Lighthorse RC drilling confirms extended primary orogenic gold mineralisation, open to north.

Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (ASX: KAL) ('KalGold' or 'the Company') is pleased to report strong results from its RC drilling program at the Lighthorse Prospect, where the latest RC drilling nearly doubles the strike extent of primary gold mineralisation. At more than 1,100 m of strike, this is up from less than 600 m in KalGold's initial RC program at Lighthorse. The mineralised system remains open to the north

These results validate earlier aircore drilling, which defined an approximately 1,600-metre-long near-surface gold anomaly, and demonstrate that this anomalism is sourced from a primary gold system at depth.

Highlights:

- **Extensive, primary, orogenic gold mineralisation** intersected in fresh rock at Lighthorse:
  - Extends north from previous RC drill coverage and now defines **over 1,100 m of strike,** up from around 600 m strike previously.
  - Confirms that the near-surface ~1,600m long aircore anomalism is sourced from primary orogenic gold mineralisation below, and remains **open to the north**.
  - Corresponds with a Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) **magnetometric conductivity (MMC) high** that continues beyond the current extent of RC drilling.
- **Gold mineralisation** is directly associated with **extensive shearing, alteration, sulphide mineralisation**, and **veining** logged in intervals up to **35 m thick**. These include:
  - KGRC25052: **15 m at 1.14 g/t Au** from 84 m, *including* **11 m at 1.51 g/t Au** from 84 m
  - KGRC25058: **35 m** at 0.33 g/t Au from 90 m, *including* **1 m at 1.61 g/t Au** from 100 m *and* **3 m at 1.18 g/t Au** from 120 m
  - KGRC25050: **35 m** at 0.42 g/t Au from 78 m, *including* 3 m at 0.86 g/t Au from 86 m *and* **9 m at 0.76 g/t Au** from 92 m
- Results define a high-quality and extensive target consistent with a **substantial gold mineralised system**. Infill and extensional RC drilling is planned for early 2026.
- Primary gold mineralisation was also identified in RC drilling at Wessex and Providence South, following up earlier near-surface aircore results.
- **Diamond drilling results pending** with drill core from Kirgella Gift and Providence being logged and processed. Initial samples have been submitted for assay.

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

"Our second RC drill program at Lighthorse has intersected significant, laterally extensive, and thick zones of gold mineralisation and anomalism, consistent with the Company's targeting strategy for large-scale deposits in the Pinjin region, east of Kalgoorlie.

The new drilling confirms that the Lighthorse system is larger than previously outlined, with primary gold mineralisation now defined over 1,100 m of strike and remaining open to the north.

Based on these results KalGold is planning further RC drilling early in 2026, including both infill and extensional drilling at Lighthorse to further define the distribution of gold mineralisation. Step-out drilling to the north will target the continuation of gold mineralisation along the SAM magnetometric conductivity ridge that correlates very well with the gold mineralised structure. Additional aircore drilling is being planned to test targets peripheral to Lighthorse, including Newmont's historic T12 and T15 targets, as well as KalGold-generated geophysical targets over a flexure of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, several kilometres east of Lighthorse."

Primary gold mineralisation extends Lighthorse footprint to the north

A total of 38 RC drill holes were completed at Lighthorse for 4,494 m (average depth of 118m). Drilling was widely spaced to follow up previous aircore anomalism (*ASX: KAL 15/07/25*) and SAM geophysical anomalies (*ASX: KAL 26/08/25*). Holes were collared to the north and south of the Company's first RC program at Lighthorse (*ASX: KAL 15/04/25*), following an approximate 100-150 m x 80 m pattern in the north, extending to 160-180 m x 80 m in the south.

Table 1 – Selected drill hole intercepts from KalGold's second RC drill program at Lighthorse that extended RC drill coverage along strike to the north. See Appendix 2 for a full listing. Enveloping zone gold anomalism is calculated at >0.1g/t Au cut-off with 2m maximum internal waste. Intercepts calculated at >0.5g/t gold cut-off ("Including" intercept >2.0g/t Au cut-off) with 2m maximum internal waste.

Drill hole	*Enveloping mineralised zone*	*Intercepts*
KGRC25050	***35m at 0.42 g/t Au** from 78m*	3m at 0.86 g/t Au from 86m 9m at 0.76 g/t Au from 92m 4m at 0.43 g/t Au from 109m
KGRC25052	***15m at 1.14 g/t Au** from 84m*	**11m at 1.51 g/t Au** from 84m *including* **2m at 2.99 g/t Au** from 86m *and* **1m at 2.58 g/t Au** from 90m
KGRC25053	*6m at 0.59 g/t Au from 93m*	**2m at 1.62 g/t Au** from 96m *including* **1m at 2.29 g/t Au** from 96m
KGRC25058	***35m at 0.33 g/t Au** from 90m* *4m at 0.47 g/t Au from 129m*	**2m at 2.15 g/t Au** from 82m **1m at 1.61 g/t Au** from 100m 3m at 0.61 g/t Au from 108m 3m at 1.18 g/t Au from 120m *including* 1m at 2.60 g/t Au from 120m 1m at 1.15 g/t Au from 131m
KGRC25061	*21m at 0.32 g/t Au from 48m*	3m at 1.40 g/t Au from 57m *including* 1m at 2.21 g/t Au from 57m
KGRC25062	*9m at 0.18 g/t Au from 72m*	1m at 0.61 g/t Au from 76m

Gold only assay results define primary gold mineralisation and anomalism in all RC drill lines to the north of the initial Lighthorse discovery. The thickest zones of RC anomalism and mineralisation spatially correlate with gold highs detected in earlier aircore drilling around 600 m northwest of the discovery site (Table 1). Mineralisation is inferred to dip steeply westward and is hosted with a mixed sequence of dacitic intermediates, with lesser basalt and ultramafic rocks. It shows features typical of orogenic gold mineralisation previously observed at Lighthorse, including shearing, sulphide (pyrite) mineralisation, sericitic, carbonate, and silicic alteration, and extensive quartz(-carbonate-pyrite) veining.

To the south, sub-grade gold anomalism was detected in several RC holes but is generally narrow, diminished and discontinuous (Figure 1). As such, the drill program has marked the approximate southern extent of contiguous gold mineralisation at Lighthorse near the southern edge of the first RC drill program.

