



Kincora Copper Limited
(An Exploration Stage Company)

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS**

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

**FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

As at November 14, 2022

Introduction

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Company has been prepared as of November 14, 2022, and reported in Canadian dollars. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Kincora Copper Limited and the notes thereto for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, which have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). In addition, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the consolidated financial statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable.

Additional information relating to the Company, including most recent financial reports, are available on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") at www.sedar.com, on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") announcements platform under the Company's code 'KCC' and on the Company's website at www.kincoracopper.com.

Business Overview

Kincora Copper Limited (the "Company" or "Kincora") is an active explorer and project generator focused on world-class copper-gold discoveries. The Company is the leading listed pure play explorer in one of the most significant gold rich porphyry regions in the world, the Macquarie Arc within the Lachlan Fold Belt ("LFB"), located in the Central West of New South Wales ("NSW") in Australia.

The Company has assembled an industry leading technical team who have made multiple world-class copper and gold discoveries, who have "skin in the game" equity ownership, who are backed by a strong institutional shareholder base and dual listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") in March 2021.

Kincora's portfolio includes district scale landholdings and scale-able drill ready targets in both Australia and Mongolia's leading porphyry belts, the Macquarie Arc and Southern Gobi respectively.

Our exploration model applies a robust systematic approach utilizing modern exploration techniques supporting high-impact, value add programs underpinned by targets with strong indications for world-class scale potential.

Approximately 30,000 metres have been drilled since Kincora's entry into NSW and initial on the ground activities commencing in 2Q'20. Two corporate transactions and a total of four direct applications for new licenses have been successful.

The Company has also successfully been awarded four separate project grants from the NSW Governments' cooperative drilling programs, following competitive expert panel reviews. Subsequent to period end, Kincora has applied for a further two grants.

Drilling has advanced the Company's geological models and conviction for the Trundle, Fairholme and Nyngan projects. Only in August 2022, the Company announced the highest grade assay results to date from the Trundle project, at the emerging Southern Extension Zone (SEZ) discovery.

In the last quarter, Kincora announced a large Maiden Mineral Resource and updated Exploration Target reported under the JORC Code¹ for the Bronze Fox project, the flagship of the Mongolian project portfolio.

The Company remains committed to extracting appropriate value from the Mongolian assets while we continue

to focus our efforts towards active and systematic exploration activities in NSW.

On March 26th, 2021, the Company was admitted to the official list of the ASX with official quotation of the Company's Chess Depositary Interests ("CDI's") representing fully paid ordinary shares at a ratio of 1:1. The listing commenced on March 30th, 2021 following the Company having raised \$9,620,000 (A\$10,000,000) pursuant to the offer under its prospectus dated March 1st, 2021 by the issue of 50 million shares (settled on ASX in the form of CDIs) at an issue price of A\$0.20 per share.

Kincora has corporate offices in Vancouver and Melbourne, and operating offices in Ulaanbaatar and Trundle. The Company is a reporting issuer in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, Canada, with its common shares trading on the TSX Venture Exchange and CDIs trading on the ASX under the symbol **KCC**. As at November 14, 2022, the Company has 48.3 million shares on the TSX Venture Exchange and 74.5 million CDIs on the ASX.

For further information please refer to our website: www.kincoracopper.com

¹ The maiden Mineral Resource and Exploration Target have been prepared by independent consultant DG & JG Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd and are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (JORC Code), and is not based on Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) definitions. As a result, the estimate is not recognized under National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (NI 43-101).

The Mineral Resource and Exploration Target were commissioned and paid for by Resilience Mining Mongolia Limited, meeting a condition precedent from the June 30th 2021 Joint Venture and Acquisition Agreement, and subsequent extension agreements, which has been subsequently terminated by Kincora. Kincora currently retains a 100% interest in the Mongolian asset portfolio.

Operational and Corporate Highlights

Highlights for the three-month period ended September 30, 2022 include:

☐ Exploration activities during the quarter focused on the Trundle and Fairholme projects, technical reviews across the full NSW project portfolio and the announcement of a maiden mineral resource and updated exploration target for the Bronze Fox project (Mongolia).

- **High-grade diamond drilling results for the Trundle project:** highest grade primary mineralisation interval ever drilled from only the fourth hole (TRDD032) at the emerging Southern Extension Zone (SEZ) discovery within the Trundle Park prospect.
 - 2m at 19.9 g/t gold and 2.43% copper within a broader zone containing 34m @ 1.45 g/t gold and 0.25% copper – driven by an interpreted high-grade porphyry vein.
 - Ore grade gold-copper intervals in skarn returned across at least a 330m SSE strike and 225m W-E wide system at the SEZ with the causative porphyry intrusion yet to be confirmed.
 - Wider mineralised system expanded to 1.3km and open, with next phase of drilling to test targets across a 3.2km strike.
- **Targets defined and expanded by air-core drilling at the Fairholme project:** successful maiden Kincora air-core program converts two anomalies into highly prospective targets and extends the mineralised system strike at the Gateway target to over 1.6km, fully open to the south.
- **High impact next phase of drilling:** Plans and permitting advanced for a high impact next phase of drilling which will test more prospects and at shallower depths following detailed project reviews and Technical Committee workshops across Kincora's NSW portfolio.
- **Mineral resource and exploration target for the Bronze Fox project (Mongolia):** Maiden inferred mineral resource estimate and updated exploration target for the West Kasulu prospect within the Bronze Fox project reported under the JORC code¹.

Notable corporate activities during the quarter included:

- **Retains 100% interest for the Mongolian asset portfolio:** Kincora terminated the Joint Venture Agreement with Resilience Mining Mongolia Limited (Resilience) to retain a 100% and unrestricted interest in our Mongolian license portfolio and subsidiaries. Kincora continues to pursue various alternatives to realised value for the Mongolian portfolio, including discussions with Resilience.
- **Reduced fully diluted share capital:** Expiry of 1,074,367 options (to 20,449,886 at an average strike of \$0.31) and 17,763,962 warrants (to nil).

Highlights for event subsequent to the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022 include:

- **Alliance with Artificial Intelligence Explorer for the Cundumbul project:** success based exploration alliance with Earth AI Pty Ltd (Earth AI) to generate and drill test artificial intelligence and machine based learning targets at the Cundumbul project. Co-funding and royalty model with Earth AI to spend up to A\$4.5m generating and drill testing targets.
- **Applications to the New Frontiers Exploration Program:** cooperative funding applications for proposed drilling at the Trundle and Condobolin projects (no dilution to the Company or project ownerships).

President & CEO, Sam Spring said: “We have designed a high impact next phase of drilling, having consolidated the knowledge gained over the last two and half years and almost 30,000 metres of drilling since our entry in NSW.

This next phase will look to leverage our results and knowledge gained to date at more and shallower targets, seeking to confirm multiple ore grade discoveries, and offers significant scale potential.

We strongly feel that from a technical merits perspective the Company has never been in a better position, and is a real standout in our district. A district which is Australia’s foremost porphyry belt.

Permitting and access is well advanced to facilitate drilling recommencing at Trundle, with preparations also impacted by recent abnormally high rainfall in NSW.

The Company remains committed to extracting appropriate value from the Mongolian assets for the benefit of our shareholders while we continue to focus our efforts and energy towards active and systematic exploration activities in Australia.”

Macquarie Arc, Australia portfolio

Permitting is advancing for a high impact next phase of drilling across the NSW project portfolio, which will test more prospects and at shallower depths.

The designed program is the result of detailed project reviews and Technical Committee workshops to rank and prioritise resulting targets across the project portfolio. Plans include drill programs at 5 projects testing 12 prospects (only one hole >500m), with drilling to commence at the Trundle project.

