

# Shallow, high-grade results extend Kirgella Gift and Providence corridor to over 1,150 m of strike

## Highlights:

- Exceptional drilling results from recent RC drilling at the Kirgella Gift and Providence targets (Pinjin Project) with the target area expanded over 250% to more than 1,150 m strike length (up from 300-500 m). **Gold mineralisation is open in every direction.**
- Shallow, high-grade intercepts at **Providence**, including:
  - KGRC23008: **11 m at 2.51 g/t Au from 32 m**  
*including 4 m at 5.63 g/t Au from 39 m*
  - KGRC23009: **14 m at 1.32 g/t Au from 125 m**  
*including 2 m at 4.45 g/t Au from 132 m*
- **Kirgella Gift** intercepts build on historic data at shallow and deeper levels, moving the dataset one step closer to defining a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate.
  - KGRC23007: **11 m at 1.56 g/t Au from 24 m**  
*including 4m at 2.98 g/t Au from 27 m*  
*and 6 m at 1.18 g/t Au from 45 m*
  - KGRC23011: **10 m at 1.16 g/t Au from 85 m**  
*including 1 m at 2.90 g/t Au from 88 m*  
*and 15 m at 0.98 g/t Au from 166 m*  
*including 4 m at 2.14 g/t Au from 173 m*
  - **Multiple lodes evident with gold mineralisation open in all directions.**
  - All intercepts are encased within coherent, sub-grade shear zones which assists correlation, interpretation, and targeting.
- Coherent, sheared gold mineralisation also tagged at **Kirgella North** (KGRC23004: **4 m at 1.50 g/t Au** from 93 m), 90 m north of Kirgella Gift.
- New RC and aircore drill programs being created for prompt follow-up.

WA-focused gold explorer, **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** (ASX:KAL), KalGold' or 'the Company', is very pleased to announce the results of recent RC drilling at the Kirgella Gift, Kirgella North, and Providence gold targets on its new Pinjin project farm-in, around 140 km east of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

## Commenting on the results, KalGold Managing Director Matt Painter said:

*"We are very excited by new drill results at Providence and Kirgella Gift. The highly significant results combined with newly digitised historic data extend the Kirgella–Providence corridor from around 300 m strike length to more than 1,150 m, with gold mineralisation open in every direction.*

The Providence target is suddenly rising to the fore. For the first time since its discovery (by previous explorers) almost a decade ago, KalGold has confirmed shallow, high-grade, shear-hosted gold mineralisation at Providence. From only 32 m depth, 11 m at 2.51 g/t Au was intercepted, including 4 m at 5.63 g/t Au from 39 m. New RC and aircore drill programs are being designed to follow-up.

At Kirgella Gift, results also extend the prospect beyond previous estimates. Shallow gold mineralisation is open within 40 m of surface. Once again, thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation has been intercepted and, promisingly, new RC intercepts at Kirgella North confirm gold mineralisation open to the north.

We look forward to updating shareholders on KalGold's future RC and aircore drill programs over this priority area."

