ASX Code: **KGD**
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ASX Announcement & Media Release

LAKE REBECCA GOLD PROJECT DRILL TARGETS

Kula Gold Ltd ("Kula" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its Lake Rebecca Gold Project. The project comprises EL28/2492, which was granted in April 2020. The permit which covers 150 km^2 of prospective but under-explored acreage, is located 10km south of Apollo Consolidated Ltd's ("Apollo") Lake Rebecca Project approximately 150km NE of Kalgoorlie in the Kurnalpi area.

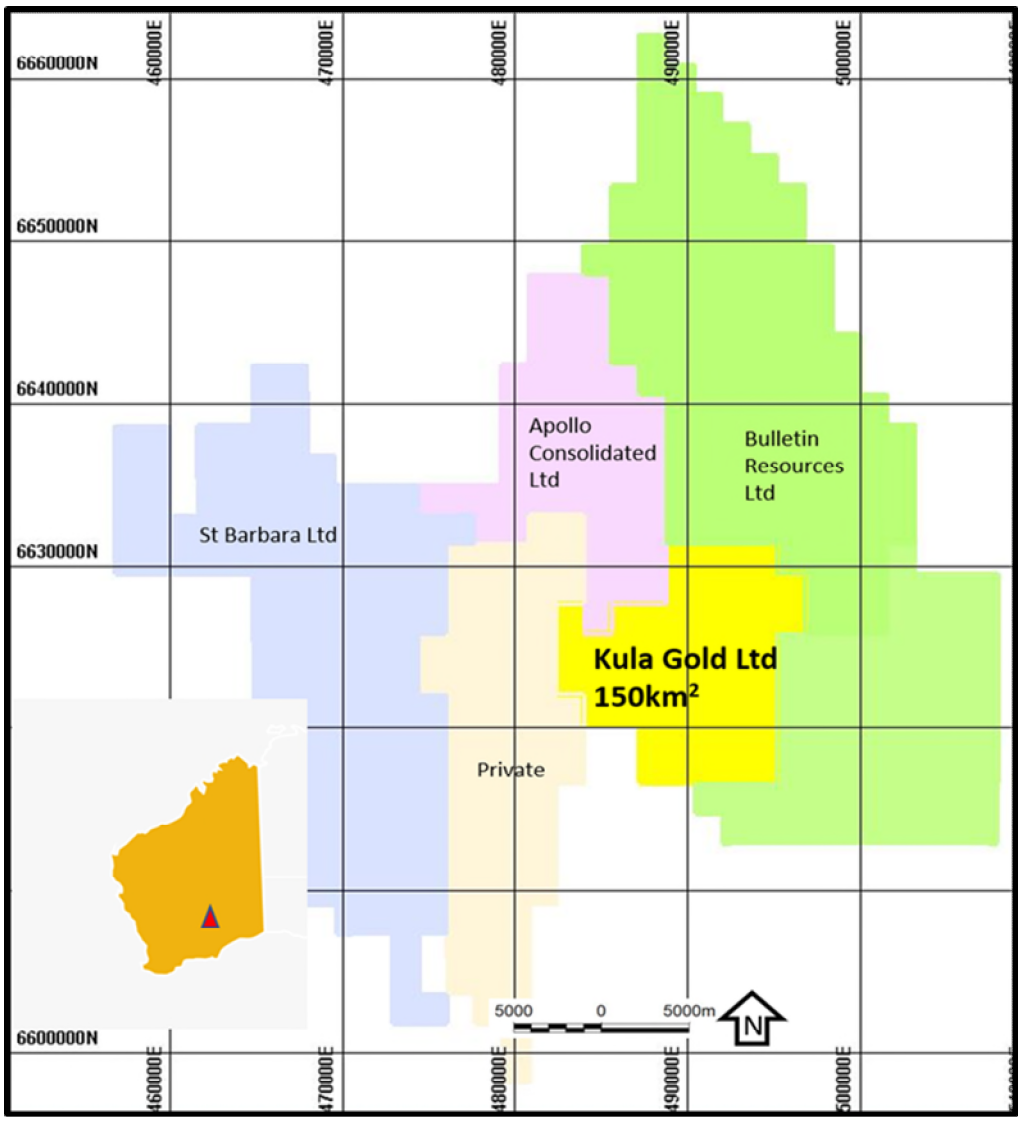

Figure 1: Kula Gold's Lake Rebecca tenement and neighbouring tenement holders

An extensive field exploration campaign was completed during the month of May. In conjunction with this field work, open file data compilation work and detailed geophysical studies have been completed which have identified two geochemical and co-incident magnetic anomalies on the licence which support a number of drill targets, as well as additional geophysical targets.

