ASX Announcement & Media Release

Rock Samples up to 7.95g/t Gold at the Donnybrook Gold Mine Prospect – Brunswick Project Advancing

Date: 4 July 2022 **ASX Code:** KGD

Highlights:

- **Rock samples up to 7.95g/t Gold at the Donnybrook Gold Mine Prospect, Brunswick Project, Southwest Region.**
- **Soil samples up to 176ppb Gold, in ~250m wide, NNW- trending zone striking over 650m and open.**
- **2 gold micro nuggets panned from nearby new White Sands Prospect.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kula Gold Limited ("Kula" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from ongoing exploration activities at the Donnybrook Gold Mine ("DBGM") Prospect within their 100% owned Brunswick Project in the Southwest Region of WA (Figure 1).

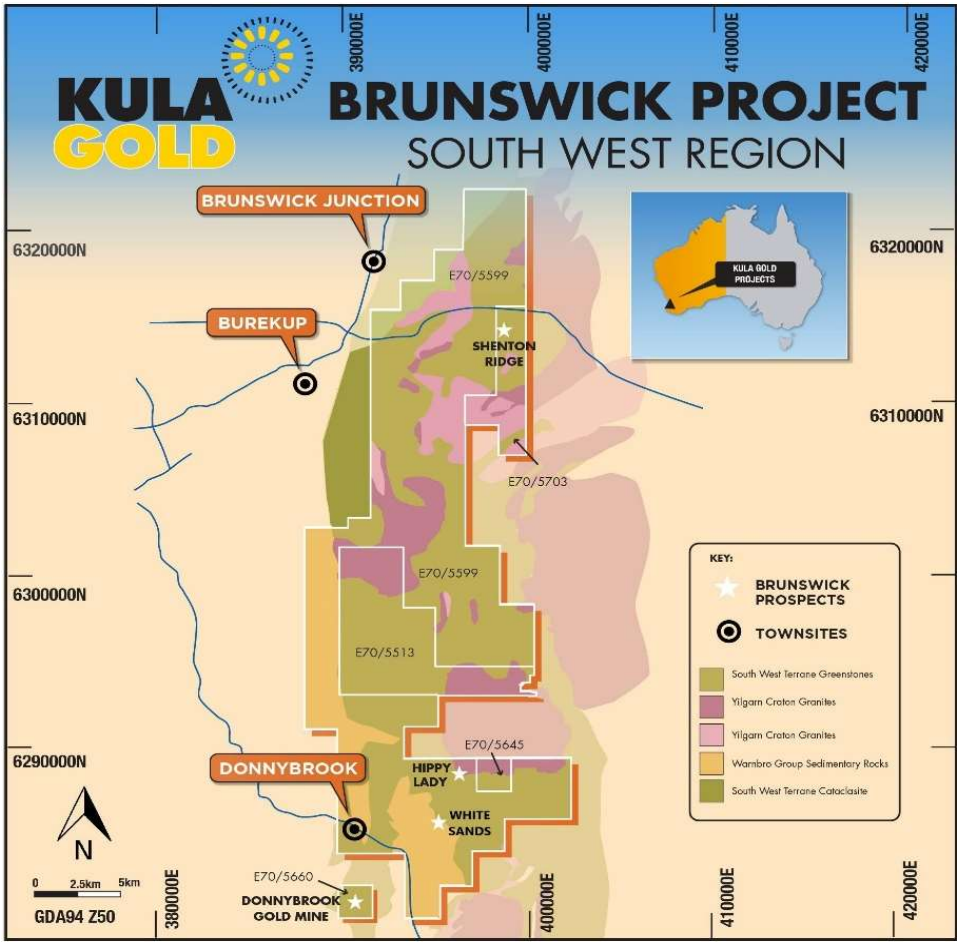

Figure 1. Kula's Brunswick Project including the Donnybrook Gold Mine (DBGM) Prospect, and the new White Sands Prospect.

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Soil sampling has defined a zone up to approximately 250m wide with a current strike of 650m NNW (open in both directions) with anomalous gold in soils up to 176ppb, and rock samples to 3.47g/t gold.

Soil sampling also revealed an approximate 300m x 200m area of copper anomalism immediately northeast of Mt. Cara, with values up to 219ppm copper, as presented in Figure 5. This area remains open to the north.

Kula geologists continue reconnaissance at the DBGM Prospect to field-truth historical data and interpretations compiled from open file reports, obtain rock samples to verify historically reported grades, as well as start to build a geological understanding of the gold mineralisation.

Further work includes additional soil sampling, geological mapping, and geological review of all data to define and rank drill targets.

Gold micro nuggets have been panned from creeks originating within volcanic tuff at the new White Sands Prospect, which is located approximately 6km northeast of the DBGM Prospect (Figure 1).

TECHNICAL DETAILS

Rock Sampling Results

The location and results of rock sampling by Kula is shown in Figure 2 with a summary of gold results for all rock samples taken by Kula at the DBGM Prospect attached in Appendix A: Table 1. Photographs of selected rock samples are presented in Figure 3.

