

Thick gold intercepts from initial drilling at Wessex near Anglo Saxon Gold Mine

Highlights:

- Extensive, thick gold mineralisation and anomalism has been discovered at KalGold's Wessex target at Pinjin following the first pass aircore drill program (ASX: KAL 5 April 2024, *Drilling commences at shallow gold targets, Pinjin Project*).
- New intercepts include:
 - PSAC24001: **28 m at 1.27 g/t Au from 36m**
*including 8 m at 1.90 g/t Au from 44 m
and 8 m at 2.15 g/t Au from 56 m*
 - PSAC24029: **12 m at 1.17 g/t Au from 52 m**
including 4 m at 3.07 g/t Au from 56 m
- These results are exceptional for aircore drilling, illustrating the enormous potential of KalGold's Pinjin Project at the southern end of the Pinjin Goldfield.
- The Wessex prospect shows evidence of being part of the broader Anglo Saxon gold mineralised system, with Hawthorn Resources' (ASX:HAW) open pit mine located less than 1 km from the drill program.
- Results along the southern extension of KalGold's Harbour Lights target are more typical of an aircore drilling program. Indicators of gold mineralisation include low level gold and arsenic anomalism, quartz veining, and associated pyrite mineralisation.
- KalGold will undertake follow-up exploration at Wessex and Harbour Lights. This will comprise additional aircore and RC drilling.

For MD and CEO Matt Painter's thoughts on the results of the drill program, see a video on the KalGold Investor Hub at <https://investorhub.kalgoldmining.com.au/link/NPwl6y>

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL, 'KalGold' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce results of its recent aircore drilling at Wessex and Harbour Lights, within the Pinjin project, around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

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

"KalGold's drill program at its Wessex prospect has delivered excellent results. Thick, coherent zones of shallow gold mineralisation were defined across the tenement boundary from historically recorded gold anomalism. The shape, geometry, and style of gold mineralisation at Wessex displays parallels with Hawthorn Resources' neighbouring Anglo Saxon gold deposit, located less than 1 km to the northeast. Mineralisation at Wessex is open along strike both to the north and south, and down-dip to the east.

This discovery at Wessex requires follow-up aircore and/or RC drilling to define the full extent of the mineralisation footprint. These results, in addition to the shallow gold mineralisation currently being incorporated into an initial JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate at Kirgella Gift and Providence, highlight the incredible prospectivity of KalGold's Pinjin Project."

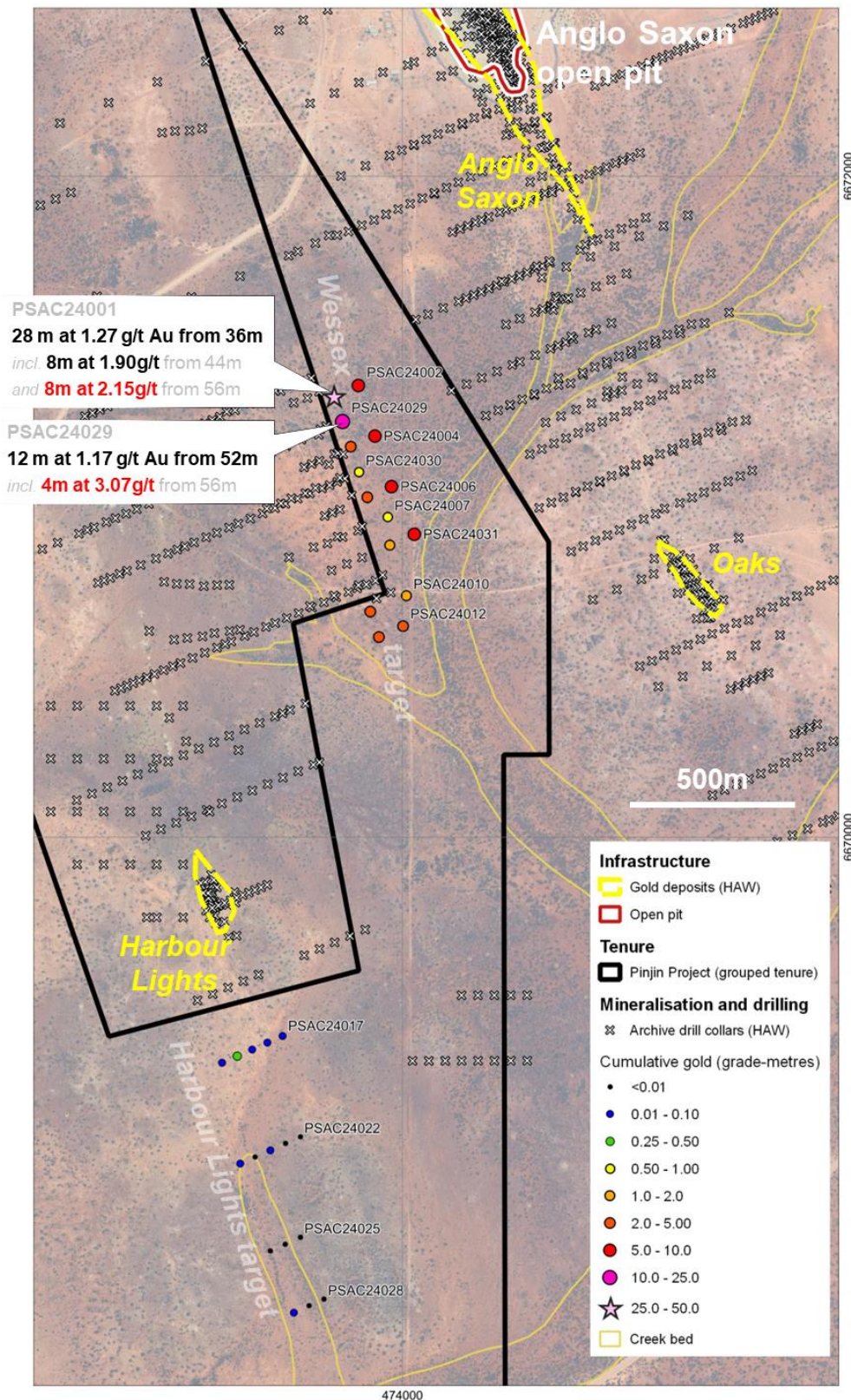


Figure 1 – Recent aircore drill hole collar locations at the Wessex and Harbour Lights targets. Extensive gold anomalism and mineralisation is shown at Wessex, with lower order anomalism at Harbour Lights. Harbour Lights also contains visual and chemical indicators of mineralisation, including quartz veining, pyrite mineralisation, and arsenic anomalism. Off tenure collar locations sourced from Hawthorn Resources WAMEX Report A91361. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

New results from Wessex

Thick intercepts of gold mineralisation and anomalism were returned during first pass aircore drilling at Wessex. Highlights are shown in Table 1 (below) with all intercepts tabulated in Appendix 1.

Table 1 – New intercepts from KalGold’s recent aircore drilling at its **Wessex** prospect. See Appendix 1 for a full listing of all intercepts. KalGold used lower thresholds for aircore drilling, with intercepts calculated at >0.1 g/t gold with maximum internal waste of 4m.