Trundle Project

The Trundle project is located in the Junee-Narromine volcanic belt of the Macquarie Arc in a brownfield setting within the westerly rift separated part of the Northparkes Igneous Complex (“NIC”). Trundle is estimated to potentially host a quarter of the interpreted total near surface NIC, with the eastern portion of the NIC hosting the Northparkes mine (owned by CMO and Sumitomo and host to Australia’s second largest porphyry mine).

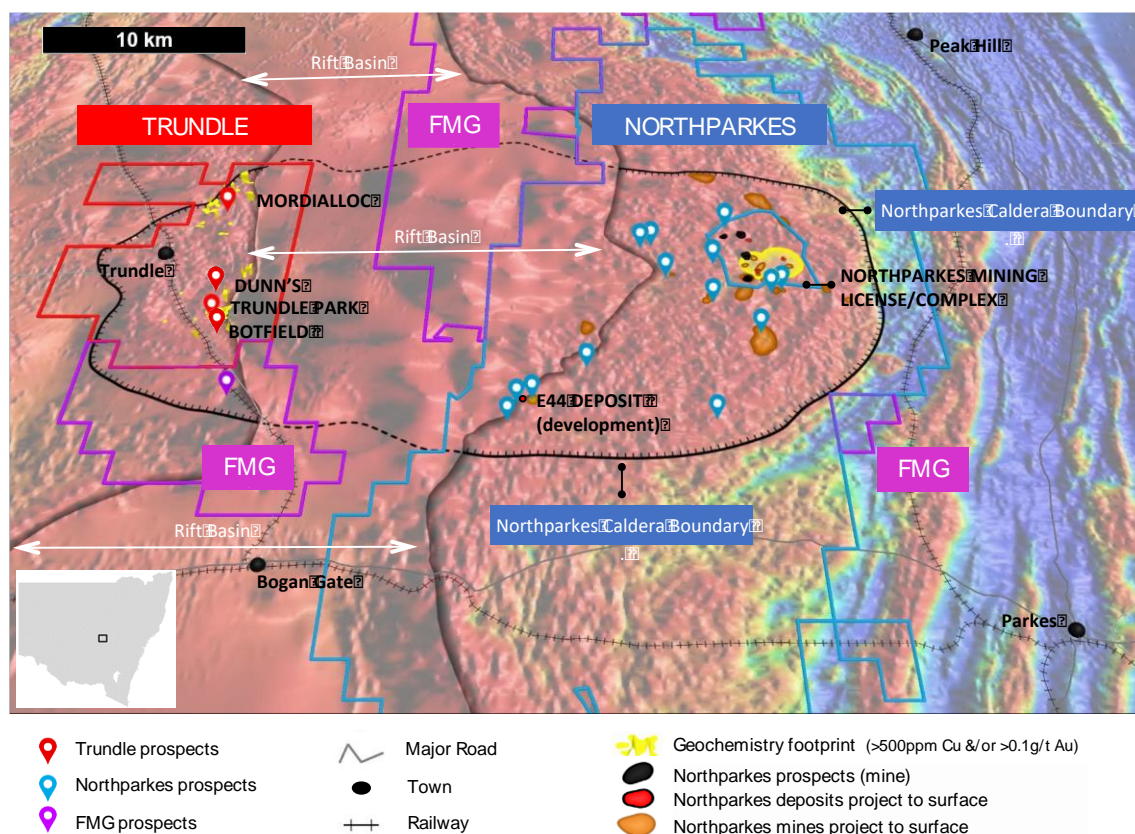


Figure 1: Trundle - Quarter of a world-class mining complex

Northparkes is Australia's 2nd largest porphyry mine and is hosted in the eastern section of the complex with a mineral endowment of over 24Moz AuEq

Historically small base metal and gold occurrences were mined at the Trundle project with a combination of open cut and underground workings. Numerous groups have carried out mineral exploration over the last 40 years (the last being Robert Friedland's High Powered Exploration until the last commodity cycle downturn) focusing on porphyry copper-gold mineralisation associated with shoshonitic Ordovician igneous rocks like those at Goonumbla (Northparkes) and Cadia.

A total of 61,146m for 2208 holes of prior explorer drilling, mainly air-core, has taken place with over 90% of holes within 50m from surface. Extensive near surface mineralisation has been defined along a 10km north-south strike length with coincident (and largely untested) magnetic anomalies. Prior to Kincora only 11 holes have previously been drilled to depths greater than 250m.

Kincora has recognized that despite various positive indicators supporting deeper drilling that there had been a lack of drilling to intersect porphyry systems at depths similar to those at Cadia (>90Moz AuEq, host to five main porphyry and two skarn deposits) and Northparkes (>24Moz AuEq, host to 22 porphyry discoveries, 9 of which have positive economics).

Subsequently, Kincora's approach has been to develop a detailed 3D model to advance and refine geological interpretations, to identify mineralised trends, then rank and test targets. A key advancement has been the development of this 3D working model, based upon the observed and ongoing geological logging, and also incorporating the structural, alteration, geochemical and mineralogical results. This significantly improved geological understanding and has both guided and justified deeper drilling.

Kincora has drilled 34 diamond holes for 23,513m with a focus in the southern portion of the license at the Trundle Park prospect with 25 holes and 16,224m (up to 1,032m depth). To date, Kincora has discovered two new porphyry intrusion areas (the Eastern and Central Zones) with associated skarn horizons, and more recently a down faulted extension to the wider system to the south - the “Southern Extension Zone” (SEZ).

The skarn system at the Trundle Park prospect is believed to be the largest mineralised skarn system in NSW, with the size of the skarn system providing significant encouragement for the size and metal tenor of the causative porphyry source.

In the last quarter, Kincora announced the highest primary mineralisation to date at the Trundle project in recent hole TRDD032 which returned: 34m @ 1.45 g/t Au, 0.25% Cu in skarn, including an interpreted porphyry vein that drove 2m at 19.9 g/t Au, 2.43% Cu, within a broad interval of 104m @ 0.59g/t Au and 0.11% Cu. While the interpreted porphyry vein in hole TRDD032 was only millimeters width, it was very high grade, within a 40cm semi-massive interval that drove the 19.9g/t Au and 2.43% Cu over a 2 metre sample. The newly identified and interpreted first direct porphyry vein in the SEZ provides strong evidence for potential ore grade porphyry vein mineralisation.

