29 April 2026

QUARTERLY REPORT

For the period ending 31 March 2026

Highlights

Financial Performance

- **Net revenue** from metal sales **$24.8m**.
- **All-in-sustaining cost A$3,128/oz**.
- **Operating cash flow increased 264%** quarter-on-quarter **to $11 million**.
- **Cash on hand increased to $25.4 million** (plus $7.4 million restricted cash; Zero debt).

Grades Lift Substantially in Open Pit Mining Operations

- Open pit feed grades increased materially to **2.4g/t gold and 93g/t silver.**
- **Silver production** was a key earnings driver, with **75,578oz sold.**
- Pearse South **gold sales of 2,011oz**.
- **Processing plant optimisation underway** targeting higher recoveries, higher concentrate production levels and increased flexibility for underground ore.

Copper Ore Stockpiled from Underground Mining

- First **copper-gold ore mined and successfully processed into copper concentrate**, de-risking the transition to underground mining and base metal production.
- Underground **ventilation infrastructure installed**

Expansion and Development

- High-grade drill hole results continue to **validate the geological model and support resource confidence**.
- **Updated Mineral Resource estimate underway**.

Operational Resilience with Near-Term Production Growth

- Pearse South pit wall stability proactively managed as mining continues.
- **Fuel supply secured**, with inventory buffers increased amid global uncertainty.

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Kingston Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said:

"Kingston delivered a strong financial and operational performance this quarter, highlighted by a 264% increase in operating cash flow to $11 million and continued revenue growth supported by record gold and silver prices.

Importantly, we achieved a material uplift in feed grades from Pearse South, which, combined with strong pricing, drove a significant increase in silver revenue. Ongoing management of the Pearse South pit wall slowed access to some high-grade ore. This has been proactively managed with no impact on safety, and positions us for improved production and cash flow in the second half.

At the same time, we have made substantial progress in advancing our underground operations. The successful delivery and processing of first copper-gold development ore, and production of an initial copper concentrate, marks a key milestone in our transition toward a combined precious and base metals future. With infrastructure now largely in place, we are well positioned to commence mining of ore stopes later in the year and build production momentum.

Looking ahead, lower waste movement, higher expected grades and recoveries with continued strength in commodity prices provide a clear pathway to stronger margins and cash generation. Combined with a solid balance sheet and ongoing resource growth initiatives, Kingston is well positioned to deliver sustained operational performance and long-term value for shareholders."

Mineral Hill Operations

Open Pit Mining

Gold and silver grades lifted materially in the ore mined from Pearse South Open Pit during the quarter. Gold and silver grades averaged 2.4g/t and 93g/t respectively. Mined silver grades were the key driver on the lift in silver revenue over the quarter.

Ore mined reduced to 55,665t, quarter-on-quarter, reflecting slower mining rates due to the management of the Pearse South pit wall. Risk reduction measures, including additional waste stripping, continuous wall monitoring and controlled post-blast stand-off periods temporarily constrained access to open pit ore during the quarter.

Mining at Pearse South has progressed down to the 240 - 260m RL bench and will be completed early in the September quarter upon reaching the 225m RL bench. Importantly, the run-of-mine (ROM) stockpile will contain enough stocks to maintain production up to the transition to underground ore feed, expected to commence in the September quarter.

Surface infrastructure development also progressed, with wall lift construction of Tailings Storage Facility 2. There remains minor earth works and linings activities required to conform to designs and regulations.

Figure 1: Pearse South Open Pit (looking North) as at 6 April 2026.

Processing

Gold and silver feed grades increased significantly during the quarter, averaging 2.35g/t gold and 87.6g/t silver, with 60,893t of high-grade ore processed from Pearse South.

Gold recoveries were impacted by the presence of carbonaceous material in the ore, which impacted the carbon-in-leach (CIL) circuit and reduced overall recovery to 46.2% for the quarter. Early indicators from the optimised flotation circuit suggest recoveries in the June quarter are expected to trend higher. Kingston has taken corrective measures to improve gold recovery by temporarily halting CIL (dore) production and increasing concentrate production from the flotation circuit.

Several targeted initiatives were implemented to enhance flotation recovery performance, including the installation of a concentrate thickener, additional flotation capacity and commissioning of a higher-capacity filter press. These upgrades have increased throughput and concentrate mass recovery, with **gold recovery expected to improve materially** as optimisation continues.

The Company experienced the dual benefit of an increase in silver ounces sold and a material increase in the realised silver price. Silver sales were 75,578oz at a realised price of $122/oz, resulting in $9.2 million in gross revenue. Realised gold prices increased 14% on the prior quarter to A$7,212/oz from 2,011 ounces sold. Net revenue from gold and silver increased for the second consecutive quarter, lifting 26% to $24.8 million. All-in-sustaining costs for the quarter were $3,128/oz.

Table 1: Summary of physicals for open pit mining at Mineral Hill.

