ASX Announcement
09 April 2024

KSN KINGSTON RESOURCES LIMITED

SOUTHERN ORE ZONE CONFIRMED OVER 400m STRIKE

Confirmation of the high-grade polymetallic mineralisation in A Lode extends over 400m strike length and remains open to the northwest and southeast

- Individual grades as high as **25.03g/t gold, 295g/t silver, 6.45% copper, 29.70% lead and 34.71% zinc;**
- Significant intersections include:
  - <u>6.7m @ 1.23% CuEq from 163.3m</u> (KSNDDH020)
    - Including **4.1m @ 1.74% CuEq**
  - <u>9m @ 3.14% CuEq from 214m</u> (KSNDDH020):
    - Including **3m @ 8.13% CuEq**
  - <u>4m @ 2.38% CuEq from 228m (KSNDDH020)</u>
  - <u>30.7m @ 1.10% CuEq from 175.3m</u> (KSNDDH021):
    - Including **3m @ 4.67% CuEq**
  - <u>7.0m @ 3.76% CuEq from 164m</u> (KSNDDH022):
    - Including **3m @ 6.18% CuEq**
  - <u>36m @ 1.69% CuEq from 173m</u> (KSNDDH023):
    - Including **8.0m @ 2.06% CuEq**
    - Including **10.2m @ 2.73% CuEq**
- Updates to the Mineral Resource estimates and the delivery of an Ore Reserve estimate is currently underway.

Kingston Resources Limited ("**Kingston**" or "**Company**") (ASX: **KSN**) is pleased to report updated drilling and assay information from recent resource definition drilling at Mineral Hill's underground mine, intercepting individual grades as high as 25.03g/t gold, 295g/t silver, 6.45% copper, 29.70% lead and 34.71% zinc. Drilling was designed as infill in areas of potential early production and extension to the northwest.

Kingston Resources Chief Geologist, Stuart Hayward, comments:

"These are outstanding results, clearly illustrating the high-grade nature of the deposit and the region's metal endowment. The mineralisation within the "A Lode" in the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) *is continuous over a 400m strike length, with mineralisation remaining open to the northwest and southeast. This highly successful drilling campaign has not only increased our confidence on the geological continuity, but also identified new zones of mineralisation ("new lode") in the footwall of SOZ and enhanced our understanding of the controls of the orebody. We've already pinpointed additional target areas to expand SOZ with further drilling."*

Currently, the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) underground mineral resource, stands at 3.8 million tonnes. This round of drilling has increased the understanding of and confidence in the controls of the orebody, which will aid in future exploration and resource expansion activities.

Drill holes KSNDDH020, 21, 22 and 23 were drilled to infill the upper areas of the underground resources. Mineral Hill has existing underground development in place, allowing for a rapid restart of underground mining. The company released an underground production target in June 2023, which outlined a life of mine out to 2027 (*see ASX Announcement on 29 June 2023*). Access to the deeper parts of the underground mine has been re-established and the development has been fully rehabilitated by pumping out water and installing ground support. Follow up drilling on these results will commence later this year from the underground drill platforms.

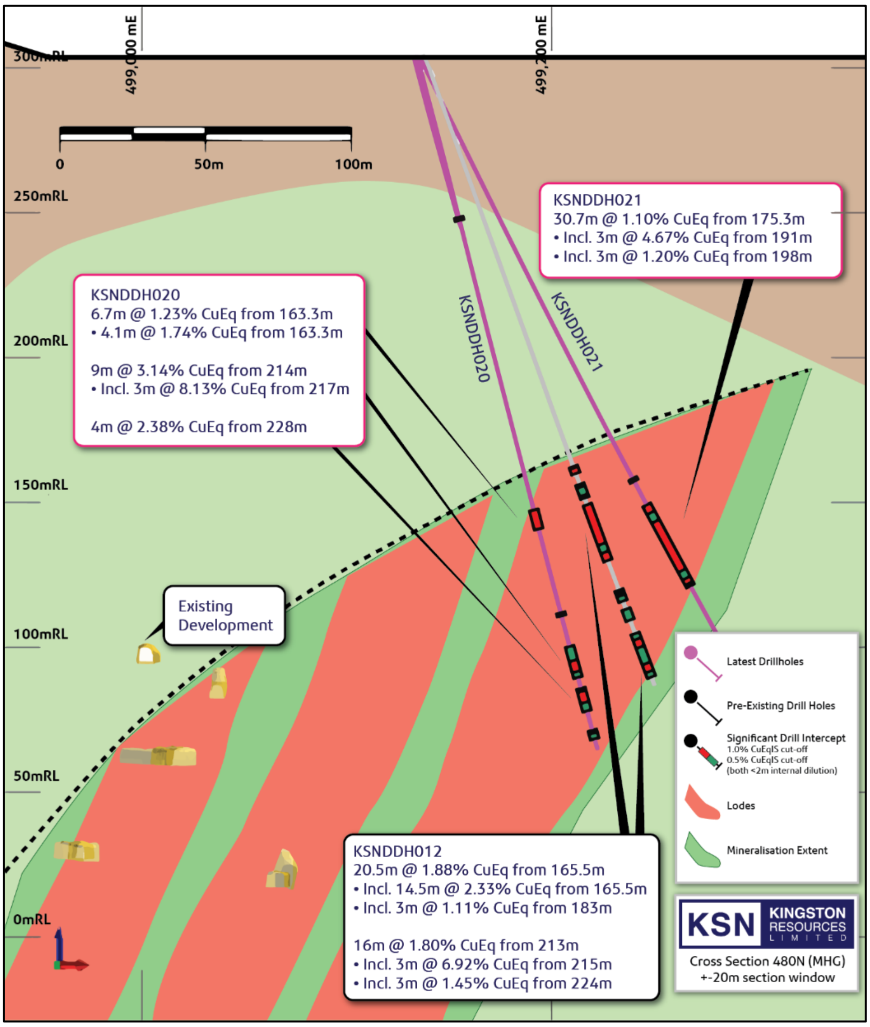

Figure 1: Cross section for drill holes KSNDDH020 and 21.

* High grade mineralisation shapes are sliced on section and drill holes are projected +/-20m. This may create apparent discrepancies between mineralised intercepts and domain shapes.

** See Table 3 for the full assay information that constitutes the assay component of CuEq calculation. Metallurgical recoveries and metal pricing used for the CuEq calculation is shown under Metal Equivalents below.

MINERALISATION

The mineralised intersections are typical of the Mineral Hill polymetallic deposit style. The deposit is characterised by metal zonation with some areas being more copper-gold rich and others being more lead-zinc-silver dominant. The intersections in this round of drilling are characterised by intensely altered lodes 5-40m wide with chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena rich veining and breccia fill, with multi-generational quartz-carbonate-sulphide veining and breccias. Selected zones are very high in gold concentration, delivering highly elevated metal endowment overall in copper equivalent terms.

Orientated drill core measurements confirm interpretations that the A lode mineralised lodes are steep west dipping consistent with the orientation and distribution of the other SOZ lode zones. A-lode breccia zones 5-40m true width remain open along strike and down dip with current extents informed by drilling as standing at approximately 400m strike length and 200-250m down dip.

Figure 2: Drill core from KSNDDH021 (4m wide sulphide rich breccia lode (estimated true width of 2m) within a broader 31.6m wide brecciated and veined lode zone from 175.3mdh).