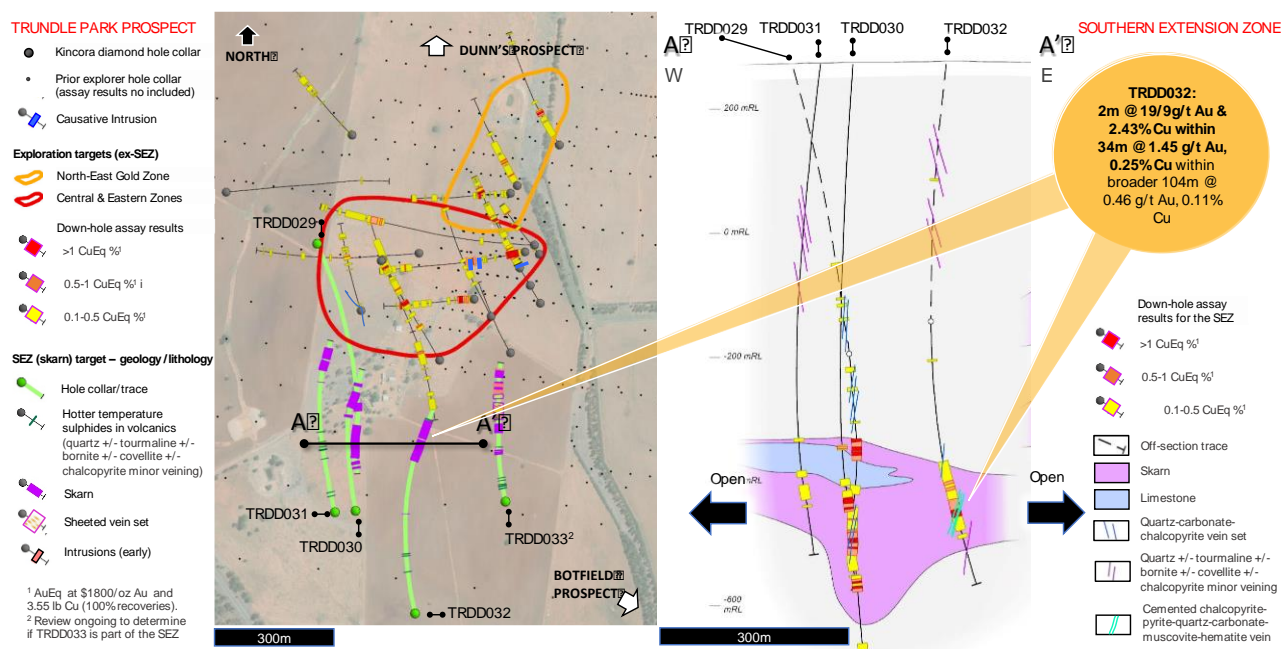


Figure 2: The focus of Kincora’s drilling to date has been at the Trundle Park prospect, which has discovered the largest mineralised skarn system in NSW

Kincora has expanded the mineralised system at Trundle Park from 700m and an average depth of <30m to over 1.3km and up to 800m deep (and open)

Prograde and retrograde skarn alteration and mineralisation have been returned in all four holes to date within the SEZ (holes TRDD029-32), with no causative porphyry intrusive source yet confirmed. Ore grade gold-copper in skarn has been intersected within the SEZ over a 330m SSE strike and 225m W-E wide system, which is open. The intersected tabular, bedded, mineralised skarn system across multiple horizons (with greater than 120m cumulative skarn widths in three of the four holes in the SEZ) has assisted to provide various geological vectors for follow up drilling.

Kincora has recently concluded extensive internal and external technical reviews of all datasets across the Trundle project and undertook an extensive relogging exercise for the Trundle Park prospect. Following this

review and technical workshop processes, the Company has designed a 6-hole program totalling 3,350m of diamond drilling at the Trundle project.

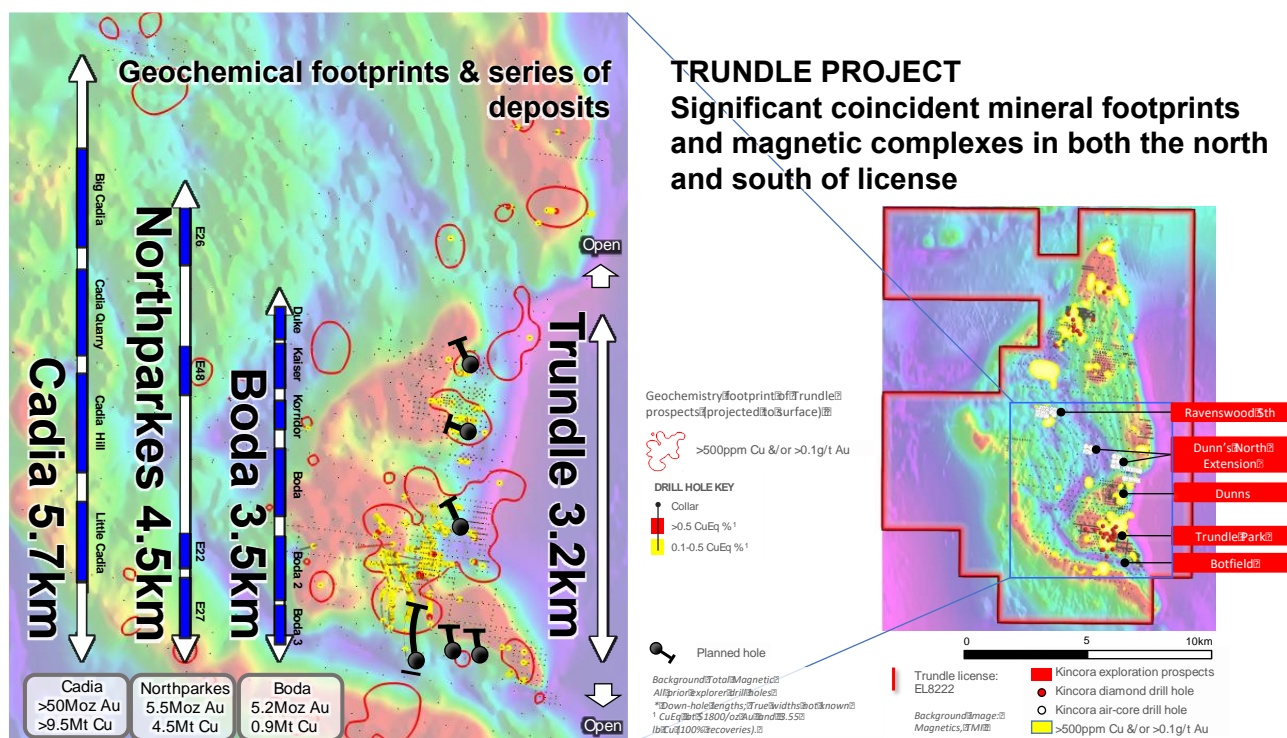


Figure 3: Next phase of drilling at Trundle will test 5 adjacent mineral system target zones across a 3.2km mineralised strike

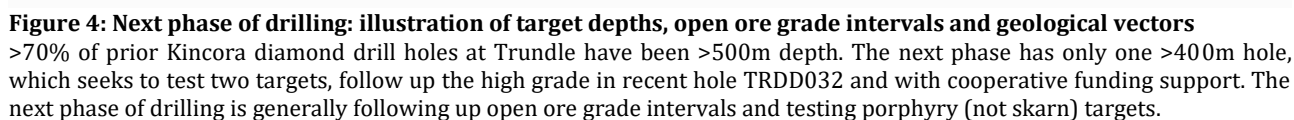
>70% of Kincora's prior diamond drill holes at Trundle have been >500m depth with the next phase having only one >400m, that hole seeking to test two targets and with cooperative funding support. The next phase of drilling is generally following up open ore grade intervals and testing porphyry (not skarn) targets.

The program comprises drill testing of high priority and high conviction targets across a 3.2km coincident geochemical and magnetic complex strike, supported by geological, geochemical and geophysical vectors. Favourable grades, level in the porphyry system, lithology and scale potential have been identified at all targets, which include a total of 5 interpreted adjacent porphyry systems. These targets are focused on porphyry copper-gold and are not skarn targets.

Four target zones are shallow (Dunn's North and South, North-East Gold Zone and Botfield) of which Dunn's North and South, North-East Gold Zone along with the Southern Extension Zone are following up open ore grade intervals.

Kincora has sought funding supported, via the NSW Government's New Frontiers Exploration Program, for the first direct follow up hole to the high-grade zone in hole TRDD032. The designed hole will be the most southern diamond hole at the Trundle project and seeking to test the interpreted causative intrusive porphyry source to the SEZ at two alternative settings and targets.

Permitting and access is well advanced to facilitate drilling recommencing at Trundle, with preparations also impacted by recent abnormally high rainfall in NSW.



Fairholme Project

The Fairholme project is located in the southern sector of the Junee-Narromine Belt of the Macquarie Arc in the Cowal block with license contiguous to Evolution Mining's flagship Cowal project.

The Cowal mine hosts a cluster of epithermal, quartz-carbonate-base metal-gold mineralization deposits across a 7.5 x 2km north-south oriented “gold corridor”, located on the western edge of Lake Cowal.

