CLARIFICATION – Leliyn Produces 99.97% Purified Spherical Graphite

Kingsland Minerals Limited (ASX:KNG) ("KNG" or the Company) refers to the announcement dated 26 August 2025 with the title "Leliyn Produces 99.97% Purified Spherical Graphite" ("Announcement"). The following information has been included:

- A footnote on page 3 is included as reference to the announcements released on 12 June 2024 and 5 March 2025 for details of metallurgical results;
- Details of the metallurgical bulk sample has been included on pages 4 and 5;
- Additional information regarding sampling of drillholes has been provided in tables 4, 5 and 6.

Authorised for release by the Board of Kingsland Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

Leliyn Graphite Project, Northern Territory

Leliyn Produces 99.97% Purified Spherical Graphite

Testwork produced 99.97% purified spherical graphite using conventional processing; Coating and electrical testing underway while Leliyn Scoping Study is set for completion next month

Kingsland Minerals Ltd (Kingsland, ASX:KNG) is pleased to announce outstanding metallurgical testwork results from its Leliyn graphite project which mark another pivotal milestone in the Company's strategy to be a major graphite supplier to the EV and renewable energy markets.

The tests were the first conducted on Leliyn graphite concentrate with the aim of producing purified, spherical graphite (PSG) and delivered;

- **High grade PSG with grades of up to 99.96% using low temperature alkaline bake methods**
- **Additional dilute acid wash increased the grade further to 99.97%**
- **Next step is to optimise the processing flow-sheet to produce concentrate of consistent grade and particle size to suit the micronising and spheronising process**
- **Kingsland's off-take partner, Quinbrook Infrastructure Partners, will be provided with samples to assess the parameters of its proposed downstream processing facility at Darwin to produce PSG**
- **Leliyn Scoping Study is on track to be delivered in September 2025**

Kingsland Minerals Managing Director, Richard Maddocks said: "*These are clearly exceptional results which show our strategy to be a leading graphite provider to the EV and renewable energy sectors is well on track. These results further demonstrate the Leliyn Graphite Project has the potential to supply a high value, Australian-made spherical graphite product.*

"The results confirm that we can produce high-grade purified spherical graphite from the Leliyn graphite project. To obtain results as good as these on our first attempt is exceptional.

"Now we know we can produce a final product, we will focus on optimising the whole process chain to produce superior graphite concentrate for the battery anode market."

Table 1 presents results from the purification of Leliyn spherical graphite. Two tests, a) and b), were conducted using two different alkaline methods, a) with 250°C alkaline bake temperature and b)

500°C alkaline bake temperature. The low temperature alkaline bake produced a grade of 99.96% graphite, above the minimum 99.95% required for battery anode material.

Both samples a) and b) were then subject to a dilute acid wash to assess the impacts of this purification method. This achieved grades of 99.97% and 99.96% respectively.

It is extremely encouraging that high purity spherical graphite can be produced from Leliyn graphite concentrate using low temperature alkaline bake methods.

Table 1: Assay results from Leliyn purified, spherical graphite

Sample		a	a1	b	b1
Sample /Process	Flotation concentrate	NaOH @250°C +HCL	acid wash of material a	NaOH @500°C +HCL	acid wash of material b
Graphite-%	93.4	99.96	99.97	99.91	99.97

Figure 1: Graphite concentrate (93.4% graphite) sample used in purification tests[1]