Table 1: Mineralisation log data for lode zone intersected by KSNDDH021 and depicted to in **Figure 2**.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Min Style 1	Min Style 2	Pyrite (%)	Chalcopyrite (%)	Galena (%)	Sphalerite (%)
KSNDDH021	187.5	191	3.5	DIS		3	2	3	5
KSNDDH021	191	194.2	3.2	VN	BXM	5	7	10	15
KSNDDH021	194.2	196.35	2.15	DIS		3		2	3
KSNDDH021	196.35	202	5.65	BXM	VN	3	1	6	10
KSNDDH021	202	204	2	DIS	VN	5	2	1	1
KSNDDH021	204	206.6	2.6	BXM	VN	10	1	3	5

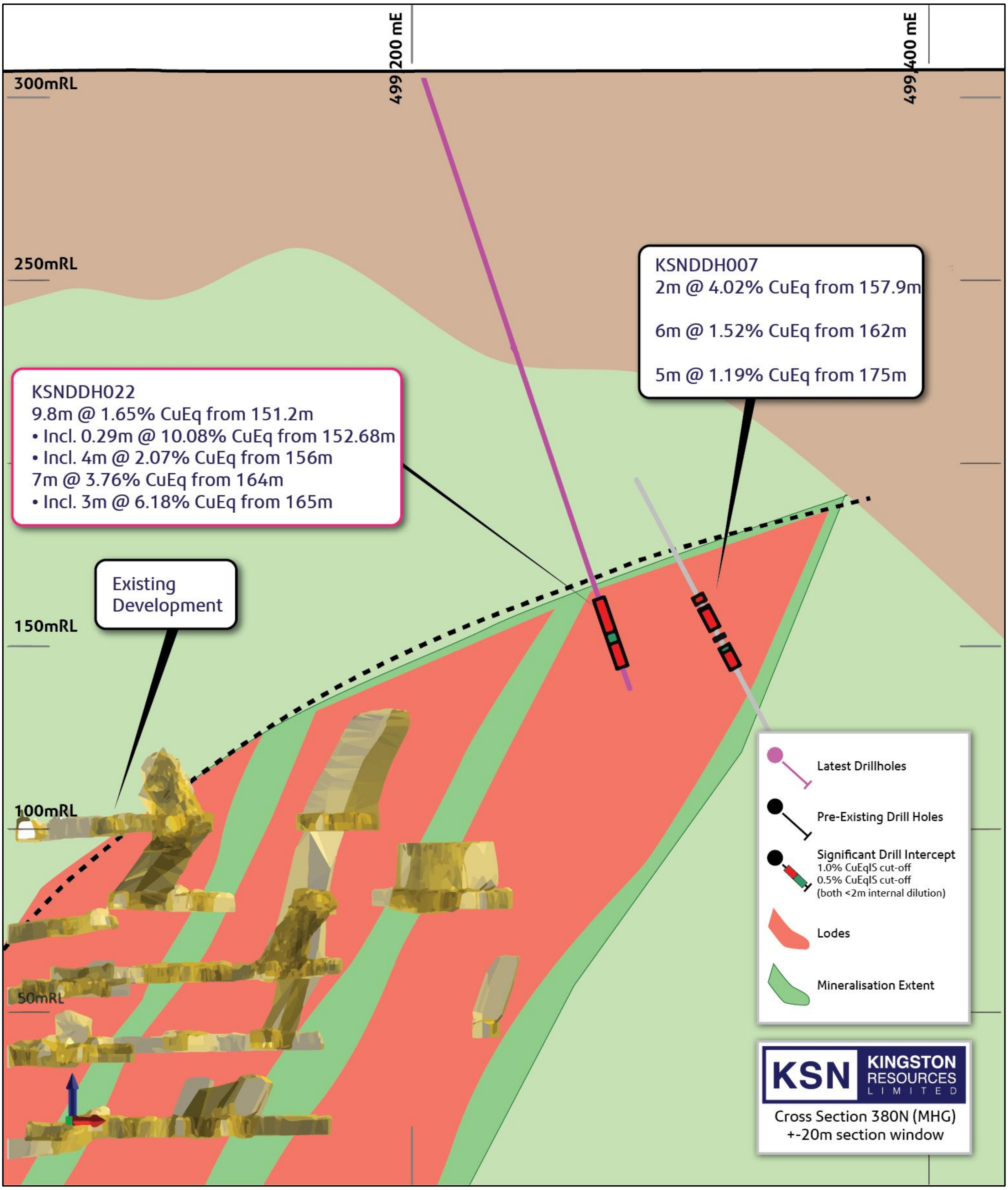

Figure 3: Cross section of drill hole KSNDDH022.

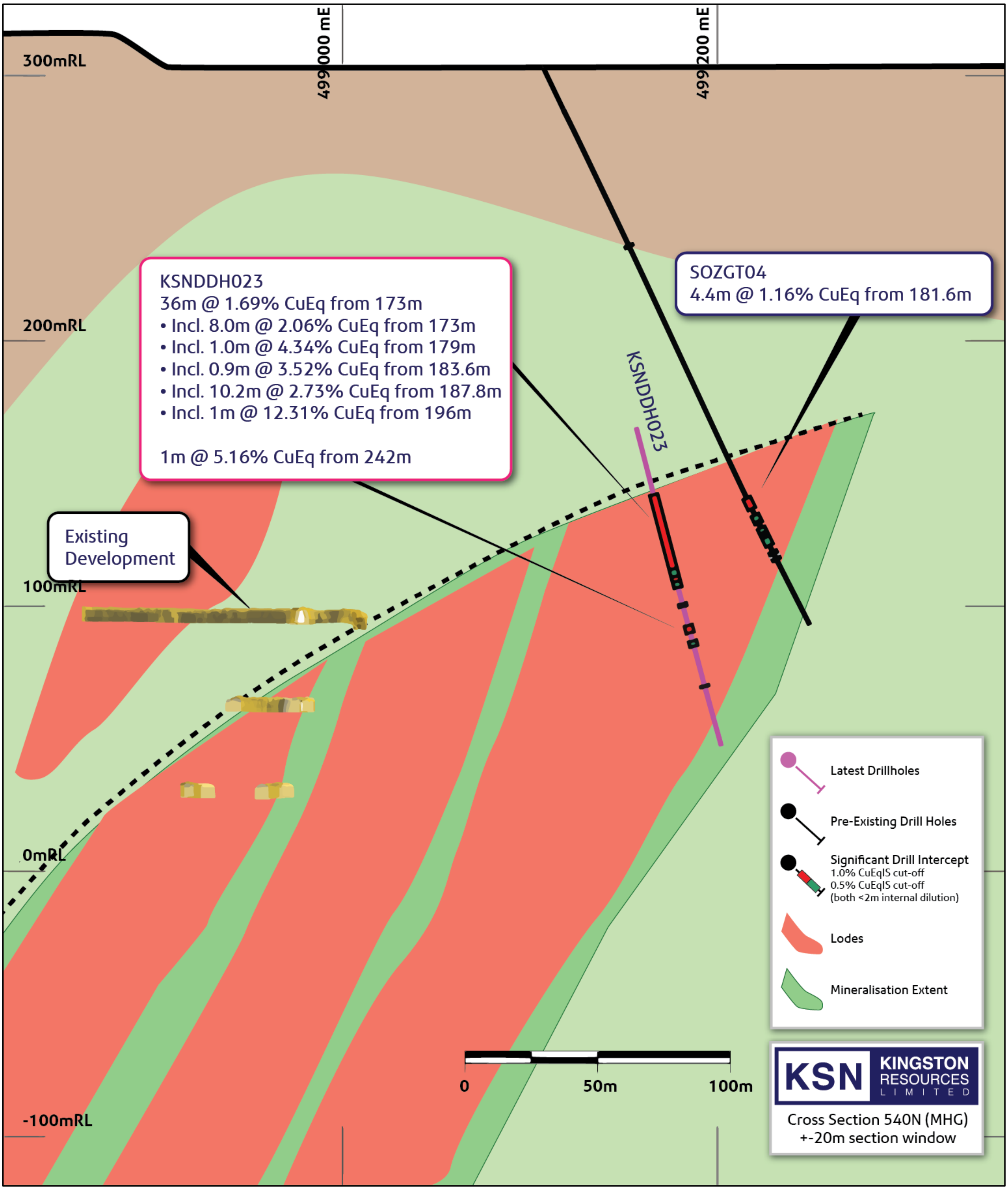

Figure 4: Cross section of drill hole KSNDDH023.

