

Infill and extensional RC drilling intersects broad gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence.

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX: KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report results from its RC drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence, where the Company previously defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz** (ASX: KAL 25/07/2024)). This drilling outlines additional zones of thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation extending beyond the current MRE. Work also continues across the Pinjin Gold project, with **two additional drill programs underway** and further news flow expected as results are received.

Highlights:

- **21 RC drill holes for 3,702m** completed across Kirgella Gift and Providence.
- **Thick zones of shear-hosted gold mineralisation** intersected, with **alteration, sulphides and veining** intervals up to **38m thick from shallow depths**. Intercepts include:
 - KGRC26003: **3m at 3.55 g/t Au** from 67m, including **1m at 8.57 g/t Au** from 67m
within a broader mineralised envelope of 7m at 1.58 g/t Au from 64m
 - KGRC26008: **28m at 1.15 g/t Au** from 20m, including **4m at 2.08 g/t Au** from 24m
within a broader mineralised envelope of 38m at 0.89 g/t Au from 19 m
and **5m at 1.24 g/t Au** from 97m, including **1m at 2.50 g/t Au** from 99m
within a broader mineralised envelope of 11m at 0.85 g/t Au from 91m
 - KGRC26010: **10m at 1.18 g/t Au** from 52m, including **1m at 3.04 g/t Au** from 57m
 - KGRC26016: **13m at 1.54 g/t Au** from 44m, including **1m at 2.40 g/t Au** from 44m
and **2m at 3.71 g/t Au** from 54m
within a broader mineralised envelope of 25m at 0.90 g/t Au from 39m
 - KGRC26018: **7m at 1.39 g/t Au** from 160m, including **4m at 2.04 g/t Au** from 160m
within a broader mineralised envelope of 15m at 0.80 g/t Au from 158m
- **Gold mineralisation at both deposits extends beyond the current MRE**, remaining open at depth and supporting further drilling to define the full extent of mineralisation to underpin a future MRE update.
- Ongoing **aircore drilling of the Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ) Flexure** target and **RC drilling of Lighthorse** currently in progress at Pinjin. Results are pending.

Discussing the results and their implications, **KalGold MD and CEO Matt Painter** said:

"The Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits continue to show strong potential, with infill and step out RC drilling extending the known footprint of gold mineralisation beyond the current MRE. Several holes returned broad zones of gold mineralisation enclosing higher grade intercepts at the southern end of Kirgella Gift and at Providence at depth. Results from this program are currently being incorporated with all available datasets prior to planning additional follow up work."

These drill results form part of KalGold's broader systematic exploration strategy to assess the potential for significant gold deposits across the Pinjin region. Kirgella Gift and Providence, together with Lighthorse and other gold targets on the Company's tenure, are being progressively tested to steadily build strong indicators of the district's gold prospectivity. The multiple prospects and deposits identified through KalGold's ongoing exploration at Pinjin continue to demonstrate the scale, continuity and geological characteristics consistent with an emerging gold camp."

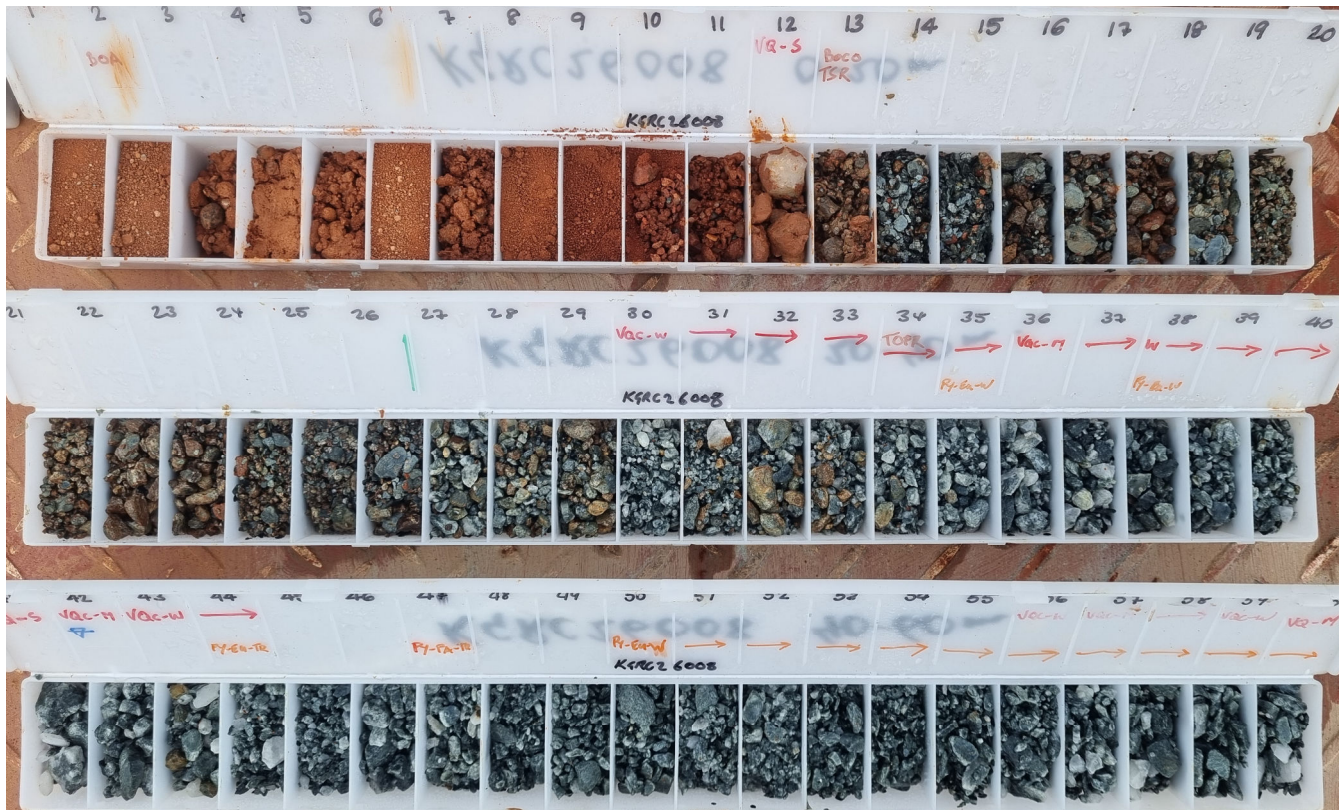


Figure 1 – Sample chip trays from drill hole KGRC26008 showing transported material to 11 m, followed by extensive gold mineralisation. Assay results include a broad zone of 28m at 1.15 g/t Au from 20m, including 4m at 2.08 g/t Au from 24m, 1m at 2.09 g/t Au from 36m, and 1m at 2.13 g/t Au from 47m. Mineralised zones correspond with extensive quartz veining (light grey fragments), with various intensities of alteration and sulphide mineralisation in part affected by oxidation in the weathered profile down to 34m. The entire mineralised package is enveloped by a lower grade zone of 38m at 0.89 g/t Au from 19m. The location of KGRC26008 from the central portion of Kirgella Gift is shown in plan view in Figure 2, and in section view in Figure 3.

