



Kingsland Minerals completes IPO and lists on ASX with high grade Uranium projects in the Northern Territory of Australia

- Kingsland Minerals (ASX:KNG) successfully lists on ASX and raises \$4.7m
- Assumes 100% ownership of exciting Uranium, Copper and Gold Projects in the Pine Creek region of the Northern Territory (NT)
- Appointment of highly experienced uranium exploration and resource geologist, David Princep (ex Paladin Energy Ltd) in advisory role
- Drilling to commence shortly targeting Uranium in the NT
- Significant historical Uranium drill results at the Allamber Project include:
 - **42m at 611 ppm U₃O₈** from 97m (TAL062RC) incl:
 - **8m at 1,579 ppm U₃O₈** from 99m
 - **3m at 1,347 ppm U₃O₈** from 124m
 - **23m at 1,318 ppm U₃O₈** from 86m (TAL079RC) incl:
 - **5m at 3,169 ppm U₃O₈** from 102m
 - **49m at 787 ppm U₃O₈** from 58m (TAL0107RC) incl:
 - **17m at 1,286 ppm U₃O₈** from 78m
 - **18m at 932 ppm U₃O₈** from 70m (TAL108RC) incl:
 - **4m at 2,600 ppm U₃O₈** from 82m
 - **13m at 251 ppm U₃O₈** from 123m
- Significant historical Uranium drill results at the Bella Rose Project include:
 - **6m at 1,199 ppm U₃O₈** from 79m (TPCRC106) incl:
 - **1m at 5,230 ppm U₃O₈** from 80m
 - **2m at 636 ppm U₃O₈** from 113m
 - **1m at 210 ppm U₃O₈** from 161m

Kingsland Minerals Ltd (ASX:KNG) (Kingsland or Company) is pleased to announce that it has successfully raised \$4.7m and has been accepted for admission to the official list of the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX). Shares in Kingsland will begin trading on 14 June 2022 at 11:00 AM (WST). The Initial Public Offering (IPO) has raised \$4.7m through the issue of 23.5m shares at an issue price of \$0.20. The total undiluted shares on issue at the date of listing in 37.4m with KNG having a Market Capitalisation of \$7.5m and an Enterprise Value (EV) of \$2.7m.

Kingsland has accumulated an exciting package of tenements in the Northern Territory and Western Australia that are highly prospective for Uranium, Copper, Gold and Nickel. Exploration will commence shortly in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. Approvals to drill have been obtained for the Lake Johnston Project in Western Australia and are in the application process for projects in the Northern Territory.

ALLAMBER URANIUM PROJECT

The Allamber Uranium Project contains historical drilling targeting Uranium dating from the early 1980's when uranium mineralisation was first discovered. Exploration has been focussed on an embayment in the Cullen Granites (Figures 1 and 2). Reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond core drilling by previous explorers has delineated broad, high grade drill intersections of U_3O_8 at the Twin, Dam and Cliff South prospects.