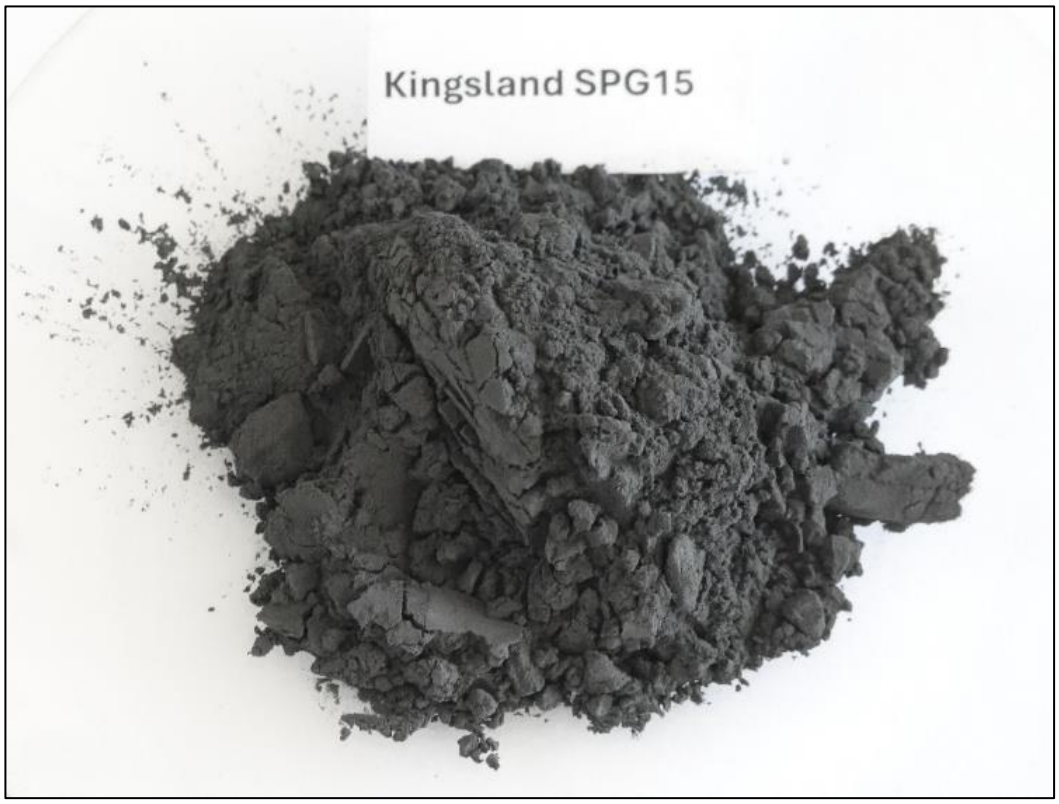

Figure 2: Sample of Spherical, Purified Graphite (PSG) >99.95% graphite, generated from Leliyn concentrate

The graphite concentrate generated in Perth was sent to ProGraphite GmbH in Germany for downstream refining and electrical characterisation testwork. Two kilograms of the concentrate was micronized and then spheronised. This process involves homogenising the flake size to ~17 µm and then shaping the small flakes into rounded spheres This initial test program now confirms that high grade PSG can be produced from Leliyn graphite concentrate. The next step is to generate additional metallurgical samples to optimise the processing flowsheet. This will include a comprehensive program to assess optimal comminution (crushing and grinding) parameters. The flotation process will also be optimised to produce concentrate of consistent grade and particle size to suit the micronising and spheronising process.

Kingsland's off-take partner, Quinbrook Infrastructure Partners, will also be provided with core samples so it can begin to assess the parameters of its proposed downstream processing facility at Darwin to produce PSG. This core drilling is expected to be completed during the December 2025 quarter.

[1] For details of bulk concentrate sample refer to ASX announcement 'Outstanding Initial Metallurgical Results for Leliyn Graphite Project' released 12 June 2024 and 'Bulk Concentrate Sample dispatched for Advanced Metallurgical Test-work released on 5 March 2025

Details of Metallurgical Bulk Sample

The following information contains details of the diamond drill holes that were used to make up the bulk graphite concentrate sample. This information is drawn from previous releases, 'Leliyn Graphite Bulk Concentrate Sample Dispatched' released on 5 March 2025, 'Strong Infill Drilling Results at Leliyn Graphite Project' released on 16 January 2025 and 'Further Thick & High-grade Graphite Intercepts at Leliyn' released on 18 December 2023.

Table 2: Summary of Variability Test-work on Bulk Sample

Sample	Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Grade %TGC	Concentrate Grade % TGC	Recovery %
MC2	various			10.6	94.3	79.6
LEL_06	LEDD_08	27	54	6.5	93.0	85.9
LEL_07	LEDD_10	15	39	10.8	94.0	53.2
LEL_08	LEDD_08	26	48	6.4	94.5	84.4
LEL_09	LEDD_05	14	46	12.9	93.8	92.0
LEL_10	LEDD_03	42	62	11.6	91.1	91.3
LEL_11	LEDD_11	58	85	7.0	95.1	92.4
LEL_12	LEDD_10	32	54	9.6	91.8	45.3
LEL_13	LEDD_05	46	66	5.0	89.0	76.6
Bulk Sample					93.7	68.9

Table 2 summarises the results of flotation work on the constituent samples that make up the bulk composite pictured in Figure 1. Material from MC2 (composite sample from previous test-work)and LEL_06 to LEL_13, were combined so sufficient graphite concentrate could be generated and sent to ProGraphite for battery testing. The Bulk Sample achieved a 93.7% TGC grade with a recovery of 68.9% during batch flotation testing, as shown in Table 2. Table 3 summarises the drill intervals that were sampled to construct the composite MC2.

Figure 3 shows the location of drill holes that were used to provide material to make up the master composite. Tables 4, 5 and 6 contain details of the drill holes and assay intervals.

