ASX/Media Announcement
14 June 2022

Drilling at Pearse North highlights potential for Resource extension

Further diamond drilling confirms extension potential with intercepts of 10m @ 6.0g/t Au and 3m @ 5.5g/t Au

- **Results received from the remaining four of five diamond drill-holes at the Pearse North deposit at the Mineral Hill Mine, NSW, confirm the presence of significant gold and silver mineralisation down dip and outside the current Ore Reserve pit shell, which was determined at a US$1,300/oz gold price in 2015.**
- **Best intercepts include:**
  - **10m @ 6.0g/t Au, 33g/t Ag from 72m from hole 003**
  - **3m @ 5.5g/t Au, 6g/t Ag from 31m from hole 004**
  - **11m @ 1.4g/t Au, 8g/t Ag from 136m from hole 005 including:**
    - **4.3m @ 2.4g/t Au, 16g/t Ag from 142m**
- **This follows excellent results from the previously reported initial diamond hole 001 at Pearse North, which included best intercepts of[1]:**
  - **39m @ 4.2g/t Au and 37g/t Ag from 37m, including:**
    - **3m @ 26.7g/t Au, 27g/t Ag from 38m**
- **Drilling was designed to confirm geological modelling at Pearse North and provide key data to update the Mineral Resource Estimate expected in Q3 2022.**
- **Results for the remainder of the reverse circulation drilling at Pearse North are expected this month.**
- **Diamond drilling at SOZ, Jacks Hut and Missing Link is now complete, with initial results expected in July.**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or **the Company**) is pleased to report further outstanding results from drilling at the Pearse North deposit at the Mineral Hill Mine, located in the Cobar region of NSW. Phase 1 drilling is now complete, with the program consisting of five diamond drill holes for 655 metres (m) and 17 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes for 2454m. The program is designed to confirm the geological model and interpretation of the Pearse North deposit, and to test down dip and along strike extension potential of the mineralisation.

[1] See ASX Announcement 8 April 2022

Highly encouraging results have been received from the remaining four diamond drill-holes KSNDDH002-005 (Figure 1). Samples from the RC drill holes completed at Pearse North have been submitted for analysis, with results due in June 2022.

Kingston Resources Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said:
"Kingston's Chief Geologist, Stuart Hayward, and his team have done a fantastic job in safely completing the Company's maiden exploration program at Mineral Hill. Geological modelling is underway for input into a Mineral Resource update anticipated in the third quarter this calendar year, which will provide further support for potential future mining at the Pearse pits following completion of the current tailings processing operation.

"We anticipate receiving the balance of the results from the Pearse North, Southern Ore Zone, Jacks Hut and Missing link drilling in June/July and we look forward to providing the market with further updates."