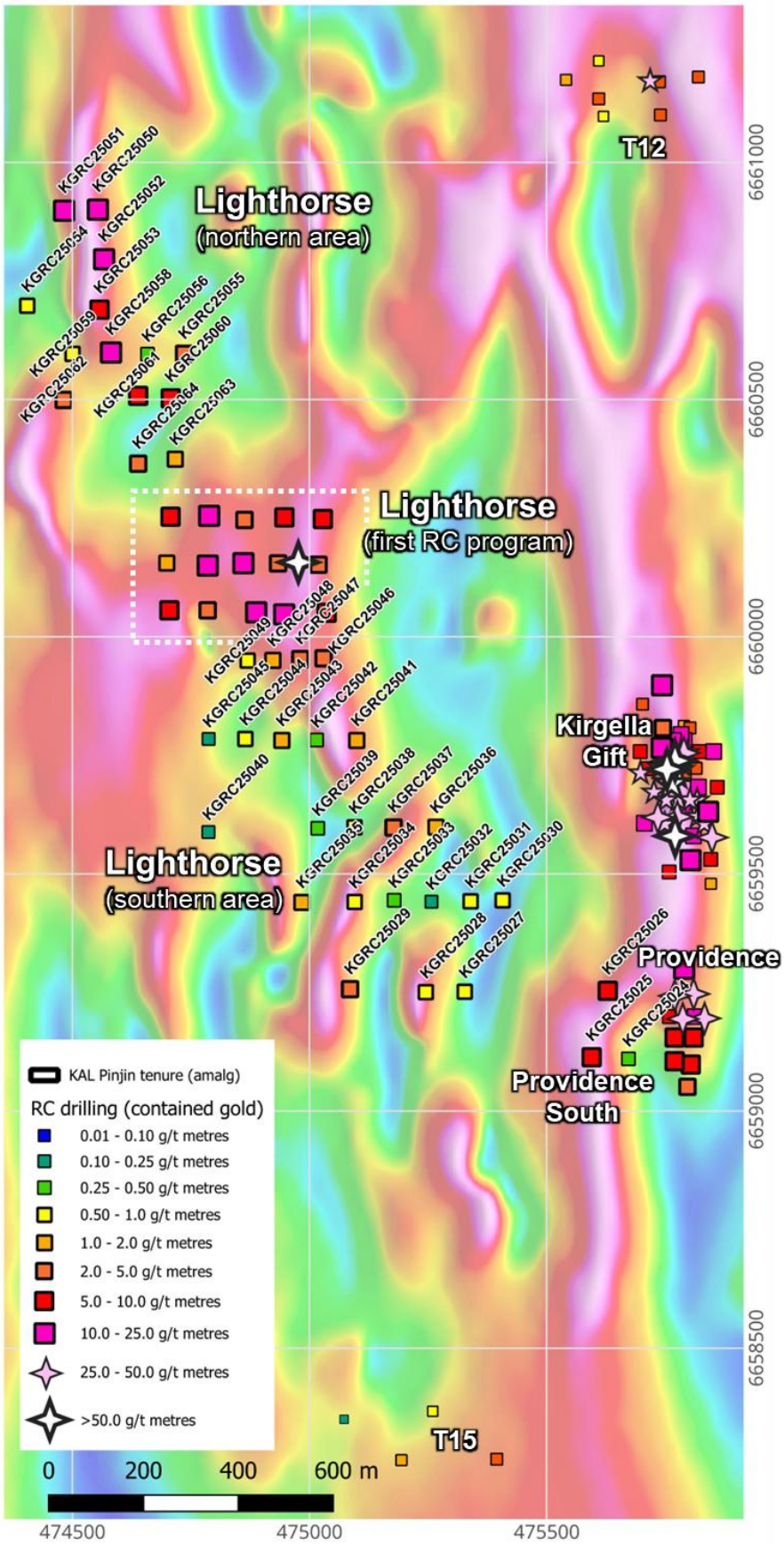

Figure 1 – RC drill collars (squares) over magnetometric conductivity (MMC) data defined by the recent SAM geophysical survey over the greater Lighthorse / Kirgella area. Broad zones of RC anomalism and mineralisation defined in this program correspond with a linear north-south oriented MMC ridge in the north of the Lighthorse prospect.. This contrasts with the south where anomalism is weaker and less continuous between Lighthorse and the T15 prospect further south.

Notes on the underlying SAM imagery:

- *Magnetometric conductivity tilt derivative, grid combined*
- *Conductivity ranges from -1.55pT/A (blue, low) to +1.56pT/A (pink, high).*
- *See ASX: KAL 26/8/25 for full details.*

Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

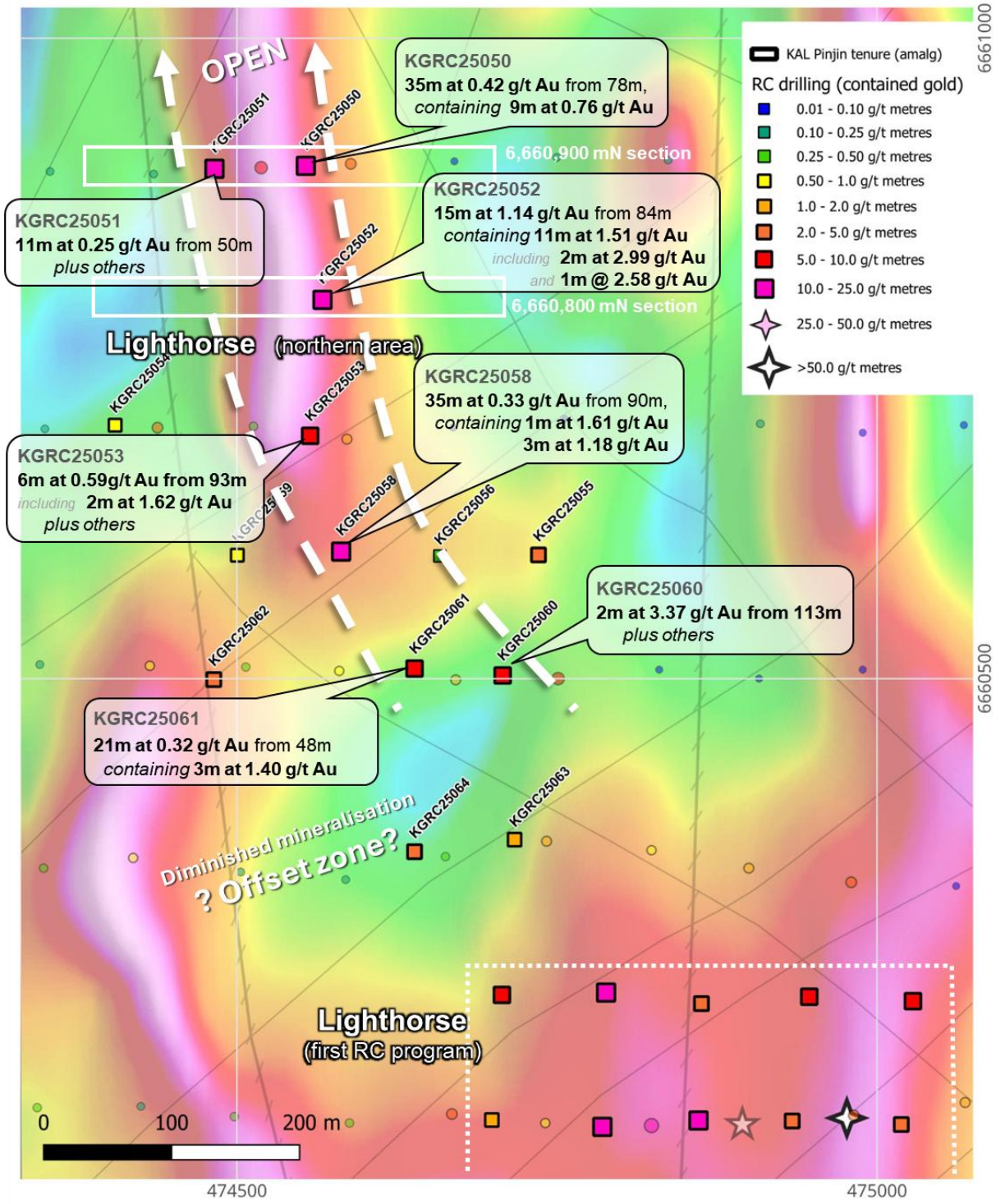

Figure 2 – Zoom in on Figure 1, showing new zones of gold anomalism and mineralisation across the northern Lighthorse area. A distinct mineralised structure appears to parallel the MMC conductivity ridge (see Figure 1 for notes on the MMC imagery) defined by the recent SAM geophysical survey. The mineralised structure (white dashed arrows) is defined in drilling by extensive shearing, alteration, veining and sulphide mineralisation. It is thick and laterally extensive and is open to the north. First-pass RC drilling in this area was widely spaced (approx. 100-120m x80m) and not comprehensive. Infill and extensional drilling to greater depths is required to fully define the structure and distribution of gold mineralisation. RC collars represented as squares, with faded circles defining collars of earlier aircore collars. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

Extensive, continuous distributions of gold mineralisation, including sub-grade mineralisation, corresponds with broad thicknesses of altered and sheared rocks. In cross section (Figure 3), thick zones of gold mineralisation and anomalism can be correlated across adjacent, widely-spaced drill holes, suggesting that each hole has sampled only a portion of the full thickness of the structure, and that the true thickness

may indeed be cumulative over thickness in excess of 100 m (Figure 3). Further drilling is required and is currently being planned.

