

Lighthouse RC program confirms primary gold mineralisation at depth, follow up drilling imminent

Highlights:

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX: KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the discovery of primary gold mineralisation beneath the near surface supergene gold blanket at its Lighthouse prospect, part of the Company's Pinjin Project, 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

- First-pass RC drilling **confirms primary gold mineralisation** at Lighthouse extends to depth.
- **New drill intercepts at KalGold's Lighthouse gold discovery** include:
 - KGRC25001: **9 m at 3.52 g/t Au** from 58 m, *including 2 m @ 13.65 g/t Au* from 58 m
3 m at 5.52 g/t Au from 133 m, *including 2 m @ 7.92 g/t Au* from 133 m
 - KGRC25004: **8 m at 1.54 g/t Au** from 56 m, *including 2 m @ 3.19 g/t Au* from 56 m
 - KGRC25010: **2 m at 3.04 g/t Au** from 76 m, *including 1 m @ 4.99 g/t Au* from 76 m
 - KGRC25013: **3 m at 2.58 g/t Au** from 112 m, *including 1 m @ 6.24 g/t Au* from 112 m
 - KGRC25014: **5 m at 2.64 g/t Au** from 147 m
- Primary gold mineralisation:
 - Remains **open down dip and along strike**, with a northwest-southeast to north-south oriented strike direction interpreted.
 - Coincides with broader zones of sub-grade gold anomalism, veining and intense alteration in several drill holes, including **32 m @ 1.14 g/t Au** from 55 m (KGRC25001), **16 m @ 0.87 g/t Au** from 54 m (KGRC25004) and **12 m @ 1.29 g/t Au** from 147 m (KGRC25014).
 - Shows depth extent, with the deepest drill intercept located 190 m vertically below surface.
- KalGold has **expanded work programs** to maximise the enormous opportunity presented:
 - Further aircore drilling to test the strike extent of the Lighthouse corridor over approximately 2.4 km. Drilling remains on schedule to commence late April (ASX: KAL 10/3/25).
 - Follow-up infill and extensional RC drilling.
 - High resolution, multifaceted geophysical surveys to refine and detect additional targets.

For MD and CEO Matt Painter's thoughts on the Lighthouse gold discovery, please see our video on the KalGold Investor Hub at <https://investorhub.kalgoldmining.com.au/link/DP4W9r>

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

"First-pass RC drilling was designed to confirm whether primary gold mineralisation at Lighthouse extends to depth, which it has done resoundingly. We now move to the next phase of drilling to resolve the extent and orientation of gold mineralisation. This multi-stage approach will provide all the necessary ingredients to move towards definition of a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE).

Initial RC drilling has tightened drill spacing from our discovery aircore program but remains widely spaced. Further RC drilling is planned to refine KalGold’s understanding of gold orientations and extensions, particularly to the south where primary gold mineralisation and anomalism are especially well defined at depth. The 1.2 km trend between Lighthorse and Newmont’s historic T15 prospect, also on KalGold’s ground, is emerging as a high-priority drill target.

The next aircore drill program is on schedule to commence after the Easter break. This program will build on the success of the first RC campaign and begin to test over 2.4 km of prospective strike along the Lighthorse Corridor that remains undrilled to the north, and ineffectively drilled to the south. Additionally, the Company is assessing high-resolution geophysical survey programs to further assist exploration efforts.

KalGold believes this integrated approach and its expanded works programs are critical to its ongoing success at Lighthorse, and across the broader Lighthorse Corridor.”

Primary gold mineralisation confirmed at Lighthorse

A total of 16 RC drill holes were completed for 2,446 m (average depth of 153 m) at Lighthorse across three drill sections on a nominal 100 x 80m spacing. Gold only assay results define primary gold mineralisation with coherent mineralised intercepts to depth. Several mineralised drill intercepts are also associated with broader zones of sub-grade gold anomalism, particularly on the southern drill line.

