ASX/Media Announcement
24 August 2022

Jack's Hut drilling highlights significant new copper - gold opportunity at Mineral Hill

Diamond drilling delivers near surface, high grade copper-gold intercepts, within a 2.2km mineralised trend

- **Assays received for initial drilling program at Jack's Hut, comprising of two diamond and three Reverse Circulation (RC) holes.**
- **Best intercepts include:**
    - **77m @ 0.93% Cu, and 0.16g/t Au from 7m, including:**
        - **7.4m @ 5.7% Cu, 0.40g/t Au from 16.4m**
        - **9.3m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.39g/t Au, from 43.7m**
    - **27m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.18g/t Au from 14m, including:**
        - **4.2m @ 4.5% Cu, 0.41g/t Au from 21.8m**
- **Drilling validates the exploration potential of the 2.2km long base metal and gold mineralised trend at Jack's Hut.**
- **Jack's Hut represents a prospective low cost, near-term copper-gold production opportunity outside the existing Mineral Hill Resource base, with potential to be incorporated into or extend the 5yr mine plan that is being developed for Mineral Hill.**
- **Work is now underway to advance exploration targets with a view to potentially establishing a JORC Resource at Jack's Hut**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or **the Company**) is pleased to report high grade copper-gold assay results from the maiden Jack's Hut drilling program at Mineral Hill. Five drill holes were designed to test the exploration potential within a dilation zone along the Jack's Hut trend.

Drill holes KSNDDH014 and KSNDDH015 targeted copper-gold mineralisation in the hanging wall of the historic underground Jack's Hut Mine. Both drill holes intercepted high grade copper-gold mineralisation inside a broader lower grade mineralised zone, this is reflected in the drilling highlights below:

- 77m @ 0.93% Cu, 0.16g/t Au from 7m in KSNDDH014, including
    - 7.4m @ 5.7% Cu, 0.40g/t Au from 16.4m
    - 9.3m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.39g/t Au from 43.7m

- 27m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.18g/t Au from 14m in KSNDDH015, including:
    - 4.2m @ 4.5% Cu, 0.41g/t Au from 21.8m

202/201 Miller Street,
North Sydney, NSW 2060
+61 2 8021 7492
info@kingstonresources.com.au
www.kingstonresources.com.au

@KSNResources

- 54.5m @ 0.65% Cu, 0.06g/t Au, from 45m in KSNDDH015, including:
    - 9.3m @ 2.2% Cu,0.18g/t Au from 63m

- 10.0m @ 1.56% Cu, 0.76g/t Au, from 37m in KSNRC018, including
    - 6m @ 2.20% Cu, 1.22g/t Au from 37m

Kingston Resources Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said: "*We are very excited to report that our initial Jack's Hut exploration drilling program has delivered near surface, high grade copper intercepts, within a 2.2km mineralised trend, and in close proximity to our operating mill. Furthermore, Jack's Hut represents our first new mining opportunity outside of our current Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates, it is a brownfields target with a known production history but currently does not have a JORC Resource estimate. Considering this is just the start of our exploration program at Jack's Hut, we are looking forward to seeing what it can deliver.*

The Mineral Hill geology team are now focused on generating a series of Jack's Hut exploration targets for follow up. This work will hopefully underpin an initial Resource at Jack's Hut, adding an additional deposit to the existing near-term opportunities at the Pearse pits and the SOZ underground.

Jack's Hut is located within the approved ML and a very short distance to the Mineral Hill processing plant. With significant underground development already in place at Jack's Hut, there is potential to provide a low cost, near-term copper-gold production opportunity for Kingston shareholders with both open pit and underground mining options should the Resource potential prove up. These results certainly serve to increase the priority we place on Jack's Hut and demonstrate its potential to fall within or extend our five year mine plan at Mineral Hill."

KSNDDH015 - 71.9m: Chalcopyrite vein. Sample interval 71.6m to 72.3m: 5.5% Cu, 0.5g/t Au, 13g/t Ag.

The Jack's Hut Mineralisation trend is underpinned by a mapped continuous steep west dipping structure (Figure 1). Cross structures along the trend provide sheeted lodes and variously oriented vein arrays as broader mineralised zones. These zones provide down plunge exploration potential. Figure 2 shows KSNDDH014 and KSNDDH015 drill hole results. These holes successfully tested a broader vein array / cross

structure domain within the Jack's Hut mineralisation trend with the positive results providing the impetus for a full geological review of the exploration potential of the Jack's Hut trend.

