

18 August 2026

ASX Announcement

Drilling Confirms High-Grade Lead-Zinc-Silver Mineralisation at Allendale

Kingfisher Mining Limited (ASX: KFM) ("Kingfisher" or the "Company") is pleased to announce high-grade assay results from its recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Allendale Silver-Lead-Zinc Project (75% KFM: 25% Broken Hill Mines) located approximately 40 kilometres north of Broken Hill, NSW.

Highlights:

- ① RC drilling has confirmed significant high-grade lead-zinc-silver mineralisation at the Allendale Project, building on historically defined high-grade zones
- ① Significant results from the latest drilling include:
 - **9m @ 8.05% Pb+Zn and 17.9 g/t Ag from 64m, incl. 5m @ 10.37% Pb+Zn and 23.2 g/t Ag from 65m and 4m @ 6.12% Pb + Zn and 22.7 g/t Ag from 78m (26ADRC_052)**
 - **7m @ 3.32% Pb+Zn and 7.9 g/t Ag from 37m, incl. 3m @ 5.42% Pb+Zn and 13.2 g/t Ag from 38m (26ADRC_050).**
- ① The latest results build on historical drilling, which returned:
 - **10m @ 16.1% Pb+Zn and 29 g/t Ag from 15m; and**
 - **2m @ 19.9% Pb+Zn and 39.2 g/t Ag from 47m.**

(See KFM:ASX Strategic NSW Copper-Gold-Silver-Lead-Zinc project portfolio acquisition 25 July 2025).

- ① The results demonstrate that Allendale continues to host high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation and support further exploration across the broader 2.5-kilometre prospective trend.
- ① Allendale adds a high-grade silver-lead-zinc opportunity to Kingfisher's growing Broken Hill exploration pipeline, complementing the Company's flagship Copper Blow copper-gold project.
- ① Kingfisher's Mining and Processing Agreement with Broken Hill Mines provides a strategic framework for evaluating potential future development opportunities using existing processing infrastructure in the Broken Hill region (See ASX:KFM – 'KFM & Broken Hill Mines Enter Mining & Processing Agreement' 4 March 2026).

Kingfisher Managing Director Chris Bittar commented:

"The Allendale results reinforce the quality and diversity of Kingfisher's Broken Hill portfolio, adding another high-grade base and precious metals opportunity while providing further exposure to the district's significant silver-lead-zinc potential alongside our flagship Copper Blow copper-gold project."

"Our Mining and Processing Agreement with Broken Hill Mines provides a strategic advantage, with potential access to existing processing infrastructure without the need for standalone facilities, supporting a potentially faster, lower-capex pathway to production."

"We will now integrate these results into the geological model and assess the broader potential of Allendale, while continuing to advance our highest-priority Broken Hill opportunities."

Allendale Drilling Program

The Allendale RC drilling program was undertaken following completion of drilling at Copper Blow and Stephens Trig, with the rig mobilised to Allendale to test extensions to historically defined high-grade lead-zinc-silver mineralisation.

A total of 9 RC holes for 802 metres were completed during the program.

The current program builds on a strong historical exploration base at Allendale, where previous drilling has demonstrated the presence of high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation, including:

10m @ 16.1% Pb+Zn and 29 g/t Ag from 15m; and

2m @ 19.9% Pb+Zn and 39.2 g/t Ag from 47m.

The current drilling was designed to validate and build upon these historical results by testing extensions to known mineralisation, improving the understanding of the geological controls and assessing the broader exploration potential of the Allendale system.

Significant results from the current program include:

- 9m @ 8.05% Pb+Zn and 17.9 g/t Ag from 64m, incl. 5m @ 10.37% Pb+Zn and 23.2 g/t Ag from 65m and 4m @ 6.12% Pb + Zn and 22.7 g/t Ag from 78m incl. 1m @ 12.53% Pb + Zn and 30.1 g/t Ag from 81m (26ADRC_052)
- 7m @ 3.32% Pb+Zn and 7.9 g/t Ag from 37m, incl. 3m @ 5.42% Pb+Zn and 13.2 g/t Ag from 38m (26ADRC_050).
- 7m @ 1.90% Pb + Zn and 5.9 g/t Ag from 5m incl. 4m @ 2.49% Pb + Zn and 6.5 g/t Ag from 8m (26ADRC_054)
- 2m @ 5.63% Pb + Zn and 41.5 g/t Ag from 53m incl. 1m @ 9.51% Pb + Zn and 61 g/t Ag from 54m (26ADRC_051)
- 4m @ 2.27% Pb + Zn and 5.5 g/t Ag from 18m incl. 1m @ 7.41% Pb + Zn and 6.6 g/t Ag from 20m (26ADRC_053)

