

Final Results from 2024 Drilling Program

18 March 2025

- The primary focus of the 2024 drilling program was to increase confidence in the Resource Model, extend the project life at Rockface, Reward Deeps and Marshall and support completion of the Feasibility Study Update.
 - Drilling highlights included strong copper mineralization intersected in the deepest drill holes at Reward Main Lodes and Rockface, confirming depth extensions in all three established deposits; Reward, Rockface, and Bellbird, which remain open at depth.
 - The completed 2024 drilling program comprised 75 holes for 23,037 meters across the Jervois Project.
- Results of the remaining 34 holes included an increased focus on delineating additional, near-surface resources that might be recoverable by open cut methods, targeting expansion of the planned box cut at Reward East and an area identified as Bellbird North and site preparation works.
- Highlights of the remaining drilling results for the 2024 drilling program include:
 - Significant copper intersections recorded at Reward, Reward Deeps, Reward East and Cox's Find.
 - Near surface mineralization at Reward East and between Bellbird and Bellbird North demonstrates the potential to support an extension of open cut mining operations
 - High-grade lead-zinc and silver mineralization were intersected at Bellbird North, along the western limb of the J-Fold.
 - The discovery hole at the Crowe's Nest prospect (ASX announcement 18/03/25) which targeted a geophysical anomaly on the western limb of the J-Fold and confirmed similar mineralization to Reward (brecciated IOCG), highlighting the potential significance of the Western limb of the J-Fold.

KGL Resources (**ASX:KGL**) is excited to report the balance of drilling results for the 2024 drilling program which includes strong copper intersections at Reward, Reward Deeps, Reward East, Cox's Find and Bellbird North, as well as a discovery hole at the Crowe's Nest deposit.

During the fourth quarter of 2024, a total of 32 drill holes were completed, targeting shallow mineralization to identify near-surface resources with the potential for open-pit mining.

These results reinforce the project's growth potential and support ongoing efforts to expand the Jervois resources further.

Balance of Assay results for 2024 from 34 holes

Following the successful completion of Phase 1 (resource expansion), the exploration program shifted in the fourth quarter to focus on near-surface resources with open-pit mining potential. As part of this initiative, 32 shallow RC holes were drilled, with assay results presented herein. Additionally, two drill holes at Reward Main and Reward Deeps, originally part of Phase 1, are included in this report due to a delayed assay return. The last hole of the year, KJC684, is a discovery hole on the western limb of J-fold, at Crowe's Nest prospect (Figure 1). The significance of the Crowe's Nest discovery is covered in a separate ASX announcement (18/03/25).

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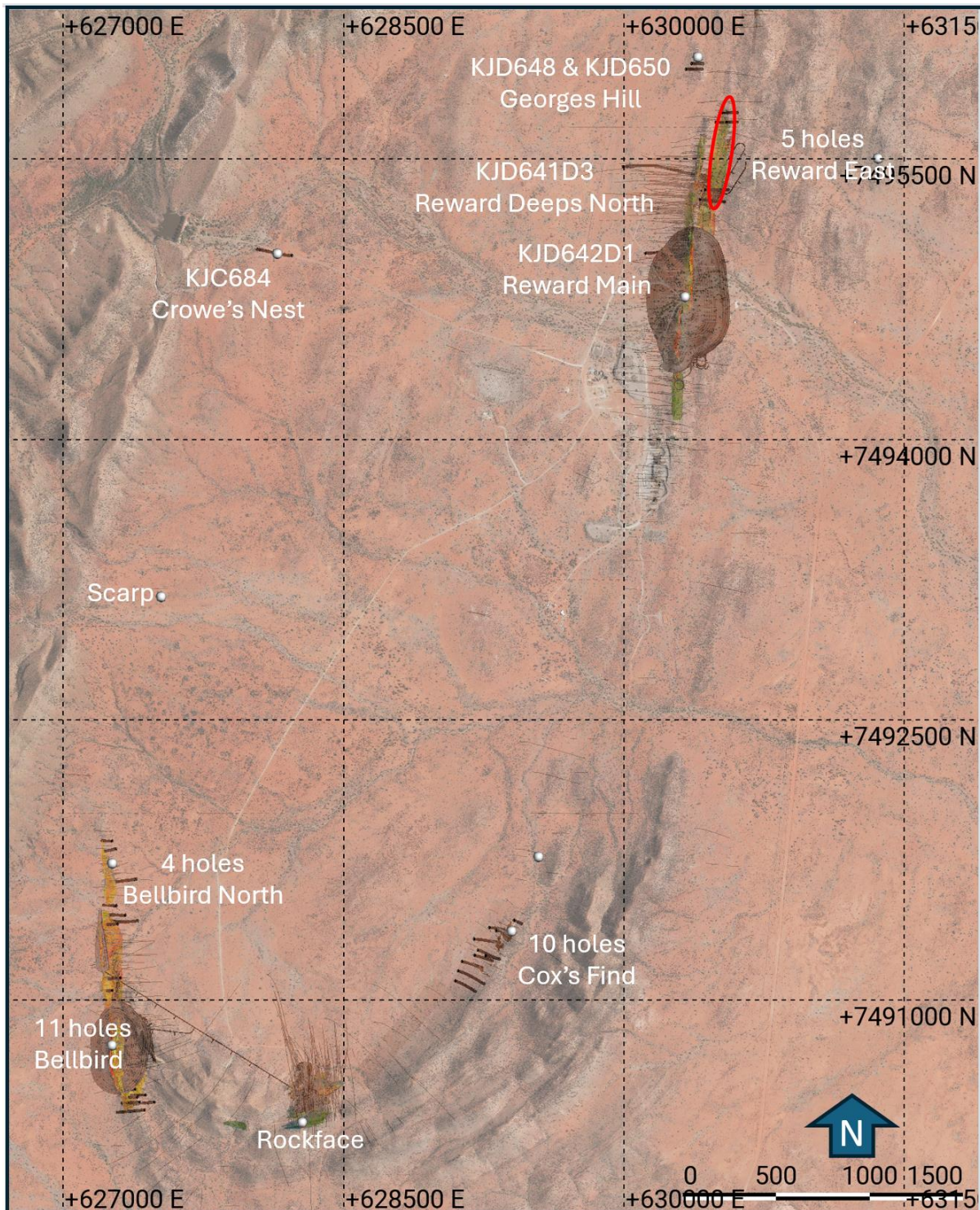


Figure 1. Map of Jervois project showing the location of reported holes.

Reward Main and Reward Deeps

The remaining drill holes from Phase 1, KJD642D1 at Reward Main Lodes and KJD641D3 at Reward Deeps, intersected broad zones of strong copper mineralization (Figure 7).

- **KJD642D1: 7.50 m @ 2.24% Cu**, 15.40 g/t Ag, 0.17 g/t Au from 376.48 m (**Reward Main**) including
 1.49 m @ **4.91% Cu**, 26.67 g/t Ag, 0.28 g/t Au from 377.87 m, and
 1.08 m @ **5.40% Cu**, 24.48 g/t Ag, 0.38 g/t Au from 381.95 m
- **KJD641D3: 5.00 m @ 2.61% Cu**, 18.54 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au from 711.00 m (**Deeps North**) including
 2.63 m @ **4.54 % Cu**, 31.16 g/t Ag, 0.46 g/t Au from 713.80 m.

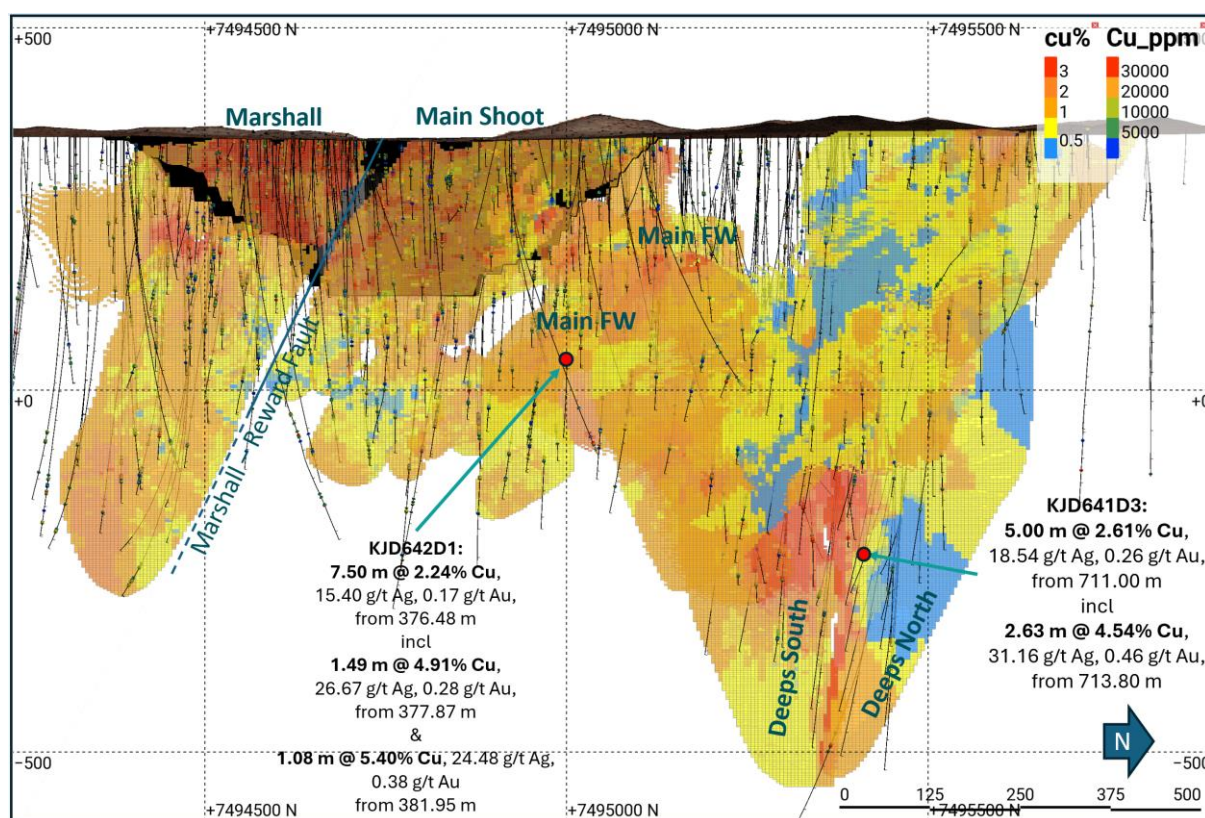


Figure 2. Long projection of Reward deposit showing resource block model 2024, blocks shown coloured by copper grade. Proposed reward open pit outline 2024. The trace of all holes with assay displayed copper grade (ppm), and the intersection of the reported drilled holes at Reward main lodes and Reward Deeps north lode.

