High-grade gold intercepted at Lighthorse

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX: KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report strong results from recent follow-up RC drilling at the Lighthorse prospect. **19 holes for 3,194m** were completed, targeting 1-2 km northwest of the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits, where the Company has previously defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **2.34 Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz** (*ASX: KAL 25/07/2024*)). New results support KalGold's view that the broader Pinjin area has potential to host a concealed goldfield or gold camp, which KalGold continues to evaluate through systematic exploration.

Highlights:

- RC drilling tested key target areas across the Lighthorse prospect and returned the **two highest grade individual assay results at Lighthorse**, comprising **19.70 g/t Au** (KGRC26036, 145-146m) and **16.50 g/t Au** (KGRC26025, 55-56m) and incorporated into intercepts quoted below.
- Mineralisation styles and relationships consistent with Archaean orogenic gold deposits observed, including **alluvial gold** in near surface transported material overlying a **second, northern supergene blanket** together with **extensive primary orogenic gold mineralisation**.
- **Thick zones of vein and shear-hosted gold mineralisation are up to 27m thick from shallow depths**. Significant gold intercepts are in nearly all holes, including:
  - KGRC26036: **3m at 9.01 g/t Au** from 145m, *including* **2m at 12.69 g/t Au** from 145m
    and 2m at 1.11 g/t Au from 152m
    within a broader mineralised envelope of ***22m at 1.58 g/t Au*** *from* ***145m***
  - KGRC26025: **6m at 4.86 g/t Au** from **54m**,*including* **3m at 8.82 g/t Au** from **55m**
  - KGRC26029: **5m at 1.74 g/t Au** from **54m**, *including* **3m at 2.34 g/t Au** from **55m**
    within a broader mineralised envelope of ***11m at 1.01 g/t Au*** *from* ***54 m***
    and **8m at 2.27 g/t Au** from 94m, *including* **4m at 4.40 g/t Au** from 95m
    within a broader mineralised envelope of ***12m at 1.96 g/t Au*** *from 94m*
  - KGRC26038: **5m at 2.91 g/t Au** from 101m, *including* **2m at 6.06 g/t Au** from 101m
    and 4m at 1.21 g/t Au from 113m, *including* **1m at 3.07 g/t Au** from 115m
    within a broader mineralised envelope of ***17m at 1.22 g/t Au*** *from* ***100m***
- **Clusters of gold intercepts** over **broad thicknesses** may represent the periphery of more significant mineralisation, with several targets identified for follow-up exploration.
- Results are also pending for **aircore drilling of the Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ) Flexure**.

For KalGold MD and CEO Matt Painter's thoughts on the new Central Yandal tenure, please see our video on the KalGold Investor Hub site here. Discussing the results, Dr Painter said:

> *"We are very pleased with the results of our RC drilling at Lighthorse, which continue to define and expand primary and secondary gold mineralisation. This program has delivered thick mineralised intercepts from shallow levels and has returned the highest-grade gold result recorded at Lighthorse to date. Multiple geological features point toward something more*

substantial beneath cover, including gold mineralisation remaining open on most sections, broad clusters of mineralised veining and shearing that may represent the periphery of a larger system, and the development of a second supergene blanket in the northern Lighthorse area from around 25m below surface.

These results are highly encouraging. Planning is already underway to drill test this series of newly defined targets and further evaluate the potential of the Lighthorse mineral system."

RC Drilling at Lighthorse

A total of **19 RC holes** for **3,194m (average depth = 168m)** were completed at Lighthorse. Drilling was designed to provide systematic follow-up across key areas of the prospect, including:

- **Infill and extensional drilling** across the northern Lighthorse area, tightening drill spacing to approximately 50×40m over the most encouraging primary gold mineralisation intersected to date.
- **Selective infill and extension drilling** around the initial discovery area to improve resolution within earlier RC coverage, including around the initial Lighthorse discovery section.
- **Initial step-out RC testing further north** on widely spaced centres, along the north–south magnetometric conductivity (MMC) geophysical anomaly.

The program returned strong results (Table 1) across multiple mineralisation styles which include near-surface alluvial gold, a second supergene-enhanced gold mineralisation blanket in the north, and vein and shear hosted primary orogenic mineralisation at depth. As observed previously, primary orogenic gold mineralisation is associated with strong silica-sericite alteration, extensive quartz(-pyrite-chalcopyrite) veining, and disseminated pyrite preferentially developed within an intermediate composition volcano-sedimentary rock package. Higher-grade zones are typically enclosed within broader envelopes of lower-grade mineralisation with varying intensities of shearing, alteration and veining.

Drill hole KGRC26036 returned the highest tenor gold 1m interval to date at Lighthorse (**1m at 19.70 g/t Au** from 145-146m), providing further evidence of the potential for further high-grade gold mineralisation at depth. KalGold considers observed geological features to be consistent with a substantial hydrothermal orogenic gold system at Lighthorse. Determining whether this system may host a significant gold deposit will require further drilling.

Table 1 – Selected drill hole intercepts from KalGold's latest RC drill program at Lighthorse (continued on next page). See Appendix 2 for a full listing of all intercepts defined in this program. Broad mineralised envelopes are calculated at >0.1 g/t Au cut-off with 2m maximum internal waste. Intercepts are calculated at >0.5 g/t gold cut-off (with the "including" intercepts >2.0 g/t Au cut-off) with 2m maximum internal waste.

Drill hole	*Broad mineralised envelope*	*Intercepts*
Lighthorse (Northern area)		
KGRC26023	*7m at 0.71 g/t Au from 48m* *7m at 1.01 g/t Au from 67m*	**4m at 1.10 g/t Au** from 49m *including* **1m at 2.69 g/t Au** from 49m **3m at 2.05 g/t Au** from 67m *including* **2m at 2.64 g/t Au** from 67m
KGRC26025	*7m at 4.16 g/t Au from 54m*	**6m at 4.86 g/t Au** from 54m *including* **3m at 8.82 g/t Au** from 55m
KGRC26028	***22m at 0.25 g/t Au*** *from 104m* *6m at 0.45 g/t Au from 186m*	**1m at 3.06 g/t Au** from 107m 1m at 2.23 g/t Au from 191m
KGRC26029	***11m at 1.01 g/t Au*** *from 54m* ***12m at 1.96 g/t Au*** *from 94m*	**5m at 1.74 g/t Au** from 54m *including* **3m at 2.34 g/t Au** from 55m **8m at 2.77 g/t Au** from 94m *including* **4m at 4.40 g/t Au** from 95m

