

Providence: North plunging shallow gold mineralisation has significant potential at depth.

Highlights:

- Additional shallow gold mineralisation within the Kirgella Gift–Providence corridor expected to be incorporated into a JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate and assessed for open-pit mining.
- New gold intercepts from only 20 m depth at the **Providence** prospect (south of Kirgella Gift, Pinjin Project) expand on KalGold’s previous results. New intercepts include:
 - KGRC23015: 4m at 1.99 g/t Au from 24 m
 - including* **2 m at 3.08 g/t Au** from 25 m
 - and* **6 m at 2.11 g/t Au** from 80 m
 - including* **3 m at 3.16 g/t Au** from 83 m
 - and* **4 m at 1.37 g/t Au** from 91 m
 - including* **1 m at 4.80 g/t Au** from 94 m
 - and* **2 m at 2.58 g/t Au** from 101 m
 - including* **1 m at 4.09 g/t Au** from 102 m
 - KGRC23017: **2m at 1.71 g/t Au** from 20 m
 - including* **1 m at 2.67 g/t Au** from 21 m
 - KGRC23016: **10m at 1.12 g/t Au** from 143 m
 - including* **2 m at 3.42 g/t Au** from 145 m
- These intercepts are encased within broader gold-mineralised intervals, such as **23 m at 1.08 g/t Au from 80 m** in KGRC23015 and are being investigated to assess open pit mining possibilities.
- Drilling results confirm clear northerly plunging gold mineralisation towards Kirgella Gift with a structural intersection target commencing from around 180 m vertical depth.
 - Such intersections can be a locus for gold mineralisation, providing opportunity for substantial grade and tonnage increases. This significant opportunity will be investigated in KalGold’s forthcoming drill programs.
- Further drilling planned in early 2024 to test new highly prospective gold targets.

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX:KAL), KalGold’ or ‘the Company’), is pleased to announce the results of recent RC drilling at its Providence gold target within the Pinjin project, around 140 km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Results have extremely positive implications for prospectivity of the area which is to be tested in the Company’s forthcoming programs.

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

“Gold mineralisation at Providence is very similar to Kirgella Gift immediately north and is present from 20 m beneath surface, directly under transported cover. New results from KalGold’s Providence target define a clear, northerly plunge of gold mineralisation towards Kirgella Gift.

The Company predicts that, should these mineralised trends intersect, there could be significant hydrothermal fracturing and associated gold mineralisation. KalGold is presently assessing the most effective means of testing this target and other targets at Pinjin.

KalGold continues to define shallow gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift and Providence to be incorporated into a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate. Additionally, this could also potentially provide feed to a planned mill only 20 km south of the project.

We look forward to updating shareholders on KalGold’s future RC and aircore drill programs throughout this priority area.”

New results from Providence

Follow-up drilling at KalGold’s Providence target has intersected more gold mineralisation from shallow levels immediately below transported cover. Intercepts are highlighted in Table 1 and for holes KGRC23015 and KGRC23016, shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 – New intercepts from KalGold’s recent RC drilling at **Providence** prospect. See Appendix 2 for a full listing of all intercepts from Kirgella Gift and Providence. See text for discussion of broad intercept (blue).

KGRC23015	4 m at 1.99 g/t Au from 24 m <i>including 2 m at 3.08 g/t Au from 25 m</i> and 6 m at 2.11 g/t Au from 80 m <i>including 3 m at 3.16 g/t Au from 83 m</i> and 4 m at 1.37 g/t Au from 91 m <i>including 1 m at 4.80 g/t Au from 94 m</i> and 2 m at 2.58 g/t Au from 101 m <i>including 1 m at 4.09 g/t Au from 102 m</i>] 23m at 1.08g/t from 80m
KGRC23016	4 m at 0.98 g/t Au from 117 m <i>including 1 m at 2.03 g/t Au from 118 m</i> and 10 m at 1.12 g/t Au from 143 m <i>including 2 m at 3.42 g/t Au from 145 m</i> and 5 m at 1.00 g/t Au from 180 m <i>including 1 m at 2.84 g/t Au from 180 m</i>	
KGRC23017	2 m at 1.71 g/t Au from 20 m <i>including 1 m at 2.67 g/t Au from 21 m</i>	
KGRC23022	2 m at 1.57 g/t Au from 57 m <i>including 1 m at 2.32 g/t Au from 57 m</i> and 2 m at 1.43 g/t Au from 111 m <i>including 1 m at 2.19 g/t Au from 111 m</i> and 7 m at 1.13 g/t Au from 129 m <i>including 1 m at 5.15 g/t Au from 132 m</i>	