Reward East

The drilling and geophysics data confirmed that Reward East, a parallel structure with Reward, is highly prospective at depth (Figure 3) and along strike.

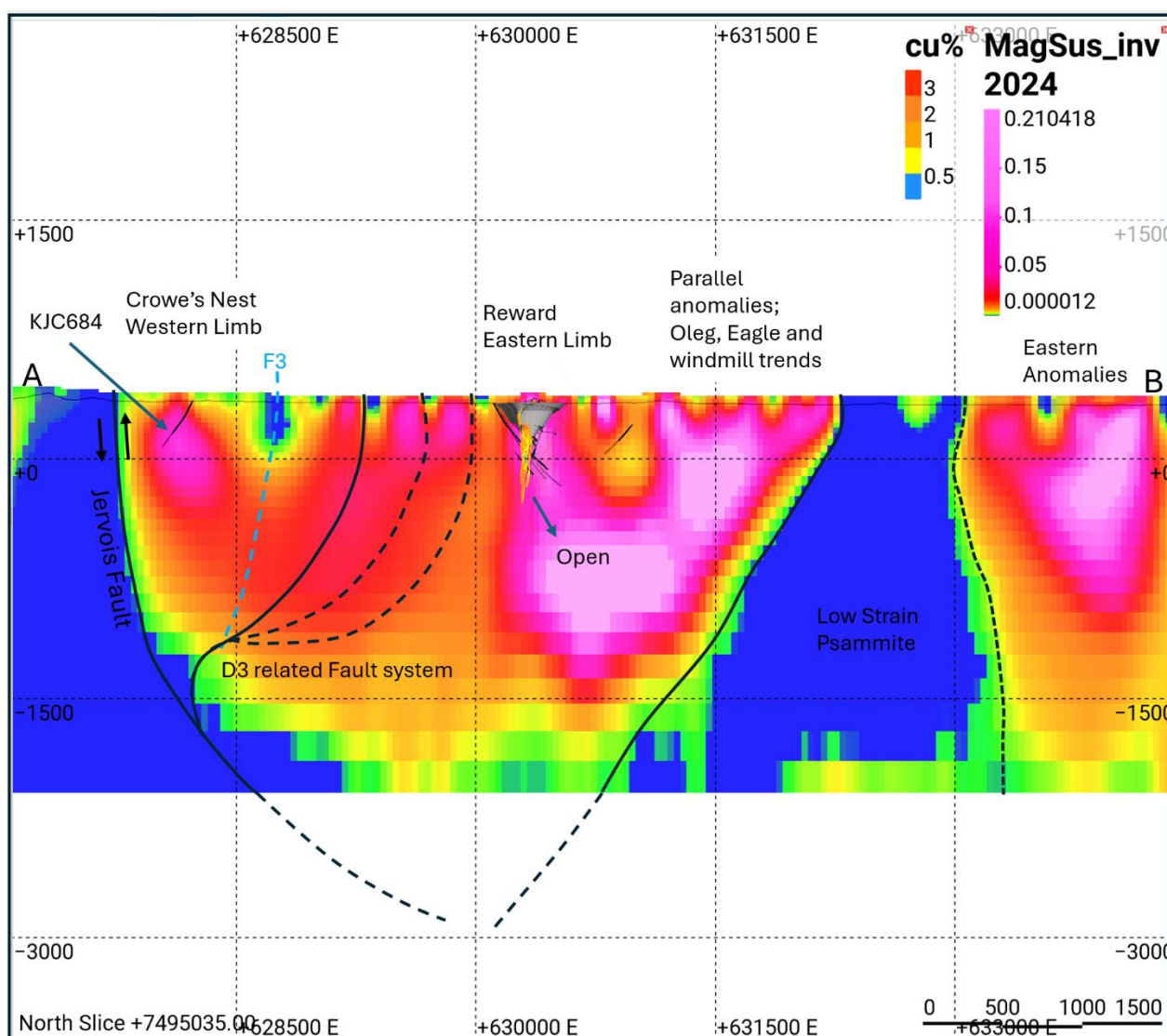


Figure 3. Cross Section over Crowe's Nest Reward (7495035mN). Showing the magnetic inversion model 2024, with structural interpretation from magnetic data (1VD). Reward ore body coloured by copper grade and proposed pit outline.

The purpose of this drilling was to test the lateral extension of Reward East Lodes (along the strike) (Figure 4), to determine if there is sufficient grade and tonnage near the surface to support an open-pit operation. Drilling has previously confirmed strong high-grade copper at shallow depths:

- **JOC172:** 7.70 m @ 2.01% Cu, 7.70 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au from 17m (8 August 2014).
- **JOC195:** 3.60 m @ 1.24% Cu, 27.1 g/t Ag, 0.09g/t Au from 46.00m and
2.10 m @ 1.64% Cu, 12.7 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 59.00 m (17 November 2014).
- **JOC196:** 1.20 m @ 1.93% Cu, 14.50 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 64.00 m (17 November 2014).

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- **KJCD074:** **5.00 m @ 0.86% Cu**, 9.80 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 12.00 m including 2.30 m @ 1.26% Cu, 16.5 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 14.00 m and 1.50 m @ 3.03% Cu, 37.40 g/t Ag, 0.22 g/t Au from 90.00 m. (29 May 2014).

- **KJD270:** **3.81m @ 3.82 % Cu**, 31.60 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au from 8.23 m (17 July 2018)

The results of holes KJD644, KJD645, and KJD647 confirmed the northern extension of mineralization indicating that the open-pit potential at Reward East remains viable.

Hole KJD644 intersected moderate copper mineralization in the Reward East footwall, including a strong copper interval over a short section.

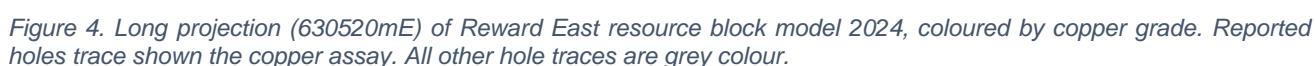
- **KJD644:** **2.63 m @ 1.15% Cu**, 5.88 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 50.00 m (**Reward East footwall**) including **0.49 m @ 5.68% Cu**, 28.00 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au from 51.60 m.

Holes KJD645, KJD647, and KJD651 intersected weaker copper mineralization in the Reward East hanging wall lodes.

- **KJD645:** **1.29 m @ 0.71% Cu**, 1.78 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 48.50 m and **4.49 m @ 0.58% Cu**, 8.60 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 58.40 m.
- **KJD647:** **4.66 m @ 0.44% Cu**, 1.07 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 33.80 m.

Holes KJD651 and KJD655 drilled at the southern margin returned weaker results. Hole KJD655 returned no reportable assays (below the cutoff grade 0.4% copper).

- **KJD651:** **0.77 m @ 0.80% Cu**, 3.10 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 150.90 m.



Bellbird

The Bellbird deposit, located on the western limb of the J-Fold, contains multiple ore bodies. Significant resources exist within the Bellbird Main North Lodes and Bellbird North, though these are not currently included in the existing reserve.

The objective of the RC drilling program at shallow depths was to extend the known resources along strike to the north and establish continuity between the Bellbird Main Lodes and Bellbird North, potentially supporting an open pit (7 holes) (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Two holes to test the gap between Main and Main North lodes (Figure 5 and Figure 7). Additionally, six drill holes have been completed immediately south of the current pit to assess grade and thickness for potential pit expansion. (Figure 5 and Figure 8).

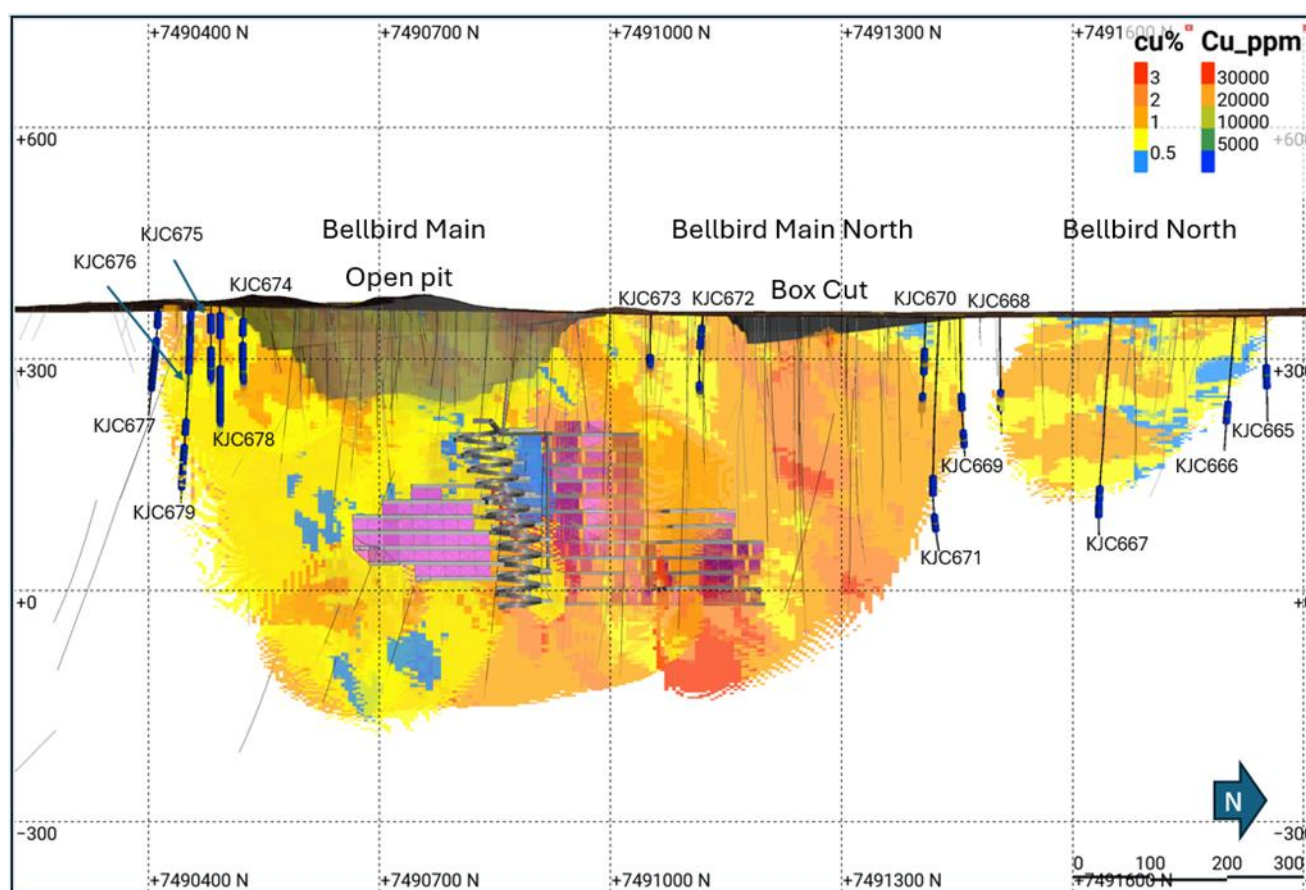


Figure 5. Long projection of Bellbird deposit, showing resource block model coloured by copper grade (Bellbird east lodes filtered). Intersection of reported drill holes (copper grade in ppm), proposed bellbird pit 2024, box cut and underground developments.

