

14 July 2026

ASX Announcement

Wide High-Grade Copper-Gold Intersections at Copper Blow Extend Mineralisation

Kingfisher Mining Limited (ASX: **KFM**) ("Kingfisher" or the "Company") is pleased to announce high-grade assay results from the recently completed Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Copper Blow Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) prospect (ASX: KFM 75%; ASX BHM 25%), located near Broken Hill, NSW.

Highlights:

- RC drilling confirms the continuation of wide zones of shallow, high-grade copper mineralisation in the North Zone of Copper Blow.
- Significant results representing some of the highest grades returned from the project to date include:
26m @ 2.57% Cu and 0.75 g/t Au from 73m, incl. **13m @ 4.07% Cu and 1.20 g/t Au** from 75m (26CBRC_081).
43m @ 1.32% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au from 0m, incl. **17m @ 2.46% Cu and 0.60 g/t Au** from 16m (26CBRC_080).
58m @ 0.67% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au from 165m, incl. **11m @ 1.01% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au** from 167m (26CBRC_082A)
- Drilling has extended high grade sulphide mineralisation a further 50 metres toward a major cross fault on the North Zone interpreted to be the boundary between the North and South Mineralised zones and confirms mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.
- Results represent another significant step towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Copper Blow
- Kingfisher's processing agreement with Broken Hill Mines, whose concentrator is located approximately 20km from Copper Blow, provides a clear, low-capital-cost pathway to any future development. (See ASX:KFM – 'KFM & Broken Hill Mines Enter Mining & Processing Agreement' 4 March 2026).

Kingfisher Managing Director Chris Bittar commented:

"These latest drilling results continue to demonstrate the scale and quality of the Copper Blow mineralised system. Importantly, it confirms broad zones of shallow, sulphide hosted high-grade copper mineralisation, while deeper drilling continues to show that the system remains open at depth."

"The results represent another significant step forward towards delivering a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Copper Blow. Combined with the recently executed processing agreement with BHM, the Company is rapidly progressing the project along a potential pathway towards development."

Copper Blow Drilling Program

The latest assay results represent a significant milestone for Kingfisher Mining, as this program was specifically designed to build upon the momentum generated by the December 2025 drilling campaign. By targeting extensions of the mineralised lodes identified last year, the Company has successfully expanded the known footprint of the system. Significant assay results from the RC program included (See appendix 1 for a full list of details)

- 7m @ 1.03% Cu and 0.33 g/t Au** from 41m (26CBRC_079).
- 43m @ 1.32% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au** from 0m incl. **17m @ 2.46% Cu and 0.60 g/t Au** from 16m (26CBRC_080)
- 26m @ 2.57% Cu and 0.75 g/t Au** from 73m incl. **13m @ 4.07% Cu and 1.20 g/t Au** from 75m incl. **4m @ 7.06% Cu and 2.38 g/t Au from 76m** (26CBRC_081)
- 58m @ 0.67% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au** from 165m, incl. **11m @ 1.01% Cu and 0.27 g/t Au** from 167m and **6m @ 1.15% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au** from 214m (26CBRC_082A)
- 3m @ 1.99% Cu and 0.45 g/t Au from 146m** (26CBRC_083)

These results add to the significant intercepts previously reported in **February 2026** following Kingfisher's first program after acquisition and the first drilling in the project in seven years, these included, **13m @ 1.20% Cu and 0.26 g/t Au** (25CBRC_073) and **7m @ 2.11% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au** (25CBRC_074) (See ASX:KFM – 'High Grade Copper-Gold results from Copper Blow' 2 February 2026). This continued success confirms the substantial size of the mineralised system and highlights the potential for a low-cost, high-margin operation, capable of leveraging against the existing processing infrastructure in Broken Hill as part of the JV and Processing cooperation agreement with Broken Hill Mines.

