

Exploration update - gold and lithium exploration at Perrinvale, Pianto, and Bulong Taurus

Highlights:

With systematic drilling of shallow gold mineralisation at the Kirgella Gift target at the Pinjin Project (140 km east of Kalgoorlie) scheduled to commence soon, Kalgoorlie Gold Mining is advancing its portfolio of early stage projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Gold at Perrinvale, 220 km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie

- Up to **4.08 g/t Au** in rock chip samples, confirming primary orogenic gold mineralisation.
- Pine Well prospect shows gold anomalism over at least 3.5 km.

Lithium prospectivity at Pianto, 80 km north of Kalgoorlie

- Rock chip sample results from outcrop areas peripheral to KalGold auger geochemistry targets under cover highlight high lithium prospectivity, prompting advance to next stage of exploration.
- Planning for aircore testing of covered pegmatite lithium targets underway.

Mining lease application (MLA) at Bulong Taurus, 35 km east of Kalgoorlie

- A new MLA was submitted (M 25/377) which complements and abuts the existing M 25/19 lease over the outcropping La Mascotte deposit.
- The MLA supports a broader, parallel series of future mining operations stretching over La Mascotte, and satellite mineralisation currently defined at Turnpike, Victoria, Royal Star, Thruxton, and Bonneville.
- Work programs to focus on advancement of satellite prospects, along with expansion and upgrading of the La Mascotte resource.

WA-focused gold explorer, **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL)** ('KalGold' or 'the Company'), is pleased to provide an update on exploration results and ongoing work across its portfolio of projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

Whilst the Company's focus is on determining the full extent of gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and further work at the Pinjin Project, the Company is also undertaking highly cost-effective, systematic programs to identify further targets for shallow, low-cost resources in highly prospective areas on the broader KalGold portfolio.

The gold and lithium work at Perrinvale and Pianto is consistent with this strategy and complements recently announced thick, near-surface gold intercepts at Kirgella Gift (Pinjin Project) and reconnaissance high-grade gold sampling at the Zelica Project.

KalGold is also pleased to announced that it has strategically pegged a new Mining Lease Application (M 25/377) at its Bulong Taurus Project, where previous work by the Company has defined a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of **3.61 Mt @ 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz¹**. KalGold envisages a future mining operation at Bulong Taurus that simultaneously extracts gold ore from an open pit at La Mascotte and from a series of satellite prospects surrounding it.

