

Kirgella Gift and Providence: First Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 76,400 oz Au from only 3m depth

Highlights

- First Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for Kirgella Gift and Providence of:
2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off from only 3m depth.
- **Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike** between Kirgella Gift and Providence:
 - **Potential for significant resource growth and upgrade** following additional drilling to expand on unclassified blocks outside current model limits.
- Highly economic discovery with KalGold's **direct exploration expenditure cost** (drilling and assay) of only **~A\$4.20 per gold ounce**.
- **KalGold's Total Mineral Resource base**, comprising this new resource from the Pinjin Project, and the La Mascotte deposit at Bulong Taurus (see ASX: KAL 7th March 2023), now stands at **214,300 oz**.
- **Elevated gold price** of over **A\$3,600/oz** continues to drive interest in mineable gold projects.

WA-focused gold explorer, Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (**ASX: KAL**) ('**KalGold**' or '**the Company**'), is pleased to announce its first Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012)) for the Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits (Figure 1 and Figure 2) at the Company's Pinjin project, 140 km to the northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

KalGold Managing Director and CEO Matt Painter said:

"KalGold is proud to report the first Mineral Resource Estimate at the Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits. It totals ~76,000 oz defined at over 1.0 g/t Au from only 3m depth, remains open in several directions, and is considered the first step in defining the full potential of the Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits. Pleasingly, we have defined a shallow gold resource at a very low cost to the Company of around A\$4.20 per gold ounce.

The Kirgella and Providence mineral resource estimate is comparable to other deposits within the Laverton Tectonic Zone and is considered typical of the region. This is particularly true of some of the constituent deposits at Ramelius Resources' (ASX:RMS) Rebecca Gold Project, around 20 km to the south along strike.

*KalGold now has defined a total resource base of **214,300 oz** of gold. The increased resource base enables KalGold to commence high level mining optimisation studies to assess pathways to production. KalGold looks forward to continuing to progress its work in the Pinjin area with the aim of significantly growing this initial JORC Code (2012) resource and defining a suite of additional shallow resources."*

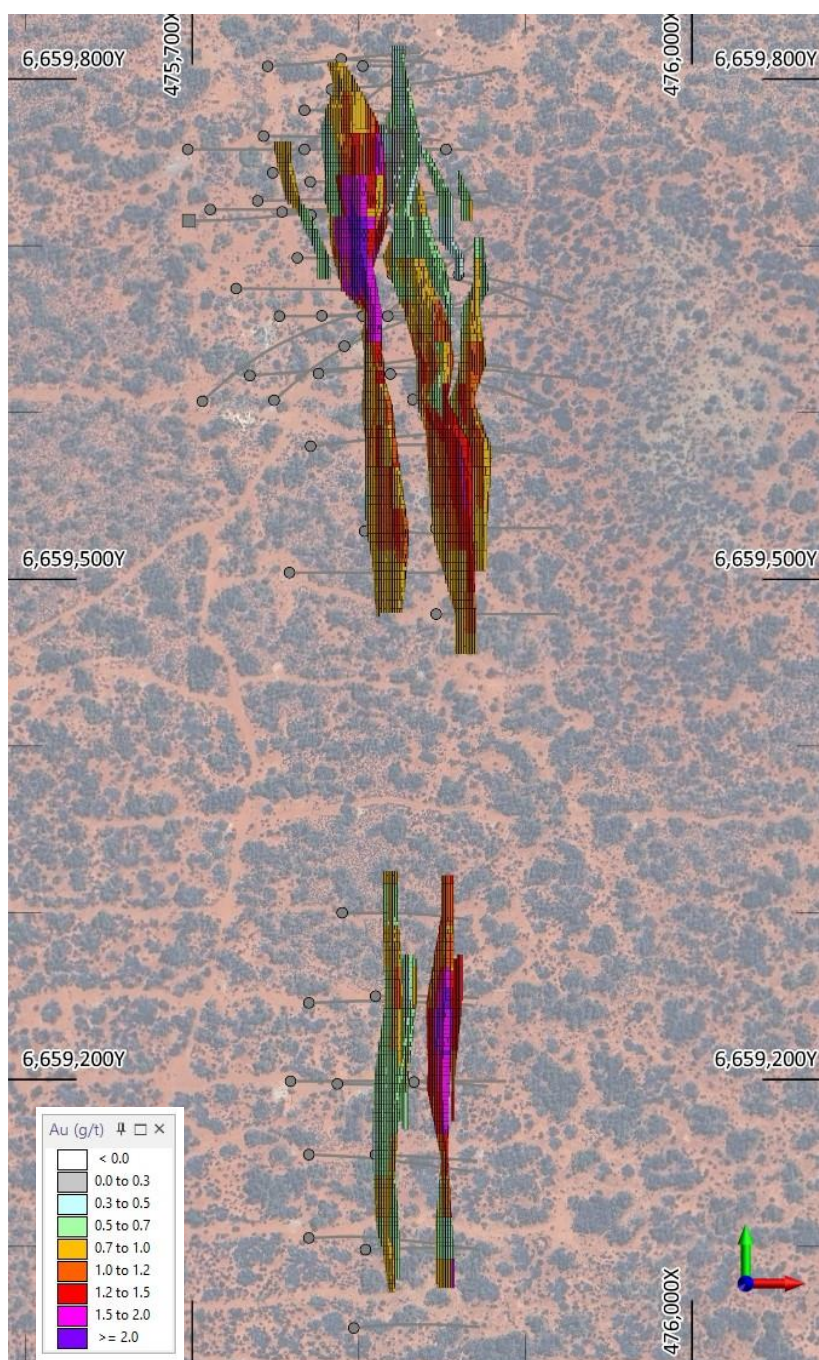
First Gold MRE at KalGold's Pinjin Project

The Inferred MRE of **2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz Au** has been defined at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off from the Company's recent drill focus on the shallow portion of the Kirgella Gift and adjacent Providence gold deposits (see Table 1), combined with thoroughly validated historic datasets. Work continues on both deposits, with gold mineralisation open at depth and along strike between the two. This MRE is expected to form the basis of future updates as drilling and exploration continues.

Table 1 – Kirgella Gift and Providence Mineral Resource at a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off Note totals may not sum due to rounding.

Classification	Prospect	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	Kirgella Gift	1.81	1.0	58,500
	Providence	0.53	1.1	17,900
Total		2.34	1.0	76,400

Figure 1 – Plan view of the Kirgella Gift and Providence Mineral Resource block model and all informing RC and Diamond drill hole traces. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.



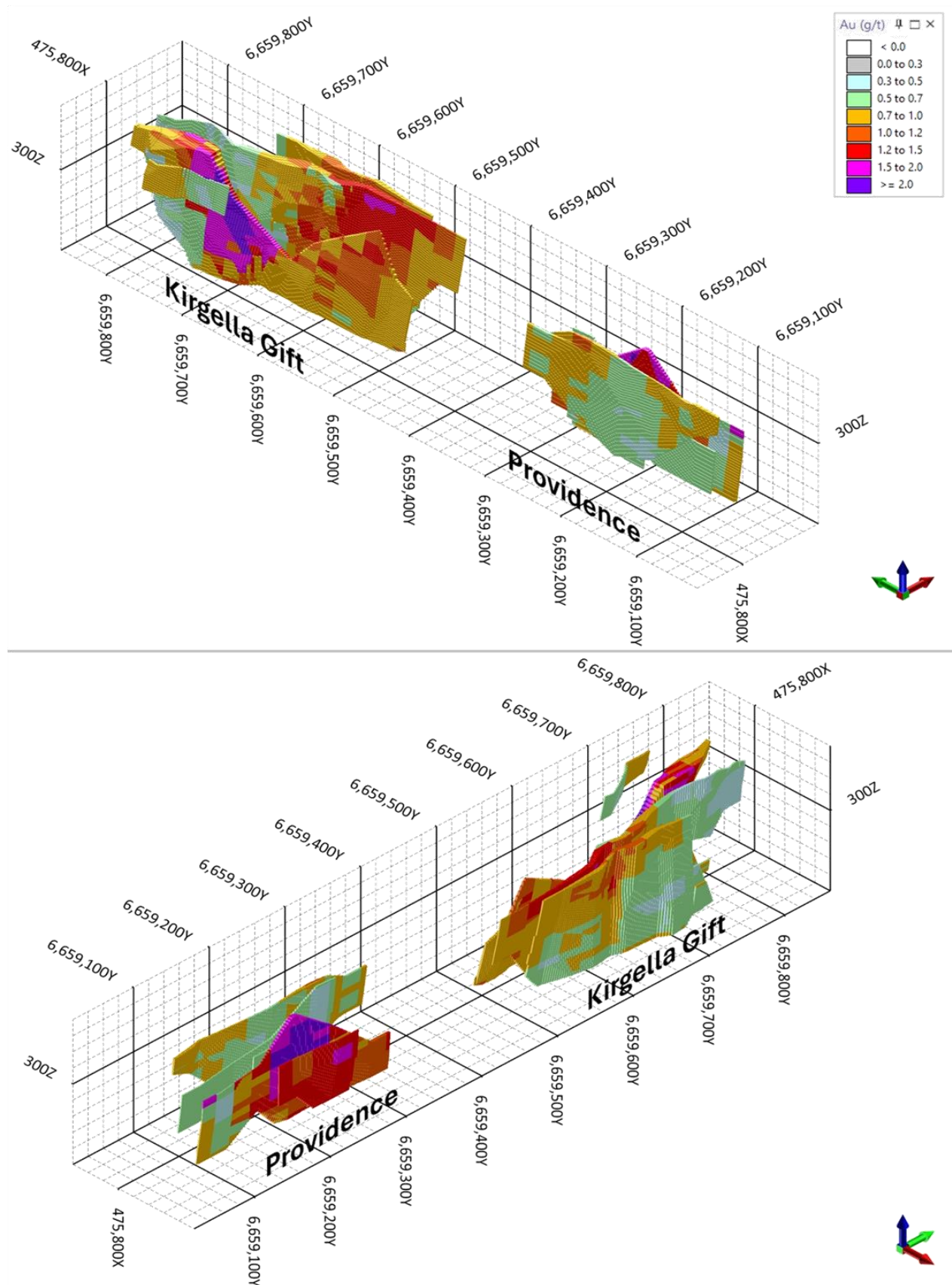


Figure 2 – Isometric long section views of the Kirgella Gift and Providence Mineral Resource Estimate block model showing multiple, closely spaced lodges at each deposit. View orientations are looking down and towards the northeast (top), and down and towards the northwest (bottom).

Growing Company gold inventory

With the definition of the Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE, KalGold has grown the Company's Mineral Resource total to **214,300 ounces** of gold (Table 2).

Table 2 – KalGold Total Mineral Resource statement. Bulong Taurus (La Mascotte) MRE reported at a 0.6 g/t gold cut-off. Note totals may not sum due to rounding. The Bulong Taurus (La Mascotte) MRE was first reported on 7 March 2023. The Company confirms that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the MRE continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Classification	Project	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)	Discovery Cost per ounce
Inferred	Bulong Taurus	3.61	1.2	137,900	A\$4.79
	Pinjin	2.34	1.0	76,400	A\$4.18
Total		5.95	1.1	214,300	\$4.57

Almost uniquely amongst junior explorers, the Company's gold resource inventory is either outcropping or located within metres of surface. At both Pinjin (Kirgella Gift, Providence) and Bulong Taurus (La Mascotte) (Figure 3), overall gold grades are in excess of 1.0 g/t Au, with both projects containing zones of higher-grade, near-surface gold mineralisation that are amenable to open pit mining.

The growth of KalGold's total Mineral Resource inventory coincides with a period of high gold prices, currently over A\$3,600 per ounce.