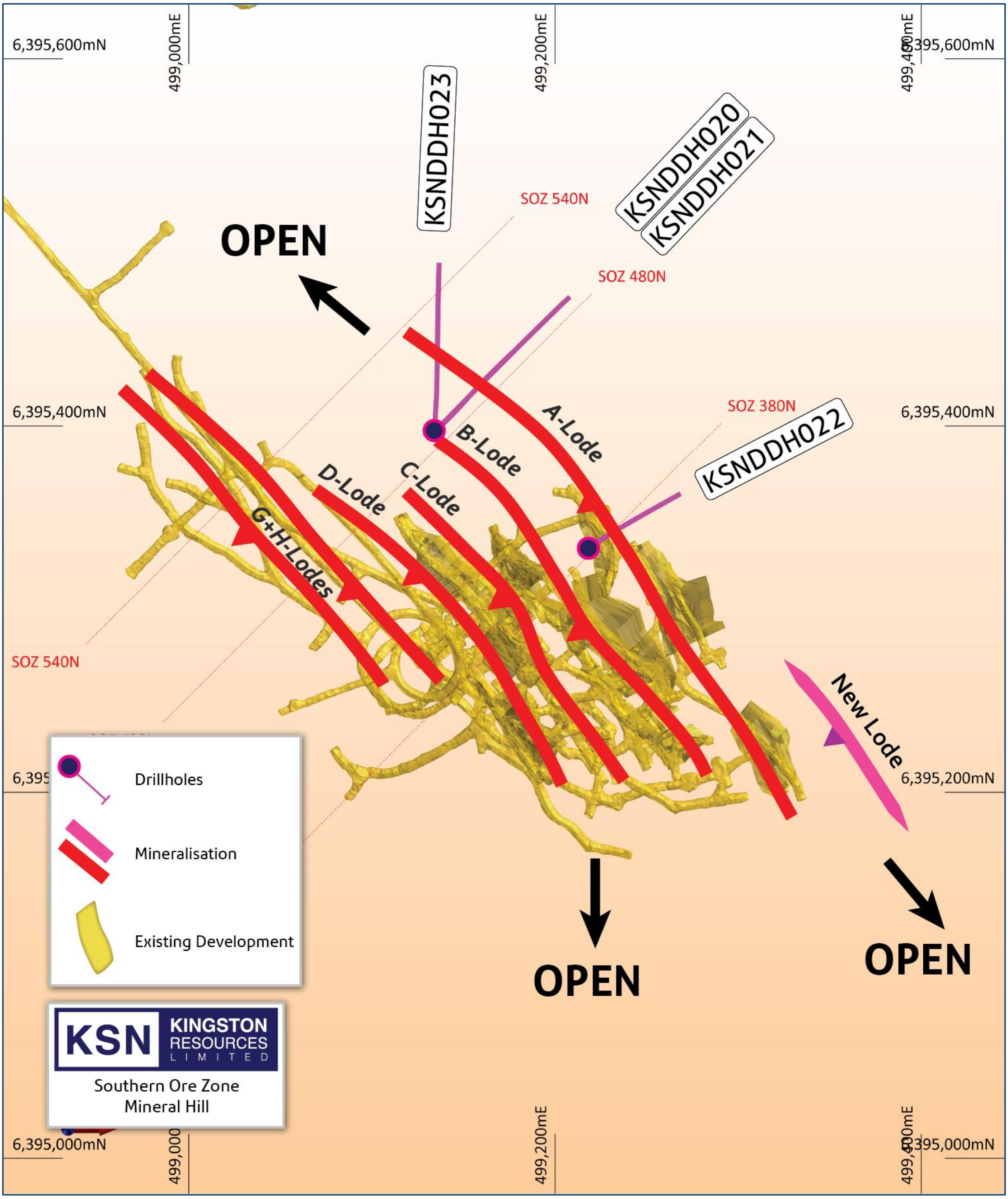

Figure 5: Drill hole location – plan map.

The high-grade lodes intersected in this round of drilling are characteristic of the polymetallic Southern Ore Zone mineral system at Mineral Hill. This mineralisation style occurs throughout the mining lease, EL1999 package and has been intersected in drilling on nearby projects.

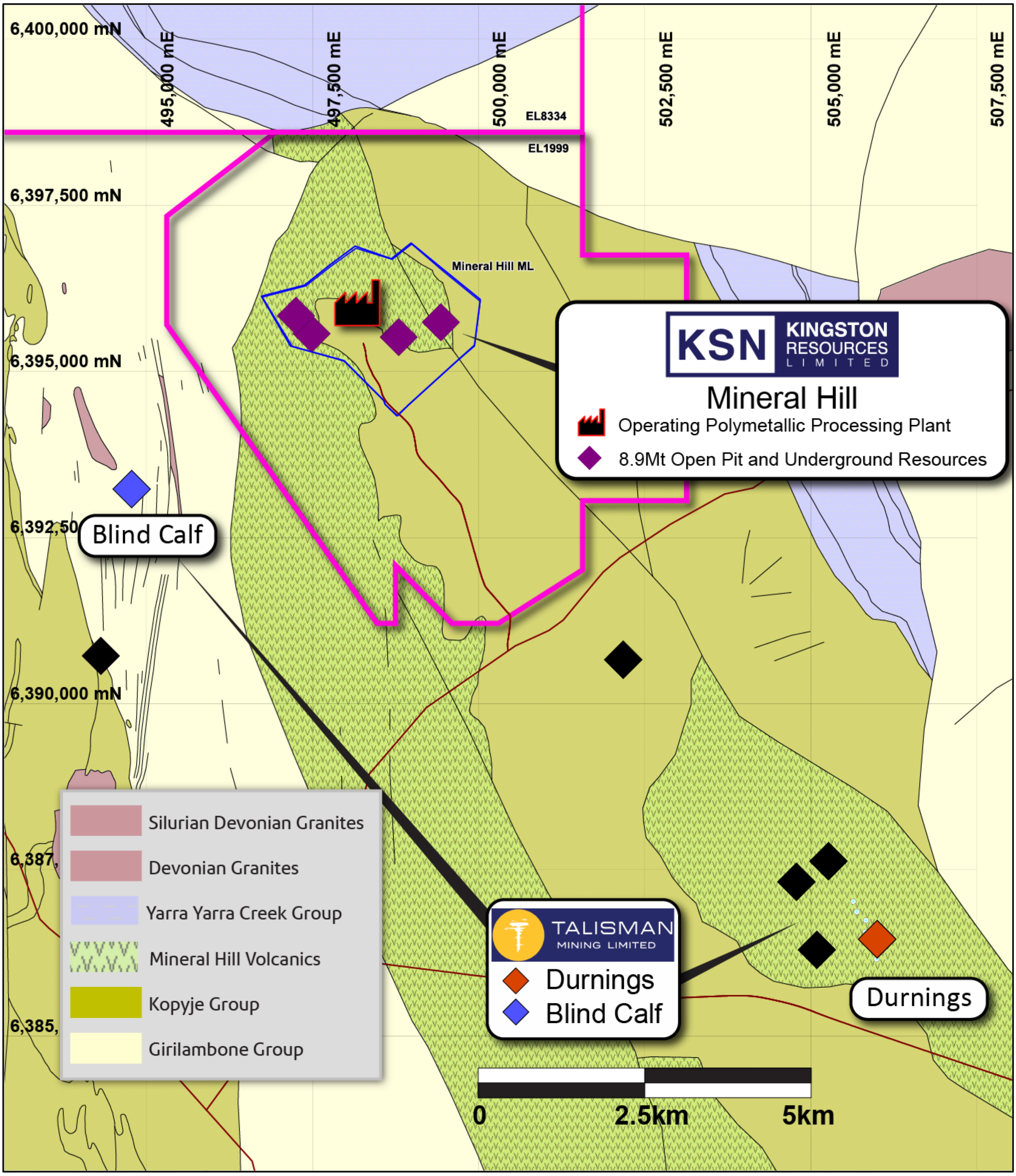

Figure 6: Deposit scale map of Mineral Hill and surrounding prospects.

SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

Table 2: Diamond drill hole collar details (datum: MGA20 Zone 55).

Hole ID	Dip	Azim GDA	AZIM MHG	Total Depth	GDA_mE	GDA_mN	AHD	MHG_mE	MHG_mN	MHG_mRL
KSNDDH020	-75	47.3	91.7	249.0	499133.3	6395395.9	305.51	1265.74	487.52	1305.54
KSNDDH021	-64	44.3	88.7	230.0	499133.6	6395396.2	305.52	1266.20	487.56	1305.55
KSNDDH022	-71	56.8	101.2	177.8	499217.9	6395333.0	305.74	1281.05	383.21	1305.77
KSNDDH023	-71	3.8	48.0	275.4	499133.9	6395393.6	305.48	1264.52	485.52	1305.51

Table 3: Significant intercepts.

Hole ID		CuEqRec COG%	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	Est. True Width
KSNDDH020		0.5	163.3	170.00	6.7	0.51	10	0.65	0.94	1.16	1.23	3.80
KSNDDH020	Incl	2.5	163.3	167.4	4.1	0.69	13	1.00	1.37	1.42	1.74	2.40
KSNDDH020		0.5	200.00	201.00	1.00	1.13	20	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.65	0.60
KSNDDH020		0.5	214.00	223.00	9.00	5.20	13	0.29	1.48	0.42	3.14	5.20
KSNDDH020	Incl	2.5	217.00	220.00	3.00	15.29	26	0.39	1.16	0.67	8.13	1.70
KSNDDH020		0.5	227.00	233.00	6.00	2.90	4	0.33	0.29	0.21	1.77	3.40
KSNDDH020	Incl	1	228.00	232.00	4.00	4.04	5	0.36	0.40	0.28	2.38	2.30
KSNDDH020	and	2.5	230.00	231.00	1.00	7.56	5	0.35	0.39	0.38	4.09	0.60
KSNDDH020		2.5	242.00	243.00	1.00	5.63	1	0.11	0.13	0.05	2.83	0.60
KSNDDH021		1	139.00	140.00	1.00	0.58	39	0.16	0.79	2.98	1.36	0.70
KSNDDH021		0.5	165.00	165.50	0.50	0.34	36	0.41	2.04	0.90	1.22	0.40
KSNDDH021		0.5	175.30	206.00	30.70	0.79	14	0.21	1.50	1.02	1.10	22.10
KSNDDH021	Incl	1	175.30	176.25	0.95	1.13	14	0.35	0.65	0.37	1.08	0.70
KSNDDH021	and	1	181.70	183.00	1.30	1.34	17	0.20	0.68	0.62	1.14	0.90
KSNDDH021	and	1	191.00	195.00	4.00	2.86	50	0.86	7.03	1.85	3.95	2.90
KSNDDH021	and	2.5	191.00	194.00	3.00	2.90	63	1.07	9.08	2.37	4.67	2.20
KSNDDH021	and	1	198.00	201.00	3.00	0.15	16	0.12	1.67	3.19	1.20	2.20
KSNDDH022		0.5	151.20	161.00	9.80	0.06	29	0.37	2.36	3.67	1.65	6.20
KSNDDH022	Incl	1	152.68	152.97	0.29	0.40	186	0.64	7.44	34.71	10.08	0.20
KSNDDH022	and	1	156.00	160.00	4.00	0.04	35	0.60	3.93	3.37	2.07	2.50
KSNDDH022	and	2.5	159.00	160.00	1.00	0.06	34	0.48	3.92	7.43	2.81	0.60
KSNDDH022		0.5	164.00	171.00	7.00	0.13	75	1.71	7.27	3.17	3.76	4.40
KSNDDH022	and	2.5	165.00	168.00	3.00	0.08	132	3.22	13.19	2.59	6.18	1.90
KSNDDH023		0.5	173.00	209.00	36.00	1.21	18	0.81	1.02	0.88	1.69	22.70
KSNDDH023	Incl	1	173.00	181.00	8.00	0.25	21	1.61	0.95	1.80	2.06	5.00
KSNDDH023	and	2.5	175.00	175.70	0.70	0.02	0	4.63	0.19	0.96	3.99	0.40
KSNDDH023	and	2.5	179.00	180.00	1.00	0.44	49	4.41	0.60	1.00	4.34	0.60
KSNDDH023	Incl	2.5	183.60	184.50	0.90	0.13	12	4.13	0.20	0.08	3.52	0.60
KSNDDH023	Incl	1	187.80	198.00	10.20	3.59	14	0.61	1.79	0.65	2.73	6.40
KSNDDH023	and	2.5	192.00	193.70	1.70	4.58	13	0.72	5.83	1.84	4.27	1.10
KSNDDH023	Incl	2.5	196.00	197.00	1.00	23.31	72	0.52	1.06	0.74	12.31	0.60
KSNDDH023	Incl	1	200.70	208.00	7.30	0.14	12	0.36	0.50	0.17	0.54	4.60
KSNDDH023		0.5	212.00	214.00	2.00	1.13	0	0.08	0.74	0.13	0.77	1.30
KSNDDH023	Incl	2.5	242.00	243.00	1.00	9.15	152	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.16	0.60
KSNDDH023		0.5	250.00	251.00	1.00	0.01	0	0.00	2.76	0.18	0.53	0.60

* 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 0.5%,1.0% and 2.5%, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.

*** Mineralised intercepts for reporting are derived from In-Situ Copper Equivalent (CuEqIS) using the following formula. Proportions are based on KSN forward looking USD$ commodity pricing and are not inclusive of metallurgical recovery.

CuEqIS%= (Au_ppm*0.63)+ (Ag_ppm*0.0078)+ (Cu%*1.0)+ (Pb%*0.224)+ (Zn%*0.342)

