

Drilling commences at Dunedoo Copper-Gold Project, Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW

Koonenberry Gold (ASX:KNB) ("Koonenberry" or "the Company") is pleased to advise a seven-hole RC / diamond drill program **is underway** targeting the priority **Bolinda Vale** Cu-Au and **Hillside** Au-Ag targets at Dunedoo in the Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC/Diamond drilling has commenced**, initial program comprises up to four RC/Diamond holes at **Bolinda Vale** and a traverse of RC holes at **Hillside**¹.
- **Bolinda Vale** is a large-scale, completely undrilled near-surface copper + pathfinder target defined by coincident geophysical, geochemical and zoned hydrothermal alteration signatures including a **1.6km x 0.45km IP chargeability anomaly**, interpreted as a possible pyrite halo to a Macquarie Arc porphyry Cu-Au system.
- A coherent **>800m copper + pathfinder soil anomaly** coincides with the geophysical and alteration features.
- A traverse of RC holes will test compelling gold and gold-silver anomalism at **Hillside** which returned **1.24g/t Au** and **1.20g/t Au**.
- Drilling represents the **first ever systematic drill test** of these priority targets and is designed to establish whether these coincident anomalies represent a mineralised system of potential scale.
- Assay results will be reported as received and validated.



Photo 1. Drilling commenced at Dunedoo Project

¹ ASX:KNB 18/06/2026

BOLINDA VALE – PRIORITY PORPHYRY CU-AU TARGET

Bolinda Vale, the primary focus of the current drilling program, represents a compelling **copper-gold exploration target** defined by the convergence of multidisciplinary exploration datasets², including:

- Large-scale **1.6km x 0.45km Induced Polarisation (IP) chargeability anomaly**;
- A coherent **>800m x 400m Cu + pathfinder soil anomaly**;
- A 3D modelled magnetic high interpreted to represent an **underlying intrusive complex**; and
- Zoned hydrothermal alteration interpreted to be consistent consistent with VMS & epithermal-porphyry Cu-Au systems.

The coincidence of these geophysical, geochemical and geological features provides a strong basis for direct drill testing of the interpreted intrusive and hydrothermal system.

The **four RC/DD holes** are designed to test the peak of the IP chargeability response (>20mV/V), and a high resistivity feature associated with the margin of a N-S orientated magnetic high demonstrating a compelling geophysical target (Figure's 1-4). This drilling simultaneously tests the elevated surface geochemistry and associated favourable alteration facies to establish whether they are associated with a metal rich hydrothermal system prospective for copper-gold mineralisation.

Importantly, the Bolinda Vale target is **untested by drilling**, providing the Company with the opportunity to efficiently and rapidly assess the mineralisation potential of this large-scale target.

