

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

For the Period Ending 30 June 2024



Kingfisher has made a number of breakthrough high-grade rare earth elements discoveries and is advancing its lithium and base metal exploration in the highly prospective Gascoyne Region.

Highlights

- \$200,000 government co-funding awarded for drilling Mick Well carbonatite pipe targets.
- Heritage clearances completed at Mick Well, including carbonatite pipe targets.
- Contractor secured for diamond drilling to commence in August.
- Historical review of base metal opportunities within Kingfisher tenure is ongoing, with recent early stage results showing encouraging elevated gold and bismuth with high grade copper
- Cash and listed investments of \$1.955M*.
- Mr Stephen Brockhurst appointed to the Board as Non-Executive Director with Mr James Farrell departing from his role as Executive Director and CEO.

Kingfisher Mining Ltd Non-Executive Chairman Warren Hallam commented:

“During the period we commenced preparations to test the Mick Well carbonatite targets identified by geophysics, the targets are the potential source of the REE mineralisation previously identified. Heritage surveys and the selection of the drilling contractor have been completed and we are excited to commence diamond drilling in August.

REE fields are often associated with base metal endowment and our exploration team has commenced a full review of the potential base metal opportunities within the company's tenure, with a number of areas where historical base metal occurrences have been identified and warrant appropriate follow-up.”

*Based on BC8 closing share price on 30 June 2024.

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES

During the Quarter, the Company successfully received government co-funding for drilling at Mick Well. Under the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) commencing in June 2024, Kingfisher will receive co-funding for drilling of the central and eastern carbonatite targets (Figure 1) which have been identified as the potential host of and main control of REE's within the Mick Well REE field. Kingfisher has so far identified over 20kms of REE strike which in general radiate from the carbonatite targets. The government co-funding is a strong endorsement of the high-quality targets and technical work the Company has completed in advancing its REE discoveries at Mick Well.

The Company has completed the heritage clearances to drill and access the two carbonatite pipe targets as well as the high-grade dyke and vein discoveries at MW11, MW12 and MW14 (Figure 1 - 3). Additionally, preparation work was carried out for track and drill pad clearing works as well as the selection of a diamond drill contractor for drilling to commence in August 2024.

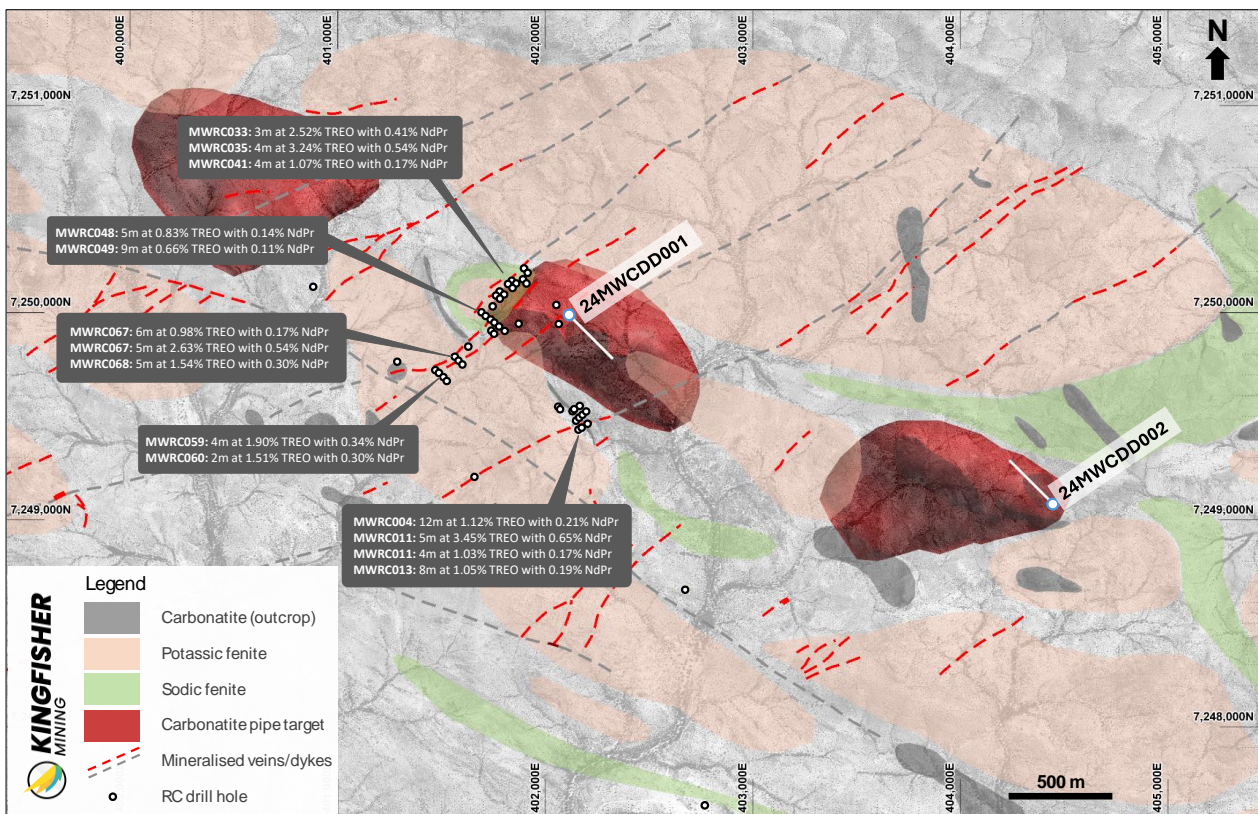


Figure 1: Mick Well mineralisation and proposed government co-funded drill holes. Drill results are shown in grey boxes (see ASX:KFM 7 February 2023, 5 July 2022 and 24 March 2022). Results are stated as Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO%) and total $\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Pr}_6\text{O}_{11}$ (%) content.



Figure 2: Cultural heritage survey team meeting at Mick Well.



Figure 3: Cultural heritage survey team sets off from Mick Well to survey access track and planned drill sites at MW12.

Government Co-funded Drilling

Kingfisher has been awarded \$200,000 of co-funding for drilling the Mick Well carbonatite pipe targets under the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

The three large carbonatite pipe targets at Mick Well have been identified below the Company's high-grade vein and dyke REE mineralisation discoveries. The carbonatite pipe targets were generated through three-dimensional modelling of the Company's gravity and magnetics data, with areas with more dense and more magnetic rocks identified from the geophysics. Each of the target pipes is more than 1,000m in diameter and close to surface, with the depth to the top of each target being less than 50m below the ground surface (Figure 1).

The carbonatite pipe targets are all located in the centre of the large area of outcropping carbonatites and associated fenite alteration at Mick Well (Figure 1). The modelled targets are also directly associated with the vein and dyke mineralisation which envelop and radiate away from the interpreted intrusion

centres. The co-funded drilling will target the central and eastern pipes, with additional drilling planned in other locations.