Four of the seven drill holes (KJC668, KJC669, KJC670 and KJC671) at Bellbird North targeted the gap between Bellbird Main North and Bellbird North (see Figure 5), intersecting strong copper mineralization with sufficient thickness to potentially support extension of open-cut operations and to increase shallower underground extraction and mine life.

The remaining three holes were designed to extend Bellbird North at depth (KJC667) and further north (KJC665 and KJC666). All three holes intersected moderate copper mineralization and also returned high-grade lead-zinc and silver mineralization (Figure 5).

The best copper, silver, lead, and zinc intersections are as follows:

- **KJC668: 1.92 m @ 1.29% Cu**, 20.13 g/t Ag, 2.27 g/t Au from 122.00 m (**Bellbird North**) including;
 0.64 m @ 1.51% Cu, 16.60 g/t Ag, 0.96 g/t Au from 122.00 m
 0.64 m @ 1.73% Cu, 28.90 g/t Ag, 0.46 g/t Au from 124.00 m
- **KJC669: 0.65 m @ 0.47% Cu**, 2.80 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 124.00 m (**Bellbird Main North**) and
 2.21 m @ 1.70% Cu, 6.00 g/t Ag, 0.36 g/t Au from 180.00 m including;
 1.48 m @ 2.09% Cu, 7.10 g/t Ag, 0.44 g/t Au from 180.00 m.
- **KJC670: 3.35 m @ 0.45% Cu**, 3.94 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 58.00 m (**Bellbird Main North**) and
 6.02 m @ 1.43% Cu, 25.72 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 65.00 m, including
 1.34 m @ 2.87% Cu, 82.30 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 66.00 m and
 2.01 m @ 1.47% Cu, 11.47 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 68.00 m
 3.65 m @ 0.52% Cu, 5.74 g/t Ag, 0.16 g/t Au from 126.00 m
- **KJC671: 0.66 m @ 0.40% Cu**, 2.70 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 237.00 m (**Bellbird Main North**) and
 1.46 m @ 1.63% Cu, 15.70 g/t Ag, 0.31 g/t Au from 291.00 m, and
 0.73 m @ 0.35% Cu, 36.50 g/t Ag, 0.10 g/t Au, 0.86% Pb, 4.61% Zn from 294.00 m.
- **KJC665: 1.71 m @ 0.81% Cu**, 14.87 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au, 2.56% Pb, 4.07% Zn from 82.00 m (**Bellbird North**) including;
 1.14 m @ 0.96% Cu, 20.90 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au, **3.76% Pb, 5.58% Zn** from 82.00 m.
- **KJC666: 2.76 m @ 0.61% Cu**, 82.12 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au, **6.34% Pb, 6.87% Zn** from 134.00 m (**Bellbird North**) including;
 1.10 m @ 0.09% Cu, 75.65 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au, **5.31% Pb, 5.42% Zn** from 135.00 m
 1.10 m @ 1.10% Cu, 124.95 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au, **10.03% Pb, 8.52% Zn** from 137.00 m.
- **KJC667: 0.71 m @ 1.24% Cu**, 3.60 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au from 254.00 m (**Bellbird North**) and
 1.41 m @ 0.64% Cu, 5.70 g/t Ag, 0.96 g/t Au from 279.00 m including;
 0.71 m @ 0.80% Cu, 8.60 g/t Ag, 1.43 g/t Au from 279.00 m.

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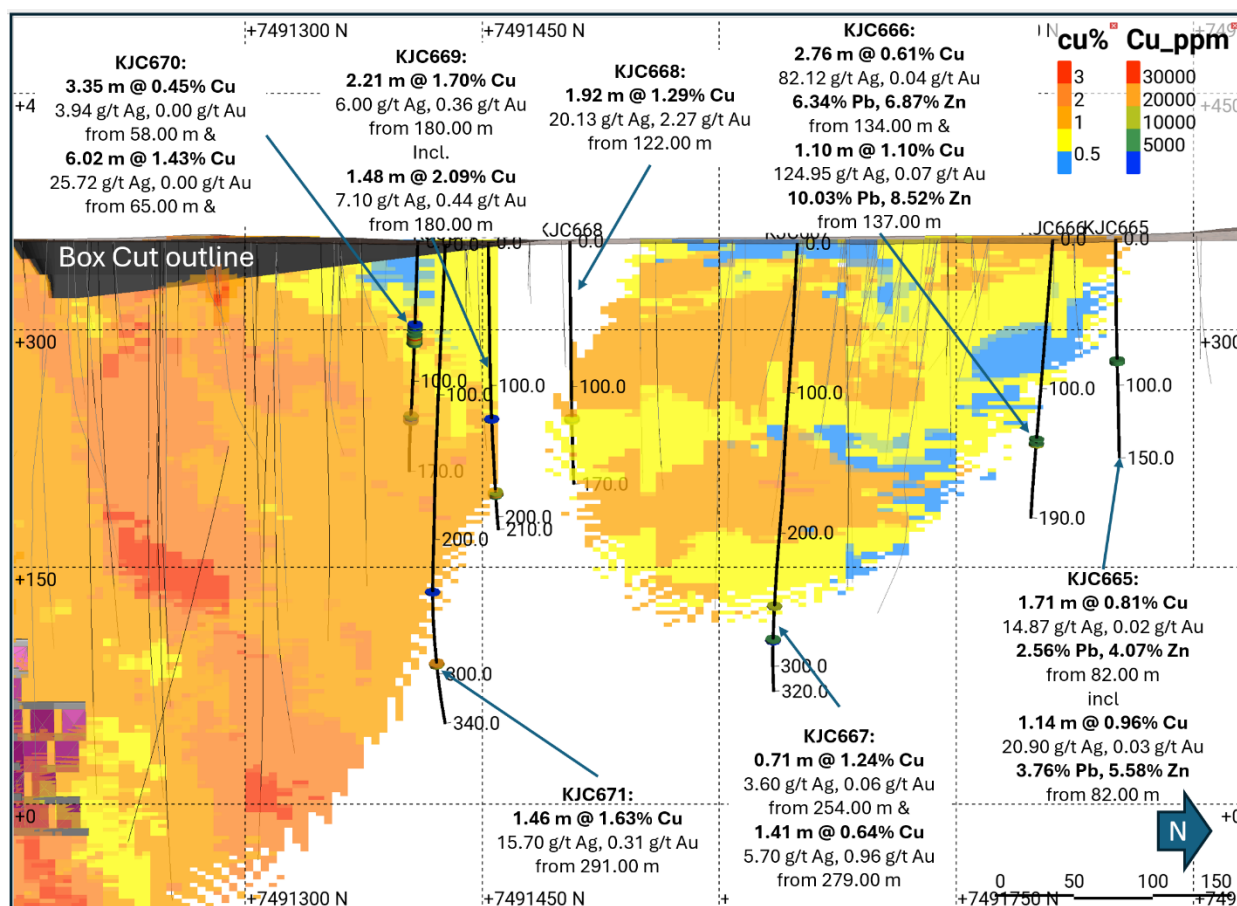


Figure 6. Long projection of Bellbird Main North and Bellbird North resource block model coloured by copper grade. Reported holes intersections. All other hole traces are grey. Proposed box cut and underground development.

The two hole KJC672 and KJC673 targeted at the gap between proposed open pit and box cut (see Figure 7) return moderate copper grade, the best intersections are;

- **KJC672:** 2.11 m @ 0.49% Cu, 2.03 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 28.00 m (**Bellbird Main North**) and
1.59 m @ 2.06% Cu, 7.05 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 120.00 m.
- **KJC673:** 0.67 m @ 0.52% Cu, 1.70 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 70.00 m (**Bellbird Main North**)

