Kalgoorlie Gold Mining

Lighthorse strike extended to 1,450m. Extensive RC program beginning shortly.

Highlights:

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL, 'KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report that extensional aircore drilling has more than doubled the strike of its Lighthorse prospect to 1,450 m. The program successfully achieved its primary objective of defining extensive gold anomalism to focus targets for KalGold's **largest-ever RC drilling campaign**, which will commence shortly.

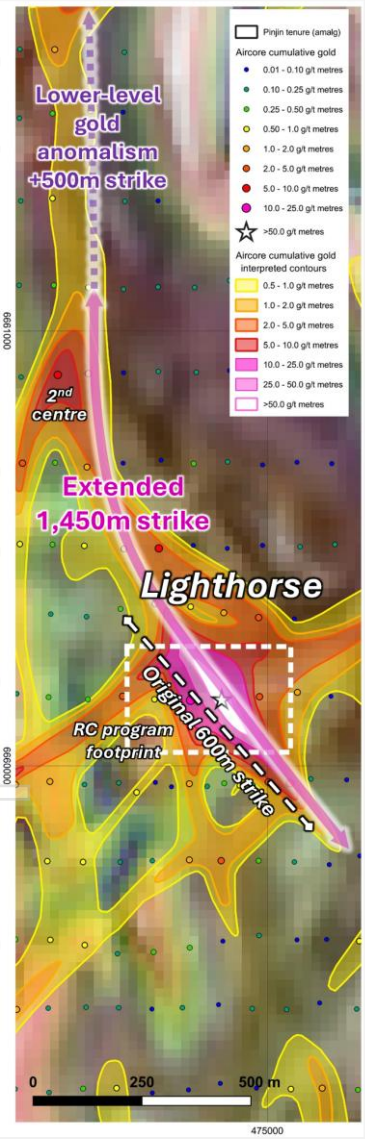

Figure 1 – Full extent of gold anomalism at Lighthorse as defined by recent aircore drilling. Continuous anomalism is defined over 1450m, +500m of low-level anomalism, and is open further north along strike. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

- **Lighthorse** target size more than doubled in strike length:
  - **over 1,450 m strike defined (previously 600 m)**, including a **second strong anomaly centred 800 m north** of the original discovery drill section
  - up to 1,150 m width along late-stage cross-cutting structures
  - the mineralised footprint is **now significantly larger** than KalGold's Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits (1 km southeast).
- New, first-pass aircore drilling included 99 holes for 4,710 m with an average depth of 47 m.
- Thick, shallow gold intercepts include:
  - KGAC25040: 15 m at 0.41 g/t Au from 36 m to EOH
  - KGRC25056: 25 m at 0.21 g/t Au from 28 m to EOH
- Combined with historic drilling, KalGold has defined **gold anomalism over 6 km north-south** along the greater **Lighthorse Corridor**
- Next steps include substantial growth-focused RC drill programs (KalGold's **most extensive to date)** targeting:
  - all significant aircore mineralisation and anomalism throughout the Lighthorse corridor;
  - infill and extension around the Lighthorse discovery area; and
  - thick, shallow gold mineralisation at the Wessex prospect.
- **Diamond drilling** beginning this quarter, testing the conceptual **structural intersection between KalGold's Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits**.

For MD and CEO Matt Painter's thoughts on the results of the drill program and the upcoming drilling , please see our video at https://investorhub.kalgoldmining.com.au/link/P4xbAP

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

"This aircore drill program has successfully validated KalGold's geological model, identifying a substantial strike length of strongly anomalous gold mineralisation over approximately 1,500 m and identifying lower-level gold anomalism for another 500 m along strike. Numerous, highly anomalous intervals, importantly including several significant thicker intercepts ending in mineralisation, highlight the potential for higher grades at depth.

These results confirm the scale of the system by defining extensive gold anomalism along strike from Lighthorse. When combined with earlier data (including the very high-grade initial discovery intercepts) the size, distribution, and intensity of gold mineralisation at Lighthorse is consistent with the potential for significant gold mineralisation at depth. Our upcoming RC drilling, the most extensive KalGold has undertaken to date, will directly test this potential.

This marks a significant step forward for the Company as we continue to advance exploration at the Pinjin Project to see what lies beneath cover at Lighthorse."

Expanded Lighthorse footprint

A total of 99 aircore holes for 4,710 m (average depth = 47 m) were completed in the current drilling program at Lighthorse. Drilling was undertaken on nominal 160-200 m spaced lines with 80 m centres and designed to significantly extend coverage into a previously untested area to the north (~1,300 m along strike), and infill and supplement poorly tested areas to the south (~700 m along strike).

Results now indicate **strong anomalism and mineralisation at Lighthorse extending continuously for approximately 1.5 km**, with lower level anomalism continuing another 500 m to the north to the limit of the program. This represents a substantial increase from the ~600 m strike length initially defined at Lighthorse (*ASX: KAL 07/02/25*), marking a **more than doubling of its strike extent**. Notably, the dimensions of the Lighthorse aircore anomaly now significantly exceed the footprint of the Kirgella Gift-Providence system (approximately 900 x 200 m), located 1 km to the southeast, where KalGold has defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz (*ASX: KAL 25/07/24*).

Gold mineralisation and controls

KalGold applies a consistent and systematic approach to reporting aircore results. Significant intercepts are calculated using a 0.1 g/t gold cut-off, with higher-grade intervals reported at a 0.5 g/t cut-off. This approach allows identification of broad zones of shallow gold anomalism in wide spaced drilling (~200 x 80 m), helping to vector towards potentially more significant primary gold mineralisation at depth. Internally, KalGold also tracks gold distribution down to 50 ppb (0.05 g/t) to better understand mineralisation controls.

Most of the gold intercepts within the current program are hosted within the same dacitic sequence that hosts the initial Lighthorse discovery zone. Notably, thicker intercepts are preferentially located near the margins of the dacitic package, where lithological contacts – particularly with adjacent ultramafic units – appear to concentrate gold. In addition to stratigraphic controls, cross cutting structures identified by KalGold's reinterpretation of geophysical datasets, are interpreted to exert significant influence on the distribution and geometry of gold mineralisation.

