18 November 2026

High-Grade Results at Southern Ore Zone – Supportive of Resource and Mine Planning Work

Wide, high-grade gold-copper mineralisation at the Upper A Lode (18.50m @ 7.63% CuEq) reinforcing geological confidence ahead of planned Resource and Reserve updates

Key Highlights:

- **Outstanding high-grade results at Upper A Lode** including two broad massive sulphide intervals in KSNDDH088:
  - **18.50m @ 7.63% CuEq** from 150.5m – estimated true width (ETW) 14m
  - **17.00m @ 2.86% CuEq** from 124.0m – ETW 15m, incl. **14.20m @ 3.34% CuEq**
- **High-grade Upper A Lode mineralisation intersected** 70m north of the previously reported in KSNDDH085, reinforcing the potential for a broad, high-grade mineralised zone and establishing a priority target for further drilling.
- **Infill drilling strengthens confidence in the Southern Ore Zone geological model** supporting the planned Mineral Resource and mine planning updates.
- **Further strong gold grades in KSNDDH119:**
  - **10.20m @ 5.15g/t Au** (6.11% CuEq) from 152.0m, incl. **8.20m @ 6.31g/t Au** (7.45% CuEq)
- **Additional mineralisation intersected in the northern D Lode,** with potential extensions at depth remaining untested**.**
- **Surface drill rig has arrived on site with the first target being the Upper A Lode.**
- **Clear pathway towards updated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves,** with an SOZ Mineral Resource update targeted for **the March quarter of 2027** and an Ore Reserve update targeted **by June 2027**, supporting the assessment of a potential underground restart.

See the KSN website for a 3D fly-through of the results (www.kingstonresources.com.au).

Kingston Resources Limited (**ASX: KSN**) ('**Kingston**' or '**The Company**') reports further assay results from underground drilling at the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ), Mineral Hill. The results include wide, high-grade Copper-Gold mineralisation in the Upper A Lode and support the geological interpretation of the eastern A, B and C Lodes.

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The drilling is part of Kingston's FY27 program targeting Mineral Resource growth and increased geological confidence to support assessment of a potential underground restart at Mineral Hill. The high-grade intersections, encouraging mineralised widths and infill results are broadly consistent with the geological model and provide a strong foundation for the Mineral Resource update targeted for the March quarter of 2027, which will inform subsequent mine planning and Ore Reserve assessment.

Managing Director and CEO, Andrew Corbett commented:

"These are outstanding results for Kingston and provide further encouragement for our plans to return Mineral Hill to underground production.

"Eighteen and a half metres at 7.63% copper equivalent, with an estimated true width of 14 metres, is an exceptional intersection. Together with KSNDDH085, it highlights the potential of the Upper A Lode and makes it a priority target for our surface drilling program.

"Just as encouraging, the eastern infill holes are intersecting mineralisation as predicted by our geological model. These results strengthen confidence in the areas we are assessing for potential future underground mining.

"Our objective is to establish the Resource confidence, Reserve scale and mine plan needed to assess a potential underground restart. The drilling and technical work underway are building towards a clearer picture of Mineral Hill's potential mine life, production scale and capital requirements.

"These results will feed into the SOZ Mineral Resource update targeted for the March quarter of 2027, followed by the Ore Reserve update targeted by June 2027."

These results continue the FY27 drilling program announced on 27 August 2026, the largest annual campaign at Mineral Hill since the original resource drill-out in 1999. The program is directed at two outcomes: expanding the Mineral Resource and increasing drill density in the areas expected to be the first production areas on a return to underground mining. The drilling reported here includes both infill and extension holes.

The holes oriented to the east, into the A, B and C Lodes, are infill holes drilled to increase drill density in the parts of the deposit most relevant to potential future underground mining. The holes to the north are extension holes targeting the D, E, G and H Lodes.

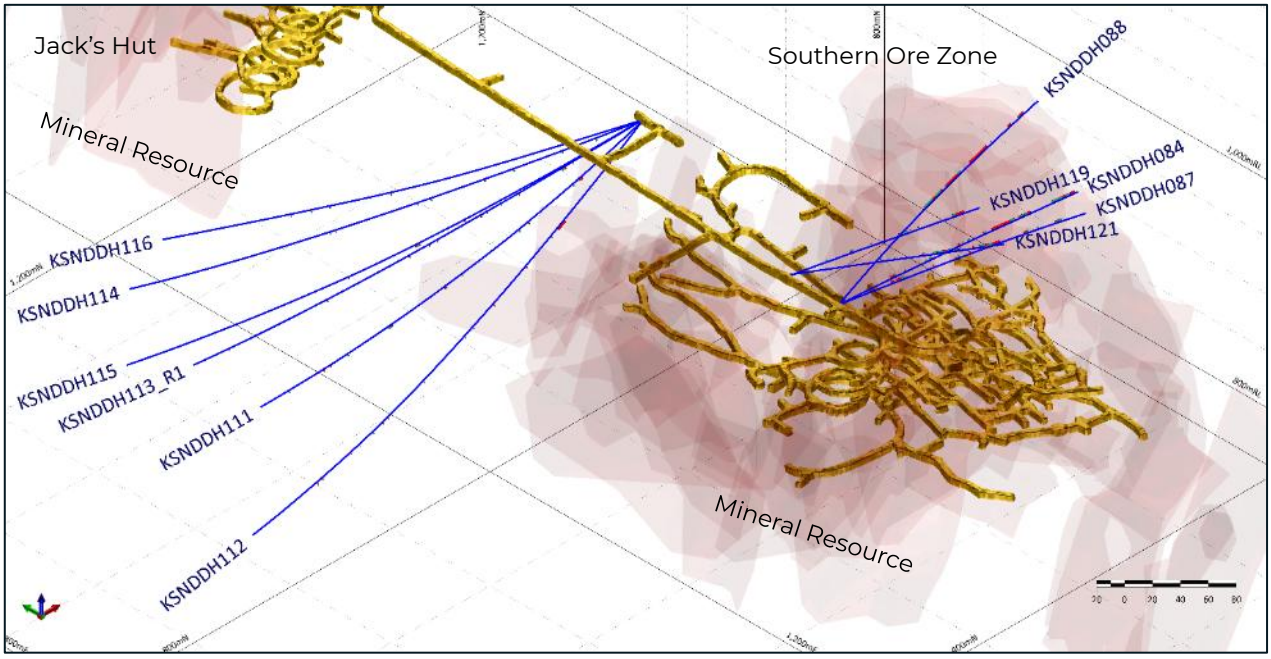


Figure 1: Oblique view of the recent holes being announced.

Eastern A, B and C Lodes – infill drilling supports the geological model

The eastern infill holes intersected the A, B and C Lodes in the positions, widths and grade ranges predicted by the geological model. The results support the geological interpretation in areas relevant to potential future underground mining.

The purpose of this infill drilling is to increase confidence in mineralisation already included in the Mineral Resource, rather than necessarily add tonnes. The results will be incorporated into the SOZ Mineral Resource update targeted for the March quarter of 2027, which will inform subsequent mine planning and the SOZ Ore Reserve update targeted by June 2027.