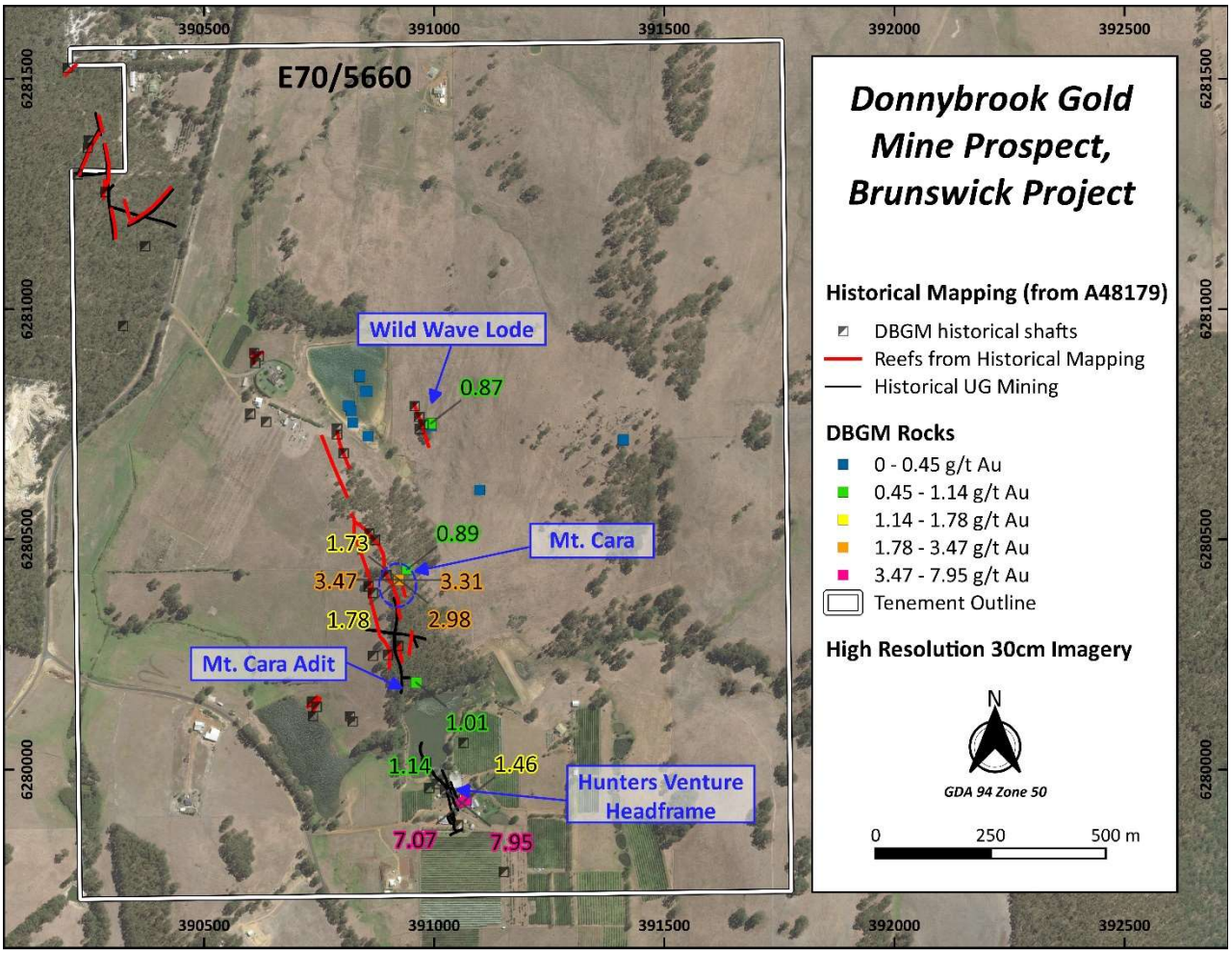

Figure 2: Location and gold results for rock samples taken at DBGM. Also showing location of historical shafts, reefs from historical mapping, and outlines of historical underground development (after Chalmers, 1996).

RK000016 – RK000018 were obtained across a 50cm zone of exposed saprolite at the top of Mt. Cara (Figure 2) and returned results ranging 1.73g/t– 3.47g/t gold.

Sample BK000145 of quartz-bearing saprolite located close to the Mt. Cara Adit, returned 1.01g/t gold.

Field repeats of the previously reported rock samples from spoil material sitting around the Hunters Venture Headframe (KGD ASX Release 30th Sept 2021) have confirmed initial high grade results – hydrothermal breccia (Figure 3), interpreted to be the core of the epithermal system, returned 7.95g/t gold (with a lab repeat value of 8.83g/t gold – BK000146), and amphibolite with quartz-carbonate crackle vein-'breccia' (interpreted to be from mineralisation sited proximal to the core) in BK000147, returned 1.14 g/t gold.

Wild Wave (Figure 2) was historically interpreted as a sub-parallel lode to the main mineralisation, supported by a 0.87g/t gold result returned from sample BK000163 of hydrothermal breccia (Figure 3), obtained from spoil rocks at the Wild Wave historical workings/test pits.

