ASX Announcement & Media Release

Date: 2 May 2023 **ACN:** 126 741 259 **ASX Code:** KGD

Historical BHP Diamond Core - Reveals Lithium Potential and 1m @ 51g/t Gold

Highlights:

- **Brunswick Project now has drill ready targets. Historical BHP diamond drill core found, and pegmatite identified at 73m depth along with 1m @ 51g/t gold from 39m previously intersected – never followed up. Currently planning scout drilling programme.**

- **Kirup Project revealed anomalous lithium (Li) rock chip results up to 240.8ppm and 71.9ppm, 20km from Greenbushes. Early potential LCT suite mineralisation; mapping and rock chipping continues.**

- **Taliah Prospect near Southern Cross, W.A. sampling has validated prior results and advanced the prospect with numerous new anomalous lithium and tantalum results. Up to 165ppm lithium (Li) and 81ppm tantalum (Ta), along a magnetic structure of up to 4km. Geochemistry programme in progress.**

Kula Gold Limited ("Kula" or "the Company") reports excellent progress on potential lithium bearing pegmatites at its Brunswick Project and the recently acquired Kirup Project, approximately 20km west of the world's largest hard rock lithium mine, Greenbushes Lithium Mine in Western Australia. Historical BHP diamond drill core was found at the GSWA Core Library in good condition, and a pegmatite was identified at 73m depth in hole DDB-1, in addition to a high-grade gold result of 1m @ 51g/t gold from 39m previously intersected – it was never followed up.

The Company is also pleased to report on a follow up field mapping and rock chip sampling programme on lithium and tantalum bearing pegmatites at its 100% owned Southern Cross Project, approximately 90km north of the world class Mt Holland Lithium Mine in Western Australia.

Kula's Chief Executive Officer Ric Dawson said, *"Todays results for the Brunswick Project are an excellent advancement to our first drill programme on these projects."*

Mr Ric Dawson also said, *"This new Taliah Prospect in the Southern Cross Project with anomalous LCT suite mineralisation is a nice surprise from some regional work to add to our advancing lithium portfolio of projects. The tantalum results are important as they are part of the same LCT suite but less mobile at surface than the lithium so an important geological vector towards a possible orebody. The rocks here are ~2.6B years old so the evidence at surface of an orebody below requires some careful science to detect."*

Contact Details:
Office: Suite 2, 20 Howard Street, Perth WA 6000
Mail: PO Box Z5207, St Georges Terrace, Perth WA, 6831
Email: cosec@kulagold.com.au

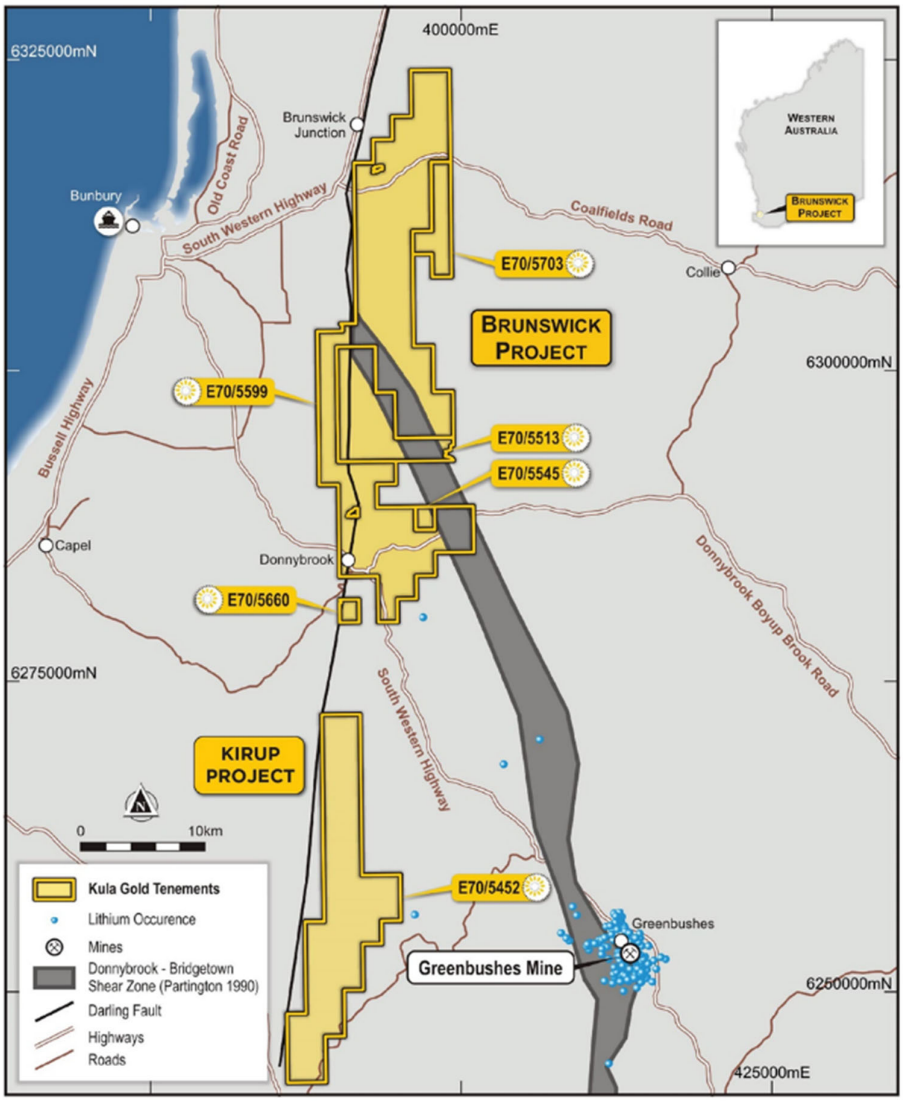

***Figure 1**: Kula's Brunswick Project DBSZ and location of Greenbushes Mine and infrastructure.*

Brunswick Project - 100%

DBGM Prospect

Following on from identifying the excellent diamond core records on our project at the GSWA core library, Kula geologists were able to target specific zones of interest with a focus on the observing pegmatitic and associated rock types of interest. Two holes of particular interest have been requested for full suite analysis DDB-1 and DDB-20 that contained relevant rock types deemed suitable for more geochemical analysis.

