



Kingsgate

Consolidated Limited

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High Grade Gold Intercepts from Grade Control Drilling at Chatree

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX:KCN) (“Kingsgate” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce high grade gold intercepts from grade control (“GC”) drilling at the northern end of A West Pit, at the Chatree Gold Mine (“Chatree”).

Grade control drilling returned significant economic grade mineralisation in five out of the six holes drilled to 20m depth (see Figure 1). This mineralisation remains open to the north and at depth.

Significant intersections include:

- TGC85374: **4.5m at 16.96g/t Au** including **1.5m at 44.70 g/t Au**; and
- TGC85371: **9.0m at 4.12g/t Au** including **3.0m at 11.45g/t Au**

This high-grade mineralisation is in two zones 20m apart, extending from the pit surface to the full depth of drilling (20m). Figure 2 shows the general location of the recent GC drilling, and Figure 3 shows proposed follow-up GC drilling. Figure 4 shows the current high-grade results from GC drilling and previous GC ore zones. The GC drilling currently underway is expected to provide additional quick access to high grade ore.

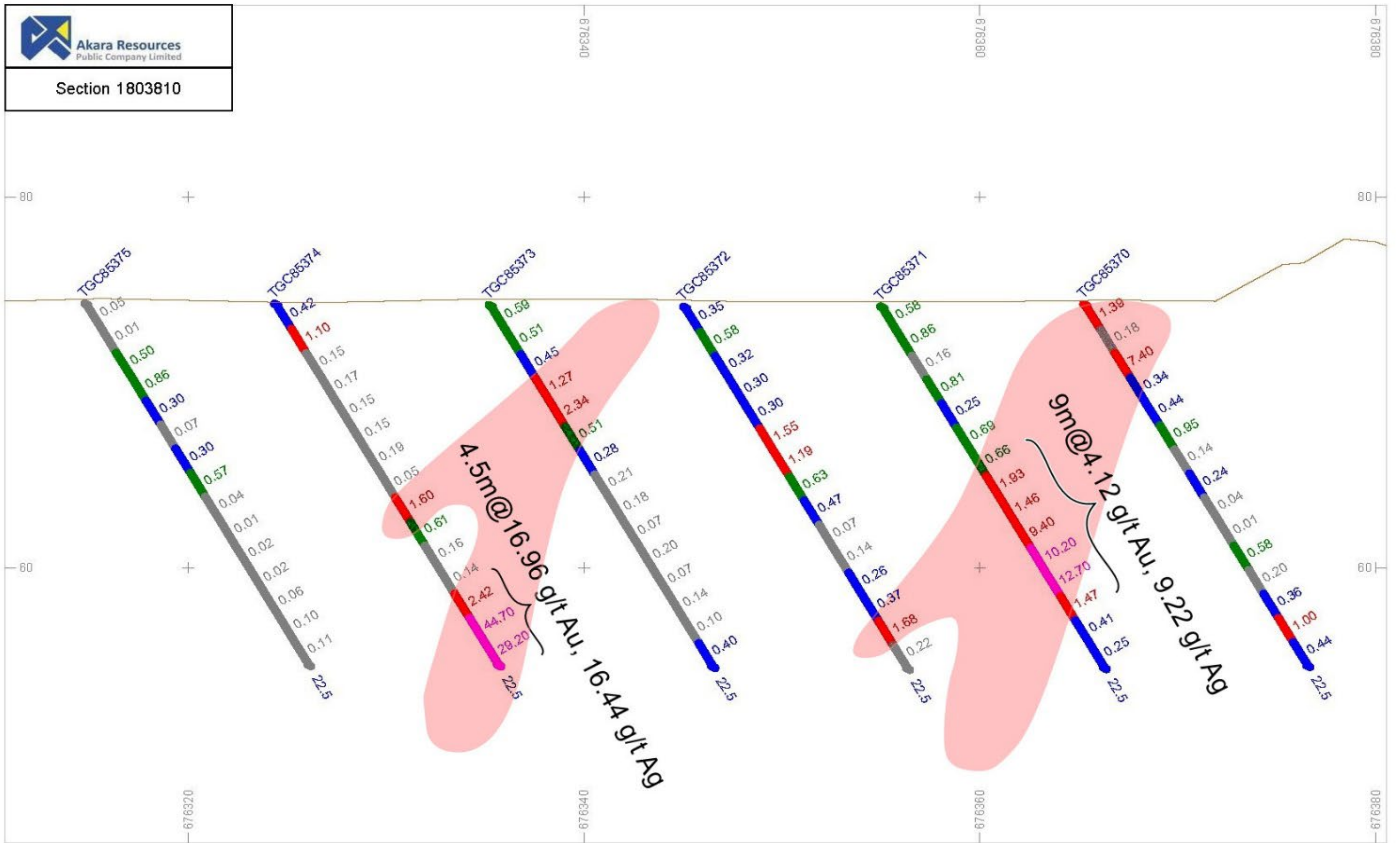


Figure 1: High grade ore zone from GC drilling, Section 1803810N

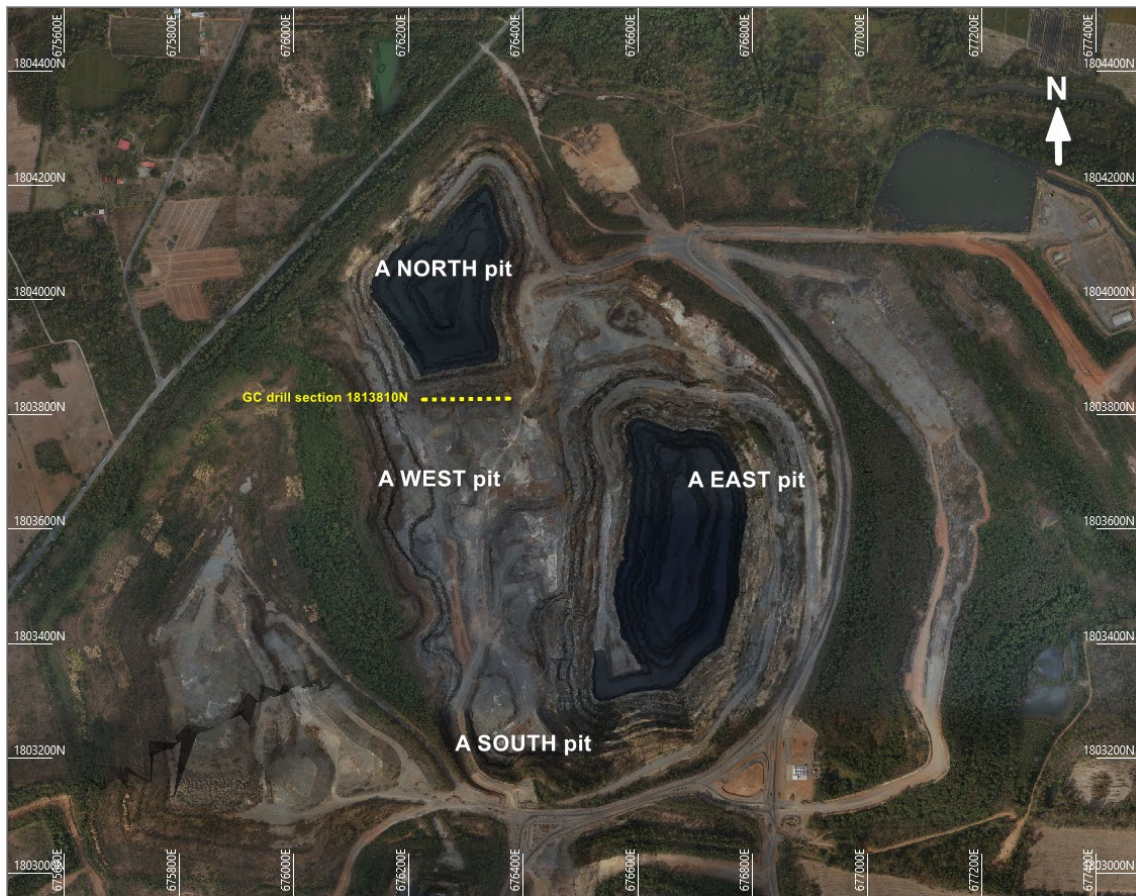


Figure 2: The A Pit, showing the general location of GC drilling area in A West Pit.