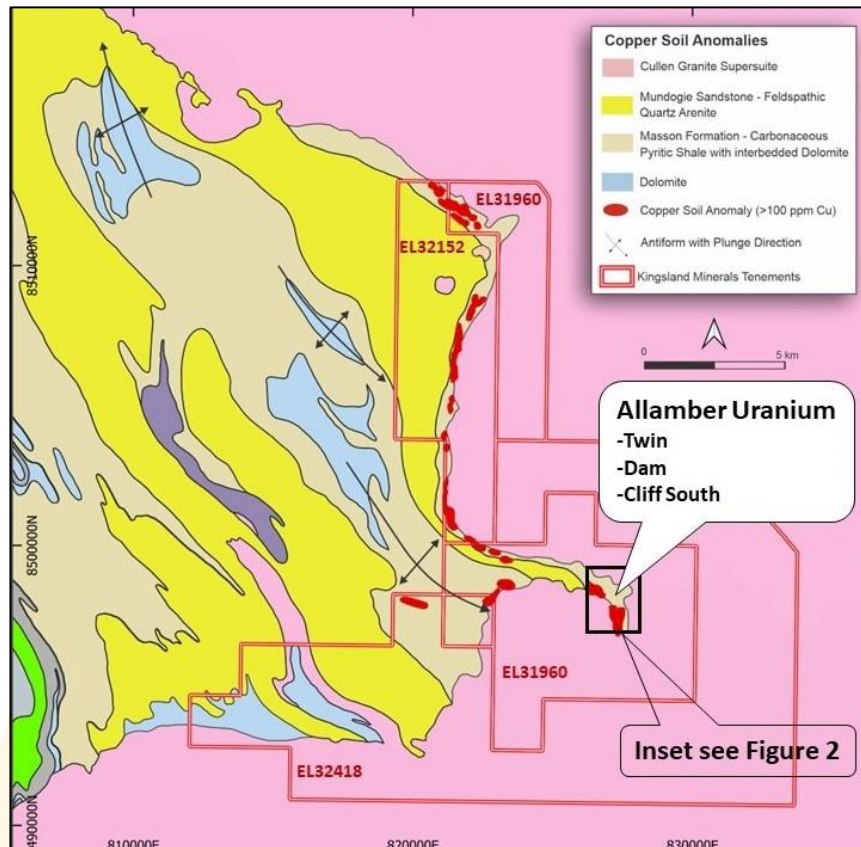


Figure 1: Kingsland Minerals Allamber Project

Kingsland Minerals has designed drilling programs to firstly confirm the historical drill results and secondly to extend the known mineralisation. The focus will be to collect data and information and to delineate additional uranium mineralisation to ultimately enable the estimation of a Mineral Resource Estimate.

Uranium mineralisation has been found to be associated with thin felsic/granitic dykes intruded into the hosting carbonaceous sediments of the Masson Formation. Figure 2 shows a more detailed map of the geology in the embayment within the Cullen granites. Several radiometric anomalies are shown with a majority of drilling to date focussed on Twin, Dam and Cliff South. The area is under explored and Kingsland will prioritise the exploration of this prospective area.