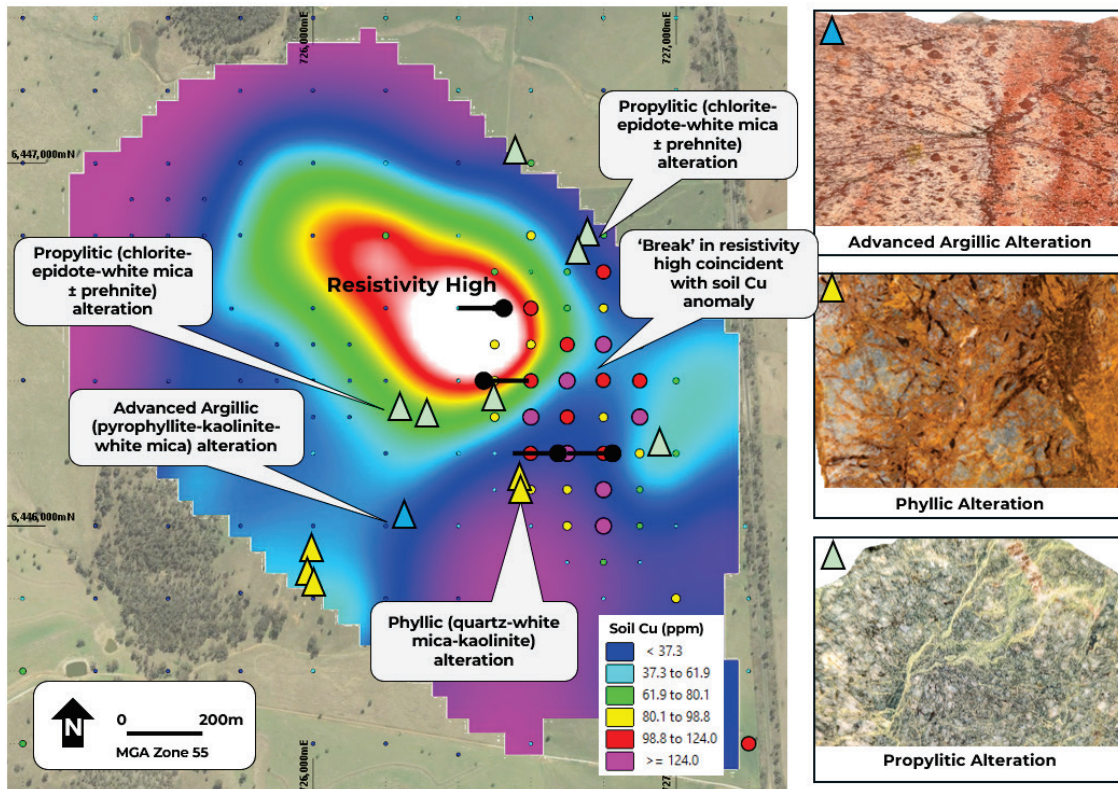


Figure 2. Proposed hole location (black traces) on resistivity depth slice at 320mRL at Bolinda Vale with Cu (ppm) in soil and rock chip locations (triangles) with alteration facies confirmed via SWIR. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

² ASX : KNB 18/06/2026

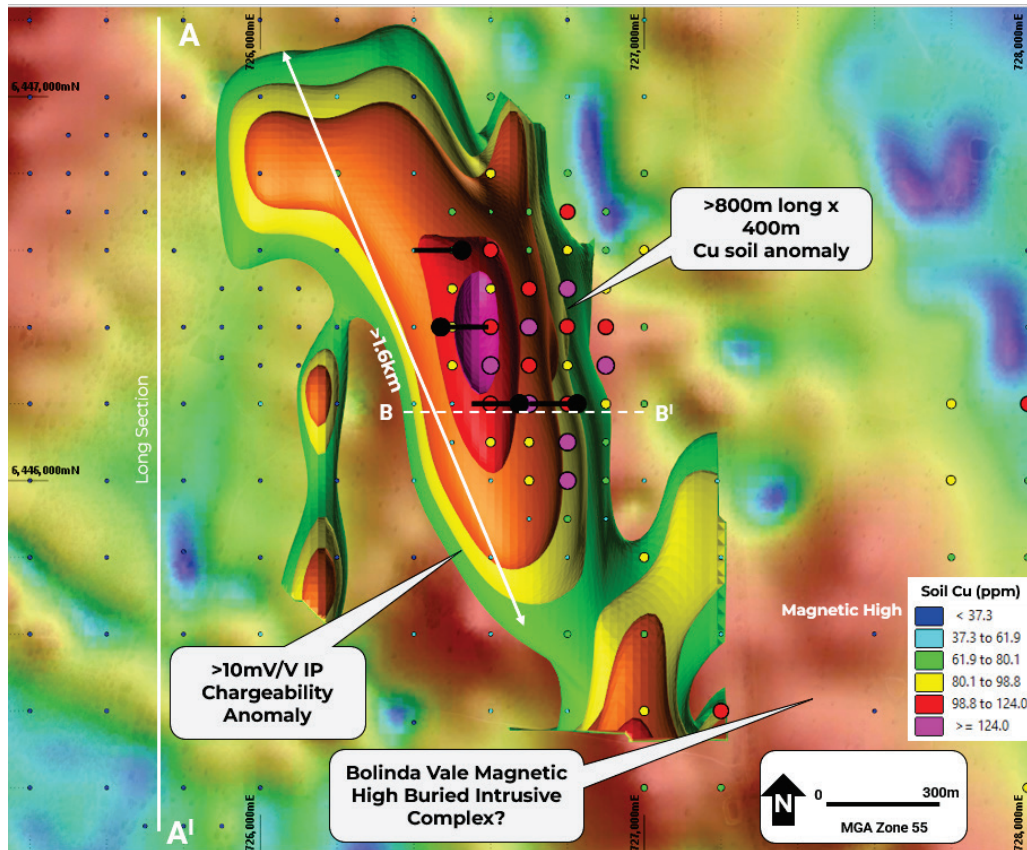


Figure 3. Bolinda Vale DDIP chargeability isosurfaces (>10mV/V), and soil Cu (ppm) on Analytical Signal Magnetic Image with location of long-section A to A' and cross-section B to B'. Note proposed drillholes (black traces). All coordinates GDA94 MGA55.

