Drilling extends mineralised zones at SOZ

Diamond drilling extends high-grade gold and base metal mineralisation in the A lode at SOZ

- **Drilling at Southern Ore Zone (SOZ), Mineral Hill, intersects base metal and gold mineralisation up-dip and along strike from historic underground development**
- **Best new intercepts include:**
  - **39m @ 1.1% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 0.93g/t Au, 12g/t Ag from 161m, in DDH011**
  - **9.8m @ 4.22g/t Au, 0.7% Cu, 3.2% Pb, 3.2% Zn, 30g/t Ag from 165.5m in DDH012**
  - **8.5m @ 0.4% Cu, 4.2% Pb, 4.2% Zn, 1.23g/t Au, 28g/t Ag from 232m in DDH009**
  - **7.0m @ 0.7% Cu, 2.9% Pb, 2.6% Zn, 1.31g/t Au, 26g/t Ag from 154m in DDH008**
  - **8.1m @ 0.9% Cu, 8.3% Pb, 3.3% Zn, 0.97g/t Au, 60g/t Ag from 157.9m in DDH007**
- **Drilling targeted the upper A lode in SOZ for input into an updated Resource model in 2022**
- **Latest results follow initial high-grade results previously reported, with best intercept:**
  - **19m @ 1.15% Cu, 5.5% Pb, 5.5% Zn, 0.4g/t Au, 44g/t Ag from 150m in DDH006 including:**
    - **10m @ 2.12% Cu, 10.3% Pb, 10.4% Zn, 0.5g/t Au, 81g/t Ag from 150m**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or **the Company**) is pleased to report that assay results from the first round of diamond drilling at the SOZ underground have delivered outstanding high grade base metal and gold results. Drilling transitioned to SOZ following completion of the drill program at Pearse North. The eight-hole program at SOZ has been designed to test and extend the spatial location and tenor of mineralisation, and the geological interpretation within the upper portions of SOZ A-Lode (Figure 1 & 5).

The Southern Ore Zone was historically mined on the mid-levels of the deposit and did not extend up dip or along strike to the targeted area. **High grade base metal and gold mineralisation has been intersected 50-75m up dip from the underground development and approximately 120m along strike to the north** (Figure 2). The Company continues to demonstrate potential expansion of mineralisation at its highly prospective Mineral Hill Mine Project in NSW.

Kingston Resources Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said: *"After the early success Kingston has had with the Pearse North drilling we are very pleased to now be delivering these exciting results from our SOZ drilling program. SOZ hosts a 1.8Mt Resource at 1.79g/t Au and 1.2% copper, and importantly, much of the necessary underground development and infrastructure is already in place. This current drill program represents another important step on our pathway towards proving up a low capital cost restart of production from SOZ as part of the mine plan we aim to have in place post tailings processing at Mineral Hill."*

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KSNDDH006 (ASX release 11 May 2022) returned some exceptionally high-grade base metal results within a broader zone of mineralisation at the southern end of the target zone with peak grades assayed including 32% Pb and 25% Zn. This has been followed up with drilling on step out sections to the north where further high-grade mineralisation has been intersected (Table 2, Figure 2).

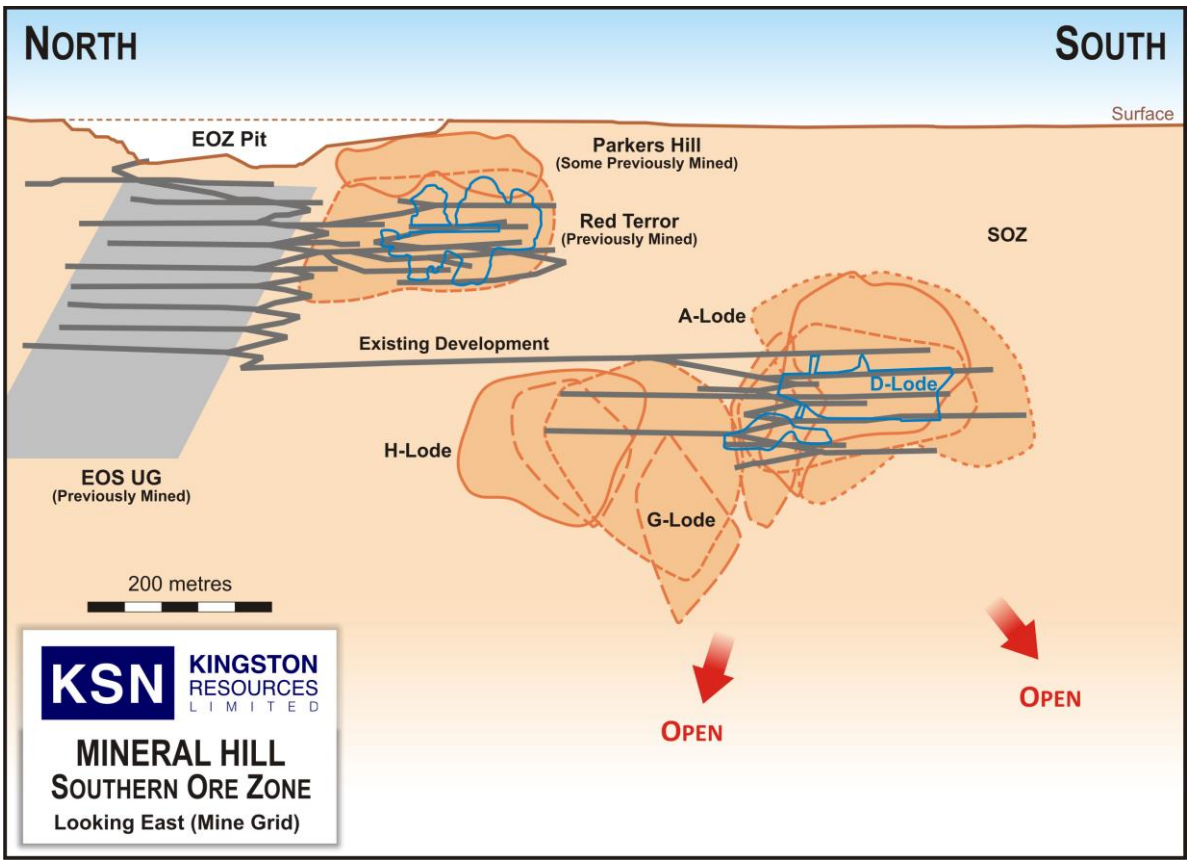

Figure 1: SOZ long section demonstrating the infrastructure advantage of existing decline and level development