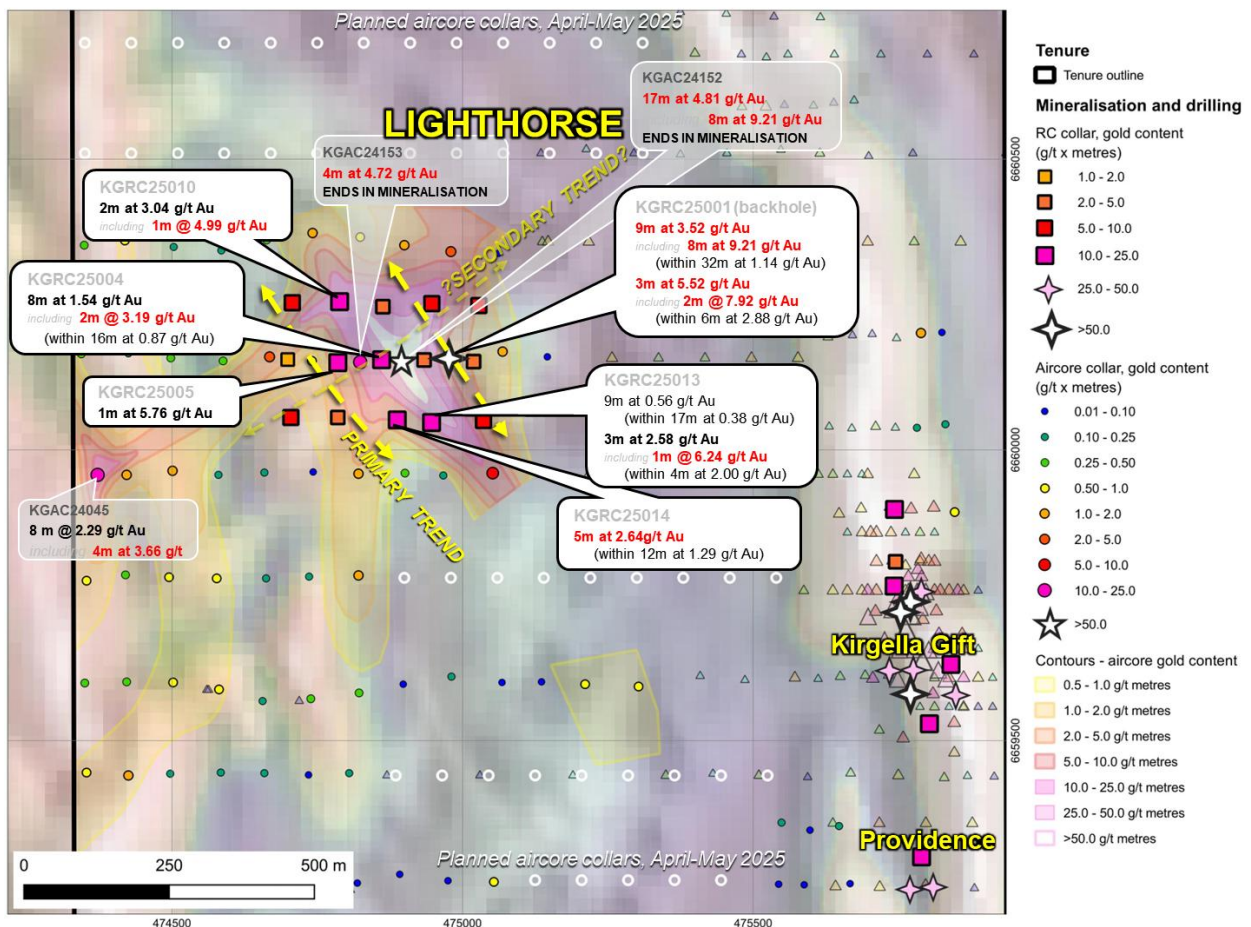


Figure 1 – RC drill collars (squares) plotted with the discovery aircore (circles) and historic drilling (same scale, faded triangles). The reference (faded) aircore contours are shown to approximate to the RC gold mineralisation distributions, with a westerly shift due to the easterly dip of the RC drill holes (apart from the west-dipping backhole KGRC25001). Although RC drill holes were collared between previous aircore holes on the discovery section, drill density within fresh rock is widely spaced, resulting in drill density to depth of ~100x80 m. Gold mineralisation strikes roughly along a NW-SE primary trend, open in both directions. A poorly defined NE-SW secondary trend may parallel interpreted late-stage cross structures (not shown here). Nearby collar locations for the upcoming aircore program shown (white circles). Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Table 1 – Selected drill hole intercepts from KalGold’s first RC drill program at Lighthorse. See Appendix 2 for a full listing. Intercepts calculated at >0.5g/t gold cut-off (“Including” intercept >2.0g/t Au cut-off) with 2m maximum internal waste. Enveloping zone gold anomalism is calculated at >0.1g/t Au cut-off with 2m maximum internal waste.

Drill hole	Intercepts	Enveloping zone
KGRC25001	9m at 3.52 g/t Au from 58m <i>including</i> 2m @ 13.65 g/t Au from 58m 3m at 5.52 g/t Au from 133m <i>including</i> 2m @ 7.92 g/t Au from 133m	32m at 1.14 g/t Au from 55m 6m at 2.88 g/t Au from 133m
KGRC25004	8m at 1.54 g/t Au from 56m <i>including</i> 2m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 56m	16m at 0.87 g/t Au from 54m
KGRC25005	1m at 5.76 g/t Au from 56m	3m at 2.22 g/t Au from 56m
KGRC25010	2m at 1.86 g/t Au from 51m <i>including</i> 1m @ 2.32 g/t Au from 51m 2m at 3.04 g/t Au from 76m <i>including</i> 1m @ 4.99 g/t Au from 76m	3m at 1.32 g/t Au from 51m 3m at 2.06 g/t Au from 76m
KGRC25013	9m at 0.56 g/t Au from 56m 3m at 2.58 g/t Au from 112m <i>including</i> 1m @ 6.24 g/t Au from 112m	17m at 0.38 g/t Au from 51m 4m at 2.00 g/t Au from 111m
KGRC25014	5m at 2.64g/t Au from 147m	12m at 1.29 g/t Au from 147m