***Figure 2**: Drillhole DDB-1 diamond core tray, zone of pegmatite interest from 73-74m for full suite analysis.*

This drillhole DDB-1 contained an interval from 73-74m of orange/pink fluorescence minerals under UV light and lies along strike from the interpreted LCT mineralisation in Figure 4 below of drone magnetics flown in the last quarter. DDB-20 has additional rock types of interest and further assays requested.

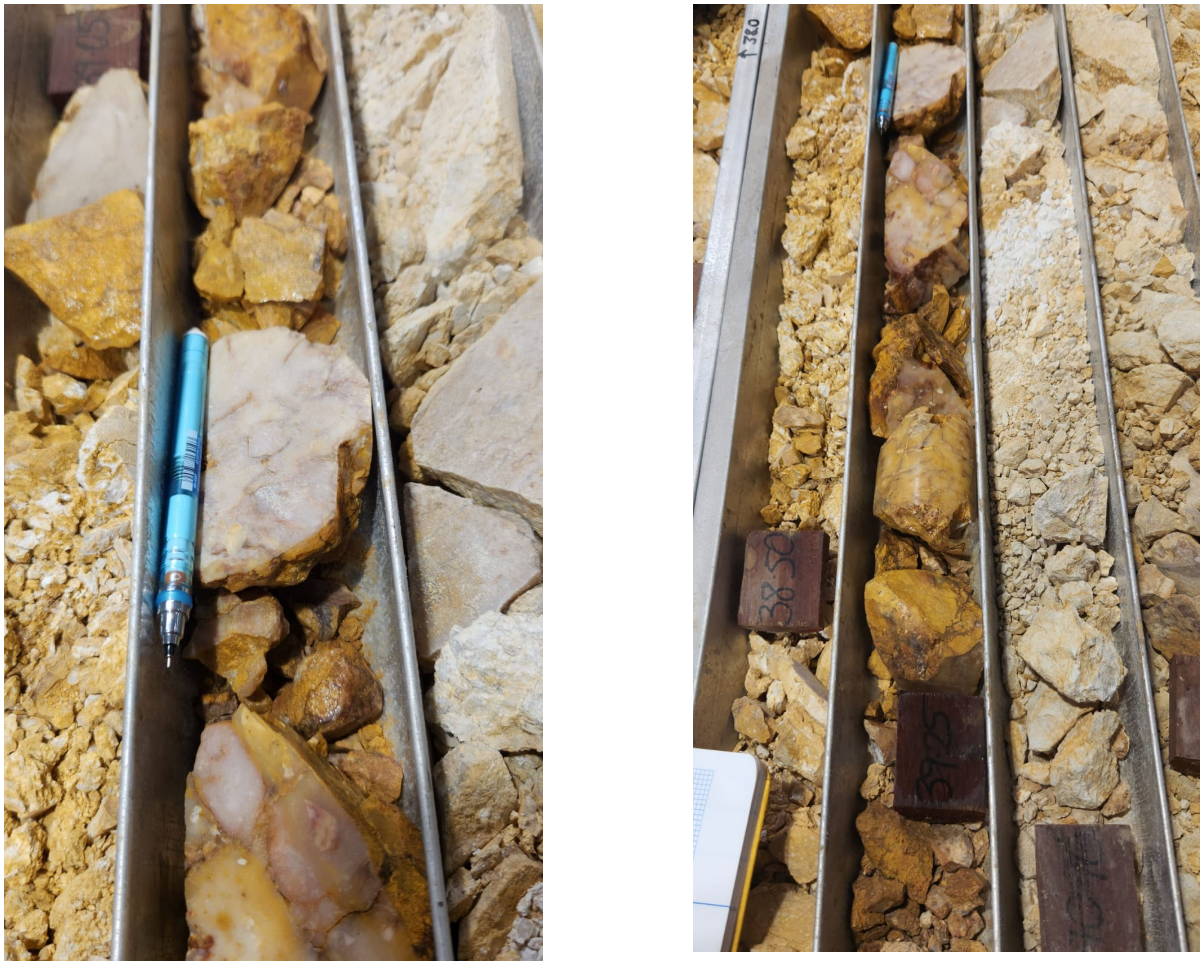

***Figure 3**: DDB-20 diamond drill core with zones of interest for full suite analysis, previous intersection of 1m at 51g/t gold from 39m. (left image is a zoomed in version of right).*

