



UPDATE TO ANNOUNCEMENT - Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical data guides upcoming RC drill program at Pinjin

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update to its 22 August announcement - *SAM results support upcoming RC and diamond drilling* with the inclusion of JORC Table 1 and Table 2 information, pursuant to LR 5.7.1.

Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical data guides upcoming RC drill program at Pinjin. Diamond drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence commencing soon.

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report that data from its recent high-resolution Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical survey has been received and integrated into KalGold's existing datasets. The data has provided valuable insights to help guide and refine targets for extensive RC follow up drilling at the Pinjin Gold Project.

Highlights:

- Magnetometric conductivity data from the SAM survey has provided valuable additional insights into sub-surface structural features associated with gold anomalism and mineralisation over the Lighthorse corridor, helping to guide follow up RC drill planning. Data processing is ongoing.
- KalGold's largest RC drill program to commence in **mid-September 2025**. A total of 50 RC holes for approximately 6,200 m is planned, comprising:
 - Lighthorse (40 holes for 4,750 m): extending RC coverage to over 1.6 km of strike, testing the full extent of gold anomalism defined by recent aircore drilling.
 - Wessex (7 holes for 1,050 m): as an initial first pass test across a 2 km long zone of shallow gold anomalism and mineralisation.
 - Providence South (3 holes for 400 m): to test very strong arsenic enrichment associated with gold anomalism and silcrete cap development.
- Diamond drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence to commence soon, subject to rig availability.

Commenting on the results of the SAM survey and upcoming drill programs, **KalGold Managing Director Matt Painter** said:

"Exploration of the Lighthorse gold system remains KalGold's priority. The Company's most extensive RC drill program will commence in mid-September to test 1.6 km of strike at Lighthorse. The program will also include first-pass RC drilling at the Wessex prospect, where thick, shallow, aircore gold intercepts extend over 2 km of strike, adjacent to Hawthorn Resources' Anglo Saxon (Trouser Legs) deposit. Drilling will also test Providence South, targeting gold anomalism associated with strong arsenic enrichment and extensive silica cap development."

Recent SAM geophysical survey results over the Lighthorse, T12 and T15 prospects, and Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits highlight extensive elevated conductivity zones that correlate with known gold distributions. The SAM technique has been used to discover gold beneath cover elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields, and this is the first time it has been used at Pinjin. Some of these enhanced targets will be tested in the upcoming RC drill program."

SAM geophysical survey targets

The SAM geophysical survey over the Lighthouse corridor and surrounds was successfully completed in June 2025, covering approximately 9.5 square kilometres and encompassing the Lighthouse, T12 and T15 prospects, and the Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits. Such surveys have been used successfully by major gold miners and explorers to discover gold mineralisation beneath cover. Data includes high resolution integrated Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) and Magnetometric Conductivity (MMC) datasets.

