KalGold's first drill program hits gold at Bulong Taurus

KalGold's first drill program hits shallow oxide gold at both initial targets within the greater Bulong Taurus project area.

- Thick zones of near-surface oxide gold mineralisation are punctuated by higher grades at **La Mascotte**. New results in BLRC210001 include:
  - **18m at 1.23g/t Au** from **1m** including **2m at 4.95g/t Au** from 15m
  - **10m at 1.29g/t Au** from **23m** including **1m at 8.19g/t Au** from 23m
  - **10m at 1.16 g/t Au** from **52m** including **1m at 6.5g/t Au** from 52m
- New results confirm historic 1990s pre-JORC resource drill out results. KalGold is rigorously assessing this historic data in detail to define an **initial exploration target at La Mascotte**.
- Confirmatory, first-pass drilling at **Great Ophir mine** intersects saprock gold mineralisation, including **1m at 6.16 g/t Au from 13m,** in BLRC210005.

Follow-up programs totalling 3,350m are approved for La Mascotte, Great Ophir, and other targets. Commencing mid-December, these programs will begin to define Bulong Taurus's full potential.

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (**ASX:KAL**) ('**KalGold**' or 'the **Company**') is pleased to advise that the Company's first drill program has intersected gold at its lead project, Bulong Taurus, 35km to the east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Two targets were tested, La Mascotte and Great Ophir, with shallow oxide gold confirmed at both. **KalGold MD and CEO, Dr Matt Painter**, said:

> "*A limited, first-pass drill program at Bulong Taurus has intersected significant oxide gold mineralisation at both targets tested. By drilling prior to listing last week, KalGold is off to a flying start. A second program is scheduled to commence in December with results expected in early 2022. With multi-million-ounce neighbours immediately to the west and south, we plan to rigorously assess dozens of targets at Bulong Taurus to try to unlock similar potential*."

Work to assess these results is ongoing. Information provided in this release will be followed up with detailed analysis once the results are fully assessed.

THICK NEAR-SURFACE GOLD AT LA MASCOTTE

Near surface, oxide gold mineralisation was intersected in both drill holes at La Mascotte. Results are presented in Appendix 2 and 3, and include:

BLRC210001	**18m at 1.23g/t Au** from **1m**
	including **2m at 4.95g/t Au** from 15m
	10m at 1.29g/t Au from **23m**
	including **1m at 8.19g/t Au** from 23m
	10m at 1.16 g/t Au from **52m**
	including **1m at 6.48g/t Au** from 52m
	4m at 1.18 g/t Au from 75m
BLRC210002	4m at 0.82 g/t Au from 24m
	12m at 0.85 g/t Au from 35m
	including 1m at 2.87 g/t Au from 35m
	and 1m at 2.71 g/t Au from 44m
	3m at 1.11 g/t Au from 72m
	2m at 1.37 g/t Au from 82m

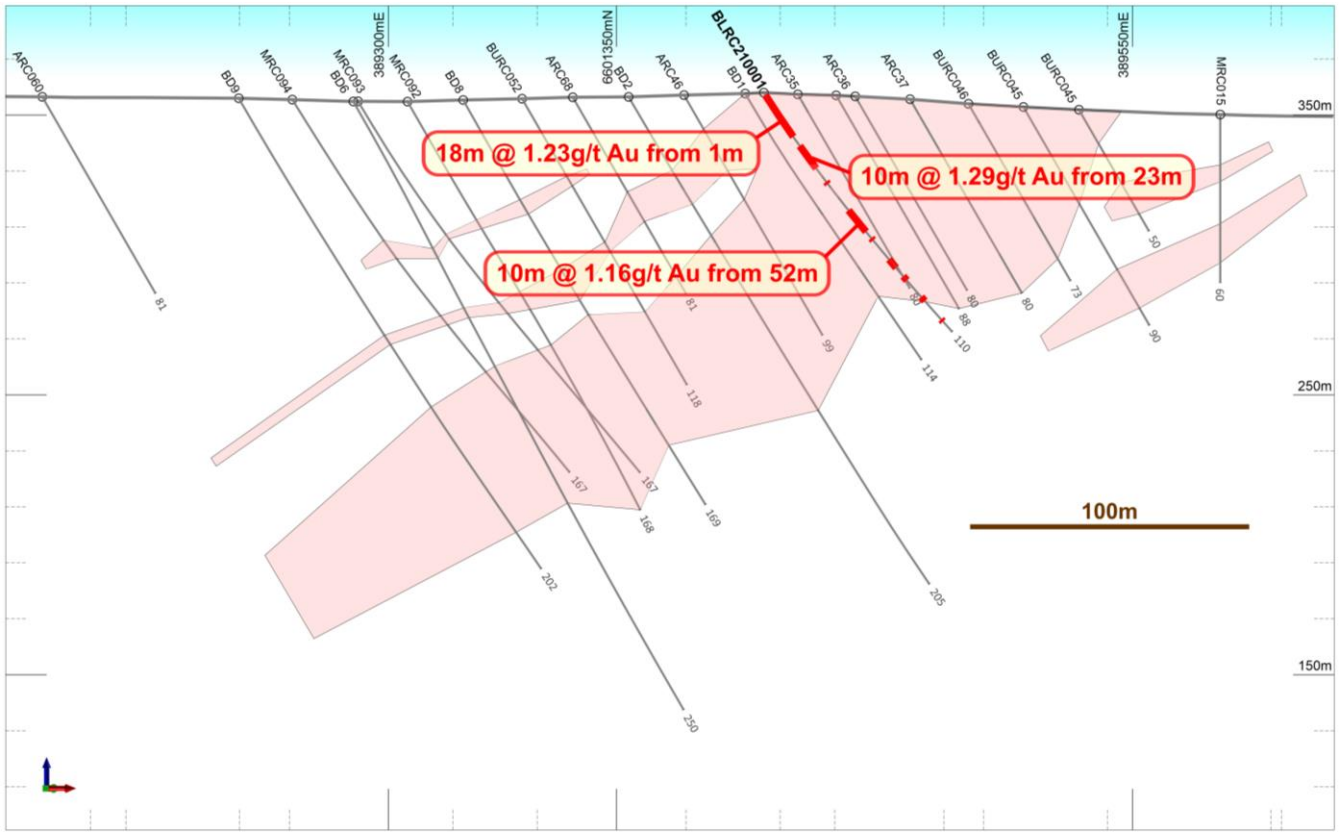

Figure 1 – Preliminary section of La Mascotte looking towards 340°, showing historic drilling that has tested to depth (by Trafalgar, Manor Resources, and Goldfields, 1980s-1990s, with depths labelled), new drilling at BLRC210001 with intercepts as described in Appendix 3 (red), mineralised zones (pink, as per Appendix 3) and topography. View is towards the NNW. Historic drill data is still being assessed, but it is clear that KalGold's confirmatory drilling is consistent with this data.

Ongoing assessment of data to define an Exploration Target

Assessment of historic results is ongoing, but it is clear that these new results are consistent with and confirm closely spaced drilling at La Mascotte, which was used to define a pre-JORC resource in the 1990s. These new results fall within the mineralised envelope (as defined in Appendix 3) (Figure 1) that was depicted by drill programs where collars were spaced as tightly as 20m apart (Figure 2).

Modelling of this dataset is underway, but it is already apparent that gold mineralisation is open in every direction with expectations that a significant mineralised system is emerging. KalGold intends to use this information to define a new exploration target for La Mascotte once this assessment in completed.