The widespread distribution of alteration, veining, and shearing mean that these rocks represent large-scale hydrothermal plumbing systems. Such systems can have the capacity to form significant gold deposits along their length given suitable conditions.

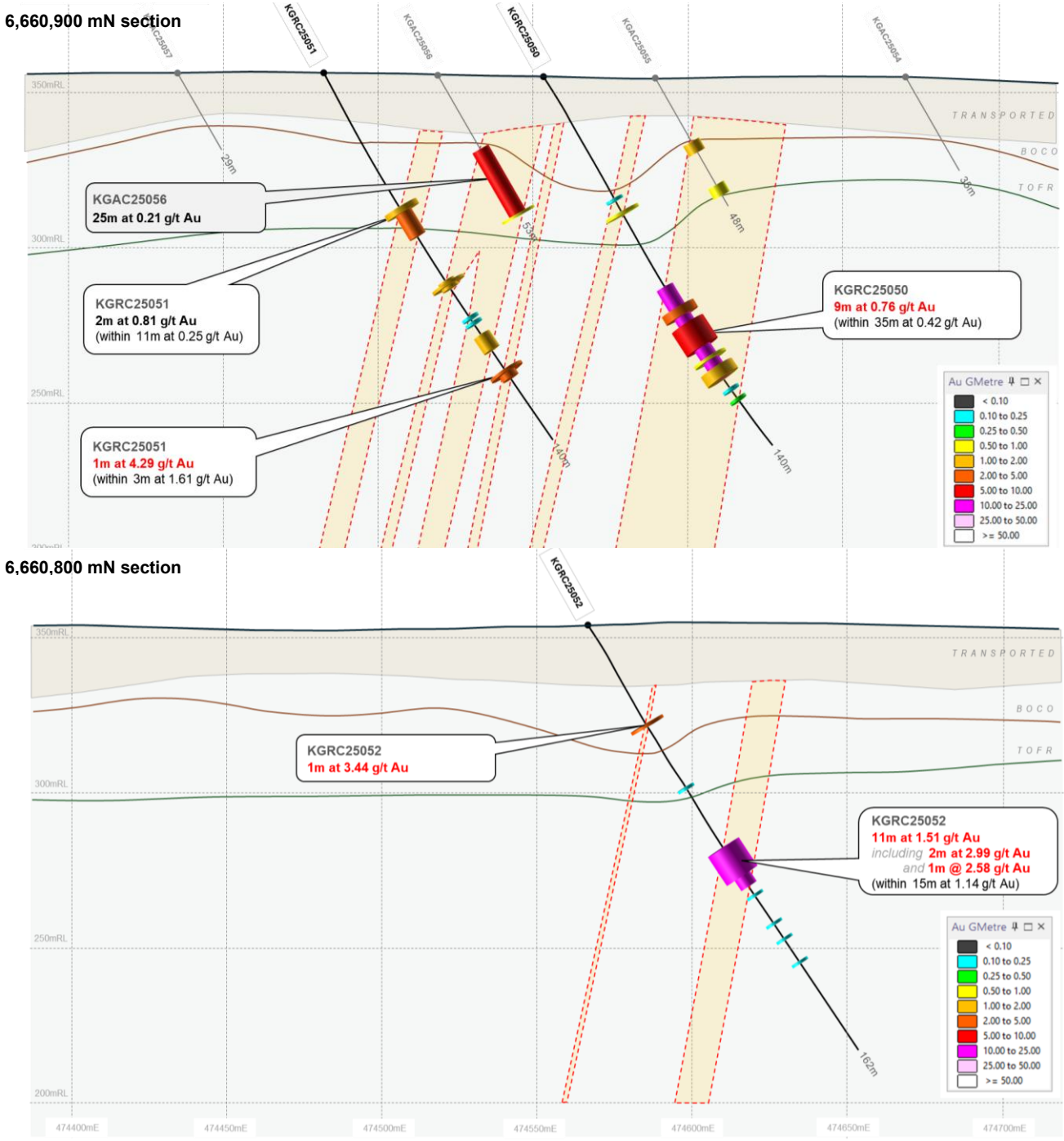

Figure 3 – Cross sections looking northward through the new RC drilling at the northern end of Lighthorse. See Figure 2 for section locations. Orientations are not confirmed but consistent with observations from previous RC drilling to the south. Similarly depth of near-surface gold depletion is not yet defined but may extend below current drill depths and will be defined by further drilling. Intercepts are defined in full in Appendix 2. Broad shearing, alteration, veining, and mineralisation are present in thick zones, but the observation of thick zones in adjacent drill holes suggests that true thicknesses could be cumulative. Graphically, narrower intercept cylinders are based on a 0.1 g/t Au cutoff, whereas wider intercepts are based off a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff, with each coloured according to gold content.

Gold correlation with SAM geophysical anomalies at Lighthorse

The recent RC program highlighted that gold anomalism and mineralisation at Lighthorse shows a strong correlation with magnetometric conductivity (MMC) features defined in the recent Sub-Audio Magnetic (SAM) geophysical survey (*ASX: KAL 26/8/25*). Of interest, zones of strongest mineralisation through the northern and central Lighthorse areas are characterised by a conductivity high (ridge) and contrasting magnetic low. Where the conductivity diminishes between these areas, so does the intensity of anomalism and gold mineralisation detected to date in RC drilling (Figure 1, 2). Similarly, the discontinuous and weaker gold anomalism to the south of Lighthorse is reflected in the similarly discontinuous MMC data.

The extension of the conductivity ridge north of the current limit of RC drilling is very promising for the potential identification of additional gold mineralisation to the north. The Company is currently looking to engage geophysical consultants to complete 3D inversion modelling of the SAM geophysical data to potentially unlock further value from this dataset. Further afield, the geophysical method shows good potential as a geophysical proxy for identifying gold mineralisation beneath cover throughout the Pinjin area.

Results from Wessex and Providence South

A total of 10 RC holes for 1,404 m were completed across Wessex and Providence South:

- Wessex: 7 holes for 1,004 m (average depth = 143 m)
- Providence South: 3 holes for 400 m (average depth = 133 m)

Drilling was designed to follow up near-surface gold anomalism detected in aircore drilling during 2024. At Providence South, holes KGRC25025 (2 m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 95 m) and KGRC25026 (4 m at 0.89 g/t Au from 114 m) returned narrow mineralised drill intercepts within, or proximal to the offset ultramafic unit that hosts the neighbouring Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits. The Providence South area will continue to be assessed as part of the greater Lighthorse and Kirgella Gift gold system.

At Wessex, the thickest and strongest previous aircore results in the north (*ASX: KAL 09/10/24*) disappointingly were not underlain by any significant primary gold in deeper drilling. In the south, RC drilling returned minor instances of low grade mineralisation, such as 8 m at 1.00 g/t Au from 46 m in hole KGRC25022, including 4 m @ 1.80 g/t Au from 46 m. The Company will continue to assess the Wessex area and monitor activity by Hawthorn Resources (ASX: HAW) at Anglo Saxon across the tenement boundary, but it is clear that the Lighthorse and Kirgella area, plus new targets to the east must take priority.