Building on outstanding aircore results

KalGold’s Lighthorse discovery (ASX: KAL 7/2/25) defined high-grade gold mineralisation in shallow aircore drilling within a previously untested area, approximately 1 km northwest of the Company’s Kirgella Gift deposit. Assay results from that program are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 – Drill intercepts from KalGold’s previous aircore drilling at Lighthorse. Aircore intercepts calculated at >0.1 g/t gold cut-off with maximum internal waste of 4 m. EOH = End Of Hole.

KGAC24152	17 m @ 4.81 g/t Au from 48 m (to EOH) <i>including</i> 8 m at 9.21 g/t Au from 52 m (hole ends in mineralisation)
KGAC24153	4 m @ 4.72 g/t Au from 52 m (to EOH) (hole ends in mineralisation)
KGAC24151	8 m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 60 m
KGAC24150	7 m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 52 m (to EOH) (hole ends in mineralisation)

Initial aircore results defined an extensive, zoned, sub-horizontal, supergene gold mineralised blanket beneath 30 to 40 m of barren transported cover. This style and geometry are characteristic of deeply weathered gold systems in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (WA), prompting KalGold to undertake this targeted, confirmatory RC drill program to test for primary gold mineralisation beneath the blanket.

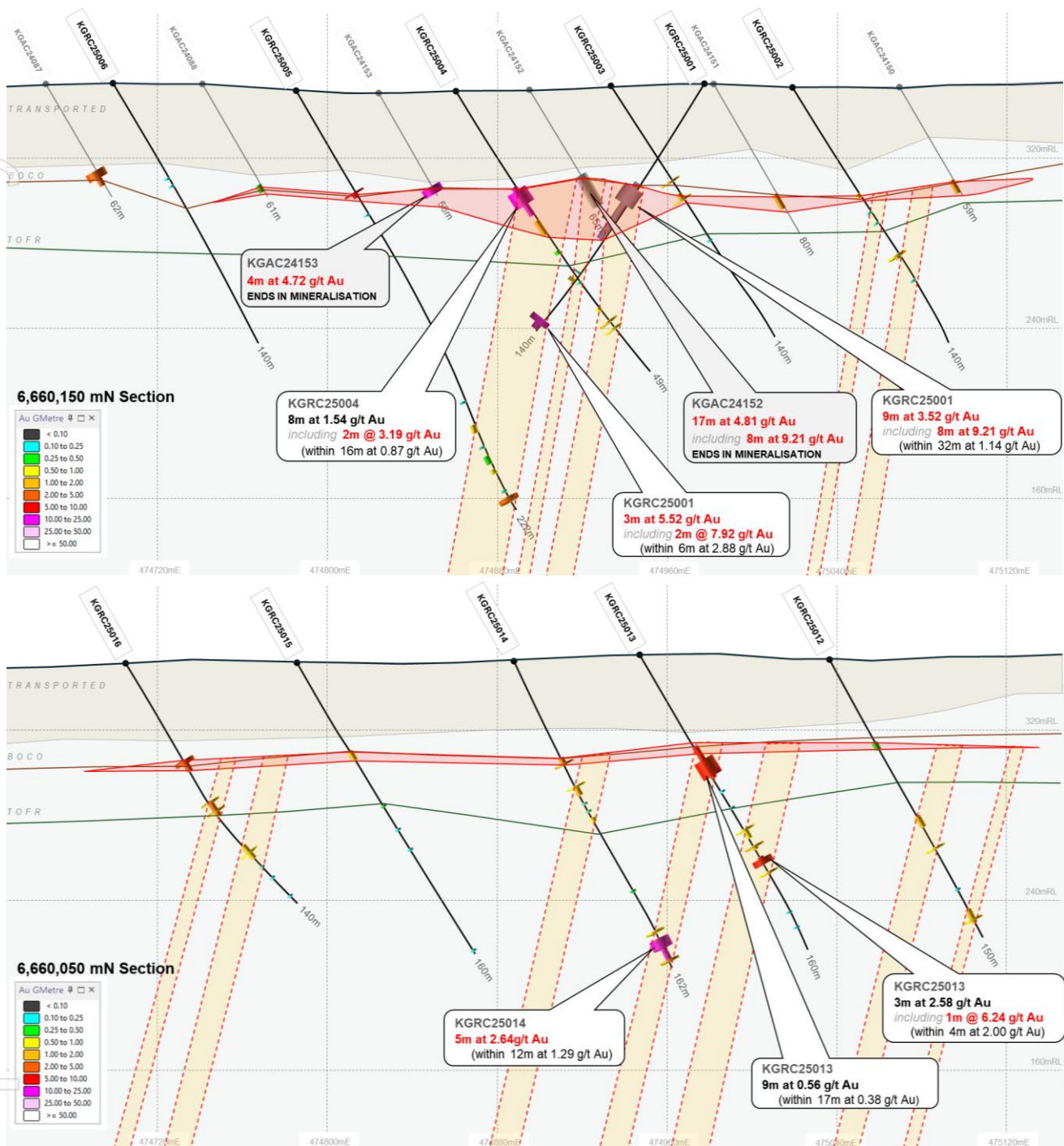


