7 December 2022

All Assay Results Received - Cleo Uranium Project, NT Grades up to 2.9% U_3O_8

Highlights

- **All assay results from maiden drilling campaign received.**
- **Significant results from program include:**
    - **16m @ 1,435 ppm** U_3O_8 (CLRCD023 from 116m)
        - including **0.4m @ 29,197 ppm (2.9%)** U_3O_8
    - **47m @ 924 ppm** U_3O_8 (CLRC017 from 53m)
        - including **14m @ 1,772 ppm (0.18%)** U_3O_8
    - **31m @ 962 ppm** U_3O_8 (CLRC029 from 118m)
        - including **10m @ 2,134 ppm (0.21%)** U_3O_8
    - **46m @ 535 ppm** U_3O_8 (CLRC015 from 62m)
        - including **5m @ 1,984 ppm (0.20%)** U_3O_8
    - **35m @ 556 ppm** U_3O_8 (CLRC019 from 60m)
        - Including **7m @ 2,059 ppm (0.21%)** including **1m @ 10,172 ppm (1.02%)** U_3O_8
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.**
- **Planning for future drilling programs commenced.**

Kingsland Minerals Ltd (ASX:KNG) (Kingsland or Company) is pleased to announce that all assay results from the maiden drilling program at the Cleo Uranium Project have been received.

A total of 30 holes with 3,228m of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and 450 meters of diamond core drilling has been completed. The rigs have demobilised from site and site rehabilitation works are well advanced. The drilling campaign achieved its objectives of confirming historical drilling intersections, providing additional information and data for a more detailed geological interpretation and extending known mineralisation along strike and at depth.

The completion of Kingsland Minerals' maiden drilling program and the receipt of all assays from the recent drilling has enabled a re-interpretation of geology and geological controls of uranium mineralisation to commence. This is a pre-cursor to planning additional drilling next year leading to a Mineral Resource Estimate later in 2023. Table 1 presents a summary of significant drilling intersections from the recent KNG drilling and historic drilling. A feature of these intersections are the broad zones of mineralisation with higher grade zones within them.

Table 1: Significant Drill Intersections from current and historic drilling

Hole	from	to	width	U3O8 ppm
CLRC017	**53**	**100**	**47**	**924**
incl	62	76	14	1,772
TAL0107RC	**58**	**107**	**49**	**787**
incl	78	95	17	1,286
CLRC029	**118**	**161**	**43**	**751**
incl	131	141	10	2,134
TAL079RC	**86**	**109**	**23**	**1,318**
incl	102	107	5	3,169
TAL062RC	**97**	**139**	**42**	**611**
inc	99	107	8	1,579
CLRC015	**62**	**108**	**46**	**535**
incl	69	70	1	1,076
incl	77	79	2	1,958
incl	90	95	5	1,984
incl	91	92	1	4,394
CLRCD023	**115.86**	**132**	**16.14**	**1,435**
incl	120.63	121	0.37	29,197
incl	127	130.68	3.68	2,160
TAL053RC	**61**	**99**	**38**	**527**
incl	78	87	9	1,457
CLRC019	**60**	**95**	**35**	**556**
incl	62	69	7	2,059
incl	62	63	1	10,172
incl	68	69	1	2,002
TAL0108RC	**70**	**88**	**18**	**932**
incl	82	86	4	2,600
TAL078RC	**98**	**117**	**19**	**829**
incl	98	102	4	2,857
TAL063RC	**77**	**98**	**21**	**682**
incl	88	97	9	1,055
CLRC022	**61**	**82**	**21**	**471**
incl	67	68	1	1,622
incl	74	75	1	1,971
incl	79	80	1	1,234

Results reported at a cut-off grade of 100ppm U_3O_8 with a maximum of 2m contiguous internal dilution

Diamond drilling completed by Kingsland shows that the higher grade uranium intersections are generally controlled by the position and possibly orientation of granitic intrusions. The contact between the sedimentary Masson Formation and the Cullen Granite batholith provides an eastern contact constraining uranium mineralisation. At Cleo, the Masson Formation generally consists of a series of graphitic, schistose sediments. These graphitic sediments have been intruded by a series of later felsic/granitic dykes varying in downhole width from centimetres to several meters. There appears to be several intrusion events with variation in grain size, mineralogy and orientation distinguishing them.

Table 2 shows the mineralised interval in diamond drill hole CLRCD023 and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the mineralisation in hole CLRCD023. The samples were assayed for uranium and this has been converted to U_3O_8 by applying a factor of 1.179.