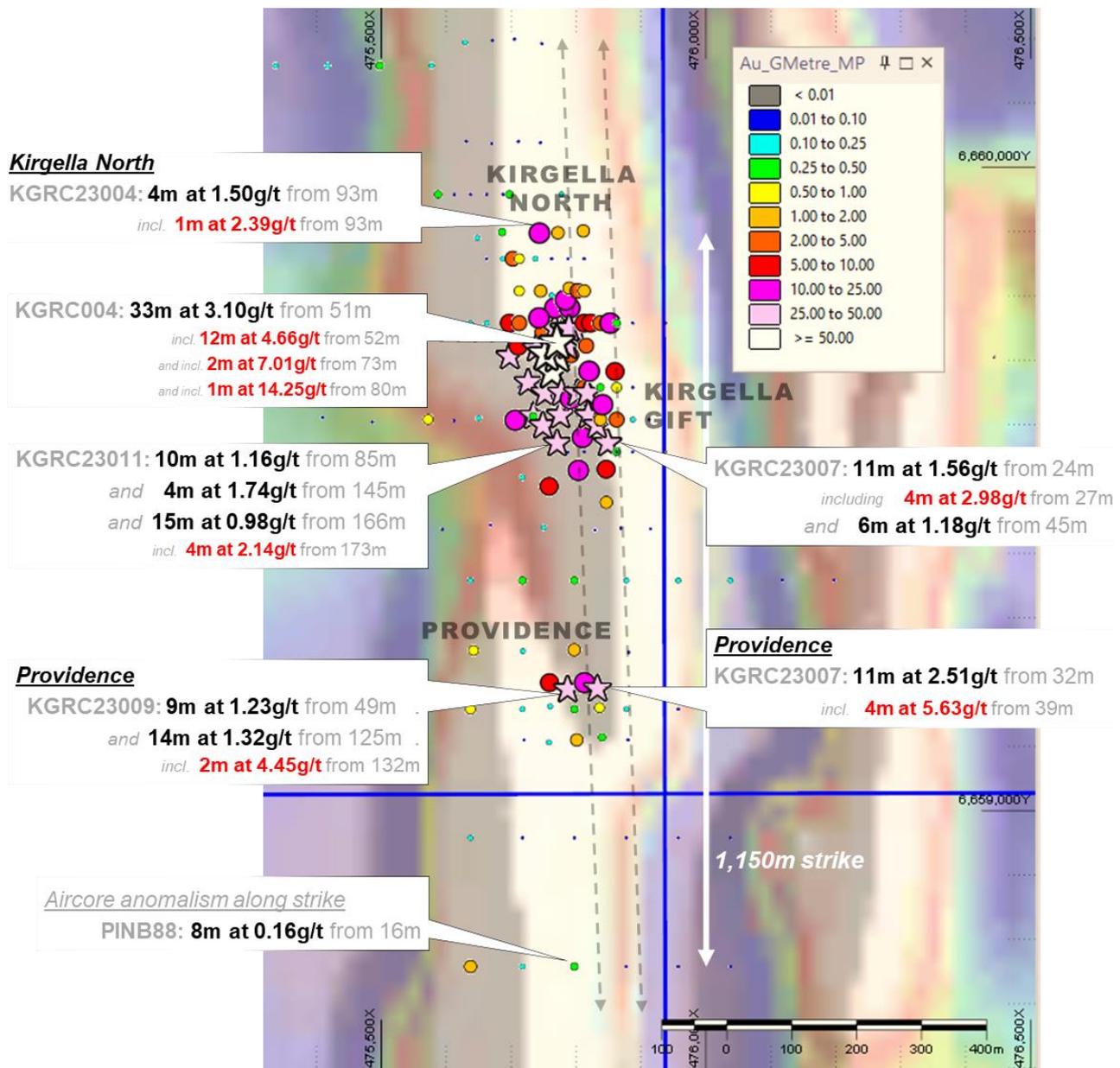


Figure 1 – Recent and historic drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence have opened >1,150 m along strike for future follow-up (see Appendix 2 and KAL ASX announcement 23 May 2023). A north-south striking, steeply west-dipping shear zone hosts and controls gold mineralisation at Kirgella North, Kirgella Gift, and Providence. Further south, historic RAB results show strong gold anomalism immediately west of the continuation of this structure (Gutnick Resources, WAMEX Report A63110). Forthcoming exploration programs will test this extent. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

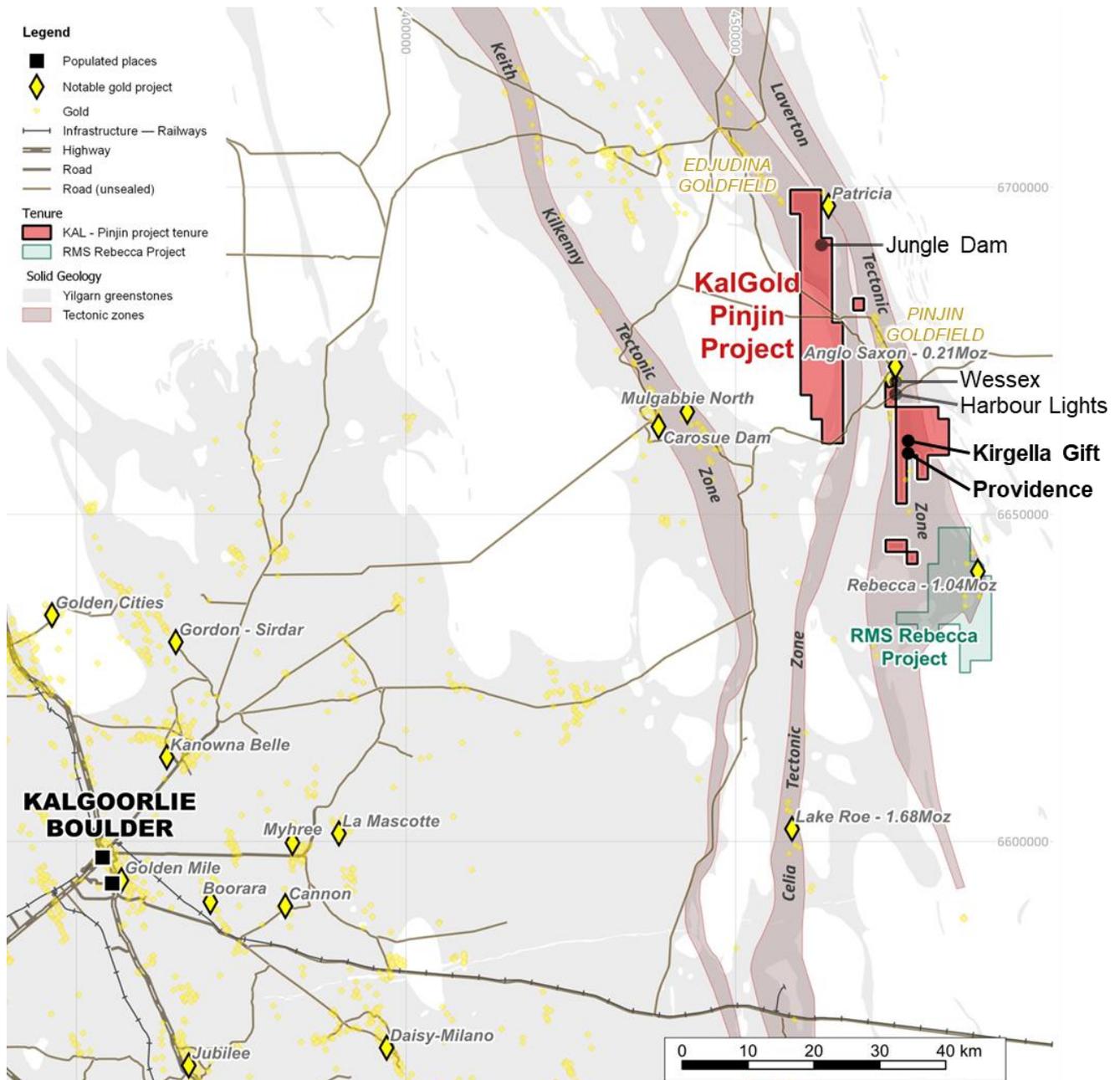


Figure 2 – Location map of the Pinjin Project around 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The project is located just north of Ramelius Resources’ (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project All Projection: MGA 94 Zone.