RC drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits

A total of 21 RC drill holes were completed at Kirgella Gift and Providence for 3,702m (average depth of 176 m) during April and May 2026. Industry-wide demand resulted in lengthy assay turnaround times, which are expected to abate significantly in coming months. Drilling was designed to provide:

- Selective infill and extensional coverage across Kirgella Gift, including to the immediate north of the MRE to test for potential continuity along strike.
- Further infill and down dip extension drilling at Providence, supplementing earlier RC work completed by KalGold.
- Initial RC drill testing of the 'gap' zone, targeting the ~ 180m break in historic RC drill coverage between the two deposits to evaluate mineralisation continuity along strike.
- Selective drilling west of Kirgella Gift to target a potential offset mineralised lode position approximately 100m west of the main trend.

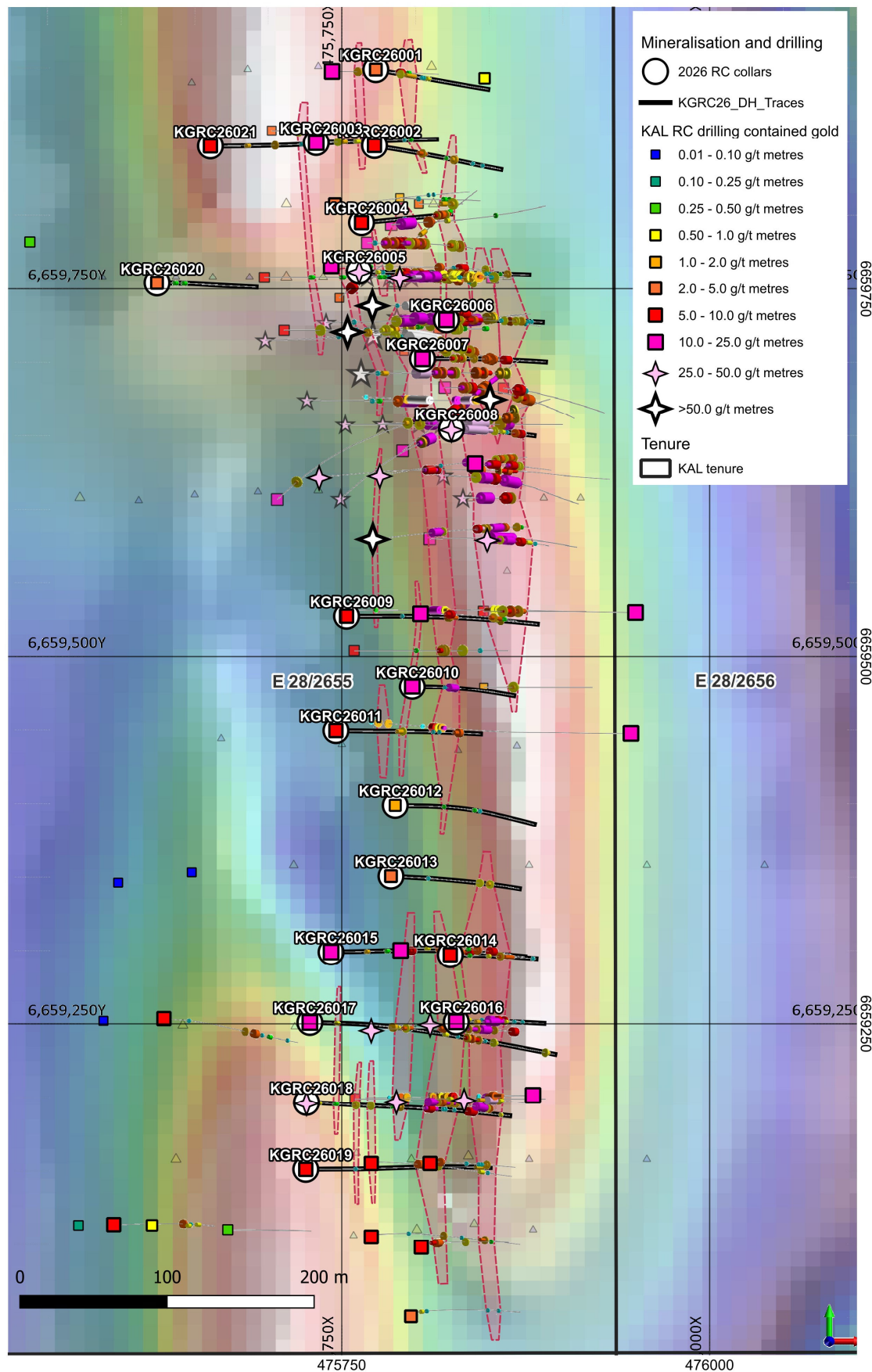


Figure 2 - Plan view of the completed 21 hole, 3,702 m RC drill program at Kirgella Gift and Providence over aeromagnetic imagery. New RC drill holes are labelled and represented with a white circle around the collar position and bolded trace. Surface projection of mineralisation envelopes (0.1g/t cutoff) shown in transparent red. See Table 1 and appendices for details on intercepts quoted. Collar positions and gold content is also shown for historic drilling. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

As per previous observations, gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence continues to be preferentially hosted within sheared, veined, and altered ultramafic rocks. At a broad scale, the host ultramafic unit is offset by a northeast-striking fault in the north and a southeast-striking fault in the south, with mineralisation concentrated within strongly sheared portions of this unit, particularly in proximity to these major offset structures.

KalGold's previous work has also identified a series of lower-order structures that locally offset and redistribute gold mineralisation. Although these secondary structures exert smaller influences, they remain important in understanding the geometry and continuity of mineralisation. Results from the current drill program are expected to refine the known extent of gold mineralisation, both within and beyond the current MRE footprint.