The Jack's Hut underground mine produced 705,067 tonnes of ore at 0.74% Cu & 6.76g/t Au resulting in 11,913 tonnes of copper and 80,256 oz of gold sold from 1993 to 1999. Historical exploration data indicated that the primary Jack's Hut lode is surrounded by a broad envelope of copper and gold mineralisation. This style of mineralisation has been confirmed with the latest drilling results and could potentially support either a restart of underground mining or a broader open pit operation.

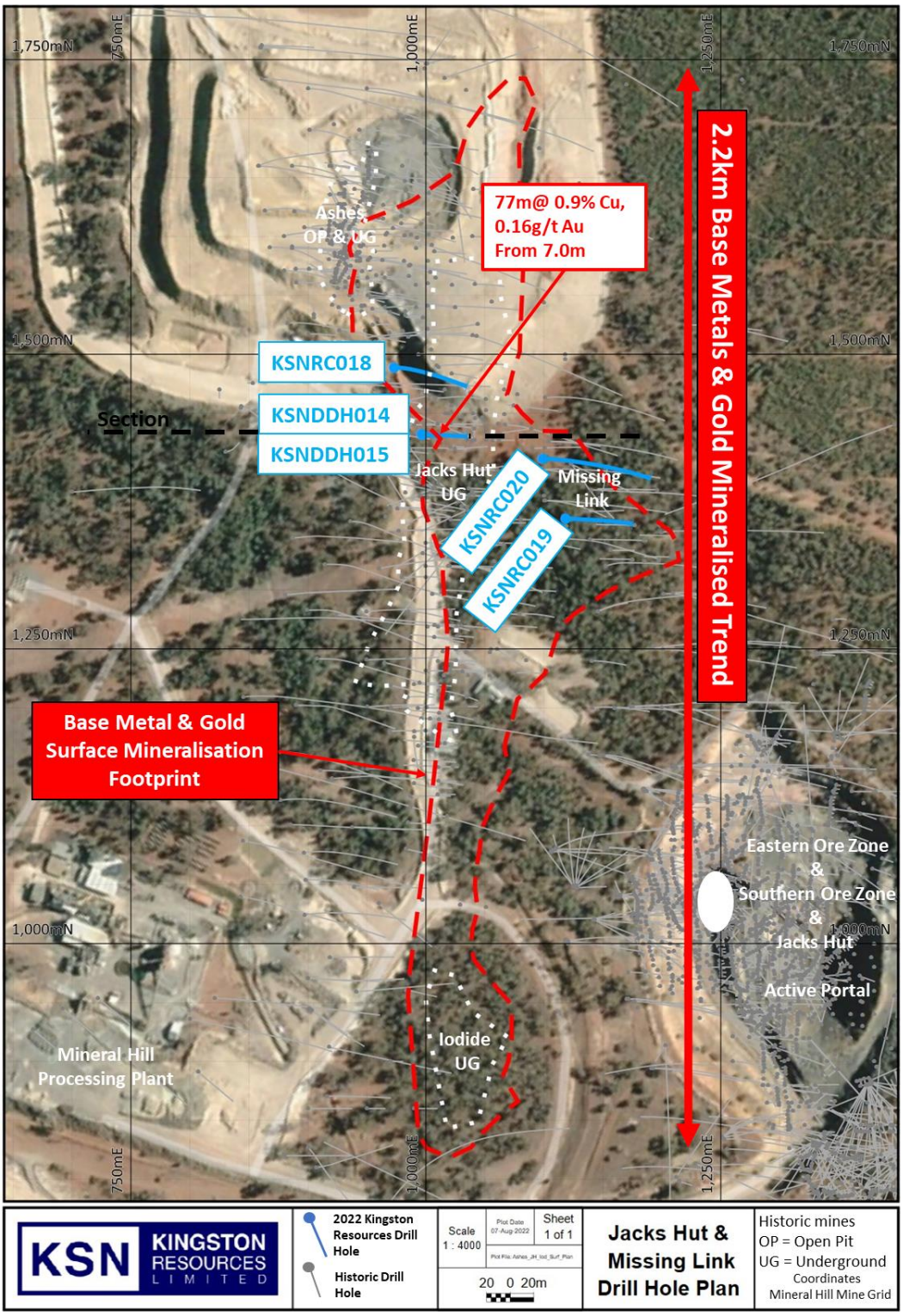

Figure 1: Jack's Hut Trend Drill Plan

Next Steps

3D geological modelling will be undertaken throughout the Jack's Hut trend. The updated geology model, together with the validated drilling database, will be used to design drilling to test the potential of mineralised base metal and gold zones, with a focus on defining a JORC compliant Resource.