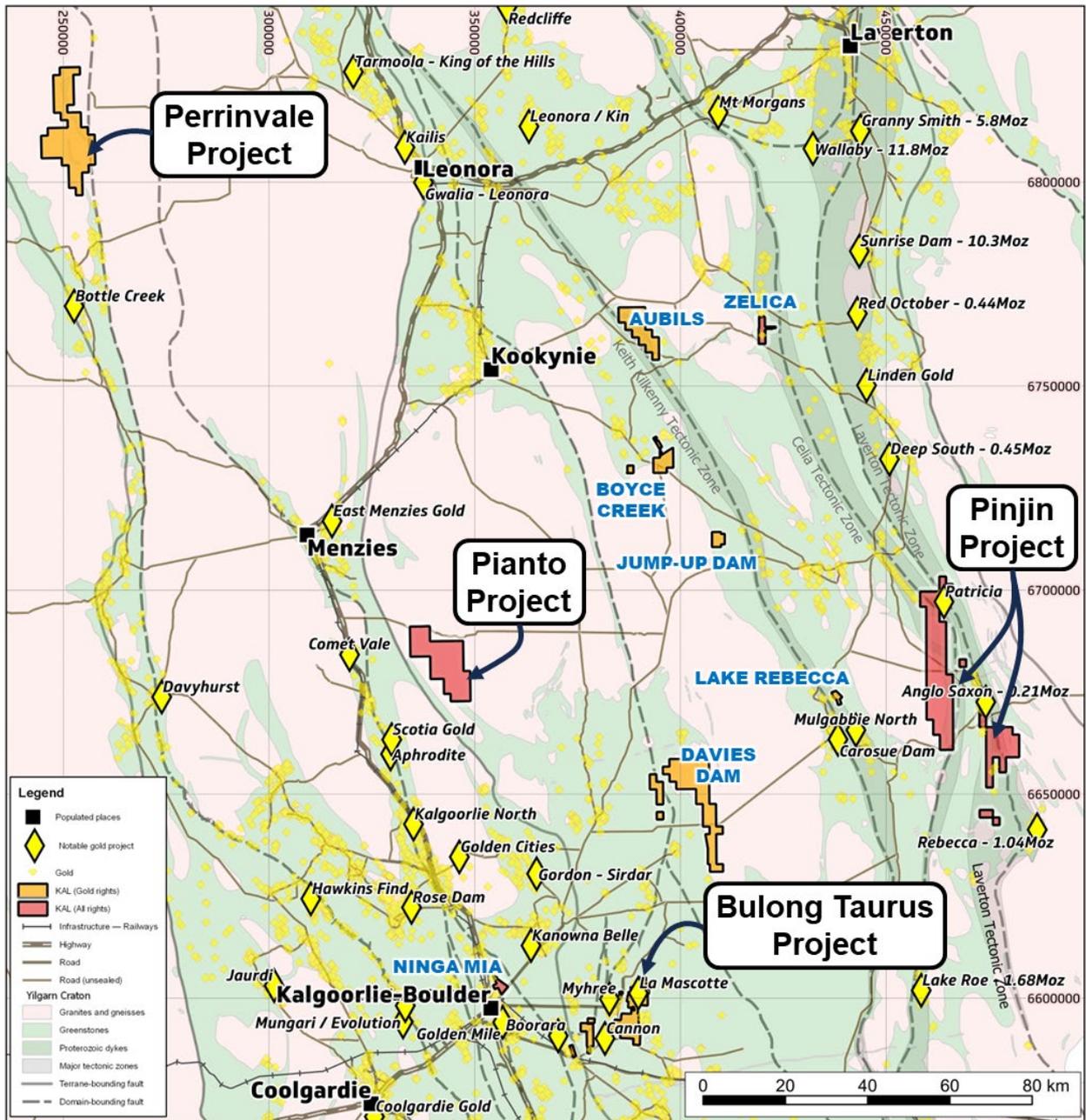


Figure 1 – Locations of the Perrinvale, Pianto, and Bulong Taurus projects discussed in this release. Projection MGA94_51.

KalGold Managing Director Matt Painter said:

“KalGold continues to demonstrate the highly prospective nature of its portfolio and today’s results further affirm our view that the Company possesses some very exciting assets.

Progression at the Perrinvale Project has highlighted a previously unrecognised, outcropping gold-mineralised vein that extends prospectivity at the Pine Well target to over 3.5km.

Meanwhile at the Pianto Project, lithium exploration has significantly advanced. Sampling of the sparse, deeply weathered outcrops peripheral to established, covered auger geochemistry targets indicates strong lithium prospectivity throughout the area. These results give us confidence to advance to the next phase of exploration – direct aircore testing of the buried targets.

Finally, at the Bulong Taurus Project – home to KalGold’s outcropping gold resource at La Mascotte near Kalgoorlie – an application was submitted for a new mining lease bordering to the existing lease over the La Mascotte deposit itself. The application will support a future multi-focussed mining operation at Bulong Taurus, incorporating several satellite prospects in addition to La Mascotte.

Whether looking at gold developments at Perrinvale and Bulong Taurus or emerging lithium potential at Pianto, KalGold will continue to undertake rigorous systematic assessment of our projects to drive value for shareholders.”

Gold in outcrop at Perrinvale

Reconnaissance fieldwork by KalGold geologists has recognised **gold-mineralised, outcropping quartz veining assaying up to 4.08 g/t Au** in an unmapped area north, and along strike from historic gold auger geochemistry anomalism at the Pine Well gold target. Several samples were collected from the outcrop and its surrounds. All samples collected from quartz veining contained gold (Table 1), with only background values recorded in country rock beyond its limits.

Table 1 –Sample assay results from quartz vein outcrops, Pine Well North, Perrinvale Project.

Prospect	Sample	Sample type	Tenement	Grid	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
Pine Well North	S302498	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252319	6816656	4.08
	KAL012526	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252322	6816658	2.39
	KAL012525	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252321	6816656	1.88
	KAL012530	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252325	6816656	1.83
	KAL012527	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252322	6816657	1.50
	KAL012529	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252323	6816656	1.32
	KAL012528	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252322	6816656	0.66
	KAL012523	ROCK	E29/1006	MGA94_51	252319	6816655	0.18

The results of KalGold’s reconnaissance program confirms the presence of primary orogenic gold mineralisation at Perrinvale. It also shows that, when this new discovery is combined with known auger gold anomalism, the Pine Well area shows potential for primary gold mineralisation over at least 3.5 km of strike, and is open along strike to the north and south (Figure 3).

