ASX/Media Announcement
2 June 2021

Misima Resource drilling delivers additional high-grade gold and silver assays

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update on-track for September Quarter

- **Initial phase of Resource diamond drilling completed at Kulumalia, comprising 19 holes for 3,820m, with results to be incorporated into the Misima Resource and Reserve update expected in the September quarter.**
- **Multiple new wide, mineralised intercepts outside of the Reserve pit shell**
- **Both high grade gold and silver assays returned, with highlights including:**
  - **GDD108 3m @ 8.3g/t Au & 87.2g/t Ag from 1.5m, and**
    21.3m @ 1.69g/t Au & 30.5g/t Ag from 218m
  - **GDD109 6m @ 2.32g/t Au & 46.5g/t Ag from 142m, and**
    21.5m @ 0.94g/t Au & 121g/t Ag from 210.9m
  - **GDD110 19.4m @ 0.85g/t Au & 60.8g/t Ag from 94m, including**
    3m @ 2.53g/t Au & 228g/t Ag from 104m
- **Geological logging and mapping has improved understanding of the ore body, which will be incorporated into the new Resource model. New targets have been generated from the updated interpretation.**
- **Follow-up drilling is now underway at Kulumalia, ahead of a program of geotechnical drilling which will contribute to mining studies in the second half of 2021.**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or **the Company**) is pleased to report significant new results from the latest holes of the Resource drilling program at Kulumalia, located at the southern end of the main Umuna orebody at its flagship 3.6Moz Misima Gold Project in PNG.

These holes have returned multiple new wide, mineralised intercepts outside of the Reserve pit shell, increasing geological confidence in the existing Resource and Reserve models. Consistent with previously reported results (see ASX announcements 8th March 2021 and 10th May 2021), these results have also delineated new mineralisation beneath the current life-of-mine plan.

Kingston Resources Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said: *"The Kulumalia drill program has been a great success, returning intercepts of significant grade and width that have confirmed the mineralisation style across most of the Kulumalia area. This drilling has significantly advanced our understanding of the geology at Kulumalia, with expected positive implications for the life-of-mine plan in the southern portion of the proposed Umuna pit."*

"Following the latest program of Resource drilling at Kulumalia, the rigs completed a short drilling program at the Cooktown Stockpile aimed at increasing confidence in that component of the Resource. The rigs have now returned to Kulumalia for follow-up drilling.

"These programs put us on-track to deliver updated Resource and Reserve estimates in the September quarter, which will in turn feed into a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for the Misima Gold Project. The DFS will be our core focus over the second half of this year, alongside the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) works which are ongoing. The team is also preparing for a geotechnical drilling program that will commence in July.

"Our ability to successfully deliver these work programs against the backdrop of continued global uncertainty generated by the COVID-19 pandemic is testament to the hard work and commitment of the Kingston team. We are now gearing up to move to the next stage of development for the Misima Project as we advance the mining studies and approvals."

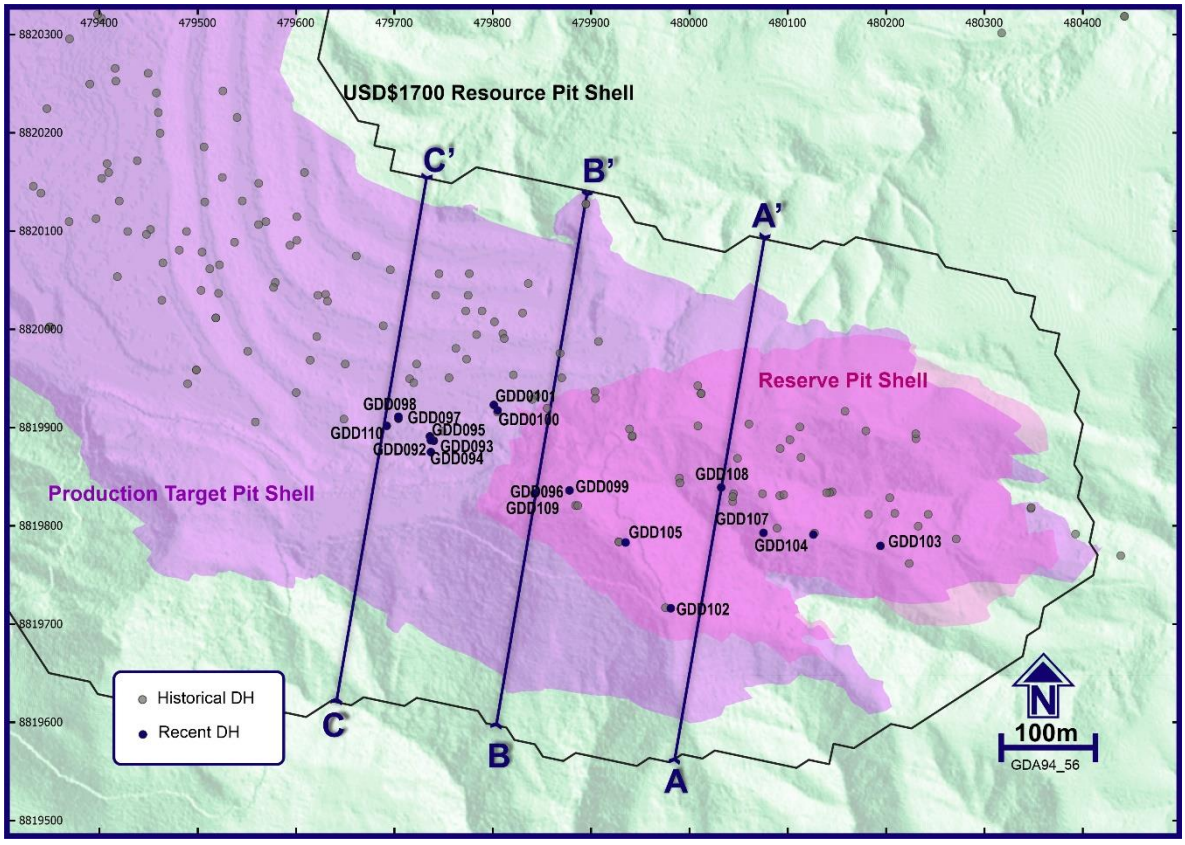

Figure 1: Kulumalia plan map showing drill hole collars in Resource, Production Target and Reserve pit shells

The drilling at Kulumalia was undertaken within the existing Inferred Resource envelope, with best gold intercepts from the latest results including:

- GDD108 (Section A – A')

  3m @ 8.3g/t Au & 87.2g/t Ag from 1.5m;

  3.1m @ 4.08g/t Au & 23.8g/t Ag from 210.9m;

  21.3m @ 1.69g/t Au & 30.5g/t Ag from 218m, including

  1.3m @ 5.12g/t Au & 15.6g/t Ag from 218m.