Figure 2 – Tentative cross sections (looking north) on the 6,660,150mN (top) and 6,660,050mN (bottom) sections at Lighthorse. Gold mineralisation appears to dip steeply westward. RC drill spacing at depth in fresh rock is at 80 m, insufficient to confidently correlate gold mineralisation between holes in most cases. Where mineralised packages (pale yellow, red dashed outlines) can be correlated, a steep, west dip is implied. Note the greater abundance of thin, sub-grade intercepts between the base of transported material and the top of fresh rock (TOFR), likely representing a depletion zone (common in weathered gold deposits). If this is the case, undrilled correlatives outside the depletion zone could reasonably be expected to contain higher grades in some cases. Grade cylinders are wide for 0.5g/t cutoffs, and thinner for 0.1g/t cutoff, with colouring based on the gold content (see legend). Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Preliminary observations of the geology of Lighthorse

Exploration at the Lighthorse gold prospect is still in its early stages, with each round of drilling steadily advancing our geological understanding. Current interpretations are based on limited and wide spaced drill holes and are subject to the limitations of RC drill sampling, but key insights are beginning to emerge. These early observations include:

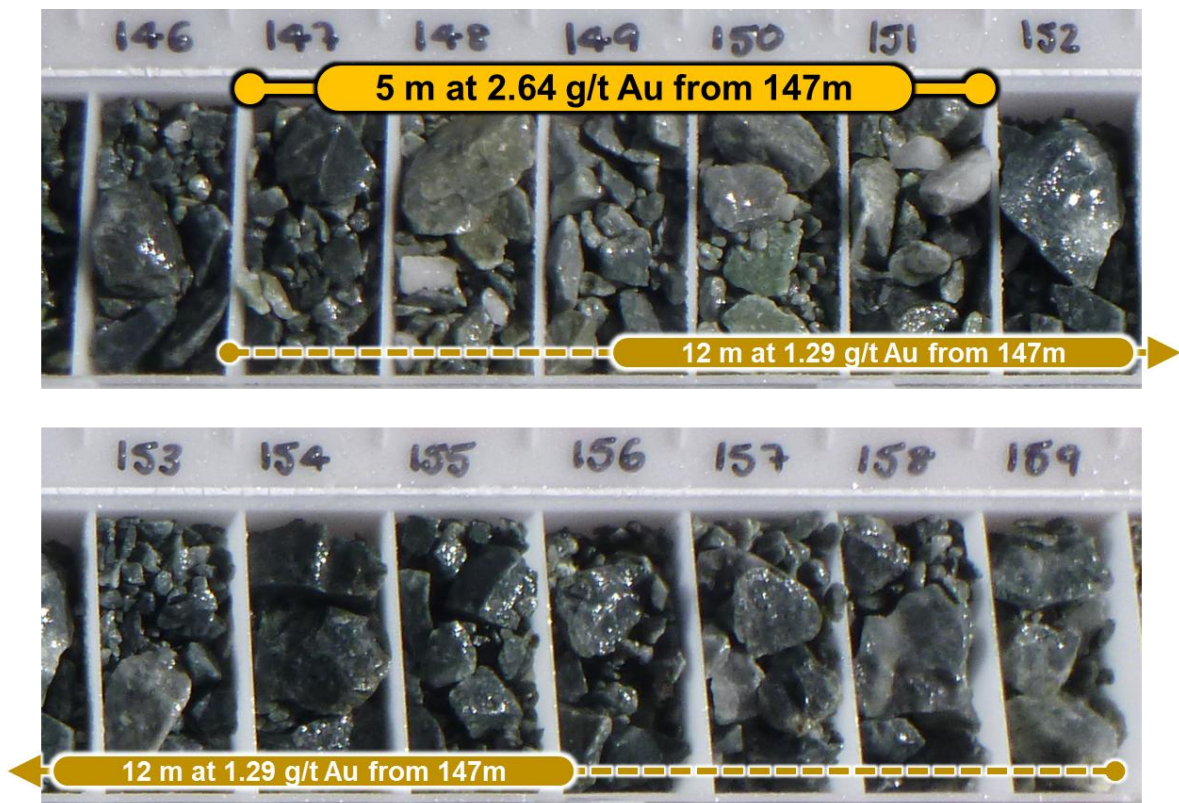


Figure 3 – RC Drill chips from hole KGRC25014 showing the mineralised interval 147-152m (5m at 2.64g/t Au), within a broader zone of sub-grade anomalism from 147m (12m at 1.29 g/t Au). Green- to buff-coloured sericite-silica-carbonate-chlorite alteration (locally with pyrite) is directly associated with quartz vein fragments (white), depicting useful visual indicators for gold mineralisation at Lighthorse.

