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## **BROAD ZONE OF COPPER MINERALISATION INTERSECTED AT BOOLALOO**

- **Maiden diamond drilling program completed Kingfisher's flagship Boolaloo Project.**
- **Multiple zones of mineralisation intersected at Copper Strike, including a broad zone of 16m of disseminated copper sulphides not assayed in historic drilling.**
- **Copper mineralisation intersected in all drill holes.**
- **Key objective of program successfully met, providing valuable insight into the mineralisation, alteration and host rock stratigraphy to allow assessment of the broader belt potential where the Company has consolidated an expanded 30km of prospective strike.**
- **5,000m RC drilling program scheduled for August this year to be guided by existing targets and the imminent airborne electromagnetic survey which will cover existing targets and extend into regional areas.**
- **Extensive reconnaissance program over 30% of the tenure ground truthing alteration mapping with 250 rock chip samples currently in the laboratory for assaying.**

Kingfisher Mining Limited (**ASX:KFM**) ("**Kingfisher**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update of the on-going exploration at its flagship Boolaloo Project in the Ashburton region of Western Australia.

The diamond drilling at the Boolaloo Project has now been completed, with drill holes completed at the Copper Strike, K15 and K16 Prospects. Copper mineralisation was intersected in all holes, with drilling at Copper Strike intersecting multiple zones of mineralisation, including a broad zone of 16m of disseminated copper sulphides that were not sampled in the historic drilling.

Kingfisher's Executive Director and CEO James Farrell commented: "**We are really excited to have completed the maiden diamond drill program for the Boolaloo Project.**

**The results from Copper Strike, in particular, are very encouraging, confirming our view of the potential scale of the broader project and mineralised system with multiple styles of vein, fracture-fill and sediment-hosted disseminated mineralisation intersected in the drilling.**

**The Company is now preparing for a large-scale airborne electromagnetic survey which will cover 20km of strike of the target geology, and together with the results from the current diamond drilling, will provide the main input for unlocking the exploration potential of the Company's tenure in the Ashburton Basin and form the basis for RC drilling programs to be undertaken later in the year."**

Photographs of the core samples which shows the copper sulphide and copper oxide minerals from the broad zone of intercalated mineralisation and sediments from BLDD003 from 23.3m to 40.1m are shown in Figure 1, with detailed photographs shown in Figure 2 to Figure 4. Intervals with copper mineralisation from BLDD002 and BLDD001 are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

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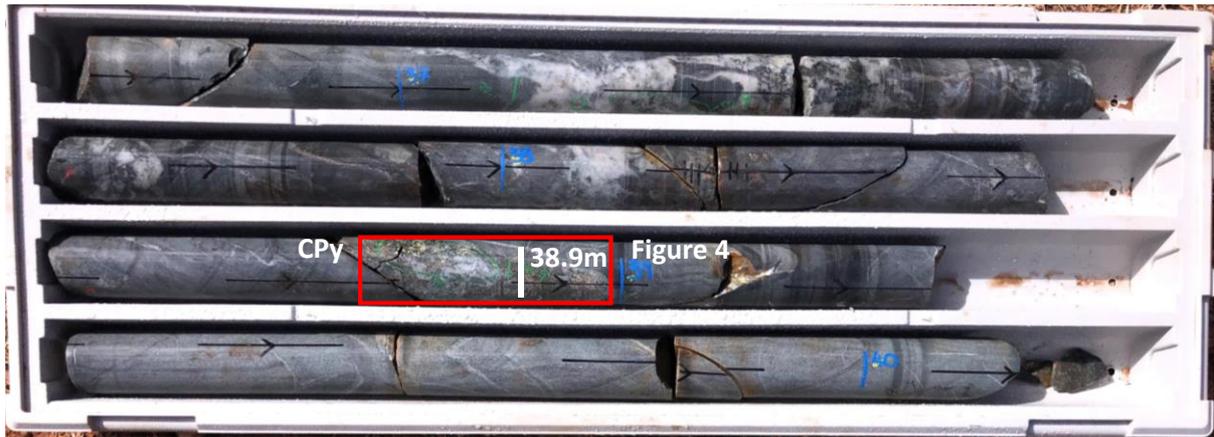
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Non-Executive Chairman: [Warren Hallam](#) Executive Director/CEO: [James Farrell](#) Non-Executive Director: [Adam Schofield](#)  
Non-Executive Director: [Scott Huffadine](#) Company Secretary: [Stephen Brockhurst](#)