1. FIELD EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN

The objective of the initial field visit was to enhance the understanding of the tenement and to cross reference desktop study findings with physical surface structures including outcrops, surface topography and vegetation cover which don't match the aerial images. This work program was the first site visit by the Company's geologist and field assistants and included:

- location and confirmation of historic drilling sites;
- collection of stream sediment samples;
- soil sampling program in a residual area in the NE of the licence;
- completion of rehabilitation of approximately 30km of old access and drilling tracks, many of which had not been used for over 20 years, to enable access for this sampling program and future testing and drilling programs.

1.1. STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROGRAM

The stream sediment sampling points were selected from aerial photography, and adjusted based on analysis of ground conditions to ensure that the most appropriate and consistent stream profiles were sampled. The procedure involved collection of approx. 70 to 100kg of stream sediment samples from within a radius if 25-40m of each sample location, which was separated through multiple sieve sizes and finally sieved down to -75µm to collect approximately a 500gram sample at each site. A total of approximately 1300 kgs of material was processed over 23 line kilometres for 15 samples.

The stream sediment samples have been dispatched to Bureau Veritas Minerals ("BVM"), Perth for Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) analysis. Assay results from these samples are expected to take 3-4 weeks to complete and will be released once received from BVM and reviewed by the Company's competent person.

1.2. SOIL SAMPLING

The NE area of the licence had been identified as having residual soils and this was confirmed on site. Multiple locations on a 100 to 400m spacing were tested by sieving approximately 5 to 10 kilograms of soil (from the B Horizon) down to -75µm which yielded samples of approximately 200 grams. 23 samples were taken from the NE of the tenement which is at a higher elevation than the rest of the licence.

The soil samples have been dispatched to BVM Perth for ICP-MS analysis. Assay results from these samples are expected to take 3-4 weeks to complete and will be released once received from BVM and reviewed by the Company's competent person.

Both programs have resulted in approx. 60% of the total licence area (90km^2) being covered by these sampling programs. The results from the stream sediment and soil sampling

programs will add significantly to the understanding of the surface geochemistry of the tenement and will potentially provide additional target areas for the next round of exploration.

1.3. HISTORICAL GEOCHEMICAL AIRCORE DRILLING

An open file data review revealed that Central Kalgoorlie Gold Mines NL ("CKGM") completed geochemical sampling over the eastern part of the licence in 1997. CKGM used stream sediment samples to target areas for follow up shallow aircore geochemistry drilling which defined three +10ppb Au in soil anomalies in the licence area, with 119 holes completed for 166m as shown in Figure 2 below (Refer Attachment 1). The 10ppb Gold anomalies are 1 to 3km in length and have a clear NE trend co-incident with magnetic structures which is similar to the northeast trend apparent in Apollo's Lake Rebecca Project.