Drill hole	Broad mineralised envelope	Intercepts
KGRC26030	***11m at 0.41 g/t Au** from 33m*	2m at 1.57 g/t Au from 39m *including* 1m at 2.14 g/t Au from 39m
	3m at 1.19 g/t Au from 81m	2m at 1.61 g/t Au from 81m *including* 1m at 2.63 g/t Au from 81m
	6m at 0.44 g/t Au from 90m	1m at 1.85 g/t Au from 90m
KGRC26032	*6m at 0.76 g/t Au from 68m*	2m at 1.69 g/t Au from 69m *including* 1m at 2.12 g/t Au from 69m
	3m at 2.19 g/t Au from 100m	**2m at 3.21 g/t Au** from 100m *including* **1m at 5.56 g/t Au** from 100m
	2m at 2.57 g/t Au from 124m	2m at 2.57 g/t Au from 124m *including* **1m at 4.35 g/t Au** from 124m
	7m at 0.9 g/t Au from 143m	2m at 2.55 g/t Au from 144m
	6m at 0.51 g/t Au from 157m	1m at 2.21 g/t Au from 158m
	7m at 0.44 g/t Au from 175m	2m at 1.31 g/t Au from 175m
KGRC26036	***22m at 1.58 g/t Au** from 145m*	**3m at 9.01 g/t Au** from 145m *including* **2m at 12.69 g/t Au** from 145m 2m at 1.11 g/t Au from 152m
Lighthorse (Southern discovery area)		
KGRC26038	***27m at 0.32 g/t Au** from 51m*	1m at 2.00 g/t Au from 60m
	4m at 1.61 g/t Au from 92m	**3m at 2.08 g/t Au** from 92m
	***17m at 1.22 g/t Au** from 100m*	**5m at 2.91 g/t Au** from 101m *including* **2m at 6.06 g/t Au** from 101m 4m at 1.21 g/t Au from 113m *including* **1m at 3.07 g/t Au** from 115m
KGRC26039	***10m at 0.32 g/t Au** from 49m*	
	***12m at 0.42 g/t Au** from 78m*	2m at 1.14 g/t Au from 87m
	7m at 0.72 g/t Au from 160m	4m at 1.12 g/t Au from 161m *including* **1m at 3.10 g/t Au** from 164m
KGRC26040	***10m at 0.42 g/t Au** from 187m*	3m at 1.11 g/t Au from 190m *including* **1m at 2.28 g/t Au** from 192m

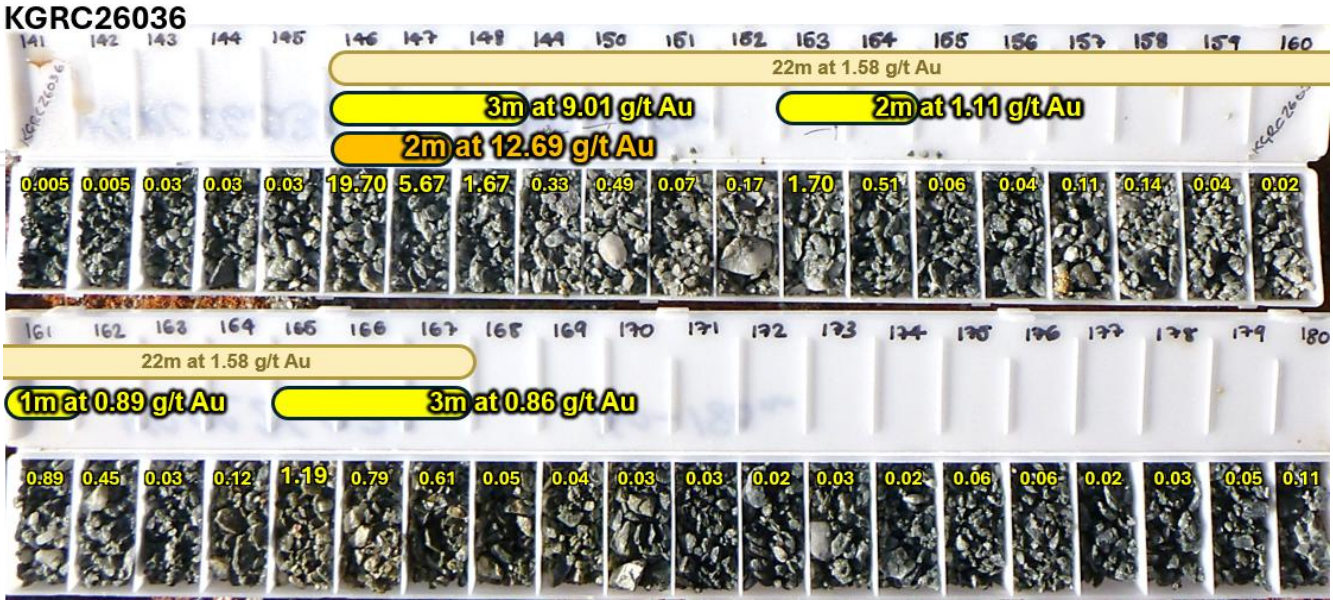


Figure 1 – Rock chips from drill hole KGRC26036 from 140m to 180m downhole, containing the highest grade 1m interval intercepted to date at Lighthorse (1m @ 19.70 g/t Au from 145-146m). Gold grades are labelled on each interval, with various calculated intercepts shown above. This interval contains quartz-sulphide veining, sericitic alteration and silicification imparting a paler, bleached appearance compared to lower grade intervals.

