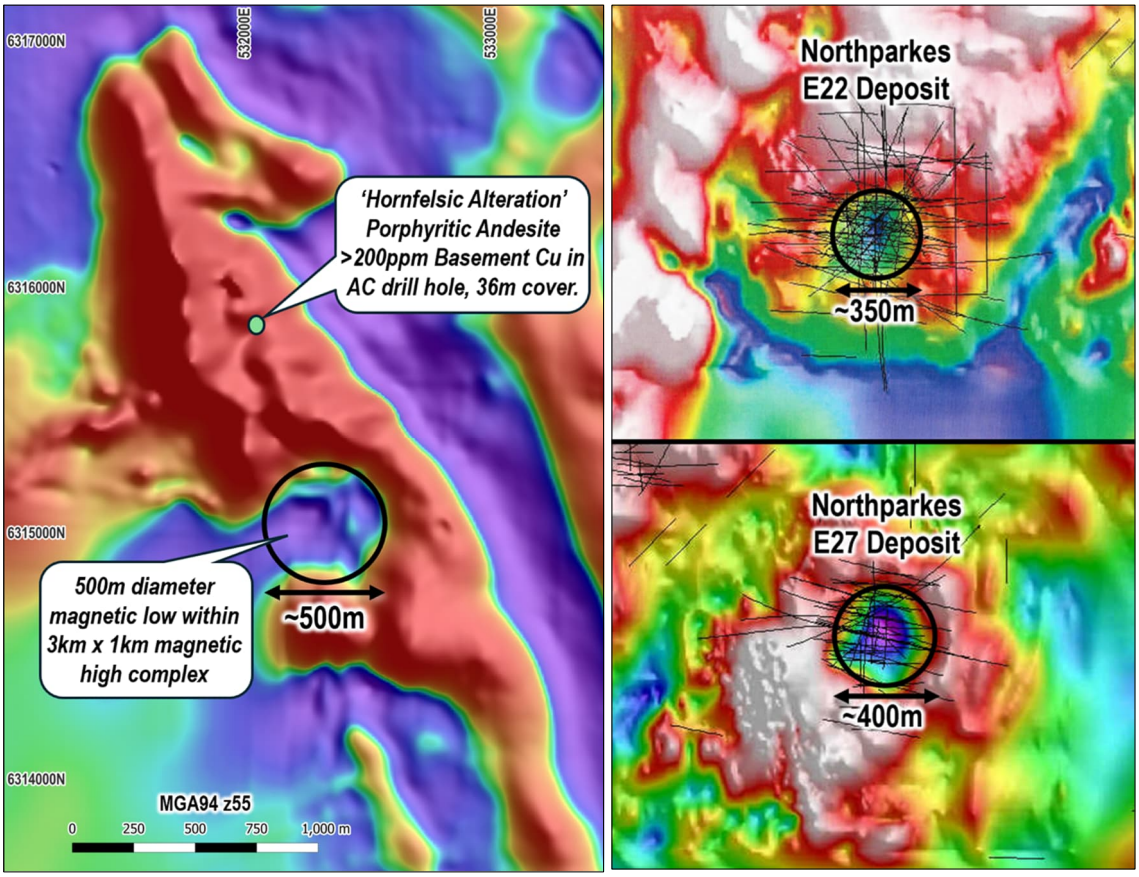


Figure 1. *Comparison of Fairholme JV (left) and Northparkes magnetics (E22, E27)[2] at same scale.*

[1] Refer to Table 5 & 6
[2] Lye et. al., 2006

Koonenberry Gold Managing Director Dan Power said:

"Koonenberry believes the Fairholme Cu-Au JV Project is prospective for Northparkes-style porphyry systems and potentially intermediate sulphidation Cowal-style epithermal systems. The Fairholme igneous complex is considered by Koonenberry to be one of the least explored portions of the fertile Junee-Narromine Belt with Ordovician basement geology obscured by less than 150m of transported cover. This is considered shallow relative to other peer exploration projects in the Macquarie Arc.

"Newmont is fully funding this drilling program, aiming to test several Northparkes 'look-alike' geophysical features, typically characterised by circular magnetic lows within magnetic high complexes. We look forward to seeing what results this drill program produces."

FAIRHOLME COPPER-GOLD JV PROJECT

The Fairholme Copper-Gold JV Project is ~30km south-east of the township of Condobolin in central NSW, covering 172km^2. Koonenberry Gold holds a 51% interest in the Fairholme JV Project (EL 9467) with Newmont currently in the earn-in phase. Newmont has the right, but not the obligation, to earn up to an 80% interest in the project through funding of $5 million, with KNB to be free carried up to $15 million of expenditure by Newmont at Newmont's election. Newmont has spent approximately **$1.1 million in exploration expenditure on the project to end January 2025.**

