

Drilling Extend Upper High-Grade Zone at SOZ, Mineral Hill

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: KSN) ('Kingston' or 'The Company') has extended the high-grade upper A Lode at the **Southern Ore Zone (SOZ), Mineral Hill**, with new assay results confirming continuity of mineralisation to the east and south, remaining open in both directions.

This is significant because A Lode underpins a large portion of the current Mineral Resource at SOZ — an extension to the east and south increases the potential for additional tonnage in planned Mineral Resource updates.

Key Highlights:

KSNDH085

77.10m @ 0.62g/t Au, 0.66% Cu, 4.07% Pb, 2.49% Zn, 53g/t Ag from 154.0m

(20m true width or TW), including:

- **31.10m @ 2.68% Pb, 2.62% Zn, 24g/t Ag** from 165.9m (10m TW)
- **22.10m @ 1.62g/t Au, 1.47% Cu, 8.98% Pb, 3.13% Zn, 132g/t Ag** from 209.0m (~9m TW)

KSNDH086

7.70m @ 2.39% Cu, 3.37% Pb, 0.26% Zn, 55g/t Ag from 45.0m

7.00m @ 1.43g/t Au, 2.15% Cu, 26g/t Ag from 97.5m

KSNDH079

8.00m @ 2.27g/t Au, 1.50% Cu, 11g/t Ag from 54.0m

KSNDH069

2.35m @ 4.43g/t Au & 1.33% Cu, from 20.3m

4.40m @ 1.09g/t Au & 1.44% Cu, from 72.2m

3.05m @ 4.68g/t Au & 1.28% Cu from 86m

KSNDH068

6.20m @ 0.93g/t Au & 0.92% Cu from 71.2m

10.85m @ 0.39g/t Au & 1.03% Cu from 80.1m

Notes on true width: all holes, except for KSNDH085, are drilled approximately perpendicular to the lode dip plane.



Managing Director and CEO, Andrew Corbett commented:

"The Upper A Lode, intersected with KSNDDH085, is one of the highest-grade parts of the Southern Ore Zone. Our geology team is keenly aware of the potential to grow the estimated tonnage here. We've got 25,000m of drilling planned for FY27 and a key part of this will be obtaining approvals for surface drilling to target discoveries and extensions adjacent to the existing underground development. These results reinforce our confidence in the scale of the SOZ system and support our pathway to a larger, longer-life underground operation at Mineral Hill."

These results extend the Southern Ore Zone on two fronts. To the east and south, the high-grade, polymetallic Upper A Lode continues to grow and remains open. At the northern end of SOZ, KSNDDH079 has extended the Au-Cu rich G/H Lode further to the north, while KSNDDH068 and KSNDDH069 have infilled and confirmed high-grade mineralisation within the existing model.

Table 1: Key highlights – significant intersections.

High Grade										
Hole ID	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH068	0.5	71.20	77.40	6.20	0.93	3	0.92	0.04	0.08	2.04
KSNDDH068	0.5	80.10	90.95	10.85	0.39	4	1.03	0.07	0.11	1.57
KSNDDH068	Incl	1.0	81.00	86.00	5.00	0.72	6	1.51	0.11	2.45
KSNDDH069	0.5	20.30	22.65	2.35	4.43	5	1.33	0.04	0.03	6.45
KSNDDH069	Incl	1.0	21.50	22.65	1.15	8.78	8	2.28	0.04	12.38
KSNDDH069	0.5	58.00	59.00	1.00	0.96	13	3.01	0.20	0.17	4.39
KSNDDH069	0.5	72.20	76.60	4.40	1.09	5	1.44	0.10	0.16	2.80
KSNDDH069	0.5	85.95	89.00	3.05	4.68	3	1.28	0.02	0.01	6.63
KSNDDH079	0.5	54.00	62.00	8.00	2.27	11	1.50	0.22	0.23	4.35
KSNDDH079	Incl	1.0	54.00	59.85	5.85	3.08	15	1.92	0.29	5.77
KSNDDH085	0.5	127.00	131.00	4.00	0.27	5	1.25	0.35	0.07	1.70
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	127.00	130.00	3.00	0.32	6	1.51	0.45	2.05
KSNDDH085	0.5	137.00	151.00	14.00	0.33	9	0.39	0.91	1.10	1.26
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	144.35	148.00	3.65	0.94	17	0.99	1.77	2.86
KSNDDH085	0.5	154.00	231.10	77.10	0.62	53	0.66	4.07	2.49	3.38
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	165.90	197.00	31.10	0.15	24	0.47	2.68	1.96
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	199.20	201.35	2.15	0.72	62	0.32	7.35	3.80
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	204.00	206.00	2.00	1.88	36	0.33	0.74	3.29
KSNDDH085	Incl	1.0	209.00	231.10	22.10	1.62	132	1.47	8.98	7.61
KSNDDH086	0.5	45.00	52.70	7.70	0.15	55	2.39	3.37	0.26	4.11
KSNDDH086	Incl	1.0	46.00	52.70	6.70	0.15	60	2.72	3.72	4.58
KSNDDH086	0.5	85.00	92.55	7.55	0.31	4	0.92	0.30	0.48	1.49
KSNDDH086	Incl	1.0	88.60	92.55	3.95	0.52	6	1.37	0.46	2.26
KSNDDH086	0.5	97.50	104.50	7.00	1.43	26	2.15	0.55	0.72	4.46