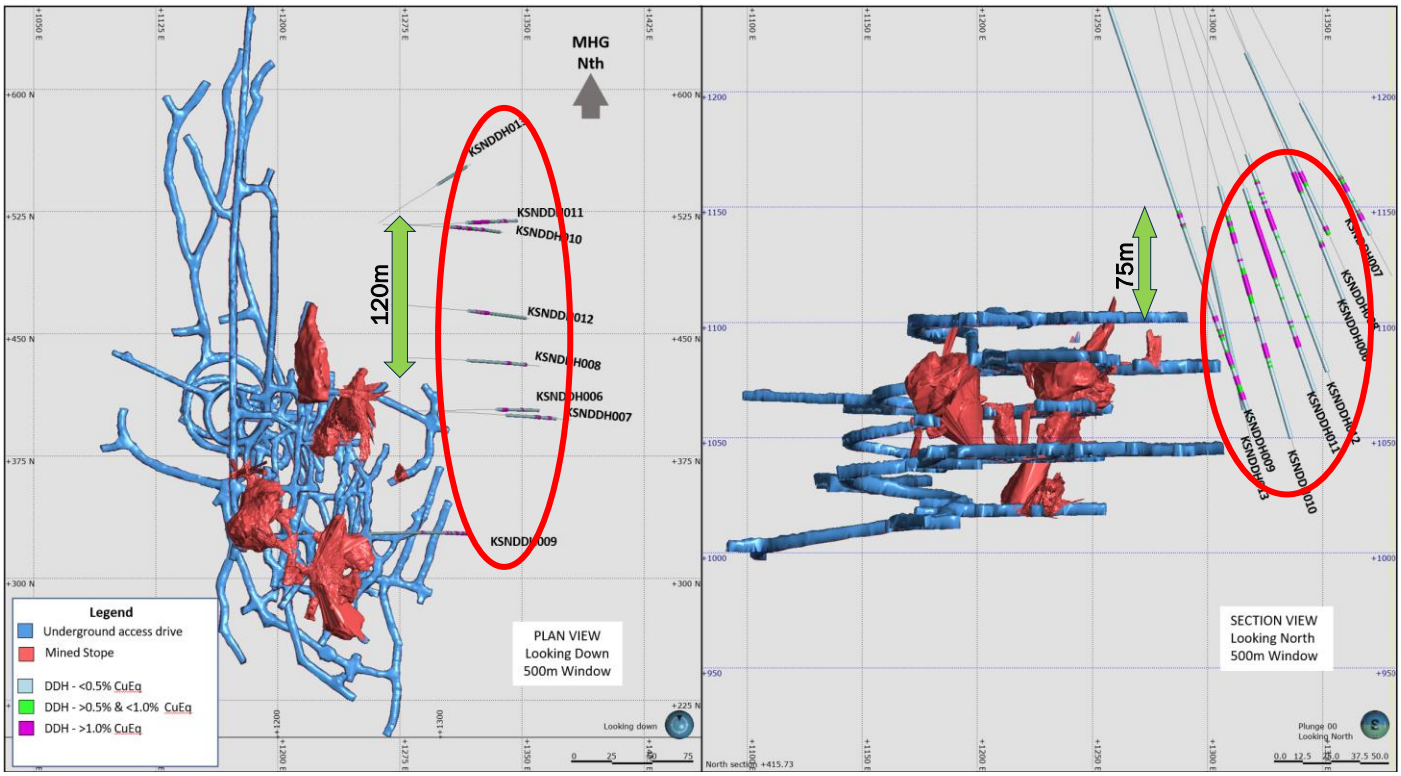

Figure 2: Plan and section view of Southern Ore zone (MH Mine Grid)

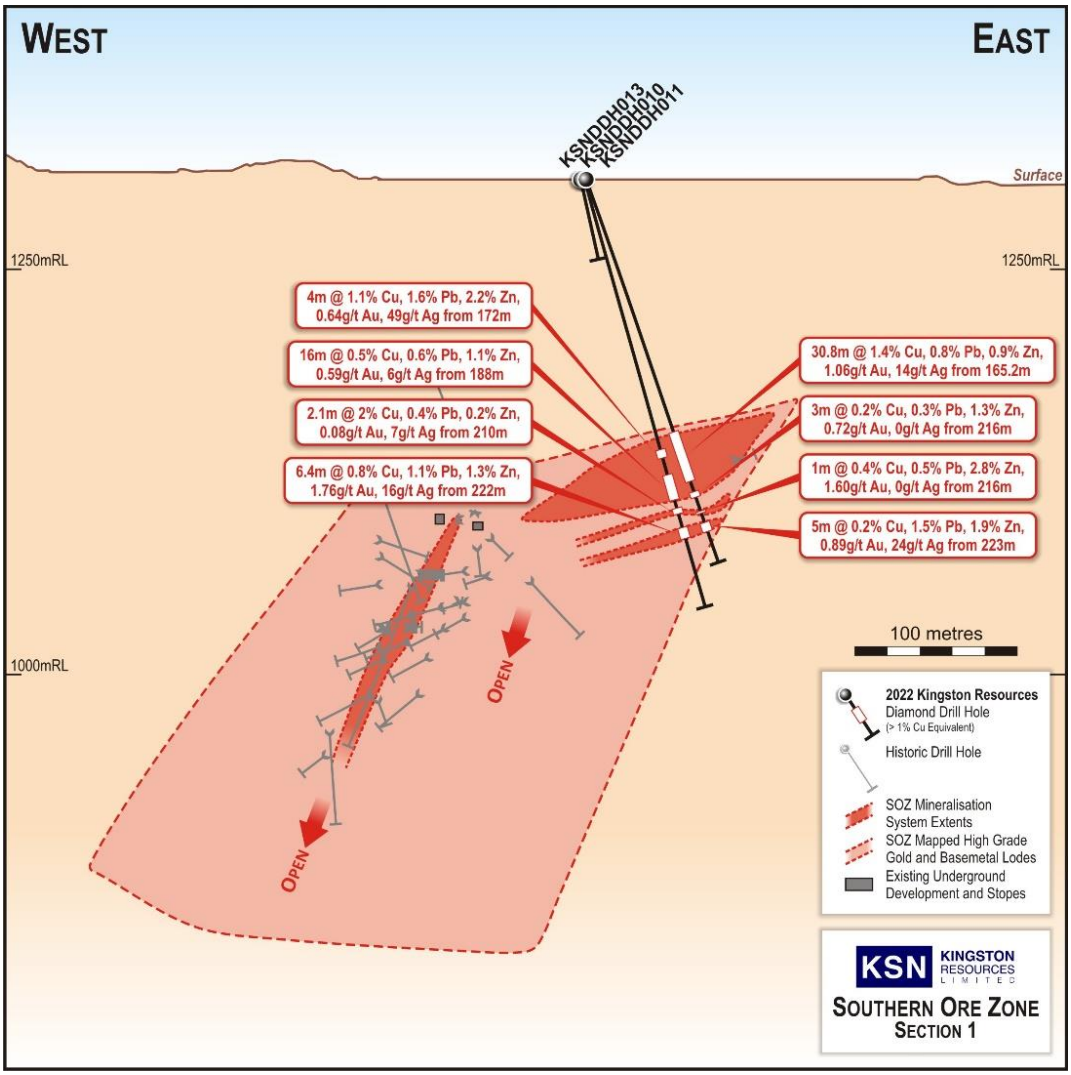

Figure 3: Section view of Southern Ore zone on Section 1

Best results within the base metals rich zone include:

KSNDDH007

- 8.1m @ 0.9% Cu, 8.3% Pb, 3.3% Zn, 0.97g/t Au, 60g/t Ag from 157.9m, including
  - 1.0m @ 2.7% Cu, 14% Pb, 7.8% Zn, 0.87g/t Au, 105g/t Ag from 158.9m