Review of Base Metal Opportunities

Kingfisher is undertaking an on-going review of the base metal opportunities within the company's tenure. Kingfisher's recent ground-based activities have investigated previously documented base metal occurrences at the Kingfisher prospect. Rockchips results from on ground mapping and geochemical sampling recently returned a number of high grade copper results with values ranging from 1.73% up to 15.3% Cu (MWGS3256) (see ASX: KFM 3 July 2024), further analysis has identified elevated bismuth (Bi) up to 0.26% (MWGS3256). Elevated bismuth commonly occurs within volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. The recently collected samples were re-assayed for gold, with a peak value of 0.6 g/t (MWGS3262) associated with a 10.76% Cu assay, see figure 4 with all new results included in Annexure 1 and historical results listed in Annexure 2. These new results and other identified base metal targets are planned to be followed up during the upcoming carbonatite diamond drilling program.

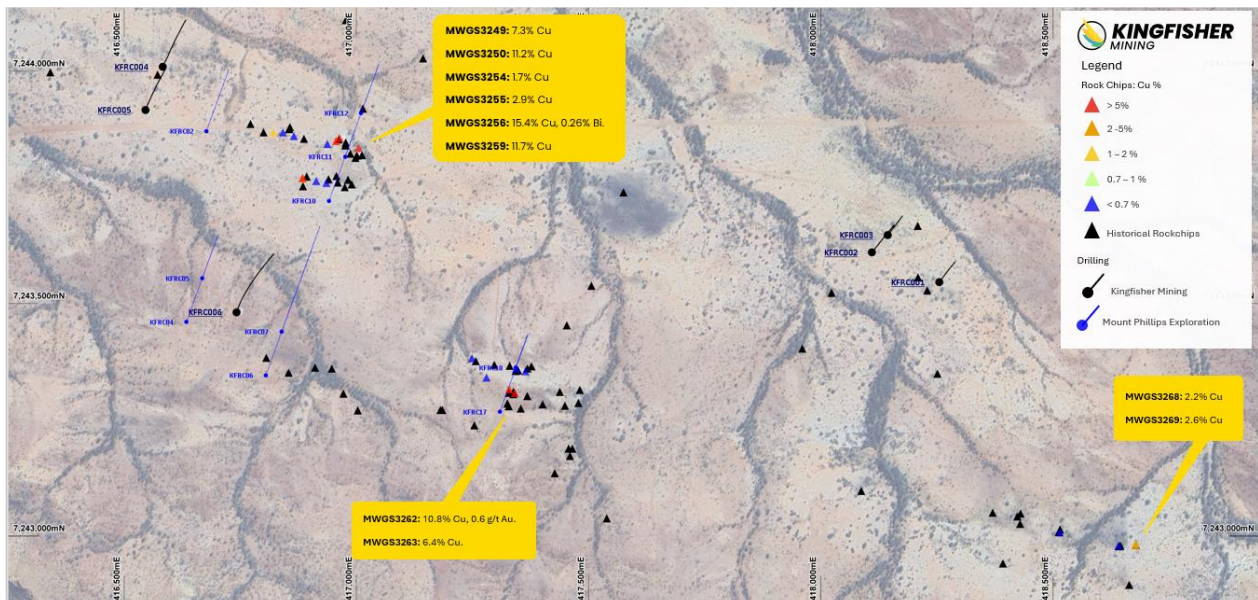


Figure 4: Highlights from recent geochemical sampling. Anomalous results are shown in yellow boxes (see annexure 1). Historical Kingfisher Mining drilling (ASX:KFM 10-Jan-2022 & 27-July-2022) and historical Mount Phillips Exploration drilling (annexure 2)(Wamex A75869).

CORPORATE

Management and Board Changes

Mr James Farrell tendered his resignation as Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer. Mr Farrell was replaced on the Board by Mr Stephen Brockhurst as Non-Executive Director.

The Board will continue to oversee the Company's activities with the on-ground exploration efforts capably led by the Company's Exploration Manager, Matthew Roach.

Financial Commentary

The Company closed the quarter with \$1.345M in cash, details are provided in the Appendix 5B report. Together with Kingfisher's shareholding in Black Cat Syndicate Ltd (**BC8:ASX**), the Company's cash and listed investments currently stand at approximately \$1.955M based on the BC8 closing price on 30 June 2024. Payments reported in Section 2.1(d) of the Appendix 5B for exploration and evaluation during the quarter totalled \$0.134m. Payments reported in Section 6 of the Appendix 5B were to Directors and include Director fees and superannuation during the quarter totalled \$0.168m.

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

Ends

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COMPANY PROJECTS

Kingfisher Mining Limited (ASX:KFM) ("Kingfisher" or the "Company") is a critical metals focussed company through its wholly owned projects in the highly prospective Gascoyne Mineral Field of Western Australia.

GASCOYNE CRITICAL METALS

Kingfisher's breakthrough Mick Well REE discovery and its Chalby Chalby Lithium Project both occur within the Company's extensive 938km² Gascoyne tenement holding which covers a strike length of 54km along the crustal-scale Chalba Shear Zone (Figure 5). The tenure is prospective for carbonatite REE mineralisation similar to Hastings Technology Metals' world-class Yangibana Deposit which includes 29.93Mt at 0.93% TREO (see ASX:HAS 11 October 2022) as well as the recent Yin and C3 discoveries of Dreadnought Resources which include mineral resources of 40.82Mt at 1.03% TREO (see ASX:DRE 30 November 2023). The Company's Gascoyne tenure is also prospective for lithium-bearing Thirty Three Suite Pegmatites that host Delta Lithium's Yinnetharra Project which has a mineral resource of 25.7Mt at 1.0% Li₂O (see ASX:DLI 27 December 2023).

Mick Well REE Project

Mick Well occurs within a large-scale carbonatite intrusion centre that extends over an area of 10km by 7km. The Company has delineated 20km of strike of high-grade REE mineralisation in dykes and veins which envelop and radiate away from three pipe-like features that have been delineated from geophysical surveys. Each of the large pipes targets is more than 1,000m in diameter and close to surface with the depth to the top of each target being less than 50m below the ground surface. The carbonatite pipe targets are all located in the centre of the large-scale area of outcropping carbonatites and associated fenite alteration. Kingfisher has interpreted the three pipe-like features to be the potential source of the high-grade dyke and vein mineralisation as well as the clay-hosted REEs that also occur in the area (Figure 6).

High grade discoveries of REE mineralisation have been made by the Company at MW2, MW7, MW8, MW9, MW10, MW11, MW12, MW13 and MW14. The REE mineralisation dominantly occurs as monazite and is associated with ferrocarnatite intrusions and exceptionally high-grade veins that fill structures around the modelled intrusion centres. Drilling at MW2 has returned the following highly encouraging results:

- **MWRC011:** 5m at 3.45% TREO with 0.65% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 102m, including 3m at 5.21% TREO with 0.98% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 102m.
- **MWRC033:** 3m at 2.52% TREO with 0.41% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 46m.
- **MWRC035:** 4m at 3.24% TREO with 0.54% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 46m.
- **MWRC059:** 4m at 1.90% TREO with 0.34% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 65m, including 3m at 2.42% TREO with 0.43% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 65m.
- **MWRC067:** 5m at 2.63% TREO with 0.54% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 124m, including 3m at 4.11% TREO with 0.85% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 124m (Figure 7).
- **MWRC068:** 5m at 1.54% TREO with 0.30% Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11} from 75m (Figure 7).