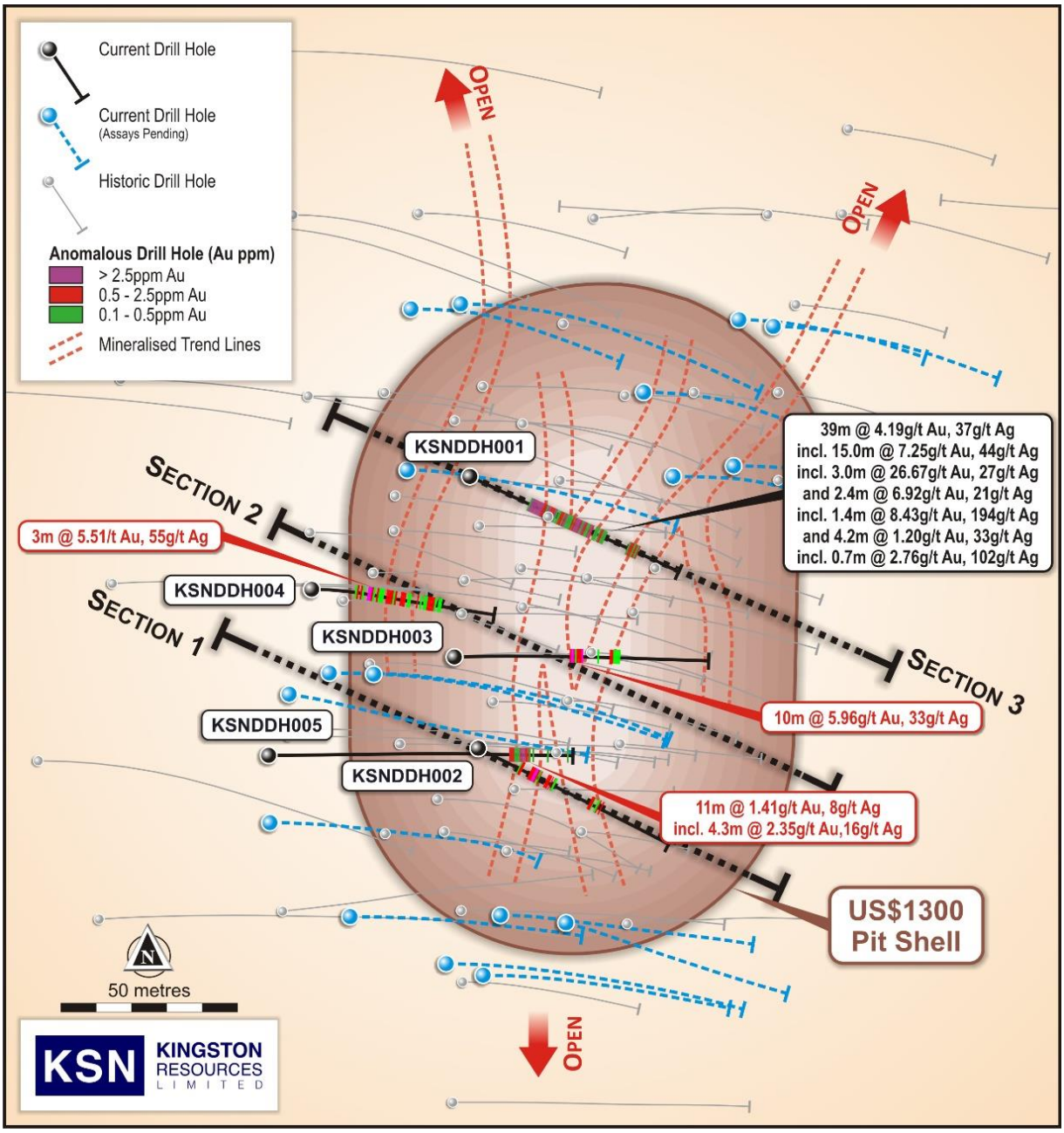

Figure 1. Drill hole traces plan of diamond holes completed by Kingston

KSNDDH002 confirms the spatial location of near surface mineralisation in the oxide profile as well as the position of the mineralised structure immediately below the Reserve pit shell, this structure was also intersected at depth in KSNDDH005. (Figure 1, Figure 2). Interpretation of this section confirms that gold mineralisation is being focussed by a better-defined structure at depth, that diverges and splays nearer surface into multiple structures defined by high grade intercepts within a lower grade halo.