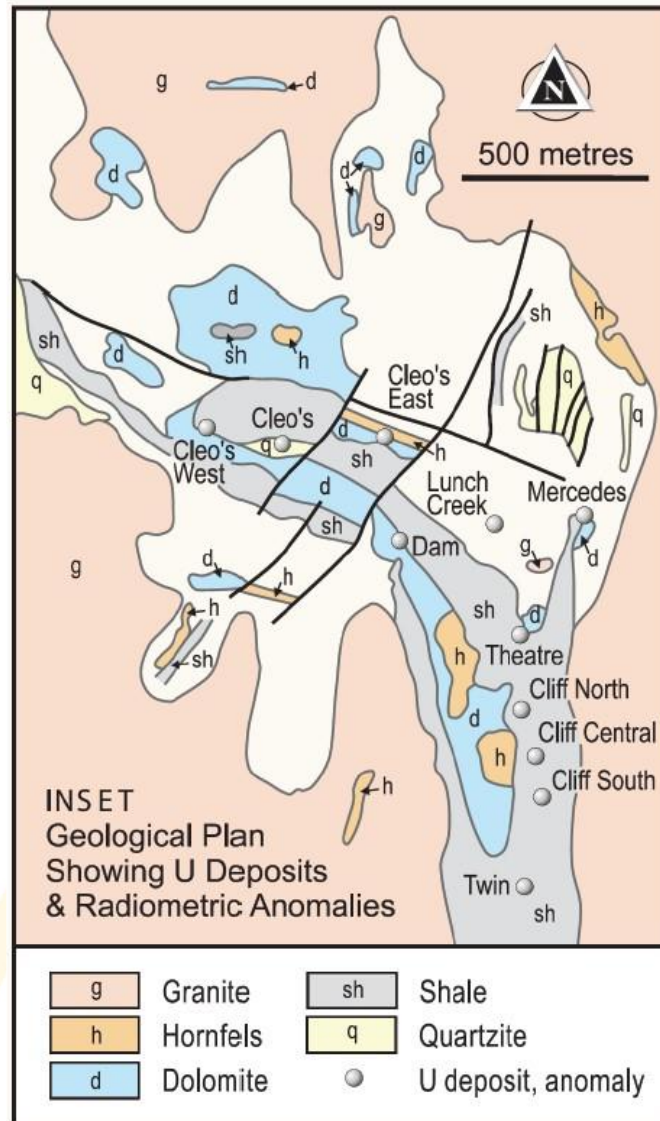


Figure 2: Allamber Uranium Prospects

Twin Uranium Prospect

The Twin deposit is located in a strongly folded syncline of Lower Proterozoic metasediments enclosed and intruded by dykes of Cullen granite. The lithologies forming the syncline include a basal psammite, quartzites and sericite-chlorite schists. The unit is overlain by a thick sequence of carbonaceous shales which, when affected by faulting, become graphitic and chlorite schists. The carbonaceous shale sequence contains interbedded dolomite lenses. The uppermost unit exposed at the Twin deposit is a coarse-grained quartzite which occupies the core of the syncline.

The Twin syncline has been strongly faulted, with faults trending parallel to the axial plane of the syncline. These faults have become the loci of subsequent intrusion by late phases of the Cullen granite. The uranium mineralisation is also concentrated within these faults. A secondary, later, fault system, oblique to the axial plane of the syncline, has displaced both the stratigraphy and the earlier fault system. The later faults do not appear to be mineralised. Mineralisation at Twin is both primary and secondary, with remobilisation and redeposition of the uranium minerals having taken place at or near the water table.