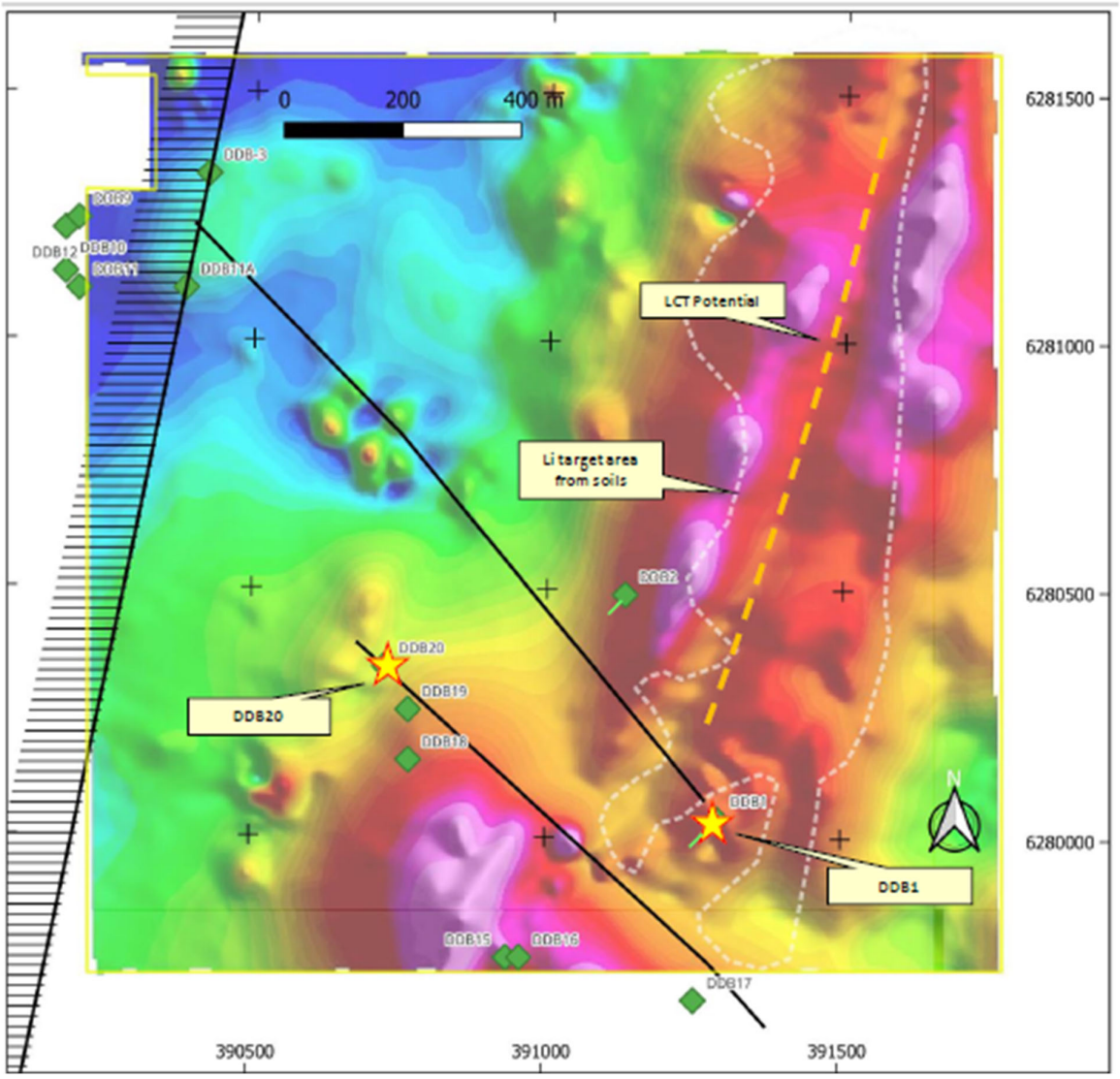

Figure 4: *DBGM Prospect over magnetics TMI_RTP with anomalous lithium geochemistry with DDB1 and DDB-20 and interpreted LCT pegmatite adjacent to the historic Donnybrook Gold Mine.*

A prospect scale drone magnetics survey has been completed and has allowed for interpretation of zones of dilation or movement that would allow pegmatites to come to the near surface. This is now a drill ready target and permitting is in progress.

Kirup Project – E70/5452 - (70% LCT mineralisation rights, 30% Sentinel Exploration Ltd)

Following the recent acquisition, a reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling has detected anomalous lithium readings of 240.9ppm and 71.5ppm which is significantly above regional background of approximately 15ppm (Table 1). This is the highest anomalous analysis for Kula's exploration team. A follow-up rock chip sampling and mapping will occur over the coming quarters adds significance to this virgin ground on this project.

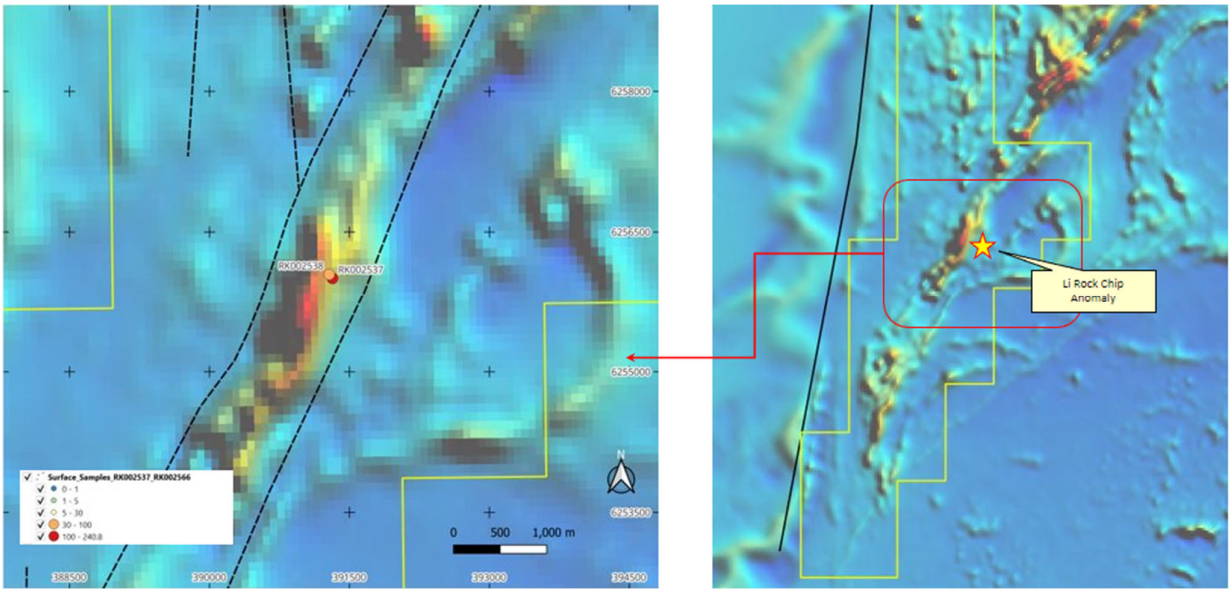

Figure 5: *Recent reconnaissance by Kula geologist in the Kirup Project with anomalous lithium rock chip locations.*

Exploration work of mapping and rock chipping continues in the field and further results will be reported in due course.