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

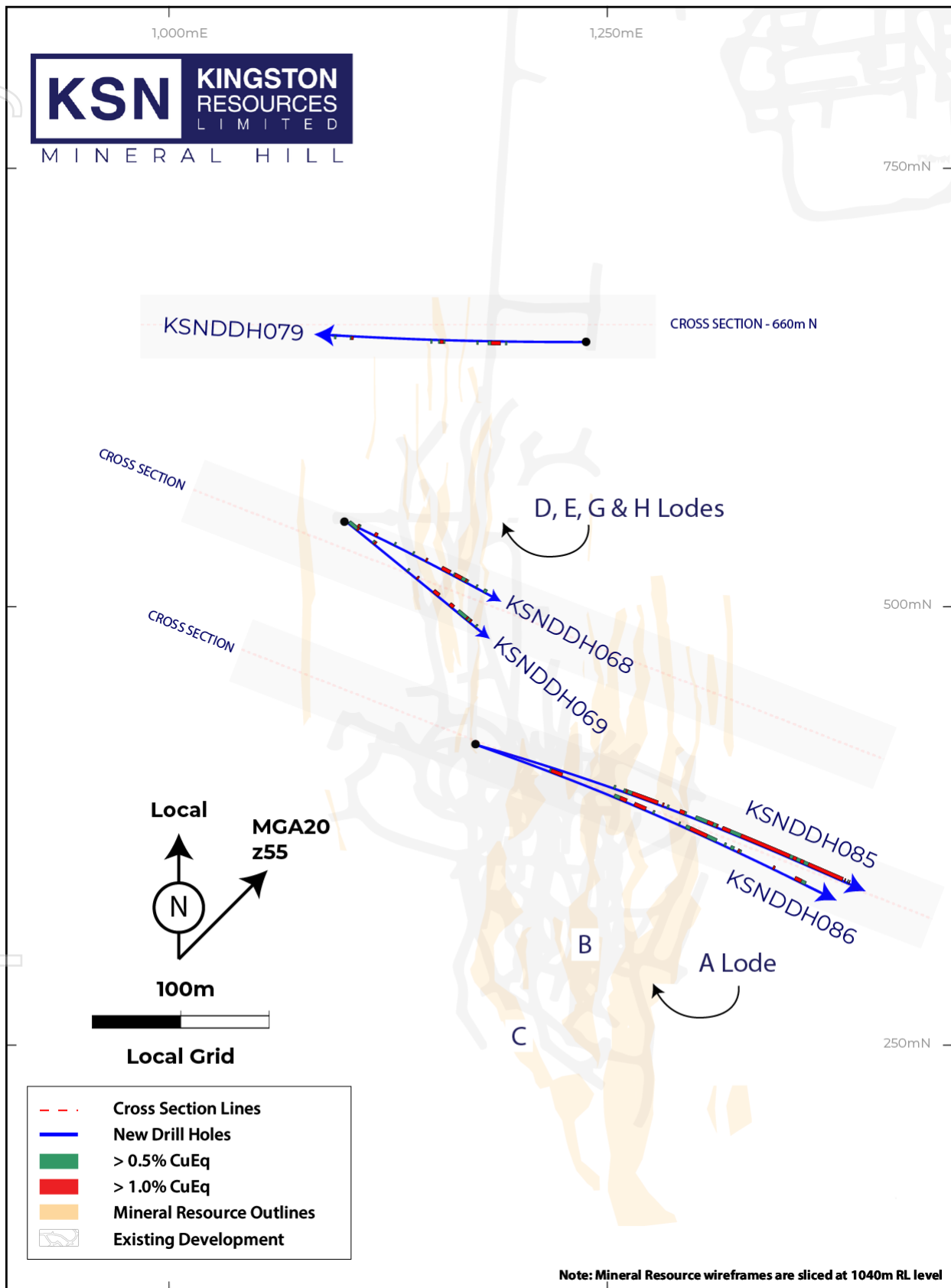


Figure 1: Massive sulphide component of the 7.5m interval from 38.6m in hole KSNDH062. Interval highlighted in pink; 3.4m @ 1.09g/t Au, 2.82% Cu, 6.86% Pb, 1.86% Zn, 77g/t Ag from 38.6m.

KSNDH085 was designed to infill the upper sections of the A Lode mineralisation at the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ). Immediately north of this drill hole, the mineralisation is interpreted to dip approximately 17° to the west. This drill hole has now extended the extremely high-grade mineralisation in this lode to the south and remains open. This reduces geological risk in areas already included in the Mineral Resource, while the southward extension opens up new mineralised strike length beyond the current resource boundary.

