



KINGSROSE
MINING LIMITED

ASX Announcement
2 March 2021

Kingsrose Mining Drills 4.75 Metres at 14.2 g/t Gold and 81.5 g/t Silver Continued Expansion of the Talang Santo Deposit

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX:KRM) (“Kingsrose” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce further results from drilling beneath the current reported Mineral Resources at the Talang Santo deposit, within its Way Linggo Project in Indonesia.

Highlights

- DDH-592 returned:
 - the high-grade interval (downhole) of **4.75 metres at 14.2 g/t gold and 81.5 g/t silver from 418.85 metres** from the Mawi Vein and beneath the current reported Mineral Resources for Talang Santo
 - including **1.2 metres at 39.7 g/t gold and 237.3 g/t silver** demonstrating the occurrence of very high-grade mineralising events
- DDH-592 expands the plunging, high-grade gold zone identified in recent drilling, being situated 100 metres vertically above DDH-590 which returned **4.2 metres at 11.98 g/t gold** (refer to Company’s ASX Announcement dated 21 January 2021)
- DDH-591 did not return significant mineralisation and is interpreted to have been drilled adjacent to the plunging high-grade gold zone
- Kingsrose has **immediately recommenced drilling** targeting the down plunge extension of recent high-grade results

Results for drill holes DDH-591 and DDH-592 are summarised in Table 1. Figure 1 shows a plan view of the drill hole traces and Figure 2 shows the locations of drill hole intersections on the long section of the Talang Santo Mawi Vein.

Recent drilling below the mine workings and limits of the current Mineral Resources at the Talang Santo deposit has identified a zone of consistent high-grade gold mineralisation that is plunging steeply to the northeast and is open at depth (Figure 2). Drilling indicates that the vein is thickening and becoming more coherent at depth, with increased development of typical epithermal vein textures including ‘ginguro’ banding and hydrothermal brecciation that host narrow, very high grade “events” up to 97 g/t gold over 0.3 metres within the DDH-592 intersection. Of particular interest is the presence of ‘ginguro’ banded clasts transported within the hydrothermal breccias, suggesting that further high-grade banded veining could persist to depth.



Fabian Baker, CEO of Kingsrose, commented: "Most significant low-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits globally include bonanza grade gold shoots similar to the mineralisation identified within the Way Linggo Project. The grades intercepted in recent drilling at Talang Santo are comparable to early production at the now suspended Way Linggo mine, which in 2010 placed Kingsrose among the lowest cost gold producers listed on the ASX. We are sufficiently encouraged to recommence drilling for growth of this zone and have commissioned two drill holes targeting extensions of mineralisation up to a further 125 metres down dip."