Southern Cross Project

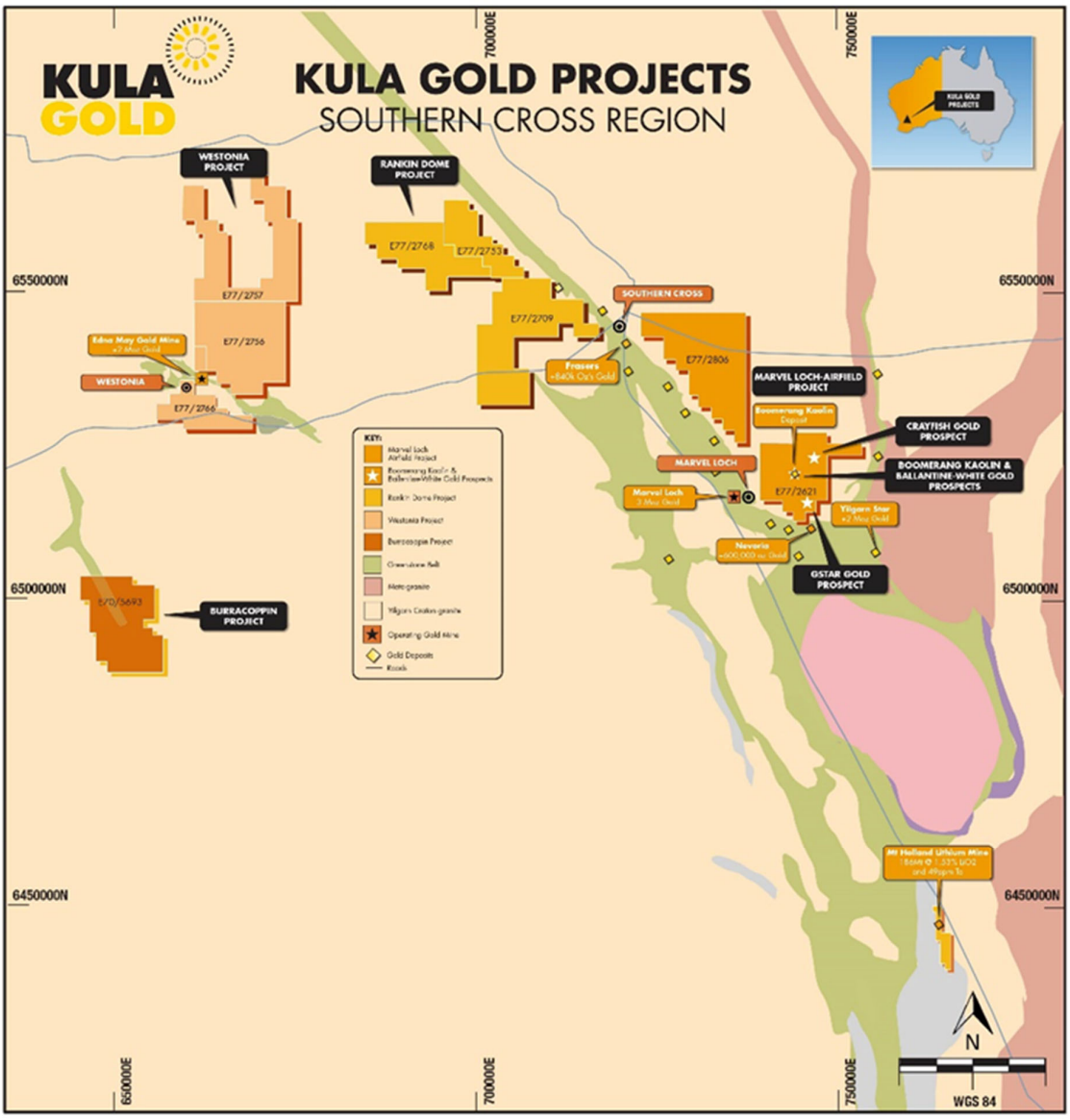

Figure 6: *Kula's Southern Cross Project and location of Mt Holland Mine and infrastructure.*

Taliah Prospect - 100%

New reconnaissance mapping and rock chipping has detected anomalous readings of up to **165ppm** lithium and reading of **81ppm** tantalum which is significantly above background of approximately 10ppm and 1ppm respectively (Table 2), as seen in Figure 7 and 8. A follow-up UFF soils programme is scheduled for this quarter.

The second surface sampling programme has been completed at the Taliah Prospect for a total of 50 samples collected in March 2023, over areas of outcrop from the initial rock chipping programme in September 2022. The samples were collected on a random grid (Figure 7 and 8), from surface. The sampling has confirmed the anomalism outlined in the initial surface sampling programme and has further refined areas of lithium anomalism. Peak values of 165ppm Li, 81ppm Ta and 93ppm Cs were returned from various samples, with 20% of samples (10 out of 50) returning assays of over 50ppm Li.