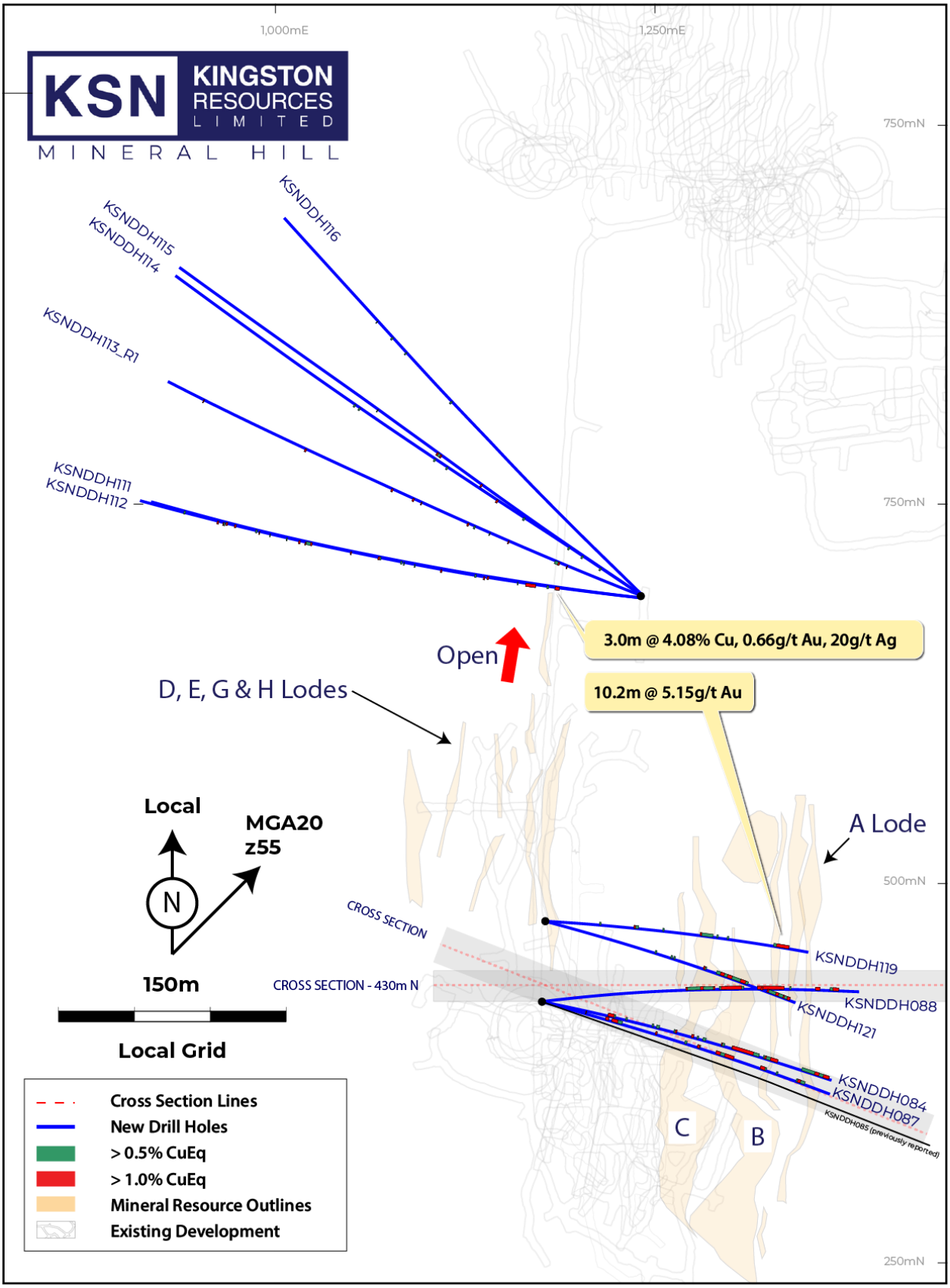


Figure 2: Plan view – extension drilling targeting D, G and H Lodes and infill holes into the eastern A, B and C Lodes. The previously reported KSNDDH085 shown in black in the south-east.

KSNDDH088 – wide, high-grade polymetallic mineralisation in the Upper A Lode

KSNDDH088 is the standout hole of the program. This hole intersected the same ultra high-grade polymetallic mineralisation in the Upper A Lode, 70m to the north of the previously reported KSNDDH085 (see ASX announcement 9 July 2026):

- **18.50m @ 1.27% Cu, 3.68g/t Au, 5.39% Pb, 3.41% Zn, 43g/t Ag (7.63% CuEq) from 150.5m – estimated true width 14m**
- **17.00m @ 1.32% Cu, 0.64g/t Au, 1.42% Pb, 1.44% Zn, 19g/t Ag (2.86% CuEq) from 124.0m – estimated true width 15m, including 14.20m @ 3.34% CuEq**

These are not narrow structures. At estimated true widths of 14m and 15m, KSNDDH088 has intersected two broad zones of massive sulphide mineralisation in a single hole – chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with associated quartz-carbonate veining. Refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4 for cross sections and Figure 5 for core photos of KSNDDH088.

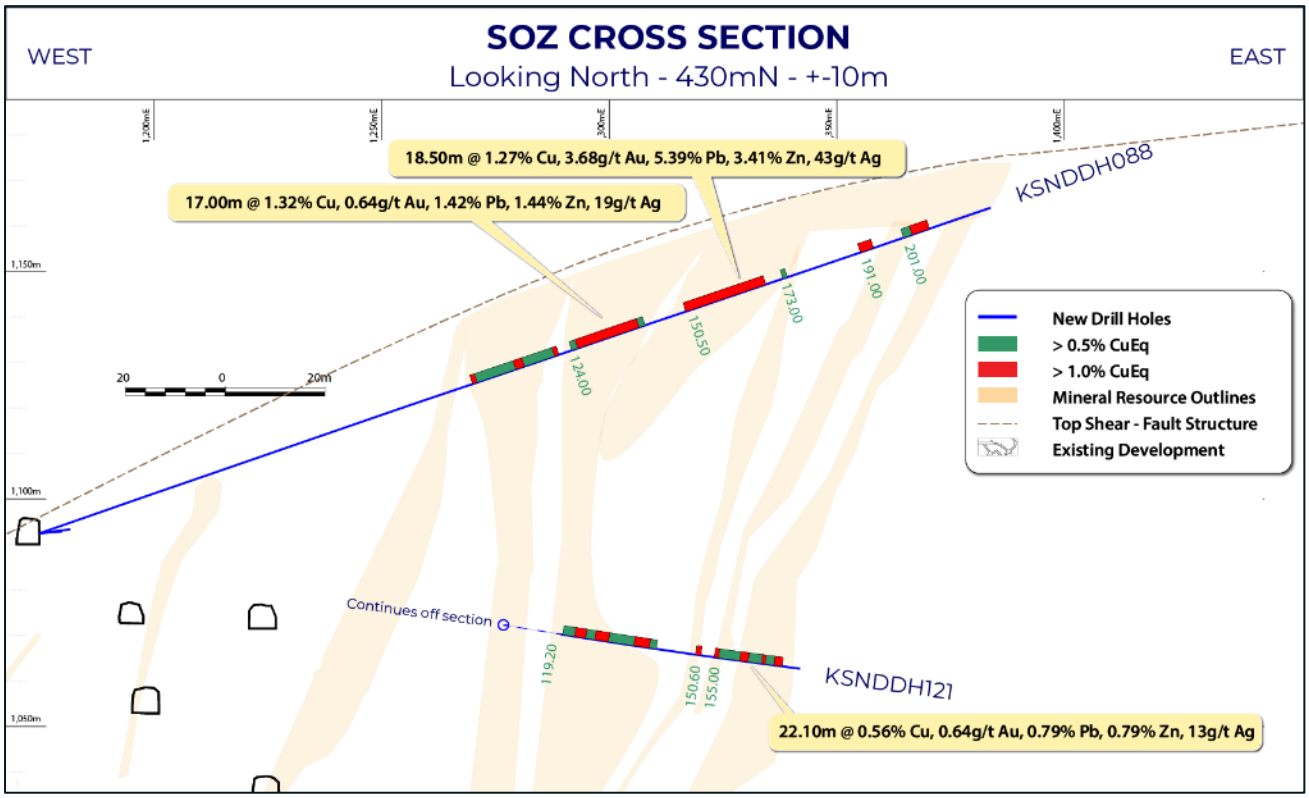


Figure 3: Cross-section at 430mN at the Southern Ore Zone.

The significance is in the pairing. **KSNDDH085** returned **77.10m @ 0.62g/t Au, 0.66% Cu, 4.07% Pb, 2.49% Zn, 53g/t Ag (3.38% CuEq) from 154.0m** at an estimated true width of approximately 20m, **including 22.10m @ 1.62g/t Au, 1.47% Cu, 8.98% Pb, 3.13% Zn, 132g/t Ag (7.61% CuEq)**. KSNDDH088 has now returned comparable true widths and comparable grades in the same lode. The latest results provide further support for the interpretation of a broad high-grade mineralised zone in the Upper A Lode.

The A Lode underpins a substantial portion of the 6.54Mt Southern Ore Zone Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement 24 June 2026). Taken together, KSNDDH085 and KSNDDH088 describe a wide and well-mineralised zone within it, and the results of both holes will be incorporated into the updated SOZ Mineral Resource estimate targeted for the March quarter of 2027.

The Upper A Lode is now a priority target for the surface diamond drill rig, which has just arrived on site and will be testing this zone from surface. Surface drilling gives Kingston access to parts of the lode that cannot be reached from existing underground development and allows the zone to be tested along strike and to the east beyond the current drilling.