Table 2: Assay Results CLRCD023

Hole	From	To	Width	U ppm	U_3O_8 ppm
CLRCD023	114	115.05	1.05	76	90
CLRCD023	115.05	115.48	0.43	39	46
CLRCD023	115.48	115.86	0.38	29	34
CLRCD023	**115.86**	**116.6**	**0.74**	**184**	**217**
CLRCD023	**116.6**	**117**	**0.40**	**4,409**	**5,198**
CLRCD023	**117**	**117.62**	**0.62**	**64**	**75**
CLRCD023	**117.62**	**118.55**	**0.93**	**40**	**47**
CLRCD023	**118.55**	**119**	**0.45**	**191**	**225**
CLRCD023	**119**	**120**	**1.00**	**78**	**92**
CLRCD023	**120**	**120.63**	**0.63**	**595**	**702**
CLRCD023	**120.63**	**121**	**0.37**	**24,764**	**29,197**
CLRCD023	**121**	**122**	**1.00**	**94**	**111**
CLRCD023	**122**	**123**	**1.00**	**119**	**141**
CLRCD023	**123**	**124**	**1.00**	**111**	**131**
CLRCD023	**124**	**125**	**1.00**	**47**	**56**
CLRCD023	**125**	**126**	**1.00**	**87**	**102**
CLRCD023	**126**	**127**	**1.00**	**71**	**84**
CLRCD023	**127**	**128**	**1.00**	**3,329**	**3,924**
CLRCD023	**128**	**128.45**	**0.45**	**602**	**709**
CLRCD023	**128.45**	**129**	**0.55**	**298**	**351**
CLRCD023	**129**	**130**	**1.00**	**1,165**	**1,374**
CLRCD023	**130**	**130.68**	**0.68**	**2,666**	**3,144**
CLRCD023	**130.68**	**131.2**	**0.52**	**113**	**133**
CLRCD023	**131.2**	**132**	**0.80**	**791**	**932**
CLRCD023	132	132.63	0.63	23	27
Intersection	**115.86**	**132**	**16.14**	**1,217**	**1,435**

The core photos in Figures 1 and 2 show the assay results and the location of intrusives (denoted by red dashed lines). There are a series of intrusives around 113m to 115m and then from 124m to 127m. Meter marks are written on the core. There is also an intrusive in tray 9 starting at 132.6m. Significant mineralisation is generally bordered by these intrusives with higher grade mineralisation contained in the graphitic schists.

Figure 1: Hole CRRCD023 Trays 4 to 6 (112.8m to 122.4m)

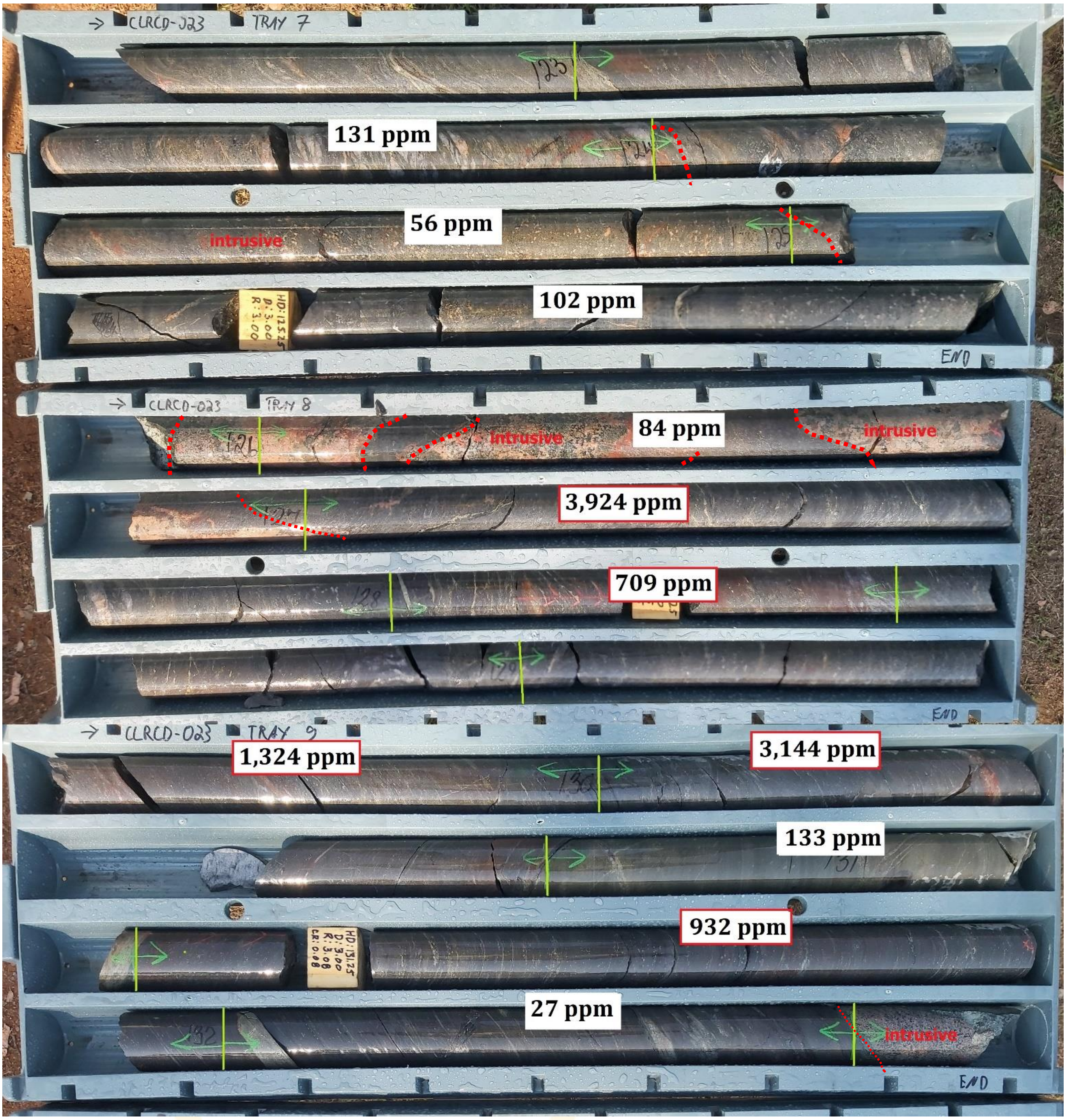

Figure 2: Hole CLRCD023 Trays 7 to 9 (122.4m to 132.7m)