### Drill results greatly extend gold potential at Pinjin

The results of the recent RC drill program combined with recently digitised historic data have extended the known extent of gold mineralisation in the area by >250% from around 300 m strike at Kirgella Gift to over 1,150 m strike.

To the north, KalGold has also tagged coherent shear-hosted gold mineralisation at Kirgella North, around 90 m north of Kirgella Gift.

To the south, high-grade gold has been confirmed at the Providence discovery. Extending the north-south strike extent of gold mineralisation, newly digitised, shallow, historic RAB drilling intercepts show strong, sub-grade gold anomalism on two lines up to 350 m south of Providence.

Beyond the Kirgella–Providence corridor, KalGold is drawing up plans to test historic anomalism and new structural and conceptual targets throughout the 20 km of strike controlled by the Company to the south of the Anglo Saxon gold mine. This will include testing extensions to historic high-grade hits at Harbour Lights and Wessex.

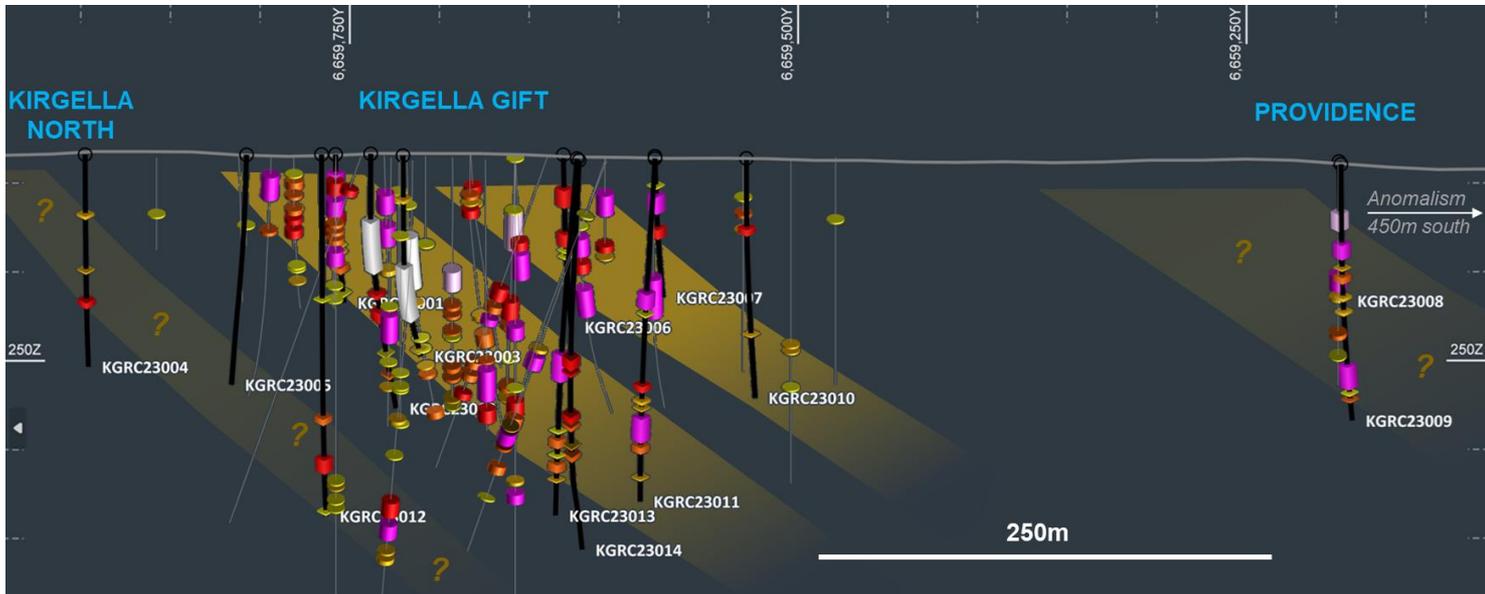


Figure 3 – Long section of RC and Diamond drilling along the Kirgella-Providence corridor, looking east. Bold black traces represent new RC drilling from the most recent program. To represent the breadths of gold mineralisation in the corridor and the likely multiple lodes present, the long section is particularly wide (±150m). This means that some of the drill holes may pass in and out of the mineralised zones along their lengths. Trends are approximate, particularly at Kirgella North and Providence, where trends are modelled following more established trends at Kirgella Gift as there is insufficient data to model them otherwise. Acquisition of further data in each of these areas is likely to modify these trends. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

### Discovery at Providence

Shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation intercepted in confirmatory drilling undertaken by KalGold at Providence is the first drilling since 2015. KalGold’s drilling confirms previous discoveries and has additionally defined shallower and higher-grade gold mineralisation providing important orientation information to assist follow-up drilling.

Table 1 – New intercepts from KalGold’s recent RC drilling at **Providence** prospect. See Appendix 2 for a full listing of all intercepts from Kirgella Gift and Providence.

<b>KGRC23008</b>	<b>11 m at 2.51 g/t Au</b> from 32 m including <b>4 m at 5.63 g/t Au</b> from 39 m
<b>KGRC23009</b>	9 m at 1.23 g/t Au from 49 m including 1 m at 2.17 g/t Au from 56 m and <b>14 m at 1.32 g/t Au</b> from 125 m including <b>2 m at 4.45 g/t Au</b> from 132 m and 1 m at 2.16 g/t Au from 146 m

Drillhole KGRC23008 intercepted **11 m at 2.51 g/t Au** from only **32 m** downhole, including **4 m at 5.63 g/t Au** from **39 m**. On section (Figure 4), plotting new and historic intercepts depicts a steep westerly attitude to shear-hosted gold mineralisation similar to Kirgella Gift.

