Kingsrose

ASX Announcement

12 February 2025

CLARIFICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) (**Kingsrose** or **Company**) wishes to advise of the following additions to its "Kingsrose-BHP Alliances Announce High Grade Rock chips" announcement released to the ASX on 30 January 2025:

- Inclusion of Northing coordinates for Figure 1.
- Addition of soil samples results and commentary for the Finnmark Alliance and the Central Finland Alliance (including the additions of Figures 4-9 and updates to the respective JORC Code Tables, being Appendices 1 & 2).

These additions are included in the attached revised announcement.

- ENDS -

This announcement has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Managing Director.

For further information regarding the Company and its projects please visit www.kingsrose.com

For more information please contact:

Fabian Baker
Managing Director
+61 8 9389 4494
info@kingsrose.com

Scott North
Corporate Development Manager
+61 477007414
Scott.North@Kingsrose.com

About Kingsrose Mining Limited

Kingsrose Mining Limited is a leading sustainability-conscious and technically proficient mineral exploration company listed on the ASX. The Company has a discovery-focused strategy, targeting the acquisition and exploration of critical mineral deposits, that has resulted in the acquisition of, or joint venture into, the Råna nickel-copper-cobalt and Penikat PGE projects in Finland and Norway. Additionally, Kingsrose was selected for the first cohort of the BHP Xplor exploration accelerator program which commenced in January 2023 and was extended into two exploration Alliances.

Kingsrose

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12 February 2025

KINGSROSE-BHP ALLIANCES ANNOUNCE HIGH GRADE ROCKCHIPS AND PROVIDE PROGRESS UPDATE

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) (**Kingsrose** or **Company**) is pleased to provide a progress update on the Finnmark (Norway) and Central Finland exploration alliances with BHP (**Alliances**).

HIGHLIGHTS

- In May 2024 Kingsrose commenced one of the largest scale generative exploration programs in Europe, under Alliances funded by BHP (Figures 1 and 2, see ASX announcement dated 22 May 2024).
- With the support of BHP's generative exploration expertise, Kingsrose is applying mineral systems analysis of the mineral belts to identify the most prospective areas for discovery of polymetallic copper-nickel-PGE massive sulphides.
- US$2.7 million of the combined US$5.0 million committed expenditure for Year 1 of the 'Project Generation Phase' of the Alliances has been spent on exploration activities to 31 December 2024.

Finnmark Alliance

- **A 5,067 line km airborne gravity gradiometry survey was completed** in 2024 (Figure 1) along with 554 soil samples and 208 rockchip samples.
- **High-grade copper in polymetallic copper-gold-PGE sulphide veins was discovered by Kingsrose** in the Porsanger and Virdnechokka areas (Figure 1). These veins may be spatially related to, and used as vectors towards, deeper magmatic sulphide accumulations. Highlight results include:
  - **29.7 % Cu, 1.1 g/t Au, 53 g/t Ag, 0.54 g/t Pd, 0.02 g/t Pt**, Porsanger (Sample 14398, Plate 1)
  - **4.4 % Cu, 1.8 g/t Au, 0.50 g/t Pd, 0.06 g/t Pt**, Virdnechokka (Sample 14508, Plate 2)
- Regional-scale helicopter-borne EM surveys will commence in late February to explore for conductive bodies spatially associated with intrusions which may represent massive sulphide mineralisation.
- These combined datasets will be used to generate follow up targets for field work in summer 2025.

Central Finland Alliance

- **4,980 line km of drone and ground magnetic surveys were completed** in the Haapajarvi reservation, along with 795 soil samples and 87 rockchip samples (Haapajarvi and Suonenjoki) (Figure 2).
- **Newly discovered zones of outcropping mineralisation were identified at the Rehula target (Figure 2)**, including:
  - **0.46% Cu, 110 ppm Co, 0.03 g/t Pd**, Rehula (Sample 13616).

Fabian Baker, Managing Director, commented *"We are delighted with both the progress of our exploration programs and continued support from BHP for the Alliances. Systematic exploration using advanced geophysical and geochemical techniques is already returning highly encouraging results which is a testament to the prospective nature of the mineral belts we are exploring for critical minerals copper, nickel and PGEs. With an equally strong and dedicated approach to social and environmental values, we believe the long-term prospects for discovery in these underexplored regions on Europe's doorstep are high."*

Plate 1: Chalcocite-bornite-quartz vein hosted in amphibolite. 29.7% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 1.1 g/t Au, 53 g/t Ag, 0.54 g/t Pd, 0.02 g/t Pt. Porsanger area, sample 14398.

Plate 2: Chalcopyrite-quartz vein hosted in paragneiss. 4.4% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 1.8 g/t Au, 0.50 g/t Pd, 0.06 g/t Pt. Virdnechokka area, sample 14508.

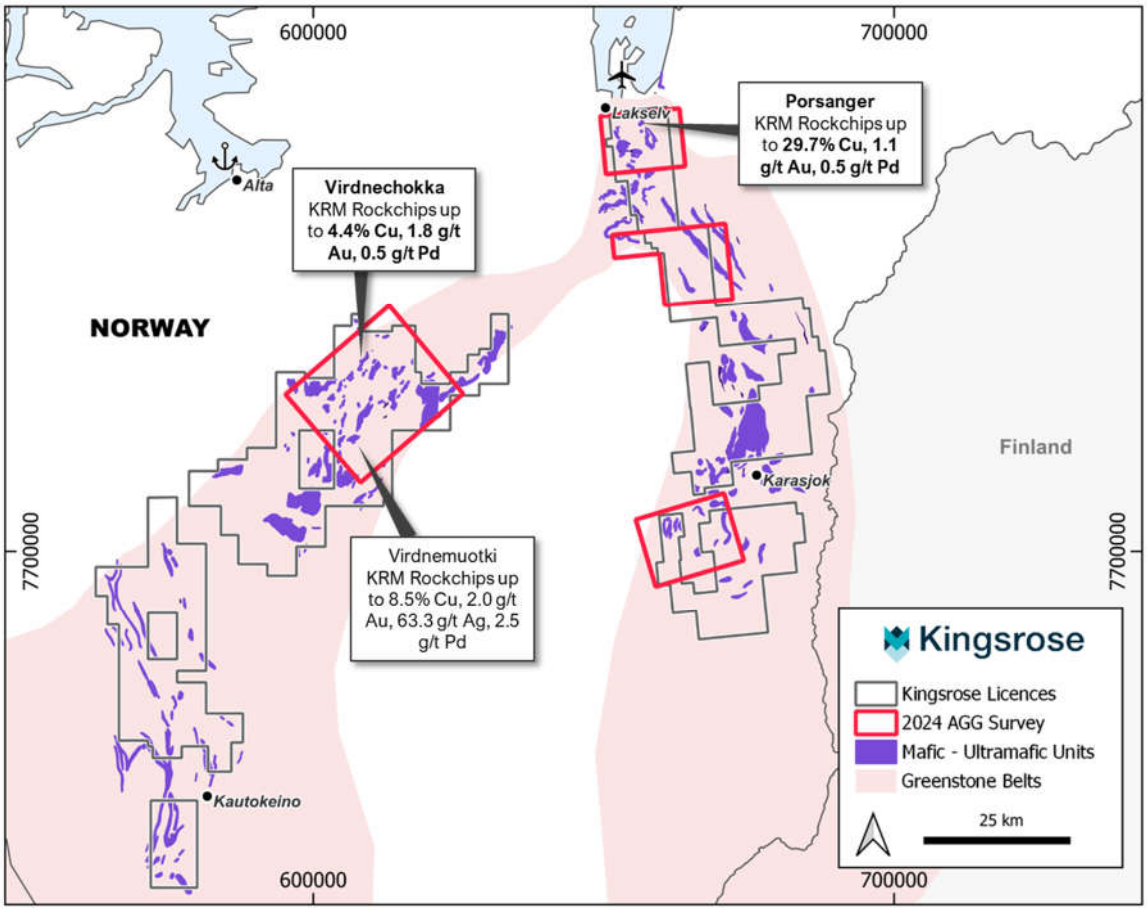

Figure 1: Location of Finnmark Alliance Tenements, 2024 airborne gravity survey areas, and highlight rock chip results from the 2024 field season.