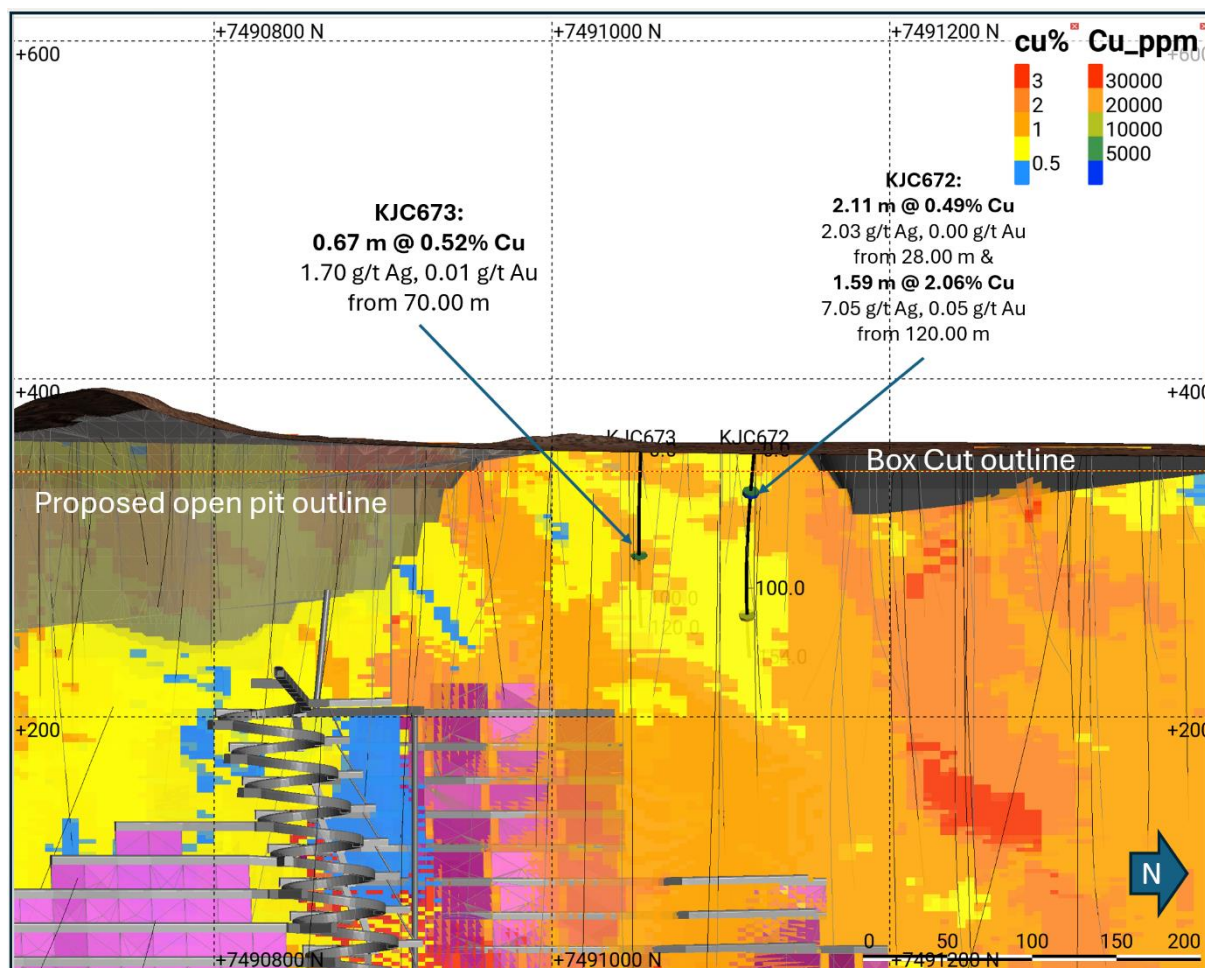


Figure 7. Long projection of Bellbird Main coloured by copper grades. Showing drill hole KJC672 and KJC673, targeted in the gap between proposed pit and box cut. All other hole traces are grey coloured. The proposed underground development.

Assay results from six drill holes at the southern edge of the current pit (see Figure 8), indicate mineralization strong enough to support an incremental pit expansion further south.

- **KJC674: 2.77 m @ 0.83% Cu**, 2.65 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au from 92.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and
1.44 m @ 0.48% Cu, 0.85 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 137.00 m.
- **KJC675: 1.92 m @ 0.81% Cu**, 1.53 g/t Ag, 0.04 g/t Au from 87.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and
0.64 m @ 0.49% Cu, 0.00 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 100.00 m.
- **KJC676: 0.61 m @ 0.51% Cu**, 1.70 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 29.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and
1.52 m @ 0.59% Cu, 3.00 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 123.00 m.

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- **KJC677: 0.82 m @ 0.43% Cu**, 4.10 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 74.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and **1.67 m @ 0.56% Cu**, 3.15 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 98.00 m.
- **KJC678: 0.67 m @ 0.84% Cu**, 0.00 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 117.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and **1.41 m @ 0.42% Cu**, 1.10 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 151.00 m and **0.75 m @ 1.34% Cu**, 2.40 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 192.00 m.
- **KJC679: 0.56 m @ 0.53% Cu**, 7.10 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 86.00 m (**Bellbird Main**) and **2.91 m @ 0.47% Cu**, 4.13 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 216.00 m and **0.76 m @ 2.39% Cu**, 6.60 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 254.00 m.

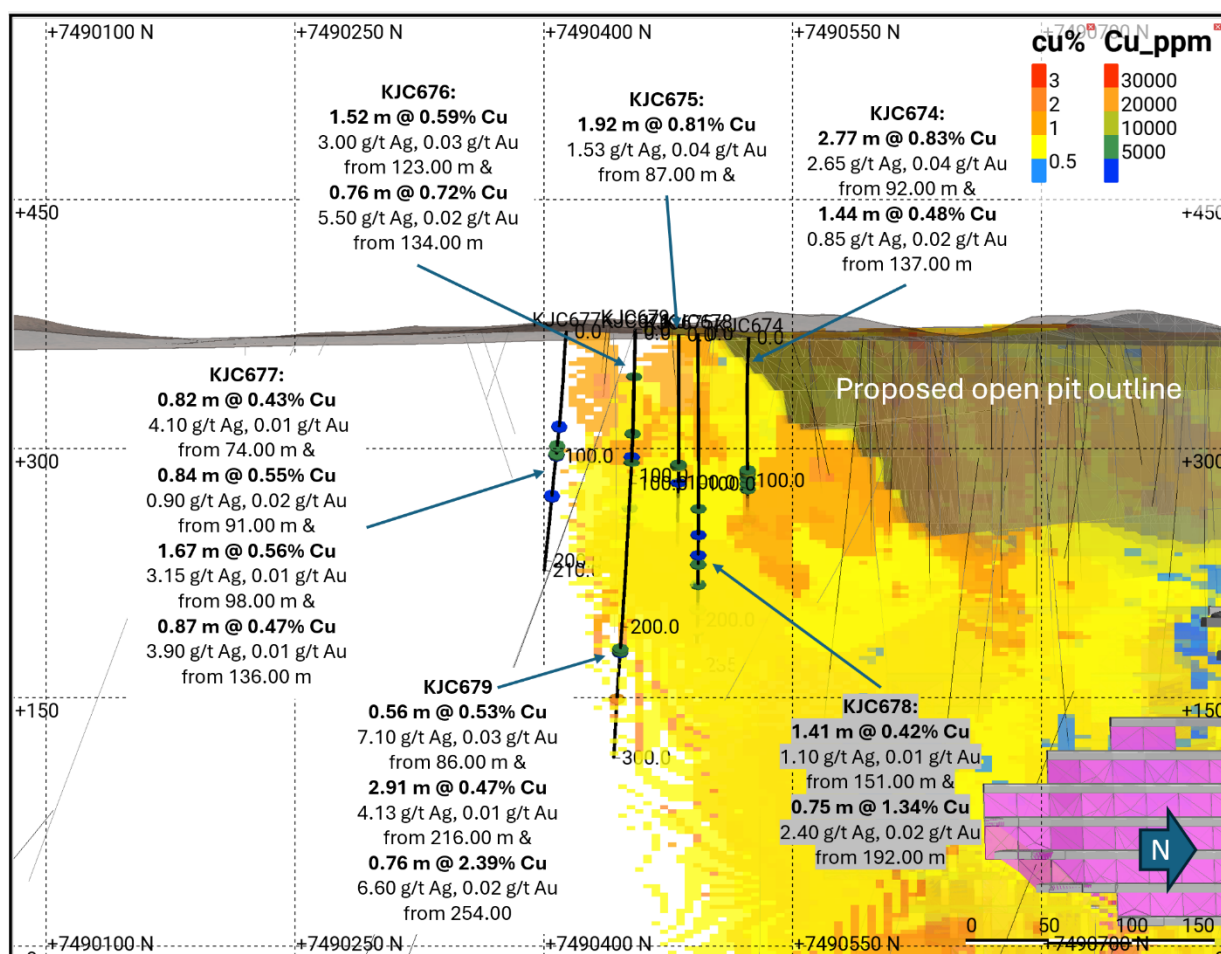


Figure 8. Long projection of Bellbird Main resource block model coloured by copper grade. Showing reported holes intersection at the southern extension of proposed pit for potential extension. All other hole traces are grey coloured. Proposed pit and underground development.

Cox's Find

Legacy drill holes at the Cox's Find prospect have indicated elevated copper grades, with intersections defining three distinct mineralized trends (North, Central, and South) that align with surface malachite outcrops. The northern trend, which has the most extensive data, suggests a steep northward plunge.

A MIMDAS IP survey conducted in 2021 identified some anomalies in the area, though they were not particularly strong (Figure 9).

A recent drilling program, comprising 10 holes (Figure 9), was designed to infill and assess the potential for an open-pit operation at Cox's Find. While significant copper mineralization was intersected, structural analysis suggests that the upper 50 meters of the deposit exhibit reduced thickness and grade.

The copper grades and mineralization thickness increase with depth, indicating that Cox's Find remains a viable target for future exploration and possibly underground mining.

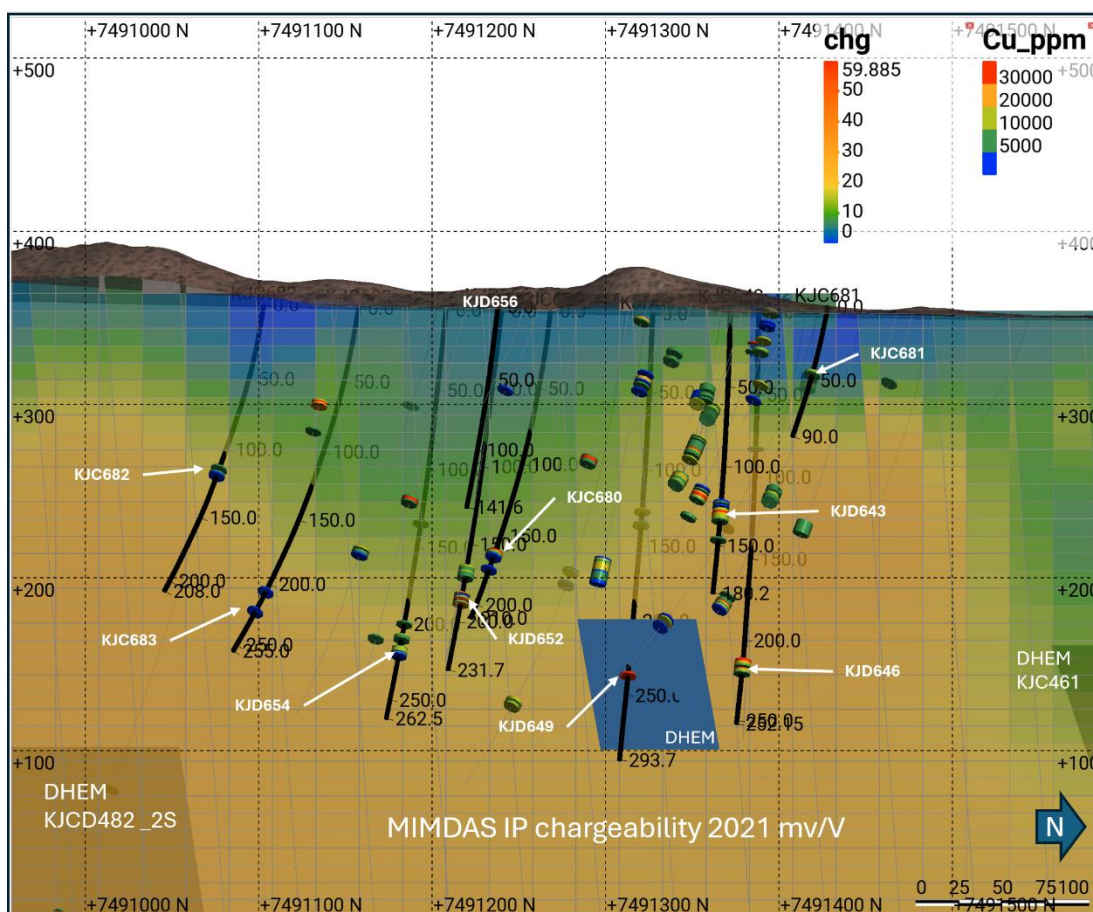


Figure 9. Long projection of Cox's Find prospect, showing the intersection of reported holes (10 holes), coloured by copper grade (cutoff at 0.4%). MIMDAS IP chargeability 2021. Down hole electromagnetic (DEHM) conductors. All legacy hole traces are in grey colour.