Modern exploration in the Cowal region commenced following the discovery of porphyry mineralization in Goonumbla district (Northparkes), seeking to test a similar geophysical profile under generally shallow post mineral cover, with the large low grade E39 porphyry discovery and then Newcrest's discovery of the Marsden porphyry deposit (>0.5Mt copper and >1Moz gold). Newcrest undertook the majority of drilling at Fairholme, total prior explorer drilling 62,768m for 641 holes, between 1990-2005.

The last exploration prior to Kincora's involvement at Fairholme was by Kaizen Discovery earning into the project (an Ivanhoe Electric group company, chairman Robert Friedland). Despite Kaizen recognizing the potential for Cowal style gold deposits its focus was the copper porphyry potential and undertook exploration to moderate-deep depths (including Typhoon™ Induced Polarization survey, magnetics and drilling). Kaizen left the project at the start of the last commodity cycle downturn (March 2016).

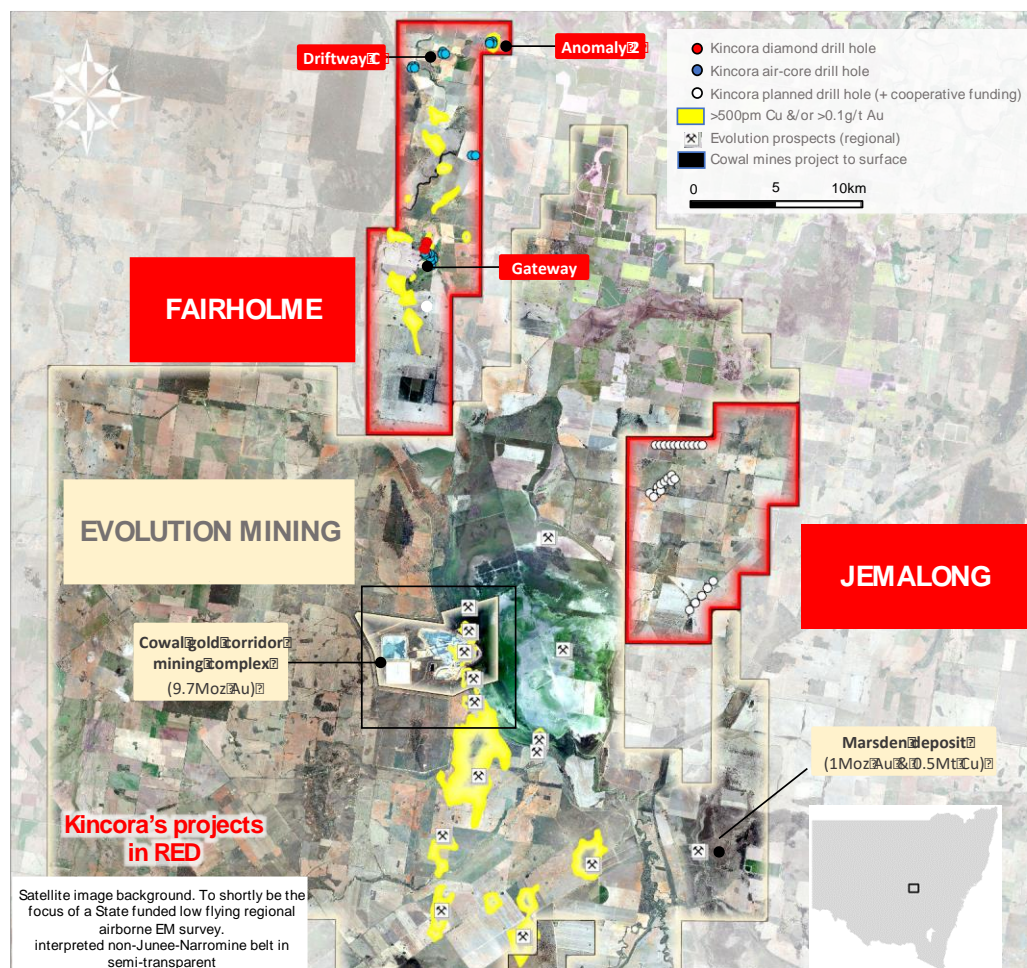


Figure 5: Fairholme – On mineralised trend and adjacent to the Cowal “gold corridor” and mine

The wider Cowal project hosts a 14Moz gold and 0.5Mt copper endowment

In 2015, Evolution Mining acquired the Cowal mine from Barrick and has since grown gold inventory from 3.4Moz to 9.7Moz (net of 1.7Moz mine depletion), with a target total endowment of 15Moz Au (noting total historical production of 4Moz gold).

Previous explorers have largely underestimated the scale potential of the gold corridor at Cowal, and no drilling has taken place at Fairholme since Evolutions rapid resource growth with the regions higher level gold endowment now far outshining the deeper copper porphyry potential (the latter generally the focus of previous explorers).

The Fairholme project is host to a number of advanced to early-stage exploration prospects across a 16km north-south mineralised strike, with relatively limited effective previous drilling having identified multiple and large intrusive related mineralised systems. Kincora’s strategy is not restricted to focusing on copper porphyry targets, and seeks to benefit from the various exploration techniques and successes achieved by Evolution at Cowal.

Kincora’s initial drilling program included completion of five diamond holes at the Gateway prospect located less than 15km along strike from the five epithermal, carbonate base-metal deposits that comprise the Cowal mine.

This program was completed in 2021, identifying zonation and controls to mineralisation with a mineralised system confirmed over 600m in strike. These results assisted with the design of a second phase and follow up air-core drilling program (completed in 2022), which successfully both extend the southern mineralised trend and strike, and confirmed higher-grade potential.

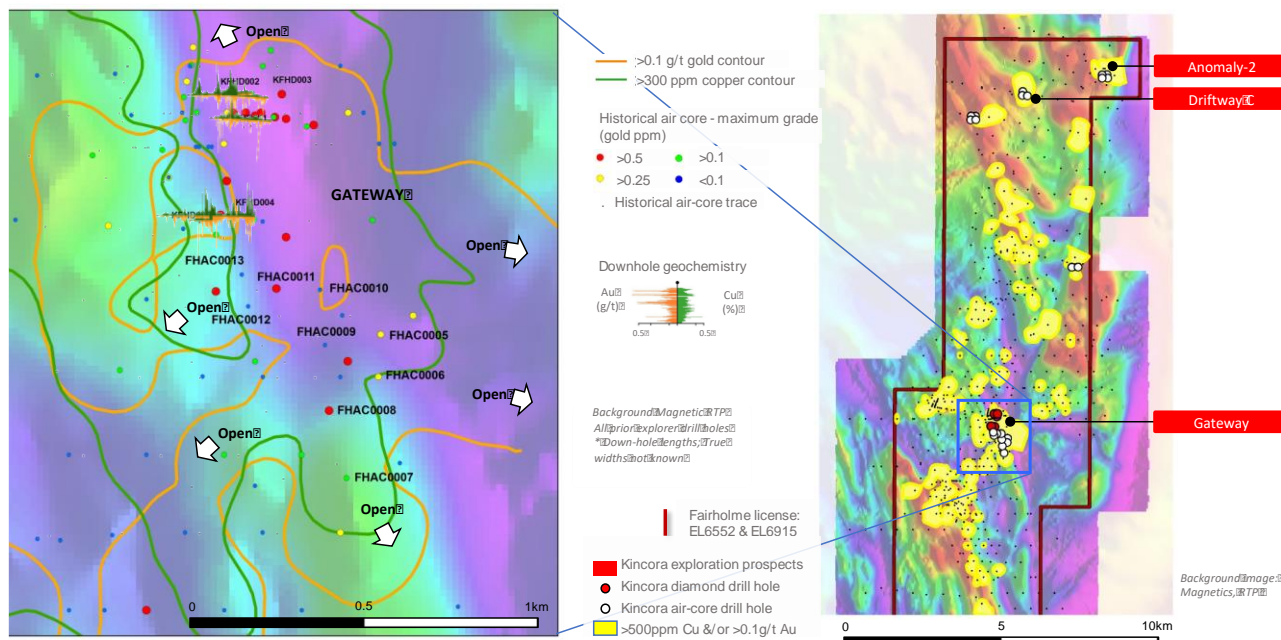


Figure 6: Gateway prospect strike >1.6km with vectors

Recent drilling returned anomalous gold and copper in all nine holes, including the 5th highest grade air-core interval to date at the Fairholme project (3.35g/t gold over 2m in hole FHAC008, noting a total of 552 prior explorer air-core holes)

Anomalous gold and copper results were returned in all nine air-core holes across a ~900m strike including the 5th highest grade air-core interval to date at the Fairholme project (3.35 g/t gold over 2m, from 52m in hole FDAC008).