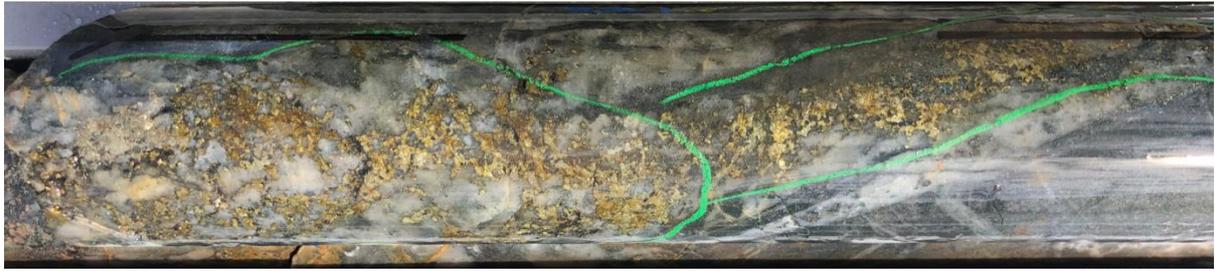




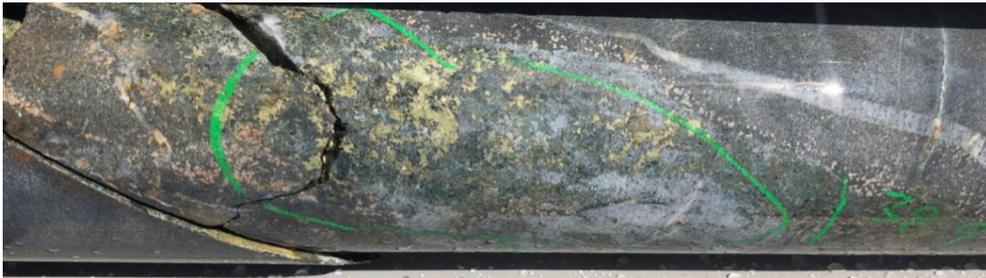
**Figure 1:** Drill hole BLDD003 from 23.3m to 40.1m, showing chalcopyrite (CPy), quartz veining and alteration.



**Figure 2:** Vein and fracture-fill chalcopyrite and chalcocite from 23.5m in drill hole BLDD003.



**Figure 3:** Vein chalcopyrite and pyrite from 32.7m in drill hole BLDD003.



**Figure 4:** Vein and fracture-fill chalcopyrite and chalcocite from 38.9m in drill hole BLDD003.



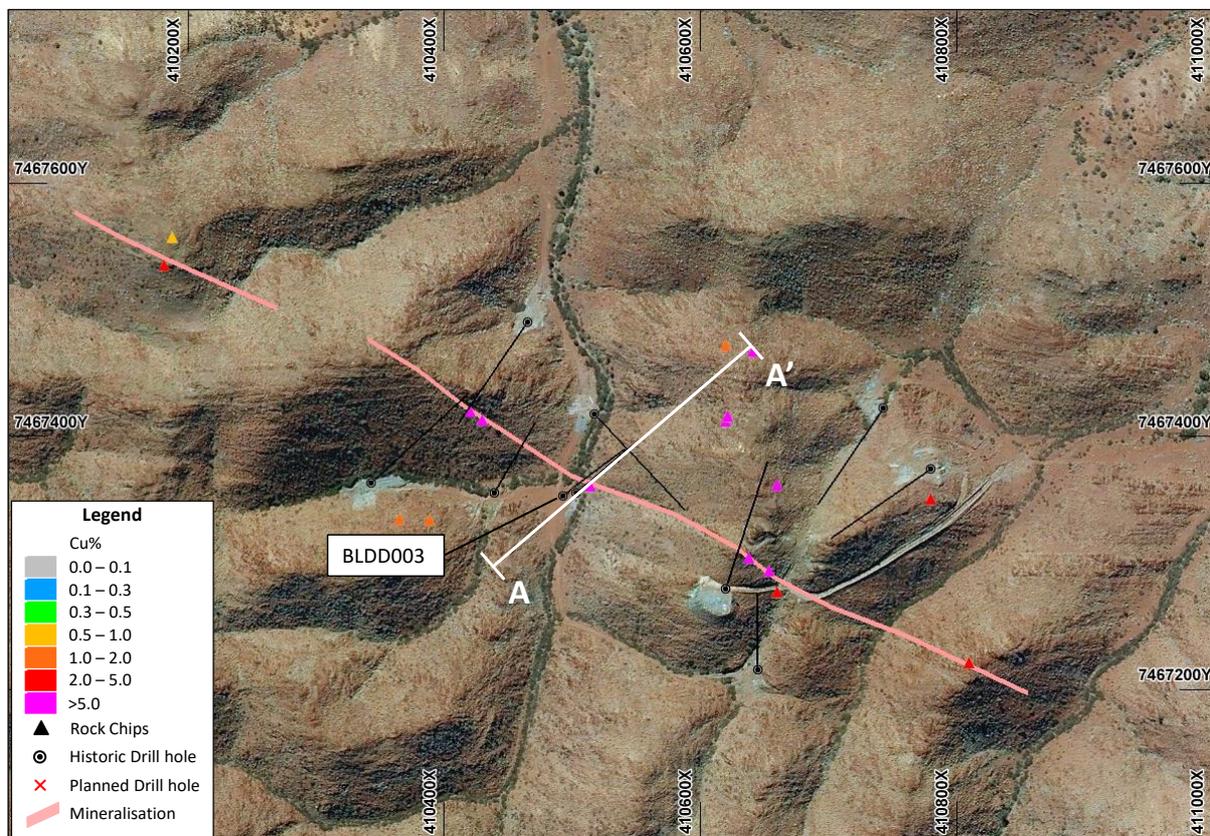
**Figure 5:** Chalcopyrite associated with quartz veining from 112.6m in drill hole BLDD002.