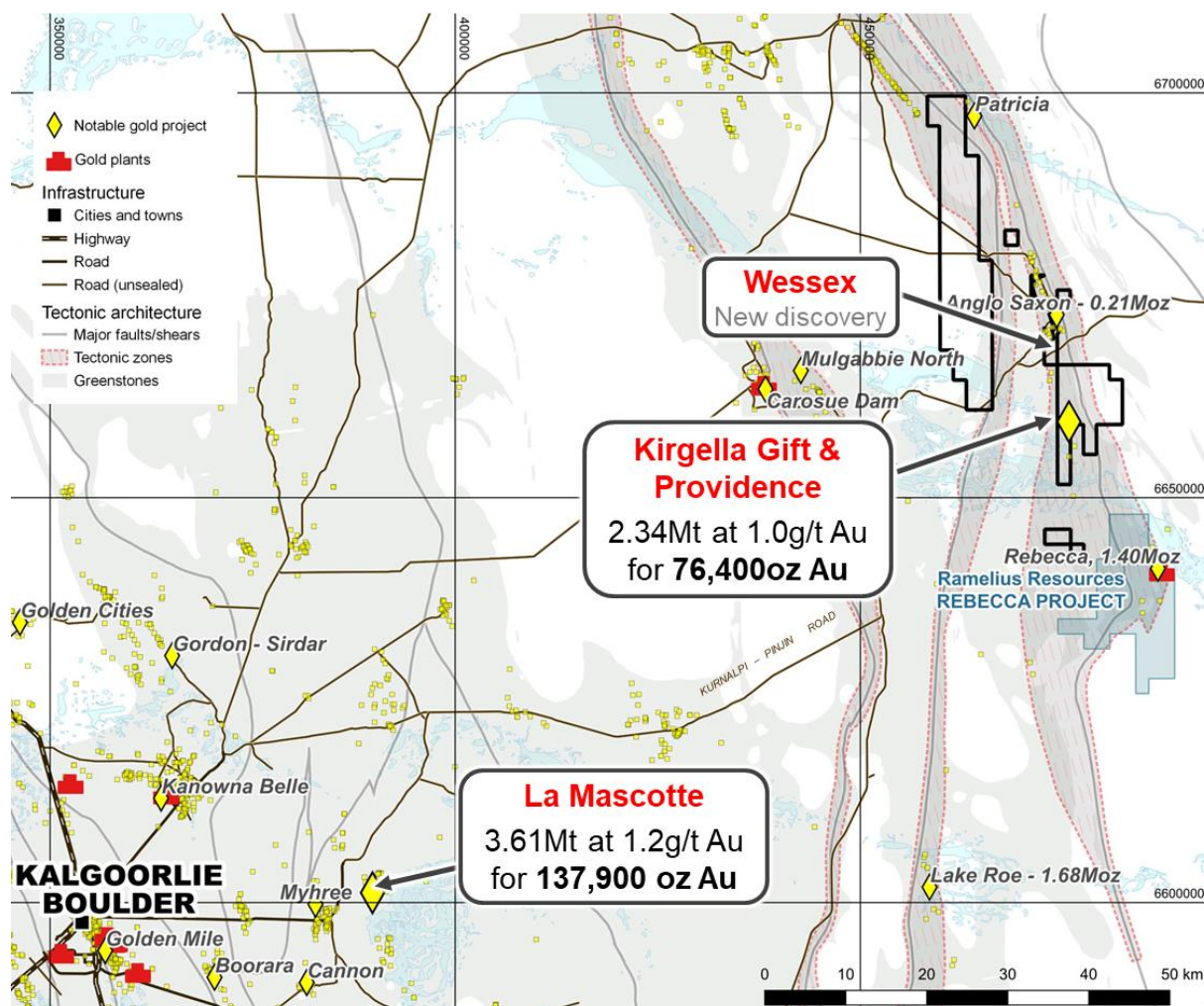


Figure 3 – KalGold Mineral Resources in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, to the east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.



Typical of the southern LTZ

KalGold has previously noted similarities with other gold deposits of the Laverton Tectonic Zone (Figure 4), including Ramelius Resources' neighbouring Rebecca Gold Project, located 22 km to the south (ASX, *Announcement 15 March 2024, Kirgella Gift: Thick gold intercepts defined from 3m beneath surface*). Host rock types vary between deposits, but common characteristics include deposit geometries, lithological and rheological contrasts, and the shear-hosted style of gold mineralisation.

Of particular interest, KalGold notes the combined Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE is of a similar geometry, mineralisation size and grade to Ramelius Resources Duke deposit at Rebecca, which contains 2.7 Mt @ 1.1 g/t Au for 98,000 ounces of gold, within an overall project wide JORC Code (2012) Total Mineral Resource of 33 Mt @ 1.3 g/t Au for 1.4 Moz (ASX: *RMS 14 September 2023*).

With a number of high-quality exploration targets across KalGold's Pinjin land holding (ASX *Announcement 3 April 2024, New gold targets at Pinjin*), and the recently defined Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE, the Company sees opportunity for further discoveries within the Pinjin area.

Next steps

Gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence remains open at depth and along strike between each deposit.

Future work programs are expected to include:

- Infill and extensional RC drilling, with a focus on the gap between Kirgella Gift and Providence, and potential structural intersection targets.

Figure 4 – KalGold's Pinjin project (red areas) shown in the southern part of the crustal-scale, gold-mineralising Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ). The southern portion of the LTZ is highly prospective and under-explored, with KalGold's tenure occupying a key flexure in the structure. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

- Diamond drilling to support and enhance the geological model, and to provide dry bulk density data.
- Metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling, and associated studies.
- Expansion of the Kirgella Gift and Providence gold mineralised footprint via Aircore drilling of parallel and duplicate targets.

The initial Inferred JORC Code (2012) MRE at Kirgella Gift and Providence additionally enables KalGold to commence high level mining optimisation studies to assess pathways to production.

Further afield throughout the Company's Pinjin Project area (Figure 5), exploration targets that have never been tested are a priority for first-pass exploration programs.



Figure 5 – Aerial view over Kirgella Gift (mid-foreground) and Providence (middle left), looking to the southwest towards Lake Rebecca (far distance below the horizon) and back towards Kalgoorlie (out of view). Note the lack of outcrop throughout the area.

Technical Overview

This section comprises additional technical information pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the Company's ongoing continuous disclosure obligations in respect of the Kirgella Gift and Providence Inferred JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate. The section contains a summary of all pertinent information that KalGold used to define its new MRE.

Project Location and History

Kirgella Gift and Providence are located on exploration tenement E 28/2655, approximately 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and within the underexplored southern end of the crustal-scale, gold-mineralising Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ). The LTZ is host to some of the largest gold mines of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Locally, the project area lies at the southern end of the gold-rush era Pinjin Goldfield. It is strategically located some 12 km south of Hawthorn Resources' (ASX:HAW) Anglo Saxon gold deposit, and 22 km northwest of Ramelius Resources' (ASX:RMS) Lake Rebecca Gold Project.

Table 3 – MREs of the southern Laverton Tectonic Zone (from north to south), showing the Anglo Saxon, Kirgella Gift + Providence, and Rebecca resources. KalGold's MRE for Kirgella Gift and Providence is very much a first pass, and the Company contends that there is enormous potential for additional resources in the ~35km strike length of the LTZ between Anglo Saxon and Rebecca.

Company	Project	Deposit(s)	MRE	Reference	Comment
Hawthorn (HAW)	Trouser Legs	Anglo Saxon	157 koz at 6.1 g/t Au	ASX:HAW 20 October 2020	Underground high-grade resource down-dip of open pit.
KalGold (KAL)	Pinjin	Kirgella Gift, Providence	76.4 koz at 1.0 g/t Au	This document.	Initial MRE, open down-dip and down plunge. Other prospects and targets to be assessed.
Ramelius (RMS)	Rebecca	Rebecca, Duke, Duchess	1.4 Moz at 1.3 g/t Au	ASX:RMS 14 September 2023	PFS study nearing completion, ongoing work.

The Pinjin Gold Project tenure and surrounds have been explored by numerous operators since the 1970's with an initial focus on nickel, base metals and uranium potential. Burdekin Resources explored the ground in the mid to late 1990's, discovering gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift through RAB drilling while following up an earlier maglag soil anomaly. Gutnick Resources farmed into the project and completed additional RAB and limited RC drilling at Kirgella Gift. Newmont Exploration acquired the ground in 2005 through a farm in and Joint Venture agreement with Gel Resources and Great Gold Mines (formerly Gutnick Resources), completing a considerable amount of work, including extensive regional RAB and aircore drilling, with limited follow up RC and diamond drilling at several prospects. Newmont subsequently divested the project to Renaissance Minerals in September 2010.

Renaissance Minerals completed additional aircore and RC drilling over the local Kirgella Gift area, leading to the initial discovery of Providence some 300 m to the south. Following a merger with Emerald Resources in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects, the tenure was dropped and subsequently acquired by a group of local prospectors. KalGold has entered into a farm-in agreement with this group, with the option to acquire up to a 75% interest in a number of tenements including E 28/2655 via certain expenditure milestones (See ASX:KAL "Pinjin farm-in and acquisition" 23rd May 2023). The agreement includes full mineral rights.

The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) reported here is completed in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and is the first MRE undertaken at Kirgella Gift and Providence.