The outcropping gold-mineralised veining displays vugs (hollows) and secondary iron staining suggesting that pyrite and/or other sulphides were originally present with gold within the vein prior to weathering. The outcrop was not previously noted by the GSWA (Geological Survey of Western Australia) nor historic exploration programs.

Geometries observed in outcrop are consistent with a ladder vein array, where a series of east-west veins (like the one sampled) crosscut the predominant northwest-striking foliation, resembling a ladder in plan view. These observations will help inform KalGold’s ongoing exploration efforts at Perrinvale.

Heritage clearance for exploration programs

In 2022, KalGold commissioned a heritage survey over the Pine Well and Zuleika Trend areas at Perrinvale, receiving clearance to undertake field exploration activities over the project areas (ASX announcement, 10 November 2022).

Regional location and prospectivity at Perrinvale

The Perrinvale Project is located on the Zuleika-Ballard Shear Zone, a known conduit for gold-mineralising fluids over the Kundana and Mungari Goldfields near Kalgoorlie-Boulder, and at the Mt Ida Goldfield to the south of Perrinvale. Nearby, gold mineralisation at the Matisse and Quinn Hills prospects on the structure to the south and at Ida Valley to the north has been recognised in recent years. The propagation of the main structure through KalGold’s tenure, along with a secondary splay structure associated with poorly exposed, supracrustal mafic to ultramafic rocks along the Pine Well Trend, indicate the Perrinvale Project has potential to host significant gold mineralisation.

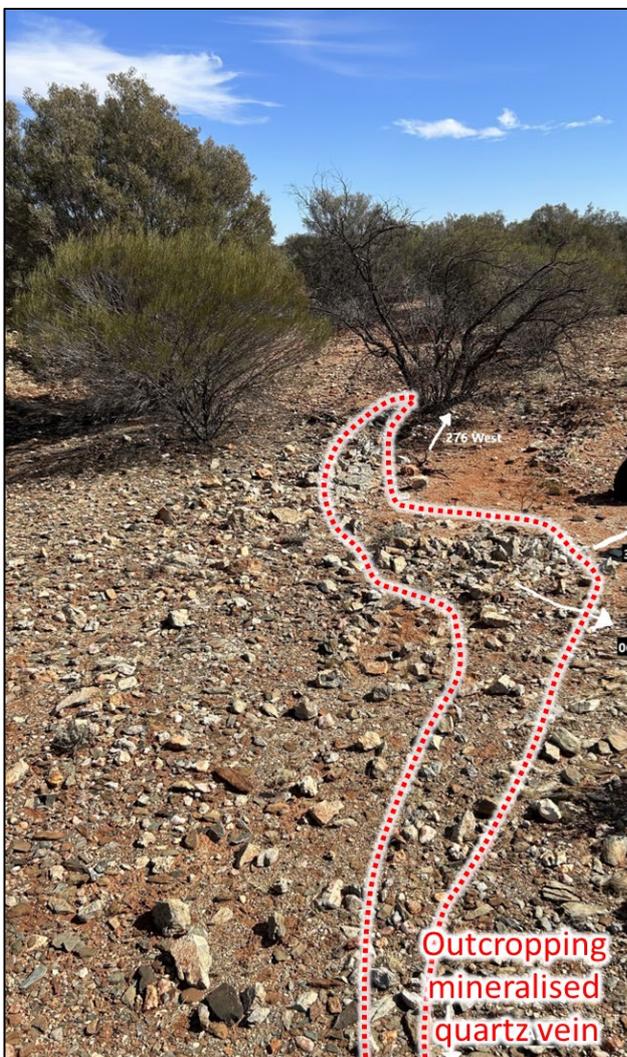


Figure 2 – Outcropping quartz vein and scree at Pine Well North. Projection MGA94_51.