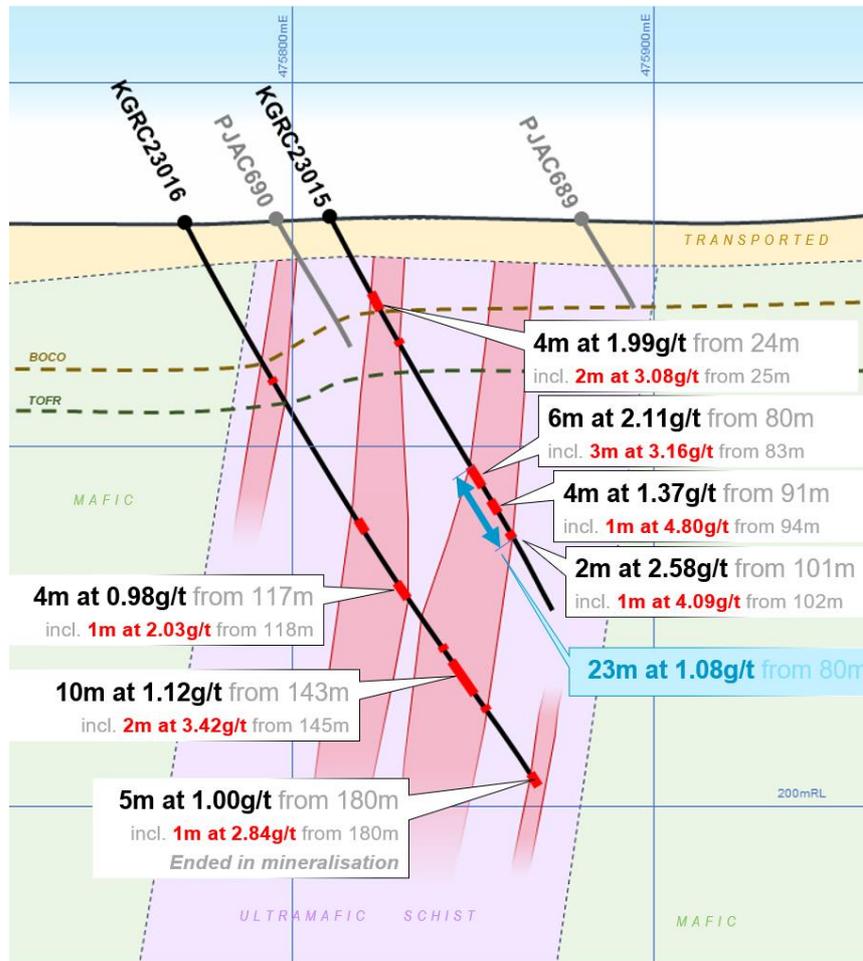


Figure 11 - Cross section at Providence looking north, showing new and historic drillholes (see Appendix 2 and ASX announcement 23 May 2023). Gold mineralised lodges and intercepts are shown in reds. Calculated intercepts are hosted within coherent mineralisation (blue, see text) within sheared mafic to ultramafic rocks. This provides confidence for correlation between drill holes and in definition of multiple lodges. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