INDIVIDUAL ASSAYS

Table 4: Individual samples of mineralised sections in KSNDDH020.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH020	163.3	164	0.7	0.67	19	0.64	1.63	1.21	1.03
KSNDDH020	164	165	1	0.96	12	0.49	2.22	3.47	2.02
KSNDDH020	165	166	1	0.83	15	2.40	0.74	0.43	2.64
KSNDDH020	166	166.7	0.7	0.35	6	0.31	0.37	0.46	0.43
KSNDDH020	166.7	167.4	0.7	0.46	15	0.74	1.81	1.07	1.00
KSNDDH020	167.4	168	0.6	0.11	3	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.09
KSNDDH020	168	169	1	0.17	2	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.11
KSNDDH020	169	170	1	0.33	9	0.23	0.60	1.89	0.89
KSNDDH020	170	171	1	0.11	2	0.06	0.14	0.28	0.19
KSNDDH020	171	172	1	0.10	2	0.13	0.09	0.51	0.28
KSNDDH020	172	173	1	0.09	2	0.04	0.20	0.48	0.22
KSNDDH020	211	212	1	0.03	3	0.02	0.83	0.53	0.30
KSNDDH020	212	213	1	0.03	2	0.06	0.66	0.94	0.38
KSNDDH020	213	214	1	0.08	2	0.03	0.63	0.24	0.24
KSNDDH020	214	215	1	0.05	10	0.06	3.44	0.18	0.77
KSNDDH020	215	216	1	0.07	12	0.10	3.95	0.21	0.92
KSNDDH020	216	217	1	0.06	6	0.03	1.91	1.21	0.67
KSNDDH020	217	218	1	9.52	5	0.11	0.50	0.38	4.86
KSNDDH020	218	219	1	11.33	10	0.29	0.89	0.97	6.08
KSNDDH020	219	220	1	25.03	62	0.77	2.08	0.65	13.45
KSNDDH020	220	221	1	0.46	8	0.63	0.42	0.06	0.86
KSNDDH020	221	222	1	0.12	2	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.16
KSNDDH020	222	223	1	0.18	2	0.50	0.04	0.04	0.52
KSNDDH020	223	224	1	0.10	0	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.13
KSNDDH020	224	225	1	0.04	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
KSNDDH020	225	226	1	0.05	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
KSNDDH020	226	227	1	0.14	1	0.05	0.26	0.05	0.17
KSNDDH020	227	228	1	0.56	2	0.24	0.10	0.07	0.50
KSNDDH020	228	229	1	2.53	4	0.19	0.38	0.35	1.53
KSNDDH020	229	230	1	3.43	6	0.31	0.59	0.27	2.09
KSNDDH020	230	231	1	7.56	5	0.35	0.39	0.38	4.09
KSNDDH020	231	232	1	2.62	4	0.60	0.23	0.10	1.83
KSNDDH020	232	233	1	0.69	2	0.31	0.04	0.05	0.61
KSNDDH020	233	234	1	0.29	0	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.22
KSNDDH020	234	235	1	0.82	0	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.48
KSNDDH020	236	237	1	0.51	1	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.37
KSNDDH020	237	238	1	0.05	0	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
KSNDDH020	238	239	1	0.03	0	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
KSNDDH020	239	240	1	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
KSNDDH020	240	241	1	0.03	0	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.03
KSNDDH020	241	242	1	0.39	0	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.24
KSNDDH020	242	243	1	5.63	1	0.11	0.13	0.05	2.83
KSNDDH020	243	244	1	0.19	2	0.09	0.15	0.05	0.21
KSNDDH020	244	245	1	0.54	3	0.17	0.24	0.05	0.46
KSNDDH020	245	246	1	0.35	1	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.29

Table 5: Individual samples of mineralised sections in KSNDDH021

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH021	174	175.3	1.3	0.02	2	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.03
KSNDDH021	175.3	176.25	0.95	1.13	14	0.35	0.65	0.37	1.03
KSNDDH021	176.25	176.9	0.65	0.67	3	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.30
KSNDDH021	176.9	177.9	1	0.37	2	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.30
KSNDDH021	177.9	178.3	0.4	2.76	9	0.11	0.84	0.36	0.67

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Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH021	178.3	179	0.7	0.18	1	0.01	0.11	0.20	0.11
KSNDDH021	179	180	1	0.20	5	0.08	1.19	0.73	0.55
KSNDDH021	180	180.7	0.7	0.54	10	0.05	0.40	0.85	0.42
KSNDDH021	180.7	181.7	1	0.25	2	0.01	0.20	0.36	0.25
KSNDDH021	181.7	183	1.3	1.34	17	0.20	0.68	0.62	1.48
KSNDDH021	183	184	1	0.45	3	0.04	0.25	0.50	0.41
KSNDDH021	184	185	1	0.34	5	0.24	0.49	0.25	0.52
KSNDDH021	185	186	1	1.61	4	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.98
KSNDDH021	186	187	1	0.11	3	0.03	0.36	0.68	0.30
KSNDDH021	187	187.5	0.5	0.12	1	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.08
KSNDDH021	187.5	188	0.5	0.20	1	0.09	0.05	0.36	0.13
KSNDDH021	188	189	1	0.76	8	0.14	0.36	0.80	0.75
KSNDDH021	189	190	1	0.63	8	0.28	0.15	0.50	0.70
KSNDDH021	190	191	1	1.20	4	0.04	0.28	0.86	0.85
KSNDDH021	191	192	1	5.17	66	0.76	13.36	2.11	6.23
KSNDDH021	192	193	1	2.38	66	1.66	7.25	2.50	4.62
KSNDDH021	193	194	1	1.16	56	0.79	6.62	2.51	3.17
KSNDDH021	194	195	1	2.72	13	0.26	0.88	0.30	1.80
KSNDDH021	195	196	1	0.11	2	0.05	0.17	0.12	0.16
KSNDDH021	196	197	1	0.36	15	0.23	2.05	0.61	0.92
KSNDDH021	197	198	1	0.35	10	0.17	1.06	1.72	0.90
KSNDDH021	198	199	1	0.18	19	0.04	2.16	7.41	2.12
KSNDDH021	199	200	1	0.08	4	0.02	0.34	0.43	0.22
KSNDDH021	200	201	1	0.18	26	0.31	2.50	1.74	1.27
KSNDDH021	201	202	1	0.12	9	0.03	0.72	1.33	0.53
KSNDDH021	202	203.1	1.1	0.10	5	0.04	0.22	0.32	0.24
KSNDDH021	203.1	204	0.9	0.13	9	0.10	0.27	0.19	0.25
KSNDDH021	204	205	1	0.22	18	0.06	1.19	1.26	0.72
KSNDDH021	205	206	1	0.17	22	0.12	1.28	1.35	0.80
KSNDDH021	206	207	1	0.05	13	0.02	0.50	1.42	0.49
KSNDDH021	207	208	1	0.02	7	0.01	0.09	0.22	0.11

Table 6: Individual samples of mineralised sections in KSNDDH022.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH022	150	151.2	1.2	0.30	0	0.16	0.09	0.15	0.39
KSNDDH022	151.2	152.2	1	0.09	16	0.19	0.87	2.25	0.89
KSNDDH022	152.2	152.68	0.48	0.09	31	0.50	1.34	3.20	0.72
KSNDDH022	152.68	152.97	0.29	0.40	186	0.64	7.44	34.71	2.92
KSNDDH022	152.97	153.36	0.39	0.11	24	0.32	1.92	2.72	0.52
KSNDDH022	153.36	154	0.64	0.03	6	0.05	0.53	0.71	0.21
KSNDDH022	154	155	1	0.03	16	0.16	0.84	2.42	0.87
KSNDDH022	155	156	1	0.05	11	0.17	0.75	2.32	0.82
KSNDDH022	156	157	1	0.02	33	0.68	4.92	0.94	1.79
KSNDDH022	157	158	1	0.02	33	0.68	4.92	0.94	1.79
KSNDDH022	158	159	1	0.04	41	0.54	1.96	4.16	1.86
KSNDDH022	159	160	1	0.06	34	0.48	3.92	7.43	2.81
KSNDDH022	160	161	1	0.05	15	0.19	1.06	2.43	0.94
KSNDDH022	161	162	1	0.03	7	0.04	0.48	1.30	0.44
KSNDDH022	162	163	1	0.01	6	0.15	0.33	0.44	0.30
KSNDDH022	163	164	1	0.04	0	0.03	0.30	0.82	0.27
KSNDDH022	164	165	1	0.09	27	0.49	2.52	6.40	2.34
KSNDDH022	165	166	1	0.08	53	0.81	5.45	4.63	2.88
KSNDDH022	166	167	1	0.09	295	6.45	29.70	0.61	12.15
KSNDDH022	167	168	1	0.06	49	2.40	4.42	2.51	3.52
KSNDDH022	168	169	1	0.08	39	0.69	4.02	1.93	1.90
KSNDDH022	169	170	1	0.27	41	0.71	3.34	3.83	2.29
KSNDDH022	170	171	1	0.21	19	0.40	1.47	2.28	1.25
KSNDDH022	171	172	1	0.02	0	0.03	0.27	0.47	0.18