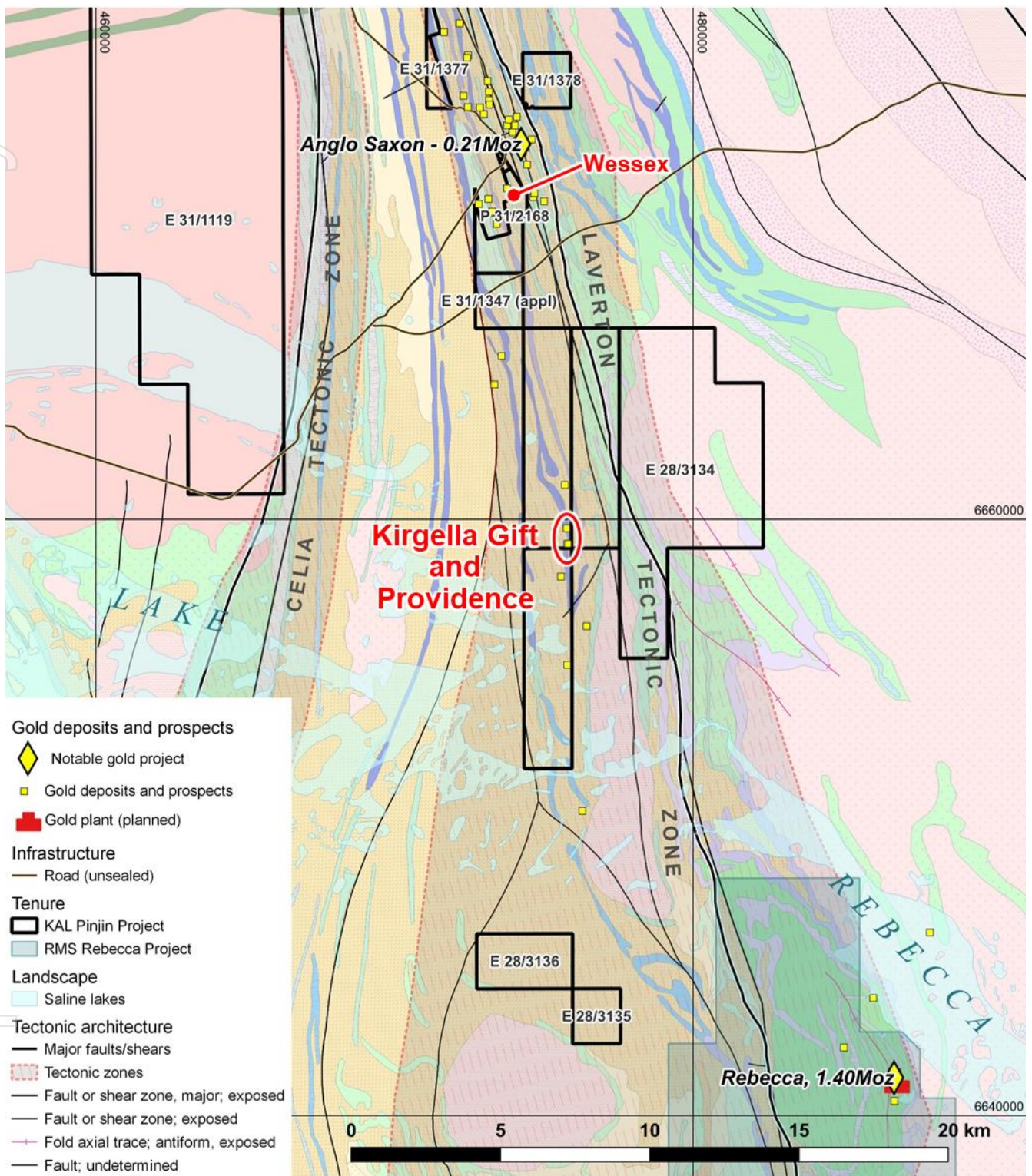


Figure 6 – The Pinjin project area with interpreted 1:500 GSWA bedrock geology (pink=granites, green=mafic rocks, yellow=felsic supracrustal rocks, purple = ultramafic rocks, blue=cherts and BIFs). The main structures of the region including those of Laverton Tectonic Zone are shown stretching from the Pinjin goldfield in the north to the Rebecca Project in the south. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Bedrock geology (Figure 6) at both the Kalgella Gift and Providence gold deposits consists of steeply west dipping mafic lithologies either side of a central, variably talc-carbonate altered ultramafic unit averaging approximately 100 m true thickness. At Providence, a late granitic unit intrudes the stratigraphy along the mafic-ultramafic contact and was intersected by a single drillhole on section 6,659,200 mN. There is no

outcrop within the immediate project area, with a veneer of transported cover (as little as 3 m thick) obscuring any bedrock exposure over the deposits.

Gold mineralisation is shear-hosted and primarily restricted to the ultramafic unit. Higher grade gold mineralisation tends to be associated with more intense zones of stringer quartz veining sometimes associated minor sulfides (e.g. pyrite and pyrrhotite), with an accompanying increase in biotitic alteration intensity.

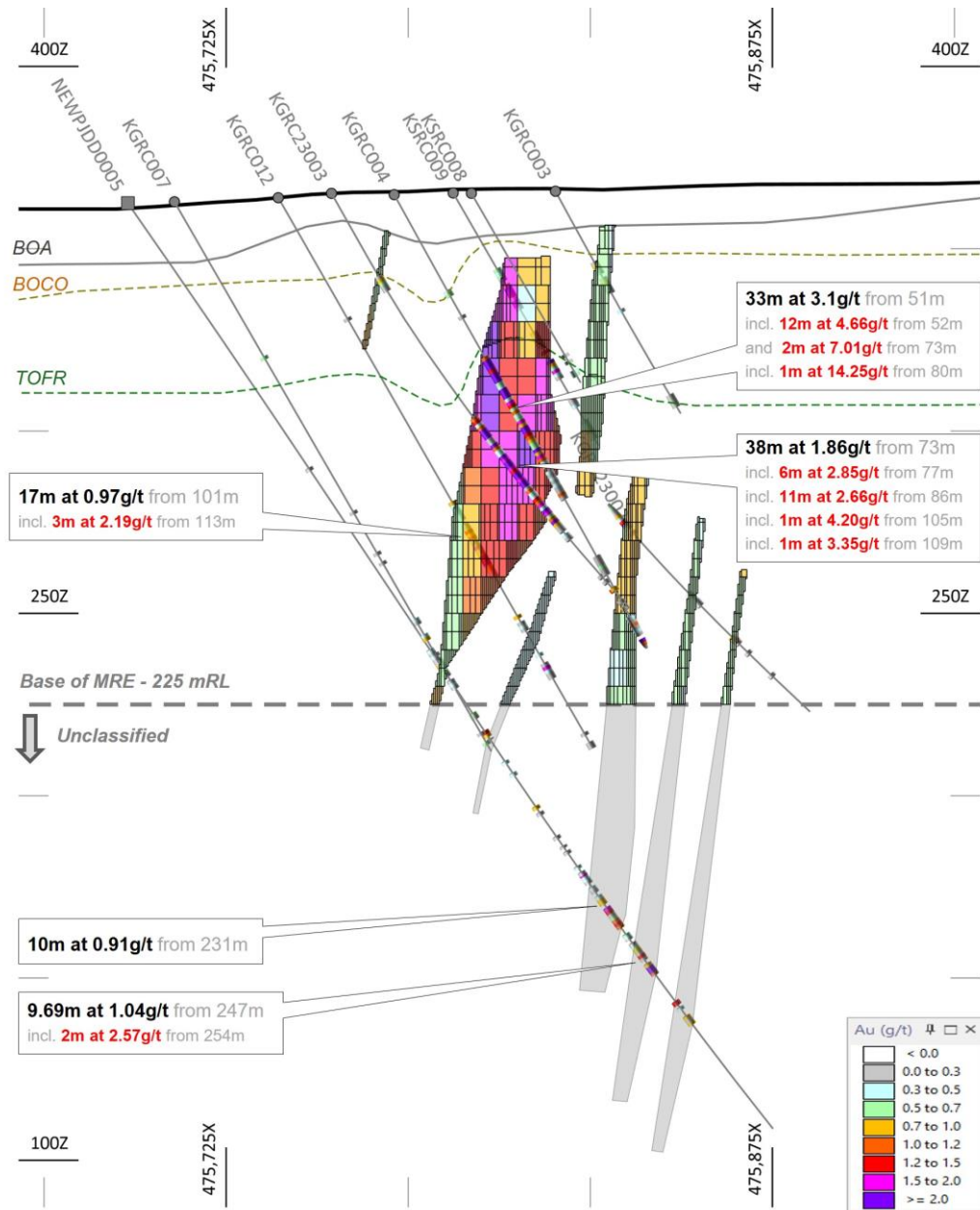


Figure 7 - 6,659,720mN cross section through Kirgella Gift looking north showing MRE blocks above the 225mRL, informing RC and Diamond drilling, and previously reported significant drill hole intercepts. Unclassified gold mineralisation remains open below the 225mRL (light grey polygons). BOA = Base of alluvials; BOCO = Base of complete oxidation; TOFR = Top of fresh rock. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

3D modelling

Modelling has defined gold mineralisation in several steeply west-dipping, north-striking lodes (Figure 1-2 and 7-10). At Kirgella Gift, gold mineralisation was defined over 365 m of strike in three main lodes, bracketed by minor hanging wall and foot wall lodes. Maximum true lode thickness is 25 m. To the south

at Providence, gold mineralisation was defined over 250 m of strike in two main lodes, with minor footwall and hanging wall lodes also apparent. Maximum true lode thickness at Providence is 10 m.

In total, the gold mineralised footprint extends more than 700 m north-south, with a gap of 135 m between Kirgella Gift and Providence. This gap has not yet been RC drill tested because near-surface historic RAB and aircore grades appear to diminish towards the gap. However, it is a future drill target for gold mineralisation continuity at depth where the Company has previously outlined potential intersection targets (see *KalGold ASX release 7 December 2023*).

On the northern flank of Kirgella Gift, the model gives way to irregular anomalism and less coherent gold mineralisation in a series of shallow and irregularly distributed historic RAB and aircore drilling. Systematic follow up RC drilling is required to test gold mineralisation continuity here. At Providence, the mineralisation model appears to pinch out to the south. However, historic RAB and aircore drilling show encouraging signs of anomalism immediately to the west, also requiring follow up drilling.

Gold mineralisation at both Kirgella Gift and Providence remains open down dip.

Structure

The structural model for Kirgella Gift and Providence continues to evolve and will be further developed through future diamond drilling programs. At this stage, publicly sourced aeromagnetic geophysical datasets highlight the presence of at least one fault trending 150-330°, and a second trending 075-255° (Figure 8). Due to the current uncertainty in the location and nature of these faults, they have not impacted the interpretation of mineralisation domains in the current MRE.

Weathering profile

The weathering profile through the Kirgella Gift to Providence area is locally variable with the fresh rock interface (TOFR) approximately 30-60 m below surface, with maximum depths generally obtained along the western mafic-ultramafic contact. Oxide material broadly follows a similar pattern, with the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) typically modelled at depths between 15-25 m, extending to depths approaching 50 m locally at Providence along the mafic-ultramafic contact.

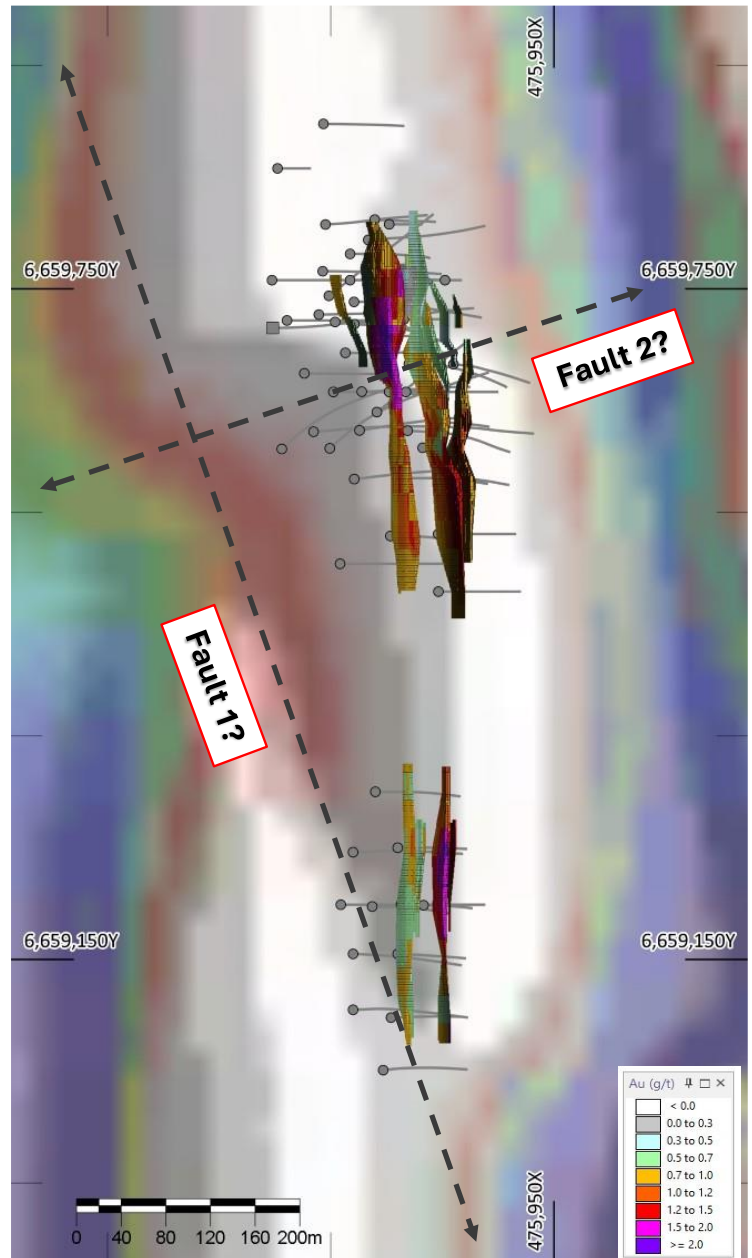


Figure 8 - Plan view showing local aeromagnetic image, drill hole collar locations, modelled mineralised domains and potential fault locations. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