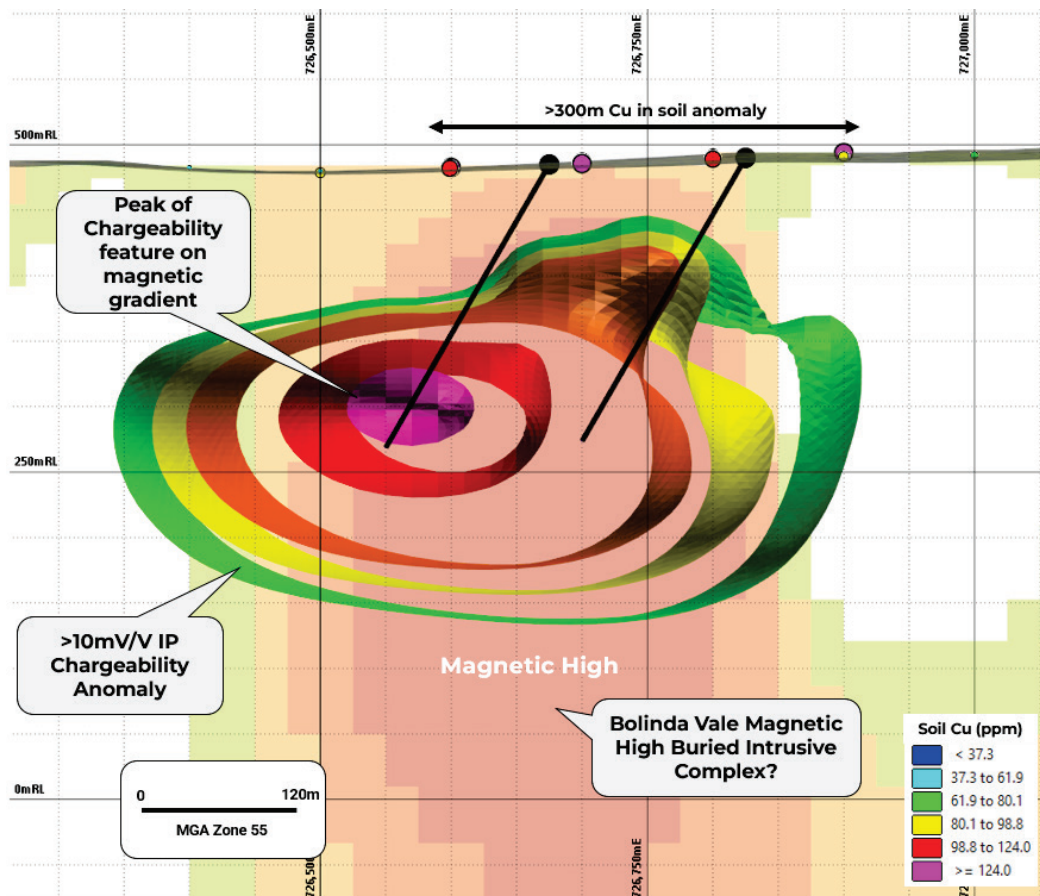


Figure 4. Section B to B' through 6,446,20mN at Bolinda Vale looking North displaying proposed holes (black traces) with DDIP chargeability isosurfaces (>10mV/V), soil Cu (ppm) and 3D magnetic block model. All coordinates GDA94 MGA55.

HILLSIDE AU-AG TARGET

The **undrilled** Hillside Target is defined by an **>0.7km x >0.5km** gold-in-soil anomaly (up to 74.9ppb Au) with Ag-As-W-Pb ± Hg-Te pathfinder support and rock chips including **1.24g/t Au** and **1.20g/t Au**.³ The target is traversed by a crustal scale, arc-parallel structure and associated with a magnetic low feature attributed to magnetite destructive hydrothermal alteration. This target represents the highest tenor gold in rock chip result on the project, that will be tested with three 150m deep RC/diamond drillholes and forms part of a pipeline of gold, copper &/or silver geochemical anomalies defined over >12km of strike extent (Figure 5).