Physical Summary	Unit	Q1 FY26	Q2 FY26	Q3 FY26
Waste Mined	t	487,532	618,082	364,646
Ore Mined	t	72,525	71,979	55,665
Ore Processed	t	75,941	78,112	60,893
Gold Grade	g/t	2.05	1.34	2.35
Silver Grade	g/t		24.8	87.6
Processing Recovery	%	70%	70%	46.2%
Gold Sales	oz	2,771	2,564	2,011
Silver Sales	oz	25,039	27,974	75,578
Gold Price (Average)	A$/oz	5,389	6,353	7,212
Silver Price (Average)	A$/oz	63	89	122

Underground Mining

Underground development activities at Mineral Hill accelerated during the quarter, positioning the operation for the transition to production. Major advancements have been made in the recruitment of underground operators, infrastructure installations and mobile equipment deliveries.

During the quarter, Kingston trucked its first copper-gold ore from underground development to the surface. This material was stockpiled separately from open pit ore, and subsequently batch processed through the flotation circuit.

The flotation circuit configuration was successfully transitioned from the gold/silver open pit material to the copper-gold ore from underground. This significant achievement substantially elevates the confidence on a swift transition to base metal concentrate production once the open pit is complete. Additionally, this material will allow Kingston to deliver early samples to concentrate offtake parties and acquire solid data on processing efficiency.

This switch to copper concentrate production was a temporary phase and processing has now returned to gold/silver concentrate production from the open ore.

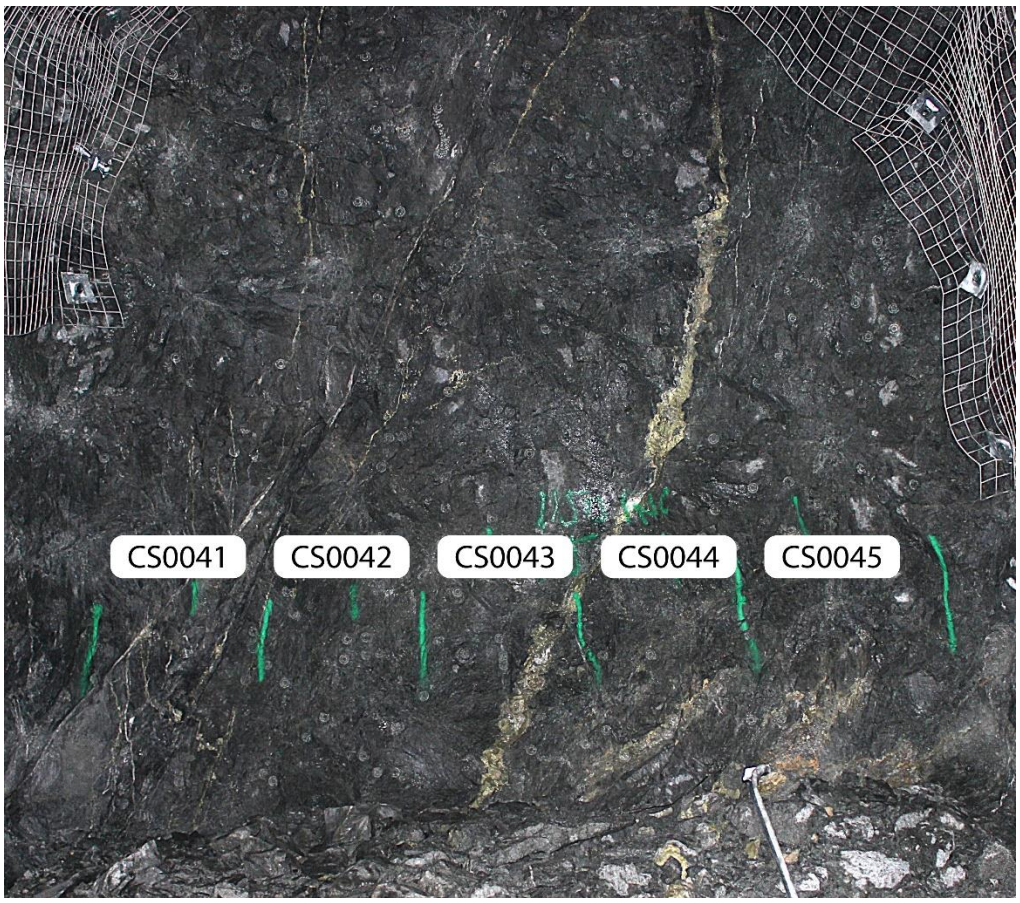


Figure 2: Copper-gold mineralisation in underground development at SOZ, 1150mRL location. See below for assay results.

Table 2: Assay results for samples taken in figure 2.

Sample ID	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
CS0041	0.50	0.08	1.40
CS0042	0.70	0.59	1.60
CS0043	2.07	0.64	8.90
CS0044	0.65	0.65	2.40
CS0045	0.82	0.03	20.20
Analysis Method	Cu-OG62 ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61	ME-ICP61

Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. Laboratory assays are required to determine the grade and significance of any mineralisation.

Underground development advance amounted to 244m over the quarter and was mainly focused on incline development and other capital development. Additionally, rehabilitation of historical development continued to prepare for stope production.

The return air rise (RAR) was finalised during the quarter, after successfully raiseboring from surface and shotcrete lining the walls. A new escapeway ladder is being fabricated and will be installed in the next quarter.