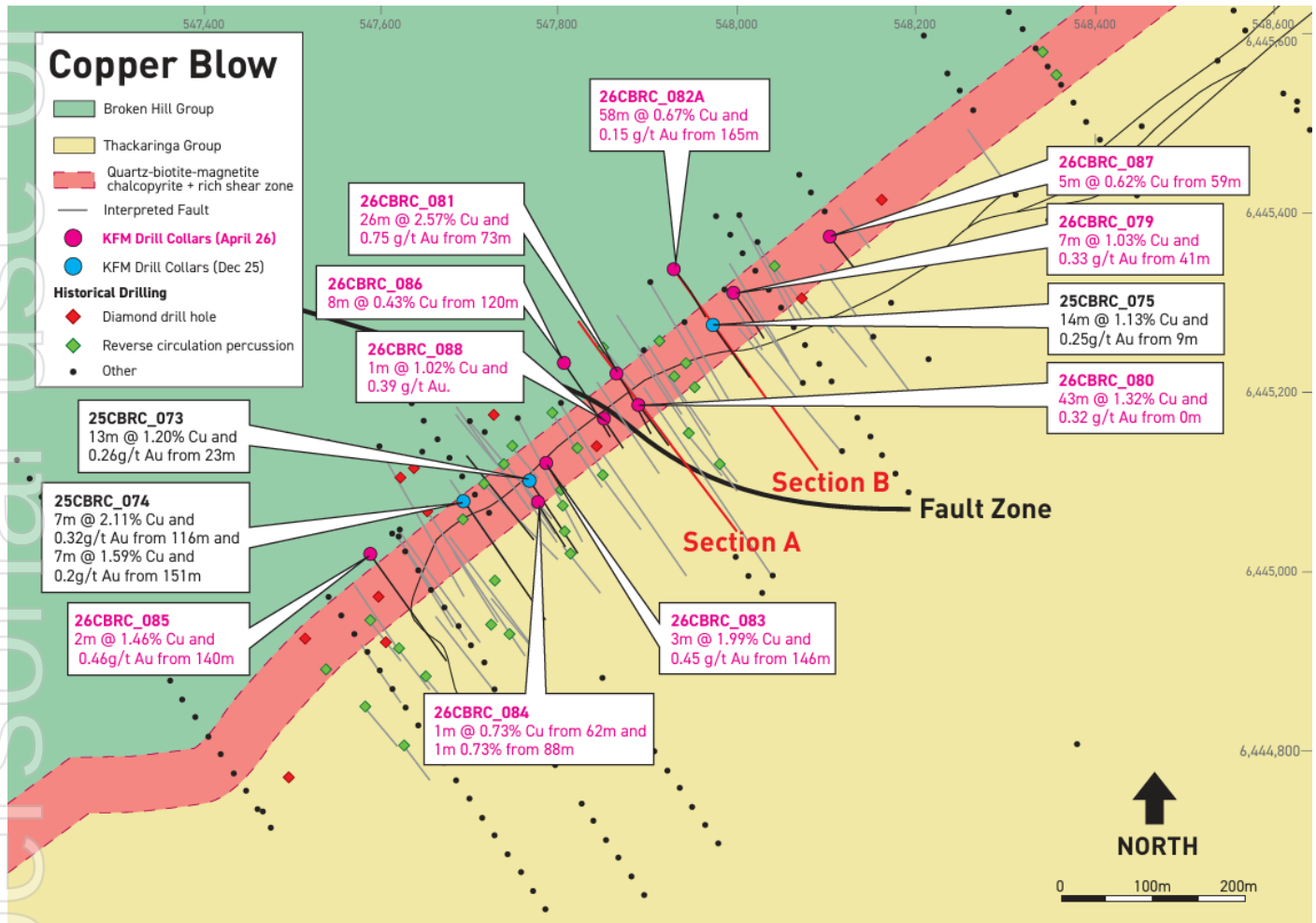


Figure 1 Copper Blow – collar locations

North Zone

The latest drilling in the North Zone has delivered some of the strongest copper intercepts returned from Copper Blow, highlighted by **26m @ 2.57% Cu and 0.75g/t Au from 73m in hole 26CBRC_081**. Combined with the broad near-surface intercept of **43m @ 1.32% Cu and 0.32g/t Au from surface in hole 26CBRC_080** (Figure 2), these results demonstrate the scale and strength of the North Zone mineralised system. Significantly, several of the best intercepts occur in areas previously considered to have limited mineralisation potential, indicating the presence of additional mineralised material and contained copper outside the currently recognised mineralised domains. These results materially enhance the project's growth potential and provide increasing confidence in the opportunity to define a substantial copper inventory at Copper Blow.