Diamond drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence

Processing of drill core from Kirgella Gift and Providence is underway, with detailed logging ongoing and samples being progressively submitted to the laboratory for assay. The Company has submitted its interim EIS post-program report to the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Energy and received an initial 80% refund under the Exploration Initiative Scheme (EIS). The remaining refund will become available upon submission of a final report and all drill core to the Joe Lord Core Library in West Kalgoorlie.

KalGold will report results of the program once all assay data is received.

Next drill programs

KalGold has now completed first-pass widely spaced RC drilling over the currently defined footprint of the Lighthorse corridor. This drilling has established the following:

- Primary gold mineralisation and anomalism extends northwards from the initial discovery drill area, over a total strike length approaching 1,100 m.
- In the northern Lighthorse area, thick, sheared and altered mineralised zones remain open to the north, and correspond to SAM magnetometric conductivity trends.
- To the south, gold mineralisation becomes increasingly discontinuous and diminishes between the Lighthorse Prospect and the T15 target.
- The scale of the structures and the extent of the mineralised footprint indicate a high-quality exploration target with potential to host a significant gold deposit.

RC drilling

Follow-up RC drilling is required to more accurately define the distribution, geometry and continuity of primary gold mineralisation across the Lighthorse Prospect. Current drilling is relatively shallow and widely spaced through the central and northern zones of the prospect, approximating a 100-150 m x 80m nominal pattern. Selective infill, and extensional RC to the north beyond the present limit of drilling is required.

In addition, drilling depths will be increased where required. Most existing RC holes extend only 80–120 m vertically below surface, and the depth of weathering-related depletion—particularly in the northern area—remains uncertain. Extending certain holes to approximately 200 m vertical depth will provide useful data required to assess the extent and continuity of primary gold mineralisation at depth.

RC program planning is currently underway for the New Year.

Aircore drilling

In addition, KalGold plans to undertake first-pass aircore drilling across multiple targets within a broad area east of Kirgella Gift and Lighthorse in 2026. This area encompasses major shear zones within the Laverton Tectonic Zone, where the mid-crustal sequence hosting Kirgella Gift and Lighthorse is juxtaposed against deeper crustal sequences that host Ramelius Resources' *(ASX: RMS)* Rebecca gold deposit, located approximately 20 km to the south. The area is entirely covered and lacks surface outcrop.

These prospective areas have seen little modern exploration, with historical work limited to shallow, near-surface techniques over transported cover. Timing is contingent upon receipt of all required approvals, including heritage clearance, access establishment, POW's and rig availability. Planning is ongoing.

About the Pinjin Project

The Pinjin Gold Project is located in a Tier One location approximately 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and covers a substantial portion of the southern part of the prolific Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ). To the north, this major crustal structure hosts some of the Eastern Goldfields' largest gold mines and deposits.

The project is strategically located next door to Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project, where a recent definitive feasibility study outlined commencement of mining activities in the December 2027 quarter *(ASX: RMS 28/10/25)*.

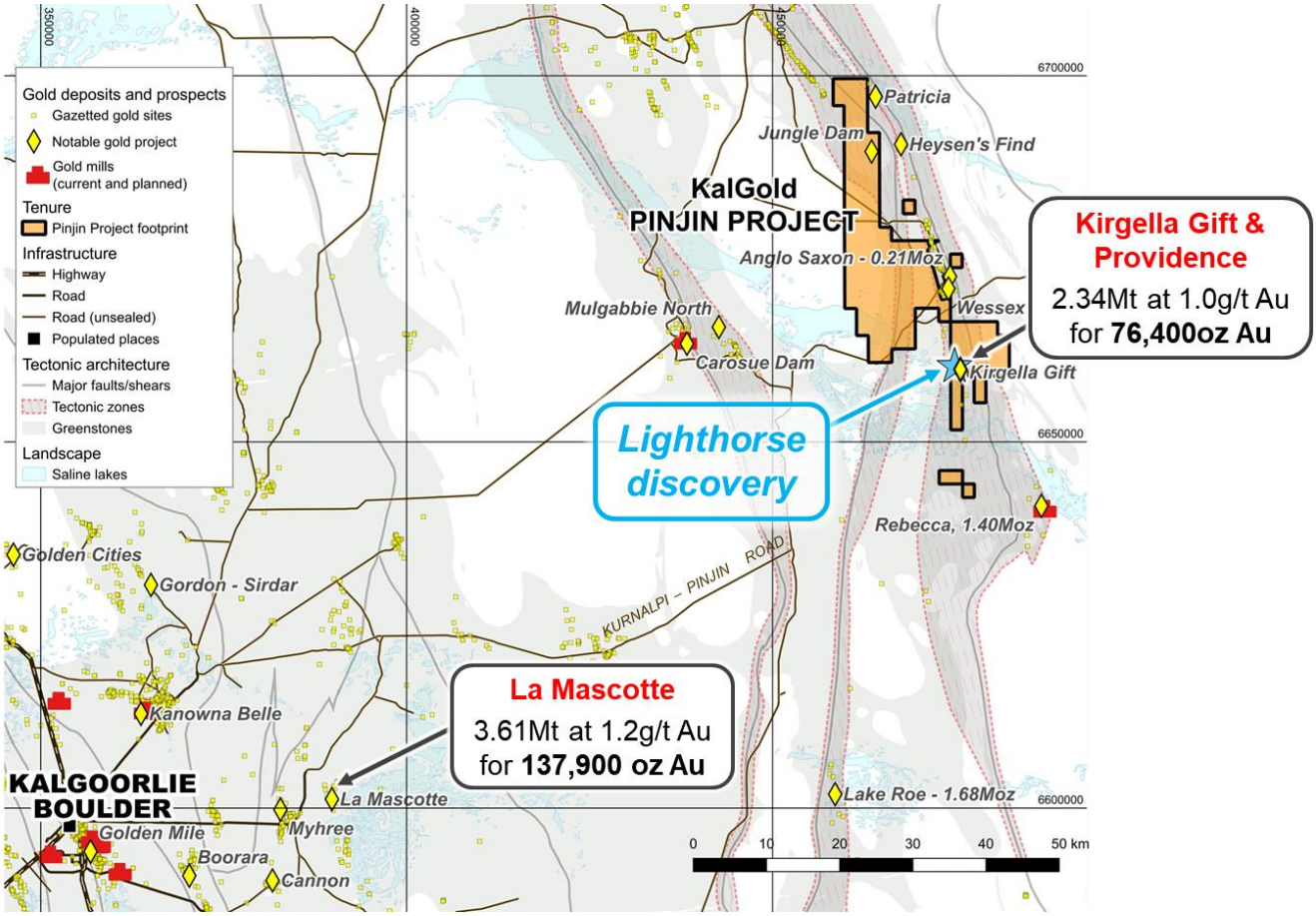

Figure 4 – Location map of the Lighthorse gold prospect at KalGold's Pinjin Project around 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. The project is situated approximately 25 km north of Ramelius Resources' (ASX: RMS) Rebecca Gold Project. Also shown are KalGold's JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resources, the outcropping La Mascotte deposit 35km east of Kalgoorlie, and the Kirgella Gift and Providence deposits from only 3m depth at Pinjin. Projection: MGA 94 Zone 51.

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

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

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Follow KalGold on social media.

About KalGold

ASX-listed resources company Kalgoorlie Gold Mining (KalGold, ASX: KAL) is a proven, low-cost gold discoverer with a large portfolio of West Australian projects and a total gold resource in excess of 214,000 oz. KalGold prides itself on defining shallow, potentially open-pittable gold resources at very low costs, currently less than A$4.60 per ounce of gold[2]. Current focus includes:

- The **Pinjin Project** within the **30 Moz Laverton Tectonic Zone** (host to Sunrise Dam, Granny Smith, Rebecca, Anglo Saxon, and Wallaby projects) is located only 25 km north along strike from Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS) **Rebecca Gold Project**. A first JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate at Kirgella Gift and Providence (2.34 Mt at 1.0 g/t Au for 76,400 oz[1]) represents the first area targeted at Pinjin, with many more targets scheduled for testing. The Company aims to define further resources as these targets are tested.