Following favourable results at Hillside, flexibility exists to complete an initial shallow RC traverse at Tucklan, characterised by a **>0.7km x 0.3km** gold-in-soil anomaly with high order silver (up to 2.11g/t Ag) and As-Sb-Hg-Tl support with low base metals.⁴ The Hillside and Tucklan targets have geological, geochemical and geophysical features consistent with epithermal Au-Ag, intrusion related Au-Ag and orogenic gold systems.

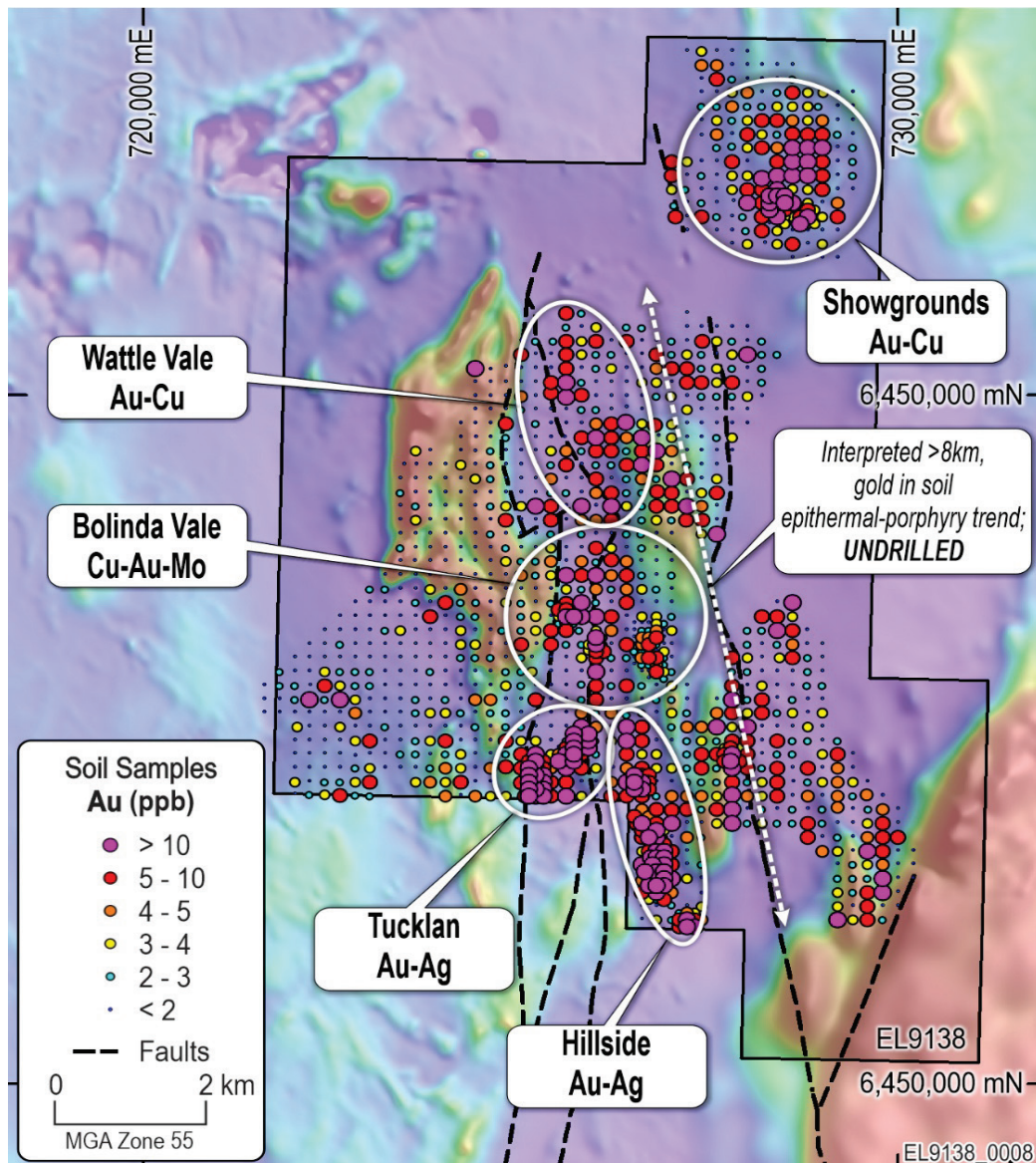


Figure 5. Tenement wide soil geochemical coverage with gold soil assays (Au ppb) on reduced to pole 1st vertical derivative aeromagnetic image with key geochemical targets. All coordinates GDA94 MGAz55.