Figure 3: Hole CLRCD023 120.63m – 121.0m 2.92% U_3O_8

Figure 3 shows a close up of hole CLRCD023 120.63m – 121.0m. This interval assayed 29,197 ppm U_3O_8 or 2.92%. Within the red coloured interval are several areas of very dark mineralisation. This has been identified in this hand specimen as likely being Uraninite (UO_2). Uraninite, also known as pitchblende, is a significant ore of uranium. The red-orange material is likely various weathering products of uraninite containing other uranium oxides.

Higher grade mineralisation is also found in some intrusives. Figure 4 shows a cross section with geology and mineralisation. The mineralisation can be seen to generally mimic the intrusive/sediment contact but is also contained within the intrusive in places. There may be different phases of intrusions into the sediments and one or more of these phases may be associated with uranium mineralisation. Fault zones were intersected in the diamond drilling with a south-west dip interpreted. These faults may have dislocated geological contacts and/or mineralisation as shown in Figure 4. A target also exists for future exploration on the south-eastern or hanging-wall contact as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 5 is a plan view showing geology and Kingsland Minerals significant drill results. All the results are based on 1m assays. The focus for future exploration drilling is highlighted by the red dashed lines. These are areas with little or no previous drilling that represent excellent potential for extensions of the uranium mineralisation.

