ASX/Media Announcement
28 July 2022

Pearse North drilling highlights potential Resource extension

- **Pearse North drilling program now complete, with assay results received from five diamond and 17 reverse circulation drill holes.**
- **Results confirm the presence of significant shallow high grade gold mineralisation as well as additional gold and silver mineralisation outside the current Ore Reserve pit shell.**
- **Best newly reported intercepts include:**
  - **12m @ 3.68g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 14m from DDH002 including**
    - **7m @ 5.69g/t Au, 13g/t Ag from 15m**
  - **17m @ 2.7g/t Au, 11g/t Ag from 15m from RC hole 013 including**
    - **11m @ 4.0g/t Au, 15g/t Ag from 20m**
  - **8m @ 5.6g/t Au, 66g/t Ag from 120m from RC hole 008 including:**
    - **3m @ 14.2g/t Au, 177g/t Ag from 125m**
- **This follows excellent results from the previously reported diamond holes at Pearse North, which included best intercepts of[1]:**
  - **39m @ 4.2g/t Au and 37g/t Ag from 37m from DDH hole 001, including:**
    - **3m @ 26.7g/t Au, 27g/t Ag from 38m**
  - **10m @ 6.0g/t Au and 33g/t Ag from 72m from DDH hole 003**
  - **3m @ 5.5g/t Au and 55g/t Ag from 55m from DDH hole 004**
  - **4.3m @ 2.4g/t Au and 16g/t Ag from 142m from DDH hole 005**
- **Drilling results and a revised geological model at Pearse North will provide key data to update the Mineral Resource Estimate in August 2022.**
- **Diamond drilling at SOZ, Jacks Hut and Missing Link is also now complete, with final assay results expected shortly.**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or **the Company**) is pleased to report final results from the Phase 1 diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Pearse North deposit at the Mineral Hill Mine, located in NSW.

The Phase 1 drilling program consisted of five diamond drill holes for 655 metres (m) and 17 RC drill holes for 2454m, with the aim of testing the current known strike length of mineralisation (Figure 1). The program confirms that the structures controlling gold-silver mineralisation at Pearse North remain continuous down

[1] See ASX Announcement 8 April 2022

dip and along strike, with new mineralised structures identified on the western and eastern margins of the system.

Results from the drilling program will inform ongoing work at Pearse North which includes a Mineral Resource Estimate update expected in August. This will be followed by an Ore Reserve update, mine design studies, and mine planning. This work forms part of Kingston's development plan to deliver a +5 year mine life at Mineral Hill (as detailed in the 7 July 2022 ASX release).

Kingston Resources Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said:
"Kingston's Chief Geologist Stuart Hayward and his team are continuing to deliver positive results at Pearse North. Encouragingly, a number of extensions to existing mineralisation have been identified, while the planned development pathway of the Pearse pits and the SOZ underground continues to advance. The next step in the development process will be an updated Mineral Resource Estimate at both Pearse North and Pearse South, anticipated next month. This, and several parallel work programs, will help to consolidate the planned development pathway of the Pearse pits and the Southern Ore Zone underground. Importantly, the shallow gold-silver mineralisation defined in our drill program at Pearse potentially provides a seamless transition of mill feed on completion of the current tailings processing operation.

"The balance of the results from Southern Ore Zone, Jacks Hut and Missing link drilling are anticipated to be received shortly, we look forward to providing the market with further updates."

Pearse North Drilling update

A network of RC and diamond drill holes were designed for Pearse North to validate gold-silver tenor and spatial location of historic drilling, increase confidence in continuity of key mineralised structures, and extend definition of mineralised structures laterally and vertically beyond the extents of the USD$1300 pit shell used to define the 2015 Pearse North Ore Reserves.

Both diamond and RC drilling have confirmed vertical and lateral continuity along the primary central structures (Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4) as well as intersecting shallow mineralisation in mineralised structures to the west side and east side of the USD$1300 pit shell (Figure 3, Figure 4).

Detailed geological review of diamond drill holes in context with the RC holes, has proved successful in expanding near surface oxide material potential with **KSNDDH002** returning **12m @ 3.68g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 14m, including 7m @ 5.69g/t Au, 13g/t Ag from 15m**. Extension of this structure is confirmed by **KSNRC008** (**8m @ 5.64g/t Au, 66g/t Ag from 120m, including 3m @ 14.23g/t Au, 177g/t Ag from 125m)** extending the mineralised system continuity to >120m below surface (Figure 2).