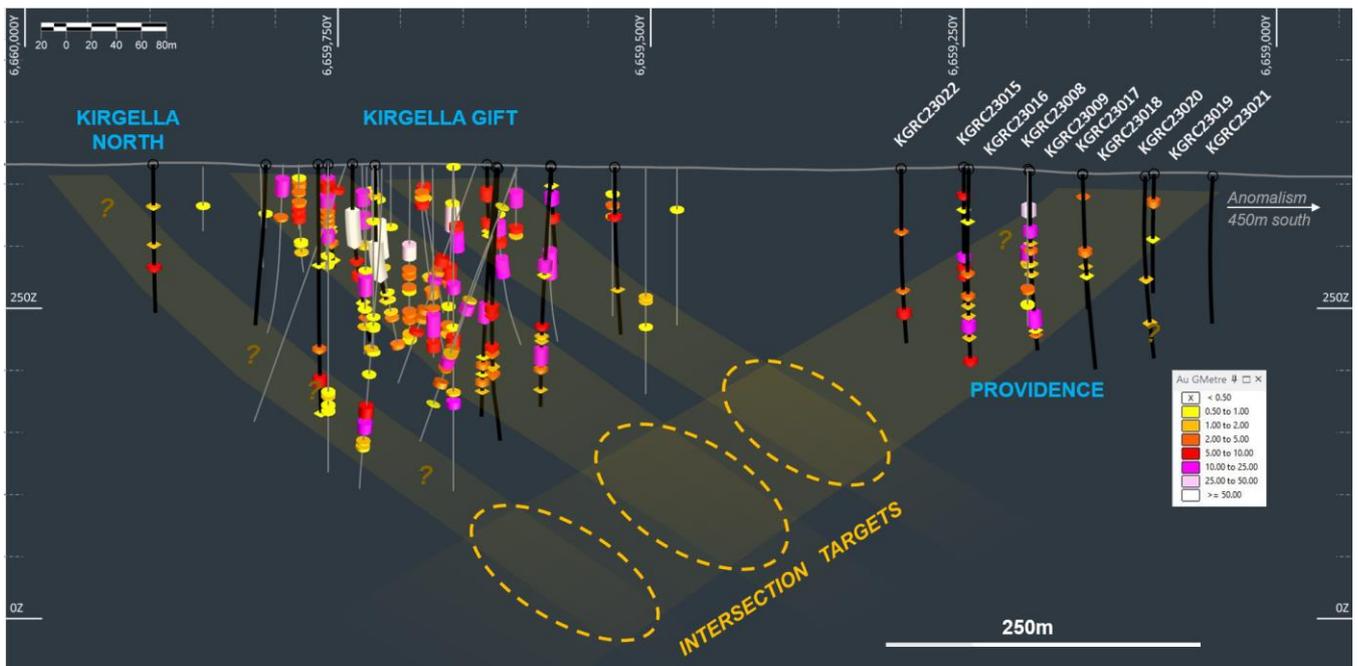


Figure 22 – Long section of RC and Diamond drilling at Kirgella and Providence, looking east. Bold black traces represent RC drilling completed by KalGold, including from the most recent program at Providence. To represent the breadths of gold mineralisation in the corridor and the likely multiple lodges present, the long section is particularly wide ($\pm 150\text{m}$), meaning some of the drill holes may laterally pass out of the mineralised zones with depth. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

The new gold mineralisation intercepted at Providence (Figure 1 and 2) shows strong similarities in style to Kirgella Gift to the north, as well as with KalGold’s recently defined RC drill intercepts at Providence. In all cases, the quoted intercepts are encased within a broader, sub-grade mineralised shear zone.

These broader zones sometimes coalesce into a thicker, notable intercept. In KGRC23015, the three adjacent intercepts between 80 m and 103 m depth combine into a thicker, lower-grade intercept of **23 m at 1.08 g/t Au from 80 m** (Table 1, Figure 1).

Thick, well-mineralised intercepts like this are important in assessing the project for open pit mining possibilities. Correspondingly, the Company is statistically analysing datasets at Kirgella Gift and Providence defined by these broader zones (using lower cut-off values) for inclusion into future resource estimates.