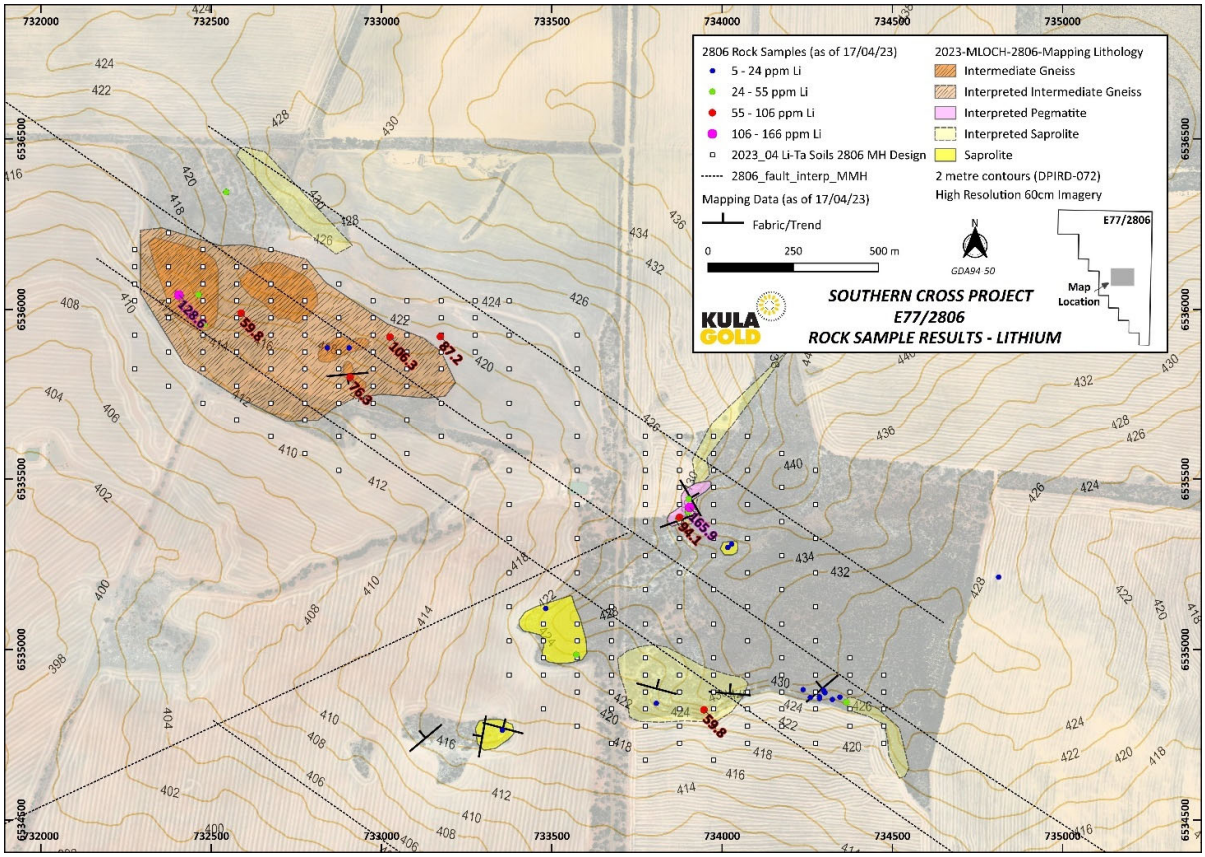

Figure 7: *Taliah Prospect with anomalous lithium rock chips and locations.*

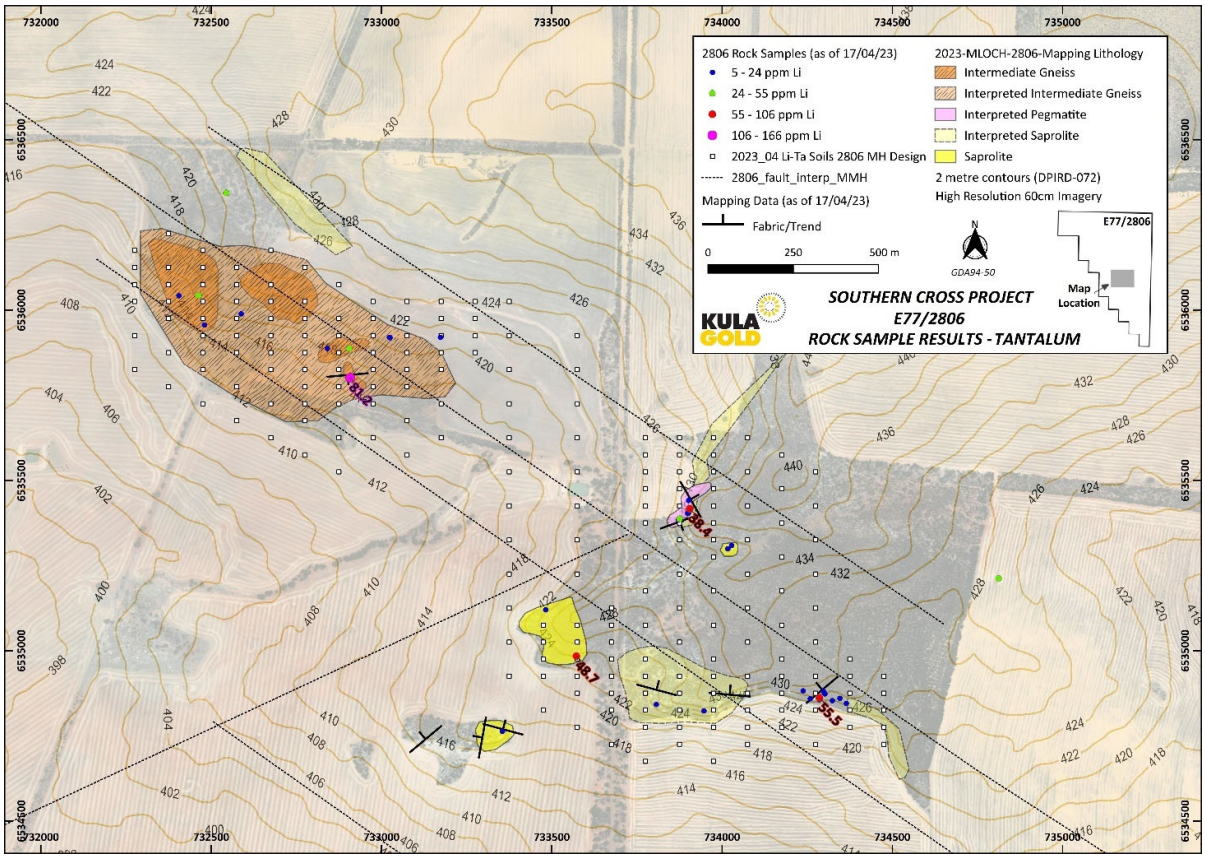

Figure 8: *Taliah Prospect with anomalous tantalum rock chips and locations.*

Figure 9: *Coarse grained pegmatitic rocks from location RK0000238 (165ppm Li and 38 ppm Ta).*

Figure 10: *Contact with coarse grained pegmatitic vein from location RK0000250 (128 ppm Li).*

Figure 11: *Coarse grained pegmatitic rocks from location RK0000233 (94ppm Li and 22ppm Ta).*

Figure 12: *Pegmatitic lens from location RK0000244 (12ppm Li and 81ppm Ta).*

Figure 13: *Weathered pegmatitic vein from location RK0000254 (54ppm Li and 48ppm Ta).*

Exploration work of mapping and rock chipping continues in the field and further results will be reported in due course.

By order of the Board

For Further Information, Contact:
Ric Dawson – Chief Executive Officer
T: +61 8 6144 0592
cosec@kulagold.com.au
www.kulagold.com.au

References:

BRUNSWICK PROJECT

ASX Release- Donnybrook Gold Rock Samples up to 7.95g/t Gold at the Donnybrook Gold Mine Prospect – Brunswick Project Advancing- 4 June 2022

ASX Release- Lithium Pegmatites Identified at Brunswick -7 September 2022

ASX- Release- Brunswick Lithium Field Program - 11 Pegmatite Targets Now Identified -11 October 2022

ASX Release- Brunswick Project-Lithium Geochem Results, DBGM & Large ~2km x 300m Pegmatite Mapped - 14 November 2022

ASX Release - Brunswick Project -Lithium Drill Target 1.7km Strike -20 February 2023

ASX Release - Brunswick Projects - Tantalum and Gold Targets 21 March 2023

KIRUP PROJECT

ASX release- Kula To Acquire A 70% Interest in Key Lithium Tenement – Kirup Project- 22 November 2022

SOUTHERN CROSS PROJECT

ASX Release- Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement- 9 August 2022

ASX Release – Marvel Loch-Airfield Project- Lithium and Tantalum Target- 27 March 2023

About the Company

Kula (ASX: KGD) is a Western Australian mineral exploration company with expertise in the discovery of new mineral deposits in WA. The strategy is via large land positions and structural geological settings capable of hosting ~+1m oz gold or equivalent sized deposits including Lithium.

The Company is advancing projects within the South West region of WA for Lithium and Gold at Brunswick, as well as Gold and PGE at Westonia adjacent to the producing Edna May Gold Mine (owned by ASX:RMS) in the WA goldfields.