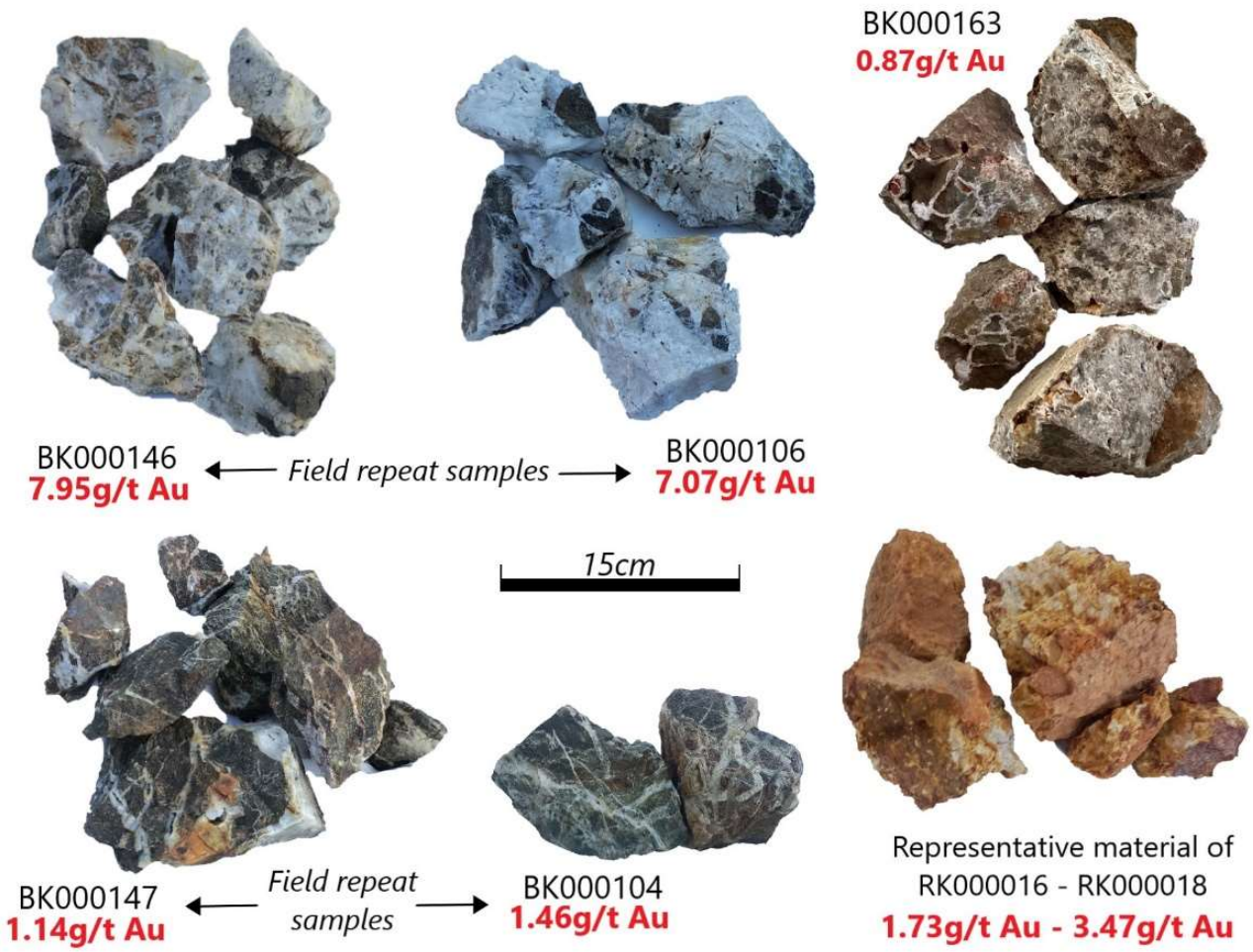

Figure 3: Rock samples from DBGM Prospect, with their respective grades. Hydrothermal breccia (BK000106, BK000146 & BK000163), amphibolite with quartz-carbonate crackle veining (BK000104 & BK000147), and representative material of saprolite material sampled from the old shaft at the top of Mt. Cara (RK000016 – RK000018).

Soil Sampling Results

82 soil samples were taken across Mt. Cara to test the mineralised reefs recorded in historical mapping. Lines were extended east and west of the mapped reefs to ascertain the width extent of gold-in-soil anomalism.

Results show an approximately 250m wide zone extending 650m along the NNW strike direction, of +20ppb gold anomalism with a peak value of 176ppb gold, as presented in Figure 4. Relevant geostatistics are presented in Appendix A: Table 2. Gold-in-soil anomalism remains open in both strike directions.

The overall NNW-trend of the gold-in-soil anomalism, coupled with the spatial correlation of the high values of 140ppb gold and 161ppb gold with the historically mapped reefs supports the information presented in historical reports. Furthermore, high values of 140ppb gold and 176ppb gold in areas of no historical mapping (indicated in Figure 4) suggests potential for the presence of undiscovered reefs.