Recruitment of key underground specialists and supervisors accelerated during the quarter. Mineral Hill is particularly well positioned to attract highly experienced and capable underground miners. Some of the key appointments include jumbo operators, charge-up operators and mine geologists. The team now substantially in place ahead of stope production commencement

The site received delivery of a production drill, an underground loader, an integrated tool carrier and an agitator. This brings the total pieces of underground equipment to 12, with only one truck remaining prior to commencing underground production.

Figure 3: First production of copper concentrate at Mineral Hill.

Regional Exploration and Underground Drilling

Underground diamond drilling during the quarter focused on the Southern Ore Zone and Red Terror, supporting both near-term production and longer-term resource growth. The drill program is dual-purpose, targeting resource definition and infill drilling, alongside grade control to underpin upcoming stope production.

The assay results to date have been highly encouraging, delivering strong metal tenors and further validating the existing geological model. The drill holes intersected the mineralisation in alignment with the interpreted lode geometry and returned assays that confirmed the planned stope production.

Key targets for the drilling have been lodes A to C (polymetallic type mineralisation), and lodes D to H (gold/copper mineralisation). Initial results reported to the ASX on 18 February 2026 were the high-grade lead, zinc silver lodes (A to C). The results reported on 15 April 2026 targeted both the Au/Cu lodes (D to H) and lodes A to C.

The geological interpretation has already been updated based on this recent drill hole data and is currently being used to complete an updated Mineral Resource estimate. This work will support the delivery of an updated Ore Reserve and mine plan by mid-2026, providing a clear pathway for production growth and mine life extension.

Table 3: Significant intercept highlights from 18 February 2026 ASX release.

Hole ID		CuEq Cutoff	Depth From	Depth To	Length	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH052		0.5	12.70	15.45	2.75	1.07	30	0.12	1.41	2.88	2.30
KSNDDH053		0.5	9.60	13.00	3.40	1.38	40	0.30	1.10	1.52	2.55
KSNDDH053		0.5	47.80	56.00	8.20	0.30	16	0.18	1.06	4.49	1.76
KSNDDH053	Incl	1	51.15	54.50	3.35	0.59	24	0.22	1.75	8.61	3.15
KSNDDH055		0.5	10.00	17.70	7.70	2.46	41	0.78	1.90	1.27	4.13
KSNDDH055	Incl	1	12.00	17.70	5.70	3.13	54	0.98	2.50	1.65	5.29
KSNDDH055		1	30.30	60.00	29.70	0.18	28	0.10	2.63	4.25	1.92
KSNDDH055		0.5	87.55	90.30	2.75	0.24	44	0.99	6.09	9.98	4.83
KSNDDH057		0.5	8.00	12.80	4.80	1.70	42	0.74	3.28	2.96	3.98
KSNDDH057	Incl	1	9.00	12.80	3.80	2.00	51	0.92	4.11	3.69	4.84
KSNDDH057		0.5	26.00	69.00	43.00	0.24	32	0.15	3.26	3.89	2.09
KSNDDH057	Incl	1	27.00	47.00	20.00	0.17	43	0.17	4.15	4.86	2.53
KSNDDH057	Incl	1	56.00	68.10	12.10	0.50	33	0.21	4.01	4.71	2.72
KSNDDH058		0.5	43.00	57.00	14.00	0.91	14	0.28	0.68	0.63	1.54
KSNDDH058	Incl	1	45.00	53.00	8.00	1.29	19	0.44	1.03	0.95	2.25
KSNDDH059		0.5	38.50	43.60	5.10	0.91	15	0.55	1.44	1.99	2.24
KSNDDH059	Incl	1	38.50	42.20	3.70	1.16	18	0.73	1.78	2.33	2.81
KSNDDH060		0.5	12.30	13.35	1.05	1.65	76	1.73	3.01	6.96	6.08
KSNDDH060		0.5	16.00	17.55	1.55	0.48	49	0.54	1.49	1.98	2.20
KSNDDH060		0.5	46.80	50.05	3.25	0.05	27	0.07	0.75	5.64	1.72
KSNDDH060	Incl	1	46.80	47.75	0.95	0.14	72	0.22	2.19	16.90	5.06
KSNDDH061		0.5	27.10	47.00	19.90	1.05	19	0.57	1.25	0.82	2.16
KSNDDH061	Incl	1	28.00	38.40	10.40	1.82	31	0.96	1.96	1.25	3.61

See ASX announcement on 18 February 2026 for full details and the associated JORC Table 1 disclosure. Drillhole collar details are listed in Appendix 1. Drillhole Collar Information.

Figure 4: KSNDDH063 core photos with massive sphalerite and galena mineralisation. Interval highlighted in pink; 3m @ 12% Pb, 16% Zn, 195g/t Ag from 60.5m.

Table 4: Significant intercept highlights from 15 April 2026 ASX release.