Gold anomalism in the oxide zone is laterally extensive, is relatively consistent across drilled sections, and is not expected to reflect primary grades at depth. Thick intercepts (Table 1) that terminate in mineralisation at end of hole suggest potential for broader zones of higher-grade gold mineralisation at depth.

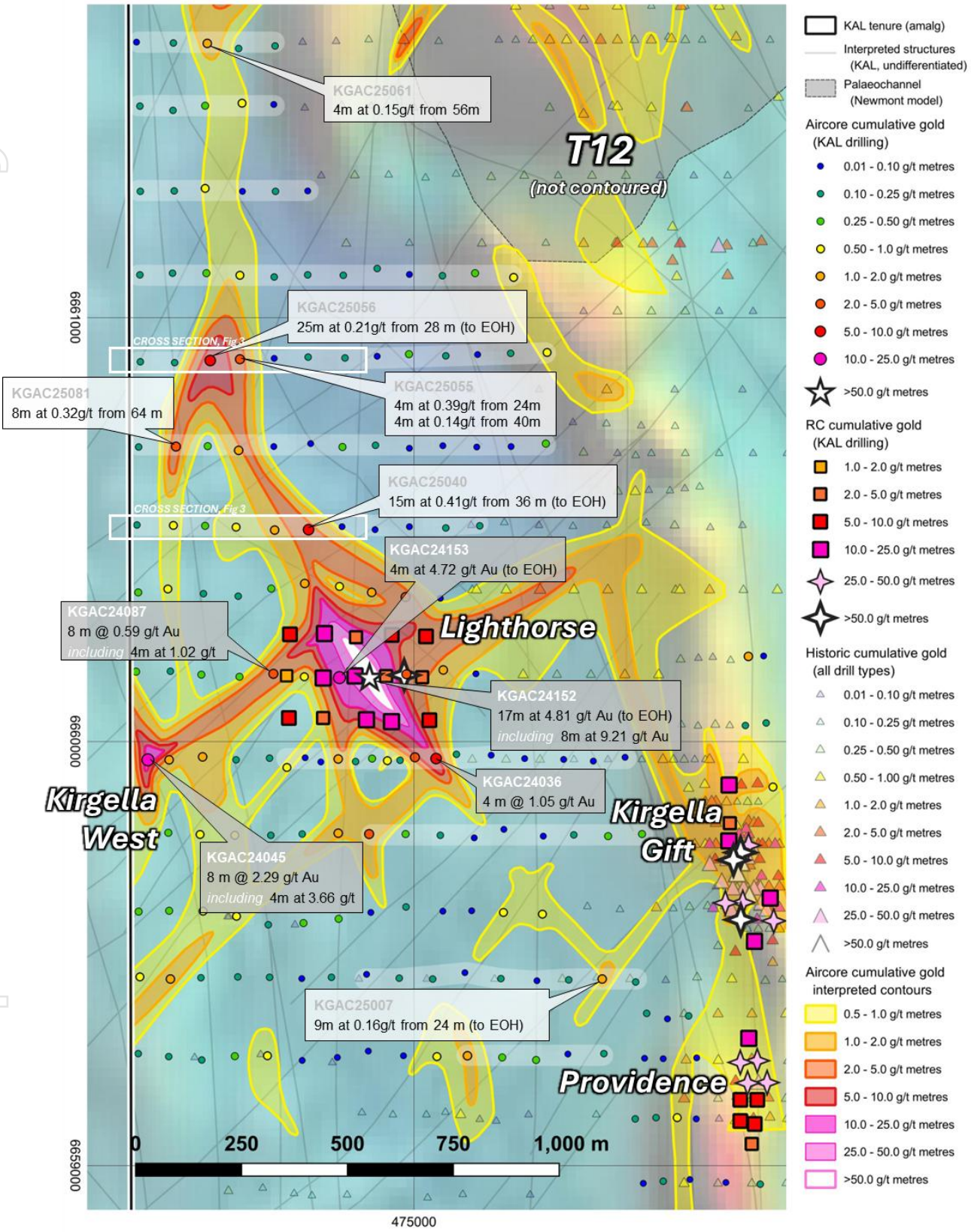

Figure 2 – Widely spaced new aircore gold intercepts (white labels) combined with previously published intercepts (grey labels) at Lighthorse. Note the footprint size of Lighthorse gold mineralisation compared to the footprints of drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence. The Lighthorse discovery is located 1km northwest of the Kirgella Gift deposit. Manual contouring of gold mineralisation intensity is favoured along interpreted structures and strata (grey linework) defined using geophysical imagery. Note the wide spaced drill centres at Lighthorse, designed to detect Kirgella Gift sized or larger gold deposits at minimal cost. See appendices for all results. Background: state aeromagnetic datasets. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Table 1 – Broad intercepts from KalGold's aircore drill program to assess the strike extent of gold mineralisation and anomalism at and around Lighthorse. Intercepts are comparable to those defined in earlier drilling peripheral to the high-grade headline intercepts at Lighthorse (see Figure 2). All thick zones are deeply weathered and contain quartz vein fragments that extend to end of hole. See Appendix 2 for a full listing. Intercepts calculated at >0.1 g/t gold cut-off with maximum internal waste of 4 m. EOH = End Of Hole.