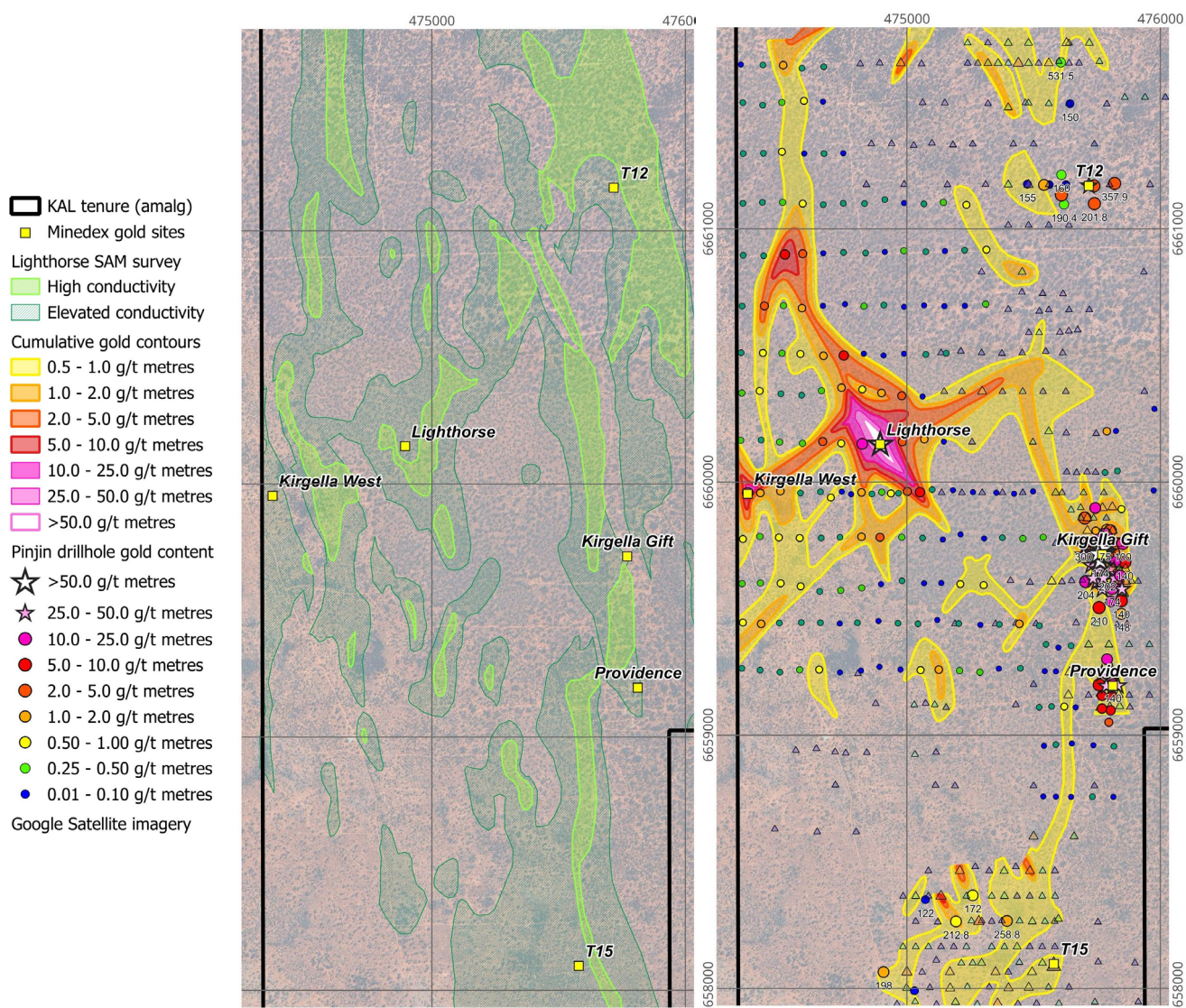


Figure 1 – Coarsely contoured magnetometric conductivity defined from the recent SAM survey at and around Lighthouse (left image). Distributions do not include potentially conductive units such as ultramafic schists. Comparison to previously published gold distributions shown (right image). Drill hole legend applies to all KalGold (circles) and historic (triangles, faded) aircore drill holes. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Initial review and analysis of magnetometric conductivity data highlights extensive zones of elevated relative conductivity throughout the survey area that commonly correlate with known gold mineralisation and anomalism (Figure 1). While conductivity highs can be intrinsically related to host rock type (e.g. sheared ultramafic rocks), elevated conductivity can also be attributed to structural features (e.g. shear zones) and hydrothermal alteration zones (e.g. sericite alteration associated with gold mineralisation). The spatial distribution of conductivity features provides a much improved understanding of the structural architecture associated with gold anomalism and mineralisation.

Observations from the survey have been integrated with existing geophysical and structural datasets and used to help refine follow up RC drill targets across the Lighthouse corridor. Geophysical inversion

modelling of the SAM data will commence shortly and is expected to further assist defining drill targets in 3D space.