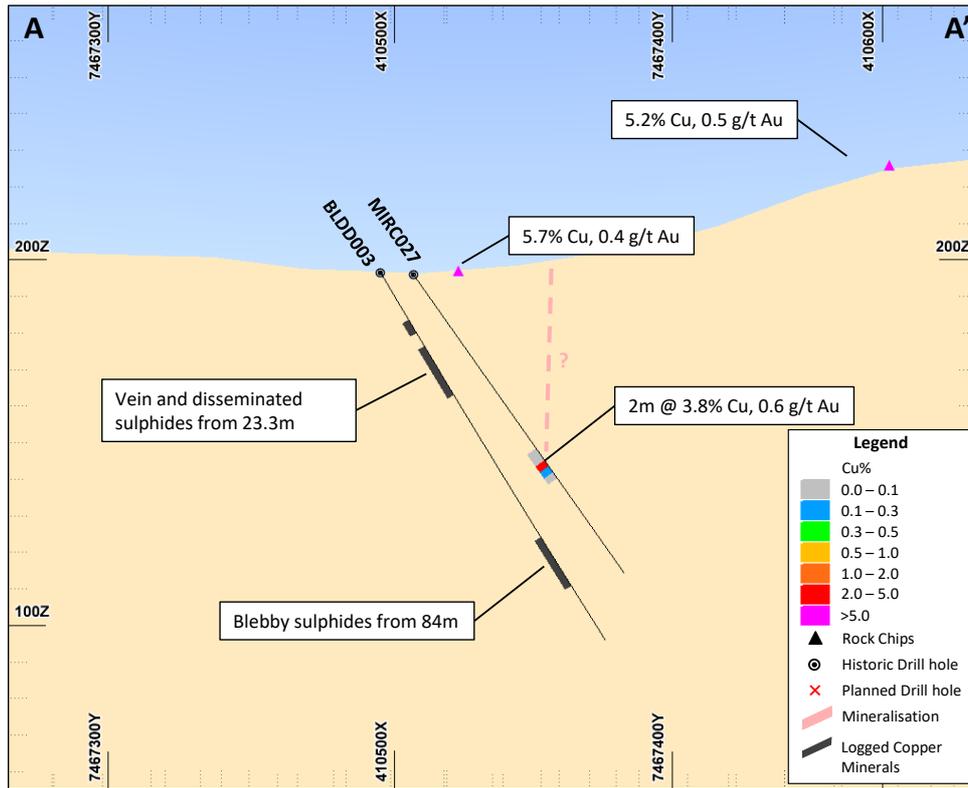
**Figure 6:** Vein and fracture-fill chalcopyrite and chalcocite from 78.9m in drill hole BLDD001.

Location plans and cross sections for the diamond drill hole at the Copper Strike, K15 and K16 Prospects are shown in Figure 7 to Figure 11. The drill holes were designed to follow-up historic results and provide valuable insight into the geology, mineralisation and alteration for targeting at depth around the historic prospects as well as expanding to the east and west into regional areas within the Company’s significant tenement holding which now encapsulates 30km of strike at Boolaloo. The previous results targeted in the current diamond drilling program included:

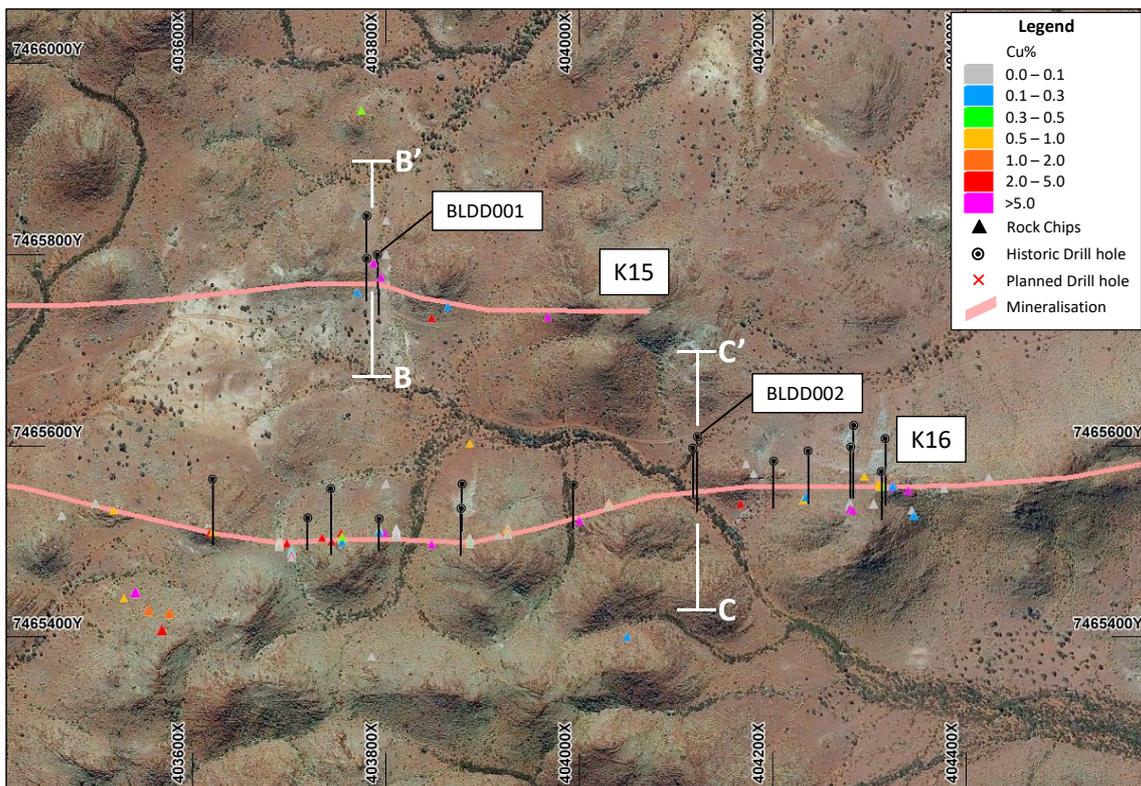
- 3m @ 1.83% Cu & 1.12 g/t Au from 96m, including 1m @ 3.14% Cu & 1.38 g/t Au from 96m (MIRC004)<sup>1</sup>;
- 3m @ 3.05% Cu & 0.57 g/t Au from 63m, including 2m @ 3.90% Cu & 0.77 g/t Au from 63m (MIRC013)<sup>1</sup>; and
- 2m @ 3.81% Cu & 0.62 g/t Au from 62m (MIRC027)<sup>2</sup>.



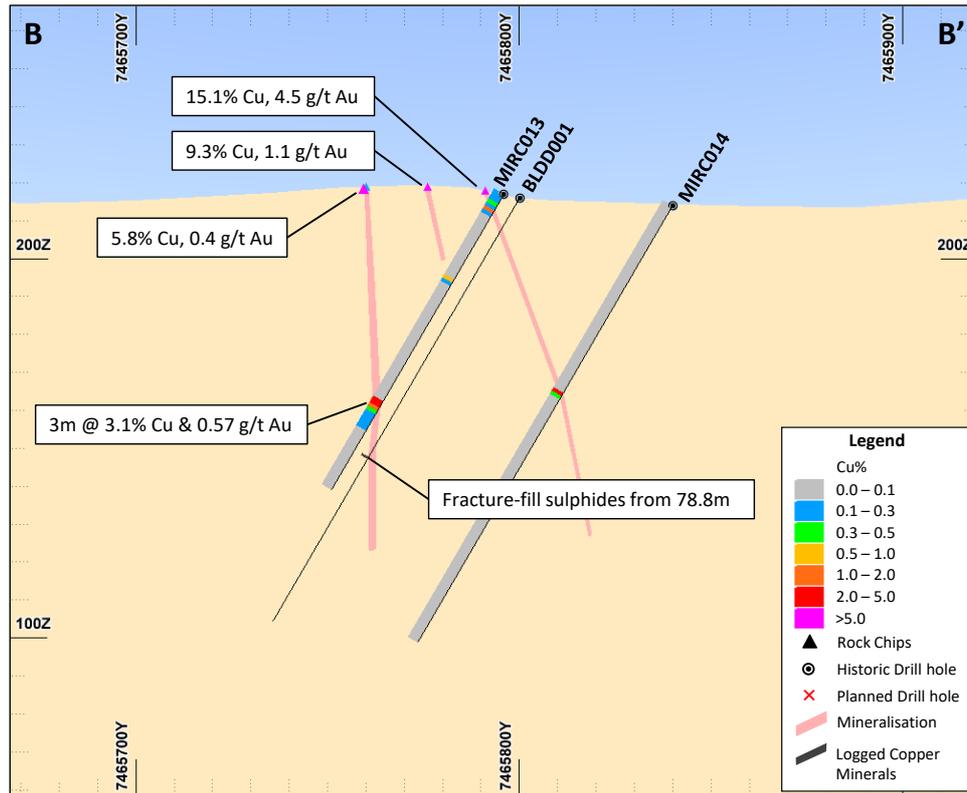
**Figure 7:** Plan view of the Copper Strike Prospect at Boolaloo, showing the location of drill hole BLDD003 as well as historic drilling<sup>1</sup> and rock chip samples<sup>3</sup>. Cross section A-A’ is shown in Figure 8.



