



ASX Announcement & Media Release

Copper Mineralisation identified at Kula's Brunswick Project in the Western Gneiss Terrain

Highlights:

- Visible copper mineralisation as chalcopyrite identified at Kula's Brunswick Project in the Southwest of WA
- A total of six 2-10 kg rock chip samples were collected from the Location which have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for urgent gold, PGE and multi-element assays

Date: 19 February 2021

ASX Code: KGD

Board of Directors:

Mark Stowell (Chairman)

Mark Bojanjac

John Hannaford

Simon Adams

Shares on Issue:

155,805,606 Ordinary Shares

Cash at Bank:

\$1.2m (at 31 Dec 2020)

Kula Gold Limited (Kula or the Company) reports that the recent field program at the Brunswick Project successfully identified primary copper mineralisation (chalcopyrite+bornite) in silicified amphibolite. The discovery is particularly significant for the company as it validates the exploration concept behind the acquisition of the licences within the Western Gneiss Terrain. The Western Gneiss Terrain is also host to the recently discovered Julimar Ni-Cu-Co-Au-PGE Deposit to the North.

The images below show examples of the veined and matrix-style mineralisation discovered at the Brunswick Project.



Figure 1. Chalcopyrite veinlets and chalcopyrite + pyrite ± bornite matrix mineralisation in silicified Amphibolite (15cm) (Sample 1)

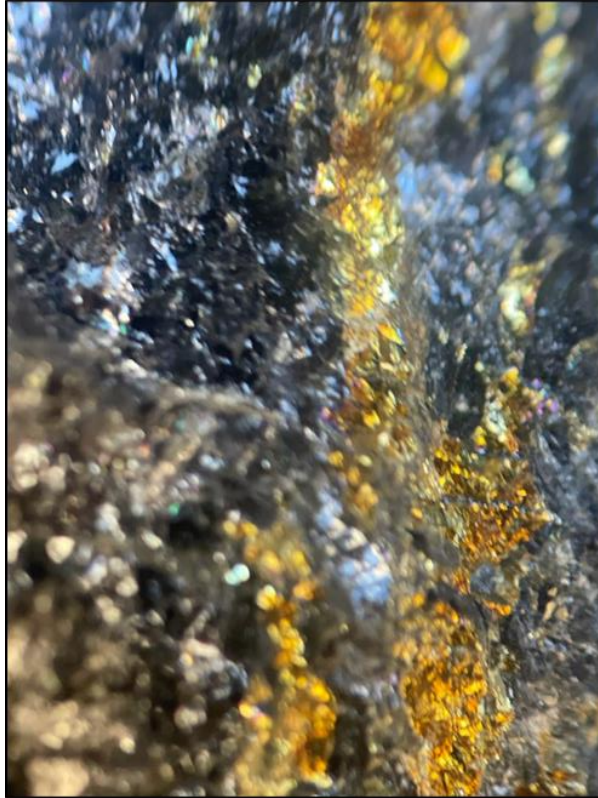


Figure 2. Closeup picture of the chalcopyrite veinlet from Figure 1 (Sample 1)



Figure 3. Matrix style pyrite + chalcopyrite ± pyrrhotite mineralisation from within 2 metres of sample 1 (For rock library kept for future comparison)

A total of six 2-10 kg rock chip samples were collected from the location which have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for urgent gold, PGE and multi-element assays.

The CP is not comfortable estimating the abundance or percentage of the copper sulphide bearing minerals. In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralization, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the grade of mineralization. The Company will update the market when laboratory results become available.

Kula has purchased remotely sensed ASTER data—processed for certain spectra of interest, which show additional targets in the licence area, all of which have not been historically explored. An extensive soil sampling program over these new areas of interest is planned for the coming weeks, followed by RC drilling to test the extent of the mineralisation, once relevant approvals are obtained.

The Company has expanded its Brunswick landholding with the application of 6 blocks in EL 70/5703.