Previously reported KSNDDH004 (ASX Release 14 June 2022) confirmed the location and tenor of a steep dipping structure on the west of the deposit which is confirmed by RC holes to the north and south (Figure 1).

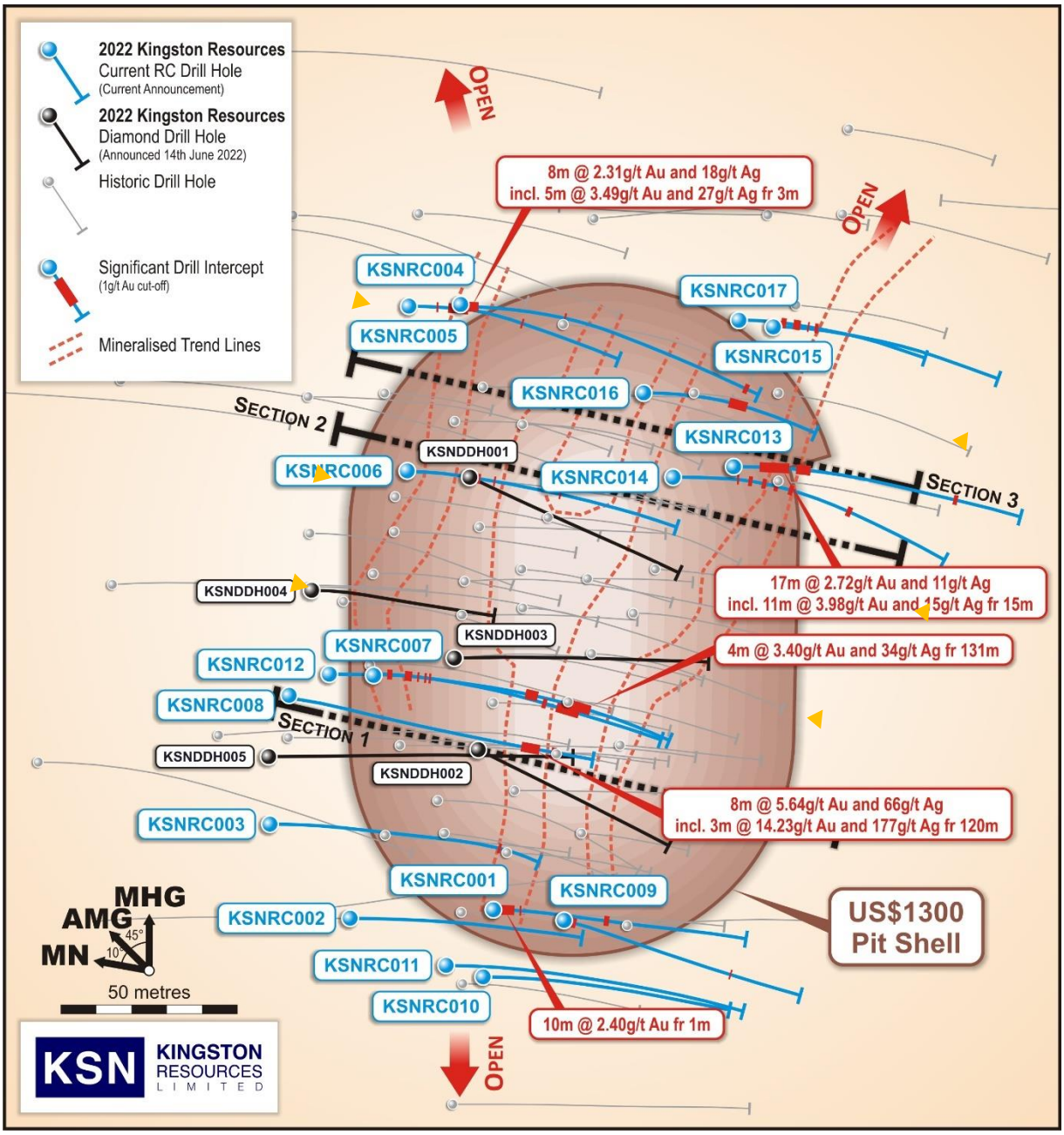

Figure 1. Drill hole traces plan of diamond holes completed by Kingston Resources

KSNRC006 drilled 40m to the north of KSNDDH004 intersected **6m @ 2.19g/t Au, 81g/t Ag from 37m including 2m @ 5.61g/t Au, 74 g/t Ag from 38m.** This narrow structure is interpreted to extend into the shallow oxide profile and is of similar width to structures that were successfully selectively mined historically at Pearse South.