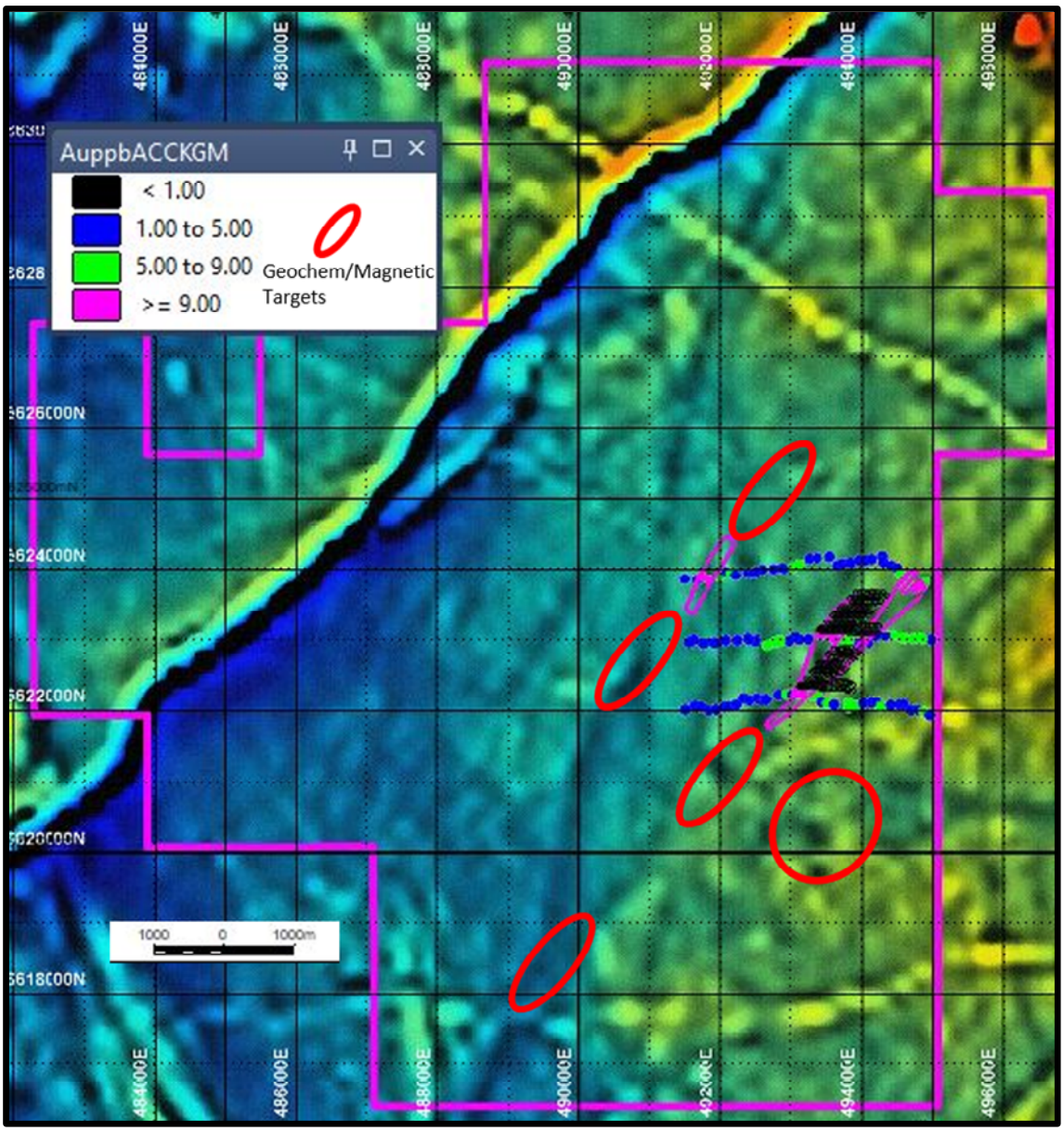

Figure 2: Kula Lake Rebecca gold project historical aircore gold geochemistry anomalies overlying magnetics

CKGM then followed up the geochemistry with two RAB drill lines of one of the Au geochemical anomalies in 1999 with a total of 20 holes completed over two lines for an advance of 1191m (Refer Attachment 2). The drilling intersected weakly anomalous Ag and Pb on the eastern ends of the lines with traces of pyrite logged by the CKGM geologist however they did not identify the source of the Au in the geochemical anomaly. Sections for the historical CKGM drilling are presented below (Fig 3 and Fig 4).

Kula plans to complete infill and extensional aircore geochemical drilling and sampling of the historical gold anomalies to better define areas for RC drill testing.