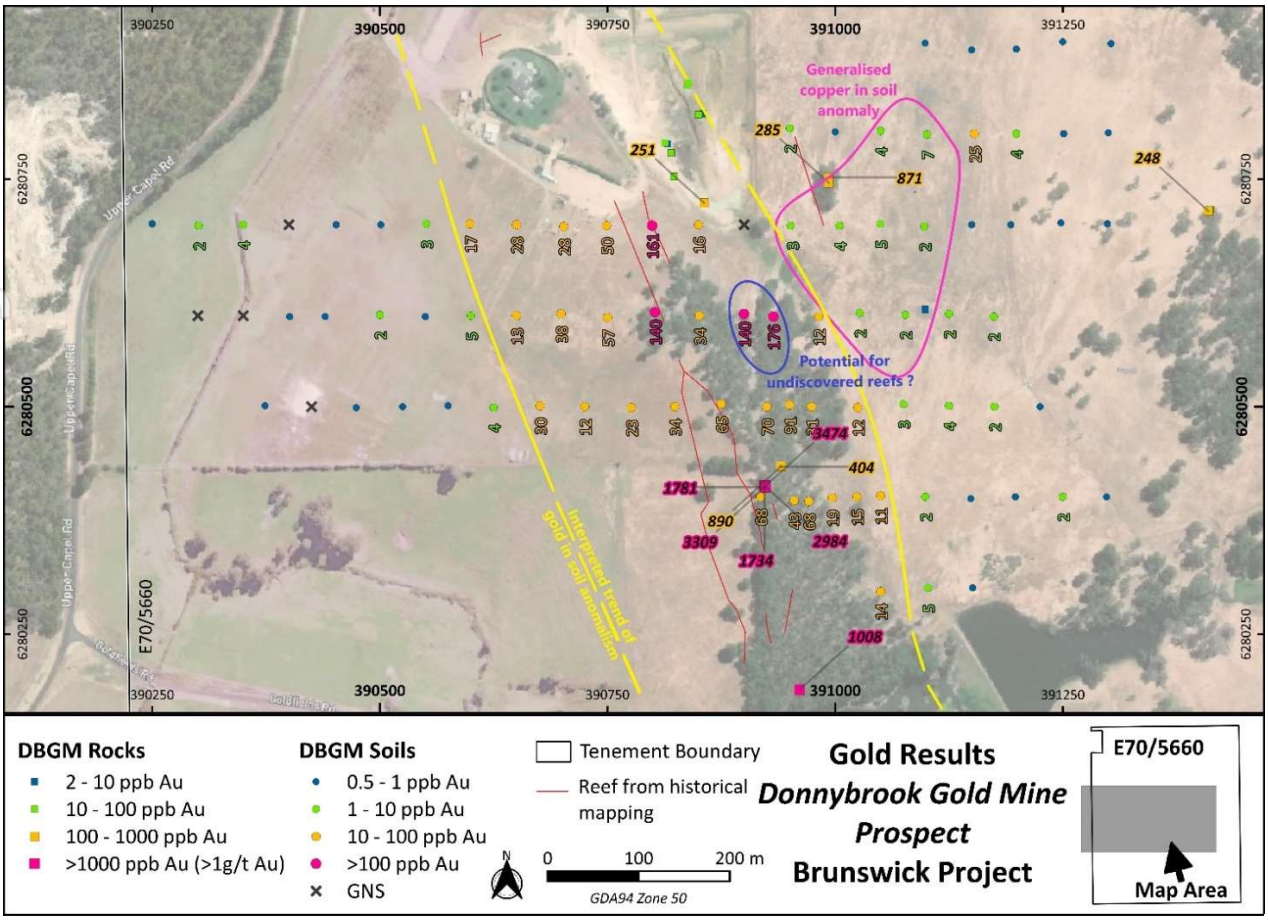

Figure 4: Kula's soil and rock sampling location map, showing gold results (with soils > 2ppb Au & rocks > 100ppb Au labelled). GNS (geologically not sampled) indicates where an attempt at a sample was made, however the transported material was too deep to obtain a sample from the B Horizon so no sample was taken. For visual reference, the generalised area of copper-in-soil anomalism is outlined in pink on this map (with full data presented in Figure 5).

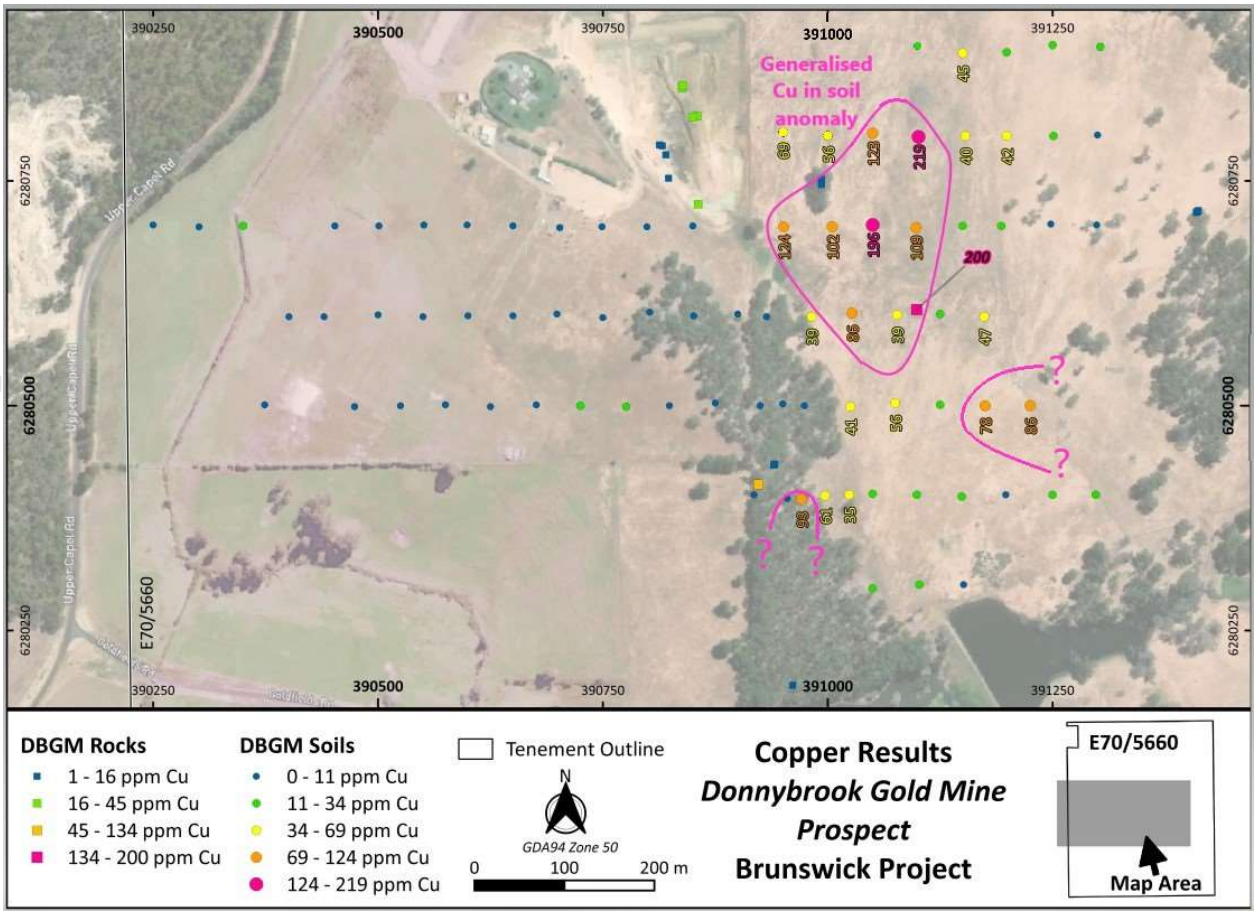

Figure 5: Kula's soil and rock sampling location map, showing copper results (with soils > 34 ppm Cu & rocks > 134 ppm Cu labelled) and generalised area of copper anomalism indicated in pink. The strike of anomalism is unknown at this stage—further work is required.