  The Company has established a significant presence in a strategic and important gold producing region with active work programs progressively unlocking the potential of this underexplored region.

- The **Bulong Taurus Project**, 35 km east of Kalgoorlie-Boulder. Contains the outcropping **La Mascotte** gold deposit where KalGold has defined a JORC Code (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 3.61 Mt at 1.19 g/t Au for 138,000 oz[2], plus a series of satellite prospects and historic workings of the **Taurus Goldfield**. Work continues at the project.

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.

[1] *See KalGold ASX release, "First Kirgella Gift Inferred Resource of 76,400oz from 3m". 25 July 2024.*
[2] *See KalGold ASX release, "La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au". 7 March 2023.*

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:

- *Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM) geophysical data guides upcoming RC drill program at Pinjin. Diamond Drilling at Kirgella Gift and Providence to commence soon, 26 August 2025*
- *Lighthorse Strike Extended to 1,450m. Extensive RC Program Beginning Shortly, 15 July 2025*
- *SAM geophysical survey commencing around Lighthorse, and exploration update, 6 June 2025*
- *Farm-in at Pinjin Gold Project completed, 29 May 2025*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 31 March 2025, 30 April 2024*
- *Lighthorse RC program confirms primary gold mineralisation at depth, follow up drilling imminent, 15 April 2025*
- *Aircore drilling to test Lighthorse strike extensions in April, 10 March 2025*
- *Multi-kilometre target areas along strike at KalGold's Lighthorse discovery, 17 February 2025*
- *Lighthorse gold discovery follow-up RC drilling to commence first week of March, 13 February 2025*
- *'Lighthorse' gold discovery at Pinjin: thick, high-grade gold intercepted at new greenfields find, 7 February 2025*
- *First-pass aircore drilling at Kirgella West: broad gold anomalism and mineralisation over 1,200m strike, 18 December 2024*
- *Quarterly activities report for the quarter ending 30 September 2024, 30 October 2024*
- *More thick, shallow gold intercepts at Pinjin extend Wessex target to 2 km strike length, 9 October 2024*
- *Thick gold intercepts from initial drilling at Wessex near Anglo Saxon gold mine, 23 May 2024*
- *Providence: North plunging shallow gold mineralisation has significant potential, 7 December 2023*
- *Shallow, high-grade results extend Kirgella Gift and Providence corridor to over 1,150m of strike, 25 October 2023*
- *Thick, shear-hosted gold mineralisation intercepted at Kirgella Gift, 8 June 2023*
- *KalGold farms-in to Kirgella gold tenements and acquires Rebecca West tenure at Pinjin, 23 May 2023*

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

MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The references in this announcement to Mineral Resource estimates were reported in accordance with Listing Rule 5.8 in the following announcements:

- *La Mascotte gold deposit: First JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 138,000 oz Au, 7 March 2023.*
- *First Kirgella Gift Inferred Resource of 76,400 oz from 3m, 5 July 2024.*

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.23, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement noted above and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the previous market announcements continue to apply.

APPENDIX 1 – Collar Location Data

Collar location data for RC drill holes completed within the current program.

Prospect	Drill hole	Type	Tenement	Grid	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (mASL)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
Wessex	KGRC25017	RC	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,831.5	6,671,347.0	369.8	160	-60	245
	KGRC25018	RC	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,036.9	6,670,573.6	367.0	150	-60	245
	KGRC25019	RC	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,038.7	6,670,394.6	366.5	150	-60	245
	KGRC25020	RC	P31/02102	MGA94_51	473,905.3	6,671,384.3	370.0	160	-60	245
	KGRC25021	RC	P31/02102	MGA94_51	474,115.0	6,670,423.1	366.6	150	-60	245
	KGRC25022	RC	E31/01127	MGA94_51	474,179.2	6,670,096.0	365.7	150	-60	245
	KGRC25023	RC	P31/02168	MGA94_51	474,249.4	6,670,139.4	365.6	84	-60	245
Providence South	KGRC25024	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,672.5	6,659,110.1	358.0	100	-60	90
	KGRC25025	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,595.0	6,659,113.5	355.7	140	-60	90
	KGRC25026	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,629.1	6,659,253.5	356.0	160	-60	90
Lighthorse	KGRC25027	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,327.5	6,659,251.5	351.9	80	-60	90
	KGRC25028	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,245.5	6,659,250.6	351.7	120	-60	90
	KGRC25029	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,085.8	6,659,257.0	351.5	120	-60	90
	KGRC25030	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,407.4	6,659,444.1	359.9	120	-60	90
	KGRC25031	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,339.7	6,659,442.1	357.2	80	-60	90
	KGRC25032	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,257.3	6,659,441.3	355.2	80	-60	90
	KGRC25033	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,178.6	6,659,444.3	354.5	80	-60	90
	KGRC25034	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,095.5	6,659,440.8	353.7	96	-60	90
	KGRC25035	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,983.9	6,659,439.8	350.2	80	-60	90
	KGRC25036	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,266.7	6,659,598.5	356.0	120	-60	90
	KGRC25037	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,177.3	6,659,597.6	356.4	120	-60	90
	KGRC25038	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,095.0	6,659,598.1	354.2	80	-60	90
	KGRC25039	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,017.6	6,659,596.1	353.1	80	-60	90
	KGRC25040	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,787.1	6,659,588.2	349.9	120	-60	90
	KGRC25041	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,099.7	6,659,781.3	356.1	84	-60	90
	KGRC25042	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,015.0	6,659,782.3	353.9	80	-60	90
	KGRC25043	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,941.8	6,659,781.4	354.5	80	-60	90
	KGRC25044	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,864.8	6,659,784.5	352.1	120	-60	90
	KGRC25045	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,787.3	6,659,784.4	352.1	120	-60	90
	KGRC25046	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	475,029.8	6,659,954.5	355.7	140	-60	90
	KGRC25047	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,980.7	6,659,952.8	354.0	140	-60	90
	KGRC25048	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,923.0	6,659,950.1	352.2	140	-60	90
	KGRC25049	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,869.8	6,659,949.7	351.9	140	-60	90
	KGRC25050	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,553.9	6,660,900.4	355.0	140	-60	90
	KGRC25051	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,482.5	6,660,898.1	356.5	140	-60	90
	KGRC25052	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,566.9	6,660,795.8	354.4	162	-60	90
	KGRC25053	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,557.3	6,660,689.6	355.9	180	-57	90
	KGRC25054	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,404.8	6,660,697.9	353.4	156	-60	90
	KGRC25055	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,735.7	6,660,596.6	352.2	126	-60	90
	KGRC25056	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,658.6	6,660,595.8	354.6	120	-60	90
	KGRC25057	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,583.0	6,660,592.0	358.5	66	-60	90
	KGRC25058	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,581.5	6,660,599.2	358.5	160	-60	90
	KGRC25059	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,500.4	6,660,596.4	356.9	138	-60	90
	KGRC25060	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,707.7	6,660,502.5	353.5	140	-60	90
	KGRC25061	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,638.8	6,660,507.8	354.4	140	-60	90
	KGRC25062	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,482.0	6,660,499.2	355.4	126	-60	90
	KGRC25063	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,717.0	6,660,374.3	354.1	140	-60	90
	KGRC25064	RC	E28/02655	MGA94_51	474,638.8	6,660,364.8	350.9	140	-60	90

APPENDIX 2 – Drill Hole Intercepts

RC Drilling Reporting Parameters

Parameter	Gold mineralisation intercepts		Sub-grade and low grade gold mineralisation
Minimum cut-off	0.5 g/t	2.0 g/t	0.1 g/t
Minimum intercept thickness	1m*	1m*	1m
Maximum internal waste thickness	2m*	2m*	2m

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

Additionally, broad zones of sub-grade and low grade RC gold mineralisation are calculated using an algorithm that uses a 0.1 g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m, and a maximum internal waste of 2m.