PSAC24001	28 m at 1.27 g/t Au from 36m including 8 m at 1.90 g/t Au from 44 m and 8 m at 2.15 g/t Au from 56 m
PSAC24002	24 m at 0.33 g/t Au from 52 m including 8m at 0.56 g/t Au from 60 m
PSAC24029	12 m at 1.17 g/t Au from 52 m including 4 m at 3.07 g/t Au from 56 m
PSAC24006	12m at 0.68 g/t Au from 52m including 4m at 1.30 g/t Au from 56 m

Thick gold zones open to the north, south and east

Gold anomalism at Wessex is defined over an area of ~800x250m, including historic drill intercepts across the tenement boundary (ASX: KAL 23 May 2023, KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenement and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin, reproduced in Appendix 2). The Wessex target on KalGold’s tenure is open to the north, south, and east. There is no outcrop at Wessex, with between 10 and 20 metres of barren transported cover overlying bedrock where a komatiitic (high-Mg) basalt hosts the gold mineralisation at and east of its contact with a schistose, intermediate volcano-sedimentary package.

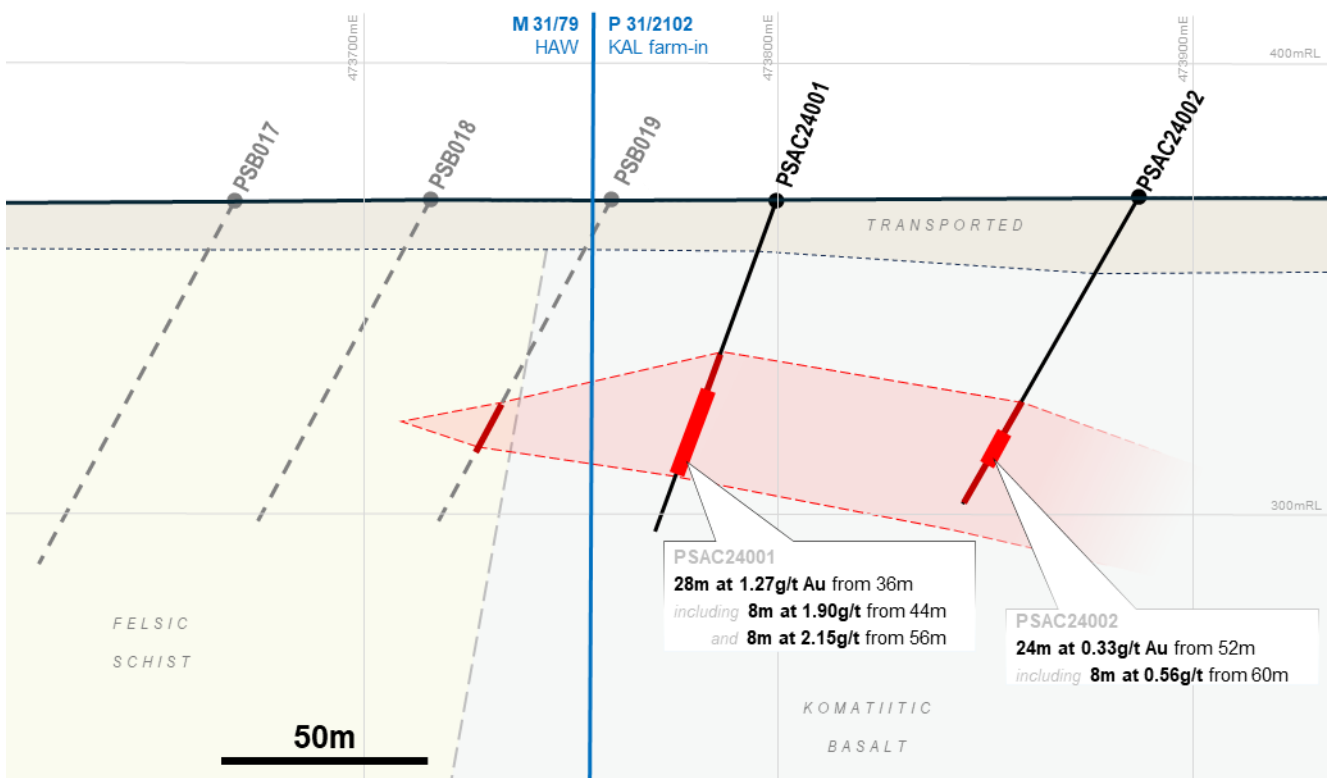


Figure 2 – Cross section, looking north through KalGold’s new drillholes PSAC24001 and PSAC24002, showing gold grades in aircore drill holes at Wessex through KalGold’s new program. When combined with historic drilling (dashed) across the tenement boundary (blue), results show a shallow easterly dip. Broad 0.1g/t Au cutoff intercepts shown in dark red, with 0.5g/t Au cutoff intercepts shown in thicker bright red. See Appendix 1 for intercept definition details.

The orientation of gold mineralisation at Wessex, which strikes north-northwest and dips shallowly to the east, is of particular interest (see Figure 2). This orientation mimics many high grade gold lodes within the Anglo Saxon deposit, which has a current high-grade JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate of 157 koz at 6.1 g/t Au (ASX: HAW, 30 October 2020: *Trouser Legs - Mineral Resource Update*). Wessex's proximity to the Anglo Saxon gold mine, the similarities in orientation and style of mineralisation, and subtle geophysical anomalism between the areas (Figure 3) raise the likelihood that Wessex is part of the greater Anglo Saxon mineralising system.