The first phase diamond drilling and second phase air-core program have confirmed a zoned and structurally controlled mineralised corridor across a greater than 1.6km strike at Gateway (and open).

Kincora was awarded a A\$200,000 project drilling grant for the diamond and air-core drilling programs at the Gateway prospect under the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling program from the NSW Government.

The 2022 Kincora air-core program also tested four other prospects, being the first drilling at these prospects since 1997. The program was analogous to the original Geopeko reconnaissance RAB drilling to bedrock program over many targets, largely selected on the basis of geophysical data and insufficiently followed up geochemical data. That program by Geopeko ultimately led to the discovery of the Cowal gold-base metal deposits and is an exploration strategy Kincora is looking to further replicate.

The air-core program successfully converted two of the four anomalies drilled to highly prospective targets. All holes drilled at the Driftway C target returned broad anomalous copper, including end of hole primary mineralisation. At the Anomaly 2 target, all holes drilled returned anomalous copper, with intrusion related anomalous copper and gold noted in half the holes.

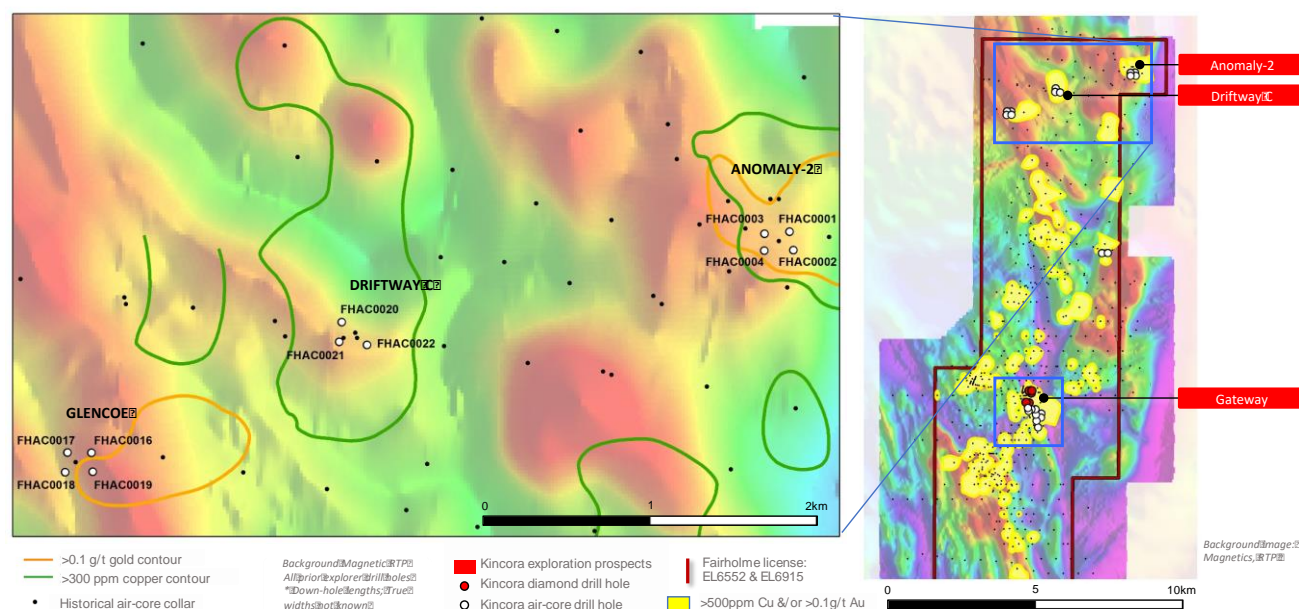


Figure 7: First drilling at northern prospects since 1997 delivers

Anomaly 2 and Driftway identified as highly prospective follow up targets - all Kincora holes returned anomalous copper

Follow up air-core and diamond drilling programs have been designed to expand the open near surface footprints and evaluate the untested potential for underlying porphyry gold-copper related systems at shallow to moderate depth at the Gateway, Driftway C and Anomaly 2 targets.

Further details on the Fairholme project, and neighbouring Cowal mine, are available at:
<https://kincoracopper.com/fairholme-project>

Northern Junee-Narromine Belt

Kincora's Northern Junee-Narromine belt portfolio and strategy includes the wholly owned Nyngan, Nevertire and Mulla licenses covering 1,739.5km². The portfolio includes a large portion of what is interpreted by Kincora to be the most prospective and shallow to moderate covered part of the commonly accepted northwards extension of the Junee-Narromine Belt of the Macquarie Arc.

Kincora was an early mover into the region, which is within a structural jog along the Junee-Narromine belt. This jog is favourably comparable to the Lachlan Transverse Zone and other NW-SE lineaments that have often been interpreted as fundamental controls on the formation of the porphyry related mineralized systems in the Macquarie Arc (e.g. Cadia, Northparkes, Boda and Cowal-Marsden).

The broad region was previously the focus of St Barbara Ltd.'s Big Gold Lachlan Project-Marra Joint Group project that covered various separate license areas across an 80km strike. St Barbara interpreted "the area to contain the largest volcano-intrusive centre of the Ordovician-Early Silurian Macquarie Arc, which to the south hosts the Northparkes and Cadia Valley mines."

The region has attracted significant recent interest with majors and juniors alike pegging ground and recently commencing exploration. Inflection Resources and FMG are both currently undertaking stratigraphic and target testing drilling programs within the region.

In June 2022, Inflection Resources (ticker “AUCU” on the CSE) intersected interpreted Macquarie Age rocks with a maiden drilling program at the Duck Creek prospect, located within 2.5km from Kincora’s Nyngan project. This technical success was a catalyst for Inflection’s oversubscribed C\$1.65m raising @ C\$8.8m pre-money valuation. Cooperative funding grants are in place to support Kincora’s maiden drilling at Nevertire and second hole at Nyngan. Kincora’s targets at both projects seek to test the shoulders of local magnetic high anomalies along NW-SE/cross arc structures, which is a common setting for Macquarie Arc (e.g. Boda, Cadia & Cowal) and other global significant porphyry deposits.

Further details available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/northern-junee-narromine-belt>

Condobolin

The Condobolin Base Metal District (CBMD) is a historical mining province that saw production from approximately 25 small, high-grade pits between the late 1800s and early 1900s, and is located in the southern extension of the Cobar Superbasin. The project is located 40km south from the mill at the Mineral Hill precious and base metals restart operation, and north of the Condobolin town.

The CBMD has lacked systematic modern exploration with historical mining operations largely ceasing due to water (70-90 metre depth). Similar mineral districts within the Cobar Superbasin have hosted recent significant discoveries.

Having undertaken detailed reviews, Kincora has designed a drilling program seeking to test new geological concepts and structural controls of the identified high-grade mineralisation.