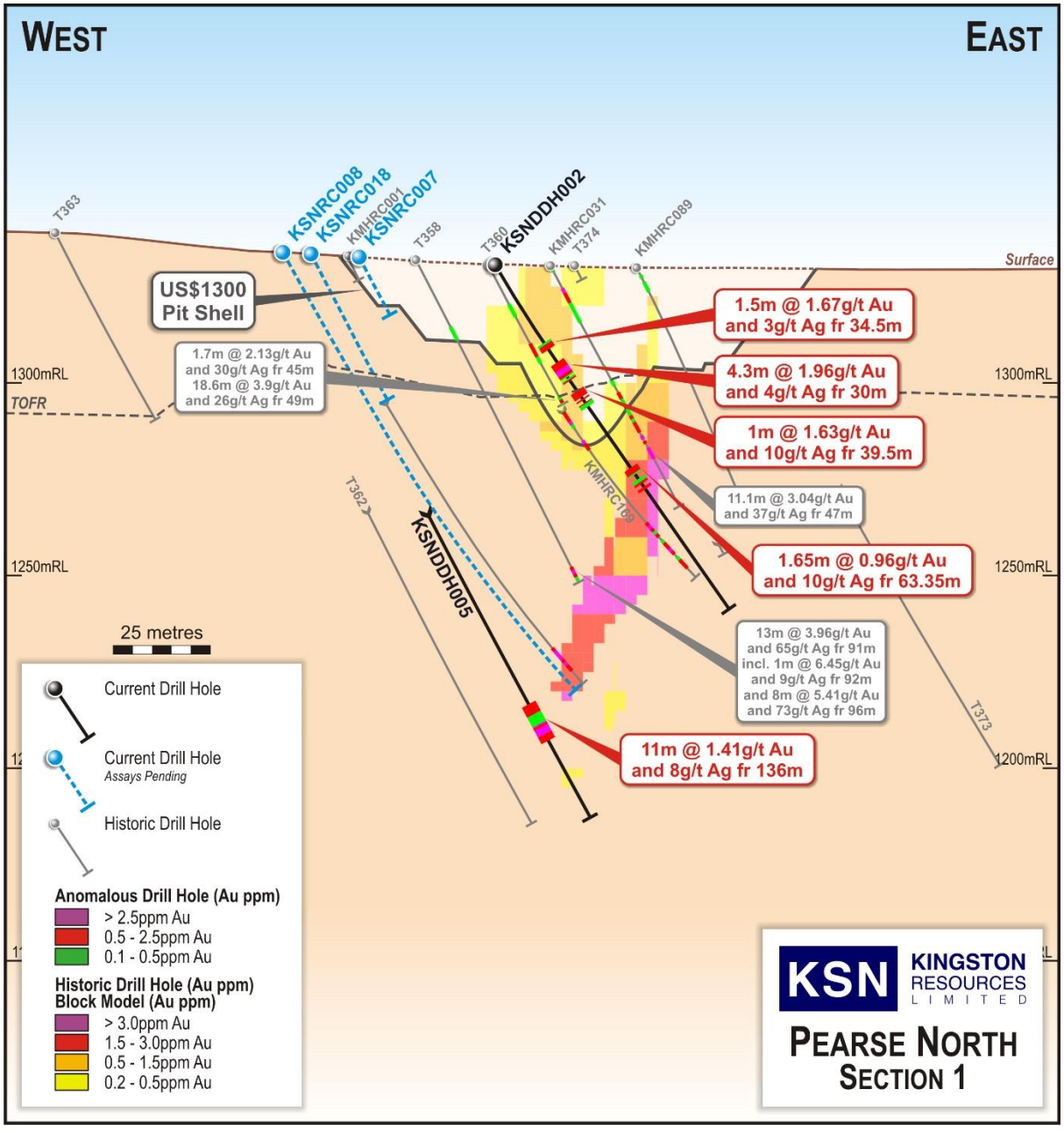

Figure 2. Significant gold – silver intercepts in KSNDDH002 and KSNDDH005 at Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve pit shell

Diamond drill hole **KSNDDH002** was designed to confirm historical RC drill holes, and successfully intersected significant gold intercepts in multiple structures. Significant intercepts include:

- **1.5m @ 1.7g/t Au, 3g/t Ag from 24.5m**
- **4.3m @ 2.0g/t Au, 4g/t Ag from 30m**
- **1m @ 1.6g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 39.5m**

Significant gold intercepts from **KSNDDH003** confirm down dip extension of mineralised structures below the existing US$1300 Reserve Pit shell and include:

- **10m @ 6.0g/t Au, 33g/t Ag from 72m**

Review of the Pearse North geology and Resource and Reserve model highlighted a zone of gold mineralisation on the western margin of the drill pattern which sits outside of the Reserve pit shell that is not fully constrained down dip or along strike to the south (Figure 1, Figure 3) KSNDDH004 has successfully confirmed this interpretation. Significant gold intercepts from **KSNDDH004**:

- **3m @ 5.51g/t Au, 55g/t Ag from 31m**
- **5.6m @ 1.1g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 41.5m** including
    - **2.6m @ 1.5g/t Au, 7g/t Ag from 41.5m**
- **2.9m @ 1.1g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 49m**
- **4m @ 1.3g/t Au, 3g/t Ag from 64m**