- GDD109 (Section B – B')

  3.2m @ 4.28g/t Au & 66.8g/t Ag from 142m;

  1m @ 2.69g/t Au & 91.4g/t Ag from 216m;

  21.5m @ 0.94g/t Au & 121g/t Ag from 210.9m, including

  12.1m @ 1.23g/t Au & 35.2g/t Ag from 210.9m

- GDD110 (Section C – C')

  19.4m @ 0.85g/t Au & 60.8g/t Ag from 94m including

  2m @ 3.5g/t Au & 225g/t Ag from 105m including 0.5m @ 10.2g/t Au & 199g/t Ag from 105m

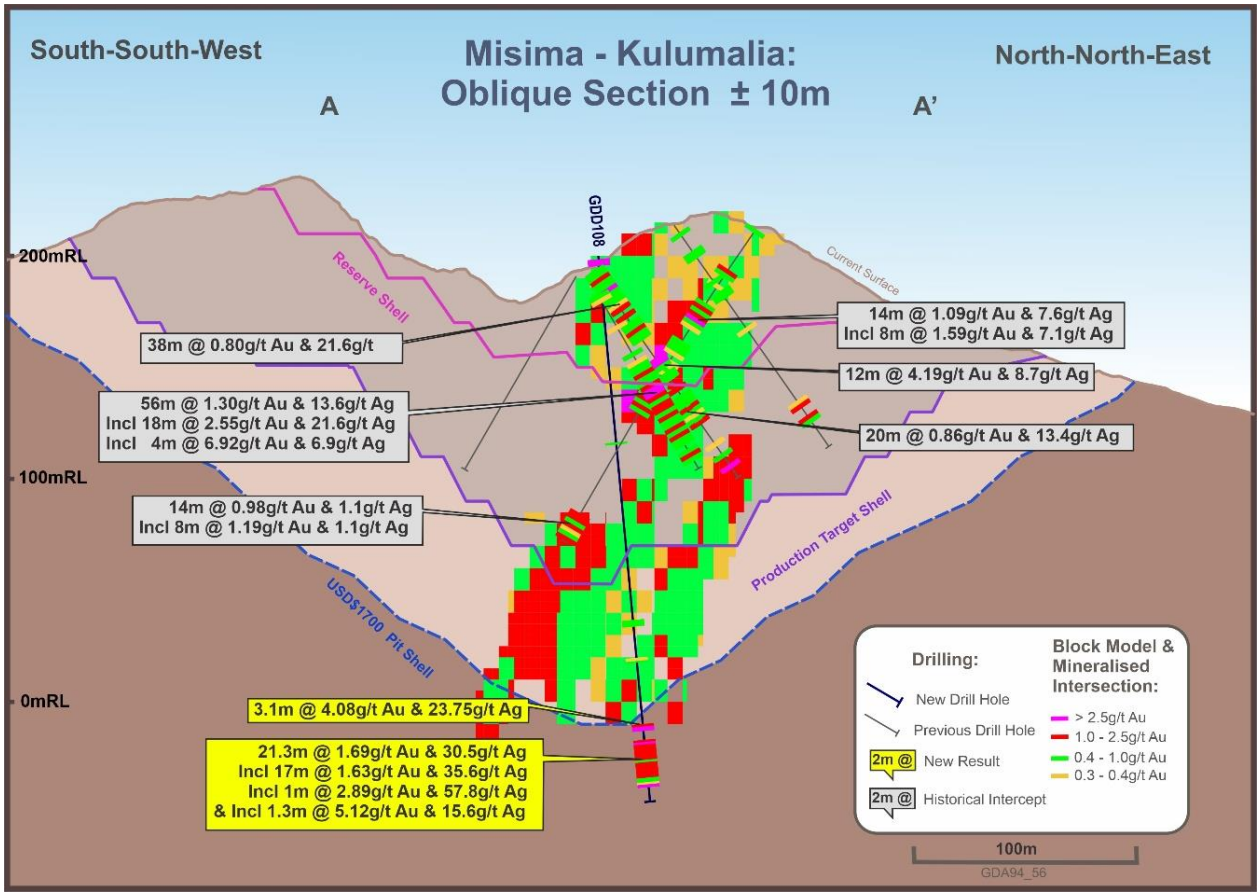

Figure 2: Kulumalia section showing new shallow mineralisation and high grade intervals beneath the Production Target pit shell