Soil sampling revealed an approximate 300m x 200m area of copper anomalism northeast of Mt. Cara, proximal to Wild Wave, with values up to 219ppm copper, as presented in Figure 5. This area remains open to the north. Further work, including follow up sampling of the two other areas of elevated copper-in-soil values indicated in Figure 5, is required to understand the relevance, orientation, and extent of the copper-in-soil anomalism at the DBGM Prospect.

The next stages of work at the DBGM Prospect includes:

- Additional soil sampling lines to test gold-in-soil anomalism extents immediately north and south of Mt. Cara, plus soil sampling of accessible ground surrounding the Hunters Venture Headframe to test and link gold-in-soil anomalism from Mt. Cara to the Hunters Venture area.
- Extension of current soils lines where required to follow up and further define the elevated copper-in-soil values.
- Detailed geological mapping to assist in determination of any structural and/or lithological controls on gold mineralisation.
- Comprehensive review of all geological data, to define and rank targets for drill testing.

White Sands Prospect

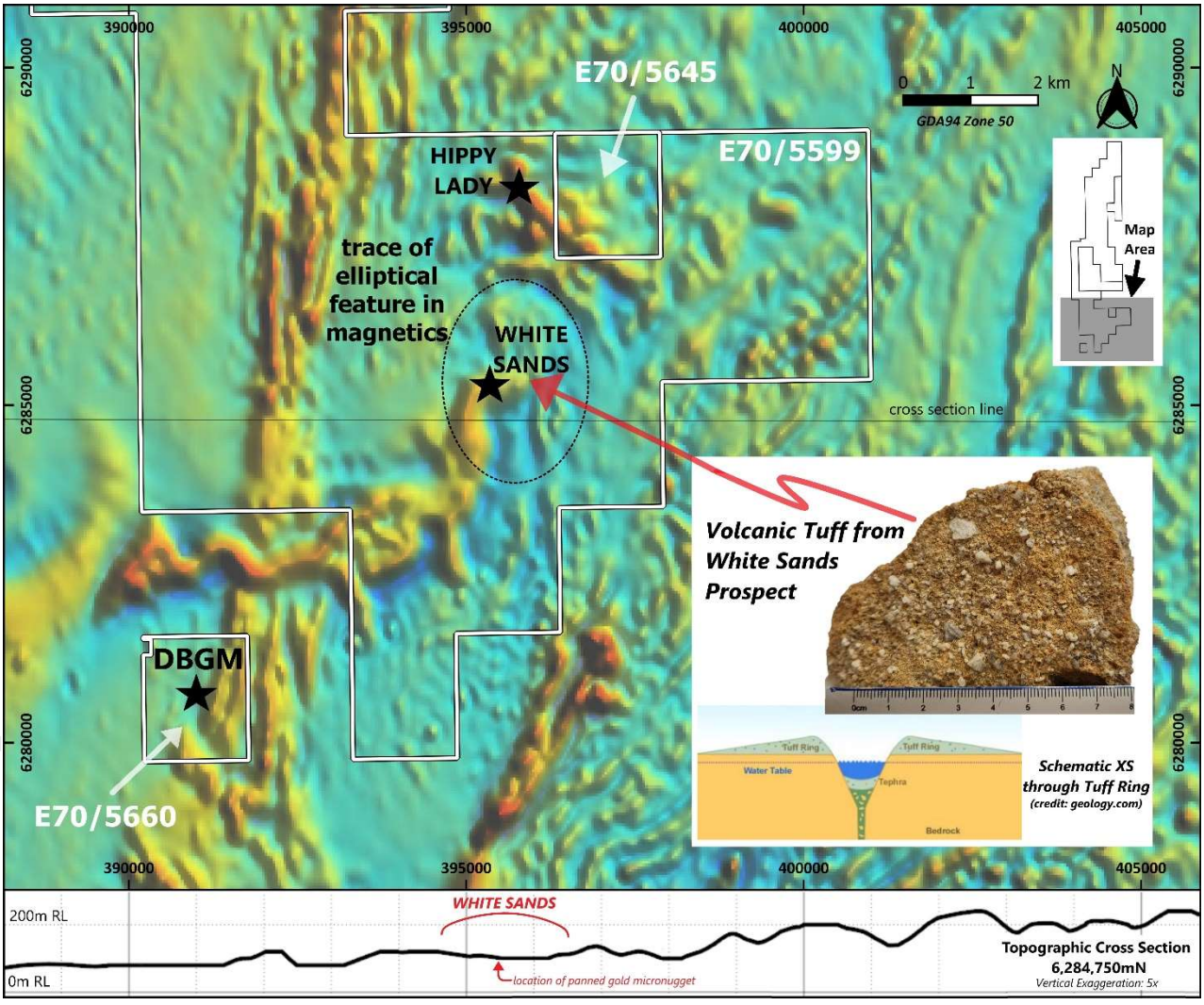

Figure 6: Location of White Sands, DBGM & Hippy Lady Prospects overlain on regional magnetics (TMI RTP over TMI-RTP-1VD shown). Magnetics sourced from Collie SI5006 Survey. Inset image showing Volcanic Tuff obtained from White Sands Prospect and a schematic cross section through an idealised tuff ring. Topographic cross section showing location where gold micro nuggets were panned.