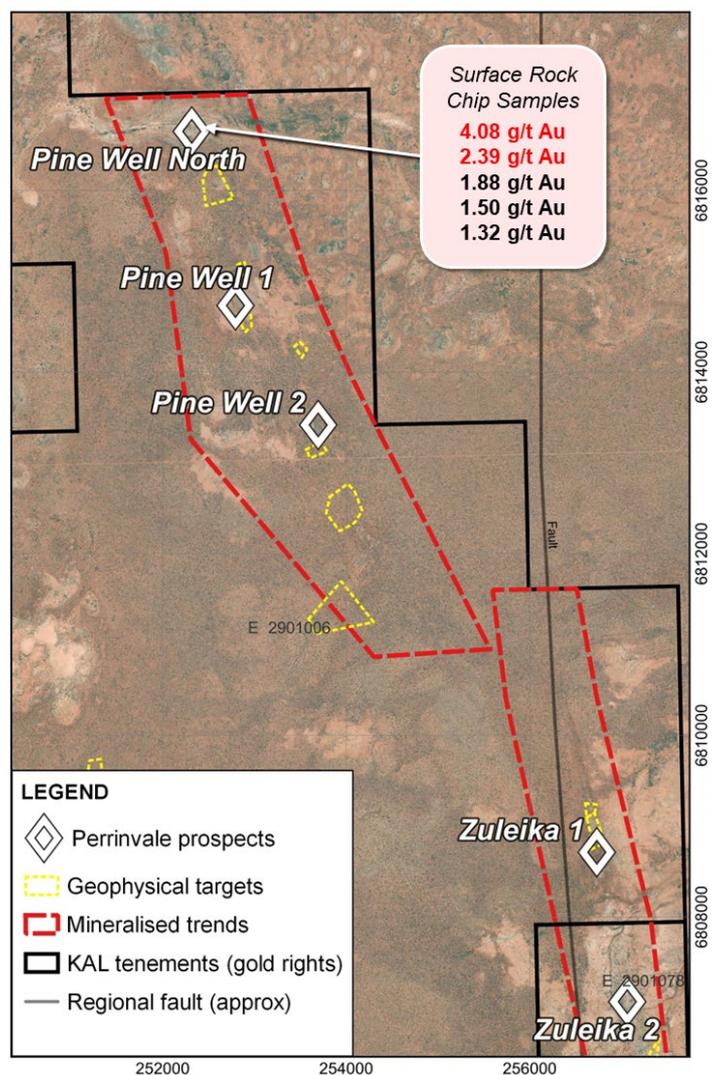


Figure 3 – Pine Well North outcropping quartz vein location, at the northern end of the Pine Well target area. Projection MGA94_51.

Lithium exploration at Pianto

Rock chip assay results from limited areas of outcrop peripheral to previously defined auger lithium pathfinder anomalies under shallow cover (ASX announcement, 23 February 2023), returned low-level anomalism, consistent with the presence of proximal targets beneath cover. More importantly, geochemical criteria from rock chip sampling (see below) provide **strong indications for lithium mineralisation** in the area. The data unequivocally supports moving to the next phase of exploration – an inexpensive aircore program to test defined targets under cover.