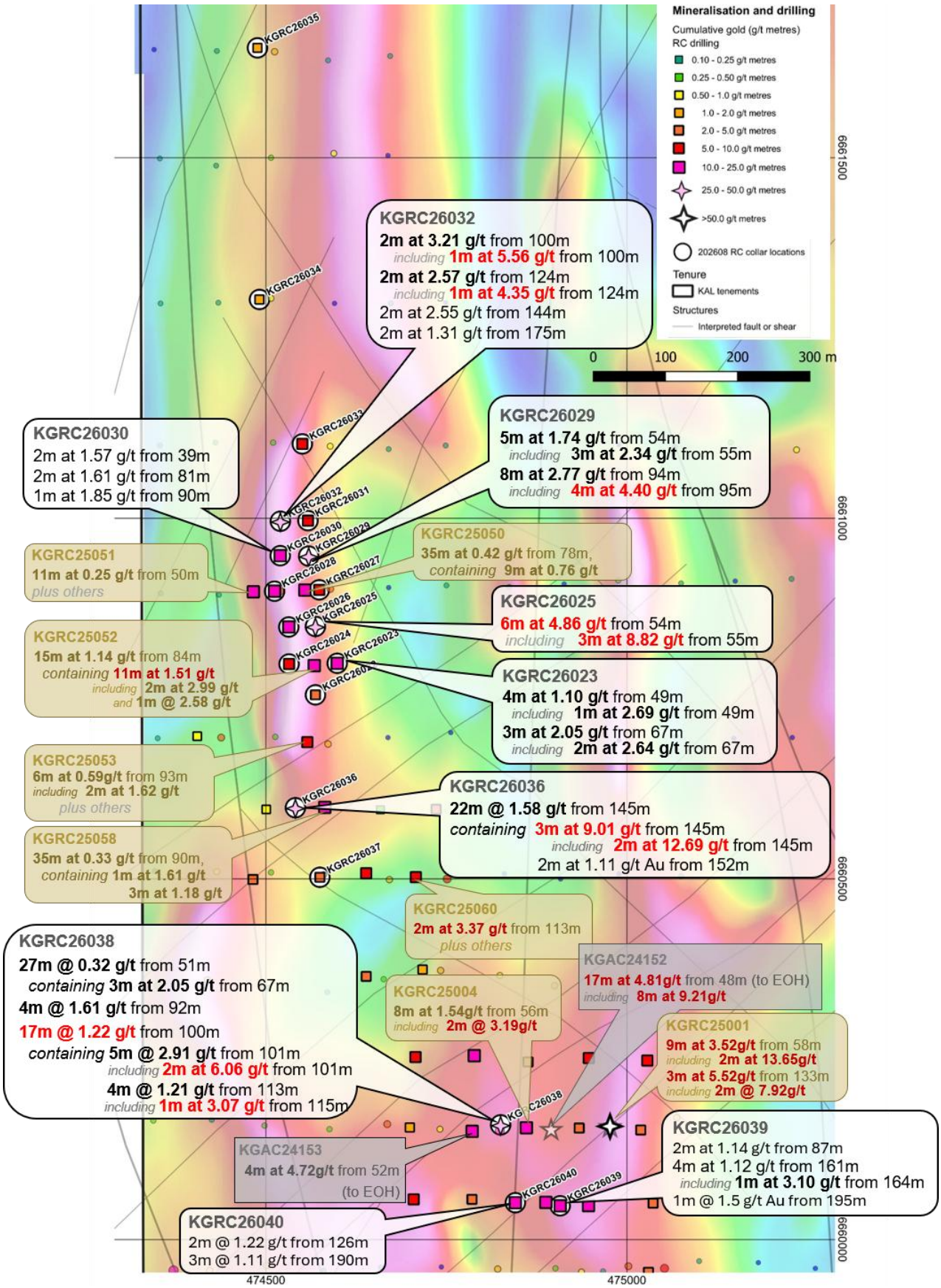


Figure 2 - Plan view of drilling completed at Lighthorse, including the recently completed 19 hole, 3,194m RC drill program. New RC drill holes are labelled and represented with a white circle around the collar position. White text boxes are new results from this program. Brown labels show previous RC drilling results, with grey rectangular labels displaying previous aircore results. Collar positions and gold content is also shown for historic drilling. See Table 1 and appendices for details on drill intercepts quoted. Background imagery shows magnetometric conductivity. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Lighthorse – northern area

A total of eleven drill holes (KGRC26022-032) were completed in the northern Lighthorse area to infill and extend previous RC coverage on a nominal 50x40m pattern. Additional holes KGRC26033, and KGRC26035-036 stepped out to the north and south on 100x40m centres, increasing the total strike length tested with RC drilling in this area to approximately 500m.

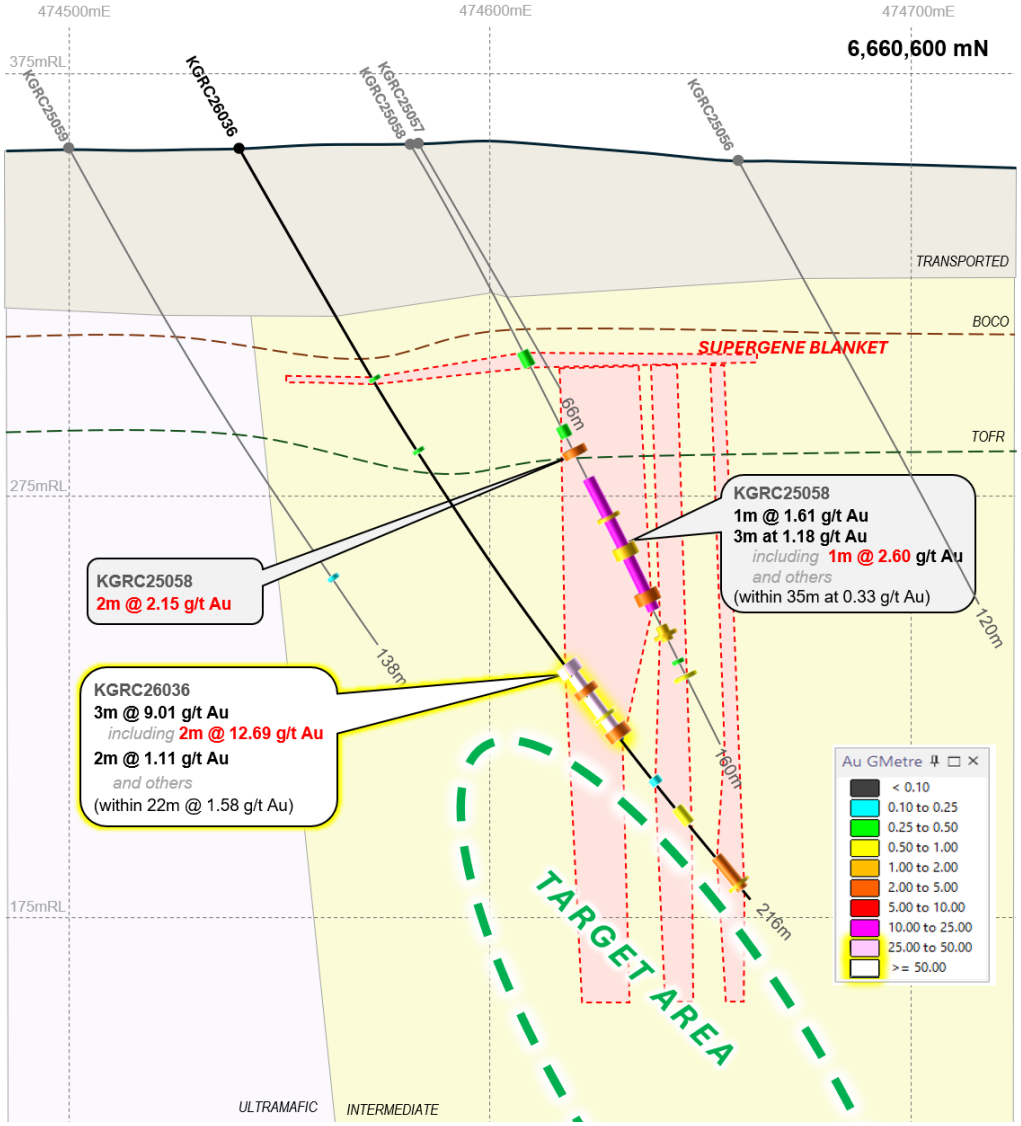


Figure 3 – Interpreted 6,660,600mN cross section, showing the high-grade interval inKGRC26036 which is open down dip and providing a clear target area for future drilling. For the drill traces, thin cylinders represent a 0.1 g/t cutoff with the colour determined by the contained gold within that interval. Thicker cylinders are defined by the 0.5 g/t Au cutoff. All new drill hole intercepts are defined in Appendix 2. BOCO = Base Of Complete Oxidation, TOFR = Top Of Fresh Rock. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Primary gold mineralisation in the north is hosted proximal to the contact with an interpreted steeply east-dipping ultramafic unit, although current datasets do not yet allow a definitive determination of dip. Sectional interpretations (Figure 3 and 4) presently favour a steep easterly to vertical dip to gold mineralisation parallel to the lithological contact, a model that will continue to be assessed as further drilling is completed.