The Company has a history of large resource discoveries with its foundation being the Woodlark Island Gold project in PNG, (+1m oz Gold) which was subsequently joint ventured and sold to (ASX: GPR).

Kula's recent discovery was the large 93.3mt Boomerang Kaolin deposit near Southern Cross WA– Maiden resource annouced 20 July 2022. This project is in the economic study phase and moving to PE funding or trade JV.

The exploration team are busily working towards the next mineral discovery, potentially lithium, caesium ot tantalum near the world class Greenbushes Lithium Mine.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to geology and exploration is based on information compiled by Mr. Ric Dawson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Dawson is a Geology and Exploration Consultant who has been engaged by Kula Gold Limited. Mr. Dawson has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation, geology and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a competent person under the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr. Dawson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Kirup Project Sample Locations & Lithium Results. Coordinates provided in GDA94 Zone 50, Sampling Methods described in Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Type	Sample Method	Li (ppm)	Description
RK002537	391318	6256006	260	ROCK	SGRAB	**240.8**	Pegmatite, coarse muscovite, quartz, feldspar, (others to be determined)
RK002538	391283	6256048	255	ROCK	SGRAB	**71.9**	Pegmatite, feldspar, quartz, (garnet, spodumene? to be determined)

Table 2: Taliah Prospect Sample Locations & Lithium Results over 50ppm Li column & 20ppm Ta column. Coordinates provided in GDA94 Zone 50, Sampling Methods described in Appendix A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Sample Type	Sample Method	Li (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Description
RK000225	734952	6538217	449	ROCK	RGRAB	**12.1**	**27.91**	Not in-situ/quartz crystals/haematitic band?/oxides saprolite sap rock
RK000227	734757.1	6538117	444	ROCK	RGRAB	**11.8**	**40.46**	Not in-situ/semi gossan?/oxides Mg? oxides quartz veins
RK000233	733875	6535387	437	ROCK	SGRAB	**94.1**	**22.28**	Muscovite ≈ 2mm/ quartz crystal/coarse grained /intruding saprolite 34->165
RK000238	733905	6535416	443	ROCK	SGRAB	**165.9**	**38.38**	More muscovite ≥ 2mm/ weathered/ quartz/coarse grained Anomalous 93ppm Cs, Low K/Rb ratio 39
RK000240	733173	6535920	427	ROCK	RGRAB	**87.2**	**0.58**	Not in-situ? / Fine-Medium grained/ quartz, biotite, muscovite plagioclase
RK000242	733025	6535919	420	ROCK	RGRAB	**106.3**	**2.13**	Fine medium grained. muscovite, biotite, quartz, granite?
RK000243	732908	6535801	422	ROCK	RGRAB	**76.3**	**4.55**	Not in-situ, more muscovite, quartz, plagioclase, red muscovite

RK000244	732908	6535801	423	ROCK	SGRAB	**12.0**	**81.18**	Pegmatite lens? coarse grained, cutting intermediate gneiss, quartz garnet, k feldspar, quartz, plagioclase, biotite, continuation of vein?
RK000245	732905	6535887	424	ROCK	SGRAB	**15.2**	**28.37**	Not in-situ? Coarse grained rock, more plagioclase, quartz, muscovite, garnet
RK000250	732405	6536042	417	ROCK	RGRAB	**128.6**	**7.49**	Contact with pegmatite vein
RK000251	732544	6536344	435	ROCK	SGRAB	**38.2**	**26.02**	More quartz, muscovite, pink muscovite, coarse grained
RK000254	733572	6534984	435	ROCK	SGRAB	**54.8**	**48.73**	Pegmatite weathered veining, more muscovite
RK000261	726687	6542605	378	ROCK	SGRAB	**60.6**	**0.06**	Fine grained amphibolite? quartz, iris mica? 60->160
RK000265	727529	6540432	382	ROCK	RGRAB	**71.4**	**0.40**	Not in-situ, fine grained weakly foliated, near damp, muscovite, quartz, biotite
RK000267	728896	6540199	398	SAP	RGRAB	**73.1**	**5.93**	Ferruginised, quartz, oxides, cubic vugs? 70->10

APPENDIX A: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary

Sampling techniques	**Rock Samples:**
	• Rock samples are obtained directly from outcrop, subcrop or float, by KGD geologists using a geological hammer (geopick) and/or chisel.
	• Rock sampling methodology is determined by the KGD geologist at the time of sampling, with consideration of the purpose of the sample and conditions of the sampling site. Rock sampling methods include:
	  ○ Random Grab: rock chips are randomly obtained from the selected sample site / outcrop, therefore, sample can be considered as a general representation of the sample site.
	  ○ Selected Grab: sample is obtained from rock chips that the geologist has specifically selected (with respect to alteration or mineralisation) and therefore the sample is not representative of the whole outcrop / sample site, instead only representing a specifically selected subset.
	  ○ Semi Continuous Chip: rock chips of similar size/weight are obtained at regular, closely spaced intervals from a defined traverse across the outcrop/sample site, with traverse length and azimuth noted in the field ledger. Semi continuous chip samples provide a fairly accurate representation of the sample site/outcrop.
	  ○ Continuous Chip: akin to a channel sample, whereby sample is obtained from a chiselling/chipping a continuous line of equally sized rock chips along a defined traverse across the outcrop/sample site, with the traverse length and azimuth recorded in the field ledger. This is the most accurate sampling method for sample site representativity, however, are difficult to obtain in the field without the use of a mechanised hand-held channel drill.
	• Typically, 1-2kg of rock chips are collected and placed in prenumbered calico bags, and details of the sample, including coding of the sampling methodology is recorded in the field ledger.
	• Rock samples were sent to either Bureau Veritas Canning Vale, or Intertek Genalysis Maddington where they were crushed, split and pulverized to -75um, from which, a 50g (Intertek) or 40g (BV) charge was taken and analysed for gold, platinum and palladium via fire assay with ICP-MS finish. Where requested, multi element analyses, for 33 elements at Intertek or 21 elements at BV, was completed via 4 acid digest and ICP-OES/MS finish.
	
