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Investor Presentation

October 2025

KGL
RESOURCES

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Highlights

KGL Resources Limited's ("**KGL**" or the "**Company**") 100%-owned Jervois Copper Project (the "**Project**") is pursuing Australia's next high-grade copper mine. The Project is fully-permitted with a recent Feasibility Study Update demonstrating attractive economics, low capital intensity and strong operating margins.



**Priority Investment
Jurisdiction**
Mining in Australia's
Northern Territory



High grade Resource
**29 Mt @ 1.8% Cu with Au
& Ag credits**
510 kt Cu, 23 Moz Ag, 213 koz Au



Fully permitted
to commence
construction



**Advanced funding
process**
with multiple non-
binding indicative offers
received



**Experienced delivery
team**
with highly credentialed
management alongside
Axiom project managers



First production in 2027
with steady state
throughput capacity from
2028



10 Year Mine Life
With upside potential for
ongoing operations with
targeted exploration



Significant resource upside
Combined drilling, geology
3D geophysics has prioritised
key targets

Note: Production in 2027 assumes KGL achieves FID in accordance with slide 11. Risks relating to the FID delay are set out in the risk slide on page 31.

Advancing Jervois Copper Project to construction

- 1 Tender process underway for major contracts**
- 2 Financing well advanced with multiple non-binding indicative offers received and optimisations underway**
- 3 Build out of KGL's owner's team ongoing, including appointment of highly credentialled Axiom Project Services and Dean Adams**
- 4 Formed a Project Steering Committee which includes 2 senior members from RCF to oversee the project**
- 5 Reaffirmed timetable to FID, targeting commencement of construction in 2026**
- 6 Offtake unencumbered; discussions for placement of valuable concentrate ongoing with multiple parties**

Jervois Project Overview

Feasibility Study Update – Headline numbers



\$405 M

Post Tax NPV (8%) @ US\$4.58/lb



c.\$229 M

Average EBITDA (Steady State)



\$112 M

Avg. After-tax Free Cash Flow ¹



10 Year

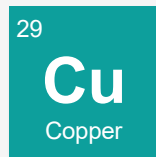
Mine Life



\$362 M

Pre-production Capital Cost ²

Capital Efficiency A\$12,000/t



30 kt pa

Avg. Annual Cu Production
plus, gold & silver credits



\$1.95/lb

C1 Cash Costs (steady state)



24% / 3.4 Yrs

IRR (post tax) / Payback Period

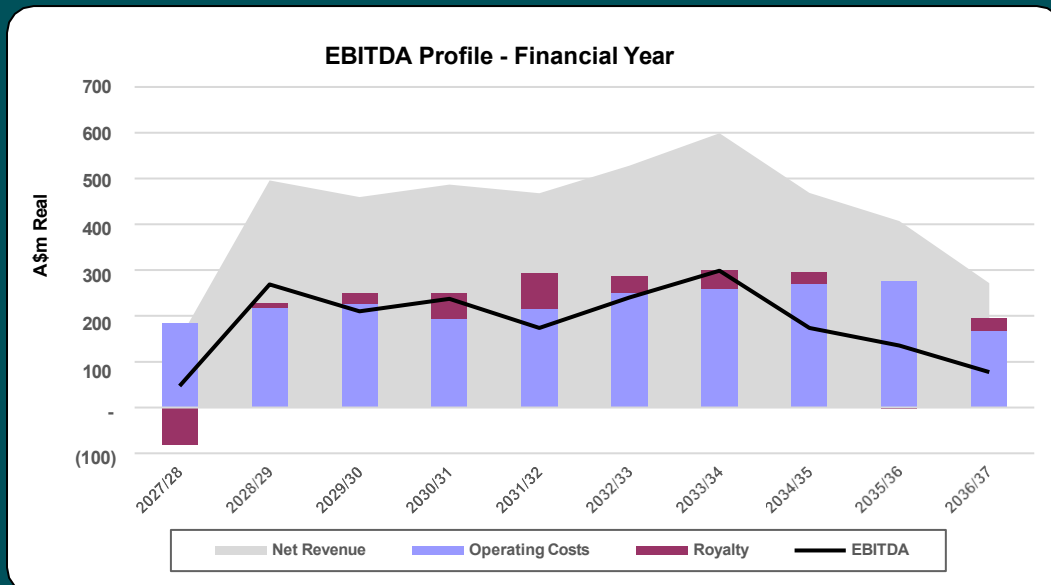
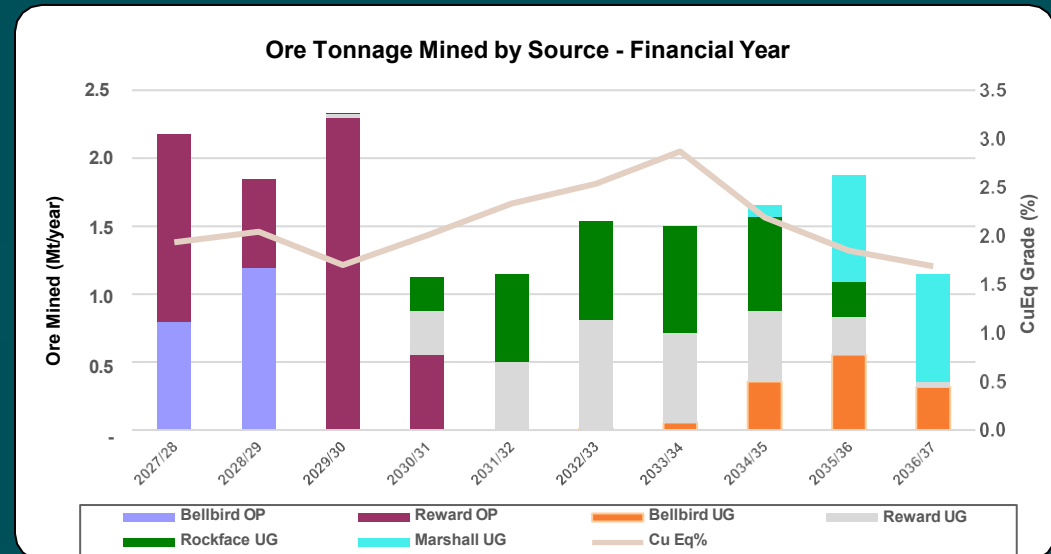
Note 1. Reflects the first 10 years of production. Free cashflow is unlevered.

Note 2. Funding requirement excludes working capital (open pit opex and contingency of \$136m).