Hole ID		CuEq Cutoff	Depth From	Depth To	Length	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH056		0.5	25.7	38.1	12.4	0.18	32	0.13	4.44	3.57	2.23
KSNDDH056	Incl	1	36	38.1	2.1	0.27	59	0.28	14.28	3.98	4.52
KSNDDH062		0.5	38.6	60	21.4	0.46	43	1.22	2.70	1.96	3.28
KSNDDH062	Incl	1	38.6	46.1	7.5	1.20	76	3.31	5.67	1.96	7.25
KSNDDH063		0.5	57.5	67.3	9.8	0.14	77	0.13	4.24	5.97	3.41
KSNDDH063	Incl	1	60.5	66.6	6.1	0.16	117	0.18	6.36	8.81	5.04
KSNDDH064		0.5	33.7	56	22.3	0.87	33	0.74	1.34	0.81	2.67
KSNDDH064	Incl	1	33.7	38	4.3	2.76	14	0.53	0.47	1.07	4.18
KSNDDH064	Incl	1	40.4	42	1.6	0.61	59	1.22	1.91	3.24	3.84
KSNDDH064	Incl	1	46.5	56	9.5	0.56	57	1.26	2.53	0.67	3.42
KSNDDH064		0.5	121.8	130.3	8.5	0.62	7	1.04	0.51	0.54	2.05
KSNDDH064	Incl	1	124.9	130.3	5.4	0.94	11	1.53	0.67	0.67	3.01
KSNDDH066		0.5	53.3	57.4	4.1	0.09	9	2.18	0.07	0.04	2.46
KSNDDH067		0.5	22	22.5	0.5	1.39	10	3.44	0.04	0.75	5.34
KSNDDH070		0.5	53	63.5	10.5	1.23	12	3.25	0.07	0.01	4.87
KSNDDH071		0.5	50	55	5	0.84	9	3.09	0.05	0.02	4.23
KSNDDH071	Incl	1	50	54	4	1.04	11	3.66	0.06	0.02	5.05

See ASX announcement on 15 April 2026 for full details. Drillhole collar details are listed in Appendix 1. Drillhole Collar Information.