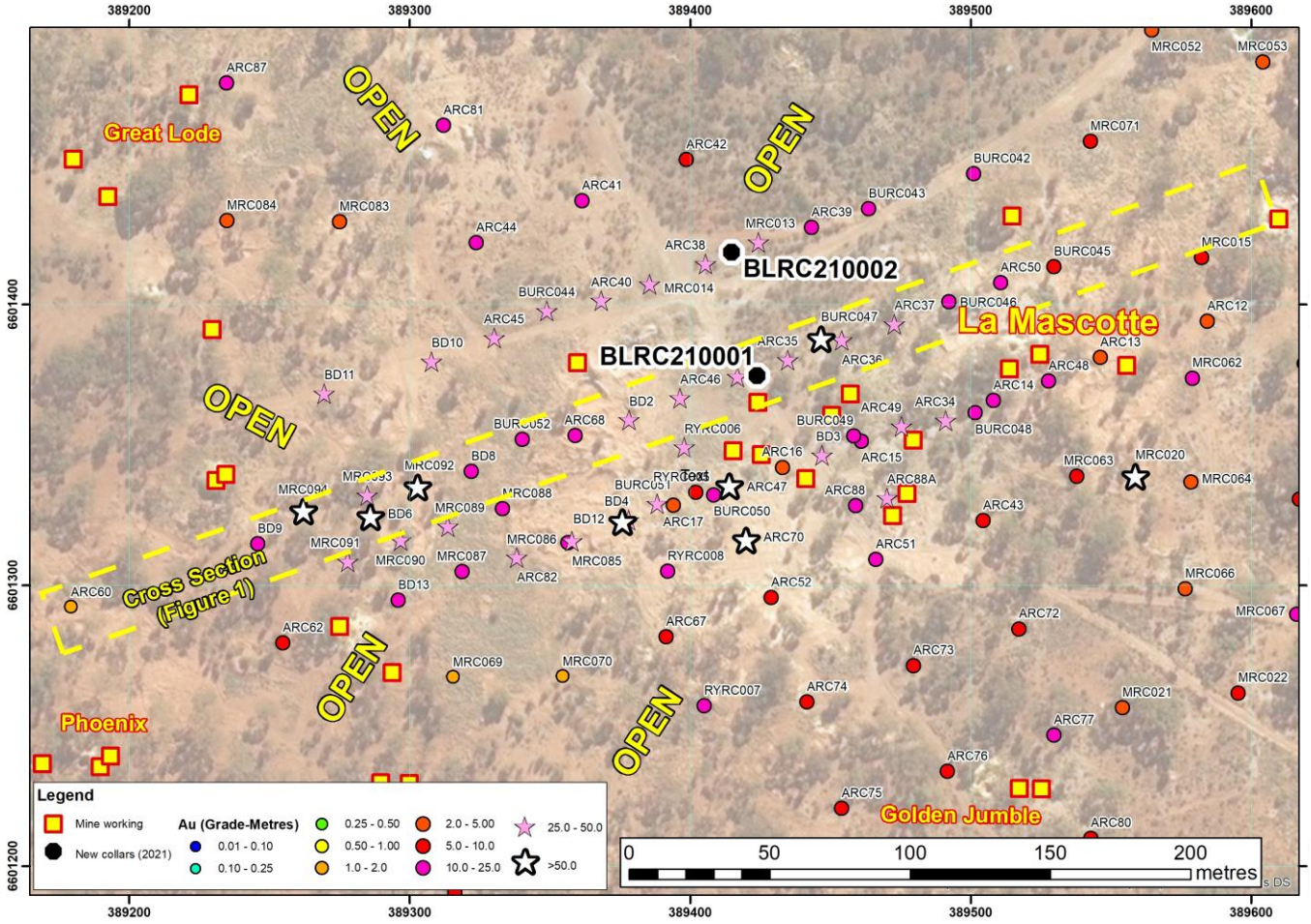

Figure 2 – New drilling at La Mascotte showing historic drilling that has effectively tested to depth for mineralisation and mine workings. Extensive drilling was undertaken during the 1990s to define a pre-JORC resource. Au (grade-metres) represent gold abundance in each drill hole, and are calculated by multiplying an intercept value by its thickness. Data is currently under assessment for inclusion into an upgraded JORC Code (2012) resource, but shows a broad ~300x300m mineralised area define by historic drilling. Projection MGA 94 Zone 51.

JORC resource in development, beginning at La Mascotte

The Company aims to utilise historic data to define an initial JORC Code (2012) resource beginning at La Mascotte. Detailed historic drilling at La Mascotte covered roughly 300x300m, showing gold mineralisation throughout (Figure 2). To this end, new drill holes are required to confirm historic results and extend the known footprint of gold mineralisation. The Company has conducted field confirmation of historic localities and acquired associated laboratory certificates to validate the inclusion of historic data into a potential JORC (2012) resource.

An initial resource at La Mascotte, which constitutes around 1% of total Bulong Taurus project area, will mark a significant step in the assessment and expansion of the project.

GOLD AT GREAT OPHIR

Near surface oxide gold at Great Ophir appears to be structurally controlled and nuggety in nature. Drill hole BLRC210005 recorded an intercept of **1m at 6.16 g/t Au from 13m** within saprock. Mineralisation indicators elsewhere suggest significant faulting and structural disruption which is considered a positive factor for the development of orogenic gold deposits. A lack of systematic data from the prospect has hindered interpretation with insufficient data to construct a meaningful cross-section.

However, this will be overcome by pattern drilling, likely to be at 80m centres, over the extent of the Great Ophir, Golden Crown, Wills, and Fremantle areas. The proposed footprint incorporates extensive surface and underground workings, historic production, ongoing prospecting, and new intercepts with multiple subparallel gold mineralised structures identified from this data (Figure 3). This will be part of the December drill program.

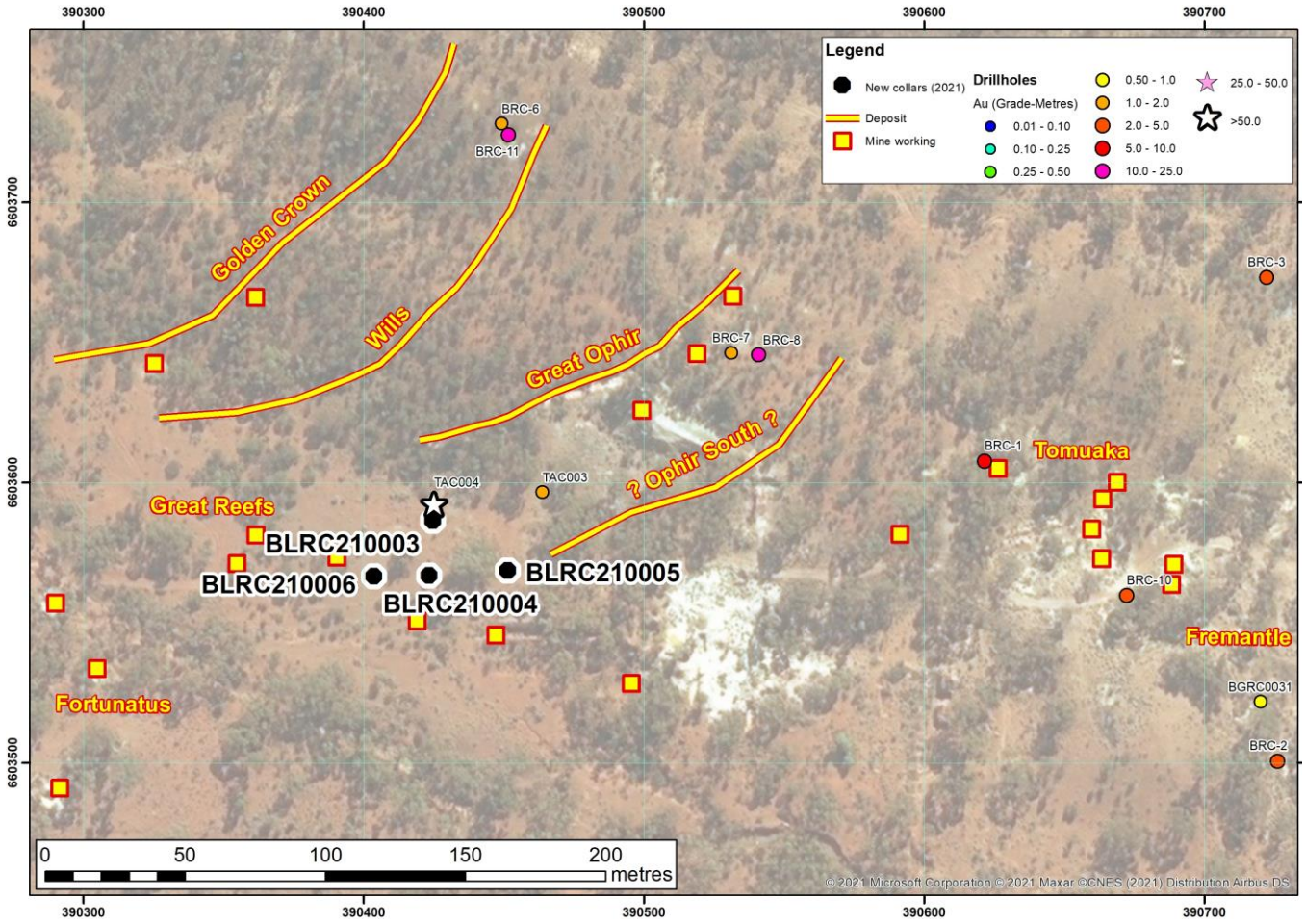

Figure 3 – New drilling at Great Ophir showing historic drilling that has effectively tested to depth for mineralisation , mine workings, and extents of selected deposits at surface. Note the paucity of drilling at Great Ophir compared to La Mascotte. This lack of data precludes the construction of a meaningful cross section at this stage. Map is at the same scale as the La Mascotte map. Projection MGA 94 Zone 51.