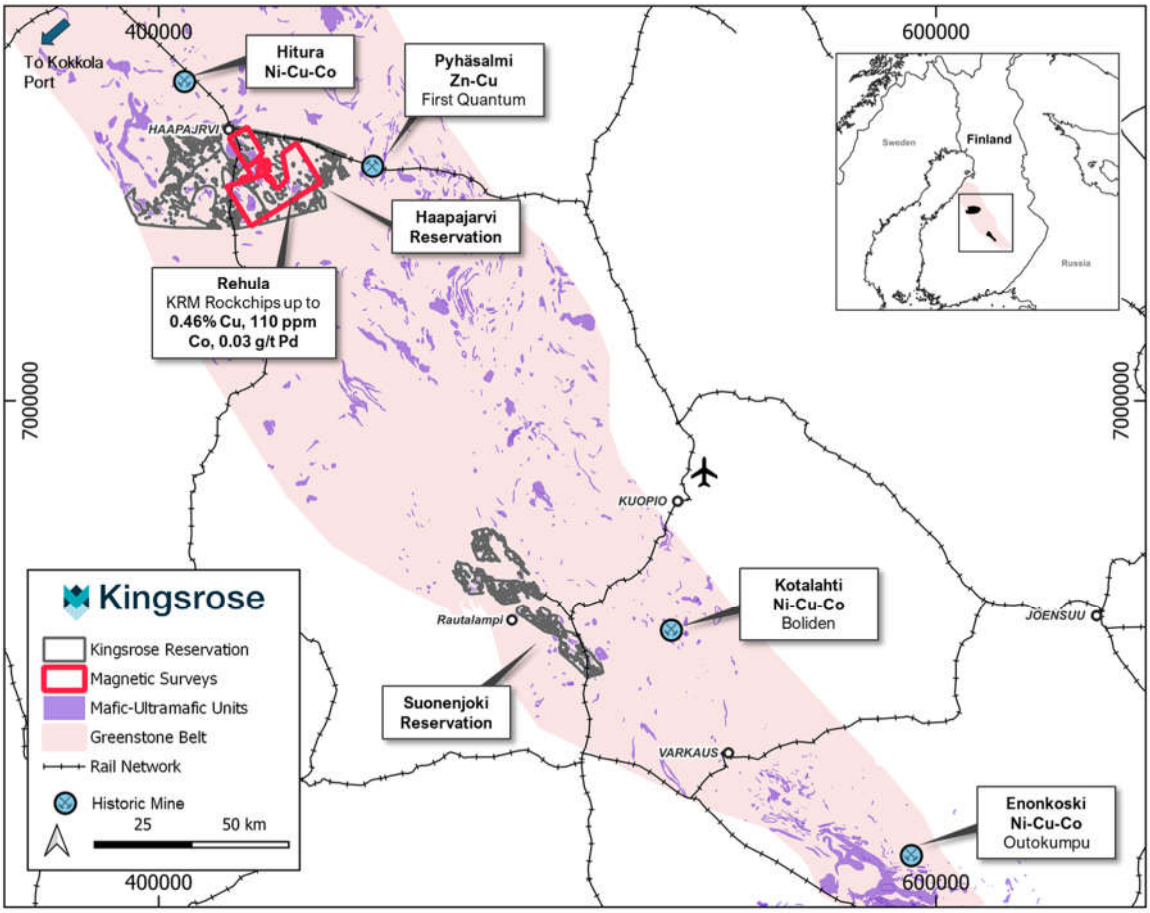

Figure 2: Location of Central Finland Alliance Tenements, 2024 magnetic survey areas and highlight rockchip results from the 2024 field season.

SUMMARY OF 2024 PROGRESS

The aim of the Project Generation Phase of the Alliances is to discover new districts or 'camps' of intrusions prospective for polymetallic copper, nickel and PGE mineralisation. Exploration is being conducted in a staged and systematic manner to reduce the search space through 'Play Scale' characterisation of regional geology, identification of camps of intrusions and controls on intrusion fertility, through to 'Camp Scale' exploration of the most prospective camps of intrusions (Figure 3).

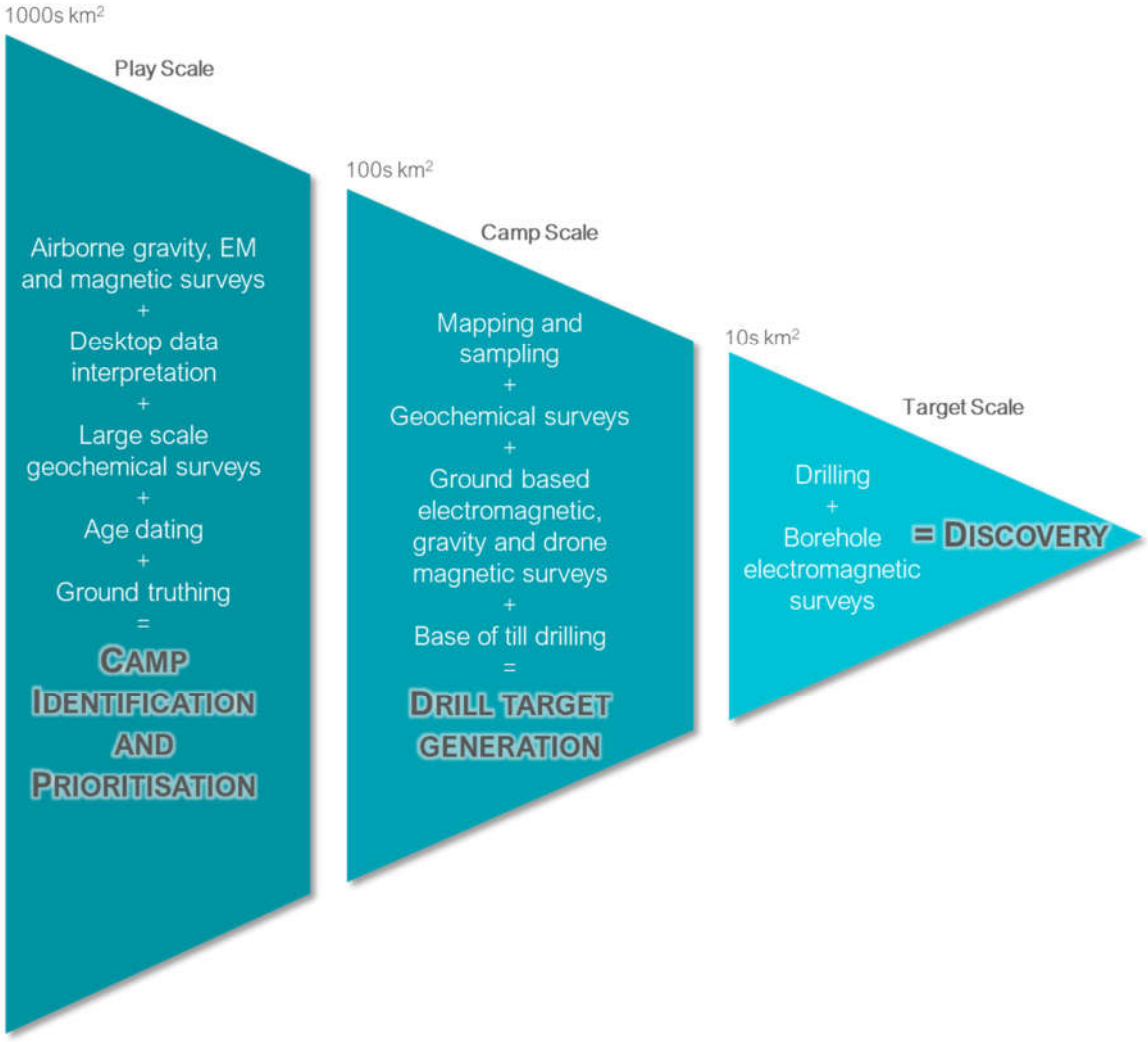

Figure 3: The exploration workflow for Alliance programs is designed to identify numerous camps and target areas on a regional scale, and to systematically reduce scale to generate drill targets and deliver new discoveries.

Finnmark Alliance

Regional airborne gravity surveys flown in 2024 have increased existing data resolution over four blocks within the area of interest (Figure 1), and along with the existing magnetic data and planned airborne electromagnetic (airborne EM) surveys will produce a comprehensive geophysical dataset for the interpretation of regional geology and identification of mafic-ultramafic intrusions and associated conductive bodies potentially indicative of massive sulphide mineralisation.

Field work in 2024 has included prospecting, mapping and soil sampling focused on inferred mafic-ultramafic intrusions identified from geophysical and geochemical data interpretation. This has led to new discoveries of outcropping high-grade copper-gold-PGE veins of potential magmatic origin, occurring as centimetre scale chalcopyrite-bornite-chalcocite-quartz veins cross cutting gabbroic intrusions and host metasedimentary units (Figure 1). These 'exogenic' veins are features of several world class magmatic sulphide deposits including Anglo American's Sakatti copper-nickel-PGE project, Finland, where copper-PGE rich veins are injected into the surrounding host rocks from the main intrusion (Frohlich et al., 2021[1]) and can be used as vectors to potential zones of massive sulphide mineralisation at depth. Highlights from 2024 reconnaissance rockchip sampling (Appendix 3) include:

- **29.7% Cu, 1.1 g/t Au, 53 g/t Ag, 0.54 g/t Pd, 0.02 g/t Pt,** Porsanger (Sample 14398, Plate 1)
- **4.4% Cu, 1.8 g/t Au, 0.50 g/t Pd, 0.06 g/t Pt,** Virdnechokka (Sample 14508, Plate 2)

The above are in addition to results from similar styles of mineralisation discovered in 2023 by Kingsrose at the Virdnemuotki target, 15 km south of Virdenchokka (see ASX announcement dated 4 September 2023):

- **8.48% Cu, 1.03 g/t Au, 19.2 g/t Ag, 2.48 g/t Pd** (Sample 003614)
- **6.48% Cu, 2.02 g/t Au, 63.3 g/t Ag, 0.28 g/t Pd** (Sample 003612)
- **1.41% Cu, 0.76 g/t Au, 5.5 g/t Ag, 2.02 g/t Pd** (Sample 003613)

Soil surveys using the ionic leach sampling method were conducted to identify and characterise the geochemical footprint of mafic-ultramafic intrusions, inferred from regional geophysics due to extensive glacial cover preventing direct mapping, at the South Karasjok and North Kautokeino areas (Figures 4 to 6). Elements that show strong correlation with geochemical signatures typical of mafic-ultramafic intrusions were combined to produce Z score element indices such as Ni-Co-Mg (Figures 4 to 6). The results are being used to characterise the geochemistry of intrusions to aid geological mapping and future targeting. Ionic leach was selected as it is a technology developed to work in areas of post-mineral cover, which is extensive across the Alliance areas of interest.