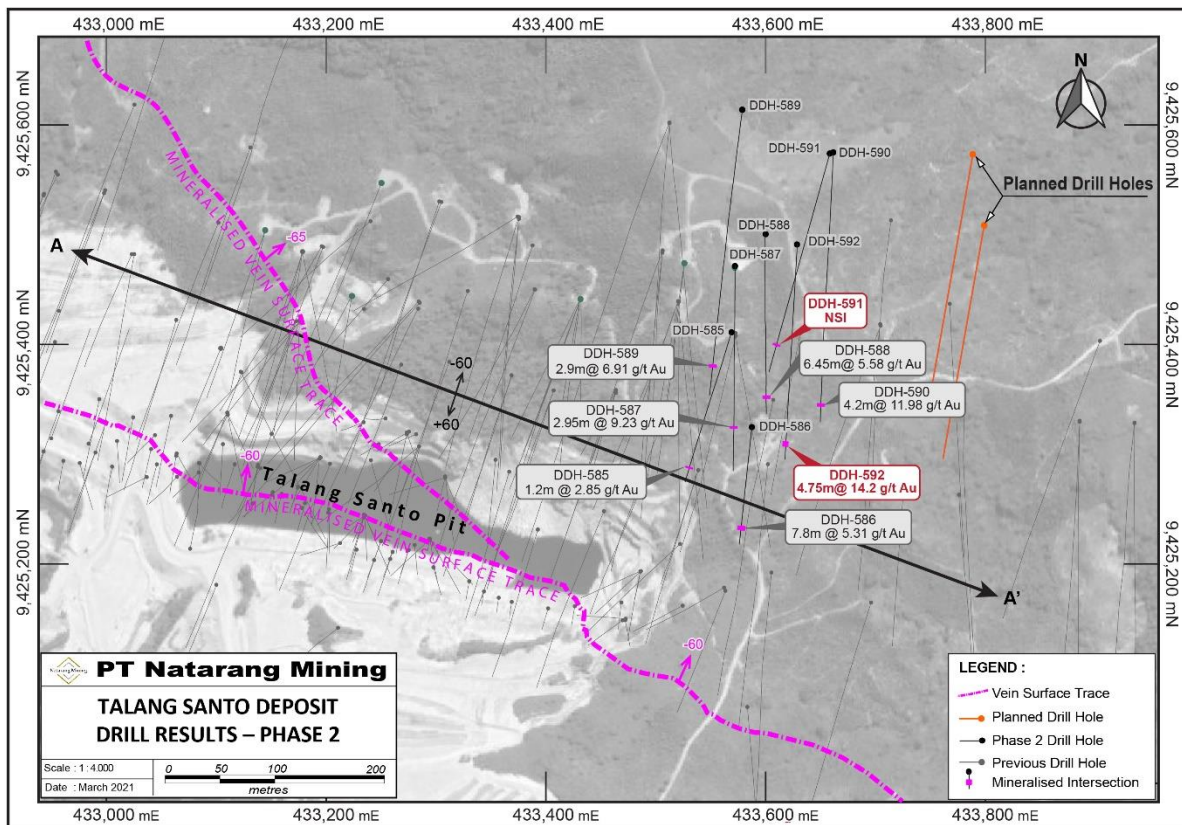


Figure 1. Plan view map of the Talang Santo deposit showing location of drill holes and projections of high-grade intervals in recent drilling (new drill holes reported here are shown highlighted in red).

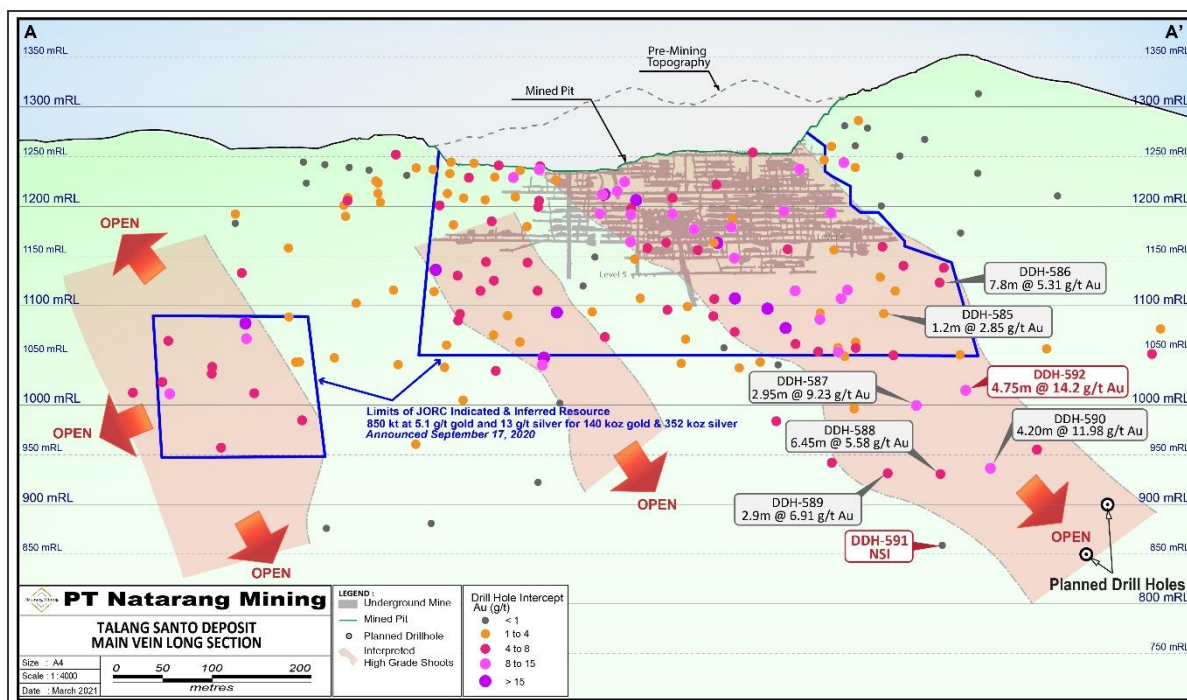


Figure 2. Long section of the Main Mawi Vein at Talang Santo showing recent drill intersections and interpreted high-grade shoots dipping steeply to the east in the plane of the vein (new drill holes reported here are shown highlighted in red)