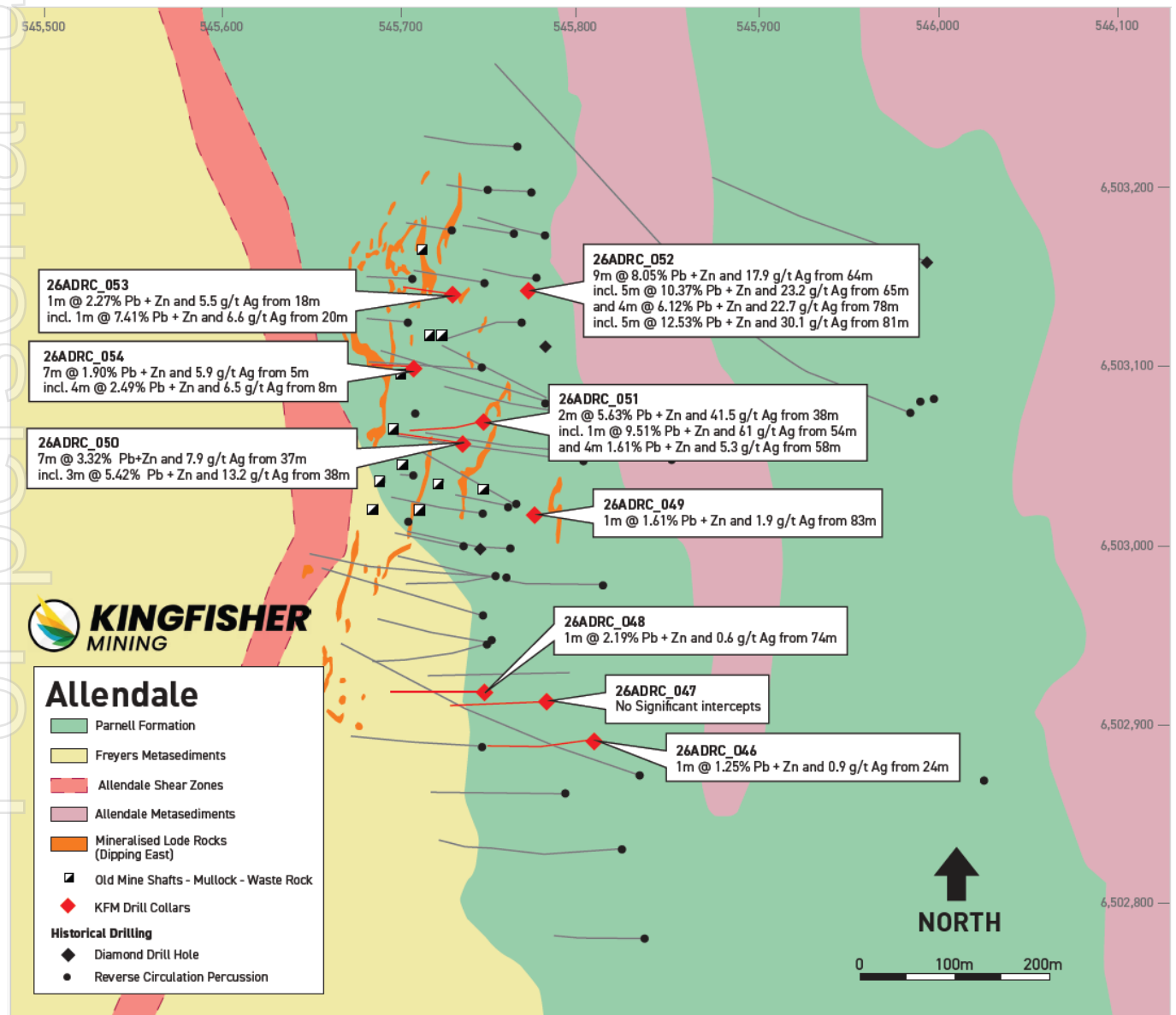


Figure 1 Allendale - Collar locations

Full details of the drilling results including collar information is located in Table 1 of the Appendix.

The new results provide further confirmation of the high-grade nature of the Allendale mineralised system and demonstrate that significant Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation remains present within the areas targeted by the Company's drilling.

Hole 26ADRC_052 intersected strong mineralisation at depth, returning 9 metres at 8.05% Pb+Zn and 17.9 g/t Ag from 64 metres, including 5 metres at 10.37% Pb+Zn and 23.2 g/t Ag from 65 metres. A further 4 metres at 6.12% Pb+Zn and 22.7 g/t Ag from 78 metres was intersected in the same hole. These results demonstrate that high-grade mineralisation continues at depth and remains open, providing potential for further extensions of the system below the current drilling.