The project is located within the western zone of the Macquarie Arc in the Lachlan Fold Belt, targeting the prospective Junne-Narromine Volcanic Belt. The project is within a world-class mining province with a combined metal endowment of **+88Moz Au + Cu**, with notable deposits including Newmont's **33.6Moz Au, 7.3Mt Cu resource (incl. reserve) Cadia Mine**, Evolution Mining's **13Moz Au Cowal Mine and 5.2Moz Au, 4.4Mt Cu North Parkes Mine**.[3]

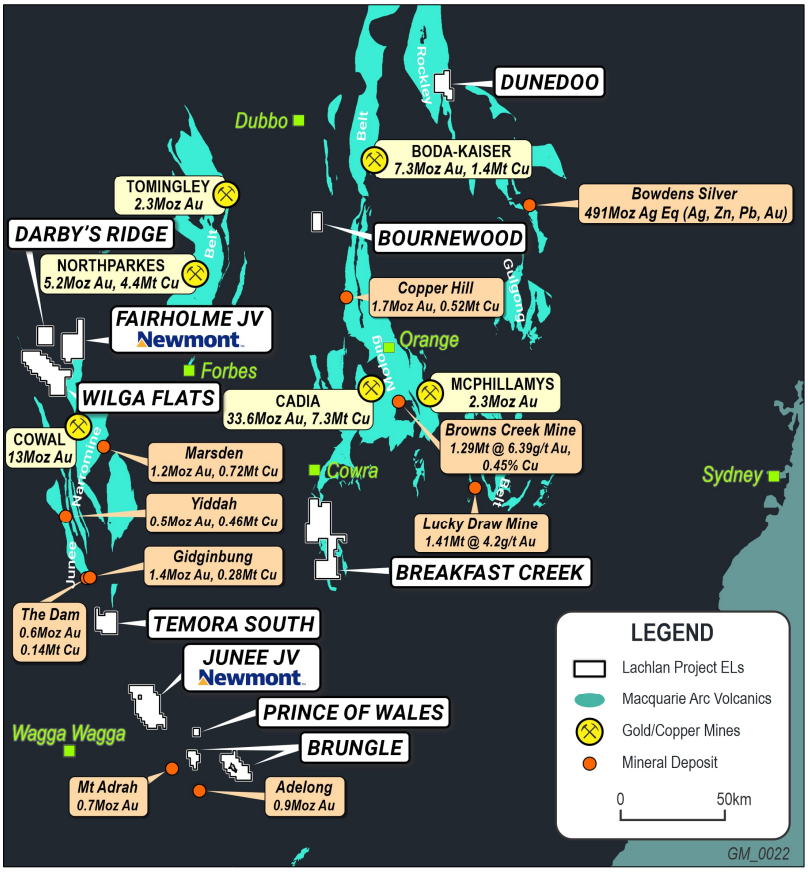


Figure 2. *Fairholme Project location (EL9467) and other Koonenberry Gold Lachlan Projects (white labels) in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.*

[3] Phillips 2017, Evolution Mining 2023, Alkane 2023, Newmont 2024 Gold Reserves and Resources, China Molybdenum Company 2022, Regis Resources 2023.

FAIRHOLME COPPER-GOLD JV PROJECT- AIR CORE DRILLING

Newmont has commenced an air core generative drilling program of up to 10 holes across the Fairholme JV Project, exploring for Cu-Au porphyry systems. The drill program targets regional scale geophysical features, in particular magnetic high complexes containing unexplained magnetic lows which could be interpreted to represent magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration &/or felsic composition intrusions. Clear parallels are drawn between the geophysical responses of the Fairholme targets and the E22, E27 & E48 orebodies at Northparkes, which are highlighted by discrete magnetic low features within broad magnetic high complexes[4].

Drilling activities are planned at five target areas, specifically Barrington, Barrington North, Crossroads, Packwood and Birrork, as highlighted below.