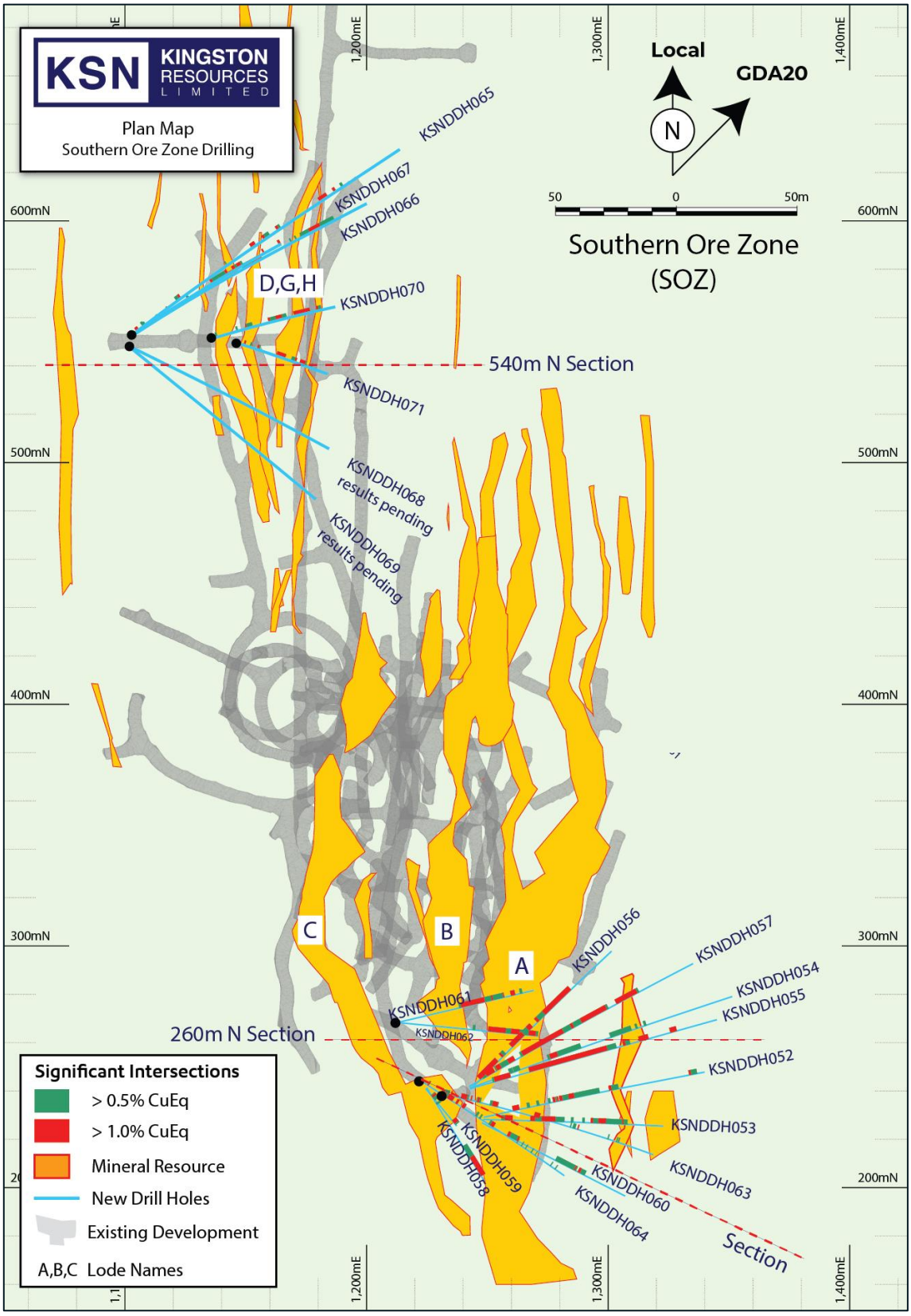
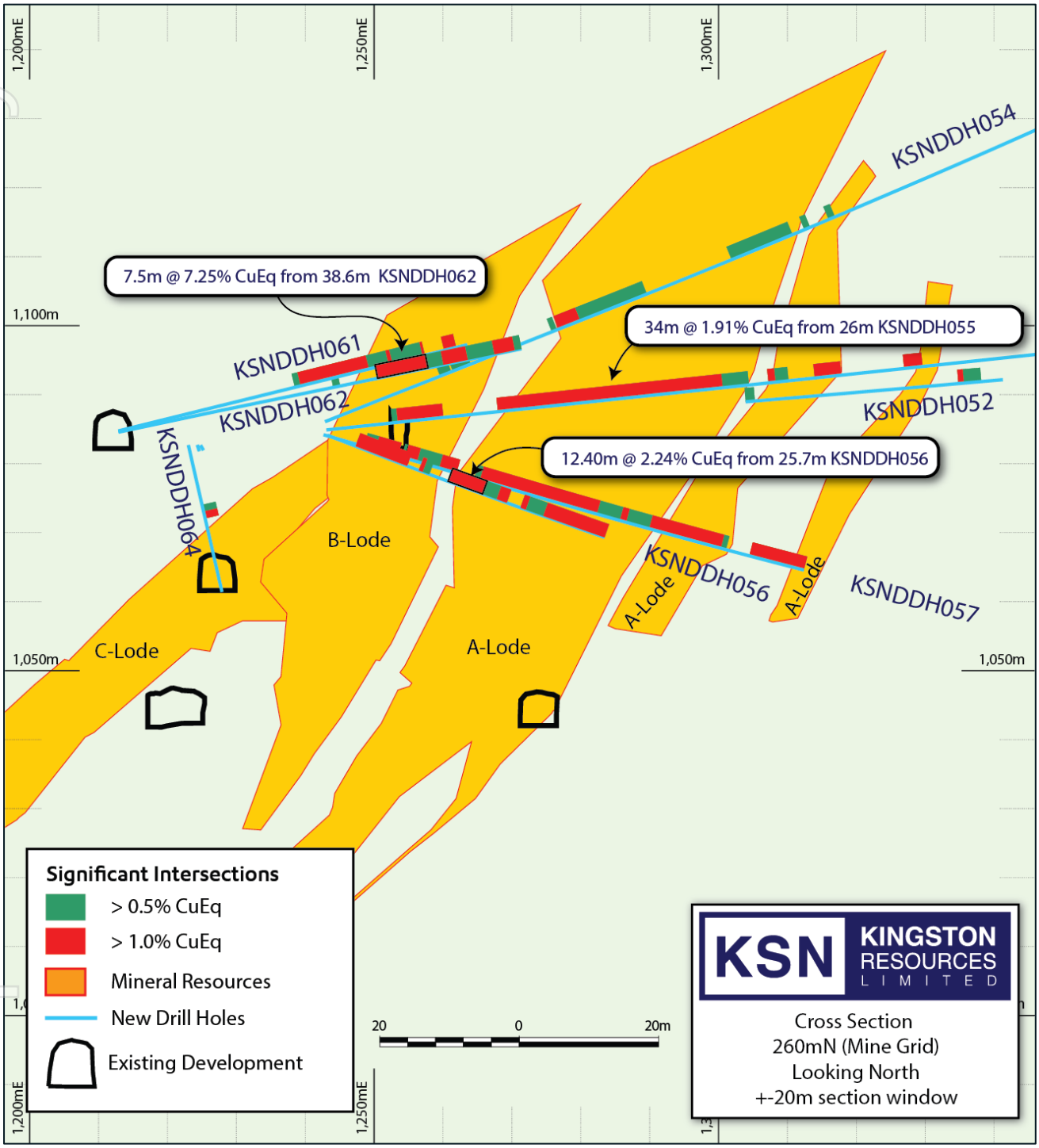


Figure 5: Plan map of recent drill holes at the Southern Ore Zone.



Note: Interpreted mineralisation may appear out of alignment with the drill hole intersections due to the wide section window and the ~340° trend of the mineralisation at this section location.

Figure 6: Cross-section of significant assay intervals at 260mN, SOZ (Lodes A, B and C).

