



Kingsgate

Consolidated Limited

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Significant Gold Exploration Results near the Chatree Gold Mine

Kingsgate Consolidated Limited (ASX:KCN) (“Kingsgate” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce that Akara Resources, (“Akara”) has found more significant gold intercepts only a few kilometres from the Chatree Gold Mine (“Chatree”).

After reporting significant gold intercepts of 26m@3.02 g/t Au and 7m@5.77g/t Au from RC drilling (Hole ID: 7642RC) earlier this year (See ASX:KCN release titled “Significant Gold Exploration Intercepts in Thailand” dated 1 February 2023), follow-up Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drilling returned the following significant intercepts:

- 0766RC: **11m@0.67** g/t Au from 2m to 13m;
- 0767RC: **2m@1.31** g/t Au from 3m to 5m;
2m@1.40 g/t Au from 19m to 21m; and
4m@2.01 g/t Au from 37m to 41m.

The end of hole (50m to 111m) assay results for 0767RC are pending.

In addition, Kingsgate is pleased to advise that significant Rotary Air Blast (“RAB”) assay results were reported in an area immediately to the south of the above reported RC drilling results, and includes highly significant gold mineralization intercepts as follows:

- 33858RA: **8m@5.02** g/t Au from 6m to 14m;
- 33856RA: **10m@1.97** g/t Au from 9m to 19m; and
- 33859RA: **2m@1.27** g/t Au from 5m to 7m.

All intercepts end at the last meter drilled and in phyllic-altered and silicified rhyolitic tuff.

These results are exceptional for RAB drilling, in particular, being mineralized to the end of the drill hole, with the intensity of gold mineralization and proximity to the surface showing similar characteristics to Chatree mineralization.

RAB drilling in SPL10/2563 which is also nearby these 2 aforementioned areas, exposed widespread phyllic alteration and silicified rhyolitic tuff with quartz veins. Significant intercepts from SPL10/2563 include:

- 33800RA: **2m@1.14** g/t Au from 4m to 6m in saprolite; and
- 33799RA: **2m@1.03** g/t Au from 4m to 6m in phyllic-altered rhyolitic tuff.

RAB drilling will continue to focus on these highly prospective near mine and SPL10/2563 areas, with additional RC drilling a priority to prove the continuity of mineralization down depth.

In addition, infilled soil and rock sampling was also undertaken in these areas. Infill soil sampling confirmed an anomalous gold area of +50 ppb, approximately 0.2kms wide and 2.0kms long with a maximum assay result of **0.98** ppm, while rock channel samples from an old quarry returned encouraging assay results of:

- **27m@1.13** g/t Au;
- **18m@0.91** g/t Au;
- **3m@7.3** g/t Au; and
- **6m@1.1** g/t Au in polymictic rhyolitic breccias crosscut by various percentage quartz veins.

Host rocks in this area comprise breccias and quartz veins similar to those at Chatree in a mineralized system currently extending for about 2,000m in length.

Further RAB and RC drilling is proposed for the above areas, as well as for the broader exploration region within the 32 granted Phetchabun Special Prospecting Licence (SPL) areas. Akara has identified 40 potential areas that require additional follow-up, including 6 highly prospective areas that require immediate deep drilling.

Plant #2

The commissioning of Plant #2 continues to exceed expectations with gold and silver recoveries going as high as 85% for gold and 66% for silver respectively. (Please note Kingsgate will report total ounces poured once PMR has completed the final refining process).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Akara Resources exploration results is based on information compiled by Ron James, who is a consultant geologist to the Kingsgate Group. Ron James is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists as a Competent Person. Mr James has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.” Mr James has consented to the public reporting of these statements and the inclusion of the material in the form and context in which it appears.