KSNDDH008

- 7m @ 0.7% Cu, 2.9% Pb, 2.6% Zn, 1.31g/t Au, 26g/t Ag from 154m

KSNDDH009

- 8.5m @ 0.4% Cu, 4.2% Pb, 4.2% Zn, 1.23g/t Au, 28g/t Ag from 232m
- 8m @ 0.8% Cu, 2.5% Pb, 1.7% Zn, 0.68g/t Au, 29g/t Ag from 244m, including
  - 3m @ 1.3% Cu, 2.2% Pb, 2.2% Zn, 0.77g/t Au, 27g/t Ag from 244m,

KSNDDH010

- 12.5m @ 0.6% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 0.33g/t Au, 27g/t Ag from 164.5m, including
  - 4m @ 1.1% Cu, 1.6% Pb, 2.2% Zn, 0.64g/t Au, 49g/t Ag from 172m
- 9m @ 0.7% Cu, 0.6% Pb, 1.5% Zn, 0.87g/t Au, 8g/t Ag from 191m
- 2.1m @ 2% Cu, 0.4% Pb, 0.2% Zn, 0.08g/t Au, 7g/t Ag from 210m, and including
- 11m @ 0.5% Cu, 0.8% Pb, 1.1% Zn, 1.15g/t Au, 11g/t Ag from 222m

KSNDDH011

- 39m @ 1.1% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 0.93g/t Au, 12g/t Ag from 161m, including
  - 30.8m @ 1.4% Cu, 0.8% Pb, 0.9% Zn, 1.06g/t Au, 14g/t Ag from 165.2m
- 3m @ 0.2% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 1.3% Zn, 0.72g/t Au, 0g/t Ag from 216m
- 5m @ 0.2% Cu, 1.5% Pb, 1.9% Zn, 0.89g/t Au, 24g/t Ag from 223m

KSNDDH012

- 17.3 @ 0.3% Cu, 1.2% Pb, 1.0% Zn, 1.32g/t Au, 24g/t Ag from 158m, including
  - 9.8m @ 0.7% Cu, 3.2% Pb, 3.2% Zn, 4.22g/t Au, 30g/t Ag from 165.5m

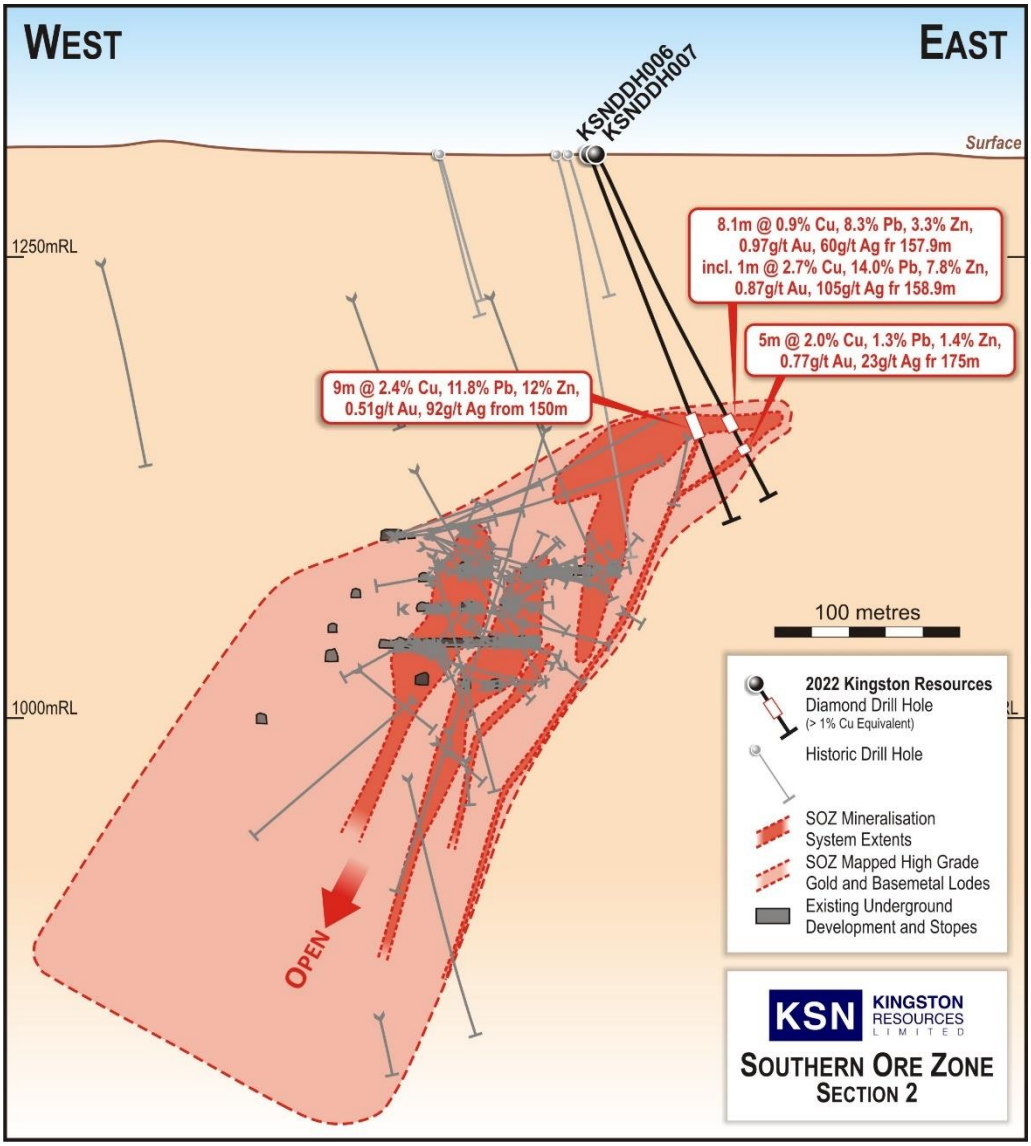

Figure 4: Section view of Southern Ore zone on Section 2

The Southern Ore Zone comprises mineralised breccia corridors with considerable internal complexity reflecting multiple generations of fracturing with quartz–sulfide vein and breccia infill. The lodes have a metal zonation that is further enhanced by this drilling. Furthermore, the location and tenor of high-grade sulphides, relative to the surrounding drillholes and the geology model, have also been confirmed.