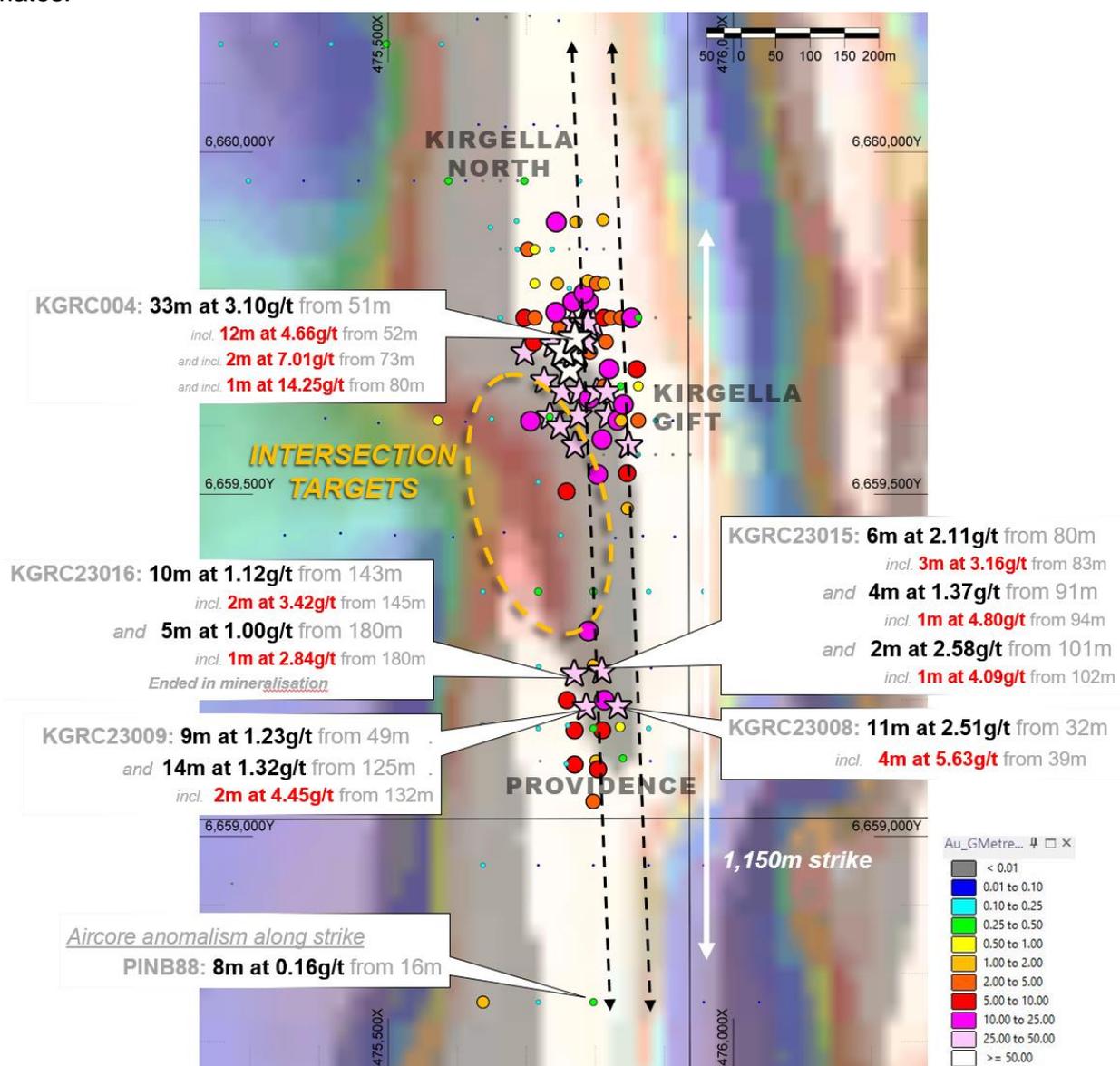


Figure 3 – Recent and historic drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence, with new drill data added. A north-south striking, steeply west-dipping shear zone hosts and controls gold mineralisation at Kirgella North, Kirgella Gift, and Providence. A deep, structural intersection target between the southerly Kirgella Gift plunge and the northerly Providence plunge (Figure 2 above) is identified at depth beneath the highlighted area. This target will be tested with future drilling. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Importantly, gold mineralisation shows continuity between adjacent drill holes in the same section and between sections, both at Kirgella Gift and Providence. With current drill hole spacing, there remains a gap between the target areas. Targeting concepts stemming from KalGold’s new results will be used in subsequent drilling programs.

Depth potential and targeting at Kirgella Gift and Providence

KalGold’s latest drilling results confirm the Company’s preferred gold mineralisation model as previously announced to the market (ASX release, 23 May 2023).

An intersection target commencing from around 180 m vertical depth beneath the southernmost extent of Kirgella Gift is evident in long section (Figures 2 and 3). Such intersections can be a locus for gold mineralisation, providing opportunity for grade and tonnage blow-outs. Therefore, testing this target will be a focus of KalGold’s future drill programs.