Table 3: Intervals selected for MC2

Hole	sample size	weight (kg)	From (m)	To (m)	TGC %	Sample
LEDD_03	quarter core	6	19	22	11.3	LEL_01
	quarter core	2	21	22	10.6	
	quarter core	2	31	32	12.3	
	quarter core	2	51	52	13.1	
LEDD_05	quarter core	4	25	27	13.2	
	quarter core	2	39	40	13.2	
	quarter core	2	47	48	11.5	
LEDD_08	half core	8	27	29	6.0	LEL_06
	half core	4	31	32	6.5	

	half core	4	43	44	7.1	
	half core	4	53	54	6.7	
LEDD_10	half core	12	15	18	7.8	LEL_07
	half core	12	36	39	13.7	

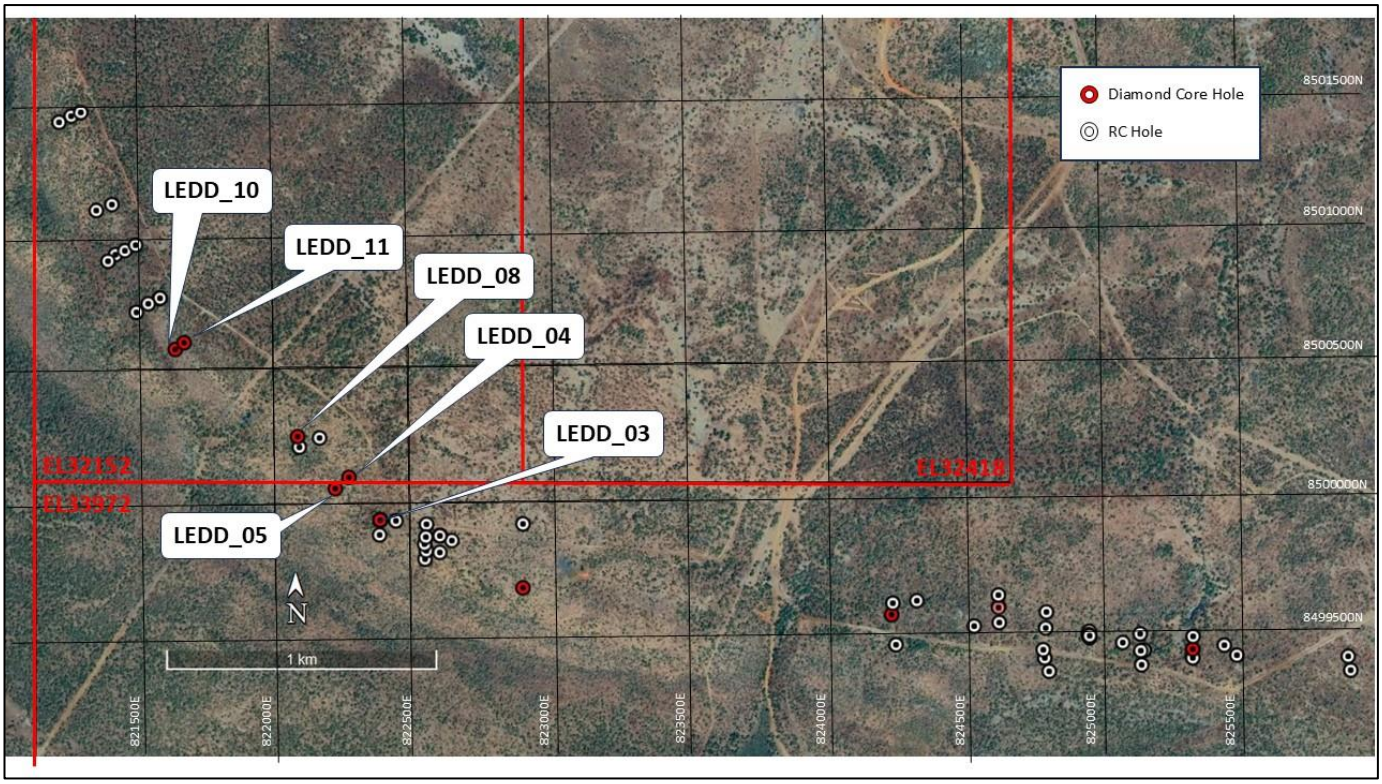

Figure 3: Location of diamond holes used in metallurgical test work

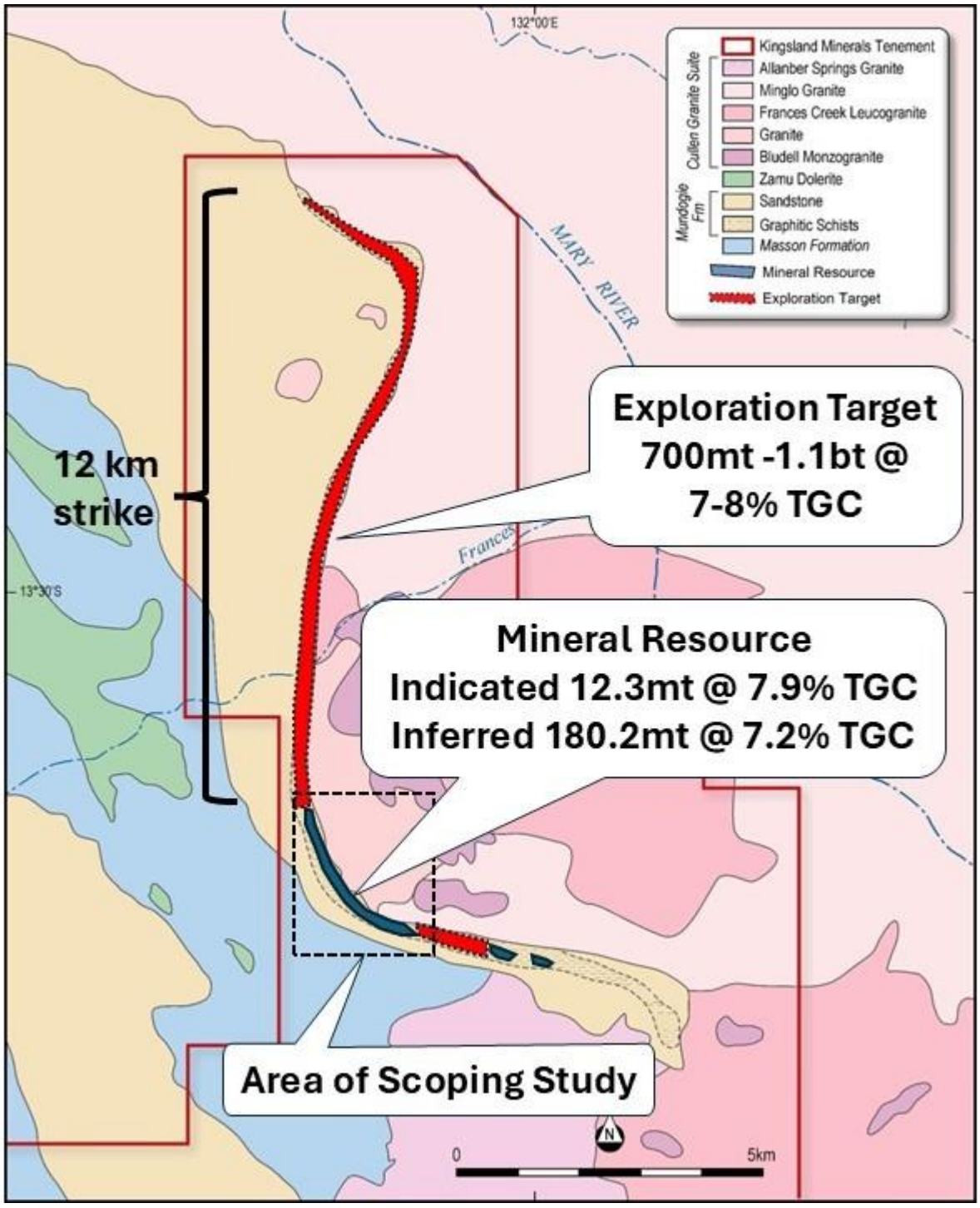

Figure 3: Location of area of Figure 1, Graphite Mineral Resources (in blue) and Graphite Exploration Target (in red)

The quantity and grade of the Exploration Target for the Leliyn Graphite Project is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.[2]