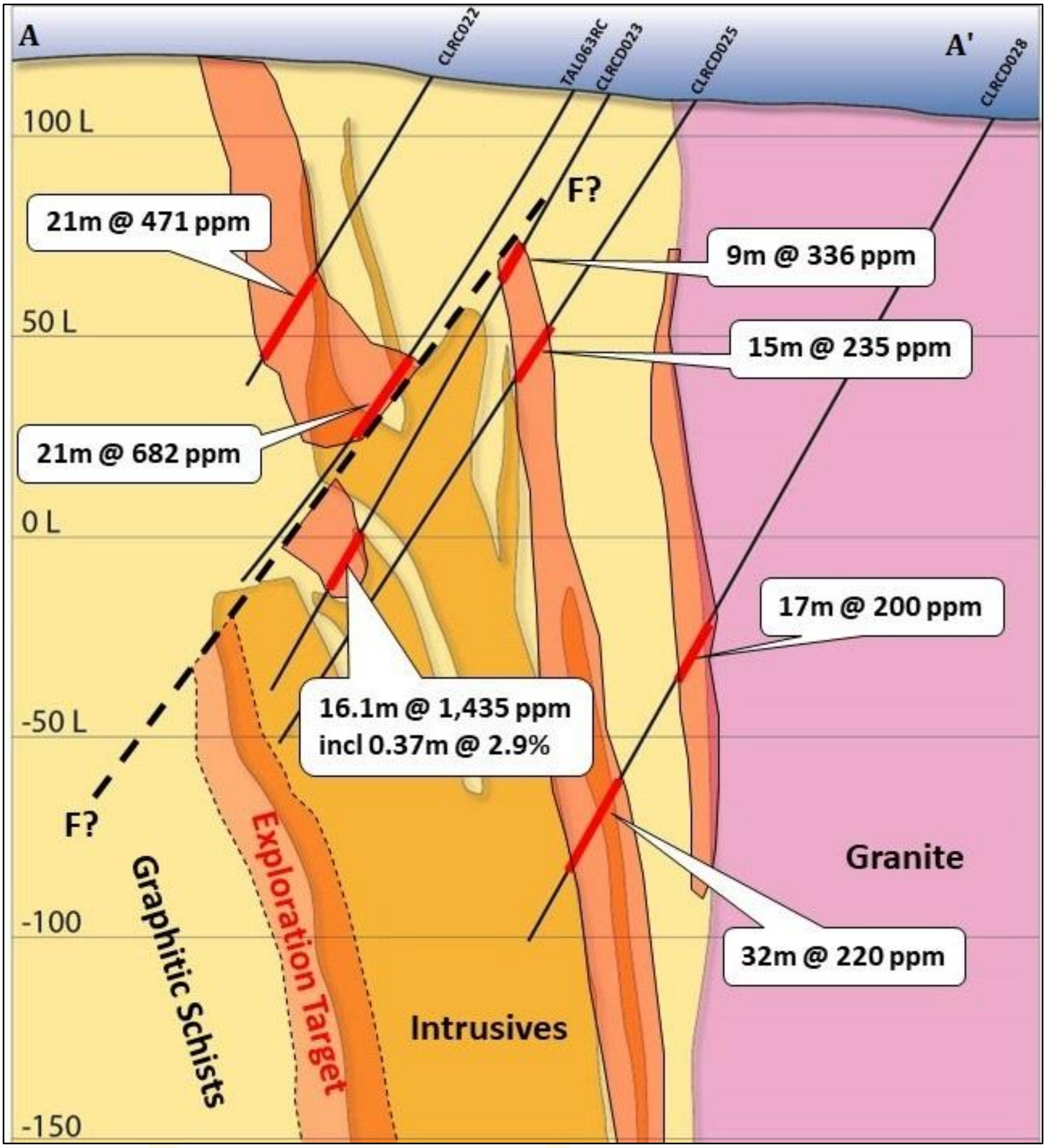

Figure 4: Cross section A-A' showing mineralisation and geology

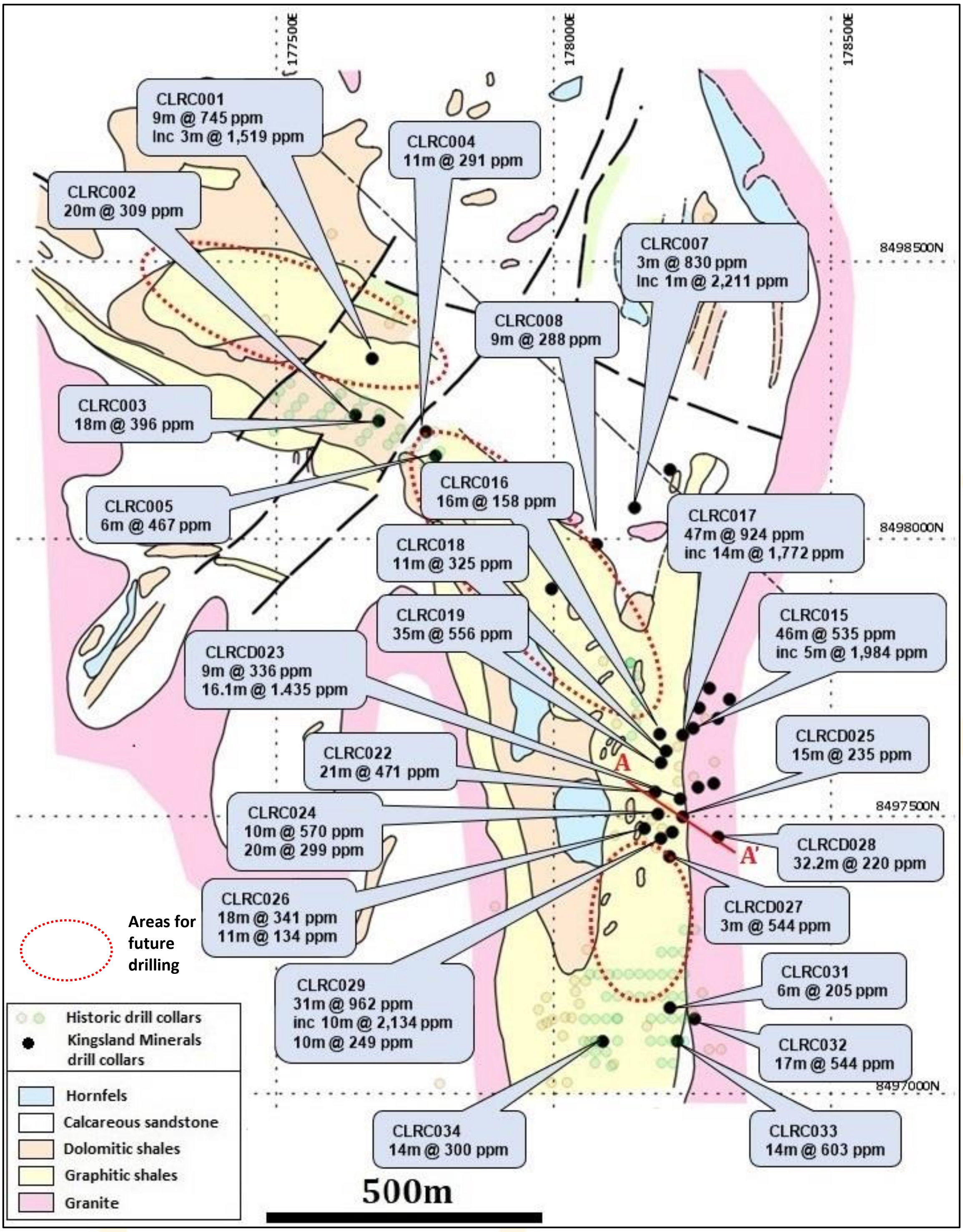

Figure 5: Plan of Cleo Uranium Project Drilling showing U_3O_8 grades, intervals and location of cross section

Table 3 shows all assay intersections at a cut-off grade of 100 ppm U_3O_8. A maximum of two meters of contiguous internal dilution is included in the reported intervals. Widths are reported as downhole widths. The true thickness is expected to be approximately 70%-80% of the downhole width although the exact orientation of the mineralisation is yet to be determined. Table 4 presents full collar details of the current RC drilling program.