RC follow up drilling to commence in September 2025

An extensive follow-up RC drill program comprising 50 holes for approximately 6,200 m is scheduled to commence in mid-September 2025. Drilling will include:

- **Lighthouse** (40 holes for 4,750 m): Testing over 1.6 km of strike throughout the corridor, targeting aircore gold anomalism, particularly where evident at or near bottom of hole and supported by favourable SAM geophysical features.
- **Wessex** (7 holes for 1,050 m): First pass, wide spaced RC drilling to test the 2 km strike of shallow, thick gold mineralisation previously defined in aircore drilling, located approximately 1 km southwest of Hawthorn Resources' Anglo Saxon (Trouser Legs) open pit mine.
- **Providence South** (3 holes for 400 m): Testing gold anomalism associated with elevated arsenic, located adjacent to and above a silica cap that prevented penetration by first-pass aircore drilling.

Diamond drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence

KalGold has recently secured access to a reliable bulk water source to support diamond drilling activities, with planned drilling expected to commence shortly, subject to rig availability. The program is supported by \$130,000 in co-funding under the West Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) (ASX: *KAL 23 October 2024*). Previous work by the Company has defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz at Kirgella Gift and Providence (ASX: *KAL 25 July 2024*), with the EIS program designed to provide key structural data, and to test a conceptual high grade structural intersection exploration target at depth between the two deposits.

A total of four holes for approximately 1,070 m are planned, with EIS funding available until the end of November 2025.

About the Pinjin Project

The Pinjin Gold Project is located in a Tier One location approximately 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie Boulder and covers a substantial portion of the southern part of the prolific Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ). To the north, this major crustal structure hosts some of the Eastern Goldfields' largest gold mines and deposits.

The project is strategically located near Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project, where a recent pre-feasibility study outlined a path to gold production by 2027.

