

# High-grade gold in surface rock chips at Zelica Project

## Highlights:

- Reconnaissance work at Zelica near the Eucalyptus Goldfield in the Celia Tectonic Zone has identified a gold-mineralised corridor extending from the Zelica gold mine (off tenure to the north), through to the southern margin of KalGold tenure.
- Zelica is located 115km northwest of KalGold's new Kirgella Gift and Providence targets at the Pinjin Project.
- The mineralised corridor comprises the following on KalGold's E39/2188:
  - 6.8 km total strike length, commencing 600 m south of the historic Zelica gold mine;
  - High-grade gold mineralisation in near-surface quartz veining including **39.60 g/t Au** (KAL012563) and **6.44 g/t Au** (KAL012567) within shallow excavations at the West Nest prospect;
  - Moderate grade mineralisation and strong anomalism between 0.08 g/t Au and 1.08 g/t Au in samples from Eucalyptus Bore; and
  - Excised prospector workings at Murphy Well 2 and 3.
- Zelica is being assessed for systematic first-pass exploration for later in the year, likely to initially comprise auger sampling and mapping.

WA-focused gold explorer, **Kalgoorlie Gold Mining** (ASX:KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company'), is pleased to announce the results of reconnaissance work at the Zelica Project, near Lake Carey in the north Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

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

*"KalGold's outstanding portfolio of projects continues to impress. With first-pass surface sampling producing assays in excess of a troy ounce per tonne, it is clear the Zelica Project demands more attention. KalGold is presently defining future work programs throughout the project area to follow up on these very encouraging results."*

## Reconnaissance highlights high-grade outcropping gold mineralisation

KalGold's 100%-owned Zelica project is located around 70 km east of Kookynie and is easily accessible on high-quality unsealed roads from every direction. Like KalGold's Jungle Dam prospect at Pinjin (85km to the southeast), Zelica is located on the Celia Tectonic Zone, one of the major crustal structures of the Eastern Goldfields province, and around 115km northwest of KalGold's new Kirgella Gift and Providence targets at the Pinjin Project.