As noted, hole KGRC26036 returned the highest grade 1m interval to date from Lighthorse (1m at 19.70 g/t Au) from within a broader mineralisation envelope of 22m at 1.58 g/t Au from 145m.

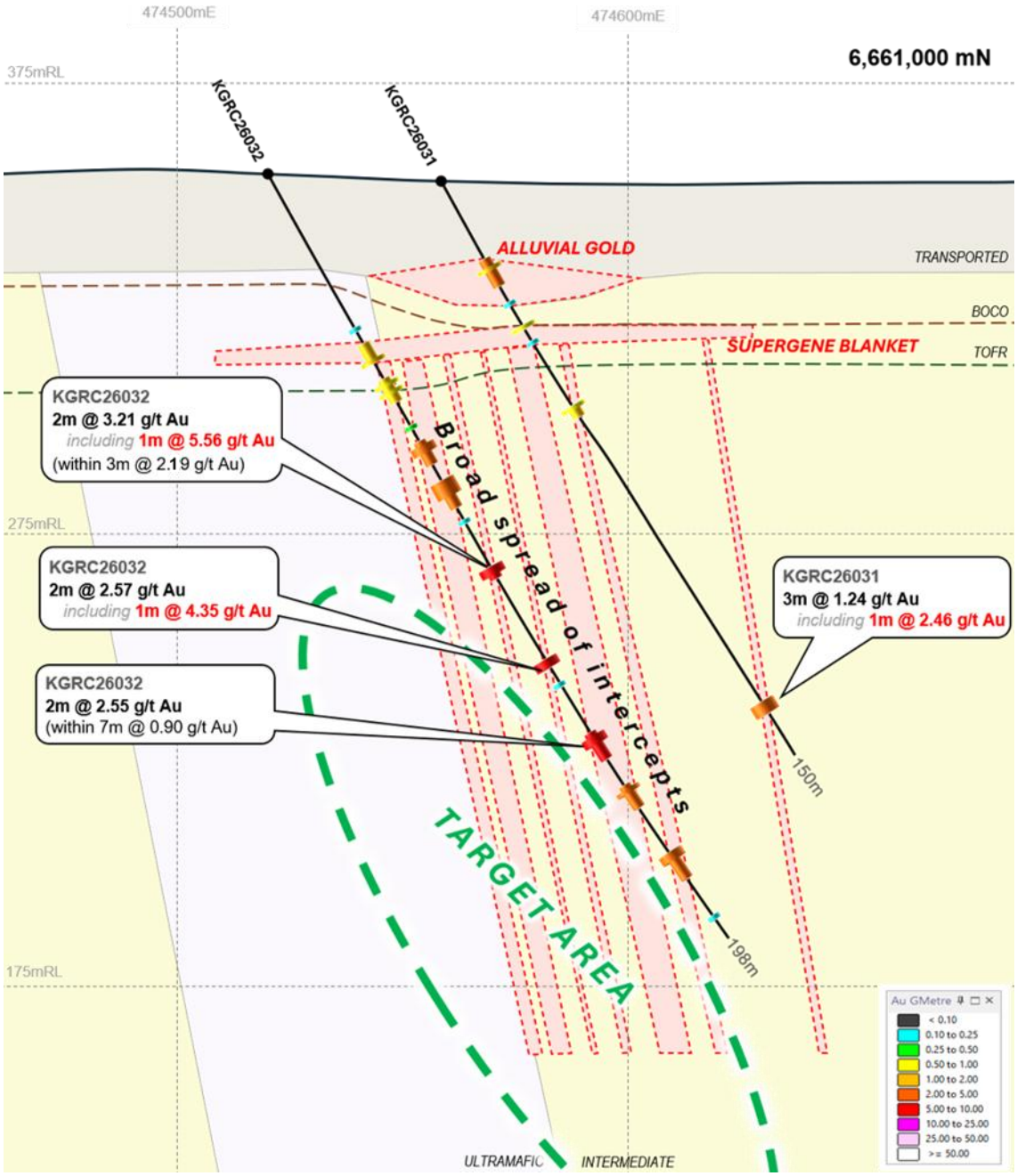


Figure 4 – Interpreted 6,661,000mN cross section, looking north, showing the interpreted steep easterly dip of gold mineralisation in the north of Lighthorse. Clusters of significant intercepts over broad widths are considered potentially indicative of a larger gold system, hence additional drilling will be required down dip in future programs. For the drill traces, thin cylinders represent a 0.1 g/t cutoff with the colour determined by the contained gold within that interval. Thicker cylinders are defined by the 0.5 g/t Au cutoff. All new drill hole intercepts are defined in Appendix 2. BOCO = Base Of Complete Oxidation, TOFR = Top Of Fresh Rock. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Gold mineralisation and anomalism over broad widths

An important observation from the northern Lighthorse area is the presence of clusters, or swarms of individual gold intercepts over broad downhole widths. This is illustrated by the abundance of thin intercepts defined over broad intervals in numerous drill holes (Appendix 2, Broad mineralised envelopes, sub-grade and low grade RC gold), which is particularly evident in the following drill holes:

- In KGRC26032, where a total of **54 m** (dispersed and varying intercept lengths) contains an average grade of **1.17 g/t Au** per mineralised intercept between 39m and 193m downhole (Figure 4);
- In KGRC26036, a similar cluster totalling **41 m** (dispersed and varying intercept lengths) contains an average grade of **1.07 g/t Au** per mineralised intercept between 41m and 213m downhole; and,

- In KGRC26030, another cluster totalling **36 m** (dispersed and varying intercept lengths) contains an average **1.11 g/t Au** per mineralised intercept between 33m and 166m downhole.

KalGold geologists have drawn upon extensive exploration and mine geology experience at various large to giant gold mines in Australia, Tanzania, and Senegal to examine in detail such dispersed gold intercepts over thick intervals peripheral to these deposits beyond the extent of the orebodies. Whether these broad gold-mineralised zones at Lighthorse are similarly indicative of proximity to more significant gold mineralisation will be determined by further drilling.