[2] Refer to ASX announcement 'Globally Significant Exploration Target at Leliyn Graphite' released on 21 June 2024

Table 4: Leliyn Diamond Drilling Assay Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TGC (%)
LEDD_01	0	132	132	8.73
Inc.	31	54	23	11.69
Inc.	84	125	41	12.31
LEDD_02	52	178	126	7.44
Inc.	117	170	53	11.09
LEDD_03	11	75	64	8.72
Inc.	42	74	32	10.87
Inc.	94	124	30	8.36
LEDD_04	154	363	209	7.39
Inc.	237	268	31	10.90
	314	352	38	11.19
LEDD_05	0	206	206	10.02
Inc.	3	49	46	12.17
	67	140	73	11.18
	161	180	19	11.45
And	219	250	31	4.39
LEDD_06	11	112	101	6.39
LEDD_07	0	18	18	6.08
LEDD_08	0	285	285	6.05
Inc.	206	285	79	10.48
LEDD_09	172	192	20	6.30
	208	242	34	7.00
LEDD_10	0	20	20	6.30
	30	124	94	7.35
Inc.	32	46	14	11.53
	140	169	29	4.74
LEDD_11	57	91	34	6.47
	128	169	41	6.53
	202	230	28	9.36
TALD001	5	10	5	5.19
	36	196	160	5.57
	206	249	43	9.91