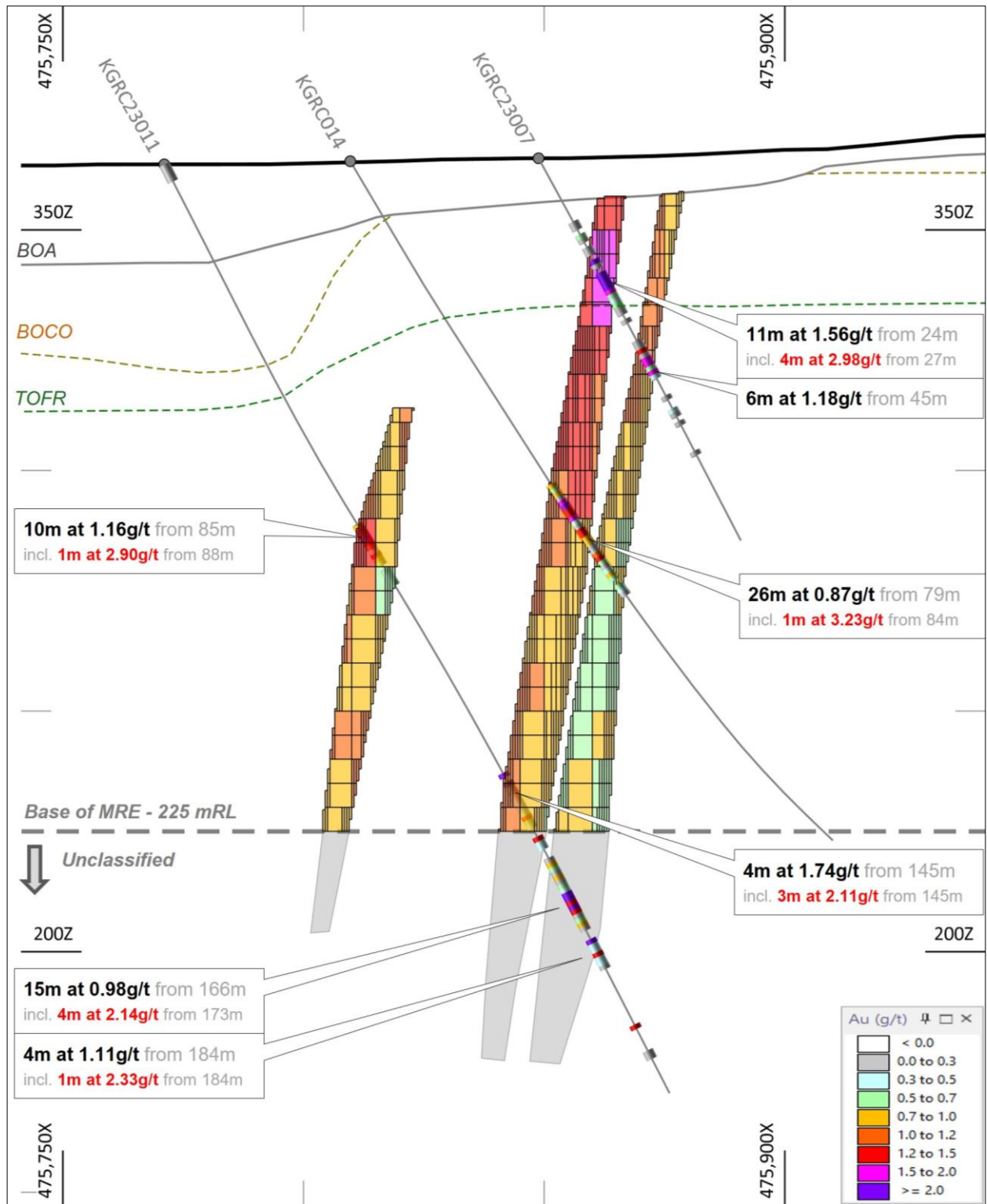


Figure 9 - 6,659,580mN cross section through Kirgella Gift looking north showing Mineral Resource blocks above the 225mRL, informing RC drilling, and previously reported significant drill hole intercepts. Unclassified gold mineralisation remains open below the 225mRL (light grey polygons). BOA = Base of alluvials; BOCO = Base of complete oxidation; TOFR = Top of fresh rock. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

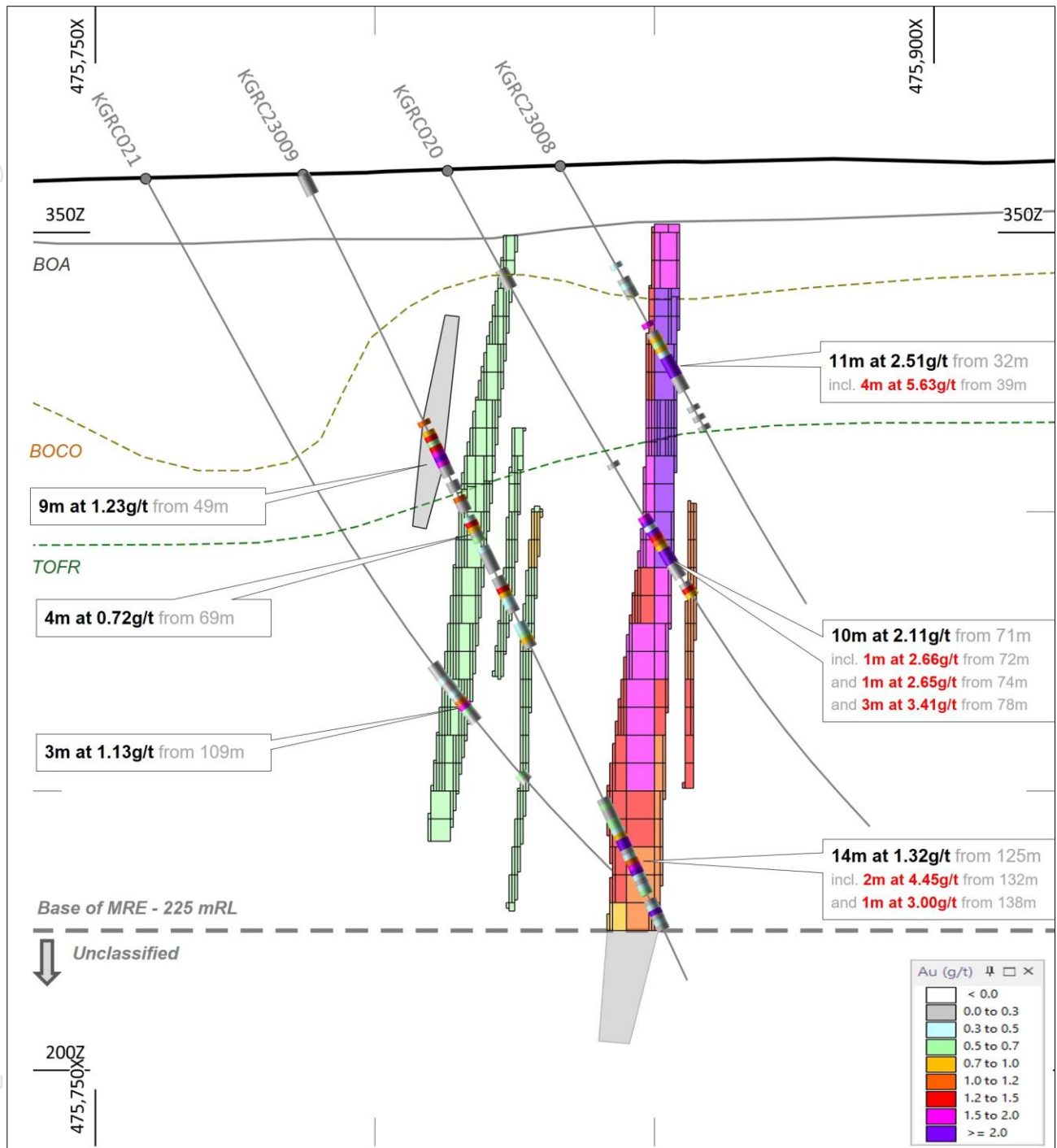


Figure 10 – 6,659,200mN cross section through Providence looking north showing Mineral Resource blocks above the 225mRL, informing RC drilling, and previously reported significant drill hole intercepts. Unclassified gold mineralisation remains open below the 225mRL (light grey polygons). Note: the upper drill hole intercept in KGRC23009 is incorporated within an unclassified mineralisation domain due to current insufficient drill hole coverage (i.e. uncertain correlatives along strike or down dip). BOA = Base of alluvials; BOCO = Base of complete oxidation; TOFR = Top of fresh rock. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Drilling Techniques

Several phases of drilling have been completed over the Kiregella Gift to Providence corridor. Table 4 and Figure 11 document all drill records reviewed and assessed within the greater Kiregella Gift to Providence area. Of the available 204 drill holes, 81% by hole count and 66% by hole length have been completed by historic operators, with data records sourced and compiled from Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) database of mineral exploration reports (WAMEX). In most instances, drilling completed by historic operators is well documented and completed to acceptable industry

standards. Since acquiring an interest in the project in 2023, KalGold has completed an additional 22 targeted RC holes for 3,516 m.

All drill types were used to guide the construction of geological and mineralisation domains, with RAB and aircore assay data excluded from the resource estimate. All available RC and diamond drilling records were deemed suitable for resource estimation purposes (61 holes for 9,222.5 m).

Table 4 - Historic and recent drilling by operator and type across the Kirgella Gift-Providence area

Company	Period	RC		Diamond		Aircore		RAB	
		Number	Metres	Number	Metres	Number	Metres	Number	Metres
Burdekin Resources	1999	13	945					51	1,830
Gutnick Resources	1999	4	1,040					39	1,324
Newmont Exploration	2008			1	315.5	9	285		
Renaissance Minerals	2011-2014	21	3,406			44	1,903.0		
KalGold	2023	22	3,516						
Totals		60	8,907	1	315.5	53	2,188.0	90	3,154

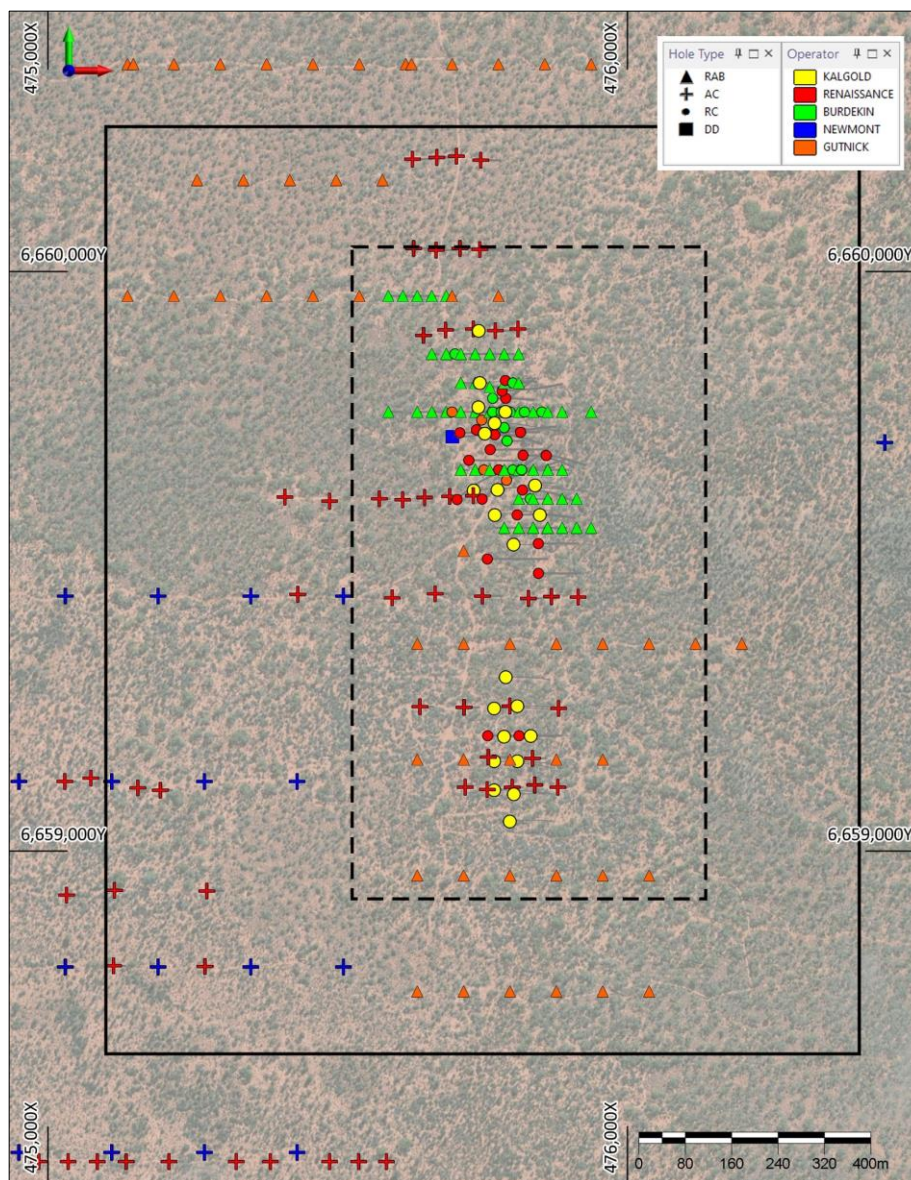


Figure 11 - All drill collars by type and operator within the greater Kirgella Gift to Providence area. The Area of Interest (AOI) assessed for the current resource model is shown by the outer black polygon. The Easting-Northing extent of the final block model is highlighted by the internal dashed line polygon. Projection GDA94 MGA Zone 51.