Follow-up drilling will target Providence to the north, south, and down-dip of these new drill hits.

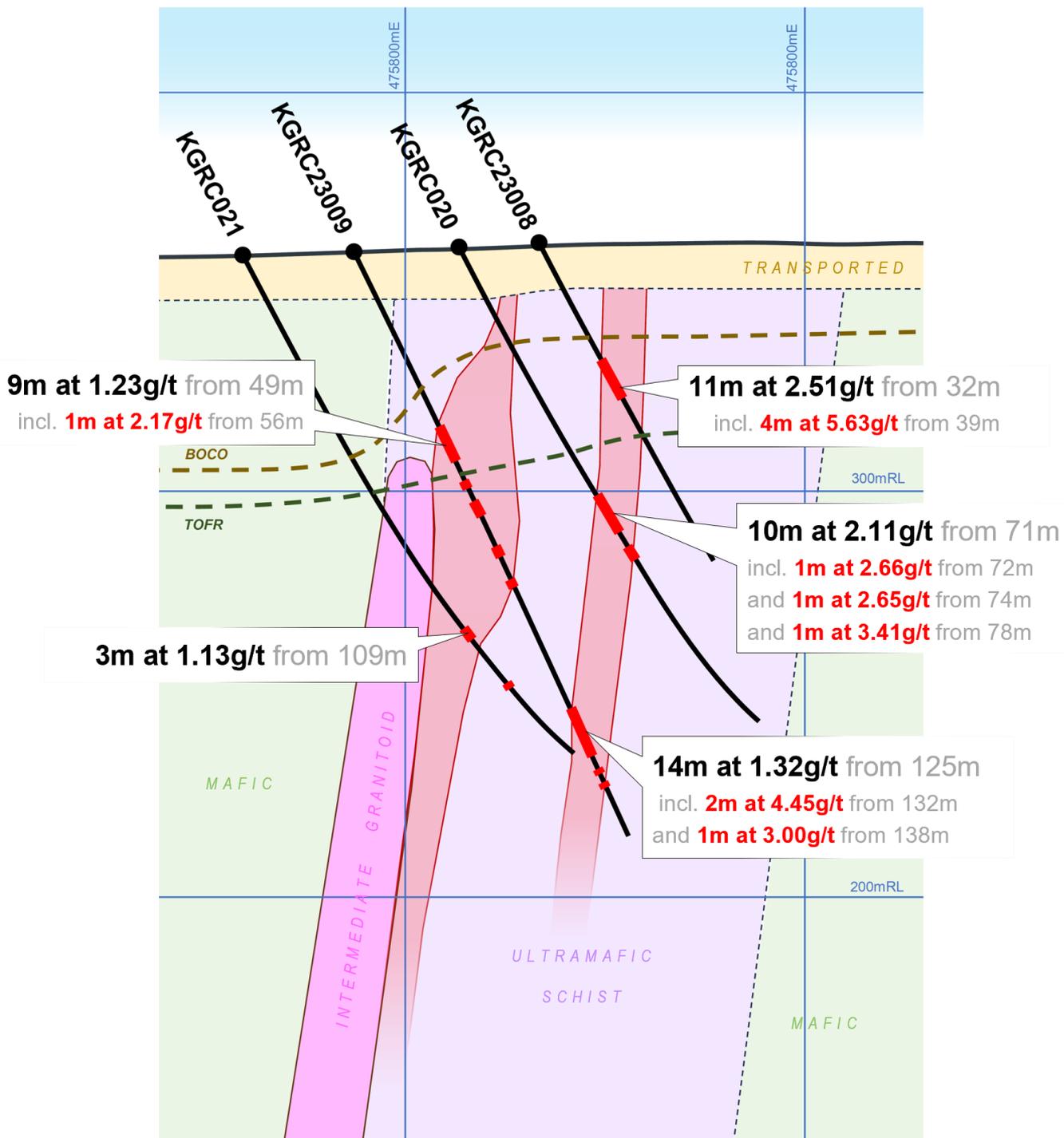


Figure 4 - Cross section at Providence looking north, showing new and historic drillholes (see Appendix 2 and ASX announcement 23 May 2023). Gold mineralised lodes and intercepts are shown in reds. Calculated intercepts are hosted within coherent, sub-grade mineralisation within sheared mafic to ultramafic rocks. This provides confidence for correlation between drill holes and in definition of multiple lodes. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

### Extension of shear-hosted gold at Kirgella Gift

At Kirgella Gift, drilling has extended known shear-hosted gold mineralisation. The mineralised zone has been extended southward and remains open to the south and down-dip.

Encouragingly, KalGold sees gold grades that are generally quite consistent, with higher-grade “including” intercepts quite close to the overall, broader intercept value. This is typical of shear-hosted gold mineralisation in the Laverton Tectonic Zone and suggests that grades are predictable and can be modelled with a high degree of certainty.