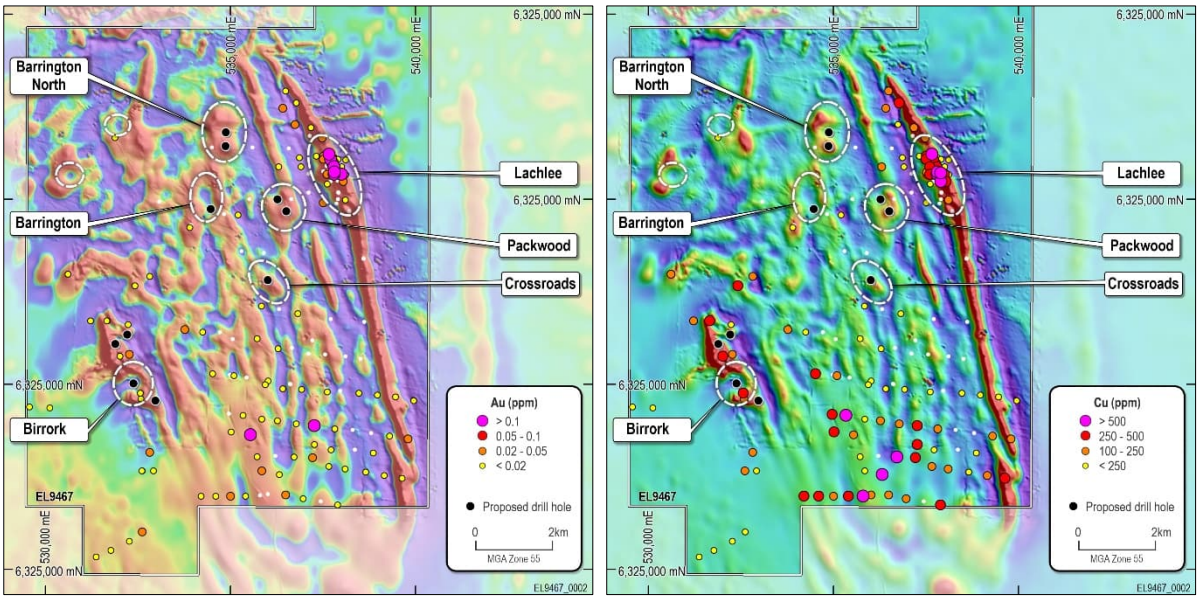


Figure 3. *Proposed generative 2025 Air Core drilling with regional geophysical & geochemical targets. (Left) Maximum in hole Au values on RTP 1VD Equal Area Magnetic Image & (Right) Maximum in hole Cu values on RTP 1VD Linear Magnetic Image.*

Barrington Target

This ~0.6km x 0.2km magnetic low feature is attributed to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration &/or emplacement of a felsic intrusion within a large-scale (2km x 2km), magnetic high complex. A 1.6km x 1km gravity high occurs coincident with the magnetic high complex, suggestive of a shallow depth to basement and potentially related to silicic hydrothermal alteration characteristic of a porphyry lithocap environment or epithermal system akin to the nearby Cowal Gold Mine.

Barrington North Target

The target consists of a 1.2km x 0.8km magnetic high complex located in an interpreted NNW-SSE structural corridor, an important orientation in controlling emplacement of Cu-Au porphyry deposits within the Macquarie Arc. Salient features of the target include a 0.3km x 0.3km 'bullseye' magnetic high feature and an adjacent 0.4km diameter magnetic low embayment presenting a compelling geophysical target with similarities to the E22 & E27 orebodies at Northparkes.

Crossroads

A subtle 0.2km x 0.15km magnetic low feature within a larger (0.9km x 0.45km) magnetic high complex is targeted on the margin of a regional scale gravity low, a compelling Northparkes-style geophysical target obscured by transported cover.

[4] Clark and Schmidt, 2001

Packwood Target

A 1.2km x 1km magnetic high anomaly occurs at an apparent jog in a regional scale linear magnetic feature, supportive of an intrusive body emplaced into an interpreted cross-arc structural setting. Newmont plans to utilise the latest air core drilling methodologies to penetrate the cover sequence and provide an explanation of the geophysical feature.

Birrork Target

This target is characterised by a 3km x 1km high amplitude magnetic high complex containing an unexplained 600m diameter circular magnetic low attributed to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration &/or a felsic intrusion. The magnetic low feature remains untested by drilling and presents a comparable geophysical response to the E22 and E27 orebodies at Northparkes.