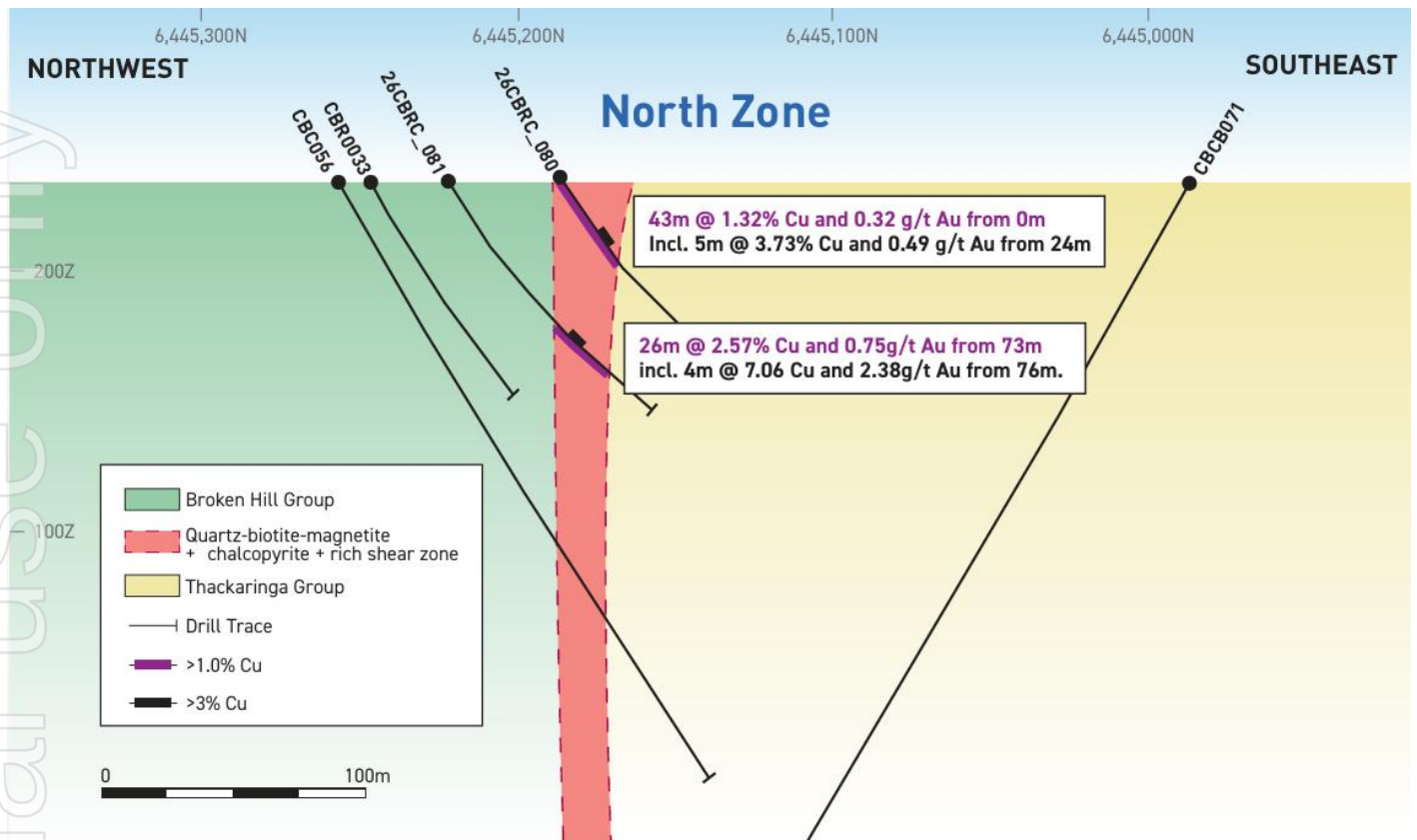


Figure 2 North Zone 26CBRC_080 and 26CBRC_081 Section A

Beyond the near-surface hits, the program successfully tested the down-dip extensions of the system. The intersection of **58m @ 0.67% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au** from 165m in 26CBRC_082A (Figure 3) confirms that the mineralised Shear Zone maintains significant width and strength as it moves deeper. This continuity at depth is essential for confirming the overall size and scope of the mineralised system, providing confidence that the 600m strike length identified in December 2025 has the vertical extent necessary to support a large-scale resource.