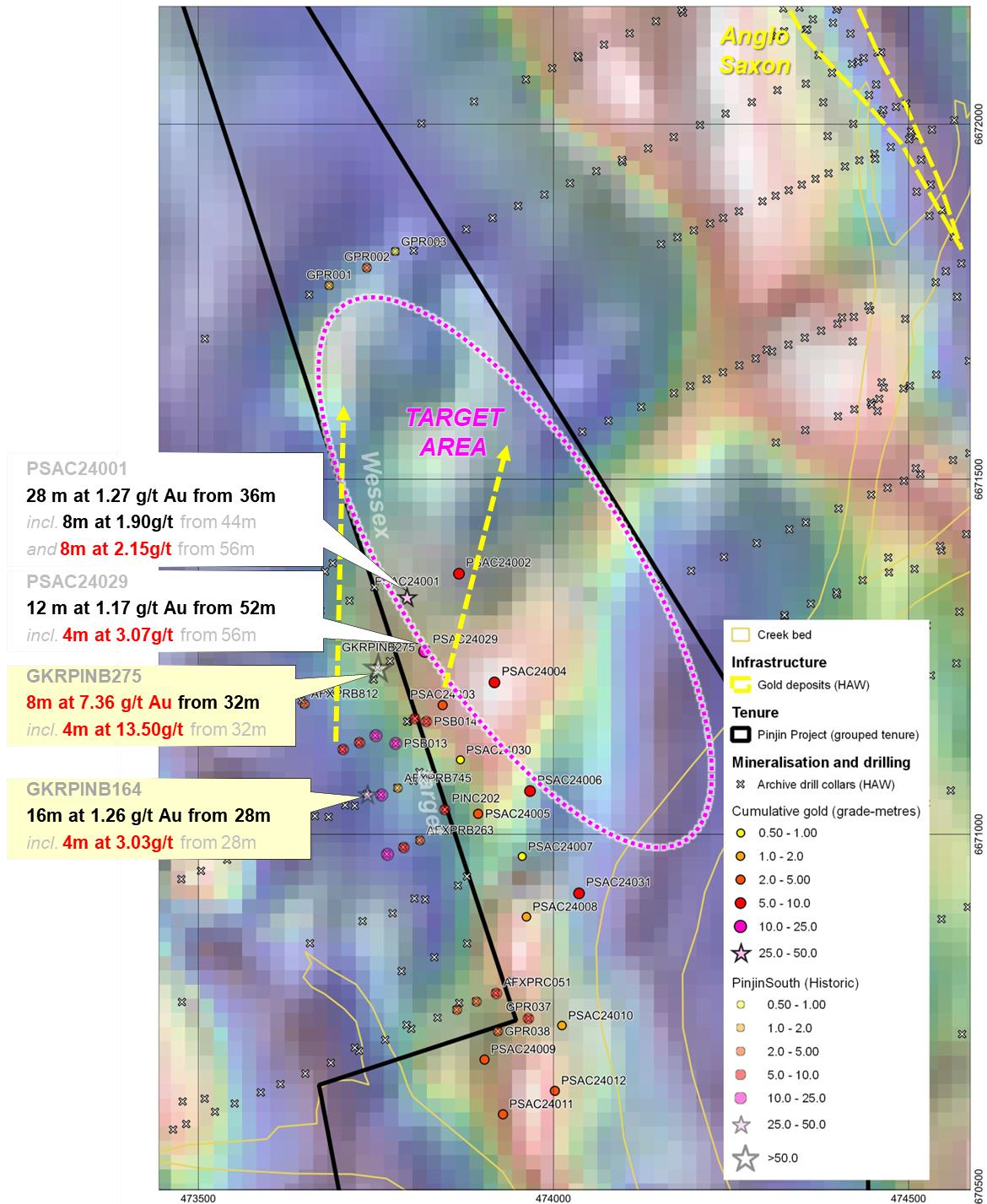


Figure 3 – Zoom of the Wessex prospect, showing KalGold’s recent results (solid colouring) and historic results (translucent symbols and yellowed labels, see KAL ASX announcement 23 May 2023 and Appendix 2) over regional magnetic datasets. Comparison to historic, validated data shows the north to northeasterly trend (toward the Anglo Saxon gold mine, yellow dashed arrows). A target area (pink outline) for future follow-up drilling is highlighted. KalGold’s grouped farm-in tenure is shown outlined in black. Note the distinct geophysical irregularities highlighted within the target area between existing drilling and the Anglo Saxon gold mine. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Aircore drilling as a first pass to greater discovery

The aircore drill program at Wessex and Harbour Lights was designed as a first pass, cost effective method to test for extensions to gold anomalism recorded off tenure to the west in historic drilling. The results from this initial program are highly encouraging, with gold mineralisation of significant thickness and tenor intersected through this previously untested area between Wessex and the Anglo Saxon Gold Mine. This program has greatly improved the prospectivity of the northern part of KalGold's contiguous tenure, through the southern end of the historic Pinjin Goldfield.

New results from Harbour Lights

Initial aircore drilling along the Harbour Lights trend was completed on wide spaced fences across a number of potential structural repeat targets. While results were more subtle than at Wessex, low level gold and associated arsenic anomalism was detected in the most northern drill line, located approximately 400m south of Harbour Lights. Supporting visual and geochemical indicators of gold mineralisation have been noted, with gold and arsenic correlating to veining, shearing, and pyrite mineralisation.

Further work at Wessex and Harbour Lights

Results from KalGold's aircore program show a distinct trend at Wessex, where thick, shallow intercepts are open to the north and northeast, back towards the Anglo Saxon gold mine. Follow up exploration programs are being designed, with both aircore and RC drilling favoured to investigate the full extent of gold mineralisation at Wessex.

At Harbour Lights, gold mineralisation indicators are more subdued but remain encouraging. The magnetic ridge that appears to control gold mineralisation off tenure along the Harbour Lights trend continues southward for several kilometres on KalGold ground. The results of this program warrant the Company continuing to explore the full strike extent of the Harbour Lights trend throughout the project area where KalGold controls a dominant land position.

About the Pinjin Project

KalGold's extensive Pinjin Gold Project is located around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The project covers a substantial portion of the southern part of the highly prolific Laverton Tectonic Zone which, further north, hosts some of the Eastern Goldfields' largest gold mines and deposits.

Initial work by the Company has focused on the Kirgella Gift and Providence prospects, which are strategically located between Hawthorn Resources' Anglo Saxon (Trouser Legs) open pit mine ~15 km to the north, and Ramelius Resources' Rebecca gold development project ~21 km to the south. KalGold aims to progressively build a Mineral Resource base throughout the project area that could potentially provide feed to the planned mill to the south.

The recent discovery of gold mineralisation at Wessex, adjacent to the Anglo Saxon deposit, confirms the Company's interpretation that gold mineralisation continues southward from the outcropping Pinjin Goldfield under a thin cover of transported sediment.

Exploration on KalGold's tenure offers substantial opportunity for shallow gold mineralisation through testing the portfolio of defined targets along strike.