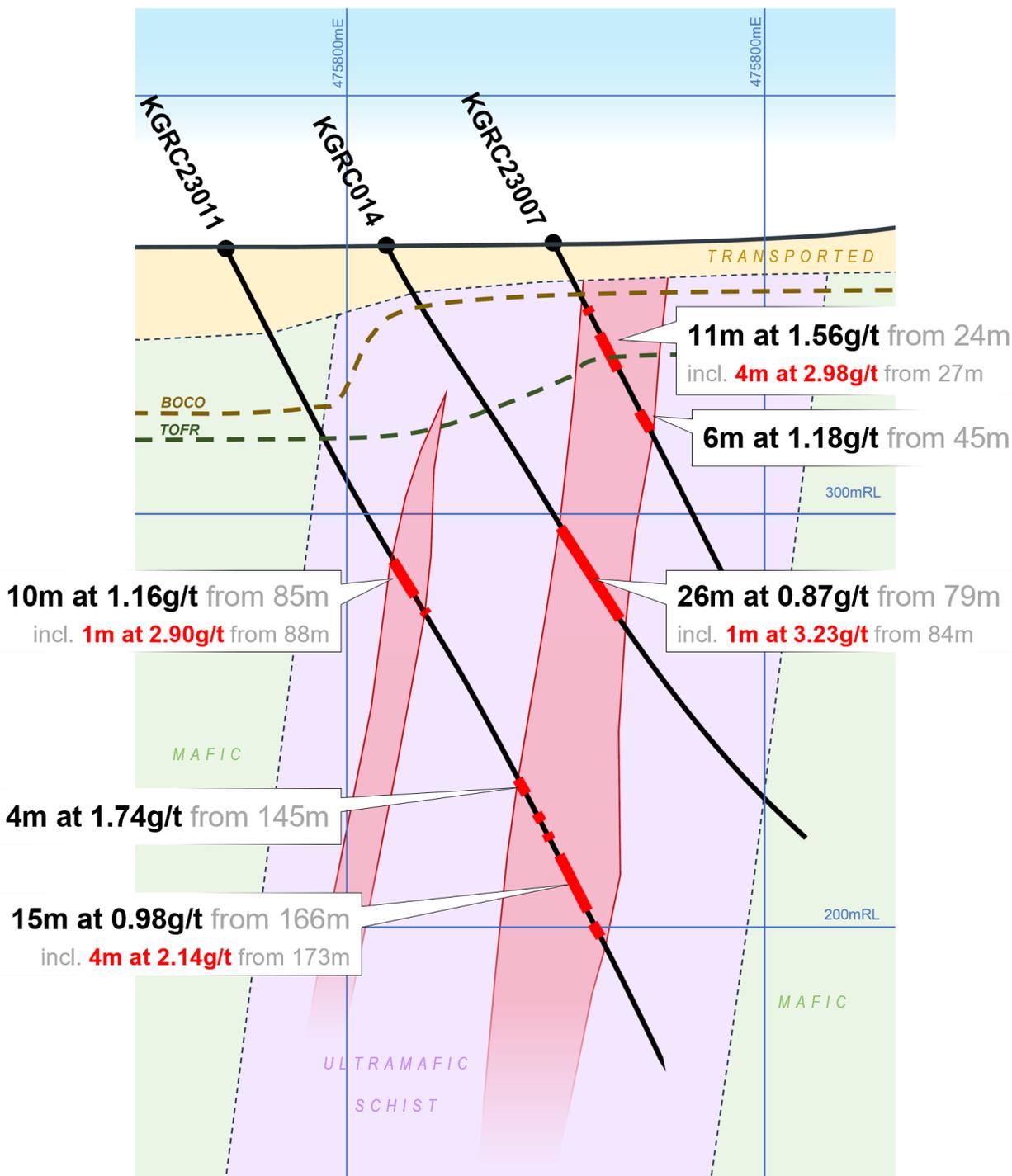


Figure 5 - Cross section at Kirgella Gift looking north, showing new and historic drillholes (see Appendix 2 and ASX announcement 23 May 2023). Gold mineralised lodes are shown in reds. Calculated intercepts are hosted within coherent, sub-grade mineralisation within sheared mafic to ultramafic rocks. This provides confidence for correlation between drill holes and in definition of multiple lodes. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Table 2 – A summary of new intercepts from KalGold's recent RC drilling at the **Kirgella Gift** prospect.  
See Appendix 2 for a full listing of all intercepts from Kirgella Gift and Providence.

<b>KGRC23007</b>	<b>11 m at 1.56 g/t Au</b> from 24 m <i>including</i> <b>7 m at 2.03 g/t Au</b> from 24 m 6 m at 1.18 g/t Au from 45 m
<b>KGRC23010</b>	4 m at 1.94 g/t Au from 43 m <i>including</i> <b>3 m at 2.26 g/t Au</b> from 44 m 1 m at 1.62 g/t Au from 110 m
<b>KGRC23011</b>	<b>10 m at 1.16 g/t Au</b> from 85 m <i>including</i> 1 m at 2.90 g/t Au from 88 m 4 m at 1.74 g/t Au from 145 m <i>including</i> 3 m at 2.11 g/t Au from 145 m <b>15 m at 0.98 g/t Au</b> from 166 m <i>including</i> <b>4 m at 2.14 g/t Au</b> from 173 m 4 m at 1.11 g/t Au from 184 m <i>including</i> 1 m at 2.33 g/t Au from 184 m
<b>KGRC23012</b>	4 m at 0.98 g/t Au from 164 m 9 m at 0.97 g/t Au from 191 m <i>including</i> 1 m at 2.02 g/t Au from 197 m
<b>KGRC23013</b>	<b>17 m at 1.01 g/t Au</b> from 124 m <i>including</i> 1 m at 2.76 g/t Au from 135 m
<b>KGRC23014</b>	2 m at 2.78 g/t Au from 143 m <i>including</i> <b>1 m at 4.72 g/t Au</b> from 143 m 5 m at 1.20 g/t Au from 177 m 4 m at 0.95 g/t Au from 209 m

### Discovery of shear-hosted gold at Kirgella North

The northern extent of gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift is difficult to define in historic drill data. This is largely a function of inconsistent drilling of the area during its history.