UPCOMING DRILLING

The Company's second RC drill program will build on these first-pass results. Scheduled to commence shortly, the Company anticipates results in early 2022 will provide targets for diamond drilling to help define controls on gold mineralisation and allow smarter and more efficient targeting. This second phase of drilling will include:

- Pattern drilling at Great Ophir to provide first ever systematic assessment of this historic mine site.
- Further selected confirmation of near surface gold mineralisation at La Mascotte by new holes that will extend high-grade zones to the west, northwest and south.

This new drilling at La Mascotte is expected to provide additional certainty regarding tightly spaced 1990s drill programs. The Company aims to incorporate historic resource drill out programs into a new, expanded JORC resource beginning at La Mascotte in 2022.

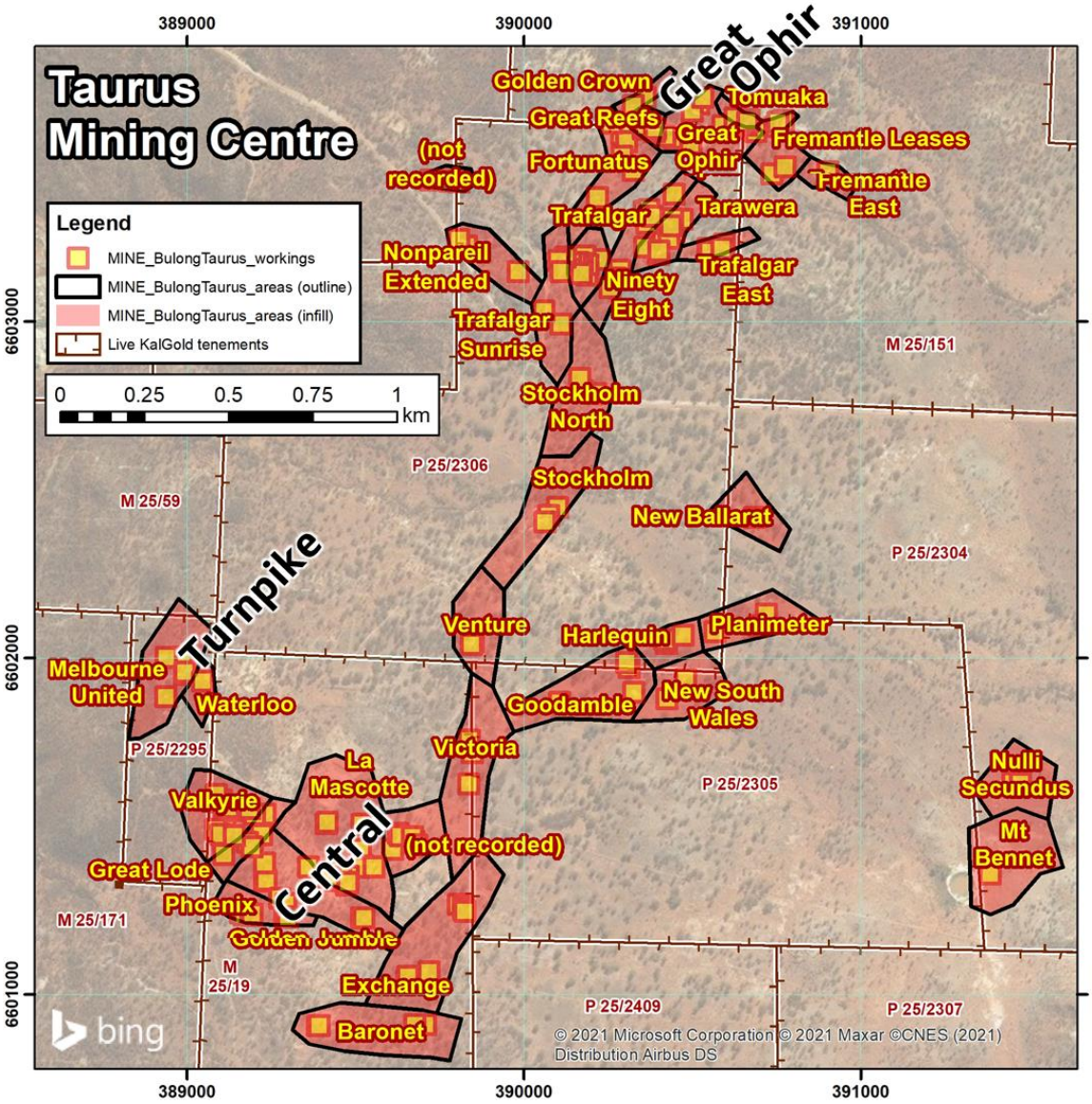

Figure 4 – Map of the Taurus Mining Centre, showing the locations of the La Mascotte (lower left) and Great Ophir (top centre) drill programs reported in this document. Projection MGA 94 Zone 51.

Authorised for lodgement by the Board of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

For further information regarding KalGold, please visit **kalgoldmining.com.au** or contact:

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About KalGold

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (KalGold, ASX:KAL) is an ASX-listed resources company, with a large portfolio of West Australian projects, focussed on:

- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, which offers opportunity for rapid conversion of new and historic drill results to JORC resources. The Taurus gold mining centre was discovered in the 1890s gold rush and has been almost continuously worked by prospectors since. KalGold is the first company in generations to assemble the full tenement package over the mining centre to fully and properly assess this highly mineralised area for significant gold deposits.
- The **Keith-Kilkenny** and **Laverton Tectonic Zone Projects**, which will focus on overlooked areas of these highly prospective terranes. Broad areas containing nickel laterite deposits have not been assessed for gold in decades, and KalGold will initially focus on assaying archived samples from historic programs. Other areas contain recent prospector discoveries that have not been previously explored.
- Other projects, including the **Kalgoorlie Project**, that offer numerous conceptual targets that will be refined and tested through ongoing field and desktop programs.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Australian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this news release.

This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's exploration, development and business plans, capital and exploration expenditures, the effect on the Company of any changes to existing legislation or policy, government regulation of mining operations, the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals, the success of exploration, development and mining activities, the geology of the Company's properties, environmental risks, the availability and mobility of labour, the focus of the Company in the future, demand and market outlook for precious metals and the prices thereof, progress in development of mineral properties, the Company's ability to raise funding privately or on a public market in the future, the Company's future growth, results of operations, restrictions caused by COVID-19, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time.

Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, diminishing quantities and grades of mineral reserves, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this news release is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this news release.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Painter, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Painter is a the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Painter holds securities in Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

Appendix 1 – Collar location data

Collar location data for all new RC drill holes completed by KalGold within the Bulong-Taurus area.