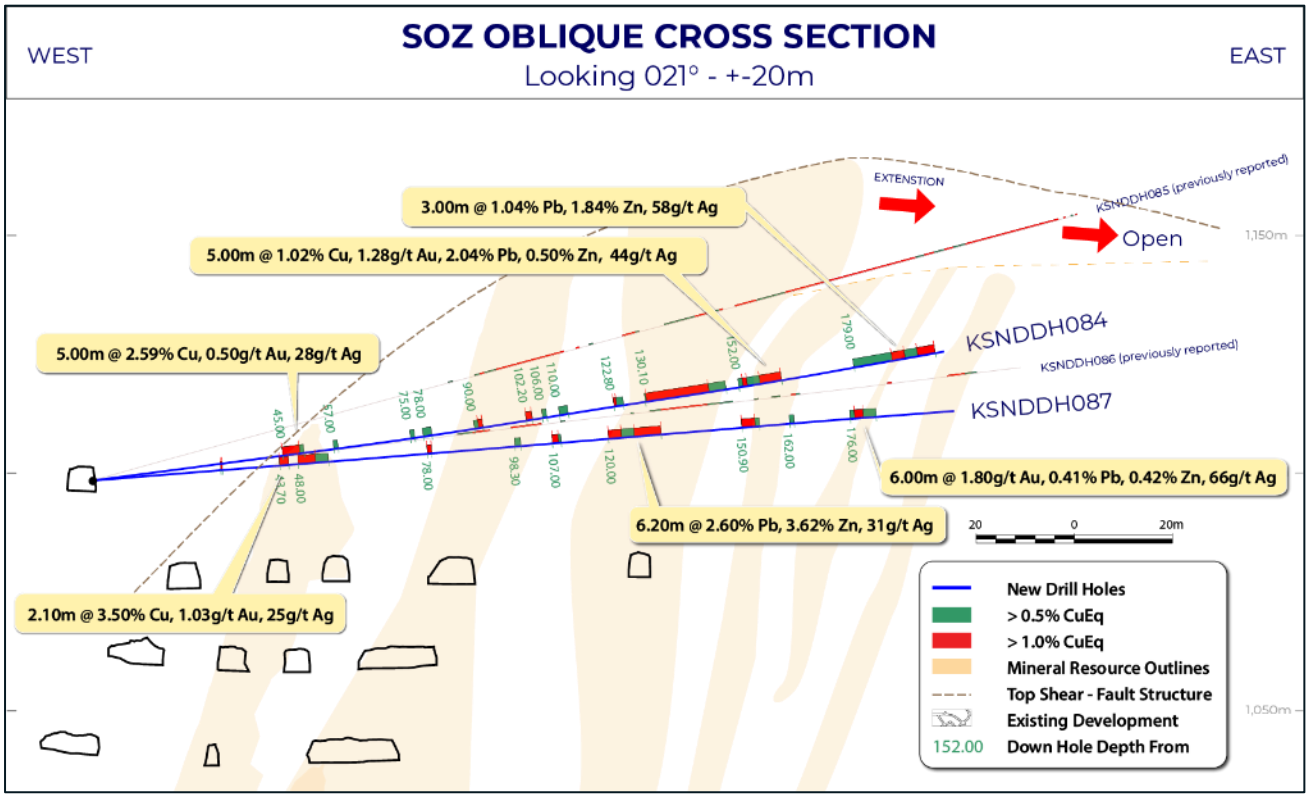


Figure 4: Cross section looking towards 021° at the southern group of drill holes.

KSNDDH119, designed as an infill hole, intercepted the highest gold grades from this set of results, returning **10.20m @ 5.15g/t Au** (6.11% CuEq) from 152.0m. This result is located directly in line with the existing Mineral Resource wireframe and down-dip from a previously drilled high-grade gold intersection, providing strong confirmation of the existing geology models.

KSNDDH121 has also intersected a very wide part of the A Lode mineralisation - **22.10m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.64g/t Au, 13g/t Ag (1.78% CuEq) from 119.2m, ETW 20m**. This result points to a potential widening of the mineralisation in this zone.

Table 1: Selected highlights of the southern drill holes.

High Grade

Hole ID	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH084	0.5	45.00	50.00	5.00	0.50	28	2.59	0.73	0.67	3.90
KSNDDH084	1.0	45.00	49.00	4.00	0.58	35	3.18	0.87	0.81	4.75
KSNDDH084	0.5	102.20	103.60	1.40	0.14	22	3.29	0.52	0.69	4.05
KSNDDH084	0.5	152.00	162.00	10.00	0.79	25	0.65	1.28	0.44	2.27
KSNDDH084	1.0	157.00	162.00	5.00	1.28	44	1.02	2.04	0.50	3.67
KSNDDH084	0.5	179.00	198.05	19.05	0.44	22	0.10	0.68	0.65	1.21
KSNDDH084	1.0	188.00	191.00	3.00	2.04	58	0.12	1.04	1.84	3.98
KSNDDH087	0.5	43.70	45.80	2.10	1.03	25	3.50	0.26	0.36	5.23
KSNDDH087	0.5	48.00	55.00	7.00	0.34	9	0.61	0.79	1.07	1.47
KSNDDH087	1.0	48.00	52.00	4.00	0.54	13	0.82	1.24	1.73	2.16
KSNDDH087	0.5	107.00	109.00	2.00	1.89	4	0.38	0.24	0.20	2.66
KSNDDH087	0.5	120.00	132.20	12.20	0.04	23	0.28	2.17	3.06	1.62
KSNDDH087	1.0	126.00	132.20	6.20	0.05	31	0.41	2.60	3.62	2.08
KSNDDH087	0.5	176.00	182.00	6.00	1.80	66	0.02	0.41	0.42	3.39
KSNDDH087	1.0	177.00	179.00	2.00	5.12	174	0.04	0.64	0.42	9.14
KSNDDH088	0.5	101.00	121.00	20.00	0.32	6	0.49	0.21	0.21	1.04
KSNDDH088	1.0	111.00	113.00	2.00	1.35	17	1.23	0.44	0.14	3.15
KSNDDH088	0.5	124.00	141.00	17.00	0.64	19	1.32	1.42	1.44	2.86
KSNDDH088	1.0	125.40	139.60	14.20	0.74	22	1.54	1.66	1.71	3.34
KSNDDH088	0.5	150.50	169.00	18.50	3.68	43	1.27	5.39	3.41	7.63
KSNDDH119	0.5	152.00	162.20	10.20	5.15	4	0.13	0.20	0.24	6.11
KSNDDH119	1.0	154.00	162.20	8.20	6.31	4	0.14	0.22	0.24	7.45
KSNDDH121	0.5	119.20	141.30	22.10	0.64	13	0.56	0.79	0.79	1.78
KSNDDH121	1.0	126.80	130.00	3.20	0.23	33	0.70	2.24	1.35	2.14
KSNDDH121	1.0	136.00	139.60	3.60	3.19	15	1.74	0.79	0.93	5.90
KSNDDH121	0.5	155.00	171.00	16.00	0.42	7	0.24	0.90	0.65	1.08
KSNDDH121	1.0	169.10	171.00	1.90	0.21	29	1.00	5.51	2.24	3.00

The full list of significant intercepts is included in the section titled Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays.



Figure 5: Massive sulphide mineralisation in KSNDDH088. Core photos show high-grade polymetallic mineralisation with chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and associated quartz/carbonate veining.

Northern SOZ – D, E, G and H Lodes

The northern holes were designed to extend the high-grade gold-copper dominant mineralisation in the D, E, G and H Lodes. Previously announced holes in this area successfully intersected extensions to the existing Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement from 22 October 2026). The holes in this announcement have again intersected the main **D Lode mineralisation**, including **3.00m @ 4.08% Cu, 0.66g/t Au, 20g/t Ag (5.20% CuEq)** in KSNDDH111 and 8.20m @ 1.77% Cu (2.01% CuEq) in KSNDDH112.

KSNDDH114, KSNDDH115 and KSNDDH116, drilled north of KSNDDH113_R1, intersected the host structure but returned declining grades. At the elevation tested, the structure continues north, but the grade tenor within it does not.

Kingston interprets potential for mineralisation to continue below these holes, consistent with the northerly plunge observed elsewhere in the deposit. This potential remains untested. Follow-up drilling will be designed to assess whether higher-grade mineralisation continues at depth.