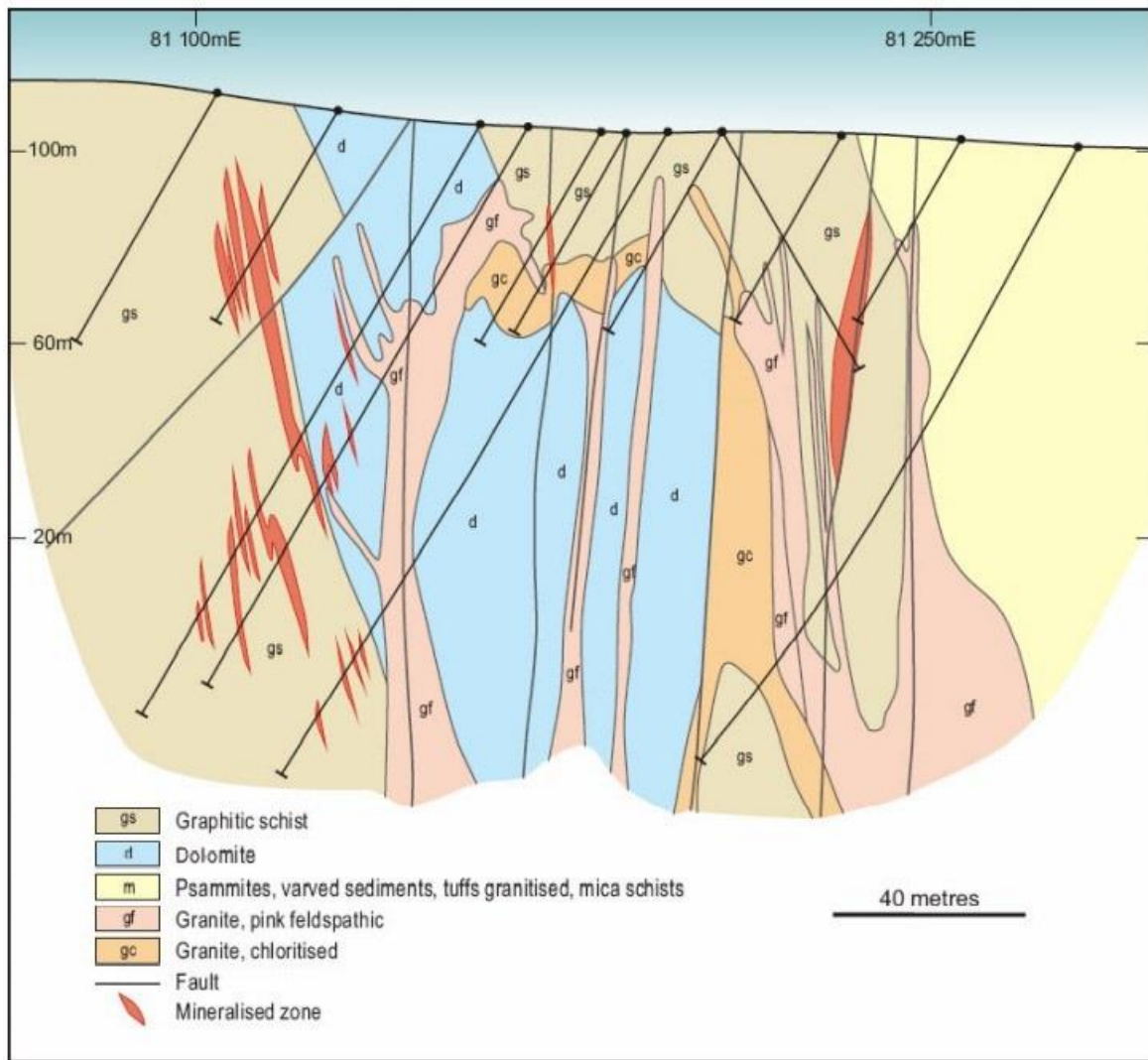


Figure 3: Schematic cross section through Twin

Table 1: Significant Drill Intersections Twin Prospect

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	U ₃ O ₈ ppm
TRC707	52	55	3	252
TRC708	32	60	28	709
inc	32	42	10	1,489
TRC713	32	36	4	285
and	47	50	5	487
TRC716	0	10	10	237
and	28	32	4	432
and	52	56	4	342
TRC718	0	19	19	269
TRC721	22	26	4	231
TRC722	40	60	20	627
inc	51	57	6	1,336
TRC730	42	47	5	1,220
inc	45	47	2	2,595
TRC734	47	54	7	793
inc	47	50	3	1,431
TRC735	44	47	3	858
and	54	57	3	370
TRC736	16	31	15	242
TRC737	23	31	8	680
inc	23	25	2	1,012
and	45	48	3	851
TRC738	30	53	23	749
inc	37	43	6	1,618
TRC739	33	38	5	773
and	43	48	5	488
TRC740	17	29	12	201
and	39	48	9	243
TRC741	39	47	8	412
and	51	58	7	301
TRC744	30	33	3	282
and	50	51	1	1,100
TRC748	0	14	14	321
TRC754	21	28	7	418

Dam Uranium Prospect

Mineralisation at the Dam deposit occurs higher in the stratigraphic sequence than at Twin. A large proportion of the lower units of the syncline have been adsorbed into the Cullen granite, particularly to the west. At the Dam deposit, mineralisation is more widely spread through the stratigraphy. There is also less evidence for secondary concentration of mineralisation at or near the water table. The syncline at Dam is much broader and the dip of the sediments not as steep as Twin. The later, oblique faulting is better defined and both groups of faults host uranium mineralisation.