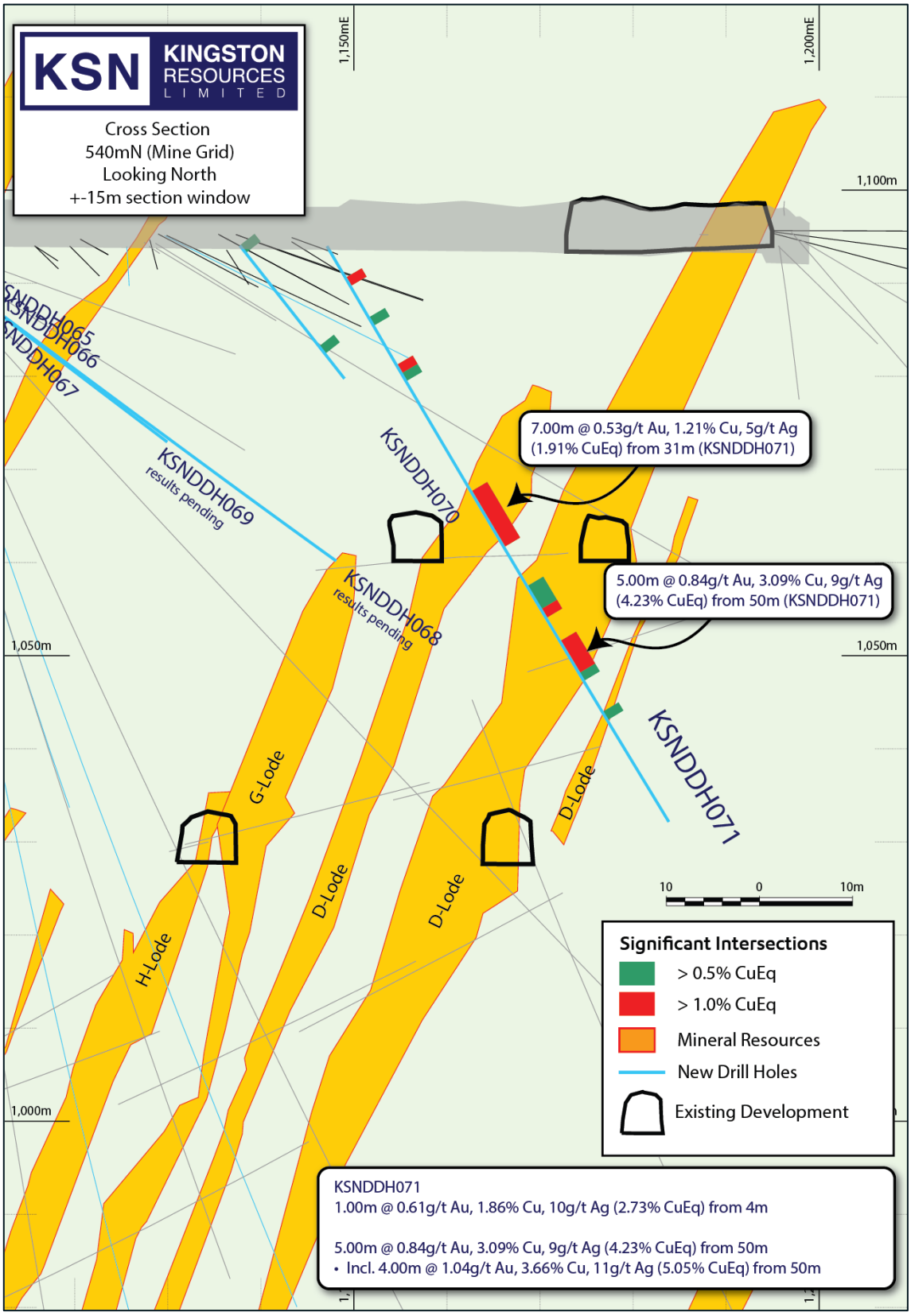


Figure 7: Cross-section of significant assay intervals at 540mN, SOZ (Lodes D, G and H).

Sustainability

Mineral Hill Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) has remained steady at 3.7. Inductions for new employees have ramped up with the recent recruitment drive. Safety systems continue to be refined to ensure compliance to Safe Work Regulations.

There were no reportable environmental incidents during the quarter. The NSW Environmental Bond was re-assessed to $7.472 million during the quarter.

Kingston has strengthened its Community Consultation initiatives with greater transparency and documentation. The NSW Resource Regulator revised the Code of Practice as of 31 March 2026 and Kingston has subsequently updated its Community Consultation Plan that describes how the Company will engage with the community and remain compliant. The updated policy document is available on Kingston's website.

Kingston is proud to continue supporting the Condobolin Public School Breakfast Club. This initiative plays an important role in ensuring students start the day with a healthy meal, supporting focus, wellbeing and learning outcomes in the classroom. Kingston remains committed to making a practical contribution to the local community, with initiatives like this forming part of our broader focus on supporting Condobolin and the surrounding region.

Figure 8: Condobolin Primary School Breakfast Club

Corporate and Finance

Revenue for the quarter (unaudited) increased by 26% QoQ, comprising $24.822 million in cash receipts and concentrate receivables.