Table 2: Selected highlights of the northern drill holes.

High Grade

Hole ID	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH111	0.5	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.66	20	4.08	0.09	0.04	5.20
KSNDDH112	0.5	88.30	96.50	8.20	0.10	7	1.77	0.03	0.03	2.01
KSNDDH112	0.5	283.00	284.10	1.10	5.15	3	0.88	0.02	0.02	6.76

The full list of significant intercepts is included in the section titled Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays.

Next steps

All results reported here will be incorporated into the updated Southern Ore Zone Mineral Resource estimate targeted for the March quarter of 2027. That estimate will inform updated mine planning and an updated SOZ Ore Reserve estimate targeted by June 2027.

The surface drill rig has now arrived on site and is currently collaring the first hole to test for extensions to the high-grade Upper A Lode mineralisation. The surface program comprises 6,575m of diamond and RC drilling. The key targets for the surface program include:

- Southern Ore Zone's Upper A Lode,
- Jack's Hut Deeps,
- Parker's Hill East,
- Iodide Extensions.
- Southern Ore Zone Footwall Lodes

The underground rig remains in operation. Assay results are pending for the southern footwall lodes and will be reported as they are received.



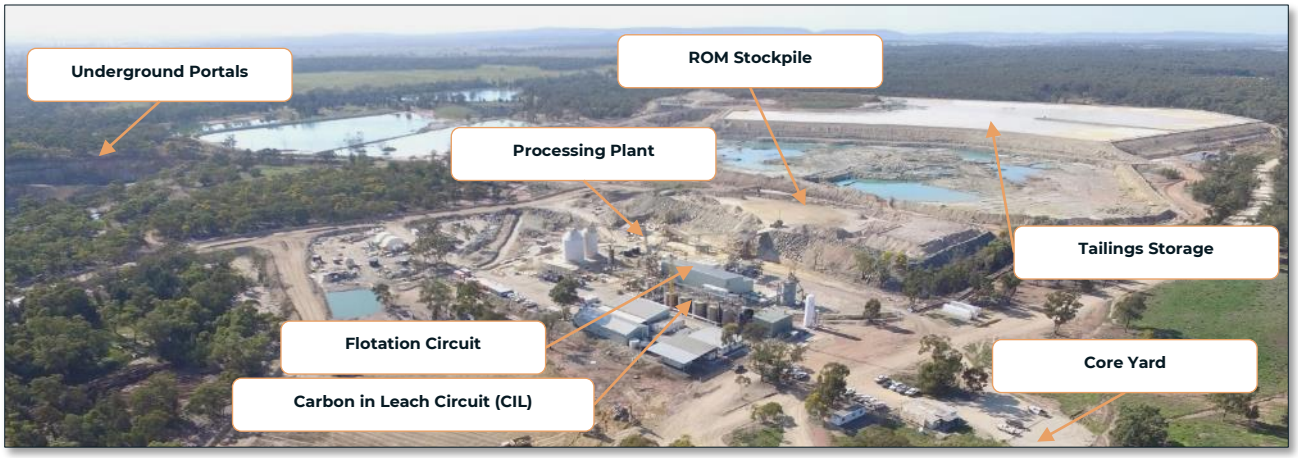
Figure 6: Surface drill rig positioned over the first diamond drill hole, targeting Upper A Lode extensions.

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 an Australian gold and copper company focused on Mineral Resource growth and advancing the next phase of development at its 100%-owned Mineral Hill asset in New South Wales.

Mineral Hill is an established polymetallic mine and processing complex in the Southern Cobar Basin and is currently on care and maintenance. Gold and copper are the principal value drivers. The site includes five orebodies within the existing mining lease, a fully permitted 350ktpa processing plant and two existing underground declines.



Three reasons to look more closely at Kingston:

01

ESTABLISHED ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Kingston owns 100% of Mineral Hill, including the existing mine, a fully permitted 350ktpa processing plant and two underground declines. This established footprint differentiates Mineral Hill from a greenfield development.

350ktpa

FULLY PERMITTED PROCESSING PLANT

02

EXISTING MINERAL RESOURCE WITH GROWTH POTENTIAL

Mineral Hill has a 12.1Mt Mineral Resource containing 884koz AuEq across five orebodies. Since acquiring Mineral Hill, Kingston has increased the Mineral Resource from 5.9Mt to 12.1Mt while processing approximately 2Mt of material.

884koz AuEq

CONTAINED IN THE MINERAL RESOURCE

03

FY27 RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Kingston plans 25,000m of drilling in FY27, representing the largest annual drilling campaign at Mineral Hill since 1999. The program targets Mineral Resource growth, increased geological confidence, additional potential ore sources and support for subsequent Ore Reserve conversion.

25,000m

PLANNED FY27 DRILLING

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Mineral Hill Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve - JORC Reporting (2012 Ed.).

Mineral Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade					Metal				
			Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			(g/t)	%	%	%	(g/t)	(koz)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)
Southern Ore Zone	Measured	629	1.81	1.14	0.65	0.62	12	37	7	4	4	238.6
	Indicated	2,418	1.07	0.81	1.69	1.55	19	83	20	41	37	1,477.1
	Inferred	3,490	0.96	0.78	0.83	0.86	11	108	27	29	30	1,178.2
	Sub-Total	**6,538**	**1.08**	**0.83**	**1.13**	**1.09**	**14**	**227**	**54**	**74**	**71**	**2,889.0**
Jack's Hut	Indicated	608	1.53	1.28	0.50	0.38	7	30	8	3	2	133.7
	Inferred	1,032	1.09	0.70	1.05	0.76	28	36	7	11	8	917.1
	Sub-Total	**1,640**	**1.25**	**0.91**	**0.84**	**0.62**	**20**	**66**	**15**	**14**	**10**	**1,050.8**
Red Terror	Indicated	83	0.58	2.02	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	9.5
	Inferred	131	1.38	1.14	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	10.2
	Sub-Total	**214**	**1.07**	**1.48**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**7**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**19.7**
Parker's Hill	Indicated	2,923	0.17	1.04	1.73	0.81	44	16	30	51	24	4,172.0
	Inferred	643	0.16	0.69	1.39	0.93	37	3	4	9	6	758.0
	Sub-Total	**3,566**	**0.17**	**0.98**	**1.67**	**0.83**	**43**	**19**	**35**	**60**	**30**	**4,930.0**
Pearse South	Indicated	77	3.86	-	-	-	93	10	-	-	-	231.0
	Inferred	36	2.45	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	5.4
	Sub-Total	**113**	**3.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**236.4**
Total Mineral Resources	Measured	629	1.81	1.14	0.65	0.62	12	37	7	4	4	238.6
	Indicated	6,109	0.71	0.99	1.57	1.05	30	140	60	95	64	6,023.2
	Inferred	5,332	0.91	0.76	0.92	0.83	17	156	40	49	44	2,869.0
	Grand Total	**12,071**	**0.85**	**0.90**	**1.23**	**0.93**	**23**	**332**	**107**	**147**	**111**	**9,126.0**

Mineral Deposit	Reserve Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			(g/t)	%	%	%	(g/t)	(koz)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)
Southern Ore Zone	Probable	700	1.40	0.80	1.90	1.60	20	30	6	13	11	450.0
TOTAL		**700**	**1.40**	**0.80**	**1.90**	**1.60**	**20**	**30**	**6**	**13**	**11**	**450.0**

1. Due to rounding to appropriate significant figures, minor discrepancies may occur, tonnages are dry metric tonnes.
2. Probable Ore Reserves are derived from Indicated Mineral Resources.
3. The Ore Reserves do not include, or depend upon, Inferred Mineral Resources.
4. The Ore Reserves form part of the Mineral Resources.

Metal Equivalents

This announcement quotes metal equivalent grades as defined by Kingston Resources. Price assumptions used are based on market consensus forecasts, with adjustments to account for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), as guided by JORC reporting guidelines. Copper equivalent (CuEq) conversion factors are used within the announcement and are calculated by multiplying the grades for each contributing metal by their respective metal price and recovery and dividing by the product of the copper price and copper recovery.

$$CuEq\ \% = Cu\ \% + (1.132 * Au\ g/t) + (0.018* Ag\ g/t) + (0.149 * Pb\ \%) + (0.184 * Zn\ \%)$$

Metallurgical recoveries are based on historical production (2010-2016) as well as recent metallurgical test work and are applied to the Resource and Reserve calculated grades for each commodity. The Company is of the opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculations have a demonstrated potential to be recovered and sold. Mineral Hill has a fully approved mine and processing plant, capable of producing metal concentrates and doré (from the flotation and CIL circuits). The Company is targeting a recommencement of mining and processing to produce copper, lead and zinc concentrates as well as precious metal doré.