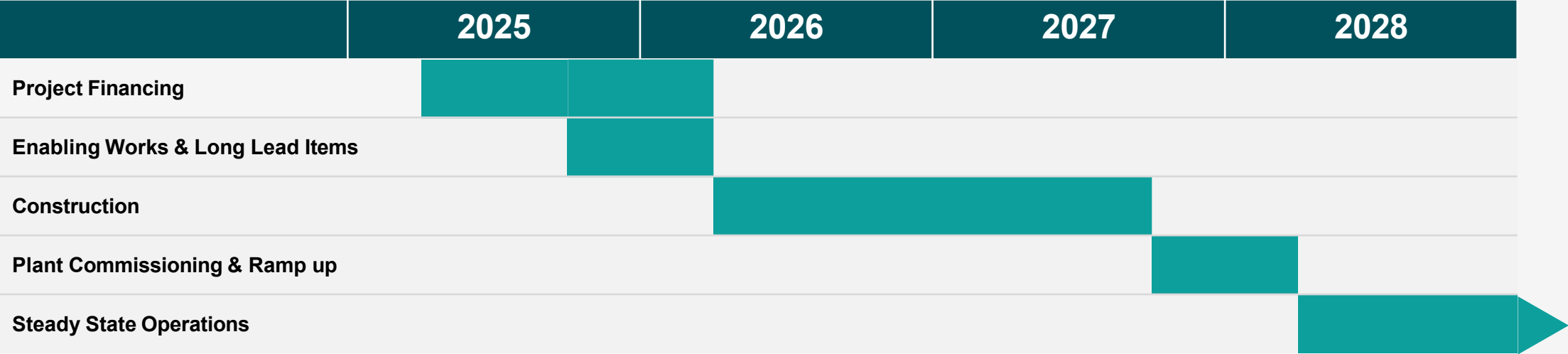
Jervois Project FSU25: Key Operating Metrics

Assumption	Units	Value
Mine Life	Years	10
Life of Mine Net Revenue	A\$ billion	4.4
Life of Mine EBITDA	A\$ billion	1.9
Cu Concentrate (LOM)	kdmt	983
Production		
Copper (steady state)	kt pa	30
Silver	koz pa	1,016
Gold	koz pa	8.4
Operating and Capital Costs		
C1 Cost steady state	US\$/lb	1.95
C1 Cost (LOM)	US\$/lb	2.19
AISC steady state	US\$/lb	2.86
Construction Capital	A\$ million	362
Peak Funding	A\$ million	498

Assumptions:
Commodity Price: Copper US\$4.58/lb; Gold US\$2,668/oz; Silver US\$32.62/oz
Foreign Exchange: 0.64 USD:AUD
Diesel Price: A\$1.30/litre
Electricity Price: 29.8 c/kWh



Pathway to production in 2027



Note: Timetable is indicative only and subject to change. Commencement of construction is subject to securing adequate funding and there are inherent timing risks throughout construction and ramp up of operations

Jervois Project: Overview

- Two open pit mines (Reward and Bellbird) and four underground mining areas (Rockface, Reward, Marshall, Bellbird).
 - Open cut operations - primary ore feed for first four years using conventional earthmoving equipment.
 - Transition to Underground – initial development and stooping.
- Straightforward Metallurgy
 - 95% sulphides at 92% Cu recovery.
 - Simple process plant design with nameplate capacity 2 Mtpa ore, (a 25% increase from FS22.)
 - Ore milling and regrind, using Jameson cells for rougher and cleaner flotation and filters.
 - Approx. 1 Mt of 27% Cu concentrate with Au & Ag credits over a 10 year mine life.
 - Average production rate of 30kt per annum copper contained steady state following plant ramp up.
- Concentrate to be sold under a Free on Transport (FOT) / ex-site, commercial offtake contract being finalised.



High-grade undeveloped resource

The Jervois mineralization system is unique - IOCG, VHMS and elements of SEDEX mineralization.
Total Resource at Jervois 28.9Mt @ 1.8% Copper, with 24.8g/t Silver and 0.2g/t Gold.

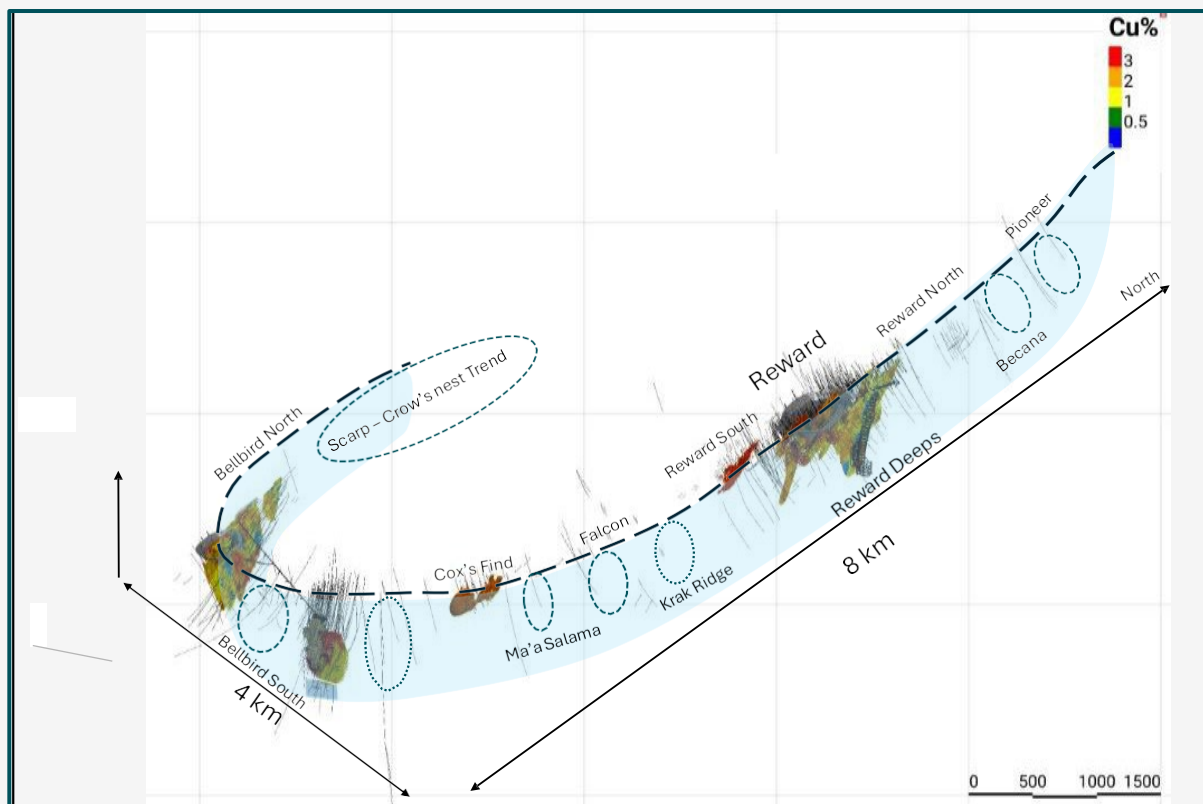
Capturing added value

- Lodes remain open laterally and at depth.
- Update structural geology & Inversion analysis
- Resource conversion – OC additions, depth extension via drilling / DHEM
- Lateral extension of Rockface hi-grade zone (~19%Cu)
- Geophysical assessment of Scarp trend showing similar geology to Reward (DHEM, gravity, seismic)
- Additional UG potential

Exploration Targets

- Jervois exploration license covers 38km² and 12kms (78%) of the
'J-structure' remains undrilled or has seen shallow drilling only.
- Upgrade of Lead / Zinc resource mineralisation
- Additional licence at Unca Creek 73km².