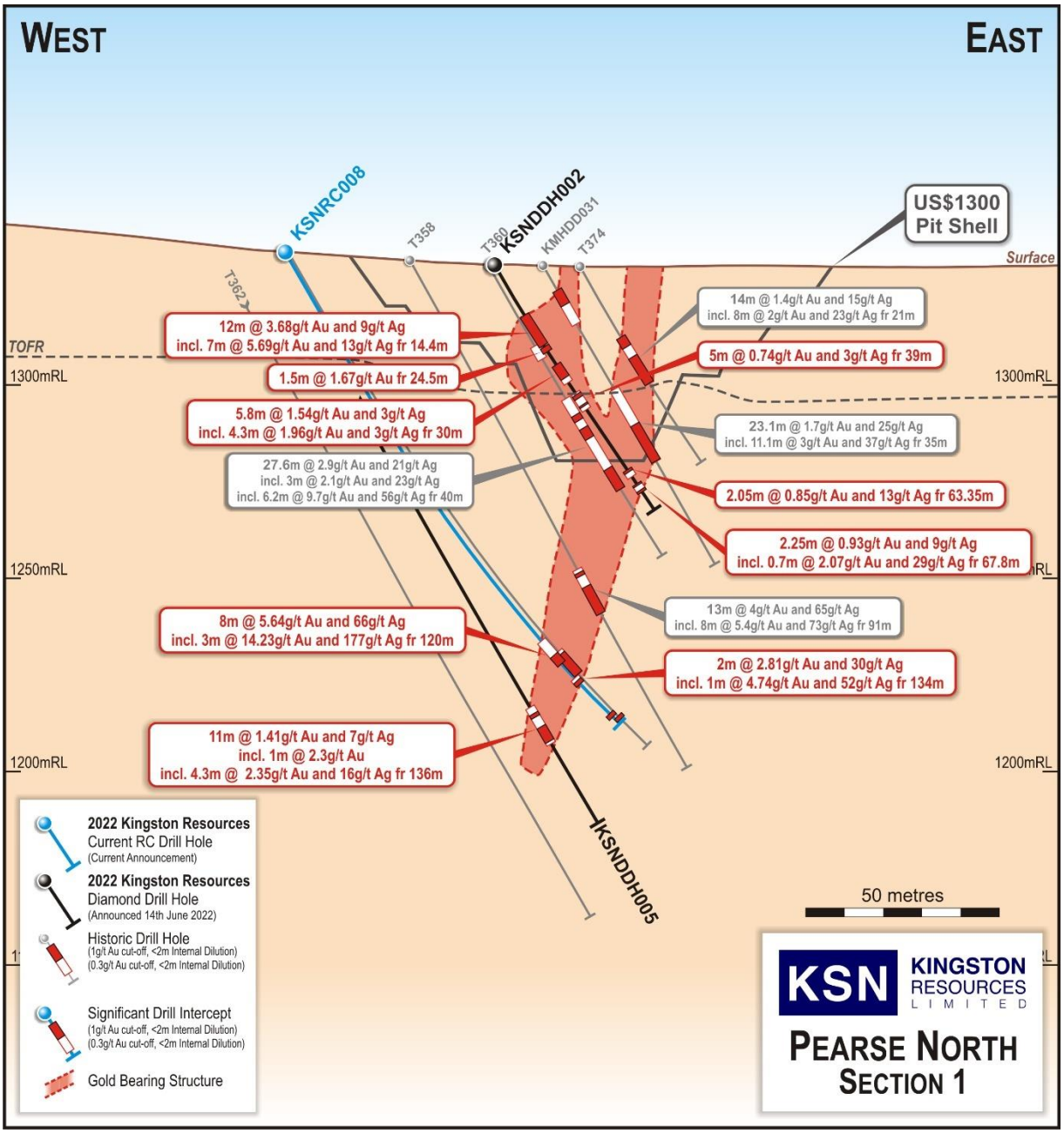

Figure 2. Significant gold – silver intercepts on Section 1 Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve Pit Shell