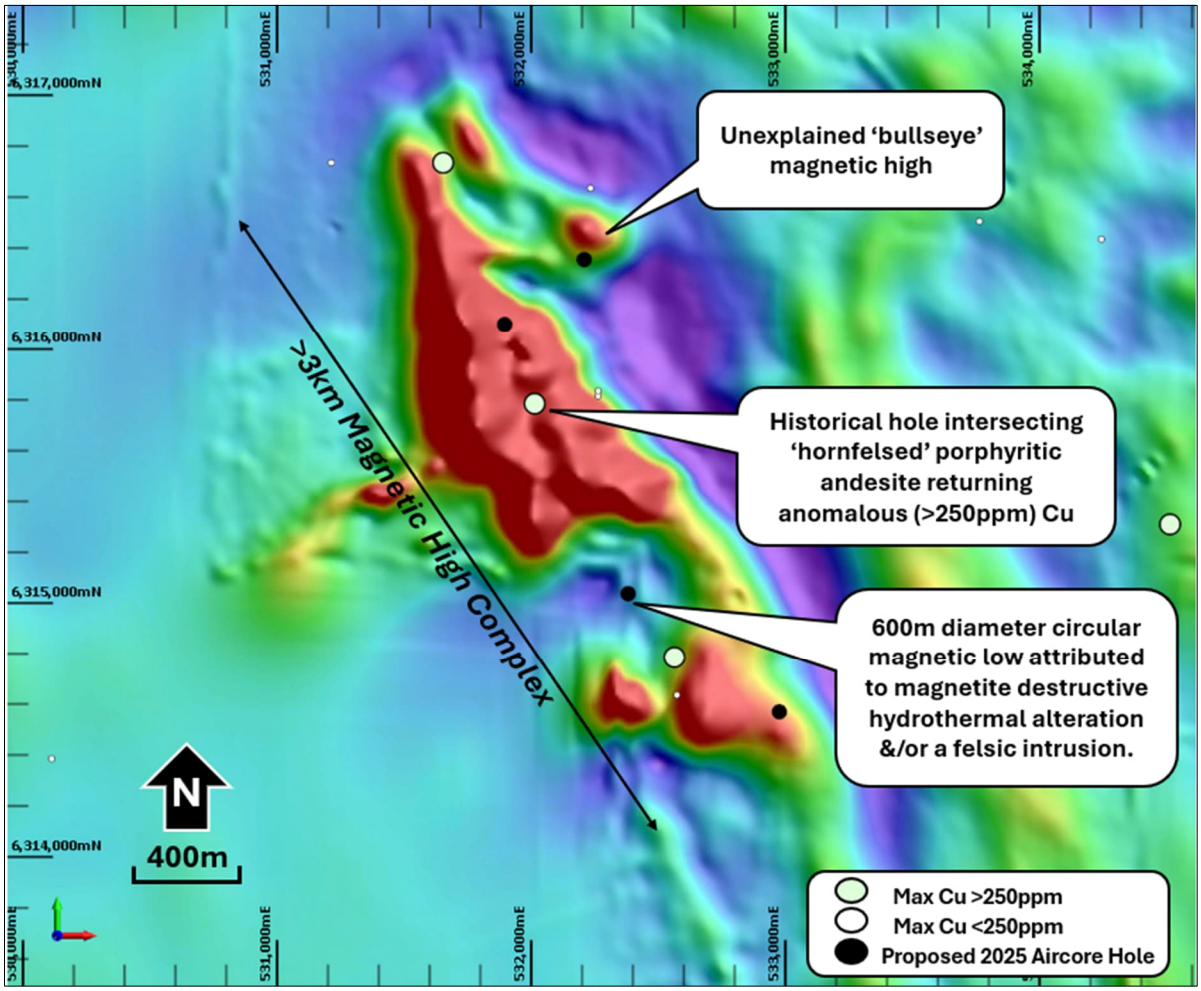


Figure 4. *Birrork Target defined by >3km x 1km magnetic high complex and 600m diameter circular magnetic low. Historic AC holes and maximum in hole copper (ppm) results are shown on RTP 1VD Linear Magnetic image.*

FAIRHOLME COPPER-GOLD JV PROJECT-GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The project area represents a compelling setting for porphyry Au-Cu systems and related intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation in a relatively under-explored portion of the Macquarie Arc. In addition, the project occurs at a prospective structural position at the intersection of the regionally important cross-arc Lachlan Transverse Zone and arc-parallel features and associated splays.

Tenure is centered on the Late Ordovician Fairholme Igneous Complex, a large volcano-intrusive complex with requisite cross arc structures, confirmed porphyry style alteration assemblages and favourable composition intrusive rocks to host Cu-Au mineralisation. The Fairholme Igneous Complex is noted to contain fertile, high K shoshonitic composition intrusive rocks attributed to Phase 4 volcanism within the Macquarie Arc, of similar magmatic affinity to intrusions hosting world class Cu-Au mineralisation at Cadia and Northparkes[5].

Exploration during a previous joint venture between Newmont and Gilmore Metals, while Gilmore Metals was JV manager, saw 32 air core holes for 3,480 metres completed. This work focused on the Lachlee Au-Cu porphyry prospect, characterised by a gold in air core anomaly of >0.10g/t Au centred on a high amplitude magnetic high feature and coincident gravity gradient. Basement geology intersected was gabbro to diorite in composition showing weak 'green rock' chlorite-carbonate-epidote+/-pyrite alteration with evidence of phyllic (white mica-chlorite-carbonate) alteration associated with elevated copper. A highlight gold intersection of 24m @ 0.13g/t Au from 84m, incl. 12m @ 0.18g/t (FHAC005) was returned. Anomalous Te-Se-Cu pathfinder geochemistry is observed in the southern portion of the Lachlee drilling area, returning broad copper plumes including 46m @ 0.05% Cu from 86m to EOH (FHAC010) and 21m @ 0.07% Cu from 95m (FHAC008). The copper anomaly remains open to the South-West, associated with an unexplained magnetic low embayment within the magnetic high complex. While this remains a target it is not considered priority for this round of drilling.