- Lithologies include a mixed sequence of metamorphosed, and variably sheared dacite, basalt, and ultramafic rocks (volcanic to subvolcanic, often schistose). Less common rocks include felsic to intermediate porphyries.
- Gold mineralisation does not appear to be constrained to any one preferred lithology. Rather, lithological contacts, particularly those that appear to have been tectonically reactivated, tend to be a locus for gold mineralisation.
- Shallow gold mineralisation is interpreted as predominantly the result of primary gold mineralisation being modified by supergene processes, to define the characteristic supergene blanket. Higher grade supergene zones are generally linked to areas where primary vein- and shear-hosted mineralisation has been deeply weathered.
- Most primary gold mineralisation is currently inferred to dip steeply westward, with a northwesterly to northerly strike. Variations in strike and dip are expected. Other features appear to be oblique but cannot yet be quantified.
- Alteration associated with primary gold mineralisation is predominantly sericite-silica(-carbonate-chlorite-pyrite) (Figure 3). Broad, sub-grade zones of gold anomalism are commonly associated with silicification (with sericitisation). These features are consistent with mid-greenschist facies metamorphism, favourable for gold mineralisation in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.
- Shearing is common across the drilled area but is not ubiquitous, varying in intensity from absent to very strong. Gold mineralisation is commonly associated with shearing.
- Various generations of structures, including late-stage faults and other post-mineralisation structures, are inferred from drilling but cannot yet be defined with any degree of certainty due to the wide drill hole spacing.

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Extensional and infill RC drilling will be essential to develop a more detailed and robust understanding of the geological and structural controls on mineralisation at Lighthorse. A component of complimentary diamond drilling will also be necessary to directly measure the orientation of gold-mineralised structures and potentially offsetting faults, as well as to accurately document the geological units present.

Next steps

Aircore drilling remains on schedule to commence immediately after the Easter long weekend (ASX: KAL 10/3/25). Drilling will include around 100 holes for ~5000 m, extending effective drill coverage approximately 1,400 m north along strike of Lighthorse, and selectively infilling historically ineffective drilling over a 1,000 m strike length to the south. The program aims to uncover additional shallow gold anomalism, building on the encouraging results of the initial Lighthorse gold discovery.

Additional work programs in progress or planning include:

- Return of multielement assay results from the recent RC program, which will be used internally to identify geochemical vectors towards further gold mineralisation, and to aid characterisation of lithological and alteration styles.
- Further drilling at Lighthorse, including both infill and extensional RC, plus a component of diamond drilling, with the objective of advancing the prospect towards a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Follow-up RC drilling at other targets as required and defined by the upcoming aircore drill program.
- High resolution geophysical surveys that may incorporate conductivity, resistivity, magnetics, gravity, and other methods. Various techniques are being assessed for their suitability.
- Ongoing assessment and ranking of additional targets across the Pinjin project area

The Company looks forward to updating shareholders on our upcoming extensive work programs.

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 next door to Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project where a recent pre-feasibility study outlined a path to gold production by 2027.