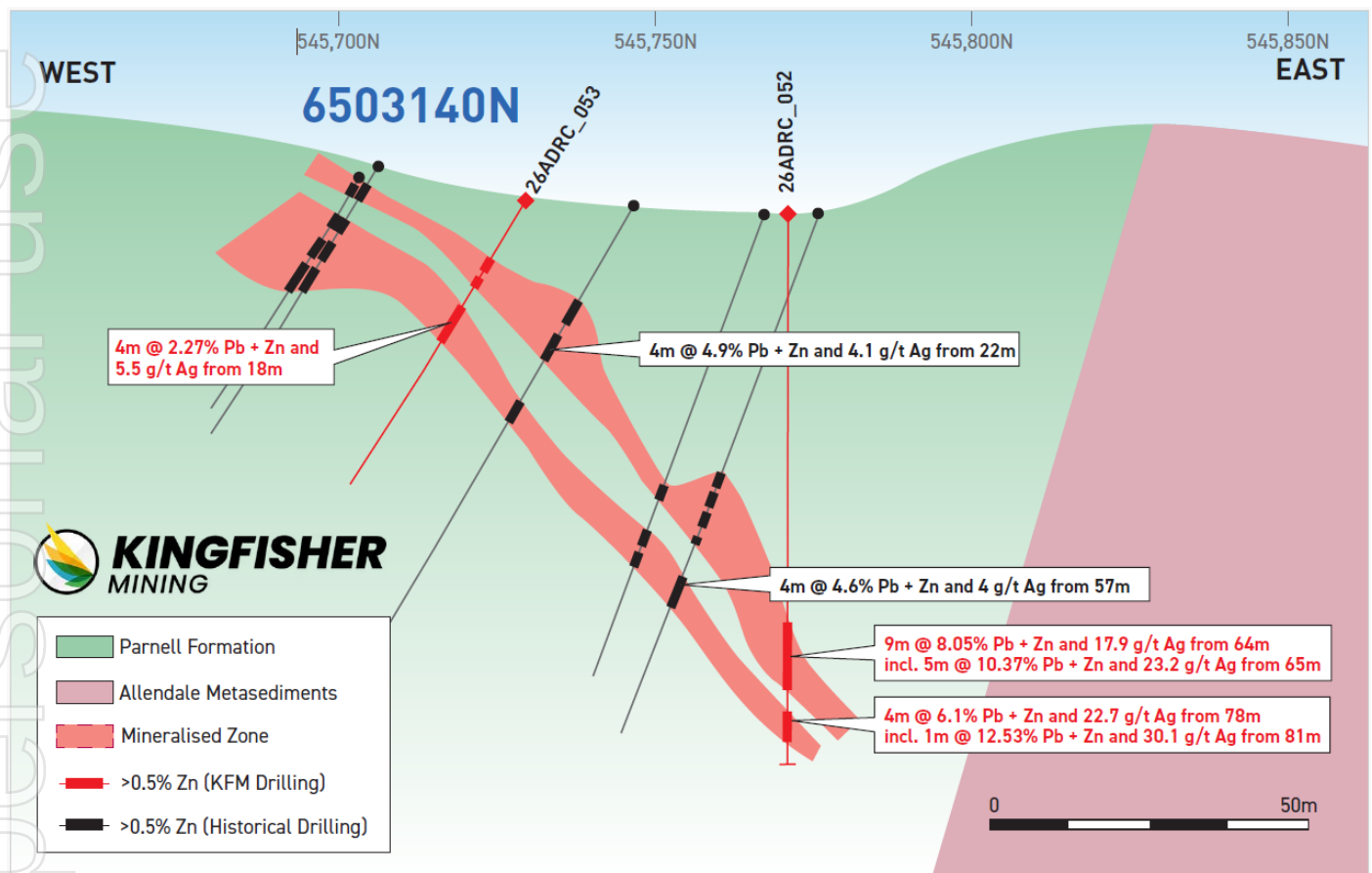


Figure 2 Cross Section 6503140N (+/- 20m)

Holes 26ADRC_050 and 26ADRC_051 provide further evidence for continuity of the mineralised system along strike and at shallow to moderate depths. Hole 26ADRC_050 returned 7 metres at 3.32% Pb+Zn and 7.9 g/t Ag from 37 metres, including 3 metres at 5.42% Pb+Zn and 13.2 g/t Ag from 38 metres, while 26ADRC_051 returned 2 metres at 5.63% Pb+Zn and 41.5 g/t Ag from 53 metres, including 1 metre at 9.51% Pb+Zn and 61 g/t Ag from 54 metres.