Resource expansion potential to the northeast is supported by multiple historical and recent intercepts including **KSNRC013 with 17m @ 2.72g/t Au, 11g/t Ag from 15m, including 11m @ 3.98g/t Au, 15g/t Ag from 20m** within the near surface oxide zone (Figure 4)

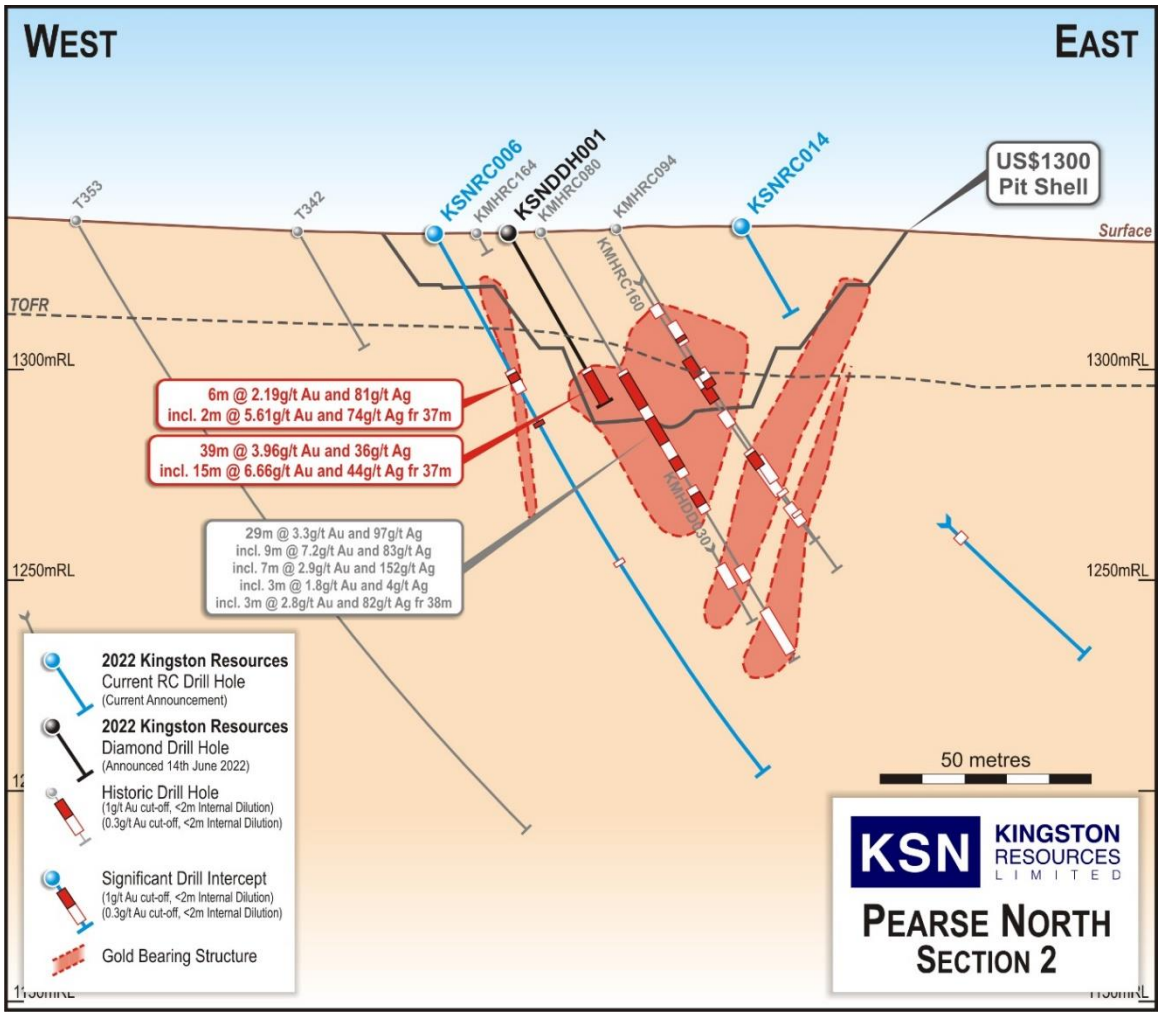

Figure 3. Significant gold – silver intercepts on Section 2 at Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve Pit Shell

Geological Interpretation:

Gold-silver mineralisation at Pearse North is structurally controlled. Mappable sericite-pyrite hydrothermal alteration and a ductile foliation characterise these structures. Within structures, low grade zones of gold-silver mineralisation are regularly accentuated by contiguous zones of relatively high-grade gold-silver mineralisation. Increasing gold-silver tenor is related to steepening and flexure of structures which provided favourable mineralisation sites. Mineralisation host structures are logged within all drill holes and extend beyond the current extents of drilling.