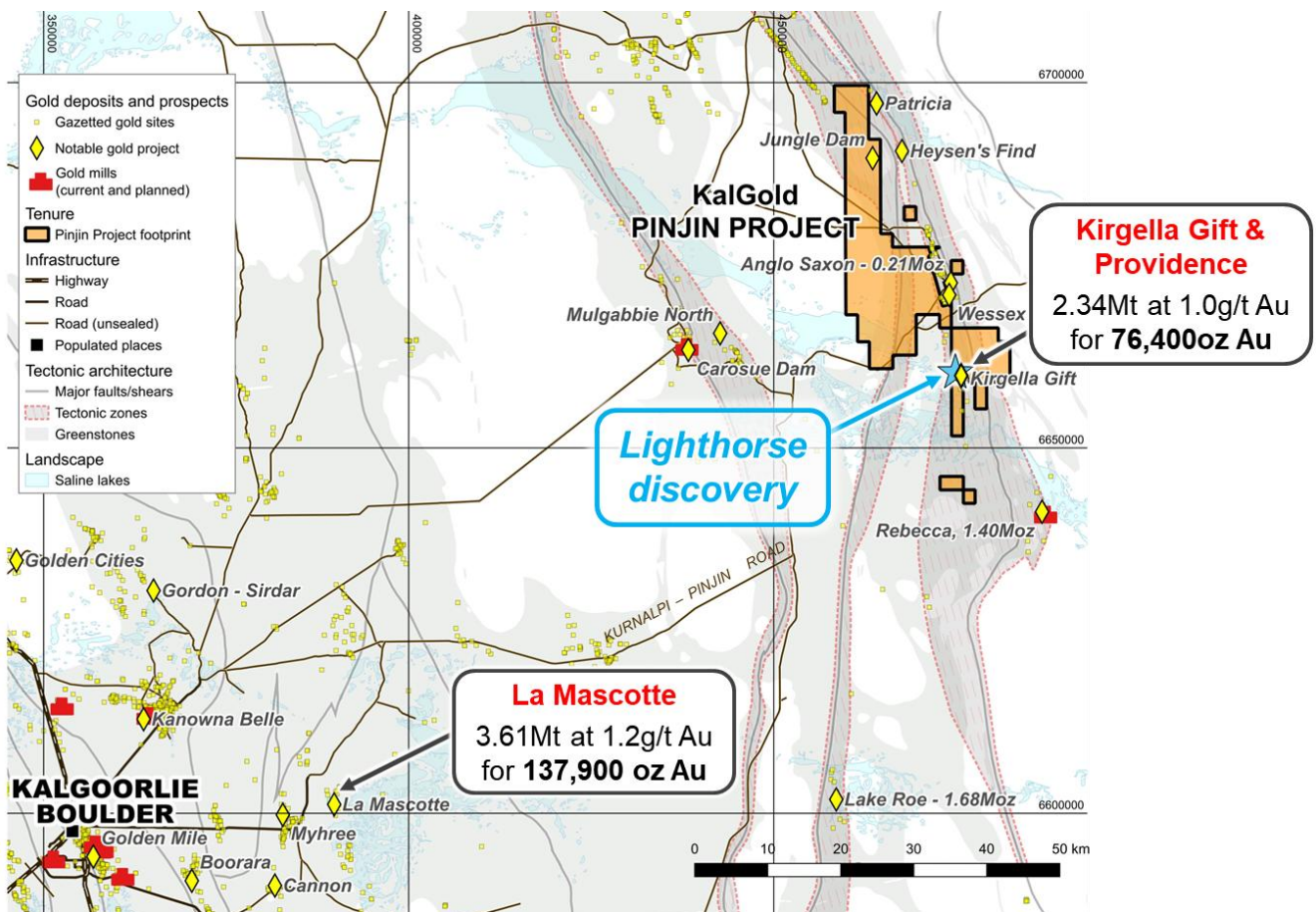


Figure 4 – Location map of the Lighthorse gold discovery at KalGold's Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown are KalGold's JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resources, the outcropping La Mascotte deposit 35km east of Kalgoorlie, and the Kiggella 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.



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.

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.

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:

- *Aircore drilling to test Lighthorse strike extensions in April, 10 March 2025*
- *Multi-kilometre target areas along strike at KalGold's Lighthorse discovery, 17 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*
- *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 – Collar Location Data

Collar location data for RC drill holes completed within the current program.

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
Lighthorse	KGRC25001	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,976.6	6,660,156.9	346.9	140	-60	270
	KGRC25002	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,019.1	6,660,151.8	347.4	140	-57	90
	KGRC25003	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,933.9	6,660,154.6	346.5	140	-60	90
	KGRC25004	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,860.7	6,660,155.0	346.1	160	-60	90
	KGRC25005	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,785.6	6,660,150.0	345.6	222	-60	90
	KGRC25006	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,699.3	6,660,155.3	345.5	140	-60	90
	KGRC25007	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,028.2	6,660,248.1	348.5	144	-60	90
	KGRC25008	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,947.2	6,660,251.6	347.5	162	-60	90
	KGRC25009	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,863.0	6,660,246.2	346.7	160	-60	90
	KGRC25010	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,788.5	6,660,254.9	346.1	126	-60	90
	KGRC25011	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,707.1	6,660,253.0	345.6	140	-60	90
	KGRC25012	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,036.2	6,660,050.5	347.6	150	-63	90
	KGRC25013	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,946.8	6,660,047.0	346.5	160	-60	90
	KGRC25014	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,887.7	6,660,051.5	346.0	162	-65	90
	KGRC25015	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,785.4	6,660,055.7	345.4	160	-60	90
	KGRC25016	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,704.6	6,660,055.7	344.7	140	-60	90

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APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Intercepts

RC Drilling Reporting Parameters

Parameter	Gold mineralisation		Gold anomalism
Minimum cut-off	0.5g/t	2.0g/t	0.1g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*	1m
Maximum internal waste thickness	2m*	2m*	2m

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

Additionally, zones of RC gold anomalism at Lighthorse are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.1g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m, and a maximum internal waste of 2m.