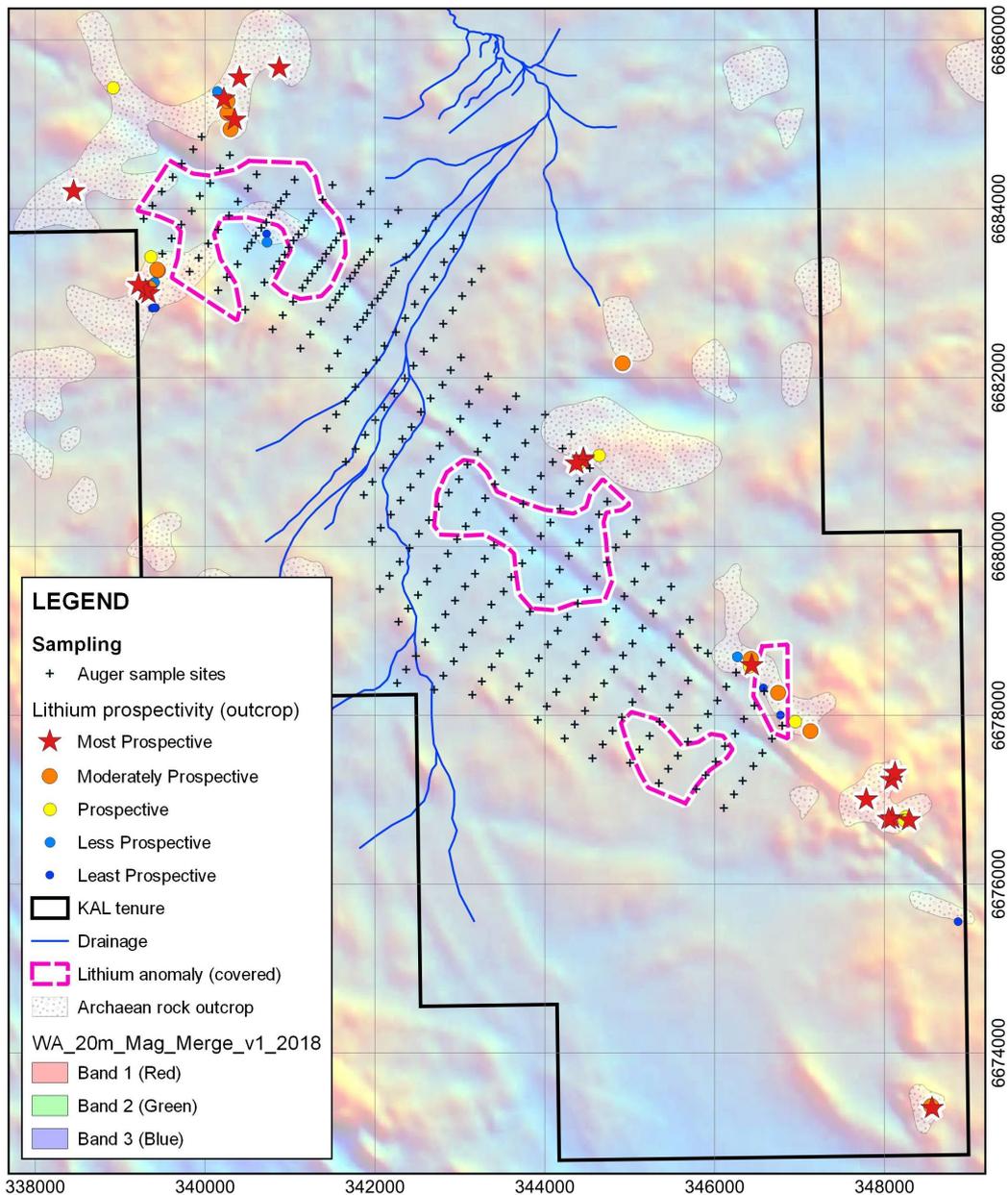


Figure 4 – Lithium prospectivity in outcropping rock chip samples peripheral to the previously defined covered auger lithium pathfinder targets (pink outlines). The new data validates the earlier auger data, providing impetus to advance to the next stage of exploration (aircore drilling). Projection MGA94_51.

KalGold’s analysis of the new rock chip assay data shows samples indicative of lithium prospectivity throughout the sample set. Prospectivity ranking is defined from 6 criteria based on geochemical ratio thresholds for magnesium/lithium, aluminium/gallium, rubidium/strontium, potassium/barium, potassium/sodium, and strontium/yttrium ratios. Prospective samples are peripheral to previously defined

KalGold envisages a future mining operation at Bulong Taurus that simultaneously extracts gold ore from an open pit at La Mascotte and from a series of satellite prospects surrounding it. To this end, KalGold has submitted a MLA over the greater Bulong Taurus Project area to WA's Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). Grant of the new Mining Lease will allow the Company to continue to fully assess all satellite prospects, define additional Mineral Resources and undertake all required mining studies.

Forthcoming KalGold work programs will seek to drill out and define additional gold mineralisation along strike, and into the footwall and hangingwall of the La Mascotte system, as defined by the series of satellite prospects evident from KalGold's 2022 drill programs. These targets, namely Turnpike, Thruxton, and Bonneville, are located on current prospecting licences surrounding M 25/19 (host to La Mascotte). The Royal Star prospect to the east of La Mascotte, together with a series of Gold Rush era (1890-1925) prospects defining a west-northwest line of historic workings between Victoria and Planimeter will also be further assessed (Figure 5).

The new MLA measuring 693 hectares in size will replace several prospecting licences completely, several others partially, and will overlap but not replace M25/19 (which is to be excised). KalGold will inform the market as the MLA progresses towards granting.