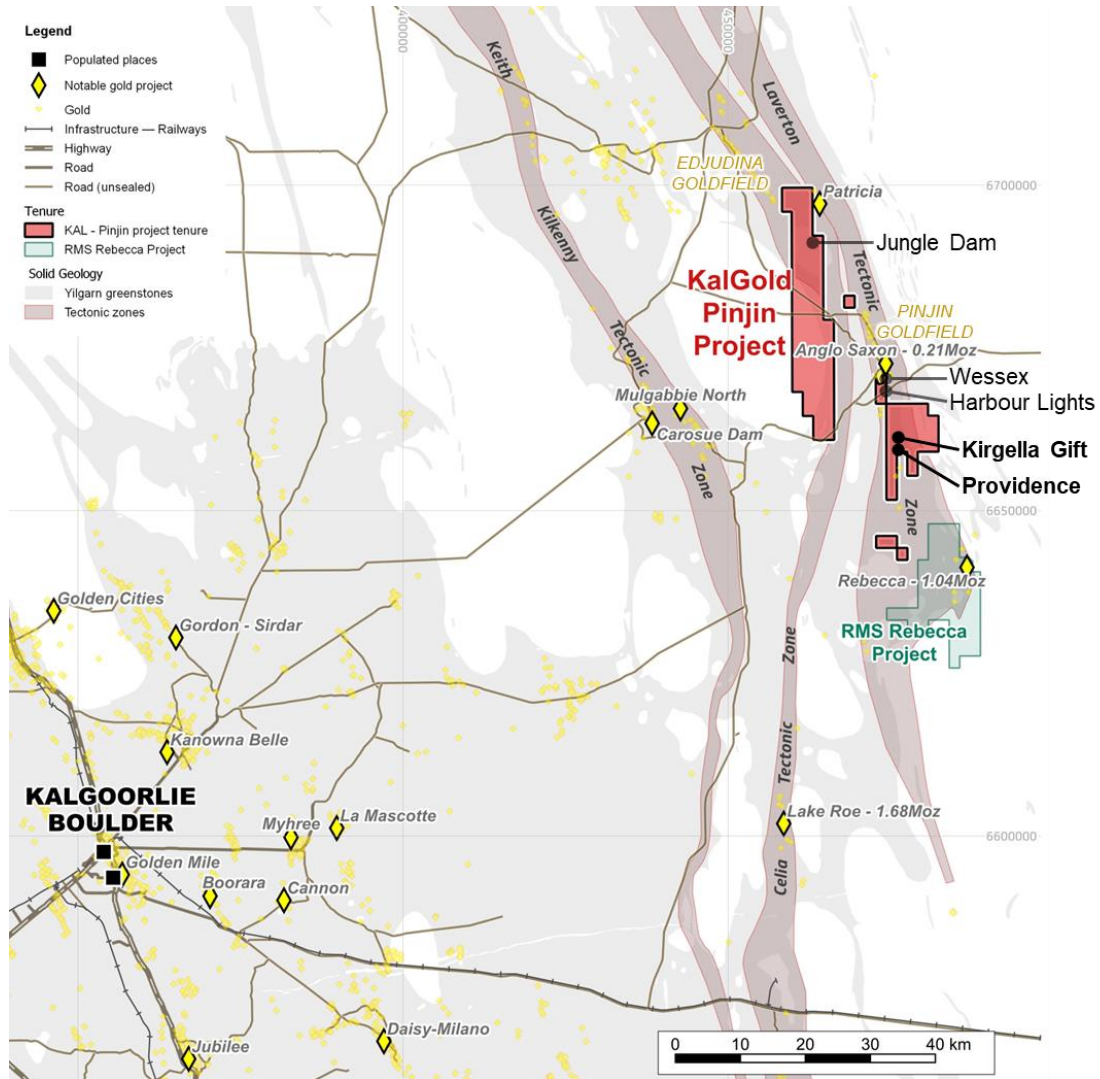


Figure 4 – Location map of the Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The project is located just north of Ramelius Resources’ (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

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

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

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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 Mineral 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**. Additionally, lithium potential is being tested at the **Pianto** and **Pinjin** projects.



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¹ See KalGold ASX release, “La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au”. 7 March 2023.

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.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

- *KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenement and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin, 23 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 – KalGold Data

Aircore drill hole collar location data

Collar location data for aircore drill holes completed by KalGold within the Pinjin South program (testing the Wessex and Harbour Lights targets).

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
Wessex	PSAC24001	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,794	6,671,334	369.3	78	-70	245
	PSAC24002	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,867	6,671,367	370.1	77	-60	245
	PSAC24003	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,844	6,671,182	369.3	94	-70	245
	PSAC24004	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,917	6,671,214	369.7	93	-60	245
	PSAC24005	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,894	6,671,029	368.9	75	-70	245
	PSAC24006	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,967	6,671,061	369.2	113	-60	245
	PSAC24007	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,956	6,670,969	369.0	107	-60	245
	PSAC24008	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,962	6,670,884	368.7	82	-60	245
	PSAC24009	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,903	6,670,683	366.9	77	-60	245
	PSAC24010	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,012	6,670,731	367.8	87	-60	245
	PSAC24011	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,929	6,670,606	366.7	82	-60	245
	PSAC24012	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,002	6,670,639	367.2	82	-60	245
	PSAC24029	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,819	6,671,258	369.2	80	-70	245
	PSAC24030	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,869	6,671,105	369.2	101	-70	245
PSAC24031	aircore	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,036	6,670,917	369.2	121	-60	245	
Harbour Lights	PSAC24013	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,455	6,669,318	361.3	33	-60	245
	PSAC24014	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,501	6,669,338	361.2	30	-60	245
	PSAC24015	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,546	6,669,358	361.5	52	-60	245
	PSAC24016	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,592	6,669,379	361.9	4	-60	245
	PSAC24017	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,638	6,669,399	362.6	20	-60	245
	PSAC24018	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,510	6,669,013	361.0	23	-60	245
	PSAC24019	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,555	6,669,033	360.8	16	-60	245
	PSAC24020	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,601	6,669,053	361.7	26	-60	245
	PSAC24021	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,647	6,669,074	363.6	25	-60	245
	PSAC24022	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,692	6,669,094	364.8	4	-60	245
	PSAC24023	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,601	6,668,749	358.9	9	-60	245
	PSAC24024	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,646	6,668,769	360.2	9	-60	245
	PSAC24025	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,692	6,668,790	362.7	18	-60	245
	PSAC24026	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,672	6,668,562	358.0	39	-60	245
PSAC24027	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,718	6,668,583	359.0	58	-60	245	
PSAC24028	aircore	E31/01127	MGA94_51	473,763	6,668,603	360.5	28	-60	245	

Aircore drill hole intercepts

Parameters used to define aircore gold intercepts

Parameter	Gold	
	Minimum cut-off	0.1g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*
Maximum internal waste thickness	4m*	4m*

KalGold uses automated intercept calculation to ensure unbiased and impartial definition of gold anomalism and mineralisation. Aircore gold intercepts at Pinjin South are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1 m (*4 m in the case of 4 m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2 m (*4 m in the case of 4m composite samples). Note aircore samples collected in the recent program were at nominal 4 m intervals. Secondary intercepts (i.e., the “including” intercepts) are defined using a 0.5 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.1 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	
Wessex	PSAC24001	28m at 1.27 g/t Au from 36m	<i>including</i> 8m at 1.90 g/t Au from 44m <i>and</i> 8m at 2.15 g/t Au from 56m	
	PSAC24002	24m at 0.33 g/t Au from 52m	<i>including</i> 8m at 0.56 g/t Au from 60m	
	PSAC24003	4m at 0.26 g/t Au from 48m 4m at 0.26 g/t Au from 60m 4m at 0.1 g/t Au from 76m		
	PSAC24004	13m at 0.59 g/t Au from 80m	<i>including</i> 12m at 0.63 g/t Au from 80m	
	PSAC24005	4m at 0.26 g/t Au from 52m 4m at 0.1 g/t Au from 64m 1m at 0.56 g/t Au from 74m		
	PSAC24006	12m at 0.68 g/t Au from 52m	<i>including</i> 4m at 1.30 g/t Au from 56m	
	PSAC24007	<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
	PSAC24008	4m at 0.15 g/t Au from 68m		
	PSAC24009	4m at 0.23 g/t Au from 52m 4m at 0.1 g/t Au from 68m		
	PSAC24010	4m at 0.11 g/t Au from 64m		
	PSAC24011	12m at 0.22 g/t Au from 44m		
	PSAC24012	12m at 0.25 g/t Au from 44m 4m at 0.26 g/t Au from 48m		
	PSAC24029	12m at 1.17 g/t Au from 52m	<i>including</i> 4m at 3.07 g/t Au from 56m	
	PSAC24030	<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
	PSAC24031	4m at 0.61 g/t Au from 68m 8m at 0.21 g/t Au from 84m 4m at 0.12 g/t Au from 100m		
	Harbour Lights	PSAC24013	<i>No significant intercepts</i>	
		PSAC24014	<i>No significant intercepts</i>	
PSAC24015		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24016		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24017		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24018		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24019		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24020		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24021		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24022		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24023		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24024		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		
PSAC24025		<i>No significant intercepts</i>		

APPENDIX 2 – Collated historic data, Pinjin South

Drill collars from historic drilling off-tenure adjacent to P31/2012 & E31/1127

Drill hole collars quoted here contain significant intercepts (listed below) from the Wessex and Harbour Lights prospects that are immediately adjacent to, and/or trend onto KalGold's farm-in tenure at Pinjin South. Prior to KalGold's recent aircore program, little significant exploration has been undertaken historically on the extensions to these prospects onto P31/2012 and E31/1127. Review, collation and digitisation of historic data is ongoing and this listing may not be complete.