3D rendition of Jervois copper deposits



Corporate Summary

KGL Corporate Snapshot

Corporate Structure

ASX Code: KGL

A\$0.175

Share Price

A\$0.08-\$0.20

52 week low / high

692.3m

Shares Outstanding

0.2m

Options on Issue

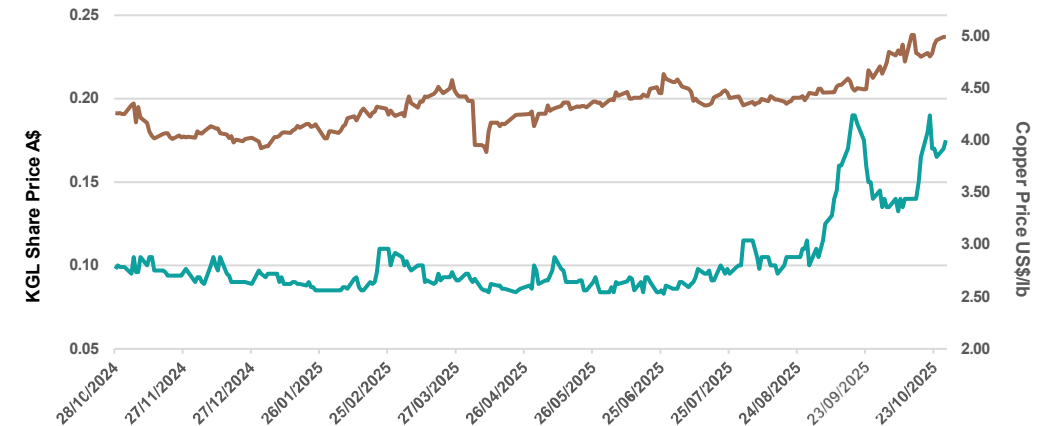
A\$121m

Market Capitalisation

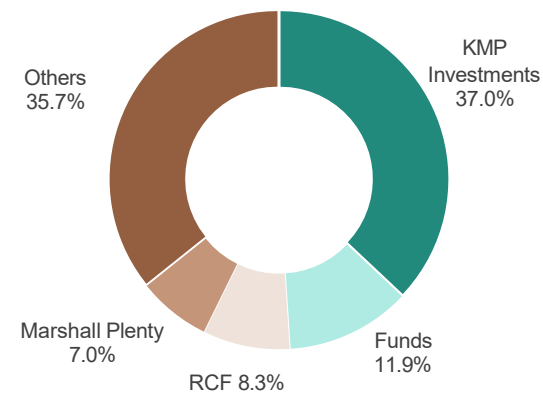
A\$5.4m

Cash (30 June 2025)

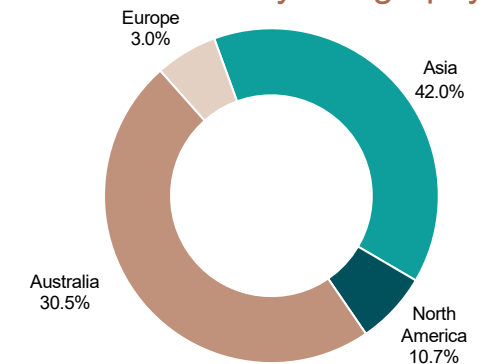
KGL Share Price Performance vs Copper Price



Major Shareholders



Shareholders by Geography



Strong leadership with track record of delivery

	Name	KGL Role	Years	Pervious Roles
Directors				
	Jeff Gerard	Executive Chairman	40+	Chief Development Officer at Glencore and Xstrata Coal; Chief Operating Officer role for Xstrata Coal South Africa, Xstrata Coal Americas and Mongolia
	Ferdian Purnamasidi	Non-Executive Director	25+	Executive at the Salim Group (Current); Managing Director at Mach Energy Australia and Managing Director at Rex Minerals (both current)
	Brian Gell	Independent Non-Executive Director	40+	General Manager for Mining and Metals, Eastern Region for Ausenco; Director of Projects for QCoal as well as positions with Leighton Asia and Leighton Contractors.
Operational Leadership				
	Dean Adams	Project Executive	35+	Led delivery of complex mining, energy, and industrial projects valued over A\$17bn. Dean has deep expertise across project execution, funding, and stakeholder engagement.
	Anthony Liaw	CFO	20+	20 years experience in commercial finance and tax roles. Previous roles include Group CFO of Interflour Group, a leading Asian food manufacturing Group.

1

FSU25 delivered Q1 2025

- Confirmed robust technical and financial results.
- Fully Permitted to commence construction.
- Attractive project capital intensity; simple scope and rapid delivery - mitigate construction risks.

2

Funding discussions underway

- Discussions advanced with potential equity and debt investors.
- Multiple non-binding indicative offers received with various structures being considered.
- Ongoing optimisation work separate to Project delivery will continue.

3

Experienced Board & Management Team focused on pathway to production in 2027

4

KGL has gained the attention of some of the leading global mining investment funds.

5

Growing the Resource

- Active exploration program improving and expanding Mineral Resources including geophysics and gravity and magnetic inversion analysis.
- All planned UG mining areas remain open at depth.
- Outside of the current exploration focus, the 12 km. mineralising system remains relatively underexplored with exploration targets including anomalies at depth.

6

Improving copper fundamentals supportive delivering project into expected supply deficit

Appendix - Copper Market Outlook

Copper outlook is robust

Market Outlook

- S&P Global “demand for refined copper will double ... by 2035”.
- Demand forecasts reflect global commitments to achieve Net Zero by 2050 with electric vehicles and the grid key demand drivers + traditional demand growth.