Table 1 – Selected drill hole intercepts from KalGold's recent RC drill program at Kirgella Gift and Providence. See Appendix 2 for a full listing. Enveloping zone gold anomalism is calculated at >0.1 g/t Au cut-off with 2m maximum internal waste. Intercepts calculated at >0.5 g/t gold cut-off ("Including" intercept >2.0 g/t Au cut-off) with 2m maximum internal waste. All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. Observations from both Kirgella Gift and Providence support a general N-S striking, steeply west to sub-vertical dipping mineralisation model

Drill hole	Enveloping mineralised zone	Intercepts
KGRC26003	7m at 1.58 g/t Au from 64m	3m at 3.55 g/t Au from 67m including 1m at 8.57 g/t Au from 67m
KGRC26004	18m at 0.48 g/t Au from 95m	1m at 1.40 g/t Au from 97m 4m at 1.22 g/t Au from 101m
KGRC26005	12m at 0.68 g/t Au from 56m	1m at 0.89 g/t Au from 56m 7m at 0.97 g/t Au from 61m including 1m at 3.36 g/t Au from 67m
KGRC26008	38m at 0.89 g/t Au from 19m 11m at 0.85 g/t Au from 91m	28m at 1.15 g/t Au from 20m including 4m at 2.08 g/t Au from 24m and 1m at 2.09 g/t Au from 36m and 1m at 2.13 g/t Au from 47m 2m at 1.21 g/t Au from 91m 5m at 1.24 g/t Au from 97m including 1m at 2.50 g/t Au from 99m
KGRC26009	12m at 0.33 g/t Au from 120m	3m at 0.60 g/t Au from 122m
KGRC26010	11m at 1.11 g/t Au from 52m	10m at 1.18 g/t Au from 52m including 1m at 3.04 g/t Au from 57m
KGRC26015	5m at 1.23 g/t Au from 108m 8m at 0.99 g/t Au from 181m	3m at 1.90 g/t Au from 110m including 1m at 4.11 g/t Au from 112m 4m at 1.86 g/t Au from 182m including 2m at 2.71 g/t Au from 182m
KGRC26016	25m at 0.90 g/t Au from 39m	13m at 1.54 g/t Au from 44m including 1m at 2.40 g/t Au from 44m and 2m at 3.71 g/t Au from 54m
KGRC26018	15m at 0.80 g/t Au from 158m 11m at 0.81 g/t Au from 211m	7m at 1.39 g/t Au from 160m including 4m at 2.04 g/t Au from 160m 8m at 1.07 g/t Au from 211m including 1m at 3.52 g/t Au from 215m

Kirgella Gift – central and southern areas

Historically, gaps in drilling and assay data coverage across the central and southern parts of the Kirgella Gift deposit resulted from limited and disparate drilling programs undertaken by multiple companies since the late 1990s. KalGold used the current drilling program to refine drill spacing across several sections,

providing selective infill coverage up and down dip of previous drilling to improve understanding of gold mineralisation continuity.

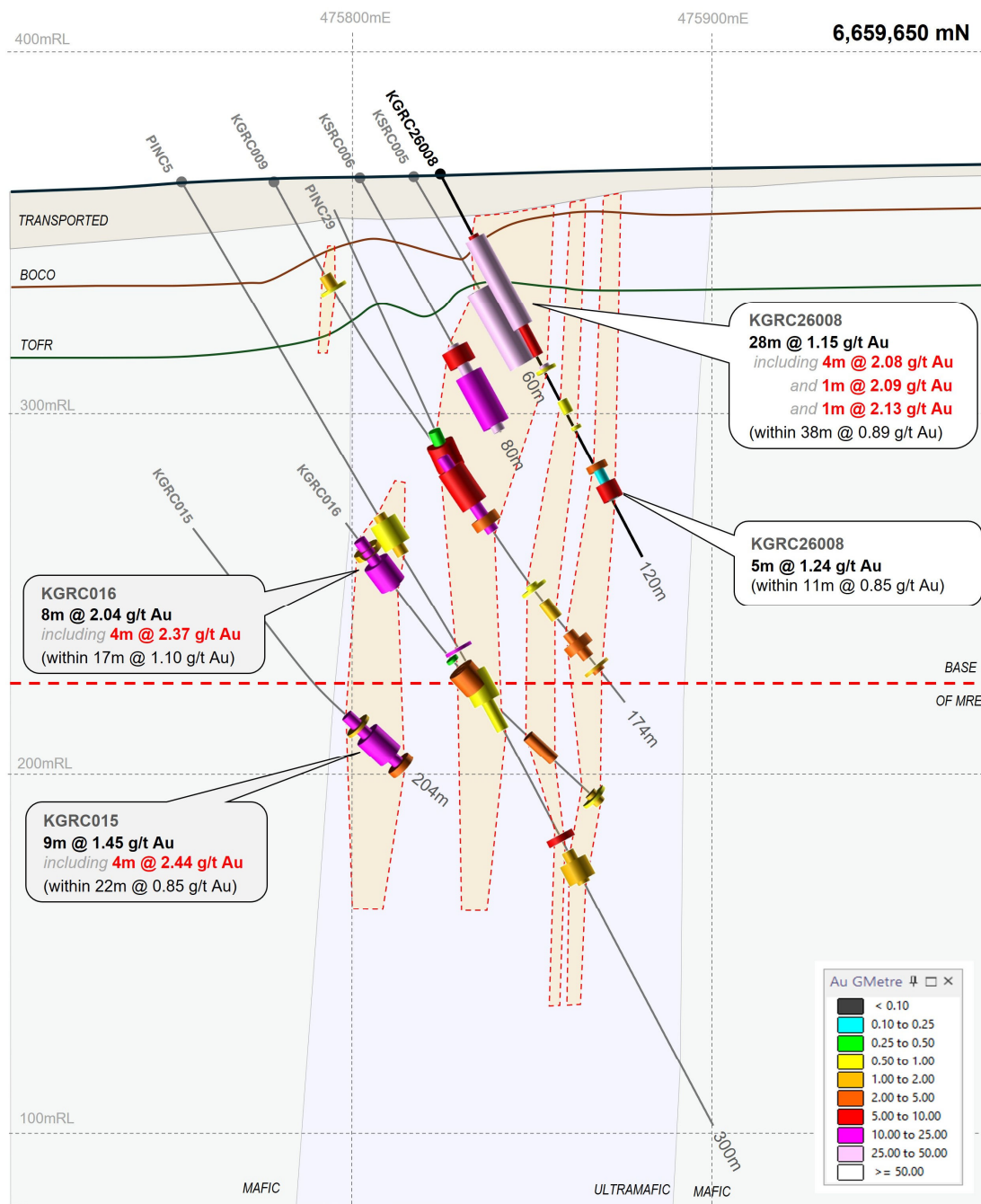


Figure 3 –Cross section from the central portion of Kirgella Gift (6,659,650mN, looking north), showing new intercepts (KGRC26008) with earlier KalGold drilling and historic holes. Note the extent of drilling below the base of the current MRE. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51

Holes KGRC26005–008 infilled several gaps within the central area of Kirgella Gift, successfully confirming and extending known gold mineralisation and providing additional data to support a future MRE update. Although not the primary infill focus of the hole, a broad intercept of 28m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 20m in KGRC26008 also provided an effective RC ‘twin’ to a neighbouring 1990s discovery RC hole, with similar grade tenor and thickness shown. This result offers further support for the inclusion of historic datasets moving forward.