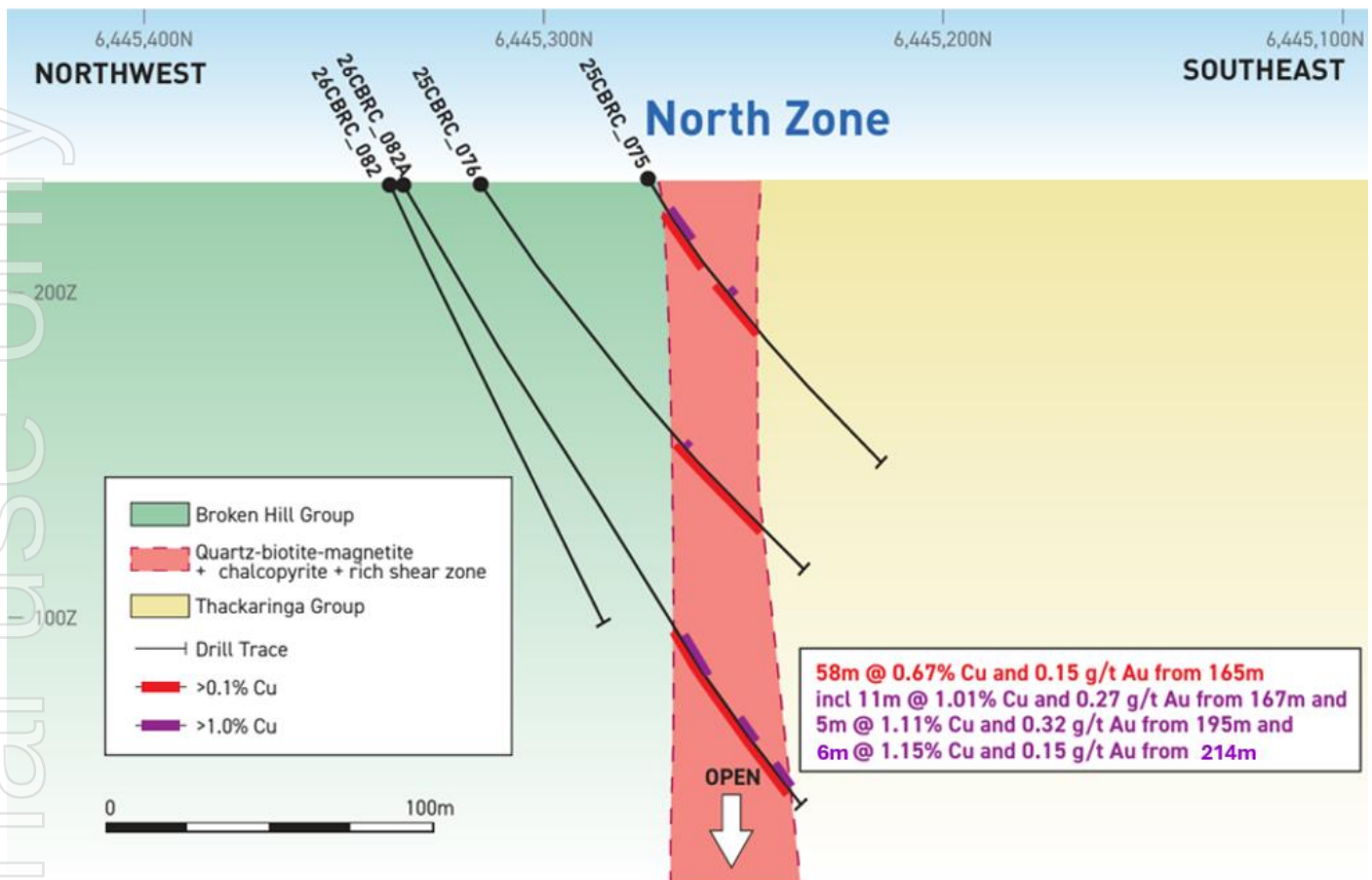


Figure 3 North Zone - 26CBRC_082A Section B

South Zone

Drilling in the South Zone continues to define mineralisation that supports the project's future potential economics. Results such as **3m @ 1.99% Cu and 0.45 g/t Au from 146m** in 26CBRC_083 and **2m @ 1.46% Cu and 0.46 g/t Au from 140m** in 26CBRC_085 show that the grade remains robust in this area. Further drilling will aim to extend these higher-grade mineralised lodes along strike and at depth to confirm the continuity and grade. The presence of the high-grade zones in South Zone will continue to be explored, adding to the zones already defined with historic results including:

- ① **16m @ 2.67% Cu and 0.62 g/t Au** from 133m (See ASX:KFM 'Strategic Acquisition of Precious and Base Metals Portfolio 25 July 2025')
- ① **4m @ 6.13% Cu and 4.23 g/t Au** from 188m (See ASX:KFM 'Strategic Acquisition of Precious and Base Metals Portfolio 25 July 2025')
- ① **7m @ 2.11% Cu and 0.32 g/t Au** from 116m **incl. 4m @ 3.32% Cu and 0.53 g/t Au** from 116m (See ASX:KFM - 'High Grade Copper-Gold results from Copper Blow' 2 February 2026).