Akara Resources Ltd. Thailand – 6 April 2023 Exploration Results

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration results and sampling was completed by industry standard techniques and was guided by the Kingsgate Group protocols including industry standard QAQC procedures. • For RC drilling, one metre samples were collected from the cyclone then riffle split to create two representative samples of 3 to 4kg, one for the laboratory for assaying and the other for retention as a reference sample. Wet samples were left to naturally dry prior to riffle splitting. Sieved chip samples were geologically logged. • All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory for assaying by company personnel. • At the laboratory, all samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns, with a 50g charge analysed for gold by fire assay and silver by aqua regia. • Standard samples, duplicate samples and blank samples were inserted into the assay batches at a frequency of at least 1 in every 25 samples. Sample batches submitted for assay have generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. • The QAQC results confirmed the reliability of sampling and assaying with sufficient confidence for the estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC drilling used face sampling bits, with diameters of generally 5.25 inch to 5.5 inches (127 to 133mm) with sub-samples collected by riffle splitting. • Air Core (RAB) holes were generally drilled by high-pressure air and dual walled rods to penetrate the ground and return the sample to the surface through the inner tube and then through a sampling system. The bit size generally 3 inch to 3.5 inches (76.2 to 88.9 mm).
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling contracts and geological supervision of the drillers require the operators to do their best to provide good quality, high recovery, and uncontaminated samples. • RC drilling used face-sampling bits and rigs of generally sufficient air capacity, including booster compressors where required to provide dry, high recovery samples. • RC sample recovery was calculated by comparing total recovered sample weights with expected weights derived from bit diameters and the densities used for resource modelling. Overall, RC sample recovery averaged around 80% with some lower sample recoveries associated with soft and less competent rock such as soil, shear zones or broken rock. • Most RC samples were dry, with 73% of samples having moisture records logged completely dry and 20% as wet. • The potential for preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material was low. Test sieving and analyses of RC samples showed no notable average difference in gold grades between coarse and fine fractions.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exploration RC drilling was logged with appropriate detail to support reporting of exploration results. • All exploration holes are geologically logged by industry standard techniques, including qualitative logging of geology, mineralisation, alteration, structure, sample recovery, and sample quality. The logging uses a paper-based system with standardised codes and is transferred into the database after validation in MicroMine, Access, and a proprietary import tool constructed by H&S Consultants. • Logging is checked for consistency between adjacent holes providing a cross check of logging variations between geologists, and with time. Any logging revisions are recorded in field sheets and updated in the database. Most geologists responsible for recording geological data have been working at Chatree and nearby regional exploration prospects for more than five years providing consistency in logging.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips were stored on site in a chip library.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample collection and bagging is supervised by company geologists. For RC drilling the full sample from each metre is collected from the cyclone and riffle split to produce two representative samples of 3 to 4kg; one sample is sent to the laboratory for assaying and the other kept as a reference sample or used as a duplicate with duplicates collected every 20th sample. Wet samples are dried prior to riffle splitting. Standard samples, duplicated samples (RC) and blank samples were inserted to the assay samples batch at least 1 in every 25 samples. Each sample batch submitted for assay has generally 100 to 150 samples with a maximum of 250 samples per batch. All samples were transported to the Chatree Mine laboratory by company personnel. The on-site laboratory was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. At the laboratory, samples were dried at 120°C for a minimum of 8 hours then the entire sample was jaw crushed to a nominal 2-4mm. A 1-1.5kg split was taken and pulverised in a 2000cc Lab technics B2000 pulveriser. In addition to routine replicate assays of pulps, duplicate “re-split” samples of jaw-crushed material were taken at approximately every 10th sample. OREAS standards were used as internal laboratory standards. The sub-sample sizes, sub-sample methods and sample preparation techniques were appropriate for the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying for gold and silver for exploration results was carried out by the Chatree Gold Mine on-site laboratory. Gold assaying was by fire-assay (25 and 50g samples) with AAS finish. All assays of greater than 6.0g/t gold were repeated using a gravimetric finish. Silver was assayed using an aqua regia digestion with AAS finish. The on-site laboratory at the Chatree Mine site was certified by ISO with a 17025 rating. The analytical technique was a total representation of the interval sampled. Substantial focus was given to ensure sampling procedures met industry best practice ensuring acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for the resource sampling and assaying. An appropriate sampling protocol was designed and implemented specifying sample collection and sample preparation and assaying at the laboratory. Laboratory sample preparation was routinely checked using grinding tests and sieve analysis. All assay batches included blind reference standards, blank samples, and field duplicates (RC), in addition to internal laboratory checks. These results were routinely evaluated to determine if results were within predefined tolerances. Inter-laboratory checks were done on a periodic basis and the results were analysed statistically. Each set of 50 samples routinely contained three control samples (47 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 6% of assaying. In 2014, the QAQC protocol was modified as part of Kingsgate’s continuous improvement strategy. For the revised protocol each set of 22 samples contained the three control samples (19 primary samples, 1 standard, 1 duplicate, 1 blank) with QAQC samples representing 15% of assaying. Submitted standards results were analysed on a batch-by-batch basis and monthly. Most standards show average accuracy of within 5% of expected value with no consistent positive or negative bias. In cases where initial standard assays fell outside the acceptable range, the entire batch was re-assayed. Duplicate assays show acceptable correlation with primary samples with no apparent bias. The quality control measures had established that the assaying was of appropriate precision and accuracy for the estimates. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the reliability of the resource sampling and assaying.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections will be verified by alternate company personnel and external consultants. Significant intersections will be re-assayed by different techniques (including Leachwell, Fire assay) to confirm their accuracy. The Kingsgate Group had formal data validation procedures with data being validated as close to the source as possible to ensure reliability and accuracy. Inconsistencies identified in the validation procedures were re-checked and changes were made to the database once the problem was identified. Independent checking for internal consistency within and between tables in the resource database extract by MPR showed no significant discrepancies. Close agreement between resource model estimates and mill reconciled production for mining to date provided additional confidence in the validity of the resource database.