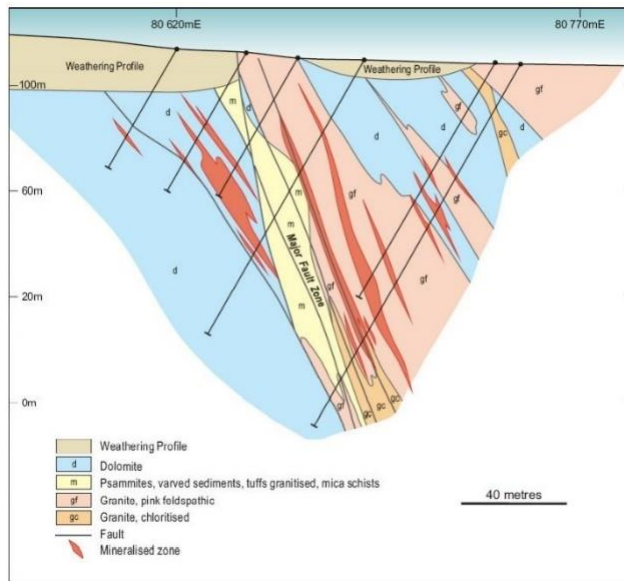


Figure 4: Schematic Cross section Dam Prospect

Table 2: Significant Drill Intersections Dam Prospect

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	U ₃ O ₈ ppm
DRC701 inc	28	32	4	825
	29	31	2	1,280
DRC701	35	36	1	590
DRC704 inc	23	37	14	1,335
	23	29	6	2,869
DRC705	23	29	6	222
DRC708 and	15	34	19	211
	49	52	3	640
DRC712 inc	37	41	4	282
	39	40	1	615
DRC713 inc	57	60	3	388
	59	60	1	710
DRC714 inc and	25	41	16	802
	25	32	7	1,553
	49	53	4	765
DRC715 and	49	52	3	453
	57	59	2	482
DRC717 inc	29	42	13	357
	30	34	4	810
DRC718	36	59	23	353
DRC722	40	56	16	343
DRC723	38	43	5	351
DRC726 inc	26	35	9	375
	30	33	3	793
DRC727	26	28	2	880
DRC734 and inc	40	42	2	635
	46	55	9	279
	46	47	1	1,309

Cliff South Uranium Prospect

The main mineralised zone at Cliff South is located on the eastern flank of a southerly plunging antiform of metasediments. To the south-west, the mineralisation appears to lose intensity as it approaches the hinge of the antiform. Multiple alkaline granitic dykes were intersected in all the RC drilling at Cliff South but the relationship with the uranium mineralisation and the dykes is not yet known. Additional diamond drilling will be required to fully understand the mineralisation model.