The combination of these geophysical responses to the carbonatite geology provide a very powerful combination of exploration tools for early stage targeting and project generation.

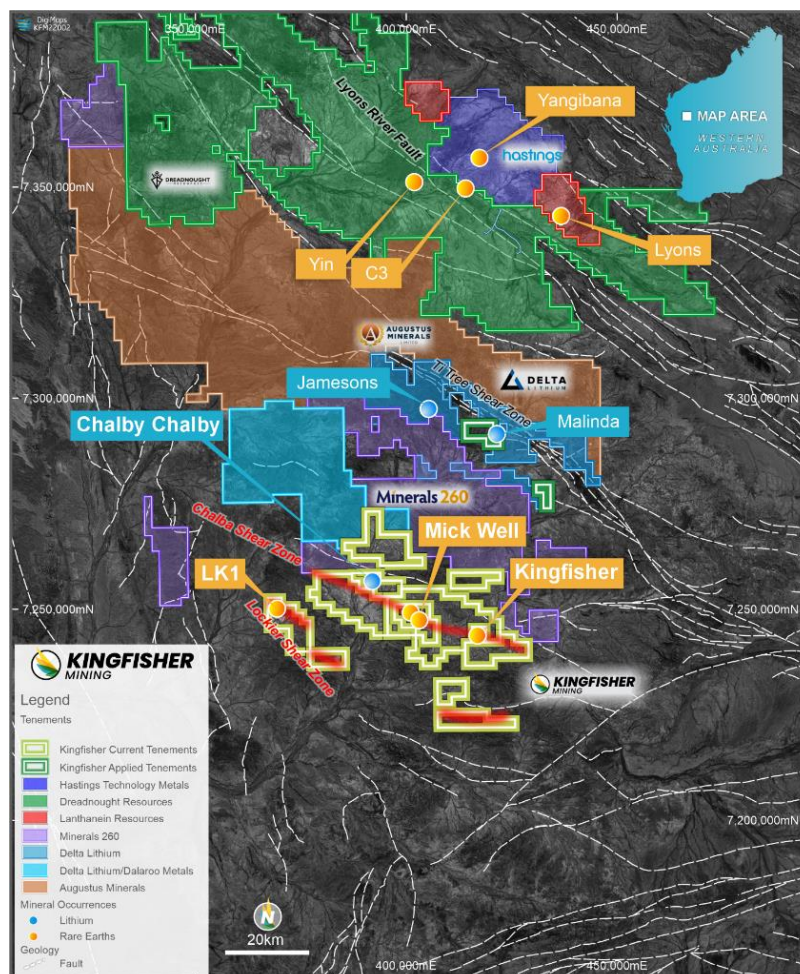


Figure 5: Location of the Mick Well and LK1 REE Projects and the Chalby Chalby Lithium Project in the Gascoyne Mineral Field. The location of the Yangibana REE Deposit, Yin REE and C3 Deposits which are located 100km north of Kingfisher’s projects as well as the Malinda Lithium Deposit which is located 45km north of Kingfisher’s projects are also shown.

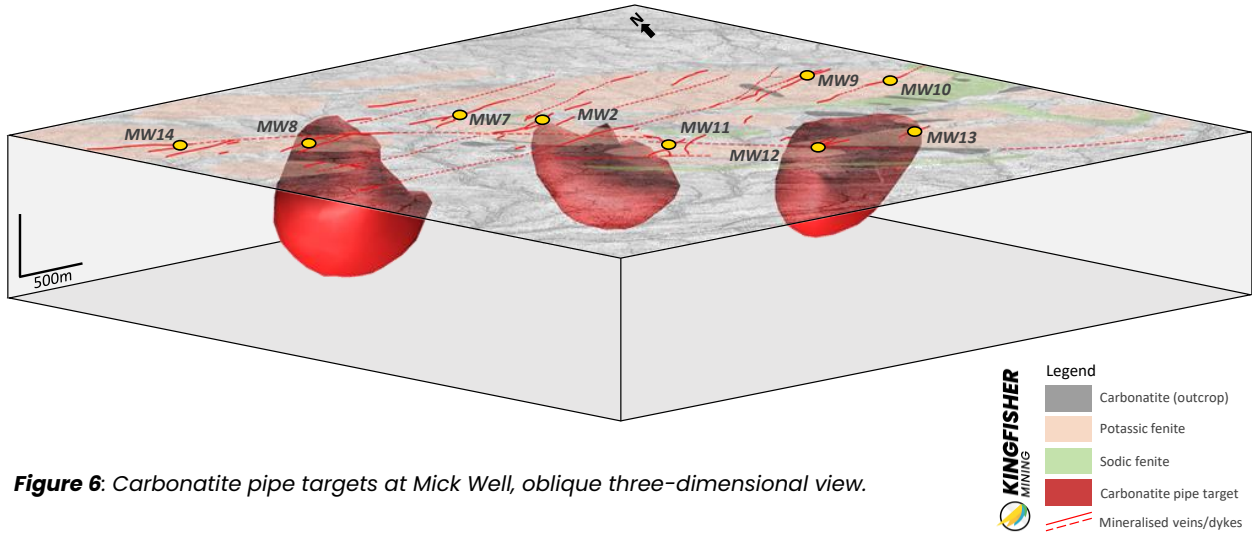


Figure 6: Carbonatite pipe targets at Mick Well, oblique three-dimensional view.