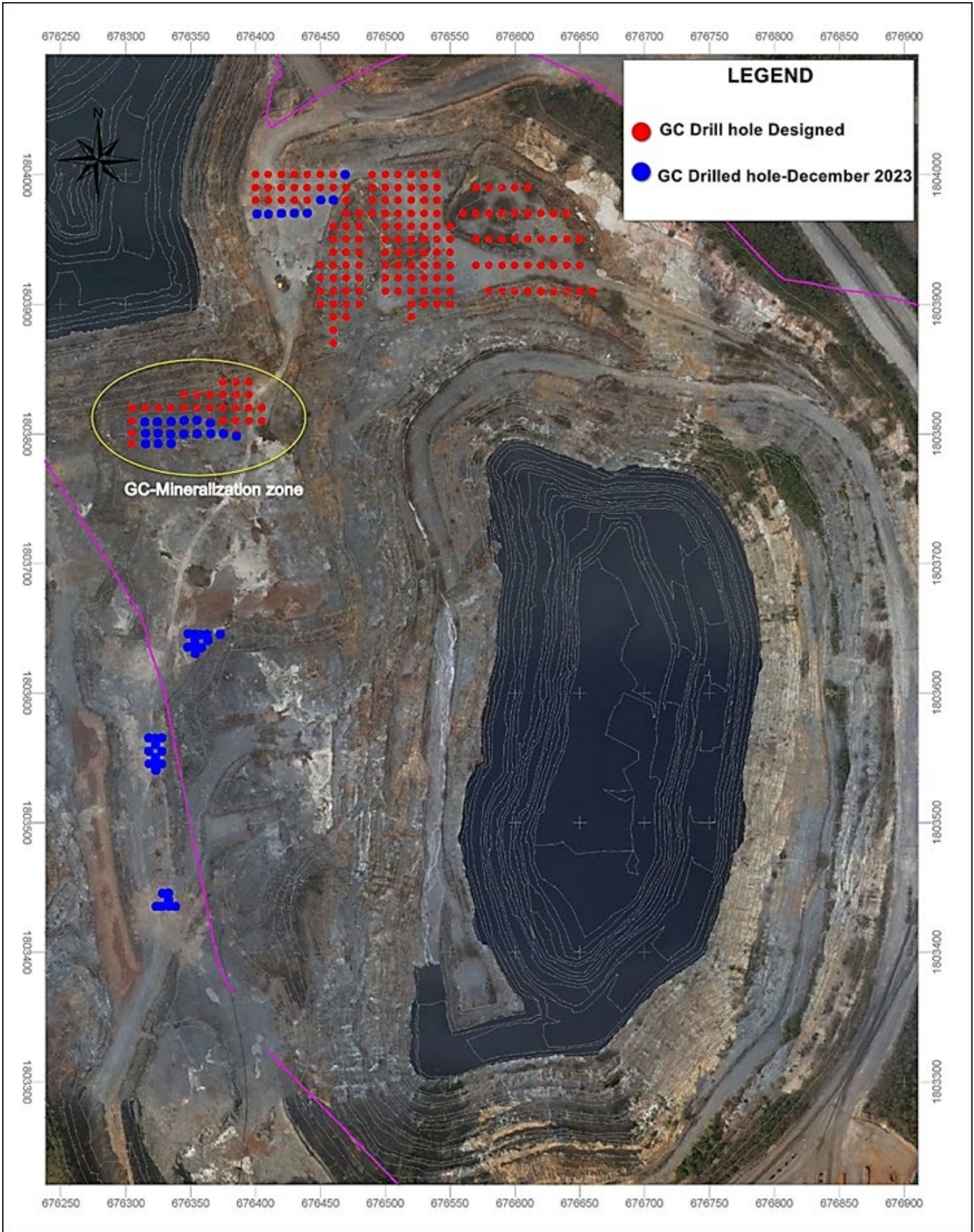


Figure 3: Grade control drilling conducted in December 2023, and proposed GC drilling.