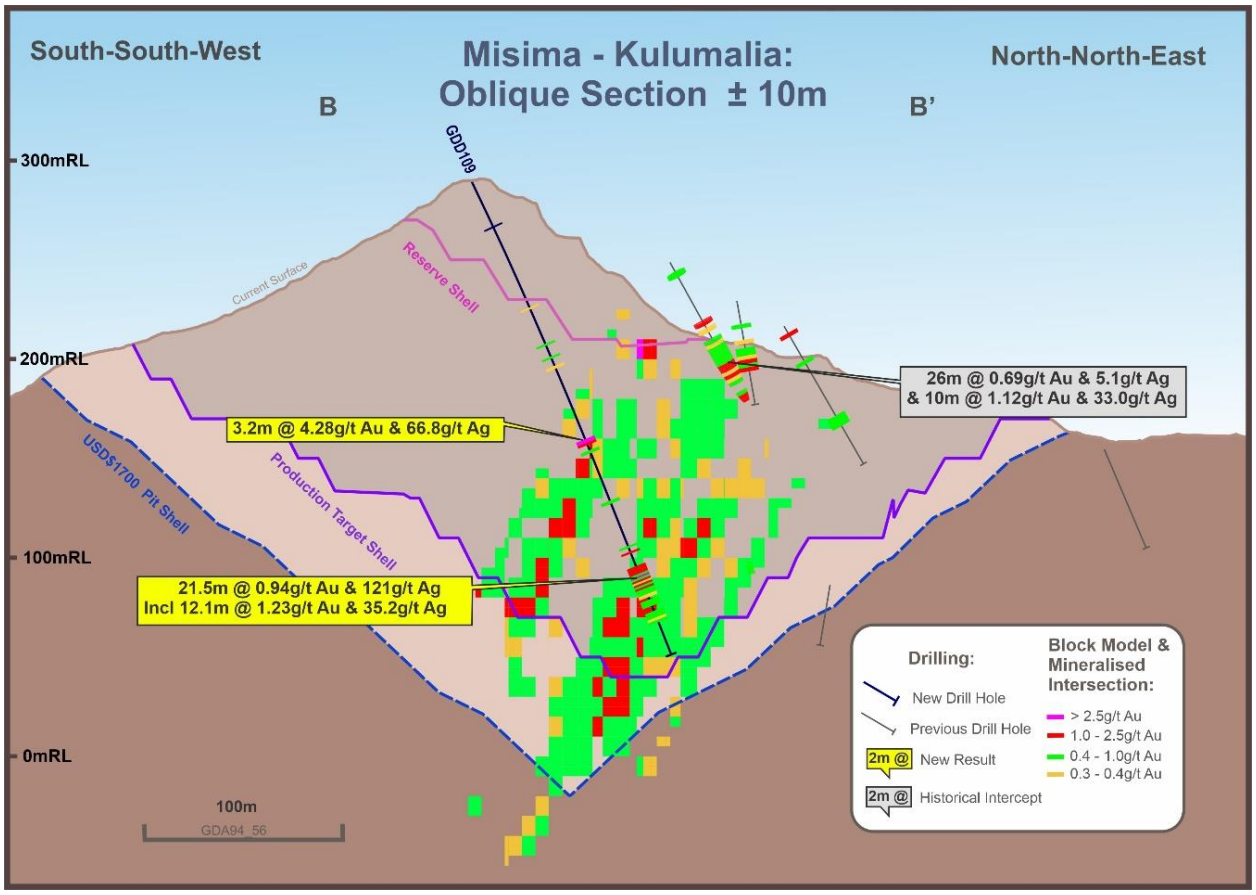

Figure 3: Kulumalia section showing mineralised intervals in Production Target pit shell

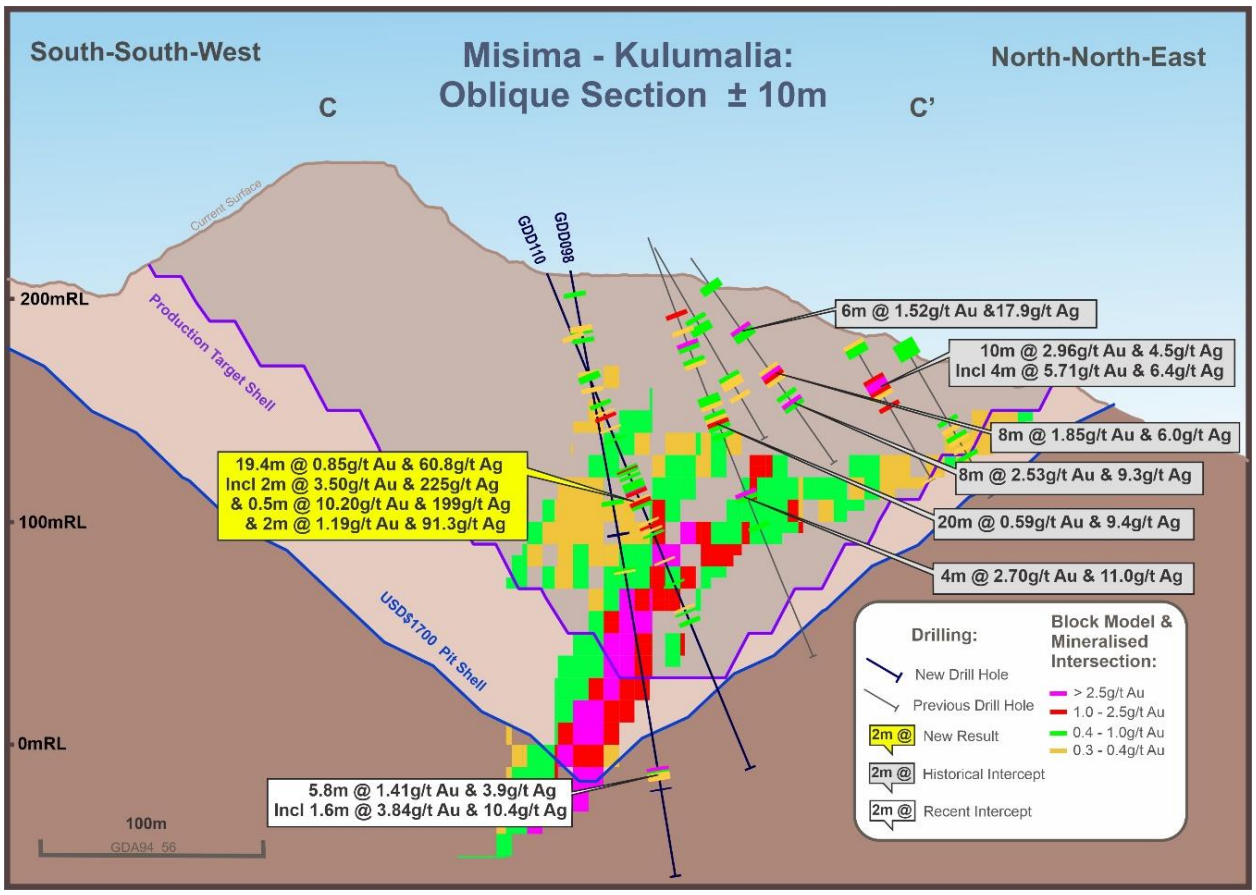

Figure 4: Kulumalia section showing mineralised intervals within and beneath Production Target pit shell

Silver Mineralisation

Drilling continues to confirm the presence of unexpectedly high-grade silver mineralisation that is spatially located within and peripheral to the gold-rich mineralised zone.