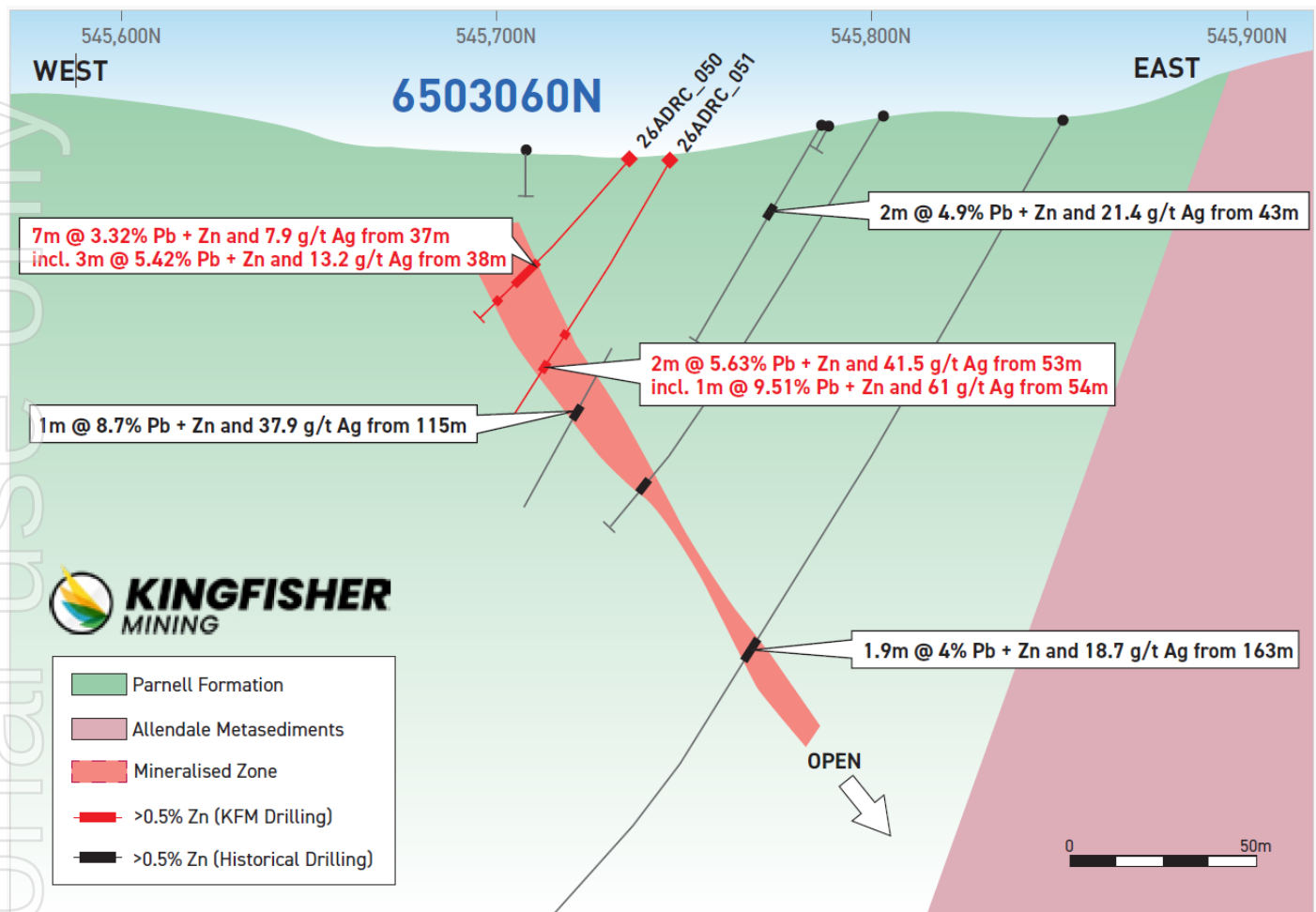


Figure 3 Cross Section 6503060N (+/- 20m)

Importantly, hole 26ADRC_054 confirms that the mineralisation extends to very shallow depths, returning 7 metres at 1.90% Pb+Zn and 5.9 g/t Ag from 5 metres, including 4 metres at 2.49% Pb+Zn and 6.5 g/t from 8 metres. The presence of mineralisation close to surface highlights the potential for a shallow mining operation, subject to sufficient scale, continuity, metallurgy and other factors being established through further exploration and studies.

The shallow nature of the mineralisation is particularly relevant to Kingfisher's broader development strategy, with the Company's Mining and Processing Agreement with Broken Hill Mines providing the potential to leverage existing processing infrastructure in the Broken Hill region rather than requiring a standalone processing facility.

These results build on the strong historical drilling results at Allendale, which previously returned 10 metres at 16.1% Pb+Zn and 29 g/t Ag from 15 metres and 2 metres at 19.9% Pb+Zn and 39.2 g/t Ag from 47 metres.

Together, the historical and current drilling results demonstrate the persistence of high-grade Ag-Pb-Zn mineralisation across the Allendale prospect, with mineralisation demonstrated from near surface through to depth and remaining open for further extension.

Further drilling will focus on defining the continuity and geometry of the mineralised zones along strike and at depth and assessing the broader scale and potential of the Allendale system.