The high-grade intersection between 209m and 231.1m has returned high-grade assays for gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver, but is particularly high for lead and zinc. The sections of solid galena (lead mineral) are shown in the core photos in Figure 3 between 223.45 and 228.75m. The highlight intersections for KSNDH085 include:

- **31.10m @ 2.68% Pb, 2.62% Zn, 24g/t Ag** from 165.9m (KSNDH085).
- **22.10m @ 1.62g/t Au, 1.47% Cu, 8.98% Pb, 3.13% Zn, 132g/t Ag** from 209.0m (4.25m true width) (KSNDH085).

KSNDH086 was drilled to beneath hole 085, also returning excellent results, confirming the existing Mineral Resource geological model.

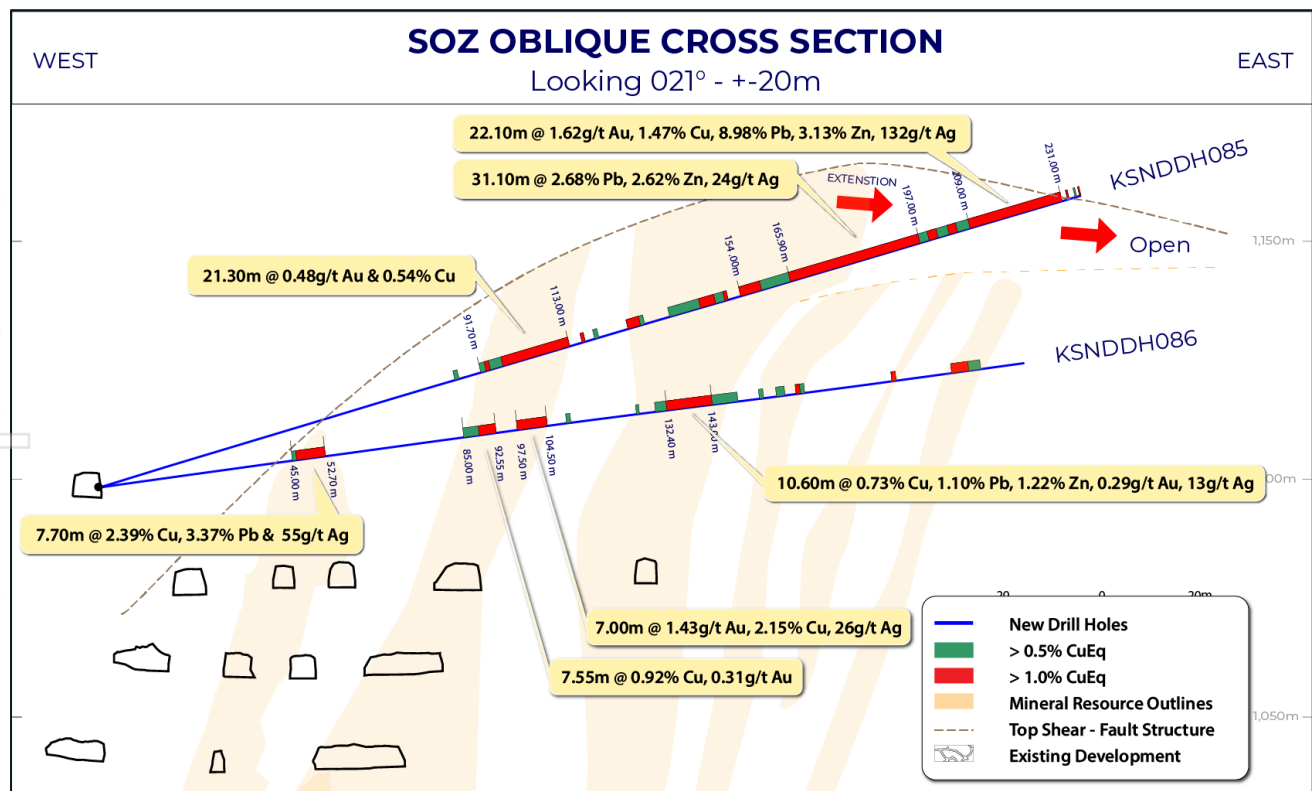


Figure 2: Oblique cross section aligned with KSNDH085 and KSNDH086.



Figure 3: KSNDH086 drill core, 215.90m to 228.85m. Tray 53 contains abundant epithermal veining with high grades for gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver. In Tray 54, high grade base metal and silver mineralisation starts from 223.45m and continues into Tray 55.