Reconnaissance work has identified quartz rich, volcanic tuff (see inset photo in Figure 6) at the White Sands Prospect, which provides evidence of explosive volcanism within the region. The topographic cross section indicates that White Sands sits within a slight depression, surrounded by slight topographic highs where volcanic tuff has been observed. A subtle ellipsoidal ring (indicated in Figure 6), which appears coincident

with the subtle topographic highs, can be seen in the magnetics surrounding the White Sands Prospect—it is possible that this feature represents a remnant tuff ring (refer Figure 6 inset image).

Further work, including mapping the tuff extents and 3D inversion modelling of the publicly available magnetic data may provide evidence to substantiate this theory. Given that White Sands is situated only 6km northeast of DBGM, Kula geologists are investigating if the volcanism at White Sands may have been the geological driver for the Donnybrook epithermal system.

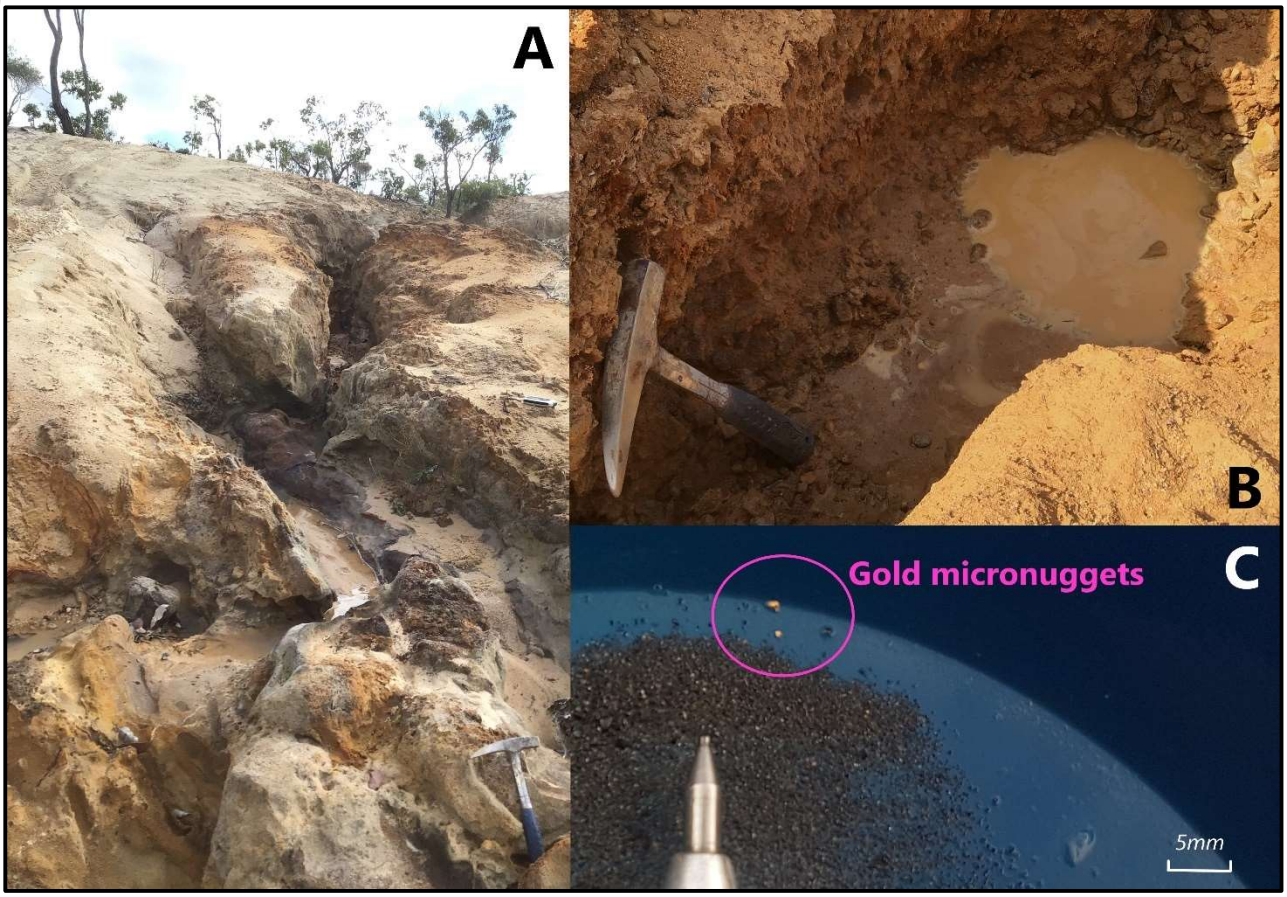

Figure 7: Photographs from the White Sands Prospect. Showing A: creek channels cut into the exposed saprolitic volcanic tuff (geopick for scale) which are typical at the White Sands Prospect. B: Gold panning hole dug in the small delta formed by the creek channels at the small dam (geopick for scale), and C: gold micro nuggets panned at White Sands Prospect.

In areas previously quarried for silica sands, the surface has been mined back to expose saprolitic volcanic tuff, with channels and valleys cut through over time by creeks accommodating surface drainage (Figure 7A).

Two gold micro nuggets (Figure 7C) were panned by a Kula geologist and local prospector from hole dug (Figure 7B) within the mouth of a small dam[1] where the creeks formed a delta. The creeks that flow into the dam originate within White Sands Prospect which means the source of this gold is likely within the prospect area. Auger and/or aircore drilling is being planned to further test the potential for gold anomalism at White Sands. Kula geologists will continue to work on building the geological observations from White Sands into the local and regional geological interpretation, to help determine if there is a geological link between DBGM and the White Sands volcanism and will use this new information to assist in targeting other areas of potential gold mineralisation for further reconnaissance work.

References

Chalmers, DI (1996). Open File Report A48179: Donnybrook Project, Annual Report for period 16/12/1994 to 15/12/1995, E70/1172. Genesis Resources NL.