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Depth (m)	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
La Mascotte	BLRC210001	RC	110	M25/0019	MGA94_51	389,423.954	6,601,374.520	357.961	-60	70
	BLRC210002	RC	100	M25/0019	MGA94_51	389,414.733	6,601,418.545	358.140	-60	70
Great Ophir	BLRC210003	RC	50	M25/0151	MGA94_51	390,424.582	6,603,586.449	350.726	-60	0
	BLRC210004	RC	70	P25/2306	MGA94_51	390,423.343	6,603,566.887	350.640	-60	0
	BLRC210005	RC	70	P25/2306	MGA94_51	390,451.428	6,603,568.599	350.057	-60	0
	BLRC210006	RC	70	P25/2306	MGA94_51	390,403.638	6,603,566.654	350.865	-60	0

Collar location data are also presented for all historic holes presented within this document, from La Mascotte and Great Ophir

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Depth (m)	Company	Year	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
La Mascotte	ARC12	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389584.4	6601393.9	350.4	-60	70
	ARC13	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389546.3	6601381.1	351.3	-60	70
	ARC14	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389508.2	6601365.8	353.4	-60	70
	ARC15	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389461.1	6601351.3	355.8	-60	70
	ARC16	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389432.9	6601341.9	356	-60	70
	ARC17	RC	39	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389394.1	6601328.4	355.4	-60	70
	ARC34	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389491.1	6601358.6	354.4	-60	70
	ARC35	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389434.9	6601380.2	357.4	-60	70
	ARC36	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389454.1	6601387.2	356.6	-60	70
	ARC37	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389472.9	6601392.9	355.6	-60	70
	ARC38	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389405.6	6601414.3	358.5	-60	70
	ARC39	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389443.2	6601427.4	355.9	-60	70
	ARC40	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389368.4	6601401.3	357.8	-60	70
	ARC41	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389361.4	6601436.9	359.2	-60	70
	ARC42	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389398.6	6601451.5	359.6	-60	70
	ARC43	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389504.5	6601323	352.9	-60	70
	ARC44	RC	100	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389323.7	6601422	358.2	-60	70
	ARC45	RC	99	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389330.2	6601388.1	357	-60	70
	ARC46	RC	99	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389396.5	6601366.5	357.1	-60	70
	ARC47	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389414	6601335.2	355.6	-60	70
	ARC48	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389527.9	6601372.6	352.3	-60	70
	ARC49	RC	90	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389475.5	6601356.5	355.2	-60	70
	ARC50	RC	90	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389510.7	6601407.7	352.8	-60	70
	ARC51	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389466.2	6601309.2	353.7	-60	70
	ARC52	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389428.9	6601295.5	354.1	-60	70
	ARC60	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389179.3	6601292.4	356.5	-60	70
	ARC62	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389254.8	6601279.5	355.5	-60	70
	ARC63	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389253.1	6601216.7	354.2	-60	70
	ARC67	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389391.4	6601281.6	353.9	-60	70
	ARC68	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389359	6601353.3	356.3	-60	70
	ARC70	RC	81	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389419.9	6601316	354.8	-90	0
	ARC72	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389517.2	6601284.4	352.7	-90	0
	ARC73	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389479.6	6601271.4	353	-90	0
	ARC74	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389441.7	6601258.4	353.6	-90	0
	ARC75	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389454	6601220.5	352.5	-90	0
	ARC76	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389491.8	6601233.7	352.4	-90	0
	ARC77	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389529.7	6601246.5	351.2	-90	0
	ARC79	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389505.1	6601195.9	350.8	-90	0
	ARC80	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389543	6601209.9	350.4	-90	0
	ARC81	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389312	6601463.7	359.3	-90	0
	ARC82	RC	180	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389338.2	6601309.9	354.9	-90	107
	ARC87	RC	80	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389234.7	6601478.8	358.7	-90	0
	ARC88	RC	61	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389459	6601328.3	354.8	-90	0

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Depth (m)	Company	Year	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
	ARC88A	RC	100	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389470.4	6601331	354.6	-90	0
	BD1	DD	114.4	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389417	6601374.1	357.6	-60	70
	BD10	RC/DD	175.4	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389307.8	6601379.6	356.1	-60	65
	BD11	RC/DD	199	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389269.6	6601368.2	355.9	-62	60
	BD12	RC/DD	171	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389375.8	6601322.5	355.1	-89	57
	BD13	RC/DD	171	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389295.9	6601294.7	354.6	-90	0
	BD2	DD	204.7	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389378.2	6601358.8	356.4	-60	68
	BD3	DD	136	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389447	6601346.2	355.9	-60	70
	BD4	DD	134	Trafalgar	1988	MGA94_51	389378.1	6601323.2	355.2	-60	71
	BD6	RC/DD	250.2	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389286	6601324.2	354.8	-60	70
	BD8	RC/DD	169.1	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389321.9	6601340.5	355.3	-61	72
	BD9	RC/DD	202.1	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389245.9	6601314.7	355.9	-60	70
	BURC042	RC	70	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389501.1	6601446.5	353.3	-60	70
	BURC043	RC	82	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389463.6	6601434	354.8	-60	70
	BURC044	RC	100	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389349	6601397.6	357.5	-60	70
	BURC045	RC	50	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389529.8	6601413.3	351.9	-60	70
	BURC046	RC	73	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389492.3	6601400.8	354	-60	70
	BURC047	RC	88	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389446.7	6601387.7	357	-60	70
	BURC048	RC	80	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389501.7	6601361.4	353.7	-60	70
	BURC049	RC	94	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389458.3	6601353.2	355.9	-60	70
	BURC050	RC	112	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389408.4	6601332.2	355.4	-60	70
	BURC051	RC	124	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389388.3	6601329	355.5	-60	70
	BURC052	RC	118	Goldfields	1997	MGA94_51	389340.2	6601351.9	355.8	-60	70
	MRC013	RC	80	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389424.4	6601422.1	357.5	-60	70
	MRC014	RC	80	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389385.7	6601407.2	358.1	-60	65
	MRC015	RC	60	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389582.4	6601416.6	350.1	-90	0
	MRC020	RC	80	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389558.8	6601338.6	351.2	-90	0
	MRC021	RC	70	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389554.2	6601256.4	350.6	-90	0
	MRC022	RC	60	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389595.4	6601261.6	350.3	-90	0
	MRC029	RC	70	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389391.5	6601195.7	352.3	-90	0
	MRC031	RC	74	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389316.1	6601190.5	353.1	-90	0
	MRC052	RC	51	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389564.6	6601497.6	349.8	-90	0
	MRC053	RC	50	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389604.2	6601486.3	348.5	-90	0
	MRC062	RC	54	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389579.1	6601373.7	350.7	-90	0
	MRC063	RC	57	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389537.9	6601338.8	351.8	-90	0
	MRC064	RC	54	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389578.5	6601336.7	350.8	-90	0
	MRC066	RC	51	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389576.5	6601298.7	350.6	-90	0
	MRC069	RC	45	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389315.4	6601267.4	353.9	-90	0
	MRC070	RC	50	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389354.6	6601267.7	353.7	-90	0
	MRC071	RC	38	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389542.8	6601458	351.2	-90	0
	MRC083	RC	33	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389275	6601429.4	357.4	-90	0
	MRC084	RC	39	Manor	1993	MGA94_51	389234.9	6601429.8	357.5	-90	0
	MRC085	RC	150	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389358	6601315.7	354.6	-60	71
	MRC086	RC	151	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389356.4	6601315.2	354.6	-90	221
	MRC087	RC	175	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389318.8	6601304.9	354.6	-90	0
	MRC088	RC	156	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389333.1	6601327.2	355	-60	73
	MRC089	RC	149	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389313.7	6601320.8	354.8	-59	72
	MRC090	RC	155	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389296.9	6601315.9	354.5	-59	71
	MRC091	RC	173	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389278	6601308.3	355	-59	74
	MRC092	RC	168	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389302.8	6601334.7	354.7	-60	72
	MRC093	RC	167	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389285	6601332	354.9	-59	70
	MRC094	RC	167	Manor	1994	MGA94_51	389262.1	6601326.3	355.5	-58	75
	RYRC005	RC	50	Rubicon	2008	MGA94_51	389402	6601333	355.5	-60	69
	RYRC006	RC	80	Rubicon	2008	MGA94_51	389398	6601349	356.4	-60	69
	RYRC007	RC	70	Rubicon	2008	MGA94_51	389405	6601257	353.1	-60	69
	RYRC008	RC	100	Rubicon	2008	MGA94_51	389392	6601305	354.6	-60	69
Great Ophir	BGRC0031	RC	66	Heron	2005	MGA94_52	390720.094	6603521.837	347.3	-90	0
	BRC-1	RC	81	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_53	390621.594	6603607.653	351.6	-60	335
	BRC-10	RC	60	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_54	390672.3057	6603559.722	349.5	-60	135
	BRC-11	RC	106	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_55	390451.626	6603724.032	367.6	-60	135
	BRC-2	RC	114	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_56	390726.1536	6603500.598	346.7	-60	135
	BRC-3	RC	120	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_57	390722.242	6603673.173	352.3	-60	135
	BRC-6	RC	46	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_58	390449.223	6603728.064	367.7	-60	135
	BRC-7	RC	14	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_59	390531.193	6603646.344	358.3	-60	135
	BRC-8	RC	99	Consolidated	1984	MGA94_60	390540.884	6603645.636	358.4	-60	335
	TAC003	RC	88	Talon	1996	MGA94_61	390463.675	6603596.557	352.1	-60	0
	TAC004	RC	82	Talon	1996	MGA94_62	390424.995	6603592.224	351.0	-60	0