Table 3: Cleo Uranium Project RC Drillhole Intervals >100 ppm U_3O_8

Hole		From	To	Width	U_3O_8 ppm
CLRC001		34	35	1	218
		46	47	1	319
		53	**62**	**9**	**745**
	incl	**53**	**56**	**3**	**1,519**
		65	66	1	126
		69	71	2	355
		75	76	1	100
		86	89	3	331
CLRC002		**22**	**42**	**20**	**309**
	incl	**40**	**41**	**1**	**1,340**
		45	47	2	130
		54	65	11	102
		68	74	6	136
		81	82	1	192
		85	87	2	201
		91	92	1	107
CLRC003		24	25	1	336
		28	30	2	219
		33	37	4	334
		41	**59**	**18**	**396**
	incl	**51**	**52**	**1**	**1,345**
		68	72	4	160
		75	87	12	152
		91	102	11	415
	incl	92	93	1	1,667
	and	100	101	1	1,153
CLRC004		30	35	5	127
		38	39	1	617
		44	55	11	291
		60	72	12	247
CLRC005		21	27	6	467
		61	62	1	180
		66	69	3	177
CLRC007		47	53	6	250
		59	60	1	223
		69	**72**	**3**	**830**
	incl	**70**	**71**	**1**	**2,211**
		76	78	2	186
		82	83	1	145
		101	104	3	145
CLRC008		20	29	9	288
	incl	24	25	1	1,321

Hole	From	To	Width	U_3O_8 ppm
CLRC011	162	164	2	271
CLRC013	14	20	6	185
	64	72	8	307
	79	83	4	238
CLRC014				NSI
CLRC015	48	52	4	127
	62	**108**	**46**	**535**
	incl **69**	**70**	**1**	**1,076**
	and **77**	**79**	**2**	**1,958**
	and **90**	**95**	**5**	**1,984**
	and **91**	**92**	**1**	**4,394**
CLRC016	44	45	1	145
	48	52	4	456
	85	101	16	158
CLRC017	8	16	8	351
	19	20	1	117
	24	25	1	174
	31	32	1	242
	36	45	9	462
	incl **41**	**42**	**1**	**1,160**
	53	**100**	**47**	**924**
	incl **53**	**54**	**1**	**1,777**
	and **62**	**76**	**14**	**1,772**
	incl **64**	**65**	**1**	**3,800**
	and **91**	**94**	**3**	**1,575**
	103	114	9	138
	118	126	8	243
CLRC018	7	12	5	163
	28	31	3	170
	38	39	1	175
	45	46	1	150
	51	57	6	149
	60	**71**	**11**	**325**
	incl **61**	**62**	**1**	**1,521**
	103	105	2	142
	110	113	3	177
	119	120	1	122
CLRC019	15	21	6	157
	30	31	1	119
	38	50	12	158
	60	**95**	**35**	**556**
	incl **62**	**69**	**7**	**2,059**
	and **62**	**63**	**1**	**10,172**
	and **68**	**69**	**1**	**2,002**
CLRC020				NSI
CLRC021				NSI

Hole		From	To	Width	U_3O_8 ppm
CLRC022		34	35	1	215
		38	40	2	139
		54	57	3	670
		61	**82**	**21**	**471**
	incl	**67**	**68**	**1**	**1,622**
	incl	**74**	**75**	**1**	**1,971**
	incl	**79**	**80**	**1**	**1,234**
CLRCD023		36	38	2	376
		46	**55**	**9**	**336**
		58	60	2	195
		115.86	**132**	**16.14**	**1,435**
	incl	**120.63**	**121**	**0.37**	**29,197**
	incl	**127**	**130.68**	**3.68**	**2,160**
		135	136	1	113
		137	138	1	122
		142.4	143.57	1.17	113
CLRC024		44	45	1	155
		47	48	1	394
		51	**65**	**14**	**380**
	incl	**54**	**55**	**1**	**2,411**
	incl	**57**	**58**	**1**	**1,377**
		61	65	4	138
		68	**78**	**10**	**570**
	incl	**68**	**69**	**1**	**3,472**
		84	**104**	**20**	**299**
	incl	**88**	**89**	**1**	**1,877**
CLRCD025		64	79	15	235
		83	84	1	171
		139	139.64	0.64	131
		158.3	159	0.7	219
		175	176	1	112
CLRC026		22	40	18	341
		43	54	11	134
CLRCD027		88	89	1	110
		97	100	3	544
	incl	**99**	**100**	**1**	**1,140**
		105	106	1	642
		108.58	112.3	3.72	476
	incl	**110.9**	**111.17**	**0.27**	**2,874**
		120	122	2	392
		147	150	3	624
	incl	**147**	**147.87**	**0.87**	**1,778**
		165.8	**167**	**1.2**	**1,065**
		181	181.64	0.64	137
CLRCD028		149	166	17	200
		170	171	1	117
		174	175	1	107