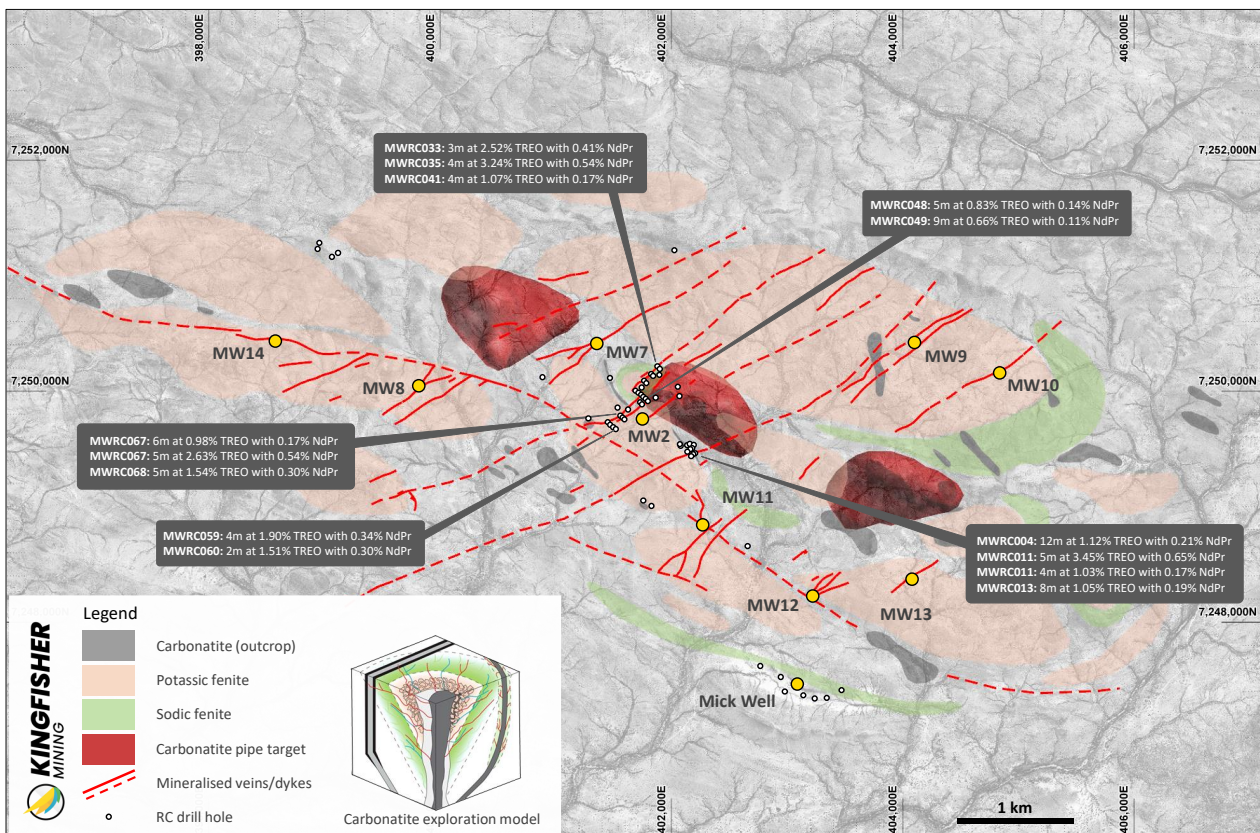


Figure 7: Mick Well project geology showing the carbonatite dyke targets. Drill results are shown in grey boxes (see ASX:KFM 7 February 2023, 5 July 2022 and 24 March 2022). Results are stated as Total Rare Earth Oxides (TREO%) and total $Nd_2O_3 + Pr_6O_{11}$ (%) content.

LK1 REE Prospect

The large-scale LK1 Prospect is located 30km west of the Company's breakthrough Mick Well REE discoveries on a separate large shear zone, the Lockier Shear Zone. LK1 is more than 9km long and more than 6.5km wide and was identified by Company due to similarities with the Company's breakthrough Mick Well REE discoveries. The large-scale prospect is comprised of multiple circular features which are defined by the magnetics and thorium responses, with a ring-shaped thorium feature having a diameter of 1.7km (see ASX:KFM 18 January 2023).

Four large carbonatite pipe targets have been identified at the LK1 Prospect from three-dimensional modelling of the gravity and magnetics data. The two larger LK1 pipe targets are both more than 1,000m in diameter, extending from the near surface to depths of more than 1,000m below the ground surface. The combination of magnetic, thorium and potassium responses of the target together with the three-dimensional geophysical models appear similar to the architecture of the carbonatite intrusion model, with potential for carbonatite pipes and the associated vein and dyke mineralisation (Figure 8, Figure 9).

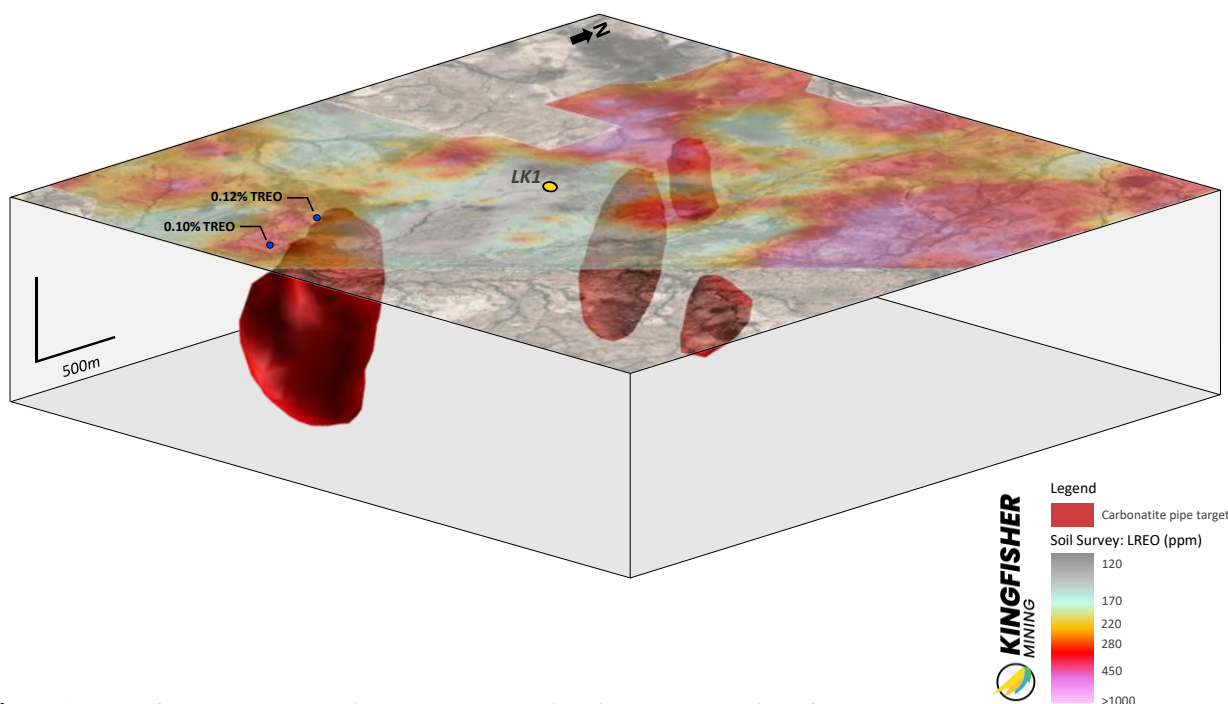


Figure 8: LK1 surface REE geochemistry and carbonatite pipe targets derived from geophysics, oblique three-dimensional view.