Table 5: Leliyn RC Drilling Assay Results

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TGC (%)
LEDDRC_01	25	54	29	9.3
Inc.	40	54	14	12.99
LERC_02	41	60	19	8.15
Inc.	42	52	10	11.69
LERC_03	Not sampled			
LERC_04	Not sampled			
LERC_06	0	25	25	10.1

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TGC (%)
Inc.	**11**	**23**	**12**	**11.48**
LERC_07		Not sampled		
LERC_08	**0**	**46**	**46**	**8.33**
Inc.	**0**	**18**	**18**	**11.79**
	55	**84**	**29**	**10.83**
LERC_09	**67**	**84**	**17**	**2.44**
	101	**113**	**12**	**2.33**
LERC_10	**0**	**124**	**124**	**4.32**
Inc.	**5**	**37**	**32**	**7.4**
and	**59**	**124**	**65**	**3.15**
LERC_11	**0**	**130**	**130**	**6.28**
Inc.	**1**	**30**	**29**	**8.92**
and	**93**	**114**	**21**	**11.27**
LERC_12		NSI		
LERC_13	**13**	**150**	**137**	**7.29**
Inc.	**69**	**116**	**47**	**10.85**
And	**138**	**150**	**12**	**11.23**
LERC_14	**48**	**187**	**139**	**6.97**
Inc.	**107**	**170**	**63**	**10.04**
	200	**204**	**4**	**8.93**
LERC_15	**9**	**78**	**69**	**7.97**
LERC_16	**2**	**5**	**3**	**2.71**
LERC_17	**16**	**174**	**158**	**10.13**
LERC_18	**45**	**173**	**128**	**8.58**
Inc.	**87**	**173**	**86**	**10.9**
LERC_19	**8**	**91**	**83**	**5.92**
LERC_20	**11**	**22**	**11**	**5.27**
LERC_21	**0**	**78**	**78**	**5.19**
Inc.	**57**	**71**	**14**	**8.71**
LERC_22	**42**	**114**	**72**	**4.71**
LERC_23	Pre-collar for LEDD_07			
LERC_24		NSI		
LERC_25	**4**	**21**	**17**	**3.79**
LERC_26	**2**	**7**	**5**	**4.14**
	33	**34**	**1**	**2.18**
LERC_27		Not sampled		
LERC_28	**0**	**41**	**41**	**10.5**
	52	**66**	**14**	**10.81**
	79	**87**	**8**	**7.26**
	99	**109**	**10**	**3.46**
LERC_29	**153**	**174**	**21**	**4.9**
LERC_30	**0**	**19**	**19**	**9.02**
	35	**118**	**83**	**5.02**
LERC_31	**1**	**115**	**114**	**8.03**
Inc.	**42**	**53**	**11**	**10.64**
LERC_32		Not sampled		
LERC_33		NSI		

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TGC (%)
LERC_34	14	24	10	7.52
	39	46	7	10.76
	76	84	8	3.27
LERC_35			NSI	
LERC_36			NSI	
LERC_37			NSI	
LERC_38	5	41	36	9.67
	62	90	28	5.96
LERC_39	0	153	153	6.79
Inc.	9	18	9	10.5
Inc.	50	60	10	10.8
Inc.	68	82	14	10.47
LERC_40			Not sampled	
LERC_41	5	39	34	7.47
LERC_42	4	141	137	6.85
	48	85	37	9.34
LERC_43	124	174	50	4.96
LERC_44			NSI	
LERC_45	42	105	63	7.6
LERC_46	96	123	27	4.83
LERC_47	0	27	27	4.6
	55	120	65	7.03
LERC_48	4	66	62	5.13
LERC_49	28	60	32	5.49
LERC_50	2	13	11	3.15
LERC_51			NSI	
LERC_52	63	67	4	3.56
and	73	120	47	4.32
LERC_53	0	120	120	9.23
Inc.	94	118	24	13.57
LERC_54	5	11	6	4.42
LERC_55	0	51	51	5.26
and	63	120	57	10.15
Inc.	86	97	11	12.12
Inc.	105	120	15	13.26
LERC_56	0	72	72	9.21
Inc.	25	45	20	13.14
LERC_57	14	80	66	7.61
LERC_58			NSI	
LERC_59	0	20	20	10.58
and	25	36	11	8.42
and	40	83	43	9.63
LERC_60			NSI	
LERC_61	99	114	15	4.7
LERC_62	23	32	9	2.68
	64	70	6	4.48
	78	117	39	11.57