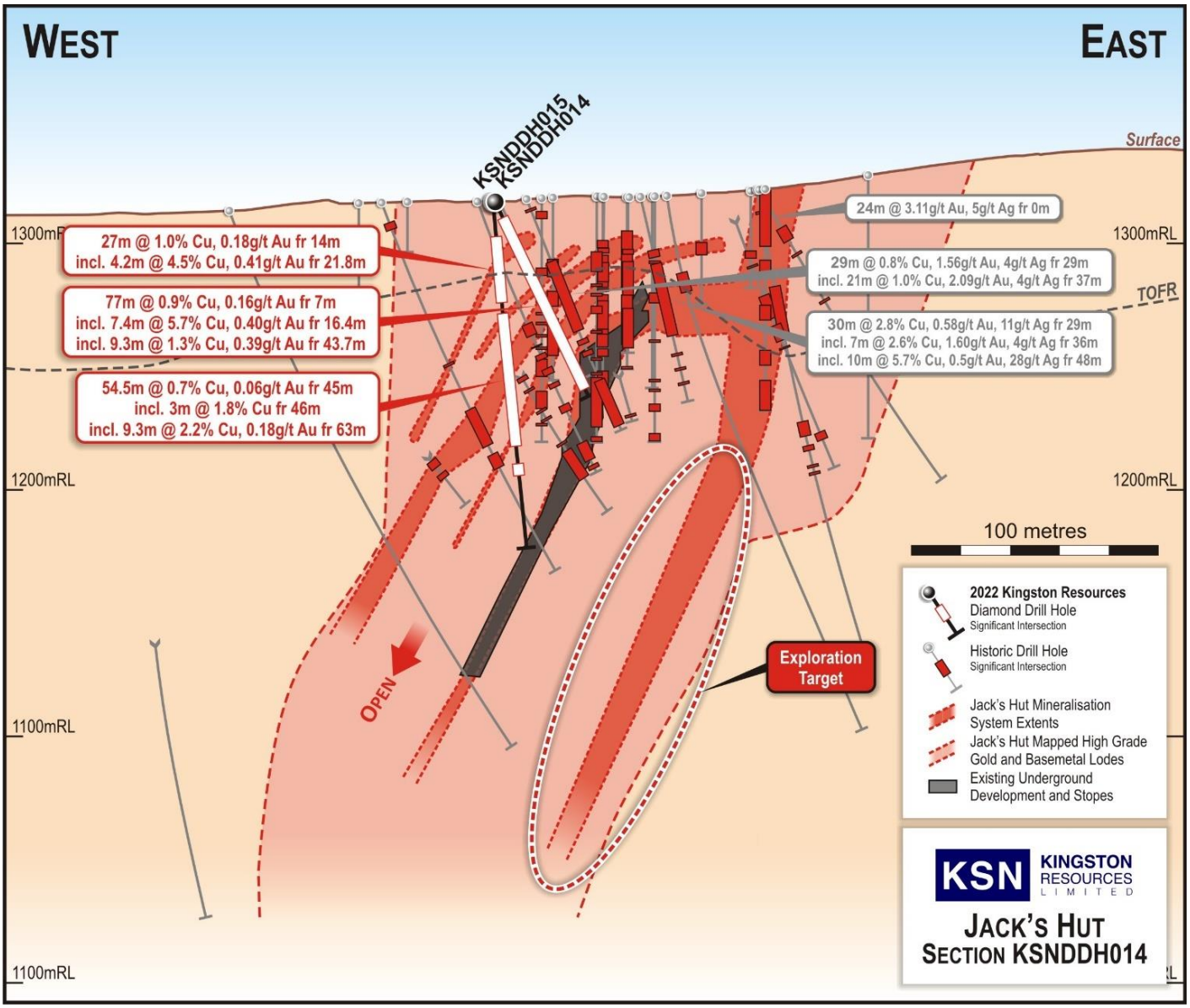

Figure 2: Cross Section KSNDDH014 and KSNDDH015

Table 1: Drill hole collar location table

Hole_ID	Hole Type	Dip	Azim GDA94	Azim MHG	Total Depth	GDA94_mE	GDA94_mN	AHD	MHG_mE	MHG_mN	Survey Acc
KSNDDH014	DDH	-65	90	45	87.4	498274.33	6395871.6	316.83	997.15	1431.81	5cm
KSNDDH015	DDH	-85	90	45	141.7	498273.55	6395871.2	316.83	996.31	1432.06	5cm
KSNRC018	RC	-60	90	45	133	498216.91	6395894.7	319.63	972.87	1488.72	5cm
KSNRC019	RC	-70	90	45	150	498410.52	6395906.9	323.77	1118.4	1360.46	5cm
KSNRC020	RC	-60	90	45	168	498360.94	6395929.2	320.8	1099.12	1411.29	5cm

Note* All Drill Holes DGPS Surveyed

Table 2: Significant base metal intercepts

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	CuEq%IS COG
KSNDDH014	7	84		77	0.93	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.81	0.1
KSNDDH014	16.4	23.8	including	7.4	5.71	0.06	0.02	0.40	4.41	1
KSNDDH014	31	33	and including	2	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH014	37	40	and including	3	0.76	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH014	43.7	55	and including	11.3	1.17	0.07	0.12	0.33	1.77	0.5
KSNDDH014	43.7	53	including	9.3	1.30	0.08	0.14	0.39	2.15	1
KSNDDH014	58	66.7	and including	8.7	0.66	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.57	0.5
KSNDDH014	58	60	including	2	1.28	0.04	0.06	0.31	2.50	1
KSNDDH014	62.8	63.4	and including	0.6	1.46	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.00	1
KSNDDH014	73	74	and including	1	0.35	0.01	0.04	0.44	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH014	77.5	78.3	and including	0.8	2.57	0.05	0.20	0.47	6.00	1
KSNDDH015	14	41		27	1.02	0.03	0.01	0.18	1.67	0.1
KSNDDH015	14	15	including	1	1.20	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.00	1