To support advancement of the exploration programme, Kingsrose has consulted with Indigenous Peoples and conducted public meetings with Kautokeino, Karasjok, and Porsanger Municipalities. Additionally, Kingsrose has carried out biodiversity and cultural heritage surveys and regional baseline water surveys. These works inform our exploration team of social and environmental values and maintains proactive communication with stakeholders. For example, based on feedback from consultation with reindeer herding

[1] Frohlich, F., Siikaluoma, J., Osbahr, I. and Gutzmer, J., 2021. Genesis of sulfide vein mineralisation at the Sakatti Ni-Cu-PGE deposit, Finland. The Canadian Mineralogist (2021) 59 (6): 1485–1510

districts, the airborne EM survey has been planned in phases to mitigate impacts on reindeer migration and calving.

Central Finland Alliance

Kingsrose has been granted four exploration reservations at the Central Finland project in the Kotalahti Nickel Belt, a 400 kilometre long greenstone belt which hosts the past producing Hitura, Kotalahti and Enonkoski nickel mines.

At the Haapajarvi and Suonenjoki exploration reservations, fieldwork included prospecting, mapping and soil sampling focused on inferred and outcropping mafic-ultramafic intrusions identified from geophysical and geochemical data interpretation. A new discovery of outcropping disseminated magmatic copper sulphides hosted by an ultramafic intrusion at the Rehula target returned a best rockchip sample result of:

- **0.46% Cu, 110 ppm Co, 0.03 g/t Pd** (Sample 13616) (see Appendix 4 for all rockchip results)

In Haapajarvi, 4,980 line km of drone and ground magnetic surveys were completed over priority mafic-ultramafic targets, providing high resolution data to aid geology mapping and target generation.

As in Finnmark, ionic leach soil sampling surveys were conducted over intrusions inferred from regional geophysics, with the aim of confirming the presence of, and aid mapping the extent of mafic-ultramafic intrusions at the Haapajarvi and Suonenjoki areas (Figures 7 to 9).

Kingsrose continues to work with the local communities and complete desktop cultural heritage, water and biodiversity studies. These works inform our exploration team of social and environmental values and maintains proactive communication with stakeholders across the Central Finland Alliance.

Work continues on the Central Finland Alliance, with age dating, geochemistry and physical property data collection of known intrusions planned to identify prospective camps of intrusions within the Alliance area of interest.

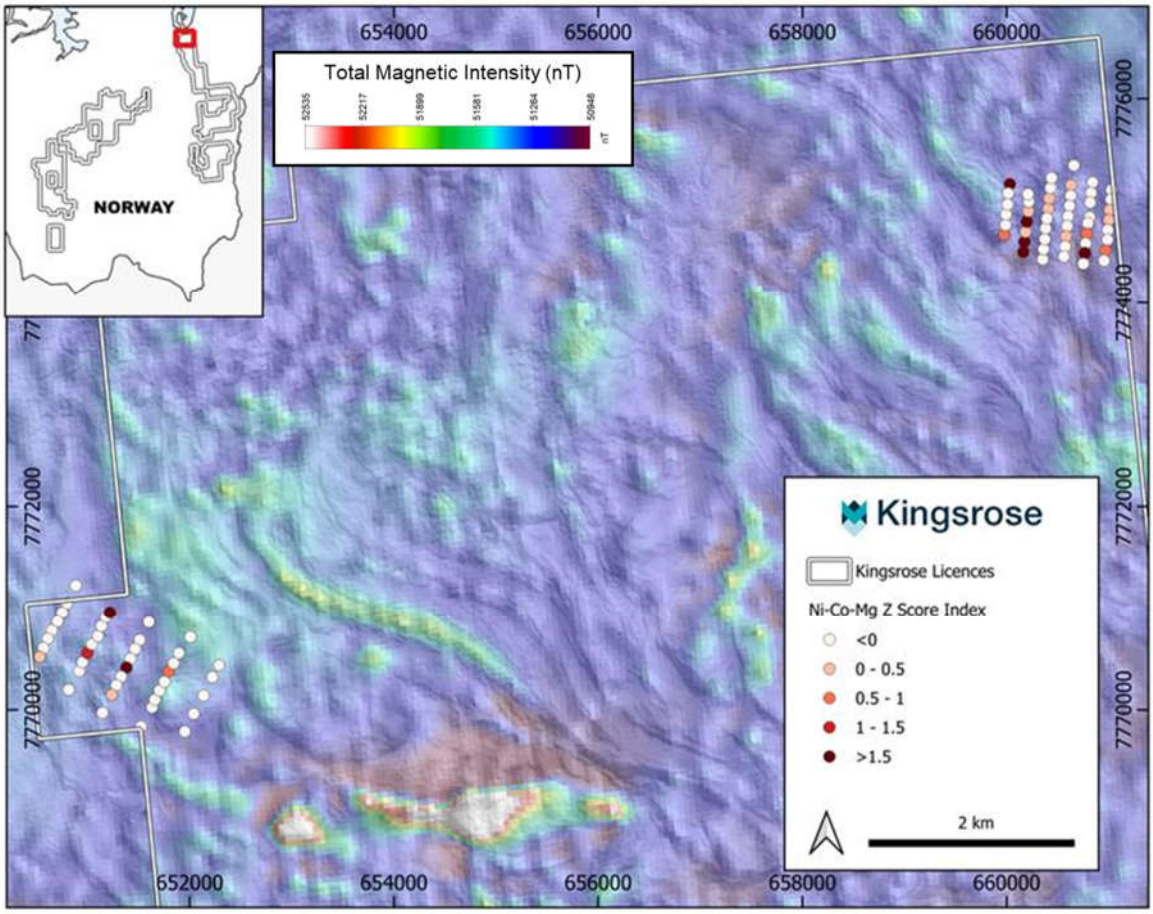

Figure 4: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at North Karasjok, Finnmark Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

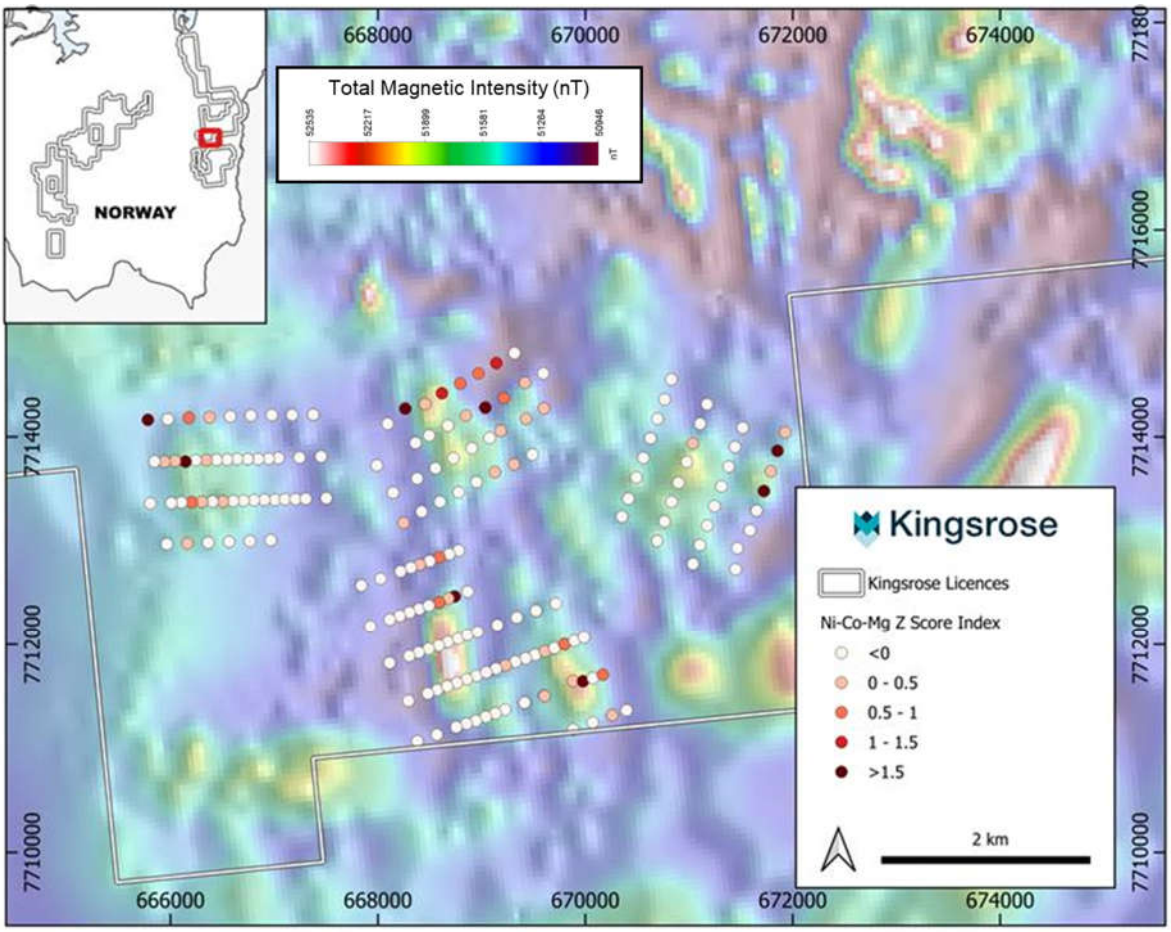

Figure 5: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at South Karasjok, Finnmark Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