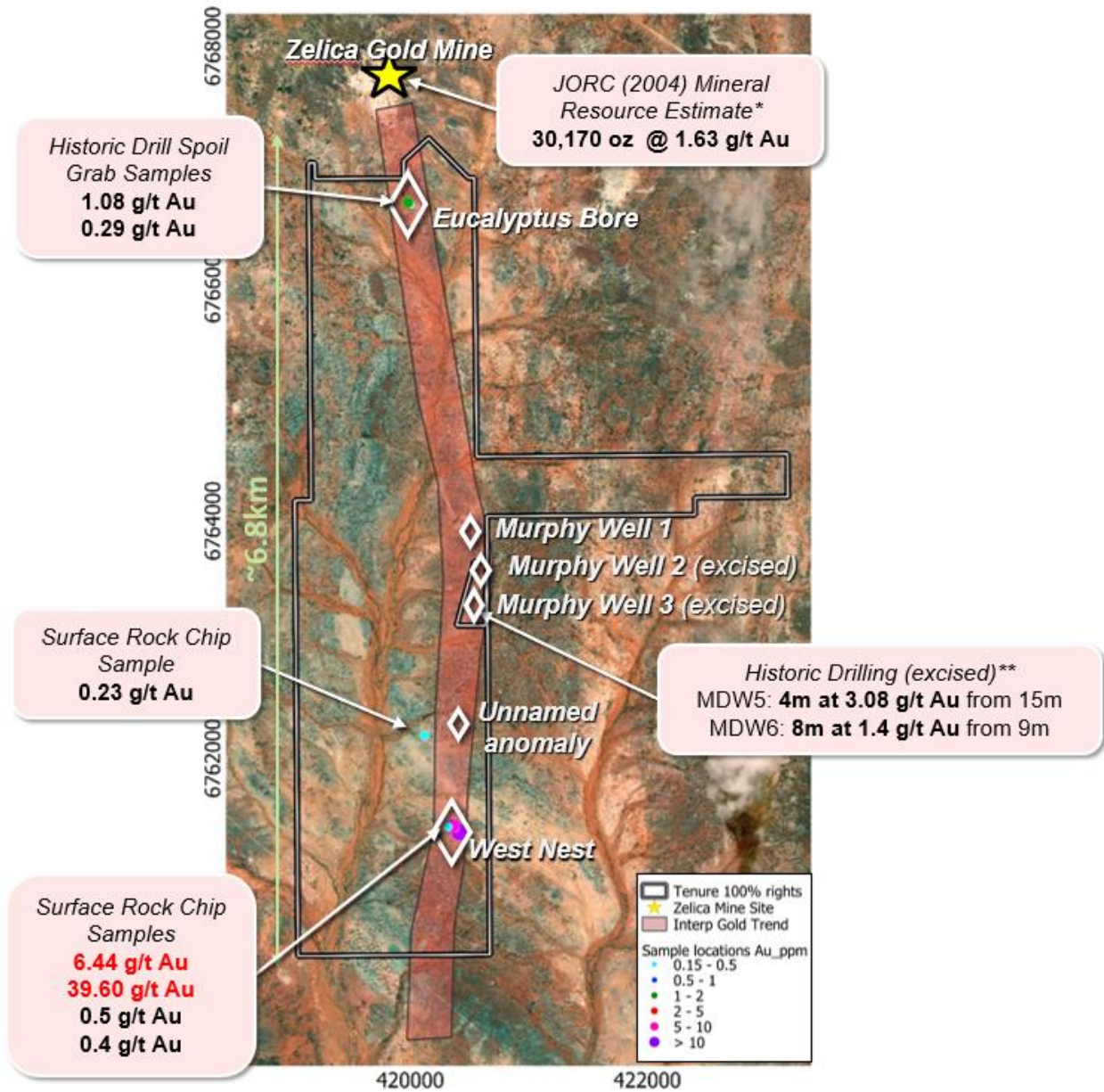


Figure 1 – New gold assays peak at West Nest where high-grade gold was defined in a quartz vein. \*JORC (2004) Mineral Resource Estimate, Exterra Resources Ltd, 23 April 2013 (WAMEX Report A98026); \*\*Murphy Well drilling, Centenary International Mining Ltd, 21 December 1987 (WAMEX Report A22365). Map Projection: MGA94 z51S.

Table 1 – Selected sample assay results from various prospects, Zelica Project.

Prospect	Sample	Sample type	Grid	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
Eucalyptus Bore	KAL003939	GRAB	MGA94_51	420003	6766670	0.29
	KAL003976	GRAB	MGA94_51	419982	6766684	1.08
West Nest	KAL012563	ROCK	MGA94_51	420419	6761380	39.60
	KAL012566	ROCK	MGA94_51	420380	6761412	0.40
	KAL012567	ROCK	MGA94_51	420361	6761433	6.44
	KAL012568	ROCK	MGA94_51	420321	6761423	0.50
Other	KAL012577	ROCK	MGA94_51	420122	6762194	0.23

Numerous samples were collected during the recent reconnaissance campaign. Samples were collected from outcrops, shallow excavations and historic RC drill chip material along a mineralised corridor extending the entire north-south length of the tenement. The corridor extends from off-tenure at the Zelica

gold mine (600 m to the north) and southward along the length of E 39/2188, covering around 6.8 km within the tenement.

A high of **39.6 g/t Au** (KAL012563) was returned from a vuggy quartz–k-feldspar–carbonate vein exposed in a shallow excavation at the West Nest prospect. At Eucalyptus Bore, selective grab sampling of weathered surface RC drill chips from a small RC drill program completed in 2006<sup>1</sup> returned a high of 1.08 g/t Au (KAL003976), confirming anomalous historic intercepts including:

- EUG004: **1m @ 3.02 g/t Au** from 16m
- EUG006: **1m @ 2.54 g/t Au** from 15m

In addition to the areas examined by KalGold, an excision in the centre east of the tenement and midway along the mineralised corridor contains minor historic workings at Murphy Well 2 and 3. Here, 1980s era shallow RC drilling<sup>2</sup> defined the following results:

- MDW5: **4m at 3.08 g/t Au** from 15m
- MDW6: **8m at 1.4 g/t Au** from 9m



Figure 2 – Rock chip samples of vuggy quartz–k-feldspar–carbonate at the West Nest prospect that returned 39.6 g/t Au (sample KAL012563, central sample is approximately 8cm across).

## Further work at Zelica

Given the encouraging early results, KalGold is determining the most appropriate way to initiate systematic exploration of the Zelica Project. Rock-chipping was incorporated into this initial program to assist with rock type identification and assessment of mineralisation potential. Only gold assays have been returned to date. Follow up work programs are likely to include auger geochemical sampling and field mapping to refine targets.

<sup>1</sup> WAMEX Report A75237, Eucalyptus Bore Project, Annual Technical & Progress Report For the 12 Month Period Ended 28 February 2007, NiWest Ltd. June 2007.

<sup>2</sup> WAMEX Report A22365, Geological report on the Yundamindera Prospect, Mt Morgan district, Mt Margaret Goldfield, Western Australia. Centenary International Mining Ltd. 21 December 1987.