KalGold continues to test new ideas and this has paid off at Kirgella North. A single RC drill hole around 90 m north of Kirgella Gift has intercepted primary, shear-hosted gold mineralisation.

Table 3 – New intercept from KalGold's recent RC drilling at the **Kirgella Gift North** prospect.

<b>KGRC23004</b>	2 m at 0.69 g/t Au from 37 m <i>and</i> 1 m at 1.04 g/t Au from 73 m <i>and</i> <b>4 m at 1.50 g/t Au</b> from 93 m <i>including</i> <b>1 m at 2.39 g/t Au</b> from 93 m
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Mineralisation style is consistent with Kirgella Gift and is located directly along strike.

With gold mineralisation tagged immediately north of Kirgella Gift, further work will aim to define its extent and continuity, with a view to ultimately incorporating the area into a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate.

### About the assay results

Only gold assays have been reported to date. However, an additional suite of elements has also been assayed on selected holes to assist defining vectors to gold mineralisation, alteration signatures, and detailed rock classification.

These results will be used internally to assist ongoing exploration efforts and to define new drill programs. Data acquired by KalGold will be used to support any future JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate along the Kirgella-Providence corridor.

### Next Steps

This initial program will be followed up as soon as possible. Both RC and aircore drill programs are being considered. On-ground mapping and structural analysis is ongoing. In addition, KalGold is monitoring active exploration programs in the area. All information is being collated to provide the highest confidence exploration programs that can be used to extend gold mineralisation within the Kirgella-Providence corridor.

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

For further information regarding KalGold, please visit [www.kalgoldmining.com.au](http://www.kalgoldmining.com.au) or contact:

**Matt Painter**

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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 oz<sup>1</sup>) 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**. 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

<sup>1</sup> See KalGold ASX release, "La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au". 7 March 2023.

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.

## **EXPLORATION RESULTS**

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcements titled:

- *Thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation intercepted at Kirgella Gift, 8 June 2023*
- *KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenement and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin, 24 May 2023*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

## APPENDIX 1 – Collar location data

### KalGold drill hole collar location data

Collar location data for all new RC drill holes completed by KalGold within the current program

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Comment
Providence	KGRC23008	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,833.1	6,659,198.5	354.3	90	-60	092	
	KGRC23009	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,787.1	6,659,197.4	353.5	160	-66	092	
Kirgella Gift (North)	KGRC23004	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,743.4	6,659,897.6	358.1	140	-63	090	
Kirgella Gift	KGRC23002	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,770.8	6,659,738.3	358.0	70	-60	90	Re-entry (115-185m EOH)
	KGRC23005	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,745.3	6,659,807.6	357.8	160	-63	87	
	KGRC23006	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,840.6	6,659,631.0	359.4	110	-62	92	
	KGRC23007	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,848.8	6,659,579.8	359.2	90	-62	93	
	KGRC23010	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,803.5	6,659,528.9	358.1	150	-62	90	
	KGRC23011	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,771.1	6,659,579.8	357.6	220	-62	85	
	KGRC23012	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,742.8	6,659,765.8	357.7	230	-63	90	
	KGRC23013	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,775.8	6,659,623.3	357.9	225	-60	82	
	KGRC23014	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,734.6	6,659,622.2	357.0	299	-60	85	

## APPENDIX 2 – New intercepts, Pinjin Project

### Parameters used to define gold intercepts at Pinjin

Parameter	Gold	
Minimum cut-off	0.5g/t	2.0g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*
Maximum internal waste thickness	2m*	2m*

KalGold uses automated intercept calculation to ensure unbiased and impartial definition of gold mineralisation distributions. Gold intercepts at Pinjin are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m (\*4m in the case of 4m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2m (\*4m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts (i.e., the “including” intercepts) are defined using a 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.

### Gold intercepts from KalGold drilling on E28/2655

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Providence	KGRC23008	<b>11m at 2.51g/t Au</b> from 32m	<b>4m at 5.63g/t Au</b> from 39m
	KGRC23009	9m at 1.23g/t Au from 49m 1m at 1.01g/t Au from 64m 4m at 0.72g/t Au from 69m 2m at 0.99g/t Au from 82m 2m at 0.67g/t Au from 91m <b>14m at 1.32g/t Au</b> from 125m 1m at 0.54g/t Au from 142m 1m at 2.16g/t Au from 146m	1m at 2.17g/t Au from 56m     <i>including 2m at 4.45g/t Au</i> from 132m <i>and 1m at 3.00g/t Au</i> from 138m