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Source (DEMIRS Report)
Wessex	AFXPRB010	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,865	6,670,753	367.2	58	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB188	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,892	6,670,765	367.4	72	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB190	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,758	6,671,056	368.9	81	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB261	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,766	6,670,972	368.6	83	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB262	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,789	6,670,982	368.7	83	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB263	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,812	6,670,992	368.7	83	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB264	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,704	6,671,120	369.1	86	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB265	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,727	6,671,129	369.2	90	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB266	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,750	6,671,139	369.4	84	-60	222	A42987
	AFXPRB745	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,781	6,671,065	368.9	67	-60	222	A54144
	AFXPRB812	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,650	6,671,184	368.9	71	-60	42	A54144
	AFXPRC051	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,920	6,670,776	367.6	120	-60	222	A42987
	GKRPINB164	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,738	6,671,057	368.8	91	-90	0	A91361
	GKRPINB275	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,753	6,671,235	369.8	78	-90	0	A91361
	PSB013	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,778	6,671,128	369.2	95	-60	230	A87935
	PSB014	RAB	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,821	6,671,159	369.3	54	-60	230	A87935
	PINC201	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,805	6,671,163	369.3	138	-60	230	A87935
	PINC202	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,847	6,671,035	368.9	66	-60	230	A87935
Harbour Lights	AFXLRC016	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,428	6,669,848	366.3	40	-60	258	A16958
	AFXLRC017	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,440	6,669,848	366.3	37	-60	258	A16958
	AFXLRC197	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,417	6,669,845	366.3	30	-60	77	A19576
	AFXLRC199	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,420	6,669,817	366.1	40	-60	74	A19576
	AFXLRC200	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,410	6,669,815	366.1	40	-60	77	A19576
	AFXLRC201	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,434	6,669,789	365.6	37	-60	76	A19576
	AFXLRC202	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,425	6,669,787	365.7	40	-60	73	A19576
	AFXLRC205	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,438	6,669,738	365.5	55	-60	77	A19576
	AFXLRC295	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,420	6,669,786	365.7	50	-60	72	A22288
	AFXLRC296	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,433	6,669,805	365.9	25	-60	76	A22288
	AFXLRC297	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,427	6,669,804	365.9	40	-60	79	A22288
	AFXLRC298	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,422	6,669,803	365.9	40	-60	72	A22288
	AFXLRC299	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,425	6,669,819	366.1	35	-60	76	A22288
	AFXLRC300	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,415	6,669,816	366.1	45	-60	75	A22288
	AFXLRC301	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,426	6,669,833	366.3	25	-60	81	A22288
	AFXLRC302	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,420	6,669,832	366.3	40	-60	79	A22288
	AFXLRC303	RC	Neighbouring Tenure	MGA94_51	473,414	6,669,831	366.3	40	-60	85	A22288

Gold intercepts from historic drilling off-tenure adjacent to P31/2012 & E31/1127

Parameters used to define historic gold intercepts

Parameter	Gold	
	0.5g/t	2.0g/t
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. Historic gold intercepts at Pinjin South are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1 m (*4 m in the case of 4 m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2 m (*4 m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts (i.e., the “including” intercepts) are defined using a 2.0 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.

As per the collar location data above, review, collation and digitisation of historic data is ongoing and this listing may not be complete.

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)	
Wessex <i>(abuts P31/2102)</i>	AFXPRB010	2m at 0.59g/t Au from 32m		
	AFXPRB188	2m at 0.52g/t Au from 36m		
	AFXPRB190	6m at 1.99g/t Au from 50m	<i>including</i> 2m at 3.96g/t Au from 50m	
	AFXPRB261	2m at 0.69g/t Au from 48m 2m at 2.36g/t Au from 54m		
	AFXPRB262	2m at 0.67g/t Au from 46m		
	AFXPRB263	2m at 1.25g/t Au from 42m		
	AFXPRB264	4m at 2.02g/t Au from 46m	<i>including</i> 2m at 3.52g/t Au from 46m	
	AFXPRB265	2m at 1.27g/t Au from 44m		
	AFXPRB266	2m at 3.56g/t Au from 36m 2m at 0.66g/t Au from 48m		
	AFXPRB745	1m at 1.51g/t Au from 41m		
	AFXPRB812	1m at 1.13g/t Au from 60m		
	AFXPRC051	5m at 0.77g/t Au from 41m		
	GKRPINB164	16m at 1.26g/t Au from 28m	<i>including</i> 4m at 3.03g/t Au from 28m	
	GKRPINB275	8m at 7.36g/t Au from 32m	<i>including</i> 4m at 13.5g/t Au from 32m	
	PSB013	8m at 1.89g/t Au from 40m 3m at 0.53g/t Au from 92m	<i>including</i> 4m at 3.23g/t Au from 44m	
	PSB014	4m at 0.67g/t Au from 44m		
	PINC201	4m at 0.81g/t Au from 48m		
	PINC202	4m at 1.45g/t Au from 44m		
	Harbour Lights <i>(abuts E31/1127)</i>	AFXLRC016	2m at 0.59g/t Au from surface 3m at 1.14g/t Au from 17m 1m at 3.62g/t Au from 39m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.29g/t Au from 18m
		AFXLRC017	2m at 3.98g/t Au from 33m	
AXFLRC197		1m at 0.6g/t Au from 0m 2m at 0.89g/t Au from 20m		
AFXLRC199		4m at 10.61g/t Au from 10m 12m at 1.06g/t Au from 22m	<i>including</i> 2m at 20.4g/t Au from 11m <i>including</i> 1m at 2.28g/t Au from 23m <i>and</i> 1m at 4.47g/t Au from 27m	
		1m at 0.79g/t Au from 38m		
AFXLRC200		6m at 0.72g/t Au from 34m		
AFXLRC201		12m at 1.79g/t Au from 16m	<i>including</i> 3m at 4.77g/t Au from 20m	
AFXLRC202		14m at 0.65g/t Au from 15m 6m at 2.39g/t Au from 32m	<i>including</i> 3m at 3.67g/t Au from 32m	
AFXLRC205		1m at 0.98g/t Au from 11m		
AFXLRC295		2m at 1.73g/t Au from 26m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.31g/t Au from 27m	