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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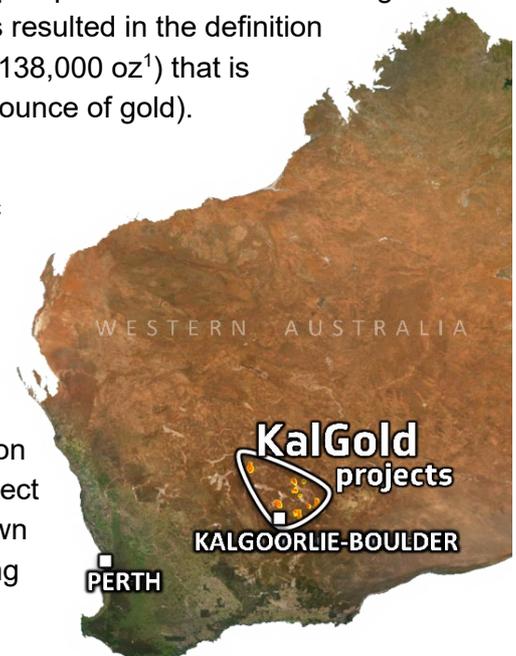
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About KalGold

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

- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, contains the outcropping **La Mascotte** gold deposit as well as a series of satellite prospects and historic workings of the **Taurus Goldfield**. Importantly, KalGold's methods resulted in the definition of a JORC resource estimate (3.61 Mt @ 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz¹) that is one of the most inexpensive in recent times (A\$4.60 per ounce of gold). Exploration work continues at the project.
- The **Pinjin Project** within the **30Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone** (host to Sunrise Dam, Granny Smith, Rebecca, Anglo Saxon, and Wallaby projects) is located only 25km north along strike from Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) **Rebecca Gold Project**. With historic work identifying open gold mineralisation from shallow levels, immediate work is focused on testing mineralisation continuity. At Kirgella and Pinjin South, tenure is the subject of a farm-in over the next two years to expand upon known mineralisation. Between this tenure and KalGold's existing tenure and applications, the Company has established a significant presence in a strategic and important region.
- Other projects are the focus of early-stage exploration programs. Gold anomalism and recent discoveries are driving efforts at **Perrinvale** and **Zelica**, and under-explored parts of the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone are being examined. Additionally, lithium potential is being tested at the **Pianto** and **Pinjin** projects.



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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 Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves 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 the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited (KalGold) 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.