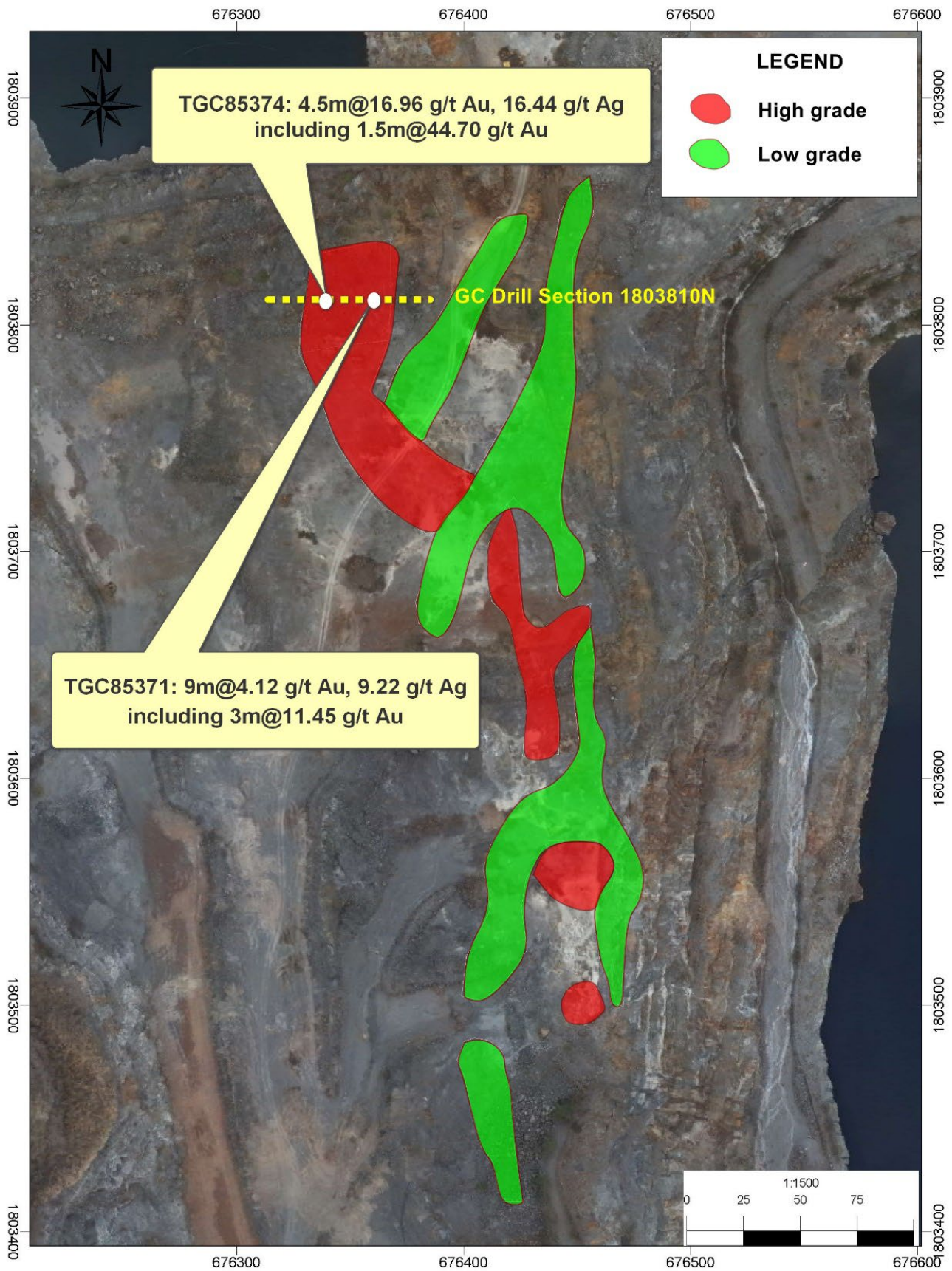


Figure 4: GC drilling and mineralisation in A West Pit ('Low Grade' and 'High Grade' ore outlines are 0.48-0.96 and greater than 0.96g/t Au respectively).