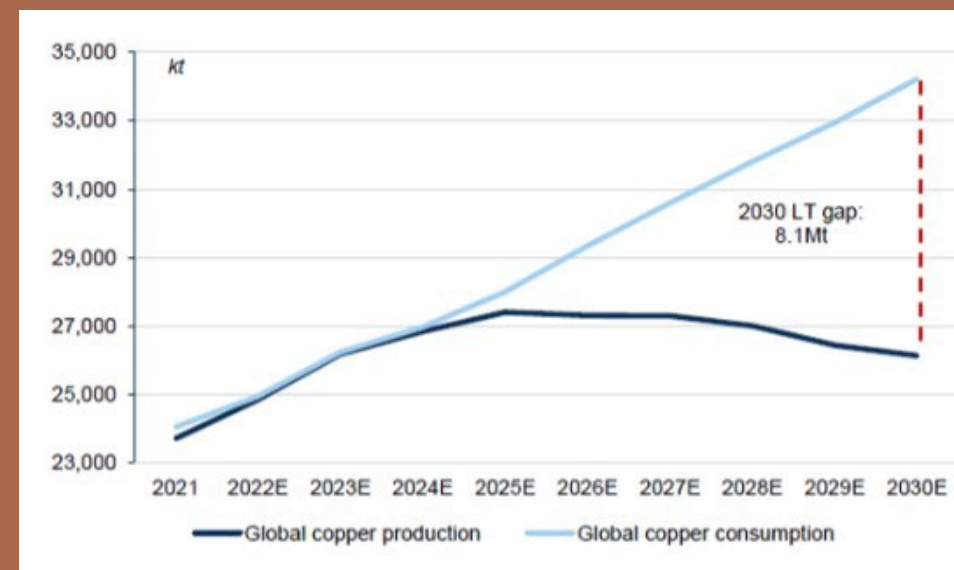
Demand

- At COP28 climate change conference, over 60 countries endorsed a plan to triple global renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- Accelerating demand expected from the clean energy transition, data centres and AI, defence industries and ongoing industrial demand in China, India and SE Asia.
- Clean energy technologies are more copper intensive.

Supply Constraint

- Recent disruptions at Freeport’s Grasberg mine in Indonesia has caused supply disruptions which are expected to be sustained for some time. The copper price reaction to this news highlights the fragility of the copper market.
- “The pronounced lack of new projects has begun to bite, constraining refined copper production and spotlighting years of underinvestment in copper exploration and development”.¹
- The average time to progress projects from discovery to production is around 16 years.³
- BHP estimates that copper potentially needs around US\$250 billion in growth capital by 2030.⁴

Supply Demand Forecast²



*Concentrate supply is expected to peak in 2025.
Lack of investment and approved project pipeline together with declining grades in current operations could see a supply gap of 35% by the end of this decade according to Trafigura⁵.*

Note 1: Michael Widmer, Bank of America, Commodity Strategist – April 8, 2024.

Note 2: Woodmac; Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

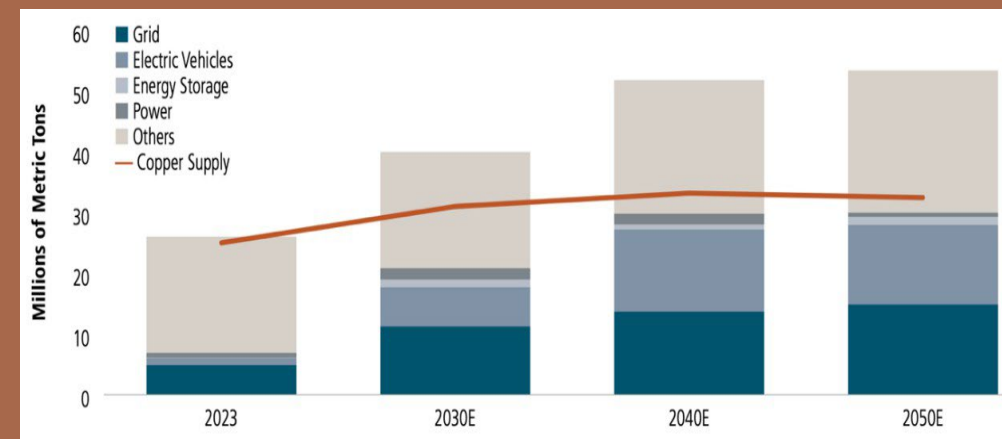
Note 3: Paul Manalo, S&P Global, Discovery to production averages 15.7 years for 127 mines

Note 4: Mike Henry, Bank of America Global Metals, Mining and Steel Conference 2023

Note 5: Emma Powel, The Times, Supply gap for copper “could grow to a third” trader predicts⁵.

Copper Market Forecast

- **The world cannot decarbonise without copper**, a key component of renewables and electrification. According to Wood Mackenzie, copper demand is expected to rise by 75% by 2050, reaching 56 million tonnes, driven by the clean energy transition, urbanization, and electrification, which will require significant investment in new copper projects to meet this growing demand. **(August 2024).**
- Global copper demand is expected to accelerate for the **period 2021-2035 to grow at 2.6% annually or roughly 1 Mt copper demand growth per year** compared with a 1.9% CAGR over the past 15 years. Surging demand is being driven by the simultaneous adoption of copper-intensive technologies, such as electric vehicles (EVs), renewable energy systems, grid investments, and data centres, alongside increased military demand and continued economic development in emerging markets.
- Lower grades and increased depth and complexity of deposits, present **significant challenges for primary supply**. Growing regulatory, environmental and sustainability commitments have increased the time and cost of developing a mine, and this inflationary trend may prove stubbornly persistent. The long lead times to develop new mines are hampering any meaningful supply response.
- According to Bloomberg NEF (2023), the copper market is forecast to move into a **growing deficit through this decade, and to grow quickly to expand to a large deficit of 21 million tonnes per year by 2050**. Illustrating this, the orange line in the adjacent chart represents supply, and the shaded area represents demand (and its constituents by use type).
- According to BHP, “with the deficit conditions anticipated in the final third of the 2020s, it is possible that we enter into a **“fly-up” pricing regime**, whereby prices disconnect from the cost curve due to systematic excess of demand supply amid inadequate inventory levels”. *BHP’s Economic and Commodity Outlook. August 2024*



2023

Bloomberg NEF Transition Metals Outlook



Trading Economics (Feb 2025)

Appendix – Competent Person Disclosures

Jervois Mineral Resource

Mineral Resource Estimate (Reserve report dated 31 January 2025 (Table 19) and basis for Feasibility Study Update)