Drilling to date has defined East, Central and West gold-silver lodes. The eastern lode is open to the north and partly open at depth. The central lode is partly open at depth and to the south. The western lode is open at depth and to the north. Further drilling is required to define the full potential of Pearse North gold-silver mineralisation system.

Next Steps:

Structures that control mineralisation at Pearse North are open and will be further tested in the next round of surface exploration and drilling in the second half of 2022.

Geology modelling for Phase 1 is complete with 3D data sets compiled and an updated Mineral Resource Estimation is expected to be complete in August.

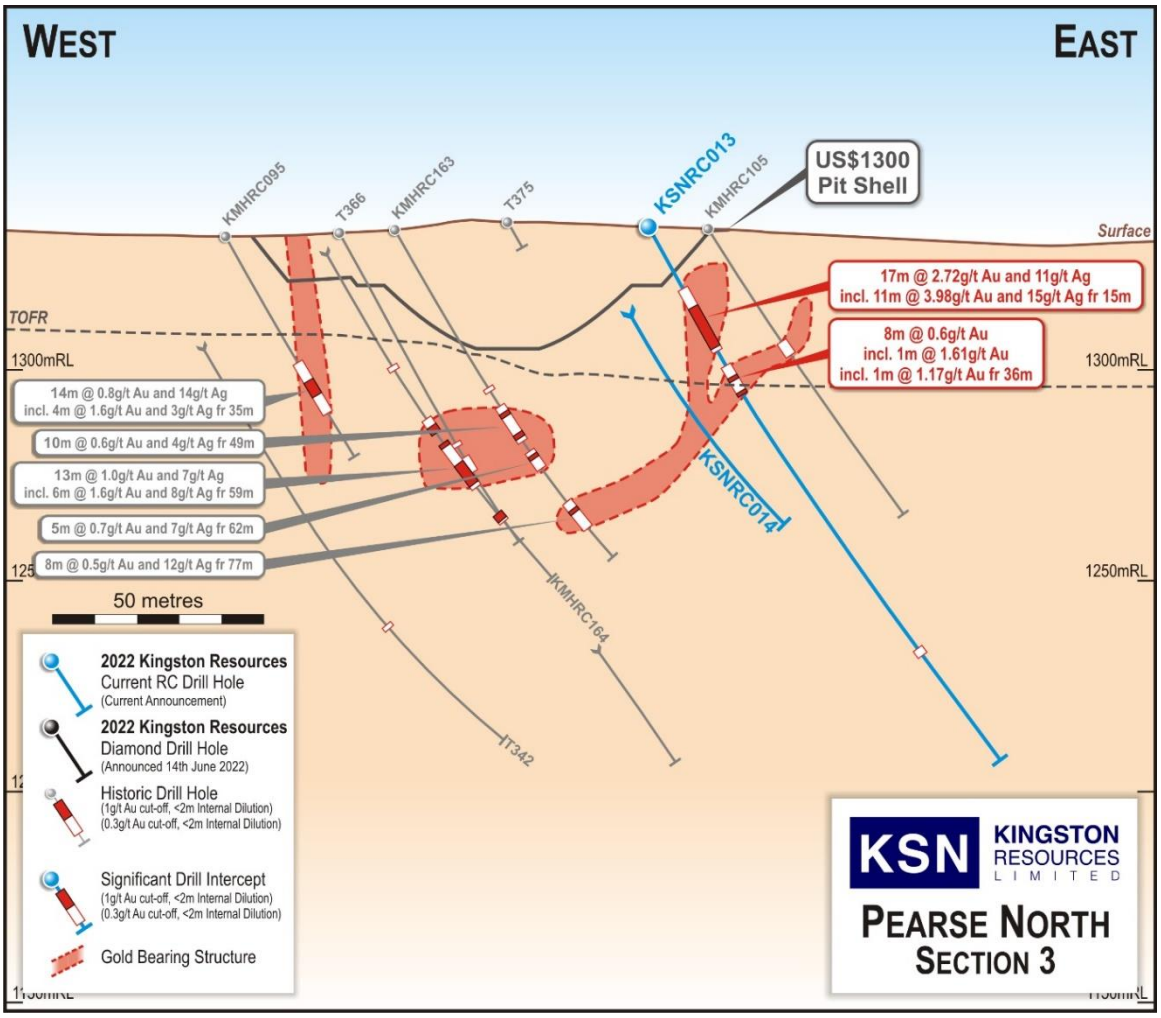

Figure 4. Significant gold – silver intercepts on Section 3 at Pearse North relative to USD$1300 Au Ore Reserve Pit Shel

Historical geological, mining, metallurgical and geotechnical data sets have been compiled for inclusion in an initial Ore Reserve update for both Pearse South and Pearse North in H2 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						

Note* All drill holes DGPS Surveyed.

Table 2 Reverse Circulation Drill Hole Significant Intercepts (This report)

BHID	From	To		Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Au_ppm COG
KSNRC001	1	12		11	2.22	5	0.3
KSNRC001	1	11	including	10	2.40	5	1
KSNRC001	15	16		1	0.88	0	0.3
KSNRC001	65	68		3	2.16	58	0.3
KSNRC001	66	67	including	1	5.20	150	1
KSNRC002	NSR		NSR				0.3
KSNRC003	150	152		2	1.03	13	0.3
KSNRC003	150	151	including	1	1.59	13	1
KSNRC004	3	11		8	2.31	18	0.3
KSNRC004	4	9	including	5	3.49	27	1
KSNRC004	61	62		1	0.55	0	0.3