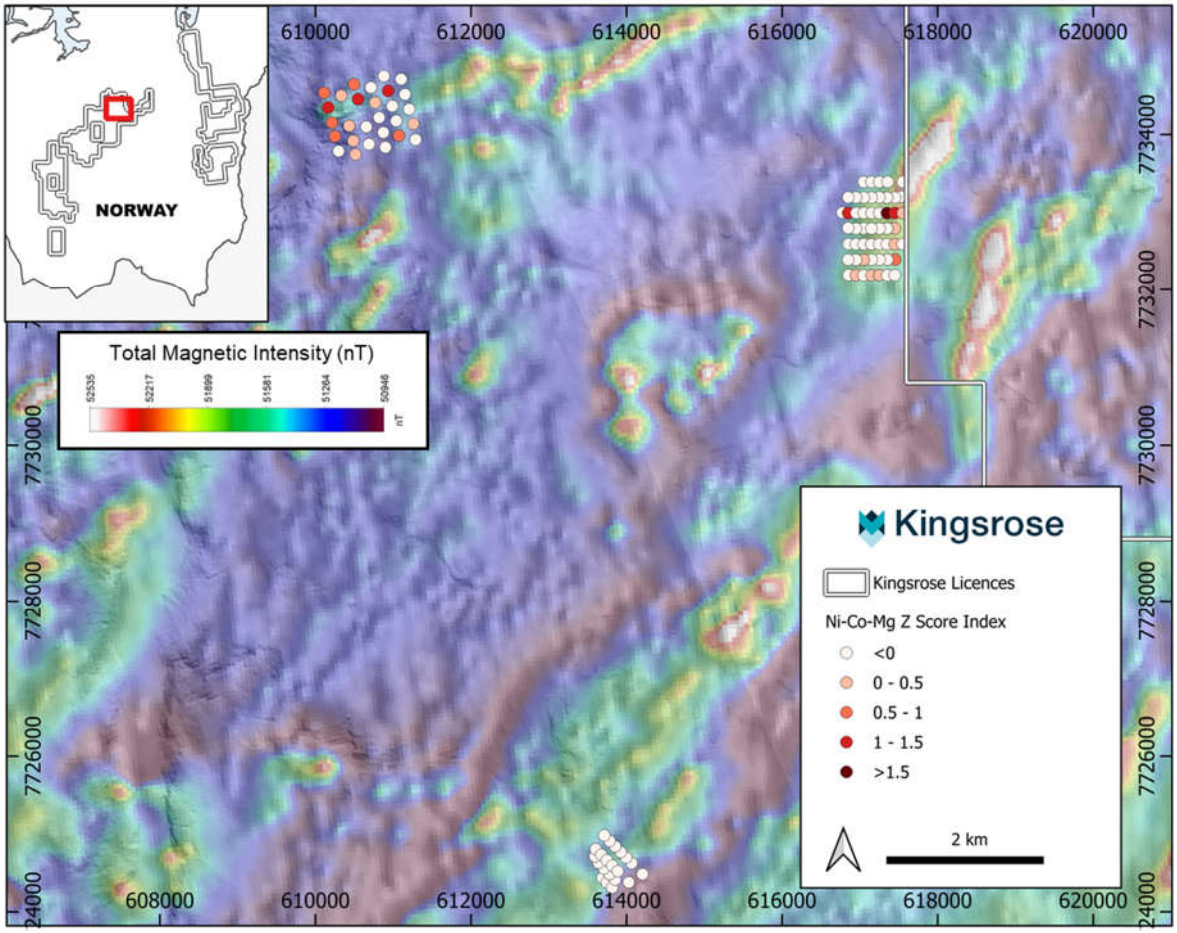

Figure 6: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at North Kautokeino, Finnmark Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

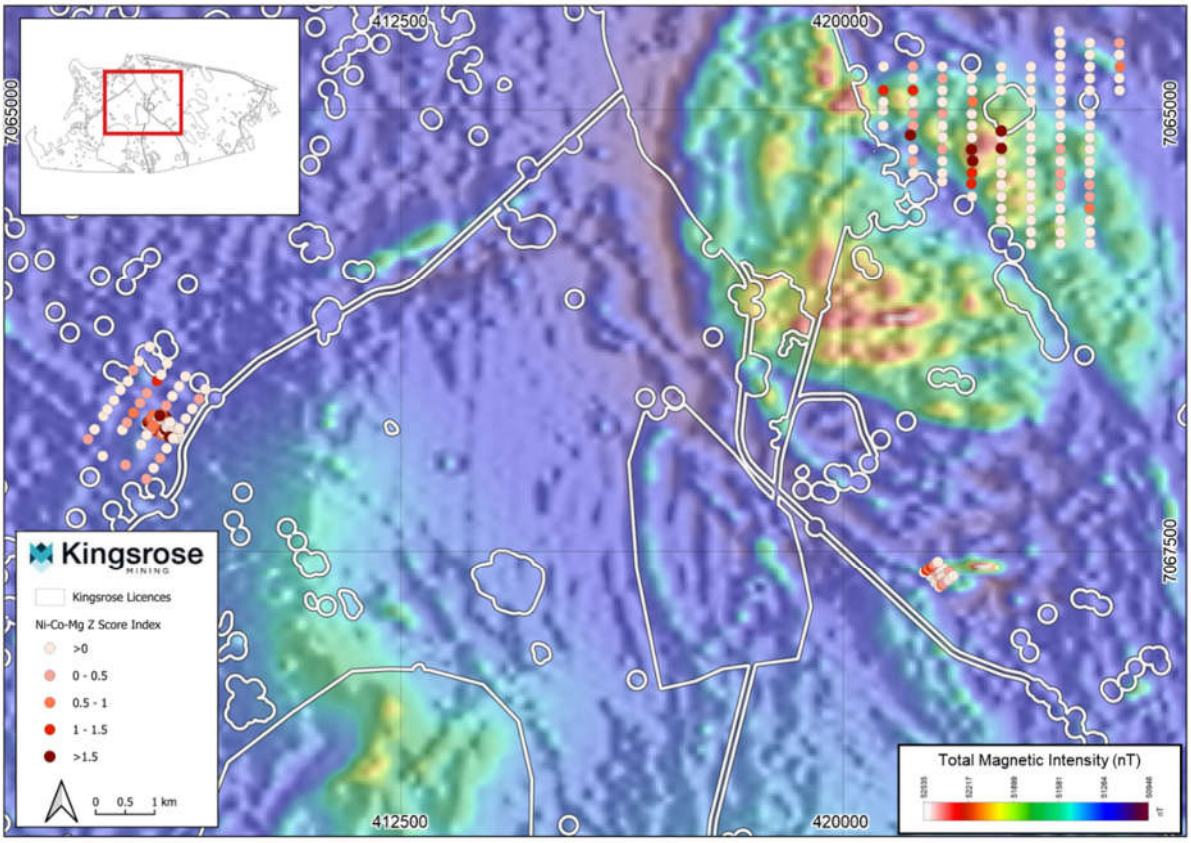

Figure 7: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at Haapajarvi, Central Finland Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

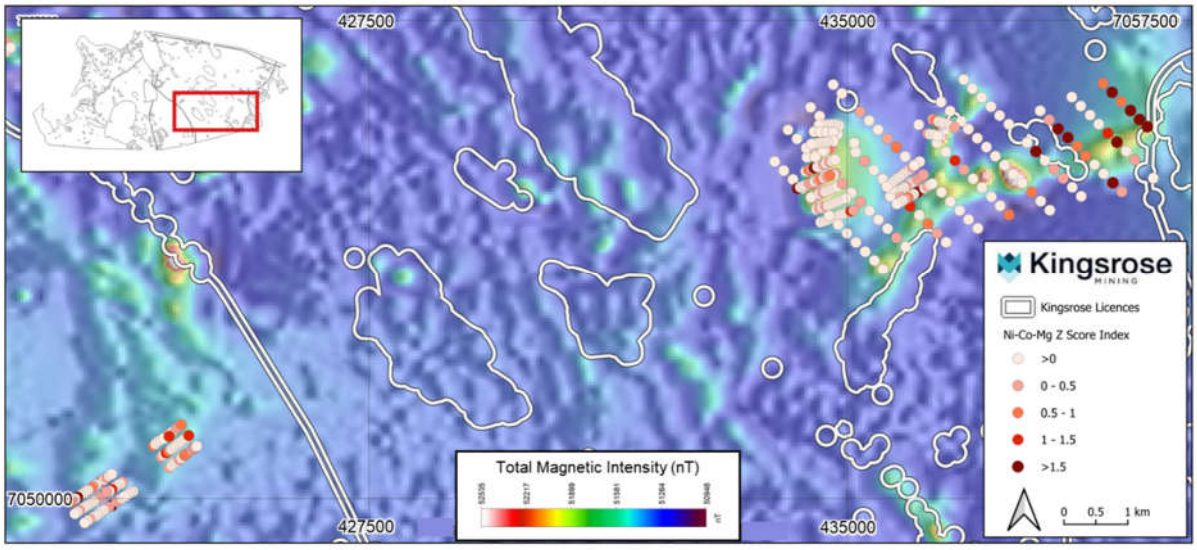

Figure 8: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at South Haapajarvi, Central Finland Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