Best silver intercepts from the latest results include:

- GDD105 3.6m @ 46.9g/t Ag & 0.04g/t Au from 8.5m
- GDD107 1.2m @ 48.5g/t Ag & 0.03g/t Au from 79m
- GDD108 1.5m @ 34.8g/t Ag & 3.03g/t Au from 3m
  1.5m @ 32.8g/t Ag & 5.67g/t Au from 212m
  12m @ 44.0g/t Ag & 1.73g/t Au from 218m
- GDD109 2m @ 52.2g/t Ag & 0.1g/t Au from 43m
  2m @ 38.4g/t Ag & 0.28g/t Au from 70m
  6m @ 46.5g/t Ag & 2.32g/t Au from 142m
  27.7m @ 107g/t Ag & 0.84g/t Au from 210.9m
- GDD110 1m @ 57.7g/t Ag & 0.42g/t Au from 94m
  3m @ 228g/t Ag & 2.53g/t Au from 104m
  2m @ 91.3g/t Ag & 1.19g/t Au from 110m
  5m @ 29.7g/t Ag & 0.11g/t Au from 116m

High-grade silver intercepts are calculated independently of gold with a silver cut-off grade of 24g/t determined using commodity price assumptions, mining assumptions, operating costs and recoveries as published in the Misima PFS and Resource and Reserve Statement (see ASX Announcement 24 November 2020).

Previously-reported results

These latest strong results follow on from previously-reported results at Kulumalia, which included shallow, high-grade mineralised intercepts. Best previously-reported intercepts included:

- GDD093 10.7m @ 1.34g/t Au & 8.1g/t Ag from 44m
  14.2m @ 1.61g/t Au & 4.0g/t Ag from 146.8m
- GDD095 7m @ 1.14g/t Au & 15.7g/t Ag from 54.7m
  3.8m @ 2.42g/t Au & 1.5g/t Ag from 183.8m
- GDD096 9.1m @ 1.6g/t Au & 10.5g/t Ag from 194.9m
  22.4m @ 0.99g/t Au & 27.8g/t Ag from 212m
- GDD099 6m @ 1.57g/t Au & 42.3g/t Ag from 119m
- GDD101 16.8m @ 0.82g/t Au & 16.0g/t Ag from 34m, including
  1m @ 3.63g/t Au & 23.4g/t Ag from 37m; and
- GDD101 20.7m @ 2.52g/t Au & 86.1g/t Ag from 99.3m, including
  1.9m @ 15g/t Au & 22.3g/t Ag from 105m; and

1m @ 5.24g/t Au & 72.9g/t Ag from 111m.

- GDD104 8m @ 1.39g/t Au & 3.6g/t Ag from 210.2m.
- GDD104 17.5m @ 2.28g/t Au & 2.5g/t Ag from 221.9m, including 10.8m @ 3.4g/t Au & 2.6g/t Ag from 226.7m.

Updated Interpretation

Drilling from the Kulumalia Resource definition program has resulted in new insights into the nature of the geology and mineralisation at Kulumalia. Drilling confirms that gold-silver and silver mineralisation is hosted by all lithologies and is structurally controlled as breccias and quartz veins and stockworks. Continuity of the main mineralised structure at Kulumalia is confirmed, with occasional spatial discontinuities interpreted as being due to changes in dip-direction and offsets by late north/south trending structures. Characteristics of the mineralisation and alteration system are inferred to represent different depths of the original mineral system before displacement supporting extension potential along strike and up and down dip. The main mineralised structure at Kulumalia has been intersected at deeper levels progressively towards the east as shown in GDD108.

Improved structural understanding has highlighted the possibility of repeat extensions of the Kulumalia and Umuna structures to the north and east, with shallow mineralised structures in the hanging wall to the south. Future programs are designed to test the mineralisation potential adjacent to Kulumalia, and extensions along strike and down dip on splays and structures peripheral to the main Umuna deposit.

Figure 6: Regional Misima map showing location of Kulumalia and Cooktown Stockpile

Next Steps

Drilling at Kulumalia will continue to infill the existing drill pattern and test shallow mineralisation potential within the Reserve and Production Target pit shells. Geotechnical drilling for the Feasibility Study is scheduled to commence in Q3, with various work programs for the Feasibility Study and ESIA ongoing.

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Information

* Hole abandoned and redrilled

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
GDD105	479935	8819783	274	321	-73	14.3	Kulumalia
GDD106*	480084	8819794	198	14.6	-73	16.7	Kulumalia
GDD107	480085	8819795	198	292	-78	14.3	Kulumalia
GDD108	480039	8819836	200	245.8	-85	14.3	Kulumalia
GDD109	479840	8819820	299	258.8	-65	14.3	Kulumalia
GDD110	479699	8819901	220	240	-68	14.3	Kulumalia

Table 2: Table of Significant Gold-Silver Intervals*

maximum internal dilution of 2m, lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au. This has changed from 0.4g/t Au to reflect the cut-off grade determined by PFS mining studies and the 2020 Umuna Resource of 0.3g/t Au, both of which align with the geostatistical distribution of gold at Umuna.