Commodity	Unit	*Price
Gold	US$/oz	5,074
Silver	US$/oz	76.1
Copper	US$/lb	6.16
Lead	US$/lb	1.08
Zinc	US$/lb	1.51

Deposit	Commodity	Recovery (%)	CuEq Factor
SOZ/JH	**Gold**	83	1.132
	Silver	88	0.018
	Copper	88	1.000
	Lead	75	0.149
	Zinc	66	0.184

* Metal price assumptions are based on long-term market consensus averages and marked up 15% to account for the JORC guidelines of allowing for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.

Competent Person's 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, of 360 Geoscience Pty Ltd, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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 underground SOZ Ore Reserves Estimate is Mr. Steven Weckert BE ME (Min) CP, of Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the AusIMM and who has sufficient relevant experience in operations and consulting for underground metalliferous mines. Mr. Weckert consents to the inclusion in this report of the information pertaining to the Mineral Hill SOZ Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears. The Mineral Hill Mineral Resource estimates included in this announcement were released in ASX announcements on 15 March 2023 (Pearse South), 21 March 2023 (Jack's Hut), 13 November 2025 (Red Terror and Parker's Hill) and 24 June 2026 (Southern Ore Zone). The Ore Reserve estimate for the Southern Ore Zone was released in ASX announcements on 30 September 2024. Further information is included within the original announcements.

Kingston is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates and production targets continue to apply and have not materially changed. □

Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays

Table 3: Drillhole collar information.

Hole ID	Local EAST	Local NORTH	Local RL	MGA20 z55 EAST	MGA20 z55 NORTH	AHD	Dip	Azimuth (Local)	Total Depth (m)	Assay Status
KSNDDH084	1174.9	421.6	1097.9	499115.2	6395283.7	97.9	8.5	105.1	200.1	Final
KSNDDH087	1174.9	421.7	1097.8	499115.1	6395283.8	97.8	4.6	108.3	240.9	Final
KSNDDH088	1174.5	422.8	1098.8	499114.0	6395284.3	98.8	18.9	88.1	221.2	Final
KSNDDH111	1240.0	687.3	1092.7	498973.3	6395517.4	92.8	-20.2	281.0	350.5	Final
KSNDDH112	1239.8	687.3	1092.2	498973.8	6395518.6	92.2	-34.3	280.8	407.4	Final
KSNDDH113_R1	1240.3	688.7	1092.6	498973.0	6395520.0	92.6	-20.6	294.3	365.4	Final
KSNDDH114	1240.4	689.2	1092.7	498972.2	6395519.0	92.7	-15.0	304.4	385	Final
KSNDDH115	1240.4	689.2	1092.4	498972.2	6395519.0	92.4	-24.3	305.3	410.6	Final
KSNDDH116	1240.4	689.8	1092.6	498971.8	6395519.5	92.6	-17.9	316.5	359.1	Final
KSNDDH119	1177.2	474.3	1096.0	499079.5	6395322.6	96.0	-5.4	96.7	175.3	Final
KSNDDH121	1177.6	474.2	1096.9	499079.9	6395322.7	96.9	-9.4	108.0	175.3	Final

Table 4: Full list of significant intercepts.

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH084		0.5	45.00	50.00	5.00	0.50	28	2.59	0.73	0.67	3.90	4.1
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	45.00	49.00	4.00	0.58	35	3.18	0.87	0.81	4.75	3.3
KSNDDH084		0.5	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.05	3	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.55	0.8
KSNDDH084		0.5	75.00	76.00	1.00	0.03	4	0.82	0.10	0.05	0.95	0.8
KSNDDH084		0.5	78.00	80.00	2.00	0.03	3	0.42	0.18	0.13	0.56	1.6
KSNDDH084		0.5	90.00	92.00	2.00	0.13	7	0.79	0.68	0.58	1.27	1.6
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	91.00	92.00	1.00	0.12	11	1.22	1.33	1.13	1.96	0.8

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH084		0.5	102.20	103.60	1.40	0.14	22	3.29	0.52	0.69	4.05	1.1
KSNDDH084		0.5	106.00	107.00	1.00	0.06	5	0.50	0.24	0.53	0.78	0.8
KSNDDH084		0.5	110.00	112.05	2.05	0.11	5	0.29	0.18	0.58	0.64	1.6
KSNDDH084		0.5	122.80	125.00	2.20	0.19	9	0.35	1.12	0.57	1.00	1.8
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	122.80	123.40	0.60	0.33	16	0.63	2.68	1.17	1.91	0.5
KSNDDH084		0.5	130.10	149.00	18.90	0.19	9	0.28	0.99	0.92	0.97	15.1
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	130.40	145.00	14.60	0.21	10	0.32	1.12	1.09	1.11	11.6
KSNDDH084		0.5	152.00	162.00	10.00	0.79	25	0.65	1.28	0.44	2.27	7.9
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	153.00	154.00	1.00	0.58	8	0.51	0.51	0.75	1.53	0.8
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	157.00	162.00	5.00	1.28	44	1.02	2.04	0.50	3.67	3.9
KSNDDH084		0.5	179.00	198.05	19.05	0.44	22	0.10	0.68	0.65	1.21	14.8
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	188.00	191.00	3.00	2.04	58	0.12	1.04	1.84	3.98	2.3
KSNDDH084	Incl.	1.0	194.00	198.05	4.05	0.34	28	0.12	0.49	0.58	1.20	3.1
KSNDDH087		0.5	30.00	30.40	0.40	0.03	11	0.55	2.07	1.30	1.33	0.3
KSNDDH087		0.5	43.70	45.80	2.10	1.03	25	3.50	0.26	0.36	5.23	1.8
KSNDDH087		0.5	48.00	55.00	7.00	0.34	9	0.61	0.79	1.07	1.47	5.8
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	48.00	52.00	4.00	0.54	13	0.82	1.24	1.73	2.16	3.3
KSNDDH087		0.5	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.14	5	1.07	0.09	0.17	1.36	0.8
KSNDDH087		0.5	98.30	99.65	1.35	0.05	4	0.12	0.58	1.36	0.59	1.1
KSNDDH087		0.5	107.00	109.00	2.00	1.89	4	0.38	0.24	0.20	2.66	1.7
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	107.00	108.40	1.40	2.41	5	0.54	0.34	0.27	3.47	1.2
KSNDDH087		0.5	120.00	132.20	12.20	0.04	23	0.28	2.17	3.06	1.62	10.0
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	120.00	123.00	3.00	0.05	21	0.22	2.72	3.28	1.67	2.5
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	126.00	132.20	6.20	0.05	31	0.41	2.60	3.62	2.08	5.1
KSNDDH087		0.5	150.90	155.00	4.10	0.16	15	0.23	1.16	0.83	1.02	3.4
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	150.90	154.00	3.10	0.15	18	0.27	1.30	0.97	1.14	2.5