About the Pinjin Project

Kirgella Gift and Providence are the first targets to be tested at KalGold’s extensive Pinjin Gold Project, around 140 km east of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The project covers a substantial portion of the southern part of the highly prolific Laverton Tectonic Zone which, further north, hosts some of the Eastern Goldfields’ largest gold mines and deposits.

Kirgella Gift is strategically located between Hawthorn Resources’ Anglo Saxon (Trouser Legs) open pit mine ~15 km to the north, and Ramelius Resources’ Rebecca gold development project ~21 km to the south. The Company aims to define a series of JORC Code (2012) Mineral Resource Estimates throughout the project area that could potentially provide feed to the planned mill to the south.

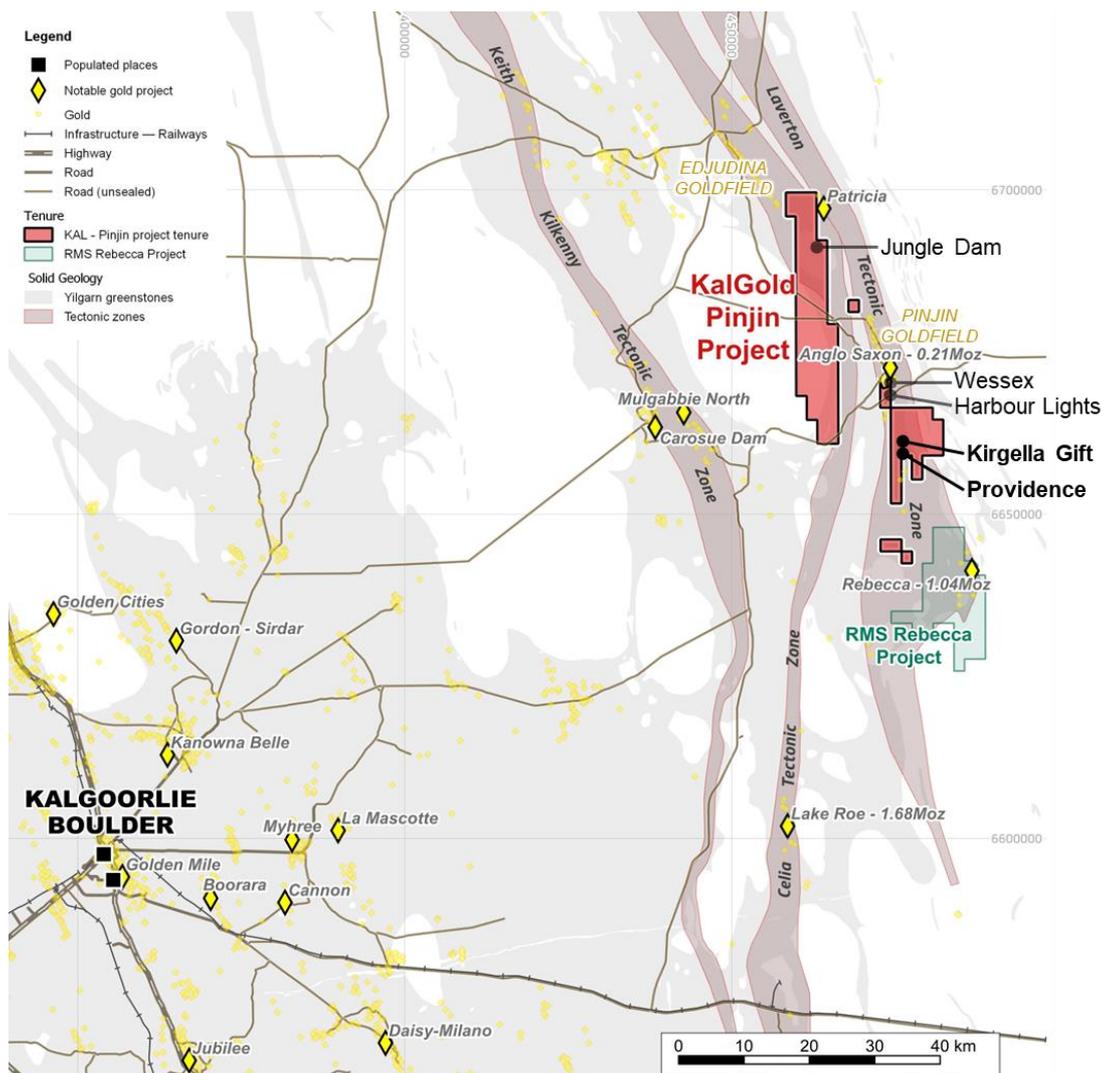


Figure 4 – Location map of the Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie Boulder. The project is located just north of Ramelius Resources’ (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