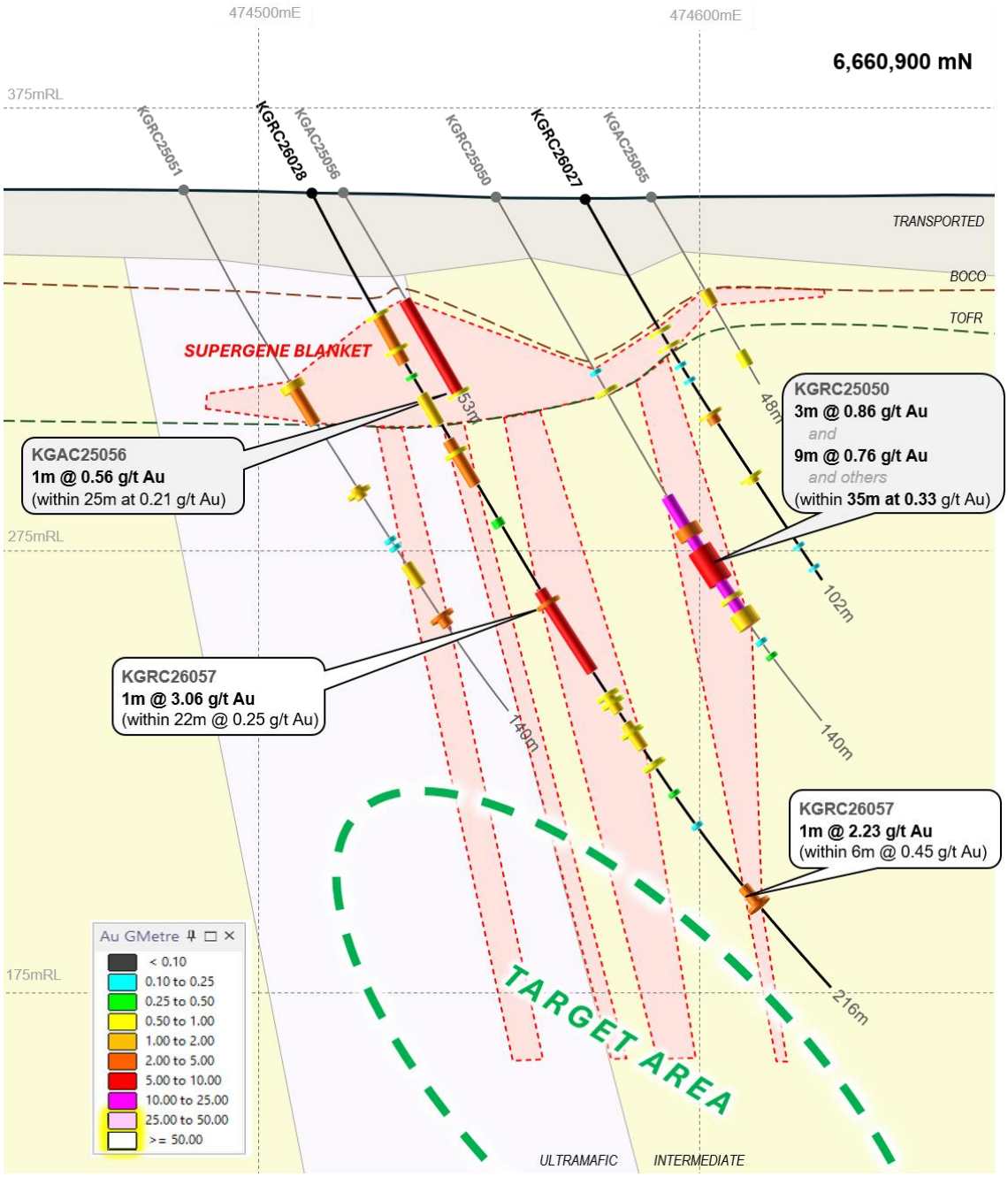


Figure 5 – Interpreted 6,660,900mN cross section, looking north, showing the interpreted steep easterly dip of gold mineralisation in the north of Lighthorse. This lower-grade cross section shows development of a thick and laterally extensive supergene blanket. For the drill traces, thin cylinders represent a 0.1 g/t cutoff with the colour determined by the contained gold within that interval. Thicker cylinders are defined by the 0.5 g/t Au cutoff. All new drill hole intercepts are defined in Appendix 2. BOCO = Base Of Complete Oxidation, TOFR = Top Of Fresh Rock. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

An additional supergene blanket in the north of Lighthorse

Beneath 25-40m of transported cover, recent drilling in the northern Lighthorse area has defined a second supergene blanket. This blanket ranges from 2m to 25m maximum thickness and is spatially separated from the well-defined blanket in the southern Lighthorse discovery area.

The northern blanket comprises a horizontal layer of remobilised low grade gold mineralisation located near the interface between weathered and fresh rock. Such blankets form where primary gold mineralisation is oxidised and mobilised during weathering, with gold precipitating at a chemically stable horizon in the regolith profile, often near the water table.

In the northern Lighthorse area, primary orogenic gold intercepts at depth are interpreted as the feeders to this blanket. Higher-grade intervals within the blanket are considered to reflect interactions between primary mineralisation and secondary, weathering-related enrichment.

The footprint of this northern supergene blanket will be used to guide future drilling, noting that near-surface groundwater processes can offset the blanket relative to the underlying primary gold mineralisation.

Direct association with magnetometric conductivity

Drilling over the northern Lighthorse area continues to demonstrate a strong association between gold mineralisation and the north-south trending magnetometric (MMC) conductivity ridge defined by KalGold's 2025 Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) geophysical survey (*ASX: KAL 26/8/2025*). All holes from earlier drilling and this program into the main MMC ridge intersected gold mineralisation. KalGold interprets the MMC anomaly as the combined response of extensive sulphide mineralisation, sericitic alteration, and zones of sheared ultramafic and intermediate rocks.

The MMC ridge breaks north of drillhole KGRC26033 and appears to be offset to the east (Figure 2). The northernmost holes in this program (KGRC26034 and KGRC26035) were designed to test beneath shallow aircore anomalism coincident with the projected western margin of the offset MMC ridge. No significant results were returned, suggesting these holes may have been collared too far west to intercept the conductive source, if present.

Future drilling across this northern extension will comprise wide to moderate spaced holes on several lines to test the offset ridge directly, as well as its western and eastern margins, with particular focus on the eastern flank, the position most analogous to the main Lighthorse gold mineralised zone further south.

Lighthorse – southern discovery area

Three drill holes were completed within the southern Lighthorse area to infill and extend prior RC drill coverage in the vicinity of the initial Lighthorse discovery. KGRC26038 was unfortunately abandoned early, at 122m, due to drilling difficulties but returned a broad supergene mineralised envelope of 27m at 0.32 g/t Au from 63m, overlying several deeper high grade primary intercepts, including 5m at 2.91 g/t Au from 101m (Figure 6). Holes KGRC26039-040 were drilled a further 100m to the south and returned several significant gold intercepts hosted with broader lower grade envelopes.

As in the northern Lighthorse area, primary gold mineralisation is associated with silica-sericite alteration and extensive quartz(-pyrite-chalcopyrite) veining, within a mixed sequence of intermediate volcano-sedimentary rocks, with minor mafics.