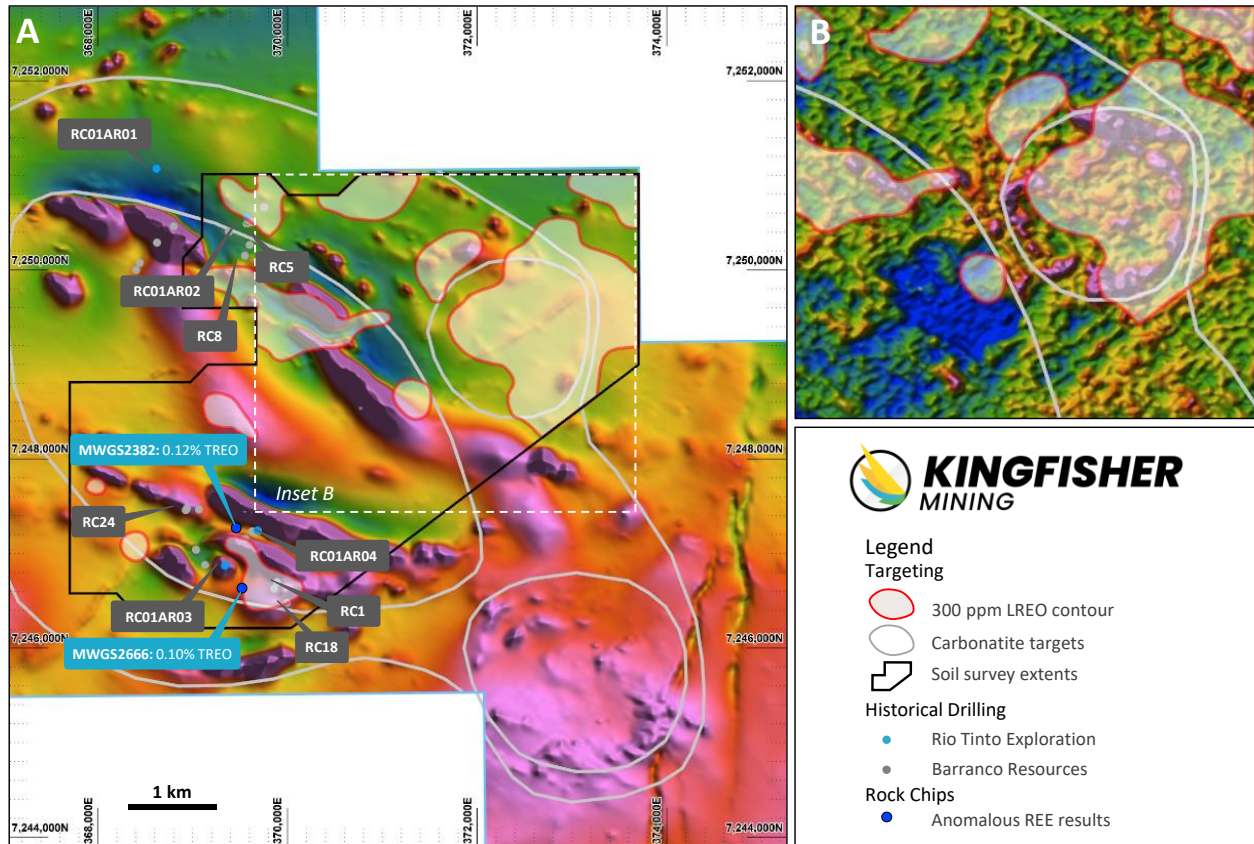


Figure 10: Total magnetic intensity (A) and thorium responses coincident with anomalous REE soil geochemistry (B). Anomalous rock chips (blue boxes) and historical drill hole locations (grey boxes) described in Table 1 are also shown.

Table 1: Previous drilling results from the LK1 target area

Rio Tinto Drill Hole	Pathfinder elements: highest from 2m samples ¹
ARC01AR01	340 ppm Ce, 195 ppm La, 1100 ppm Ba and 1150 ppm P
ARC01AR02	280 ppm Ce, 165 ppm La, 125 ppm Y, 2600 ppm Ba and 3100 ppm P
ARC01AR03	8900 ppm P
ARC01AR04	1250 ppm Ba and 1400 ppm P
Barranco Drill Hole	Geology and elevated metals ²
RC1	Ironstone with 7m at 0.25% Zn from 20m
RC5	Ironstone with 25m at 0.29% Zn from surface
RC8	Ironstone with 5m at 0.17% Zn from 20m
RC18	Ironstone with 30m at 0.13% Zn from 10m
RC24	Ironstone with 22m at 0.29% Zn from 1m

¹ Pathfinder elements in the reporting range are associated with REE mineralisation at MW2.

² Zinc is associated with the REE mineralisation at MW2. Drill holes not analysed for REEs.

The Carbonatite Exploration Model

The carbonatite intrusion model has a central carbonatite pipe which is comprised of multiple phases of carbonatite intrusion that is surrounded by ring dykes which form around and radial dykes which radiate out from the central intrusion (Figure 11). The carbonatite exploration model envisages alteration of the host country rock into which the carbonatites intrude, with development of sodic (Na) and potassic (K) fenites around the intrusions which often hosts the REE mineralisation (Figure 12).

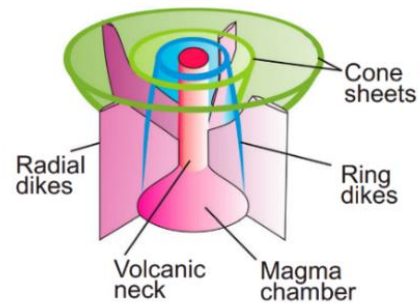


Figure 11: 3D schematic of a carbonatite intrusion*

Each part of the carbonatite system has characteristics which can be detected by modern exploration techniques, for example:

- Thorium associated with the REE mineralisation is apparent in the radiometrics.
- Potassium fenites, the alteration which forms around carbonatites intrusions, is also apparent in the radiometrics.
- Ferrocarbonatites have high iron content and can appear as magnetic highs in the geophysics.
- Carbonatites typically have high density and can be distinguished from the country rocks by gravity surveys.
- ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) remote sensing can detect various minerals and elements, including carbonates, ferrous and ferric iron as well as alumina and magnesium and can assist with of carbonatites and associated alteration.

The combination of these geophysical responses to the carbonatite geology provide a very powerful combination of exploration tools for early stage targeting and project generation.

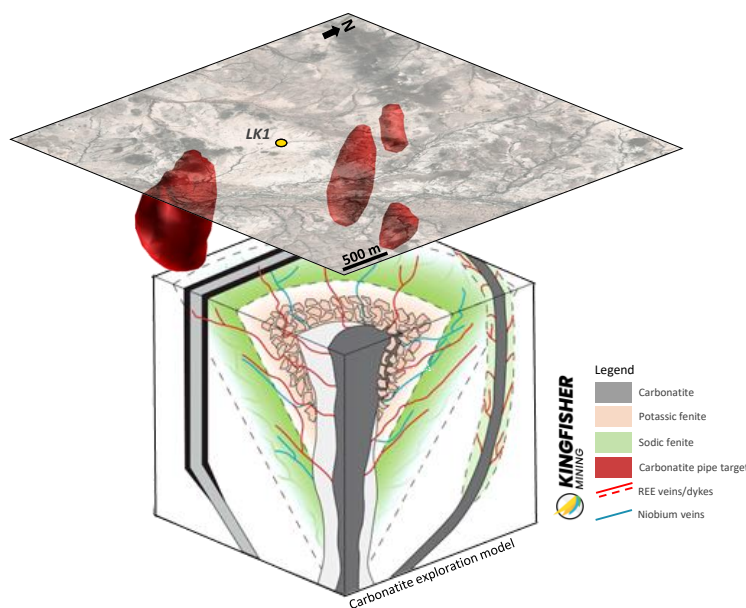


Figure 12: LK1 carbonatite pipe targets and the carbonatite associated rare earth element mineralisation model*. The model shows carbonatite intrusions and dykes, areas of potassic fenitisation as well as the late stage REE-bearing dykes and veins.