HOLEID	Incl_text	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au COG
GDD105	NSI									
GDD106	NSI									
GDD107		64.50	69.50	5	0.78	2.50	84	575	483	0.30
GDD107	Incl	65.50	66.50	1	1.05	2.70	135	796	683	1.00
GDD107		68.50	69.50	1	0.38	9.20	105	369	464	0.30
GDD107		72.50	73.50	1	0.71	1.30	106	382	307	0.30
GDD107		125.70	126.20	0.5	0.33	1.10	14	50	248	0.30
GDD107		239.80	241.00	1.2	0.53	0.70	59	11	135	0.30
GDD107		268.70	269.20	0.5	0.42	9.60	968	15647	15718	0.30
GDD108		1.50	4.50	3	8.30	87.15	296	2097	1011	2.50
GDD108		9.00	19.00	10	0.44	7.39	39	219	268	0.30
GDD108		84.00	85.00	1	0.52	2.90	4	44	461	0.30
GDD108		164.00	167.00	3	0.83	5.87	184	759	938	0.30
GDD108		181.00	183.20	2.2	0.47	4.40	130	168	881	0.30
GDD108		210.90	214.00	3.1	4.08	23.75	1280	31583	27847	1.00
GDD108		218.00	239.30	21.3	1.69	30.50	1943	37549	38867	0.30
GDD108	incl	218.00	235.00	17	1.63	35.63	2286	46251	47718	1.00
GDD108	incl	219.00	220.00	1	2.89	57.80	4328	42717	29714	2.50
GDD108	incl	238.00	239.30	1.3	5.12	15.60	564	6272	7690	2.50
GDD109		70.00	71.00	1	0.33	37.50	87	362	262	0.30
GDD109		90.00	91.00	1	0.64	30.50	89	181	296	0.30
GDD109		97.00	98.00	1	0.45	6.20	73	43	133	0.30
GDD109		102.00	103.50	1.5	0.32	23.00	61	24	205	0.30
GDD109		142.00	145.20	3.2	4.28	66.76	133	589	373	1.00
GDD109	Incl	142.00	144.00	2	5.55	47.90	132	614	285	2.50
GDD109		148.00	149.60	1.6	0.53	16.60	25	79	255	0.30

GDD109		175.40	177.00	1.6	0.48	11.60	23	80	356	0.30
GDD109		200.00	204.00	4	0.63	7.73	45	90	304	0.30
GDD109	Incl	203.00	204.00	1	1.65	26.10	62	191	370	1.00
GDD109		216.00	217.00	1	2.69	91.40	135	320	692	2.50
GDD109		210.90	232.40	21.5	0.94	121.05	386	1603	2195	0.30
GDD109	Incl	210.90	223.00	12.1	1.23	35.17	177	540	1069	1.00
GDD109		235.20	241.20	6	0.67	30.00	159	3022	816	0.30
GDD110		30.00	32.00	2	0.31	10.70	67	38	391	0.30
GDD110		49.00	52.00	3	0.53	7.79	58	169	315	0.30
GDD110		62.70	64.50	1.8	0.53	18.06	58	167	596	0.30
GDD110		67.20	70.50	3.3	0.85	19.81	105	425	901	0.30
GDD110	Incl	69.00	70.50	1.5	1.59	28.80	121	607	756	1.00
GDD110		75.00	76.00	1	0.33	8.20	49	80	350	0.30
GDD110		80.00	81.00	1	0.54	13.00	55	86	303	0.30
GDD110		94.00	113.40	19.4	0.85	60.79	119	389	1229	0.30
GDD110	Incl	95.00	95.80	0.8	1.25	35.50	122	248	857	1.00
GDD110	&	105.00	107.00	2	3.50	224.50	70	363	1163	2.50
GDD110	Incl	105.00	105.50	0.5	10.20	199.00	107	946	762	1.00
GDD110	&	110.00	112.00	2	1.19	91.30	215	573	1103	1.00
GDD110		120.00	127.00	7	0.40	14.01	83	198	796	0.30
GDD110		122.00	123.00	1	1.01	4.00	225	197	945	1.00
GDD110		139.00	140.00	1	0.32	-0.50	30	216	1367	0.30
GDD110		150.00	151.00	1	0.84	2.40	105	465	1508	0.30
GDD110		162.00	165.00	3	0.43	1.47	109	626	1227	0.30
GDD110		168.00	170.00	2	0.91	3.60	141	1132	1048	0.30

Table 2: Table of Significant Silver Intervals

Maximum internal dilution of 2m at 24g/t Ag cut-off; Ag cut-off has been calculated based on a PFS processing costs of A$13.23/t, Ag process recovery range of 35% to 55%, USD$1500/oz Au and USD$25/oz Ag commodity price

HOLEID	Incl_text	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag COG
GDD105		8.50	12.10	3.6	0.04	46.87	17	37	95	24.00
GDD105		85.50	86.00	0.5	0.01	34.30	57	0	135	24.00
GDD106	NSI									
GDD107		79.00	80.20	1.2	0.03	48.50	182	27	221	24.00
GDD108		3.00	4.50	1.5	3.03	34.80	91	393	367	24.00
GDD108		212.00	214.00	1.5	5.67	32.75	1613	44789	40443	24.00
GDD108		218.00	230.00	12	1.73	43.98	2762	60565	60999	24.00
GDD109		43.00	45.00	2	0.10	52.20	86	126	232	24.00
GDD109		70.00	72.00	2	0.28	38.35	86	288	260	24.00
GDD109		90.00	91.00	1	0.64	30.50	89	181	296	24.00
GDD109		110.50	111.50	1	0.06	33.80	85	35	154	24.00
GDD109		142.00	148.00	6	2.32	46.52	87	341	325	24.00
GDD109		159.00	160.00	1	0.24	26.80	9	11	160	24.00
GDD109		203.00	204.00	1	1.65	26.10	62	191	370	24.00
GDD109		210.90	238.60	27.7	0.84	107.38	353	1948	1942	24.00
GDD110		69.00	70.50	1.5	1.59	28.80	121	607	756	24.00

GDD110		94.00	95.00	1	0.42	57.70	97	162	814	24.00
GDD110		99.40	101.00	1.6	0.21	41.00	136	232	1565	24.00
GDD110		104.00	107.00	3	2.53	228.33	94	539	1281	24.00
GDD110		110.00	112.00	2	1.19	91.30	215	573	1103	24.00
GDD110		116.00	121.00	5	0.11	29.74	15	112	552	24.00

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

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company which is focused on exploring and developing the world-class Misima Gold Project in PNG. Misima hosts a JORC Resource of 3.6Moz Au and an Ore Reserve of 1.35Moz. Misima was operated as a profitable open pit mine by Placer Pacific between 1989 and 2001, producing over 3.7Moz before it was closed when the gold price was below US$300/oz. Kingston has concluded a Pre-Feasibility Study for Misima and is continuing to advance development activities. The Misima Project also offers outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success targeting extensions and additions to the current Resource base. Kingston's interest in Misima is held through its PNG subsidiary Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) Limited.