The Company has consolidated the near surface potential associated with the CBMD, total project size 207.4km² across two adjacent licenses. Kincora’s proposed maiden drill program seeks to test for higher-grade precious and base metals potential at shallow open-pit depths (<300m) at three separate target areas within a 2km radius. If successful, the program would support Kincora’s new geological concepts and warrant further drilling to test the potential for a hub and spoke development scenario.

The prospects to be drilled include:

- Meritilga: strong rock chip and RC drilling gold-base metal anomalies (including 4m @ 20 g/t gold, 30.1 g/t silver and 0.26% copper (from 75m down hole), and, 5m @ 7.89 g/t gold, 22.28 g/t silver (from 99m) within a broader interval of 15m @ 2.76 g/t gold, 8.78 g/t silver (from 90m down hole)) with geological, geochemical and alteration vectors for Cobar style mineralisation that remain to be tested for structural controls for high grade zone(s) previously untested by diamond drilling.
- Phoenix: coincident gold-base metal soil anomaly at the surface with historical mining at head grades of up to 6 g/t gold, 5% copper, 10% lead to 70m depth and 10m wide. Limited subsequent drilling undertaken at an interpreted unfavourable orientation.
- Tilga: coincident 1500 x 300m gold-silver-arsenic-tin soil geochemical anomaly, the most attractive multi-element soil anomaly at the Condobolin project, with a favourable structural setting but not previously drill tested.

Kincora has sought funding supported, via the NSW Government’s New Frontiers Exploration Program, for a maiden Kincora drilling program.

Further details available at:

<https://kincoracopper.com/cundumbul-project>

Cundumbul Project

The Cundumbul project is located in the central Molong volcanic belt of the Macquarie Arc, approximately 30km south of Alkane's Boda-Kaiser porphyry project (maiden Boda resource >10Moz AuEq and maiden Kaiser resource scheduled 1Q'2023), 25km north of Copper Hill (>3Moz AuEq resource) and 70km north of Cadia (>90Moz AuEq endowment).

Field based exploration efforts at the Cundumbul project were last lead by Mitsubishi Materials Corporation during an earn-in period (concluded 2015). Mineralised monzonitic intrusions have been identified at both the Bells and Andrews prospects, in the north and south respectively of the Cundumbul project, located over 10km apart.

More recent exploration by Sultan Resources at multiple common prospect mineral systems adjacent to the projects license boundary have returned extensive hydrothermal alteration, anomalous copper and gold, and further confirmed porphyry potential.

On October 6th, 2022, Kincora announced a success-based exploration alliance agreement with Earth AI Pty Ltd (Earth AI) to generate and drill test artificial intelligence and machine-based learning targets at the Cundumbul project. The agreement supports a co-funding and royalty model with Earth AI to spend up to A\$4.5m generating and drill testing targets and to earn a royalty only upon a new drilling discovery (qualify intersection). The agreement does not affect the capital structure of the Company or current ownership in the project.

Refer to the October 6th, 2022 press release for further details.

Southern Gobi, Mongolia portfolio

Kincora has undertaken the first modern district scale exploration across the world-class Southern Gobi copper-gold porphyry belt and retains a 100% interest in one of the largest land positions in the belt.

The Company's Mongolian portfolio assets include the Bronze Fox mining license (the eastern license of the Bronze Fox project), Tourmaline Hills (the western license of the Bronze Fox project) and Red Well exploration licenses, the White Pearl camp and one of (if not) the largest project generation databases for Mongolia.

On July 26th, 2022, the Company noted the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate (MRE) and updated exploration target for the West Kasulu prospect reported under the JORC code¹ by Resilience Mining Mongolia Limited (Resilience).

The majority of the MRE and exploration target are situated within the existing Bronze Fox mining licence with the balance being on the adjoining Tourmaline Hills exploration licence (collectively the Bronze Fox project).

West Kasulu prospect is open on strike and at depth, hosted within a small portion of the much larger mineralised Bronze Fox Intrusive Complex, which is one of three so far identified near surface and under explored intrusive complexes at the wider Bronze Fox project.

During the last quarter Kincora terminated the Joint Venture Agreement with Resilience to retain a 100% and unrestricted interest in our Mongolian license portfolio and subsidiaries. Kincora continues to pursue various alternatives to realised value for the Mongolian portfolio, including discussions with Resilience.

Further details available at:
<https://kincoracopper.com/southern-gobi-belt>

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information was prepared in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects

("NI 43-101") and was reviewed, verified and compiled by Kincora's geological staff under the supervision of Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), Exploration Manager Australia, who is the Qualified Persons for the purpose of NI 43-101.

JORC Competent Person Statement

Information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been reviewed and approved by. Paul Cromie, a Qualified Person under the definition established by JORC and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Paul Cromie (BSc Hons. M.Sc. Economic Geology, PhD, member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Society of Economic Geologists), is Exploration Manager Australia for the Company. Paul Cromie consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The review and verification process for the information disclosed herein for the Trundle project has included the receipt of all material exploration data, results and sampling procedures of previous operators and review of such information by Kincora's geological staff using standard verification procedures.

Results of Operations

Three-Month Period Ended September 30th, 2022

The Company's loss for the three-month period ended September 30th, 2022 (the "Current Period") was \$395,000 or \$0.00 per share as compared with \$424,000 or \$0.00 per share for the three-month period ended September 30th, 2021 (the "Comparative Period").

General and administrative expenses were \$38,000 lower in the Current Period at \$395,000 compared with \$433,000 in the Comparative Period. This difference was due to lower consultants (\$37,000 versus \$50,000), lower corporate administrative and office services (\$50,000 versus \$150,000), lower directors and audit committee fees (\$30,000 versus fees of \$61,000), lower legal and accounting (\$18,000 versus \$36,000), lower management fees (\$55,000 versus \$75,000), lower investor relations (\$25,000 versus \$39,000), lower transfer agent and filing fees (\$1,000 versus \$3,000), and lower travel expenses (\$Nil versus \$1,000). These decreases were offset by higher and the timing of insurance cost (\$97,000 versus \$12,000), higher share-based compensation (\$108,000 versus \$10,000), higher foreign exchange gain (\$49,000 versus \$27,000). Consultants – geologists and consultants – technical remained at \$5,000 and \$18,000 respectively, from the Comparative Period.

During the three-month period ended September 30th, 2022, the Company recognized a write off of accounts payable of \$Nil (2021 - \$9,000).

Nine-Month Period Ended September 30th, 2022

The Company's loss for the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022 (the "Current Period") was \$1,492,000 or \$0.01 per share as compared with \$21,396,000 or \$0.20 per share for the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2021 (the "Comparative Period").

General and administrative expenses were \$716,000 lower in the Current Period at \$1,492,000 compared with \$2,208,000 in the Comparative Period. This difference was due to lower consultants (\$125,000 versus \$155,000), lower corporate administrative and office services (\$222,000 versus \$363,000), lower directors and audit committee fees (\$90,000 versus \$183,000), lower investor relations (\$97,000 versus \$109,000), lower

legal and accounting (\$63,000 versus \$392,000), lower management fees (\$165,000 versus \$225,000), and lower transfer agent and filing fees (\$56,000 versus \$144,000) and lower travel expenses (\$Nil versus \$6,000). These decreases were offset by higher insurance cost (\$161,000 versus \$86,000), higher share-based compensation (\$496,000 versus \$421,000), and higher foreign exchange gain (\$54,000 versus loss of \$53,000). Consultants – geologists and consultants – technical retained at \$15,000 and \$56,000 respectively, from the Comparative Period.

During the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022, the Company recognized loss on impairment of exploration and evaluation of assets of \$Nil (2021 - \$19,197,000) and write off of accounts payable of \$Nil (2021 - \$9,000).