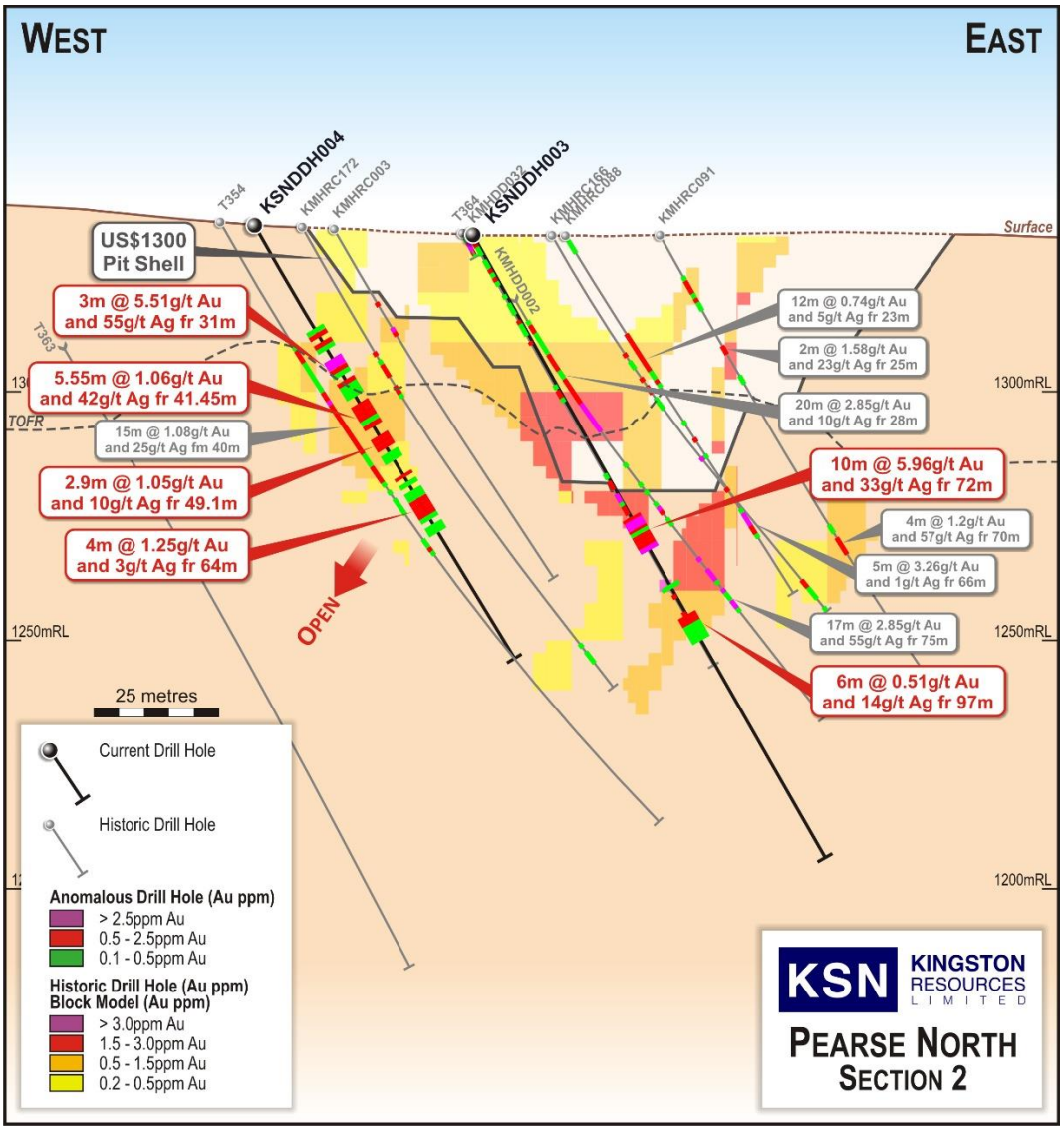

Figure 3 Significant gold – silver intercepts in KSNDDH003 and KSNDDH004 at Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve pit shell

Drill-hole **KSNDDH005** is a 20m down dip step out, intersecting a strongly sheared sericite-chlorite-quartz-calcite altered package of volcanics, comprising vitric tuff, lapilli tuff and quartz sericite schist. Accessory minerals such as pyrite, stibnite and arsenopyrite are also observed within the mineralised envelope. Significant gold intercepts from KSNDDH005 include:

- **11m @ 1.4g/t Au, 8g/t Ag from 136m** including:
  - **4.3m @ 2.4g/t Au, 16g/t Ag from 142m**

Geological Interpretation:

Gold-silver mineralisation at Pearse North is highly structurally controlled with high-grade zones within broader low-to-moderate grade envelopes. Drill holes KSNDDH001 (ASX release 2022.04.08) (Figure 4) and KSNDDH002-KSNDDH005 have confirmed the geological controls on mineralisation, the spatial location and tenor of mineralisation, and down dip and along strike extension potential. Sectional interpretation suggests more defined mineralised structures at depth that bifurcate and anastomose at shallower levels.