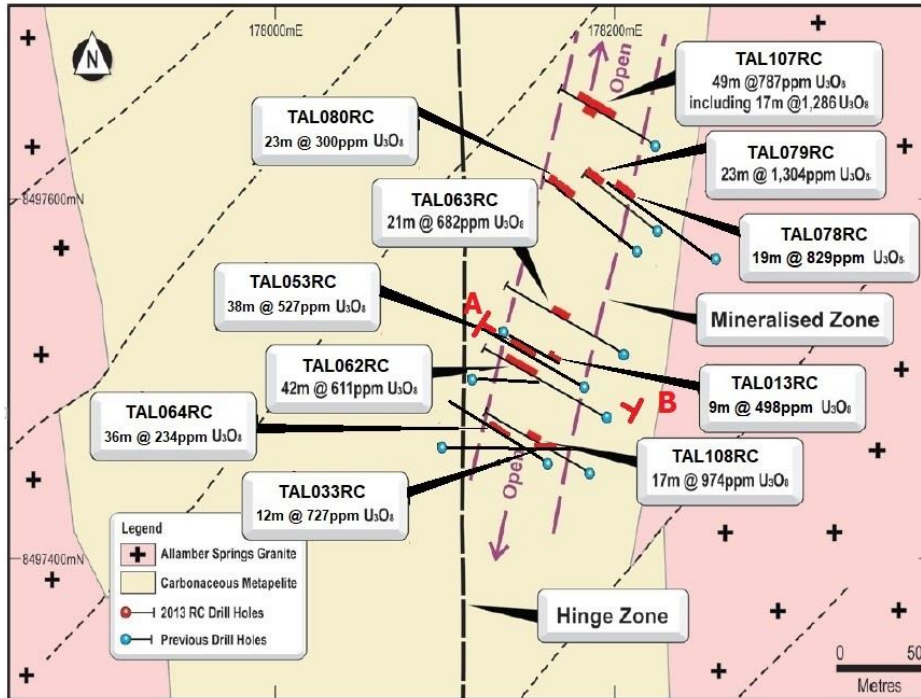


Figure 5: Drill plan of Cliff South Prospect

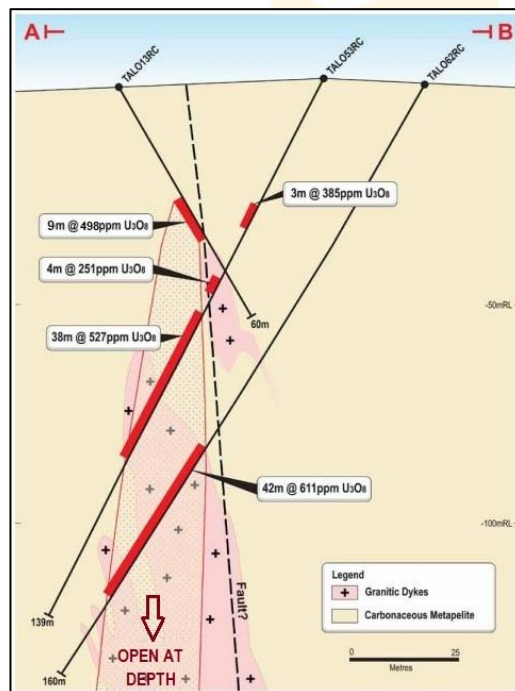


Figure 6: Cliff South Cross-section

Table 3: Significant Drill Intersections Cliff South

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	U ₃ O ₈ ppm
TAL013RC	30	39	9	498
TAL032RC	43	51	8	474
TAL033RC	77	89	12	727
inc	88	89	1	3,927
and	108	113	5	614
TAL053RC	61	99	38	527
inc	78	87	9	1,457
TAL062RC	97	139	42	611
inc	99	107	8	1,579
and	124	127	3	1,347
TAL063RC	77	98	21	682
inc	88	97	9	1,055
TAL064RC	50	86	36	234
inc	76	79	3	912
TAL078RC	98	117	19	829
inc	98	102	4	2,857
TAL079RC	86	109	23	1,318
inc	102	107	5	3,169
TAL080RC	96	119	23	300
inc	96	102	6	616
TAL0107RC	58	107	49	787
inc	78	95	17	1,286
TAL0108RC	70	88	18	932
inc	82	86	4	2,600
and	123	136	13	251

Appointment of Consulting Uranium Geologist

The company has secured the services of a highly experienced uranium exploration and resource geologist, David Princep, in an advisory role. Mr Princep has extensive experience in exploration and estimation of mineral resources for uranium across the globe, having worked for Paladin Energy Limited (“Paladin”) and a number of other uranium companies, over the last 20 years. Whilst working at Paladin, Mr Princep prepared or oversaw the Mineral Resource estimates for all of their projects and undertook evaluation of significant number of external projects and prospects for potential merger or acquisition. For the last 4 years Mr Princep has been working as an independent consultant to a number of uranium companies advising on exploration, mineral resources, mining and grade control. David’s experience will be invaluable for Kingsland as we progress the Allamber Uranium Project from exploration through to Mineral Resource Estimation.

Uranium Market

The price for Uranium (U_3O_8) has seen a significant increase over the past 12 months (Figure 7). Recent international geo-political issues have resulted in a supply/demand imbalance. This, in addition to a sustained depressed price resulting in many previous mine closures has pushed the uranium price to levels not seen for more than 10 years. The future outlook is also enhanced by the realisation that nuclear energy will play an important role in reducing carbon emissions in generating base load electricity.



Figure 7: Uranium Price 2018-2022 (www.dailymetalprice.com)

Other Projects

Kingsland also owns a portfolio of other prospective projects in Northern Territory and Western Australia. The Shoobridge Project has historic uranium and gold exploration results and also has potential for pegmatite hosted mineralisation. The Bella Rose uranium prospect has returned some significant RC drilling assay results and will be a future exploration target. The Woolgni Project has historic gold workings and diamond and RC drilling from the 1980's with significant gold mineralisation intersected. The Mt Davis Project has historic workings targeting base metal mineralisation and also has more recent drilling with significant gold mineralisation.