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Kirgella Gift (Nth)	KGRC23004	2m at 0.69g/t Au from 37m 1m at 1.04g/t Au from 73m 4m at 1.50g/t Au from 93m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.39g/t Au from 93m
Kirgella Gift	KGRC23002	1m at 0.77g/t Au from 139m 2m at 1.00g/t Au from 155m	
	KGRC23005		<i>No significant intercepts</i>
	KGRC23006	11m at 0.86g/t Au from 21m 8m at 0.81g/t Au from 49m 1m at 0.57g/t Au from 60m 1m at 0.57g/t Au from 64m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.03g/t Au from 22m
	KGRC23007	1m at 0.56g/t Au from 18m 11m at 1.56g/t Au from 24m 6m at 1.18g/t Au from 45m	4m at 2.98g/t Au from 27m
	KGRC23010	4m at 1.94g/t Au from 43m 1m at 1.62g/t Au from 110m	<i>including</i> 3m at 2.26g/t Au from 44m
	KGRC23011	10m at 1.16g/t Au from 85m 1m at 0.58g/t Au from 99m 4m at 1.74g/t Au from 145m 2m at 0.92g/t Au from 155m 1m at 1.30g/t Au from 160m 15m at 0.98g/t Au from 166m 4m at 1.11g/t Au from 184m 1m at 1.29g/t Au from 204m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 88m  <i>including</i> 3m at 2.11g/t Au from 145m  <i>including</i> 4m at 2.14g/t Au from 173m <i>including</i> 1m at 2.33g/t Au from 184m
	KGRC23012	1m at 0.52g/t Au from 90m 4m at 0.98g/t Au from 164m 9m at 0.97g/t Au from 191m 1m at 0.79g/t Au from 226m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.02g/t Au from 197m
	KGRC23013	17m at 1.01g/t Au from 124m 1m at 0.68g/t Au from 172m 5m at 0.57g/t Au from 177m 1m at 0.96g/t Au from 187m 5m at 0.73g/t Au from 192m 1m at 1.24g/t Au from 202m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.76g/t Au from 135m
	KGRC23014	8m at 0.68g/t Au from 132m 2m at 2.78g/t Au from 143m 5m at 1.2g/t Au from 177m 3m at 0.67g/t Au from 185m 1m at 1.11g/t Au from 202m 4m at 0.95g/t Au from 209m	<i>including</i> 1m at 4.72g/t Au from 143m

## APPENDIX 3 – 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
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC samples were taken as individual 1m split samples or composited to 4m intervals by PVC spear. All sampling lengths were recorded in KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL.</li> <li>Industry standard practice was used in the processing of samples from the drill rig for assay, with 1m intervals of RC chips collected in green plastic bags.</li> <li>Assay of samples utilises standard laboratory techniques. Gold determination was completed on 40gm samples by AAS (Au only). An additional multi-element suite on selective holes was completed via mixed acid digest 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In total, 12 drill holes for 1944m was completed.</li> <li>RC drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contactor Kennedy Drilling. All holes used an industry standard face sampling hammer (bit diameter of 5½ inches) with samples collected by cone splitter</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual RC geological logging was undertaken on 1m intervals for all drilling at the time of drilling, using standard KAL logging codes.</li> <li>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 was collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference.</li> </ul>

<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• If the relationship between the drilling</li> </ul>

*orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*

- Mineralisation along the Kirgella-Providence corridor dips steeply to the west, hence drill orientation is believed to be optimal, with most drill holes intercepting mineralised structures approximately normal to their orientation.

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**Sample security**

- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*

- RC samples were collected and accounted for by KAL employees 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 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.