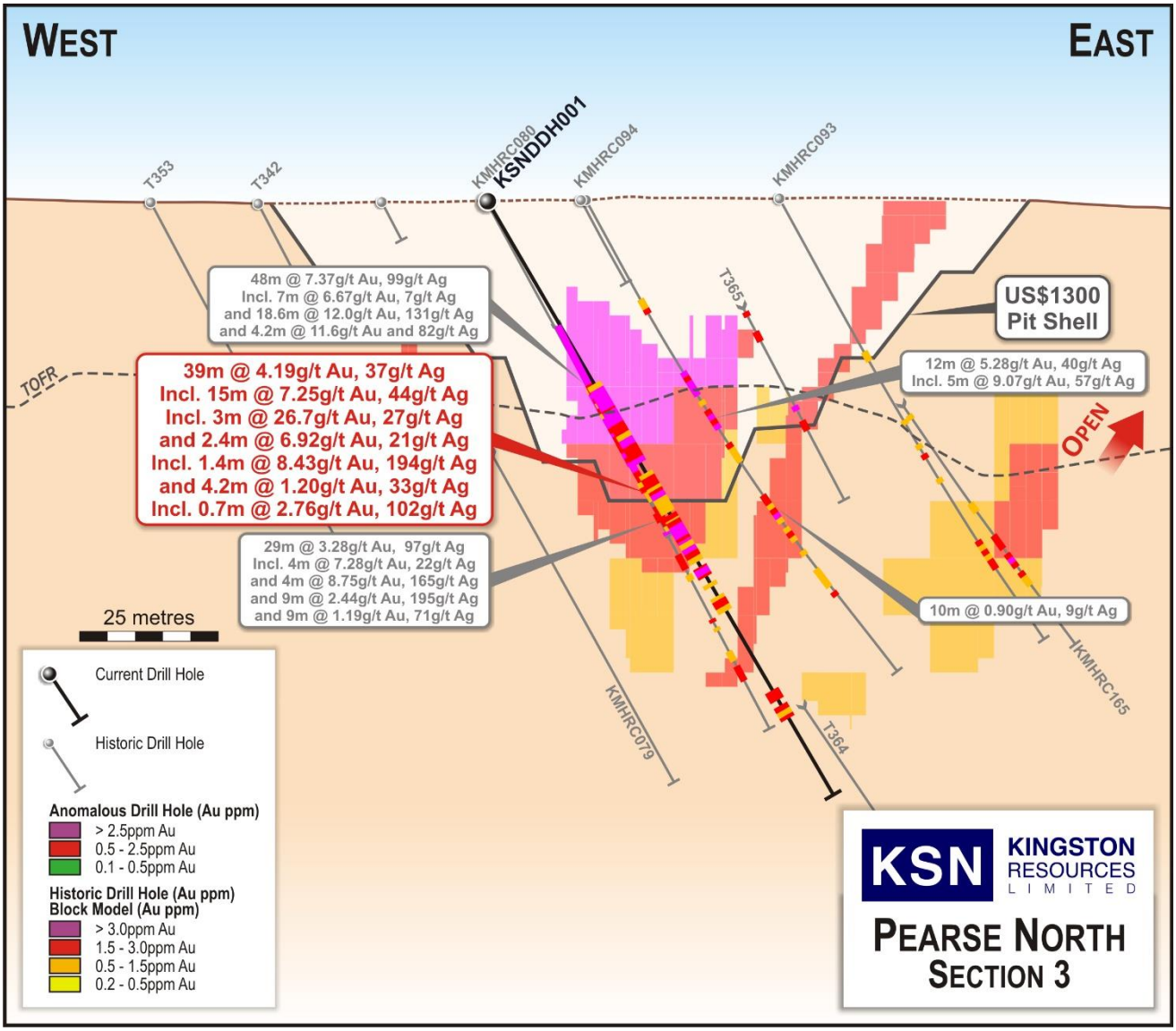

Figure 4 Significant gold – silver intercepts in KSNDDH001 at Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve pit shell

Field logging and reconnaissance portable XRF analysis data from Phase 1 RC drill holes confirm that all drill holes have intersected mineralised structures within the historical drilling pattern and as step out extensions of the current model.

Next Steps:
Mineralisation at Pearse North has not been closed off and will be further tested in the next round of drilling in the second half of 2022.

Reverse circulation and diamond drill hole data sets from this initial phase of drilling will be consolidated with final analytical data expected in June. Geological modelling is in progress as a key input to a Mineral Resource update for Pearse North to be completed in Q3 2022.

Historical drill hole data, mining data sets, metallurgical data and geotechnical performance of the Pearse South open pit is being reviewed and compiled for input to a Mineral Resource Update of Pearse South in Q3 2022.

Data compilation and interpretation from drilling completed at SOZ, Jacks Hut and Missing Link will continue with updated geological models due in Q3 2022.

Table 1 Collar Details

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Dip	Azim GDA	AZIM MHG	Total Depth	GDA_mE	GDA_MN	AHD	MHG_mE	MHG_mN	MHG_RL
KSNDDH001	DDH	-60	70.3	115.3	129.60	497044.552	6395765.141	332.37	52.26764766	2226.094842	1332.37
KSNDDH002	DDH	-60	71.6	116.6	108.00	497100.947	6395712.129	330.65	54.6597899	2148.73241	1330.65
KSNDDH003	DDH	-60	45	90	144.50	497077.758	6395725.712	331.37	47.86732216	2174.734141	1331.37
KSNDDH004	DDH	-60	45	90	101.60	497035.445	6395710.626	333.37	7.280100029	2193.986537	1333.37
KSNDDH005	DDH	-60	45	90	171.30	497060.2	6395668.57	334.17	-4.95355439	2146.744026	1334.17
					655.00						
KSNRC001	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	160.00	497139	6395683	334.00	60.97001082	2101.227563	1334.00
KSNRC002	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	156.00	497109.038	6395652.498	331.53	18.2155064	2100.845725	1331.53
KSNRC003	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	180.00	497074.016	6395655.279	333.63	-4.58232333	2127.576482	1333.63
KSNRC004	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	162.00	497008	6395798	334.00	49.65630232	2275.175831	1334.00
KSNRC005	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	114.00	496999	6395787	334.00	35.51416669	2273.761617	1334.00
KSNRC006	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	150.00	497030.679	6395753.83	332.46	34.45987048	2227.906449	1332.46
KSNRC007	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	150.00	497065	6395706	334.00	24.90756498	2169.81692	1334.00
KSNRC008	RC	-60	53.7	98.7	150.00	497052	6395685	334.00	0.865934416	2164.160066	1334.00
KSNRC009	RC	-60	59.7	104.7	140.00	497153.719	6395694.655	329.62	79.61924506	2099.060987	1329.62
KSNRC010	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	150.00	497147.562	6395667.481	328.69	56.05066894	2084.199724	1328.69
KSNRC011	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	170.00	497137.813	6395662.349	329.78	45.52821293	2087.464436	1329.78
KSNRC012	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	174.00	497055.834	6395697.325	332.78	12.29207289	2170.16411	1332.78
KSNRC013	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	150.00	497095.493	6395820.306	332.24	127.2959198	2229.081661	1332.24
KSNRC014	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	130.00	497085.41	6395806.023	332.26	110.066556	2226.111812	1332.26
KSNRC015	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	120.00	497075.402	6395856.365	333.15	138.5870009	2268.785707	1333.15
KSNRC016	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	90.00	497062.578	6395817.036	333.23	101.7092609	2250.043841	1333.23
KSNRC017	RC	-60	45.3	90.3	108.00	497067.135	6395850.777	334.07	128.7900364	2270.680046	1334.07
					2454.00						