APPENDIX 2 – NEW ASSAY RESULTS FROM BULONG TAURUS

All assays >0.15g/t Au and their adjacent samples from recent RC drilling at La Mascotte and Great Ophir.

Abbreviations used: Au – gold, Ag – silver, As – arsenic, Sb – antimony, S – sulphur, m – metre, g/t – grams per tonne, ppm – parts per million, b.d. – below detection.

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	S (%)
La Mascotte	BLRC210001	0	1	AR047001	0.212	b.d.	b.d.	1.1	170
	BLRC210001	1	2	AR047002	**2.13**	b.d.	10	2.5	110
	BLRC210001	2	3	AR047003	0.409	0.2	b.d.	2.7	70
	BLRC210001	3	4	AR047005	**1.21**	0.5	20	1	80
	BLRC210001	4	5	AR047006	**0.699**	0.5	b.d.	0.9	60
	BLRC210001	5	6	AR047007	0.082	0.4	10	0.7	90
	BLRC210001	6	7	AR047008	**0.752**	0.1	20	1.1	80
	BLRC210001	7	8	AR047009	**0.895**	b.d.	20	1.1	90
	BLRC210001	8	9	AR047010	0.267	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	150
	BLRC210001	9	10	AR047011	0.327	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	210
	BLRC210001	10	11	AR047012	**0.583**	b.d.	10	1	380
	BLRC210001	11	12	AR047013	**1.6**	b.d.	20	1.1	450
	BLRC210001	12	13	AR047015	0.489	b.d.	10	1.1	240
	BLRC210001	13	14	AR047016	0.088	b.d.	b.d.	1.1	370
	BLRC210001	14	15	AR047017	**0.581**	0.1	b.d.	3.1	320
	BLRC210001	15	16	AR047018	**7.31**	0.4	10	1.4	1840
	BLRC210001	16	17	AR047019	**2.58**	0.2	10	1.3	2370
	BLRC210001	17	18	AR047020	0.461	b.d.	b.d.	3.1	2500
	BLRC210001	18	19	AR047021	**1.65**	b.d.	10	1	630
	BLRC210001	19	20	AR047022	0.432	0.2	10	0.9	2220
	BLRC210001	20	21	AR047023	0.028	b.d.	b.d.	2.7	910
	BLRC210001	21	22	AR047025	0.026	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	430
	BLRC210001	22	23	AR047026	0.093	0.2	b.d.	1.3	160
	BLRC210001	23	24	AR047027	**8.19**	0.1	10	2.2	110
	BLRC210001	24	25	AR047028	**0.588**	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	110
	BLRC210001	25	26	AR047029	0.304	b.d.	10	1.3	100
	BLRC210001	26	27	AR047030	0.226	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	150
	BLRC210001	27	28	AR047031	**1.37**	b.d.	10	1.2	130
	BLRC210001	28	29	AR047032	0.242	b.d.	b.d.	1	200
	BLRC210001	29	30	AR047033	0.056	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	110
	BLRC210001	30	31	AR047035	**0.594**	0.7	b.d.	1.6	1060
	BLRC210001	31	32	AR047036	0.4	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	70
	BLRC210001	32	33	AR047037	**0.925**	0.1	b.d.	2.1	150
	BLRC210001	33	34	AR047038	0.105	0.1	b.d.	1.5	1040
	BLRC210001	38	39	AR047043	0.118	b.d.	b.d.	3	90
	BLRC210001	39	40	AR047045	**0.65**	b.d.	b.d.	2.3	550
	BLRC210001	40	41	AR047046	0.48	0.2	b.d.	2	530
	BLRC210001	41	42	AR047047	0.147	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	160
	BLRC210001	42	43	AR047048	0.02	b.d.	b.d.	2	180
	BLRC210001	43	44	AR047049	0.324	0.1	b.d.	1.7	140
	BLRC210001	44	45	AR047050	0.061	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	40
	BLRC210001	49	50	AR047056	0.02	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	30
	BLRC210001	50	51	AR047057	0.284	b.d.	b.d.	5.9	300
	BLRC210001	51	52	AR047058	0.065	b.d.	b.d.	2.7	290
	BLRC210001	52	53	AR047059	**6.48**	0.2	b.d.	1.9	2290
	BLRC210001	53	54	AR047060	0.385	b.d.	b.d.	2.7	670
	BLRC210001	54	55	AR047061	0.182	0.1	b.d.	1.8	760
	BLRC210001	55	56	AR047062	**0.863**	b.d.	10	1.7	140
	BLRC210001	56	57	AR047063	**1.12**	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	160
	BLRC210001	57	58	AR047065	**1.32**	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	130
	BLRC210001	58	59	AR047066	**0.513**	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	290
	BLRC210001	59	60	AR047067	0.093	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	760
	BLRC210001	60	61	AR047068	0.053	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	380
	BLRC210001	61	62	AR047069	**0.57**	0.1	b.d.	2	820
	BLRC210001	62	63	AR047070	0.209	0.1	b.d.	1.9	310
	BLRC210001	63	64	AR047071	0.14	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	210
	BLRC210001	64	65	AR047072	0.432	0.3	b.d.	1.5	3910
	BLRC210001	65	66	AR047073	**0.693**	0.1	b.d.	1.3	810
	BLRC210001	66	67	AR047075	0.291	b.d.	b.d.	1.1	230
	BLRC210001	67	68	AR047076	0.045	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	410
	BLRC210001	68	69	AR047077	0.025	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	1170
	BLRC210001	69	70	AR047078	0.055	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	310
	BLRC210001	70	71	AR047079	0.401	b.d.	b.d.	2	680
	BLRC210001	71	72	AR047080	0.437	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	4570
	BLRC210001	72	73	AR047081	0.273	b.d.	b.d.	2.1	2680
	BLRC210001	73	74	AR047082	0.106	b.d.	b.d.	2.1	1200
	BLRC210001	74	75	AR047083	0.254	b.d.	b.d.	2.6	290
	BLRC210001	75	76	AR047085	**1.22**	b.d.	b.d.	2.3	1940
	BLRC210001	76	77	AR047086	0.193	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	950
	BLRC210001	77	78	AR047087	**2.46**	b.d.	b.d.	4.9	7930
	BLRC210001	78	79	AR047088	**0.846**	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	6500
	BLRC210001	79	80	AR047089	0.443	0.2	b.d.	2	4950
	BLRC210001	80	81	AR047090	0.16	0.1	10	1.9	2850
	BLRC210001	81	82	AR047091	0.011	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	560
	BLRC210001	82	83	AR047092	0.134	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	1400
	BLRC210001	83	84	AR047093	**0.631**	0.3	b.d.	1.8	2190
	BLRC210001	84	85	AR047095	**2.53**	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	5370
	BLRC210001	85	86	AR047096	0.09	b.d.	10	1.5	1410
	BLRC210001	92	93	AR047103	0.137	b.d.	b.d.	3.9	1430
	BLRC210001	93	94	AR047105	**0.877**	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	2700