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

For further information regarding KalGold, please visit www.kalgoldmining.com.au or contact:

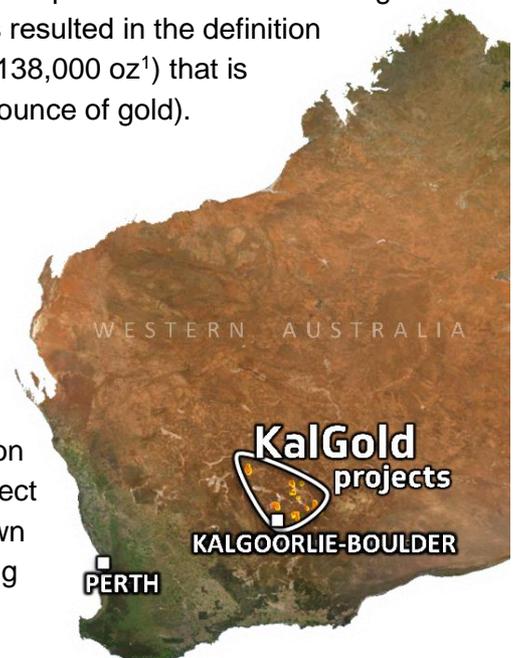
Matt Painter

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

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 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) 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**. 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

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

EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

- *Shallow, high-grade results extend Kirgella Gift and Providence corridor to over 1,150 m of strike, 25 October 2023*
- *Thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation intercepted at Kirgella Gift, 8 June 2023*
- *KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenement and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin, 24 May 2023*

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

APPENDIX 1 – Collar location data

KalGold drill hole collar location data

Collar location data for all new RC drill holes completed by KalGold within the current program.

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
Providence	KGRC23015	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,810	6,659,250	363.6	126	-60	90
	KGRC23016	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,770	6,659,246	362.0	185	-60	90
	KGRC23017	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,810	6,659,155	358.1	125	-60	90
	KGRC23018	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,770	6,659,155	357.5	185	-60	90
	KGRC23019	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,804	6,659,098	358.3	115	-57	85
	KGRC23020	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,770	6,659,105	356.2	180	-60	90
	KGRC23021	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,797	6,659,051	356.4	141	-60	90
	KGRC23022	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,790	6,659,300	362.4	160	-60	90

APPENDIX 2 – New intercepts, Pinjin Project

Parameters used to define gold intercepts at Pinjin

Parameter	Gold	
	0.5g/t	2.0g/t
Minimum cut-off	0.5g/t	2.0g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*
Maximum internal waste thickness	2m*	2m*

KalGold uses automated intercept calculation to ensure unbiased and impartial definition of gold mineralisation distributions. Gold intercepts at Pinjin are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.5g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m and a maximum internal waste of 2m. Secondary intercepts (i.e., the “including” intercepts) are defined using a 2.0g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics.