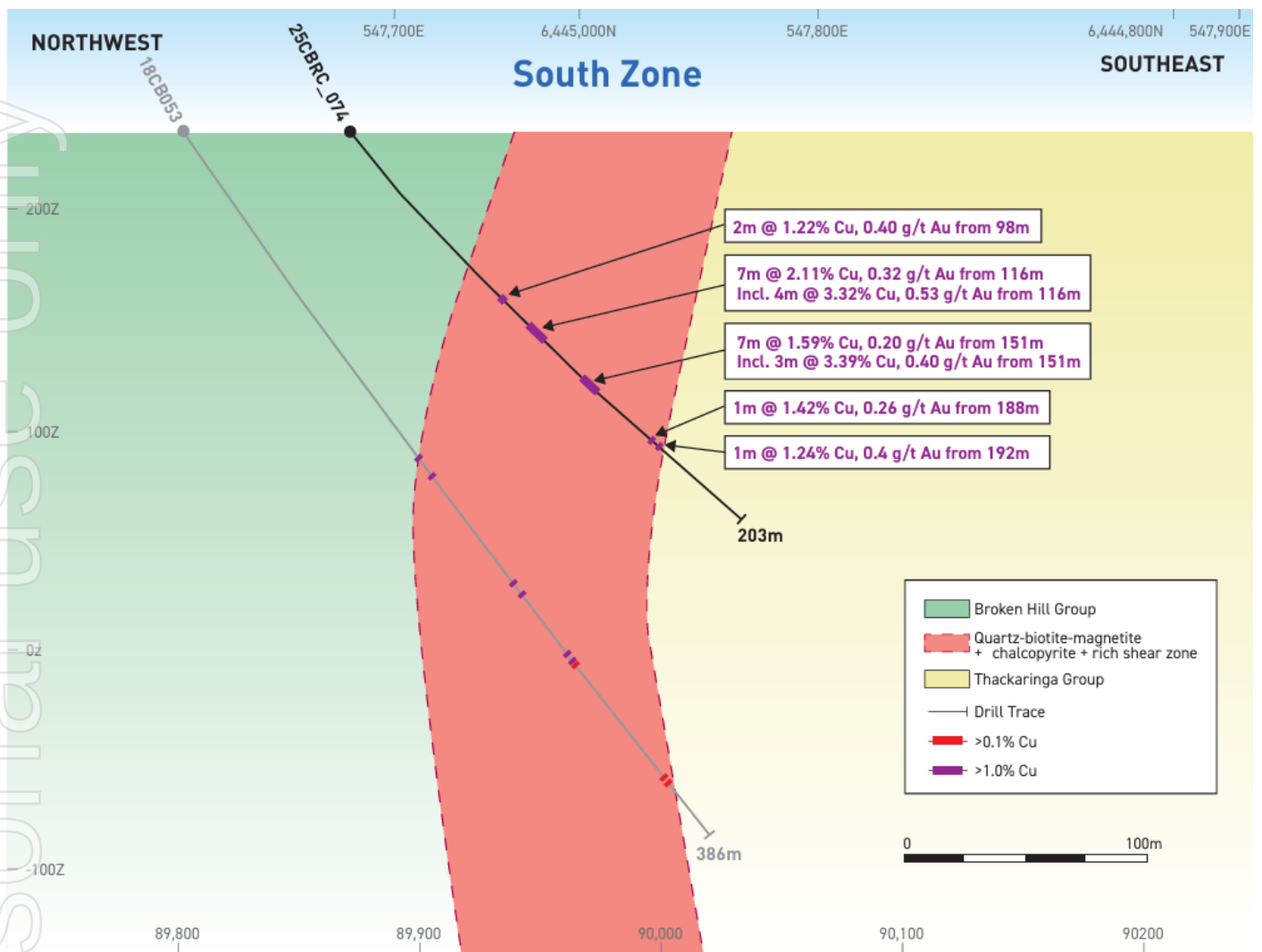


Figure 4 South Zone - 25CBRC_074

(See ASX:KFM - 'High Grade Copper-Gold results from Copper Blow' 2 February 2026).