KSNDDH015	19	26	and including	7	2.87	0.08	0.03	0.28	6.43	0.5
KSNDDH015	21.8	26	including	4.2	4.47	0.08	0.04	0.41	10.71	1
KSNDDH015	33	36	and including	3	1.04	0.00	0.01	0.39	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH015	45	99.5		54.5	0.65	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.66	0.1
KSNDDH015	46	49	including	3	1.76	0.00	0.04	0.03	2.33	1
KSNDDH015	55	58	and including	3	0.63	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH015	63	73.3	and including	10.3	2.06	0.01	0.05	0.17	2.83	0.5
KSNDDH015	63	72.3	including	9.3	2.20	0.01	0.05	0.18	3.13	1
KSNDDH015	81	82	and including	1	0.64	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH015	94	96	and including	2	0.73	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.5
KSNDDH015	95	96	including	1	1.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.00	1
KSNDDH015	106.6	111.5		4.9	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.1
KSNDDH015	132	133		1	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.1
KSNRC018	0	18		18	0.03	0.30	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.1
KSNRC018	13	15	including	2	0.05	0.66	0.18	0.59	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	23	24		1	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.03	0.00	0.1
KSNRC018	37	85		48	0.61	0.03	0.07	0.22	1.79	0.1
KSNRC018	37	47	including	10	1.56	0.08	0.15	0.76	6.00	0.5
KSNRC018	37	43	including	6	2.20	0.12	0.22	1.22	10.00	1
KSNRC018	46	47	and including	1	1.18	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.00	1
KSNRC018	58	59	and including	1	0.50	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	63	67	and including	4	0.45	0.04	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	70	73	and including	3	2.53	0.05	0.14	0.13	8.67	0.5