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Intercept (m)	TGC (%)
LERC_63	2	38	36	6.55
Inc.	59	119	60	8.26
LERC_64	3	37	34	10.08
Inc.	12	26	14	14.28
	53	82	29	4.49
	97	114	17	3.23
LERC_65	0	62	62	6.35
LERC_66	12	38	29	7.93
Inc.	30	37	7	13.31
	46	54	8	7.85
LERC_67	52	66	14	5.74

Table 6: Details of Leliyn Drilling

Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth
LEDD_01	DDH	825395	8499428	124	-70	195	149.6
LEDD_02	DDH	822614	8499882	139	-60	190	182.39
LEDD_03	DDH	822393	8499941	139	-60	220	124
LEDD_04	DDH	822280	8500099	147	-60	335	362.56
LEDD_05	DDH	822229	8500058	161	-60	335	262
LEDD_06	DDH	824678	8499593	128	-60	180	155
LEDD_07	DDH	824282	8499570	131	-60	185	181.8
LEDD_08	DDH	822098	8500250	152	-60	220	284.2
LEDD_09	DDH	821596	8500753	133	-60	230	243.12
LEDD_10	DDH	821643	8500577	153	-60	230	197.01
LEDD_11	DDH	821676	8500601	136	-60	230	230.04
LEDDRC_01	RC	825215	8499428	123	-60	180	54
LEDDRC_02	RC	825339	8499459	118	-60	180	78
LERC_01	RC	824851	8499519	119	-60	180	90
LERC_02	RC	825202	8499426	124	-60	180	72
LERC_03	RC	825014	8499484	124	-60	180	54
LERC_04	RC	825208	8499375	129	-60	180	84
LERC_05	RC	Not drilled					
LERC_06	RC	825395	8499398	126	-60	180	96
LERC_07	RC	824587	8499524	138	-60	180	36
LERC_08	RC	825395	8499426	124	-60	180	102
LERC_09	RC	822455	8499945	136	-60	225	120
LERC_10	RC	822396	8499893	147	-60	225	150
LERC_11	RC	822557	8499850	140	-60	180	150
LERC_12	RC	822565	8499923	135	-60	180	138
LERC_13	RC	822562	8499876	138	-60	185	150
LERC_14	RC	822614	8499880	139	-60	180	204
LERC_15	RC	822563	8499826	141	-60	180	90

Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth
LERC_16	RC	822562	8499795	145	-60	185	54
LERC_17	RC	822391	8499943	139	-60	235	174
LERC_18	RC	822656	8499866	139	-60	184	174
LERC_19	RC	824678	8499590	128	-60	187	114
LERC_20	RC	825009	8499488	124	-60	180	42
LERC_21	RC	824680	8499536	129	-60	180	102
LERC_22	RC	824678	8499637	124	-60	185	114
LERC_23	RC	824282	8499570	131	-60	185	60
LERC_24	RC	824287	8499612	129	-60	185	60
LERC_25	RC	825014	8499477	125	-60	180	60
LERC_26	RC	824376	8499620	131	-60	180	78
LERC_27	RC	825136	8499457	126	-60	180	60
LERC_28	RC	822613	8499819	146	-60	180	174
LERC_29	RC	822173	8500242	149	-60	215	174
LERC_30	RC	822100	8500210	161	-90	0	132
LERC_31	RC	821357	8501091	144	-60	260	138
LERC_32	RC	825979	8499345	122	-60	170	108
LERC_33	RC	825970	8499396	121	-60	175	72
LERC_34	RC	824847	8499404	126	-60	180	84
LERC_35	RC	824863	8499354	129	-60	180	36
LERC_36	RC	824297	8499459	128	-60	180	72
LERC_37	RC	824842	8499434	124	-60	180	60
LERC_38	RC	821485	8500672	138	-60	230	162
LERC_39	RC	821545	8500746	134	-60	225	168
LERC_40	RC	821596	8500757	133	-60	225	96
LERC_41	RC	821398	8500904	133	-60	225	120
LERC_42	RC	821469	8500942	130	-60	230	162
LERC_43	RC	821506	8500959	129	-60	230	174
LERC_44	RC	821223	8501417	133	-60	230	36
LERC_45	RC	821268	8501439	130	-60	230	162
LERC_46	RC	821304	8501452	130	-60	225	150
LERC_47	RC	821415	8501112	130	-60	225	120
LERC_48	RC	821432	8500934	130	-60	225	66
LERC_49	RC	824855	8499573	130	-60	180	60
LERC_50	RC	824852	8499514	130	-60	180	102
LERC_51	RC	825201	8499488	130	-60	180	56
LERC_52	RC	822543	8499902	137	-58	207	120
LERC_53	RC	822484	8499892	141	-60	194	120
LERC_54	RC	822468	8499856	146	-58	205	120
LERC_55	RC	822455	8499914	138	-59	207	120
LERC_56	RC	822453	8499887	140	-58	214	72
LERC_57	RC	822435	8499928	138	-58	222	84
LERC_58	RC	822489	8499831	150	-57	202	60
LERC_59	RC	822510	8499864	144	-60	195	120
LERC_60	RC	822413	8499870	148	-57	210	60
LERC_61	RC	822376	8499997	143	-60	223	120
LERC_62	RC	822329	8500007	148	-59	226	120