In Western Australia the Lake Johnston Project has historic drilling with nickel mineralisation.

Each of these projects will be progressed with exploration programs and budgets included in the Independent Geology Report within the Kingsland Minerals Ltd IPO Prospectus.

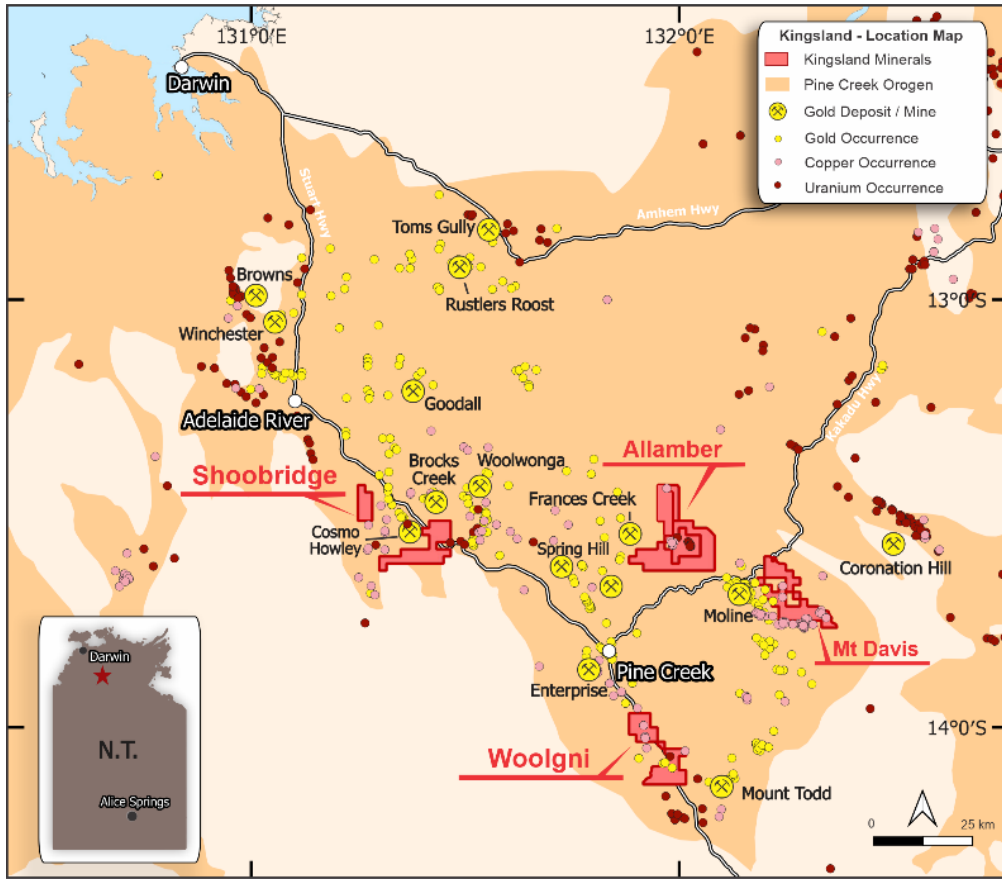


Figure 8: Kingsland Minerals Northern Territory Exploration Projects

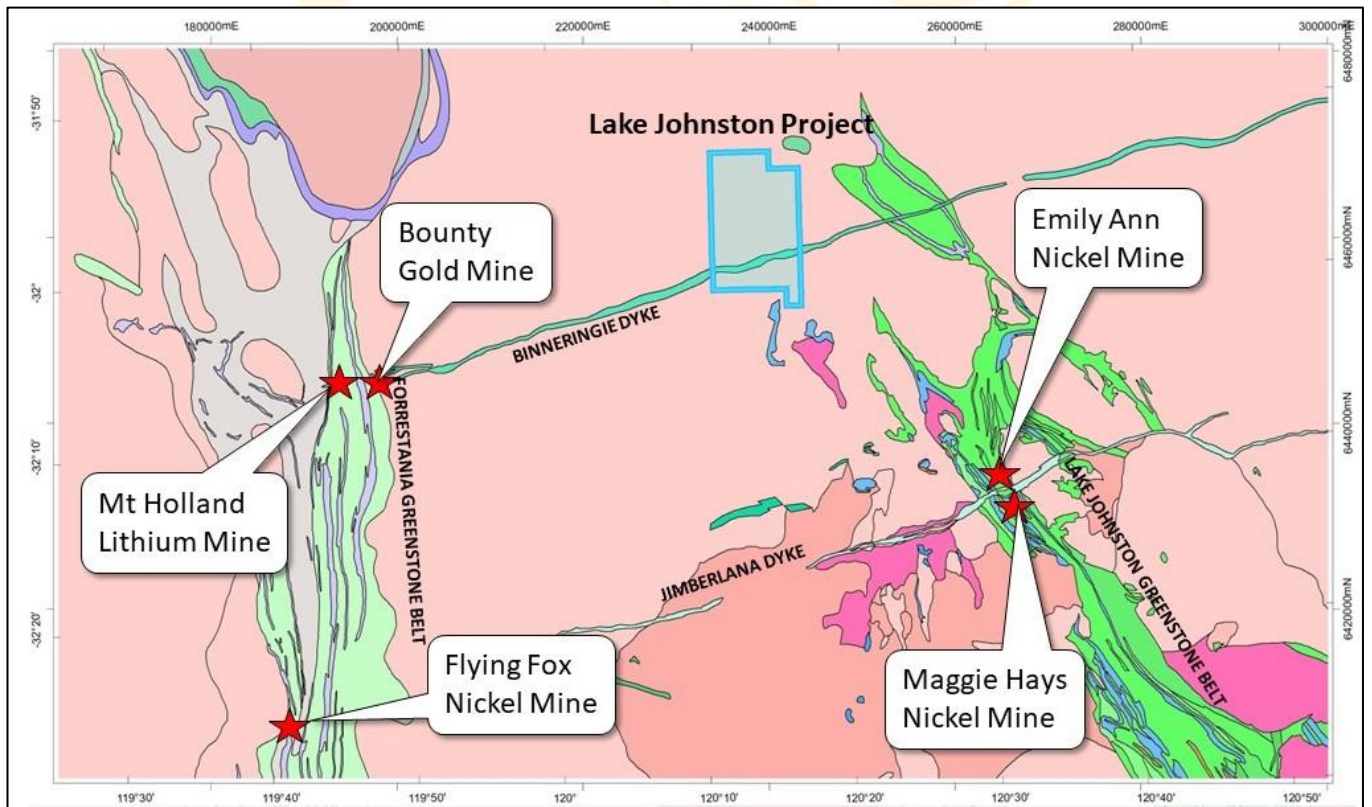


Figure 9: Location of Lake Johnston Project

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE ON THE ASX BY THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

About Kingsland Minerals Ltd

Kingsland Minerals Ltd is an exploration company with assets in the Northern Territory of Australia and Western Australia. There are four project areas in the NT: Allamber, Woolgni, Shoobridge and Mt Davis. In addition Kingsland Minerals owns a nickel project at Lake Johnston in Western Australia. Kingsland's focus is on exploration and development of prospective uranium prospects at Allamber and Shoobridge in the Northern Territory. Following a successful listing on the ASX in June 2022 company details are as follows:

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Share Price (14 June 2022): \$0.20
Shares on issue: 37,389,840
Market Cap (\$0.20): \$7.5m

COMPANY SECRETARY

Bruno Seneque

SHAREHOLDER CONTACT

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mal Randall: Non-Executive Chairman
Richard Maddocks: Managing Director
Bruno Seneque: Non-Executive Director
Nicholas Revell: Non-Executive Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement referring to exploration results is extracted from the report entitled 'Kingsland Minerals Prospectus' created on June 9 2022 and available to view on www.kingslandminerals.com.au or on the ASX website www.asx.com.au under ticker code KNG. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.'