Resource		Material		Grade				Metal	
	Area	Category	Tonnes(Mt)	Copper (%)	Silver (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (kt)	Silver (Moz)	Gold (koz)
Open Cut Potential > 0.35% CuEq	Reward	Measured	2.67	1.89	46.4	0.42	50.4	3.98	36.2
		Indicated	4.01	1.31	44.4	0.23	52.6	5.73	30.2
		Inferred	0.05	1.08	15.4	0.14	0.6	0.03	0.2
	Bellbird	Measured	1.73	1.91	11.7	0.11	33.1	0.65	6.1
		Indicated	1.38	1.43	9.0	0.14	19.7	0.40	6.2
		Inferred	0.27	1.00	7.2	0.09	2.7	0.06	0.8
	Sub total		10.12	1.57	33.4	0.25	159.1	10.85	79.7
Underground Potential > 0.8% CuEq	Reward	Indicated	4.54	1.85	29.1	0.40	83.8	4.25	58.4
		Inferred	6.13	1.25	19.6	0.17	76.9	3.86	33.1
	Bellbird	Indicated	0.40	1.76	15.4	0.20	7.0	0.20	2.5
		Inferred	3.98	1.82	12.1	0.11	72.4	1.55	13.6
	Rockface	Indicated	2.91	3.27	209.0	0.23	95.2	1.96	21.3
		Inferred	0.88	1.73	16.3	0.16	15.3	0.46	4.5
	Sub total		18.84	1.86	20.3	0.22	350.7	12.28	133.4
Total			28.95	1.76	24.8	0.23	509.8	23.13	213.1

Jervois Ore Reserve

Table 1 – Jervois Project Ore Reserve Statement 31 October 2024 (report dated 31 January 2025)

Material		Grade				Metal		
Source	Mt	CuEq (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (kt)	Au (koz)	Ag (Moz)
Reward Open Pit								
Proven	2.68	2.19	1.71	0.39	41.96	45.7	33.6	3.6
Probable	2.2	1.54	1.19	0.22	36.3	26.1	15.6	2.6
Sub-total	4.88	1.9	1.47	0.31	39.41	71.8	49.2	6.2
Bellbird Open Pit								
Proven	1.51	2.07	1.94	0.11	11.59	29.2	5.3	0.6
Probable	0.48	1.1	1.04	0.06	5.55	5	0.9	0.1
Sub-total	1.99	1.84	1.72	0.1	10.13	34.2	6.2	0.6
Rockface Underground								
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	2.96	2.74	2.55	0.18	16.58	75.4	17.0	1.6
Sub-total	2.96	2.74	2.55	0.18	16.58	75.4	17.0	1.6
Bellbird Underground								
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	0.37	1.77	1.65	0.08	13.23	6.0	1.0	0.2
Sub-total	0.37	1.77	1.65	0.08	13.23	6.0	1.0	0.2
Reward Underground								
Proven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probable	2.48	2.28	1.88	0.49	25.77	46.7	38.8	2.1
Sub-total	2.48	2.28	1.88	0.49	25.77	46.7	38.8	2.1
Marshall Underground								
Proven	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~
Probable	1.71	1.51	1.16	0.19	39.52	19.8	10.2	2.2
Sub-total	1.71	1.51	1.16	0.19	39.52	19.8	10.2	2.2
Total Proven	4.19	2.15	1.79	0.29	31.03	74.9	39	4.2
Total Probable	10.19	2.05	1.76	0.25	26.27	179	83.4	8.6
Total Reserve	14.38	2.08	1.77	0.26	27.66	254	122.4	12.8

Quantities and grades in the above table may not add exactly due to rounding or weighting.

Competent Persons' Statement and Disclaimer

Competent Person Statement

- The information in this announcement that relates to a Production Target and the forecasted financial information derived from the production target is based on information released to the ASX on 10/02/2025. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.
- The Jervois Resources information were first released to the market 10/02/2025 and are compliant with JORC 2012. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.
- The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves Estimates were first released to the market 10/02/2025 and are compliant with JORC 2012. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Copper Equivalent calculation basis for Mineral Resource Estimate

- Copper Equivalent uses a copper price of USD \$4.90/lb, silver price of USD \$32/oz and a gold price of USD \$2400/oz, and a Bi penalty of US\$1.5/dmt for every 100ppm over 1200ppm in the concentrate. Fresh recoveries; Copper 92.7%, silver 65%, gold 65%, and bismuth 65%. Oxide recoveries; Copper 50%, silver 45%, gold 45%, and bismuth 50%. E.g. Cu 0.5%, Ag 20 g/t, Au 0.2 g/t and 100ppm Bi, the formula is $Cu \% + 0.478 \times Au \text{ g/t} + 0.0068 \times Ag \text{ g/t} - 0.000074 \times Bi \text{ ppm}$.
- The recoveries assumed in the calculation are based upon detailed testwork as detailed in the Feasibility Study Update released to the market on 10 February 2025.
- It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Forward Looking statements

- This release includes certain forward-looking statements. The words "forecast", "estimate", "like", "anticipate", "project", "opinion", "should", "could", "may", "target" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding forecast cash.
- This announcement has been approved by the directors of KGL Resources Limited.

Competent Persons' Statement and Disclaimer

Competent Person Statement

- The following drill holes were originally reported under the JORC code 2012 on the date indicated in the table. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