KGAC25007	9 m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 24 m *to EOH*
KGAC25021	8 m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 40m *including* 4m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 40m
KGAC25040	15 m at 0.41 g/t Au from 36 m *to EOH* *including* 4m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 44m
KGAC25056	25 m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 28 m *to EOH* *including* 1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 52m *to EOH*
KGAC25081	8 m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 64 m

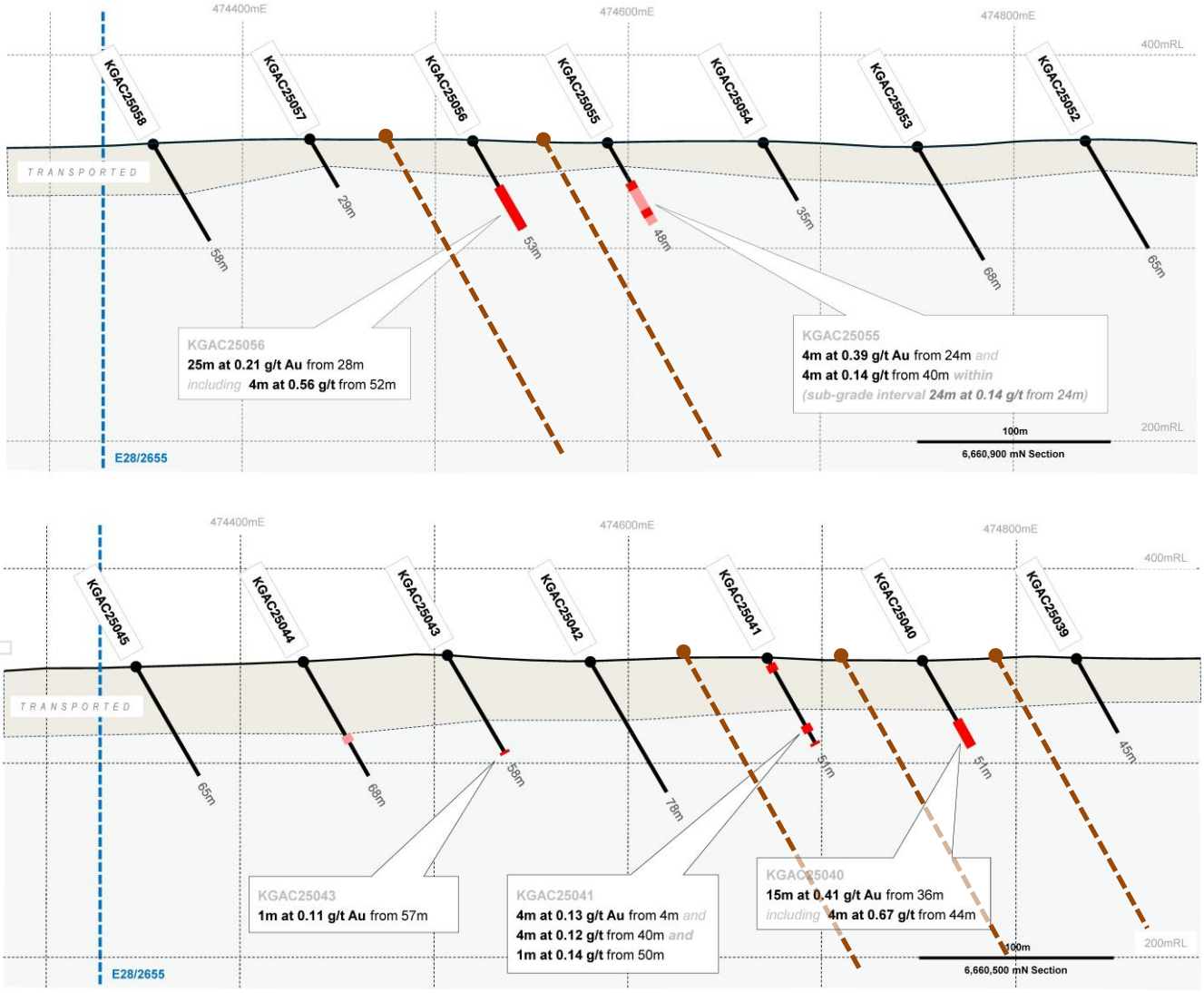

Figure 3 – Drill hole cross sections through the northern extension of Lighthorse (looking north, see Figure 2 for locations), showing shallow gold intercepts in the oxidised near-surface profile. Conceptual RC drill hole plots (dashed brown lines, to be finalised) are shown that will test for primary gold mineralisation at depth. Tenement boundary shown in blue. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Integration with historic drilling datasets

KalGold has previously validated and digitised regional historic drilling datasets, enabling integration with both its recent aircore results and earlier drilling. This enhanced dataset provides a comprehensive framework to review ongoing exploration opportunities.

Gold mineralisation and anomalism are observed throughout the full 6 km length of the Lighthorse corridor examined to date, extending from the T12 prospect in the north, through Lighthorse, Kirgella Gift and Providence, to the T15 target in the south (Figure 4). While the anomalism is near-continuous, minor gaps are likely attributed to limited or absent drilling coverage. Multi-element gold pathfinder geochemistry, where available, shows distinct trends sympathetic with gold anomalism. Notably, the southeastern extent of the current aircore program returned broad zones of arsenic and antimony enrichment, proximal to that previously defined in aircore drilling at Providence South.

In KalGold's view, the broad distribution of gold mineralisation and anomalism is too extensive to be the result of a single deposit, supporting the possibility of a **previously-unrecognised gold camp hidden beneath cover** within the Company's tenure at Pinjin. Ongoing work programs aim to advance more mature targets along the Lighthorse corridor while simultaneously testing new areas, maintaining a pipeline of opportunities for a major discovery in the southern part of the crustal-scale, gold-mineralising Laverton Tectonic Zone (**LTZ**).

RC drilling follow-up

KalGold is finalising plans for follow-up RC drilling at Lighthorse. The Company intends to undertake its most extensive RC work program to date at Pinjin, and may stage this across several closely timed campaigns, subject to logistical constraints. The program intends to focus on:

- Testing gold anomalies defined in the latest aircore program to the north and south of the initial Lighthorse discovery drill sections.
- Further infill and extensional drilling in and around the Company's first RC drill program at Lighthorse.
- Testing of aircore anomalies at Kirgella West, immediately west of Lighthorse, previously defined in the Company's first aircore program over the area.