³ ASX: KNB 18/06/2026

⁴ ASX: KNB 18/06/2026

DUNEDOO PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Dunedoo Copper-Gold-Silver Project is located approximately 1.5km south of the town of Dunedoo in central western NSW, covering an area of 96km². The project is located within the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) and encapsulates the northern extent of the Rockley-Gulgong Volcanic Belt, located within the eastern zone of the Macquarie Arc. The area is host to significant gold and copper mineralisation in a variety of deposit styles including porphyry, epithermal and skarn mineralisation.

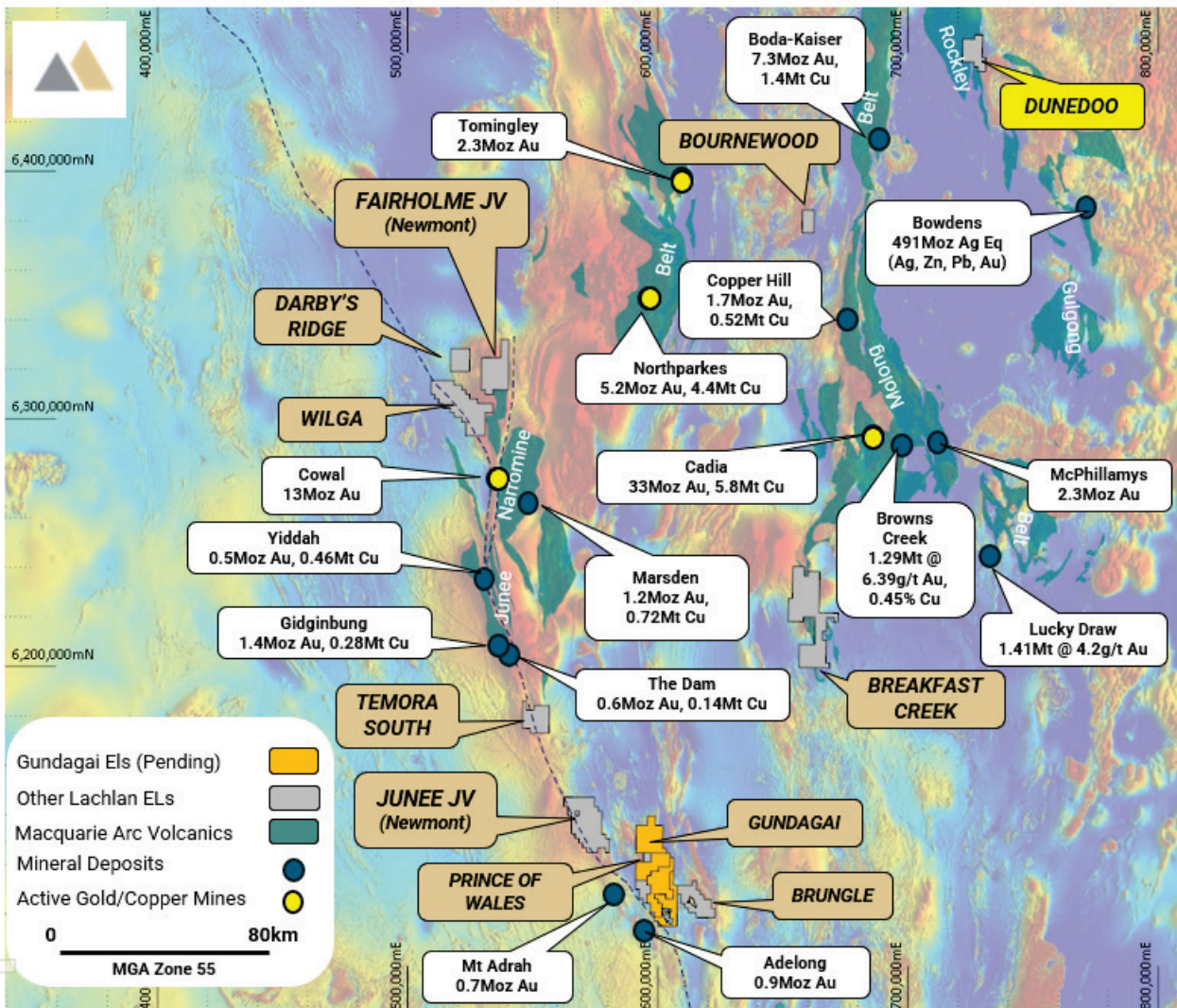


Figure 6. Location of Dunedoo Project EL9138 and other KNB targets including the recent Gundagai Acquisition within the Lachlan Project in relation to Tier 1 mines and significant deposits.