Two holes (KJD652, KJC680) in the central and two holes (KJD643, and KJD646) at the north of deposit intersected strong copper mineralization in the brecciated magnetite-quartz vein, with significant thickness (Figures 10, Figure 11 and Figure 12). Similarly hole KJD649 in between the two high grade trend returned strong copper mineralisation in a thin but massive brecciated sulphide/magnetite vein, that is aligned with DHEM conductor (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

- **KJC680: 3.35 m @ 2.39% Cu**, 8.23 g/t Ag, 0.14 g/t Au from 162.00 m including **0.84 m @ 0.44% Cu**, 5.60 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 174.00 m
- **KJD652: 5.33 m @ 0.97% Cu**, 1.20 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 164.90 m including **0.79 m @ 1.31% Cu**, 0.90 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 164.90 m and **0.72 m @ 1.38% Cu**, 3.40 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 168.90 m. **4.90 m @ 1.10% Cu**, 5.85 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 182.40 m including **0.43 m @ 2.32% Cu**, 29.40 g/t Ag, 0.08 g/t Au from 182.40 m, **0.72 m @ 1.01% Cu**, 1.60 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 185.00 m, **0.43 m @ 3.34% Cu**, 6.20 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 186.60 m, and **0.43 m @ 2.56% Cu**, 10.30 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 188.60 m.
- **KJD643: 9.53 m @ 1.41% Cu**, 5.06 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 122.40 m including **4.18 m @ 2.60% Cu**, 9.27 g/t Ag, 0.10 g/t Au from 127.60 m, and **1.24 m @ 5.79% Cu**, 16.58 g/t Ag, 0.23 g/t Au from 129.30 m.
- **KJD646: 6.95 m @ 1.65% Cu**, 6.51 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 211.20 m including **2.38 m @ 3.06% Cu**, 14.81 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 212.10 m and **1.48 m @ 1.92% Cu**, 3.60 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 217.90 m.
- **KJD649: 0.7 m @ 1.05% Cu**, 2.80 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 127.00 m **0.98 m @ 0.59% Cu**, 3.40 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 135.60 m **0.58 m @ 0.98% Cu**, 0.80 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 225.70 m **0.86 m @ 5.29% Cu**, 14.05 g/t Ag, 0.06 g/t Au from 236.00 m including **0.43 m @ 6.13% Cu**, 17.00 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au from 236.00 m.

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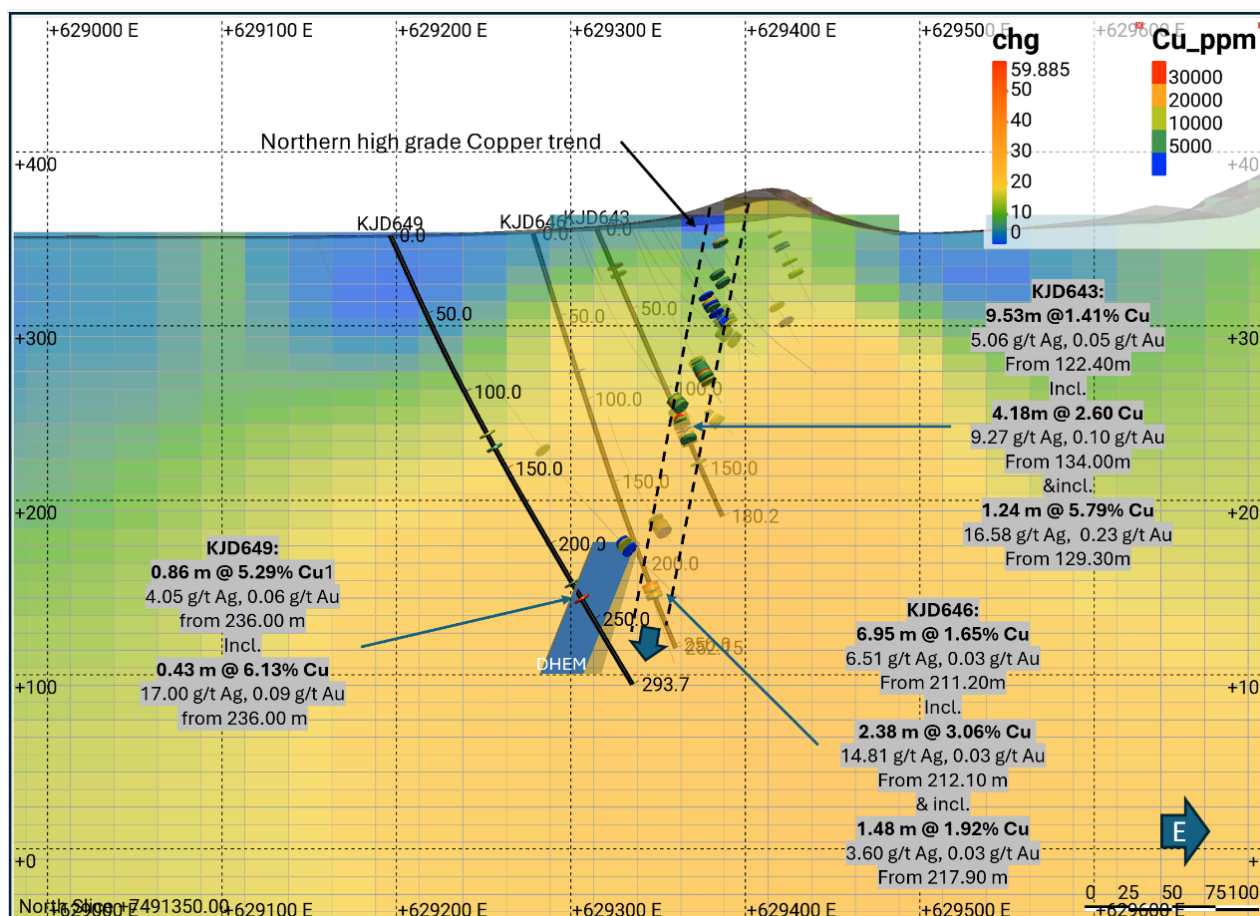


Figure 10. Cross section over northern zone of Cox's Find deposit (7491350mN slice thickness is 84m) showing holes KJD643, KJD646 and KJD649 intersection, MIMDAS IP chargeability 2021. All other hole traces are grey in colour. DHEM conductor modelled from previously drill hole KJC461.

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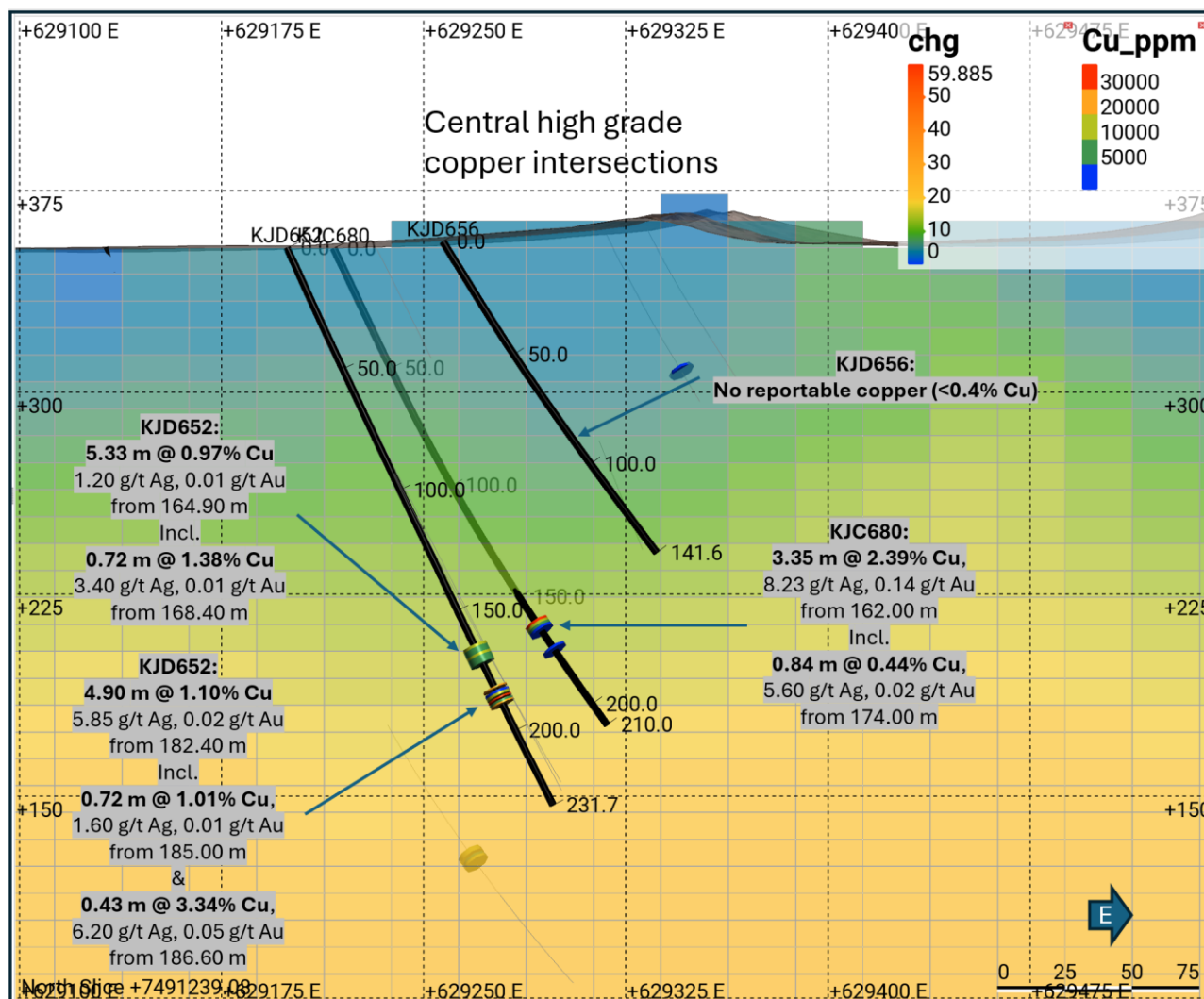


Figure 11. Cross section through the central Cox's Find deposit (7491239mN) showing holes KJD652 and KJC680 intersections. KJD656 trace with no reportable copper grade. MIMDAS IP chargeability 2021. Older hole traces are in grey.