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH087		0.5	162.00	163.00	1.00	0.22	5	0.57	0.03	0.10	0.93	0.8
KSNDDH087		0.5	176.00	182.00	6.00	1.80	66	0.02	0.41	0.42	3.39	4.9
KSNDDH087	Incl.	1.0	177.00	179.00	2.00	5.12	174	0.04	0.64	0.42	9.14	1.6
KSNDDH088		0.5	101.00	121.00	20.00	0.32	6	0.49	0.21	0.21	1.04	16.4
KSNDDH088	Incl.	1.0	101.00	102.00	1.00	0.21	32	1.18	0.08	0.02	2.01	0.8
KSNDDH088	Incl.	1.0	111.00	113.00	2.00	1.35	17	1.23	0.44	0.14	3.15	1.6
KSNDDH088	Incl.	1.0	120.00	121.00	1.00	0.76	18	1.96	0.87	1.56	3.56	0.8
KSNDDH088		0.5	124.00	141.00	17.00	0.64	19	1.32	1.42	1.44	2.86	15.0
KSNDDH088	Incl.	1.0	125.40	139.60	14.20	0.74	22	1.54	1.66	1.71	3.34	11.6
KSNDDH088		0.5	150.50	169.00	18.50	3.68	43	1.27	5.39	3.41	7.63	14.0
KSNDDH088		0.5	173.00	174.00	1.00	0.36	2	0.47	0.06	0.17	0.96	0.8
KSNDDH088		0.5	191.00	194.00	3.00	1.68	1	0.04	0.04	0.02	1.97	2.5
KSNDDH088		0.5	201.00	207.00	6.00	0.27	12	0.15	1.22	1.54	1.15	4.9
KSNDDH088	Incl.	1.0	203.00	207.00	4.00	0.34	16	0.18	1.62	1.90	1.45	3.3
KSNDDH111		0.5	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.66	20	4.08	0.09	0.04	5.20	2.0
KSNDDH111		0.5	66.80	68.00	1.20	0.05	2	0.63	0.01	0.01	0.72	0.8
KSNDDH111		0.5	110.00	111.00	1.00	0.07	4	1.10	0.01	0.01	1.25	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.02	1	0.56	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	172.00	173.00	1.00	0.26	1	0.24	0.01	0.17	0.59	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	187.00	189.00	2.00	0.03	3	0.75	0.17	0.12	0.88	1.4
KSNDDH111	Incl.	1.0	188.00	189.00	1.00	0.03	4	0.96	0.19	0.05	1.11	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	236.00	240.00	4.00	0.74	2	0.15	0.07	0.03	1.05	2.8
KSNDDH111	Incl.	1.0	236.00	237.00	1.00	2.60	2	0.33	0.01	0.00	3.31	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	275.00	276.00	1.00	0.02	2	0.08	0.12	3.96	0.88	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	290.00	291.00	1.00	0.06	5	0.48	0.40	2.31	1.12	0.7
KSNDDH111		0.5	296.00	297.00	1.00	0.19	7	0.62	0.67	2.35	1.48	0.7

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH111		0.5	326.00	327.00	1.00	0.06	6	0.49	0.15	0.13	0.72	0.7
KSNDDH112		0.5	88.30	96.50	8.20	0.10	7	1.77	0.03	0.03	2.01	3.7
KSNDDH112		0.5	103.00	103.60	0.60	0.01	2	0.64	0.01	0.01	0.69	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	131.00	132.00	1.00	0.06	6	0.94	0.07	0.01	1.13	0.5
KSNDDH112		0.5	166.90	167.80	0.90	0.10	7	1.64	0.07	0.20	1.92	0.4
KSNDDH112		0.5	189.00	189.80	0.80	0.01	8	0.33	0.13	0.01	0.50	0.4
KSNDDH112		0.5	198.00	198.70	0.70	0.02	1	0.51	0.01	0.01	0.56	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	241.70	242.40	0.70	2.69	1	0.19	0.00	0.01	3.25	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	278.40	279.00	0.60	0.48	6	0.61	0.30	1.47	1.58	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	283.00	284.10	1.10	5.15	3	0.88	0.02	0.02	6.76	0.6
KSNDDH112		0.5	293.20	293.90	0.70	0.14	2	0.43	0.03	0.07	0.63	0.4
KSNDDH112		0.5	306.60	307.10	0.50	0.01	6	0.05	0.96	2.18	0.71	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	315.00	315.50	0.50	0.12	3	0.33	0.21	4.76	1.42	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	342.00	343.50	1.50	0.09	2	1.20	0.00	0.01	1.35	0.9
KSNDDH112	Incl.	1.0	343.00	343.50	0.50	0.11	5	2.65	0.01	0.01	2.87	0.3
KSNDDH112		0.5	347.00	348.00	1.00	0.06	3	1.22	0.00	0.03	1.35	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	56.00	56.50	0.50	0.26	10	1.88	0.12	0.12	2.39	0.3
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	62.00	65.50	3.50	0.07	3	0.61	0.02	0.16	0.77	2.2
KSNDDH113_R1	Incl.	1.0	62.00	63.00	1.00	0.17	6	1.36	0.03	0.04	1.67	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	100.90	101.50	0.60	0.16	5	0.81	0.04	0.01	1.08	0.4
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	115.50	116.00	0.50	0.02	2	0.62	0.01	0.01	0.69	0.3
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	127.00	128.00	1.00	0.01	2	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.54	0.6

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	132.00	133.00	1.00	0.09	7	2.21	0.01	0.02	2.44	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	168.50	169.00	0.50	0.18	6	1.88	0.03	0.11	2.21	0.3
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	174.50	175.50	1.00	0.06	9	3.69	0.04	0.14	3.96	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	191.00	192.00	1.00	1.64	1	0.30	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	258.00	259.00	1.00	1.82	1	0.19	0.02	0.01	2.27	0.6
KSNDDH113_R1		0.5	337.00	337.50	0.50	0.03	4	1.74	0.00	0.01	1.85	0.3
KSNDDH114		0.5	33.00	34.00	1.00	0.03	8	0.54	0.47	0.91	0.96	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	48.00	49.00	1.00	0.02	19	0.23	0.67	0.04	0.71	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.02	6	0.26	0.64	0.71	0.62	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	95.80	97.00	1.20	0.04	2	0.73	0.11	0.08	0.84	0.7
KSNDDH114		0.5	117.90	119.00	1.10	0.03	5	2.06	0.00	0.01	2.19	0.7
KSNDDH114		0.5	159.00	160.00	1.00	0.06	4	0.77	0.01	0.01	0.91	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	169.00	170.00	1.00	0.01	2	0.48	0.46	0.11	0.62	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	231.00	232.00	1.00	0.02	4	0.19	0.64	0.83	0.53	0.6
KSNDDH114		0.5	235.00	236.00	1.00	0.04	4	0.38	0.50	0.49	0.66	0.6
KSNDDH115		0.5	145.00	146.00	1.00	0.02	2	1.07	0.01	0.01	1.13	0.5
KSNDDH115		0.5	182.00	186.00	4.00	0.04	5	0.76	0.03	0.00	0.90	1.9
KSNDDH115	Incl.	1.0	182.00	183.00	1.00	0.08	14	1.08	0.11	0.01	1.44	0.5
KSNDDH115	Incl.	1.0	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.03	3	0.92	0.00	0.01	1.01	0.5
KSNDDH115		0.5	239.00	239.50	0.50	0.13	1	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.3
KSNDDH116		0.5	188.30	189.30	1.00	0.03	13	0.03	1.25	0.09	0.50	0.5
KSNDDH116		0.5	234.20	235.00	0.80	0.01	6	0.07	0.92	1.36	0.58	0.4

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH116		0.5	248.00	249.00	1.00	0.26	2	0.29	0.00	0.01	0.62	0.5
KSNDDH116		0.5	263.60	264.00	0.40	0.03	1	0.52	0.00	0.01	0.57	0.2
KSNDDH119		0.5	36.00	37.00	1.00	0.10	7	0.41	0.03	0.01	0.66	1.0
KSNDDH119		0.5	59.00	62.00	3.00	0.03	2	0.51	0.26	0.43	0.70	2.8
KSNDDH119	Incl.	1.0	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.03	4	0.81	0.53	1.02	1.18	0.9
KSNDDH119		0.5	78.00	79.00	1.00	0.04	2	0.85	0.01	0.01	0.93	0.9
KSNDDH119		0.5	103.00	111.50	8.50	0.10	6	0.20	0.78	0.94	0.71	8.0
KSNDDH119	Incl.	1.0	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.24	16	0.76	1.76	1.99	1.95	0.9
KSNDDH119		0.5	114.00	115.00	1.00	0.11	3	0.33	0.18	0.22	0.58	0.9
KSNDDH119		0.5	121.00	122.00	1.00	0.05	7	0.21	0.45	0.51	0.55	0.9
KSNDDH119		0.5	152.00	162.20	10.20	5.15	4	0.13	0.20	0.24	6.11	9.3
KSNDDH119	Incl.	1.0	154.00	162.20	8.20	6.31	4	0.14	0.22	0.24	7.45	7.5
KSNDDH121		0.5	76.00	77.00	1.00	0.01	6	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.9
KSNDDH121		0.5	87.00	88.00	1.00	0.23	2	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.58	0.9
KSNDDH121		0.5	89.00	90.00	1.00	0.04	1	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.54	0.9
KSNDDH121		0.5	110.00	112.00	2.00	0.08	26	0.18	1.67	2.57	1.47	1.8
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	110.00	111.00	1.00	0.10	43	0.12	2.87	4.84	2.33	0.9
KSNDDH121		0.5	119.20	141.30	22.10	0.64	13	0.56	0.79	0.79	1.78	20.0
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	122.00	124.60	2.60	0.18	10	0.34	0.77	0.88	1.01	2.4
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	126.80	130.00	3.20	0.23	33	0.70	2.24	1.35	2.14	2.9
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	136.00	139.60	3.60	3.19	15	1.74	0.79	0.93	5.90	3.3
KSNDDH121		0.5	150.60	151.80	1.20	0.15	28	0.29	2.67	2.18	1.76	1.1
KSNDDH121		0.5	155.00	171.00	16.00	0.42	7	0.24	0.90	0.65	1.08	14.3
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	155.00	156.00	1.00	0.31	5	0.08	0.50	2.27	1.01	0.9
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	161.00	163.00	2.00	0.94	5	0.11	0.34	0.38	1.37	1.8
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	166.20	167.00	0.80	1.47	5	0.79	0.17	0.42	2.64	0.7