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH022	172	173	1	0.02	0	0.04	0.23	0.33	0.15
KSNDDH022	173	174	1	0.02	0	0.03	0.30	0.05	0.10

Table 7: Individual samples of mineralised sections in KSNDDH023.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH023	172	173	1	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KSNDDH023	173	174.2	1.2	0.01	0	0.00	0.65	1.21	0.44
KSNDDH023	174.2	175	0.8	0.01	0	1.21	0.87	4.63	1.67
KSNDDH023	175	175.7	0.7	0.02	0	4.63	0.19	0.96	2.80
KSNDDH023	175.7	176.9	1.2	0.20	17	0.96	3.42	1.74	2.31
KSNDDH023	176.9	177.9	1	0.52	38	1.74	0.08	0.32	1.93
KSNDDH023	177.9	179	1.1	0.19	11	0.32	0.39	4.41	1.51
KSNDDH023	179	180	1	0.44	49	4.41	0.60	1.00	4.34
KSNDDH023	180	181	1	0.54	50	1.00	0.83	0.29	1.52
KSNDDH023	181	182	1	0.21	0	0.29	0.28	0.54	0.50
KSNDDH023	182	183	1	0.20	15	0.54	0.10	0.06	0.64
KSNDDH023	183	183.6	0.6	0.21	12	0.06	0.84	4.13	0.72
KSNDDH023	183.6	184.5	0.9	0.13	12	4.13	0.20	0.08	3.17
KSNDDH023	184.5	185.8	1.3	0.32	8	0.08	0.33	1.15	0.71
KSNDDH023	185.8	186.7	0.9	0.07	0	1.15	0.04	0.07	0.89
KSNDDH023	186.7	187.8	1.1	0.88	23	0.07	0.38	0.92	0.94
KSNDDH023	187.8	188.9	1.1	0.12	0	0.92	1.52	1.24	1.46
KSNDDH023	188.9	190	1.1	0.17	7	1.24	1.03	0.22	1.48
KSNDDH023	190	191	1	0.04	0	0.22	0.42	0.19	0.31
KSNDDH023	191	192	1	0.32	7	0.19	0.43	0.11	0.44
KSNDDH023	192	193.2	1.2	1.79	15	0.11	8.11	2.19	3.50
KSNDDH023	193.2	193.7	0.5	11.28	9	2.19	0.38	0.99	3.75
KSNDDH023	193.7	194.3	0.6	1.11	24	0.99	0.37	0.10	0.92
KSNDDH023	194.3	195	0.7	1.36	0	0.10	0.82	0.27	0.65
KSNDDH023	195	196	1	0.80	5	0.27	2.39	0.52	1.16
KSNDDH023	196	197	1	23.31	72	0.52	1.06	0.74	12.31
KSNDDH023	197	198	1	2.40	13	0.74	0.44	0.08	1.91
KSNDDH023	198	199	1	0.13	0	0.08	2.67	0.27	0.66
KSNDDH023	199	200	1	0.21	0	0.27	0.43	0.02	0.40
KSNDDH023	200	200.7	0.7	0.23	24	0.02	1.34	2.72	0.73
KSNDDH023	200.7	201.1	0.4	0.13	49	2.72	1.32	0.73	1.16
KSNDDH023	201.1	202	0.9	0.92	23	0.73	0.13	0.05	1.06
KSNDDH023	202	203	1	0.07	0	0.05	2.81	0.85	0.75
KSNDDH023	203	204	1	0.10	45	0.85	0.19	0.04	1.00
KSNDDH023	204	204.45	0.45	0.03	0	0.04	0.19	0.04	0.04
KSNDDH023	204.45	205.5	1.05	0.16	74	0.04	0.15	0.02	0.53
KSNDDH023	205.5	206.2	0.7	0.33	37	0.02	0.27	0.46	0.35
KSNDDH023	206.2	207	0.8	0.04	0	0.46	0.23	0.20	0.38
KSNDDH023	207	208	1	0.92	53	0.20	0.23	0.73	1.06
KSNDDH023	208	209	1	0.14	0	0.73	0.23	0.18	0.74
KSNDDH023	209	210.2	1.2	0.09	0	0.18	0.54	0.27	0.41
KSNDDH023	210.2	211.4	1.2	0.03	0	0.27	0.30	0.01	0.35
KSNDDH023	211.4	211.95	0.55	0.19	0	0.01	0.17	0.08	0.08
KSNDDH023	211.95	213	1.05	1.13	0	0.08	0.45	0.08	0.74
KSNDDH023	213	214	1	1.07	0	0.08	1.01	0.17	0.80
KSNDDH023	214	215	1	0.13	0	0.17	0.12	0.05	0.23

METAL EQUIVALENTS

This announcement quotes metal equivalent grades for significant mineralised intercepts. The process of selecting significant intercepts involves a first pass of calculating In-Situ Copper Equivalent (CuEqIS) by applying factors based on relative metal pricing. The first pass does not include metallurgical recovery. Drill hole intervals are reported as continuous zones at CuEqIS cut off grade of greater than 0.5% and 1.0%, with 2 metres maximum internal waste and minimum interval of 0.3mdh.

Price assumptions used are based primarily on consensus forecasts with adjustments based on company expectations. Upon deriving the significant intercepts with CuEqIS, metallurgical recovery is applied to derive copper equivalent (CuEq) factors for reporting. These are calculated by dividing price/unit for each commodity (Cu/t, Au/oz, Ag/oz, Pb/t, Zn/t) and multiplying by the metallurgical recovery.

CuEq (%) = (Cu x 0.810) + (Au x 0.480) + (Ag x 0.005) + (Pb x 0.178) + (Zn 0.205)

Metallurgical recoveries are based on historical production (2010-2016) as well as recent metallurgical test work and are applied to the Resource and Reserve calculated grades for each commodity. The Company is of the opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalent calculations have a demonstrated potential to be recovered and sold. Mineral Hill has a CIL circuit and is currently reinstating the flotation circuit to produce gold, copper, lead and zinc concentrates as well as gold/silver dore.

Commodity	Unit	Price
Gold	US$/oz	1,933
Silver	US$/oz	24
Copper	US$/lb	4.46
Lead	US$/lb	1.00
Zinc	US$/lb	1.52
USD:AUD		0.63

Commodity	Recovery (%)	CuEq Factor
Gold	76	0.480
Silver	64	0.005
Copper	81	0.810
Lead	79	0.178
Zinc	60	0.205

ABOUT KINGSTON RESOURCES

Kingston Resources is currently producing gold from its Mineral Hill gold and copper mine in NSW and is developing the 3.8Moz Misima Gold Project in PNG. The Company's objective is to establish itself as a mid-tier gold and base metals company with multiple producing assets.

Mineral Hill Mine, NSW (100%)

- **Mine plan out to the end of 2027**: Open pit and underground mining.
- **Significant upside:** Current life of mine only utilises 22% of the current 8.9Mt of Mineral Resources.
- **Infrastructure excellence:** Extensive existing infrastructure with all permits and approvals in place.
- **Exploration potential**: Exceptional upside within current Mining Leases (ML) and Exploration Licenses (EL).
- **Current Focus:** Maximising returns from Tailings Project gold production, proactive exploration drilling, and underground re-entry.