RC gold intercepts

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Lighthorse	KGRC25001	9m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 58m	<i>including</i> 2m @ 13.65 g/t Au from 58m
		1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 77m 3m @ 5.52 g/t Au from 133m	<i>including</i> 2m @ 7.92 g/t Au from 133m
	KGRC25002	1m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 94m	
	KGRC25003	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 53m	
		1m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 63m	
	KGRC25004	8m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 56m	<i>including</i> 2m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 56m
		1m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 131m	
		1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 135m	
	KGRC25005	1m @ 5.76 g/t Au from 56m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 5.76 g/t Au from 56m
		2m @ 1.08 g/t Au from 217m	
	KGRC25006	NSI	
	KGRC25007	1m @ 1.92 g/t Au from 79m	
		1m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 107m	
		1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 129m	
	KGRC25008	1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 141m	
		1m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 150m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 150m
KGRC25009	1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 71m		
KGRC25010	2m @ 1.86 g/t Au from 51m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 2.32 g/t Au from 51m	
	2m @ 3.04 g/t Au from 76m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 4.99 g/t Au from 76m	
	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 113m		
KGRC25011	2m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 70m		
	1m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 110m		
KGRC25012	1m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 102m		
	1m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 140m		
KGRC25013	9m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 58m		
	1m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 96m		
	1m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 105m		
	3m @ 2.58 g/t Au from 112m 1m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 119m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 6.24 g/t Au from 112m	
KGRC25014	1m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 53m		
	1m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 65m		
	1m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 143m		
	5m @ 2.64g/t Au from 147m 1m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 158m	<i>including</i> 5m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 147m	
KGRC25015	NSI		
KGRC25016	2m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 54m		
	1m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 77m		
	1m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 82m		
	1m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 107m		

RC gold anomalism

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Lighthouse	KGRC25001	32m @ 1.14 Au g/t from 55m 1m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 105m 2m @ 0.27 Au g/t from 109m 6m @ 2.88 Au g/t from 133m
	KGRC25002	2m @ 0.32 Au g/t from 60m 1m @ 0.11 Au g/t from 70m 1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 76m 2m @ 0.55 Au g/t from 94m 1m @ 0.19 Au g/t from 108m
	KGRC25003	1m @ 1.06 Au g/t from 53m 4m @ 0.28 Au g/t from 60m 1m @ 0.12 Au g/t from 86m
	KGRC25004	16m @ 0.87 Au g/t from 54m 8m @ 0.23 Au g/t from 73m 2m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 90m 1m @ 0.11 Au g/t from 108m 2m @ 0.27 Au g/t from 123m 1m @ 1.47 Au g/t from 131m 1m @ 0.53 Au g/t from 135m
	KGRC25005	3m @ 2.22 Au g/t from 56m 1m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 68m 1m @ 0.11 Au g/t from 167m 4m @ 0.16 Au g/t from 179m 1m @ 0.2 Au g/t from 190m 4m @ 0.09 Au g/t from 195m 2m @ 0.29 Au g/t from 202m 1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 213m 2m @ 1.08 Au g/t from 217m
	KGRC25006	1m @ 0.12 Au g/t from 53m 1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 57m
	KGRC25007	4m @ 0.15 Au g/t from 70m 6m @ 0.4 Au g/t from 79m 1m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 90m 13m @ 0.25 Au g/t from 95m 1m @ 0.12 Au g/t from 114m 2m @ 0.37 Au g/t from 128m
	KGRC25008	1m @ 0.2 Au g/t from 72m 2m @ 0.12 Au g/t from 82m 5m @ 0.17 Au g/t from 103m 2m @ 0.23 Au g/t from 113m 2m @ 0.3 Au g/t from 118m 1m @ 0.5 Au g/t from 141m 3m @ 0.92 Au g/t from 150m
	KGRC25009	2m @ 0.35 Au g/t from 71m 3m @ 0.22 Au g/t from 80m 2m @ 0.29 Au g/t from 90m 1m @ 0.37 Au g/t from 126m
	KGRC25010	3m @ 1.32 Au g/t from 51m 3m @ 2.06 Au g/t from 76m 1m @ 0.21 Au g/t from 85m 5m @ 0.09 Au g/t from 105m 1m @ 1.16 Au g/t from 113m 1m @ 0.15 Au g/t from 119m
	KGRC25011	2m @ 1.5 Au g/t from 70m 1m @ 0.2 Au g/t from 100m 3m @ 0.4 Au g/t from 108m 2m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 117m 3m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 126m 1m @ 0.35 Au g/t from 137m
	KGRC25012	4m @ 0.08 Au g/t from 45m 6m @ 0.19 Au g/t from 85m 1m @ 0.99 Au g/t from 102m 1m @ 0.16 Au g/t from 124m 7m @ 0.27 Au g/t from 135m
	KGRC25013	17m @ 0.38 Au g/t from 51m 1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 75m 1m @ 0.21 Au g/t from 84m 5m @ 0.19 Au g/t from 96m 2m @ 0.61 Au g/t from 105m 4m @ 2 Au g/t from 111m 1m @ 0.58 Au g/t from 119m 1m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 140m