RC gold intercepts

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
Wessex	KGRC25017	NSR		
	KGRC25018	2m @ 0.72 g/t Au from 75m 1m @ 1.12 g/t Au from 80m 1m @ 0.50 g/t Au from 133m		
	KGRC25019	1m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 41m		
	KGRC25020	1m @ 0.92 g/t Au from 28m 1m @ 1.90 g/t Au from 64m		
	KGRC25021	NSR		
	KGRC25022	1m @ 1.50 g/t Au from 34m 1m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 38m 4m @ 1.80 g/t Au from 46m	*including*	2m @ 2.31 g/t Au from 46m
	KGRC25023	NSR		
Providence South	KGRC25024	NSR		
	KGRC25025	2m @ 2.40 g/t Au from 95m	*including*	1m @ 3.35 g/t Au from 95m
	KGRC25026	1m @ 1.74 g/t Au from 105m 4m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 114m	*including*	1m @ 2.58 g/t Au from 114m
Lighthorse	KGRC25027	NSR		
	KGRC25028	NSR		
	KGRC25029	NSR		
	KGRC25030	NSR		
	KGRC25031	NSR		
	KGRC25032	NSR		
	KGRC25033	NSR		
	KGRC25034	NSR		
	KGRC25035	NSR		
	KGRC25036	NSR		
	KGRC25037	1m @ 0.52 g/t Au from 62m		
	KGRC25038	NSR		
	KGRC25039	NSR		
	KGRC25040	NSR		
	KGRC25041	NSR		
	KGRC25042	NSR		
	KGRC25043	NSR		
	KGRC25044	NSR		
	KGRC25045	NSR		
	KGRC25046	NSR		
	KGRC25047	NSR		
	KGRC25048	NSR		
	KGRC25049	NSR		
	KGRC25050	1m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 50m 3m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 86m 9m @ 0.76 g/t Au from 92m		

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold intercept (0.5 g/t cutoff)		Gold intercept (2.0 g/t cutoff)
		1m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 105m 4m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 109m		
	KGRC25051	2m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 50m 1m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 79m 1m @ 4.29 g/t Au from 113m	*including*	1m @ 4.29 g/t Au from 113m
	KGRC25052	1m @ 3.44 g/t Au from 37m 11m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 84m	*including* *including* *and*	1m @ 3.44 g/t Au from 37m 2m @ 2.99 g/t Au from 86m 1m @ 2.58 g/t Au from 90m
	KGRC25053	1m @ 0.83 g/t Au from 78m 2m @ 1.62 g/t Au from 96m 1m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 113m	*including*	1m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 96m
	KGRC25054	NSR		
	KGRC25055	NSR		
	KGRC25056	NSR		
	KGRC25057	NSR		
	KGRC25058	2m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 82m 1m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 100m 3m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 108m 3m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 120m 1m @ 1.15 g/t Au from 131m 1m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 142m	*including* *including*	2m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 82m 1m @ 2.60 g/t Au from 120m
	KGRC25059	NSR		
	KGRC25060	2m @ 3.37 g/t Au from 113m	*including*	1m @ 6.04 g/t Au from 113m
	KGRC25061	3m @ 1.40 g/t Au from 57m 1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 118m	*including*	1m @ 2.21 g/t Au from 57m
	KGRC25062	1m @ 0.61 g/t Au from 76m		
	KGRC25063	NSR		
	KGRC25064	1m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 84m 1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 91m		

NSR = no significant result

Sub-grade and low grade RC gold

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Wessex	KGRC25017	7m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 83m 4m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 106m 1m @ 0.10 Au g/t from 126m 2m @ 0.16 Au g/t from 139m
	KGRC25018	7m @ 0.55 Au g/t from 75m 1m @ 0.17 Au g/t from 88m 2m @ 0.14 Au g/t from 93m 2m @ 0.29 Au g/t from 99m 1m @ 0.20 Au g/t from 127m 2m @ 0.33 Au g/t from 132m
	KGRC25019	1m @ 0.27 Au g/t from 32m 8m @ 0.24 Au g/t from 39m 1m @ 0.10 Au g/t from 53m
	KGRC25020	2m @ 0.52 Au g/t from 28m 1m @ 0.43 Au g/t from 33m 5m @ 0.54 Au g/t from 63m 1m @ 0.20 Au g/t from 89m 2m @ 0.25 Au g/t from 146m
	KGRC25021	1m @ 0.11 Au g/t from 97m 1m @ 0.17 Au g/t from 106m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 127m
	KGRC25022	6m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 34m 8m @ 1.00 g/t Au from 46m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 75m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 98m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 114m 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 141m
	KGRC25023	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 62m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 71m
Providence South	KGRC25024	NSR
	KGRC25025	1m @ 0.35 g/t Au from 57m 3m @ 1.66 g/t Au from 95m 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 106m 5m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 114m
	KGRC25026	1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 35m 2m @ 0.96 g/t Au from 105m 6m @ 0.64 g/t Au from 114m

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Wessex	KGRC25017	7m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 83m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 123m 3m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 130m 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 149m
Lighthorse	KGRC25027	4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 51m
	KGRC25028	1m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 31m 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 68m
	KGRC25029	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 16m 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 43m 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 47m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 87m 1m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 106m
	KGRC25030	1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 35m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 112m
	KGRC25031	2m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 31m
	KGRC25032	NSR
	KGRC25033	1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 55m
	KGRC25034	4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 33m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 66m
	KGRC25035	1m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 25m 1m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 32m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 44m 1m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 58m
	KGRC25036	1m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 19m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 32m 6m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 36m
	KGRC25037	4m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 0m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 35m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 48m 2m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 62m
	KGRC25038	1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 20m
	KGRC25039	1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 55m
	KGRC25040	NSR
	KGRC25041	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 25m 3m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 41m 4m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 80m
	KGRC25042	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 35m
	KGRC25043	4m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 8m 3m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 14m 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 23m
	KGRC25044	2m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 104m
	KGRC25045	NSR
	KGRC25046	13m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 40m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 74m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 77m 1m @ 0.13 g/t Au from 79m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 85m 1m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 114m
	KGRC25047	1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 39m 1m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 71m 2m @ 0.19 g/t Au from 78m 2m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 99m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 109m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 118m
	KGRC25048	2m @ 0.17 g/t Au from 48m 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 53m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 66m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 71m 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 81m
	KGRC25049	1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 56m
	KGRC25050	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 45m 1m @ 0.82 g/t Au from 50m 35m @ 0.42 g/t Au from 78m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 117m 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 121m
	KGRC25051	11m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 50m 3m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 78m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 92m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 94m 6m @ 0.24 g/t Au from 99m 3m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 113m
	KGRC25052	1m @ 3.44 g/t Au from 37m 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 61m