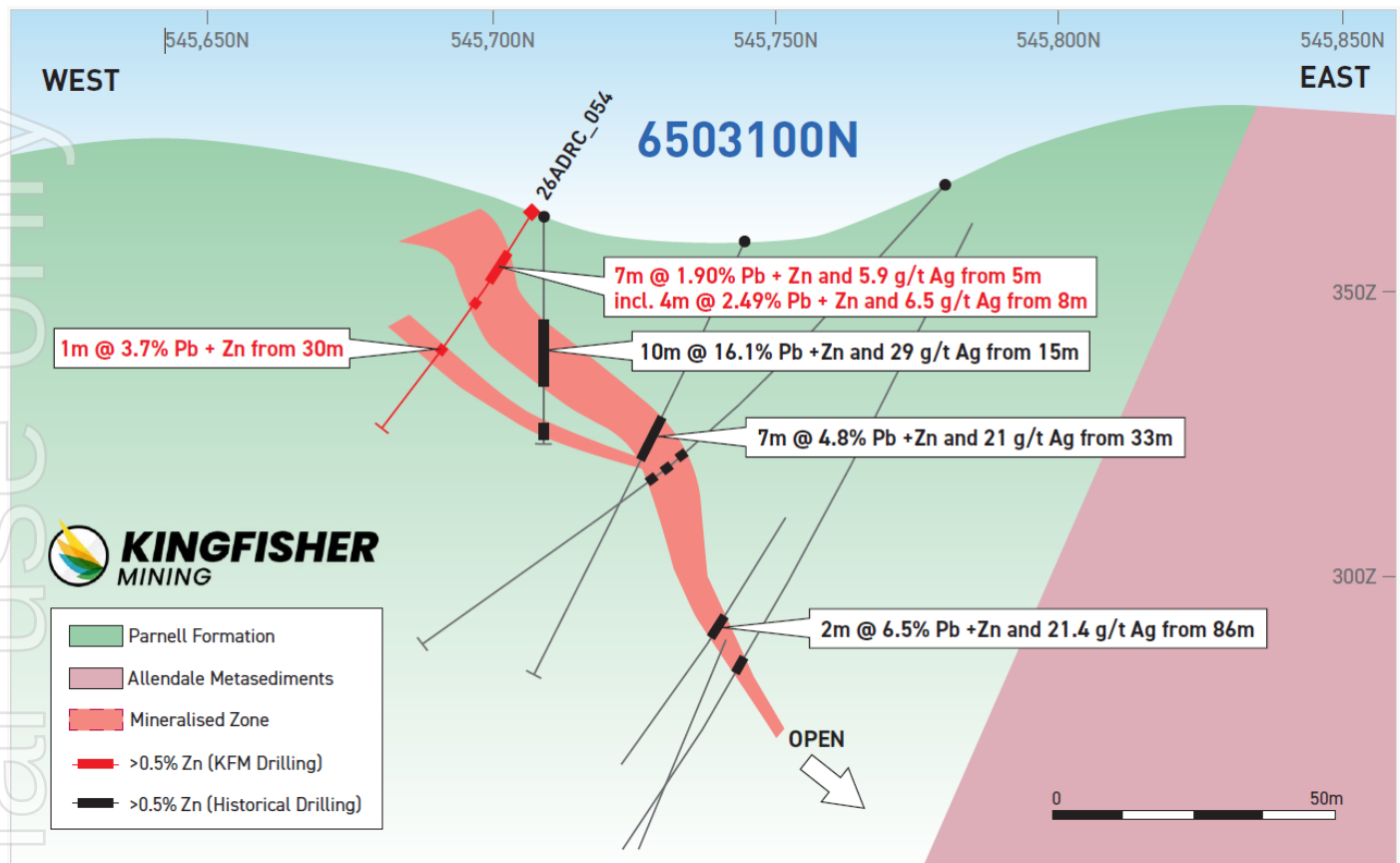


Figure 4 Cross Section 6503100N (+/- 20m)

Allendale Silver-Lead-Zinc Project

The Allendale Project is located approximately 40 kilometres north of Broken Hill and is readily accessible via gazetted roads and existing station tracks.

The prospect is hosted within the highly prospective Broken Hill Group, comprising complexly deformed metasedimentary sequences that host Broken Hill-style stratiform silver-lead-zinc mineralisation. Historical exploration has identified multiple mineralised zones across the prospect.

The current drilling program was designed to test extensions to these historically defined zones and improve the Company's understanding of the geological controls on mineralisation.

The latest results provide further evidence of the high-grade nature of the Allendale system and support continued systematic exploration to assess its broader scale and potential.

Growing Broken Hill Exploration Pipeline

The Allendale results add another high-grade mineralisation opportunity to Kingfisher's growing Broken Hill exploration portfolio.

Kingfisher's Broken Hill strategy is focused on advancing a pipeline of copper-gold and silver-lead-zinc opportunities across a highly prospective and historically productive mining district.

The Company's flagship Copper Blow copper-gold project is being advanced through systematic drilling, geological modelling and metallurgical assessment, while Allendale provides additional exposure to high-grade silver-lead-zinc mineralisation.

Other Broken Hill opportunities, including Stephens Trig, further expand the Company's exposure to the region's significant base and precious metals potential.

The combination of multiple prospective mineralised systems and established regional infrastructure provides Kingfisher with the opportunity to systematically prioritise and advance projects demonstrating the strongest potential.

Strategic Mining and Processing Agreement

Kingfisher's broader Broken Hill strategy is underpinned by its Mining and Processing Agreement with Broken Hill Mines, providing a framework for potential processing of mineralisation through existing infrastructure in the Broken Hill region.

The agreement provides a significant strategic advantage to Kingfisher by creating the potential to leverage existing processing infrastructure rather than requiring the Company to establish a standalone processing facility for future projects.