Hole		From	To	Width	U_3O_8 ppm
CLRCD028		177.43	177.64	0.21	1,887
		181	**213.2**	**32.2**	**220**
	incl	**184**	**184.22**	**0.22**	**2,057**
		185.23	**185.35**	**0.12**	**3,902**
CLRC029		70	71	1	198
		74	77	3	534
	incl	75	76	1	1,216
		82	83	1	102
		90	**110**	**20**	**252**
	incl	**96**	**97**	**1**	**1,434**
		118	**149**	**31**	**962**
	incl	**131**	**141**	**10**	**2,134**
	incl	**132**	**134**	**2**	**4,280**
		152	**162**	**10**	**249**
CLRC030					**NSI**
CLRC031		1	7	7	189
		28	31	3	198
		34	40	6	205
		44	45	1	150
		51	52	1	258
		60	62	2	207
CLRC032		72	73	1	250
		76	**93**	**17**	**544**
	incl	**80**	**81**	**1**	**2,700**
	and	**91**	**92**	**1**	**3,643**
		96	97	1	159
		111	113	2	350
CLRC033		11	12	1	174
		22	**36**	**14**	**603**
	incl	**24**	**25**	**1**	**5,467**
		41	42	1	162
		52	**54**	**2**	**983**
	incl	**52**	**53**	**1**	**1,491**
		60	69	9	236
		91	95	4	327
CLRC034		18	28	10	222
		32	**46**	**14**	**300**
		49	51	2	282
		54	57	3	159
		63	65	2	302
		98	100	2	121

incl - including
EOH – end of hole
NSI – No significant intercept
Results reported at a cut-off grade of 100ppm U_3O_8 with a maximum of 2m contiguous internal dilution

Table 4: Cleo Uranium Project Hole Details

Hole	East MGA53L	North MGAS53L	RL	RC Depth	Core Tail	Dip	Bearing (mag)
CLRC001	177673	8498325	111	102		-60	218
CLRC002	177643	8498223	109	102		-60	218
CLRC003	177685	8498213	104	102		-60	218
CLRC004	177770	8498193	101	102		-60	218
CLRC005	177787	8498150	105	72		-60	218
CLRC007	178146	8498056	109	108		-60	225
CLRC008	178077	8497990	106	150		-60	225
CLRC011	178281	8497731	107	168		-60	300
CLRC013	178262	8497695	107	102		-60	300
CLRC014	178296	8497677	107	102		-60	300
CLRC015	178251	8497659	108	114		-60	300
CLRC016	178191	8497648	117	102		-60	300
CLRC017	178233	8497647	110	126		-60	300
CLRC018	178203	8497618	115	120		-60	300
CLRC019	178193	8497596	116	120		-60	300
CLRC020	178289	8497559	108	102		-60	300
CLRC021	178260	8497552	108	102		-60	300
CLRC022	178183	8497544	115	90		-60	300
CLRCD023	178228	8497531	109	102	68.25	-60	300
CLRC024	178188	8497504	113	126		-60	300
CLRCD025	178233	8497499	108	102	88.5	-60	300
CLRC026	178164	8497478	115	60		-60	300
CLRCD027	178214	8497471	110	102	83.35	-60	300
CLRCD028	178296	8497463	106	60	209.82	-60	300
CLRC029	178193	8497460	111	162		-60	300
CLRC030	178209	8497427	109	102		-60	300
CLRC031	178210	8497155	100	102		-60	270
CLRC032	178254	8497135	98	114		-60	270
CLRC033	178223	8497095	99	102		-60	270
CLRC034	178088	8497094	102	108		-60	270

Holes CLRC006, CLRC009, CLRC010, CLRC012 were not drilled.

About Cleo Uranium Project

The Cleo Uranium Project is located within Kingsland's Allamber Project (Figure 6). The Allamber Project has been historically explored for uranium, copper and graphite. The project is located in the historic Pine Creek mining region where mining, predominantly for gold, has taken place since the 1870's. The project area is well serviced with sealed roads and other infrastructure and services that enable exploration programs to progress in a timely manner. There are no native title claims or determinations covering the project area.