FORWARD PROGRAM

At the **Lachlan Project**, the Company continues to advance the Wilga Flats and Breakfast Creek projects to near-term drill ready status through a combination of surface geochemistry and geophysics. These targets are strategically located in productive belts and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of Tier 1 gold and copper systems.

KNB has completed the acquisition of the **Gundagai Project**⁵ significantly strengthening the Company's Lachlan Fold Belt position. Field work at Gundagai is set to commence upon finalisation of title transfer, anticipated during Q3 CY2026.

Drilling continues at the **Newmont-managed Junee Joint Venture**⁶. This work is fully funded by Newmont and KNB has a 20% free-carried interest.

KNB geologists continue to undertake geological/structural and vectoring interpretations in preparation for the next exciting phase of drilling at Sunnyside. A drill permit has been secured for the high-grade Borah prospect and permit preparations are underway at the recently reported **Queen of Sheba target**⁷.

This ASX release was authorised by the Board of the Company

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⁵ ASX: KNB 11/08/2026

⁶ ASX: KNB 15/06/2026

⁷ ASX: KNB 25/05/2026

ABOUT KOONENBERRY GOLD

Koonenberry Gold Ltd is a minerals explorer aiming to create value for shareholders through the discovery of Gold and Copper across its diverse portfolio of highly prospective and strategically located projects. These projects cover an area of 4,360km² making it one of the most significant exploration portfolios in NSW, further enhanced by the recently completed acquisition of the Gundagai Au-Cu project in the southern Lachlan Fold Belt⁸. The Company's immediate focus is the Enmore Project, which is at an exciting discovery phase at the Sunnyside Prospect, whilst contemporaneously advancing multiple projects within the Lachlan Portfolio.

100% Owned Projects

Au Enmore (EL8479 & EL9747; 302km²)

- 20km Sth of 1.7Moz Hillgrove Au Mine
- 174m @ 1.83g/t Au from 0m (OSSRC06)
- 172m @ 2.07g/t Au from 171m (25ENDD02)
- Emerging gold system

Cu/Au Breakfast Creek (EL9313; 392km²)

- 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
- Untested by drilling

Au Prince of Wales (EL9533; 11km²)

- Historical shafts and workings (170m deep)
- 4.0km long structural trend
- Very limited drilling

Cu/Au Bournewood (EL9137; 43km²)

- 40km SW of 7.3Moz Boda-Kaiser deposit
- 13.3g/t Au and 5.7% Cu rock chips
- Numerous historical workings

Au Wilga (EL9272; 272km²)

- 20km NNW of 13Moz Cowal Au Mine
- Gold mineralisation at EL Boundary
- +4km Carbonate-Base Metal (CBM) trend
- Untested by drilling

Cu Brungle (EL9532; 157km²)

- Significant scale BHP stream sediment Cu
- 8.43g/t Au & 1.37% Cu rock chips
- Large ovoid shaped magnetic anomalies

Au Temora South (EL8895; 110km²)

- 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; 72km²)

- Intrusion related Cu/Au
- Large >2km Au-Cu Air Core anomaly
- Bullseye mag high + chargeability anomalies

Au Dunedoo (EL9138; 96km²)

- ~68km 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/Cu Koonenberry (16 ELs; 2,478km²)

- Highly prospective and underexplored
- Abundant evidence for Au (200km² nuggets)
- Pipeline of projects with 34km Au soils

Farm-in and Joint Venture Projects (Newmont Exploration Manager)

Cu/Au Junee JV (EL8470; 256km²)

- Unusually fertile segment of Macquarie Arc⁹
- 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; 169km²)

- 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)

Capital Structure (ASX:KNB)

1,233M

Shares on issue
ASX:KNB

\$26.9M

Market Cap
19/08/2026

\$2.4M

Cash
30/06/2026

47%

Top 20
19/08/2026

⁸ ASX: KNB 19/05/2026

⁹ 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 1-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 2-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	Prince of Wales	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 3-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.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled under the supervision of Mr Brynache Ellingworth, who holds a BSc Geology (Hons.), is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a full-time employee as Exploration Manager at Koonenberry Gold Limited. Mr Ellingworth 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 Ellingworth 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, opinions or aspirational plans. 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", "guidance" and "prospective" 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