Misima Gold Project, PNG (100%)

- **DFS Validation:** potential for a robust, scalable, and low-cost open pit operation.
- **Production Potential:** Anticipated gold production of ~2.4Moz over a 20-Year Mine Life (Avg. 128kozpa).
- **Strong Financial Viability:** Pre-Tax Net Present Value (NPV) of A$956 Million (based on a US$1,800/oz Gold Price).
- **Gold Price Upside:** Highly leveraged to the upside of the gold price, amplifying potential returns.
- **Current Focus:** Prioritising ESIA reports, strategic funding & development strategies.

Mineral Hill is a gold and copper mine located in the Cobar Basin of NSW. In June 2023, the company updated its life of mine plan, including both open pit and underground mining until 2027. The processing plant currently operates a CIL, and work is underway to recommission the existing crushing, grinding and flotation circuits for copper, lead and zinc concentrate production. In addition to current production, the company is focused on meeting near mine production targets located on the existing MLs. The aim is to extend the mine's life through organic growth and consider regional deposits that could be processed at Mineral Hill's processing plant.

Misima hosts a JORC Resource of 3.8Moz Au and an Ore Reserve of 1.73Moz. Placer Pacific operated Misima as a profitable open pit mine 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 great potential for additional resource growth through exploration success targeting extensions and additions to the current Resource base.

For further information regarding the Misima Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate, see ASX announcements on 24 November 2020 and 15 September 2021 and 6 June 2022. Further information is included within the original announcements.

The Mineral Hill Mineral Resource estimate outlined below was released in ASX announcements on 18 November 2021 (TSF), 15 March 2023 (Pearse South and Pearse North), 24 November 2022 (Southern Ore Zone), 21 March 2023 (Jack's Hut) and 13 September 2011(Parkers Hill by KBL). The Ore Reserve estimate outlined below was released in ASX announcements on 18 November 2021 (TSF), 15 March 2023 (Pearse South and Pearse North). Further information is included within the original announcements.

Kingston is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

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)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au (koz)	Ag (koz)	Cu (kt)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Measured	228	2.11	11	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	15	80	3	1.2	0.7
Indicated	5,582	1.06	28	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%	191	4,244	47	70	42
Inferred	3,091	1.17	23	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	116	2,242	22	42	38
Total	**8,901**	**1.13**	**26**	**1.0%**	**1.6%**	**1.1%**	**323**	**6,566**	**72**	**113**	**81**
Reserve Category	**Tonnes (kt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Silver Grade (g/t)**	**Cu %**	**Pb %**	**Zn %**	**Au (koz)**	**Ag (koz)**	**Cu (kt)**	**Pb (kt)**	**Zn (kt)**
Proved	-	0.00	0				-	0			
Probable	1,431	1.55	57				71	470			
Total	**1,431**	**1.55**	**57**				**71**	**470**			

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 information pertaining to the Misima Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

The Competent Person signing off on the overall Pearse Opencut 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 information pertaining to the Pearse Opencut Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION

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.*	**Diamond Drilling Sample Collection** • A diamond core drill rig was used to produce rock samples of core. Run length was variable between 3m and 1m depending on the ground conditions and any expected mineralisation. • Triple Tube PQ and HQ barrel set up was utilised to maximize recoveries. PQ was used in weathered zone, typically approximately the first 30m followed by HQ3. • Diamond drill core is orientated where orientation tools provided an outcome that is assessed as reliable. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on logged lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structures with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.0m. Drill core is sampled only within potentially mineralised zones and extending up to 10m outside of mineralised zones as determined by visual and/or pXRF analysis. • All drill core is sampled using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade. Samples comprise half core for HQ3, and quarter core for PQ3 with sample intervals determined by the geologist and recorded as a cut sheet. • For orientated drill core a cutting refence line is drawn approximately 15mm offset form the orientation line. Drill core is cut along the cut line with the orientation line not sampled and returned to the core box for future reference. • Non-orientated drill core is cut along a reference line that is the best approximation of the extensions of the orientation reference line with the intent of ensuring the same half core is sampled. • Samples are 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. **Analysis of Geotechnical Samples** • Multiple whole core samples were collected and dispatched for laboratory based geotechnical and material properties testing and analysis. • Sample intervals were a maximum 0.5m length along the core axis. • Samples were returned to the core yard where tested/destructed samples were submitted in their entirety for crushing and splitting to ensure a representative sample for geochemical analysis. • Partially destructed samples that can be pieced back together, and non-tested samples were cut using the auto core saw and half submitted for analysis in a manner consistent with drill core sampling procedures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Core Drilling**: - Infill drilling component of this program comprised 4 diamond drill holes (KSNDDH020-023) for 932.20 metres. • All drill holes were drilled to planned final depth save for KSNDDH020 was terminated at 249m due to extremely poor ground conditions in the unmineralised cover sequence causing the hole to collapse and fail. • To increase probability of completion to target depth, drill holes are completed in rotary mud open hole through the unmineralised Talingaboolba cover sequence then triple tube diamond core, PQ3 followed by HQ3 tail. In areas where ground conditions created a risk of not reaching target depths in HQ3, the core size was reduced to NQ3. • Where possible core was oriented using a Reflex down hole digital orientation tool. • Historical drill holes through the Talingaboolba Fm. Cover sequence utilised either rotary mud, PQ3 core to a competent formation before reduction to either HQ3 or NQ3 diamond core. • **Reverse Circulation Drilling** • No Reverse Circulation drilling was completed as part of the program being reported or depicted in the release.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*
	• *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.*
		• **Diamond Drill Core**
		  • Diamond drill core is recovered on a run-by-run basis where the length drilled, and axial length recovered is recorded by the drilling crew. Run length and recovery are remeasured and calculated in the core processing area. No significant discrepancies have been noted between driller and KSN determined runs and recovery.
		  • Diamond drill core is sampled as half core using a diamond blade auto saw.
		  • Core loss zones have not been sampled. These 'gaps' in sampling have been assigned zero (0) grade for the purposes of significant interval calculation.
		
		• **Reverse Circulation Drilling**
		  • No Reverse Circulation drilling referred to or reported or depicted in the release.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A qualified geologist and engineering geologist logs all drill core from this program. Historical and KSN DDH and RC holes were logged by a qualified geologist. • Logging captured, lithological, alteration, mineralisation, structural and weathering information. Drill core also provided geotechnical data based on physical counts of and physical measurement of angles, hardness, roughness, of discontinuities and visual assessment and description of structural features. • Geological logging is generally qualitative in nature noting the presence of various geological features and their intensities using a numerical 1-5 scale. Quantitative features of the logging include structural alpha and beta measurements captured as well as magnetic susceptibility data. • The entire DDH are logged and photographed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		• **Diamond Core Drilling**
		  ◦ PQ diameter core was used in more broken ground close to surface in order to maximize recoveries. Additionally, the driller adjusted the length of runs depending on ground conditions, shorter runs were used in intervals of more challenging ground conditions. The driller used variable penetration rates to maximize recoverable core.
		  ◦ Recoveries were measured by the driller and/or offsider whilst in the splits on the rack at the rig site using a handheld tape measure. Recoveries were written in permanent marker on a core block placed in the core tray. The Geologist and/or field assistant measured the length of recovered core in the trays when meter marking the core. Recovery is recorded as a percentage per run.
		• Drill core recoveries across the drill holes average >95% with 5-100% recovery in mineralised zones.
		• There is no observed relationship between sample recovery and grade.