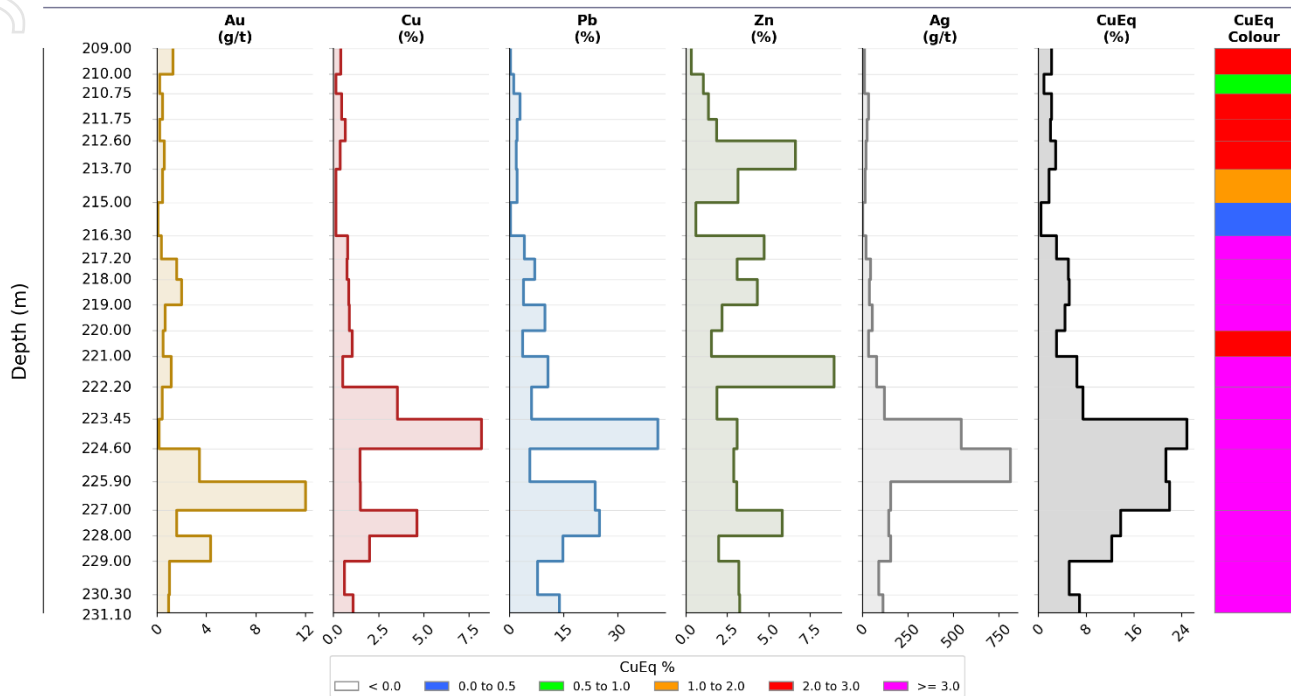


Figure 4: Strip log of intersection 209m to 231.1m in KSNDDH085.

KSNDDH068, 069 and 079 have intersected high-grade copper-gold mineralisation in the G Lode and H Lode areas at the northern end of the Southern Ore Zone. The mineralisation is hosted in quartz-carbonate veins and structures with significant chalcopyrite (copper mineral). Highlight intersections include:

- 6.20m @ 0.93g/t Au & 0.92% Cu from 71.2m (KSNDDH068)
- 10.85m @ 0.39g/t Au & 1.03% Cu from 80.1m (KSNDDH068)
- 2.35m @ 4.43g/t Au & 1.33% Cu, from 20.3m (KSNDDH069)
- 4.40m @ 1.09g/t Au & 1.44% Cu, from 72.2m (KSNDDH069)
- 8.00m @ 2.27g/t Au, 1.50% Cu, 11g/t Ag from 54.0m (KSNDDH079)

Drilling is continuing in the Southern Ore Zone, currently targeting potential extension zones in the G and H Lode area. Table 2 contains the list of collar details for the holes being announced in this report and the drill holes that are pending results.

Further updates will be provided as assays are returned from the assay laboratory.

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.