Criteria	Commentary
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by the exploration survey team. The location of the sample points and topographic surface had been established with sufficient accuracy for reporting of exploration results.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff at the completion of each drill hole. If samples were left on site overnight, they were considered secure, because there was a guard at drill sites at night-time when there was no drilling operation. After collection and bagging diamond core samples were delivered directly to the assay laboratory by company staff.

SECTION 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chatree Gold Mine is located in central Thailand approximately 280km north of Bangkok and 35km south east of Phichit Province. Akara Resources includes the recently re-granted 16 Mining Leases and 8 Waste Dump Leases covering a total of 11.85 km². Exploration was undertaken within the 32 remaining Special Prospecting Licences (“SPL”) in the Phetchabun Province of central Thailand, all of which are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration drilling was undertaken by Akara Resources of the parent Kingsgate Group.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the main part, the Phetchabun SPLs in central Thailand are hosted by Late Permian to Early Triassic volcanoclastic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks. The regional geology is dominated by a volcano-sedimentary sequence that interfingers laterally with terrigenous sediments. The depositional environment is interpreted to have consisted of a series of andesitic and rhyolitic stratovolcanoes situated in a shallow marine environment adjacent to a continental margin. The Chatree Gold Mine is an unusual low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit located in the Loei – Phetchabun volcanic belt in central Thailand. The deposit spans 2.5 by 7.5km and consists of 8 vein zones, five of which were mined by open pit methods. The Chatree low sulphidation epithermal gold–silver deposit occurred as veins, stockworks and minor breccias hosted by volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary facies. The main gold–silver mineralisation was characterised by colloform–crustiform banded quartz ± carbonate ± chlorite ± adularia–sulphide–electrum veins. Gold mainly occurs as electrum, both as free grains associated with quartz, carbonate minerals and chlorite, and as inclusions in sulphides, mostly pyrite. Oxidisation and broad stratigraphic types control the gross distribution of gold and silver mineralisation with specific geological units providing preferred mineralisation hosts.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to a single RC and RAB hole is made in this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC holes were generally sampled over one metre down-hole intervals, with assay grades at one-meter intervals.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant diagrams are included in the body of this announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne geophysical surveys were conducted at Chatree in 2004. Ground geophysical surveys comprising resistivity and chargeability continued until mine closure in 2016 and results of this inhouse work were used in this announcement.
<p>Future work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration work comprising RC, and RAB drilling is ongoing during 2023 as well as other exploration tools including mapping, soil sampling and rock chip sampling. Diamond drilling will be also considered in selected high priority targets to further verify geological factors.