Chalby Chalby Lithium Prospect

The Chalby Chalby Lithium Prospect is in the north of Kingfisher’s extensive Gascoyne tenement holding (Figure 13). Mapping and sampling for lithium at Chalby Chalby has delineated multiple stacked pegmatites with a cumulative strike length of over 13km and with rock chip results up to 0.61% Li₂O (see ASX:KFM 11 September 2023). The pegmatites occur within broad areas of lithium soil anomalism extending up to 1,600m in length and 800m in width. The lithium soil anomalies are associated with, and extend beyond mapped pegmatites, highlighting the potential for discovery of additional lithium-bearing pegmatites (see ASX:KFM 26 October 2023).

Recent exploration by Delta Lithium Limited has highlighted the potential of the Gascoyne Thirty Three Suite Pegmatites to host potentially economic lithium mineralisation. Significant spodumene-bearing mineralisation has been reported from Delta Lithium’s Yinnetharra Project, which is located 40km northeast of Chalby Chalby and now includes a mineral resource of 25.7Mt at 1.0% Li₂O (see ASX:DLI 27 December 2023). Minerals 260 Limited has also defined a 5km long continuous lithium trend at Pyramid Hill (see ASX:MI6 4 September 2023), which is immediately along strike from Chalby Chalby. The mapping of pegmatites highlights a pegmatite target zone which extends more than 22km around a large granite intrusion of the Durlacher Suite (Figure 14).

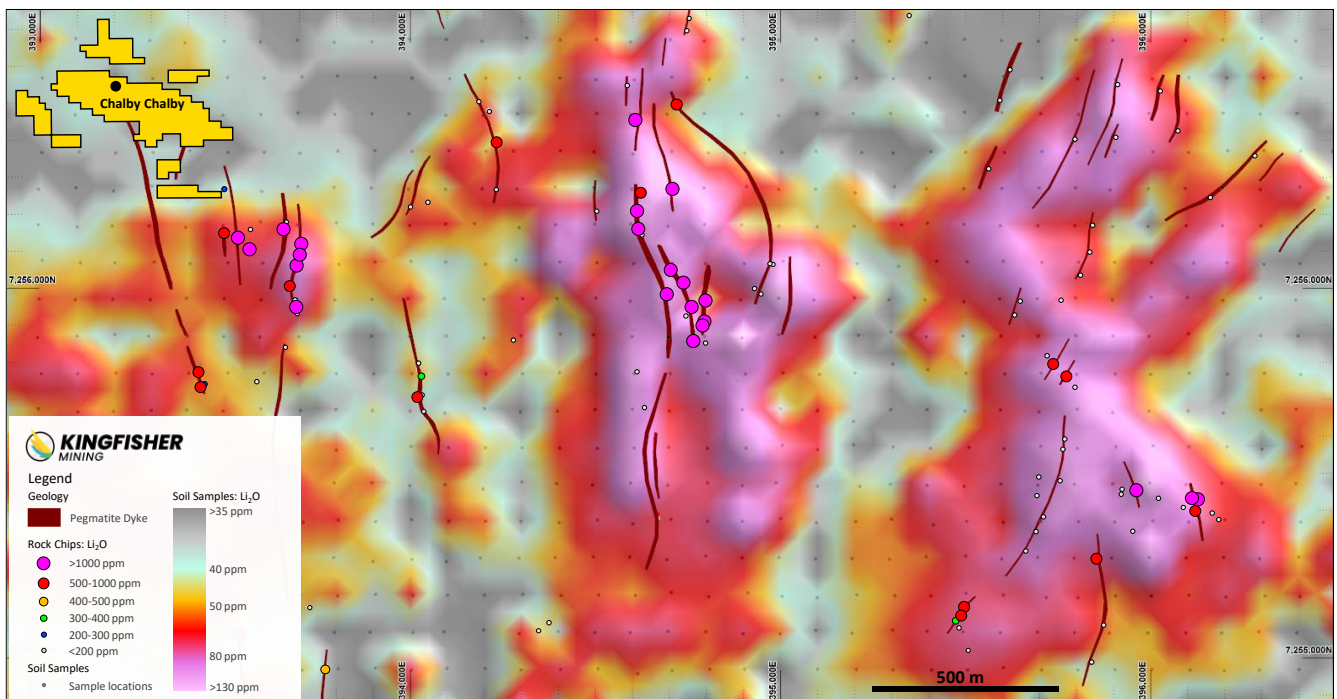


Figure 13: Chalby Chalby soil geochemistry and rock chip results (see ASX:KFM 11 September 2023 and 7 August 2023).

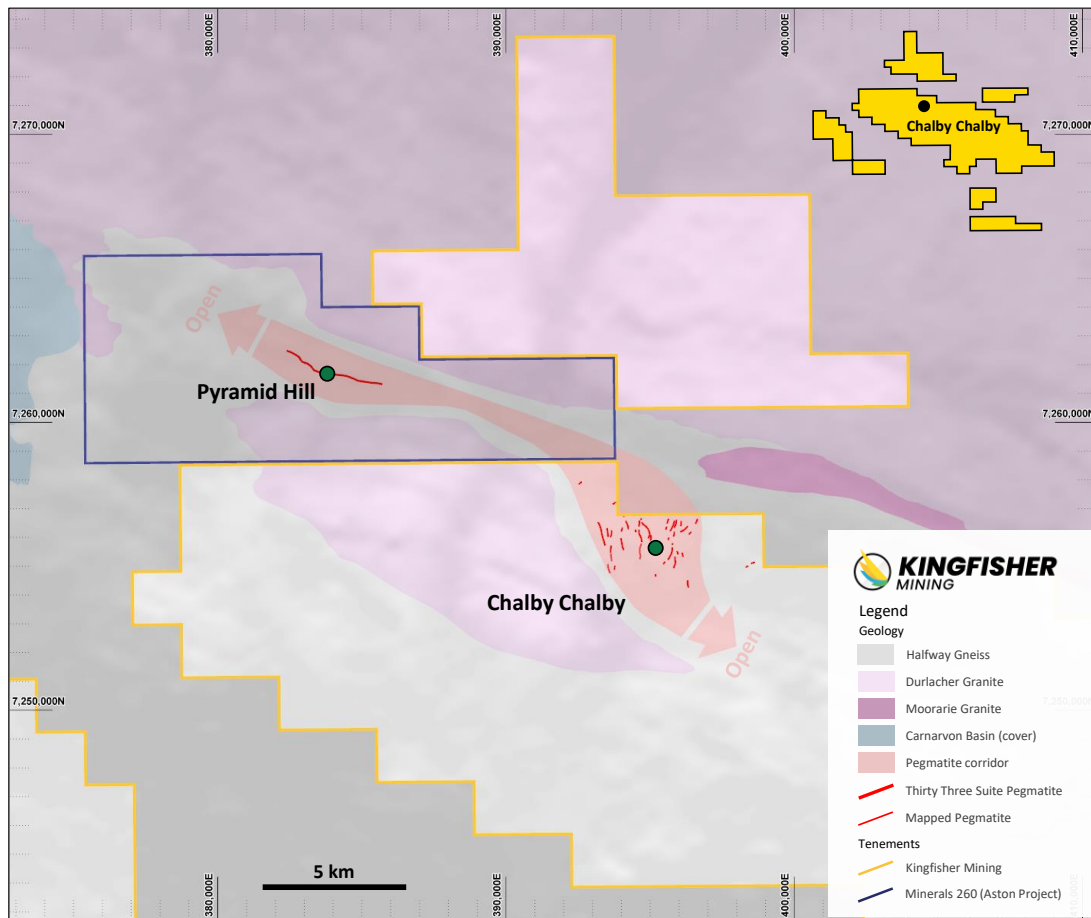


Figure 14: Simplified geology of Kingfisher's Gascoyne projects showing the location of the Company's Chalby Chalby Lithium Prospect and Thirty Three Suite Pegmatite at Minerals 260's Pyramid Hill (Aston Project).