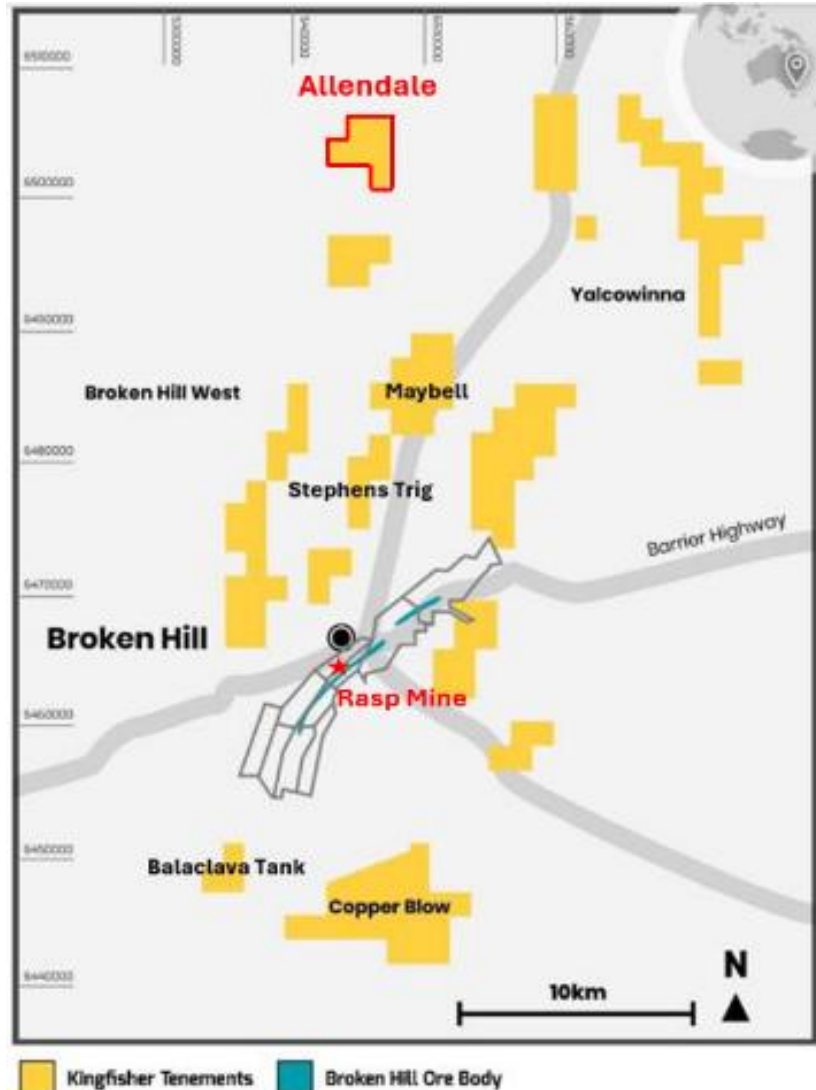
While Allendale remains at an exploration stage, the agreement provides an important strategic framework as Kingfisher assesses the scale, grade, metallurgical characteristics and potential development pathways of its Broken Hill mineralisation.

The Company will continue to evaluate its projects based on their geological potential and their ability to potentially leverage existing infrastructure in the region.

Next Steps

Kingfisher's immediate focus is on advancing its broader Broken Hill exploration pipeline, with the following activities underway:

- **Allendale:** Integrate the latest drilling results with historical exploration data and the geological model to assess the continuity and broader potential of the mineralised system and determine the next phase of exploration.
- **Stephens Trig:** Report outstanding assay results from the recently completed RC drilling program as results are received and interpreted.
- **Copper Blow:** Preparations are underway for the next round of drilling to further define and expand the mineralised system, including testing priority geophysical anomalies identified through recent desktop studies.
- **Copper Blow:** Preliminary metallurgical testwork is scheduled to commence to further assess the metallurgical characteristics and potential processing pathways for the mineralisation.
- These activities form part of Kingfisher's broader work program at Copper Blow, with drilling, metallurgical testwork and geological modelling all progressing towards the completion of a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.



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 value for shareholders through the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource projects throughout Australia. The Company's NSW tenure covers approximately 660km² with a portfolio of early-stage and advanced Copper-Gold and Silver-Lead-Zinc projects, across three proven mining districts.

To learn more please visit: www.kingfishermining.com.au

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Chris Bittar who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Bittar is a full-time employee of Kingfisher Mining Limited. Mr Bittar is eligible to participate in short term and long-term incentive plans of the company. Mr Bittar has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking 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 Bittar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

Information Sources

The information contained in this announcement relating to the Company's past exploration results is extracted from, or was set out in, the following ASX announcements which are referred to in this Quarterly Activities Report:

- The report released 25 July 2025 'Strategic Acquisition of Precious and Base Metals Portfolio'
- The report released 4 March 2026 'KFM & Broken Hill Mines Enter Mining & Processing Agreement'
- <https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/>: Twelfth Annual Exploration Report on EL5646, EL5764, EL6147, EL6475 – Mt Robe, Mundi Mundi, Project, Covering Period 23 November 2010 to 22 November 2011