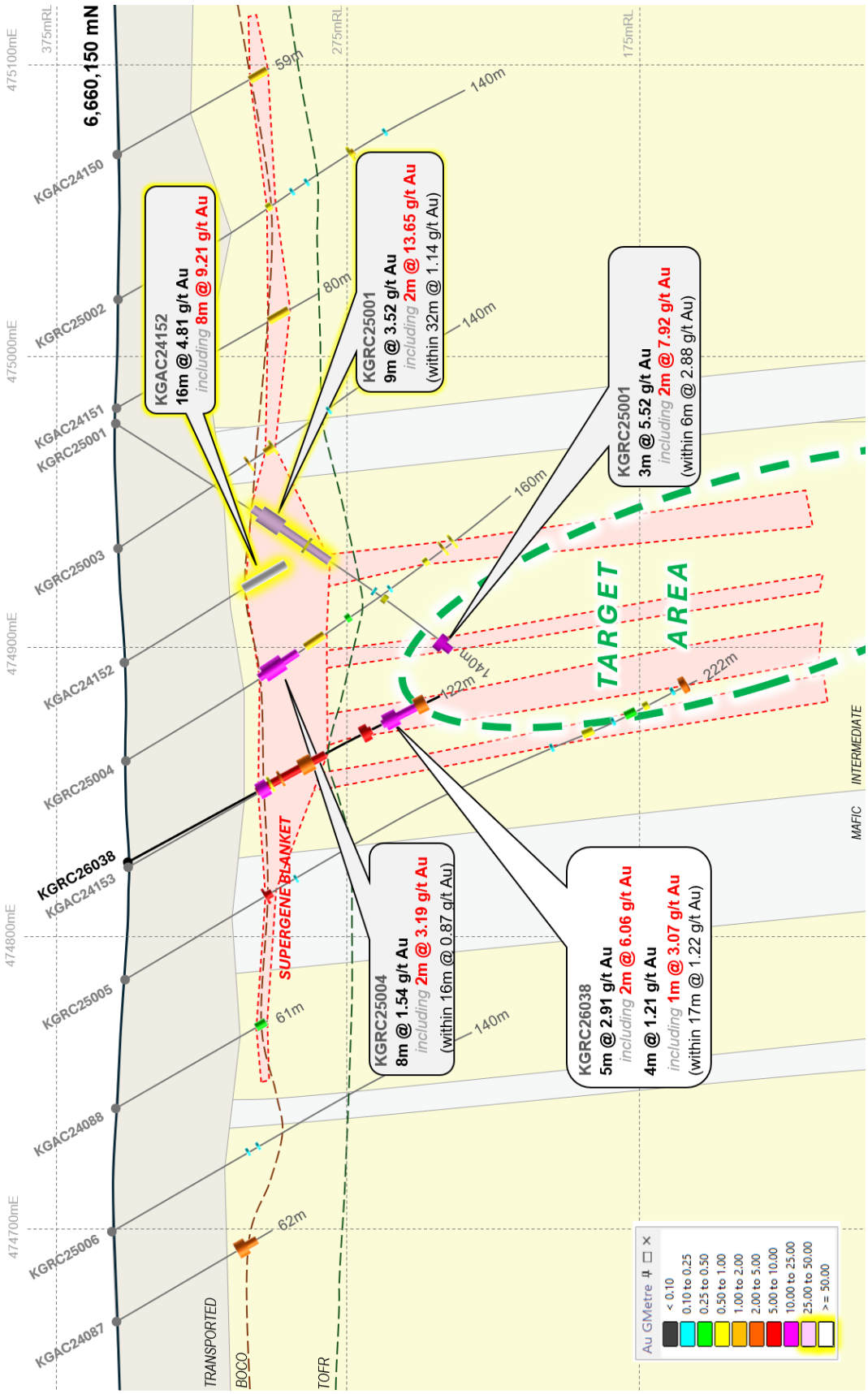


Figure 6 – Interpreted 6,660,150mN cross section, looking north in the southern discovery part of Lighthorse. Though initially interpreted with a steep westerly dip, application of the new steep easterly dip provides a more coherent interpretation and a significant target area below the current limit of drilling. Intercepts just below the supergene blanket may be in a depletion zone (with lower grades), so deeper areas should be tested for further gold mineralisation. For the drill traces, thin cylinders represent a 0.1 g/t cutoff with the colour determined by the contained gold within that interval. Thicker cylinders are defined by the 0.5 g/t Au cutoff. All new drill hole intercepts are defined in Appendix 2. BOCO = Base Of Complete Oxidation, TOFR = Top Of Fresh Rock. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Additional drill programs in progress and development

Results are pending for the recent aircore drill program over the Flexure target area southeast of Kirgella Gift and Providence. In this area, the LTZ deviates from a NNW strike to a N-S strike, juxtaposing the upper greenschist rocks that dominate the Pinjin Gold Project against the upper amphibolite to lower granulite rocks of the Rebecca sequence beneath cover to the east. The Rebecca sequence hosts gold mineralisation within Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project, currently in development approximately 20 km to the south. This sequence has not been systematically explored within KalGold's tenement package, and a further first-pass aircore drill program northeast of the Flexure area is being prepared for late September / early October to test this poorly understood area.

Several additional aircore targets are also being considered for inclusion in the next drill program, with slim line RC drilling also available given the multipurpose capability of the drill rig. These include:

- Infill aircore and shallow, first-pass RC drilling over the Flexure target to improve resolution if required.
- Further aircore drilling between the Lighthorse prospect and T15 to the south.
- Shallow RC targets on the offset magnetometric conductivity ridge north of Lighthorse (Figure 1).

Detailed interpretation of the Lighthorse RC dataset is ongoing, and additional targets are being generated for testing in future drill programs. Details of the upcoming program will be published once finalised.

About the Pinjin Project

The Pinjin Gold Project is located in a Tier One location approximately 140km 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).*