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	CuEq%IS COG
KSNRC018	70	72	including	2	3.58	0.07	0.19	0.16	13.00	1
KSNRC018	76	78	and including	2	0.74	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	90	121		31	0.22	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.1
KSNRC018	90	91	including	1	0.39	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	95	96	and including	1	0.47	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	98	101	and including	3	0.63	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	100	101	including	1	1.33	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	1
KSNRC018	113	114	and including	1	0.41	0.01	0.03	0.24	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	117	119	and including	2	0.50	0.05	0.04	0.56	0.00	0.5
KSNRC018	118	119	including	1	0.61	0.05	0.04	0.63	0.00	1
KSNRC018	125	133		8	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	5	6		1	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	9	29		20	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.28	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	23	25	including	2	0.03	0.04	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.5
KSNRC019	33	38		5	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.41	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	36	37	including	1	0.04	0.04	0.01	1.03	0.00	0.5
KSNRC019	50	52		2	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	55	89		34	0.27	0.01	0.03	0.44	0.21	0.1
KSNRC019	61	68	including	7	0.69	0.02	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.5
KSNRC019	63	66	including	3	1.04	0.02	0.00	1.80	2.33	1
KSNRC019	84	88	and including	4	0.21	0.01	0.05	1.47	0.00	0.5
KSNRC019	92	121		29	0.31	0.05	0.10	0.68	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	92	93	including	1	0.42	0.12	0.19	0.85	0.00	1
KSNRC019	98	118	and including	20	0.40	0.05	0.11	0.87	0.00	0.5
KSNRC019	98	99	including	1	1.81	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	1
KSNRC019	105	106	and including	1	1.22	0.01	0.37	0.77	0.00	1
KSNRC019	111	116	and including	5	0.56	0.01	0.08	2.16	0.00	1
KSNRC019	129	130		1	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.1
KSNRC019	134	136		2	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	1	15		14	0.03	0.07	0.01	1.07	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	2	4	including	2	0.04	0.04	0.01	5.65	0.00	1
KSNRC020	20	23		3	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	21	22	including	1	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	39	47		8	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.17	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	51	86		35	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	60	61	including	1	0.04	0.04	0.01	1.67	0.00	1
KSNRC020	68	69	and including	1	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.93	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	71	72	and including	1	0.50	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	78	80	and including	2	1.03	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	78	79	including	1	1.40	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.00	1
KSNRC020	84	85	and including	1	0.22	0.08	0.20	0.47	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	93	94		1	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.35	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	99	100		1	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	113	114		1	0.18	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	121	122		1	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	125	126		1	0.06	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.1

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Au g/t	Ag g/t	CuEq%IS COG
KSNRC020	134	149		15	0.15	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.1
KSNRC020	141	142	including	1	0.44	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.5
KSNRC020	155	158		3	0.18	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.00	0.1

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). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at CuEqIS cut off grade of greater than 0.1%, 0.5% and 1.0%, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.

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). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at CuEqIS cut off grade of greater than 0.1%, 0.5% and 1.0%. Maximum 2m internal dilution or gap.

Note*** Mineralised intercepts for reporting are derived from In-Situ Copper Equivalent (CuEqIS) using the following formula. Proportions are based on spot USD$ commodity pricing and are not inclusive of metallurgical recovery or mining costs.
CuEqIS= (Au_ppm*0.611)+(Ag_ppm*0.008)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.234)+(Zn%*0.436)
Spot Commodity Pricing: Copper USD$9098/t; Lead USD$2319/t; Zinc USD$4319/t; Gold USD$1883/oz; Silver USD$24/oz

Table 3: Significant Gold intercepts

BHID	From m	To m	Comment	Interval m	Au g/t	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Au COG g/t
KSNDDH014	17	18		1	0.32	7.00	0.08	0.04	7.00	0.3
KSNDDH014	22.5	23.8		1.3	1.48	7.10	0.03	0.01	4.31	0.3
KSNDDH014	23	23.8	including	0.8	1.88	10.80	0.04	0.01	7.00	1
KSNDDH014	31	33		2	0.70	0.18	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.3
KSNDDH014	45	48		3	0.96	2.24	0.02	0.04	4.67	0.3
KSNDDH014	45	46	including	1	1.83	5.59	0.06	0.07	14.00	1
KSNDDH014	59	60		1	0.32	1.70	0.05	0.07	5.00	0.3
KSNDDH014	73	74		1	0.44	0.35	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.3
KSNDDH014	77.5	78.3		0.8	0.47	2.57	0.05	0.20	6.00	0.3
KSNDDH015	23	25		2	0.69	6.16	0.07	0.03	16.50	0.3
KSNDDH015	24	25	including	1	1.03	6.43	0.09	0.03	18.00	1
KSNDDH015	33	35		2	0.56	1.18	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNDDH015	69	72.3		3.3	0.38	4.62	0.02	0.07	8.82	0.3
KSNRC018	12	15		3	0.49	0.04	0.54	0.16	0.00	0.3
KSNRC018	37	43		6	1.22	2.20	0.12	0.22	10.00	0.3
KSNRC018	37	40	including	3	1.97	2.46	0.17	0.30	14.33	1
KSNRC018	117	119		2	0.56	0.50	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	5	6		1	0.38	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	12	13		1	0.45	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	21	26		5	0.73	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	23	24	including	1	1.30	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00	1
KSNRC019	33	37		4	0.45	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	36	37	including	1	1.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	1
KSNRC019	61	65		4	1.64	0.64	0.02	0.00	1.75	0.3
KSNRC019	63	65	including	2	2.60	1.04	0.03	0.00	3.50	1
KSNRC019	79	80		1	0.58	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	84	88	including	4	1.47	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.00	1
KSNRC019	92	96		4	0.49	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	99	116		17	1.00	0.30	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.3
KSNRC019	111	116	including	5	2.16	0.56	0.01	0.08	0.00	1
KSNRC020	2	5		3	3.90	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.3