Table 1. Table of results for the drill holes reported.

Hole ID	Easting (UTM 48S)	Northing (UTM 48S)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degrees)	Dip (degrees)	End of Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Core Recovery (%)
DDH-585 <i>including</i>	433569	9425411	1387	198	-66	355.10	302.30	302.70	0.40	15.54	8.5	100
							320.40	321.60	1.20	2.85	20.9	100
							321.30	321.60	0.30	9.75	78.0	
DDH-586 <i>including</i> <i>and</i>	433587	9425325	1358	186	-68	278.40	248.20	256.00	7.80	5.31	4.8	100
							249.60	250.10	0.50	14.50	8.5	
							251.00	252.70	1.70	10.50	8.4	
DDH-587 <i>including</i> <i>and</i>	433572	9425471	1392	180	-69	529.10	416.80	419.75	2.95	9.23	43.8	100
							418.20	419.40	1.20	18.40	88.9	
							418.75	419.05	0.30	63.00	323.0	
DDH-588 <i>including</i> <i>and</i> <i>including</i>	433600	9425500	1397	180	-70	545.00	485.90	492.35	6.45	5.58	15.8	99.2
							486.45	487.15	0.70	10.60	46.9	
							490.05	491.10	1.05	16.10	27.9	
							490.05	490.35	0.30	40.00	31.5	
DDH-589 <i>including</i>	433579	9425614	1382	187	-64	583.30	505.10	508.00	2.90	6.91	32.0	99.5
							505.10	506.00	0.90	12.43	66.3	
DDH-590 <i>including</i> <i>including</i>	433661	9425575	1371	183	-62	524.00	489.75	493.95	4.20	11.98	36.6	100
							490.55	491.80	1.25	32.20	109.0	
							490.55	490.80	0.25	87.00	110.0	
DDH-591	433658	9425574	1372	195	-70	650.50	NO SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS					100
DDH-592 <i>including</i> <i>including</i>	433629	9425491	1395	183	-65	480.40	418.85	423.6	4.75	14.2	81.5	99
							420.85	422.05	1.20	39.7	237	
							421.7	422.05	0.35	97	403	

-ENDS-

For more information please contact:

Fabian Baker

Chief Executive Officer

+61 8 9381 5588

info@kingsrosemining.com.au

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled under the supervision of Dr Michael Andrews, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director and Substantial Shareholder of Kingsrose Mining Limited. Dr Andrews 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." Dr Andrews consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p> <p>Drilling techniques</p> <p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling is used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg is pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. • 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). • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Table 1 relates to sampling by diamond drilling, Sampling is according to geological intervals. • Diamond Core, where used is aligned and measured by tape, referenced to downhole core blocks. Sampling is according to geological intervals. • Diamond drilling, and sampling were performed to industry standards. Samples were taken by geological intervals, taken in such a way the sample length is generally targeting 1m or smaller. Diamond core is split onsite and half submitted for crushing, pulverisation and ultimately analysis at commercial assay laboratories. • The samples are core samples from diamond drill holes. • Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage of measured core against downhole drilled run length intervals in industry standard way. • A relationship between core recoveries and grade has not been established. However, it is postulated that core loss occurred in some of the mineralised diamond drilling intersections due to the friable nature of some material. It is further postulated that this effect may cause some level of under call in the diamond core drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core logging is conducted by PT. Natarang Mining (“PTNM”) geologists, who delineate intervals on geological, structural, alteration and/or mineralogical boundaries, to industry standard. Logging is qualitative and most core is photographed. Rock types, veining and alteration are all recorded. All drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core is cut by diamond saw and half core used for sampling, the remaining half is archived. For gouge, soft and friable core a manual knife (or similar device) is used to approximately halve the core. The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is typical for mineralisation. The competent person is not aware of any work taken to maximise the representativeness of the sample. Duplicate samples are not routinely sampled. The sample size far exceeds the grain size of the precious metals, which are generally microscopic. Sample sizes are appropriate.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold concentration in diamond drilling samples is determined by fire assay: fusion with lead collection, aqua regia prill digestion, followed by atomic adsorption spectrometry (AAS). Analysis for silver in diamond drilling is acid digestion of sample pulp followed by inductively