Further south, holes KGRC26009–011 provided infill drill coverage around the southern margin of Kirgella Gift, up-dip of prior KalGold EIS co-funded diamond holes (ASX: KAL 13/02/2026), returning a best result

of 10m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 52m in KGRC26010. Together, these holes expand the known extent of gold mineralisation beyond the limits of the current MRE in the southern part of the deposit. The Company will review this new dataset in detail to determine the most effective next steps, with these southern extensions expected to be priority targets for future drilling.

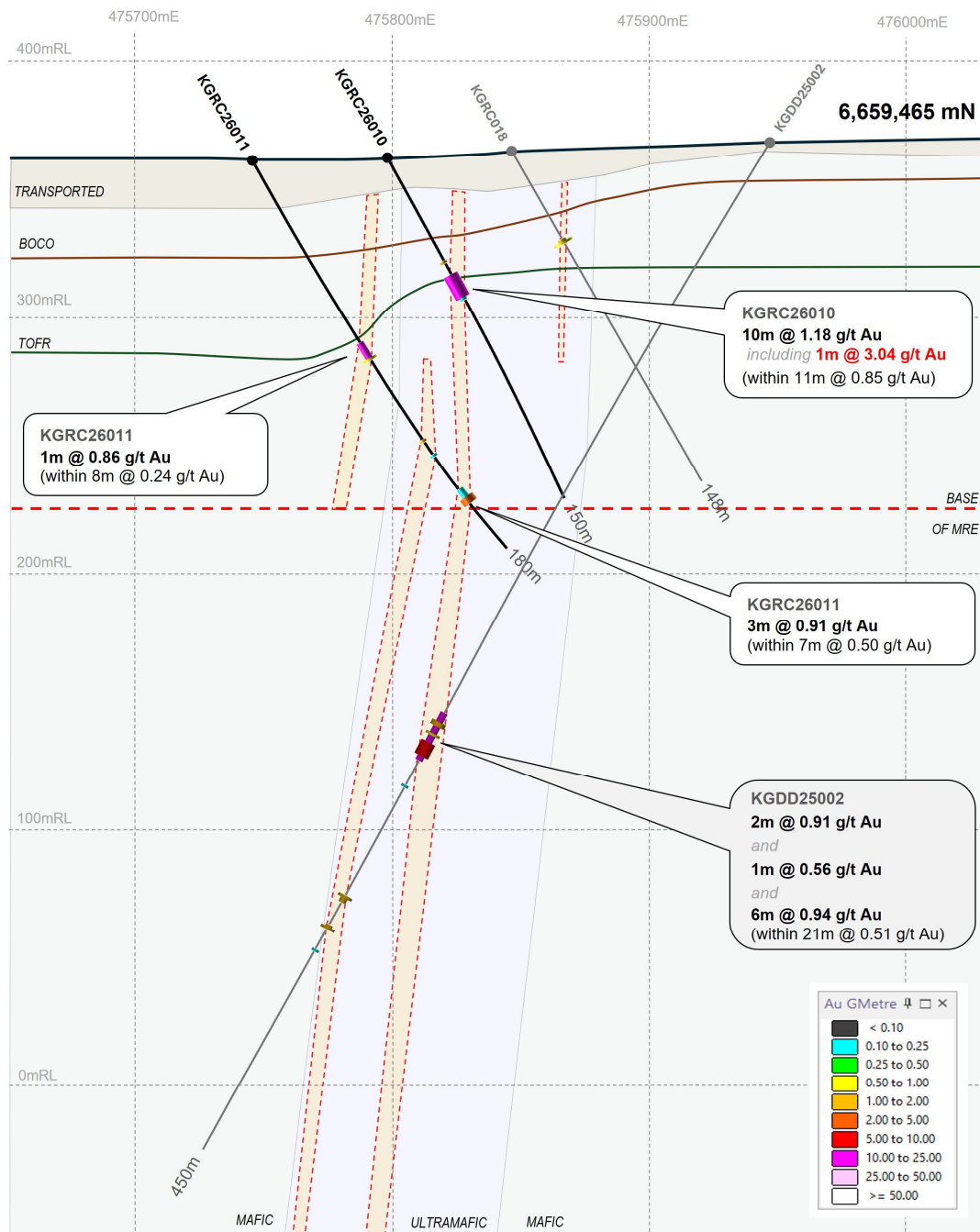


Figure 4 – Cross section from the southern margin of Kirgella Gift (6,659,465mN, looking north) which projects shallow gold intercepts from new drillholes KGRC26010 and KGRC26011 up dip of recent diamond drill hole, KGDD25002. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51

Kirgella Gift – northern and western areas

Four drill holes (KGRC26001-004) were drilled off the northern margin of the MRE to infill and close out mineralisation along strike to the north. While a notable intercept of 3m @ 3.55 g/t Au from 67m in KGRC26003 was returned, results were generally subdued and dislocated from the main zone of mineralisation modelled to the south. This suggests that faulting and/or shearing related to the major

northeast trending structure evident in magnetic datasets through this region has influenced mineralisation distribution, effectively closing out mineralisation to the north.

Approximately 100m to the west, two additional wide spaced RC holes (KGRC26020-021) were drilled down dip of shallow historic RAB and RC anomalism, testing a potential westerly offset mineralised lode position. Each hole encountered limited gold anomalism.