[1] Panning conducted in a small, seasonal dam located approx. 395625mE, 6284515mN

By order of the Board

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About the Company

Kula Gold Limited (ASX: KGD) is a Western Australia gold exploration company focussed on large land positions and structural geological settings capable of hosting ~1m oz deposits.

The Company has projects within the Southern Cross WA region including Rankin Dome and Marvel Loch, as well as near Kurnalpi and Brunswick. The Company has a history of large gold resource discoveries with its foundation Woodlark Island project in PNG which was subsequently JV and sold to ASX: GPR.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to geology and exploration is based on information compiled by Mrs. Melanie Hickman, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mrs. Hickman is a Geology and Exploration Consultant who has been engaged by Kula Gold Limited. Mrs. Hickman 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). Mrs. Hickman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A:

Table 1: DBGM Rock Sample Location & Results. Coordinates provided in GDA94 Zone 50, Sampling Methods described in Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Sample Method	Au (ppb)	Au-Rp1 (ppb)	Description
BK000103	391066	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	12		Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Strongly hematite altered, brecciated amphibolite.
BK000104	391067	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	1460	1250	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Amphibolite with strongly stock worked quartz veinlets (interp: proximal to core)
BK000105	391068	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	427	342	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Amphibolite with weak-moderate crackle-vein breccia texture (interp: proximal-distal from core).
BK000106	391069	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	7070	2980	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Hydrothermal breccia with angular amphibolite clasts (interp: core)
BK000107	391070	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	452	343	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Amphibolite with minor crackle veins (interp: Distal to core)
BK000108	391071	6279934	ROCK	SGRAB	102	110	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Bleached silica-siderite rich sedimentary rock with crackle vein breccia.
BK000109	390940	6280434	SAP	SGRAB	404	455	Saprolite on top of Mt. Cara
BK000110	390941	6280435	SAP	SGRAB	890	940	Mt. Cara saprolite. foliation 85° ➔ 090°
BK000145	390961	6280189	ROCK	RGRAB	1008		Quartz bearing saprolite near Mt. Cara Adit.
BK000146	391058	6279929	ROCK	RGRAB	7949	8834	Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Hydrothermal breccia with angular amphibolite clasts
BK000147	391057	6279930	ROCK	RGRAB	1143		Hunter Venture Headframe - not in situ. Amphibolite with moderate quartz-carbonate crackle veins
BK000151	391099	6280607	ROCK	RGRAB	2		Rusted amphibolite on edge of mag high/low
BK000152	390923	6280412	SAP	SGRAB	36		Saprolite from northern shaft at top of Mt. Cara
BK000163	390993	6280752	ROCK	RGRAB	871		Wild Wave – not in situ. Hydrothermal breccia from spoil rocks at old workings.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Type	Sample Method	Au (ppb)	Au-Rp1 (ppb)	Description
BK000164	390993	6280748	ROCK	RGRAB	5		Wild Wave – not in situ. Silicified, very fine to fine grained intermediate to mafic schist from spoil rocks at old workings.
BK000165	390993	6280746	ROCK	RGRAB	285	312	Wild Wave. Silica-rich, very fine grained intermediate-mafic rock.
BK000166	390838	6280854	ROCK	SGRAB	38		
BK000167	390823	6280753	SAP	SGRAB	47		Saprolitic rock in boudin nose. Strike 221º sub vertical.
BK000168	390856	6280724	ROCK	SGRAB	251		Brecciated Rock. Not in situ.
BK000169	390816	6280789	SAP	SGRAB	8		Saprolitic clays
BK000170	390855	6280822	SAP	RGRAB	8		Blue/grey -orange saprolitic clays. Foliation 75º ➔ 099º
BK000171	390850	6280821	SAP	RGRAB	20		Blue/grey -red saprolitic clays.
BK000172	390838	6280853	SAP	RGRAB	18		Rock fabric evident. Landowner says in situ.
BK000173	390839	6280856	SAP	RGRAB	26		Hematite-rich quartz veins throughout saprolite.
BK000174	390820	6280779	SAP	RGRAB	18		Fe-stained, Green/Grey SAP.
BK000175	390813	6280790	SAP	RGRAB	18		Fe-stained, Grey SAP.
BK000178	391410	6280715	ROCK	RGRAB	248		Rocks from old sample pit.
BK000179	391411	6280716	ROCK	RGRAB	51		Big rocks on sample pit. Not in situ.
BK000180	391412	6280717	ROCK	RGRAB	14		Rocks around old workings bought up by fallen over tree. Not in situ.
RK000016	390923	6280413	SAP	RGRAB	3474		50cm true width, sub-vertical zone of saprolite, striking 160º. 3 field duplicates generated by a random split of all rock chips that had been caught in bucket.
RK000017	390923	6280413	SAP	RGRAB	2984		
RK000018	390923	6280413	SAP	RGRAB	1734	914	
RK000019	390923	6280413	SAP	SGRAB	3309		~15cm true width zone within the 50cm zone above. 2 field duplicates taken from a random split of all material caught in a bucket.
RK000020	390923	6280413	SAP	SGRAB	1781		

Table 2: Relevant Geostatistics for the 82 soil samples taken by Kula at the DBGM Prospect.

n = 82	Mean	Median	St. Dev.	Min. Value	Max. Value
Au (ppb)	19.9	3.5	36.4	0.5	176
Cu (ppm)	28.3	13	41.8	0.5	219