Next Steps

Kingfisher will continue to focus exploration efforts at Copper Blow with the aim of rapidly advancing the project through systematic drilling and geological modelling.

Upcoming work will focus on:

- Integrating these new assay results into the ongoing geological modelling.
- Planning and approvals for the next major drilling program including diamond drilling to support the generation of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Copper Blow
- Reviewing and prioritising undercover geophysical targets to be tested in future drilling programs.
- Progressing metallurgical assessment activities to support the ongoing evaluation of the Copper Blow Project.

Copper Blow Copper-Gold Project (EL9840 – Broken Hill NSW, 75% KFM : 25% Broken Hill Mines)

The Copper Blow project is located approximately 20km southeast of the city of Broken Hill and represents one of the most advanced copper-gold exploration opportunities within the Company's NSW portfolio.

Mineralisation at Copper Blow is interpreted to be associated with an Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) system hosted within the Copper Blow Shear Zone. Historical drilling has defined two main mineralised zones – the North and South Zones – separated by a fault structure across approximately 600 metres of strike.

Both zones remain open along strike and at depth and are considered prospective for further expansion through additional drilling.

Importantly, the mineralised system sits within a prominent 4km-long magnetic anomaly which remains largely untested outside of the main Copper Blow prospect, providing significant exploration upside across the broader project area.

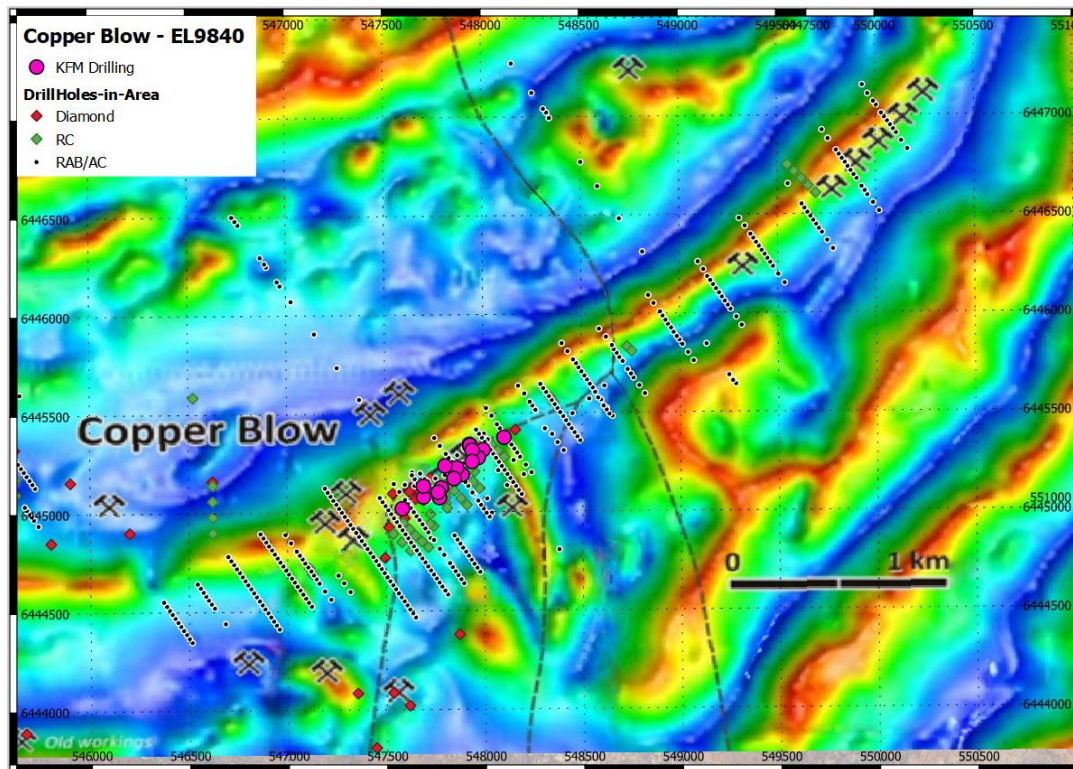


Figure 5 Copper Blow magnetics with historic drilling.