Three holes (KJD654, KJC682, KJC683) at the southern zone, and a shallow hole at the northern upper zone (KJC681) returned moderate copper grades and thicknesses (Figure 9 and Figure 12). A single hole (KJD656) in the upper central section yielded a copper grade below the cut off and therefore not reportable.

- **KJD654:**
0.70 m @ 0.51% Cu, 1.30 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 134.00 m,
0.73 m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.70 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 199.50 m, and
9.63 m @ 0.74% Cu, 3.53 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 208.00 m including
0.51 m @ 1.86% Cu, 8.40 g/t Ag, 0.13 g/t Au from 208.00 m and
1.90 m @ 1.70% Cu, 7.46 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 216.40 m.
- **KJC682:**
0.84 m @ 0.54% Cu, 2.70 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 114.00 m and
1.68 m @ 0.54% Cu, 1.75 g/t Ag, 0.01 g/t Au from 118.00 m.

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- **KJC683:**
0.91 m @ 0.41% Cu, 2.00 g/t Ag, 0.03 g/t Au from 206.00 m and
0.91 m @ 0.50% Cu, 2.70 g/t Ag, 0.00 g/t Au from 222.00 m.
- **KJC681:**
1.61 m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.90 g/t Ag, 0.02 g/t Au from 45.00 m.
- **KJD656:** Not reportable.

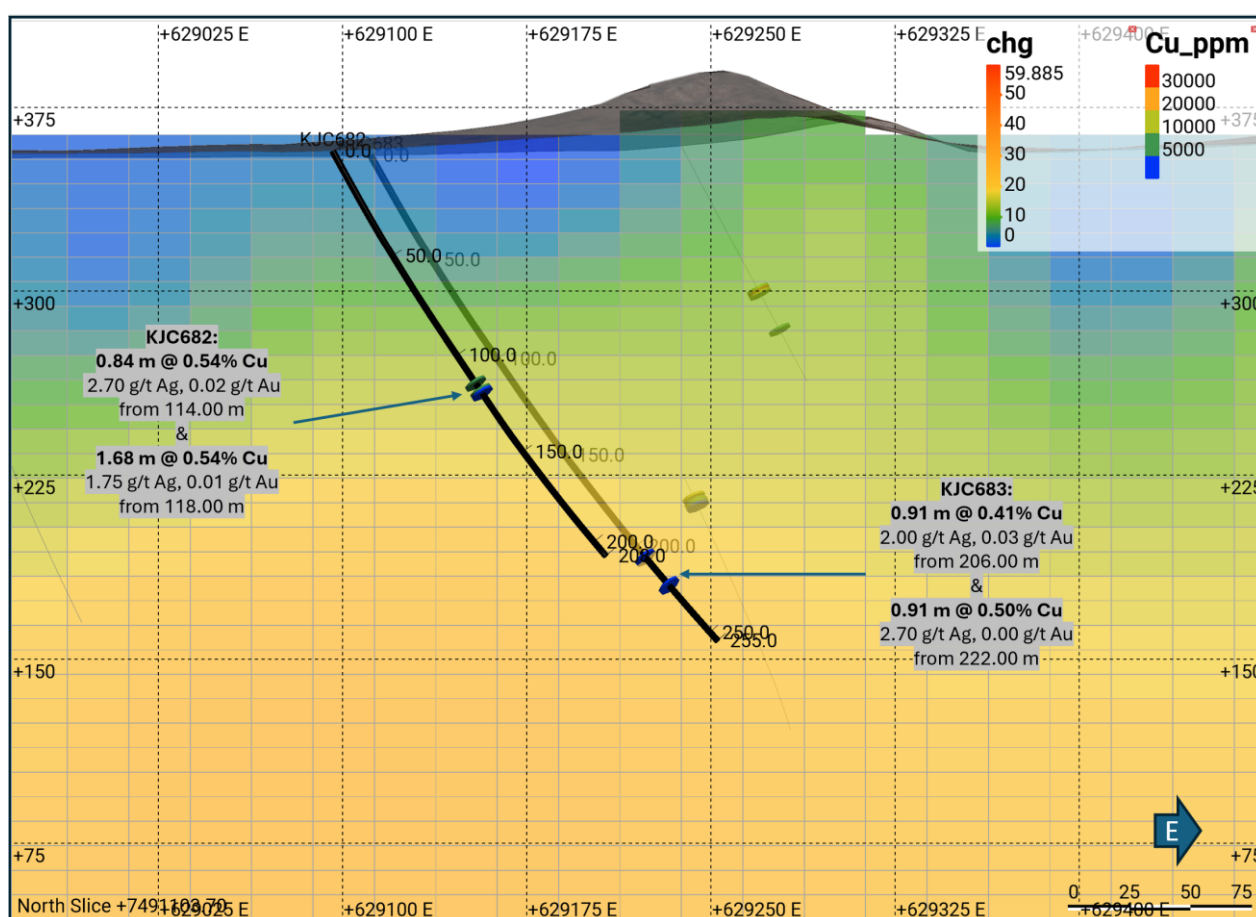


Figure 12. Cross section at the southern Cox's Find deposit (7491103.7mN slice thickness is 100m) showing holes KJC682 and KJC683 intersections (the holes are 56m apart). MIMDAS IP chargeability. Other hole traces are grey.

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Georges Hill

The Georges Hill Prospect features surface malachite outcrops within calc-silicate units, indicating potential copper mineralization. The 2024 gravity inversion model highlights a gravity anomaly in this area, while the 2021 MIMDAS IP survey identified a corresponding IP chargeability anomaly, further supporting its prospectivity at depth (Figure 13).

Two drill holes were completed to assess the site's availability for preparation works and to confirm the absence of significant mineralization at shallow depths. The drill holes at Georges Hill intersected moderate copper mineralization in thin zones, indicating that the area lacks the grade and thickness necessary to support an open pit. However, the geophysical anomalies at depth remain highly prospective.

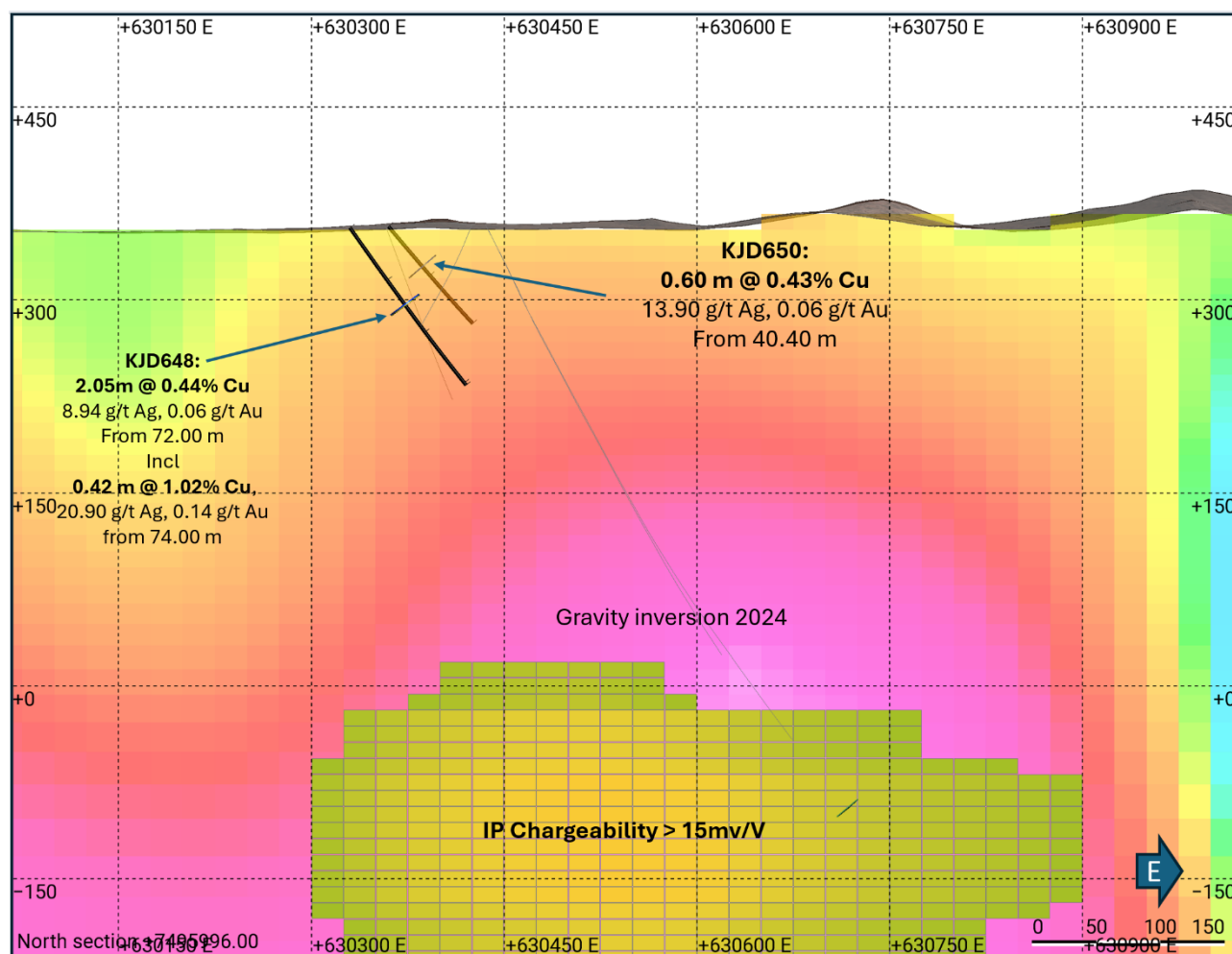


Figure 13. Georges Hill cross section (7495996mN), showing MIMDAS 2021 IP_chargeability anomaly, Gravity inversion 2024. Reported holes intersection, legacy hole trace in grey colour.

This announcement has been approved by the board of KGL Resources Limited.

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Table 1. Reported holes intersections.