Significant high grade gold zones have been intersected within and overlapping with the base metal mineralisation up to 75m above and 120m to the north of the previously mined lodes, examples of higher grade gold dominant sections include:

KSNDDH009

- 4m @ 2.28g/t Au, 0.48% Cu, 6.11% Pb, 3.62% Zn, 41g/t Ag, from 232m

KSNDDH010

- 6.4m @ 1.76g/t Au, 0.76% Cu, 1.09% Pb, 1.29% Zn, 16g/t Ag, from 228.4m, including
  - 2m @ 2.79g/t Au, 0.65% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 1.72% Zn, 20g/t Ag, from 226m

KSNDDH011

- 24m @ 1.29g/t Au, 0.65% Cu, 0.75% Pb, 1.21% Zn, 9g/t Ag, from 195m

KSNDDH012

- 9.8m @ 4.22g/t Au, 0.7% Cu, 3.2% Pb, 3.2% Zn, 30g/t Ag from 165.5m
- 9m @ 1.34g/t Au, 0.35% Cu, 1.6% Pb, 1.35% Zn, 14g/t Ag, from 179m
- 3m @ 14.10g/t Au, 0.08% Cu, 0.24% pb, 0.18% Zn, 0.18g/t Ag, from 215m

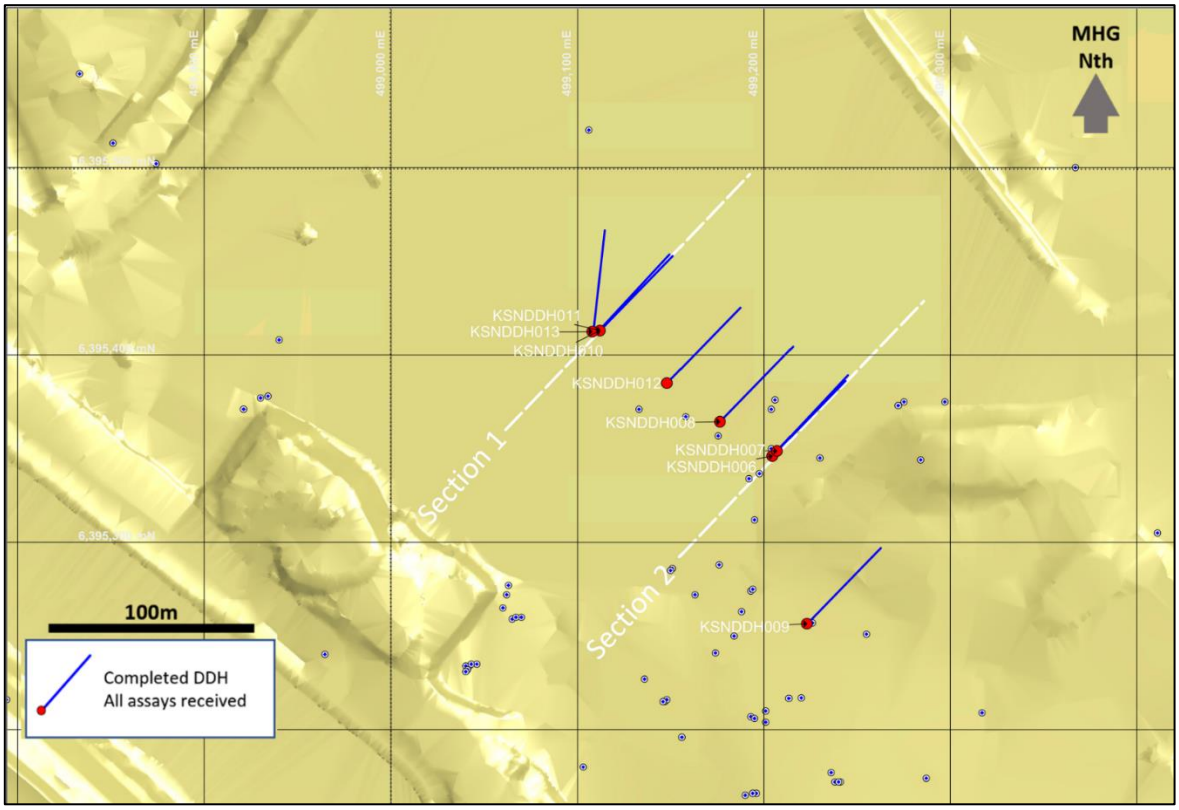

Figure 5: Southern Ore Zone drill hole location plan (MH Mine Grid)

Next Steps

Completion of Phase 1 drilling at Southern Ore Zone represents a significant milestone for Kingston. Geological modelling and assimilation of new drill hole data with historical data sets to evaluate its potential impact on the existing Resource has commenced. An updated Mineral Resource Estimate for SOZ is expected in the second half of 2022.

Southern Ore Zone is a key component of the ongoing mine development plan to bring the Pearse open pits and SOZ underground back into production at the conclusion of the tailings processing. Dewatering of the SOZ underground access decline is progressing in preparation for design and planning and re-accessing underground drill platforms for future underground drilling.

Table 1: Drill hole collar location table

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Dip	Azim GDA94	Azim MHG	Total Depth	GDA94_mE	GDA94_mN	AHD	MHG_mE	MHG_mN	Survey Acc
KSNDDH006	DDH	-70	45	90	212.2	499204.543	6395346.049	305.093	1283.269	402.408	DGPS
KSNDDH007	DDH	-61.4	45.9	90.9	207.3	499207.06	6395348.783	305.082	1286.982	402.561	DGPS
KSNDDH008	DDH	-65	45.3	90.3	204.4	499176.386	6395364.386	305.365	1276.325	435.284	DGPS
KSNDDH009	DDH	-70	45.3	90.3	263.1	499222.959	6395256.6	307.516	1233.041	326.136	DGPS
KSNDDH010	DDH	-75	45.3	90.3	273.4	499110.120	6395413.672	304.565	1264.319	516.992	DGPS
KSNDDH011	DDH	-70	45.3	90.3	249.4	499110.890	6395414.305	304.665	1265.311	516.895	DGPS
KSNDDH012	DDH	-70	45.3	90.3	248.2	499148.551	6395382.508	304.750	1269.457	467.78	DGPS
KSNDDH013	DDH	-75	10.3	0	262.4	499107.855	6395412.452	304.750	1261.854	517.731	DGPS