In addition, Kingston owns 75% of the high-grade Livingstone Gold Project in Western Australia where active exploration programs are also in progress.

The Misima Mineral Resource estimate outlined below was released in an ASX announcement on 24 November 2020. Further information relating to the resource is included within the original announcement.

Misima JORC 2012 Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve summary table

Resource Category	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Indicated	0.3	68.3	0.80	4.5	1.8	9.8
Inferred	0.3 & 0.8	76.1	0.76	5.9	1.9	14.4
Total	**0.3**	**144**	**0.78**	**5.2**	**3.6**	**24.2**
Reserve	**Cut-off (g/t Au)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t Au)**	**Silver Grade (g/t Ag)**	**Au (Moz)**	**Ag (Moz)**
Probable	**0.3**	**48.3**	**0.87**	**4.2**	**1.35**	**6.48**

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

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

ASX/Media Announcement
2 June 2021

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 - Umuna Gold Deposit, Misima Island

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*
		• The project was historically sampled by Misima Mines Pty Ltd (Placer) between 1998-2000 using HQ, PQ and NQ triple tube diamond drill holes (DD)
		• Kingston are completing an exploration and resource definition drilling program in 2020-2021 to test geological continuity and resource extensions at Kulumalia
		• Kingston (2020-2021):
		  • DD samples were logged, photographed, and marked up in lithological and structural units and sampled in 0.5 to 2.0m lengths.
		  • Drill core is logged and sample intervals selected based on lithology, alteration, structure, mineralisation style, and oxidation state. Non mineralised material is sampled to a minimum of 1.0m, and maximum 2.0m length along the core axis. Intervals assessed as potentially mineralised are sampled to a minimum 0.5m and maximum 1.0m axial length.
		  • Drill core sample intervals are marked up and core is cut in half using diamond blade core saw. Half core samples are placed in calico bags and remaining half returned to the core tray for storage.
		  • Drill core geochemical analysis are carried out at Intertek Lae
		  • Samples are transported to Intertek in Lae where they are dried and crushed to 95% passing 3mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised and a 50g charge is taken for gold analysis by fire assay by method FA50-AA.
		  • A 100g pulp from each sample is flown to Townsville where they are analysed using Intertek's Four Acid 33 Element package. An optical emission spectroscopy (OES) finish (4A/OE33) is provided for Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu values that report over-range assays.

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*	• Kingston drilling is 100% triple tube diamond drill core in either PQ3 and HQ3 core size. PQ3 is used at the top of hole to ensure high recovery rates in oxide and transitional oxide zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	so, by what method, etc.).	• All Kingston holes are orientated using the Reflex ACTIII tool on every core run in both PQ3 and HQ3, maximising the opportunity for orientated structure data when ground conditions allow.

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.*
		• Kingston (2019 onwards)
		  • Core recovery is measured as the difference between core recovered in a drill run and the down-hole run shown on the driller's core blocks.
		  • The driller modifies drilling pressure and drilling fluid mix to optimise core recovery as much as possible, particularly in areas of softer lithologies.
		• Core recovery is also determined at the core shed as a cross reference with data recorded in digital format and stored in acQuire database.