Mineralisation at Copper Blow has been defined over 2 separate mineralized zones, a North and a South Zone separated by a fault over 600 metres of strike. The Southern zone appears to be characterised by more discrete high-grade copper - gold zones whilst the north zone is characterised by broader moderate- grade copper - gold mineralisation. Both lodes appear to dip away from a central fault and remain open down plunge on both the North and South mineralised domains. This geometry shares some broad similarities to the world class Broken Hill Pb-Zn orebodies located 20 kilometres away, which in N-S long section is shaped like a coat hanger.

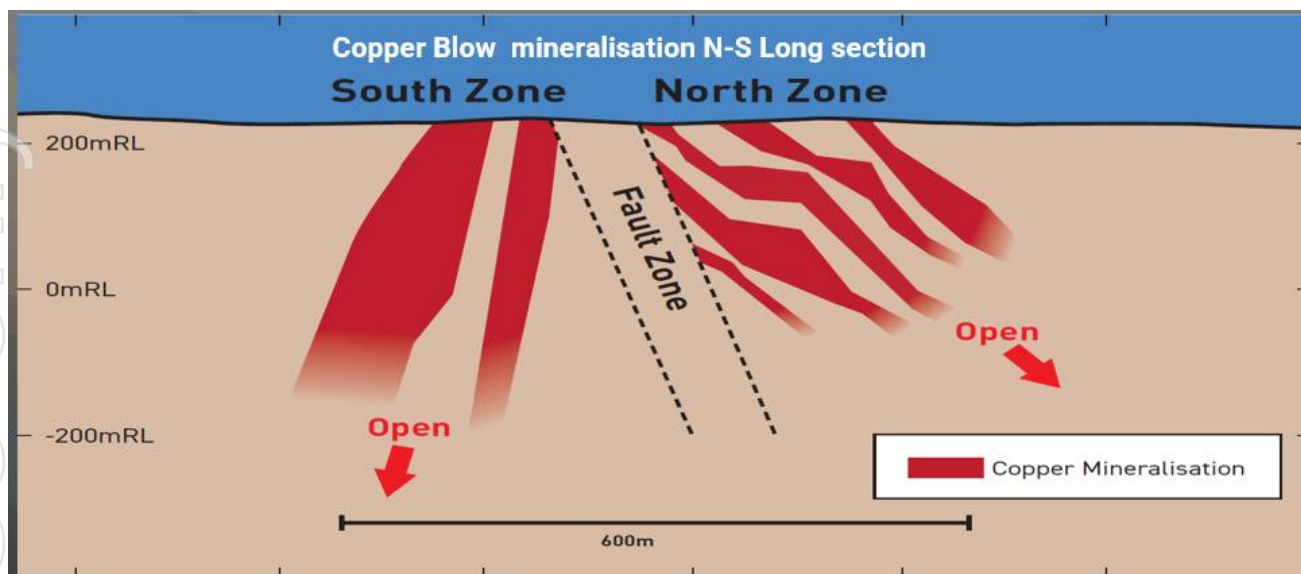


Figure 6 Schematic Copper Blow Long section showing geometry

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

Ends

For further information, please contact:

Kingfisher Mining Limited

Chris Bittar Managing Director Ph: +61 (08) 9481 0389

E: info@kingfishermining.com.au

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, over 3 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 related 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 2 February 2026 'High Grade Copper-Gold results from Copper Blow'
- The report released 4 March 2026 'KFM & Broken Hill Mines Enter Mining & Processing Agreement'

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Appendix 1

Table of Copper Blow Collar information and Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth	Zone		From	to	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
26CBRC_079	547995	6445312	234	-53	142	90	Nth		41	65	24	0.43	0.13
								Including	41	48	7	1.03	0.33
26CBRC_080	547887	6445185	237	-58	142	9	Nth		0	43	43	1.32	0.32
								Including	16	33	17	2.46	0.60
								Including	24	29	5	3.73	0.49
								and	31	32	1	7.84	4.45
26CBRC_081	547862	6445221	235	-60	141	120	Nth		73	99	26	2.57	0.75
								Including	75	88	13	4.07	1.20
								Including	76	80	4	7.06	2.38
26CBRC_082	547927	6445339	233	-63	142	150	Nth		Abandoned - Not sampled				
26CBRC_082A	547930	6445335	233	-60	143	226	Nth		165	223	58	0.67	0.15
								Including	167	178	11	1.01	0.27
								and	195	200	5	1.11	0.32
								and	214	220	6	1.15	0.15
26CBRC_083	547783	6445120	234	-60	145	202	Sth		4	6	2	0.95	0.11
								Including	5	6	1	1.46	0.17
									146	149	3	1.99	0.45
								Including	146	147	1	5.20	0.84
26CBRC_084	547774	6445076	234	-59	326	154	Sth		62	63	1	0.73	0.08
									88	89	1	0.73	0.19
26CBRC_085	547583	6445017	236	-58	144	220	Sth		134	136	2	0.61	0.24