Table 2: Significant base metal intercepts

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	CuEq%IS COG
KSNDDH006	150	160		10.00	2.2	10.7	10.8	0.51	84	0.5
	150	159	including	9.00	2.4	11.8	12.0	0.51	92	1.0
	182	185		3.00	0.3	3.7	0.4	0.13	11	0.5
	183	185	including	2.00	0.4	4.5	0.5	0.11	13	1.0
KSNDDH007	157.9	166		8.10	0.9	8.3	3.3	0.97	60	0.5
	158.9	159.9	including	1.00	2.7	14.0	7.8	0.87	105	1.0
	162	166	and including	4.50	0.3	5.3	1.4	0.66	39	1.0
	175	180		5.00	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.77	23	1.0
KSNDDH008	154	161		7.00	0.7	2.9	2.6	1.31	26	0.5
	154	159	including	5.00	0.9	3.7	3.3	1.03	32	1.0
	180	184		4.00	0.1	3.4	1.3	0.63	24	0.5
	180	182	including	2.00	0.2	5.2	1.8	0.21	34	1.0
KSNDDH009	168.9	171.4		3.40	0.4	3.1	4.5	0.16	29	0.5
	169.3	171.4	including	2.10	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.07	15	1.0
	174	176		2.00	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.04	10	0.5
	174	175	including	1.00	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.04	13	1.0
	216.4	219		2.30	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.09	35	2.5
	222.5	227.7		5.20	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.02	10	0.5
	222.5	223	including	0.50	0.3	2.5	1.3	0.03	20	1.0
	225	226	and including	1.00	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.02	14	1.0
	232	240.5		8.50	0.4	4.2	4.2	1.23	28	0.5
	233	239	including	6.00	0.5	5.6	3.9	1.49	38	1.0
	244	255		8.00	0.8	2.5	1.7	0.68	29	0.5
	244	248	including	3.00	1.3	2.2	2.2	0.77	27	1.0
	251.5	255	and including	3.50	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.68	32	1.0
KSNDDH010	164.5	177		12.50	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.33	27	0.5
	164.5	164.8	including	0.30	2.5	11.4	9.5	0.76	145	1.0
	167	169	and including	2.00	0.5	1.9	2.5	0.29	41	1.0
	172	177	and including	4.00	1.1	1.6	2.2	0.64	49	1.0
	184	185		1.00	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.29	13	1.0
	188	204		16.00	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.59	6	0.5
	191	200	including	9.00	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.87	8	1.0
	210	212.1		2.10	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.08	7	1.0
	222	233		11.00	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.15	11	0.5
	222	228.4	including	6.40	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.76	16	1.0
KSNDDH011	161	200		39.00	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.93	12	0.5
	165.2	166.5	including	30.80	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.06	14	1.0
	205	206		1.00	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.75	10	0.5
	216	219		3.00	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.72	0	0.5
	216	217	including	1.00	0.4	0.5	2.8	1.60	0	1.0
	223	228		5.00	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.89	24	1.0
KSNDDH012	152	154		2.00	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.01	1	0.5
	153	154	including	1.00	0.3	2.5	1.3	0.03	20	1.0
	158	175.3		17.30	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.32	14	0.5

	158	159	including	1.00	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.26	13	1.0
	162	163	and including	1.00	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.28	53	1.0
	165.5	175.3	and including	9.80	0.7	3.2	3.2	4.22	30	1.0
	178	179		1.00	0.2	1.3	0.4	11.88	13	0.5
	185	186		1.00	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.59	8	0.5
	205	206		1.00	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.52	0	0.5
	215	216		1.00	0.2	0.4	0.3	29.95	9	0.5
KSNDDH013	236	238		2.00	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.01	1	0.5

* DD cut core samples (Half core HQ3, Quarter core PQ3). 0.3m min to 1m max sample intervals. FAS 50g + 4 Acid Digest-ICP. QAQC checked and verified (Au + BM CRM, Pulp Blanks, Duplicates, Sample weights, DGPS Collar Locations, Single Shot Downhole surveys, Data verification). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at CuEqIS cut off grade of greater than 0.5% and 1.0%, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.
** Mineralised intercepts for reporting are derived from In-Situ Copper Equivalent (CuEqIS) using the following formula. Proportions are based on spot USD$ commodity pricing and are not inclusive of metallurgical recovery or mining costs.

CuEqIS= (Au_ppm*0.611)+(Ag_ppm*0.008)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.234)+(Zn%*0.436)

Spot Commodity Pricing: Copper USD$9098/t; Lead USD$2319/t; Zinc USD$4319/t; Gold USD$1883/oz; Silver USD$24/oz

Table 3: Significant Gold intercepts

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Au g/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au COG
KSNDDH007	167	168		1	1.08	0.06	0.41	0.61	0	1
	178	179		1	2.35	0.19	0.99	2.47	35	1
KSNDDH008	154	161		7	1.31	0.68	2.89	2.63	26	1
	158	161	including	3	2.19	1.25	5.19	2.77	45	2.5
	182	183		1	1.35	0.10	1.68	0.53	14	1
KSNDDH009	232	236		4	2.28	0.48	6.11	3.62	41	1
	234	236	including	2	3.58	0.74	11.14	4.45	70	2.5
	247	248		1	1.14	3.36	0.66	2.49	49	1
KSNDDH010	174	175		1	1.19	1.19	1.28	0.46	29	1
	190	193		2	2.21	1.39	0.54	0.70	10	1
	192	193	including	1	2.95	1.80	0.55	0.97	13	2.5
	222	228.4		6.4	1.76	0.76	1.09	1.29	16	1
	224	226	including	2	2.79	0.65	1.30	1.72	20	2.5
	228	228.4	and including	0.4	3.82	1.17	0.63	1.00	12	2.5
KSNDDH011	163	166.5		3.5	1.00	1.35	0.58	1.51	24	
	171	195		24	1.29	0.65	0.75	1.21	9	1
	171	172	including	1	2.64	0.78	0.66	0.86	14	1
	178	179	including	1	1.33	1.43	0.52	0.15	15	2.5
	194	195	and including	1	3.91	1.24	0.61	0.62	10	2.5
	201	204	and including	3	1.17	0.06	0.04	0.04	2	2.5
	203	204		1	2.51	0.03	0.02	0.03	7	1
	213	217		4	1.13	0.21	0.19	0.82	0	1
	226	227		1	2.03	0.04	0.99	0.90	11	1
KSNDDH012	168.1	184		15	0.81	0.21	0.96	0.81	8	1
	170	179	including	9	1.34	0.35	1.60	1.35	14	2.5
	183	184	and including	1	4.60	0.13	0.09	0.03	0	2.5
	198	199		1	2.80	0.01	0.01	0.04	9	2.5
	215	218		3	14.10	0.08	0.24	0.18	3	2.5
	224	227		3	2.32	0.09	0.06	0.08	0	1
	226	227	including	1	5.04	0.04	0.01	0.09	0	2.5

* DD cut core samples (Half core HQ3, Quarter core PQ3). 0.3m min to 1m max sample intervals. FAS 50g + 4 Acid Digest-ICP. QAQC checked and verified (Au + BM CRM, Pulp Blanks, Duplicates, Sample weights, DGPS Collar Locations, Single Shot Downhole surveys, Data verification). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at Au cut off grade of greater than 1g/t and 2.5g/t, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.

This release has been authorised by the Kingston Resources Limited Board. For all enquiries please contact Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, on +61 2 8021 7492.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a gold producer, focused on building a mid-tier gold and base metals company, with current production from the Mineral Hill gold and copper mine in NSW, and advancing its flagship development asset, the 3.8Moz Misima Gold Project in PNG.

Mineral Hill is a gold and copper mine located in the Cobar Basin of NSW. Alongside current production, exploration is focusing on near mine production opportunities from both open pit and underground targets located on the existing MLs. The aim will be to expand and update the existing Resource base to underpin mine feasibility work and approvals to ensure an immediate transition to open pit and/or underground feed at the completion of the tailings reprocessing.

Misima hosts a JORC Resource of 3.8Moz Au and an Ore Reserve of 1.73Moz. Misima was operated as a profitable open pit mine by Placer Pacific between 1989 and 2001, producing over 3.7Moz before it was closed when the gold price was below US$300/oz. The Misima Project also offers outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success targeting extensions and additions to the current Resource base. Kingston's interest in Misima is held through its PNG subsidiary Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) Limited.

The Misima Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate outlined below was released in ASX announcements on 24 November 2020 and 15 September 2021 and 6 June 2022. Further information is included within the original announcements.