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 Western Australia. The Company's tenements cover 938km² in the underexplored Gascoyne Mineral Field.

The Company has made a number of breakthrough high grade rare earth elements discoveries in the Gascoyne region where it holds a target strike lengths of more than 54km along the Chalba mineralised corridor and more than 30km along the Lockier mineralised corridor.

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

Annexure 1: Rock Chip Sample Information

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Cu%	Pb %	Zn %	Ba ppm	Bi ppm	Au ppm (g/t)
MWGS3249	416964	7243856	7.33	0.04	0	112	56.19	0.08
MWGS3250	416956	7243849	11.2	0.04	0	34	2.87	0.03
MWGS3251	416937	7243843	0.25	0.1	0	293	4.5	0.04
MWGS3252	416865	7243860	0.24	0.04	0.02	61	2.24	0.13
MWGS3253	416842	7243868	0.17	0.08	0.04	255	154.81	0.1
MWGS3254	416821	7243868	1.73	0.09	0	185	83.54	0.01
MWGS3255	416885	7243769	2.86	0.16	0.1	177	242.14	0.01
MWGS3256	416884	7243770	15.35	0.12	0.01	162	2649.4	0.04
MWGS3257	416914	7243763	0.11	0.01	0.01	302	52.39	0.01
MWGS3258	416935	7243759	0.05	0.01	0	257	64.58	B.D.L
MWGS3259	417004	7243835	11.69	0.04	0	13	1.49	0.01
MWGS3260	417344	7243360	0.26	0.02	0.06	120	1.83	B.D.L
MWGS3261	417364	7243354	0.21	0.01	0.06	398	1.14	B.D.L
MWGS3262	417329	7243315	10.76	0	0	76	13.03	0.6
MWGS3263	417341	7243308	6.39	0	0	102	6.86	0.22
MWGS3264	417280	7243341	0.23	0	0	259	1.5	0.06
MWGS3265	417249	7243382	0.12	0.06	0.02	588	0.62	B.D.L
MWGS3266	418514	7243008	0.01	0	0	213	0.16	B.D.L
MWGS3267	418642	7242979	0.01	0	0	267	0.1	B.D.L
MWGS3268	418677	7242983	2.24	0	0	99	1.63	0.05
MWGS3269	418677	7242980	2.55	0	0	542	0.84	0.01

(B.D.L : Below Detection Limit)

Annexure 2: Historical Drill Hole Information

Drillhole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole	mFrom	mTo	Interval (m)	Cu%	Pb %	Zn %	Wamex ID
MCRC1	393751	7245296	240	-60	280	55	27	37	10		1		A58062
KFRC10	416941	7243720	306	-60	20	324	69	72	3	0.6			A75869
KFRC02	416677	7243870	302	-60	20	278			N.S.R				A75869
KFRC04	416634	7243460	313	-60	20	300			N.S.R				A75869
KFRC05	416668	7243554	308	-60	20	150			N.S.R				A75869
KFRC06	416805	7243345	311	-60	20	400	247	248	1			0.48	A75869
KFRC07	416839	7243439	309	-60	20	342			N.S.R				A75869
KFRC11	416976	7243815	304	-60	20	390	50	70	20			0.16	A75869
KFRC12	417010	7243909	304	-60	20	204	145	150	5			1	A75869
KFRC17	417309	7243267	313	-60	20	300			N.S.R				A75869
KFRC18	417343	7243362	309	-60	20	150			N.S.R				A75869

(N.S.R: No significant results)

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 3 July 2024 'Preparation for Drilling MW Carbonatites & Base Metal Review'.
- The report released 27-July-2024 'Broad Zones of Anomalous REEs Discovered in Mick Well Clays'
- The report released 21 December 2021 'Kingfisher Confirms Rare Earths Potential at Gascoyne Projects'.
- The report released 10 January 2022 'Significant Rare Earths Discovery: 12m at 1.12% TREO'.
- The report released 24 March 2022 'High Grade Rare Earths Returned from Discovery Drill Hole: 4m at 1.84% TREO, including 1m at 3.87% TREO'.
- The report released 5 July 2022 'Latest Drilling Returns High Grade REEs with 5m at 3.45% TREO, including 3m at 5.21% TREO'.
- The report released 30 August 2022 '40% REE Returned from Mick Well'.
- The report released 4 October 2022 'Further Exceptional REE Results Extends MW2 Strike Length to 3km'.
- The report released 24 October 2022 'New REE Discoveries along Kingfisher's 54km Target Corridor - MW7 and MW8'.
- The report released 29 November 2022 'Assays from MW7 Confirm Another High Grade REE Discovery'.
- The report released 10 January 2023 'Exciting New Carbonatite REE Targets Along 54km Corridor'.
- The report released 18 January 2023 'Large-Scale Carbonatite REE Targets Identified at Arthur River'.
- The report released 23 January 2023 'MW2 and MW7 Continue to Expand on Latest Surface Sample Results'.
- The report released 7 February 2023 'High Grade Drilling Results Confirm New MW2 REE Discovery'.
- The report released 23 February 2023 'Exciting Carbonatite Potential at Arthur River'.
- The report released 27 February 2023 'Latest MW2 Surface Sample Extend Mineralised Zone'.
- The report released 3 April 2023 'Significant Exploration Program Targets Large-Scale Carbonatites'.
- The report released 10 July 2023 'Carbonatite Intrusions Confirmed at Large-Scale Chalba Targets'.
- The report released 7 August 2023 'Lithium-Bearing Pegmatites Confirmed at Highly Prospective Gascoyne Tenure'.
- The report released 11 September 2023 'Multiple Stacked Lithium-Bearing Pegmatites Mapped at Chalby Chalby'.
- The report released 3 October 2023 'Further High Grade REE Mineralisation Discovered at Mick Well'.
- The report released 23 October 2023 'Gravity Survey Confirms Carbonatite Pipe Targets at Mick Well'.
- The report released 26 October 2023 'Broad Lithium Anomalies Identified from Chalby Chalby Soil Geochemistry Survey'.
- The report released 14 November 2023 'Significant Additional Carbonatites and REE Mineralisation Identified at Mick Well'.