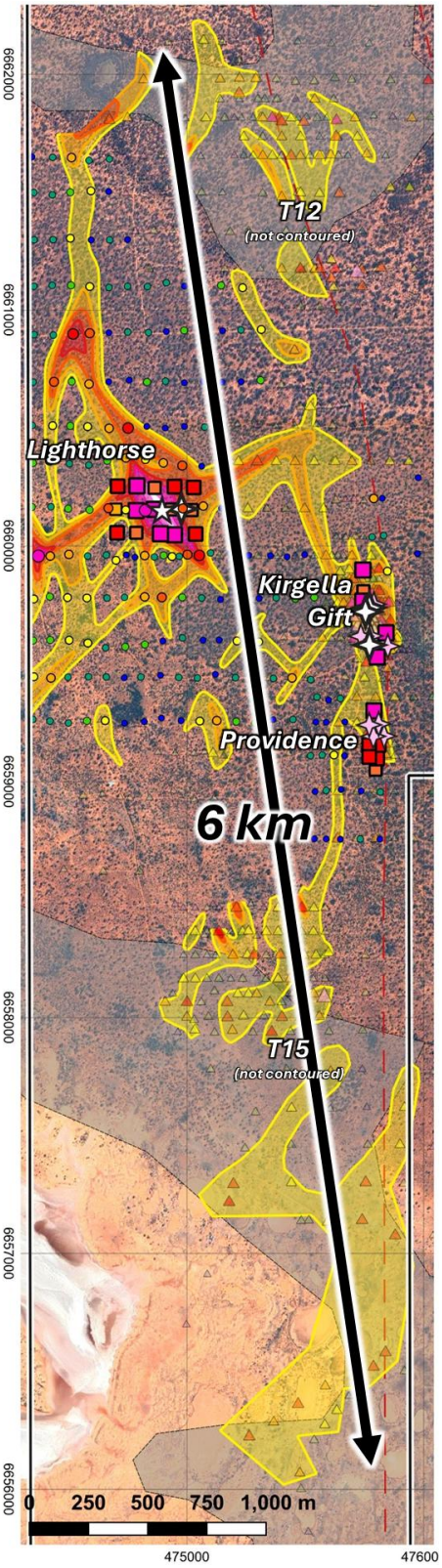

Figure 4 – The full extent of gold mineralisation and anomalism along the Lighthorse corridor, extending over 6km north-south to the limit of sampling. T12 and T15 prospects are not contoured internally. See Figure 2 for legend. Background: Google satellite imagery. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Additionally, the Company intends to test:

- Beneath an arsenic-rich, gold anomalous silica cap previously defined at Providence South.
- Thick, shallow anomalies at the Wessex prospect (Figure 4), around 12 km north of Lighthorse and around 1 km west of Hawthorn Resources' (*ASX: HAW*) Anglo Saxon open pit.

Scheduling of RC drilling will be integrated with planned diamond drilling to test a conceptual structural intersection target between the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits, a program which has been awarded co-funding by the EIS grant program by the WA Government. Diamond drilling must be completed before end November 2025 to qualify for the co-funding, with the Company aiming to commence before end of this quarter.