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	S (%)
	BLRC210001	94	95	AR047106	**0.611**	b.d.	b.d.	2.3	3010
	BLRC210001	95	96	AR047107	0.142	b.d.	b.d.	4.4	690
	BLRC210001	103	104	AR047116	b.d.	b.d.	b.d.	3.4	390
	BLRC210001	104	105	AR047117	**0.943**	b.d.	b.d.	3.8	3220
	BLRC210001	105	106	AR047118	0.024	b.d.	b.d.	2.7	200
	BLRC210001	109	110	AR047122	0.056	b.d.	b.d.	2.5	1700
	BLRC210002	0	1	AR047123	0.18	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	240
	BLRC210002	1	2	AR047125	0.058	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	170
	BLRC210002	11	12	AR047136	0.029	b.d.	b.d.	3.6	70
	BLRC210002	12	13	AR047137	0.227	0.2	b.d.	1.4	100
	BLRC210002	13	14	AR047138	0.024	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	100
	BLRC210002	14	15	AR047139	0.101	b.d.	b.d.	4.7	160
	BLRC210002	15	16	AR047140	0.324	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	150
	BLRC210002	16	17	AR047141	0.019	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	60
	BLRC210002	21	22	AR047147	0.111	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	40
	BLRC210002	22	23	AR047148	0.324	b.d.	b.d.	2	60
	BLRC210002	23	24	AR047149	0.02	b.d.	b.d.	2.5	80
	BLRC210002	24	25	AR047150	**0.543**	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	100
	BLRC210002	25	26	AR047151	0.823	b.d.	b.d.	1.2	80
	BLRC210002	26	27	AR047152	0.363	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	70
	BLRC210002	27	28	AR047153	**1.55**	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	50
	BLRC210002	28	29	AR047155	0.036	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	60
	BLRC210002	29	30	AR047156	0.018	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	200
	BLRC210002	30	31	AR047157	0.062	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	100
	BLRC210002	31	32	AR047158	0.033	b.d.	b.d.	1.2	50
	BLRC210002	32	33	AR047159	0.026	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	70
	BLRC210002	33	34	AR047160	0.466	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	70
	BLRC210002	34	35	AR047161	0.217	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	280
	BLRC210002	35	36	AR047162	**2.87**	b.d.	b.d.	2.1	60
	BLRC210002	36	37	AR047163	**0.818**	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	80
	BLRC210002	37	38	AR047165	0.347	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	40
	BLRC210002	38	39	AR047166	0.637	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	70
	BLRC210002	39	40	AR047167	0.601	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	60
	BLRC210002	40	41	AR047168	0.219	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	400
	BLRC210002	41	42	AR047169	**0.54**	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	200
	BLRC210002	42	43	AR047170	0.237	b.d.	b.d.	2.3	760
	BLRC210002	43	44	AR047171	0.4	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	1100
	BLRC210002	44	45	AR047172	**2.71**	0.2	10	1.4	3740
	BLRC210002	45	46	AR047173	0.287	b.d.	b.d.	1	170
	BLRC210002	46	47	AR047175	**0.524**	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	440
	BLRC210002	47	48	AR047176	0.447	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	460
	BLRC210002	48	49	AR047177	0.142	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	270
	BLRC210002	49	50	AR047178	0.139	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	470
	BLRC210002	50	51	AR047179	0.274	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	1660
	BLRC210002	51	52	AR047180	0.152	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	300
	BLRC210002	52	53	AR047181	0.18	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	100
	BLRC210002	53	54	AR047182	0.069	b.d.	b.d.	3.4	150
	BLRC210002	54	55	AR047183	0.057	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	190
	BLRC210002	55	56	AR047185	0.354	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	600
	BLRC210002	56	57	AR047186	**0.796**	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	840
	BLRC210002	57	58	AR047187	**0.961**	0.2	b.d.	1.1	1750
	BLRC210002	58	59	AR047188	**0.501**	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	590
	BLRC210002	59	60	AR047189	0.072	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	260
	BLRC210002	60	61	AR047190	0.42	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	1080
	BLRC210002	61	62	AR047191	**0.531**	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	2570
	BLRC210002	62	63	AR047192	0.123	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	410
	BLRC210002	63	64	AR047193	0.058	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	470
	BLRC210002	64	65	AR047195	0.388	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	2010
	BLRC210002	65	66	AR047196	0.177	b.d.	b.d.	2.6	1070
	BLRC210002	66	67	AR047197	0.074	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	260
	BLRC210002	67	68	AR047198	**0.607**	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	3280
	BLRC210002	68	69	AR047199	0.155	b.d.	b.d.	2.4	410
	BLRC210002	69	70	AR047200	0.044	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	670
	BLRC210002	70	71	AR047201	0.044	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	140
	BLRC210002	71	72	AR047202	0.045	b.d.	b.d.	18.3	840
	BLRC210002	72	73	AR047203	**0.922**	b.d.	b.d.	6.7	5020
	BLRC210002	73	74	AR047205	**1.84**	0.2	b.d.	2.1	8360
	BLRC210002	74	75	AR047206	**0.563**	b.d.	b.d.	2.6	3360
	BLRC210002	75	76	AR047207	0.209	b.d.	b.d.	2.1	1030
	BLRC210002	76	77	AR047208	0.118	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	1320
	BLRC210002	77	78	AR047209	0.163	b.d.	b.d.	2.7	1190
	BLRC210002	78	79	AR047210	0.102	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	1120
	BLRC210002	79	80	AR047211	0.132	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	1610
	BLRC210002	80	81	AR047212	0.283	b.d.	b.d.	2.4	1500
	BLRC210002	81	82	AR047213	0.298	b.d.	b.d.	1.3	2300
	BLRC210002	82	83	AR047215	**1.63**	b.d.	b.d.	1.1	7930
	BLRC210002	83	84	AR047216	**1.11**	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	3700
	BLRC210002	84	85	AR047217	0.36	b.d.	b.d.	1.8	1910
	BLRC210002	85	86	AR047218	0.117	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	990
	BLRC210002	86	87	AR047219	0.074	b.d.	b.d.	2	680

Prospect	Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample number	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	S (%)
	BLRC210002	87	88	AR047220	0.014	b.d.	b.d.	2.2	330
	BLRC210002	88	89	AR047221	0.493	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	2650
	BLRC210002	89	90	AR047222	**0.907**	0.1	b.d.	2.6	6980
	BLRC210002	90	91	AR047223	0.247	b.d.	b.d.	1.5	1190
	BLRC210002	91	92	AR047225	0.021	0.1	b.d.	1.6	400
	BLRC210002	92	93	AR047226	0.034	b.d.	b.d.	1.9	330
	BLRC210002	93	94	AR047227	0.202	b.d.	b.d.	1.4	1430
	BLRC210002	94	95	AR047228	**0.779**	0.3	b.d.	1	3900
	BLRC210002	95	96	AR047229	0.303	0.3	b.d.	1.2	2600
	BLRC210002	96	97	AR047230	**0.534**	0.2	b.d.	1.3	3310
	BLRC210002	97	98	AR047231	0.073	b.d.	b.d.	1.7	530
	BLRC210002	98	99	AR047232	0.476	0.1	b.d.	2	5040
	BLRC210002	99	100	AR047233	0.021	b.d.	b.d.	1.6	270
Great Ophir	BLRC210003	38	39	AR047277	0.116	b.d.	90	2	220
	BLRC210003	39	40	AR047278	0.162	0.1	100	1.6	160
	BLRC210003	40	41	AR047279	0.367	0.2	100	1.8	170
	BLRC210003	41	42	AR047280	0.117	0.2	80	1.7	190
	BLRC210005	12	13	AR047381	0.032	b.d.	20	4.2	80
	BLRC210005	13	14	AR047382	**6.16**	b.d.	120	2.8	220
	BLRC210005	14	15	AR047383	0.132	0.2	100	2.5	170

APPENDIX 3 – COLLATED INTERCEPTS, BULONG TAURUS

Parameters used to define gold intercepts at Bulong Taurus

Parameter	Gold		Mineralised interval
Minimum cut-off	0.5g/t	2.0g/t	0.15g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m	1m	1m
Maximum internal waste thickness	1m	1m	1m

Gold intercepts at Bulong Taurus are defined using a nominal 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m and a maximum internal waste of 1m. Secondary intercepts (i.e., the "including" intercepts) are defined using a nominal 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. Mineralised intervals show alteration and veining containing gold mineralisation and are typically defined by gold grades exceeding 0.15g/t Au. Given the nuggety nature of some mineralisation at Bulong Taurus, significant grades may be expected to be located within these mineralised intervals, which therefore define correlatable target units. Where appropriate, consideration may also given to geological controls, such as vein and alteration zone distributions, in the definition of intercepts.