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.*	• All drill core has been logged to an industry standard and the logging is appropriate to support resource estimation. • Diamond core has been qualitatively logged for lithology, size, colour, texture, alteration, structure, weathering, and a mixture of qualitative and quantitatively logged for mineralisation, structure orientation, geotechnical and veining. RC chips were qualitatively logged for colour, weathering, lithology, alteration and mineralisation quantitatively logged. Magnetic susceptibility was logged for all drill holes. All core was photographed wet and dry. Digital photography is available for DD core. • Logging data is captured in a digital data capture system (OCRIS) to ensure data validation and application of standardised work flow and coding.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the*	• PQ3 and HQ3 core is cut as half core. The orientation line is used as a cutting guide to ensure consistency in sampling. • The sampling interval and technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and is consistent with the techniques used by Misima Mines Ltd (Placer) and WCB during previous exploration and mining of the project. • The sample size is appropriate to the observed mineralisation style and historical geostatistical distribution of gold values. • Duplicate samples of primary crush material (<2mm) are collected during sample preparation at the laboratory. • Diameter of core sizes employed are considered appropriate to the grain size of the gold and in line with general industry practice for epithermal style gold deposits. Laboratory primary crush duplicates were routinely checked to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	ensure that they reported within acceptable limits. Sample preparation for all samples followed Placer standard methodologies and modified and updated by Kingston where appropriate. •
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All assay techniques are appropriate. The technique is total. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Grind size checks were performed by the labs and reported as part of their due diligence. • Standard reference materials are inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • Laboratory duplicates as primary crush samples were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • Blanks are inserted at a frequency of one per 50 samples. • For smaller batches, additional reference materials are inserted to ensure adequate QAQC control. • QA/QC performance is tracked using acQuire database software. • Acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved using these techniques. • Intertek conducts periodic laboratory QA/QC including sizing tests and crushate / pulp duplicate tests. Laboratory QA/QC also shows acceptable levels of accuracy.
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.*	• All Data, data entry procedures, data verification and data storage has been carried out in accordance with Kingston SOPS. Historical Placer records are currently stored at a facility in Townsville whilst WCB records have been transferred to KSN. Digital records are stored in various electronic formats. • No independent data verification procedures haven been undertaken to date undertaken other than the QA/QC mentioned above due to early stage of the program. • No twinned drill holes have been completed thus far. • Primary data is recorded on site digitally using an OCRIS digital data capture tool. Data is exported to a standard format and transferred to Perth for loading into an acQuire database. Assay data is provided digitally as CSV and PDF files.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• OCRIS logger facilitates data capture in a standardised work flow, data structure with embedded data codes ensuring data validation at point of data entry.
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.*	• Drill hole collars are preliminary within the accuracy of a handheld GPS. +/-3-5m in X-Y-Z. • Down hole surveying was conducted with a collar setup check survey at 15metres down hole, and on intervals approximating every 30 metres as the hole is advanced using Reflex downhole survey equipment. Downhole surveys and hole path are reviewed and surveys identified as being or potentially being in error, repeated as the hole is drilled. • All spatial data sets and the 2020 resource estimate are located with respect to GDA94 datum (Zone 56). • Historical data is provided in either GDA94, AGD66, Truncated AGD or Placer local mine grid. Topographic control was checked during 2015 by a new topographic survey conducted by WCB. Kingston converted all historical spatial data sets to GDA94 Zone 56 using a 2-point planar conversion derived from a detailed land survey and rigorous review of geographic and spatial data sets against LiDAR topography and resurvey of relocated collars. All data translations are checked and verified at the time. The location of spatial data sets has been assessed as appropriate and logical with respect to the 3D topography and logical geographic features such as flat drill pads. • AMC during the 2015 report reviewed the control with drill hole collars and end of mine surveys and found it was sufficient to support measured or indicated mineral resource estimates. An as-mined surface to deplete the resource was created from blast-hole collars. • All Kingston 2019-2020 drill holes have been surveyed by PNG Land Surveys using high accuracy RTK GPS in PNG94 zone 56, with XYZ locations updated in the database. PNG94 is the same datum as GDA94. PNG Land surveys will pickup drill collars on a campaign basis as access to the project allows.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 hole spacing is approximately 50m by 50m with downhole sampling predominantly at 1 to 2m intervals. There are areas that have a 25m x 25m drill hole spacing. Most of the Placer RC and diamond holes were angled holes at a variety of dips and orientation, predominantly normal to a structure of interest. Some historical and recent drilling was vertical until orientation of target structures were well known. • The geological uncertainty associated with interpretation at Kulumalia is being assessed as the geology interpretation and model evolves. • For the size of the deposit and expected mining block (and historical mining block), the spacing gives good coverage of the mineralised zone and at a suitable spacing to estimate blocks.
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.*	• Review of historical data from mine bench maps and reports, combined with orientated drill core data, concludes that the Kingston drill holes are orientated to minimise sampling bias. • Historical drilling by Placer comprised a number of vertical holes and angled holes that are interpreted to have tested the steep dipping mineralisation. The evolving geology interpretation will provide feedback with respect to potential bias of drilling direction. • It is assessed that an adequate number of angled holes have and will be drilled into the Kulumalia structures/deposit to minimise this risk.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Kingston samples are placed in large polyweave bags that are sealed with either a plastic zip tie or wire twist fastener. The contents of each bag and makeup of each batch is recorded in a ledger and digital and hard copy sample submission forms. Samples are submitted by air or sea freight from Misima to Lae and collected from Nadzab airport or Lae shipping wharf by Intertek staff. Samples are tracked via regular inspections and checks/counts along the logistics management chain. Sample submission forms and master sample register are used to track samples by batch submitted. Intertek provide sample receipt notices once received and checked in Lae. There were no other specific sample security protocols in place.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historical and Placer: • Skandus (2017), has reviewed sampling memos and a report by Pitard that audited and reviewed the Placer sampling in 1990. Pitard identified some

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		issues and made recommendations to improve sampling, most of the drilling at Ewatinona was completed after this review. Documentation shows that these recommendations where put into practise by Placer. WCB sampling and data was reviewed by AMC during a 2013 technical report. AMC found that the core handling, logging and sampling was carried out to industry standards. Kingston has continued and improved the process and procedures where applicable as part of continuous improvement programs.
	•	• No new audits and reviews have been completed for this resource estimation.

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.*	• Misima Island is part of the Louisiade Archipelago within Milne Bay Province of PNG. It is situated in the Solomon Sea about 625 km east of Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. The site is located at an approximate latitude of 10° 40' South and longitude of 152° 47' E. • The Property is located on the eastern portion of the island and includes the historic mining areas of Umuna and Quartz Mountain. There are no known impediments. • The Property consists of a single Exploration Licence, (EL) 1747, comprising 53 sub blocks, covering a total area of 180 km^2. This EL is valid up until the 20th March 2021. A two-year renewal has been applied for prior to this date, in line with Mineral resources Authority (MRA) PNG tenement and statutory requirements. All conditions pertaining to compliance of the title have been met. • Kingston and its subsidiary WCB Pacific Pty Ltd are in a JV with Pan Pacific Copper Ltd, Gallipoli Exploration (PNG) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of WCB Pacific Pty Ltd, is the legal entity and tenement holder and is responsible for performing its obligations under the Mining Act 1992.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1958–1964 Oceanic Mineral Development Pty Ltd, taken over by Pacific Island Mines (PIM)- Diamond drilling / adit development. • 1964–1967 Oceanic/Cultus Joint Venture (JV) - Trenching, diamond drilling 5 holes for 1,383m in 1965, IP survey, U/G sampling new adit, steam sediment sampling. • 1967 CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE) - Stream sediment sampling at point of entry of all rivers and streams into the ocean. • 1967–1969 PIM/Cultus Joint Venture (JV) - Stream sediment sampling over whole island, ridge and spur soil sampling, percussion drilling, diamond drilling. • 1969–1972 Noranda/PIM/Cultus JV - Noranda was operator diamond drilling 15 holes for 3,568 m at Mount Sisa copper anomaly, minor trenching at Umuna • 1973 Claims not renewed. No work carried out. • 1975–1976 Meneses Explorations Pty Ltd - Grid Mapping, Sampling of old trenches. • 1977–1987 Placer/Meneses - JV, Placer was operator. Deep trenching, and channel sampling, mapping, RC and diamond drilling. • 1978– 1985 CRAE - Also in JV, withdrew in 1985. • 1982 - Meneses bought out of JV. • 1987 - Placer forms Placer, Government of PNG becomes 20% shareholder Mining development agreement signed. • 2012 Barrick Gold - Relinquishment of Mining Lease (SML 1) • 2012 – 2017 WCB Resource Ltd - Collection and collation of sampling information, historical documentation, sourcing and reconciling production blast hole data to drilled data and 2015 resource estimate, topographic surveys to tie in topographic control, water levels, as mined surfaces and collar locations, converting Geolog drill hole data into a modern format, and carrying out QA/QC on the data and conversion with checking against analogue documents and photographs. Reviews of historical assay QA/QC. Work on validating and verifying historical data so it could be reliably used in a modern code compliant context. Compiling of historical information into NAT-INST 43-101 format for modern reporting. 3,669 auger ridge and spur soil samples, helimagnetic aeromagnetic survey with processing and interpretation (2,035 line kms of survey), 658 channel samples and geological mapping, analysis of structural measurements, comparative analysis of WCB channel sampling and Placer