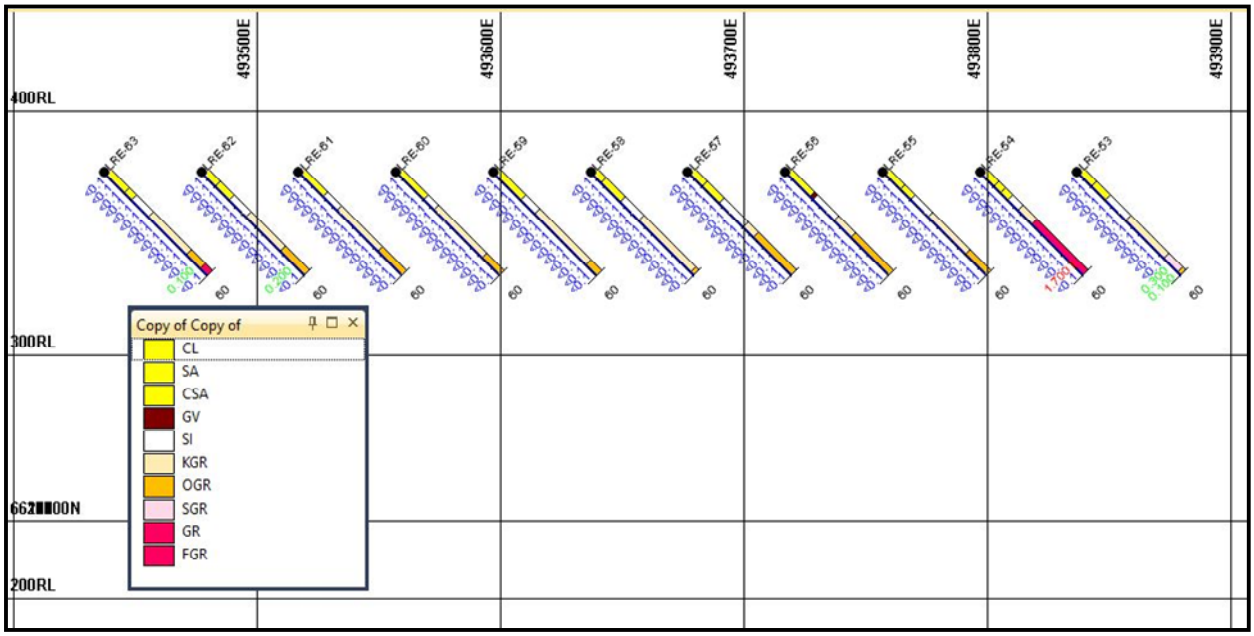

Figure 3: Kurnalpi Historical RAB with anomalous Silver.

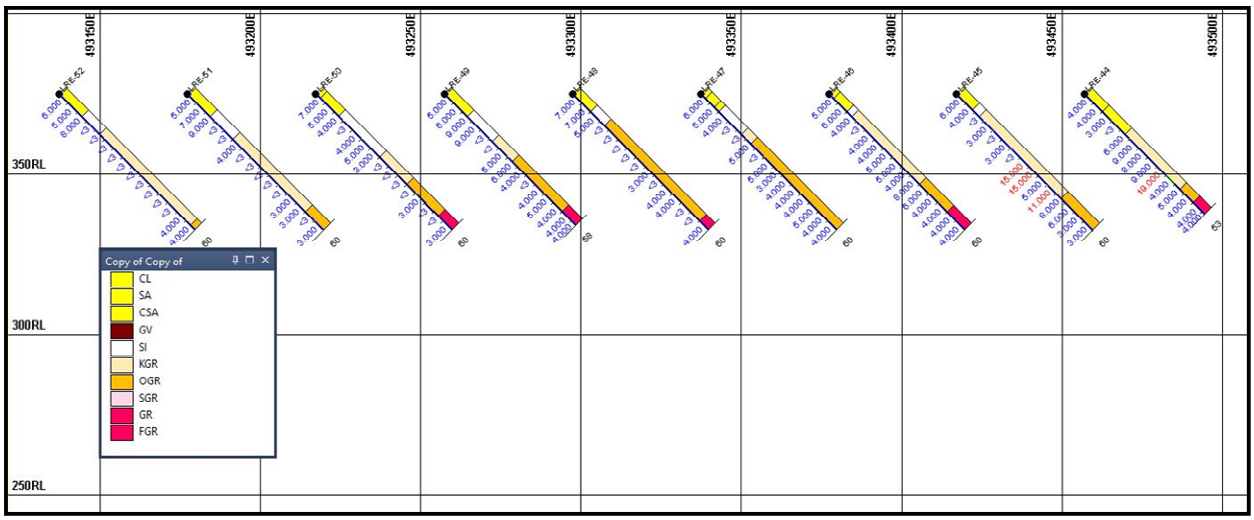

Figure 4: Kurnalpi Historical RAB with anomalous Pb.