	Drillholes:
	• Sampling techniques for historical drillholes DDB-1 and DDB-2 are reported in open file WAMEX report A13932, and DDB-20 in A23992;
	• DDB-1 & DDB-2: “Core was filleted and analysed for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver and gold by AAS. Potentially mineralised sections of core were halved and also assayed by AAS. Anomalous sections were checked by fire assay” (A13932 page 19 of 173)
	• DDB-20: “Samples were generally only assayed for gold: half cores by fire assay and core fillets by AAS (0.02 and 0.01 ppm detection levels)” (A23992 p 35 of 185). The reported intercept was half core analysed by fire assay at Classic-Comlabs with 0.02ppm Au detection limit (A23992 p 67 of 185).

Drilling techniques	• Details of drilling techniques for historical diamond holes reported in this release can be found in relevant open file A reports.
	  ○ DDB-1 and DDB-2 drilled by Corewell in February 1983 using a Corewell 1000N rig (A13932, pages 19, 43 & 57 of 173).
	  ▪ DDB1: 0 - 48.4m was drilled percussion with 5¼” hammer, 48.4 – 153m drilled NQ.
	  ▪ DDB2: 0 – 36.35m drilled percussion with 5¼” hammer, 35.35 – 208m drilled NQ.
	  ○ DDB-20 drilled in February 1988 by Corewell using a Longyear 44 Rig (A23992, p 158 of 185)
	  ▪ 0 – 6m: mud-rotary using 5 $^{1}/_{8}$” bit.
	  ▪ 6 – 75m: drilled HQ3

Drill sample recovery	• Rock samples: Sample weights are recorded at the time of collection. There is no discernible relationship between sample weight and grade. • Diamond Drill holes: Due to historical nature of core drilling and sampling, KGD are unsure if a relationship between sample recovery and grade exists. KGD is undertaking resampling of historical core and will advise if a relationship between sample recovery and grade becomes apparent.
Logging	• At the time of collection, the Kula sample crew records relevant data for each sample in a field ledger against the SampleID. Quantitative data collected includes coordinates, project, prospect, date sampled, sample

Criteria	Commentary
	type, sample method and sample category (distinguishing primary and duplicate samples), sample depth, sample weight and a record of the people on the sampling crew. Qualitative data recorded includes sample hue/colour, moisture content along with any comments or geological observations that may assist in later interpretation of results. • Diamond Drilling: Geological logs for historical drillholes available in relevant open file WAMEX reports. KGD Geologists have reviewed historical core in the Perth Core Library, and visually compared historical logging against core, along with checking the reported sample intervals correlated with zones of half core remaining in trays.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The sampling methodology is deemed appropriate for the nature and style of sampling being undertaken.
	• Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the sample medium.
	• Sample representivity:
	  ○ Rock samples: sampling methodology is determined at the time of sampling with respect to the purpose of the sample and the conditions of the outcrop/sampling site. The sampling method is recorded for each sample such that results can be interpreted in consideration of the representativity of the sample taken. Comment on the specific representativity of each sampling method is provided in the *'Sampling Techniques'* section of this table.
	  ○ Diamond Core: for the historical results reported in this release, half core was sampled which is deemed appropriate for diamond core.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The analytical method and procedure were as recommended by the laboratory for exploration and are appropriate at the time of undertaking. • The laboratory inserts a range of standard samples in the sample sequence, the results of which are reported to the Company. • The laboratory uses a series of control samples to calibrate the mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. • All analytical work was completed by an independent analytical laboratory. • Historical core: For intercept reported within this press release, gold was analysed via fire assay used, with an original and repeat Au value available within report. KGD only has the information recorded within the open file reports available to them.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Results have been reviewed by two Kula contract staff Senior Geologist as well as the Kula contract staff Exploration Manager. • Sample records were recorded in field ledgers at the time of sampling, which were then digitalized into spreadsheets by geologists or field assistants. The digital data is checked, spatially validated, and approved by a Kula Senior Geologist prior to submission for loading into the database. • Independent data specialists use automated algorithms to load the data from the spreadsheets into the Sharepoint-hosted database, accessible by Kula geologists in read only format. • Independent data specialists upload all assay results to the database directly from the results file received from the lab. • No adjustments have been made to the data. • Diamond core: KGD geologists have verified sample intervals recorded in report matched the cut intervals and core remaining in trays. No issues were noted. Further verification of grades is underway via resampling of the historical core.

Location of data points	• The location of each sample site is determined to an accuracy of ±3m using a handheld Garmin GPS.
	• The grid system used is UTM GDA94 Zone 50.
	• Diamond drill holes:
	  o DDB-1 & DDB-2 were historically reported in a local grid.
	  o DDB-20 were historically reported in AGD84 Zone 50 Report.
	  o For all historical drillholes, WGS84 (longitude-latitude) collar coordinates were obtained from the open file Core Library Drillholes Database available on Geoview and converted to GDA94 zone 50 using the Geoscience Australia Geodetic calculator conversion tool.
	  o Quantitative accuracy of estimated collar coordinates to actual hole locations is not possible from the available historic data.

Data spacing and distribution	• This spacing is appropriate for the early nature of the exploration within the project. • No sample compositing has been applied. • The historic drill data is not considered by the QP to be of sufficient quality to be used in resource estimation. The data is to be used to guide in future exploration and drillhole planning only.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• No orientation required. • Diamond drill holes: the drillholes generally appear to be drilled to intersect the interpreted strike of gold mineralising system (which strikes NW in the magnetics), however, the controls on gold mineralisation are yet to be verified by KGD geologists - intercepts reported should be considered DH intercepts not true widths. • Historical A Reports do not imply sampling bias exists within their sampling, and the QP cannot identify if there is a sampling bias.
Sample security	• Rock Samples: 5 sequential calico bags containing samples are placed into polyweave bags which are then secured with cable ties. Polyweave bags are transported via KGD Staff or Contractor directly to a secure storage yard where they placed in a bulky bag and collected by GJ Freight who transported the samples directly to the respective laboratory in Perth. On occasion, KGD Staff/Contractor dropped samples directly to the laboratory. • KGD cannot provide comment on security of historical diamond core sampling as it is not mentioned in the historical reports.