Gold intercepts from this program

Prospect	**Drillhole**	**Mineralised interval** (0.15g/t cutoff)	**Gold intercept** (0.5 g/t cutoff)	**Gold intercept** (2.0 g/t cutoff)
La Mascotte	BLRC210001	0-20m	18m at 1.23 g/t from 1m	*including* 1m at 2.13g/t Au from 1m *and* 2m at 4.95g/t Au from 15m
		23-33m	10m at 1.29 g/t from 23m	*including* 1m at 8.19g/t Au from 23m
		39-44m	1m at 0.65 g/t from 39m	
		50-67m	10m at 1.16 g/t from 52m	*including* 1m at 6.48g/t Au from 52m
			and 1m at 0.69 g/t from 65m	
		70-85m	4m at 1.18 g/t from 75m	
			and 2m at 1.58 g/t from 83m	
		93-95m	2m at 0.74 g/t from 93m	
		104-105m	1m at 0.94 g/t from 104m	
	BLRC210002	22-28m	4m at 0.82 g/t Au from 24m	
		33-69m	12m at 0.85 g/t Au from 35m	*including* 1m at 2.87 g/t Au from 35m *and* 1m at 2.71 g/t Au from 44m
			and 6m at 0.55 g/t Au from 56m	
			and 1m at 0.61 g/t Au from 67m	
		72-85m	3m at 1.11 g/t Au from 72m	
			and 2m at 1.37 g/t Au from 82m	
		88-99m	2m at 0.70 g/t Au from 88m	
			and 3m at 0.56 g/t Au from 94m	
Great Ophir	BLRC210005	13-14m	1m at 6.16 g/t Au from 13m	

Appendix 4 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All holes were sampled on a 1 metre down hole interval basis. All sampling lengths were recorded in KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL. • Industry standard practice was used in the processing of samples for assay, with 1m intervals of RC chips collected in green plastic bags. • Assay of samples utilised standard laboratory techniques with standard ICP-MS undertaken on 40 gram samples for Au, Pt and Pd, and lithium borate fused-bead XRF analysis used for the remaining multi-element suite. Other elements are determined by separate XRF and LA-ICP-MS analyses. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below. • Results were utilised from various historic drill programs (Trafalgar 1988, Manor Resources 1994, Talon Resources 1997, Goldfields Exploration 1997, Southern Gold 2013) using RC, diamond, and aircore drilling techniques. These programs were undertaken as a variety of targets areas, with the Great Ophir (Talon Resources) and La Mascotte / Central (various companies) being the main focus of each of these.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• In this program, KalGold drilled four reverse circulation (RC) drill holes at Great Ophir mine and 2 RC drill holes at La Mascotte mine. This drill program was designed as a first-pass to confirm gold mineralisation and alteration distributions from historic drilling. • Holes at Great Ophir mine were drilled at -60° towards 000°. Holes at La Mascotte mine were drilled at -60° towards 070°. • RC drilling was performed with a face sampling hammer (bit diameter of 4½ inches) with samples collected by cone (majority) or riffle splitter. •
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the reject sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. RC Chip sample condition recorded using a three-code system, D=Dry, M=Moist, W=Wet. Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, using water injection at times of reduced air circulation, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,*	• Visual RC geological logging was undertaken on 1 metre intervals for all drilling at the time of drilling, using standard KAL logging codes. • Planned drill hole target depths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling as required. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices. KAL employees supervised all drilling. A small selection of representative chips were collected for every 1 metre interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. • In total, 470m were drilled during the program, with the chips

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	generated during the entire program logged in detail. Of these, 210m were from La Mascotte and 260m were from Great Ophir.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *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.*
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*
		• 1 metre samples were recovered directly using a 15:1 rig mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. Sample target weight was between 2 and 3kg. In the case of wet clay samples, grab samples taken from sample return pile, initially into a calico sample bag. Wet samples were stored separately from other samples in plastic bags and riffle split once dry.
		• QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. Every 30th sample a duplicate sample was taken using the same sample sub sample technique as the original sub sample. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation.
		• For the historic programs referenced, regular sampling of all drilled materials was undertaken in the historic programs:
		  • Aircore (Goldfields Exploration 1997) and RAB (Manor Resources 1994) programs typically utilised 2 to 5m composites. Commonly, where high grades were intercepted in aircore composites, individual metre samples were assayed subsequently (e.g. Trafalgar, Great Ophir). Sub-sampling was typically by spearing of sample piles.
		  • RC drilling (Manor Resources 1994, Talon Resources 1997, Southern Gold 2013) was typically sampled on metre intervals. Older programs used spear/pipe sampling of piles, whereas the most recent program (2013) incorporated riffle splitting of samples in preparation for assay.
		  • Diamond drilling (Manor Resources 1994) was typically sampled on metre intervals. Typically half core samples were taken for assay. Where diamond drilling was undertaken.

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.*
	• *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.*
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• All KAL samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories and transported to BV Perth, where they were pulverised.
		  • The samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained.
		  • The samples have been cast using a 66:34 flux with 4% lithium nitrate added to form a glass bead. Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cl, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sc, Si, Sr, Ti, V, Zn, Zr have been determined by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Spectrometry on oven dry (105˚C) sample unless otherwise stated.
		  • A fused bead for Laser Ablation MS was created to define Ag_LA, Be_LA, Bi_LA, Cd_LA, Ce_LA, Co_LA, Cs_LA, Dy_LA, Er_LA, Eu_LA, Gd_LA, Ge_LA, Hf_LA, Ho_LA, In_LA, La_LA, Lu_LA, Mo_LA, Nb_LA, Nd_LA, Ni_LA, Pr_LA, Rb_LA, Re_LA, Sb_LA, Sc_LA, Se_LA, Sm_LA, Sn_LA, Ta_LA, Tb_LA, Te_LA, Th_LA, Tl_LA, Tm_LA, U_LA, V_LA, W_LA, Y_LA, Yb_LA, which have been determined by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS).
		  • The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 g (approx) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process and will give total separation of Gold, Platinum and Palladium in the sample. Au1, Pd, Pt have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.
		  • Loss on Ignition results have been determined using a robotic TGA system. Furnaces in the system were set to 110 and 1000 degrees Celsius. LOI1000 have been determined by Robotic TGA.
		  • Dry weight and wet weight have been determined gravimetrically.
		• BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.
		• KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between duplicate splits, blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials. All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. There were rare but explainable inconsistencies in the returning results from standards submitted, and it has been determined that levels of accuracy and precision relating to the samples are acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between duplicates splits, blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials. • All of the QAQC data has been statistically assessed. KAL has undertaken its own further in-house review of QAQC results of the BV routine standards, 100% of which returned within acceptable QAQC limits. This fact combined with the fact that the data is demonstrably consistent has meant that the results are considered to be acceptable and suitable for reporting.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes were surveyed using an RTK DGPS system with either a 3 or 7 digit accuracy. The coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. • Gyroscopic downhole surveys were undertaken with hole orientation measurements gathered every 10m during descent and then on ascent of the tool. • Topography is flat to gently undulating. The topographic surface has been constructed from DTM data captured via a high resolution, 15cm GSD orthophotographic aerial survey flown in 2016 over the Bulong project area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill line spacing at Great Ophir mine was 20m. Drill line spacing at La Mascotte mine was 40m. Collars defined on an ad hoc basis to delimit interpreted structure, lithological, and mineralised trends. • The spacing is considered sufficient at this stage to be suitable for the future definition of Mineral Resources. • Historic drilling at Great Ophir has not been systematic, with limited drilling undertaken at various intervals over many years. • Historic drilling at Central (La Mascotte) has been variable but as tight as 20m centres along 40m-spaced lines. This drilling was used historically to define pre-JORC resources in the 1990s.