									140	142	2	1.46	0.46
								Including	141	142	1	2.23	0.76
26CBRC_086	547803	6445232	234	-60	144	172	Nth		120	128	8	0.43	0.05
								Including	126	127	1	1.73	0.33
26CBRC_087	548103	6445375	235	-58	139	76	Nth		59	64	5	0.62	0.07
								Including	61	63	2	1.25	0.14
26CBRC_088	547846	6445170	236	-60	142	76	Central		10	11	1	1.02	0.39

(GDA 2020_MGA Zone_54)

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire	- Historical drilling is detailed in exploration reports with drilling undertaken by companies after 2012 also detailed in Public Reports. - RC drilling 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 Auger, RAB, RC and diamond drilling methods at the Broken Hill project. - RC Drilling conducted by KFM was completed with Truck 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- 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.
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 On Site Laboratory Services, Broken Hill and Bendigo. - RC samples are pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75µm. - A multi element suite is assayed using 4- Acid Digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry. - Gold analysis by 25g Lead collection fire assay. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission 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 received from the lab.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- The grade of significant intersections has been verified by other senior geological personnel associated with the project. - Low Grade Intervals were calculated at a cut off of 0.1% copper with a maximum of 2m of waste. - High Grade Intervals were calculated at a cut off of 0.2% copper 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.	- A local exploration grid was previously established at Copper Blow and detailed survey work has previously cross-referenced the local grids to the Zone 54 MGA and GDA 2020 coordinate systems. - Collar locations have been collected using the DGPS survey method. - 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 Copper Blow is approximately 20 to 40m along strike. - The current drilling programme at Copper Blow 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- All intervals reported are length weighted composites. - The orientation of the current (and previous) drillholes at Copper Blow 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 steeply dipping (almost vertical) on a strike of 55° TN. - 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 employees and contractors. - All samples were placed in large poly-weave bags for transportation to the analytical laboratory in Broken Hill by Kingfisher employees. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of	- The Copper Blow project is located within EL 9840. The exploration license is located approx. 20km SE 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	Landholder access agreements have been in place over the Broken Hill tenements
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Surface mining was completed in the early 1900's - Companies such as North Broken Hill completed the first diamond drilling in the area targeting IP anomalies in the 1960's. - Rasturn Pty Ltd completed shallow RAB in the 1980's - Triako Resources continued with further RC and DD drilling in 2004. - Silver City Minerals completed a mix of RC and Diamond drilling in 2017 and 2018. - Metallurgical test work also completed with recoveries > 90% on 'sighted' tests. - All previous exploration work is considered reliable and done to industry standard.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- Copper Blow: Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) deposit. - The mineralisation is situated within the Copper Blow Shear Zone, which cuts through ancient metamorphic rocks, specifically transitioning from quartz-feldspar-dominant lower stratigraphy to upper sequences of metapsammopelite (metamorphosed sandy-muddy sediments) and gneiss.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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</i>	- All requisite drill hole information is included in Appendix 1 of this report. - The reported intersections are listed in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 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.	- Intersection calculations are weighted by sample length. - The Copper Blow samples are RC chips with a constant sample length of 1m. - Reported intersections are primarily based on a cut-off grade of 0.1% Cu. - 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. - 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	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	- This report relates to the results of RC drilling undertaken at the Copper Blow Project in April 2026. - KFM believes that the results and data provided herein add further meaning and understanding to the geological lithologies and structure being tested at Copper Blow.
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.	KFM's future exploration at Copper Blow will focus on producing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate. Further exploratory drilling of several targets along strike to the Copper Blow orebody with similar magnetic and structural character is planned for the remainder of 2026.