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary

Sampling techniques	**Soil Samples:**
	• The sampling crew comprises either a geologist and 1-2 field assistants, or 2-3 field assistants lead by an experienced field assistant that the Kula Senior Geologist or Exploration Manager have deemed competent at both recognizing the B Horizon and correct sampling technique.
	• A shovel is used to cut a rectangle through the grass sod, which is put to one side. A rectangular hole of approximately 250mm x 350mm is dug through organic A horizon by shovel until the B horizon (marked by a distinct colour change) is reached, with the soil placed on a green plastic bag. To ensure the B horizon has been properly intersected, Kula sampling crews are instructed to dig through until a consistent colour change is observed.
	  ○ In instances of poor B horizon development (typically at the top of ridges), the underlying C horizon is sampled (and documented with a different sample type code in the field ledger).
	  ○ If B/C horizon is not intersected by a depth 800mm, no sample is taken, and the sample site is recorded as 'geologically not sampled' in the field ledger.
	• All A horizon material is cleared out from the hole by hand, before a hand auger is used to break up and homogenize a bulk sample from the upper 150-200mm of the B (or C, where necessary) horizon.
	• A bulk sample of the homogenized material is obtained by a scoop (where possible) or hand and placed into a prenumbered calico bag.
	• The sample bag is weighed using a handheld digital luggage scale and the weight is recorded in the field ledger.
	• Between 2.5 – 4.5kg (depending on the visual clay content) is collected to ensure adequate volume of -75um size fraction is recoverable during subsequent sieving at the laboratory (moisture content prevents sieving directly in the field).
	• Upon completion of sampling, excess soil is poured back into the hole, the grass sod replaced and stamped back into place. The site is not marked to avoid ingestion of marking materials by livestock.
	• All sampling equipment is thoroughly washed and cleaned before moving to the next site.
	• Soil Samples were sent to Intertek Genalysis, where they were dried and systematically sieved down to the -75um size fraction. Material from the -75um size fraction was then analysed for gold, platinum and palladium using a 50g charge fire assay prep with ICP-MS finish. Multi element analyses, for 33 elements was completed via 4 acid digest and ICP-OES/MS finish.
	
	Rock Samples:
	• Rock samples are obtained directly from outcrop, subcrop or float, by Kula geologists using a geological hammer (geopick) and/or chisel.
	• Rock sampling methodology is determined by the Kula 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 (RGRAB): 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 (SGRAB): 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 (SCHIP): 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 (CCHIP): akin to a channel sample, whereby sample is obtained from 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 (BV) Canningvale, 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.

Drilling techniques	• Soil Samples: A 75mm diameter hand auger was used to break up and homogenise the B/C horizon from which the sample was obtained.
Drill sample recovery	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• The sampling methodology is deemed appropriate for the nature and style of sampling being undertaken.
	• Appropriate measures were taken to minimize risk of contamination, including: cleaning the A horizon out of the hole before breaking the up the B Horizon for sampling, cleaning of all equipment on completion of each sample, and no jewellery was permitted to be worn on the hands or arms for the duration of the sampling programs.
	• Soil Sampling: field duplicates were taken at a rate of 1:40 samples.
	• No duplicates were taken for rock samples.
	• Sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the sample medium.
	• Sample representivity:
	  ○ Soil samples: homogenisation of the B (or C) Horizon material in hole prior to sample collection ensures the sample is as a representative as possible.
	  ○ 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 a 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.
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	• Soil sampling was generally conducted at 50m spacing along 400m spaced lines, which 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	• Soil sampling was conducted on East-West lines, which is appropriate to the NNW-trending mineralised reefs recorded in the historical mapping data available in the WAMEX open file reports on the DBGM Prospect.
Sample security	• 5 sequential calico bags containing samples are placed into polyweave bags which are then secured with cable ties. Polyweave bags are transported via Kula Staff or Contractor directly to a secure storage yard where they placed in a bulka bag and collected by GJ Freight who transported the samples directly to the respective laboratory in Perth. On occasion, Kula Staff/Contractor dropped samples directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The sampling procedure and methodology was observed in the field by an independent consultant, Stephen Sugden, of Sugden Geoscience Pty Ltd, whom states "The sampling procedure demonstrated is fit purpose and overall meets good industry practise for soil sampling in these terrains" in his review.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Brunswick Project extends from Brunswick Junction down to Donnybrook in the Southwest Region of Western Australia and 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. • National forest comprises 9.4% of E70/5703 & 7.9% of E70/5599. • All tenements are in good standing with DMIRS.

Exploration done by other parties	• 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:
	  ○ 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).
	  ○ 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

Criteria	Commentary
	Kula, as reported in A20415 and A31501. ○ 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. ○ 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".
Geology	• The Brunswick Project is located within the Southwest Terrane Greenstones in the southwest of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. The Terrane is considered prospective for 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	• Sample locations are provided within figures contained within this press release. Downhole depth and intercept depth are not applicable nor relevant to the exploration results being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• No data aggregation methods were used. • No metal equivalents were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Not applicable to the type of exploration results being reported.
Diagrams	• Maps appropriate to the style of exploration and type of exploration results being reported have been included in this press release.
Balanced reporting	• Geostatistics presented within this press release were calculated using the entire soil sample population (n=82) covering the DBGM Prospect. Highest and lowest results for each element discussed in this release have been presented, along with mean, median and standard deviation. • Results for all rock samples taken by Kula to date at the DBGM Prospect have been presented in Appendix A – Table 1.
Other substantive exploration data	• Due to the early nature of exploration on this prospect, there is no further substantive exploration data to report, other than that which is stated, or linked within this release.
Further work	• DBGM: Kula plans to along with conduct additional soil sampling to test the strike length of the anomalism in both directions, along with geological mapping of outcrops for structural data. An RC rig will be engaged to test mineralisation at depth in the Mt. Cara area ± other areas where review of results warrants. • White Sands: Kula plans to further investigate the gold micro nuggets with auger or aircore drilling, as well as continue reconnaissance to identify any further areas of interest.