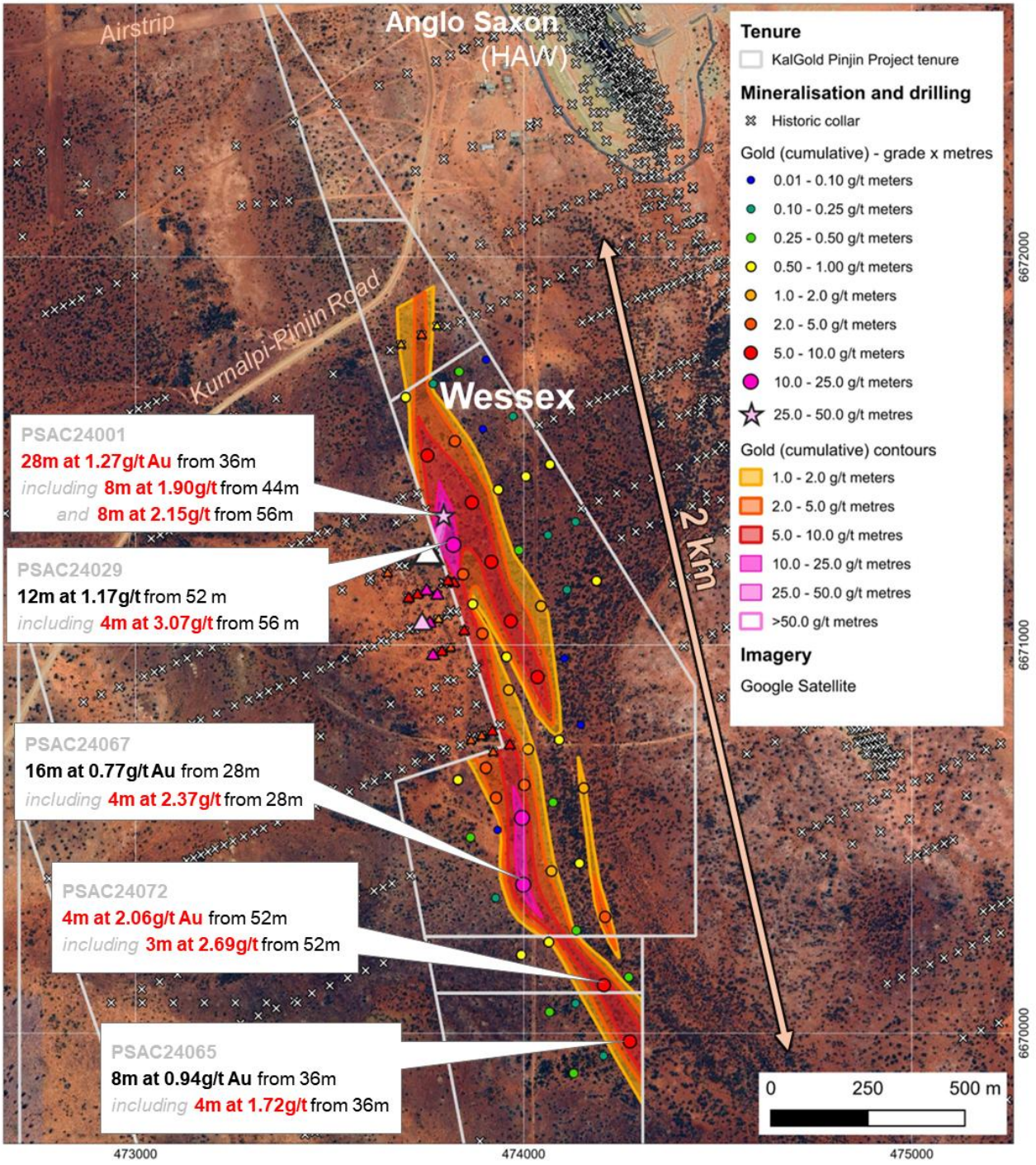

Figure 5 – The 2 km long Wessex Prospect displays thick, shallow intercepts in aircore drilling but has yet to be followed up with RC to test to depth. It lies around 11km north of Lighthorse, adjacent to the Anglo Saxon open pit (Hawthorn Resources). Reproduced from ASX: KAL 09/10/2024. Background: Google satellite imagery. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Future work programs

KalGold continues to build a **strong pipeline of additional gold exploration targets** throughout the entire Pinjin Gold Project. To date, only around **10% of conceptual targets have been drill tested**, successfully identifying new prospects at Lighthorse, Kirgella West, Providence South and Wessex. This suggests the Pinjin Project area is highly prospective and richly endowed with gold, and that the Company's systematic exploration methodology is very effective throughout the region.

The exploration pipeline will continue to advance through first pass aircore drill testing, followed by RC and diamond drilling as appropriate, as KalGold works to define and prioritise targets across its tenement package.

Additional targets

Several key target areas (Figure 5) have been identified for future first-pass aircore testing. These include:

- **Southern Gap**: A gap in drilling south of Lighthorse and north of T15 prospect requires systematic aircore drilling.
- **Northern Lighthorse Extension**: The Lighthorse Corridor remains unexplored and open to the north, with increasing gold anomalism along strike.
- **Mine Strike Targets:** Portions of the LTZ around 5–7 km north of Lighthorse contain targets that lie along strike from the Anglo Saxon gold mine and the Pinjin Goldfield.
- **Eastern Flexure Zone:** An untested regional-scale reorientation of the LTZ from north-northwest to north-south strike is centred ~3 km southeast of Kirgella Gift. Regional sinistral transpression makes demagnetised zones particularly interesting.
- **Rebecca Sequence**: A high-temperature, high-pressure metamorphic rock sequence within the LTZ contains numerous targets 2.5–7 km east and northeast of Kirgella Gift. The unexplored sequence is most likely a correlative of the package hosting Ramelius Resources' (*ASX: RMS*) 1.4 Moz Rebecca gold deposit, located 19 km along strike to the south.

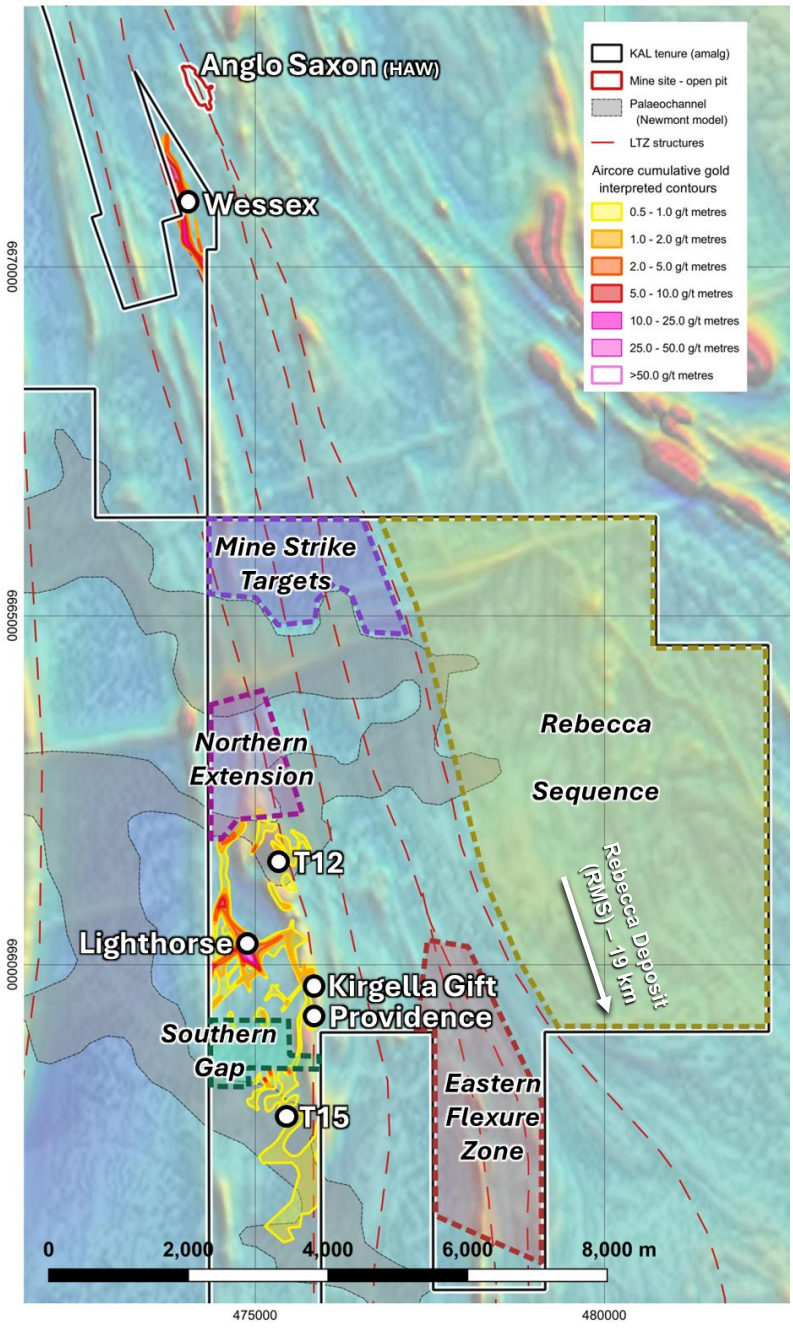

Figure 6 – Target areas for forthcoming exploration programs. See text for discussion. Background: state aeromagnetic datasets. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

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 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.