Appendix 1

Table of Allendale Collar information and Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth		From	to	Interval (m)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag (g/t)	Pb+Zn	Pb+Zn (%)
26ADRC_046	545807	6502891	367	270	-60	142		24	25	1	217.5	12272	0.9	12490	1.25%
26ADRC_047	545781	6502913	367	270	-55	92	NSR								
26ADRC_048	545746	6502919	370	270	-50	82		67	68	1	14692	2780	8.8	17472	1.75%
26ADRC_048								74	75	1	1127.6	20759	0.6	21887	2.19%
26ADRC_049	545775	6503017	369	0	-90	160		83	84	1	74.4	15990	1.9	16064	1.61%
26ADRC_050	545735	6503057	360	270	-50	58		37	44	7	10872	22351	7.9	33223	3.32%
26ADRC_050							incl.	38	41	3	14943	39218	13.2	54161	5.42%
26ADRC_051	545746	6503068	360	265	-60	82		53	55	2	41259	15064	41.5	56323	5.63%
26ADRC_051							incl.	54	55	1	74926	20133	61.0	95059	9.51%
26ADRC_051								58	62	4	8834	8634	5.3	17468	1.75%
26ADRC_051							Incl.	58	59	1	5567	21026	2.9	26593	2.66%
26ADRC_052	545771	6503142	360	0	-90	88		64	73	9	44648	35882	17.9	80530	8.05%
26ADRC_052							incl.	65	70	5	58875	44862	23.2	103737	10.37%
26ADRC_052								78	82	4	49038	12159	22.7	61197	6.12%
26ADRC_052							incl.	81	82	1	96333	28940	30.1	125273	12.53%
26ADRC_053	545729	6503140	360	270	-60	52		18	22	4	960	21733	5.5	22693	2.27%
26ADRC_053							Incl.	20	21	1	4139	69932	6.6	74071	7.41%
26ADRC_054	545707	6503099	364	270	-60	46		5	12	7	2947	16099	5.9	19046	1.90%
26ADRC_054							incl.	8	12	4	2778	22122	6.5	24900	2.49%
26ADRC_054								30	31	1	464	36506	0.6	36970	3.70%

(GDA 2020_MGA Zone_54)

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.
- Historical drilling is detailed in exploration report located <https://minview.geoscience.nsw.gov.au/>: *Twelfth Annual Exploration Report on EL5646, EL5764, EL6147, EL6475 – Mt Robe, Mundi Mundi, Project, Covering Period 23 November 2010 to 22 November 2011*
- RC drilling completed by Kingfisher was used to obtain individual 1 m samples, which were reduced in size to produce a sample of approximately 2–4 kg in weight, which were labelled prior to dispatch to the analytical laboratory pulverised to produce a pulp sample for fire assay and base metal analyses.
- The RC drilling results reviewed in the accompanying release were obtained entirely by RC drilling with the sample return reporting to a cyclone and cone splitter. Sampling has been done on a single metre by metre basis.

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).
- Historical drilling was completed by RC and diamond drilling methods at the Allendale project.
- RC Drilling conducted by KFM was completed with Track Mounted RC Rig Onboard 350/1150 compressor with cyclone with cone splitter

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.
- All samples are weighed in the lab when submitted for analysis.
- Recovery levels are considered suitable and appropriate for this method of sampling.
- Recovery data from historical drilling in more recent times is detailed in Public Reports and describes recovery for diamond to be very high 95-100% and no issues noted re the RC drilling.
- No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been yet observed and no sample bias is believed to have occurred.

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 relevant intersections logged.
- All RC samples were logged for quantitative and qualitative attributes with chips stored in chip trays for future reference. All drill holes were logged in full.
- Historical logging, where available from exploration reports were reviewed.
- The Competent Person considers the geological logging procedures in use for the RC drilling to be appropriate for the style of mineralisation and to a level of detail sufficient for preparation of future Mineral Resource Estimates.

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
- The sample size submitted for analysis is considered to be appropriate for the mineralisation grain size, texture and style.
- RC samples are taken off the fixed cone splitter, generally dry.
- All mineralised zones are sampled as well as material considered barren either side of the mineralised interval.
- RC drilling and sampling practices by previous operators are considered to have been conducted to industry standard for the time.

	<i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <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> <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>	- Analytical work on the samples from the RC sampling programme reviewed in this release has been undertaken by Intertek Adelaide. 11 Senna Road, Wingfield, 5013, South Australia - RC samples are pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. - A multi element suit is assayed using multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. - The laboratory includes a number of blanks and internal CRMs on an approximately 1 in 25 basis as internal QAQC checks. These results are also reported. - The results seen to date indicate that there are no concerns with the quality of analyses reported. - The Competent Person considers that the level of QAQC being applied gives confidence in the accuracy and precision of the results being received from Intertek.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- The grade of significant intersections has been verified by other senior geological personnel associated with the project. - Intervals were calculated at a cut off of 0.4.% zinc and with a maximum of 2m of waste. - No holes have been twinned - No adjustments have been made to any assay data - The drilling database is currently managed by Rock Solid Data, a Perth based data management consultancy group. All drilling data resides on their NXDB database management system. Rock Solid is responsible for uploading all analytical and other drilling data and producing audited downloaded data for use in various mining software packages. The NXDB system has stringent data entry validation routines.