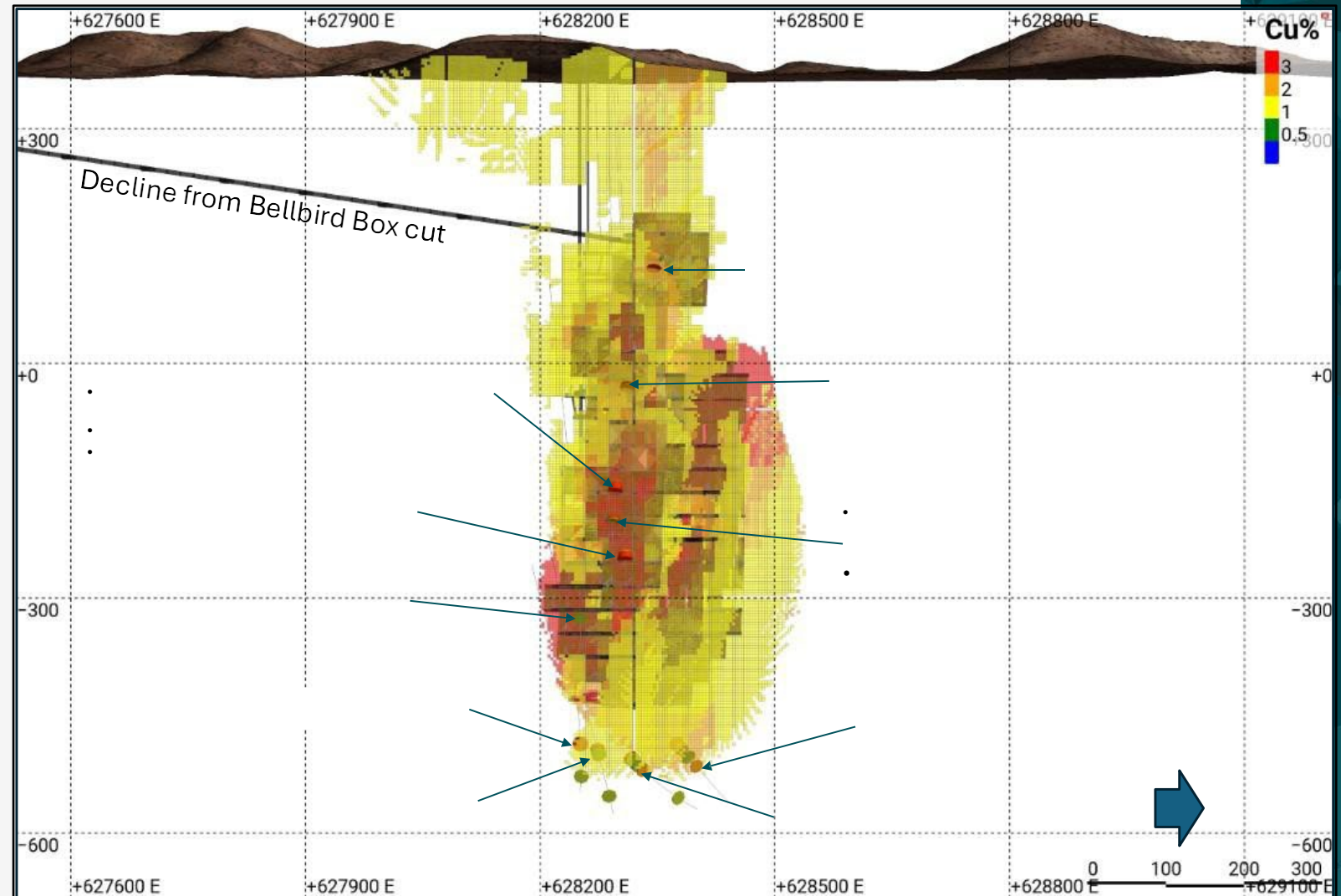
Hole	Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
KJCD171	22/10/2015	2012
KJCD197	19/09/2016	2012
KJCD201	9/02/2017	2012
KJCD203	9/02/2017	2012
KJD329	29/07/2019	2012
KJCD215	4/09/2017	2012
KJD216	30/10/2017	2012
KJD220W1	12/12/2017	2012
KJD413	17/03/2020	2012
KJCD481D3	11/10/2021	2012
KJD639	4/11/2024	2012
KJCD556	2/09/2022	2012
KJD572	28/06/2023	2012
KJCD556D3	28/06/2023	2012
KJCD556D4	8/11/2023	2012
KJD625	3/07/2024	2012
KJD628	3/07/2024	2012
KJCD627D1	29/07/2024	2012
KJD638	4/11/2024	2012
KJD637	4/11/2024	2012
KJD395	4/12/2019	2012

Appendix – High-grade Undeveloped Copper Resource

Rockface: Exploration potential

Significant Intercepts

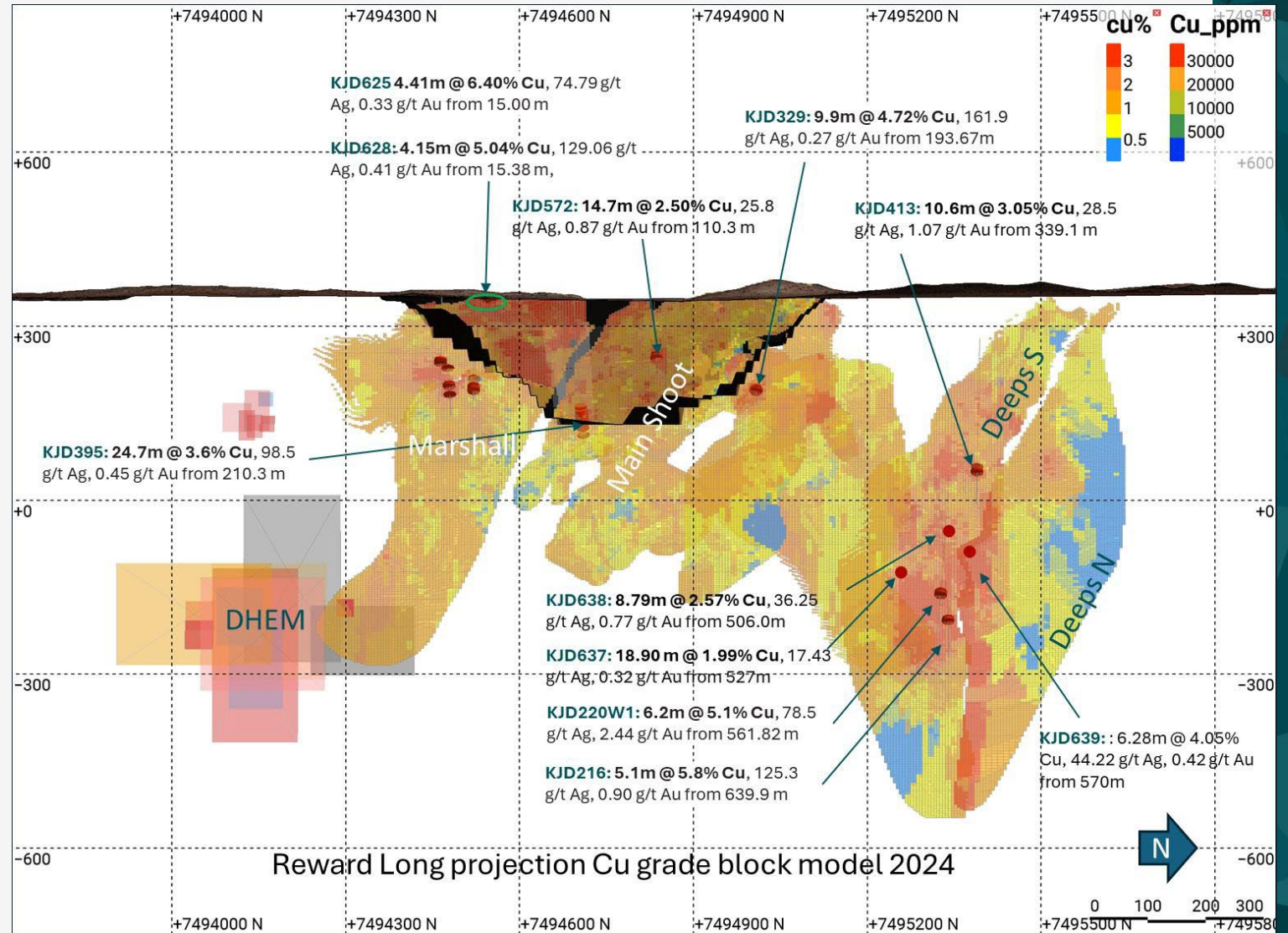
- High grade copper with silver and gold credits; highest grades in bornite mineralisation on western margin.
- Elevated polymetallic grades have been confirmed at depth.
- Conductor open at depth.
- Investigating lateral extensions.