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	1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 148m
KGRC25014	4m @ 0.33 Au g/t from 50m
	5m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 65m
	1m @ 0.2 Au g/t from 74m
	1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 78m
	2m @ 0.33 Au g/t from 82m
	1m @ 0.36 Au g/t from 121m
	1m @ 0.63 Au g/t from 143m
	12m @ 1.29 Au g/t from 147m
KGRC25015	5m @ 0.15 Au g/t from 49m
	1m @ 0.43 Au g/t from 79m
	1m @ 0.22 Au g/t from 92m
	1m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 103m
	1m @ 0.17 Au g/t from 159m
KGRC25016	6m @ 0.44 Au g/t from 54m
	8m @ 0.42 Au g/t from 77m
	8m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 103m
	1m @ 0.1 Au g/t from 116m
	1m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 123m
	1m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 135m

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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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were taken as individual 1m split samples or composited to 4m intervals by PVC spear. All sampling lengths were recorded in KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL. Industry standard practice was used in the processing of samples from the drill rig for assay, with 1m intervals of RC chips collected in green plastic bags. Assay of samples utilises standard laboratory techniques. All samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. Gold determination was completed on 40gm samples by AAS. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 16 drill holes for a total of 2446m were completed. RC drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contactor Kennedy Drilling. All holes used an industry standard face sampling hammer (bit diameter of 5½ inches) with samples collected by cone splitter.
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"> RC chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. Chip sample condition is 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.
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"> 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. A small selection of representative chips were collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. KalGold geologists directly supervised all sampling and drilling practices
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilised a 4m composite sample through near surface transported material, followed by 1m individual split samples through to end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>sampled, rotary split, etc and whether 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1m samples were recovered directly using a 15:1 rig mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. Sample target weight was between 2 and 3kg. In the case of wet clay samples, grab samples were taken from the sample return pile, initially into a calico sample bag. Wet samples were stored separately from other samples in plastic bags and riffle split once dry. 4m composite samples were sampled using PVC spear on 1m bulk reject sample intervals, collected from below the cone splitter. Where the sample was wet, a scoop was used instead of the PVC spear. 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. Every 30th sample a duplicate sample was taken using the same sub sample technique as the original sample. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. All sampling is appropriate to the grainsize 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"> All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories. Samples were prepared and assayed for Au (only) at BV Kalgoorlie, with selected sample pulps subsequently transported to BV Perth for additional multi-element determination. All samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. Only gold assay results are reported. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 g (approx.) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process. Au has been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) 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.
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"> 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 Datashed5 database, managed by independent data consultants Maxgeo. Significant intercepts are verified by KalGold personnel. No twin hole data has been captured.
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"> All drill hole collars were surveyed by an external licenced survey contractor at program completion using an RTK DGPS system with 3-digit accuracy. All coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. Gyroscopic downhole surveys were undertaken with hole orientation measurements gathered every 10m during descent and then on ascent of the tool. Topography through the Lighthorse 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.fsdf.org.au).
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"> RC drilling at Lighthorse was undertaken across three separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°) on a nominal 100m x 80m grid pattern. Holes were designed to infill and extend beneath previous aircore drilling completed on nominal 200x80m centres. No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported.
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes were angled to the east (090°). Mineralisation at the neighbouring Kirgella Gift and Providence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<p><i>structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<p>deposits strikes N-S and dips steeply to the west. This orientation was used as a guide to potential mineralisation geometry at Lighthorse, with drillhole orientation believed to be optimal to delimit westerly dipping mineralisation at a high angle.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were 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.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BV Laboratory has previously been visited by KalGold staff 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.

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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"> • The Lighthorse prospect is located on E28/2655 on which KalGold currently has a farm-in agreement (ASX Announcement 23 May 2023, <i>KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin</i>). • 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, P31/2102 and E31/1127. • The Project area is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi pastoral stations (Rebecca West tenure only). • 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 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"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Lighthorse includes both a supergene and primary component. At this early stage, primary mineralisation is assumed to strike NW-SE to N-S, with a steep westward dip. Host rocks include a mixed sequence of lithologies, including dacite, basalts and ultramafics, with minor felsic-intermediate porphyries observed.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new drill hole information discussed in this release is listed in Appendix 1.
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 over both 1m down hole intervals, and 4m downhole composite intervals. Gold intercepts reported here are calculated at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts are defined using a 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. 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 RC drill holes in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 090° (east). All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. Observations support a general north-south striking, steeply west 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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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 will include additional drilling to further refine the distribution of gold mineralisation at Lighthorse, and is expected to include infill and extensional RC drilling of favourable areas. An additional program of diamond drilling is warranted to help resolve geological and structural controls. Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.

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