Current drillhole spacing is variable, ranging from 15 to 65 m (average 35 m) along strike and 5 to 50 m (average 30 m) in elevation. Recent RC drilling by KalGold has approximated a 50 x 40 m grid pattern. Burdekin and Gutnick Resources pre-2000 exploration work was completed using the AMG84 datum and grid and subsequently converted to the MGA94 grid. All subsequent work, including that by KalGold has been completed on the MGA94 datum and grid. Fourteen of the RC holes drilled by KalGold (63%) have had their collar surveyed using an RTK-GPS system by a licenced surveyor.

Historic RAB and aircore drilling is a mixture of vertical and angled. All RC and diamond drilling is angled towards 090°, except for four holes at Kirgella Gift which were collared to 050° (Hole ids PINC28-29 and KGRC015-016). Down hole RC survey data was not routinely collected by all historic operators, with some eighteen holes (30%) having assigned collar/planned survey data only. However, sixteen of the Renaissance Minerals KGRC* series RC holes (76%), and all KalGold drilling, was surveyed with a gyroscopic downhole tool. Surveys for the initial three RC holes drilled by KalGold (KGRC23001-23003) at Kirgella Gift showed some dip lift and azimuth turn, which was minimised in later programs through the use of stabilisers and heavy walled drill rods.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

KalGold RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals through a 15:1 rig mounted cone splitter and submitted for assay either directly as 1 m intervals, or composited to 4 m intervals by PVC spear. Composites assaying greater than 0.1 g/t Au were re-sent for analysis using 1 m split samples. All sampling details were recorded in KalGold's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and recovery were recorded.

Sampling Analysis and Methods

KalGold's gold determination was completed using a 40 gram charge Fire Assay with AAS finish. An additional multi-element suite was completed on samples from selected holes via mixed acid digest with either ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish.

Sampling techniques employed by historic operators are documented in Appendix 1 and briefly summarised here. RC drilling completed by Burdekin Resources collected samples at 1 m intervals via spear or compressed air powered rotary splitter, with gold determination by Fire Assay of a 50 gram charge with AAS finish. Gutnick Resources RC drilling utilised 4 m composite sampling via scoop, with selective 1 m re-split samples collected via riffle splitter at a ratio of 75:25. Gold determination was either by Aqua Regia digest or Fire Assay of a 50 gram charge with AAS finish. Diamond drill hole NEWPJDD005 completed by Newmont Exploration was sampled as half core and submitted for gold, platinum and palladium analysis via Fire Assay on a 40 gram charge with ICP-OES finish. RC sampling completed by Renaissance Minerals involved 4 m composite samples with anomalous zones subsequently re-submitted at 1 m intervals. Composite samples were submitted for gold analysis by Aqua Regia with an additional multi-element suite; 1 m re-split samples were assayed for gold only by Fire Assay of a 50 gram charge.

Bulk Density

As there is currently no dry bulk density data available for either Kirgella Gift or Providence, dry bulk density values were derived from the GSWA MAGIX data system for the Kalgoorlie district (Folder 7209, R7209 2021 GSWA Petrophysics dataset). Available GSWA bulk density data is for fresh material only, and hence these values were factored for the completely and partially oxidised domains based on experience with other regional projects in similar terranes. Transported material was assigned a density value of 1.8 t/m³ based on the CP's previous experience with similar material in the Eastern Goldfields.

Table 5 - Applied Dry Bulk Density Data

Oxidation	Assumed Dry Bulk Density (t/m ³)			
	Transported	Basalt	Ultramafic	Granitic
Transported	1.8	N/A		
Completed Oxidised		1.8	1.8	
Partially Oxidised		2.4	2.4	
Fresh		2.9	2.85	2.7
GSWA Density Ranges	N/A	2.87 - 2.89	2.88 - 2.95	2.68 - 2.7

Resource Estimation Methodology

Micromine (v2023.5) software was used for all drillhole processing, interpretation, statistical assessment and grade estimation and reporting purposes. Mineralisation has been interpreted as a series of discrete estimation domains at both Kirgella Gift and Providence which strike between 345-010° and dip between 75-90° to the west.

The reported Mineral Resource consists of:

- **Kirgella Gift:** Eight domains which range in strike length from 30 to 365 m (average 165 m), with a vertical extent of 45 to 230 m (average 150 m) vertically and with a true width between 1.2 to 12.5 m (average 6.8 m).
- **Providence:** Five domains which range in strike length from 100 to 200 m (average 180 m), with a vertical extent of 75 to 145 m (average 110 m) vertically and with a true width between 1.4 to 5.5 m (average 3.4 m).

There are an additional twelve small, mineralised domains interpreted (seven at Kirgella Gift and five at Providence) which have been excluded from the Mineral Resource due to currently limited drill coverage and supporting data.

Raw sample data was flagged by rock type, oxidation and mineralised domain identifier, prior to creating 1.0 m composites. A variety of techniques were used to assess the need to apply top cuts. Grade distribution disintegration analysis implied there was a step change in the grade at 10 g/t at Kirgella Gift (impacting 2 composites) and at 7.5 g/t at Providence (impacting a single composite), which were applied.

Multiple approaches were trialled to obtain reasonably structured continuity models, with the model for the largest mineralised domain at Kirgella Gift applied to all other domains. On-going exploration and additional sampling is expected to improve continuity models in the future, and although the strike and dip directions are currently robust, it is likely the pitch will be modified as more data is available.

Due to the low coefficient of variation, and relatively simple grade distributions, ordinary kriging (OK) using topcut grades was selected as the optimal estimation approach. Modelled domains that were informed by less than three drillhole intersections had the composite average assigned to the domain and were excluded from the resource inventory. A block size of 5 mE x 25 mN x 20 mRL was selected as the optimal parent block size, based primarily on existing drillhole spacing, but cross-checked against the results of kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA). The parent cells were sub-blocked to 0.5 mE x 2.5 mN x 0.5 mRL. Post estimation, the block model was re-blocked, splitting the elevation height from 10 to 5 m to assist with any future mine planning requirements, such as pit optimisation.

Estimation treated the mineralised domains as hard boundaries. Due to the limited number of samples in the complete and partial oxidation domains, weathering/oxidation boundaries was not used to constrain the estimate.

All mineralised domains used the same three search pass strategy, with the searches orientated into the plane of mineralisation:

- *Search pass 1:* 75 m x 75 m x 15 m, with a quadrant search using minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 9 samples per quadrant.
- *Search pass 2:* 125 m x 125 m x 25 m, with between 4 and 36 informing samples and no drillhole restrictions.
- *Search pass 3:* 200 m x 200 m x 40 m, with between 4 and 36 informing samples and no drillhole restrictions.

The maximum distance of extrapolation is 45 m.

Model validation included visual checks in cross-section and plan view, followed by whole of domain validation, with good correlation between the naïve and declustered composite samples and the estimated grades. Swath plots prepared for the largest gold mineralised domains showed good correlation between the composite and estimated grades.

The Mineral Resource reported here is an initial estimate and there has been no previous mining at either Kirgella Gift or Providence. While there have been no previous estimates for comparison, an inverse distance squared (ID2) check estimate was run using identical search parameters as the OK estimate with no significant variation noted.

Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource has been classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, Code 2012). The total Inferred MRE is **2.34 Mt @ 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz Au** for both the Kirgella Gift and adjacent Providence deposits (see Table 1).

This initial MRE is reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off above the 225 mRL, approximately 140 m below surface. A break down by deposit and material type is provided in Table 6, highlighting the potential to support open pit mining.

This MRE is classified as Inferred, due to an absence of dry bulk density data, and that current drill hole data is sufficient to imply, but not verify geological and grade continuity at this early stage of the project. Future KalGold drill programs will include a component of diamond drilling to clarify and enhance geological understanding, provide dry bulk density data, and to support initial metallurgical and geotechnical studies. Mineralisation remains open below the 225 mRL and between the two deposits. Additional drilling at depth, and along strike is expected to support future resource growth and upgrade.

Table 6 – Kirgella Gift and Providence Mineral Resource Estimate by Material Type at a 0.5 g/t reporting cut-off. Note totals may not sum due to rounding.

not sum due to rounding.					
Classification	Prospect	Material Type	Tonnes (Mt)	Au Grade (g/t)	Au (oz)
Inferred	Kirgella Gift	Oxide	0.04	1.0	1,200
		Transitional	0.24	1.0	7,900
		Fresh	1.53	1.0	49,400
		Sub-Total	1.81	1.0	58,500
	Providence	Oxide	0.01	0.9	400
		Transitional	0.08	1.0	2,600
		Fresh	0.43	1.1	14,900
		Sub-Total	0.53	1.1	17,900
Total		2.34	1.0	76,400	

Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) requirements were assessed by examining the relative changes in the MRE (tonnes, grade and contained metal) by elevation, and the spatial arrangement of the gold mineralisation. As a function of the near surface location and overall geometry, open pit mining is considered the most likely mining method. The Mineral Resource has therefore been reported above 225 mRL elevation, approximately 140 m below surface and 130 m below surface transported material.

Cut-Off Grades

The Kirgella Gift and Providence Mineral Resource Estimate is reported at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, reflecting cut-offs used at neighbouring projects within the region and the assumed processing characteristics.

Higher cut-offs result in higher grades (Figure 12), with only minor decreases in ounces, suggesting relatively consistent grade distributions. With higher-grade and thicker portions of each deposit present at shallow levels, geometry and grade distributions lend support for potential future extraction via open pit mining.