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	ETW (m)
KSNDDH121	Incl.	1.0	169.10	171.00	1.90	0.21	29	1.00	5.51	2.24	3.00	1.7

Appendix 1. SOZ Underground Drilling - JORC Code Table 1

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Diamond Drilling Sample Collection** • 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 HQ and NQ barrel set up was utilised to maximize recoveries. • Diamond drill core is orientated where orientation tools provided an outcome that is assessed as reliable. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on logged geology (lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structures) with minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum of 1.5m. Half core samples were taken from start to end of hole. All drill core is sampled using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade. Samples comprise half core with sample intervals determined by the geologist and recorded as a cut sheet. • For orientated drill core a cutting reference line is drawn approximately 15mm offset from 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 placed in calico bags and dispatched to ALS laboratory where they are received and registered with a sample receipt document provided as a record of the chain of custody process. **Analysis of Geotechnical Samples** • Field point load testing (PLT) was conducted on solid pieces of core >100mm in length from every 3rd core tray. Different rock type samples were selected to collect a range of data reflecting varying rock mass strengths throughout each hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• **This release refers to 11 diamond drill holes for a total of 3,290.8 metres.** • The holes were collared in a drill drive just off the main SOZ access drive. Plans and cross-sections are included in the body of this announcement. • All holes were diamond cored with HQ3 with the option to reduce to NQ3 where adverse ground conditions were encountered. • All holes were oriented using an Axis North-seeking Gyroscopic tool. During drilling a collar check survey and a 15m survey was taken, followed by surveys every 30m from 30m depth to end of hole. Prior to completing each hole, a multi-shot continuous gyro survey was taken. Each single shot and EOH multi-shot was then uploaded to the cloud-hosted Axis database for retrieval and review by Geology. • **Reverse Circulation Drilling** • No Reverse Circulation drilling was completed as part of the program being reported or depicted in the release.