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• Sampling techniques and results of KGD rock samples have been reviewed by two Kula Senior Geologists as well as the Kula Exploration Manager. • No external audits or review of techniques or results has been undertaken. • Regarding diamond drillholes, the historical reports do not mention any reviews of sampling techniques, results or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Brunswick Project comprises five granted Exploration licenses: E70/5599, E70/5645, E70/5703, E70/5513 and E70/5660. • All Exploration licenses are 100% owned by Kula Gold Ltd and none are in any JV agreement. E70/5660 has a 1% NSR with a buyout of $250k, whilst the other 4 tenements have no royalties attached. • Freehold Land: A Land Access Agreement has been executed on the freehold land that was part of the soil geochemical survey • The Kirup Project comprises one granted Exploration Licence E70/5452, 25km west of the Greenbushes Lithium Mine, of which Kula Gold Limited will have 70% of the rights to lithium and associated lithium elemental suite minerals • Freehold Land: Land Access Agreement are being negotiated • The Southern Cross Project comprises one granted Exploration Licence E77/2806 • Freehold Land: Land Access Agreements are being negotiated
Exploration done by other parties	**Brunswick Project** • With the exception of E70/5660 (which hosts the historical Donnybrook Gold Mine), review of open file reports on WAMEX reveals limited previous exploration over the remainder of the project area. Work completed includes: o 1983 – 1985: BHP conducted geophysical surveys over their project area as well as completed four soil lines and two percussion holes (for 155m total) at their Ironstone Rd Prospect which sits within current licence E70/5513, as well as five soil lines at their Honky Nut Prospect which sits in the Joshua Creek area of current license E70/5599 (A49464). o 1985 – 1986: In JV with BHP, Metana Minerals Pty Ltd conducted sporadic, but extensive, stream sediment sampling from 2nd order drainages, and laterite sampling over the area currently held by Kula, as reported in A20415 and A31501. o 1994 – 1995: Westralian Sands Limited completed RC drilling targeting mineral sands in the Roelands area (A44858) – results of this drill program are not considered relevant to the exploration activities being undertaken by Kula. o 1996 – 1997: ISK Minerals Pty Ltd completed a small RC drill program targeting mineral sands in the Burekup area (A50336)—results of this drill program are not considered relevant to exploration activities being undertaken by Kula. • Details of exploration by other parties on E70/5660 has been previously reported on 30th Sept 2021 – Kula Gold Ltd Press Release “Rock chips up to 7g/t gold collected at the newly acquired Donnybrook Gold Mine” **Kirup Project** • West Coast Holding/Carr Boyd Minerals/Hill Minerals 1983-1987, seeking potentially gold bearing epithermal prospects • BP Minerals (Seltrust) 1983-1984 Joint Venture, seeking gold bearing epithermal prospects • BHP Minerals Limited 1984-1987 Joint Venture with 1, seeking gold bearing epithermal prospects • Range Resources Ltd 2002-2007, initiated an IP Survey and RC drilling • Ord River Diamond Pty Ltd/OneMet Minerals Ltd 2010-2014, Airborne geophysical survey by UTS Geophysics • These and other reports in near proximity are readily available on the DMIRS website under WAMEX Reports https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/WAMEX-Minerals-Exploration-1476.aspx • Geological Survey of Western Australia 1:250,000 Collie Sheet Geological Map- mapped pegmatites, https://geodocsget.dmirs.wa.gov.au/api/GeoDocsGet?filekey=05e8d1ac-c598-4278-a2fc-03f965bcd300-g5psczyopvrdkg1vlsirrqhlrjnm9rkganzxxwra **Southern Cross Project** No other exploration by other companies has been completed in the tenement E77/2806

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>

The Brunswick Project and Kirup Project are located within the Southwest Terrane Greenstones in the southwest of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia.
The Greenbushes Deposit to the south of the licence area is structurally controlled zone LCT pegmatite of Archaean age
The Terrane is considered prospective Greenstone-hosted gold mineralisation, epithermal gold mineralisation, and Julimar-style Cu-Ni-PGE mineralisation. There are also numerous historic and current quarries targeting construction materials and bauxite within the region.
The Southern Cross Project is in the middle part of the Ghooli Dome and is underlain by variably weathered Yilgarn Craton granites and amphibolite. The simplified geological succession in the prospect area consists of:

Up to 1m of transported sand, silt and gravel,
Up to 8m of silcrete,
Up to 59m of kaolin clay, and
Up to 15m of weathered pegmatite and/or amphibolite, then fresh pegmatite and/or amphibolite.

The Dome is considered prospective for Archean lode style gold in granite was the targeted style of mineralisation, however the Competent Person acknowledges the possibility of LCT mineralisation pegmatites.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>

Rock Chip Sampling
Sample locations are provided within figures in this announcement. Downhole depth and intercept depth are not applicable nor relevant. Results from auger geochemical sampling should be regarded and treated as if from surface samples (ie: geochemical) as opposed to drill holes.
Drillholes: collar locations of the reported historical drillholes provided within press release figures are shown on relevant figures within release, and are in GDA94 Zone 50 below:

<table>
<tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi</th><th>EOH Depth</th></tr>
<tr><td>DDB-1</td><td>391288.678</td><td>6280034.732</td><td>102.4</td><td>-60</td><td>248</td><td>153m</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDB-2</td><td>391138.649</td><td>6280484.704</td><td>140.5</td><td>-50</td><td>255</td><td>208m</td></tr>
<tr><td>DDB-20</td><td>390718.995</td><td>6280343.98</td><td>135</td><td>-50</td><td>065</td><td>75m</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>

No aggregation methods were applied to soil geochemical samples as they are not applicable
No metal equivalents were used.
Drillholes: intercept has been reported in this release as was reported in relevant historical report. Results are for a 1m original sample (with 90% estimated recovery) so no compositing or weighted averaging has been applied.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>

The mineralisation occurs in pegmatites hosted with significant shear zone. This structure was followed along strike where possible and samples were taken across strike. Pegmatite samples were taken when appropriate.
Drillholes: The CP cannot determine if there is any relationship between mineralisation true widths and intercept lengths from information available within historical reports. Intercept width reported is downhole intercept and may not represent true width.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>

Included within this announcement

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<tr><td>Balanced reporting</td><td>

Highest and lowest results for lithium have been presented.

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</table>

Criteria	• Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• Due to early stage of project, there is no further substantive exploration data.
Further work	• Further work includes geological mapping, systematic rock chip sampling of the pegmatitic outcrop, • Additional soil sampling is planned at Hippy Lady this quarter • Follow up RC drilling is planned upon DMIRS approvals, if geochemical analysis returns anomalous LCT pathfinder elements and the magnetic survey produces images that indicate dilation structures. • The results of magnetic survey will also help guide the geophysicist to interpretate blind pegmatites • Verification resampling of historical diamond holes DDB-1 and DDB-20 (half core where historically unsampled & quarter core where historically sampled).