During the quarter, the group incurred $1.1M in exploration and evaluation expenditure and $4.9 million on the SOZ underground mine. The group also spent $3.18 million on the construction of tailings storage facility dam 2 and $1.34 million on upgrades to the processing plant.

During the quarter, the Rehabilitation Security Bond was increased by $48,000, to a total of $7,472,000.

Additionally, the Company made payments totalling $172k to associates and related parties representing fees, wages and superannuation paid to Directors.

As at 31 March 2026, Kingston's closing cash balance was $25.419 million in cash and cash equivalents, with an additional $7.47 million held as restricted cash for Rehabilitation Security Bond. The Company's Appendix 5B — Quarterly Cash Flow Report has been lodged concurrently with this Quarterly Activities Report.

Table 5: March quarterly cash flow

	Cash Inflow/(outflow) A$'000
Opening cash & cash equivalents	**24,909**
Receipt from customers	24,822
Production cost	(9,760)
Staff and corporate cost	(4,324)
Net interest payment	303
Net cash used in operating activities	**11,041**
Property, plant and equipment	(4,849)
Exploration and evaluation	(1,109)
Other non-current assets	(4,904)
Net cash from investing activities	**(10,862)**
Net proceeds from exercise of options	(2)
Advance – concentrate sales	872
Lease payments	(539)
Net cash used in financing activities	**331**
Closing cash & cash equivalents	**25,419**

Outlook for the June Quarter

Major developments are planned for the coming quarter, including:

- Expected assay results from recent underground drilling at Red Terror and SOZ.
- Open pit gold and silver production from Pearse South.
- Commence underground production drilling in preparations for stoping.
- Continue to ramp up underground development rates.

Table 6: Tenement Schedule (ASX LR 5.3.3) as at end of quarter

Tenement	Project Name & Location	Status	Ownership	Type	Title Area
EL1999	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	EL	17 UNITS
EL8334	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	EL	100 UNITS
ML5240	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.37 HA
ML5267	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.37 HA
ML5278	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.37 HA
ML332	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	22.36 HA
ML333	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	28.03 HA
ML334	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	21.04 HA
ML335	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	24.79 HA
ML336	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	23.07 HA
ML337	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.27 HA
ML338	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	26.3 HA
ML339	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	25.09 HA
ML340	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	25.79 HA
ML1695	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	8.779 HA
ML1712	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	23.92 HA
ML1778	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	29.05 HA
ML5499	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.37 HA
ML5621	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	32.37 HA
ML5632	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	27.32 HA
ML6329	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	8.094 HA
ML6365	Mineral Hill, NSW	Live	100%	ML	2.02 HA

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with mining and processing operations. Actual results may differ materially. The Company cautions that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance.

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.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

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

Resource Category	Tonnes kt	Grade					Metal				
		Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au koz	Cu kt	Pb kt	Zn kt	Ag koz
Measured	327	1.90	1.20	0.54	0.33	10	20	4	2	1	109
Indicated	5,658	0.76	1.06	1.69	1.04	32	138	58	93	57	6,083
Inferred	3,999	1.10	0.84	1.13	0.95	21	142	33	45	37	2,661
Total	**9,984**	**0.93**	**0.97**	**1.42**	**0.98**	**28**	**300**	**95.2**	**139.3**	**95.4**	**8,853**

Reserve Category	Tonnes kt	Au g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Ag g/t	Zn %	Au koz	Cu kt	Pb kt	Zn kt	Ag koz
Proved	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Probable	840	1.88	0.80	1.90	31	1.60	49	5.5	13	11	833
Total	**840**	**1.88**	**0.80**	**1.90**	**31**	**1.60**	**49**	**5.5**	**13**	**11**	**833**

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.

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 Pearse Opencut 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 information pertaining to the Pearse Opencut Ore Reserve 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.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is currently producing gold and silver from its Mineral Hill gold and copper mine in NSW. The Company's objective is to establish itself as a mid-tier gold and base metals company with multiple producing assets.

Mineral Hill Mine, NSW (100%)

- **Mine plan out to the end of 2031**: Open pit and underground mining.
- **Significant upside:** Measured and Indicated Resources comprise 60% of the 10Mt resource – substantial opportunity for conversion to Ore Reserves
- **Excellent Infrastructure:** Operating processing plant capable of producing multiple concentrates and precious metal dore.
- **Exploration potential**: Exceptional upside within current Mining Leases (ML) and Exploration Licenses (EL).
- **Current Focus:** Open pit mining at Pearse, production of gold concentrate and precious metal dore on site. Underground level development and diamond drilling at SOZ.

Mineral Hill is a gold and copper mine located in the Cobar Basin of NSW. On 30 September 2024, Kingston released an updated life-of-mine (LOM) production target, outlining a six-year LOM plan comprising a maiden underground Ore Reserve and a revised open pit Ore Reserve. The Company is focused on meeting near mine production targets located on the existing MLs. The aim is to extend the mine's life through organic growth and consider regional deposits that could be processed at Mineral Hill's processing plant.