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICPOES). Analysis is considered total for fire assay and near total for all other assay types of both silver and gold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysical tools etc are not applicable to this report. None Used. Acceptable QAQC - blanks and standards have been routinely inserted into assay batches and interlab checks have been performed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections were reviewed by senior exploration geology and mining geology managers from PTNM. Twinned holes have not been used. Talang Santo is best described as a working, manually administered, database. It has evolved from a MS-Access database with manual entry into a more automated custom database for the 2019/2020 drilling. Hardcopy data, and/or PDF equivalent, is available for review. No adjustment is made to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole collars are surveyed using industry standard survey techniques and equipment. Drillholes have been downhole surveyed with digital downhole camera at average fifty metre intervals, however historically this could get up to over 100m survey intervals, whereas 2019-2021 drilling is generally at 25m intervals. The Talang Santo deposit operates on a local grid utilising total station methods and conventional baseline control. This grid is nominally aligned to UTM WGS 84 -48S, with unknown veracity. The Talang Santo deposit is within and proximal to a recently operating open cut mine. Topographical control is provided by conventional modern survey techniques and is adequate for purpose.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing is variable. In the centre, previously mined portions of the deposit have face sampling at an effective density of circa 5x5m, in the plane of the structure. At the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>periphery of the Mineral Resource Estimate, exploration spacing is circa 50mx50m, in the plane of the structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classifications applied. Sampling is based on geological intervals. Compositing is not applied until estimation stage.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of the vein system is known, and drilling intercept angles are generally of suitable orientation to the vein system to provide unbiased sampling results. The drilling and sampling orientation are not considered to introduce a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples retrieved from drilling are stored securely in a locked facility patrolled by onsite security. Samples are then logged, cut and stored in numbered sample bags for transported by PTNM employees to the onsite assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTNM has worked with various independent consultants to design its drilling and sampling methodologies and continually reviews and improves its processes and procedures.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure is occasioned via a fourth generation Contract of Work (CoW) held by PTNM. PTNM is 85% owned by KRM with the remaining 15% interest held by an Indonesian national. The mine, mill and camp area are all currently constructed and operating within a mixed agricultural and national park setting. Standard Indonesian divestment provisions exist against the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>COW. KRM is obliged to pay royalties to various parties on its production, including government royalties of 3.75% and 3.25% of gold and silver bullion values respectively. The corporate structure, divestment provisions and royalty obligation are described in detail in the Company's annual report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The COW is valid till 2034. The mine is recently operating. The mill is currently operating. Community relations are cordial. There are no known impediments to continued operation.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration at the Talang Santo Project has been completed by PTNM.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talang Santo lies in the trans Sumatran fault fore-arc to intra-arc and is classified as low sulphidation epithermal quartz vein gold and silver deposits.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New drillhole information is being presented in this release All information is tabulated in Table 1 to this release
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold and silver grades for reported intervals summarised in Table 1 are calculated by interval length weighted averaging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal Equivalent grades are not stated
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals reported here are downhole lengths. True widths are not known. The geometry of the Talang Santo Vein system is known and drill hole are oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised system.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 2 presents a long section showing locations of the drill hole intersections.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole interval lengths are clearly stated in Table 1 to this release
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration information is being presented in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This release reports results from the eight drill holes of a programme designed to identify extensions to known high grade mineralisation to be targeted for future resource expansion.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
All	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Mineral Resource estimate is reported in this release. Section 3 is not applicable.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
All	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Ore Reserves are currently estimated at Talang Santo. Section 4 is not applicable.

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

Kingsrose Mining Limited (ASX: KRM) (“Kingsrose” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Fabian Baker as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective immediately.