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited's Managing Director and CEO, Jamie Gibson, said "These stellar results confirm what we've always suspected, that the A Pit and surrounds contains pockets of high-grade ore, and pleasingly, we now have full access to all these areas.

Our priority will be to complete the GC program and adjust our mining schedule to pick up these highly valuable areas early on to boost cash flow. Both our regional and near mine exploration programs have been delivering exciting results over the past year, and this continuing success bodes well for future resource upgrades".

Appendix 1: GC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Easting Local	Northing Local	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Including
TGC85370	676365	1803808	90	-60	22.5	0	9	9	1.19	<u>1.5m@7.40 g/t Au (3-4.5m)</u>
TGC85371	676355	1803810	90	-60	22.5	10.5	19.5	9	4.12	3m@11.45 g/t Au (15-18m)
TGC85372	676345	1803810	90	-60	22.5	0	13.5	13.5	0.42	
TGC85373	676335	1803809	90	-60	22.5	0	10.5	10.5	0.57	<u>3m@1.81 g/t Au (4.5-7.5m)</u>
TGC85374	676324	1803810	90	-60	22.5	18	22.5	4.5	16.96	1.5m@44.70 g/t Au (19.5-21m)
TGC8575	676315	1803809	90	-60	22.5	3	12	9	0.53	

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Akara Resources grade control results is based on information compiled by Ron James, who is a consultant geologist to the Kingsgate Group. Ron James is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists as a Competent Person. Mr. James has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.” Mr. James has consented to the public reporting of these statements and the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

These materials include forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside of the control of, and may be unknown to the Company. Actual results and developments may vary materially from that expressed in these materials. The types of uncertainties which are relevant to the Company may include, but are not limited to, commodity prices, political uncertainty, changes to the regulatory framework which applies to the business of the Company and general economic conditions. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue, subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange.