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.	- Collar locations have been collected using a handheld Garmin GPS. - Downhole survey methods in the older RC drill holes are considered to have been undertaken at an industry standard level. - The current RC drillholes have been surveyed by north-seeking gyroscopic method.
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.	- Drillhole section spacing at Allendale is approximately 20 to 40m along strike. - The current drilling programme at Allendale is primarily intended to infill drill the deposit at depth and along strike thereby improving confidence in the grade continuity with a view to increasing confidence in any subsequent mineral resource estimate. On section spacing for this programme will be of the order of 20 to 40m. - The spacing of the older holes referred to in this release for the most part conforms with the previous comment but locally is down to 20m. - All intervals reported are length weighted composites.
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. - 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.	- The orientation of the current (and previous) drillholes at Allendale is generally orthogonal to the perceived strike of mineralisation and limits the amount of geological bias in drill sampling as much as possible. - The orientation of drillholes with respect to the attitude of the lithologies and/or structures hosting mineralisation will be sufficient to support possible future Mineral Resource Estimates. - Mineralised structures vary are generally moderately dipping at approx. -50° striking north-south. - No bias of sampling is believed to exist through the drilling orientation.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- The chain of custody is managed by KFM employees and contractors. - All samples were placed in large poly-weave bags for road transportation to the analytical laboratory in Adelaide by a local transportation service. - Samples are tracked during shipping. - The Competent Person considers the security of sample data through the sampling and analytical processes to be adequate to support the public release

of drill results and, in due course, the reporting of the Mineral Resource Estimate

Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.

- The Competent Person considers that an adequate level of QAQC is currently being undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 licence to operate in the area.

- The Allendale project is located within EL 9842. The exploration license is located approx. 40km North of the Broken Hill township.
- Kingfisher Mining owns 100% EL 8579, EL8971, EL 8495, EL 8685, EL 9841, EL 9844
- Kingfisher Mining beneficially owns 75% of EL 9838, EL 9840, 9842 and EL 9882 and 85% of EL 9881 in a Joint Venture with Broken Hill Mines Pty Ltd.
- The tenement is in good standing and part of KFM's joint venture with Broken Hill Mines (ASX: BHM).
- Landholder access agreements have been in place over the Broken Hill tenements

Exploration done by other parties

- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

- Historical exploration targeted Broken Hill-style stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation within the Broken Hill Group.
- Previous exploration at Allendale included 29 RC drill holes and 2,175 drill samples.
- Further percussion and diamond drilling was subsequently undertaken following successful RC drilling.
- Historical exploration also included geological mapping, rock-chip sampling and geochemical surveys across the broader tenement package.
- Historical drilling and exploration data have been reviewed by Kingfisher and used to inform the targeting and design of the current RC drilling program.
- Historical exploration results are considered relevant to the current drilling, which is designed to validate historical mineralisation and test extensions to the known Ag-Pb-Zn mineralised zones.

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Allendale is located within the Willyama Complex and is hosted by metasedimentary sequences of the Broken Hill Group. • The historical exploration rationale identified the area as prospective for Broken Hill-style stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation. • The local metasedimentary sequence is complexly deformed, with the geological setting considered prospective for Broken Hill-style stratiform Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation and subsequent structural remobilisation. • The mineralisation is structurally controlled silver-lead-zinc (Ag-Pb-Zn) and associated with the deformed metasedimentary sequence.
Drill hole Information	• 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: ◦ 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.	• All requisite drill hole information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. • The reported intersections are listed in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• 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	• Intersection calculations are weighted by sample length. • The Allendale samples are RC chips with a constant sample length of 1m. • Reported intersections are primarily based on a cut-off grade of 0.4% Zn. • A maximum of 2m of sub-grade (below cut-off) material is incorporated into the reported composited intersections. • No top cutting of data or grades was undertaken in the reporting of these results.

	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.	Appropriate rounding of results has been applied.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	- Downhole interval reported, no calculation or representation of the estimated true widths are presented. - The orientation of the drillholes is generally orthogonal to the strike of mineralisation and limits the amount of bias in drill sampling as much as possible.
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.	- Plans and sections showing the location and orientation of the RC holes mentioned in this release has been included in the body or the report. - A listing of the results is included in the appendix.
Balanced reporting	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.	- All significant results received to date are reported in this release. - All results reported by KFM are considered to be accurate and reflective of the mineralised system being drill tested.
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.	- This report relates to the results of RC drilling undertaken at the Allendale Project in June 2026. - KFM believes that the results and data provided herein add further meaning and understanding to the geological lithologies and structure being tested at Allendale.

Further work

- *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.*
- Review and integrate the current drilling results with historical exploration data and the existing geological model to assess the continuity, geometry and extent of the mineralised zones and identify priority areas for potential follow-up exploration.
- Further work will be subject to the results of the ongoing geological review and assessment of the broader exploration potential of the Allendale prospect.