Prospect	Drillhole	Gold Anomalism (0.1 g/t cutoff)
Wessex	KGRC25017	7m @ 0.13 Au g/t from 83m 15m @ 1.14 g/t Au from 84m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 102m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 113m 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 119m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 128m
	KGRC25053	1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 45m 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 52m 4m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 57m 3m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 69m 3m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 76m 1m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 83m 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 88m 6m @ 0.59 g/t Au from 93m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 105m 1m @ 0.90 g/t Au from 113m 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 158m
	KGRC25054	NSR
	KGRC25055	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 33m 1m @ 0.30 g/t Au from 45m 2m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 58m 9m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 63m 1m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 115m
	KGRC25056	NSR
	KGRC25057	NSR
	KGRC25058	4m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 56m 3m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 76m 2m @ 2.15 g/t Au from 82m 35m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 90m 4m @ 0.47 g/t Au from 129m 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 138m 1m @ 0.57 g/t Au from 142m
	KGRC25059	1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 119m
	KGRC25060	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 44m 4m @ 0.12 g/t Au from 55m 1m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 71m 1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 88m 3m @ 2.37 g/t Au from 113m 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au from 120m
	KGRC25061	21m @ 0.32 g/t Au from 48m 1m @ 0.29 g/t Au from 93m 1m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 118m
	KGRC25062	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 47m 3m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 49m 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au from 67m 9m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 72m 1m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 97m 2m @ 0.36 g/t Au from 103m 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 122m
	KGRC25063	3m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 57m
	KGRC25064	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au from 63m 1m @ 0.95 g/t Au from 84m 1m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 91m 1m @ 0.41 g/t Au from 104m 1m @ 0.44 g/t Au from 109m 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 119m

NSR = no significant result

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g., cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 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.*	• RC samples were collected on 1m intervals directly from a cone splitter, or alternatively, composited to 4m intervals via sample scoop from bulk sample piles laid out of the ground. Target sample weight was 2-3kg. • All sampling lengths were recorded in KAL's standard sampling record spreadsheets. Visual estimates of sample condition and sample recovery were recorded by KAL. • Sample analysis followed standard laboratory techniques. All samples were crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm. Gold determination was via fire assay using a 40g charge with AAS finish. Further details of lab processing techniques are found in the Quality of assay data and laboratory tests subsection below.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g., core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was completed by Kalgoorlie-based contractor Kennedy Drilling. Drilling used an industry standard face sampling hammer (bit diameter of 5½ inches) with samples collected by cone splitter. • A total of 48 drill holes were completed for a total of 5,898m, split between the three prospects below: ○ Lighthorse – 38 holes for 4,494m ○ Wessex – 7 holes for 1,004m ○ Providence South – 3 holes for 400m
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC chip sample recovery was recorded by visual estimation of the sample, expressed as a percentage recovery. Overall estimated recovery was high. Chip sample condition is recorded using a three-code system, D=Dry, M=Moist, W=Wet. Measures taken to ensure maximum sample recoveries included maintaining a clean cyclone and drilling equipment, as well as regular communication with the drillers and slowing drill advance rates when variable to poor ground conditions are encountered.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Visual geological logging was undertaken on 1m intervals for all drilling, using standard KalGold logging codes. • Logging records are qualitative for weathering, oxidation, colour, lithology and alteration, and quantitative for mineralisation and veining. • A small selection of representative chips were collected for every 1m interval and stored in chip-trays for future reference. • KalGold geologists directly supervised all sampling and drilling practices
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken.*	• RC drilling utilised a 4m composite sample through near surface transported material, followed by 1m individual split samples through

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	to end of hole. • 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 collected using a scoop on 1m bulk reject sample intervals collected from below the cone splitter, and laid out on the ground. • QAQC was employed. A standard, blank or duplicate sample was inserted into the sample stream every 10 samples on a rotating basis. Standards were quantified industry standards. Every 30th sample a duplicate sample was taken using the same sub sample technique as the original sample. Sample sizes are appropriate for the nature of mineralisation. • All sampling is appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were submitted to Kalgoorlie Bureau Veritas (BV) laboratories. • All samples were sorted, wet weighed, dried then weighed again. Primary preparation has been by crushing and splitting the sample with a riffle splitter where necessary to obtain a sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. • The samples have been analysed by Firing a 40 g (approx.) portion of the sample. Lower sample weights may be employed for samples with very high sulphide and metal contents. This is the classical fire assay process. • Au has been determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) • BV routinely inserts analytical blanks, standards and duplicates into client sample batches for laboratory QAQC performance monitoring. • KalGold also inserted QAQC samples into the sample stream at a 1 in 10 frequency, alternating between filed duplicates, blanks and OREAS certified standard reference materials. • No issues were noted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• KalGold drilling data is captured in the field in Logchief software on Toughbook computers, following internal company procedures. • Final data is stored within an external Datashed5 database, managed by independent data consultants Maxgeo. • Significant intercepts are verified by KalGold personnel. • No twin hole data has been captured.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars were surveyed by an external licenced survey contractor at program completion using an RTK DGPS system with 3-digit accuracy. All coordinates are stored in the exploration database referenced to the MGA Zone 51 Datum GDA94. • Gyroscopic downhole surveys were undertaken with hole orientation measurements gathered every 10m during descent and then on ascent of the tool. • Topography through the project area of interest is flat to gently undulating. The current day topographic surface has been constructed from SRTM derived 1-Second Digital Elevation Model data, sourced from the publicly available Elvis Elevation and Depth system (https://elevation.fsdf.org.au).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling at Lighthorse was undertaken on eleven separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°), located to the north and south of previous Lighthorse RC coverage (ASX: KAL 15/04/2025). Drilling in the north followed a variable 100-150m x 80m pattern, with drilling to the south following a wider spacing approximating 160-180m x 80m. • RC drilling at Wessex was completed on four separate ENE-WSW oriented drill lines (bearing 065° to 245°) following a 160-320m x 80m pattern. • RC drilling at Providence South was completed on two separate E-W oriented drill lines (bearing 090° to 270°) following a 140m x 80m pattern. • All drilling was designed to infill and extend beneath previous aircore drill coverage. • No Mineral Resource Estimate is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• All drilling reported here is believed to be optimally orientated to delimit mineralisation at a high angle. • At Lighthorse and Providence South, drill holes were angled to the east (090°) to delimit westerly dipping mineralisation, with this geometry previously recognised through RC drilling by the Company at both Lighthorse and Providence on E28/2655. • At Wessex, drill holes were angled to the WSW (245°) to delimit moderately east dipping mineralisation, as recognised at Hawthorn Resource's (*ASX: HAW*) neighbouring Anglo-Saxon gold deposit on M31/079.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and accounted for by KalGold 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 KalGold employees and submitted directly to BV Kalgoorlie. • The appropriate manifest of sample numbers and a sample submission form containing laboratory instructions were submitted to the laboratory. Any discrepancies between sample submissions and samples received were routinely followed up and accounted for.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The BV Laboratory has previously been visited by KalGold staff and the laboratory processes and procedures were reviewed and determined to be robust. • KalGold has completed a review and compilation of all digital historic drilling data documented in WAMEX reports.