Table 2 Significant Intercepts

BHID	From	To		Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Au_ppm COG
KSNDDH002	23.90	26.00		2.10	1.26	3	0.1
KSNDDH002	24.50	26.00	including	1.50	1.67	3	1.0
KSNDDH002	29.00	35.80		6.80	1.33	4	0.1
KSNDDH002	30.00	34.30	including	4.30	1.96	4	1.0
KSNDDH002	35.40	35.80	and including	0.40	0.55	3	0.5
KSNDDH002	38.70	46.00		7.30	0.55	12	0.1
KSNDDH002	39.00	43.00	including	4.00	0.83	6	0.5
KSNDDH002	39.50	40.50	including	1.00	1.63	10	1.0
KSNDDH002	42.70	43.00	and including	0.30	1.19	9	1.0
KSNDDH002	63.35	70.06		6.71	0.61	14	0.1
KSNDDH002	63.35	65.00	including	1.65	0.96	10	0.5
KSNDDH002	63.35	64.00	including	0.65	1.20	12	1.0
KSNDDH002	67.80	70.60	and including	2.80	0.93	11	1.0
KSNDDH003	72.00	83.00		11.00	5.29	30	0.1
KSNDDH003	72.00	82.00	including	10.00	5.96	33	0.5

KSNDDH003	73.00	82.00	and including	9.00	6.46	36	1.0
KSNDDH003	97.00	103.00		6.00	0.51	14	0.1
KSNDDH003	97.00	99.00	including	2.00	0.73	24	0.5
KSNDDH004	24.00	55.00		31.00	1.02	51	0.1
KSNDDH004	25.00	28.00	including	3.00	0.77	276	0.5
KSNDDH004	27.00	28.00	including	1.00	1.72	825	1.0
KSNDDH004	31.00	34.00	and including	3.00	5.51	55	1.0
KSNDDH004	41.45	47.00	and including	5.55	1.06	9	0.5
KSNDDH004	41.45	44.00	including	2.55	1.51	7	1.0
KSNDDH004	49.10	52.00	and including	2.90	1.05	10	0.5
KSNDDH004	50.00	52.00	including	2.00	1.11	10	1.0
KSNDDH004	58.30	72.00		13.70	0.56	3	0.1
KSNDDH004	58.30	59.00	including	0.70	1.03	3	1.0
KSNDDH004	64.00	68.00	and including	4.00	1.25	3	1.0
KSNDDH005	136.00	147.00		11.00	1.41	8	0.5
KSNDDH005	142.00	146.30	including	4.30	2.35	16	1.0

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

About Kingston Resources

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

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

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

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

Misima JORC 2012 Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve summary table

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

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

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

Competent Persons Statement and Disclaimer

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

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

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

ASX/Media Announcement
14 June 2022

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 – Pearse North, Mineral Hill

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 mineralization. • Triple Tube PQ and HQ barrel set up was utilized to maximize recoveries. PQ was used in weathered zone, typically approximately the first 30m followed by HQ3. • Mineralization is typically determined by the presence of sulphides, namely pyrite, and alteration mineralogy. This is a visual assessment and at times verified by pXRF analysis. • Diamond drill core is orientated where orientation tools provided an outcome that is assessed as reliable. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on logged lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structures with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.0m. Drill core is sampled only within potentially mineralised zones and extending up to 10m outside of mineralised zones as determined by visual and/or pXRF analysis. • All drill core is sampled using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade. Samples comprise half core for HQ3, and quarter core for PQ3 with sample intervals determined by the geologist and recorded as a cut sheet. • For orientated drill core a cutting refence line is drawn approximately 15mm offset form the orientation line. Drill core is cut along the cut line with the orientation line not sampled and returned to the core box for future reference. • Non-orientated drill core is cut along a reference line that is the best approximation of the extensions of the orientation reference line with the intent of ensuring the same half core is sampled. • Samples are placing calico bags and dispatched to SGS laboratory where they are received and registered with a sample receipt document provided as a record of the chain of custody process.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method,*	• Diamond Drilling: - Triple tube diamond core, PQ3 collar followed by HQ3 tail. Where possible core was oriented using a Reflex down hole digital orientation tool. • Reverse Circulation Drilling:- Historical and recent RC drilling using 5.5 inch downhole hammer and face sampling bit;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	etc).	