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**Audits or reviews**

- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*

- KalGold has completed a review and compilation of all digital historic drilling data documented in WAMEX reports. No critical issues have been noted.
  - The BV Laboratory was visited by KAL staff in May 2022 and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust.
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## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pinjin Project tenure includes Kirgella (E28/2654, E28/2655, E28/2656), Pinjin South (P31/2099, P31/2100, P31/2012, E31/1127), and Rebecca West (E28/3135, E28/3136).</li> <li>• The project is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi (Rebecca West tenements only) pastoral stations.</li> <li>• The project is subject to the following farm-in and acquisition agreement, as previously announced to the ASX on 23/05/2023                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Transaction 1: Pinjin Kirgella farm-in</b> The vendors and KalGold have agreed upon a \$2.2 million valuation for the project. The tenure at Pinjin South (P 31/2099, P 31/2100, P 31/2102, and E 31/1127) and Kirgella (E 28/2654, E 28/2655, and E 28/2656) is the subject of 3 parallel agreements, identical in all but the particulars related to the ownership and tenure details. Details of the agreement are as follows:                                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Option period</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$100,000 option fee for 2 years (not part of the \$2.2 million)</li> <li>○ Within 2 years, KalGold must spend a minimum \$1.4 million on drilling, including assays and directly related costs (e.g., pad prep, rehab, surveys etc.) with an equivalent of 11,500m of RC drilling. At this early stage, this is expected to be overwhelmingly focussed on Kirgella Gift-Providence but is applicable to all drilling (aircore, RC, diamond etc.) on all tenure that is the subject of these agreements.</li> <li>○ If \$1,400,000 is not spent on RC/diamond drilling, then the residual is to be paid to the vendors. This is to ensure that funds are spent advancing the project, drill-testing and assessing mineralisation within the project area.</li> <li>○ Option exercise – KalGold acquires 75% of the project</li> <li>○ At any time after 12 months, KalGold can elect to purchase 75% interest in the tenements for \$1.65M (75% of \$2.2M) which by agreement can be up to 50% cash (\$825k) and 50% shares (\$825k).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Free-carry period</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If KalGold elects to purchase the 75% the vendors will be free carried until a positive Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) has been produced and a Decision to Mine is made.</li> <li>○ KalGold will cover all costs for generating a full legal agreement to exercise the option.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>Development</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ After a BFS has been produced, vendors will have 90 days to elect to contribute on a pro rata basis to maintain their 25% of the project.</li> <li>○ Alternatively, the vendors can convert to a 2% NSR</li> <li>○ If at any point the vendors decide to sell their 25% share or NSR, KalGold will have first right of refusal to purchase.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Transaction 2: Rebecca West acquisition (E28/3135 – 36)</b> KalGold has purchased outright from the vendor tenements E 28/3135 and E 28/3136 for \$100,000 cash in an agreement legally separate from the Pinjin Kirgella tenure. KalGold holds all mineral rights over the tenure.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• KalGold will undertake additional heritage survey work with traditional owners as required.</li> <li>• C" Class Common Reserve R10041 overlies the entire historic Pinjin mining centre, including current day mining activities at Hawthorn Resources (ASX:HAW) Anglo Saxon Gold operations. The south-western quadrant of R10041 includes the Pinjin South tenure but is not anticipated to unduly restrict access and future exploration activities.</li> <li>• Previous heritage surveys have identified some areas of interest over E28/2654 - place ids 23972-975, 23984-990, 23993 &amp; 23959-960. In addition, a broad heritage overlay exists over the extents of Lake Rebecca (place id 19142), which impinges on the southern and western edges of E28/2654. None of the above heritage sites overlap with initial areas flagged by KalGold for early-stage exploration field work and drilling.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The existing project tenure and surrounds has been explored by numerous operators since the 1970's, with an initial focus on nickel, base metals, and uranium potential.</li> <li>BHP Minerals entered into a Joint Venture farm in with Uranex in the mid 1980's to search for gold within Pinjin and Rebecca palaeochannel systems, drilling several regionally spaced RC holes prior to assessing trial insitu cyanide leach operations at the Magpie Prospect (off tenure). Economic recoveries were reported to be disappointing, and the project abandoned.</li> <li>Burdekin Resources worked the ground in the mid to late 1990's, discovering gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift through RAB drilling in 1999 while following up an earlier maglag soil anomaly. Gutnick Resources farmed into the project and completed additional RAB and limited RC drilling.</li> <li>Newmont Exploration acquired the ground through a farm in and Joint Venture agreement with Gel Resources and Great Gold Mines (formerly Gutnick Resources) in 2005. Newmont completed a considerable amount of work including ground gravity surveys, airborne magnetics, and extensive regional RAB and Aircore drilling. Follow up diamond and RC drilling led to the discovery of anomalous gold mineralisation at the T12 and T15 prospects. Due to internal budgeting constraints and competing priorities following the Global Financial Crisis, very little follow up work was completed at T12 and T15. Newmont subsequently divested the project to Renaissance Minerals in September 2010.</li> <li>Renaissance Minerals completed additional Aircore and limited follow up RC and diamond drilling at both T12 and T15 prospects. At Kirgella Gift, 19 RC holes for 3,116m were completed to follow up and extend earlier coverage. An additional 2 RC holes for 290m were completed approximately 300m south of Kirgella Gift to follow up anomalous Aircore results, leading to the discovery of the Providence Prospect.</li> <li>Renaissance Minerals subsequently merged with Emerald Resources in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects. No substantial exploration activity has occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015.</li> <li>KalGold has reviewed and compiled all relevant data from work completed by prior operators.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kirgella and Pinjin South tenure is located on the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Locally the project areas straddle the boundary between the Edjudina and Linden Domains and overlies the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a major transcrustal structure associated with gold mineralisation within the region.</li> <li>The greenstone belts within these Domains are made up of a thick package of intercalated sedimentary and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, dolerites, and ultramafic rocks. These belts are structurally complex with common northeast, northwest and early north-south trending faults and lineaments. Internal granitoids and porphyries are also common and metamorphic grade is typically Greenschist to Amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grade increasing towards the east.</li> <li>Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross cut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kirgella tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of the project. Alluvial cover is extensive and can reach depths of 80m or more locally.</li> <li>Gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift, the most advanced prospect in the Kirgella tenure project area, is a ductile shear hosted system characterised by mylonised schistose rocks altered to talc, chlorite, carbonate, sericite/muscovite, magnetite, and sulphide. The shear strikes north south and dips steeply to the west, with mineralisation having a strong southerly plunge component.</li> <li>Geological and mineralisation models for the Pinjin South area are still in development. Analogues to the neighbouring Anglo Saxon deposit may apply, where gold is hosted in a series of moderately flat, east dipping en-echelon vein sets, hosted within a steeply west dipping schist unit derived from altered felsic to intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new drill hole information discussed in this release is listed in “Appendix 1 – Collar location data”.</li> <li>Historic results are reported in KalGold ASX release “KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin”, 23 May 2023.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole samples have been collected and assayed over both 1m down hole intervals, and variable downhole composite intervals.</li> <li>Gold intercepts reported here are calculated at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts are defined using a 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.</li> <li>No metal equivalent calculations have been used in this assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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’).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RC drill holes in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 090° (east).</li> <li>All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths.</li> <li>Observations from Kirgella Gift-Providence support a north-south striking, steeply west dipping mineralisation model. This suggests that angled drill orientations were perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to diagrams in the current release.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices.</li> <li>The results presented here mark significant results that are open in several directions that require systematic follow-up. It should be noted that, as per many gold mineralised systems, results indicate that gold assays vary from below detection up to very high-grade results over several metres.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High resolution aeromagnetic data, completed by various historic operators, is available across the entirety of the project tenure and will assist KalGold with ongoing geological interpretation and targeting. Additional historic ground gravity data and airborne electro-magnetic (EM) data has previously been collected by Newmont over the Kirgella tenure.</li> <li>No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been noted in historic WAMEX reports or observed in review work completed by KalGold.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forthcoming KalGold work programs will continue to focus on the Kirgella Gift to Providence corridor and involve infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling. A program of aircore drilling to further define mineralisation along strike to the north and south is also in planning.</li> <li>• Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.</li> </ul>