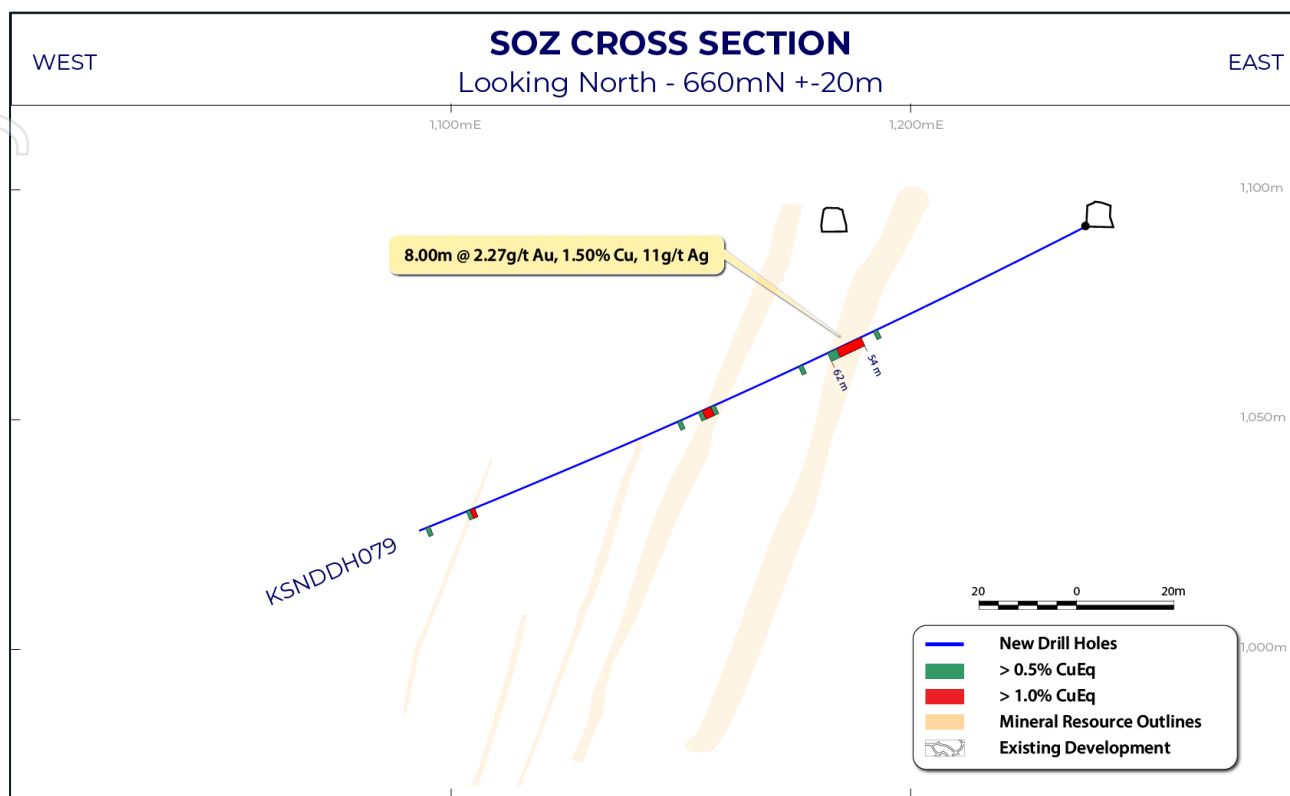


Figure 5: Cross section at 660m N – KSNDH079.

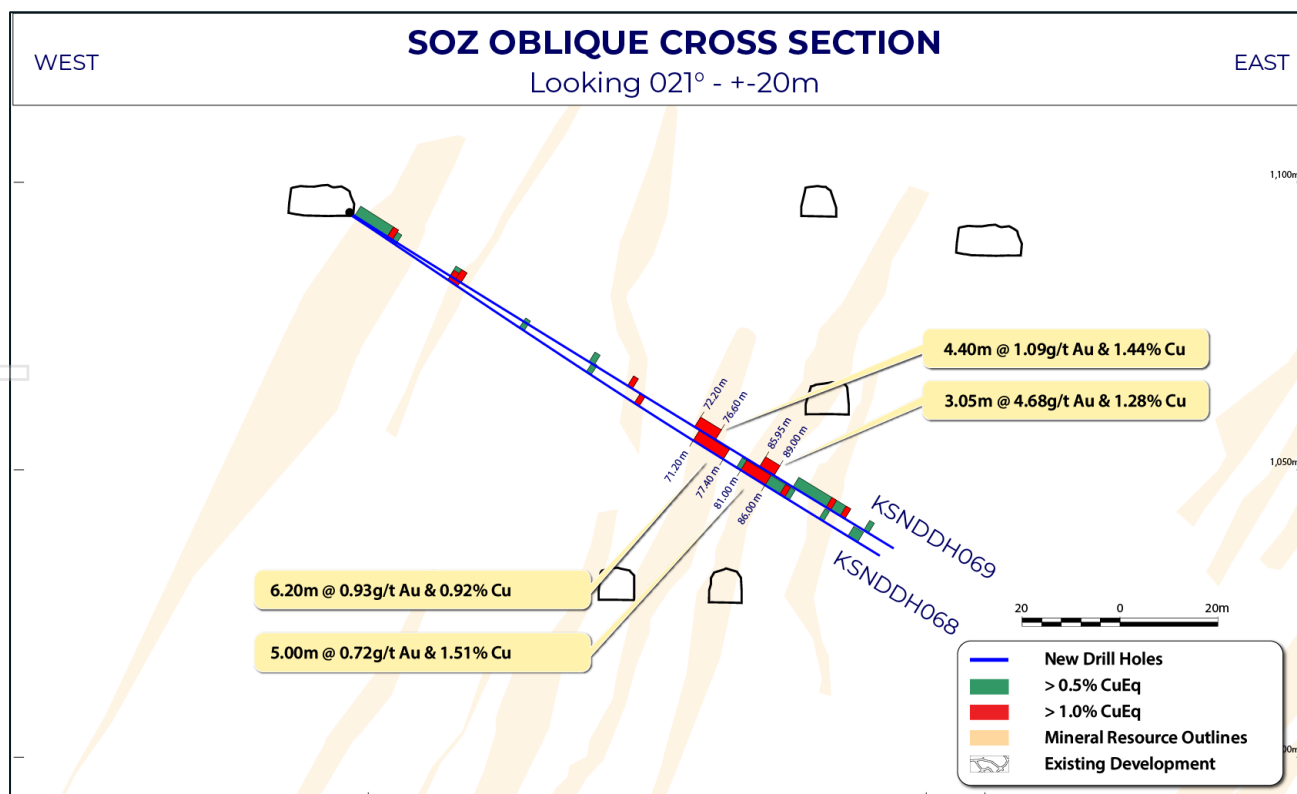


Figure 6: Oblique cross section - KSNDH068 and KSNDH089.