channel sampling to confirm validity of Placer data and drilling of 5 diamond holes into the Mt Sisa area.

- 2018-2020 Kingston Resources Limited: Focused exploration on Umuna, Umuna East, Misima North, and Quartz Mountain project areas. Building on compilation work by WCB, Kingston completed field mapping and sampling (rock chips, channels, auger) developing drilling targets. Kulumalia is the south eastern extent of the Umuna Deposit with work completed by Kingston focused on increasing confidence in surface and subsurface geology as a key input to a mineral resource estimation.

Geology

- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*

- Misima Island forms part of the Louisiade Archipelago which is a continuation of the Papuan Fold Belt of the Papuan Peninsula offshore eastwards through the Papuan Plateau. The oldest rocks on Misima are Cretaceous to Paleogene metamorphic rocks, which can be subdivided into the western Awaibi Association and the younger overthrust eastern Sisa Association that is host to the gold and copper mineralization. The two associations are separated by an original thrust fault with later extensional activation.
- Mineralisation deposit style on Misima Island is best described as Low Sulphidation Epithermal due to the veining and characteristics, the dominance of Ag Zn Pb Au Cu Mn geochemistry as well as complex alteration styles and geometry, and strong association with precursor porphyry Cu Au style alteration.
- Styles of mineralisation observed across Misima Island include multiphase hydrothermal breccia, stockworks both sheeted and three-dimensional, skarn, jasperoidal replacement, and poorly banded vein infill of quartz and carbonate with associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite and minor tetrahedrite.

Combining all data sets with orientated drill core data for mineralised veins and breccias defines the predominant structure trends in the deposit and will provide the foundation for the resource model. The Current interpretation is that Kulumalia mineralisation is open along strike and at depth, with the potential for hanging wall splays and mineralised structures.

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*

Table of Collars

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
GDD092	479740	8819887	211	29.6	-69.0	013.8	Kulumalia
GDD093	479736	8819891	217	272.7	-70.0	010.8	Kulumalia
GDD094*	479737	8819875	217	29.1	-81.0	013.8	Kulumalia

	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	<table><tr><td>GDD095</td><td>479737</td><td>8819887</td><td>217</td><td>305</td><td>-81.0</td><td>011.3</td><td>Kulumalia</td></tr><tr><td>GDD096</td><td>479878</td><td>8819836</td><td>295</td><td>291.2</td><td>-73.0</td><td>010.8</td><td>Kulumalia</td></tr><tr><td>GDD097*</td><td>479704</td><td>8819909</td><td>221</td><td>8.8</td><td>79.5</td><td>008.3</td><td>Kulumalia</td></tr><tr><td>GDD098</td><td>479704</td><td>8819911</td><td>221</td><td>280.2</td><td>-79.5</td><td>008.3</td><td>Kulumalia</td></tr><tr><td>GDD099</td><td>479878</td><td>8819836</td><td>295</td><td>228.6</td><td>-83.0</td><td>010.8</td><td>Kulumalia</td></tr></table>No new drill hole data has been excluded.
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.*	• Significant intervals are calculated based on length weighted grade with maximum internal dilution of 2m at a cut-off of 0.3g/t Au. • Gold cut off for reporting significant intervals has reduced from 0.4g/t Au to 0.3g/t Au to reflect the potentially feasible mineable gold cut-off grade determined by PFS mining studies, and the 2020 Umuna Resource of 0.3g/t Au, both of which align with the geostatistical distribution of gold at Umuna. • See table 2 of release • Reporting of Silver mineralised intercepts is made at a maximum internal dilution of 2m at 24g/t Ag cut-off using commodity price assumptions, mining assumptions, operating costs and recoveries as published in the Misima Pre-feasibility and Resource and Reserve Statement released on 24 November 2020. • Ag cut-off has been calculated based on a PFS processing costs of A$13.23/t, Ag process recovery range of 35% to 55%, USD$1500/oz Au and USD$25/oz Ag commodity price.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are orientated to intersect interpreted mineralised structures as close to normal as possible. Angle of incidence is determined by physical location of the drill pads in steep terrain and restrictions in impacting the local community. • True width of structures and mineralisation is still being determined by this drilling program and true widths are not reported. Structure true width across Umuna is highly variable.
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 release.

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.*	• See release.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No additional substantive data collected and analysed to date.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diamond drilling is planned to continue at Kulumalia testing down dip and strike extensions of interpreted structures, and geological continuity within and between drill sections. • The drilling program scope and design will be modified as required, as and when new analytical data becomes available and geological interpretation is completed to ensure drilling coverage is suitable to support Resource Estimation and classification.