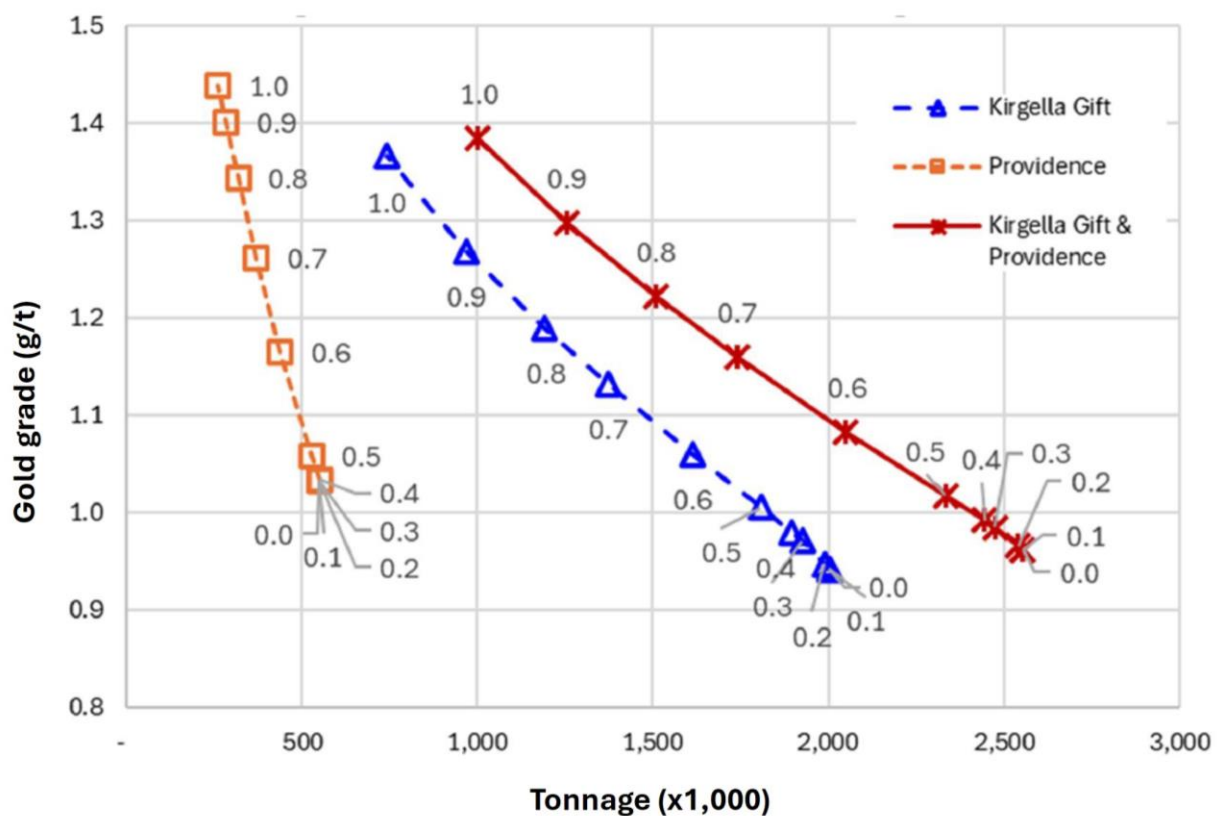


Figure 12 – Grade-tonnage curves for the Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE

No deleterious variables have been identified and none estimated. KalGold has not completed any metallurgical studies to date, with test work planned prior to the next update to the MRE. Fine grained visible gold has been noted in percussion samples from Kirgella Gift.

Previous and current mining activities in the local area demonstrate similar mineralisation style and grade tenor, and support the potential economic viability of the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits. While KalGold has not completed any mining studies, should the deposit be mined, it is expected that future ore would be extracted using conventional selective open pit mining methods which include drill and blast, hydraulic excavator mining, and dump truck haulage. Other than re-blocking the Mineral Resource to a maximum of 5m high blocks, no selective mining unit assumptions have been applied.

Ounces per vertical metre

The Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE shows a combined average of 565 ounces per vertical metre through to the base of the model at the 225 mRL (Figure 13). There is an increase in ounces per vertical metre with depth, peaking around 60 m below surface. Below the 290 mRL, the ounce profile tapers off in combination with a reduction in drill hole coverage and spacing with depth. Though not diagnostic, the curve is consistent with gold mineralisation opportunities that are yet to be drill tested, both near surface and at depth down-dip of the drilled deposit.

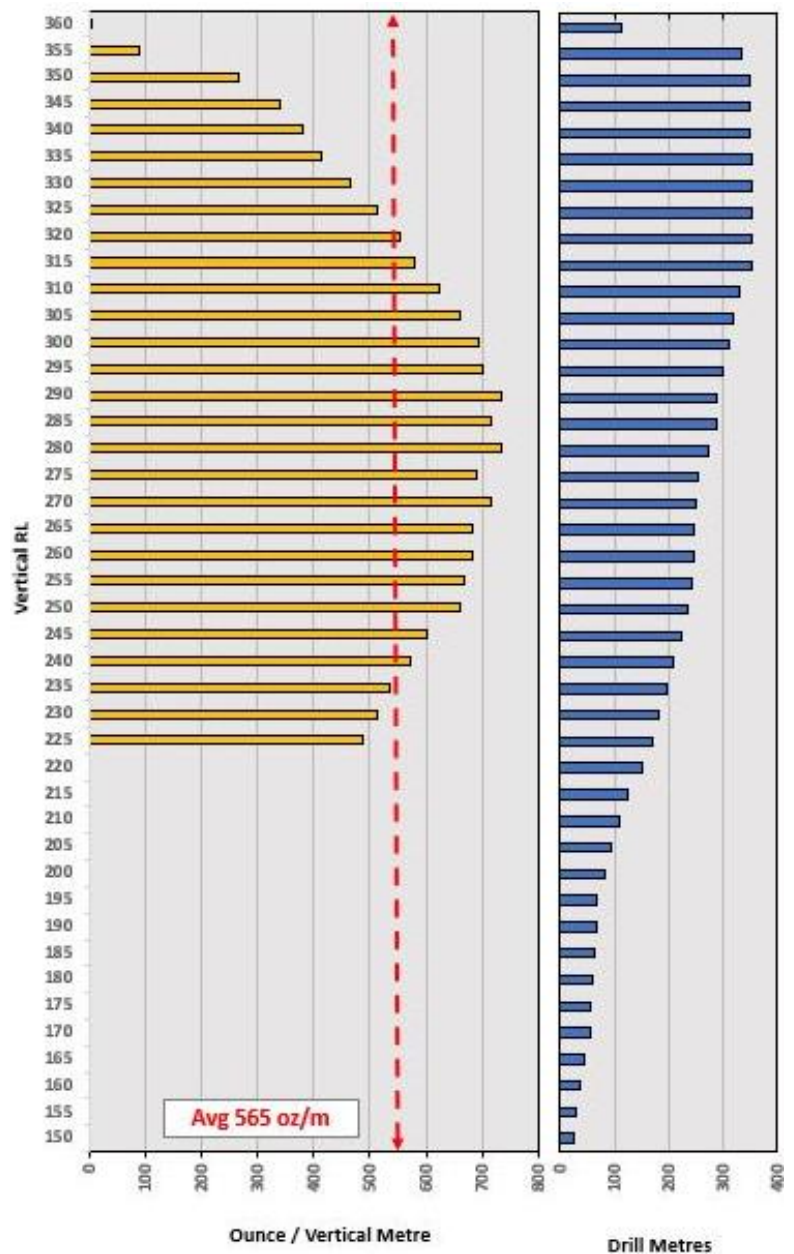


Figure 13 – Ounce per vertical plot showing corresponding cumulative RC and Diamond drill metres with depth for the combined Kirgella Gift and Providence MRE. The cutoff below the 225mRL represent the base of modelling.

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. Current focus includes:

- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Contains the outcropping **La Mascotte** gold deposit as well as a series of satellite prospects and historic workings of the **Taurus Goldfield**. Importantly, KalGold's methods resulted in the definition of a JORC (2012) MRE (3.61 Mt @ 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz¹) that is one of the most inexpensive in recent times (A\$4.60 per ounce of gold). Exploration work continues at the project.
- The **Pinjin Project** within the **30Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone** (host to Sunrise Dam, Granny Smith, Rebecca, Anglo Saxon, and Wallaby projects). Located only 25km north along strike from Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) **Rebecca Gold Project**. With historic work identifying open gold mineralisation from shallow levels, work is focussing on defining and testing targets throughout the project area while defining new resources. At Kirgella and Pinjin South, tenure is the subject of a farm-in over the next two years to expand upon known mineralisation. Between this tenure and KalGold's existing tenure and applications, the Company has established a significant presence in a strategic and important region.
- Other projects are the focus of early-stage exploration programs. Gold anomalism and recent discoveries are driving efforts at **Perrinvale** and **Zelica**. Additionally, lithium potential is being tested at the **Pianto** and **Pinjin** projects.



Follow KalGold on social media



¹ 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

JORC Table 1 – Sections 1 and 2. The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Scott Herrmann, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Herrmann is the Exploration Manager 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. Mr Herrmann consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Herrmann holds securities in Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

JORC Table 1 – Section 3. The information in this statement that relates to the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits is based on work completed by Mr Kahan Cervoj of MEC Mining Pty Ltd. Mr Cervoj is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking 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. Mr Cervoj has reviewed a finalised draft of this document and consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the context in which it appears.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

The references in this announcement to Exploration Results were reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 in the announcements listed below:

- 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 is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcements noted above.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were taken as individual 1m split samples or composited to 4m intervals by PVC spear. All sampling lengths were recorded in KalGold's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by. Industry standard practice was used in the processing of samples from the drill rig for assay, with 1m intervals of RC chips collected in green plastic bags. Assay of samples utilises standard laboratory techniques. Gold determination was completed on 40gm samples by AAS. An additional multi-element suite on selective holes was completed via mixed acid digest with either ICP-AES or ICP-MS finish. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below. <p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples collected via conventional rig mounted cyclone then dumped in 1m intervals on the ground in rows of 20 with initial composite samples to a maximum 6m intervals. Anomalous intervals re-sampled at 1m intervals. Individual samples collected by trowel. RC drill samples collected via conventional rig mounted cyclone to large plastic bags. Some composite sampling to maximum 6m interval via spear, but majority sampling at 1m interval either via spear or compressed air powered rotary splitter. RAB and RC samples submitted to Analabs for preparation of 100% of the sample by Mixer Mill. Assay for Au by Fire Assay on a 50 gm sample charge with detection limit 0.01 g/t Au. No other elements analysed. Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples used 4m composite intervals of 2-3 kg weight, collected via scoop. RC sampling included a mixture of 4m composite samples and 1m re-splits, collected using riffle splitter (75:25 ratio). Sample weights of 2-3 kg. RAB samples were submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie with sample preparation involving 80% passing 80#, followed by Au assay by Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace (method code FA1). Detection limit of 0.02 g/t Au. RC samples submitted to Amdel Laboratories in Kalgoorlie with sample preparation involving 80% passing 80#, followed by Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace (method code AA7), or Fire Assay using a 50 gm charge with AAS finish (method code FA1). Lower detection limits of 10 ppb Au (FA1) or 0.02 g/t Au (AA7). Hole PINC4 1m re-splits additionally assayed for Co, Cu, Ni and As by both Analabs and Amdel Laboratories via analytical method IC3E. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore samples collected initially as 4m composite samples via scoop, with 1m re-sampling follow up. Diamond core samples collected as half core. No further documentation available regarding field sampling procedures. Aircore 4m composite samples and 1m re-splits submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories for Au assay by Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (method code AR001). 1 ppb Au lower detection. Additional Aircore multi-element bottom of hole sampling (only) completed via multiple methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish (code AR101 & 102) for As, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn. XRF using a 1 gm catch weight to 10 gm of 12:22 flux in Silicon fusion (code XRF204), for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg,