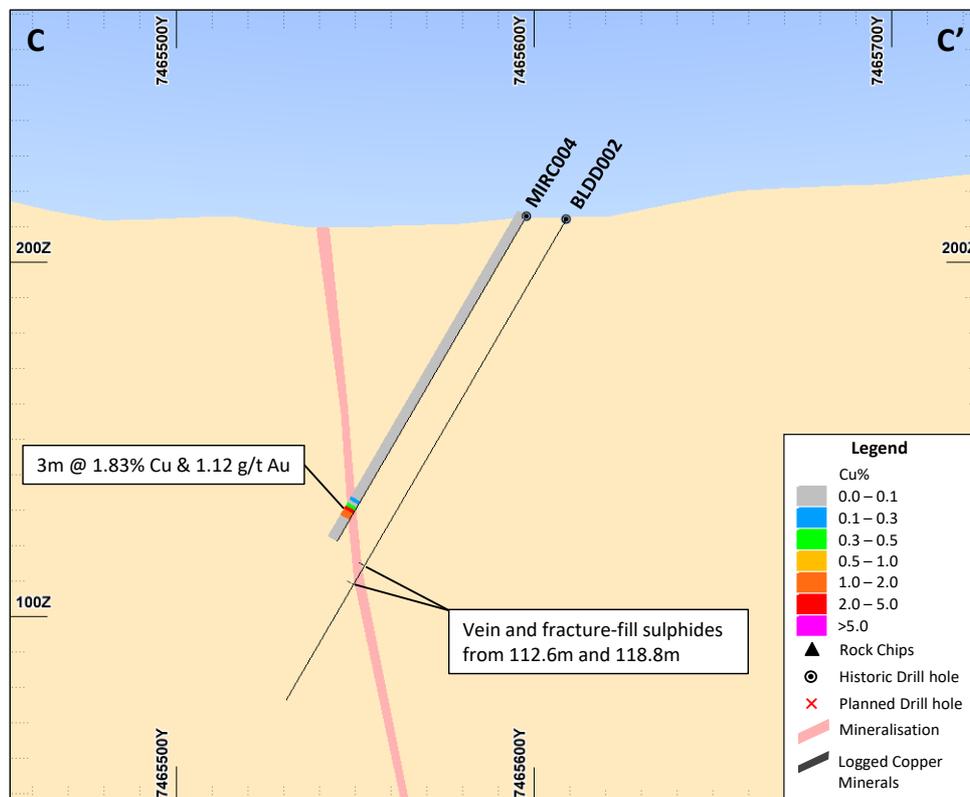
**Figure 8:** Cross section A-A' at the Copper Strike Prospect showing the location of drill hole BLDD003 as well as historic drilling<sup>1</sup> and rock chip samples<sup>3</sup>. The location of the cross section is shown in Figure 7.



**Figure 9:** Plan view of the K15 and K16 Prospects at Boolaloo, showing the locations of drill holes BLDD001 and BLDD002 as well as historic drill holes<sup>2</sup> and rock chip samples<sup>3</sup>. Cross sections B-B' and C-C' are shown in Figure 10 and Figure 11.



**Figure 10:** Cross section B-B' at the K15 Prospect showing the interpreted mineralisation and the location of drill hole BLDD001 as well as historic drill holes<sup>2</sup> and rock chip samples<sup>3</sup>. The location of the cross section is shown in Figure 9.



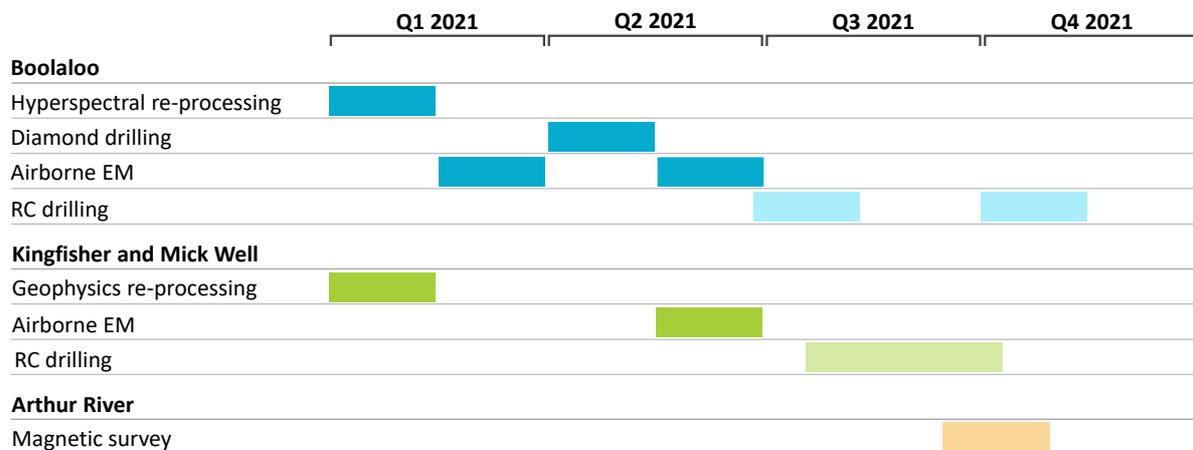
**Figure 11:** Cross section C-C' at the K16 Prospect showing the interpreted mineralisation and the location of drill hole BLDD002 as well as historic drill holes<sup>2</sup>. The location of the cross section is shown in Figure 9.