Kula's interpretation is that the AC geochemistry anomaly is possibly slightly transported because the anomalous Au was not replicated in the subsequent drilling, so this may be an indication of a source of the gold up slope in the tenement area.

1.4. TRACK AND DRILL ACCESS REHABILITATION

Extensive work was conducted clearing old drill access tracks of approximately 30km in length along east west and north south lines.

2. GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION AND DRILL TARGETTING

A number of geophysical targets have been identified for further exploration, sampling, and aircore drilling as noted on Figure 2 above.

By order of the Board

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to geology and exploration is based on information compiled by Mr Adam Anderson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Anderson is a Geology and Exploration Consultant who has been engaged by Kula Gold Ltd. Mr. Anderson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr. Anderson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ATTACHMENT 1

Information relating to CKGM Aircore drill holes – Geochem testing

Drill Hole #	Easting	Northing	Dip	Down Hole Width	Depth
MRA1	491488	6623866	-90	Not Known	1
MRA2	491657	6623860	-90	Not Known	1
MRA3	491713	6623898	-90	Not Known	1
MRA4	491834	6623860	-90	Not Known	1
MRA5	491991	6623904	-90	Not Known	1
MRA6	492097	6623968	-90	Not Known	1
MRA7	492143	6623955	-90	Not Known	1
MRA8	492210	6623922	-90	Not Known	2
MRA9	492381	6623946	-90	Not Known	1
MRA10	492455	6623947	-90	Not Known	1
MRA11	492501	6623989	-90	Not Known	1
MRA12	492596	6624007	-90	Not Known	1
MRA13	492752	6624015	-90	Not Known	1
MRA14	492874	6624027	-90	Not Known	2
MRA15	492904	6624020	-90	Not Known	1
MRA16	493020	6624036	-90	Not Known	1
MRA17	493115	6624082	-90	Not Known	1
MRA18	493250	6624161	-90	Not Known	1
MRA19	493368	6624174	-90	Not Known	2
MRA20	493544	6624191	-90	Not Known	1
MRA21	493651	6624069	-90	Not Known	2
MRA22	493723	6624093	-90	Not Known	1
MRA23	493837	6624109	-90	Not Known	2
MRA24	493957	6624145	-90	Not Known	1
MRA25	494039	6624146	-90	Not Known	1
MRA26	494148	6624153	-90	Not Known	2
MRA27	494292	6624196	-90	Not Known	2
MRA28	494309	6624116	-90	Not Known	2
MRA29	494415	6624066	-90	Not Known	2
MRA30	494497	6624027	-90	Not Known	2
MRA30Rep	494497	6624027	-90	Not Known	2
MRA31	494541	6623940	-90	Not Known	1
MRA32	494602	6623823	-90	Not Known	1
MRA33	494653	6623762	-90	Not Known	1
MRA34	494745	6623736	-90	Not Known	1
MRA35	494861	6623767	-90	Not Known	1
MRA36	494895	6623827	-90	Not Known	1
MRA37	495021	6623912	-90	Not Known	1
MRA38	495111	6623959	-90	Not Known	1
MRA39	495160	6624060	-90	Not Known	1
MRA40	495195	6624067	-90	Not Known	1
MRA79	495105	6622993	-90	Not Known	2
MRA80	494989	6622998	-90	Not Known	2
MRA81	494864	6623006	-90	Not Known	2
MRA82	494843	6623033	-90	Not Known	2
MRA83	494720	6623013	-90	Not Known	1
MRA84	494586	6623025	-90	Not Known	1
MRA85	494533	6623052	-90	Not Known	1