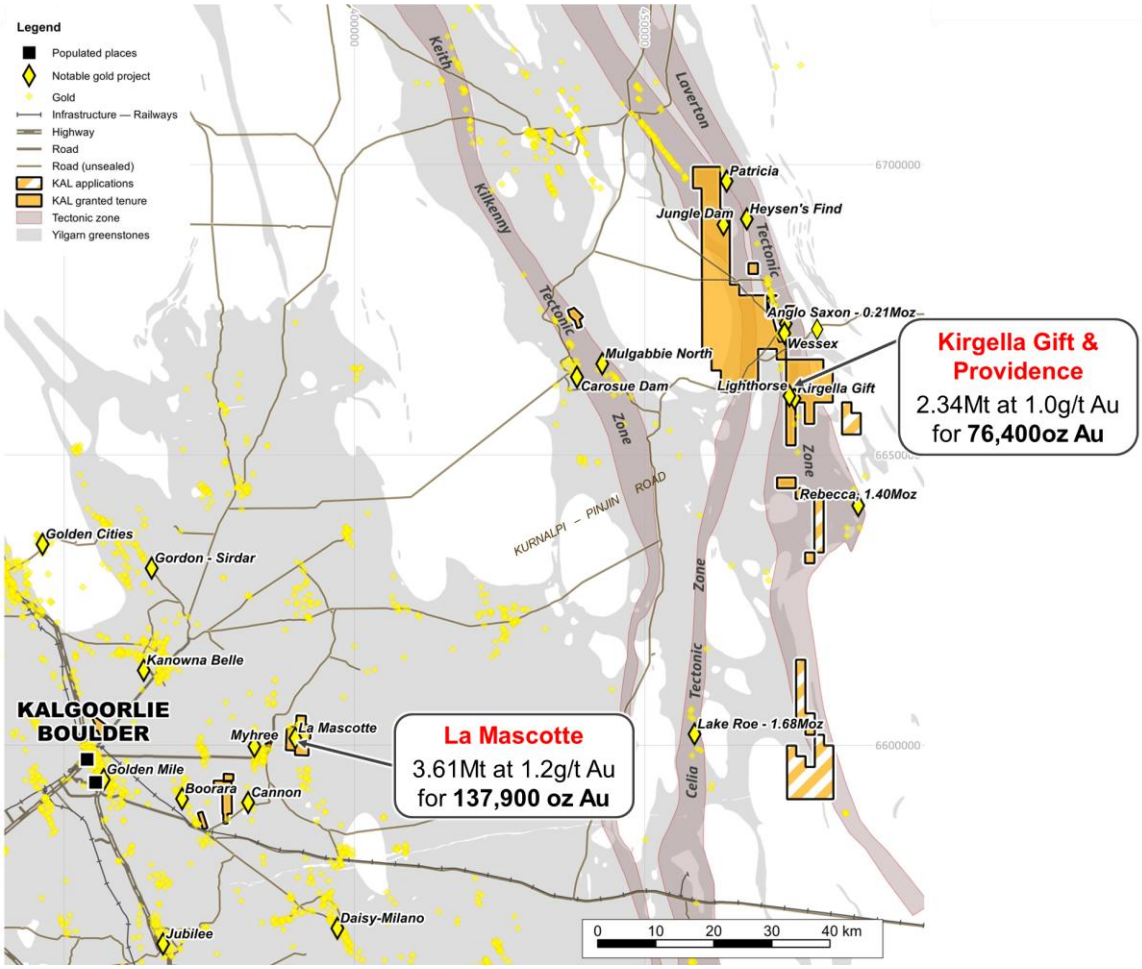


Figure 7 – Location map of KalGold's Pinjin Gold Project and the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits, around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown is KalGold's La Mascotte deposit 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:

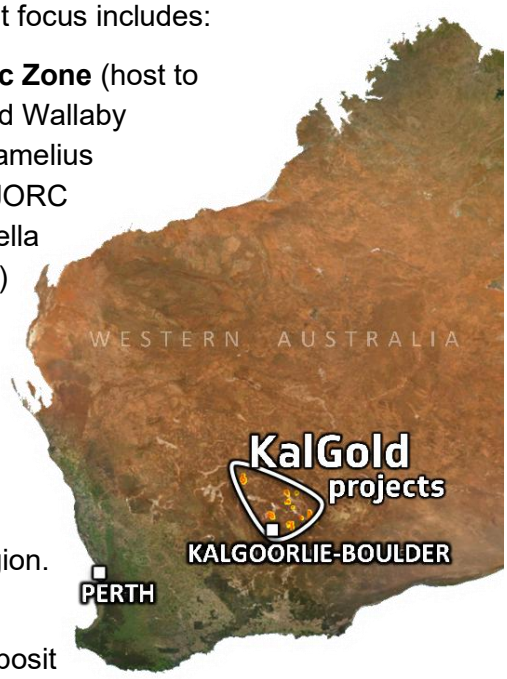
Matt Painter

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Tel +61 8 6002 2700

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 at 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 at 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.
- 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.

[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:

- *Infill and extensional RC drilling intersects broad gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence, 4 August 2026.*
- *Kirgella Gift diamond drilling intersects thick gold mineralisation, confirms primary gold extends at depth, 13 February 2026*
- *New RC drilling extends primary gold at Lighthorse, 19 December 2025*
- *Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical data guides upcoming RC drill program at Pinjin. Diamond Drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence to commence soon, 26 August 2025*
- *Lighthorse Strike Extended to 1,450m. Extensive RC Program Beginning Shortly, 15 July 2025*

- *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 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 (°)
Lighthorse	KGRC26022	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,568.6	6,660,755.2	348.7	120	-60	90
	KGRC26023	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,598.7	6,660,799.0	348.1	78	-60	90
	KGRC26024	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,532.0	6,660,798.0	348.1	192	-60	90
	KGRC26025	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,568.5	6,660,850.1	347.8	120	-60	90
	KGRC26026	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,531.6	6,660,849.3	347.8	192	-60	90
	KGRC26027	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,573.9	6,660,900.8	347.6	102	-60	90
	KGRC26028	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,511.9	6,660,899.0	347.8	216	-60	90
	KGRC26029	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,559.2	6,660,947.6	347.8	132	-60	90
	KGRC26030	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,519.8	6,660,948.2	348.0	198	-60	90
	KGRC26031	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,558.2	6,660,996.8	347.8	150	-60	90
	KGRC26032	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,520.0	6,660,996.0	347.9	198	-60	90
	KGRC26033	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,550.4	6,661,103.2	347.2	156	-60	90
	KGRC26034	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,491.0	6,661,303.5	347.9	150	-60	90
	KGRC26035	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,488.2	6,661,652.4	341.6	150	-60	90
	KGRC26036	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,540.8	6,660,598.7	349.7	216	-60	90
	KGRC26037	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,574.7	6,660,502.3	348.9	216	-60	90
	KGRC26038	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,825.0	6,660,159.0	345.9	122	-60	90
	KGRC26039	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,907.5	6,660,046.7	346.1	198	-60	90
	KGRC26040	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,845.5	6,660,051.0	345.7	288	-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 (0.5 and 2.0 g/t Au cutoffs)

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Lighthorse	KGRC26022	NSR		
	KGRC26023	4m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 49m	*including*	1m @ 2.69 g/t Au from 49m
		3m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 67m	*including*	2m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 67m
	KGRC26024	5m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 129m		
		1m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 140m		
	KGRC26025	6m @ 4.86 g/t Au from 54m	*including*	3m @ 8.82 g/t Au from 55m
	KGRC26026	1m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 53m	*including*	1m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 53m
		4m @ 0.74 g/t Au from 107m		
		1m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 160m		
	KGRC26027	1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 34m		
		1m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 38m		
		1m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 56m		
		1m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 73m		
	KGRC26028	1m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 31m		
		1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 40m		
		1m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 67m		
		1m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 107m	*including*	1m @ 3.06 g/t Au from 107m
		1m @ 0.60 g/t Au from 132m		
		1m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 134m		
		1m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 142m		
		1m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 151m		
		1m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 191m	*including*	1m @ 2.23 g/t Au from 191m
	KGRC26029	1m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 23m		
		5m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 54m	*including*	3m @ 2.34 g/t Au from 55m
		2m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 63m		
		3m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 69m		
		8m @ 2.77 g/t Au from 94m	*including*	4m @ 4.40 g/t Au from 95m
		1m @ 0.79 g/t Au from 105m		
	KGRC26030	2m @ 1.57 g/t Au from 39m	*including*	1m @ 2.14 g/t Au from 39m
		1m @ 0.80 g/t Au from 53m		
		2m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 81m	*including*	1m @ 2.63 g/t Au from 81m
		1m @ 1.85 g/t Au from 90m		
	KGRC26031	1m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 22m		
		1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 37m		
		1m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 58m		
		3m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 136m		1m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 136m
	KGRC26032	1m @ 1.16 g/t Au from 47m		
		1m @ 0.58 g/t Au from 53m		
		1m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 55m		
		2m @ 1.69 g/t Au from 69m	*including*	1m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 69m
		4m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 78m		
		2m @ 3.21 g/t Au from 100m	*including*	1m @ 5.56 g/t Au from 100m
		2m @ 2.57 g/t Au from 124m	*including*	1m @ 4.35 g/t Au from 124m