Gold intercepts from KalGold drilling on E28/2655

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)	
Providence	KGRC23015	4m at 1.99 g/t Au from 24m	<i>including</i>	2m at 3.08 g/t Au from 25m	
		1m at 0.56 g/t Au from 39m			
		6m at 2.11 g/t Au from 80m	<i>including</i>	3m at 3.16 g/t Au from 83m	
		4m at 1.37 g/t Au from 91m	<i>including</i>	1m at 4.80 g/t Au from 94m	
		2m at 2.58 g/t Au from 101m	<i>including</i>	1m at 4.09 g/t Au from 102m	
	KGRC23016	1m at 0.91 g/t Au from 48m			
		3m at 0.74 g/t Au from 96m			
		4m at 0.98 g/t Au from 117m	<i>including</i>	1m at 2.03 g/t Au from 118m	
		1m at 1.00 g/t Au from 128m			
		1m at 1.32 g/t Au from 138m			
		10m at 1.12 g/t Au from 143m	<i>including</i>	2m at 3.42 g/t Au from 145m	
	KGRC23017	1m at 1.58 g/t Au from 159m			
		5m at 1.00 g/t Au from 180m	<i>including</i>	1m at 2.84 g/t Au from 180m	
	KGRC23018	2m at 1.71 g/t Au from 20m	<i>including</i>	1m at 2.67 g/t Au from 21m	
		1m at 1.16 g/t Au from 85m			
	KGRC23019	6m at 0.62 g/t Au from 68m			
		1m at 0.55 g/t Au from 94m			
	KGRC23020	6m at 0.77 g/t Au from 24m			
		1m at 0.50 g/t Au from 62m			
	KGRC23021	1m at 1.40 g/t Au from 97m			
		1m at 1.36 g/t Au from 142m			
KGRC23022	<i>No significant intercepts</i>				
	2m at 1.57 g/t Au from 57m	<i>including</i>	1m at 2.32 g/t Au from 57m		
	2m at 1.43 g/t Au from 111m		1m at 2.19 g/t Au from 111m		
		7m at 1.13 g/t Au from 129m	1m at 5.15 g/t Au from 132m		

Additionally, an intercept was calculated for drill hole KGRC23015 that incorporated a broader zone of mineralisation. The parameters for the calculation were as per other intercept calculations above apart from a lower cut-off grade, as follows:

Parameter	Gold
Minimum cut-off	0.1g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m
Maximum internal waste thickness	2m

The resultant intercepts can thus be summarised as follows:

Target	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.1 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)	Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Providence	KGRC23015	23m at 1.08 g/t Au from 80m	<i>Incl.</i> 6m at 2.11 g/t Au from 80m	<i>& Incl.</i> 3m at 3.16 g/t Au from 83m
			<i>Incl.</i> 4m at 1.37 g/t Au from 91m	<i>& Incl.</i> 1m at 4.80 g/t Au from 94m
			<i>Incl.</i> 2m at 2.58 g/t Au from 101m	<i>& Incl.</i> 1m at 4.09 g/t Au from 102m

APPENDIX 3 – JORC Code, 2012 Edition, Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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. 	<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 KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL. 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 (Au only). Further details of lab processing techniques are found in Quality of assay data and laboratory tests below.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 8 drill holes for a total of 1217m was completed. 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
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. 	<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.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<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 KAL 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. KAL employees supervised all drilling. A small selection of representative chips was collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling utilised a 4m composite sample through near surface transported material, followed by 1m individual split samples through to end of hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<p><i>sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineralisation. All sampling is appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<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. 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. 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).
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into the client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. KAL also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between duplicate splits, blanks (industrial sands) and OREAS certified standard reference materials.
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. 	<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 will be completed 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 and Pinjin South areas of interest is flat to gently undulating. The current day topographic surface has been constructed from SRTM derived 1-Second Digital Elevation Model data, sourced from the publicly available Elvis Elevation and Depth system (https://elevation.fsdf.org.au).
Data spacing and distribution	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New drilling was undertaken across five separate E-W oriented drill lines at Providence. Holes were designed to extend RC drill coverage to the north and south of previous RC drill coverage on a nominal 50x40m pattern. No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes in this program were angled to the east (090°). They were designed to delimit mineralisation near surface and at depth and to intercept likely orientations of mineralised structures at a high angle. Historic drill holes were utilised to assist with delimiting mineralisation distributions. Mineralisation along the Kirgella-Providence corridor dips steeply to the west, hence drill orientation is believed to be optimal, with most