Drill Hole #	Easting	Northing	Dip	Down Hole Width	Depth
MRA86	494434	6623074	-90	Not Known	1
MRA87	494331	6623062	-90	Not Known	1
MRA88	494198	6623055	-90	Not Known	1
MRA88Rep	494198	6623055	-90	Not Known	1
MRA89	494099	6622961	-90	Not Known	1
MRA90	493997	6622977	-90	Not Known	1
MRA91	493916	6622944	-90	Not Known	1
MRA92	493824	6622983	-90	Not Known	1
MRA93	493742	6622985	-90	Not Known	1
MRA94	493682	6623010	-90	Not Known	1
MRA95	493600	6623033	-90	Not Known	1
MRA96	493546	6623117	-90	Not Known	1
MRA97	493432	6623074	-90	Not Known	1
MRA98	493237	6623004	-90	Not Known	2
MRA99	493105	6623005	-90	Not Known	2
MRA100	493052	6623041	-90	Not Known	2
MRA101	492968	6622988	-90	Not Known	2
MRA102	492849	6622990	-90	Not Known	1
MRA103	492774	6622967	-90	Not Known	1
MRA104	492672	6622925	-90	Not Known	1
MRA105	492512	6622997	-90	Not Known	1
MRA106	492486	6622978	-90	Not Known	2
MRA107	492393	6622999	-90	Not Known	2
MRA108	492382	6623020	-90	Not Known	1
MRA109	492233	6622993	-90	Not Known	1
MRA110	492078	6622991	-90	Not Known	2
MRA111	491942	6622960	-90	Not Known	1
MRA112	491914	6622958	-90	Not Known	2
MRA113	491782	6622956	-90	Not Known	2
MRA114	491744	6622943	-90	Not Known	2
MRA115	491621	6622997	-90	Not Known	2
MRA116	491550	6622968	-90	Not Known	1
MRA117	491497	6622022	-90	Not Known	2
MRA118	491629	6622077	-90	Not Known	2
MRA119	491721	6622051	-90	Not Known	2
MRA120	491836	6622010	-90	Not Known	2
MRA121	491946	6622021	-90	Not Known	2
MRA122	492064	6622052	-90	Not Known	2
MRA123	492122	6622061	-90	Not Known	2
MRA124	492222	6622089	-90	Not Known	2
MRA125	492320	6622175	-90	Not Known	2
MRA126	492400	6622149	-90	Not Known	2
MRA127	492519	6622177	-90	Not Known	2
MRA128	492603	6622146	-90	Not Known	2
MRA129	492650	6622155	-90	Not Known	2
MRA129Rep	492650	6622155	-90	Not Known	2
MRA130	492826	6622217	-90	Not Known	2
MRA131	492938	6622224	-90	Not Known	1
MRA132	493016	6622225	-90	Not Known	1
MRA133	493060	6622244	-90	Not Known	1
MRA134	493165	6622233	-90	Not Known	1

Drill Hole #	Easting	Northing	Dip	Down Hole Width	Depth
MRA135	493287	6622219	-90	Not Known	1
MRA136	493367	6622234	-90	Not Known	1
MRA137	493440	6622121	-90	Not Known	1
MRA138	493517	6622109	-90	Not Known	1
MRA139	493613	6622091	-90	Not Known	1
MRA140	493798	6622110	-90	Not Known	1
MRA141	493806	6622053	-90	Not Known	1
MRA142	493891	6622076	-90	Not Known	1
MRA143	494010	6622111	-90	Not Known	1
MRA144	494136	6622120	-90	Not Known	1
MRA145	494213	6622118	-90	Not Known	1
MRA146	494276	6622058	-90	Not Known	1
MRA147	494409	6622079	-90	Not Known	1
MRA148	494528	6622086	-90	Not Known	2
MRA149	494583	6622096	-90	Not Known	2
MRA150	494688	6622014	-90	Not Known	2
MRA151	494789	6622016	-90	Not Known	2
MRA152	494854	6621992	-90	Not Known	1
MRA153	494968	6621948	-90	Not Known	2
MRA154	495120	6621875	-90	Not Known	2