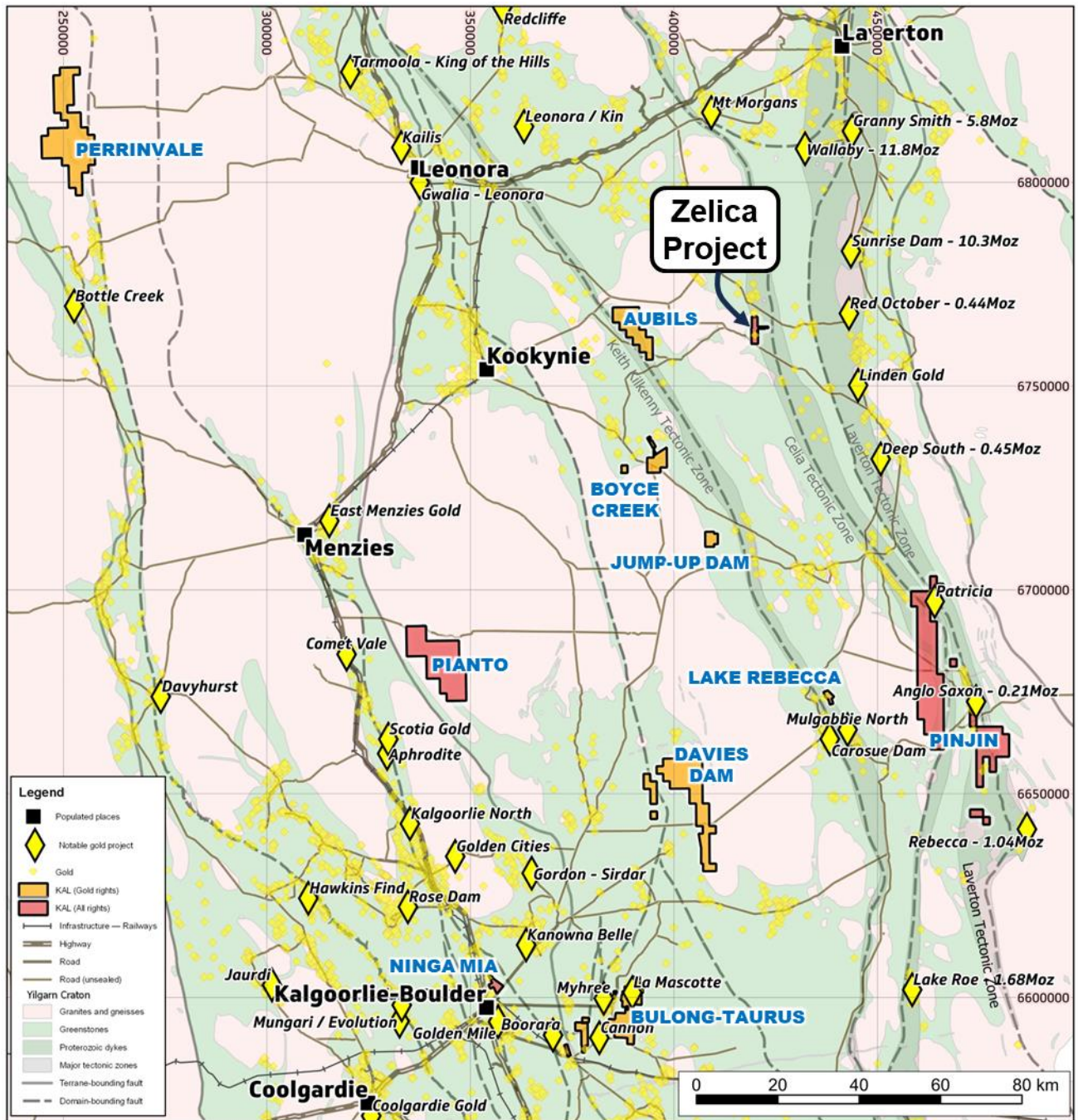


Figure 3 – Location of the Zelica Project in the north of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Zelica is located 85km northwest of KalGold’s Pinjin Project. Map Projection: MGA94 z51S.

Authorised for lodgement by the Board of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

For further information regarding KalGold, please visit [kalgoldmining.com.au](http://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, focussed on:

- 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 resource estimate (3.61 Mt @ 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz<sup>3</sup>) 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) is located only 25km north along strike from Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) **Rebecca Gold Project**. With historic work identifying open gold mineralisation from shallow levels, immediate work is focused on testing mineralisation continuity. 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**, and under-explored parts of the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone are being examined. Additionally, lithium potential is being tested at the **Pianto** and **Pinjin** projects.