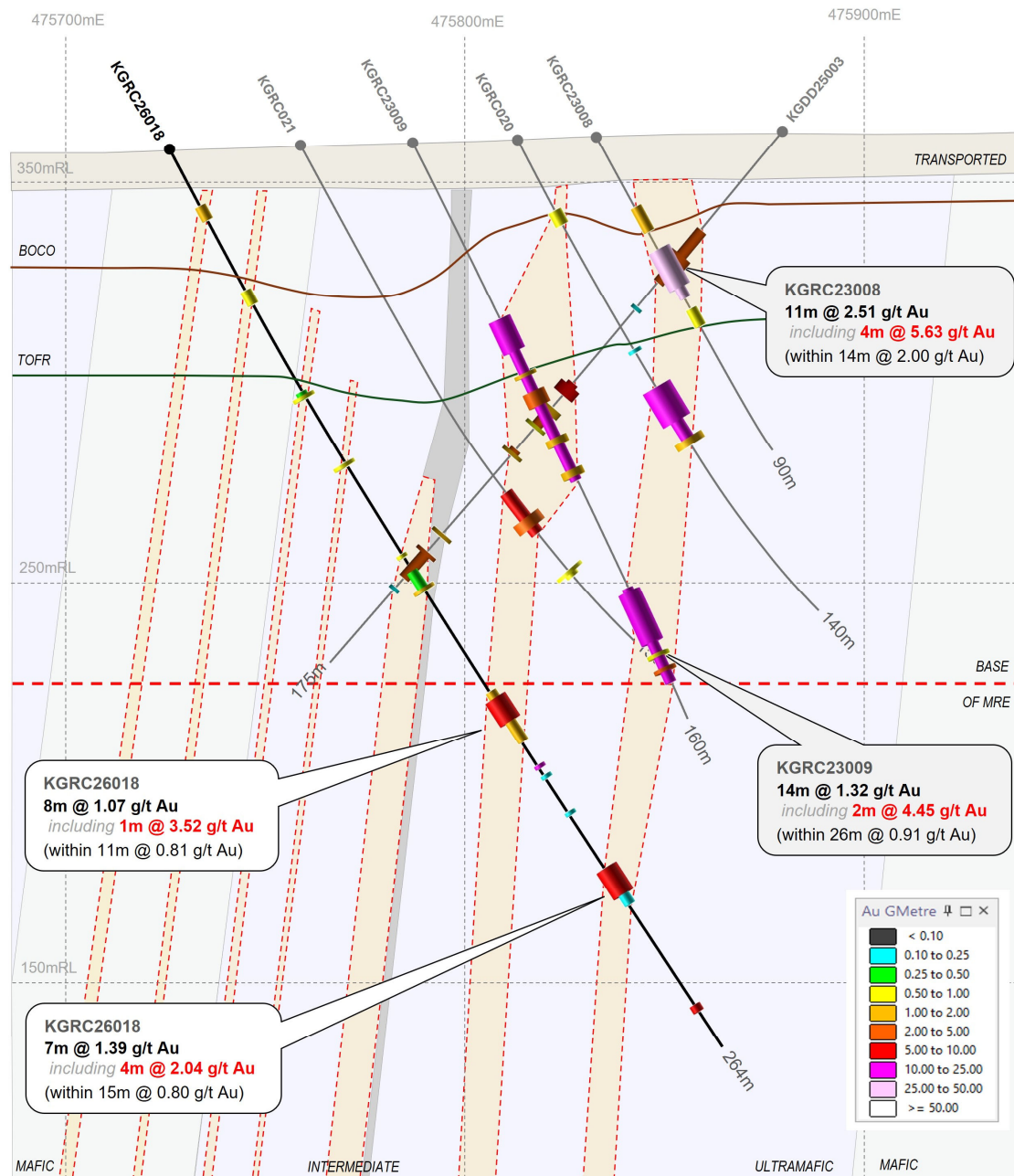


Figure 5 – Cross section from Providence (6,659,200 mN, looking north) showing the extension of known gold mineralisation in KGRC26018, beyond the extent of the current MRE. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Providence

A total of six holes were completed at Providence on nominal 50 x 40m centres, infilling and extending prior KalGold coverage. Drilling testing up and down dip positions, with a best result of 13m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 44m in KGRC26016 from within a broad lower grade zone of 25m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 39m. Of note, all deep down dip extensional holes drilled intersected mineralisation below the base of the current MRE at the 225 mRL, including 7m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 160m and 8m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 211m in KGRC26018

(Figure 5). Results at Providence correlate well with prior drilling, remain open at depth and are expected to support future MRE updates.

The gap area between Kirgella Gift and Providence

Two holes were drilled on 50m spaced sections through the gap zone between Kirgella Gift to the north and Providence to the south, targeting potential extensions from each deposit. Although no significant mineralisation was encountered, minor anomalism (at a 0.1 g/t cut-off, Figure 2) was intersected in both holes, including 2m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 111m in KGRC26012 and 5m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 140m in KGRC26013. Each intercept aligns with major lode positions projected southwards from Kirgella Gift and northwards from Providence, respectively.

Although continuity may still exist at depth, and there is now overlap in the mineralisation envelope between Kirgella Gift and Providence, there is an apparent pinching-out of gold mineralisation at shallow depths between the deposits over a north–south strike length of approximately 140 m.

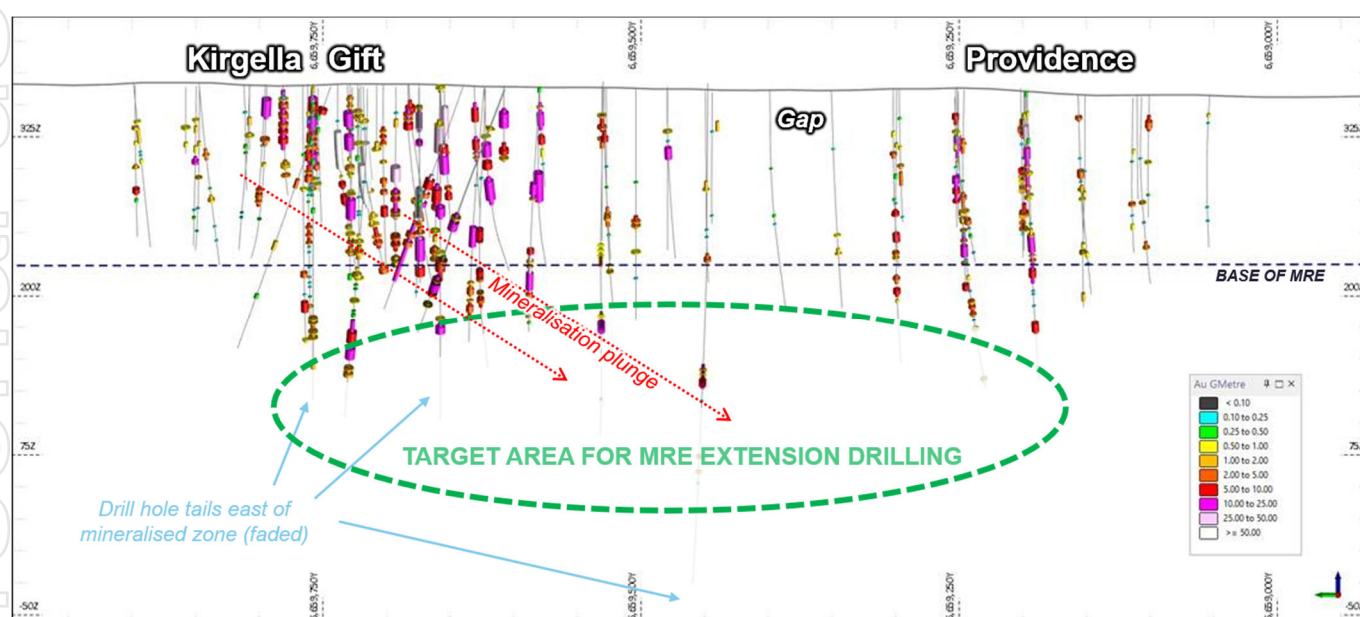


Figure 6 – Long section of Kirgella Gift and Providence, looking east (north to the left, south to the right). Drilling completed at shallow levels between the two deposits shows that, although gold anomalism is present, significant intercepts are absent within the gap area covered by the MRE. KalGold is evaluating deeper drilling to test the target area circled green and to build the dataset required to assess potential deepening of the MRE. Note that several deeper drill holes that have penetrated through the target horizon into unmineralised rocks are faded in the diagram, and do not represent additional tested portions of the ultramafic host unit. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Additional drill programs in progress and development