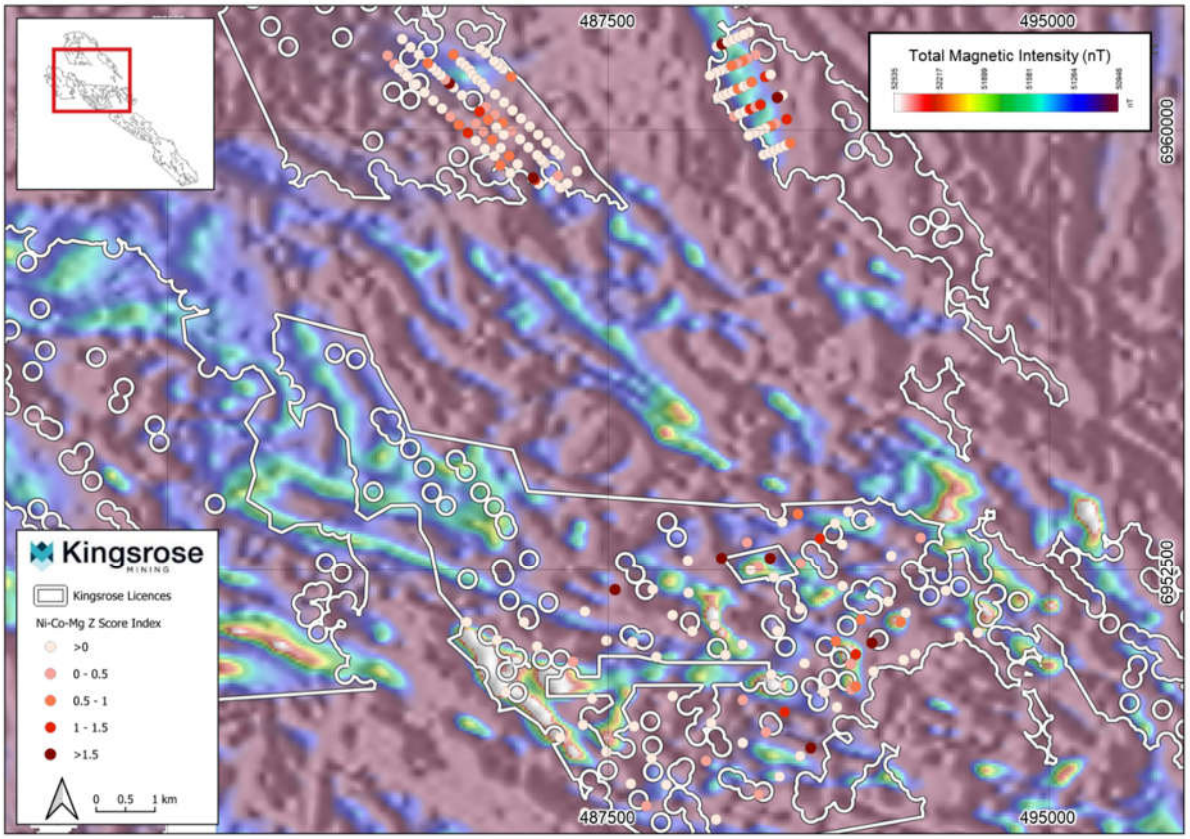

Figure 9: Plan map of ionic leach soil sampling points at Suonenjoki, Central Finland Project, with Z score Ni-Co-Mg polyelement indices inferred to represent mafic-ultramafic geochemical signatures.