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<sup>3</sup> See KalGold ASX release, "La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au". 7 March 2023.

## CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This news release contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable Australian securities laws, which are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this news release.

This forward-looking information includes, or may be based upon, without limitation, estimates, forecasts and statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the timing and amount of funding required to execute the Company's exploration, development and business plans, capital and exploration expenditures, the effect on the Company of any changes to existing legislation or policy, government regulation of mining operations, the length of time required to obtain permits, certifications and approvals, the success of exploration, development and mining activities, the geology of the Company's properties, environmental risks, the availability and mobility of labour, the focus of the Company in the future, demand and market outlook for precious metals and the prices thereof, progress in development of mineral properties, the Company's ability to raise funding privately or on a public market in the future, the Company's future growth, results of operations, restrictions caused by COVID-19, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Wherever possible, words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may" and similar expressions have been used to identify such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is given, and on information available to management at such time.

Forward-looking information involves significant risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors that could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from the results discussed or implied in the forward-looking information. These factors, including, but not limited to, fluctuations in currency markets, fluctuations in commodity prices, the ability of the Company to access sufficient capital on favourable terms or at all, changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations, political or economic developments in Australia or other countries in which the Company does business or may carry on business in the future, operational or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or development activities, employee relations, the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, obtaining necessary licenses and permits, diminishing quantities and grades of mineral reserves, contests over title to properties, especially title to undeveloped properties, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drill results and other geological data, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins and flooding, limitations of insurance coverage and the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, and should be considered carefully. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies can affect the Company's actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking information.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this news release is based upon what management believes, or believed at the time, to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure prospective purchasers that actual results will be consistent with such forward-looking information, as there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and neither the Company nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any such forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake, and assumes no obligation, to update or revise any such forward-looking statements or forward-looking information contained herein to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required by law.

No stock exchange, regulation services provider, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this news release.

## COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Matthew Painter, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Painter is the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited (KalGold) and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Painter consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Painter holds securities in Kalgoorlie Gold Mining Limited.

*Mineral Resource Estimate* - This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004 by Exterra Resources Ltd on 23 April 2013. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this release, and the Company confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in this release continue to apply and have not materially changed.



## APPENDIX 1 – Sample location data

Location data for selected samples collected by KalGold within the Zelica Project (E 39/2188).

Project	Prospect	Tenement	Sample	Sample type	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Grade Au (g/t)	
Zelica	Eucalyptus Bore	E 39/2188	KAL003939	GRAB	MGA94_51	420003	6766670	<b>0.29</b>	
			KAL003976	GRAB	MGA94_51	419982	6766684	<b>1.08</b>	
			KAL003977	GRAB	MGA94_51	419982	6766684	0.11	
			KAL003978	GRAB	MGA94_51	419982	6766684	0.08	
	West Nest			KAL012563	ROCK	MGA94_51	420419	6761380	<b>39.6</b>
				KAL012565	ROCK	MGA94_51	420419	6761380	0.03
				KAL012566	ROCK	MGA94_51	420380	6761412	<b>0.40</b>
				KAL012567	ROCK	MGA94_51	420361	6761433	<b>6.44</b>
				KAL012568	ROCK	MGA94_51	420321	6761423	<b>0.50</b>
				KAL012569	ROCK	MGA94_51	420434	6761435	0.04
				KAL012570	ROCK	MGA94_51	420284	6762198	0.02
				KAL012571	ROCK	MGA94_51	420272	6762254	0.02
				KAL012572	ROCK	MGA94_51	420234	6762310	<0.01
				KAL012573	ROCK	MGA94_51	420179	6762231	<0.01
				KAL012575	ROCK	MGA94_51	420165	6762205	0.02
				KAL012576	ROCK	MGA94_51	420165	6762206	0.01
	Other			KAL012577	ROCK	MGA94_51	420122	6762194	<b>0.23</b>
				KAL012578	ROCK	MGA94_51	420594	6763777	0.03
				KAL012579	ROCK	MGA94_51	420596	6763776	0.03

## APPENDIX 2 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock Chip and Grab sampling is used to obtain a point sample of surface outcrop or float material, or in the case of Grab sampling at Zelica, a representative portion of historic RC drill chip material (spoil) remaining on site.</li> <li>• Samples were collected with an Estwing geological hammer or aluminium sample scoop. Nominal target sample weight is 1-2kg.</li> <li>• Assay of samples utilises standard laboratory techniques. Gold determination was completed on 40gm samples by AAS (Au only). An additional multi-element suite will be 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples were geologically logged on site at time of collection by KAL employees.</li> <li>• Logging is qualitative and includes lithology, colour, texture, alteration, mineralisation and veining.</li> <li>• Rock Chip and Grab sampling is not suitable to support Mineral Resources Estimation.</li> </ul>