Summary of Quarterly Results – 000's

The table below presents selected financial data for the Company's eight most recently completed quarters, all prepared in accordance with IFRS.

	September 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
<i>In thousand \$</i>	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Financial Results								
Net loss for period	(395)	(489)	(608)	(1,185)	(424)	(19,966)	(1,006)	(466)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.17)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Exploration expenditures, net of impairment (recovery)	369	1,018	1,120	1,352	2,154	(17,366)	883	1,410
Financial Position								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,188	2,052	3,348	4,831	6,736	9,031	12,360	4,461
Exploration and evaluation assets	13,164	12,795	11,777	10,657	9,305	7,151	24,517	23,634
Total assets	14,847	15,386	15,710	16,286	16,693	16,702	37,294	28,531
Shareholders' equity	14,603	14,907	15,303	15,605	15,999	16,287	36,419	27,699

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30th, 2022, the Company had \$1,188,000 in cash.

On March 26th, 2021, the ASX announced that the Company was admitted to the official list of ASX Limited with official quotation of the Company's CDI's to commence on March 30th, 2021, following the Company having raised \$9,620,000 (A\$10,000,000) in a heavily oversubscribed offering pursuant to its prospectus dated March 1st, 2021, by the issue of 50,000,000 shares (settled on the ASX in the form of CDIs). In connection with the offering, the Company paid share issuance costs of \$526,404 and accrued an obligation to issue 10,000,000 brokers' options during the year ended December 31st, 2021. Each option is exercisable at \$0.29 (A\$0.30) per share for a period of three years. The fair value of the options was determined to be \$1,700,078. The options were issued during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022.

The Company does not have any positive cash flow from operations due to the fact that it is an exploration stage company; therefore, financing activities have been the sole source of funds and continued efforts to reduce non-core expenditure. Given volatility in equity markets, global uncertainty in economic conditions, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, cost pressures and results of exploration activities, management constantly reviews expenditures and exploration programs and equity markets.

As at September 30th, 2022, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$185,906,000 working capital of \$1,143,000 and a cash balance of \$1,188,000, and a net loss for the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022 of \$1,492,000.

During the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022, the Company had cash of \$1,003,000 used in operating activities, \$Nil provided from financing activity, and \$2,530,000 used in investing activities which was mainly used for the acquisition of equipment and expenditures for the exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's cash position is highly dependent on the ability to raise cash through financings and the expenditures on its exploration programs. As results of exploration programs are determined and other opportunities become available to the Company, management may complete an external financing as required.

At present, the Company's operations do not generate positive cash inflows and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to factors that are beyond the Company's control. In order to finance the Company's future exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company has raised money through equity sales, and in the future could raise money from optioning its exploration and evaluation assets.

Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, and the experience and caliber of its management, corporate activity and exploration results. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration activities and industry conditions. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes that there will be risks involved which may be beyond its control.

Related Party Transactions

The Company incurred the following amounts for related party services:

- a) During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred \$55,350 (2021 - \$55,350) to a company with an officer in common for management and accounting services.
- b) During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred \$165,000 (2021 - \$225,000) to an officer and a company with an officer in common for management services.
- c) During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred director's fees of \$142,500 (2021 - \$235,500) to current directors.
- d) During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$15,000 (2021 - \$15,000) to a director of the Company.
- e) At September 30, 2022, the Company owed \$172,678 (December 31, 2021 - \$498,474) in accrued directors' fees and management and accounting fees in accounts payable and obligation to issue shares.
- f) During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued 1,765,408 common shares to settle \$288,000 payables owing to officers and directors of the Company. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2021, the Company issued 1,325,082 common shares to settle \$359,300 payables owing to officers and directors of the Company.

Compensation of key management personnel

<i>In thousand \$</i>	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2021
Management, chairman, directors, and audit committee fees	\$ 378	\$ 531
Share-based payments*	465	331
	\$ 843	\$ 862

* The estimated fair value of the stock options vested during the comparative period was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

Share Capital Information

The table below presents the Company's common share data as of November 14, 2022.

	Price (\$)	Expiry date	Number of common shares
Common shares, issued and outstanding			122,937,177
Securities convertible into common shares			
Warrants	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	-
Stock options	<i>various</i>	<i>various</i>	20,449,886
Performance rights		<i>Various</i>	5,520,449
			148,907,512

The Company consolidated its capital on the basis of three existing shares for one new share effective January 8, 2021. All shares figures and references have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the share consolidation and are disclosed prior to the Company's ASX offering under the prospectus dated March 1st, 2021.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Company issued 10,000,000 stock options as share issuance cost for successfully completed initial public offering on the ASX on March 26th, 2021.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022, 17,763,962 warrants (2021 – 20,838,321) have expired unexercised.

Contingencies

In the course of its business activities the Company has from time to time, been the subject of civil claims by third parties, including former employees that could give rise to a liability to pay compensation or damages. In addition, the Company may receive notices from regulatory and other governmental agencies responsible for the administration of regulations impacting on the Company's business affairs, in relation to the imposition or intended imposition of penalties, assessments and other orders that could potentially have an adverse effect or negatively impact on the Company's business and financial condition. Based upon historic experience with the management of such claims, assessment and regulatory actions, the Company does not anticipate that the outcome of those claims, assessments and regulatory actions, will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's Mongolian subsidiary, Golden Grouse IBEX LLC ("GGI"), has received a tax act for 2.7 billion tugriks (MNT), approximately \$950,000 (U.S.), from the Mongolian Tax Authority ("MTA"). The 2021 tax assessment comprises four items, of which the Company strongly refutes the merit of three including the very vast majority of the liability sought relating to the 2016 merger with IBEX (the agreed liability owed is 16.2 million MNT or approximately \$5,700 (U.S.)).

The 2016 IBEX merger required a tax assessment, which followed an audit of the IBEX entity's prior-year periods and the on-shore and off-shore agreements to the merger (IBEX and parent entities). The 2016 tax assessment was a condition precedent to close the merger with any adverse liability enabling both counterparties to walk away from the merger. In the company's view, supported by three independent external legal opinions, the 2021 tax assessment's retrospective liability is not in line with the 2016 tax assessment and Mongolian law, and there is no basis for a different determination.

Shortly after the IBEX merger closed, in mid-2017, a tax audit commenced on the merged entity to validate that the merger transaction completed as it was presented to the Mongolian authorities in 2016. This review has only completed in the fourth quarter of 2020, with a fourth audit review team, including a team member from the original 2016 review, delivering the 2021 tax assessment. A statute of limitation for the MTA to review and retrospectively enable a contradictory tax act expired on February 10th, 2021.

The exploration licenses included in the IBEX merger, and the core focus of the 2021 tax assessment, have been thoroughly explored, and subsequently all have been properly relinquished back to the State. The basis of the tax liability sought is referenced to the historical invested capital of the IBEX entity counterparty to the 2016 merger, all of which has since been written off.

The Company is pursuing its defence of the 2016 tax ruling and objection to the 2021 tax act via the Mongolian administrative courts. Subsequent to the 2021 tax assessment Kincora has executed a Joint Venture Agreement with RMM that provides significant upside to exploration, project generation and development successes in Mongolia without near to medium term funding obligations.

On July 8th, 2022, the Company advised that it has issued a notice to RMM notifying it of the failure of conditions under the Joint Venture Agreement. The effect of the notice is that, unless a mutually agreeable further variation can be reached, the Joint Venture Agreement will terminate in 30 days and enables the Company to pursue other strategic options for the Mongolian asset portfolio. During the last quarter, Kincora terminated the Joint Venture Agreement with RMM to retain a 100% and unrestricted interest in our Mongolian license portfolio and subsidiaries.