Reward & Marshall: Exploration potential

Significant Intercepts

- Drilling at shallow to intermediate depths has increased confidence in the mineral resource estimate.
- Elevated gold grades have been confirmed at Reward Main Lode and Reward Deeps.
- Conductors open at depth.
- Exploration potential around existing ore body.



Appendix – Key Risks

Key Risk Factors

Activities in KGL and its controlled entities, as in any business, are subject to risks which may impact on KGL's future performance. There are a number of factors, both specific to KGL and of a general nature, which may affect the future operating and financial performance and position of KGL and the outcome of an investment in KGL. Some of these risks can be adequately mitigated by the use of safeguards and appropriate systems but many are beyond the control of KGL and its directors and cannot be mitigated.

Prior to deciding whether to making an investment, investors should review announcements made by KGL to ASX (at www.asx.com.au, ASX: KGL) in order to gain an appreciation of KGL and its activities, operations, financial position and prospects.

Shareholders should also consider the summary of key risk factors set out below which the directors of KGL believe represent some of the specific and general risks that shareholders should be aware of when evaluating KGL, and deciding whether to invest their shareholding in KGL. The key risk factors set out below are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all of the risk factors to which KGL is exposed, and they are not intended to be presented in any assumed order of priority. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the directors of KGL, or which they currently believe to be immaterial, may also have an adverse effect on KGL.

An investment in KGL should be considered speculative. There can be no certainty that KGL will be able to successfully implement its business strategy. No representation is or can be made as to the future performance of KGL and there can be no assurance that KGL will achieve its objectives.

Material Business Risks

Category	Risk
Future Capital Raisings and Going Concern	KGL's ongoing activities are expected to require substantial further financing in the future, in addition to amounts raised pursuant to the Placement. KGL will require additional funding to bring the Jervois Copper Project into commercial production. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders and may be undertaken at lower prices than the current market price, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants which limit KGL's operations and business strategy. Although the directors of KGL believe that additional capital can be obtained, no assurances can be made, that appropriate capital or funding will, if and when needed, be available on terms favourable to KGL, or at all. If KGL is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce, delay or suspend its operations, and this could have a material adverse effect on KGL's activities and could affect KGL's ability to continue as a going concern.
Regulatory Risk	Mining and exploration tenements are subject to periodic renewal. The renewal of the term of a granted tenement is also subject to the discretion of the relevant Minister. Renewal conditions may include increased expenditure and work commitments or compulsory relinquishment of areas of the tenements comprising KGL's projects. The imposition of new conditions or the inability to meet those conditions may adversely affect the operations, financial position and/or performance of KGL. It is also possible that, in relation to tenements which KGL has an interest in or will in the future acquire such an interest in, there may be areas over which legitimate common law native title rights of Aboriginal Australians exist. If native title rights do exist, the ability of KGL to gain access to tenements (through obtaining consent of any relevant landowner), or to progress from the exploration phase to the development and mining phases of operations, may be affected. KGL has a registered Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the traditional owners for its Jervois Copper Project.
Occupational Health and Safety	Given KGL's exploration activities (and especially if it achieves exploration success leading to mining activities), it will face the risk of workplace injuries which may result in workers' compensation claims, related common law claims and potential occupational health and safety prosecutions. Further, the production processes used in conducting any future mining activities of KGL can be hazardous. KGL has, and intends to maintain, a range of workplace practices, procedures and policies which will seek to provide a safe and healthy working environment for its employees, visitors and the community.
Limited Operating History of KGL	KGL has limited operating history on which it can base an evaluation of its future prospects. If KGL's business model does not prove to be profitable, investors may lose their investment. KGL's historical financial information is of limited value because of KGL's lack of operating history and the emerging nature of its business. The prospects of KGL must be considered in the light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in their early stage of development, particularly in the mineral exploration sector, which has a high level of inherent uncertainty.
Key Personnel	In formulating its exploration programs, feasibility studies and development strategies, KGL relies to a significant extent upon the experience and expertise of the directors of KGL and its management. A number of key personnel are important to attaining the business goals of KGL. One or more of these key employees could leave their employment, and this may adversely affect the ability of KGL to conduct its business and, accordingly, affect the financial performance of KGL and its share price. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is important to KGL's success. The number of persons skilled in the exploration and development of mining properties is limited, and competition for such persons is strong.
Resource and Reserve Estimate Risk	Resource and reserve estimates are expressions of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. These estimates were appropriate when made but may change significantly when new information becomes available. There are risks associated with such estimates. Resource and reserve estimates are necessarily imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may ultimately prove to be inaccurate and require adjustment. Adjustments to resource and reserve estimates could affect KGL's future plans and ultimately its financial performance and value. Copper, silver and gold price fluctuations, as well as increased production costs or reduced throughput and/or recovery rates may render resources containing relatively lower grades uneconomic and may materially adversely affect resource and reserve estimations.

Key Risk Factors

Material Business Risks (Cont)