Mr Baker is a geologist and mineral exploration executive who was the founder and CEO of Tethyan Resource Corp (“Tethyan”), a TSX Venture Exchange listed mineral exploration company.

Mr Baker was instrumental in establishing Tethyan and taking it public through a merger onto the London AIM market, then migrating it to the TSX Venture Exchange. He led Tethyan’s entry into Serbia and neighbouring Balkan countries, identifying and negotiating the acquisition of a number of significant gold, copper and base metal advanced exploration assets. He was also responsible for building and leading a highly professional exploration team active throughout the Balkan region. Tethyan has recently been acquired by Adriatic Metals Plc, a company listed on the ASX and LSE.

Mr. Baker’s previous positions include that of Chief Geologist at Lydian International, where he was an integral part of the team which proved up the + 4 million ounce gold resource and completed the feasibility study on the major Amulsar gold deposit in Armenia. He was also Exploration Manager for Royal Road Minerals in Turkey. He has a Bachelor of Science in Applied Geology from the Camborne School of Mines.

With Fabian Baker’s appointment as CEO, Dr Mike Andrews has resumed the role of Non-Executive Chairman.

The Company also announces that Daryl Corp has been appointed to the role of Lead Independent Director, and the Company has established an Audit and Risk Committee comprising Andrew Cooke (Chairman), John Carlile and Dr. Tim Coughlin.

Kingsrose Chairman, Dr. Mike Andrews commented: “The Board is delighted that Fabian has accepted our offer to lead the Company. Coupled with the recent appointment of new directors, Kingsrose now fields a team of exceptional experience to deliver on the Company’s transition to growth through exploration and discovery. Fabian’s track record demonstrates his commitment and ability to build a successful business, and I believe Kingsrose has a promising future under his leadership”.

-ENDS-

For more information please contact:

Dr. Mike Andrews,
Chairman
+61 8 9381 5588
info@kingsrosemining.com.au

Fabian Baker – Contract Material Terms

Key Terms	Details
Name	Fabian Nikolaus Baker
Position	Chief Executive Officer
Commencement Date	8 February 2021
Term	No fixed term. Appointment is ongoing until terminated by either Kingsrose or Mr Baker in accordance with the Agreement.
Base Remuneration	\$300,000 per annum
Signing Bonus	One-off cash payment of \$35,000

Short Term Incentive (STI)	<p>An STI package (which runs for each calendar year) will be reviewed and decided annually by the Board based on a range of set Target Measures including areas of safety and environmental performance as well as business achievement.</p> <p>The STI may take the form of cash bonus, performance rights, options or additional rewards or incentives.</p>
Long Term Incentive (LTI)	<p>An LTI package for Mr Baker has been reviewed and decided by the Board as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 5,000,000 Share Options (exercise price <u>greater of 4.5c or 33% premium on 30-day VWAP KRM share price</u>; vesting in 6 monthly tranches over two years; expiry 5 years) ii) 1,500,000 performance rights to receive shares vesting if Company's ASX share price exceeds 6 cents on 5 consecutive ASX Trading Days (expires 30 June 2022) iii) 1,000,000 performance rights to receive shares vesting if Company's ASX share price exceeds 8 cents on 5 consecutive ASX Trading Days (expires 30 June 2022) iv) 1,500,000 performance rights to receive shares vesting if Company's ASX share price exceeds 15 cents on 5 consecutive ASX Trading Days (expires 30 June 2023) v) 1,000,000 performance rights to receive shares vesting if Company's ASX share price exceeds 20 cents on 5 consecutive ASX Trading Days (expires 30 June 2023) <p>Should Mr Baker leave the Company unvested LTI's will be forfeited.</p>
Termination Provisions	<p>Mr Baker may terminate the employment by giving 3 months' notice.</p> <p>Kingsrose may terminate the employment without cause by giving 3 months' notice and paying a cash sum equal to 6 months remuneration.</p> <p>Kingsrose may terminate the employment without notice for cause, including serious misconduct.</p>
Other Terms	<p>Standard terms covering executive responsibilities and duties, intellectual property, confidentiality and moral rights.</p>

This announcement has been authorised for released to the ASX by the Board.

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