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	drill holes intercepting mineralised structures approximately normal to their orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected and accounted for by KAL employees during drilling. All samples were bagged into calico plastic bags and closed with cable ties. Samples were transported to Kalgoorlie from logging site by KAL employees and submitted directly to BV Kalgoorlie. The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	<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 KAL staff in May 2022 and 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"> The Pinjin Project tenure includes Kirgella (E28/2654, E28/2655, E28/2656), Pinjin South (P31/2099, P31/2100, P31/2012, E31/1127), and Rebecca West (E28/3135, E28/3136). The project is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie and falls within both the Pinjin and Yindi (Rebecca West tenements only) pastoral stations. The project is subject to the following farm-in and acquisition agreement, as previously announced to the ASX on 23/05/2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction 1: Pinjin Kirgella farm-in The vendors and KalGold have agreed upon a \$2.2 million valuation for the project. The tenure at Pinjin South (P 31/2099, P 31/2100, P 31/2102, and E 31/1127) and Kirgella (E 28/2654, E 28/2655, and E 28/2656) is the subject of 3 parallel agreements, identical in all but the particulars related to the ownership and tenure details. Details of the agreement are as follows: Option period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$100,000 option fee for 2 years (not part of the \$2.2 million) Within 2 years, KalGold must spend a minimum \$1.4 million on drilling, including assays and directly related costs (e.g., pad prep, rehab, surveys etc.) with an equivalent of 11,500m of RC drilling. At this early stage, this is expected to be overwhelmingly focussed on Kirgella Gift-Providence but is applicable to all drilling (aircore, RC, diamond etc.) on all tenure that is the subject of these agreements. If \$1,400,000 is not spent on RC/diamond drilling, then the residual is to be paid to the vendors. This is to ensure that funds are spent advancing the project,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Option exercise – KalGold acquires 75% of the project ○ At any time after 12 months, KalGold can elect to purchase 75% interest in the tenements for \$1.65M (75% of \$2.2M) which by agreement can be up to 50% cash (\$825k) and 50% shares (\$825k). • <i>Free-carry period</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If KalGold elects to purchase the 75% the vendors will be free carried until a positive Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) has been produced and a Decision to Mine is made. ○ KalGold will cover all costs for generating a full legal agreement to exercise the option. • <i>Development</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After a BFS has been produced, vendors will have 90 days to elect to contribute on a pro rata basis to maintain their 25% of the project. ○ Alternatively, the vendors can convert to a 2% NSR ○ If at any point the vendors decide to sell their 25% share or NSR, KalGold will have first right of refusal to purchase. • Transaction 2: Rebecca West acquisition (E28/3135 – 36) <p>KalGold has purchased outright from the vendor tenements E 28/3135 and E 28/3136 for \$100,000 cash in an agreement legally separate from the Pinjin Kirgella tenure. KalGold holds all mineral rights over the tenure.</p> • KalGold will undertake additional heritage survey work with traditional owners as required. • 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
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Resources in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects. No substantial exploration activity has occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KalGold has reviewed and compiled all relevant data from work completed by prior operators. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kirgella and Pinjin South tenure is located on the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Locally the project areas straddle 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 cross cut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kirgella tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of the project. Alluvial cover is extensive and can reach depths of 80m or more locally. • Gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift, the most advanced prospect in the Kirgella 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, with mineralisation having a strong southerly plunge component. • Geological and mineralisation models for the Pinjin South area are still in development. Analogues to the neighbouring Anglo Saxon deposit may apply, where gold is hosted in a series of moderately flat, east dipping en-echelon vein sets, hosted within a steeply west dipping schist unit derived from altered felsic to intermediate volcanics and volcanoclastics.
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"> • All new drill hole information discussed in this release is listed in “Appendix 1 – Collar location data”. • Historic results are reported in KalGold ASX release “KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin”, 23 May 2023.
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"> • Drill hole samples have been primarily collected and assayed over 1m down hole intervals, with a limited amount of additional sampling employing downhole composite intervals. • Gold intercepts reported here are calculated at 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 have been used in this assessment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 RC drill holes in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 090° (east). • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. • Observations from Kirgella Gift-Providence support a north-south striking, steeply west dipping mineralisation model. This suggests that angled drill orientations were perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
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"> • Refer to diagrams in the current release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 systematic follow-up. It should be noted that, as per many gold mineralised systems, results indicate that gold assays vary from below detection up to very high-grade results over several metres.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 will assist 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 review work completed by KalGold.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forthcoming KalGold work programs will continue to focus on the Kirgella Gift to Providence corridor and involve infill and extensional RC and diamond drilling. A program of aircore drilling to further define mineralisation along strike to the north and south is also in planning. • Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.