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
		1m at 1.06g/t Au from 34m 1m at 1.44g/t Au from 42m	
	AFXLRC296	6m at 3.02g/t Au from 6m	<i>including</i> 2m at 8.04g/t Au from 6m
	AFXLRC297	4m at 1.31g/t Au from 24m 1m at 0.56g/t Au from 36m	<i>including</i> 1m at 3.95g/t Au from 24m
	AFXLRC298	8m at 1.46g/t Au from 17m 5m at 3.19g/t Au from 32m	<i>including</i> 2m at 2.94g/t Au from 21m <i>including</i> 2m at 5.88g/t Au from 32m
	AFXLRC299	1m at 0.55g/t Au from 0m 4m at 1.63g/t Au from 11m 3m at 2.12g/t Au from 32m	<i>including</i> 1m at 3.5g/t Au from 13m
	AFXLRC300	22m at 5.64g/t Au from 23m	<i>including</i> 6m at 18.59g/t Au from 36m
	AFXLRC301	6m at 3.12g/t Au from surface 1m at 1.35g/t Au from 12m 3m at 0.69g/t Au from 20m	<i>including</i> 2m at 7.19g/t Au from 4m
	AFXLRC302	2m at 0.94g/t Au from 0m 1m at 0.86g/t Au from 6m 3m at 0.69g/t Au from 10m 1m at 0.58g/t Au from 24m 8m at 1.68g/t Au from 29m	<i>including</i> 1m at 4.69g/t Au from 30m <i>and</i> 1m at 2.97g/t Au from 35m
	AFXLRC303	1m at 0.63g/t Au from 25m 2m at 1.71g/t Au from 33m	<i>including</i> 1m at 2.82g/t Au from 33m

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
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. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard practice was used in the processing of aircore samples from the drill rig for assay. Individual bulk 1m intervals were collected directly from the rig under cyclone and laid out on the ground. Samples were then composited to a nominal 4m down hole interval via scoop for assay, with a target weight of 2-3kg. An additional 1m bottom of hole sample (BOH) was collected from each drill hole completed for multi-element geochemical determination. All sampling lengths were recorded in KalGold's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded. Assay of samples utilised standard laboratory techniques. All samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. Gold and arsenic determination of composite samples was completed via aqua regia digest of a nominal 40gm charge, with ICP-MS finish. BOH samples were assayed for a broad multi-element suite via mixed acid digest with ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples were collected over 2m intervals then composite sampled by undocumented method to 6m intervals. Gold determination was by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t. Composite samples returning >0.10 g/t Au were resampled at 2m intervals for gold determination by similar methods. RC drill samples were collected on 1m intervals and split on site using a 3-tier 87.5/12.5 splitter into calico bags should 1m respit samples be required. The remaining 1m bulk sample was collected in 750x450mm plastic bags. Initial 4m RC composites were taken by spear method diagonally through the bulk plastic bag using a 50mm poly pipe tube, to produce an approximate 2kg of sample material for submission to MinLab. Gold determination was by Aqua Regia digest with a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. Composite samples that returned assay values >0.2 g/t Au were resampled at 1m intervals by collecting the previously split calico bags. No other elements assayed. Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples collected via conventional rig mounted cyclone, then dumped in 1m intervals on the ground in rows of 15 with initial composite samples to a maximum 6m intervals. Composite intervals assaying >0.10 g/t Au were re-sampled at 1m intervals. Individual samples collected by trowel. Samples were assayed by Analabs in Kalgoorlie with the entire sample prepared with a single stage mix and grind, with gold determination using a 50 gm charge Fire Assay at a detection limit of 0.01 g/t Au. No other elements were analysed. Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRKPINB* series RAB holes completed by Gutnick Resources circa 1999-2000. Original reporting unavailable with limited digital drilling data subsequently provided by Hawthorn Resource Limited as part of A91361. Sampling techniques assumed to be industry standard and similar to that reported previously in Gutnick Resources NL report A63110, where RAB drill samples used 4m composite intervals of 2-3 kg weight, collected via scoop. Samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie with sample preparation involving 80% passing 80#, followed by Au assay by Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB and RC drill samples were composited to nominal 4m intervals. ○ RAB samples were submitted to Ultratrace laboratories in Perth for Au, Pt and Pd determination by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. Lower detection limit was 1 ppb Au. ○ RC samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for Fire Assay of undocumented charge size and finish. No additional elements assayed. Lower detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au. <p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In total, 31 aircore holes were completed for a total of 1743m. Drill metre split by prospect included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wessex – 15 holes (1349m) ○ Harbour Lights – 16 holes (394m) • Drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contactor Kennedy Drilling using a compact truck mount aircore rig equipped with a sullair rotary screw 900cfmx350psi compressor. All holes used an industry standard aircore blade bit with nominal hole diameter of 100mm, with samples collected under cyclone. • All drilling was completed to blade refusal. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No detailed documentation on RAB drilling techniques but assumed to be industry standard. ○ RC drilling utilised 3^{1/2}" rods with a 4^{1/2}" Digger 44 face sampling hammer and a 4^{7/8}" drill bit. No further documentation available. • Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB drilling completed by Colmax Drilling using a RAB rig with a 500cfm at 150psi compressor. Nominal hole size was 3^{7/8}" for blade drilling and 4" for hammer drilling. • Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No detailed documentation available but drilling techniques assumed to be industry standard: • Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB drilling completed by Challenge Drilling. ○ RC drilling completed by Orbit Drilling. ○ No further information documented. • Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RC drilling completed by Drilling Corporation Australia using a Schramm T64 or T66 drill rig. Upper 15-20m of each hole drilled using a 5^{1/2}" RC roller to minimise sample contamination, followed by 5^{1/2}" RC hammer to EOH.
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. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. Chip sample condition recorded using a three-code system, D=Dry, M=Moist, W=Wet. Measures taken to ensure maximum sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No drill sample recovery information documented. • Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visual percentage estimates of RAB drill sample recovery recorded, with additional sample moisture comment (wet/dry) noted. • Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No drill sample recovery information documented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill sample recovery information documented. Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill sample recovery information documented.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual geological logging was undertaken on 1m intervals for all drilling, using standard KalGold logging codes. Logging records are qualitative for weathering, oxidation, colour, lithology and alteration, and quantitative for mineralisation and veining. KalGold geologists directly supervised all sampling and drilling practices. A small selection of representative chips were collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No RAB or RC geological logging records available. Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire length of RAB holes geologically logged. Qualitative logging – weathering, moisture, colour, lithology, mineralisation, alteration and veining. Quantitative logging – sample quality. Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB geological logs not available but logging protocols assumed to be similar to that reported in Gutnick Resources NL report A63110, where original logging was descriptive and included lithology, grain size, weathering, alteration, mineralogy, regolith, veining and vein texture Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No RAB or RC geological logging records available. Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC holes geologically logged in full. Geological logs are descriptive and include colour, weathering, alteration and lithology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling utilised 4m composite samples collected from individual 1m sample piles via sample scoop. Additional 1m BOH samples also collected via sample scoop. All samples had a target weight of 2-3kg. 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. All sampling is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled, and early-stage exploration drilling. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples collected over 2m intervals from the rig and composited for assay as 6m composites. RC drill samples were collected on 1m intervals and split on site using a 3-tier 87.5/12.5 splitter into calico bags should 1m respit samples be required. Initial 4m RC composites were taken by spear method using a 50mm poly pipe tube to produce an approximate 2kg of sample material for analysis. All samples sent to Minlabs Pty Ltd in Perth. Sample preparation involved hammer milling until 80% passed 100 microns, with a 300 gm split taken and pulverised until 100% passed 80 microns. Gold determination by Aqua Regia digest of a 50 gm charge with unknown finish. Field duplicates were collected at a ratio of 1:20 for both RAB and RC drilling. Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples collected via initial compositing to maximum 6m interval via trowel, with subsequent re-sampling at 1m intervals. All RAB samples submitted to Analabs Kalgoorlie with preparation of 100% of the sample by single stage mix and grind. No further