Attachment 2
Information relating to CKGM RAB drill holes

Hole Ref #	MGA-Easting	MGA-Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Down Hole Width	Depth	EOH
LRE-44	493457	6622333	375	-45	90	Not known	53	53
LRE-45	493417	6622353	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-46	493377	6622368	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-47	493337	6622368	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-48	493297	6622373	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-49	493257	6622373	375	-45	90	Not known	58	58
LRE-50	493217	6622368	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-51	493177	6622363	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-52	493137	6622358	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-53	493837	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-54	493797	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-55	493757	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-56	493717	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-57	493677	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-58	493637	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-59	493597	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-60	493557	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-61	493517	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-62	493477	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60
LRE-63	493437	6623158	375	-45	90	Not known	60	60

Attachment 3

Table 1 – CKGM Aircore and RAB programs

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A total of 258 **Aircore drill holes** were completed for 896.5m generally from the 1-2m deep calcrete layer or if no calcrete was present the 2-3m deep layer was sampled. The work was completed by CKGM in 1997. Samples are of a geochemistry type not drilling per se. • A total of 20 **RAB holes** for 1191m. The RAB drilling was completed by an independent contractor from Kalgoorlie. Sampling consisted of 4m composite samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Truck mounted Aircore drilling rig • Truck mounted RAB drilling rig
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The drilling results relate to historical sampling results. Drill recoveries were not known. It is not possible to confirm the relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The logging simply identified the layer sampled as calcrete, laterite, or the rock type was noted along with the depth of the sample, hole cords and results. No detailed logs were available. • The RAB drilling was logged by a CKGM geologist onto paper logs and is considered typical logging for RAB drilling by the QP.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A bulk geochemical sample was collected • The Competent Person cannot reliably confirm the specific sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation used to generate samples to be sent for assay from the data available. It is not known whether a sub-sample was retained as a geological record. No review of historic sampling practices has been completed nor possible from the data available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• It is the Competent Person's opinion that there was sufficient confidence that the assaying was appropriate for the geochemical program and is fit for the purpose of planning exploration programs and generating targets for investigation. • The use of 4m composite RAB sampling is widely accepted in the industry and is considered an industry norm for RAB drilling. • Handheld XRF's did not exist at the time of the sampling program. • The competent person could only find field duplicate samples which show very good agreement with the original assay, however only 8 were completed • Geochemical samples were submitted to Genalysis Laboratories, Kalgoorlie for determination of B-eta Au and AAS As, Cu, Ni, and Zn. • RAB drilling 4m composite samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Assay Labs in Kalgoorlie for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb Zn analysis by • A Scintrex GIS3 Gamma Ray Integrating Spectrometer was used to check samples for the possibility of Uranium. Results were negative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Samples were collected by CKGM who were a reputable company and were tabled into their database. • All historical data was downloaded from the DMIRS database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• DGPS collar surveys in AMG84 which are accurate enough for the style of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The auger samples were collected on an approximate 100m sample spacing along approximate 800m spaced EW orientated lines. • RAB samples were collected as 4m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• There is no relationship between the drilling orientation and structures as the data is point data only ie surface geochemistry data. • RAB drilling did not intersect any significant mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The competent person cannot verify any sample security procedures.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews were conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The licence that was active when the sampling occurred is now dead tenement E28/663 and 667. The EL28/2942 was granted recently to Kula Gold Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The historical exploration work mentioned was all completed by CKGM of Kalgoorlie.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• There is no known deposit in this part of the Gneiss terrain as the exploration is only at the geochemistry stage looking for Archean gold mineralization. The only know deposit in the area is Apollo Consolidated's Lake Rebecca deposits to the north
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• A summary of the drill holes in the correct format has been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• No data aggregation methods have been used as the results are point data only not drilling intercepts. • No metal equivalents have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The data is point data only so this is not applicable.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and sections of the data have been provided.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Aircore results show a low level Au geochemical anomaly of 10ppb Au.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further auger geochemistry sampling work is planned with follow up drilling to determine the source of thee gold in the geochemistry anomalies • Further mapping and reinterpretation of the data will be completed.