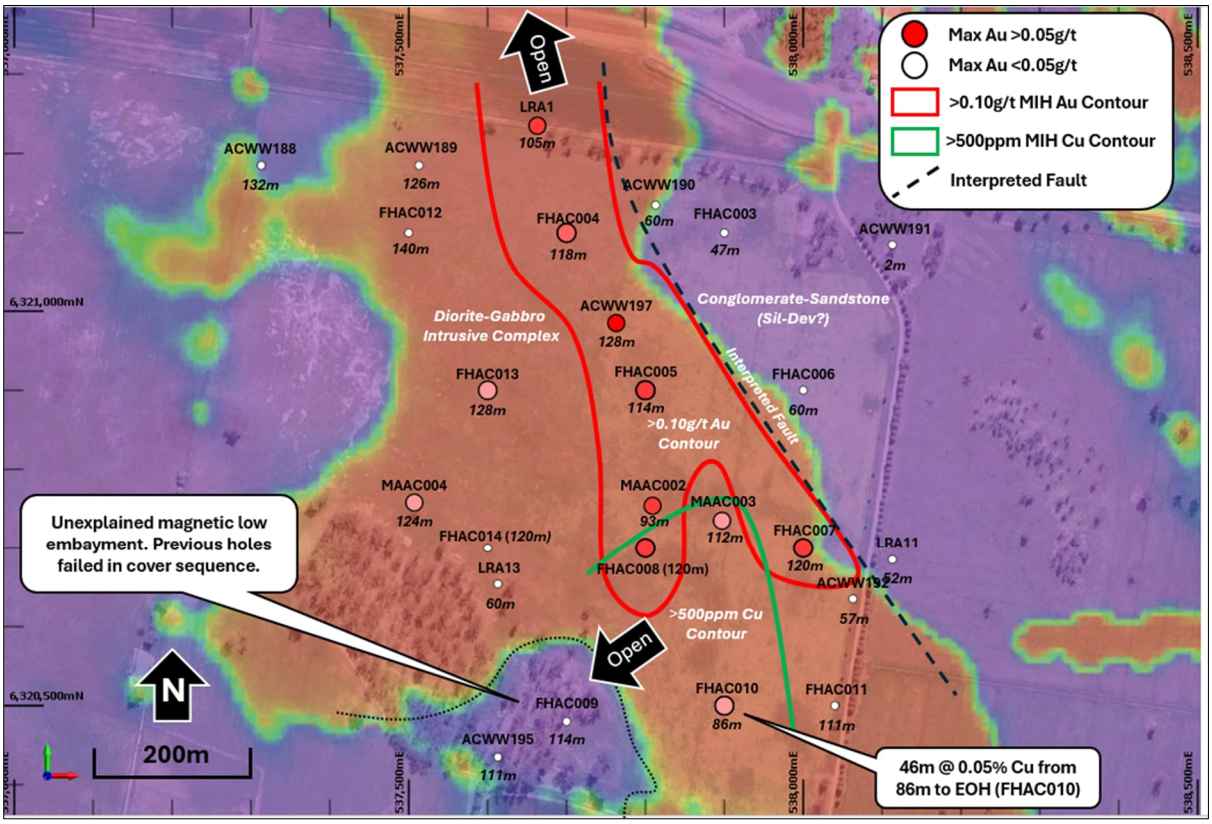


Figure 5. *Previous drilling at Lachlee on RTP 2VD Equal Area magnetic image displaying salient drill results and Cu (>500ppm) and Au (>0.10g/t) contours.*

[5] Crawford, Cooke & Fanning, 2007

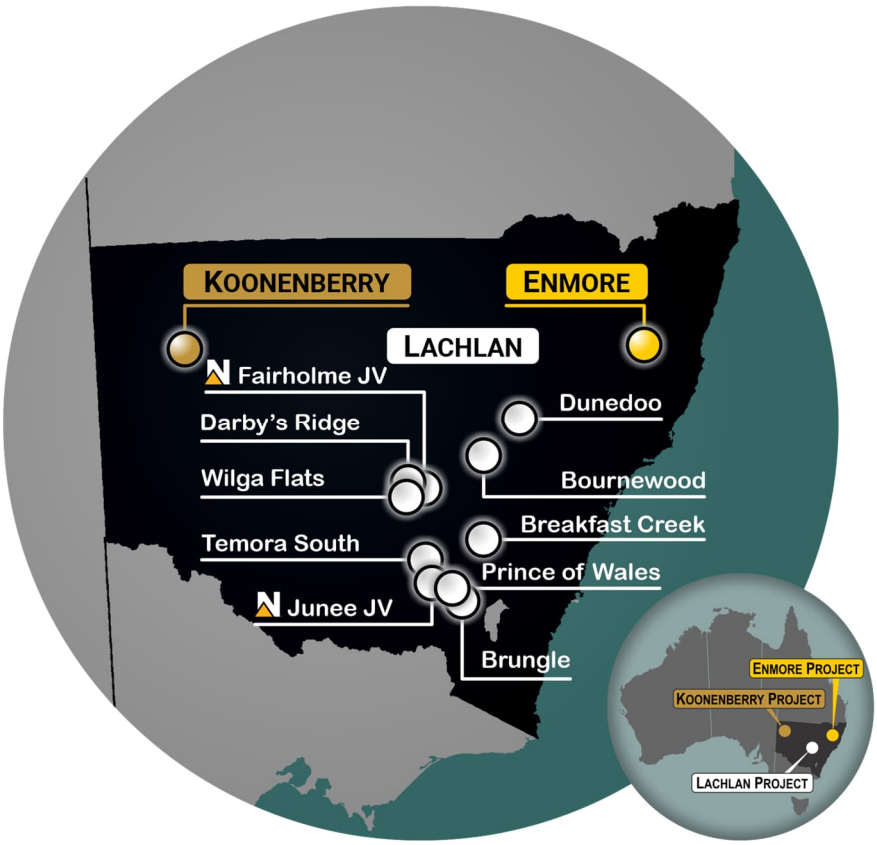
Outside of the Lachlee Prospect, historical exploration across the tenement has been limited. Historic regional Air Core drilling across a portion of the southern licence area returned several intersections of >0.10g/t Au &/or >0.05% Cu[6] including up to 0.11% Cu (ACWW055) and 0.30g/t Au (ACW043) which may require follow-up infill drill testing. Multiple untested geophysical targets are evident across EL9467, often presenting as Northparkes ''look-alike" magnetic features consisting of a discrete, circular magnetic low within a broader magnetic high complex.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT: *The Competent Person cautions that historical exploration data relied on for this release have not or may not have been previously reported under the JORC Code or any of its precedents and considers that these are indicative and not absolute measures of the presence of gold or copper mineralisation.*