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>documentation available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB sub sampling and sample preparation techniques not available but assumed to be similar to that reported in Gutnick Resources NL report A63110, where 4m composite samples were collected via scoop and submitted to Amdel Laboratories, and pulverised to 80% passing 80# particle size. No further information documented. • Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All RAB and RC drill samples composited by undocumented method to a nominal 4m sample interval. No further information documented. • Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RC composite samples collected at 4m intervals via spear, with follow up RC re-sampling of 1m bulk intervals obtained via a 75/25 splitter. ○ No further information documented.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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> 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories and subsequently directly transported by BV to Perth for analysis at BV Perth. • 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 to 90% passing 75µm. All coarse residues have been retained. • Primary down hole composite samples were digested by Aqua Regia (AR), with a separate BOH sample stream prepared via Mixed Acid (MA) methods. Elemental analysis was via ICP-MS or ICP-AES as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AR/ICP-MS: Au, As (only) ○ MA/ICP-AES: Al, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V and Zr. ○ MA/ICP-MS: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Eu, Hf, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Pb, Rb, Re, Sb, Sn, Sr, Te, Th, W, Y and Zn. • BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into 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 duplicate, blanks (industrial sands) and OREAS certified standard reference materials. • No issues were noted. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB and RC samples assayed for Au by Aqua Regia digest with undocumented finish. Detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au. No other elements analysed. ○ QAQC protocols included submission of field duplicates at a ratio of 1:20 into the sample stream and documented use of third party assay laboratories for check assaying. No issues were noted. • Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB samples assayed for Au by Fire Assay on a 50 gm sample charge with undocumented finish. Detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au. No other elements analysed. ○ No QAQC documentation available. • Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assay and laboratory data quality records not available but protocols assumed to be similar to that reported in Gutnick Resources NL report A63110, where RAB samples were assayed via Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace (method code AA7). No QAQC documentation is available. • Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB samples were submitted to Ultratrace laboratories in Perth for Au, Pt and Pd determination by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish. Au lower detection limit was 1 ppb. ○ RC samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for Fire Assay of undocumented charge size and finish. No additional

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elements assayed. Au lower detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au. o No QAQC documentation available. • Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All RC samples submitted to Australian Assay Laboratories for gold determination by Fire Assay of unknown charge size and finish. Detection limit 0.01 g/t Au. o Little River QAQC protocols involved the submission of standards and blanks into the sample stream at an undocumented frequency. No QAQC issues were noted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KalGold drilling data is captured in the field in Logchief software on Toughbook computers, following internal company procedures. • Final data is stored within an external Dashed5 database, managed by independent data consultants Maxgeo. • Significant intercepts are verified by KalGold personnel. • No twin hole data has been captured. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No documentation on verification of significant intersections available. • Twin holes not used by any of the historic operators noted above. • Data entry procedures, verification and storage protocols also not documented.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All aircore drill hole collars have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of 3-5m. All coordinates are stored in the KalGold database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. • No down hole surveys have been recorded. Planned hole dip and azimuth is used to define drill hole traces positions. • Topography through the Pinjin South area of interest is flat to gently undulating. The current day topographic surface has been constructed from SRTM derived 1-Second Digital Elevation Model data, sourced from the publicly available Elvis Elevation and Depth system (https://elevation.fsd.org.au). <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aurifex Mining NL (A42897): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o RAB and RC drill collars were surveyed on a local grid based on the Anglo Saxon mine grid by undocumented methods. o Downhole surveys completed on all RC holes by Surton Technologies using DEMS system. Initial RC drilling noted to have encountered significant downhole deviation which was subsequently negated by the use of 4" stabilising rods behind the RC hammer. • Burdekin Resources NL (A54144): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All RAB drill holes were sited on the Aurifex local grid system, which ties in with the broader Anglo Saxon local grid in place at the time. o No downhole survey information recorded or available. • Gutnick Resources NL (in Hawthorn Resources Limited A91361): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o RAB drill collar location survey methods not documented. As reported in in Gutnick Resources NL report A63110, all Gutnick era RAB drilling was completed on the AMG Datum. o No downhole survey information recorded. • Hawthorn Resources Limited (A87935): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All RAB and RC drill hole collar locations recorded by hand held GPS on the GDA94 Zone 51 datum. No further information documented. o No downhole survey information recorded or available. • Little River Resources Pty Ltd (A16958, A19576, A22288): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All RC drill hole collars surveyed on a local grid using a Pentax PD 6D instrument and tied into local survey stations. o No downhole survey information recorded or available.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling at Wessex was undertaken across nine separate ENE-WSW oriented drill lines (bearing 065° to 245°). Holes were designed to test for easterly extensions to mineralisation noted in historic drilling on M31/079, off tenure to the west. Hole spacing is on a nominal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. <p>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>80x80m pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling at Harbour Lights was completed on four similar ENE-WSW orientated drill lines. Hole spacing is variable but approximates a 200-300x40m pattern, with drill lines positioned to test geological features. No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic RC drilling across the Harbour Lights South prospect by Little River Resources varies from an approximate 30x15m pattern, with local infill down to 15x5m. RAB and limited RC follow up by various operators over the Wessex prospect area has been variable but approximates an 80m line spacing with holes at 25-50m centres. RAB and RC composite sampling across both prospects has occurred as noted previously above, with resampling at 1m intervals in certain holes. Commentary on Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation not applicable, as historic drill results at Harbour Lights South and Wessex are not located on KalGold tenure. <p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes in this program were angled to the WSW (245°). They were designed to delimit mineralisation near surface and at depth and to intercept likely orientations of mineralised structures at a high angle. Historic drill holes were utilised to assist with delimiting mineralisation distributions. Mineralisation along the Wessex corridor dips flat to moderately to the east, hence drill orientation is believed to be optimal, with most drill holes intercepting mineralised structures approximately normal to their orientation. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevailing geological and structural trend through the Pinjin South area is north-northwest to south-southeast. Mineralisation at the Anglo-Saxon deposit, located 850m to the immediate north-east of Wessex, consists of a series of narrow, moderately east dipping en-echelon vein sets. Wide spaced historic RAB drilling, with limited RC follow up through the Wessex prospect area is generally oriented -60° to local grid west (245° magnetic), an optimal orientation for the definition of Anglo-Saxon style mineralisation. Historic RC drilling across the Harbour Lights South prospect is predominantly oriented -60° to local grid east (065° magnetic). Presently there is sufficient uncertainty to preclude definition of sampling bias in the historic drill results presented here.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were collected and accounted for by KalGold 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 KalGold 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. <p><u>Neighbouring Tenure – Pinjin South</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No documentation is available regarding sample security measures for historic drilling campaigns referred to above.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BV Laboratory was visited by KalGold staff in May 2022 and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust. KalGold has completed a review and compilation of all digital historic drilling data documented in WAMEX reports.