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.*
	• *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.*
		• All drill holes in this program were angled. They were designed to delimit mineralisation at depth and to close off and intercept all possible orientations of mineralised structures at a high angle. Historic drill holes were utilised to assist with delimiting mineralisation distributions.
		• Without diamond drilling, the orientation of mineralised structures at Great Ophir mine and La Mascotte mine is unknown. A moderate south to southeast dip best fits surface data and the limited drill hole data at Great Ophir mine. A moderate to flat dip to the west to southwest best fits surface data and the limited drill hole data at La Mascotte mine. Geological interpretation of the geology continues, but presently there is sufficient uncertainty to preclude definition of sampling bias or not.
		• Historic drilling orientation has varied at different times and in different areas:
		  • At La Mascotte (Central), most drilling was typically oriented 60° towards 070° to intercept shallowly W to WNW-dipping mineralisation. This is yet to be confirmed, but such an orientation would provide suitable representivity. A historic structural dataset comprising numerous orientation measurements is currently being assessed.
		  • At Great Ophir, drill holes TAC001 – TAC004 were angled at 60°→000°. All other RC holes were aimed at weathered profiles and were vertical. This orientation is considered suitable for intersecting the southerly dipping main mineralised zone exposed in workings at Great Ophir. However, it is clear that this was not assessed despite the high grade results.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and accounted for by KAL employees/consultants during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Kalgoorlie from logging site by KAL employees/ consultants and submitted directly to BV Kalgoorlie. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of*	• No audit or review beyond normal operating procedures has yet been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	sampling techniques and data.	undertaken on the current dataset. KAL conducted internal reviews of sampling techniques relating to resultant exploration datasets, and larger scale reviews capturing the data from multiple drilling programs.
		• Internal reviews of the exploration data included the following:
		  • Unsurveyed drill hole collars (less than 1% of collars).
		  • Drill Holes with overlapping intervals (0%).
		  • Drill Holes with no logging data (less than 2% of holes).
		  • Sample logging intervals beyond end of hole depths (0%).
		• Samples with no assay data (from 0 to <5% for any given project, usually related to issues with sample recovery from difficult ground conditions, mechanical issues with drill rig, damage to sample in transport or sample preparation).
		  • Assay grade ranges.
		  • Collar coordinate ranges
		  • Valid hole orientation data.
		• The BV Laboratory was visited by KAL staff in 2019 (as part of Ardea Resources), and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed at this time and determined to be robust.

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	• *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.*	• The tenements on which RC drilling was undertaken include M25/19, M25/151 and P25/2306. KAL's parent company, Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited has entered into a mineral rights sharing agreement with Ardea Resources Limited in respect of M25/19, M25/151 and P25/2306 under which Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited has the right to explore for, develop, mine, extract and sell gold from the tenements. Ardea Resources Limited is the registered holder of the tenements. • Heritage surveys over the area have identified some areas of interest near to these project areas. Access to these areas is not required to assess the projects.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work is ongoing documenting the full extent of work undertaken on the tenements at Bulong Taurus. As such, the following text must be considered a brief overview that is subject to updating. • Both alluvial and hard rock gold deposits have been exploited more or less continuously from the leases by miners and prospectors since 1894. Historical records show a production of 66.6 kgs of gold from some 4500 tonnes of ore at an average grade of 13.5 g/t Au, from the Taurus Mining Centre, which includes workings on Manor Resources' tenement block (Williams, 1970). • More recently, the area was explored between 1964 and 1974 for nickel sulphides by Western Nickel Pty Ltd and between 1974 and 1976 for volcanogenic massive sulphides by Aquitaine Australia Minerals Ltd. Trafalgar Mining NL (""Trafalgar"") acquired the ground now held as Mining Leases in 1986 and commenced a programme of gold exploration in which they were later joined in a joint venture by North Eastern Gold Mines NL (""North Eastern""). • In the 1990s, Manor Resources undertook extensive exploration and resource definition focused on the Central deposit. Talon Resources explored gold at Great Ophir to the north, and Goldfields Exploration between these areas. During the late 1990s, nickel laterite was mined at the nearby Avalon Nickel Mine, initially by Resolute Resources, then by Preston Resources. • In the 2000s, Heron Resources acquired much of the ground, defining extensive nickel laterite resources in the ultramafic sequences. In the 2010s, Southern Gold acquired the gold rights to some of the tenure in the area, with the Central and Trafalgar areas held by prospectors. • Ardea Resources acquired much of the area as a spinout of Heron

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resources, and then gold rights were relinquished by Southern Gold. Ardea acquired the Taurus mining centre group of tenements from a group of prospectors in 2021. • Ongoing prospecting on P25/2295 and recent prospecting on M25/151 involves use of a digger to scrape the prospective areas in line with granted "Program of Works" conditions followed by comprehensive coverage of the disturbed ground using a hand-held metal detector. This is the primary occupation and source of income for several prospectors in the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the target area is still under assessment. • The Bulong Taurus project is located in the Bulong greenstone belt close to the contact between the late-stage ultramafic Bulong Complex and intermediate to felsic volcanics and pyroclastics. The contact is tectonised, marking the Goddard Fault that extends to the Daisy Milano mining area to the south. • The metamorphic grade is typically greenschist facies. • There is reasonable outcrop throughout parts of the project area. There are some superficial deposits consisting of lateritic debris, minor hard pan and thin residual soils which are the target of gold prospecting. Successful gold prospecting activities are continuing. • There are several groups of old workings that constitute the historic Taurus mining centre. Gold was produced from quartz veins and stockworks up to four metres wide close to the Goddard Fault. The veining is associated with silica, sulphide and tourmaline alteration of the host rock. • The target style of mineralisation is orogenic shear or vein hosted gold mineralisation. Veining and alteration styles intersected during drilling are consistent with this style of mineralisation.
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.* • *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.*	• All holes drilled in this most recent program are listed in "Appendix 1 – Collar location data". • Selected historic collar data is listed for La Mascotte and Great Ophir. See "Appendix 1 – Collar location data".
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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole samples have been collected and assayed over 1 m down hole intervals. • Gold intercepts are defined using a 0.5 g/t cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1 m and a maximum internal waste of 1 m. In each case, geological contacts are taken into account. • Higher grade gold intercepts (commonly quoted as "*including*" values) are defined using a 2.0 g/t cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1 m and a maximum internal waste of 1 m. In each case, geological contacts are taken into account. • No metal equivalent calculations have been used in this assessment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill holes in this program were angled. • Without diamond drilling, the orientation of mineralised structures is unknown. At surface, several orientations are evident, but it is not apparent in RC chips. Geological interpretation of the area continues. The current best-fit geometry suggests the highest degree of representivity from the drillholes with a northerly azimuth at Great Ophir mine and a easterly azimuth at La Mascotte mine, but presently there is sufficient uncertainty to preclude definition of sampling bias or not. • Presently, the distinction between supergene and hypogene (fresh, primary) mineralisation is unclear. Also unclear is whether the shallow orientations described in some historic reports are the sole orientations of mineralisation at any given prospect. So, presently, many of the intersections recorded likely represent or are close to their true thicknesses, but this cannot be verified without further exploration.
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 of Great Ophir and La Mascotte prospects, and a section of La Mascotte prospect, are shown in the body of the document. Insufficient data exists to construct meaningful cross sections for Great Ophir.
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 applicable to this report. All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. • The results presented here mark significant results that are open in several directions that require follow-up. They are not intended to be representative of all historic drill results. It should be noted that, as per many gold mineralised systems, historic results indicate that gold assays at all prospects at Bulong Taurus vary from below detection up to very high grade results over several metres.
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.*	• Historic metallurgical studies from La Mascotte mine showed that there were no hindrances to gold recovery detected. However, the reader must note that the context of this study, in particular the nature of the samples used for metallurgical testwork, is still being investigated. No other data are, at this stage, known to be either beneficial or deleterious to recovery of the metals reported.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is required to identify the extent and nature of primary gold mineralisation in fresh rock. Both RC and diamond drill programs are flagged to increase the understanding of controls and orientation of mineralised structures at the various prospects. These programs will be instrumental in defining future JORC resources at Bulong Taurus.