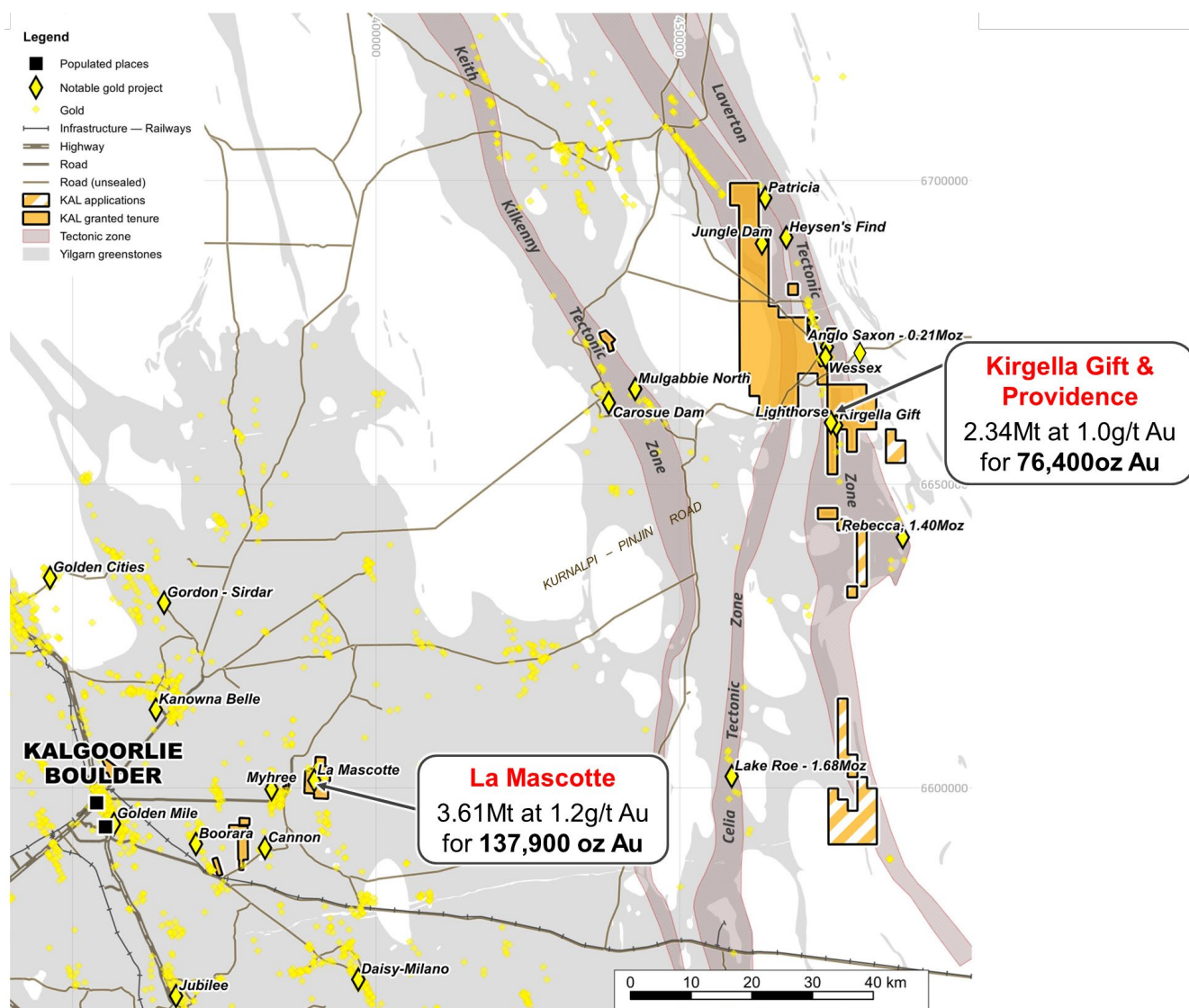


Figure 2 – Location map of the Lighthouse gold prospect at KalGold's Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown are KalGold's JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resources, the outcropping La Mascotte deposit 35 km east of Kalgoorlie, and the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits from only 3m depth at Pinjin. 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 and a total gold resource in excess of 214,000 oz. KalGold prides itself on defining shallow, potentially open-pittable gold resources at very low costs, currently less than A\$4.60 per ounce of gold². Current focus includes:

- The **Pinjin Project** within the **30 Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone** (host to Sunrise Dam, Granny Smith, Rebecca, Anglo Saxon, and Wallaby projects) is located only 25 km north along strike from Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) **Rebecca Gold Project**. A first JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Kirgella Gift and Providence (2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz¹) represents the first area targeted at Pinjin, with many more targets scheduled for testing. The company aims to define further resources as these targets are tested. Some tenure is the subject of a farm-in over two years. Between this tenure and KalGold's own tenure and applications, the Company has established a significant presence in a strategic and important gold producing region.
- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35 km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Contains the outcropping **La Mascotte** gold deposit where KalGold has defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 3.61 Mt @ 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz², plus a series of satellite prospects and historic workings of the **Taurus Goldfield**. Work continues at the project.



¹ See KalGold ASX release, "First Kirgella Gift Inferred Resource of 76,400oz from 3m". 25 July 2024.

² 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:

- *Lighthouse Strike Extended to 1,450m. Extensive RC Program Beginning Shortly, 15 July 2025.*
- *SAM geophysical survey commencing around Lighthouse, and exploration update, 6 June 2025*
- *Farm-in at Pinjin Gold Project completed, 29 May 2025.*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 31 March 2025, 30 April 2024*
- *Lighthouse RC program confirms primary gold mineralisation at depth, follow up drilling imminent, 15 April 2025*
- *Aircore drilling to test Lighthouse strike extensions in April, 10 March 2025*
- *Multi-kilometre target areas along strike at KalGold's Lighthouse discovery, 17 February 2025*

- *Lighthorse gold discovery follow-up RC drilling to commence first week of March, 13 February 2025*
- *'Lighthorse' gold discovery at Pinjin: thick, high-grade gold intercepted at new greenfields find, 7 February 2025*
- *First-pass aircore drilling at Kirgella West: broad gold anomalism and mineralisation over 1,200m strike, 18 December 2024*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 30 September 2024, 30 October 2024*
- *More thick, shallow gold intercepts at Pinjin extend Wessex target to 2 km strike length, 9 October 2024*
- *Thick gold intercepts from initial drilling at Wessex near Anglo Saxon gold mine, 23 May 2024*
- *Providence: North plunging shallow gold mineralisation has significant potential, 7 December 2023*
- *Shallow, high-grade results extend Kirgella Gift and Providence corridor to over 1,150m of strike, 25 October 2023*
- *Thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation intercepted at Kirgella Gift, 8 June 2023*
- *KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements 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.