– Dunedoo Project

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.	DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. - All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. - In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3 Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. Soils: - Soil sampling was completed by removing surface organic matter from the sample site using a hand pick and shovel and a 25cm x 25cm x 25cm deep hole was dug using a mattock, with a sample of primarily B soil horizon was collected. The soil sample was screened using a 3mm mesh aluminium sieve and a 200-250 gram sub sample of -3mm fraction was retained in a labelled soil geochemical bag for analysis Rocks: - Rock chip sampling was completed by sampling either in-situ outcrop or float samples where a limited degree of transport is inferred. Sampling was completed with a hammer with rock samples collected

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in calico sample bags and coordinates recorded.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	DDIP - Data acquisition was supervised by a geophysicist with current output, primary voltage, resistivity and chargeability recorded for each station. - A minimum of three readings were collected at each station to verify repeatability of the recorded values. - Between 2 to 20-fold stacking for each reading, with visual inspection of each decay stack. - Review of survey data by independent contract geophysicist throughout survey period. - Rocks: Surface reconnaissance rock chip samples are not considered representative and are used as an exploration tool to plan potential future representative sampling programs.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Determination of mineralisation was through appropriate geological logging of samples by the geologist 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.	- Rock chip and soil sampling was completed using industry standard methods. - DDIP data collection method and survey parameters are discussed above.
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).	Not applicable
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Not applicable
	Measures taken to maximise	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable
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.	Not applicable
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Not applicable
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and-whether sampled wet or dry.	All soil samples were collected dry.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	- Rock chip samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-24. - Soil samples were pulverised at ALS to a QC size specification of >85% passing <75 microns via method PUL-32.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Pulverised rock chip samples were riffle split at ALS via method SPL-21.
	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.	- Given the nature of reconnaissance rock chip sampling, duplicate sampling wasn't considered to be required for the reporting of early stage exploration results. - Field duplicates were collected for soil sampling, inserted every 49th and 52nd sample.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Rock chip and Soil sample size is considered appropriate for the target style of mineralisation, and the requirements for laboratory sample preparation and analyses, for early-stage

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Exploration Results. - ALS is an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 and ISO9001:2015 certified laboratory. - Rock chip samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS laboratories in Orange, NSW\Perth, WA/Adelaide SA, using a 50g charge and AAS finish for gold, along with a 60-element package via four acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Lower detection limit range for Au was 0.001ppm. - Soil samples taken by Gilmore Metals were analysed at ALS Adelaide, SA, via ALS method AuME-ST44 (50g sample) with aqua-regia extraction and an ICP-MS finish. This method provides assay data for 52 elements in addition to gold at trace levels (>0.1ppb), ideal for identifying subtle soil geochemical trends that may be missed via other methods. Upper detection limit is 1ppm, with any overlimit samples assayed by Aqua Regia and ICP-MS finish (ALS method Au-AROR44).
	<i>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.</i>	DDIP: - Contractor Fender Geophysics completed a Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Survey across Bolinda Vale. - All readings were acquired with a 2s domain and 0.125Hz cycle with a GDD Rx-32 16-Channel Receiver and GDD Tx4 Transmitter. - The receiver utilised non-polarising porous pots for the electrode, while 120mm x 800mm x 5mm aluminium plates were used as transmitter electrodes. Rx cables were multi-core data cable, while Tx wires were 2.5mm single-core wire. - In total 132 readings were taken at 50m spaced stations on four 400m spaced lines for a total of 7.4 line kilometres. - The current range for the survey was 0.3A -5.7A with a mean Vp at n=10 of 4.8mV and a maximum n separation of 16. The resistivity range for the survey was between 3 Ωm -1603 Ωm, while the

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		chargeability range was between -7.9mV/V and 24.3mV/V. - The GDD Rx32 16-channel receiver has a voltage measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.15\%$) and chargeability measurement resolution of 1uV/V (accuracy $\leq 0.4\%$). - The GDD Tx 4 5kVA transmitter has an output current of 0.03A to 10A, an output voltage of 150V to 2400V and standard 220-240V/50-60Hz power source.
	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.	- A certified standard and blank were inserted every 50th and 51st sample respectively for soil sampling. - A field duplicate was taken every 49th and 52nd sample for soil sampling. - Rock chip samples had a certified standard and blank inserted every batch, with a minimum of 1 every 50th sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Not applicable
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	DDIP - Data was downloaded from receiver daily and further QA and processing occurred. Raw IP data was assessed in TQIPdb for individual decay curves for each ready in addition to overall data quality. The data was exported in Geosoft ASCII format and loadings into Windisp for presentation as raw data pseudosections. Soils/Rocks - Sampling data was collected on hard copy and then 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. Any failures are sent back to the responsible geologist for correction and re-submission.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar	All data was collected in Universal Transverse Mercator