KSNRC004	155	157		2	0.78	0	0.3
KSNRC004	156	157	including	1	1.00	0	1
KSNRC005	16	17		1	0.31	0	0.3
KSNRC005	23	35		12	1.63	7	0.3

BHID	From	To		Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Au_ppm COG
KSNRC005	24	27	including	3	5.15	18	1
KSNRC005	66	67		1	0.60	0	0.3
KSNRC006	37	43		6	2.19	81	0.3
KSNRC006	38	40	including	2	5.61	74	1
KSNRC006	51	52		1	3.83	0	0.3
KSNRC006	89	90		1	0.39	0	0.3
KSNRC007	34	35		1	0.38	0	0.3
KSNRC007	93	95		2	2.17	51	0.3
KSNRC007	94	95	including	1	3.47	59	1
KSNRC007	100	111		11	0.49	26	0.3
KSNRC007	107	108	including	1	1.14	15	1
KSNRC008	120	128		8	5.64	66	0.3
KSNRC008	125	128	including	3	14.23	177	1
KSNRC008	133	135		2	2.81	30	0.3
KSNRC008	134	135	including	1	4.74	52	1
KSNRC008	146	147		1	1.66	0	0.3
KSNRC009	0	7		7	0.95	8	0.3
KSNRC009	4	6	including	2	2.02	13	1
KSNRC009	103	104		1	0.91	0	0.3
KSNRC010	NSR		NSR				0.3
KSNRC011	NSR		NSR				0.3
KSNRC012	33	36		3	0.37	2	0.3
KSNRC012	43	47		4	0.79	92	0.3
KSNRC012	45	46	including	1	1.18	113	1
KSNRC012	50	51		1	0.32	0	0.3
KSNRC012	54	55		1	2.26	0	0.3
KSNRC012	108	114		6	1.16	12	0.3
KSNRC012	108	109	including	1	2.89	36	1
KSNRC012	112	114	and including	2	1.46	13	1
KSNRC012	129	139		10	1.62	16	0.3
KSNRC012	131	135	including	4	3.39	34	1
KSNRC013	15	32		17	2.72	11	0.3
KSNRC013	20	31	including	11	3.98	15	1
KSNRC013	36	44		8	0.65	0	0.3
KSNRC013	39	40	including	1	1.61	0	1
KSNRC013	43	44	and including	1	1.17	0	1
KSNRC013	117	119		2	0.79	0	0.3
KSNRC014	36	37		1	0.37	0	0.3
KSNRC014	42	44		2	0.40	0	0.3
KSNRC014	49	51		2	0.59	0	0.3
KSNRC014	55	57		2	1.94	0	0.3
KSNRC014	62	64		2	0.54	5	0.3
KSNRC014	88	90		2	0.44	0	0.3
KSNRC015	2	4		2	0.52	0	0.3