KalGold continues to systematically explore the Pinjin Gold Project in a manner consistent with the disciplined, staged approach typically employed by major gold producers. The Company has previously outlined the basis for its confidence in the prospectivity of the Pinjin area and continues to invest appropriately to test this largely unexplored portion of the gold-mineralising Laverton Tectonic Zone in a systematic, and cost-effective manner.

Currently in progress – results pending

KalGold continues to advance resource expansion and greenfield discovery drilling in parallel across the Pinjin Project. Ongoing programs include:

- **First-pass aircore drilling at the LTZ Flexure target area**, centred ~3.5 km southeast of Kirgella Gift–Providence where the LTZ reorients from a northern-westerly to north-south strike. The flexure

corresponds to a **distinct cluster of demagnetisation and structural targets** that have **not previously been systematically drill tested**. Up to 225 holes for 10,750m across 12 drill lines are underway, with drilling nearing completion.

- **RC drilling at the Lighthorse gold prospect**, following up previous aircore and RC drilling which has defined anomalism and gold mineralisation over 1.45 km of strike, co-incident with a north-south trending magnetometric conductivity (MMC) high identified in the Company's Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) geophysical survey. Up to 19 holes for 3,200m are planned.

Programs in development

Additional drill programs are at various stages of planning, with final designs to be informed by results from current and preceding work. These are expected to include:

- **Diamond and RC drilling beneath Kirgella Gift-Providence** to test depth extensions of primary gold mineralisation (Figure 5) confirmed through earlier diamond drilling. Successful results would be expected to support further expansion of the MRE.
- **Aircore infill or RC follow-up** over the Flexure target should gold anomalism be identified in the current first pass program.
- **Progressive testing of the high-metamorphic-grade "Rebecca Sequence"** to the northeast and north of the current aircore program area. This sequence is interpreted to correlate with the host rocks of Ramelius Resources' Rebecca Gold Project, located ~25 km to the south, and has not previously been drill tested.

Upcoming aircore programs will be finalised and prioritised once results from the LTZ Flexure program are received.

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 definitive feasibility study outlined commencement of mining activities in the December 2027 quarter (ASX: RMS 28/10/25).

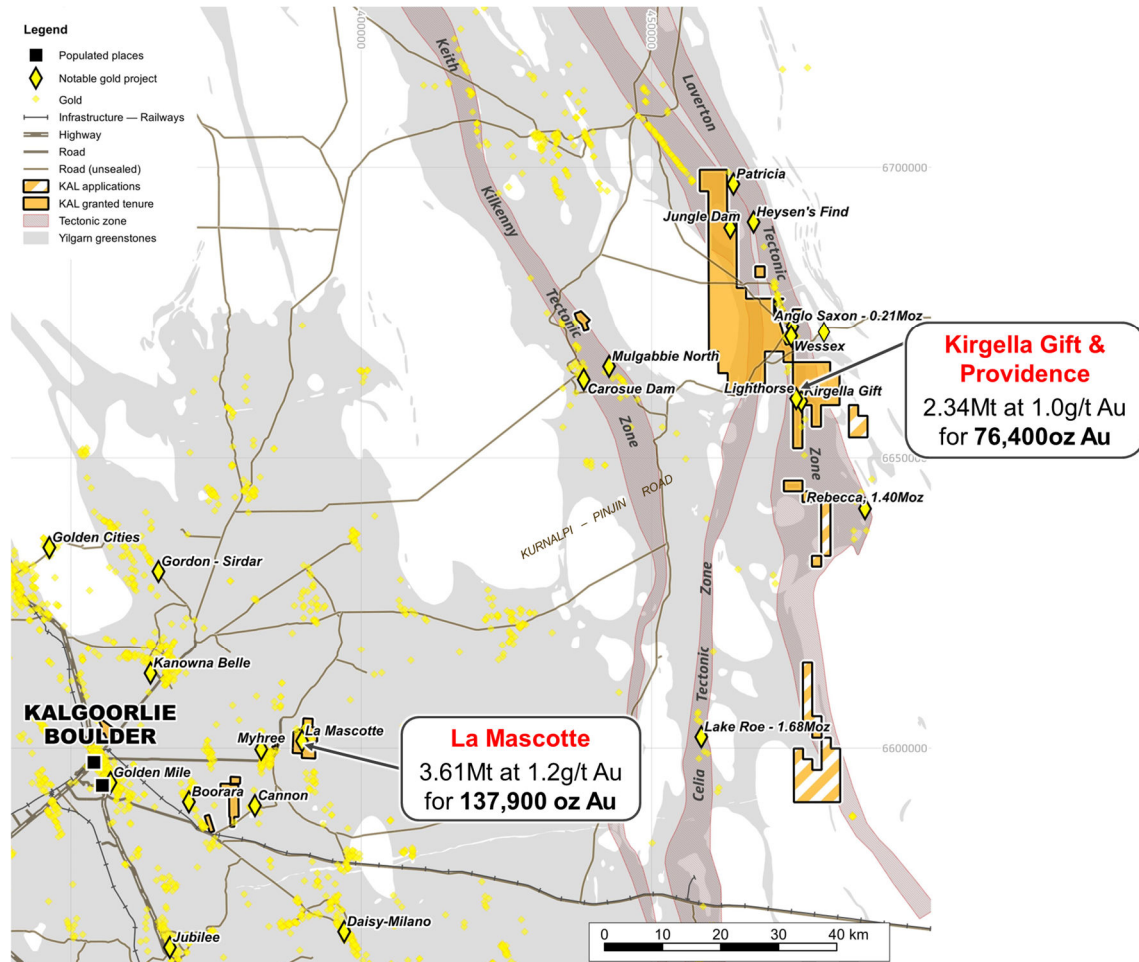


Figure 7 – Location map of KalGold's Pinjin Gold Project and the Kirkella Gift and Providence deposits, around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown is KalGold's La Mascotte deposit 35 km east of Kalgoorlie. 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.
- The **Central Yandal Gold Project**, 45 km east of Wiluna and in the heart of the prolific Yandal Greenstone Belt that is home to some of the world's greatest gold discoveries since the 1990s. Some tenure remains in application and assessment is ongoing.