KSNRC020	2	4	including	2	5.65	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	1
KSNRC020	8	13		5	0.46	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	21	23		2	0.76	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	46	47		1	0.36	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	60	62		2	1.06	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	60	61	including	1	1.67	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	1
KSNRC020	66	69		3	0.58	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	84	85		1	0.47	0.22	0.08	0.20	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	93	94		1	0.35	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.3
KSNRC020	157	158		1	0.32	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.3

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). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at Au cut off grade of greater than 0.3g/t and 1.0g/t, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.or gap.

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). Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at Au cut off grade of greater than 0.3g/t and 1.0g/t, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 1.0mdh.or gap. 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
24 August 2022

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 – Jack's Hut, 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 mineralisation. • 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. • Mineralisation is typically determined by the presence of sulphides, namely chalcopyrite / pyrite, and alteration mineralogy. • 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 Jack's Hut.
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, mineralisation, 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 for intensity, and/or specific percentage abundance of mineralisation features. 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. 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 mineralisation. • 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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)(SGS: GO_FAA50V10) 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 (SGS: GO_DIG41Q100 & GO_ICP41Q100). 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. • Base metal analysis that exceeds the upper detection limit for the 4 Acid Digest method (I.e. out of range) are re analysed using 'ore grade analysis methods'. Total Sulphur (S%) by LECO (SGS: CSA06V), Pb% and Zn % by HF digestion with ICP finish (SGS: GC_DIG43B500 & GCICP43B500). • KSN utilised QAQC in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at Jack's Hut. 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 QAQC fails in the Jack's Hut drill hole assays. These QAQC fails have been re-assayed and corrected in the database . • 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 Jack's Hut 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 3 RC drill holes and 2 Diamond Drill holes. • 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 Jack's Hut. 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.*	• • 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 Jack's Hut 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 Jack's Hut Mineralisation at Mineral Hill is interpreted to be an epithermal structurally controlled Cu-Au 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 chalcopyrite and pyrite, is typically hosted in quartz veins. '

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

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 0.1% *In Situ Copper Equivalent* was used for mapping out the extent of the mineralised envelope around the higher grade structures. • Reporting significant intercepts is done using 0.1%, 0.5% and 1% Cu equivalent. USD$ commodity pricing and are not inclusive of metallurgical recovery or mining costs. CuEqIS= (Au_ppm*0.611)+(Ag_ppm*0.008)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.234)+(Zn%*0.436) Spot Commodity Pricing: Copper USD$9098/t; Lead USD$2319/t; Zinc USD$4319/t; Gold USD$1883/oz; Silver USD$24/oz • Significant gold intercepts were also reported using a 0.3g/t Au and 1.0g/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 mineralisation.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Jack's Hut Trend drill program are reported in this document
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 Jack's Hut. These values are consistent with those noted in other Resource Estimates within the Mineral Hill Mine camp 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.*	• Two diamond holes and 3 Reverse Circulation drill holes have been completed and entirely processed. All results are included in this report. • These holes have provided the confidence to conduct geology modelling and exploration targeting. • Exploration targets and understanding Resource addition potential is expected in the 2022 calendar year • See the plan diagram in the body of the release for areas of possible extensions.