Akara Resources Ltd. Thailand – 5 January 2024 Exploration Results

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

SECTION 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade control drilling results and sampling was completed by industry standard techniques and was guided by the Kingsgate Group protocols including industry standard QAQC procedures. • For RC drilling, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone then riffle split to create two representative samples of 3 to 4kg, one for the laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Wet samples were left to naturally dry prior to riffle splitting. Sieved chip samples were geologically logged. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory for assaying by company personnel. • At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed, and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analysed for gold by fire assay and silver by aqua regia. • Standard samples, duplicate samples and blank samples were inserted into the assay batches at a frequency of at least 1 in every 25 samples. Sample batches submitted for assay have generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • The QAQC results confirmed the reliability of sampling and assaying with sufficient confidence for the estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grade control drilling is conducted by reverse circulation (RC) drilling using face sampling bits, with diameters of generally 5.25 inch to 5.5 inches (127 to 133mm) with sub- samples collected by riffle splitting. • Initial grade control drilling was conducted with drill spacings of 10x10 meters. The program is still ongoing. Grade control drilling will become more detailed, with 5x5 meter spacing once specific ore zones are identified.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling contracts and geological supervision of the drillers require the operators to do their best to provide good quality, high recovery, and uncontaminated samples.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling used face-sampling bits and rigs of generally sufficient air capacity, including booster compressors where required to provide dry, high recovery samples. • RC sample recovery was calculated by comparing total recovered sample weights with expected weights derived from bit diameters and the densities used for resource modelling. Overall, RC sample recovery averaged around 80% with some lower sample recoveries associated with soft and less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or broken rock. • Most RC samples were dry, with 73% of samples having moisture records logged completely dry and 20% as wet. • The potential for preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material was low. Test sieving and analyses of RC samples showed no notable average difference in gold grades between coarse and fine fractions.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging is checked for consistency between adjacent holes providing a cross check of logging variations between geologists, and with time. Any logging revisions are recorded in field sheets and updated in the database. Most geologists responsible for recording geological data have been working at Chatree and nearby regional exploration prospects for more than five years providing consistency in logging.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sample collection and bagging is supervised by company geologists. • Grade control sample interval is 1.5m with each sample collected from the cyclone and riffle split to produce two representative samples of 3 to 4kg; one sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying and the other kept as a reference sample or used as a duplicate with duplicates collected every 20th sample. Wet samples are dried prior to riffle splitting. • Standard samples, duplicated samples (RC) and blank samples were inserted to the assay samples batch at least 1 in every 25 samples. Each sample batch submitted for assay has generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel. • The on-site laboratory was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • At the laboratory, samples were dried at 120oC for a minimum of 8 hours then the entire sample was jaw crushed to a nominal 2-4mm. A 1-1.5kg split was taken and pulverised in a 2000cc Lab technics B2000 pulveriser. In addition to routine replicate assays of pulps, duplicate “re-split” samples of jaw-crushed material were taken at approximately every 10th sample. OREAS standards were used as internal laboratory standards. • The sub-sample sizes, sub-sample methods and sample preparation techniques were appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying for gold and silver for exploration results was carried out by the Chatree Gold Mine on-site laboratory. Gold assaying was by fire-assay (25 and 50g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold were repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver was assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. • The on-site laboratory at the Chatree Mine site was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. • The analytical technique was a total representation of the interval sampled. • Substantial focus was given to ensure sampling procedures met industry best practice ensuring acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the resource sampling and assaying. An appropriate sampling protocol was designed and implemented specifying sample collection and sample preparation and assaying at the laboratory. Laboratory sample preparation was routinely checked using grinding tests and sieve analysis. • All assay batches included blind reference standards, blank samples, and field duplicates (RC), in addition to internal laboratory checks. These results were routinely evaluated to determine if results were within predefined tolerances. Inter-laboratory checks were done on a periodic basis and the results were analysed statistically. • Each set of 50 samples routinely contained three control samples (47 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 6% of assaying. In 2014, the QAQC protocol was modified as part of Kingsgate’s continuous improvement strategy. For the revised protocol each set of 22 samples contained the three control samples (19 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 15% of assaying.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted standards results were analysed on a batch-by-batch basis and monthly. Most standards show average accuracy of within 5% of expected value with no consistent positive or negative bias. In cases where initial standard assays fell outside the acceptable range, the entire batch was re-assayed. Duplicate assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples with no apparent bias. The quality control measures had established that the assaying was of appropriate precision and accuracy for the estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections will be verified by alternate company personnel and external consultants. Significant intersections will be re-assayed by different techniques (including Leachwell, Fire assay) to confirm their accuracy. The Kingsgate Group had formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures were re-checked and changes were made to the database once the problem was identified. Independent checking for internal consistency within and between tables in the resource database extract by MPR showed no significant discrepancies. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the validity of the resource database.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by the exploration survey team. The location of the sample points and topographic surface had been established with sufficient accuracy for reporting of exploration results.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff at the completion of each drill hole. If samples were left on site overnight, they were considered secure, because there was a guard at drill sites at night-time when there was no drilling operation. After collection and bagging diamond core samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff.

SECTION 2: Reporting of Grade Control Drilling Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chatree Gold Mine is located in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km southeast of Phichit Province. • Akara Resources includes the recently re-granted 16 Mining Leases and 8 Waste Dump Leases covering a total of 11.85 km².
Work done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grade control drilling was undertaken by Akara Resources of the parent Kingsgate Group.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted of a series of andesitic and rhyolitic stratovolcanoes situated in a shallow marine environment adjacent to a continental margin. • The Chatree Gold Mine is an unusual low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the Loei – Phetchabun volcanic belt in central Thailand. The deposit spans 2.5 by 7.5km and consists of 8 vein zones, five of which were mined by open pit methods. • The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurred as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation was characterised by colloform–crustiform banded quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± adularia–sulphide–electrum veins. Gold mainly occurs as electrum, both as free grains associated with quartz, carbonate minerals and chlorite, and as inclusions in sulphides, mostly pyrite. • Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.
Future work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and grade control work comprising RC, and RAB drilling, is ongoing as well as other exploration tools including mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Diamond drilling will be also considered in selected high priority targets to further verify geological factors.