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 multiplication of the copper price and copper recovery.

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

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 is currently producing metal concentrates and doré (from the CIL circuit) on site. With polymetallic underground production, the mine's revenue base will broaden across gold, copper, lead, zinc and silver, supporting more stable cash flow through commodity price cycles. Upon the commencement of underground polymetallic production, the Company will have a Cu flotation circuit, Pb flotation circuit and Zn flotation circuit to produce three different concentrates as well as precious metal doré.

Commodity	Unit	*Price	Deposit	Commodity	Recovery (%)	CuEq Factor
Gold	US\$/oz	5,074	SOZ	Gold	83	1.132
Silver	US\$/oz	76.1		Silver	88	0.018
Copper	US\$/lb	6.16		Copper	88	1.000
Lead	US\$/lb	1.08		Lead	75	0.149
Zinc	US\$/lb	1.51		Zinc	66	0.184

About Kingston Resources

Kingston is focused on building scale and future throughput rates at 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%)

- **Intensive drilling program to grow resources and reserves.**
- **Significant upside:** Measured and Indicated Resources comprise 56% of the 12.1 Mt resource – substantial opportunity for conversion to Ore Reserves.
- **Excellent Infrastructure:** Operating processing plant capable of producing multiple concentrates and precious metal doré.
- **Exploration potential:** Exceptional upside within current Mining Leases (ML) and Exploration Licenses (EL).

Mineral Hill is a gold and copper mine located in the Cobar Basin of NSW. The Company's 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 (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.

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.

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 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.

Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays

Table 2: 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
KSNDH068	1102.059	548.062	1094.098	498974.8	6395322.9	94.163	-32.7	117	110.1	Final
KSNDH069	1102.251	547.548	1094.14	498975.3	6395322.7	94.205	-31	129.4	114.9	Final
KSNDH078	1237.596	650.955	1091.745	498997.9	6395491.4	91.738	-14.2	268.5	300	Pending
KSNDH079	1237.596	650.955	1091.745	498997.9	6395491.4	91.738	-26.9	269.5	167.7	Final
KSNDH082	1402.194	938.325	1185.547	498910.9	6395810.8	185.54	35.2	180	100	Pending
KSNDH083	1174.827	421.365	1098.163	499115.9	6395284.8	98.156	5.8	94.1	200	Pending
KSNDH084	1174.827	421.365	1098.163	499115.9	6395284.8	98.156	7.7	101.2	200.1	Pending
KSNDH085	1174.827	421.365	1098.163	499115.9	6395284.8	98.156	15.8	105.5	236.2	Final
KSNDH086	1174.827	421.365	1098.163	499115.9	6395284.8	98.156	7.5	109	216	Final
KSNDH089	1237.596	650.955	1091.745	498997.9	6395491.4	91.738	-36.5	266	210	Pending
KSNDH090	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-33.2	270.3	115.8	Pending
KSNDH101	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-18.9	241	100.4	Pending
KSNDH102	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-24.7	246.5	181	Pending
KSNDH103	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-29.8	247	230	Pending
KSNDH104	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-19	249.4	164.5	Pending
KSNDH105	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-30.3	252.5	203.4	Pending
KSNDH106	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-21.9	262	150	Pending
KSNDH107	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-28.9	261.5	176.1	Pending
KSNDH108	1238.375	655.778	1092.239	498995	6395495.4	92.232	-21.9	270	152.4	Pending

Note: Shaded rows represent the holes being reported in this announcement (Status: Final). Unshaded rows are Pending (hole drilled, assays not yet received).