1. Mineral Resource Estimate - Refer to KalGold ASX release, "*La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au*". 7 March 2023 for full Mineral Resource estimate details. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX 1 – 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip sampling is used to obtain a point sample of surface outcrop or float material. Samples were collected with an Estwing geological hammer. Nominal target sample weight is 1-2kg. Assay of samples utilises standard laboratory techniques. Gold determination at Perrinvale was completed on 40gm samples by AAS (Au only). An additional multi-element suite is in progress via mixed acid digest with either ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish. Rock chip samples from Pianto included gold determination on 40gm samples with AAS finish (Au only). An additional lithium pathfinder multi-element suite was assayed via a Sodium Peroxide fusion with either ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
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 drilling was undertaken.
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 Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were geologically logged on site at time of collection by KalGold employees. Logging is qualitative and includes lithology, colour, texture, alteration, mineralisation and veining. Rock Chip sampling is not suitable to support Mineral Resources Estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected in areas of outcrop or float. Sample type is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<p>is representative of the material sampled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QAQC was employed. A standard or blank sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. All sampling is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories. Samples were prepared and assayed for Au (only) at BV Kalgoorlie, with sample pulps subsequently transported to BV Perth for additional multi-element determination. Multi-element results from Perrinvale are still pending and not reported here. • All 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. • Gold determination for all samples have been analysed by firing a 40gm (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. Au has been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). • Multi-element determination for samples from Pianto were digested via a Sodium Peroxide fusion with analysis by ICP-MS or ICP-AES as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ICP-AES: Al, B, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Ni, P, S, Sc, Si, Ti, V, Zn ○ ICP-MS: Ag, As, Be, Bi, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Eu, Ga, Hf, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, W, Y
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"> • BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • KalGold also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials.
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"> • All sampled sites have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of 3-5m. • All coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. • The current day topographic surface at Perrinvale and Pianto has been constructed from SRTM derived 1-Second Digital Elevation Model data, sourced from the publicly available Elvis Elevation and Depth system (https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/).
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"> • Sample locations were based upon the availability of material to sample. • Sample spacing and type is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Rock Chip sampling is biased to locations that present available sample material. • Sampling is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<p><i>known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were bagged into calico plastic bags on site and transported to Kalgoorlie by KalGold employees, for submission 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal analysis of laboratory results shows no discrepancies. The BV Laboratory was visited by KalGold staff in May 2022 and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed 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	<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. 	<p><i>Perrinvale</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was completed on E29/1006 which is located 85km west of Leonora. The tenement is held by Ardea Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% controlled entity of Ardea Resources. KalGold has gold rights on E29/1006 with all other mineral rights retained by Ardea. No material issues with land tenure status.
		<p><i>Pianto</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling was completed on E29/1125 which is located 85km north of Kalgoorlie. The tenement is held by Yerilla Nickel Pty Ltd, a 100% controlled entity of KalGold. KalGold has all mineral rights. No material issues with land tenure status.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p><i>Perrinvale</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The earliest recorded modern exploration in the Perrinvale area was carried out by CRA in the late 1960's, looking for nickel mineralisation. After the discovery of Mt Keith further to the north, CRA continued with exploration until the mid-1990s looking for similar deposits. Paleochannel hosted uranium exploration by companies such as Chevron, Newmont and Esso commenced in the 1970s, with AXG Mining Limited and Epsilon Energy Ltd still exploring for uranium from 2007-2010. Gold focused exploration work was completed by Barra Resources Ltd from 1997-2008 in various Joint Ventures with Kanowna Consolidated Gold Mines (KCGM) and Sipa Exploration NL. Work programs included wide spaced auger geochemistry and limited RAB drilling over portions of E29/1006. Meteoric Resources NL held tenure which overlays the northern portion of E29/1006 and completed localised RAB and AC drilling targeting buried greenstone remnants below Lake Raeside drainage sediments. No anomalous gold results were obtained.
		<p><i>Pianto</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little historic exploration work for gold has been completed across E29/1125. North Limited held tenure that in part overlaps E29/1125 in the late 1990's and completed wide spaced auger geochemistry which demonstrated low level gold anomalism. A limited RC program was completed which focused on areas south and west of KAL's existing exploration target areas, with no significant assay results returned. There has been no prior documented work focusing on lithium on E29/1125.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p><i>Perrinvale</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Perrinvale Project is located within the northern extremity of the Mount Ida Greenstone Belt, forming the eastern limb of the regional south plunging Copperfield Anticline. The stratigraphy of the belt is up to 3km wide with coarse grained porphyritic gabbros of partly anorthositic composition in the central part of the area, and sequences of medium to fine grained amphibolites and komatiitic meta-basalts outcropping in the east. The core of the regional Copperfield Anticline consists of granitoid intrusions, ranging from coarse crystalline granite and pegmatitic units, to strongly deformed gneisses. The entire region has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grades increasing towards the eastern and northern extents of the greenstone belt. The major structural feature in the area is the Zuleika-Ballard shear system, which locally presents as a ferruginous and siliceous mylonitic shear up to 4m wide. <p><i>Pianto</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pianto Project tenure lies on the western margins of the Gindalbie Domain, approximately 7km to the east of the Moriaty Shear, a major transcrustal structure separating the Boorara and Gindalbie Domains. The area is primarily underlain by Archaean granites, including monzogranites and leucogranitoids, with only minor inferred greenstones sequences to the immediate west (off tenure), and in the far south of E29/1125. The model for gold mineralisation at Pianto is based on that of the Golden Cities Mining Camp (owned and operated by Norton Gold Fields) located east of Paddington within the granites of the Scotia Dome (around 50km south of Pianto). Here gold mineralisation at the Federal, Havana-Suva, and Jakarta deposits amongst others plunges northwards and is controlled by a NW-striking shear zone.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface sample data is discussed in the body of this release and also documented in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data aggregation methods have been used in the reporting of exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Rock Chip samples are point samples, relationships with mineralised widths are not presently defined.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to diagrams in the current release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results are reported directly in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful data and relevant information has been documented in the body of the report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further work at Perrinvale will include additional field reconnaissance, mapping and sampling, followed by auger geochemistry and aircore drilling of defined targets. • Further work at Pianto will include aircore drilling of currently defined lithium, and lithium pathfinder targets.