FORWARD PROGRAM

Results from this program may be used to formulate follow-up work at Fairholme. Results above 0.1g/t Au and 500ppm Cu may be considered significant along with hydrothermal alteration vectors.

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-

[6] Refer to Table 5 & 6.

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 4,360km^2.

100% Owned Projects	
Au **Koonenberry** (15 contiguous ELs; 2,060km^2)	Au **Enmore** (EL8479; 302km^2)
• Highly prospective and underexplored • Abundant evidence for Au (200km^2 nuggets) • **Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils** • Multi million ounce Au potential	• 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 **Koonenberry** (EL9225; 418km^2)	Cu/Au **Breakfast Creek** (EL9313; 392km^2)
• Prospective craton margin setting • Coincident gravity + magnetic highs • **S2R & AIC to Nth, G11 to Sth** • 20km prospective stratigraphy	• 55km Sth of 35.1Moz 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 **Wilga** (EL9272; 272km^2)	Cu/Au **Bournewood** (EL9137; 43km^2)
• 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine • **Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary** • +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend	• 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit • **13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips** • Numerous historic workings
Au **Prince of Wales** (EL9533; 11km^2)	Cu **Brungle** (EL9532; 157km^2)
• Historical shafts and workings (170m deep) • **4.0km long structural trend** • Very limited drilling	• 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)	Cu **Darby's Ridge** (EL8876; 72km^2)
• 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)	• Intrusion related Cu/Au • Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly • Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies
Au **Dunedoo** (EL9138; 96km^2)	
• 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	

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)	
Cu/Au **Junee JV** (EL8470; 256km^2)	Cu **Fairholme JV** (EL9467; 169km^2)
• Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc [7] • 25x Targets; 4x alkalic porphyry systems • **224m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.2g/t Au from 172m** • *$23.9M spent to date*	• 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)

[7] Alan Wilson, 2022.

TENEMENTS

Koonenberry Project

Licence Number	Area (km²)*	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 (km²)*	Location	Title Holder	Equity Interest
EL8479	Enmore	134.22	NSW	Panex Resources*	100%
EL9747	Enmore Regional	167.72	NSW	Enmore Gold Pty Ltd	100%

Table 3. *Koonenberry Gold's 100% interest in the Enmore Gold Project. *EL8479 to be held within 100% owned subsidiary Enmore Gold Pty Ltd.*

Lachlan Project

Licence Number	Name	Area (km²)*	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.*

DATA TABLES

Prospect	Hole ID	(m) From	(m) To	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Source
Lachlee	LRA1	96	105.5	9.5	**0.12**	0.031	1
Lachlee	and	87	99	12	0.07	**0.058**	1
Lachlee	ACWW197	90	102	12	**0.22**	0.033	2
Lachlee	Incl.	93	96	3	**0.63**	0.027	2
Lachlee	MAAC002	84	88	4	**0.38**	0.008	3
Lachlee	and	92	93	1	0.002	**0.076**	3
Lachlee	FHAC005	84	108	24	**0.13**	0.029	Gilmore (2024)
Lachlee	Incl.	93	105	12	**0.18**	0.036	Gilmore (2024)
Lachlee	FHAC008	95	116	21	0.06	**0.067**	Gilmore (2024)
Lachlee	Incl.	95	98	3	**0.25**	0.045	Gilmore (2024)
Lachlee	FHAC010	86	132	46	0.04	**0.052**	Gilmore (2024)
Fairholme	ACWW055	93	126	33	0.005	**0.075**	2
Fairholme	Incl.	93	102	9	0.005	**0.106**	2
Fairholme	ACWW130	105	111	6	0.005	**0.058**	2
Fairholme	ACWW043	102	105	3	**0.30**	0.007	2
Fairholme	ACWW132	111	114	3	**0.19**	0.01	2