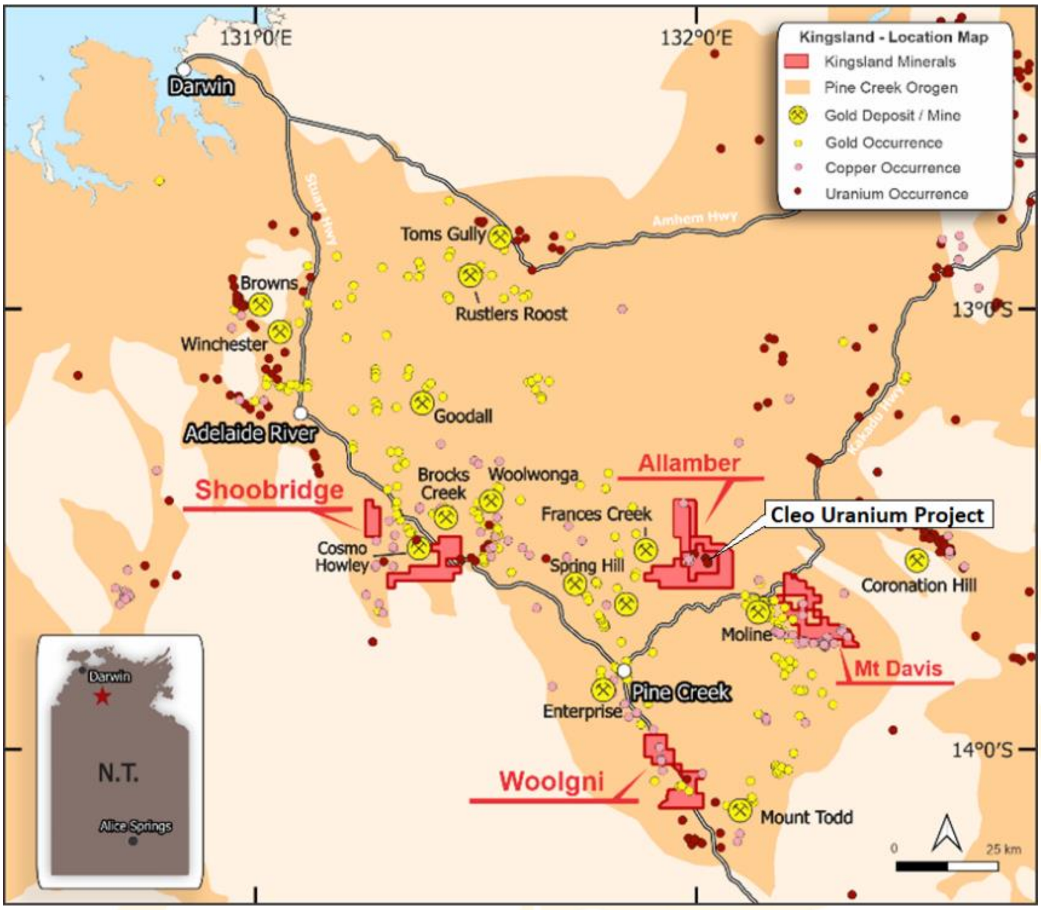

Figure 6: Kingsland Minerals Northern Territory Exploration Projects

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN AUTHORISED FOR RELEASE ON THE ASX BY THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

About Kingsland Minerals Ltd

Kingsland Minerals Ltd is an exploration company with assets in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. There are four project areas in the NT: Allamber, Woolgni, Shoobridge and Mt Davis. In additional Kingsland Minerals owns a nickel project at Lake Johnston in Western Australia. Kingsland's focus is on exploration and development of prospective uranium prospects at Allamber and Shoobridge in the Northern Territory. Following a successful listing on the ASX in June 2022 company details are as follows:

FOLLOW US ON TWITTER:
https://twitter.com/KingslandLtd

CAPITAL STRUCTURE
Shares on issue: 37,389,840
Options (KNGO): 14,582,250

MEDIA
Stewart Walters
Email: stewart@marketopen.com.au

MARKET OPEN

SHAREHOLDER CONTACT
Bruno Seneque
Email: info@kingslandminerals.com.au
Tel: +61 8 9381 3820

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mal Randall: Non-Executive Chairman
Richard Maddocks: Managing Director
Bruno Seneque: Director/Company Secretary
Nicholas Revell: Non-Executive Director

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Kingsland Minerals Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr David Princep, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Princep is an independent consultant employed by Gill Lane Consulting. Mr Princep has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Princep consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference to historical Exploration Results is from the report entitled ' Kingsland Prospectus' released on 9 June 2022 and available to view on the Kingsland Minerals website, www.kingslandminerals.com.au or the ASX website www.asx.com.au under the ticker code KNG. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.'