## On-going Exploration Work Program

Kingfisher is currently working on the following exploration activities:

- Exploration diamond drilling:** The reported drill holes are part of 500m of diamond drilling to follow-up previous RC drill intercepts at the K15, K16 and Copper Strike Prospects at Boolaloo. The purpose of the drilling is to assess the mineralisation, alteration and host rock stratigraphy. This information will assist the Company with a 5,000m RC drilling program planned for Boolaloo later in the year. The diamond drilling will also provide samples for petrophysical analysis which will be used in to improve the interpretation of the geophysical surveys.
- Field work:** Field work is underway at Boolaloo with first-pass mapping and rock chip sampling being completed in the alteration zones identified from the hyperspectral survey reprocessing (see announcement ASX:KFM 17 February 2017). The fieldwork has the potential to lead directly to new drill targets, adding to the current exciting targets at Boolaloo that are yet to be drill tested.
- Airborne electromagnetic survey (EM):** A 1,700 line kilometre airborne EM surveys will commence at Boolaloo, Kingfisher and Mick Well in June 2021. Airborne EM surveys are effective in identifying conductive sulphide mineralisation up to depths of 300m below surface; a style of mineralisation which is targeted by the Company.

Activities completed Q1 2021, activities underway in Q2 and an indicative plan for Q3 to Q4 2021 is shown below.



## Boolaloo Project

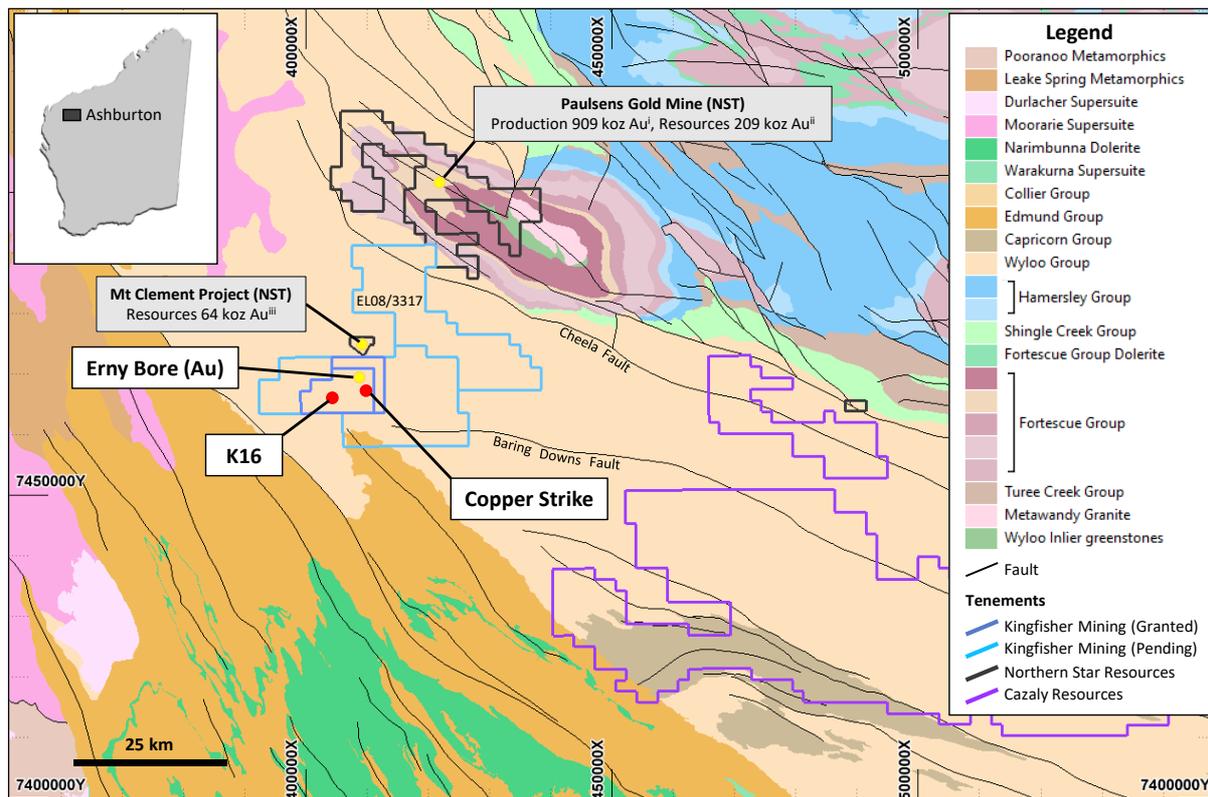
The Boolaloo copper-gold and base metal project is located approximately 160km west of Paraburdoo and 35km southwest of the Paulsen's gold mine in the Ashburton region of Western Australia (Figure 12). The Company has pegged exploration licences over the potential strike extents of the interpreted mineralised structures, giving a significant strategic holding in an emerging province and tenure which now covers more than 30km of strike of the interpreted mineralised structures.