- ENDS -

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Forward-looking statements

This announcement includes forward-looking statements, including forward-looking statements relating to the future operation of the Company. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of the Company, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this announcement to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this announcement.
You are strongly cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Andrew Tunningley, who is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is Head of Exploration for Kingsrose Mining Limited. Mr Tunningley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Tunningley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – JORC Code Table 1 for the Finnmark Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific 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 mineralization 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• Rock chip samples were collected using a geological hammer with a target weight of 1.5-2.5 kg, which was crushed and a 250g split pulverised to provide a charge for analysis. • Where possible rock chip samples were taken as short chip-channels or panel samples of an outcrop to ensure representivity. • Soil samples for analysis by ionic leach were collected from 10-15cm below the soil surface having removed the upper 5-10 cm of soil. Excess organic material is removed (e.g. loose vegetative debris). Samples are sieved to remove larger roots, pebbles or rocks. Sieves and sampling tools are cleaned between samples to avoid contamination. • Airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) survey data was subject to daily calibration checks of the quiescent noise levels and AGG calibration was performed at the beginning of each flight
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).	• No drilling results reported
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.	• No drilling results reported
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.	• Rock chip samples were geologically logged to include lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Soil samples were logged to include landform situation, soil horizon, type, wetness.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, incl. for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Rock chip samples were prepared using ALS code PREP-31Y, crushing entire sample to >70% passing 2mm and rotary split off 250g using a rotary splitter. Split was pulverised to >85% passing 75 micron. • Soil samples for ionic leach analysis were not subject to laboratory preparation and are sampled wet. Samples of approximately 120 g are collected and sealed in snap seal bags. This sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Sampling tools are cleaned between each sample point and excess water is decanted from the bag before sealing. Smoking is avoided whilst collecting samples to avoid contamination. • Field duplicates are collected to ensure sampling is representative of the insitu material collected.
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 incl. 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.	• Rockchip samples were analysed by lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish for Au, Pt and Pd (ALS code PGM-ICP24) as well as 48 element four acid total digestion (ME-MS61). • Soil samples were analysed by ionic leach (lab code ME-MS23 which is a static sodium cyanide, partial leach using chelating agents, with the leachant buffered at an alkaline pH of 8.5, with 61 analytes. • ALS routinely insert certified reference and blank material as part of their internal quality control procedures and to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision are achieved. These results have been reviewed by Kingsrose. • Xcalibur Smart Mapping conducted the high-sensitivity FALCON AGG survey using a Cessna C208B turbo prop. The FALCON AGG system is a gravity gradiometer optimised for airborne geophysical exploration. At the commencement of the survey, 20 minutes of data were collected with the aircraft in straight level flight at 3500 ft AGL. These data were assessed in-flight to check the AGG noise levels. Daily flight debriefs incorporating FALCON® AGG performance statistics for each flight line are prepared using output from Xcalibur Smart Mapping's DiAGG software. These are sent daily to Xcalibur Smart Mapping's office staff for performance evaluation. During the course of the survey, there were no data quality issues with AGG instrumentation, GPS base stations, Data acquisition systems, Radar altimeter, Laser scanner. The following parameters were recorded during the course of the survey: FALCON® AGG data: recorded at different intervals; Terrain clearance: provided by the radar altimeter at intervals of 0.1 s; Airborne GPS positional data (latitude, longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s; Time markers: in digital data; Ground based GPS positional data (latitude,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		longitude, height, time and raw range from each satellite being tracked): recorded at intervals of 1 s; Ground surface below aircraft: mapped by the laser scanner system (when within range of the instrument and in the absence of thick vegetation), scanning at 13.3 times per second, recording 1291 returns per scan. A dual frequency GPS base station was set up in order to correct the raw GPS data collected in the aircraft.
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.	• No verification of significant intersections for rockchip or soil sampling has been completed. • No twinned holes. • Sample location, logging and analytical data is entered manually into excel sheets and is validated though MX Deposit software. • There has been no adjustment to assay data for rock chip assays. • For ionic leach soil sample results, Kingsrose calculated Z-scores to distinguish background and anomalous values between elements. A z-score is calculated by subtracting the mean of any element in a population and then dividing it by the standard deviation of that element in that same population. A z-score value of 1 means that the sample is one standard deviation positive from the mean (approximate background value) while a value of -1 indicates one standard deviation negative to the mean and +1 indicates one standard deviation above the mean. Creating Z scores allows elements that have different ranges in raw concentrations to be compared in a consistent number space and enables z-score values for multiple elements to be added together to make poly-element indices where each element has the same weighting. • AGG FALCON software was used to record and store data including proprietary data processing software, Oasis Montaj and GrafNAv.
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.	• The grid system used is UTM WGS84 Zone 35 Northern Hemisphere. • Topographic control is by publicly available LIDAR mapping data and is considered adequate for reporting of Exploration Results. • For the FALCON AGG survey, Differential GPS processing was applied to compute accurate aircraft positions once per second. Waypoint's GrafNav GPS processing software calculated DGPS positions using raw range data obtained from receivers in the aircraft and at a fixed ground base station.
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	• Soil samples at either 400 m or 200m line spacing with 200 m or 100 m sampling spacing, depending on the geological complexity of the target area. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• No sample compositing has been applied. • The AGG FALCON survey totalled 5067 line kilometres using a minimum drape height of 80 metres and a traverse line spacing of 200 metres. • This data is not applicable to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation and none are reported.
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.	• Rockchip sampling is selective based on visual observations of mineralised structures and may be biased towards visually mineralised locations. Rockchips were collected to represent all lithologies and mineralisation styles where possible, dependent on availability of outcrop. • Soil sample grids are oriented perpendicular to strike where known or inferred from secondary data observations (for example geophysical data in areas of cover). • AGG traverse lines were oriented perpendicular to geological strike where possible.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were shipped by courier in sealed containers to the sample preparation laboratory. Samples are checked on arrival for signs of tampering before being accepted into the custody of the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• There have been no audits of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership incl. agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historic 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.	**Karasjok Project** • The Karasjok Project comprises 108 Exploration Licences for 1,032km^2 which are 100% held by Kingsrose Norge AS, a 100% owned subsidiary of Kingsrose Mining Ltd. Each licence name, number and expiry date is shown in Appendix 3. • A 0.5% state royalty is payable to the Norwegian state. An additional 0.25% royalty is payable on licences in Finnmark County. • The Project is subject to regional, national, and international legislation due to recognition of Sámi rights holders in the Finnmark Act, the Minerals Act, and the Norwegian Constitution, which is reflected by ratification of ILO Convention 169, which recognises Sámi as Indigenous Peoples. • However, a clear process exists to receive permission to undertake exploration activities and gain a social license to operate, including escalation to relevant statutory bodies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• To improve management of these complexities, Kingrose actively engages with stakeholders (including Sami), undertakes cultural heritage surveys, completes biodiversity assessments, advances understanding of traditional land use, and develops/agrees impact and benefit sharing mechanisms as early as possible in the exploration program. **Kautokeino Project** • The Kautokeino Project comprises 173 Exploration Licences for 1,642km^2 which are 100% held by Kingsrose Norge AS, a 100% owned subsidiary of Kingsrose Mining Ltd. Each licence name, number and expiry date is shown in Appendix 3. • A 0.5% state royalty is payable to the Norwegian state. An additional 0.25% royalty is payable on licences in Finnmark County. • The Project is subject to regional, national, and international legislation due to recognition of Sámi rights holders in the Finnmark Act, the Minerals Act, and the Norwegian Constitution, which is reflected by ratification of ILO Convention 169, which recognises Sámi as Indigenous Peoples. • However, a clear process exists to receive permission to undertake exploration activities and gain a social license to operate, including escalation to relevant statutory bodies. • To improve management of these complexities, Kingrose actively engages with stakeholders (including Sámi), undertakes cultural heritage surveys, completes biodiversity assessments, advances understanding of traditional land use, and develops/agrees impact and benefit sharing mechanisms as early as possible in the exploration program. **Norseman Terms** Licences [0278/2023, 0282/2023, 0283/2023, 0284/2023, 0285/2023, 0286/2023, 0287/2023, 0288/2023, 0289/2023, 0279/2023, 0280/2023, 0281/2023, 0290/2023, 0291/2023, 0292/2023, 0293/2023, 0294/2023, 0295/2023, 0296/2023, 0301/2023, 0297/2023, 0298/2023, 0299/2023, 0300/2023, 0377/2023, 0378/2023] are subject to an agreement with Norseman AS, whereby: <u>First Completion (completed):</u> 1. Condition Precedent: Norseman providing Kingsrose Sub with notice of relinquishment of the Existing Tenements by Norseman on or before the End Date and providing Kingsrose Sub evidence that 100% legal interest in the each of the Existing Tenements has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		relinquished by Norseman ("Notice of Relinquishment"). 2. Completion: Norseman must deliver to Kingsrose Sub the relevant Existing Tenement Information; and Kingsrose Sub must pay Norseman the Completion Payment (CAD$25,000) by wire transfer as directed by Norseman; and deliver to Norseman of a duly executed counterpart of the Royalty Agreement executed by Kingsrose Sub which requires execution by Norseman. <u>Contingent Consideration:</u> 1. Upon any Kingsrose Group Member or their respective Representatives acquiring a legal or beneficial interest in any New Tenement within the Area of Interest, Kingsrose Sub will provide within five Business Days of acquiring such title, written notice to Norseman containing details of the name, location and number of each New Tenement (each "Notice of Acquisition"). 2. Upon the receipt by Norseman of a Notice of Acquisition, in respect of the New Tenements that are the subject of such Notice of Acquisition: a. Kingsrose Parent will pay to Norseman, subject to the satisfaction of the Mineral Resource Contingent Consideration Milestone, payment of the Mineral Resource Contingent Consideration Payment to Norseman on the Mineral Resource Deferred Consideration Payment Date on any such New Tenements set out in such Notice of Acquisition; b. Kingsrose Parent will pay to Norseman, subject to the satisfaction of the Feasibility Study Contingent Consideration Milestone payment of the Feasibility Study Contingent Consideration Payment to Norseman on the Feasibility Study Contingent Consideration Payment Date on any such New Tenements set out in such Notice of Acquisition; and c. Kingsrose Sub will be deemed to grant to Norseman the Royalty (2 % Net Smelter Return) over any such New Tenements set out in such Notice of Acquisition, and the Kingsrose Group must do all such things as Norseman may reasonably require to assist Norseman in filing or registering in the applicable registry, the Royalty Agreement against such New Tenements, or notice of the Norseman's interest in the Royalty, and to cause the such interest to be and remain filed on or registered in respect of the New Tenements. Definition – Contingent Consideration: means the Feasibility Study Contingent Consideration Payment; the Mineral Resource Contingent Consideration Payment; and the Royalty.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Definition – Feasibility Study Contingent Consideration Payment: means a payment of C$1,000,000 after the announcement by Kingsrose of a JORC or 43-101 compliant Feasibility Study. Definition – Mineral Resource Contingent Consideration Payment: means a payment of C$500,000 after the announcement by Kingsrose of a JORC or 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource. Definition – Royalty: means the 2% net smelter royalty payable by Kingsrose Sub.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	**Karasjok Project:** • Small-scale alluvial gold mining dates to the 19th Century. *1980-2008* • Airborne geophysics flown by the Norwegian Geological Survey including airborne magnetics, radiometrics, frequency domain electromagnetics and very low frequency surveys across the Karasjok Belt (1980-1983). • 1600 soil samples by Sydvaranger A/S (1979-1983). • Limited drilling by Sydvaranger A/S, metres, locations and dates unknown. *2008-2013 (Store Norske Gull AS)* • Airborne gravity survey flown by Fugro (2011). • 670 surface C-horizon till samples. • 295 heavy mineral samples. • 410 rockchip samples. • 3 drillholes at the Rivnjesvadda target. **Kautokeino Project:** • Small-scale alluvial gold mining dates to the 19th Century, particularly around the town of Kautokeino. • Numerous prospect scale geophysical surveys have been undertaken from the 1960s through to the 1990s but Kingsrose does not have the details of these surveys. *1960-1993 (Bidjovagge Gruber A/S)* • Drilling predominantly focused at Bidjovagge outside of Kingsrose tenure but also testing the Adjit, Ucca Vuodas and Mikkujavrit targets. *1972-1976 (Sulfidmalm A/S)*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 6200 surface C-horizon till samples collected in the Masi, Suolovuopmi and Brakvann areas. • 438 stream samples in the Masi and Suolovuopmi areas. • 22 rockchip samples collected in Braakvann and Suolovuopmi. *1976-1986 (Sydvaranger A/S)* • 860 till samples collected near Kautokeino, Adjit, Bidjovagge. • 340 stream samples collected in the Adjit and Ucca Vuodas areas. • 120 rockchips samples collected near Bidjovagge. *1979-1983 (Norwegian Geological Survey)* • Airborne geophysics flown by the Norwegian Geological Survey including airborne magnetics, radiometrics, frequency domain electromagnetics and very low frequency surveys across the Kautokeino Belt. *1984 (Folldal Verk)* • Drilling of regional targets in the Masi and Suolovuopmi areas. *2011-2012 (Dalradian Gold)* • 900 till samples. • 70 rockchip samples throughout the belt.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Kingsrose is exploring for mafic-ultramafic intrusion-hosted and komatiite type magmatic sulphide nickel-copper-PGE deposits. • The Palaeoproterozoic Karasjok and Kautokeino belts developed during a protracted, multi-phase rifting event between 2.5-1.98 Ga and comprise a supracrustal volcano-sedimentary stratigraphic pile metamorphosed to greenschist and amphibolite facies during the Svecofennian Orogeny. Geochronological work suggests the Karasjok and Kautokeino belts are an extension of the Central Lapland Greenstone Belt in Finland. Regionally, there are five major magmatic events occurring at 2.44 billion years ago (Ga), 2.20 Ga, 2.15 Ga, 2.05 Ga and 1.98 Ga, all of which are documented in Finnmark. Major magmatic sulphide systems are associated with three of these events in the northern Fennoscandian Shield: 2.44 Ga layered intrusions containing reef and contact-type PGE-nickel-copper deposits, such as at Penikat and Suhanko in Finland; 2.05 Ga mafic-ultramafic intrusions hosting magmatic nickel-copper-PGE deposits, such as Sakatti and Kevitsa. Two intrusion in the Karasjok Belt, Gallujavri and Porsvann, have been dated at 2.05 Ga and each contain disseminated PGE-copper-nickel bearing sulphide mineralisation; and 1.98 Ga komatiites hosting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		magmatic nickel-copper deposits, such as the giant Pechenga camp in the Kola Peninsula of Russia.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results incl. a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar – elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar – dip and azimuth of the hole – down hole length and interception depth – hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Kingsrose has not completed any drilling at the property.
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.	• No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been used. • No aggregate intercepts are reported. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').	• No mineralised widths or intercept lengths are reported.
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.	• Maps and sections are provided in the body of the report.
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	• See Appendices and figures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported incl. (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.	• No other substantive data to report.
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, incl. the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Kingsrose intends to follow up high priority targets with an initial phase of non-invasive exploration techniques including airborne and ground based geophysical surveys (gravity, magnetic, electromagnetic and magnetotelluric), geological mapping, rockchip sampling and overburden sampling. • Figure 1 shows the distribution of target areas.