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"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wessex and Harbour Lights are located on P31/2102 and E31/1127 respectively, tenure in which KalGold currently has a farm-in agreement. The farm-in transaction includes the following tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kirgella: E28/2654, E28/2655 and E28/2656. ○ Pinjin South: P31/2099, P31/2100, P31/2012 and E31/1127. ○ Rebecca West: E28/3135 and E28/3136. • Project located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi (Rebecca West tenements only) pastoral stations. <p>Transaction 1: Pinjin Kirgella farm-in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vendors and KalGold have agreed upon a \$2.2 million valuation for the project. The tenure at Pinjin South (P31/2099, P31/2100, P31/2102, and E31/1127) and Kirgella (E28/2654, E28/2655, and E28/2656) is the subject of 3 parallel agreements, identical in all but the particulars related to the ownership and tenure details. The vendors are local prospectors Mr S Kean, Mr S Freeth, and a deceased estate represented by Mr Freeth. Details of the agreement are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$100,000 option fee for 2 years (not part of the \$2.2 million) ▪ 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 and Providence but is applicable to all drilling (aircore, RC, diamond etc) on all tenure that is the subject of these agreements. ▪ 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. ▪ Option exercise – KalGold acquires 75% of the project ▪ 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). ○ Free-carry period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ KalGold will cover all costs for generating a full legal agreement to exercise the option. ○ Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Alternatively, the vendors can convert to a 2% NSR ▪ If at any point the vendors decide to sell their 25% share or NSR, KalGold will have first right of refusal to purchase. <p>Transaction 2: Rebecca NW acquisition (E28/3135 – 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KalGold has purchased outright from the vendor the tenements E28/3135 and E28/3136 for \$100,000 cash in an agreement legally separate from the Pinjin South and Kirgella tenure. The vendor is local prospector Mr A Lynch. Consideration for the agreement comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$25k up front ○ \$75k within 3 months. • KalGold holds all mineral rights over the tenure. • KalGold will undertake additional heritage survey work with traditional owners as required. • 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. • Previous heritage surveys have identified some areas of interest over E28/2654 - place ids 23972-975, 23984-990, 23993 & 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pinjin South tenure, which is part of the broader Pinjin Mining Centre, has a long history of gold exploration and mining. The first recorded gold production from the Pinjin Mining Centre was in 1897, with a government battery and cyanide leach vats established in 1905. By 1918, the Pinjin Mining Centre was mostly deserted, with total gold production until that time estimated to be 10742 oz from 17443 tonnes of ore, the vast majority of which was sourced from the Anglo Saxon mine lease (Williams 1970). Further mining took place between 1934 to 1940, and 1950 to 1951 with poor returns. Modern day exploration in the Pinjin area commenced in 1975 by Australian Anglo American Ltd, principally focused on volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits. Their efforts were directed at the entire Pinjin field with the exception of the Anglo Saxon GML. In 1980, Newmont Pty Ltd explored the Pinjin area for stratabound “syngenetic” gold in exhalates, completing several RC holes, mostly in the Coles-Sulphide prospect areas. In 1984, Getty Oil Development Company Ltd (GODC) entered into a joint venture agreement with Invincible Gold NL to explore Invincibles’ Pinjin leases for low grade, large tonnage gold deposits. GODC’s interest, which excluded GML 31/1458 overlying the Anglos Saxon deposit, was subsequently transferred and sold to Little River Resources Pty Ltd in August 1985. Little River completed several programs of reconnaissance mapping and shallow RC drilling through the period 1985-1987, testing 8 individual prospects including Harbour Lights South. RC drilling at Harbour Lights South included 29 holes for 1109m. Picon Explorations Pty Ltd, who at the time were mining the Porphyry gold deposit and hence owned the nearest mill, acquired GML 31/1458 in 1985 and completed development studies on the Anglo Saxon deposit. Mining commenced in December 1986 but was subsequently suspended in mid-1987 following a series of pit wall failures and ongoing geotechnical issues. A total of 7946t of ore is reported to have been treated through the Porphyry mill, with head grade estimated at 6.56 g/t Au. In 1990, European Pacific Resources purchased all of the leases over the Pinjin Mining Centre, the first time the entire area had been controlled by a single group. Work completed included resource and reserve calculations at Anglo Saxon and a number of other prospects, together with pre-feasibility studies on Anglo Saxon. In 1993 the Pinjin tenements were vended into a new float for company Aurifex Mining NL. Aurifex completed extensive field work throughout the entire Pinjin project area through the period 1993-1995, including 1:5000 scale geological mapping, aeromagnetics, gridding, -80# mesh auger sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. This work included initial RAB drilling through the Wessex prospect area. Burdekin Resources purchased the project tenure from Aurifex in early 1996 and continued extensive programs of regional exploration work throughout the tenure, including additional limited RAB drilling at Wessex. In 1999, Gutnick Resources NL commenced a farm in agreement with Gel Oil Pty Ltd over the Pinjin Mining Centre tenure. Gutnick Resources changed trading name to Great Gold Mines NL in 2003, with a further name change to present day operator Hawthorn Resources Limited (Hawthorn) in March 2008. Exploration work post 1999 over immediately adjoining tenure to KalGold’s Pinjin South project area has been limited, with minor additional RAB and RC drilling at Wessex. Hawthorn re-commenced open pit mining at Anglo Saxon through the period 2018-2019 with ore trucked to Carosue Dam as part of a toll treatment agreement. The Anglo Saxon deposit has a current Mineral Resource estimate of 796kt @ 6.1 g/t Au for 157koz (<i>Hawthorn ASX Release 30th October 2020</i>).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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. 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. Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross cut all

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Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological and mineralisation models for the Pinjin South area continue to be developed. 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole samples have been collected and assayed for gold over nominal 4m down hole composite intervals. Gold intercepts reported here from KalGold aircore drilling are calculated at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off with maximum internal waste of 4m. Secondary intercepts are defined using a 0.5 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. No metal equivalent calculations have been used in this assessment.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., ‘down hole length, true width not known’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aircore drill holes in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 245° (WNW). All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. Observations from the neighbouring Anglo Saxon gold deposit off tenure support a NNW-SSE striking, flat to moderately east dipping mineralisation model. This suggests that angled drill orientations were perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to diagrams in the current release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

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Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been noted in historic WAMEX reports or observed in work completed by KalGold.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work programs at Pinjin South will include additional aircore drilling to further refine gold mineralisation footprints at both Wessex and Harbour Lights South, with deeper RC drilling of favourable areas. Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.