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:

- *Kirkella Gift diamond drilling intersects thick gold mineralisation, confirms primary gold extends at depth, 13 February 2026*
- *New RC drilling extends primary gold at Lighthouse, 19 December 2025*
- *Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical data guides upcoming RC drill program at Pinjin. Diamond Drilling at Kirkella Gift and Providence to commence soon, 26 August 2025*
- *Lighthouse Strike Extended to 1,450m. Extensive RC Program Beginning Shortly, 15 July 2025*
- *SAM geophysical survey commencing around Lighthouse, and exploration update, 6 June 2025*

- *Farm-in at Pinjin Gold Project completed, 29 May 2025*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 31 March 2025, 30 April 2024*
- *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 follow-up RC drilling to commence first week of March, 13 February 2025*
- *'Lighthorse' gold discovery at Pinjin: thick, high-grade gold intercepted at new greenfields find, 7 February 2025*
- *First-pass aircore drilling at Kirgella West: broad gold anomalism and mineralisation over 1,200m strike, 18 December 2024*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 30 September 2024, 30 October 2024*
- *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 (°)
Kirgella Gift	KGRC26001	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,773.1	6,659,898.9	367.0	150	-60	90
	KGRC26002	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,772.2	6,659,847.4	367.5	168	-60	90
	KGRC26003	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,732.6	6,659,849.4	365.1	150	-60	90
	KGRC26004	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,763.4	6,659,795.1	366.4	114	-58	85
	KGRC26005	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,761.8	6,659,762.0	366.5	228	-60	90
	KGRC26006	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,821.1	6,659,728.8	366.1	132	-60	90
	KGRC26007	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,804.8	6,659,702.4	366.4	168	-60	90
	KGRC26008	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,824.5	6,659,654.6	366.2	120	-60	90
	KGRC26009	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,753.2	6,659,527.3	363.3	216	-60	90
	KGRC26010	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,797.9	6,659,479.4	362.4	150	-60	90
	KGRC26011	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,746.0	6,659,449.4	361.0	180	-60	90
"Gap"	KGRC26012	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,786.3	6,659,398.8	361.1	198	-60	90
	KGRC26013	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,783.4	6,659,350.4	361.3	192	-60	90
Providence	KGRC26014	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,823.7	6,659,297.0	362.9	120	-60	90
	KGRC26015	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,742.7	6,659,298.9	362.0	252	-60	90
	KGRC26016	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,827.8	6,659,251.3	364.2	120	-60	90
	KGRC26017	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,728.3	6,659,250.9	360.5	288	-60	90
	KGRC26018	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,726.0	6,659,196.5	358.7	264	-60	90
	KGRC26019	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,725.5	6,659,151.0	358.4	210	-60	90
Kirgella Gift	KGRC26020	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,624.4	6,659,753.9	363.4	126	-60	90
	KGRC26021	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,660.7	6,659,847.1	362.9	156	-60	90

APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Intercepts

RC Drilling Reporting Parameters

Parameter	Gold mineralisation intercepts		Sub-grade and low grade gold mineralisation
Minimum cut-off	0.5 g/t	2.0 g/t	0.1 g/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 distribution. Gold intercepts are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.5 g/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 2.0 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.

Additionally, broad zones of sub-grade and low grade RC gold mineralisation are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.1 g/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)
Kirkella Gift	KGRC26001	1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 34m	
	KGRC26002	1m @ 1.02 g/t Au from 65m 2m @ 0.75 g/t Au from 106m	
	KGRC26003	1m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 30m 3m @ 3.55 g/t Au from 67m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 8.57 g/t Au from 67m
	KGRC26004	1m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 97m 4m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 101m 1m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 108m	
	KGRC26005	1m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 56m 7m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 61m 1m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 78m 5m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 82m 1m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 128m 1m @ 1.26 g/t Au from 135m 1m @ 1.34 g/t Au from 142m 1m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 201m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 3.36 g/t Au from 67m
	KGRC26006	2m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 12m 1m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 19m 4m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 36m 1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 80m 1m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 96m 2m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 103m	
	KGRC26007	1m @ 0.77 g/t Au from 42m 1m @ 2.03 g/t Au from 47m 2m @ 0.88 g/t Au from 53m 1m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 70m 3m @ 0.93 g/t Au from 86m 3m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 96m 8m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 111m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 2.03 g/t Au from 47m
	KGRC26008	28m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 20m	<i>including</i> 4m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 24m <i>and</i> 1m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 36m <i>and</i> 1m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 47m
		1m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 61m 2m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 91m 5m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 97m	<i>including</i> 1m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 99m
	KGRC26009	3m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 122m	

		1m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 178m		
	KGRC26010	10m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 52m	including	1m @ 3.04 g/t Au from 57m
	KGRC26011	1m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 89m		
		3m @ 0.91 g/t Au from 155m		
"Gap"	KGRC26012	NSR		
	KGRC26013	1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 128m		
		1m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 144m		
Providence	KGRC26014	1m @ 1.55 g/t Au from 69m		
	KGRC26015	3m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 110m	including	1m @ 4.11 g/t Au from 112m
		2m @ 1.04 g/t Au from 147m		
		1m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 152m		
		2m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 171m		
		4m @ 1.86 g/t Au from 182m	including	2m @ 2.71 g/t Au from 182m
	KGRC26016	13m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 44m	including	1m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 44m
			and	2m @ 3.71 g/t Au from 54m
	KGRC26017	3m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 109m		
		2m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 196m		
		2m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 201m		
		1m @ 1.73 g/t Au from 209m		
		1m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 225m		
		1m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 278m		
	KGRC26018	1m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 70m		
		1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 90m		
		1m @ 1.09 g/t Au from 127m		
		7m @ 1.39 g/t Au from 160m	including	4m @ 2.04 g/t Au from 160m
		8m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 211m	including	1m @ 3.52 g/t Au from 215m
	KGRC26019	2m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 151m		
Kirgella Gift	KGRC26020	NSR		
	KGRC26021	1m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 82m		

NSR = no significant result

Sub-grade and low grade RC gold

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Kirgella Gift	KGRC26001	1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 34m
		13m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 41m
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 62m
		1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 65m
		4m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 69m
	KGRC26002	10m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 60m
		1m @ 0.30 g/t Au from 96m
		5m @ 0.37 g/t Au from 103m
		1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 131m
		1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 144m
	KGRC26003	3m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 30m
		6m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 36m
		6m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 54m
		7m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 64m
		1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 114m
	KGRC26004	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 121m
	KGRC26004	1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 56m
		18m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 95m
	KGRC26005	3m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 25m
		1m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 33m
		12m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 56m
		15m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 73m
		1m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 94m
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 99m
		1m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 105m
		18m @ 0.36 g/t Au from 125m
		1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 146m