Table 5 – Lachlee historical drill hole intersections and *Fairholme Significant drill hole intersections >0.1g/t Au or 0.05% Cu. Maximum internal dilution is 3m @ <0.05g/t Au or 3m @ <0.035% Cu.*

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	mAHD	Azi. (True Nth)	Dip	Depth (m)
Lachlee	LRA1	537663	6321235	200	0	-90	105
Lachlee	ACWW197	537763	6320985	200	0	-90	128
Lachlee	MAAC002	537809	6320754	210	0	-90	93
Lachlee	FHAC005	537800	6320900	210	0	-90	114
Lachlee	FHAC008	537800	6320700	210	0	-90	120
Lachlee	FHAC010	537900	6320500	209	0	-90	132
Fairholme	ACWW055	536713	6313060	200	0	-90	129
Birrork	ACWW064	532013	6315785	200	0	-90	75.3
Fairholme	ACWW130	536313	6312585	200	0	-90	112
Fairholme	ACWW043	537263	6313905	200	0	-90	118
Fairholme	ACWW132	535538	6313660	200	0	-90	133

Table 6 – *Lachlee and Fairholme Project Drill Hole Collar locations and orientation*

DATA SOURCES

1) Burrell, P., 1995. Second and final exploration report, EL 4507 and EL 4511, Condobolin, West Wyalong, Bogan Gate area, North Exploration Mining Ltd. R00001185 (GS1995/224).*
2) McIntosh, C & MacCorquodale, F., 1997. Fourth annual exploration report, EL 4502, 4503, 4515, & 4936, Burcher, Lake Cowal, Newcrest Mining Ltd. R00020018 (GS1998/001).*
3) Vassallo, J., Vassallo, K and Barnes, G., 2009. Third Annual Exploration Report on EL6552 and EL6915 - Fairholme and Manna Projects, Covering Period 3 April 2008 to 2 April 2009, Clancy Exploration Ltd. R00036108 (GS2010/0063).*

*CAUTIONARY STATEMENT:

The Competent Person cautions that historical exploration data relied on for this release have not or may not have been previously reported under the JORC Code or any of its precedents and considers that these are indicative and not absolute measures of the presence of gold or copper mineralisation.

The Information in this report that relates to historical Exploration Results has been sourced from the publicly available data sources listed above, references 1) to 3).

Due diligence by the Competent Person to confirm the validity of these results has included cross-referencing the drillhole database with these historical reports and discussions with previous explorers. It is possible that following further exploration work, that the confidence in these exploration results may be reduced when reported under the JORC Code 2012. The Company notes that nothing has come to its attention that causes it to question the accuracy or reliability of the historical Exploration Results.

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). Commences drilling at Enmore Gold Project.
- 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.
- 26/05/2025 KNB (ASX) Visible gold in second drill hole at Enmore Gold Project.

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- Regis Resources (ASX: RRL), 2024. McPhillamys confirmed as a long-life, low operating cost project with robust financial metrics.

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 - Fairholme Project (EL 9467)