- The report released 23 November 2023 'High Grade Discoveries Further Expand REE Carbonatites at Mick Well'.
- The report released 7 December 2023 'LK1: Another Compelling Carbonatite'.
- The report released 20 December 2023 'Mick Well Exceeds 20km of REE Mineralisation'.
- The report released 6 February 2024 'Completion of Boolaloo Project Sale'.
- ASX Announcement 'Large, High Confidence Yin Ironstone Resource – Mangaroon (100%)'. Dreadnought Resources Limited (ASX:DRE), 30 November 2023.
- ASX Announcement 'Drilling along 8km long Bald Hill – Fraser's trend Increases Indicated Mineral Resources by 50%'. Hastings Technology Metals Limited (ASX:HAS), 11 October 2022.
- ASX Announcement 'Yinnetharra Lithium Project Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate'. Delta Lithium Limited (ASX:DLI), 27 December 2023.
- ASX Announcement 'Minerals 260 to accelerate exploration at Aston Project after defining new lithium trend'. Minerals 260 Limited (ASX:MI6), 4 September 2023.

Technical Exploration Papers

* Simandl, G.J. and Paradis, S. 2018. Carbonatites: related ore deposits, resources, footprint, and exploration methods, Applied Earth Science, 127:4, 123-152

* Elliott, H.A.L., Wall, F., Chakhmouradian, A.R., P.R.Siegfried, Dahlgrend, S., Weatherley, S., Finch, A.A., Marks, M.A.W., Dowman, E. and Deady, F. 2018. Fenites associated with carbonatite complexes: A review. Ore Geology Reviews, Volume 93, February 2018, Pages 38-59.

Total Rare Earth Oxide Calculation

Total Rare Earths Oxides (TREO) is the sum of the oxides of the light rare earth elements lanthanum (La), cerium (Ce), praseodymium (Pr), neodymium (Nd), and samarium (Sm) and the heavy rare earth elements europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), terbium (Tb), dysprosium (Dy), holmium (Ho), erbium (Er), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), lutetium (Lu), and yttrium (Y).

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Matthew Roach, a geologist and Exploration Manager employed by Kingfisher Mining Limited. Mr Roach is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to this style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being reported on to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Roach consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters in the form and context in which it appears.

Schedule of Tenements

Project	Tenement	Registered Holder	Status	Area (Bt)	Expiry Date	Interest Held @ 31-Mar-24	Interest Held @ 30-Jun-24
Kingfisher	E09/2242	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	4	1 February 2028	100%	100%
	E09/2349	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	24	21 October 2025	100%	100%
	E09/2481	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	79	16 January 2027	100%	100%
Mick Well	E09/2320	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	20	20 March 2029	100%	100%
	E09/2495	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	50	10 April 2027	100%	100%
	E09/2653	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	14	20 July 2027	100%	100%
Arthur River	E09/2494	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	26	11 April 2027	100%	100%
	E09/2523	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	10	4 April 2027	100%	100%
Chalba	E09/2654	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	35	28 August 2027	100%	100%
	E09/2655	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	14	20 July 2027	100%	100%
Mooloo	E09/2660	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	10	31 October 2027	100%	100%
	E09/2661	Kingfisher Mining Ltd	Granted	18	1 November 2027	100%	100%

Notes for the schedule of tenements:

- Kingfisher applied for E09/2837 which covers 4 blocks on 16 June 2023. Competing applications were also lodged on the same date and the tenement was awarded by ballot to another party on 11 June 2024. The Company's application lapsed on completion of the ballot.
- Kingfisher applied for E09/2847 which covers 10 blocks on 16 June 2023. Competing applications were also lodged on the same date and the tenement was awarded by ballot to another party on 11 June 2024. The Company's application lapsed on completion of the ballot.

Attachment 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken as individual rocks representing an outcrop to give an indication of possible grades and widths that can be expected from drilling. Individual rock samples can be biased towards higher grade mineralisation. Rock chip samples were typically between 1 and 2 kg. The entire sample received by the laboratory was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron. A duplicate sample of between 0.1 and 0.2 kg was retained by the Company for some of samples reported.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are included in this report.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are included in this report.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling results are included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire sample received by the laboratory was crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. The sample analysis uses a four acid digestion with an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish. Au was assayed using 25g lead collection fire assay and Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry and Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry (MS) and Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent checks or field duplicates were not conducted for rock chips and are not considered necessary for that type of sample.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip sample locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS using the UTM coordinate system, with an accuracy of +/-5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling results are included in this report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples are collected to represent the outcrop. The nature of the surface outcrops of mineralisation appears to be similar to the mineralisation intersected in drilling, where the interpreted orientation indicates a true width for the mineralised zone of between 1-3m.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were given individual samples numbers for tracking. The sample chain of custody was overseen by the Company's geologists. Samples were transported to the laboratory in Perth sealed bulka bags.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques and analytical data are monitored by the Company's geologists. External audits of the data have not been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project area is located 80km northeast of the Gascoyne Junction and 230km east of Carnarvon. The project includes 12 granted Exploration Licences, E09/2242, E09/2349, E09/2320, E09/2481, E09/2494, E09/2495, E09/2653, E09/2654, E09/2655, E09/2523, E09/2660 and E09/2661. The tenements are held by Kingfisher Mining Ltd. The tenements lie within Native Title Determined Areas of the Wajarri Yamatji People and Gnulli People. All the tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration for base metals at Kingfisher undertaken was by Pasminco Ltd in 1994, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007. Exploration for base metals at Mick Well was completed by Helix Resources Ltd in 1994, WA Exploration Services Pty Ltd in 1996, Mt Phillips Exploration Pty Ltd in 2006 and WCP Resources in 2007.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's tenements in the Gascoyne Mineral Field are prospective for shear hosted base metal mineralisation and rare earth mineralisation associated with carbonatite intrusions and associated fenitic alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling results are included in this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling results are included in this report and no data aggregation has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new drilling results are included in this report. • True width is obscured by thin cover and appears to be similar to intervals intersected in drilling, 3 to 5m.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map showing relevant data has been included in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All rock chip samples of base metal mineralisation have been reported. The reported sample batches also included some samples collected as part of ongoing evaluation of the geology of the area.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling for base metal mineralisation and VTEM surveys have been previously completed and reported by Kingfisher. All of the relevant historical exploration data has been included in this report. All historical exploration information is available via WAMEX.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going exploration in the area is a high priority for the Company. Exploration to include target-scale acquisition of geochemistry and geophysics data to define the extents of carbonatites, mapping and rock chip sampling as well as additional RC drilling.



Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Kingfisher Mining Limited

ABN

96 629 675 216

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2024

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(192)	(632)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(147)	(471)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	19	128
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1)	(4)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(321)	(979)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(1)
(d) exploration & evaluation	(134)	(1,036)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	1
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	1
(d) investments	-	-
(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(134)	(1,035)

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	(5)	(20)
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(5)	(20)

4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,805	3,379
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(321)	(979)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(134)	(1,035)
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(5)	(20)

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,345	1,345

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	45	305
5.2	Call deposits	1,300	1,500
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,345	1,805

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	168
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Includes Directors' salaries and fees and superannuation.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i>		
<i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 100px;"> <p>N/A</p> </div>	

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(321)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(134)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(455)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	1,345
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,345
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	3.0
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
<p>Answer: N/A</p>	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
<p>Answer: N/A</p>	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: N/A

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 July 2024

Authorised by: By the Board of Kingfisher Mining Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.