Past exploration has established the potential for the discovery of copper mineralisation at the project, with previous reverse circulation (RC) drilling returning very encouraging results which include:

- 4m @ 1.06% Cu & 1.40 g/t Au from 109m, including 1m @ 1.41% Cu & 2.70 g/t Au from 110m (MIRC002)<sup>1</sup>;

- 3m @ 1.83% Cu & 1.12 g/t Au from 96m, including 1m @ 3.14% Cu & 1.38 g/t Au from 96m (MIRC004)<sup>1</sup>;
- 2m @ 1.44% Cu & 1.36 g/t Au from 137m, including 1m @ 2.28% Cu & 2.28 g/t Au from 138m (MIRC009)<sup>1</sup>;
- 3m @ 3.05% Cu & 0.57 g/t Au from 63m, including 2m @ 3.90% Cu & 0.77 g/t Au from 63m (MIRC013)<sup>1</sup>; and
- 2m @ 3.81% Cu & 0.62 g/t Au from 62m (MIRC027)<sup>2</sup>.

Past exploration has also established significant mineralisation strike lengths at K15 and K16, with the K16 mineralised zone being intersected over a strike length of 1.5km.



**Figure 12:** Location of the Boolaloo Project in the Ashburton Mineral Field showing the 1:2,500,000 geology map of Western Australia. Selected tenements of other companies active in the Ashburton Basin are also shown. Refer to the previous announcements section of this release for detailed information on the past production<sup>i</sup> and resources<sup>ii</sup> of Paulsens Gold Mine and Mt Clement Project<sup>iii</sup>.

Drill hole locations, total depths and summary geological observations from the drill core are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Drill hole details.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
BLDD001	403793	7465797	181.5	128.8	180	-60
BLDD002	404122	7465609	174.8	156.6	210	-60
BLDD003	410493	7467353	197.0	117.6	50	-60

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

**Ends**

**For further information, please contact:**

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**About Kingfisher Mining Limited**

Kingfisher Mining Limited (**ASX:KFM**) is a mineral exploration company committed to increasing shareholder wealth through the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource projects throughout Western Australia. The Company's tenements and tenement applications cover 1,375km<sup>2</sup> in the underexplored and emerging regions of the Ashburton and Gascoyne Mineral Fields.

The Company has secured significant landholdings across the interpreted extensions to its advanced copper-gold exploration targets giving it more than 30km of strike across the Boolaloo Project target geology in the Ashburton Basin and more than 50km of strike across the target geological unit that covers the Kingfisher and Mick Well Projects in the Gascoyne region.

To learn more please visit: [www.kingfishermining.com.au](http://www.kingfishermining.com.au)

**Previous ASX Announcements**

<sup>1</sup> ASX Announcement 'Exploration Update – Argentina and Australia'. Jackson Gold Limited (ASX:JAK), 27 August 2008.

<sup>2</sup> ASX Announcement 'Boolaloo Drill Results Confirm Copper-Gold Potential'. Jackson Gold Limited (ASX:JAK), 8 May 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Kingfisher Mining Limited Prospectus, 9 November 2020 and WAMEX Reports a079570 and a076055.

**Information Sources for Figure 12**

<sup>i</sup>. Paulsens Gold Mine past production: Northern Star Paulsens Gold Operations Fact Sheet dated July 2018: <https://www.nsr ltd.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/NSR-Paulsens-Operations-Fact-Sheet-July-2018.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup>. Paulsens Gold Mine resources: ASX Announcement "Production set to increase 30% over next two years and costs to fall 10%" released 13 August 2020. <https://www.nsr ltd.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Resources-and-Reserves-Production-and-Cost-Guidance-Update-ex-KCGM-13-08-2020.pdf>

<sup>iii</sup>. Mt Clement resources: Artemis Resources Limited Annual Report to Shareholders for year ended 30 June 2019.