Category	Risk
Environmental Risk	The operations and activities of KGL are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of Australia. As with most exploration projects and mining operations, KGL's operations and activities are expected to have an impact on the environment, particularly if advanced exploration or mine development proceeds. KGL attempts to conduct its operations and activities to the highest standard of environmental obligation, including compliance with all environmental laws and regulations. KGL is unable to predict the effect of additional environmental laws and regulations which may come into effect in the future, including whether any such laws or regulations would materially increase KGL's cost of doing business or affect its operations in any area. However, there can be no assurances that new environmental laws, regulations or stricter enforcement policies, once implemented, will not oblige KGL to incur significant expenses and undertake significant investments, which could have a material adverse effect on KGL's business, financial condition and performance.
Availability of Equipment and Contractors	Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, appropriate equipment, including drill rigs, was in short supply. There was also high demand for contractors providing other services to the mining industry. Current economic conditions, global and domestic, and the COVID-19 pandemic have only served to exacerbate these issues. Consequently, there is a risk that KGL may not be able to source all the equipment and contractors required to fulfil its proposed activities. There is also a risk that hired contractors may underperform or that equipment may malfunction, either of which may affect the progress of KGL's activities. The availability of equipment, material and contractors is also a key consideration of KGL's board of directors in relation to the timing of the final investment decision ('FID').
Final Investment Decision (FID) delay risk	FID delay can occur due to a number of factors, including financing issues, market demand, third party consents and regulatory approvals. There are a variety of factors beyond the Company's control which may delay achieving FID for the Jervois Project, for example, ongoing inflationary pressure resulting in construction cost increases. Financiers will critically assess the Feasibility Study undertaken by the Company for the Jervois Project, particularly the assumptions that the Company has made in respect of some of the key sensitivities to the free cashflow, including sale prices and operating costs. That assessment may identify risks that the Company needs to address prior to any commitment from financiers. For example, such an assessment may require changes to the proposed front end engineering design for the Jervois Project, and or necessitate some or all of the sales of copper being hedged. Delays in FID can, in turn, result in cost escalations due to inflationary pressure and supply chain disruptions. Delays in FID may also jeopardise the availability of long lead items, causing further delays. Any material delays in achieving FID may also adversely affect KGL's share price and require interim equity funding to support KGL's ongoing operations until the Jervois Project is successfully commissioned.
Fluctuations in Copper Price and Australian Dollar Exchange Rate	The copper mining industry is competitive. There can be no assurance that copper, silver and gold prices will be such that KGL can mine its deposits at a profit. Copper, silver and gold prices fluctuate due to a variety of factors including supply and demand fundamentals, international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumption patterns and speculative activities. These fluctuations were exacerbated by the worldwide spread of the COVID-19 virus and at this stage, forecast recoveries from the impact of COVID-19 are speculative. Similarly, demand and supply of capital and currencies, forward trading activities, relative interest rates and exchange rates and relative economic conditions can impact exchange rates.
Climate Change Risk	The operations and activities of KGL are subject to changes to local or international compliance regulations related to climate change mitigation efforts, specific taxation or penalties for carbon emissions or environmental damage, and other possible restraints on industry that may further impact KGL and its profitability. While KGL will endeavour to manage these risks and limit any consequential impacts, there can be no guarantee that KGL will not be impacted by these occurrences. Climate change may also cause certain physical and environmental risks that cannot be predicted by KGL, including events such as increased severity of weather patterns, incidence of extreme weather events and longer-term physical risks such as shifting climate patterns. All these risks associated with climate change may significantly change the industry in which KGL operates. KGL is working proactively to increase the level of renewable energy penetration at its Jervois Copper Project and is considering a range to technologies that could be applied to the Jervois Copper Project for the benefit of all stakeholders.
Macro-Economic Risks	<p>In 2023, the world continues to be impacted by COVID-19, with global supply chains, labour and equipment shortages still being materially affected. Although world economies have largely re-opened, the economic impact of COVID-19 is still being felt. The COVID-19 pandemic also highlighted the severe impact that such a pandemic, epidemic or any other form of health crisis (whether COVID-19 related or otherwise) can have, including on capital markets, and if such a pandemic, epidemic or other form of health crisis were to occur in the future, it may have an adverse impact on KGL's operating and financial performance and financial position.</p> <p>Inflationary pressures for appropriately skilled labour, oil and capital items are being seen across many industries, including the mining industry, and the recent geopolitical tensions across a number of areas worldwide (including the ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia) may also continue to adversely affect capital markets and cause spikes in materials prices, including diesel prices.</p>

Key Risk Factors

General Risks: Mineral exploration and mining may be hampered by circumstances beyond the control of KGL and are speculative operations which by their nature are subject to a number of inherent risks. These include general risk factors such as the following.

Category	Risk
Market Risk	As with all stock market investments, there are risks associated with an investment in KGL. Share prices may rise or fall and the price of KGL shares might trade below or above the issue price for the New Shares. The price at which KGL shares trade on ASX may be determined by a range of factors including movements in local and international equity and bond markets, general investor sentiment in those markets, inflation, interest rates, general economic conditions and outlook and changes in the supply of, and demand for, exploration and mining industry securities, changes to government regulation, policy or legislation, changes which may occur to the taxation of companies as a result of changes in Australian and foreign taxation laws, changes to the system of dividend imputation in Australia, and changes in exchange rates. The market for KGL shares may also be affected by a wide variety of events and factors, including variations in KGL's operating results, recommendations by securities analysts, and the operating and trading price performance of other listed exploration and mining industry entities that investors consider to be comparable to KGL. Some of these factors could affect KGL's share price regardless of KGL's underlying operating performance.
Taxation Risk	Any change in KGL's tax status or the tax applicable to holding KGL shares or in taxation legislation or its interpretation, could affect the value of the investments held by KGL, affect KGL's ability to provide returns to shareholders, and/or alter the post-tax returns to shareholders. In addition, an interpretation of Australian tax laws by the Australian Taxation Office that differs to KGL's interpretation may lead to an increase in KGL's tax liabilities and a reduction in shareholder returns. Personal tax liabilities are the responsibility of each individual investor. KGL is not responsible either for tax or tax penalties incurred by investors.
Liquidity Risk	There can be no guarantee that there will continue to be an active market for KGL shares or that the price of KGL shares will increase. There may be relatively few buyers or sellers of KGL shares on ASX at any given time. This may affect the volatility of the market price of KGL shares. It may also affect the prevailing market price at which shareholders are able to sell their KGL shares. This may result in shareholders receiving a market price for their KGL shares that is less or more than the price paid under the Placement.
Securities Investment Risk	Applicants should be aware that there are risks associated with any securities investment. Securities listed on the stock market, and in particular securities of mining and exploration companies, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performances of such companies. These factors may materially affect the market price of the securities regardless of KGL's performance. The past performance of KGL is not necessarily an indication as to future performance of KGL as the trading price of KGL shares can go up or down. Neither KGL, nor its directors, warrant the future performance of KGL or any return on an investment in KGL.
Economic Factors	The operating and financial performance of KGL is influenced by a variety of general economic and business conditions, including levels of consumer spending, oil prices, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates, supply and demand, industrial disruption, access to debt and capital markets, and government fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies. Changes in general economic conditions may result from many factors including government policy, international economic conditions, significant acts of terrorism, hostilities or war or natural disasters. A prolonged deterioration in general economic conditions, including as a result of an increase in interest rates, rising geopolitical tensions, or a decrease in consumer and business demand, may have an adverse impact on KGL's operating and financial performance and financial position. This risk is heightened in the current uncertain economic environment. Examples of events that have affected (and may continue to affect) global geopolitical conditions include the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the tensions between China and Taiwan, the United Kingdom ceasing to be a member of the European Union and the European Economic Area on 31 January 2020 (commonly referred to as "Brexit"), the bank failures in 2023 including the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank, Signature Bank and Silvergate Bank, and global trade developments relating to, among other things, the imposition or threatened imposition of trade tariffs and levies by major countries, including the United States and China. KGL's future possible revenues and the KGL share price can be affected by these factors, which are beyond the control of KGL.
Accounting Standards	Australian accounting standards are set by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and are outside KGL's control. Changes to accounting standards issued by AASB could materially adversely affect the financial performance and position reported in KGL's financial statements.