Misima JORC 2012 Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve summary table

Resource Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Indicated	0.3	97.7	0.79	4.3	2.5	13.4
Inferred	0.3	71.3	0.59	3.8	1.4	8.7
Total	**0.3**	**169**	**0.71**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**22.1**
Reserve	**Cut-off (g/t Au)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t Au)**	**Silver Grade (g/t Ag)**	**Au (Moz)**	**Ag (Moz)**
Probable	**0.3**	**75.6**	**0.79**	**4.2**	**1.73**	**4.1**

Mineral Hill JORC 2012 & JORC 2004 Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve summary table

Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Measured	698	2.63	40.3	0.85%	0.42%	0.28%	59	904	5.9	3.0	2.0
Indicated	4,542	0.92	21.4	0.66%	1.09%	0.55%	134	3126	30.1	49.7	25.1
Inferred	674	1.68	20.2	1.16%	1.30%	1.19%	36	438	7.8	8.8	8.0
Total	5,913	1.20	23.5	0.74%	1.03%	0.60%	229	4461	43.5	61.1	35.3
Reserve Category	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t Au)**	**Silver Grade (g/t Ag)**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Cu (kt)**	**Pb (kt)**	**Zn (kt)**
Proved	55	2.30	17.0				4	31			
Probable	2,017	1.38	4.9				67	315			
Total	2,072	1.41	5.2				71	346			

Competent Persons Statement and Disclaimer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr. Stuart Hayward BAppSc (Geology) MAIG, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Hayward is an employee of the Company. Mr. Hayward has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Hayward confirms that the information in the market announcement provided is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the material mining project and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Competent Person signing off on the overall Misima Ore Reserves Estimate is Mr John Wyche BE (Min Hon), of Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has sufficient relevant experience in operations and consulting for open pit metalliferous mines. Mr Wyche consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Kingston confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in all ASX announcements referenced in this release, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in these announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific 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 was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more*	• A diamond core drill rig was used to produce rock samples of core. Run length was variable between 3m and 1m depending on the ground conditions and any expected mineralisation. • Triple Tube PQ and HQ barrel set up was utilised to maximize recoveries. PQ was used in weathered zone, typically approximately the first 30m followed by HQ3. • Mineralisation is typically determined by the presence of sulphides, namely pyrite, and alteration mineralogy. This is a visual assessment and at times verified by pXRF analysis. • Diamond drill core is orientated where orientation tools provided an outcome that is assessed as reliable. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on logged lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structures with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.0m. Drill core is sampled only within potentially mineralised zones and extending up to 10m outside of mineralised zones as determined by visual and/or pXRF analysis. • All drill core is sampled using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade. Samples comprise half core for HQ3, and quarter core for PQ3 with sample intervals determined by the geologist and recorded as a cut sheet. • For orientated drill core a cutting refence line is drawn approximately 15mm offset form the orientation line. Drill core is cut along the cut line with the orientation line not sampled and returned to the core box for future reference. • Non-orientated drill core is cut along a reference line that is the best approximation of the extensions of the orientation reference line with the intent of ensuring the same half core is sampled. • Samples are placing calico bags and dispatched to SGS laboratory where they are received and registered with a sample receipt document provided as a record of the chain of custody process.

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	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.	
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Historical:- The Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) dataset contains drill holes collared between 800mE and 1400mE, and south of 775mN (local mine grid), that intersect the Mineral Hill Volcanics host rocks. Numerous holes have failed in overlying unmineralised Devonian sedimentary rocks and are not included. Historical drilling at the SOZ has seen a higher proportion of diamond core holes than is typical at Mineral Hill with 139 diamond holes, 17 RC holes, and three percussion holes in the pre-2013 historical dataset. Diamond drilling using HQ (61.1-63.5mm) core diameter and a standard barrel configuration is most common. Core from underground drilling was not routinely orientated. Orientation was attempted on numerous surface drill holes with mostly good results. Methods used over time included traditional spear and marker, and modern orientation tools attached to the core barrel. The SOZ sampling dataset also includes assays from over 5800 metres of underground sampling performed by Triako from faces and walls, and sludge sampling from underground probe and blast percussion holes. • KSN:- Triple tube diamond core, PQ3 collar followed by HQ3 tail. Where possible core was oriented using a Reflex down hole digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recoveries were measured by the driller and/or offsider whilst in the splits on the rack at the rig site using a handheld tape measure. Recoveries were written in permanent marker on a core block placed in the core tray. The Geologist and/or field assistant measured the length of recovered core in the trays when meter marking the core. Recovery is recorded as a percentage per run. • PQ diameter core was used in more broken ground close to surface in order to maximise recoveries. Additionally, the driller adjusted the length of runs depending on ground conditions, shorter runs were used in intervals of more challenging ground conditions. The driller used variable penetration rates in order to maximise recoverable core. • At this point there is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• A qualified geologist logged the core for geological and geotechnical features. Logging captured, lithological, alteration, mineralisation, structural and weathering information.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Geological logging is qualitative in nature noting the presence of various geological features and their intensities using a numerical 1-5 scale. Quantitative features of the logging include structural alpha and beta measurements captured as well as magnetic susceptibility data. • The entire hole was logged and photographed both wet and dry. • Recent era digital photos and scans of film photography are stored electronically.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historical: ore regarded as significantly mineralised was cut in half for subsequent assay. This approach has the potential to miss finely disseminated gold mineralisation, and in some cases low grade Cu, high Pb—Zn mineralisation was regarded as uneconomic and ignored. Underground core drilled by KBL was fully sampled (sawn half core) and submitted for assay. All cored sections of KBL surface drill holes were assayed unless the volume of rock was deemed to have been effectively sampled by a pre-existing drill hole, for example in the case of wedging where the wedge hole trajectory is close (typically <5m) from the parent hole. There was no standard procedure regarding the line of cutting with any veins and structural fabrics. However, an attempt was made to obtain an equivalent sample of mineralised material in both halves of the core. Poorly mineralised core was typically cut perpendicular to any dominant fabric. Water used in the core cutting was unprocessed and hence unlikely to introduce contamination to the core samples. When sub sampling RC chips a riffle splitter or conical splitter is typically employed directly off the cyclone. In cases when sampling low grade or background intervals after determination with portable XRF, 4m composite intervals were assembled by spearing. If anomalous results were received from the Lab, the composite intervals were resubmitted from the remaining bulk sample as 1m intervals by riffle splitting. Dry sampling was ensured by use of a booster air compressor when significant groundwater was encountered in RC drilling. Field duplicates were periodically assayed by Triako and CBH, but KBL did not routinely submitted duplicates for analysis. The HQ and HQ3 diameter core was deemed by KBL to provide a representative sample of the SOZ sulfide mineralisation which generally comprises a fine- to medium-grained (1—5mm) intergrowth of crystalline sulfide phases such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite; with quartz—mica— carbonate gangue. A typical 1m half core sample weighs approximately 3.5-4.5 kg. The 4 “diameter bit, used as standard in RC drilling, collected a typical bulk sample weighing up to 30kg per metre drilled, from which a split 1/10 sub-sample typically weighing between 1.5 and 2.5 kg was submitted for assay. The split sub-sample was deemed representative of the entire metre sampled.