Hole_ID	Depth_From m	Depth_To m	Downhole Thickness m	Estimated True Thickness m	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Lode
KJD642D1	376.48	387.20	10.72	7.50	2.24	15.40	0.17	0.14	0.65	Reward Main
	377.87	380.00	2.13	1.49	4.91	26.67	0.28	0.19	0.92	incl
	381.95	383.50	1.55	1.08	5.40	24.48	0.38	0.12	0.35	& incl
KJD641D3	711.00	716.90	5.90	5.00	2.61	18.54	0.26	0.28	1.31	Deep's N
	713.80	716.90	3.10	2.63	4.54	31.16	0.46	0.49	2.36	incl
KJD643	122.40	137.00	14.60	9.53	1.41	5.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	Cox's Find
	127.60	134.00	6.40	4.18	2.60	9.27	0.10	0.02	0.01	incl
	129.30	131.20	1.90	1.24	5.79	16.58	0.23	0.04	0.02	& incl
KJD644	50.00	53.20	3.20	2.63	1.15	5.88	0.03	0.00	0.04	Reward East
	51.60	52.20	0.60	0.49	5.68	28.00	0.13	0.00	0.12	incl
KJD645	48.50	50.20	1.70	1.29	0.71	1.78	0.02	0.00	0.03	Reward East
	58.40	64.30	5.90	4.49	0.58	8.60	0.02	0.01	0.13	Reward East FW
KJD647	33.80	39.60	5.80	4.66	0.44	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.06	Reward East
KJD648	72.00	75.40	3.40	2.05	0.44	8.94	0.06	0.00	0.10	George's Hill
	74.00	74.70	0.70	0.42	1.02	20.90	0.14	0.00	0.08	incl
KJD646	211.20	222.00	10.80	6.95	1.65	6.51	0.03	0.01	0.01	Cox's Find
	212.10	215.80	3.70	2.38	3.06	14.81	0.03	0.00	0.01	incl
	217.90	220.20	2.30	1.48	1.92	3.60	0.03	0.00	0.01	& incl
KJD650	40.40	41.40	1.00	0.64	0.43	13.90	0.06	0.01	0.06	George's Hill
KJD649	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.70	1.05	2.80	0.01	0.01	0.02	Cox's Find
	135.60	137.00	1.40	0.98	0.59	3.40	0.01	0.05	0.20	Cox's Find
	225.70	226.50	0.80	0.58	0.98	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
	236.00	237.20	1.20	0.86	5.29	14.05	0.06	0.01	0.01	Cox's Find
	236.00	236.60	0.60	0.43	6.13	17.00	0.09	0.02	0.02	incl
KJD651	150.90	151.80	0.90	0.77	0.80	3.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	Reward East
KJD652	164.90	172.30	7.40	5.33	0.97	1.20	0.01	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
	164.90	166.00	1.10	0.79	1.31	0.90	0.02	0.00	0.02	incl
	168.40	169.40	1.00	0.72	1.38	3.40	0.01	0.00	0.02	& incl
	182.40	189.20	6.80	4.90	1.10	5.85	0.02	0.00	0.01	Cox's Find
	182.40	183.00	0.60	0.43	2.32	29.40	0.08	0.00	0.02	incl
	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.72	1.01	1.60	0.01	0.01	0.01	incl
	186.60	187.20	0.60	0.43	3.34	6.20	0.05	0.00	0.01	incl
	188.60	189.20	0.60	0.43	2.56	10.30	0.05	0.00	0.01	& incl
KJD654	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.70	0.51	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
	199.50	200.50	1.00	0.73	0.56	0.70	0.01	0.00	0.00	Cox's Find
	208.00	221.20	13.20	9.63	0.74	3.53	0.03	0.00	0.01	Cox's Find
	208.00	208.70	0.70	0.51	1.86	8.40	0.13	0.01	0.01	incl
	216.40	219.00	2.60	1.90	1.70	7.46	0.05	0.01	0.02	& incl
KJD655	Not Reportable < 0.4% Copper									Reward East
KJD656	Not Reportable < 0.4% Copper									Cox's Find
KJC665	82.00	85.00	3.00	1.71	0.81	14.87	0.02	2.56	4.07	Bellbird North

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	82.00	84.00	2.00	1.14	0.96	20.90	0.03	3.76	5.58	incl
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KJC666	134.00	139.00	5.00	2.76	0.61	82.12	0.04	6.34	6.87	Bellbird North
	135.00	137.00	2.00	1.10	0.09	75.65	0.03	5.31	5.42	incl
	137.00	139.00	2.00	1.10	1.10	124.95	0.07	10.03	8.52	& incl
KJC667	254.00	255.00	1.00	0.71	1.24	3.60	0.06	0.01	0.11	Bellbird North
	279.00	281.00	2.00	1.41	0.64	5.70	0.96	0.03	0.22	Bellbird North
	279.00	280.00	1.00	0.71	0.80	8.60	1.43	0.05	0.04	incl
KJC668	122.00	125.00	3.00	1.92	1.29	20.13	2.27	0.03	0.04	Bellbird North
	122.00	123.00	1.00	0.64	1.51	16.60	0.96	0.03	0.05	incl
	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.64	1.73	28.90	0.46	0.01	0.05	& incl
KJC669	124.00	125.00	1.00	0.65	0.47	2.80	0.00	0.06	0.28	Bellbird Main North
	180.00	183.00	3.00	2.21	1.70	6.00	0.36	0.01	0.05	Bellbird Main North
	180.00	182.00	2.00	1.48	2.09	7.10	0.44	0.02	0.05	incl
KJC670	58.00	63.00	5.00	3.35	0.45	3.94	0.00	0.01	0.03	Bellbird Main North
	65.00	74.00	9.00	6.02	1.43	25.72	0.00	0.03	0.09	Bellbird Main North
	66.00	68.00	2.00	1.34	2.87	82.30	0.00	0.02	0.04	Incl &
	68.00	71.00	3.00	2.01	1.47	11.47	0.00	0.05	0.21	incl
	126.00	131.00	5.00	3.65	0.52	5.74	0.16	0.01	0.07	Bellbird Main North
KJC671	237.00	238.00	1.00	0.66	0.40	2.70	0.00	0.04	0.14	Bellbird Main North
	291.00	293.00	2.00	1.46	1.63	15.70	0.31	0.03	0.12	Bellbird Main North
	294.00	295.00	1.00	0.73	0.35	36.50	0.10	0.86	4.61	Bellbird Main North
KJC672	28.00	31.00	3.00	2.11	0.49	2.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	Bellbird Main North
	120.00	122.00	2.00	1.59	2.06	7.05	0.05	0.01	0.05	Bellbird Main North
KJC673	70.00	71.00	1.00	0.67	0.52	1.70	0.01	0.00	0.06	Bellbird Main North
KJC674	86.00	87.00	1.00	0.69	0.00	2.30	1.05	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	92.00	96.00	4.00	2.77	0.83	2.65	0.04	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	98.00	99.00	1.00	0.69	0.53	3.50	0.00	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	102.00	103.00	1.00	0.69	0.50	2.40	0.05	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.69	0.99	5.40	0.06	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	126.00	127.00	1.00	0.72	1.02	3.60	0.01	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	129.00	130.00	1.00	0.72	0.51	9.70	0.03	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	137.00	139.00	2.00	1.44	0.48	0.85	0.02	0.01	0.03	Bellbird Main
KJC675	87.00	90.00	3.00	1.92	0.81	1.53	0.04	0.00	0.03	Bellbird Main
	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.64	0.49	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
KJC676	29.00	30.00	1.00	0.61	0.51	1.70	0.00	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	69.00	70.00	1.00	0.69	0.55	1.20	0.03	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	86.00	87.00	1.00	0.69	0.41	1.50	0.02	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	123.00	125.00	2.00	1.52	0.59	3.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	134.00	135.00	1.00	0.76	0.72	5.50	0.02	0.02	0.03	Bellbird Main
KJC677	74.00	75.00	1.00	0.82	0.43	4.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.84	0.55	0.90	0.02	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	98.00	100.00	2.00	1.67	0.56	3.15	0.01	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.87	0.47	3.90	0.01	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main

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KJC678	117.00	118.00	1.00	0.67	0.84	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	Bellbird Main
	136.00	137.00	1.00	0.70	0.47	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.03	Bellbird Main
	151.00	153.00	2.00	1.41	0.42	1.10	0.01	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	158.00	159.00	1.00	0.71	0.58	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.71	0.91	8.70	0.06	0.00	0.03	Bellbird Main
	192.00	193.00	1.00	0.75	1.34	2.40	0.02	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	208.00	209.00	1.00	0.75	0.51	5.90	0.02	0.02	0.03	Bellbird Main
KJC679	86.00	87.00	1.00	0.56	0.53	7.10	0.03	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
	216.00	220.00	4.00	2.91	0.47	4.13	0.01	0.00	0.02	Bellbird Main
	254.00	255.00	1.00	0.76	2.39	6.60	0.02	0.01	0.02	Bellbird Main
KJC680	162.00	166.00	4.00	3.35	2.39	8.23	0.14	0.02	0.01	Cox's Find
	174.00	175.00	1.00	0.84	0.44	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
KJC681	45.00	47.00	2.00	1.61	0.90	0.90	0.02	0.01	0.02	Cox's Find
KJC682	114.00	115.00	1.00	0.84	0.54	2.70	0.02	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
	118.00	120.00	2.00	1.68	0.54	1.75	0.01	0.00	0.02	Cox's Find
KJC683	206.00	207.00	1.00	0.91	0.41	2.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	Cox's Find
	222.00	223.00	1.00	0.91	0.50	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.01	Cox's Find

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Collar		Final Depth	Comment
				dip	azimuth		
					(grid)	(m)	
KJD641D3	629992.62	7495460.78	349.65	-65.89	89.54	823.00	Wedged off in the parent hole at 179.7m Finished with NQ
KJD642D1	630113.20	7494995.52	347.67	-61.87	87.00	537.20	Wedged off in the parent hole at 118.5m Finished with NQ
KJD643	629314.82	7491372.10	355.49	-67.04	95.51	180.20	NQ
KJD644	630545.39	7495698.12	365.31	-49.99	89.83	94.10	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD645	630489.43	7495694.98	361.18	-55.19	90.71	155.10	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD646	629278.00	7491388.15	353.09	-72.59	93.84	252.15	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD647	630522.02	7495746.60	362.48	-50.11	91.11	130.60	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD648	630331.04	7495979.98	356.26	-55.02	90.01	152.20	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD649	629197.32	7491327.10	352.12	-66.27	96.36	293.70	NQ
KJD650	630359.31	7496010.01	356.98	-50.19	90.38	100.00	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD651	630431.89	7495334.96	353.62	-50.20	92.26	190.00	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD652	629198.89	7491240.11	353.67	-65.13	106.36	231.70	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ