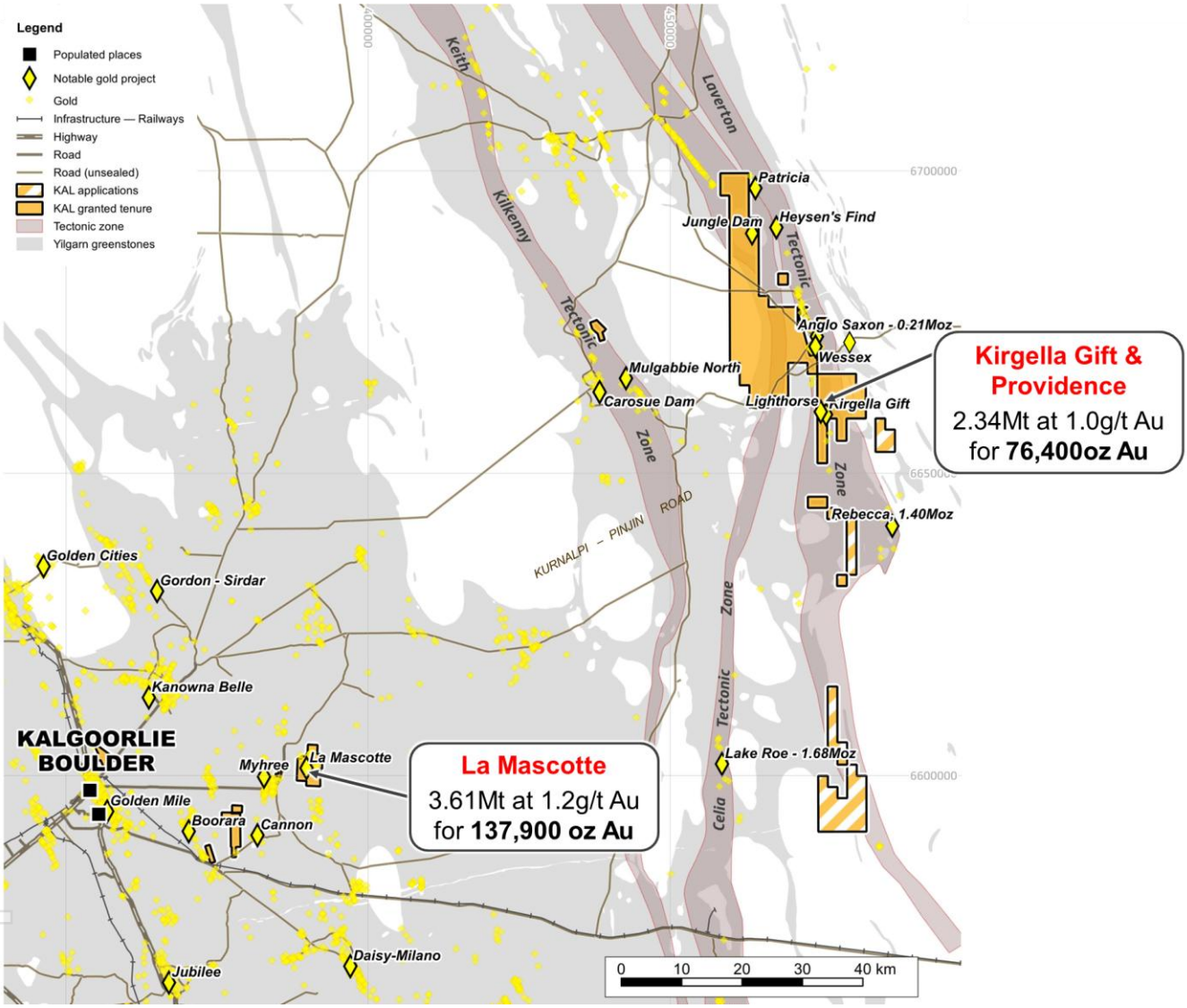

Figure 7 – Location map of the Lighthorse gold discovery at KalGold's Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown are KalGold's JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resources, 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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Follow KalGold on social media.

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 gold[2]. 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 oz[1]) 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 oz[2], 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:

- *SAM geophysical survey commencing around Lighthorse, 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*
- *Lighthorse RC program confirms primary gold mineralisation at depth, follow up drilling imminent, 15 April 2025*
- *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*
- *Aircore defines 2km gold target as Wessex (Pinjin Project), 9 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