Table 3: 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 (%)	AuEq (g/t)
KSNDH068		0.5	7.00	9.00	2.00	0.14	3	0.75	0.04	0.08	0.99	0.87
KSNDH068	Incl.	1.0	7.00	8.00	1.00	0.18	5	1.12	0.04	0.03	1.41	1.25
KSNDH068		0.5	20.00	22.00	2.00	1.15	2	0.53	0.01	0.03	1.88	1.66
KSNDH068		0.5	35.00	36.00	1.00	0.19	6	0.21	0.08	0.02	0.54	0.48
KSNDH068		0.5	49.00	50.00	1.00	0.05	5	0.45	0.06	0.05	0.61	0.54
KSNDH068		0.5	59.00	60.00	1.00	0.02	5	1.04	0.06	0.08	1.17	1.03
KSNDH068		0.5	71.20	77.40	6.20	0.93	3	0.92	0.04	0.08	2.04	1.80
KSNDH068		0.5	80.10	90.95	10.85	0.39	4	1.03	0.07	0.11	1.57	1.38
KSNDH068	Incl.	1.0	81.00	86.00	5.00	0.72	6	1.51	0.11	0.06	2.45	2.17
KSNDH068	Incl.	1.0	89.00	90.00	1.00	0.17	3	1.11	0.15	0.40	1.45	1.28
KSNDH068		0.5	97.10	98.00	0.90	0.19	2	0.52	0.00	0.01	0.77	0.68
KSNDH068		0.5	103.00	105.00	2.00	0.30	2	0.39	0.02	0.03	0.77	0.68
KSNDH069		0.5	0.00	8.05	8.05	0.11	3	0.45	0.06	0.12	0.65	0.58
KSNDH069	Incl.	1.0	7.00	8.05	1.05	0.62	10	1.78	0.15	0.27	2.72	2.40
KSNDH069		0.5	20.30	22.65	2.35	4.43	5	1.33	0.04	0.03	6.45	5.70
KSNDH069	Incl.	1.0	21.50	22.65	1.15	8.78	8	2.28	0.04	0.02	12.38	10.93
KSNDH069		0.5	49.80	50.90	1.10	0.07	18	0.16	0.21	0.07	0.61	0.54
KSNDH069		0.5	58.00	59.00	1.00	0.96	13	3.01	0.20	0.17	4.39	3.88
KSNDH069		0.5	72.20	76.60	4.40	1.09	5	1.44	0.10	0.16	2.80	2.47
KSNDH069		0.5	85.95	89.00	3.05	4.68	3	1.28	0.02	0.01	6.63	5.85
KSNDH069		0.5	93.00	104.00	11.00	0.13	1	0.33	0.04	0.13	0.54	0.48
KSNDH069	Incl.	1.0	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.16	2	0.79	0.01	0.01	1.02	0.90
KSNDH069	Incl.	1.0	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.10	5	0.80	0.34	1.39	1.32	1.16
KSNDH069		0.5	108.00	109.00	1.00	0.39	2	0.41	0.02	0.02	0.89	0.79
KSNDH079		0.5	50.00	51.00	1.00	0.04	2	0.81	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.79

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	AuEq (g/t)
KSNDH079		0.5	54.00	62.00	8.00	2.27	11	1.50	0.22	0.23	4.35	3.85
KSNDH079	Incl.	1.0	54.00	59.85	5.85	3.08	15	1.92	0.29	0.31	5.77	5.10
KSNDH079		0.5	68.00	69.00	1.00	0.42	4	0.36	0.09	0.14	0.95	0.84
KSNDH079		0.5	89.00	93.00	4.00	0.06	14	0.77	0.41	0.17	1.18	1.04
KSNDH079	Incl.	1.0	90.00	92.00	2.00	0.07	11	1.31	0.29	0.20	1.66	1.47
KSNDH079		0.5	97.00	98.00	1.00	0.17	2	0.34	0.02	0.02	0.58	0.51
KSNDH079		0.5	146.00	147.90	1.90	0.30	6	1.04	0.02	0.01	1.48	1.31
KSNDH079	Incl.	1.0	146.00	147.00	1.00	0.50	10	1.31	0.03	0.01	2.05	1.81
KSNDH079		0.5	156.50	157.50	1.00	0.01	1	0.60	0.00	0.01	0.64	0.56
KSNDH085		0.5	85.50	86.50	1.00	0.08	7	0.59	0.04	0.04	0.81	0.72
KSNDH085		0.5	91.70	113.00	21.30	0.48	4	0.54	0.16	0.16	1.21	1.07
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	93.00	94.00	1.00	0.15	9	0.95	0.51	0.48	1.45	1.28
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	97.00	113.00	16.00	0.59	4	0.58	0.17	0.17	1.38	1.22
KSNDH085		0.5	116.00	116.75	0.75	0.29	8	1.17	0.15	0.30	1.72	1.52
KSNDH085		0.5	119.00	120.00	1.00	0.20	4	0.19	0.52	0.67	0.68	0.60
KSNDH085		0.5	127.00	131.00	4.00	0.27	5	1.25	0.35	0.07	1.70	1.50
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	127.00	130.00	3.00	0.32	6	1.51	0.45	0.09	2.05	1.81
KSNDH085		0.5	137.00	151.00	14.00	0.33	9	0.39	0.91	1.10	1.26	1.11
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	144.35	148.00	3.65	0.94	17	0.99	1.77	1.35	2.86	2.53
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	150.20	151.00	0.80	0.07	29	0.12	3.36	8.02	2.70	2.38
KSNDH085		0.5	154.00	231.10	77.10	0.62	53	0.66	4.07	2.49	3.38	2.99
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	154.00	159.00	5.00	0.05	21	0.23	1.58	3.98	1.63	1.44
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	165.90	197.00	31.10	0.15	24	0.47	2.68	2.62	1.96	1.73
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	199.20	201.35	2.15	0.72	62	0.32	7.35	2.44	3.80	3.35
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	204.00	206.00	2.00	1.88	36	0.33	0.74	0.35	3.29	2.91
KSNDH085	Incl.	1.0	209.00	231.10	22.10	1.62	132	1.47	8.98	3.13	7.61	6.72
KSNDH085		0.5	232.40	232.80	0.40	0.18	13	0.30	1.88	0.73	1.14	1.01