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Location of data points	<i>and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	(UTM) GDA94 MGA with a standard Garmin GPS with an Easting and Northing error margin of ±5m.
	• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	• The grid system used is Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) GDA94 MGA.
	• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Available Government Topographic data has been used as topographic control across the project.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Data spacing on recent work at Dunedoo varied depending on the sample type but was appropriate for the target. • Soils were generally collected on a 200m sample spacing along 200m spaced lines. Some areas have been infilled to a 100m by 100m spacing. • Rock chip sampling was based on geological features. • The DDIP data was acquired on 400m spaced lines, with 50m spaced dipoles, deemed appropriate for the target style sought.
	• <i>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.</i>	• No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve have been estimated.
	• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• No compositing of assay data has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	• Rock chip sampling was conducted on a selective basis targeting geological features which may target mineralised structures. • Soil sampling was orientated appropriately across geological features and doesn't introduce a bias. • DDIP was orientated approximately perpendicular to the main strike of the regional geology, although some offset was required to avoid cultural features such as fencelines, buildings, powerlines and roads that could adversely impact the effectiveness of the survey. The orientation of the survey doesn't introduce a bias based on available information.
	• <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the</i>	• Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- All samples were transported directly to ALS Orange, NSW by Gilmore Metals staff or transported via registered freight to ALS Adelaide, Sa or ALS Perth, WA with samples dispatched from TNT courier, Wagga Wagga, NSW. - All sample submissions were documented via ALS tracking system with results reported via email and online webtrieve portal. - All freight samples were documented and tracked via courier (TNT) tracking systems. - Samples transported in polyweave sample bags secured with zip ties.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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 Dunedoo Project is secured by 1 granted Exploration Licence EL9138 covering 33 graticule units for a total of approximately 97 km².
	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 tenements is current and in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Modern exploration commenced in 1969 with BHP and then ESSO from 1973-1977, BHP again from 1977-79 and Mines Exploration Pty Ltd from 1977-1983, followed by Sunshine Gold Pty Ltd from 1983-1990. In the 1990's Plutonic Operations Ltd and Universal Services Group explored the area, followed by various groups holding the tenure but conducting minimal work up to 2016. Gilmore Metals Pty Ltd has held the licence since 2021.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	The Dunedoo 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). Tenure encapsulates the Late Ordovician Tucklan Formation (Cabonne Group) consisting of clastic sediments and volcanoclastics, basaltic-andesitic volcanics considered highly prospective for porphyry Au-Cu-Mo deposits. The Tucklan Formation has a north-south striking faulted contact with the metasediments and volcanics

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		of the Silurian Dungeree Volcanics (Tannabutta Group) in the north-east of EL9138. The Silurian Dungeree Volcanics primarily consist of thick sequences of rhyolite to dacite and autoclastic horizons with latite to trachyandesite lava, and lesser clastic sequences. The south-east margin of EL9138 hosts the Carboniferous Gulgong Granite, a leucocratic medium to coarse grained porphyritic granite displaying minor aplite dykes and quartz monzonite phases. Unconformably overlying the older basement in the central to western zone of EL9138 are breccia, conglomerate, claystone and sandstone of the Late Permian Dunedoo Formation and conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone of the Early Triassic Boulderwood Formation, both part of the Gunnedah Basin. Cainozoic alluvial and colluvial sediment cover is preserved in drainage areas with local gold occurrences present.
Drill hole information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - Easting and northing of the drill hole collar. - Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar. - Dip and azimuth of the hole. - Down hole length and interception depth. - Hole length.	Not applicable
	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	Not applicable

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	(e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable
	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').	Not applicable
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, Mo and Ag results below detection are 0.02ppm, 0.02ppm & 0.002ppm respectively.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Dunedoo Project includes exploration data collected by previous companies. Much of this data has been captured and validated in a GIS database.

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Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing data interpretation, surface assay results, geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	See body of this announcement.