

ASX Announcement & Media Release

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Lithium Targets Increased To 1km & 2km Strike - Kirup Project

Highlights:

- Mustang Prospect recent mapping, rock chipping and soils programme confirms several pegmatites with strikes up to 1km and over 100m wide, drill planning in progress
- Cobra Prospect recent mapping and rock chipping near anomalous lithium (Li) rock chip
 results up to 240.8ppm and 71.9ppm, 20km from Greenbushes has increased the strike to
 ~2km and greater than 300m wide
- New LCT suite mineralisation targeting for new drill prospects continues

Kula Gold Limited ("Kula" or "the Company") reports progress on potential lithium bearing pegmatites at the Mustang and Cobra Prospects in the Kirup Project, approximately 20km West of the world's largest hard rock lithium mine, Greenbushes Lithium Mine in Western Australia.

Kula's Chief Executive Officer Ric Dawson comments:

"The Mustang Prospect is progressing to be our first target for drilling out of the two new lithium prospects at the Kirup Project in the next month or two."

"The extent of the strike at the Mustang and Cobra Prospects with potential LCT suite mineralisation is testament to the lithium prospectivity being uncovered in this world class lithium region."

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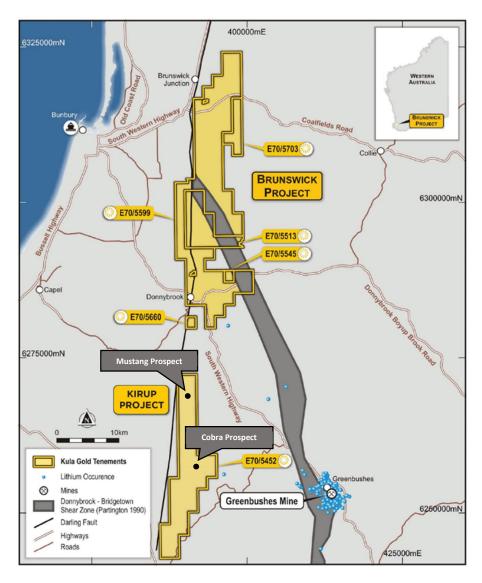


Figure 1: Kula's Kirup and Brunswick Projects, DBSZ and location of Greenbushes Mine and infrastructure.

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

Mustang Prospect

A recent mapping, rock chip and soil sampling programme is progressing to a 1km x 100m pegmatite zone providing a walk-up drill target for Kula to test for LCT mineralisation below the weathered zone estimated at 30-50m, similar to the nearby Greenbushes Mine.

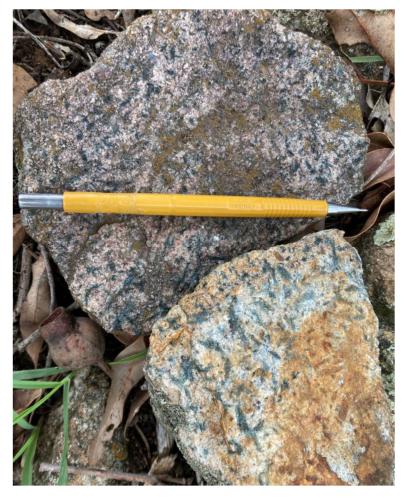


Figure 2: Recent rock chip RK000427 by Kula geologist in the Mustang Prospect with a weathered pegmatite, large green crystals with bladed spodumene and/or tourmaline in a 100% felsic matrix, no sulphides.

The Mustang Prospect sits in the northern part of E70-5452, in an area of NNW trending magnetic lineaments, comprises a series of NNW striking pegmatitic bodies that occur within intercalated felsic gneiss and amphibolite sequences. Preliminary mapping has identified several pegmatite bodies with probable strike lengths approximately 1km and greater than 100m width.

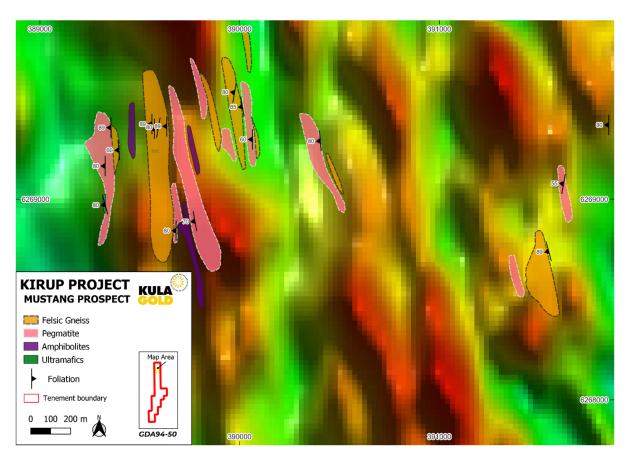


Figure 3: Location of interpreted pegmatite over regional magnetics

Exploration drill planning is in progress and further results will be reported in due course.