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
		2m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 144m	*including*	2m @ 2.55 g/t Au from 144m
		1m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 158m	*including*	1m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 158m
		2m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 175m		
	KGRC26033	5m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 24m		
	KGRC26034	NSR		
	KGRC26035	NSR		
	KGRC26036	3m @ 9.01 g/t Au from 145m	*including*	2m @ 12.69 g/t Au from 145m
		2m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 152m		
		1m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 160m		
		3m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 164m		
		1m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 211m		
	KGRC26037	NSR		
	KGRC26038	1m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 56m		
		1m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 60m	*including*	1m @ 2.00 g/t Au from 60m
		5m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 68m		
		3m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 92m	*including*	3m @ 2.08 g/t Au from 92m
		5m @ 2.91 g/t Au from 101m	*including*	2m @ 6.06 g/t Au from 101m
		4m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 113m	*including*	1m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 115m
	KGRC26039	1m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 49m		
		1m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 56m		
		1m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 80m		
		2m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 87m		
		3m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 95m		
		1m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 131m		
		4m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 161m	*including*	1m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 164m
		1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 183m		
		1m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 189m		
		1m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 195m		
	KGRC26040	1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 90m		
		2m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 126m		
		3m @ 1.11 g/t Au from 190m	*including*	1m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 192m
		1m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 237m		
		1m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 241m		
		1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 256m		

NSR = no significant result

Broad mineralised envelopes, sub-grade and low grade RC gold (0.1 g/t Au cutoff)

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Lighthorse	KGRC26022	3m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 31m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 54m
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 59m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 75m
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 89m
		1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 117m
	KGRC26023	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 42m
		7m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 48m
		1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 63m
		7m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 67m

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
	KGRC26024	6m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 44m 3m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 55m 1m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 88m 5m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 129m 1m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 140m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 148m 4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 153m 1m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 165m
	KGRC26025	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 21m 7m @ 4.16 g/t Au from 54m
	KGRC26026	5m @ 0.66 g/t Au from 53m 10m @ 0.40 g/t Au from 106m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 124m 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 145m 4m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 158m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 191m
	KGRC26027	1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 34m 1m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 38m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 43m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 47m 3m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 56m 2m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 73m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 92m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 98m
	KGRC26028	13m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 31m 1m @ 0.38 g/t Au from 47m 8m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 52m 12m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 64m 2m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 85m 22m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 104m 5m @ 0.36 g/t Au from 132m 7m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 140m 1m @ 0.78 g/t Au from 151m 1m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 159m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 168m 6m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 186m
	KGRC26029	2m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 22m 8m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 36m 11m @ 1.01 g/t Au from 54m 3m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 69m 12m @ 1.96 g/t Au from 94m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 114m
	KGRC26030	11m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 33m 5m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 49m 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 57m 3m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 81m 6m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 90m 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 102m 4m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 108m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 137m 1m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 141m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 154m 2m @ 0.35 g/t Au from 164m
	KGRC26031	7m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 20m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 31m 1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 37m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 41m 3m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 58m 3m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 136m

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
	KGRC26032	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 39m 5m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 43m 6m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 52m 1m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 64m 6m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 68m 7m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 78m 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 88m 3m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 100m 2m @ 2.57 g/t Au from 124m 1m @ 0.1 g/t Au from 130m 7m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 143m 6m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 157m 7m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 175m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 192m
	KGRC26033	5m @ 0.70 g/t Au from 24m 4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 40m 3m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 48m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 79m 1m @ 0.49 g/t Au from 91m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 136m
	KGRC26034	NSR
	KGRC26035	NSR
	KGRC26036	1m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 63m 1m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 83m 22m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 145m 2m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 179m 5m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 188m 10m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 203m
	KGRC26037	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 84m 3m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 184m 1m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 197m
	KGRC26038	27m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 51m 4m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 92m 17m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 100m
	KGRC26039	10m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 49m 1m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 73m 12m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 78m 7m @ 0.28 g/t Au from 95m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 106m 1m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 131m 6m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 137m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 156m 7m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 160m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 170m 7m @ 0.27 g/t Au from 179m 7m @ 0.45 g/t Au from 189m
	KGRC26040	4m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 20m 5m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 49m 1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 90m 2m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 126m 10m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 187m 1m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 237m 5m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 241m 1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 256m 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 287m

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 Kalgoorlie-based contractor Kennedy Drilling. Drilling used an industry standard face sampling hammer with bit diameter of $5^{3/4}$ inches. • A total of 19 drill holes were completed for a total of 3,194m.
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*	• RC drilling utilised a 4m composite sample through near surface transported material, followed by 1m individual split samples through to end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	• 1m samples were recovered directly using a 15:1 rig mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. Sample target weight was between 2 and 3kg. In the case of wet clay samples, grab samples were taken from the sample return pile. • 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 grainsize 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 thirteen separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°) to infill and extend previous RC drill coverage at Lighthorse. Drilling included variable 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*	• All drilling reported here is believed to be optimally orientated to delimit mineralisation at a high angle. • Drill holes were angled to the east (090°) to delimit westerly dipping mineralisation, with this geometry previously recognised through RC drilling by the Company at both Lighthorse, and the neighbouring Kirgella Gift-Providence deposits. Interpretation of the results of the program, however, suggest a very steep easterly dip which does not

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	materially affect the efficacy of the drill programs to date.
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 Edjudina and Linden Domains and overlies the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a major transcrustal structure associated with gold mineralisation within the region. • The greenstone belts within these Domains are made up of a thick package of intercalated sedimentary and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, dolerites and ultramafic rocks. These belts are structurally complex with common northeast, northwest and early north-south trending faults and lineaments. Internal granitoids and porphyries are also common, and metamorphic grade is typically Greenschist to Amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grade increasing towards the east. • Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes crosscut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kirgella tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 stage, primary mineralisation is assumed to strike NW-SE to N-S, with a steep westward dip. Host rocks include a mixed sequence of lithologies, including dacite, basalts and ultramafics, with minor felsic-intermediate porphyries observed.

Drill hole Information	• *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 Lighthorse support a general N-S striking, steeply east 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.

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 assists KAL with ongoing geological interpretation and targeting. An additional high resolution drone based Sub-Audio Magnetics (UAVSAM) 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.
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, 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.