JORC Tables

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data Cleo Uranium Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling samples were collected as 1m intervals via a riffle splitter off the drill rig. • In order to speed up the analysis process initial sampling of holes was undertaken on 4m composites. A composite sample was taken with a scoop from each 1m bagged interval and combined for analysis. • Based on the results returned, sampling of the original 1m bagged intervals will be undertaken to confirm the actual distribution of mineralisation throughout the drill hole. • Diamond core was sampled either as 1m intervals or on geological boundaries. • A number of drill holes were downhole logged using a total count gamma tool in order to identify uranium mineralisation. The drill holes were logged open and a few days after drilling, as a result of radon build-up within the drill hole additional processing would be required in order to validate the quality of the downhole logging. Preliminary analysis of the log data indicates a reasonable correlation with the returned sample assays.
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).*	• The Cleo Uranium deposit was drilled with RC and Diamond Core drilling techniques. • Diamond drilling has been completed in order to derive samples for assay and mineralogical analysis. Diamond drill holes will also enable a more detailed view on the actual orientation of mineralisation.
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.*	• Drilling recoveries were generally very good. Some zones of low recovery were encountered associated with voids or cavities but these were not common and are not considered to influence the overall sample quality.
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*	• All drilling was qualitatively geologically logged recording lithology, mineralisation colour, weathering and grain size. • Some drill holes were logged using a downhole gamma and deviation tool. Radon build-up in the drill holes requires that additional processing be completed in order to derive a more reasonable radiometric grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• A rig-based riffle splitter was used to extract a sub-sample of approximately 3-4kg. This sample will be submitted for assay based on mineralised intervals determined by four metre composite sampling. • Some results reported in this announcement are based on four metre composites of the original one metre samples in order to improve assay laboratory turnaround and undertake preliminary identification of mineralised intervals. • One metre samples have been submitted based on initial results from the four meter composite samples. Results from these one metre re-splits have been reported in this announcement • Diamond core was sampled using cut half core with intervals either 1m or based on geological contacts.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A suite of elements were assayed at the North Australian Laboratories (NAL) in Pine Creek, NT. Jobs are sorted as per client sample submission, if any discrepancies client notified by email and job is set up as received. Samples are dried at 120 C for a minimum of four hours [or over-night if samples are excessively wet]. • Sample prep is jaw crushing whole sample through a Boyd double toggle jaw crusher to a nominal 2mm particle size, splitting 400 gram through a jones riffle splitter and fine pulverising to 75 micron through an LM2 pulveriser. A barren washed creek sand as a barren flush is pulverised after every sample. • Assay procedure is a four acids digest [MA4 acid HNO_3/HCl/$HClO_4$/HF] leach of a 0.3 gram sample aliquot in a Teflon vessel to strong fumes of Perchloric acid. The leach residue is digested in conc HCl and diluted to volume with demineralised water and mixed. The dilution factor is 50. U is read by ICP-MS. Each batch of 50 assays contains 40 samples, four CRM's, one reagent blank and five replicate control assays. CRM's used include Geostats and OREAS. All U assays above 400 ppm are checked and confirmed by a sodium peroxide fusion digest with an ICP-MS reading.
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.*	• A QAQC program of standards and duplicates was submitted with the drill samples. • No twinned sample locations have been completed. • Minor QAQC issues have been identified to date, once the drilling and assay program is completed all QAQC information will be compiled and reviewed. It is not expected that any of the issues identified will affect the results contained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in this announcement. • No adjustments have been made to any of the assay data other than converting uranium to uranium oxide values using a standard factor of 1.17924.
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.*	• Hole collars were surveyed by Cross Solutions of Darwin using a differential GPS in MGA94 zone 53S datum. MGA is the Map Grid of Australia as applied to the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA). Accuracy is +/- .01m • RC drillholes were downhole surveyed every 30m with a Reflex single shot • Diamond holes are surveyed every 30m with a Boart Longyear TruShot. • A limited number of drill holes were logged with a combination downhole deviation and total count gamma tool.
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.*	• Data spacing is variable. Areas of historic drilling are approximately 40m along strike where other areas are spaced at several hundred meters. • Drilling spacing and distribution in some areas is expected to be sufficient for estimation of Mineral Resources when combined with existing drill hole information. • The data presented in this announcement are based on one metre original samples or diamond core intervals. • The original one metre samples have been submitted to the laboratory upon receipt of results for all of the four metre composites for RC samples.
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.*	• Drilling is generally perpendicular to the strike direction of mineralisation. • No bias is considered to have been introduced through the drill hole direction or orientation. • Diamond drilling has been completed and is expected to provide additional information regarding mineralisation orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Due to the proximity of the laboratory samples are collected and delivered to the assay laboratory by Kingsland Minerals personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken.

Section 2: Reporting of Cleo Uranium Project Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Cleo Project is located on tenement EL 31960, which was granted in March 2019 and is valid until March 2025. This tenement is 100% owned by Kingsland Minerals Ltd. There are no known encumbrances to conducting exploration on this tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Cleo Uranium Project was discovered in 1985 by Total Mining Australia Pty Ltd. Total Mining carried out an extensive exploration program including RC and diamond core drilling. Atom Energy drilled a program of RC holes in 2004-05 followed by Thundelarra Exploration with additional RC holes in 2011-14.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cleo deposit to the north is located in a strongly folded syncline of Lower Proterozoic metasediments enclosed and intruded by the Cullen granite. The lithologies forming the syncline include a basal psammite, quartzites and sericite-chlorite schists. The unit is overlain by a thick sequence of carbonaceous shales which, when affected by faulting, become graphite and chlorite schists. The carbonaceous shale sequence contains interbedded dolomite lenses. The uppermost unit exposed at the Twin deposit is a coarse-grained quartzite which occupies the core of the syncline. The Twin deposit has been strongly faulted, with faults trending parallel to the axial plane of the syncline. These faults have become the loci of subsequent intrusion by the late phases of the Cullen granite. The uranium mineralisation is also concentrated within the faults. • Mineralisation towards the south occurs higher in the stratigraphic sequence. A large proportion of the lower units of the syncline have been adsorbed into the Cullen granite, particularly in the west. Mineralisation is more widely spread through the stratigraphy.

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ◦ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ◦ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ◦ *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is*
		• Drilling information is included in the announcement in Table 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Drilling results are reported on a length weighted average format. Holes have been reported at a cut-off of 100ppm U_3O_8 with a maximum of 3m of internal dilution. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling has been perpendicular to the strike direction. The true width of mineralisation will vary but is generally expected to be from 70% to 80% of the reported down-hole widths. • Mineralisation orientation, and therefore true width, will be investigated during the upcoming diamond drilling program.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All received results to date have been reported. • Hole locations have been surveyed to a high degree of accuracy by a surveyor using DGPS equipment • The competent person deems the reporting of these drill results to be balanced.
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.*	• The company has not completed any other exploration within the area to date. Previous companies have explored the area between 1985 and 2014 and this information was used in designing the drilling program. Historic information is publicly available through the STRIKE website.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral*	• Kingsland Minerals is currently planning follow up drilling at the Cleo Uranium

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Project and this is expected to be commenced in CY2023. • The deposit is considered open at depth and along strike as illustrated in Figures 4 and 5.