Cobra Prospect

Cobra Prospect sits in the central part of E70-5452, on a regional NE magnetic lineament.

Pegmatites with high lithium content (up to 240ppm) containing muscovites, tourmalines and garnets (fractionated minerals) have been mapped out across an area of ~ 2km in strike length and >300m wide. Recent mapping continues to increase the dimensions of this prospect.

The mineralogy of pegmatites is composed of predominantly quartz, feldspar, tourmaline, muscovite, garnet, others (to be determined). Generally, poorly foliated and with a grainsize – locally very coarse, up to 10cm crystals of feldspars, and muscovite crystals up to ~5cm.

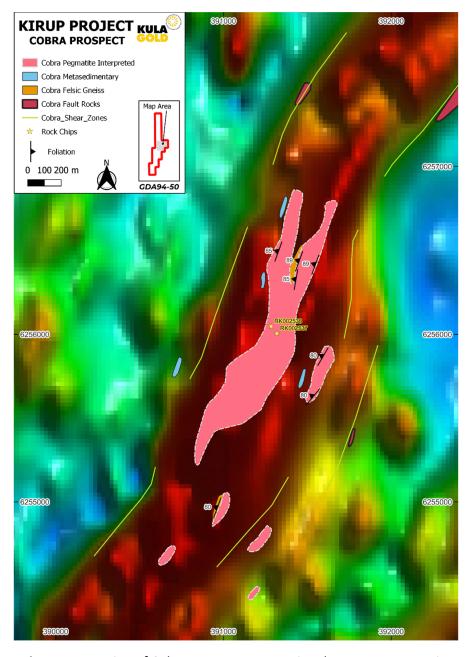


Figure 4: Location of Cobra Prospect over regional TMI_RTP magnetics



Figure 5: Recent rock chips RK000405 sent for geochemical analysis from the Cobra Prospect near a 240ppm lithium rock chip. Pegmatite – large muscovite crystals (>3cm) – purple muscovite purple, grey colour Quartz (45%), K-Feldspar (45%), Biotite (10%), no sulphides

Table 1: Mustang and Cobra Prospects Sample Locations. 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
RK000405	391388	6256091	267	ROCK	SGRAB	TBA	Pegmatite – large muscovite crystals (>3cm) – purple muscovite purple grey colour Quartz (45%), K- Feldspar (45%), Biotite (10%), no sulphides*
RK000427	389837	6268792	186	ROCK	SGRAB	ТВА	Pegmatite - Large green crystals, bladed spodumene and/or tourmaline, in a felsic matrix, no sulphides*

^{*}Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis where concentrations or grade are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

By order of the Board

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, exploration and visual estimates is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation 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 and is a related party of the Company. 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). This market announcement is issued with the prior written consent of Mr. Dawson as to the form and context in which the exploration results, visual estimates and the supporting documentation are presented in the market announcement.

References:

KIRUP PROJECT

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

ASX release - Kirup Project - Two New Lithium Prospects- 29 May 2023

BOOMERANG PROSPECT

ASX release- - Boomerang Kaolin Deposit- Maiden JORC Resources - 20 July 2022

Kula confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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.

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 48 elements at Intertek or 21 elements at BV, was completed via 4 acid digest and ICP-OES/MS finish.
Drilling techniques	No drilling
Drill sample recovery	 Rock samples: Sample weights are recorded at the time of collection. There is no discernible relationship between sample weight and grade.
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 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.
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:
pi opuluion	 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.
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.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
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.
Data spacing and distribution	 This spacing is appropriate for the early nature of the exploration within the project. No sample compositing has been applied.
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.
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.
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.

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 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 has been negotiated.
Exploration done by	Kirup Project
other parties	
·	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- g5psczyopyrdkg1ylsirrghlrinm9rkganzxxwra
	gopoczyopyrang womanimionaganizakwia
Geology	 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.
Drill hole Information	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.
Data aggregation	No aggregation methods were applied to soil geochemical samples as they are not applicable.
methods	No metal equivalents were used.

Criteria	Commentary		
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	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.		
Diagrams	Included within this announcement.		
Balanced reporting	Highest and lowest results for lithium have been presented.		
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,		
	 Follow up RC drilling is planned upon DMIRS approvals, if geochemical analysis returns anomalous LCT pathfinder elements. 		