BHID	From	To		Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Au_ppm COG
KSNRC015	23	25		2	0.53	0	0.3
KSNRC016	48	57		9	1.32	0	0.3
KSNRC016	50	53	including	3	2.82	0	1
KSNRC017	24	27		3	0.83	0	0.3
KSNRC017	25	26	including	1	1.12	0	1
KSNRC017	31	35		4	0.31	0	0.3
KSNRC017	39	40		1	0.30	0	0.3

Note* NSR = No Significant Result
Note** RC 1 m sample intervals. Cyclone Split. FAS 50g + 4 Acid Digest-ICP. QAQC checked and verified (Au + BM CRM, Pulp Blanks, Duplicates, Sample weights, DGPS Collar Locations, Single Shot Downhole surveys, Data verification). Maximum 2m internal dilution or gap.

Table 3 Diamond Drill Hole Significant Intercepts (previously reported + New intercepts Highlighted)

BHID	From	To		Interval (m)	Au_g/t	Ag_g/t	Au_ppm COG
KSNDDH001	37	76		39	3.95	36	0.3
KSNDDH001	38	53	including	15	6.63	44	1
KSNDDH001	55.8	56.5	and including	0.7	1.57	145	1
KSNDDH001	59	60	and including	1	2.54	0	1
KSNDDH001	63.4	70.9	and including	7.5	5.0	13	1
KSNDDH001	74	75.5	and including	1.6	5.08	65	1
KSNDDH001	80.6	83		2.4	0.63	0	0.3
KSNDDH001	80.6	81	including	0.4	1.05	5	1
KSNDDH001	99	104.7		5.7	0.67	14	0.3
KSNDDH001	104	104.7		0.7	1.86	12	1
KSNDDH002	6	9		3	0.47	0	0.3
KSNDDH002	**14**	**26**		**12**	**3.68**	**9**	**0.3**
KSNDDH002	**15**	**22**	**including**	**7**	**5.69**	**13**	**1**
KSNDDH002	30	35.8		5.8	1.54	3	0.3
KSNDDH002	30	34.3	including	4.3	1.96	3	1
KSNDDH002	39	44		5	0.74	3	0.3
KSNDDH002	39.5	40.5	including	1	1.64	10	1
KSNDDH002	42.7	43	and including	0.3	1.19	9	1
KSNDDH002	63.35	65.4		2.05	0.85	13	0.3
KSNDDH002	63.35	64	including	0.65	1.2	12	1
KSNDDH002	67.8	70.1		2.3	0.93	9	0.3
KSNDDH002	67.8	68.1	including	0.3	1.16	0	1
KSNDDH002	69.3	70.1	and including	0.8	2.07	29	1
KSNDDH003	65.3	73		7.7	5.96	33	0.3
KSNDDH003	66	73	including	7	6.46	36	1
KSNDDH003	88	93		5	0.56	17	0.3
KSNDDH004	25	28		3	0.77	275	0.3
KSNDDH004	27	28	including	1	1.72	825	1
KSNDDH004	31	47		16	1.55	32	0.3
KSNDDH004	31	34	including	3	5.51	55	1
KSNDDH004	41.45	44	and including	2.55	1.51	6	1
KSNDDH004	49.1	52		2.9	1.05	10	0.3
KSNDDH004	50	52	including	2	1.11	10	1
KSNDDH004	58.3	59		0.7	1.03	0	0.3
KSNDDH004	64	71		7	0.83	1	0.3
KSNDDH004	64	68	including	4	1.25	1	1
KSNDDH005	136	147		11	1.41	7	0.3
KSNDDH005	138	139	including	1	2.03	0	1
KSNDDH005	142	146.3	and including	4.3	2.35	16	1

Note * DD cut core samples (Half core HQ3, Quarter core PQ3). 0.3m min to 1m max sample intervals. FAS 50g + 4 Acid Digest-ICP. QAQC checked and verified (Au + BM CRM, Pulp Blanks, Duplicates, Sample weights, DGPS Collar Locations, Single Shot Downhole surveys, Data verification). Maximum 2m internal dilution or gap.