<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were collected in areas of outcrop, float or where historic RC drill sample (spoil) remained on site.</li> <li>• Sample type is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration and is representative of the material sampled.</li> <li>• QAQC was employed. A standard or blank sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. All sampling is appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories. Samples were prepared and assayed for Au (only) at BV Kalgoorlie, with sample pulps subsequently transported to BV Perth for additional multi-element determination. Multi-element results are still pending and not reported here.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Au has been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS).</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring.</li> <li>• KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between blanks (industrial sands) and standard reference materials.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sampled sites have been surveyed using a handheld Garmin GPS with accuracy of 3-5m.</li> <li>• All coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94.</li> <li>• Topography through the Zelica Project areas 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 (<a href="https://elevation.fsd.org.au/">https://elevation.fsd.org.au/</a>).</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample locations were based upon the availability of material to sample.</li> <li>• Sample spacing and type is not suitable for Mineral Resource Estimation.</li> <li>• No compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>

<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface Rock Chip and Grab sampling is biased to locations that present available sample material.</li> <li>• Sampling is considered appropriate for early-stage exploration.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples were bagged into calico plastic bags on site and transported to Kalgoorlie by KAL employees, for submission directly to BV Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal analysis of laboratory results shows no discrepancies.</li> <li>• The BV Laboratory was visited by KAL staff in May 2022 and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling was completed on E39/2188 which is located 170km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. The tenement is held by Yerilla Nickel Pty Ltd, a 100% controlled entity of KAL.</li> <li>• KAL has all mineral rights.</li> <li>• No material issues with land tenure status.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited prior gold focused exploration work has been completed on E39/2188.</li> <li>• Centenary International Mining (CIM) held ground that overlaps with the present eastern half of E39/2188 in the mid-late 1980's, completing field reconnaissance and mapping, rock chip sampling and regional auger drilling on a broad 400x100m grid. In addition, CIM completed costeaning and limited, targeted RC drilling across the Murphy Well prospects (partially excised from E39/2188).</li> <li>• Delta Gold worked the ground in the early 1990's, competing regional bulk soil surface geochemistry on very wide 500x500m centres, together with limited lag and rock chip sampling.</li> <li>• Mining Project Investors and Aberfoyle Resources completed nickel laterite focused exploration over the area in the mid 1990's, with a very limited number of RAB and RC holes completed over E39/2188.</li> <li>• More recently, NiWest Ltd completed a short program of RC drilling at Eucalyptus Bore.</li> <li>• KalGold is currently reviewing and compiling all relevant data from work completed by prior operators.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The local Zelica Project area consists predominantly of a succession of ultramafic and mafic flow and intrusive rocks, with interflow sediments of mixed chemical and volcanic origin. This sequence was later intruded by late Archaean granite plutons and Proterozoic dykes.</li> <li>• Within this area the dominant structural feature is the Eucalyptus Syncline, an asymmetrical south-southeast plunging fold structure. The Eucalyptus Syncline has been faulted on the eastern margin by north-south oriented faulting associated with the Celia Fault, marking the western margin of the Laverton Tectonic Zone. To the west the syncline has been truncated by the Mount Colindina Granodiorite pluton, and to the south, truncated by the west-northwest trending Honman Fault.</li> <li>• Outcrop within the project area is generally good, with the exception of a north-south oriented drainage line associated with Davis Creek that bisects the centre of the tenement and drains to the south towards Lake Raeside.</li> <li>• Gold mineralisation style, as observed at the Zelica deposit to the immediate north of E39/2188 consists of quartz veining associated with a narrow shear along the contact of a thin meta-sedimentary unit within basalts. Early KAL exploration target models are focused on a similar gold mineralised system.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All surface sample data discussed in this release is listed in "Appendix 1 – Sample location data".</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data aggregation methods have been used in the reporting of exploration results.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface Rock Chip and Grab samples are point samples, relationships with mineralised widths are not presently defined.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to diagrams in the current release.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All results are reported directly in this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All meaningful data and relevant information has been documented in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further work will include a full review of all prior historic exploration work and available data from WAMEX reporting across the project tenure to assist with conceptual geological models, exploration targeting and ranking.</li> <li>Forthcoming KalGold work programs are expected to include auger geochemical sampling and field mapping.</li> </ul>