Hole	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth
LERC_63	RC	822314	8499946	150	-59	221	120
LERC_64	RC	822342	8499964	146	-58	222	120
LERC_65	RC	822252	8499979	164	-56	224	120
LERC_66	RC	822231	8500004	166	-58	225	120
LERC_67	RC	822241	8500015	164	-55	226	66

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 and Western Australia. Kingsland's focus is exploring and developing the Leliyn Graphite Project in the Northern Territory. Leliyn is one of Australia's most significant graphite deposits with an Inferred Mineral Resource of 194.6mt @ 7.3% Total Graphitic Carbon containing 14.2mt of graphite. In addition to Leliyn, Kingsland owns the Cleo Uranium Deposit in the Northern Territory. Kingsland drilled this out in 2022 and estimated an Inferred Mineral Resource containing 5.2 million pounds of U_3O_8. The Lake Johnston Project in Western Australia has historic nickel drill intersections and is also prospective for lithium mineralisation. Kingsland has a portfolio of very prospective future energy mineral commodities.

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Richard Maddocks, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Richard Maddocks 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 Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Richard Maddocks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Richard Maddocks is a full time employee of Kingsland Minerals Ltd and holds securities in the company.

The information in this document that relates to metallurgical test work is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation reviewed by Mr Peter Adamini, BSc (Mineral Science and Chemistry), who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Adamini is a full-time employee of SGS Australia owned Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of SGS Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, who has been engaged by Kingsland Minerals Ltd to provide metallurgical consulting services. Mr Adamini has approved and consented to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information regarding the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Leliyn Graphite Deposit is extracted from the report 'Indicated Resource to Support Scoping Study at Leliyn' created on 8 April 2025. Information regarding previous gallium drilling results is extracted from the report 'Assays Reveal Significant Gallium By-product Potential' released on 27 September 2023. Information regarding the Leliyn Graphite Exploration Target is extracted from the report 'Globally Significant Exploration Target at Leliyn Graphite' released on 21 June 2024. Information regarding metallurgical test-work is extracted from the reports 'Outstanding Initial Metallurgical Results for Leliyn Graphite Project' released 12 June 2024 and 'Bulk Concentrate Sample dispatched for Advanced Metallurgical Test-work released on 5 March 2025. Information regarding previous exploration results is extracted from the report 'Further Thick & High-grade Graphite Intercepts Ahead of Maiden Resource' released on 18 December 2023 and 'Strong Infill Drilling Results at Leliyn Graphite Project' released on 16 January 2025. These reports are 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 announcements 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 announcements 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 announcements.