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.*
		• RC
		  • RC samples are recovered at 1 metre downhole interval via a cyclone attached to the side of the drill rig. Analytical samples are split from the cyclone feed directly to a calico sample bag using a rotary cone splitter. The remainder of the bulk is placed in a plastic bag and placed in an orderly manner to allow identification of intervals and potential resampling later.
		  • Sample volume is maximised during drilling by ensuring the drill hole is only advanced when the air/material flow is dry, and a slight pause at the end of each meter to allow material to clear the anulus and inner tubes.
		  • RC samples are weighed to evaluate specific sample recovery
		• DDH
		  • Recoveries were measured by the driller and/or offsider whilst in the splits on the rack at the rig site using a handheld tape measure. Recoveries were written in permanent marker on a core block placed in the core tray. The Geologist and/or field assistant measured the length of recovered core in the trays when meter marking the core. Recovery is recorded as a percentage per run.
		  • PQ diameter core was used in more broken ground close to surface in order to maximize recoveries. Additionally, the driller adjusted the length of runs depending on ground conditions, shorter runs were used in intervals of more challenging ground conditions. The driller used variable penetration rates to maximize recoverable core.
		• At this point there is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade, although faults and shear areas are zones that are amenable to lower recoveries at Pearse North.

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 logged the drill core and RC chips • Logging captured, lithological, alteration, mineralization, structural and weathering information. Drill core also provided geotechnical data • Geological logging is qualitative in nature noting the presence of various geological features and their intensities using a numerical 1-5 scale. Quantitative features of the logging include structural alpha and beta measurements captured as well as magnetic susceptibility data. • The entire DDH are logged and photographed. Chip trays are also photographed for the record.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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.*	• DDH:- Recovered core was subsampled by the logging geologist. Samples ranged in size from 30cm to 1m. all samples were delineated to geological contacts. Individual samples were cut in half using a modified brick saw. The blade was consistently situated 5 degrees to the left of the orientation line where available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Half core HQ samples were collected to a minimum size of 30cm to ensure sufficient representivity of sample for assay. This method is appropriate to capture the finer levels of geological detail not available in RC drilling (majority of holes at Pearse North are RC). The increased detail of logging and sampling will provide greater confidence in ensuing geological and resource models. • RC:- RC samples are collected directly from the rig cyclone that has a cone splitter attached. An approx. 1-2kg sample is collected directly into a numbered calico bag with a 1:20 field duplicate collected at the drill rig. No sub sampling was done with RC samples. • Routine QAQC was used in the sampling process. Blank material was introduced at 1:20. Certified Reference Material was introduced at a ratio of 1:20 and in areas of identified mineralization. • For drill core- Lab duplicates were used of the crushed primary sample. Two samples of the primary crushate were analysed and assessed for reproducibility. • Half Core sampling is a standard industry practice and appropriate for the nature of this drill campaign (Validation of previous results).
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Gold analysis is determined by fire assay (FA) by using lead collection technique with a 50g sample charge weight and AAS instrument finish. Gold by Fire Assay (FA) is considered a “complete or total” method for total recovery of gold in sample. • A multi (42) element suit was used for full geochemical coverage. This was a 4 Acid Digest with an ICP-OES finish. The 4 Acid digest is a total method. Historically Aqua Regia has been used at Mineral Hill. Kingston has decided to use the more robust 4 acid digest for its drilling programs. The sample 0.2g (df=500) is digested with nitric, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and perchloric acids to effect as near to total solubility of the sample as possible. With most silicate based material, solubility is to all intents and purposes complete, however, elements such as Cr, Sn, W, Zr, and in some cases Ba, may prove difficult to bring into solution. This digest is in general unsuited to dissolution of chromite, titaniferous material, barite, cassiterite, and zircon. In sulphidic samples, some of the sulphur may be lost (as H2S) or is partially converted to insoluble elemental sulphur. Antimony can also partly be lost as volatiles under this digest. Some minerals may dissolve, or partly dissolve and precipitate the element of interest. Examples are silver, lead in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, barium in the presence of sulphur/sulphate , Sn, Zr, Ta, Nb through hydrolysis. • KSN utilized QAQC in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at Pearse North. There were no 2SD exceedances in the QAQC performance with the assay results in KSNDDH001 and 005. The QAQC results included in the first batch of assays will contribute to KSN’s ongoing monitoring of laboratory performance. • Internal laboratory QAQC is analysed and reviewed in addition to the Company QAQC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The Senior Geologist and Chief Geologist checked and verified significant intersections. • The results are for the second hole of a 5-hole diamond program that contains a number of twin holes. • Primary data was collected into an excel logging template. The Senior Geologist managed the database and entered the primary data into a Microsoft Access database that is hosted onsite whilst the company progresses with a database translation to a third-party provider. • Assay data are not adjusted except for results that fall under the detection limit for the analytic method and element. These entries are imputed with an absolute value of half the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A Differential GPS (DGPS) was used by the Senior Geologist to collect the collar co-ordinate information. DGPS are robust survey collection tools that provide co-ordinates to the cm scale. • Data is presented in Geographic Datum Australia (GDA) released 1994- GDA94 Zone 55. • Kingston has a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the site constructed by a registered Surveyor. This is used for planning purposed when designing drill holes. An updated lidar derived DTM will be used for the upcoming resource estimate.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This announcement presents the new results for four drill holes. • Historically Pearse North has data spacing between 15-20m and a Resource Estimate exists that was produced in 2016. The drilling conducted is to twin and verify the existing intercepts in RC and DDH, and validate the 2016 resource model inputs and model and provide inputs for an updated estimate in 2022. • No compositing has been applied.
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 drilled approximately perpendicular to the overall strike of the mineralized lenses at Pearse North. Sampling Bias due to possible structures is not expected and is something that the subsequent drill holes will be able to provide information for assessment. • Drill hole azimuth has swung 'to the right' in a manner consistent between historical and recent drill holes. The resultant azimuth is close to normal to the strike of the mineralised structures and is interpreted to not bias sampling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC residues are stored in the field while the individual samples are placed directly into a plastic bin for submission to the laboratory. Samples are checked into the bin, checked out at the laboratory receiving depot, and cross referenced with sample submission documents • Drill Core is stored at the Mineral Holl core yard which is situated within the gated confines of the mine area. Only authorised personnel with a swipe on key card can gain access. The drillers deliver the core to the core yard where it is received by KSN. • After cutting and collation, a KSN employed Field Assistant personally drives the samples to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the SGS facility in West Wyalong where it is handed over for receiving, transport, and laboratory analysis. • Samples are received and checked at the dispatch centre. Samples are then sent by road freight to Townsville where they are again received, checked and verified, and a formal receipt of samples supplied by the Townsville laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• This report refers to the remaining 4 diamond drill holes drilled at Pearse North by KSN. • No audits have been completed 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.*	•