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.*
		• **Diamond Drill Core**
		  • Diamond drill core is recovered on a run-by-run basis where the length drilled, and axial length recovered is recorded by the drilling crew. Run length and recovery are remeasured and calculated in the core processing area. No significant discrepancies have been noted between driller and KSN determined runs and recovery.
		  • Diamond drill core is sampled as half core using a diamond blade auto saw.
		  • Core loss zones have not been sampled. These 'gaps' in sampling have been assigned zero (0) grade for the purposes of significant interval calculation.
		• **Reverse Circulation Drilling**
		  • No Reverse Circulation drilling referred to or reported or depicted in the release.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• A qualified geologist logs all drill core from this program. • Logging captured, lithological, alteration, mineralisation, structural and weathering information. Drill core also provided geotechnical data based on physical counts of and physical measurement of angles, hardness, roughness, of discontinuities and visual assessment and description of structural features.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 generally 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 and bulk density data. • Bulk density intervals were chosen to represent the range of lithology/alteration and mineralisation within the hole. The test can only be completed on competent core, so areas of broken or clayey core are not represented in the bulk density measurements, • "Dry weight" and "Wet weight" measurements were taken every 3 trays for pieces of core >= 10cm and bulk density calculated using the Archimedes Principal: • Bulk Density = (Sample Weight in Air) *(Fluid Density) / (Sample Weight in Air) – Sample Weight in Water). • The entire set of holes are fully logged and photographed. • Diamond Core Drilling • 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. • Drill core recoveries across the drill holes average >95% with 95-100% recovery in mineralised zones. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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*	• Diamond drill core sampling intervals are determined by the logging geologist and is defined by key geological characteristics such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation style paragenesis etc, and structure. • Drill core is sampled as half core using an automated diamond blade core saw. • Core is sampled from the same half with a cut at approximately 15mm offset from the BOH orientation line that is retained in the core tray for future reference. • Primary sample intervals are not subsampled further.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Routine QAQC was used in the sampling process. Blank material was introduced at 1:30. Certified Reference Material was introduced at a ratio of 1:25 and in areas of identified mineralisation. Crush and pulp duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:30 • Samples from the field are dispatched to the sample preparation facility in Orange where they are dried, crushed and pulverised with a 150g pulp subsample collected for analysis. • Sample representivity and quality is assessed using KSN QAQC protocols. • Half core samples are appropriate for the host rock characteristics and mineralisation style. Mineralised veins are oriented, at a moderate angle the to core axis enabling a representative sample to be achieved through the half core sampling process.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Geochemical analysis is carried out on all samples using a standardised analytical suite and sample preparation protocol. • Gold analysis is determined by fire assay (FA) by using lead collection technique with a 30g sample charge weight and AAS instrument finish (ALS method Au-AA25). Gold by Fire Assay (FA) is considered a “complete or total” method for total recovery of gold in sample. • A multi (34) element suit was used for full geochemical coverage. This was a 4 Acid Digest with an ICP-OES finish (ALS Method ME_ICP61). 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 sulphide-rich 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Examples are silver, lead in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, barium in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, Sn, Zr, Ta, Nb through hydrolysis. • ME-ICP61 is an ore grade method with lower and upper detection limits. Overrange analysis was triggered automatically where Cu, Pb, Zn analytes exceeded 10,000ppm. using ALS method ME-OG62 with higher lower and upper detection limits. • KSN utilises a standardised QAQC protocol in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at all prospects and deposits at Mineral Hill. If a 3SD exceedance of Au or Base Metal (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) sample was detected, the laboratory was contacted to re-assay the CRM and adjacent samples. There were no QAQC fails in the SOZ data associated with this program. • Internal laboratory QAQC is analysed and reviewed in addition to the Company QAQC.
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.*	• Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn) dominant deposits and mineralisation styles are based on copper equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5% & 1.0% cut off grades. The aggregation of significant intercepts allows for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres. • CuEq grades are calculated using computer scripts (python language) and using mining software routines (Micromine). • Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported. • Significant intercepts are checked and verified with reference to the drill hole logging data sets and visual checks of the remnant half core in the core tray. • CuEq takes into account metallurgical recovery for precious and base metals. The following formula is used for calculations: • *CuEq% = (Cu%*1.000) + (Au_ppm*1.132) + (Ag_ppm*0.018) + (Pb%*0.149) + (Zn%*0.184)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions:* ○ *Copper USD$6.16 /lb* ○ *Lead USD$1.08/lb* ○ *Zinc USD$1.51/lb*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ *Gold USD$5,074/oz* ○ *Silver USD$76.1/oz* • *Recovery Assumptions are based on historical processing data and metallurgical test work:* ○ *Cu - 88%* ○ *Pb - 75%* ○ *Zn - 66%* ○ *Au - 83%* ○ *Ag - 88%* • CuEq% on a sample-by-sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting. • Primary assay data is entered into a MaxGeo hosted drill hole database hosted on site at Mineral Hill. Data entry of geological logging is completed with Datashed and the standardized data collection framework ensures validated data is collected. The logging geologist and Senior Geologist complete a second review of logged data to ensure it is valid and consistent with existing data. Data is exported for use in a standardised format. • No assay data adjustment is made.
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 Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Setup and final pickup of collar locations is carried out by the mine surveyor. • Collar locations are checked and verified using GIS and mining software packages. • Data is presented in MGA2020 Zone 55, as well as Mineral Hill Mine Grid (MHG). Translation between grids has been defined and a calculation routine provided by a qualified registered surveyor. • Kingston has a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the site constructed by a registered Surveyor. • Images are drafted from detailed 3D data sets that were accurately located using survey methods available at the time.
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*	• Drill holes are not a consistent spacing and are designed for each specific target with a dual purpose of infilling existing drilling and extending the current Mineral Resource extents. • Holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	trends interpreted for each target. The target zones generally dip moderate to steeply southwest, consistent with the overall SOZ deposit. • Cross section views in the release show the spatial location of the drill holes as a vertical plane, oriented on a plane close to east-west on the Mineral Hill mine grid. • Geological and geotechnical data and interpretations will be incorporated into future model updates and Mineral Resource Estimates. • Sample compositing is done to report the significant intercepts. Samples are composited based on CuEq, using grade cutoffs of 0.5% and 1.0% allowing for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. • The drill hole is interpreted to have appropriately intersected and sampled the mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual cut drill core samples are placed directly into calico bags at the point of cutting that are arranged in an ordered manner and 'checked into' a plastic bin for submission to the laboratory. Samples are checked into the bin with reference to the cut list sheet and cross referenced with sample submission documents. • Samples are sent by road freight to Orange (NSW) where they are again received, checked, and verified, and a formal receipt of samples supplied by the laboratory. • Samples are dried, crushed, and pulverised at the sample preparation laboratory in Orange, where a pulp subsample is collected and analysed at the Orange facility. • Pulps are received and checked against the submission document. • Coarse residues are returned to site for long term storage. Assay pulps are stored by ALS laboratory and returned to site for long term storage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed by KSN to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Type</th><th>Title Area</th></tr>
<tr><td>ML5240</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>14/03/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL1999</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>4/03/1983</td><td>4/03/2023</td><td>EL</td><td>17 UNITS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML5267</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>22/06/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML5278</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>13/08/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>EL8334</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>23/12/2014</td><td>23/12/2022</td><td>EL</td><td>100 UNITS</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML332</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>22.36 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML333</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>28.03 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML334</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>21.04 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML335</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>24.79 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML336</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>23.07 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML337</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.27 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML338</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>26.3 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML339</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>25.09 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML340</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>25.79 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML1695</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>7/05/2014</td><td>7/05/2035</td><td>ML</td><td>8.779 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML1712</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>28/05/2015</td><td>28/05/2036</td><td>ML</td><td>23.92 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML1778</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>7/12/2018</td><td>28/05/2036</td><td>ML</td><td>29.05 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML5499</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>18/11/1955</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML5621</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>12/03/1958</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML5632</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>25/07/1958</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>27.32 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML6329</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>18/05/1972</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>8.094 HA</td></tr>
<tr><td>ML6365</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>20/12/1972</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>2.02 HA</td></tr>
</table>
• 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• Exploration has been completed by previous tenement holders since the early 1970's.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Southern Ore Zone (SOZ)
The SOZ at Mineral Hill is a 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</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		centred on hydrothermal breccia zones within and adjacent to numerous faults, surrounded by a halo of quartz-sulphide 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 multiple 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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Drill collar location and survey data is presented in the collar table within the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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*	• Reported intercepts for all holes are classed as Final. • Intercepts classified as preliminary are NOT reported in this release. • CuEq grades are calculated using computer scripts (python language) and using mining software routines (Micromine). • Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported. • Significant intercepts are checked and verified with reference to the drill hole logging data sets and visual checks of the remnant half core in the core tray. • Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn) dominant deposits and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	mineralisation styles are based on copper equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5% & 1.0% cut off grades. The aggregation of significant intercepts allows for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres. • Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported. • CuEq takes into account metallurgical recovery for precious and base metals, but does not include smelting and refining costs, penalties or payabilities. The following formula is used for calculations: • *CuEq% = (Cu%*1.000) + (Au_ppm*1.132) + (Ag_ppm*0.018) + (Pb%*0.149) + (Zn%*0.184)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions:* ○ *Copper USD$6.16 /lb* ○ *Lead USD$1.08/lb* ○ *Zinc USD$1.51/lb* ○ *Gold USD$5,074/oz* ○ *Silver USD$76.1/oz* • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work:* ○ *Cu - 88%* ○ *Pb - 75%* ○ *Zn - 66%* ○ *Au - 83%* ○ *Ag - 88%* • CuEq% on a sample-by-sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting. • CuEq% on a sample by sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting.
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 (e.g. 'down hole*	• All drill holes are orientated using digital Reflex ACE equipment. Depending on ground conditions the orientations are variably reliable. • The mineralisation in the northwestern region of SOZ dips 65-70° to the west on local grid. The drill holes have intersected several steep (c. 65-70deg) west dipping vein sets that based on the oriented data. Dips are consistent with overall lode orientations interpreted from historical and recent drilling. Holes that have intersected the Upper A Lode are oriented at a relatively acute angle relative to the shallow dip of the mineralisation. The mineralisation in this area dips ~20° to the west on local grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	length, true width not known').	• The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths vary for these drillholes as some run at an acute angle to the mineralisation. However, most of the holes have been designed to intersect the mineralisation at right angles. • This true width is consistent and comparable with true widths of other smaller internal and peripheral lodes in the SOZ deposit. • Orientation of the reported drill holes relative to the interpreted high grade mineralised zones is accurately depicted in the cross sections and plan provided.
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.*	• Reporting of intercepts is not made specifically relative to adjacent previous anomalous intercepts save for coloured bars on drill hole traces that are derived from the Mineral Hill drill hole database. • Historical and KSN reported mineralised intercepts are too numerous to include on figures and in table. • Anomalous intercepts previously reported by KSN can be found in existing KSN ASX announcements summarised in the section below.
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.*	• Other substantive exploration data and mineralised intercepts are reported in ASX announcements summarised above. • Coincidence of specific geophysical features such as magnetics, gravity, IP resistivity and chargeability and potentially mineralised structures is recognised at Mineral Hill and by explorers across the region. • Geophysical data has been compiled and reviewed by previous authors. This work is an extension of those studies and is based on reprocessing of the Cyprus 1969-1970 IP data sets using a complete data set and modern processing technologies. • IP resistivity data collected by KSN in 2023 is referred to in a general sense and in general spatial relationship with historical IP and gravity surveys. • Presentation of the relationship between mineralised zones and geophysical anomalies is reported in ASX releases. *2022.04.13 Geophysics Interpretation Generates New Targets*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2022.05.11 SOZ Exploration Update *2022.08.11 SOZ Drilling Complete* *2022.11.24 SOZ Mineral Resource Update* *2023.02.14 IP geophysics work program* *2023.07.18 New Drill Targets Identified at Mineral Hill* *2023.07.28 SMEDG Presentation* *2023..11 SOZ Geotech Assay Results* *2023.11.01 Near Mine Discovery (KSNDDH017) Assay Results* *2024.02.15 Drilling Confirms New Discovery at Mineral Hill* *2024.04.09 High Grade Mineralisation Confirmed Over 400m Strike* *2024.05.14 Amended Announcement- Pearse North Mineral Resource Estimate* *2024.09.30 Six Year Mine Life at Mineral Hill* *2025.06.03 High Grade Gold and Copper Assays at Mineral Hill* *2025.07.23 High Grade Gold and Copper Intercepts at SOZ Underground* *2025.08.22 Amended - Kingston Accelerates Mineral Hill Growth* *2025.11.13 2025 Mineral Resource Update* *2025.12.10 Copper-Gold Assays Extend Southern Ore Zone* *2026.02.18 High Grade Intercepts at Southern Ore Zone* *2026.04.15 High-Grade Assays Confirm SOZ Geological Model* *2026.06.24 Mineral Resource Increase at Mineral Hill* *2026.07.02 High Grade Extensions at Red Terror* *2026.08.27 Mineral Hill Drilling Update* *2026.09.08 Jack's Hut Resource Drilling Results*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Collation and documentation of a geology model report for the SOZ deposit using historical reports, drill hole data sets and sectional and plan interpretations from historical mining operations. • Incorporation of these results into the geology and MRE estimation domain 3D model. • Additional underground originating drilling is planned to infill and extend the known mineralisation at SOZ. Surface originating drilling is also being designed to test other mineral deposits within the Mineral Hill Trend.