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>No, Nb, Ni, P, S, Si, Ti, V and Zr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total combustion using a C-S analyser to determine CO₂ content (code TC001). ○ Diamond core samples submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories for Au, Pt and Pd analysis via Fire Assay on a 40 gm charge with ICP-OES finish (code FA002). Au lower detection limit 1 ppb Au. <p>• Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All drill programs utilised Genalysis-Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. ○ Aircore drill holes completed to blade refusal and composite sampled to 4m intervals with additional 1m bottom of hole (BOH) samples collected. Composite Aircore samples submitted for Au analysis by Aqua Regia digest, with BOH samples submitted for an additional multi-element suite including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W & Zn. ○ RC sampling involved 4m composites with anomalous zones subsequently re-submitted at 1m intervals. Composite RC samples submitted for Au analysis by Aqua Regia and multi-element as per Aircore procedures listed above. 1m re-split samples assayed for Au only by Fire Assay of 50 gm charge with no multi-element. ○ Au analysis by both Aqua Regia and Fire Assay techniques provided 1 ppb Au lower detection limits.
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).	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In total, 22 drill holes for 3,516m have been completed by KalGold in three separate drill programs through 2023. • All RC drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contactor Kennedy Drilling. All holes used an industry standard face sampling hammer (bit diameter of 5½ inches) with samples collected by cone splitter. <p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB drilling completed by Leonora Drilling using a truck mounted rig equipped with an on board 600cfm x 200psi compressor. Hole specification was 3^{7/8}" blade or 4" where equipped with hammer. ○ RC Drilling completed by Leonora Drilling using the above RAB rig modified for RC, involving the change over of the top drive rotary head and addition of a trailer mounted booster compressor. RC drilling utilised 3m NQ diamond drill rods with inner tubes and either a conventional down hole hammer plus a crossover sub, or a face sampling hammer. RC hole diameter was 4^{1/4}". • Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RAB and RC drilling completed. No detailed descriptions available but assumed to include industry standard techniques. • Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aircore drilling completed by Challenge Drilling. No detailed descriptions available but assumed to include industry standard techniques. ○ Diamond Drilling completed by McKay Drilling. No detailed description available but assumed to include industry standard techniques. • Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aircore drilling completed by Raglan Drilling. No detailed descriptions available but assumed to include industry standard techniques. ○ RC drilling completed by K & J Drilling. Nominal hole size 5^{1/2}".
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. <p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the reject sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. RC Chip sample condition recorded using a three-code system, D=Dry, M=Moist, W=Wet. Measures taken to ensure maximum RC sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, using water injection at times of reduced air circulation, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual percentage estimates of recovery recorded for both RAB and RC drill samples. Sample moisture comment (wet/dry) recorded. General commentary noted less than ideal RC sample weights due to RC rig set up, although no known relationship between sample recovery and grade documented. Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill sample recovery information documented. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative description of sample moisture content (Wet, dry) recorded for Aircore samples. Diamond core recoveries not documented. Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drill sample recovery information documented.
<p>Logging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual RC geological logging was undertaken on 1m intervals for all drilling at the time of drilling, using standard KalGold logging codes. Planned drill hole target depths were adjusted by the geologist during drilling as required. The geologist also oversaw all sampling and drilling practices. KalGold employees supervised all drilling. A small selection of representative chips was collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. <p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire length of RAB and RC drill holes geologically logged. Qualitative logging – weathering, moisture, colour, lithology, mineralisation, alteration and veining. Quantitative logging – sample quality. Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging completed for both RAB and RC drill holes, with some RAB logs partial only with a focus on end of hole intervals. Geological logs are descriptive and include lithology, grain size, weathering, alteration, mineralogy, regolith, veining and vein texture. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Aircore and Diamond holes geologically logged in full. Geological logs are descriptive and include weathering, colour, grain size, lithology, texture, mineralogy, alteration and veining. Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Aircore and RC holes logged in full. Geological logs are descriptive and include lithology, colour, weathering, regolith, grain size, foliation, texture, mineralogy and alteration, with sulphide and veining percentage.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being</i> 	<p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilised both 4m composite samples with resampling of anomalous zones of mineralisation at 1m intervals, or direct 1m individual split samples. 1m samples were recovered directly using a 15:1 rig mounted cone splitter during drilling into a calico sample bag. Sample target weight was between 2 and 3kg. In the case of wet clay samples, grab samples were taken from the sample return pile, initially into a calico sample bag. Wet samples were stored separately from other samples in plastic bags and riffle split once dry. 4m composite samples were sampled using PVC spear on 1m bulk reject sample intervals, collected from below the cone splitter. Where the sample was wet, a scoop was used instead of the PVC spear. QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. Every 30th sample a duplicate sample was taken using the same sub sample technique as the original sample. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>sampled.</i></p>	<p>mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. <p>Historic Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill samples collected via initial compositing to maximum 6m interval via trowel, with subsequent re-sampling at 1m intervals. RC drill samples collected at 1m intervals via spear or compressed air powered rotary splitter. No documentation on use of field duplicates. All samples submitted to Analabs with preparation of 100% of the sample by mixer mill. No further documentation available. Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB and RC 4m composite samples collected via scoop. RC re-split 1m samples collected via riffle splitter at a ratio of 75:25. All samples submitted to Amdel Laboratories pulverised to 80% passing 80# particle size. No further information documented. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore composite samples collected via scoop with 1m re-splits subsequently collected through zones of interest. Limited number of field duplicates submitted for analysis. Diamond drilling samples all half core. No further information documented. Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore and RC composite samples collected at 4m intervals, with follow up re-sampling at 1m interval. No further information documented.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>KalGold Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories. Samples were prepared and assayed for Au (only) at BV Kalgoorlie, with selected sample pulps subsequently transported to BV Perth for additional multi-element determination. All samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. All coarse residues have been retained. Only gold assay results are reported. The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 g (approx.) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process. Au has been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS). <p>Historic Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB and RC samples assayed for Au by Fire Assay on a 50 gm sample charge with AAS finish. Detection limit was 0.01 g/t Au. No other elements analysed. No QAQC documentation available. Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB samples assayed via Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace (method code AA7). RC samples assayed either by Aqua Regia digest with a 50 gm flame AAS graphite furnace (method code AA7), or Fire Assay using a 50 gm charge with AAS finish (method code FA1). Lower detection limits of 10 ppb Au (FA1) or 0.02 g/t Au (AA7). Hole PNC4 1m re-splits additionally assayed for Co, Cu, Ni and As by both Analabs and Amdel Laboratories via analytical method IC3E. No QAQC documentation available. Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore 4m composite samples and 1m re-splits submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories for Au assay by Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS finish (method code AR001). 1 ppb Au lower detection. Additional Aircore multi-element bottom of hole sampling (only) completed via multiple methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aqua Regia digest with ICP-OES finish (code AR101 &

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>102) for As, Bi, Ca, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb and Zn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ XRF using a 1 gm catch weight to 10 gm of 12:22 flux in Silicon fusion (code XRF204), for Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Fe, K, Mg, No, Nb, Ni, P, S, Si, Ti, V and Zr. ▪ Total combustion using a C-S analyser to determine CO2 content (code TC001). ○ Diamond core samples submitted to Ultratrace Laboratories for Au, Pt and Pd analysis via Fire Assay on a 40 gm charge with ICP-OES finish (code FA002). Au lower detection limit 1 ppb Au. ○ Newmont QAQC protocols not documented in detail. Ultratrace Laboratories conducted regular internal lab check QAQC assaying, with results available. <p>• Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All drill programs utilised Genalysis-Intertek Laboratories in Kalgoorlie. ○ Composite Aircore samples submitted for Au analysis by Aqua Regia digest, with BOH samples submitted for an additional multi-element suite including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ag, Al, As, Ba, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W & Zn. ○ RC sampling involved 4m composites with anomalous zones subsequently re-submitted at 1m intervals. Composite RC samples submitted for Au analysis by Aqua Regia and multi-element as per Aircore procedures listed above. 1m re-split samples assayed for Au only by Fire Assay of 50 gm charge with no multi-element. ○ Au analysis by both Aqua Regia and Fire Assay techniques provided 1 ppb Au lower detection limits. ○ No documentation available regarding QAQC protocols.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. <p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • KalGold inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between field duplicates, blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials. <p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No documentation on verification of significant intersections available. • Twin holes not used by any of the historic operators noted above. • Data entry procedures, verification and storage protocols also not documented.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. <p><u>KalGold Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars have initially been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of 3-5m. Follow up surveying via an external licenced survey contractor was completed for holes KGRC23001-014 (only) via 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 Kirgella 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/). <p><u>Historic Drilling</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burdekin Resources NL (A58706): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All RAB and RC drill holes were surveyed using a differential GPS system on the AMG Datum. Collar location accurate to +/- 5m. ○ No downhole survey information recorded or available. • Gutnick Resources NL (A63110): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All RAB and RC drill hole collar locations recorded on the AGD84 Datum. No further information recorded. ○ Downhole single shot Eastman camera used to record collar dip (only) for RC holes PINC4 and PINC5. No additional downhole surveying completed. • Newmont Exploration Pty Ltd (A81567): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All drill hole collar locations recorded on the GDA94 Zone 51 datum.

JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>No further information documented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole single shot and/or multishot surveys with unknown tool type completed for all Diamond drill holes. <p>Renaissance Minerals Limited (A93735, A105183):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collar locations recorded on the GDA94 Zone 51 datum. No further information documented. RC drill hole downhole surveys completed using a gyro post drilling by survey contractor, Surtron Technologies.
Data spacing and distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>KalGold Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was undertaken across five separate E-W oriented drill lines at Kirgella Gift. Holes were designed to infill and extend existing historic drill coverage, and approximately follow a 50x20m to 50x40m pattern. Drilling at Providence was completed on six E-W section lines to confirm and extend prior historic RC drilling. Collars are on 50x40m spacing. A single hole was completed at Kirgella North. <p>Historic Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling across Kirgella Gift and Providence has been completed by numerous operators over a 15-year time period (1999-2014). Historic drill spacing is variable, reflecting the campaign nature of prior work with successive drill programs building on earlier work.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>KalGold Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RC drill holes were angled -60° to grid east (090°). Drilling was designed to intersect mineralisation near surface and at depth. Historic drill holes were utilised to assist with delimiting mineralisation distributions. <p>Historic Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior RAB and Aircore drilling is a mixture of angled at -60° to 090° grid east, or vertical, with holes completed on E-W fences. The majority of historic RC drilling, plus single Diamond hole PJDD005, have been angled at -60° towards 090°. Mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence dips steeply to the west and follows an approximate N-S strike. The drill orientation in place provides intersection of mineralised structures approximately normal to their orientation, and hence is not considered to have introduced any sampling bias.
Sample security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>KalGold Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC programs, samples are collected and accounted for by KalGold employees/contractors during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Kalgoorlie from logging site by KalGold employees/contractors 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. <p>Historic Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No documentation is available regarding sample security measures for historic drilling campaigns referred to above.
Audits or reviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KalGold has completed a review and compilation of all digital historic drilling data documented in WAMEX reports. No critical issues have been noted. The BV Laboratory was visited by KalGold staff in May 2022 and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust. the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits are located on E28/2655, in which KalGold currently has a farm-in agreement (ASX Announcement 23 May 2023, <i>KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin</i>). The farm-in transaction includes the following tenure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirgella: E28/2654, E28/2655 and E28/2656. Pinjin South: P31/2099, P31/2100, P31/2012 and E31/1127. Rebecca West: E28/3135 and E28/3136. Project located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi (Rebecca West tenements only) pastoral stations. KalGold holds all mineral rights over the tenure. C" Class Common Reserve R10041 overlies the entire historic Pinjin mining centre, including current day mining activities at Hawthorn Resources (ASX:HAW) Anglo-Saxon Gold operations. The south-western quadrant of R10041 includes the Pinjin South tenure but is not anticipated to unduly restrict access and future exploration activities. Previous heritage surveys have identified some areas of interest over E28/2654 - place ids 23972-975, 23984-990, 23993 & 23959-960. In addition, a broad heritage overlay exists over the extents of Lake Rebecca (place id 19142), which impinges on the southern and western edges of E28/2654. None of the above heritage sites overlap with initial areas flagged by KalGold for early-stage exploration field work and drilling. KalGold will undertake additional heritage survey work with traditional owners as required.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing project tenure and surrounds has been explored by numerous operators since the 1970's, with an initial focus on nickel, base metals and uranium potential. BHP Minerals entered into a Joint Venture farm in with Uranex in the mid 1980's to search for gold within Pinjin and Rebecca palaeochannel systems, drilling several regionally spaced RC holes prior to assessing trial insitu cyanide leach operations at the Magpie Prospect (off tenure). Economic recoveries were reported to be disappointing, and the project abandoned. Burdekin Resources worked the ground in the mid to late 1990's, discovering gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift through RAB drilling in 1999 while following up an earlier maglag soil anomaly. Gutnick Resources farmed into the project and completed additional RAB and limited RC drilling. Newmont Exploration acquired the ground through a farm in and Joint Venture agreement with Gel Resources and Great Gold Mines (formerly Gutnick Resources) in 2005. Newmont completed a considerable amount of work including ground gravity surveys, airborne magnetics and extensive regional RAB and Aircore drilling. Follow up diamond and RC drilling led to the discovery of anomalous gold mineralisation at the T12 and T15 prospects. Due to internal budgeting constraints and competing priorities following the Global Financial Crisis, very little follow up work was completed at T12 and T15. Newmont subsequently divested the project to Renaissance Minerals in September 2010. Renaissance Minerals completed additional Aircore and limited follow up RC and diamond drilling at both T12 and T15 prospects. At Kirgella Gift, 19 RC holes for 3,116m were completed to follow up and extend earlier coverage. An additional 2 RC holes for 290m were completed approximately 300m south of Kirgella Gift to follow up anomalous Aircore results, leading to the discovery of the Providence Prospect. Renaissance Minerals subsequently merged with Emerald Resources in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects. No substantial exploration activity has occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kireglla tenure is located on the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Locally the project areas straddles the boundary between the Edjudina and Linden Domains and overlies the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a major transcrustal structure associated with gold mineralisation within the region. • The greenstone belts within these Domains are made up of a thick package of intercalated sedimentary and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, dolerites and ultramafic rocks. These belts are structurally complex with common northeast, northwest and early north-south trending faults and lineaments. Internal granitoids and porphyries are also common and metamorphic grade is typically Greenschist to Amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grade increasing towards the east. • Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes crosscut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kireglla tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of the project. Alluvial cover is extensive and can reach depths of 80m or more locally. • Gold mineralisation at Kireglla Gift and Providence, the most advanced prospects in the Kireglla tenure project area, is a ductile shear hosted system characterised by mylonised schistose rocks altered to talc, chlorite, carbonate, sericite/muscovite, magnetite and sulphide. The shear strikes north south and dips steeply to the west.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ◦ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ◦ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ◦ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ◦ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual drill intercepts have been previously reported. For previous announcements relating to drill results from Kireglla Gift and Providence refer to the following ASX announcements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 23rd May 2023 ◦ 8th June 2023 ◦ 25 October 2023 ◦ 7th December 2023 ◦ 15th March 2024
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reporting exploration results, grades are not top cut. • Gold intercepts are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts are defined using a 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. • No metal equivalent calculations reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. • Mineralisation at Kireglla Gift and Providence has a steep dip to the West. RC and diamond drilling completed at Kireglla Gift and Providence is predominantly angled to the east and provides intersection of mineralised structures approximately normal to their orientation.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps are shown in the body of the document.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. The results presented here mark significant results that are open in several directions that require further 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High resolution aeromagnetic data, completed by various historic operators, is available across the entirety of the project tenure and assists KalGold with ongoing geological interpretation and targeting. Additional historic ground gravity data and airborne electro-magnetic (EM) data has previously been collected by Newmont over the Kirgella tenure. No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been noted in historic WAMEX reports or observed in work completed by KalGold.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work programs at Kirgella Gift and Providence will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program of twin holes to check and verify historic RC results from various operators. This is expected to assist with future resource classification. Collection of additional dry bulk density measurements. Extensional and infill RC resource definition drilling. Metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling, and associated studies Preliminary mining studies.

Section 3 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Data validation procedures used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available database compilation reports were reviewed by K. Cervo and cross checks between the database and supplied raw data completed, with no discrepancies identified. During a site visit by K. Cervo a number of collar locations were independently checked with no discrepancies identified. Previous and current data were compared with no significant discrepancies identified. Available data was imported into Micromine software, desurveyed and a variety of audit checks performed with no errors. The drillhole data was reviewed spatially with no spatial discrepancies.
Site visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A site visit was undertaken by Kahan Cervo on the 4th of April 2024. No exploration activities were being undertaken at the Pinjin project during the site visit. While at site, the location of the drillhole collars and general site layout and the logged geology were checked. The stated data, procedures and geology correlated well with the information supplied by KalGold.
Geological interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is good confidence in the camp and local scale stratigraphy and geology. However, the local bedrock geology is obscured by transported cover, the narrow mineralisation width and multiple stacked lodes combine to reduce the confidence in the local interpretations. There is reasonable confidence in the recent percussion (RC and Aircore) drillhole data. There is a single diamond drillhole within the Kirgella prospect, intersecting mineralisation approximately 133m vertically below surface. There is no density data available and hence density values have been assumed. The true style and nature of the mineralised quartz veining has been informed by RC drilling, a single diamond drillhole and the adjacent gold prospects. On-going exploration may modify this understanding. The current interpretations are viewed as reasonable, however, there is considerable scope for alternate interpretations of the mineralisation which could materially impact the final Mineral Resource. The potential for either narrower discrete higher grade, or broader lower grade stockwork style interpretations are possible. The potential for alternate interpretations is reflected in the current Mineral Resource Classification. The current geological understanding has been reflected in the treatment of the mineralisation: discrete mineralised zones/domains, with hard external boundaries constrain the estimate. No mineralisation has been estimated into the transported lithology.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation has been interpreted as a series of discrete mineralised domains at each prospect. Some mineralised domains commence at or below the base of transported material and extend down dip. Interpreted strike ranges between 345-010° with dip between 75-90° to the west, narrowing with depth. The reported Mineral Resource consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirgella Gift: eight domains which range in strike length from 30 to 365m (average 165m), with a vertical extent of 45 to 230m (average 150m) vertically and with a true width between 1.2 to 12.5m (average 6.8m). Providence: five domains which range in strike length from 100 to 200m (average 180m), with a vertical extent of 75 to 145m (average 110m) vertically and with a true width between 1.4 to 5.5m (average 3.4m). There are an additional twelve small, mineralised domains interpreted (seven at Kirgella Gift and five at Providence) which have been excluded from the Mineral Resource because of the limited available data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units Any assumptions about correlation between variables. Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micromine (v2023.5) software was used for all drillhole processing, interpretation, statistical assessment and grade estimation and reporting purposes. The raw sample data was flagged by rock type, oxidation and mineralised domain identifier, prior to creating 1.0m composites. A range of topcut analysis techniques was undertaken and a topcut of 10 g/t and 7.5 g/t at Kirgella Gift (2 composites cut) and Providence (1 composite cut) respectively. Due to the low coefficient of variation (CV), limited number of samples and grade distributions, ordinary kriging (OK) of the topcut grades was used to estimate the grade into parent cells with dimensions of 5mE x 25mN x 10mRL and then sub. The parent cells were sub-blocked to 0.5mE x 2.5mN x 0.5mRL. Estimation treated the mineralised domains as hard boundaries. Due to the limited number of samples in the complete and partial oxidation domains, the oxidation domains were not used to constrain the estimate. All domains used the same three search pass strategy, with the searches orientated into the plane of mineralisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search pass 1: 75m x 75m x 15m, with a quadrant search using minimum of 4 samples and a maximum of 9 samples per quadrant, with a single search after that. Search pass 2: 125m x 125m x 25m, with between 4 and 36 informing samples and no drillhole restrictions. Search pass 3: 200m x 200m x 40m, with between 4 and 36 informing samples and no drillhole restrictions. The maximum distance of extrapolation is 45m. This 2024 MRE is a first-time estimate and there are no previous estimates for comparison and there has been no previous mining of the deposit. An inverse distance squared (ID2) estimate was run using identical search parameters as the OK estimate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At a 0.0g/t cut-off, the ID2 estimate grade had identical tonnes but the gold grade was 1.5% lower than the OK estimate for 1.5% less metal. At a 0.5g/t cut-off, the ID2 estimate had 5.6% less tonnes and 1.7% higher grade for a total of 4% lower metal. There are no assumptions regarding the recovery of by- products. No deleterious variables have been identified and none estimated. The parent block size is 5mE x 25mN x 10mRL, which was re- blocked to a maximum block height of 5mRL for the purposes of reporting and future assessment of the MRE. There was no change in volume pre/post regularisation. The drillhole spacing at both Kirgella Gift and Providence is variable, ranging from 15 to 65m (averaging 35m) along strike and 5 to 50m (averaging 30m) in elevation. Other than re-blocking the Mineral Resource to a maximum of 5m high blocks, no selective mining unit assumptions have been applied. As only gold was estimated no cross-correlations are present. The transported material was used to constrain the bedrock interpretations and mineralisation. The different lithologies were used to assign the dry bulk density, and mineralisation defined by the on-set of gold grade anomalism. The search directions were orientated parallel to the interpreted mineralisation. A variety of techniques were used to assess the need to apply topcuts. Grade distribution disintegration analysis implied there was a step change in the grade of 10g/t at Kirgella Gift (impacting 2 composites) and 7.5g/t at Providence (impacting a single composite) which were then applied. Visual validation was performed in cross-section and plan, followed by whole of domain validation, with good correlation between the naïve, declustered composite and estimated grades. Swath plots were then prepared for the largest mineralised domains with good correlation between the composite and estimated grades.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnage basis.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interpretations were prepared on the basis of the onset of gold mineralisation, rather than a geological grade cut-off. The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t gold cut-off on the basis of similar style mineralisation at comparable distances from processing facilities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the shallow depth to the top of the mineralisation, relatively low grade and the geometry of the mineralisation, open pit mining is the most likely mining option. From an assessment of the mineralisation geometry and grade distribution with depth, the base of the RPEEE was set to 225mRL (approximately 140m below the topography and 125m below the base of alluvial). No dilution assumptions have been incorporated into the estimate.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No processing information is available for the project, and it has been assumed the mineralisation can be successfully processed. No deportment studies are currently available for the Pinjin project but similar styles of mineralisation in the district have been successfully mined and processed. Fine grained visible gold has been identified in the Pinjin project.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pinjin project is located within a mining district that has a long history of constructing suitable waste storage facilities and extensive experience in mining and constructing dumps and infrastructure are well established in the area. KalGold manage the exploration to date in compliance with all WA DEMIRS environmental regulations and presumably this will continue into the future.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bulk density data is currently available for the project. Nominal bulk densities for the fresh material were sourced from the Western Australian Geological Survey MAGIX data system, Folder 7209, R7209 2021 GSWA Petrophysics dataset. The following dry bulk density was applied to the fresh material and the respective weathered material reduced to reflect the degree of oxidation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basalt: Fresh 2.9, Partial oxidised 2.4, Completely oxidised 1.8t/m³. Ultramafic: Fresh 2.85, Partial oxidised 2.4, Completely oxidised 1.8t/m³ Granitic: Fresh 2.7, Partial oxidised 2.25, Completely oxidised 1.7t/m³. The transported material was assigned a value of 1.8 t/m³ based on the CP's previous experience with similar styles of mineralisation, in rocks with similar weathering styles elsewhere in the Kalgoorlie area. It has been presumed that the assigned density values are representative of the lithology-weathering patterns at Pinjin.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The starting criteria was the confidence in the informing data which was high. Then the number of intersections and number of informing samples were sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. All relevant factors have been taken into account for classification. This 2024 Pinjin project MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The April 2024 MRE has been internally reviewed/audited by MEC Mining but there has been no external audit/review to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</i> <i>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The April 2024 Pinjin project has been classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource at best and is considered a global estimate, as reflected in the applied Mineral Resource classification. This is primarily a function of the current confidence in the data, drillhole spacing and the absence of actual density data from either prospect. The estimate is considered a global estimate. There has been no previous mining at either prospect.