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) and 13 November 2025 (Southern Ore Zone, Red Terror and Parkers Hill). The Ore Reserve estimate outlined below was released in ASX announcements on 30 September 2024 (Pearse South and Southern Ore Zone). 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.

Appendix 1. Drillhole Collar Information

Table 7: Drillhole collar information.

Hole ID	Local EAST	Local NORTH	Local RL	MGA20 z55 EAST	MGA20 z55 NORTH	AHD	Dip	Azimuth (Local)	Total Depth (m)
KSNDDH056	1243.200	240.100	1084.100	499292.4	6395205.1	84.1	-14	46	85.3
KSNDDH062	1212.892	267.9469	1084.559	499251.2	6395203.4	84.63	11.9	95.4	60
KSNDDH063	1231.690	238.096	1082.833	499285.6	6395195.6	82.906	-68.5	106.1	250.9
KSNDDH064	1223.042	243.200	1082.693	499275.9	6395193.1	82.765	-73.9	123.4	255.6
KSNDDH065	1103.912	553.493	1094.257	498972.3	6395328	94.322	-24.1	55.1	146.3
KSNDDH066	1104.222	553.243	1094.014	498972.7	6395328.1	94.079	-29.0	59.5	125
KSNDDH067	1103.789	553.115	1093.873	498972.5	6395327.7	93.938	-37.6	58.3	90
KSNDDH068*	1102.059	548.062	1094.098	498974.8	6395322.9	94.163	-32.7	117.2	110.1
KSNDDH069*	1102.251	547.548	1094.140	498975.3	6395322.7	94.205	-30.4	129.3	114.9
KSNDDH070	1137.750	551.762	1094.030	498997.4	6395350.7	94.095	-50.5	75.4	80
KSNDDH071	1147.112	549.239	1093.967	499005.8	6395355.6	94.032	-57.9	108.8	73
KSNDDH072*	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.8	6395810.5	182.133	-24.8	113.1	155
KSNDDH073*	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.8	6395810.5	182.133	-17.0	174.5	145
KSNDDH074*	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.8	6395810.5	182.133	-24.8	174.1	150

Note: Shaded rows represent the holes being reported in this announcement.

* Results pending

Appendix 2. SOZ Underground Face Sampling - 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 (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*	**Underground Face Sample Collection** • Underground development faces are sampled via rock chipping using a hammer, sample ring and calico sample bags. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on the mapped geology in the face (lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structures). **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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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.
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).*	• **Diamond Core Drilling**: - 36 diamond drill holes have been completed to date for a total of 4042.6 metres • **This release refers to 9 diamond drill holes that have been completed in the program for a total of 1166 metres.** • The holes were collared in two separate sites in existing SOZ underground drives on the 1100 Level. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or*	• 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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 5-0% recovery in mineralised zones. • There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	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. • 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, on the whole, at moderate angles 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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%, & 2.5% 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 manual (Excel) and automated (Micromine) routines.
		• 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*
		  ○ *Gold USD$5,074/oz*
		  ○ *Silver USD$76.1/oz*
		  • *Commodity price assumptions are based on adjusted consensus forecasts and may differ to spot prices.*
		  • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work:*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ *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 collected into an Excel logging template to ensure data is collected within a consistent structure using a standard code library appropriate for the deposit type. The standardized data collection framework ensures validated data is collected. The logging geologist followed by the Senior Geologist completes a second review of logged data prior to being transmitted to a specialist geological database manager where data is stored and managed by a third-party provider in a Datashed database. 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.*	• For underground face sampling, face locations are routinely picked up by the site surveyor and sample locations are position accordingly. • For drillholes, 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes are not a consistent spacing and are designed for each specific target with a primary aim of infilling existing drilling and add confidence to stopes planned to be mined in the first 12 months of the underground mine plan. • Holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. The target zones generally dip moderate to steeply south west, 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 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%, 1.0%, & 2.5% and 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*	• Drill holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. • The upper target zone is interpreted as a southern extension of the moderately dipping porting of A-lode in upper SOZ deposit. • The drill hole is interpreted to have appropriately intersected and sampled the mineralised structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	
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.
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).

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.*	• <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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration has been competed by previous tenement holders since the early 1970's.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	**Southern Ore Zone (SOZ)**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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*	• Drill collar location and survey data is presented in the collar table within the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interception depth ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	• Reported intercepts for all holes are classed as Final. • Intercepts classified as preliminary are NOT reported in this release. • CuEq grades are calculated using manual (Excel) and automated (Micromine) routines. • 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 mineralisation styles are based on copper equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5%, 1.0%, & 2.5% 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		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.
		• CuEqRec% 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.*	• All drill holes are orientated using digital Reflex ACE equipment. Depending on ground conditions the orientations are variably reliable. • Sufficient historical and recent data support the interpretation that mineralised zones in upper A-lode intersected by the drillholes is shallow dipping (~-15deg) to the west. Drill holes have also intersected several steep (c. 65-70deg) west dipping

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	vein sets that based on the oriented data. Dips are consistent with overall lode orientations interpreted from historical and recent drilling. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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* *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2025.08.22 Amended - Kingston Accelerates Mineral Hill Growth
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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.