Appendix 2 – JORC Code Table 1 for the Central Finland Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Rock chip samples were collected using a geological hammer with a target weight of 1.5-2.5 kg, which was crushed and a 250g split pulverised to provide a charge for analysis. • Where possible rock chip samples were taken as short chip-channels or panel samples of an outcrop to ensure representivity. • Soil samples for analysis by ionic leach were collected from 10-15cm below the soil surface having removed the upper 5-10 cm of soil. Excess organic material is removed (e.g. loose vegetative debris). Samples are sieved to remove larger roots, pebbles or rocks. Sieves and sampling tools are cleaned between samples to avoid contamination.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).	• No drilling results reported
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.	• No drilling results reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Rock chip samples were geologically logged to include lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Soil samples were logged to include landform situation, soil horizon, type, wetness.
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, incl. for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Rock chip samples were prepared using ALS code PREP-31Y, crushing entire sample to >70% passing 2mm and rotary split off 250g using a rotary splitter. Split was pulverised to >85% passing 75 micron. • Soil samples for ionic leach analysis were not subject to laboratory preparation and are sampled wet. Samples of approximately 120 g are collected and sealed in snap seal bags. This sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Sampling tools are cleaned between each sample point and excess water is decanted from the bag before sealing. Smoking is avoided whilst collecting samples to avoid contamination. • Field duplicates are collected to ensure sampling is representative of the insitu material collected.
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 incl. instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Rockchip samples were analysed by lead fire assay with ICP-AES finish for Au, Pt and Pd (ALS code PGM-ICP24) as well as 48 element four acid total digestion (ME-MS61). • Soil samples were analysed by ionic leach (lab code ME-MS23 which is a static sodium cyanide, partial leach using chelating agents, with the leachant buffered at an alkaline pH of 8.5, with 61 analytes. • ALS routinely insert certified reference and blank material as part of their internal quality control procedures and to ensure acceptable levels of accuracy and precision are achieved. These results have been reviewed by Kingsrose
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes.	• No verification of significant intersections for rockchip or soil sampling has been completed. • No twinned holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Sample location, logging and analytical data is entered manually into excel sheets and is validated though MX Deposit software. • There has been no adjustment to assay data for rock chip assays. • For ionic leach soil sample results, Kingsrose calculated Z-scores to distinguish background and anomalous values between elements. A z-score is calculated by subtracting the mean of any element in a population and then dividing it by the standard deviation of that element in that same population. A z-score value of 1 means that the sample is one standard deviation positive from the mean (approximate background value) while a value of -1 indicates one standard deviation negative to the mean and +1 indicates one standard deviation above the mean. Creating Z scores allows elements that have different ranges in raw concentrations to be compared in a consistent number space and enables z-score values for multiple elements to be added together to make poly-element indices where each element has the same weighting.
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.	• Finnish "ETRS-TM35FIN" transverse Mercator grid system. • Topographic control is by publicly available LIDAR mapping data and is considered adequate for reporting of Exploration Results.
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.	• Soil samples at either 400 m or 200m line spacing with 200 m or 100 m sampling spacing, depending on the geological complexity of the target area. • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are being reported. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• Rockchip sampling is selective based on visual observations of mineralised structures and may be biased towards visually mineralised locations. Rockchips were collected to represent all lithologies and mineralisation styles where possible, dependent on availability of outcrop. • Soil sample grids are oriented perpendicular to strike where known or inferred from secondary data observations (for example geophysical data in areas of cover).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were shipped by courier in sealed containers to the sample preparation laboratory. Samples are checked on arrival for signs of tampering before being accepted into the custody of the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• There have been no audits of sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership incl. agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historic sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Central Finland project comprises four reservations totalling 993.1km^2 which are 100% held by Kingsrose Exploration Oy, a 100% owned subsidiary of Kingsrose Mining Ltd: • Haapajärvi, VA2023:0042, expires 21 April 2025; • Kerkonkoski, VA2023:0058, expires 30 May 2025; • Kerkonkoski Etela, VA2023:0059, expires 30 May 2025; • Suonenjoki, VA2023:0057, expires 30 May 2025. Exploration and mining is governed by the Safety and Chemical Agency (TUKES). A Reservation applied for before July 2023 is granted for a 2-year period and permits non-invasive exploration. Reservations applied for after July 2023 are valid for a one-year period. Exploration licences can be applied for at any point in the Reservation period. Exploration licences are granted for a 4-year term and are extendable by 3 years at a time for a total of 15 years.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• The Kotalahti nickel belt has a long history of exploration focused on nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation and copper-zinc volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. • Regional airborne geophysical survey data collected by the Geological Survey of Finland (GTK) is available for purchase and grids, images and reports are publicly available. • Regional geochemical sampling by the GTK is publicly available, including till and rockchip sampling data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• Kingsrose is exploring for mafic-ultramafic syn-orogenic chonolith associated nickel-copper massive sulphide deposits. The belt is also prospective for copper-zinc VMS deposits. • The Kotalahti belt lies on the margins of the Svecofennia and Karelia provinces of the Fennoscandian Shield. It is a geologically complex area composed of Archean to Proterozoic metavolcanic, metasedimentary rocks and granitoids. Metasedimentary rocks, which include quartzites, phyllites, and greywackes; and volcanic rocks which include basaltic and andesitic lava flows, volcanic breccias, and tuffs, were deposited around 1.95-1.88 Ga and were intruded by 1.89-1.88 Ga syndeformational and 1.88-1.87 post-deformational granitoids (Hölttä et al., 2019). The area has been subject to varying degrees of deformation and metamorphism which largely occurred during the 1.9 to 1.8 Ga Svecofennian orogeny. • Mafic-ultramafic intrusions are known to occur throughout central and southern Finland in the Svecofennian province, however most intrusions bearing nickel are confined to the Kotalahti and Vammala belts. The nickel deposits of the Kotalahti belt are associated with 1.88 Ga mafic and ultramafic intrusions. • Intrusions are generally related to major transtensional shear zones active during the Svecofennian arc–Archean craton collision but were emplaced during peak deformation and metamorphism of the Kotalahti belt. This resulted in variable settings, levels of deformation and geometry of the intrusions. In the Kotalahti belt, intrusions are commonly observed to be up to several kilometres long and a few hundred meters wide at surface (Makkonen 2015). Nickel-bearing mafic and ultramafic intrusions are mainly found within migmatitic mica gneisses but are also known to occur within Archean gneisses or Paleoproterozoic rocks of the craton margin sequence including quartzites, limestones, calc-silicate rocks, black schists, and amphibolites. • The area is largely overlain by glacial till, between 10m and >70m thick.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results incl. a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: – easting and northing of the drill hole collar	• Kingsrose has not completed any drilling at the properties.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	– 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.	
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.	• No weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades have been used. • No aggregate intercepts are reported. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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').	• No drill holes are reported.
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.	• Maps and sections are provided in the body of the report.
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	• See appendices and figures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported incl. (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.	• Kingsrose engaged Southern Geoscience to carry out processing of airborne magnetic, gravity and radiometric data and produce a comprehensive set of raster GIS products; Complete an interpretation of processed aeromagnetic, gravity and radiometric datasets to delineate lithology, stratigraphic relationships, structures, lineaments, faults and folds at 1:250,000 scale; Undertake a review of geophysical signatures of known deposits; Develop and prioritise a set of targets that may be prospective for intrusion related Ni mineralisation based on the available geophysical data and interpretation. • Kingsrose utilised the above information as well as regional GTK geochemical data to further interpret large scale crustal architecture, generate and rank exploration targets from which reservations were applied for and subsequently granted.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, incl. the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Kingsrose intends to follow up high priority targets with an initial phase of non-invasive exploration techniques including airborne and ground based geophysical surveys (gravity, magnetic, electromagnetic and magnetotelluric), geological mapping, rockchip sampling and overburden sampling.

Kingsrose

Appendix 3 – Rockchip Data Finnmark

Sample ID	East	North	Prospect Name	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
12954	670977	7711835	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08
12955	671167	7711795	Ravdojohroavvi	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
12956	670050	7711685	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03
12957	670041	7711768	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
12958	670040	7711777	Ravdojohr	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01
12959	670019	7711789	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
12960	670019	7711788	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
12961	669980	7711874	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
12962	669946	7711990	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
12963	669928	7712001	Ravdojohr	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
12964	669896	7712399	Haldevadalattu	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
12966	670078	7712734	Haldevadalattu	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
12968	666519	7710643	Balocohka	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01
12969	666728	7710651	Balocohka	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.02
12971	666931	7710644	Balocohka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
12972	667332	7710603	Balocohka	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
12973	668498	7712028	Guollelattu	0.02	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.01
12987	668994	7711329	Guollelattu	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01
12996	669321	7711426	Guollelattu	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
12999	669605	7711504	Ravdojohr	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
13047	673003	7712485	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
13048	673001	7712432	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
13049	672961	7712355	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
13050	672911	7712328	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
13051	672819	7711971	Ravdojohroavvi	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
13053	666198	7710366	Balojohka	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
13054	666038	7710309	Balojohka	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
13055	666001	7710531	Balojohka	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
13056	666084	7710642	Balojohka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
13057	666175	7710698	Balojohka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13058	666195	7710729	Balojohka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
13059	666282	7710843	Balojohka	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
13060	666303	7710887	Balojohka	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
13061	666281	7711047	Balojohka	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13062	666183	7711064	Balojohka	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
13063	666149	7711057	Balojohka	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
13088	669405	7711899	Ravdojohr	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
13097	670696	7714167	Haldevadda East	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
13100	670580	7713813	Haldevadda East	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
13147	670985	7713592	Haldevada East	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
13148	670966	7713595	Haldevada East	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
13149	670985	7713592	Haldevada East	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
13316	670500	7713626	Haldevadda East	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00
13318	670462	7713578	Haldevadda East	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
13319	670396	7713547	Haldevadda East	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
13331	671723	7713519	Haldevadda East	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.04
14301	669622	7711524	Ravdojohr	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01
14302	680083	7718633	Gievdnejavri	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01
14303	680108	7718818	Gievdnejavri	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
14304	661816	7699685	Gorva South	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.02