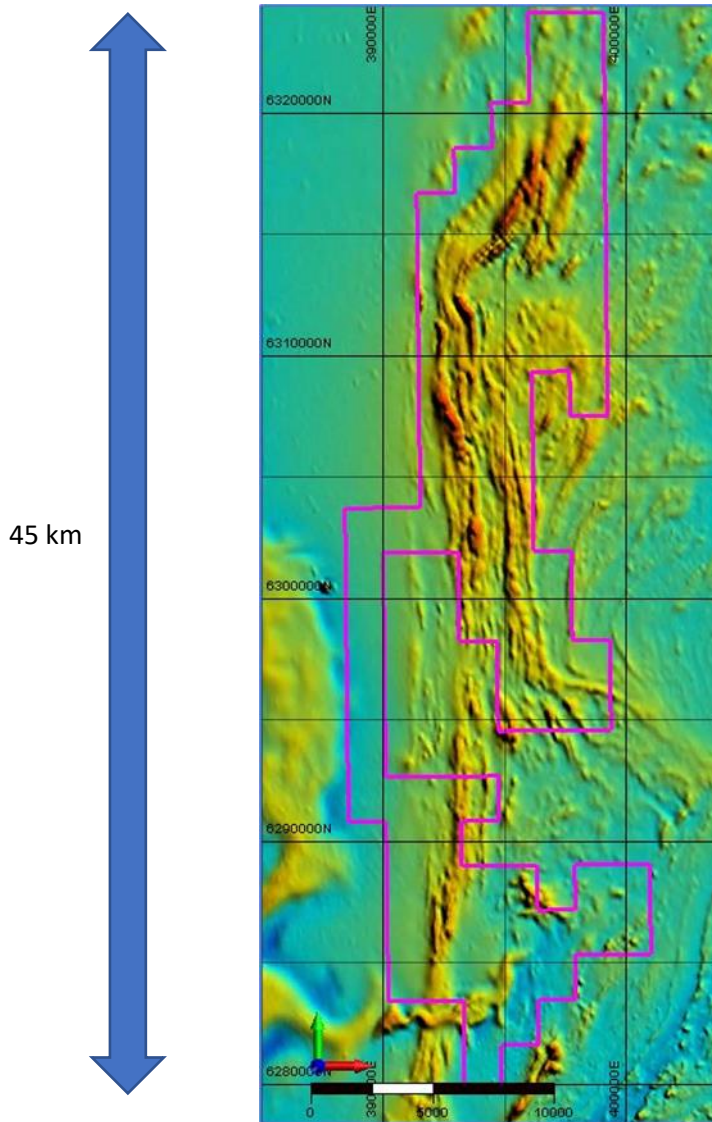


Figure 4. Brunswick Cu-Ni-PGE project area

Further project updates and assay results will be reported in due course. Assay Results are expected within 5 weeks.

By order of the Board

For Further Information, Contact:

Luke Abbott – Company Secretary

T: +61 8 6144 0592 info@kulagold.com.au

About the Company

Kula Gold Ltd (ASX: KGD) is a Western Australia gold exploration company focussed on large land positions and structural geological settings capable of hosting ~1m oz or equivalent deposits.

The company has projects within the Southern Cross WA region including Rankin Dome and Marvel Loch, as well as near Kurnalpi and Brunswick. The company has a history of large gold resource discoveries with its foundation Woodlark Island project in PNG.

The information in this report that relates to geology and exploration is based on information compiled by Mr. Adam Anderson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Anderson is a Geology and Exploration Consultant who has been engaged by Kula Gold Ltd. Mr. Anderson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr. Anderson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ATTACHMENT 1

TABLE 1 – BRUNSWICK PROJECT IN THE WESTERN GNESSTERRAIN

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of six 2-10 kg rock chip samples were collected from the location which have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for gold and multi-element assays.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No applicable
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No applicable
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logging identified the GPS location, condition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>of the sample and the lithology</p>
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> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sample preparation was required prior sending the samples to the laboratory. All the samples were collected manually. • The samples were collected in situ by the geologist discretion.
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> • <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> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the competent person's opinion that there was sufficient confidence for sending the samples for assay and it fits the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assay results have been reported
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS used as a survey method which is accurate enough for the exploration's stage
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples spacing were define by the geologist criteria.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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"> • No orientation data was collected
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were taken directly to the laboratory by company personnel with the respective submission form and proper labelling for traceability purposes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audits or reviews were conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kula Gold Ltd has applied for EL 70/5599, EL 70/5645 and EL70/5703 All of the licenses status is under application
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant information of previous exploration was found in the tenement areas
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is situated within the Western Gneiss Terrain of the Archean Yilgarn block
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. 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 applicable
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data is point data only so this is not applicable
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"> Maps of data have been provided where possible

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> Visible copper mineralization as chalcopyrite was identified in hand specimen
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> No applicable
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up of assay results Further mapping and interpretation of the data will be completed

ATTACHMENT 2

INFORMATION RELATING TO BRUNSWICK PROJECT

Project	Sample	East	North	RL	Sample_Type
BRUNSWICK	Sample 1	397875	6314477	194	ROCK
BRUNSWICK	Sample 2	397875	6314478	194	ROCK
BRUNSWICK	Sample 3	397875	6314479	194	ROCK
BRUNSWICK	Sample 4	397875	6314480	194	ROCK
BRUNSWICK	Sample 5	397875	6314481	194	ROCK
BRUNSWICK	Sample 6	397875	6314482	194	ROCK