2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*
		• The Pinjin Gold Project area is located approximately 140km east-northeast of Kalgoorlie-Boulder and falls within the Pinjin pastoral stations.
		• RC drilling reported here was completed on E28/2655 (Lighthorse and Providence South), P31/2102, P31/2168 and E31/1127 (Wessex).
		• KalGold entered a farm-in agreement in May 2023 (*ASX: KAL 23/05/2023)* that currently includes the following:
		  ○ Kirgella Tenure: E28/2654, E28/2655, E28/2656
		  ○ Pinjin South Tenure: P31/2150, P31/2151, P31/2102 and E31/1127.
		• Initial farm-in obligations have been met and the Company now holds a 75% ownership stake in all farm-in tenure (*ASX: KAL 29/05/2025*)
		• KalGold holds all mineral rights over all tenure.
		• C" Class Common Reserve R10041 overlies the entire historic Pinjin mining centre, including current day mining activities at Hawthorn Resources (ASX:HAW) Anglo-Saxon Gold operations. The south-western quadrant of R10041 includes Wessex prospect tenure but is not anticipated to unduly restrict access and future exploration activities.
		• Previous heritage surveys have identified some areas of interest over E28/2654 - place ids 23972-975, 23984-990, 23993 & 23959-960. In addition, a broad heritage overlay exists over the extents of Lake Rebecca (place id 19142), which impinges on the southern and western edges of E28/2654. None of the above heritage sites overlap with areas flagged by 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Kirgella Tenure** • The Kirgella project tenure and surrounds has been explored by numerous operators since the 1970's, with an initial focus on nickel, base metals and uranium potential. • Burdekin Resources worked the ground in the mid to late 1990's, discovering gold mineralisation at Kirgella Gift through RAB drilling in 1999 while following up an earlier maglag soil anomaly. Gutnick Resources farmed into the project and completed additional RAB and limited RC drilling. • Newmont Exploration acquired the ground through a farm in and Joint Venture agreement with Gel Resources and Great Gold Mines (formerly Gutnick Resources) in 2005. Newmont completed a considerable amount of work including ground gravity surveys, airborne magnetics and extensive regional RAB and Aircore drilling. Follow up diamond and RC drilling led to the discovery of anomalous gold mineralisation at the T12 and T15 prospects. Due to internal budgeting constraints and competing priorities following the Global Financial Crisis, very little follow up work was completed at T12 and T15. Newmont subsequently divested the project to Renaissance Minerals in September 2010. • Renaissance Minerals completed additional Aircore and limited follow up RC and diamond drilling at both T12 and T15 prospects. At Kirgella Gift, 19 RC holes for 3,116m were completed to follow up and extend earlier coverage. An additional 2 RC holes for 290m were completed approximately 300m south of Kirgella Gift to follow up anomalous Aircore results, leading to the discovery of the Providence Prospect. • Renaissance Minerals subsequently merged with Emerald Resources in October 2016 to focus on Cambodian gold projects. No substantial exploration activity occurred across the Kirgella tenure post 2015. **Pinjin South Tenure** • The Pinjin South tenure is part of the broader Pinjin Mining Centre, which has a long history of gold exploration and mining. The first record of gold production dates back to 1897, with a government battery and cyanide leach vats established by 1905. • Modern day exploration in the Pinjin area commenced in 1975 by Australian Anglo American Ltd, principally focused on volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits. • In 1984, Getty Oil Development Company Ltd (GODC) entered into a joint venture agreement with Invincible Gold NL to explore Invincibles' Pinjin leases for low grade, large tonnage gold deposits. GODC's interest, which excluded GML 31/1458 overlying the Anglo Saxon deposit, was subsequently transferred and sold to Little River Resources Pty Ltd in August 1985. • Little River completed several programs of reconnaissance mapping

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and shallow RC drilling through the period 1985-1987, testing multiple individual prospects including Harbour Lights South. • In 1990, European Pacific Resources purchased all of the leases over the Pinjin Mining Centre, the first time the entire area had been controlled by a single group. • In 1993 the Pinjin tenements were vended into a new float for company Aurifex Mining NL. Aurifex completed extensive field work throughout the entire Pinjin project area through the period 1993-1995, including 1:5000 scale geological mapping, aeromagnetics, gridding, -80# mesh auger sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. This work included initial RAB drilling through the Wessex prospect area. • Burdekin Resources purchased the project tenure from Aurifex in early 1996 and continued extensive programs of regional exploration work throughout the tenure, including additional limited RAB drilling at Wessex. • In 1999, Gutnick Resources NL commenced a farm in agreement with Gel Oil Pty Ltd over the Pinjin Mining Centre tenure. Gutnick Resources changed trading name to Great Gold Mines NL in 2003, with a further name change to present day operator Hawthorn Resources Limited (Hawthorn) in March 2008. • Exploration work post 1999 over immediately adjoining tenure to KalGold's Pinjin South project area has been limited, with minor additional RAB and RC drilling at Wessex. Hawthorn re-commenced open pit mining at Anglo Saxon through the period 2018-2019 with ore trucked to Carosue Dam as part of a toll treatment agreement. The Anglo Saxon deposit has a current Mineral Resource estimate of 796kt at 6.1 g/t Au for 157koz (*Hawthorn ASX Release 30th October 2020*).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.*	• The Project area is located on the eastern margin of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archean Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Locally the project areas straddles the boundary between the Edjudina and Linden Domains and overlies the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone, a major transcrustal structure associated with gold mineralisation within the region. • The greenstone belts within these Domains are made up of a thick package of intercalated sedimentary and mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, dolerites and ultramafic rocks. These belts are structurally complex with common northeast, northwest and early north-south trending faults and lineaments. Internal granitoids and porphyries are also common, and metamorphic grade is typically Greenschist to Amphibolite facies, with metamorphic grade increasing towards the east. • Late-stage east-west oriented Proterozoic dolerite dykes crosscut all stratigraphy through the northern and southern ends of the Kirgella tenure area. Outcrop is generally poor and accounts for less than 5% of the project. Alluvial cover is extensive and can reach depths of 80m or more locally. • Gold mineralisation at Lighthorse includes both a supergene and primary component. At this early stage, primary mineralisation is assumed to strike NW-SE to N-S, with a steep westward dip. Host rocks include a mixed sequence of lithologies, including dacite, basalts and ultramafics, with minor felsic-intermediate porphyries observed. • Gold mineralisation at Providence South is steeply west dipping and hosted in a variably sheared talc-chlorite-carbonate-silica altered ultramafic, analogous to the neighbouring Kirgella Gift and Providence gold deposits • Geological and mineralisation models for the Pinjin South area continue to be developed. 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 volcaniclastics.

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Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• All new drill hole information discussed in this release is listed in Appendix 1.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drill hole samples have been collected and assayed over both 1m down hole intervals, and 4m downhole composite intervals. • Gold intercepts reported here are calculated at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off on a minimum intercept of 1m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples) and a maximum internal waste of 2m (*4m in the case of 4m composite samples). Secondary intercepts are defined using a 2.0 g/t cut-off and the same intercept and internal waste characteristics. • No metal equivalent calculations have been used in this assessment.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All RC drill holes at Lighthorse and Providence South in this program were angled approximately 60° towards 090° (E). Drill holes at Wessex were angled 60° towards 245° (WNW). • All intercept widths reported are down hole lengths. No attempt has been made here to report true widths. • Observations from Lighthorse and Providence South support a general N-S striking, steeply west dipping mineralisation model. Observations from Wessex support a NNW-SSE striking, moderately east dipping mineralisation model. • This suggests that angled drill orientations were perpendicular to the trend of mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to diagrams in the current release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are reported either in the text or in the associated appendices. • The results presented here mark significant results that are open in several directions that require systematic follow-up. It should be noted that, as per many gold mineralised systems, results indicate that gold assays vary from below detection up to very high-grade results over several metres.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• High resolution aeromagnetic data, completed by various historic operators, is available across the entirety of the project tenure and assists KalGold with ongoing geological interpretation and targeting. An additional high resolution drone based Sub-Audio Magnetics (UAVSAM) survey has been completed by the Company over the Lighthorse corridor and surrounds. • No potentially deleterious or contaminating substances have been noted in historic WAMEX reports or observed in work completed by KalGold.

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Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work programs will include additional drilling to further refine the distribution of gold mineralisation, and is expected to include infill and extensional RC drilling of favourable areas. An additional program of diamond drilling is warranted to help resolve geological and structural controls. • Diagrams highlighting some of the areas for future work programs are shown in the body of the report.