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The references in this announcement to Mineral Resource estimates were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 in the following announcements:

- *La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au, 7 March 2023.*
- *First Kirgella Gift Inferred Resource of 76,400 oz from 3m, 5 July 2024.*

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the previous market announcements continue to apply.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g., submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geophysical survey discussed in this announcement was a galvanic source Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) survey conducted by Gap Geophysics during the period June 11-21st, 2025. The survey configuration included 4 galvanic dipoles, North and South. A Gap HPTX was utilised as the geophysical transmitter. Data was acquired utilising a Gap TM-7 UAV receiver system outfitted with a Geometrics G822A Cs magnetometer, towed by an Innoflight X8 battery ScanLift UAV. Survey flight lines were oriented east-west and spaced 50m apart. A total of 200 line kilometres were flown. Survey height was approximately 35m above surface.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gap Geophysics TM-7 UAV SAM receiver utilised a Geometrics G-822 Cs sensor with a sample rate of 9600 Hz / 2400 Hz, towed by an Innoflight X8 battery ScanLift UAV. The magnetometer base station for the survey was a Gap Geophysics TM-7 SAM receiver, h a sample rate of 1200 Hz and sample resolution 0.1 pT. The transmitter for the survey was a Gap HPTX system powered by an inbuilt diesel generator, with GPS synchronisation timing and 50% duty cycle. Acquired flight data was downloaded daily from the UAV in the field by Gap Geophysics personnel and reviewed.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling was undertaken.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical data was collected in real-time using a u-blox M9 GPS navigation and positioning system, with a sample rate of 2 Hz. Post processing corrections were completed with RTKLIB software. All data collected in the GDA2020, MGA Zone 51 coordinate system.
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 Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey UAV line spacing was 50m which is considered appropriate for the level of detail required.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary flight lines were oriented east west (090°) to intersect lithological and structural trends at a high angle. Tie lines were flown perpendicular to the primary flight line orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No samples were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been completed by KalGold. Gap Geophysics internal review and reporting indicate no technical or data quality issues.

2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SAM geophysical survey was completed over portions of E28/2654, E28/2655 and E28/2656. KalGold has recently obtained a 75% ownership interest in E28/2654, E28/2655, E28/2656, E31/1127, P31/2102, P31/2150-S, P31/2151-S, P31/2201-S, and P31/2202-S from the project vendors via achievement of certain expenditure commitments. Under the terms of the agreement, the vendors are free carried until a positive Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) has been delivered and a decision to mine is made, at which point they must elect to either contribute their share of costs or convert their interest into a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) (ASX: KAL 23/05/23 and 29/05/25) The Project area is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi pastoral stations. KalGold holds all mineral rights over all tenure. 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. KalGold will undertake additional heritage survey work with traditional owners as required.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Renaissance Minerals subsequently merged with Emerald Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects. No substantial exploration activity has occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kirgella tenure is located on the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Locally the project areas straddles 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 crosscut 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. • Gold mineralisation at Lighthouse includes both a supergene and primary component. At this early stage, primary mineralisation is assumed to strike N-S to NNW-SSE, with a steep westward dip. Host rocks include a mixed sequence of lithologies, including dacite, basalt and ultramafic, with minor felsic-intermediate porphyries observed.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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. • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling was undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 exploration results have been included, where applicable.
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"> No other exploration was undertaken
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 as outlined in this release will include RC drilling at the Lighthorse, Providence South and Wessex prospects to further refine the distribution of gold mineralisation. Diamond drilling is planned at both Kirgella Gift and Providence under the WA Government's co-funded EIS Grant program. A diagram showing the Lighthorse and Providence South areas for the upcoming RC drill program is shown in the body of the report. Specific drill collar sites are being finalised subject to site access availability.