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
28 July 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.*	**Reverse Circulation Drilling Sample Collection** • Samples were collected directly from an RC drill rig using a cone splitter and a 1m downhole interval. A 1/8 split of each interval was collected in a prenumbered calico bag. The remaining sample was collected in a green plastic bag and placed on the ground in numeric downhole sequence for geological logging. • Cone splitter setup was verified at each hole to be vertical and clean. The RC sample circuit is blown clean at each metre during drilling. • Samples in calico bags were collected 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. **Diamond Drill Core 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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, etc).*	• **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 139.7mm downhole hammer and face sampling bit;

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.*
		• **Reverse Circulation Drilling**
		  • 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.
		  • Sample quality was monitored by the onsite geologist and recovery noted. Significant groundwater was not met and the sampling methodology for the duration of the program was consistent.
		  • Overall high drill sample recoveries and consistent sample weights limit the potential to introduce sample bias. There is no detectable sample bias associated with drill sample recovery.
		• **Diamond 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.
		  • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 material being sampled.*	• **Diamond Drilling:**- Recovered core was subsampled by the logging geologist. Samples ranged in size from 30cm to 1m. The samples were delineated to geological contacts. Individual samples were cut using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade (Modified brick saw used for first diamond hole). The blade was consistently situated 5 degrees to the left of the orientation line where available. • 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. • **Reverse Circulation Drilling:**- 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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.*	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 utilised QAQC in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at Pearse North. 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 Pearse North data set.. • Internal laboratory QAQC is analysed and reviewed in addition to the Company QAQC.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• The Senior Geologist and Chief Geologist checked and verified significant intersections for the entire Pearse North drill program • Primary data was collected into an excel logging template. The Senior Geologist managed the database and entered the primary data into a Micromine 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 a value of zero
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.

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.*	• This announcement presents the new results for 17 RC drill holes and references previously reported Diamond 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 Hill 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 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.*	• 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.*	• <table><tr><th>Tenement</th><th>Holder</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Type</th><th>Title Area</th></tr><tr><td>ML5240</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>14/03/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr><tr><td>EL1999</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>4/03/1983</td><td>4/03/2023</td><td>EL</td><td>17 UNITS</td></tr><tr><td>ML5267</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>22/06/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML5278</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>13/08/1951</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr><tr><td>EL8334</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>23/12/2014</td><td>23/12/2022</td><td>EL</td><td>100 UNITS</td></tr><tr><td>ML332</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>22.36 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML333</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>28.03 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML334</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>21.04 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML335</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>24.79 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML336</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>23.07 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML337</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.27 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML338</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>26.3 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML339</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>25.09 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML340</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>15/12/1976</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>25.79 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML1695</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>7/05/2014</td><td>7/05/2035</td><td>ML</td><td>8.779 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML1712</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>28/05/2015</td><td>28/05/2036</td><td>ML</td><td>23.92 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML1778</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>7/12/2018</td><td>28/05/2036</td><td>ML</td><td>29.05 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML5499</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>18/11/1955</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML5621</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>12/03/1958</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>32.37 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML5632</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>25/07/1958</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>27.32 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML6329</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>18/05/1972</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>8.094 HA</td></tr><tr><td>ML6365</td><td>MINERAL HILL PTY LTD</td><td>20/12/1972</td><td>14/03/2033</td><td>ML</td><td>2.02 HA</td></tr></table> • As part of the recent transaction with Quintana, there exists a 2% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over future production at the Mineral Hill Mine.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 yielded several significant Au grade intercepts. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• A lower cut-off of 0.3g/t Au was used for mapping out the extent of the mineralised envelope around the higher grade structures. • Reporting significant intercepts is done at 0.3g/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. • A maximum of 2m of internal waste dilution was included in the 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*	• See the body of this announcement for maps, diagrams, and tabulations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All Exploration Results for the Kingston Resources 2022 drill program are reported in this document • 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 and seventeen Reverse Circulation drill holes have been completed and entirely processed. All results are included in this report. • These holes will provide input into an updated resource estimate to be conducted in the third quarter of 2022. • A program of infill and extensional RC drilling is complete with assays due in the last quarter of 2022. • A consolidated 3D geological supported by the assays will the foundation input to a mineral resource update in Q3 2022. This is underway. • See the plan diagram in the body of the release for areas of possible extensions.