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• As part of the recent transaction with Quintana, there exists a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over future production at the Mineral Hill Mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Coincident Au-As soil anomalism and low-grade Au-Ag mineralisation was discovered at Pearse North by Triako Resources Ltd in the 1990s. 50m+ spaced drilling at the prospect by Triako during the period 1999-2005 several intercepts significant Au grade. Follow-up drilling KBL Mining Ltd in 2010 served to better define a number of high grade lenses at the prospect. KBL released a Resource and Reserve in 2016 incorporating new drill results and geology modelling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pearse North deposit at Mineral Hill is interpreted to be an epithermal shear-hosted Au-Ag within the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The sulphide mineralisation, comprising predominantly pyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite, is typically disseminated within quartz-mica (sericite) schist. At the Pearse deposit to the south, analysis by Laser Ablation ICP-MS has found that fine-grained gold is mostly concentrated in arsenopyrite and fine-grained 'spongy' (melnikovite) pyrite with lower concentrations of gold hosted by crystalline pyrite. Mineralisation at Pearse North is inferred to have a similar character.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Table 1 and Table 2 in the body of the announcement.
		•

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	• A lower cut-off of 0.1g/t Au was used for mapping out the extent of the mineralised envelope around the higher grade structures. • Reporting significant intercepts is done at 0.5g/t Au and 1.0g/t Au. • Statistical analysis has highlighted populations between 0.5g/t Au, 1.0g/t Au, and 2.5g.t Au and above 2.5g/t Au. These cut offs are also used to highlight areas of higher grades included in the significant intercepts with a maximum of 2m of internal waste dilution was included in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	determination of significant intercepts. • No metals equivalents are used in this release.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Significant intercepts widths are reported as down hole length. True width is yet to be determined. • Drilling was approximately perpendicular to the overall strike of mineralization.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See the body of this announcement for maps, diagrams, and tabulations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Comprehensive reporting is for the remaining 4 diamond drill holes at Pearse North drilled by KSN • Reporting of these drill holes is consistent with that in previous releases (ASX Release 2022.04.08) for KSNDDH001
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.*	• Arsenic, Antimony and Sulphur are deleterious elements at Pearse North. These values are consistent with those previously reported and within the current Resource Estimate and have not been reported as they are deemed immaterial for the purpose of this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Five diamond holes have been logged and sampled with assays pending. These holes will provide input into an updated resource estimate to be conducted in the middle of 2022. • A program of infill and extensional RC drilling is complete with assays due in the middle of 2022. • A consolidated 3D geological supported by the assays will the foundation input to a mineral resource update in Q2 2022. • See the plan diagram in the body of the release for areas of possible extensions.