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		• KSN:- The recovered core was subsampled by the logging geologist. Samples ranged in size from 30cm to 1m. all samples were delineated to geological contacts. Individual samples were cut in half using a modified brick saw. The blade was consistently situated 5 degrees to the left of the orientation line where available. • Half core HQ samples were collected to a minimum size of 30cm to ensure sufficient representivity of sample for assay. This method is appropriate to capture the finer levels of geological detail not available in RC drilling. The increased detail of logging and sampling will provide greater confidence in ensuing geological and resource models. • Routine QAQC was used in the sampling process. Blank material was introduced ration of 1:20. Certified Reference Material was introduced at a ratio of 1:10 and in areas of identified mineralization. • Lab duplicates were used of the crushed primary sample. Two samples of the primary crushate were analysed and assessed for reproducibility. • Half Core sampling is a standard industry practice and appropriate for the nature of this drill campaign (Validation of previous results).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis 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.*	• Historical:- During the Triako era drilling at SOZ (2001—2005), samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold using ALS Method IC581. All gold values >5 g/t were then repeated with method AA26. All pulps returning >1%Cu, >1%Pb, >1% Zn, and/or >25g/t Ag were repeated with method OG46/AA46 (mixed acid digest, flame AAS). KBL routinely assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth using ALS Method ME-ICP41, with pulps returning over 10000ppm for Cu, Pb, Zn or 100ppm for Ag, reanalysed with the ore-grade method ME-OG46. The aqua regia ME—ICP41 and ME-OG46 methods are regarded as a total digestion technique for the ore minerals present at SOZ. Gold was analysed with the 50g fire-assay—AAS finish method Au-AA26. In the more recent KBL drilling programs two standards were inserted every 30 samples in the sample stream. The standards comprised Certified Ore Grade base and precious metal Reference Material provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. The analysis of standards was checked upon receipt of batch results—all base metal standards analysed with the KBL core samples had ore elements within two standard deviations (SD) of the provided mean standard grade with 53% of these having all ore element concentrations within one SD. Based on the results of standard analysis, in addition to the internal QA/QC standards, repeats and blanks run by the laboratory, the laboratory was deemed to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. For historical drilling from 2001—2005, standards were inserted at the start and end of each batch of samples sent to ALS. The laboratory was requested to repeat any high grade standards which returned values > 10% from the quoted mean, and >20% for the low grade standards. • KSN:- Gold analysis is determined by fire assay (FA) by using lead collection technique with a 50g sample charge weight and AAS instrument finish. Gold by Fire Assay (FA) is considered a “complete or total” method for total recovery of gold in sample. • A multi (42) element suit was used for full geochemical coverage. This was a 4 Acid Digest with an ICP-

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		OES finish. The 4 Acid digest is a total method. Historically Aqua Regia has been used at Mineral Hill. Kingston has decided to use the more robust 4 acid digest for its drilling programs. The sample 0.2g (df=500) is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. With most silicate based material, solubility is to all intents and purposes complete, however, elements such as Cr, Sn, W, Zr, and in some cases Ba, may prove difficult to bring into solution. This digest is in general unsuited to dissolution of chromite, titaniferous material, barite, cassiterite, and zircon. In sulphidic samples, some of the sulphur may be lost (as H2S) or is partially converted to insoluble elemental sulphur. Antimony can also partly be lost as volatiles under this digest. Some minerals may dissolve, or partly dissolve and precipitate the element of interest. Examples are silver, lead in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, barium in the presence of sulphur/sulphate , Sn, Zr, Ta, Nb through hydrolysis. • KSN utilised QAQC in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at Pearse North. There were no 2SD exceedances in the QAQC performance with the assay results in KSNDDH006. The QAQC results included in the first batch of assays will contribute to KSN's ongoing monitoring of laboratory performance.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Historical:- Significant intersections were checked by the Senior Mine Geologist, Senior Exploration Geologist, and Chief Geologist. Original laboratory documents from historical drilling exist in physical form though have were not reviewed by KBL for completeness. The Mineral Hill drilling database exists in electronic form as a Microsoft Access database. The assay data were imported into the database from digital results tables sent by the laboratory, without manual data entry. The Senior Mine Geologist and Chief Geologist managed the drill hole assay database. 3D validation of drilling data and underground sampling occurred whenever new data was imported for visualisation and modelling by KBL geologists in Micromine*" and SurpacTM software. No adjustment were reported to have been made to assay data received from the laboratory. • The Senior Geologist and Chief Geologist checked and verified significant intersections. • The results are for the first hole of a 8-hole program. • Primary data was collected into an excel logging template. The Senior Geologist managed the database and entered the primary data into a Microsoft Access database that is hosted onsite whilst the company progresses with a database translation to a third-party provider. • Assay data are not adjusted except for results that fall under the detection limit for the analytic method and element. These entries are imputed with an absolute value of half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	• Historical:- The collar positions of holes drilled by Triako have been surveyed by mine surveyors and are consistent with surveyed underground workings. The holes were surveyed in Mineral Hill mine grid and also the national grid. The CBH drill hole collars were established by GPS using the national grid and converted to mine grid using the conversion established by Triako. KBL Mining Ltd collar locations were either surveyed by qualified mine surveyors or by real-time differential GPS (DGPS) in areas at surface

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	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	distant from reliable survey stations. Coordinates were recorded in a local Mine Grid (MHG) established by Triako in which Grid North has a bearing of 315 relative to True North (MGA Zone 55). The local grid origin has MGASS coordinates of 498581.680 mE, 6394154.095 mN. Topographic control is reported to have been good with elevation surveyed in detail over the mine site area and numerous survey control points recorded. • KSN:- A Differential GPS (DGPS) was used by the Senior Geologist to collect the collar co-ordinate information. DGPS are robust survey collection tools that provide co-ordinates to the cm scale. • Data is presented in Geographic Datum Australia (GDA) released 1994- GDA94 Zone 55. • Kingston has a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the site constructed by a registered Surveyor. This is used for planning purposed when designing drill holes. An updated lidar derived DTM will be used for the upcoming resource estimate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Historical:- Historical surface drilling at SOZ, like most of the Mineral Hill field, was mainly designed on an east-west grid (relative to Mine Grid). Surface holes were drilled from drill pads arranged on a grid of approximately 50 x 50m, typically with two to five separate holes drilled from each pad. Underground drilling at SOZ has also occurred from numerous sites, most commonly in the hanging wall of the mineralisation, and drill holes have a greater range of orientations. As a whole, the drilling has typically intersected the A, B, C, & D lodes at a spacing 25m x 25m between 160RL and ORL (between 147m and 307 metres depth from surface) with closer drill spacing in many areas. Drilling has intersected the mineralisation at an average spacing of approximately 50x50m between ORL and -100RL (307m to 407m depth from surface). Below - 100RL, only sporadic drilling has been carried out. Historical drilling into the G & H lodes was mostly from underground sites at the northern and southern ends of the deposit. Drilling has intersected the mineralised envelope with a spacing of approximately 25—30 m at G Lode and 30—50m at H Lode. The majority of drill holes have been selectively sampled. Only intervals that showed signs of mineralisation were assayed. H&SC considered the data spacing to be sufficient to classify the resources at SOZ as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. Historically (Triako era), rock chip samples from RC drilling at SOZ were first composited into four metre intervals for assay by riffle splitting the individual metre bulk samples and combining. Composite intervals returning assay results of economic significance were then resampled in 1m intervals from the bulk samples using a riffle splitter and re-assayed. No sample compositing was applied by KBL during drilling at SOZ. • KSN:- This announcement presents the new results of only one hole that is orientated at right angles (normal) to the interpreted mineralised trends, and as an infill between existing flatter orientated historical drilling. • No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures*	• Historical:- Surface drill hole designs at SOZ mostly dip between 60 and 75 degrees to the to the east, intersecting the interpreted steeply west-dipping lodes at a favourable angle. In the central part of the G & H Lode domain, most of the drill holes are oriented at a non-ideal angle either down-dip or along strike