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	AuEq (g/t)
KSNDH085		0.5	234.20	234.60	0.40	0.11	6	0.22	1.92	1.05	0.93	0.82
KSNDH085		0.5	235.30	235.60	0.30	0.04	11	0.67	1.15	0.83	1.24	1.10
KSNDH086		0.5	45.00	52.70	7.70	0.15	55	2.39	3.37	0.26	4.11	3.63
KSNDH086	Incl.	1.0	46.00	52.70	6.70	0.15	60	2.72	3.72	0.28	4.58	4.05
KSNDH086		0.5	85.00	92.55	7.55	0.31	4	0.92	0.30	0.48	1.49	1.31
KSNDH086	Incl.	1.0	88.60	92.55	3.95	0.52	6	1.37	0.46	0.68	2.26	2.00
KSNDH086		0.5	97.50	104.50	7.00	1.43	26	2.15	0.55	0.72	4.46	3.94
KSNDH086		0.5	109.00	110.00	1.00	0.30	5	0.26	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.65
KSNDH086		0.5	125.30	126.00	0.70	0.08	7	0.33	0.05	0.05	0.56	0.50
KSNDH086		0.5	129.75	149.00	19.25	0.20	10	0.51	0.98	0.79	1.21	1.07
KSNDH086	Incl.	1.0	132.40	143.00	10.60	0.29	13	0.73	1.10	1.22	1.69	1.49
KSNDH086		0.5	154.00	155.00	1.00	0.03	5	0.26	1.44	0.17	0.63	0.55
KSNDH086		0.5	158.00	160.00	2.00	0.06	6	0.30	1.11	0.65	0.76	0.67
KSNDH086		0.5	162.60	164.60	2.00	0.04	9	0.32	1.98	0.48	0.91	0.80
KSNDH086	Incl.	1.0	162.60	163.60	1.00	0.06	14	0.33	3.28	0.81	1.28	1.13
KSNDH086		0.5	185.00	186.00	1.00	0.07	12	0.06	1.52	3.64	1.25	1.11
KSNDH086		0.5	199.00	205.80	6.80	0.52	27	0.03	0.59	0.59	1.31	1.15
KSNDH086	Incl.	1.0	199.00	203.00	4.00	0.74	37	0.04	0.81	0.82	1.82	1.60

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	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	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 (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).	Diamond Core Drilling: - 36 diamond drill holes have been completed to date for a total of 4042.6 metres This release refers to 5 diamond drill holes that have been completed in the program for a total of 844.9 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 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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	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 costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- 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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• “Dry weight” and “Wet weight” measurements were taken every 3 trays for pieces of core $\geq 10\text{cm}$ 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	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted</i>	• 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
	<i>for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> - 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, 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 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	- 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	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 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.	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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 - 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. - Primary assay data is collected into an Excel logging template to ensure data is collected within a consistent structure using a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	- 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 and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	- Figure 1 shows in plan view, the spatial distribution of drilling completed during this segment of the program. - Figures 2, 5 and 6 show cross sections of holes KSNDDH085, 086, 068, 069 and 079, showing the interpreted mineralisation and the angle of intersection with the drill holes. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	dominant mineralised 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 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 upper target zone is interpreted as a southern extension of the moderately dipping porphyry of A-lode in upper SOZ deposit. - 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• 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.	Tenement	Holder	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Type	Title Area	ML5240	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	14/03/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA	EL1999	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	4/03/1983	4/03/2023	EL	17 UNITS	ML5267	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	22/06/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA	ML5278	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	13/08/1951	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA	EL8334	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	23/12/2014	23/12/2022	EL	100 UNITS	ML332	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	22.36 HA	ML333	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	28.03 HA	ML334	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	21.04 HA	ML335	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	24.79 HA	ML336	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	23.07 HA	ML337	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	32.27 HA	ML338	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	26.3 HA	ML339	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	25.09 HA	ML340	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	15/12/1976	14/03/2033	ML	25.79 HA	ML1695	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	7/05/2014	7/05/2035	ML	8.779 HA	ML1712	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	28/05/2015	28/05/2036	ML	23.92 HA	ML1778	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	7/12/2018	28/05/2036	ML	29.05 HA	ML5499	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	18/11/1955	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA	ML5621	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	12/03/1958	14/03/2033	ML	32.37 HA	ML5632	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	25/07/1958	14/03/2033	ML	27.32 HA	ML6329	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	18/05/1972	14/03/2033	ML	8.094 HA	ML6365	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	20/12/1972	14/03/2033	ML	2.02 HA
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Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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)																																																																																																																																										

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		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 volcanoclastic rocks with minor reworked volcanoclastic 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: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and	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 (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 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% 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,

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		penalties or payabilities. The following formula is used for calculations: • $CuEq\% = (Cu\% * 1.000) + (Au_ppm * 1.132) + (Ag_ppm * 0.018) + (Pb\% * 0.149) + (Zn\% * 0.184)$ • <i>KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions:</i> ○ 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 • <i>Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work:</i> ○ 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	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the</i>	• 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 (~17deg) to the west. Drill holes have also intersected several steep (c. 65-70deg) west dipping vein sets that based on the oriented data. Dips are consistent

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	<i>down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	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	• <i>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.</i>	• See the body of this announcement for maps, diagrams, and tabulations.
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• 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.

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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 2025.08.22 Amended - Kingston Accelerates Mineral Hill Growth

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Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- 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.