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KJD654	629132.03	7491207.92	354.11	-68.14	104.94	262.50	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD655	630402.56	7495282.85	353.89	-49.92	93.12	206.40	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJD656	629257.51	7491237.82	356.15	-58.40	102.16	142.00	Collared with HQ_ finished with NQ
KJC665	627262.38	7491851.08	357.69	-70.07	270.43	150.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC666	627283.83	7491811.45	357.14	-71.61	258.84	190.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC667	627392.69	7491649.52	354.62	-72.28	260.49	320.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC668	627288.11	7491505.83	356.05	-70.05	269.24	170.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC669	627334.84	7491454.16	355.12	-67.96	270.52	210.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC670	627293.56	7491409.71	355.92	-64.88	265.16	170.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC671	627401.91	7491427.26	354.34	-74.84	259.80	340.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC672	627309.48	7491120.35	358.00	-60.02	260.31	154.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC673	627262.32	7491053.37	358.16	-64.46	264.89	120.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC674	627387.37	7490523.95	366.84	-64.85	264.44	170.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC675	627398.04	7490481.23	368.69	-67.02	270.57	170.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC676	627410.26	7490455.51	369.55	-64.76	265.58	175.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC677	627437.60	7490414.24	370.27	-55.19	262.14	210.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC678	627442.11	7490493.31	369.45	-66.94	270.49	235.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC679	627489.10	7490455.36	371.94	-69.82	266.59	300.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC680	629216.66	7491268.01	353.41	-63.97	103.76	210.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC681	629409.37	7491428.12	356.04	-60.04	110.31	90.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC682	629096.36	7491102.65	357.07	-60.07	106.45	208.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)
KJC683	629111.70	7491157.36	355.48	-60.00	106.43	255.00	Reverse Circulation (RC)

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Atiqullah Amiri, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG# 9200). Atiqullah Amiri is a fulltime employee of KGL Resources. He has over 5 years of experience 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'. Mr Amiri consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The following drill holes were originally reported under the JORC code 2012 on the date indicated in the table. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Hole	Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
JOC172	8/8/2014	2012
JOC195	17/11/2014	2012
JOC196	17/11/2014	2012
KJCD074	29/05/2014	2012
KJD270	17/07/2018	2012

Forward Looking statements

This release includes certain forward-looking statements. The words "forecast", "estimate", "like", "anticipate", "project", "opinion", "should", "could", "may", "target" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding forecast cash flows and potential mineralisation, resources and reserves, exploration results and future expansion plans and development objectives of KGL are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Although every effort has been made to verify such forward-looking statements, there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to future matters can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CriteriaJORC Code explanationCommentary

Sampling techniques

- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.

- holes reported herein are a combination of diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. The core samples are sawn NQ half core and possibly BQ half core (historical drilling only). Sample lengths are generally 1m, but at times length were adjusted to consider geological variations.
- RC sample intervals are predominantly 1m intervals with some 2 and 4m compositing (historical holes only).
- Mineralisation at all deposits is characterized by disseminations, veinlets and large masses of chalcopyrite, associated with magnetite-rich alteration within a psammite. The mineralisation has textures indicative of structural emplacement within specific strata i.e. the mineral appears stratabound.
- Mineralisation in the reported intersections is localised high-grade and vein hosted sulphide zones with broader and wider low-grade zones on both sides.
- Sampled intervals for the reported holes in the table below.

Hole ID	Sampled		Sample type
	from 'm'	to 'm'	
KJD641D3	697.30	730.00	HCORE
KJD642D1	327.80	338.00	HCORE
	356.00	401.00	
KJD643	117.00	155.00	HCORE
KJD644	3.40	19.00	HCORE
	41.23	62.00	
KJD645	45.54	75.00	HCORE
KJD646	78.00	95.22	HCORE
	198.00	234.00	
KJD647	1.00	48.87	HCORE
KJD648	48.00	91.00	HCORE
KJD649	117.00	147.00	HCORE
	203.00	289.00	
KJD650	24.00	54.00	HCORE
KJD651	126.00	172.00	HCORE
KJD652	145.70	200.00	HCORE
KJD654	131.00	138.00	HCORE
	186.00	237.00	
KJD655	144.00	182.30	HCORE
	186.00	206.00	
KJD656	101.00	117.00	HCORE
KJC665	71.00	103.00	RC Chips

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		KJC666	120.00	150.00	RC Chips
		KJC667	244.00	290.00	RC Chips
		KJC668	106.00	135.00	RC Chips
		KJC669	112.00	136.00	RC Chips
			169.00	194.00	
		KJC670	48.00	85.00	RC Chips
			116.00	143.00	
		KJC671	222.00	250.00	RC Chips
			281.00	306.00	
		KJC672	18.00	52.00	RC Chips
			110.00	132.00	
		KJC673	60.00	83.00	RC Chips
		KJC674	17.00	41.00	RC Chips
			53.00	149.00	
		KJC675	12.00	38.00	RC Chips
			60.00	116.00	
		KJC676	14.00	151.00	RC Chips
		KJC677	12.00	36.00	RC Chips
			57.00	153.00	
		KJC678	11.00	46.00	RC Chips
			87.00	224.00	
		KJC679	10.00	22.00	RC Chips
			44.00	97.00	
			166.00	188.00	
			206.00	276.00	
		KJC680	32.00	43.00	RC Chips
			50.00	64.00	
			154.00	186.00	
		KJC681	34.00	71.00	RC Chips
		KJC682	105.00	129.00	RC Chips
			185.00	197.00	
		KJC683	196.00	233.00	RC Chips
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no documentation for the historic drilling techniques. All holes reported in this announcement were collar HQ and finished with NQ. OR collared RC and finished RC for those RC holes. all daughter holes are wedged, and lip cut in the parent hole and finished NQ (see table 1 in the main body of report). Oriented core has been sawn in half along the orientation line. And quartered in case of HQ 			
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery for the 15 holes reported is greater than 95%. At the mineralised depth the recovery is close to 100%. 			

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and ensure representative nature of the samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery for recent drilling is >94% with the mineral zones having virtually 100% recovery. Excluded navi/directional sections. No evidence has been found for any relationship between sample recovery and copper grade and there are no biases in the sampling with respect to copper grade and recovery. The KGL _RC samples were not weighed on a regular basis for all RC campaign, but when completed no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program. For the reported all sampling intervals were weighted and no issue were encountered. Jinka Minerals and KGL split the rare overweight samples (>3kg) for assay. Since overweight samples were rarely reported no sample bias was established between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All KGL RC and diamond core samples are geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for mineral resource estimation. Core samples are also orientated and logged for geotechnical information. All logging has been converted to quantitative and qualitative codes in the KGL Access database. All relevant intersections were logged. Paper logs existed for the historical drilling. There is very little historical core available for inspection.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg; RC sample splits (~3kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Two quarter core field duplicates were taken for every 20m samples by Jinka Minerals and KGL Resources. All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate for mineral resource estimation Details for the historical sampling are not available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KGL drilling has QAQC data that includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20. Base metal samples are assayed using a four-acid digest with an ICP AES finish. Gold samples are assayed by Aqua Regia with an ICP MS finish. Samples over 1ppm Au are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. There are no details of the historic drill sample assaying or any QAQC. All assay methods were deemed appropriate at the time of undertaking.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is validated on entry into the MS Access database, using Database check queries and Maxwell's DataShed. Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Micromine and Leapfrog Geo software Hole twinning was occasionally conducted at Reward with mixed results. This may be due to inaccuracies with historic hole locations rather than mineral continuity issues. For the resource estimation below detection values were converted to half the lower detection limit.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the KGL drilling surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS, with accuracy to 1 cm or better. Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool at 30m intervals All drilling by Jinka Minerals and KGL is referenced on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid. There is no documentation for the downhole survey method for the historic drilling. Topography was mapped using Trimble DGPS and LIDAR
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals. Drilling at Reward was on 25m spaced sections in the upper part of the mineralisation extending to 50m centres with depth and ultimately reaching 100m spacing on the periphery of mineralisation. For Reward shallow oxide RC drilling was conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart. The drill spacing for all areas is appropriate for resource estimation and the relevant classifications applied. A small amount of sample compositing has been applied to some of the near surface historic drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization; the default angle is -60 degrees, but holes vary from -45 to -80. Drilling orientations are considered appropriate and no obvious sampling bias was detected.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff or a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed internally and by external consultants.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jervois Project is within EL25429 and EL28082 100% owned by Jinka Minerals and operated by Jervois operation (NT), both wholly owned subsidiaries of KGL Resources. The Jervois Project is covered by Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has primarily been conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL25429 and EL28082 lie on the Huckitta 1: 250 000 map sheet (SF 53-11). The tenement is located mainly within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Bonya Schist on the northeastern boundary of the Arunta Orogenic Domain. The Arunta Orogenic Domain in the north western part of the tenement is overlain unconformably by Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin. The stratabound mineralisation for the project consists of a series of complex, narrow, structurally controlled, sub-vertical sulphide/magnetite-rich deposits hosted by Proterozoic-aged, amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments of the Arunta Inlier. Mineralisation is characterised by veinlets and disseminations of chalcopryite in association with magnetite. In the oxide zone which is vertically limited malachite, azurite, chalcocite are the main Cu-minerals. Massive to semi-massive galena in association with sphalerite occur locally in high grade lenses of limited extent with oxide equivalents including cerussite and anglesite in the oxide zone. Generally, these lenses are associated with more carbonate-rich host rocks occurring at Green Parrot, Reward and Bellbird North.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>For intercept depths please see Tables in the body of the report</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum grade truncation 0.4%Cu for intercepts above 200m RL OR for open pit option. Minimum grade truncation 0.8%Cu for intercepts below 200m RL Or underground option Aggregate intercepts use length-weighting No top-cuts are applied nor considered

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<p>necessary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No metal equivalents are used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the main deposit areas, the geometry of the Lodes is well known and is used to estimate true widths, which are quoted in the report
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Figures in the report body
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results for all holes are reported according to the Data Aggregation Methods stated above
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS. IP, Magnetism, Gravity, Downhole EM are all used for targeting Metallurgical studies are well advanced including recovery of the payable metals including Cu, Ag and Au. Deleterious elements such as Pb Zn Bi and F are modelled
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current report relates to infill and mineral resource confirmatory drilling and is completed. Brownfields and greenfield drilling has also reported, refer to main body of report (all 32 shallow holes). Additional prospecting, geophysical work is underway to pinpoint further targets for next phase of exploration.