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Sample ID	East	North	Prospect Name	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
14305	676978	7716444	Givdovarri	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14306	676737	7716485	Givdovarri	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01
14307	669868	7711749	Ravdojohka	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.01
14308	669995	7711624	Ravdojohka	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
14309	662506	7699859	Gorva South	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14310	662573	7699897	Gorva South	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01
14311	662660	7700023	Gorva South	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14312	662566	7699979	Gorva South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14313	1089991	772821	Gorva South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14314	666403	7713377	Haldevadda West	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
14316	677057	7716709	Givdovarri	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
14317	677057	7716711	Givdovarri	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14318	669482	7714430	Haldevadda NE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14319	668932	7714241	Haldevadda NE	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.02
14320	668853	7714204	Haldevadda NE	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
14321	668851	7714216	Haldevadda NE	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01
14322	669898	7712062	Ravdojohka	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
14323	669998	7712010	Ravdojohka	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
14324	660903	7699251	Gorva South	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14325	660857	7699112	Gorva South	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
14327	1088607	772322	Gorva South	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
14329	671932	7716676	Vuollotjavri	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
14330	671862	7716675	Vuollotjavri	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
14331	671863	7716655	Vuollotjavri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14332	671823	7716588	Vuollotjavri	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
14333	671608	7716404	Vuollotjavri	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
14334	671653	7716053	Vuollotjavri	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14336	670668	7715235	Uhca Jalgesvadda	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02
14337	670342	7715249	Uhca Jalgesvadda	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
14338	667310	7715118	Uhca Jalgesvadda	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
14339	670946	7717203	Mahteslattu/vuollo	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
14340	666434	7713767	Haldevadda NW	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02
14341	666328	7713771	Haldevadda NW	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
14342	677026	7716563	Givdovarri	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14343	676920	7716935	Givdovarri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14345	668660	7713398	Halde NE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
14346	669011	7713591	Halde NE	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
14347	668878	7713867	Halde NE	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
14348	668531	7713703	Halde NE	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
14349	667566	7723282	Njargajavri	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
14350	667611	7723143	Njargajavri	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
14351	667682	7723116	Njargajavri	0.20	0.01	0.03	0.29	0.04
14352	667603	7723059	Njargajavri	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
14353	667592	7723065	Njargajavri	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
14354	667999	7723536	Njargajavri	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01
14355	667668	7724047	Njargajavri	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
14358	661397	7699462	Gorva South	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
14360	613850	7724660	Allabuolza	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
14361	613819	7724644	Allabuolza	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
14362	613813	7724650	Allabuolza	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01
14363	613771	7724597	Allabuolza	0.25	0.01	0.09	0.03	0.01
14364	613781	7724561	Allabuolza	0.37	0.01	0.05	0.69	0.01

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Sample ID	East	North	Prospect Name	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
14365	614971	7731328	Gavvajavri	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01
14366	614875	7730798	Gavvajavri	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
14367	614833	7730763	Gavvajavri	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
14368	614654	7730711	Gavvajavri	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.01
14369	614649	7730518	Gavvajavri	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.01
14370	612845	7732152	Gareniillascohkka	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
14371	611402	7732335	Stuora Fiellascohkka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14372	610908	7731987	Stuora Fiellascohkka	0.41	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
14373	610712	7731780	Stuora Fiellascohkka	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14374	612119	7723024	Virdnecorru	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.06
14375	612144	7723055	Virdnecorru	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01
14376	612273	7723509	Virdnecorru	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01
14377	612260	7723454	Virdnecorru	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14378	610908	7731987	Stuora Fiellascohkka	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14379	610215	7734491	Mt. Fault	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.02
14386	611403	7732296	Stuora Fiellascohkka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14387	653033	7774703	Korkeakalanet	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
14388	653152	7774740	Korkeakalanet	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.04
14389	653815	7774629	Korkeakalanet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14390	653815	7774629	Korkeakalanet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14391	653908	7774669	Korkeakalanet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14392	654083	7774819	Korkeakalanet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14393	654083	7774819	Korkeakalanet	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14394	654083	7774819	Korkeakalanet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14395	654916	7774656	Nilsinvaara	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
14396	654942	7774760	Nilsinvaara	10.55	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00
14397	654942	7774760	Nilsinvaara	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
14398	654988	7774829	Nilsinvaara	29.70	0.01	1.10	0.54	0.02
14400	654988	7774829	Nilsinvaara	1.11	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01
14501	611010	7734687	Mt. Fault	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
14502	610873	7734664	Mt. Fault	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
14503	610873	7734664	Mt. Fault	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
14504	610873	7734664	Mt. Fault	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
14505	610215	7734491	Mt. Fault	0.27	0.02	0.17	0.11	0.02
14506	610215	7734491	Mt. Fault	0.09	0.02	0.13	0.06	0.04
14507	610207	7734357	Mt. Fault	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
14508	610514	7734357	Mt. Fault	4.43	0.01	1.81	0.50	0.06
14509	610514	7734357	Mt. Fault	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03
14510	612175	7723057	Virdnecorru	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.02
14513	610263	7734037	Mt. Fault	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.02
14514	610263	7734037	Mt. Fault	0.44	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.02
14515	610263	7734037	Mt. Fault	5.13	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.01
14516	610339	7734207	Mt. Fault	2.20	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.03
14517	610217	7734403	Mt. Fault	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
14529	655138	7774399	Ceavrresgielas	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
14530	655513	7773886	Ceavrresgielas	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01
14531	655861	7774070	Ceavrresgielas	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.03	0.02
14532	655850	7773983	Ceavrresgielas	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14533	655794	7773845	Ceavrresgielas	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.02
14534	655780	7773782	Ceavrresgielas	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
14536	664237	7746178	Ceavrresjavri	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14537	664447	7745715	Ceavrresjavri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Sample ID	East	North	Prospect Name	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
14538	664447	7745715	Ceavrresjavri	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
14540	657001	7774737	Briittajohka	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14541	656917	7775009	Briittajohka	1.15	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01
14542	656917	7775009	Briittajohka	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14543	657510	7774065	Briittajohka	0.23	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00
14544	657618	7773984	Briittajohka	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
14545	657812	7774132	Briittajohka	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
14546	657812	7774132	Briittajohka	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02
14547	658298	7774051	Briittajohka	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14548	658236	7774136	Briittajohka	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03
14549	658274	7774299	Briittajohka	1.08	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
14550	658214	7774444	Briittajohka	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02
14551	658332	7774518	Briittajohka	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14552	658370	7774645	Briittajohka	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14553	656934	7774992	Briittajohka	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14554	658696	7771239	Lavttejohka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14555	658743	7771190	Lavttejohka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14557	658743	7771190	Lavttejohka	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14558	658795	7770789	Lavttejohka	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14559	655780	7773782	Ceavrresgielas	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
14560	658743	7771190	Lavttejohka	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14601	612725	7725445	Geađgevárri	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
14602	612700	7725497	Geađgevárri	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14603	613957	7731790	Hárrečorut	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.02
14604	613903	7731727	Hárrečorut	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.03
14605	613903	7731727	Hárrečorut	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.01	0.02
14606	613723	7730495	Hárrečorut	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.01
14607	616999	7732835	Fox Hill	0.08	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.03
14608	617298	7732682	Fox Hill	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.02
14609	617298	7732682	Fox Hill	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02
14610	617083	7733174	Fox Hill	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14611	617348	7733150	Fox Hill	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
14612	617397	7732946	Fox Hill	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
14613	612823	7734890	Guhkesjavri	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
14614	612646	7734898	Guhkesjavri	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
14615	612155	7734458	Guhkesjavri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14616	612290	7734405	Guhkesjavri	0.86	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
14617	617377	7733153	Fox Hill	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
14618	617377	7733153	Fox Hill	0.87	0.01	0.47	0.01	0.00
14619	613707	7724565	Allabuolza	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
14351B	667682	7723116	Njargajavri	0.30	0.00	0.88	0.27	0.01
14353B	667592	7723065	Njargajavri	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01

Appendix 4 – Rockchip Data Central Finland

Sample ID	East	North	Prospect Name	Cu %	Ni ppm	Au g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
12954	670977	7711835	Ravdojohroavvi	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.08
13517	397412	7048825	Metsakyla	0.00	28.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
13519	398248	7047729	Metsakyla	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13606	397210	7058517	Haapajarvi	0.00	32.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
13611	432982	7055761	Rehula	0.00	23.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
13612	434535	7055566	Rehula	0.02	23.80	0.01	0.00	0.00
13615	436026	7055325	Rehula	0.33	12.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
13616	436026	7055325	Rehula	0.46	13.80	0.04	0.03	0.01
13617	436026	7055325	Rehula	0.28	8.60	0.02	0.02	0.01
13618	435747	7054828	Rehula	0.02	20.80	0.01	0.01	0.01
13619	435779	7054777	Rehula	0.06	15.10	0.01	0.05	0.01
13621	435754	7054739	Rehula	0.06	14.40	0.01	0.03	0.01
13624	421299	7056760	Latvanen	0.01	59.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
13626	427112	7056371	Kumiseva SE	0.00	16.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
13627	426401	7055982	Kumiseva SE	0.00	34.10	0.00	0.02	0.01
13628	425886	7056539	Kumiseva SE	0.01	27.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
13629	425699	7056750	Kumiseva SE	0.00	19.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
13632	426159	7057971	Kumiseva SE	0.00	89.70	0.00	0.00	0.01
13633	426162	7057971	Kumiseva SE	0.01	34.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
13634	426162	7057971	Kumiseva SE	0.01	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13636	424401	7050560	Myllypuro	0.00	48.80	0.00	0.00	0.00