Kincora has indicated that it is willing to consider any further proposal, which may be put forward by Resilience. The Company remains committed to extracting appropriate value from the Mongolian assets for the benefit of our shareholders, while we continue to focus our efforts towards active and systematic exploration activities in NSW.

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company is uncertain as to whether its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current operating period and, accordingly, management is reviewing the timing and scope of current exploration plans and is also pursuing other financing alternatives to fund the Company's operations.

Due to the difficult market conditions and the Company's share price performance, the Remuneration Committee in mutual agreement with the CEO has elected to suspend bonus payments for the CEO and key staff for the year ending 2021. In September 2022, the Directors of the Company elected to accrue the portion of cash payments due for fees until market conditions improve.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

New Accounting Standards Adopted

IFRS 16 "Leases"

The Company adopted IFRS 16 which sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases including guidance for both parties to a contract, the lessee and the lessor. The new standard eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and instead introduces a single lessee accounting model. The adoption did not result in any impact on the financial statements as the Company did not have any lease during the periods presented.

As at the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognizes a lease liability and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e. the "right-of-use" asset) unless the underlying asset has a low value or the lease term is twelve months or less, which are expensed in the period incurred. At this date, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which includes the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and also includes an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. The right-of-use asset is then depreciated using the straight-line method from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term or the end of the useful life of the asset. The right-of-use asset may also be reduced for any impairment losses, if any.

At the lease commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the future lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate, which is the rate the Company would pay for similar assets at similar locations over a similar term. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has non-material exposure at September 30, 2022 to interest rate risk through its financial instruments.

Currency Risk

The Company's operations are focused on Australia and Mongolia, where many exploration and administrative expenses are incurred in the Australian Dollar, Mongolian Tugrik and the US Dollar. The Company's ability to advance funds to Mongolia is subject to changes in the valuation of the Tugrik and the US dollar as well as rules and regulations of the Mongolian government. Fluctuations in the value of the Australian Dollar, Tugrik and the US dollar may have positive and/or adverse effect on the operations and operating costs of the Company. Management seeks to limit foreign current risk, primarily seeking to retain funds in Canada and Australia wiring funds as and when needed to foreign subsidiaries to meet operating expenditures, and believes this risk to be minimal.

Credit Risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with major banks in Canada and Australia, with more limited funds held in Mongolia. As most of the Company's cash is held by three banks there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

Receivables consist of goods and services and the harmonized sales tax due from the Government of Canada. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is remote.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of three months or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. Management believes its credit risk to be minimal.

Liquidity Risk

The Company attempts to manage liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations.

As at September 30, 2022, the Company had a cash balance of \$1,188,000 (December 31, 2021 - \$4,831,000) to settle current liabilities of \$244,000 (December 31, 2021 - \$681,000). On March 19, 2021, Company raised \$9,620,000 (A\$10,000,000) through an initial public offering ahead of commencement of trading and dual listing on the ASX.

Fraud Risk

Fraud risk is the vulnerability that the Company faces from entities capable of intentional misconduct because of pressure, opportunity and rationalization. Fraud risk comes from sources both internal and external to the Company. The Company closely monitors its operations to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of copper and gold. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of interim condensed consolidated financial statements requires the Company to select from possible alternative accounting principles, and to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained, and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated

financial statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgments and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

Property acquisition costs and related direct exploration costs may be deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold, abandoned, or written down, where appropriate. The Company's accounting policy is to capitalize exploration costs, which policy it believes to be consistent with IFRS and applicable guidelines for exploration stage companies. The policy is consistent with other junior exploration companies that have not established mineral reserves objectively. An alternative policy would be to expense these costs until sufficient work has been done to determine that there is a probability a mineral reserve can be established; or alternatively, to expense such costs until a mineral reserve has been objectively established. Management is of the view that its current policy is appropriate for the Company at this time. Based on annual impairment reviews made by management, or earlier if circumstances warrant, in the event that the long-term expectation is that the net carrying amount of these capitalized exploration costs will not be recovered, then the carrying amount is written down accordingly and the write-down charged to operations. A write-down may be warranted in situations where a property is to be sold or abandoned; or exploration activity ceases on a property due to unsatisfactory results or insufficient available funding.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral properties with the expectation of locating economic deposits of minerals. All of the properties are without proven copper/gold deposits and there is no assurance that the Company's exploration programs will result in proven copper/gold deposits, nor can there be any assurance that economic deposits can be commercially mined. As a consequence, any forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

Confirmation or otherwise of our more advanced geological models, advancement of earlier stage project pipeline and exploration success is expected to materially impact the value of the Company. The ability of the Company to systematically advance its district scale project pipeline from a technical perspective is a fundamental value driver, upside and downside, to the Company and its valuation. The ability of the Company to commercially advance and effect its exploration strategy is also a fundamental value driver.

The Company will be required to negotiate access arrangements and pay compensation to landowners, local authorities, transitional land users, the NSW Government and others who may have an interest in the area covered by a tenement/license. The Company's ability to resolve access and compensation issues may have an impact on the future success and financial performance of the Company's operations.

The Company continues to closely monitor the development of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), and its spread globally and within Australia. Early preventative measures were taken and a formal COVID-19 safety and management plan was implemented to modify how contractors and the Company conduct business and implement best practice recommendations and policies. Health and safety considerations, and appropriate risk assessments, continue to dictate various project generation functions, exploration and marketing activities.

The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of the Company depends substantially on senior management, the exploration team and contractors, who are an integral part of the business. Should there be resignations, there may be difficulties in recruiting similar high-quality personnel and overall team balance. There can be no assurance given that there will be no negative impact on the Company if one or more of these key team members cease their employment.

The Company's core focus is its entry into NSW and the NSW project pipeline, with previous projects and subsidiaries viewed as non-core. The Company has announced a binding term sheet for its Mongolian assets with Resilience Mining Mongolia ("RMM") and notice of a Mongolian tax claim from the Mongolian Tax Authority ("MTA") relating to one of its subsidiaries. On July 8th, 2022, the Company provide RMM notice of failure of

conditions precedent of the binding term sheet. These non-core assets may have certain ongoing contractual obligations and operations, which have inherent business risk and potential legacy risks. The Company has been listed since 1983, operating in emerging and frontier markets such as Brazil and then Mongolia.

The material changes to known and unknown risks and uncertainties during the nine-month period ended September 30th, 2022 have been noted in these accounts.

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue

Additional disclosure concerning Kincora's general and administrative expenses and exploration and evaluation costs is provided in the Company's consolidated statement of loss and note disclosures contained in its condensed interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2022. These statements are available on Kincora's website at www.kincoracopper.com or on its SEDAR Page Site accessed through www.sedar.com or the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") at <https://www2.asx.com.au>.

Dividends

Kincora has no earnings or dividend record and is unlikely to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future as it intends to employ available funds for mineral exploration and development. Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on Kincora's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the board of directors deem relevant.

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the consolidated financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In contrast to the certificate required under National Instrument 52-109 Certificate of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"), the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR"), as defined in NI 52-109, in particular, the certifying officers filing this certificate are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

- i. controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
- ii. a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's IFRS.

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in this certificate. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement on a cost-effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Nature of the Securities

The purchase of the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks. The Company's securities should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company's securities should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Proposed Transactions

At the present time, there are no proposed transactions that are required to be disclosed that are not disclosed elsewhere.

Approval

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee. This Committee meets periodically with management and annually with the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the consolidated financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the consolidated financial statements and the disclosure contained in this MD&A. A copy of this MD&A will be provided to anyone who requests it.

This announcement has been authorized for release by the Board of Kincora Copper Limited (ARBN 645 457 763)

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Forward-Looking Information

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, permitting risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; as well as

those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements which are filed and available for review on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.