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geological structure	*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.*	relative to the interpretation of mineralisation. The angle of existing drilling to interpreted mineralisation is more favourable in the northern and southern parts of the G & H Lodes. Due to limited underground drill sites • KSN drill holes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the overall dip strike of the mineralized lenses at SOZ. No sampling bias is expected in the KSN drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Historical:- For diamond drilling, historically, half core was collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which were tied at the top. Samples were couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory, Orange, NSW. Specific records of historical sample security measures were not recorded, however the methods were regarded as normal industry practice during an external audit of Triako's historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods in 2005. For historic RC drilling, representative samples from the rig were deposited into individually numbered calico bags which were then tied at the top Samples were couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory. For diamond drilling, half core was collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which were tied at the top Samples were couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory in Orange, NSW. • KSN:- Core is stored at the Mineral Holl core yard which is situated within the gated confines of the mine area. Only authorised personnel with a swipe on key card can gain access. The drillers deliver the core to the core yard where it is received by KSN. • A KSN employed Field Assistant personally drives the samples to the SGS facility in West Wyalong where it is handed over for laboratory analysis. • Samples are received and checked at the dispatch center. Samples are transported to Townsville via road. Samples are then received, checked and verified, and a formal receipt of samples supplied by the Townsville laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical:- The historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods were reviewed by Barret, Fuller and Partners (BFP) in June 2005 on behalf of Triako Resources Ltd. The BFP report was authored by C.E. Gee and T.G. Summons and concluded that the Triako database and procedures were of “normal industry practice". CBH Resources, and subsequently KBL Mining Ltd maintained the Triako drilling and sampling procedures, bringing the database standards up to practice during there tenure. A detailed QA/QC review of the Mineral Hill drill hole database was carried out in 2013-2014 by independent consultant geologist, Mr Garry Johansen. This work was performed as an

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		integral part of building a 3D digital geological model of the Mineral Hill district. • KSN has engaged an external consultant to provide an initial assessment of the database and it has been reported to be of acceptable quality. • No new audits have been completed to date outside of the database review.

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	• *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.* • *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.*	• • As part of the recent transaction with Quintana, there exists a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over future production at the Mineral Hill Mine.

Tenement	Holder	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Type	Title Area
ML5240	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	14/03/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA
EL1999	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	4/03/1983	4/03/2023	EL	17 UNITS
ML5267	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	22/06/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA
ML5278	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	13/08/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA
EL8334	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	23/12/2014	23/12/2022	EL	100 UNITS
ML332	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	22.36 HA
ML333	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	28.03 HA
ML334	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	21.04 HA
ML335	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	24.79 HA
ML336	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	23.07 HA
ML337	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	32.27 HA
ML338	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	26.3 HA
ML339	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	25.09 HA
ML340	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	25.79 HA
ML1695	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	7/05/2014	7/05/2035	ML	8.779 HA
ML1712	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	28/05/2015	28/05/2036	ML	23.92 HA
ML1778	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	7/12/2018	28/05/2036	ML	29.05 HA
ML5499	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	18/11/1955	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA
ML5621	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	12/03/1958	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA
ML5632	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	25/07/1958	14/03/2033	ML	27.32 HA
ML6329	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	18/05/1972	14/03/2033	ML	8.094 HA
ML6365	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	20/12/1972	14/03/2033	ML	2.02 HA

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The SOZ lodes were discovered by Triako Resources Ltd. The majority of drilling at SOZ to date was carried out by Triako between 2001 and 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The SOZ at Mineral Hill is an epithermal polymetallic (Cu—Au to Cu—Pb—Zn—Ag—Au) vein and breccia system hosted by the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation is structurally controlled and comprises lodes centred on hydrothermal breccia zones within and adjacent to numerous faults, surrounded by a halo of quartz—sulfide vein stockwork mineralisation. Mineralisation at A Lode is mostly in the form of breccia, composed of volcanic wall rock and older quartz-sulphide vein fragments set in a silica and sulphide matrix and locally comprising massive sulphide. This Lode is the easternmost of the parallel to en-echelon west-dipping breccia zones which make up the SOZ. There is a general zonation from Pb-Zn-Ag rich mineralisation at higher levels such as the A lode to more Cu-Au dominant mineralisation at lower levels.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* ○ *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*	• See Table 1 ,2 & 3 above • For historical Mineral Hill drill results See ASX announcement 18th May 2022

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	clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts reported in Table 2 and Table 5 of this announcement • *Mineralised intercepts for reporting are derived from In-Situ Copper Equivalent (CuEqIS) using the following formula. Proportions are based on spot USD$ commodity pricing and are not inclusive of metallurgical recovery or mining costs.* *CuEqIS= (Au_ppm*0.006)+ (Ag_ppm*0.0001)+ (Cu%*1.0)+ (Pb%*0.234) + (Zn%*0.436)* *Spot Commodity Pricing: Copper USD$9098/t; Lead USD$2319/t; Zinc USD$4319/t; Gold USD$1883/oz; Silver USD$24/oz* *Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at CuEqIS cut-off grade of greater than 0.1%, 0.5%, and 1.0%, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.* • Cu metals equivalents are only used to determine significant intercepts, and CuEqIS is not reported for individual intervals for either historical or recent drill holes in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Significant intercepts widths are reported as down hole length, width not known. • Drilling was approximately perpendicular to the overall strike of mineralization. • Intercept widths are close to true across-strike/dip widths.

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Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See the body of this announcement for maps, diagrams, and tabulations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Comprehensive reporting was conducted on all KSN drill holes. • To ensure consistency in reporting between historical and recent drill holes, and relative significance of intercepts, both historical and new mineralised intercepts have been determined based on the same new InSitu CuEq calculation based on updated economic assumptions. • Cu metals equivalents are only used to determine significant intercepts, and CuEqIS is not reported for individual intervals for either historical or recent drill holes in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There are numerous historical exploration data sets at Mineral Hill mine, these are not deemed meaningful or relevant for the purposes of this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Kingston plans to carry out programs of RC and Diamond drilling from surface and UG (at SOZ). Initially these holes will be confirmatory as well as testing depth and lateral extensions of the deposits outlined in this release. • See the plan diagram in the body of the release for areas of possible extensions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	