Aircore drill hole collar location data

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

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
Lighthorse	KGAC25001	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,448	6,659,264	355.0	49	-60	90
	KGAC25002	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,363	6,659,263	353.6	21	-60	90
	KGAC25003	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,288	6,659,249	351.6	29	-60	90
	KGAC25004	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,208	6,659,255	352.5	67	-60	90
	KGAC25005	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,126	6,659,259	351.7	28	-60	90
	KGAC25006	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,523	6,659,433	358.4	16	-60	90
	KGAC25007	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,444	6,659,440	358.1	33	-60	90
	KGAC25008	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,365	6,659,438	358.7	21	-60	90
	KGAC25009	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,290	6,659,436	355.7	19	-60	90
	KGAC25010	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,205	6,659,441	354.3	24	-60	90
	KGAC25011	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,120	6,659,455	354.2	20	-60	90
	KGAC25012	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,044	6,659,440	352.6	36	-60	90
	KGAC25013	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,965	6,659,442	349.6	24	-60	90
	KGAC25014	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,888	6,659,451	348.9	26	-60	90
	KGAC25015	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,498	6,659,963	361.3	15	-60	90
	KGAC25016	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,423	6,659,954	363.4	20	-60	90
	KGAC25017	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,353	6,659,958	360.3	26	-60	90
	KGAC25018	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,261	6,659,960	357.8	30	-60	90
	KGAC25019	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,182	6,659,968	358.1	26	-60	90
	KGAC25020	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,100	6,659,970	356.5	38	-60	90
	KGAC25021	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,002	6,659,963	355.2	51	-60	90
	KGAC25022	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,937	6,659,955	351.6	57	-60	90
	KGAC25023	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,862	6,659,953	350.7	53	-60	90
	KGAC25024	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,780	6,659,952	353.5	58	-60	90
	KGAC25025	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,700	6,659,939	347.4	42	-60	90
	KGAC25026	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,538	6,659,782	362.6	35	-60	90
	KGAC25027	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,458	6,659,777	359.0	53	-60	90
	KGAC25028	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,377	6,659,780	358.8	25	-60	90
	KGAC25029	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,305	6,659,777	360.3	27	-60	90
	KGAC25030	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,212	6,659,793	358.3	25	-60	90
	KGAC25031	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,142	6,659,773	356.9	29	-60	90
	KGAC25032	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,062	6,659,779	356.1	50	-60	90
	KGAC25033	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,980	6,659,782	354.0	34	-60	90
	KGAC25034	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,894	6,659,782	352.9	46	-60	90
	KGAC25035	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,155	6,660,509	357.7	73	-60	90
	KGAC25036	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,075	6,660,504	353.5	64	-60	90
	KGAC25037	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,989	6,660,507	354.8	64	-60	90
	KGAC25038	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,908	6,660,500	354.3	43	-60	90
	KGAC25039	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,830	6,660,507	354.7	45	-60	90
	KGAC25040	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,751	6,660,500	353.6	51	-60	90
	KGAC25041	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,671	6,660,499	354.1	51	-60	90
	KGAC25042	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,580	6,660,506	353.2	78	-60	90
	KGAC25043	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,507	6,660,509	355.4	58	-60	90
	KGAC25044	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,432	6,660,510	352.4	68	-60	90
	KGAC25045	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,346	6,660,511	350.2	65	-60	90
	KGAC25046	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,314	6,660,918	355.5	69	-60	90
	KGAC25047	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,228	6,660,916	354.5	32	-60	90
	KGAC25048	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,150	6,660,913	353.1	22	-60	90
	KGAC25049	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,075	6,660,910	354.8	35	-60	90
	KGAC25050	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,988	6,660,914	354.1	62	-60	90
	KGAC25051	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,913	6,660,909	354.0	28	-60	90
	KGAC25052	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,837	6,660,905	356.1	65	-60	90
	KGAC25053	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,750	6,660,907	352.8	68	-60	90
	KGAC25054	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,670	6,660,904	355.2	35	-60	90
	KGAC25055	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,589	6,660,902	354.9	48	-60	90
	KGAC25056	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,519	6,660,899	356.1	53	-60	90
	KGAC25057	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,435	6,660,894	356.7	29	-60	90
	KGAC25058	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,354	6,660,896	353.9	58	-60	90
	KGAC25059	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,672	6,661,641	346.4	73	-60	90
	KGAC25060	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,586	6,661,635	345.1	59	-60	90
	KGAC25061	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,512	6,661,647	345.6	69	-60	90
	KGAC25062	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,432	6,661,648	348.4	53	-60	90
	KGAC25063	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,345	6,661,650	351.1	53	-60	90
	KGAC25064	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,749	6,661,299	352.2	36	-60	90
	KGAC25065	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,673	6,661,298	352.9	66	-60	90
	KGAC25066	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,595	6,661,298	351.7	68	-60	90

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
	KGAC25067	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,507	6,661,305	353.5	77	-60	90
	KGAC25068	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,434	6,661,299	356.8	56	-60	90
	KGAC25069	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,354	6,661,298	354.5	63	-60	90
	KGAC25070	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,311	6,660,703	354.0	49	-60	90
	KGAC25071	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,229	6,660,696	355.9	32	-60	90
	KGAC25072	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,148	6,660,695	354.1	37	-60	90
	KGAC25073	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,068	6,660,698	353.9	40	-60	90
	KGAC25074	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,989	6,660,692	354.1	51	-60	90
	KGAC25075	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,909	6,660,699	353.2	49	-60	90
	KGAC25076	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,831	6,660,695	353.3	53	-60	90
	KGAC25077	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,756	6,660,703	353.3	61	-60	90
	KGAC25078	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,669	6,660,696	355.2	60	-60	90
	KGAC25079	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,586	6,660,687	355.3	71	-60	90
	KGAC25080	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,513	6,660,697	356.2	94	-60	90
	KGAC25081	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,438	6,660,696	354.3	78	-60	90
	KGAC25082	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,350	6,660,695	353.0	45	-60	90
	KGAC25083	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,235	6,661,095	351.5	75	-60	90
	KGAC25084	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,144	6,661,105	352.2	35	-60	90
	KGAC25085	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,067	6,661,099	351.9	32	-60	90
	KGAC25086	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,989	6,661,102	353.5	32	-60	90
	KGAC25087	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,913	6,661,116	351.3	34	-60	90
	KGAC25088	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,833	6,661,100	353.6	37	-60	90
	KGAC25089	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,749	6,661,101	353.9	62	-60	90
	KGAC25090	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,670	6,661,096	354.8	49	-60	90
	KGAC25091	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,589	6,661,100	353.4	49	-60	90
	KGAC25092	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,510	6,661,105	355.8	67	-60	90
	KGAC25093	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,430	6,661,105	354.1	61	-60	90
	KGAC25094	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,353	6,661,101	354.0	49	-60	90
	KGAC25095	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,669	6,661,503	349.4	39	-60	90
	KGAC25096	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,594	6,661,506	350.5	86	-60	90
	KGAC25097	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,507	6,661,500	352.4	63	-60	90
	KGAC25098	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,431	6,661,489	353.7	56	-60	90
	KGAC25099	aircore	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,353	6,661,499	353.7	74	-60	90

APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Intercepts

Aircore drill hole intercepts

Parameters used to define aircore gold intercepts

Parameter	Gold	
Minimum cut-off	0.1g/t	0.5g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*
Maximum internal waste thickness	4m*	4m*

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

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.1 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)
Lighthorse	KGAC25003	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 28m (EOH)		
	KGAC25005	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 27m (EOH)	*including*	1m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 27m (EOH)
	KGAC25007	9m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 24m (EOH)		
	KGAC25021	8m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 40m	*including*	4m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 40m
	KGAC25022	4m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 44m		
	KGAC25025	1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 40m	*including*	1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 40m
	KGAC25034	4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 28m 4m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 40m		
	KGAC25040	15m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 36m (EOH)	*including*	4m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 44m
	KGAC25041	4m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 4m 4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 40m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 50m (EOH)		
	KGAC25043	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 57m (EOH)		
	KGAC25055	4m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 24m 4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 40m		
	KGAC25056	25m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 28m (EOH)	*including*	1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 52m (EOH)
	KGAC25061	4m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 56m		
	KGAC25067	1m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 76m (EOH)		
	KGAC25079	4m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 60m		
	KGAC25081	8m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 64m		
	KGAC25091	1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 48m (EOH)		

EOH = End Of Hole

Notes:

KGAC24005 and KGAC25025: 0.1 g/t and 0.5 g/t intercepts are the same as all assays are greater than 0.5 g/t Au

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	• *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.*	• Industry standard practice was used in the processing of aircore samples from the drill rig for assay. Individual bulk 1m intervals were collected directly from the rig under cyclone and laid out on the ground. Samples were then composited to a nominal 4m down hole interval via scoop for assay, with a target weight of 2-3kg. An additional 1m bottom of hole sample (BOH) was collected from each drill hole completed for multi-element geochemical determination. • All sampling lengths were recorded in KalGold's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded. • Assay of samples utilised standard laboratory techniques. All samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. • Gold and arsenic determination of composite samples was completed via aqua regia digest of a nominal 40gm charge, with ICP-MS finish. • BOH samples were assayed for a broad multi-element suite via mixed acid digest with ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. • Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• 99 aircore holes were completed for a total of 4,710 m • Drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contactor Kennedy Drilling using a compact truck mount aircore rig equipped with a sullair rotary screw 900cfmx350psi compressor. All holes used an industry standard aircore blade bit with nominal hole diameter of 100mm, with samples collected under cyclone. • All drilling was completed to blade refusal at minimum. In addition, select holes were extended during drilling with use of a downhole hammer attachment at the discretion of the onsite Supervising Geologist.
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.*	• Aircore chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. Chip sample condition recorded using a three-code system, D=Dry, M=Moist, W=Wet. Measures taken to ensure maximum sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.
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.*	• Visual geological logging was undertaken on 1m intervals for all drilling, using standard KalGold logging codes. • Logging records are qualitative for weathering, oxidation, colour, lithology and alteration, and quantitative for mineralisation and veining. • KalGold geologists directly supervised all sampling and drilling practices. • A small selection of representative chips were collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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 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.*	• Aircore drilling utilised 4m composite samples collected from individual 1m sample piles via sample scoop. • Additional 1m BOH samples also collected via sample scoop. • All samples had a target weight of 2-3kg. • QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. • All sampling is considered appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled, and early-stage exploration drilling.

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 (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories and subsequently directly transported by BV to Perth for analysis at BV Perth.
		• All samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser to 90% passing 75µm. All coarse residues have been retained.
		• Primary down hole composite samples were digested by Aqua Regia (AR), with a separate BOH sample stream prepared via Mixed Acid (MA) methods. Elemental analysis was via ICP-MS or ICP-AES as below:
		  ○ AR/ICP-MS: Au, As (only)
		  ○ MA/ICP-AES: Al, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V and Zr.
		  ○ MA/ICP-MS: Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Ce, Co, Cs, Cu, Dy, Eu, Hf, La, Li, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Sn, Sr, Yb, Te, Th, W, Y and Zn.
		• BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.
		• KalGold also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between duplicate, blanks (industrial sands) and OREAS certified standard reference materials.
		• No issues were noted.

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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• All aircore drill hole collars have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of 3-5m. All coordinates are stored in the KalGold database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. • No down hole surveys have been recorded. Planned hole dip and azimuth is used to define drill hole traces positions. • Topography through the 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	• *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.*	• Aircore drilling at Lighthorse was undertaken across eleven separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°) on a nominal 160-200m x 80m grid pattern. • No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• All drill holes were angled to the east (090°). • The neighbouring Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits strikes N-S and dip steeply to the west. This orientation, in combination with observations from recent aircore and RC drilling at Lighthorse is used as a guide to potential mineralisation geometry at Lighthorse, with drillhole orientation believed to be optimal to delimit westerly dipping mineralisation near surface at a high angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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.

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 Lighthorse prospect is located on E28/2655. 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 Uranez 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	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Lighthorse 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	• *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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• All new drill hole information discussed in this release is listed in Appendix 1.

Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Drill hole samples have been collected and assayed for gold over nominal 4m down hole composite intervals. • Gold intercepts reported here from KalGold aircore drilling are calculated at a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off with maximum internal waste of 4m. Secondary intercepts are defined using a 0.5 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. • No metal equivalent calculations have been used in this assessment.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• All aircore drill holes at Lighthorse were angled 60° towards 090° (E). • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. • Observations from previous RC drilling support a general N-S to NNW-SSE striking, steeply west dipping mineralisation model. This suggests that angled drill orientations were perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
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.*	• Refer to diagrams in the current release.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Future work programs will include additional drilling to further refine the distribution of gold mineralisation at Lighthorse and is expected to include deeper RC drilling of favourable areas. • Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.