**Forward-Looking Statements**

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

### Competent Persons Statements

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr James Farrell, a geologist and Executive Director / CEO employed by Kingfisher Mining Limited. Mr Farrell is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on 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 Farrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.*

## Attachment 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current drilling program has used HQ-sized triple tube diamond coring for the collection of drill samples. The core samples will be sawn in half, with half of the core retained by the Company and the other half of the core submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Historic drilling was completed using reverse circulation to obtain 1m samples for chemical analysis.</li> <li>Rock chip samples were taken as individual rocks representing an outcrop or as channel samples across mineralised zones to give an indication of possible grades and widths that can be expected from drilling. Individual rock samples can be biased towards higher grade mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The current drilling program has used HQ-sized triple tube diamond coring for the collection of drill samples. The core diameter for HQ triple tube is 61mm.</li> <li>Historical drilling was completed using the reverse circulation technique.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill sample recovery in the zone of mineralisation and alteration is close to 100%.</li> <li>Historical drill sampled recoveries were not recorded.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill holes were logged for geology, mineralisation and alteration. The logging from the current and historic programs is consistent</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<p>with industry standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic geology, alteration and mineralisation descriptions were recorded for the historic rock chip samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples from the current program are currently being prepared for analysis.</li> <li>• Historic RC drill samples were selected on 1m intervals for the mineralised zones and composited to 4m intervals for the remainder of each hole.</li> <li>• The entire rock chip sample was submitted for analysis. The samples were crushed and pulverised to -75 micron.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples from the current program are yet to be analysed.</li> <li>• Historic drill samples were analysed using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry as well as fire assay or aqua regia for Au by Ultratrace Laboratory, Perth.</li> <li>• Historic rock chip samples were analysed using inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrometry for multi-element chemistry and fire assay with an ASS finish to determine total gold content. No records were kept for QAQC for the historical rock chip samples.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The three diamond drill holes were designed to assist with the verification of past drilling and sampling results.</li> <li>• Independent checks or field duplicates were not conducted for historic rock chips and are not considered necessary for that type of sample.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS, with an accuracy of +/-2m.</li> <li>• Downhole surveys for holes BLDD002 and BLDD003 were completed using a north-seeking gyroscopic tool. A downhole survey was not completed for BLDD001, and the downhole position is projected from the collar set-up azimuth and dip.</li> <li>• The method of survey for the historic drill holes was not reported.</li> <li>• Selected historic drill holes have been re-surveyed by Kingfisher using a handheld GPS.</li> <li>• The method of survey for the historic rock chips was not reported and the location accuracy is not known.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current diamond drill holes were drilled within 5m to 10m of historic drill holes.</li> <li>• Historic drill hole section spacings range from 30m to 120m, typically with a single drill hole per sections. Drill sections with more than one drill hole typically have drill holes spaced between 25m and 40m on section.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill holes were drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralisation which was identified from surface mapping and rock chip sampling.</li> <li>• The basis for selection of historic rock chip samples was not reported. Rock chip samples are typically selected based on geology and alteration and are biased towards areas that are interpreted to be mineralised.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample security is managed by the Company, with samples delivered direct to the laboratory by Company personnel. Samples are given individual samples numbers for tracking and processing.</li> <li>• Sample security was not historically reported. Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill hole and rock chip results have not been audited.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Boolaloo copper-gold and base metal project is located approximately 160km west of Paraburdoo and 35km southwest of the Paulsen's gold mine in the Ashburton region of Western Australia.</li> <li>The project includes two granted Exploration Licences, E08/2945 and E08/3067 as well as three Exploration Licence applications, E08/3246, E08/3247 and E08/3317.</li> <li>The tenements are controlled by Kingfisher Mining Ltd.</li> <li>The tenements lie within Native Title Determined Areas of the Thudgari People, combined Thiin-Mah, Warriyangka, Tharrkari and Jiwarli People and the Jurruru People.</li> <li>All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of the material work undertaken was by Jackson Gold Ltd during 2006 – 2011.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Boolaloo area is prospective for sediment-hosted and shear-associated Cu, Cu-Au and Au mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole details are included in tables in this report.</li> <li>Historic drill holes were previously reported by Jackson Gold Limited and are available in open file WAMEX reports a079570 and a076055 and were included in the Kingfisher Mining Limited Prospectus dated 9 November 2020.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The current diamond is currently being prepared for analysis. Samples have been marked at 1m intervals.</li> <li>● Historic drilling was collected on 1m intervals and the sample results reported were based on arithmetic averages.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>● 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The drill holes were drilled perpendicular to the mineralisation and are close to the true width of the mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A map showing all available data has been included in the report along with documentation.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All of the current drilling is included in this report.</li> <li>● All historic drill hole information was previously reported by Jackson Gold Limited and subsequently by Kingfisher.</li> <li>● All of the historical rock chip samples are included in this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All of the historical rock chip samples are included in this report.</li> <li>● All drill hole information was previously reported by Jackson Gold Limited and subsequently by Kingfisher.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The company has planned mapping and additional rock chip sampling to assess the potential within the alteration trends interpreted from the reprocessed hyperspectral survey.</li> <li>An airborne electromagnetic survey has been planned for to cover E08/2945 and E08/3067.</li> <li>The airborne electromagnetic survey and mapping will be used to refine drill targets for testing later in the year.</li> </ul>