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.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Sampling involved taking representative composite 3m samples (nominally) of AC drill hole cuttings (or 1m samples at end of hole, with occasional adjacent 2m sample) from green UV bags, using a spear. • No references witnessed to historic sampling techniques or procedures for drilling or rock chip sampling. Aeromagnetics: • Data was acquired by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd in 2015 using a Cessna 210 aircraft, Geometrics G822A Magnetometer and GeOZ-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System • Data was collected at 50m line spacing on a 045 line direction, with 500m spaced tie lines on a 135 direction. • Data processing and image generation was completed by Newmont Geophysicists.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • 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 sampling scoop 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 sampling scoop. • Each sample was on average above 2 kg for despatch to the Laboratory. • The rig mounted rotary cone splitter was routinely monitored and cleaned to minimise contamination. • Historical drilling was nominally sampled at 3m or 4m intervals Aeromagnetics: • Data was validated daily by supervising geophysicist
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Determination of historical and recent mineralisation was assumed to be through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		responsible.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • The Air Core (AC) drill holes were drilled with an air core blade or a face-sampling hammer using industry standard drilling methods. • Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type to obtain samples for analysis.
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).*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Drilling was completed by drill contractor Drillit using a Multidrill 600 or Hydco 1200 rig • No downhole surveys were carried out on AC holes • Historical drilling was completed using a diamond or percussion rig of unknown type
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • AC sample cutting recoveries were observed during the drilling • No recoveries were reported from historical drilling.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • AC samples were checked by the geologist for volume, moisture content, possible contamination, recoveries and against drill depth. • No measures to ensure representivity were reported from historical drilling
	• *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.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Sample recovery was good. No sample biases are expected, and no relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade. • No sample biases can be determined from the historical holes
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 2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • A representative sample of the AC chips was collected from each of the drilled intervals, then logged and stored in chip trays for future reference. AC chips were logged for lithology, alteration, abundance of quartz veining and sulphide type and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		% abundance. • Historical drill holes were geologically logged
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Geological logging was qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length of all recent and historical 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.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Each 1m interval sample was equally sampled in blocks of 3m with a sampling scoop to produce a 3m composite sample for assay, or 1m end of hole sample, with occasional adjacent 1m or 2m sample. The sample was placed in a sequentially numbered calico bag. • Most samples were dry • No references have been found for sampling techniques or procedures for historical drilling
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of 85% <75µm. • No references have been found to sampling preparation for historical results
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Pulverised samples are rotary split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *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.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • Duplicates were completed every fiftieth sample in the drill program • No references have been found for QAQC methods for historical results
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling • Sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage Exploration Results. • No references have been found for sample sizes for historical results
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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. • Gilmore AC drill samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm • Historical drill samples were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 36-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm
	• *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.*	Aeromagnetics: • Data was acquired by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd in 2015 using a Cessna 210 aircraft, Geometrics G822A Magnetometer and GeOZ-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System • Stringent real time data validity checks were completed including: Flight path plots, to demonstrate quality of navigation; Magnetic stacked profiles, to demonstrate character of magnetic data; Statistical summary of line data; Magnetometer base station plots; Progressive image presentation of magnetic and topographic data; and Daily plots of aircraft parking locations to verify GPS position
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling • Duplicates, blanks and standards were placed in the sample sequence every fiftieth sample in the drill program. 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. • No references found for Sample quality, sample interval, sample number and QA/QC inserts (standards, duplicates, blanks) for historical sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Recent and historical significant intersections/results in this ASX Release have been verified from the source data by the Competent Person.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes have been completed.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	2024 Gilmore air core drilling: • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		entered into excel software. Digital data entry is validated through the application of database validation rules and is also visually verified by the responsible geologist through GIS and other software. Data is stored in an excel database and backed up on cloud server. • All available historical raw data is publicly available data but no documentation of primary data or drilling and sampling procedures has been identified.
	• *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 recent data is collected in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA. • All historical data is collected and recorded in AGD84 AMG or lat\long. The location of the surveys is considered to be adequately established and consistent with industry standards and has undergone transformation to grid system GDA94 MGA.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• For recent work, a DEM was produced from the aeromagnetic survey and was used for topographic control. • Available Government Topographic data has been used for historical data.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Recent and historical spacing varied depending on the target
	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
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.*	• Recent and historical work was nominally oriented perpendicular to the target
	• *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.*	• Recent and historical 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.*	• Gilmore samples were collected into tied calico bags, before being deposited into a bulka bag, which was sealed with zip ties. Samples were transported to registered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		freight providers by either Gilmore Personnel or courier service, who sent them to ALS Minerals Laboratory in Adelaide. All sample submissions are documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online Webtrieve portal. • No references have been found to procedures for sample security for the historical samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed on Gilmore work. • No historic audits have been described in reports.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• The Fairholme Project comprises one granted Exploration Licence covering 59 graticule units for a total of approximately 169 km^2
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by several companies and is summarised as follows: • EL9467 Fairholme Project: Modern exploration over EL9467 commenced in 1970 with Central Pacific Minerals exploring for base-metal sulphide ore bodies. Goldfields Exploration acquired tenure in 1981, followed by work by Geopeko, Seltrust Mining, BP and Shell in the 1980's. This was followed by Newcrest in the 1990's, then Augur Resources Ltd and Clancy Exploration. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2022.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project is located within interpreted Macquarie Arc stratigraphy within the Lachlan Fold Belt, which is a world class copper-gold mineral province hosting the giant Cadia Cu-Au porphyry district (35.1Moz Au & 7.9Mt Cu), North Parkes Cu-Au porphyry district (5.2Moz Au & 4.4Mt Cu) and Cowal epithermal Au mine (13Moz Au). • EL9467 tenure encapsulates an under-explored portion of the Fairholme Igneous Complex consisting of basaltic to andesitic composition wallrocks, containing postulated Siluro-Ordovican intrusions interpreted to be correlates of the Phase 4 felsic intrusions that host gold mineralisation at North Parkes and Cadia. Given the large volcano-intrusive complex and requisite cross arc structures the tenement is considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu and epithermal Au mineralisation. The Fairholme Igneous Complex, a possible time and compositional equivalent to the nearby Cowal Volcanic Complex, is obscured by transported Quaternary cover across much of the tenement.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	• Completed drill hole details are presented in Tables in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• No information has been excluded from this release to the best of Koonenberry Gold's knowledge.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Standard length weighting averaging techniques were used for recent and historical significant intersection calculations. • No Top Cuts were used.
	• *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 any internal dilution applicable is stated below the table.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Information and knowledge of the mineralised systems are inadequate to estimate true widths at this stage.
	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• 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.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not all sample assay data has been included in this report as it is not considered material beyond the reported results presented in the main body of this ASX Release. Gold results below detection are <0.001g/t and Cu results below detection are <1ppm.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical*	• The Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	• *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.