		1m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 151m
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 165m
		1m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 174m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 179m
		1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 183m
		1m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 192m
		2m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 200m
	KGRC26006	15m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 10m
		20m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 29m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 76m
		4m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 80m
		2m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 95m
		2m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 103m
		1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 112m
		1m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 117m
	KGRC26007	17m @ 0.38 g/t Au from 39m
		3m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 69m
		8m @ 0.47 g/t Au from 85m
		3m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 96m
		8m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 111m
	KGRC26008	38m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 19m
		2m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 60m
		4m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 71m
		1m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 79m
		11m @ 0.85 g/t Au from 91m
	KGRC26009	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 72m
		1m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 92m
		12m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 120m
		4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 171m
		1m @ 1.60 g/t Au from 178m
	KGRC26010	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 46m
		11m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 52m
	KGRC26011	8m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 82m
		1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 127m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 134m
		7m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 151m
"Gap"	KGRC26012	1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 69m
		2m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 111m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 119m
	KGRC26013	1m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 52m
		1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 128m
		5m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 140m
Providence	KGRC26014	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 26m
		3m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 52m
		4m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 68m
		12m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 75m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 115m
	KGRC26015	4m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 48m
		4m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 76m
		1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 102m
		5m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 108m
		6m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 147m
		8m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 169m
		8m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 181m
		3m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 192m
	KGRC26016	5m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 27m
		25m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 39m
		3m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 67m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 79m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 90m
	KGRC26017	4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 36m
		3m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 109m

		3m @ 0.30 g/t Au from 116m
		1m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 130m
		1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 155m
		4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 171m
		1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 186m
		17m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 195m
		1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 216m
		4m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 225m
		4m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 278m
	KGRC26018	4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 16m
		4m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 40m
		2m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 69m
		1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 90m
		1m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 117m
		6m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 122m
		15m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 158m
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 180m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 183m
		1m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 194m
		11m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 211m
		2m @ 0.30 g/t Au from 252m
	KGRC26019	1m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 69m
		4m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 88m
		5m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 142m
		3m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 150m
		8m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 195m
Kirgella Gift	KGRC26020	4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 24m
		4m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 36m
	KGRC26021	4m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 48m
		2m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 82m
		1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 112m
		1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 135m

NSR = no significant result

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 1m 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.	- RC samples were collected on 1m intervals directly from a cone splitter, or alternatively, composited to 4m intervals via sample scoop from bulk sample piles laid out of the ground. Target sample weight was 2-3kg. - All sampling lengths were recorded in KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL. - Sample analysis followed standard laboratory techniques. All samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. Gold determination was via fire assay using a 40g charge with AAS finish. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in the Quality of assay data and laboratory tests subsection 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).	- RC drilling was completed by Precision Exploration Drilling (PXD) using a DRA600 truck mounted drill rig with additional air from an auxiliary compressor and booster. Drilling used an industry standard face sampling hammer with bit diameter of 5^{3/4} inches. - A total of 21 drill holes were completed for a total of 3,702m.
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.	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.
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 KAL 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. - KAL geologists directly supervised all sampling and drilling practices.
Sub-sampling techniques and	- 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	- RC drilling utilised a 4m composite sample through near surface transported material, followed by 1m individual split samples through to end of hole. 1m samples were recovered directly via a Metzke rig mounted cone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<i>sampled wet or dry.</i> - 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 representativity 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.	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. 4m composite samples were collected using a scoop on 1m bulk reject sample intervals collected from below the cone splitter, and laid out on the ground. - 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 grain size of the material being sampled.
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 a Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratory in Kalgoorlie. - 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. - 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. - KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between field duplicates, blanks 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.	- KAL 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 KAL 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 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 project 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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- RC drilling was undertaken on sixteen separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°) to infill and extend previous RC drill coverage at Kirkella Gift and Providence. Drilling included variable spacing but approximates a 25-50m x 20-40m nominal spacing. - No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported.
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	- All drill holes in this program were angled to the east (090°) and designed to delimit steeply west dipping, to sub-vertical mineralisation at a high angle. - This is consistent with mineralisation geometry modelled within the Company's existing Kirkella Gift and Providence JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- All samples were collected and accounted for by KAL employees during drilling. All calico samples were bagged into plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Kalgoorlie from logging site by KAL 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 KAL staff and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust. - KAL 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 Pinjin Gold Project area is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and falls within the Pinjin pastoral station. - RC drilling reported here was completed on E28/2655. - KAL entered a farm-in agreement in May 2023 (ASX: KAL 23/05/2023) that currently includes the following: - Kirgella Tenure: E28/2654, E28/2655, E28/2656 - Pinjin South Tenure: P31/2150, P31/2151, P31/2102, P31/2201, P31/2202 and E31/1127. - Initial farm-in obligations have been met and the Company now holds a 75% ownership stake in all farm-in tenure (ASX: KAL 29/05/2025) - KAL 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 Wessex prospect 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 KAL for early stage exploration field work and drilling.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Kirgella Tenure - The Kirgella 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. - 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 occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	- The Project area 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 Edjulina and Linden Domains and overlies the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a major transcrustal structure associated with gold mineralisation within the region. - The greenstone belts within these Domains are made up of a thick package of intercalated sedimentary and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, dolerites and ultramafic rocks. These belts are structurally complex with common northeast, northwest and early north-south trending faults and lineaments. Internal granitoids and porphyries are also common, and metamorphic grade is typically Greenschist to Amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grade increasing towards the east. - Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes crosscut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kirgella tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the project. Alluvial cover is extensive and can reach depths of 80m or more locally. Gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence is steeply west, to sub-vertical dipping and hosted in a variably sheared talc-chlorite-carbonate-silica altered ultramafic unit.
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 over both 1m down hole intervals, and 4m downhole composite intervals. - Gold intercepts reported here are calculated at a 0.5 g/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 2.0 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 RC drill holes in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 090° (E). - All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. - Observations from both Kirgella Gift and Providence support a general N-S striking, steeply west to sub-vertical dipping mineralisation model. - This suggests that angled drill orientations were approximately 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.
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 assists KAL with ongoing geological interpretation and targeting. An additional high resolution drone based Sub-Audio Magnetism (JAVSAM) survey has been completed by the Company over the Lighthorse corridor and surrounds. - No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been noted in historic WAMEX reports or observed in work completed by KAL.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Future work programs will include additional drilling to further refine the distribution of gold mineralisation, 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 and to test for mineralisation continuity at depth. - Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.

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