JORC Tables

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Leliyn Graphite Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals via a riffle splitter off the drill rig. • ~4kg sample was collected in calico bag for assay lab submittal • Diamond core is cut in half. Holes LEDD_04 and LEDD_05 were sampled with quarter core as these holes are part of the government co-funding 'Resourcing the Territory' initiative and have been retained by the NT Geological core storage facility in Darwin
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling techniques were used with a hole size of 5¼ inch (133mm) • Diamond drilling is HQ size
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling sample recoveries are considered to be high • No empirical measurements have been taken but visual inspection of recovered drill spoil material indicates high recoveries • Core recoveries are generally at 100% except for fault zones and highly oxidised zones
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• All drilling was qualitatively geologically logged recording lithology, mineralisation colour, weathering and grain size.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample preparation was conducted at North Australian Laboratories in Pine Creek • Samples were delivered to North Australian Laboratories at Pine Creek for analysis • Samples are dried at 120°C for a minimum of four hours [or over-night if samples are excessively wet]. Sample prep is jaw crushing whole sample through a Boyd double toggle jaw crusher to a nominal 2mm particle size, splitting 400 gram through a jones riffle splitter and fine pulverising to 75 micron through an LM2 pulveriser. A barren washed creek sand as a barren flush is pulverised after every sample • Total Graphitic Carbon is analysed in a with a weak acid digestion (HCl diluted to a 50% solution with demineralised water) followed by a 420°C roast and then final analysis in a CS-1232 Carbon Sulphur Analyser • A suite of multi-elements including gallium was assayed using a 4-acid digest followed by ICP-MS and ICP-OES
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Internal QAQC by the laboratory indicate no sampling or bias issues. • The assay technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and results in a total analysis of graphitic carbon. • Standards, blanks and field duplicates for graphitic carbon are submitted as part of the drilling program. Standards were inserted at 1 in 40 in the numbered drilling sample sequence. • No issues with sampling or assaying for graphitic carbon have been disclosed by analysis of the QAQC protocol **Metallurgical Testwork** • A sub-sample of 9kg was taken from each of the three metallurgical samples (LEL-01, 06, 07) and combined into a single master composite (MC2) after being crushed to P_{100} 3.35mm. • A sub-sample of the master composite MC2 was then pulverised to 100% passing 212 microns • A 1 kg charge of MC2 was ground to P95-100 212 µm for a sighter test under flotation conditions • 1kg rougher-cleaner flotation tests, inclusive of rougher, cleaning and regrind stages were conducted, these tests were conducted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sequentially in order to optimise the flotation conditions • A 140 kg Master Composite sample was stage crushed to P_{100} 3.35 mm • A 120 kg sample was stage ground to $P_{95\text{-}100}$ 212 µm. • Bulk flotation testwork was conducted consisting of 4 rougher stages, 9 regrind stages and 20 cleaning stages. • A subsample of the final concentrate was sized and assayed to confirm the grade. • A sample of approximately 5kg of concentrate was dispatched to ProGraphite in Germany for micronising, spheronising, purification and electrical testing
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assays have been verified by company geologists. • No specific twinned holes have been completed although some holes are in close proximity to each other. These do verify the geological interpretation and the grade continuity
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes were initially surveyed with a hand held GPS with +/- 5m accuracy. After drilling Cross Solutions of Darwin surveyed the collar locations with DGPS to close accuracy • The project areas lies at the boundary between MGA zones 52 and 53 so GPS co-ordinates are sometimes reported in these different grids depending where drill holes lie. The default grid to use in computer software to enable all holes to be plotted on the same grid co-ordinates will be MGAZ52
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is designed on 50m to 100m spacing with about 30m-50m spacing along drill lines. • Infill drilling has infilled one section of the Mineral Resource to 30-50m with RC drillholes • The density of drilling is considered appropriate for the estimation of Mineral Resources although mineral resources for gallium have not been reported • Sample compositing has not been applied to the reporting of exploration results. All samples were taken on 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike direction of the graphitic schists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are taken to the assay lab in Pine Creek by Kingsland personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Leliyn Graphite Project Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Leliyn Graphite Project is located on tenements EL 33972 and EL 32152. These tenements are 100% owned by Kingsland Minerals Ltd. There are no known encumbrances to conducting exploration on these tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been an extensive history of exploration for uranium and copper over the past 40 years. There has however been only limited work done focussed on graphite. Thundelarra Exploration (now Ora Gold Ltd) sampled some holes in 2012 for graphite at their Hatrick copper prospect and Cleo uranium prospect. These samples indicated the presence of significant grade and thickness of graphite mineralisation measured as total graphitic carbon (TGC). In 2017 one diamond drill hole TALD001 was drilled into the graphitic schist and sampled for TGC. Significant grades and widths of graphite mineralisation were encountered. Samples from TALD001 were submitted to Pathfinder Exploration Pty Ltd for thin section petrographical analysis. • Exploration for graphite was commenced by Kingsland Mineral in 2023 culminating in the estimation of an Inferred Mineral Resource for the Leliyn Graphite deposit in March 2024. In 2023 Kingsland drilled 11 diamond holes totalling 2,368.8m (including one 60m pre-collar) and 51 RC holes totalling 5,384m • Infill drilling in 2024 included 16 RC holes totalling 1,662m • There has been no known prior exploration for gallium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Carbonaceous sediments of the Mundogie Formation have been contact metamorphosed by the Cullen Granites. This has metamorphosed carbon to graphite and converted shales to schists . • This contact extends for about 20 km within Kingsland's tenement package. • The mineralogy of the gallium is not known at this stage.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drilling information is included in this announcement
		• RC holes are surveyed downhole with a single shot camera. It is apparent that magnetic minerals, likely pyrrhotite, do sometimes interfere with azimuth readings. Obviously erroneous readings are disregarded

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assays are reported as weighted average intersections, however all assays are on one meter intervals. • Intervals have been reported at a cut-off grade of 10g/t Ga with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution. • Ga elemental assays have been converted to Ga_2O_3 using a factor of 1.344
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling has been perpendicular to the strike direction. The true width of mineralisation will vary but is generally expected to be from 70% to 80% of the reported down-hole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource*	• The competent person deems the reporting of these drill results to be balanced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation. • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Metallurgical test-work is on-going. Samples of core are to be analysed by the CSIRO to assess the mineralogical hosts of the gallium.