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 drill core sampling intervals are determined by the logging geologist and is defined by key geological characteristics such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation style paragenesis etc, and structure. • Drill core is sampled as half core using an automated diamond blade core saw. • Core is sampled from the same half with a cut at approximately 15mm offset from the BOH orientation line that is retained in the core tray for future reference. • Primary sample intervals are note subsampled further. • 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. • Samples from the field are dispatched to the sample preparation facility in Orange where they are dried, crushed and pulverised with a 150g pulp subsample collected for analysis. • Sample representivity and quality is assessed using KSN QAQC protocols. • Half core samples are appropriate for the host rock characteristics and mineralisation style. Mineralised veins are on the whole at moderate angles to core axis enabling a representative sample to be achieved through the half core sampling process.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors*	• Geochemical analysis is carried out on all samples using a standardised analytical suite and sample preparation protocol. • Gold analysis is determined by fire assay (FA) by using lead collection technique with a 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 Method GE_ICP40Q20). The 4 Acid digest is a total method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 sulphide-rich samples, some of the sulphur may be lost (as H2S) or is partially converted to insoluble elemental sulphur. Antimony can also partly be lost as volatiles under this digest. Some minerals may dissolve, or partly dissolve and precipitate the element of interest. Examples are silver, lead in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, barium in the presence of sulphur/sulphate, Sn, Zr, Ta, Nb through hydrolysis. • GE_ICP40Q20 has lower upper and lower detection limits with ore grade intercepts often exceeding these limits. Over range Cu-Pb-Zn analysis are reassayed using SGS method GE_ICP41Q20 with higher lower and upper detection limits. • KSN utilises a standardised QAQC protocol in the form of standards, blanks and duplicates in the diamond drilling program at all prospects and deposits at Mineral Hill. If a 3SD exceedance of Au or Base Metal (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn) sample was detected, the laboratory was contacted to re-assay the CRM and adjacent samples. There were no QAQC fails in the 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.*	• Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb_Zn) dominant deposits and mineralisation styles is based on In situ Cu equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5%, 1.0%, & 2.5% cut off grades. • Both InSitu and Recovered CuEq are calculated using manual (excel) and automated (Micromine) routines. • Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported. • Significant intercepts are checked and verified with reference to the drill hole logging data sets and visual checks of the remnant half core in the core tray. • In situ CuEq% does not consider recovery and payability for precious and base metals or penalties for potential penalty elements. • CuEqIS% (InSitu) is calculated based on the following economic parameters and formula: • *CuEqIS%= (Au_ppm*0.61)+(Ag_ppm*0.008)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.234)+(Zn%*0.346)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions: Copper USD$4.46/lb; Lead USD$1.00/lb; Zinc USD$1.52/lb; Gold USD$1933/oz; Silver USD$24/oz* • CuEqIS% on a sample by sample basis is only used for geological interpretation. • Recovered CuEq (CuEqRec) takes into account metallurgical recovery and payability for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		precious and base metals and penalties for potential penalty elements. • CuEqRec% (Recovered) is calculated based on the following economic parameters and formula: • *CuEqRec%= (Au_ppm*0.48)+(Ag_ppm*0.005)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.178)+(Zn%*0.205)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions: Copper USD$4.46/lb; Lead USD$1.00/lb; Zinc USD$1.52/lb; Gold USD$1933/oz; Silver USD$24/oz* • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work: Au - 76%, Ag - 64%, Cu - 81%, Pb - 79%, Zn - 60%* • CuEqRec% on a sample by sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting. • Primary assay data is collected into an excel logging template to ensure data is collected within a consistent structure using a standard code library appropriate for the deposit type. The standardized data collection framework ensures validated data is collected. The logging geologist followed by the Senior Geologist completes a second review of logged data prior to being transmitted to a specialist geological database manager where data is stored and managed by a third-party provider in a Datashed database. Data is exported for use in a standardised format. • No assay data adjustment is made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • Final pickup of collar locations is carried out by the mine surveyor. • Collar locations are checked and verified using GIS and mining software packages. • Data is presented in MGA2020 Zone 55, as well as Mineral Hill Mine Grid (MHG). Translation between grids has been defined and a calculation routine provided by a qualified registered surveyor. • Kingston has a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the site constructed by a registered Surveyor. • Images are drafted from detailed 3D data sets that were accurately located using survey methods available at the time.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Figure 5 shows in plan view the spatial extent of the 3 diamond drill holes with respect to surface projections of the interpreted target mineralised structures. • Only KSNDDH020, 021, 022 and 023 are reported in this release. • Drill holes are not a consistent spacing and are designed for each specific target with a primary aim of defining ore zone geometry and interpretation and rock mass characterisation of interpreted northern extensions of the upper SOZ deposit. • Cross section views in the release show the spatial location of the drill holes as a vertical plane oriented generally east-west on the mineral hill mine grid.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geological and geotechnical data and interpretations will be incorporated into future model updates and Mineral Resource Estimates. • No sample compositing is done.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. • Holes KSNDDH020 and 021 are designed to traverse approximately normal to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. The target zone is generally steep to moderately southwest dipping consistent with the overall SOZ deposit. • Hole KSNDDH022 is collared along strike to the southeast of hole 020-022-023 aimed at infilling between wider spaced drilling, evaluate continuity of AOZ A Lode, and collect geological and structural information to aid in deposit modelling and lode interpretation. • Hole KSNDDH023 was designed to test potential mineralised lode extensions to the northwest beyond existing drilling and ore grade intercepts in KSNDDH010-011 and SOZGT04. KSNDDH023 is orientated at an oblique angle to the predominant mineralised trend (Ref Figure 5: Drill hole location – plan map.Figure 5) • The upper target zone is interpreted as an up-dip extension of mineralised structures that are interpreted at deeper level of SOZ from drill hole and underground mapping data sets. • The drill holes are interpreted to have appropriately intersected and sampled the mineralise structures within the geometry limitations of surface originating drilling. • The target structures in this area are more optimally tested via surface originating drilling pending access to near lode drill positions in existing and new underground development. No access to suitable underground drill sites is possible/available at the time of this program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual cut drill core samples are placed directly into calico bags at the point of cutting that are arranged in an ordered manner and 'checked into' a plastic bin for submission to the laboratory. Samples are checked into the bin with reference to the cut list sheet and cross referenced with sample submission documents. • Samples are sent by road freight to Orange (NSW) where they are again received, checked, and verified, and a formal receipt of samples supplied by the laboratory. • Samples are dried, crushed, and pulverised at the sample preparation laboratory in Orange, where a pulp subsample is collected and transported to the Townsville laboratory for analysis. • Pulps are received and checked against the submission document. • Coarse residues are returned to site for long term storage. Assay pulps are stored by SGS laboratory and returned to site for long term storage.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been completed by KSN to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section).

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>
<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.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration done by other parties</td>
<td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td>
<td>Exploration has been competed by previous tenement holders since the early 1970's.
IP Geophysical data sets used in this review were collected by Cyprus (1969-1970); Getty (1983); Triako (1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td>
<td>Southern Ore Zone (SOZ)
The SOZ at Mineral Hill is a polymetallic (Cu-Au to Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) vein and breccia</td>
</tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		system hosted by the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation is strongly structurally controlled and comprises lodes centred on hydrothermal breccia zones within and adjacent to numerous faults, surrounded by a halo of quartz-sulfide vein stockwork mineralisation. • Mineralisation at A Lode is mostly in the form of breccia, composed of volcanic wall rock and older quartz-sulphide vein fragments set in a silica and sulphide matrix and locally comprising massive sulphide. This Lode is the easternmost of the parallel to multiple west-dipping breccia zones which make up the SOZ. There is a general zonation from Pb-Zn-Ag rich mineralisation at higher levels such as the A lode to more Cu-Au dominant mineralisation at lower levels. • For interpretation purposes, SOZ style lodes are defined by a halo of trace levels of visible mineralisation at approx. 0.1%CuEq characterised by visible Sphalerite-Galena-Chalcopyrite veins and fractures within Qz-Albite altered host rock. Internal to this are higher grade (>1.0 & 2.5% CuEq) vein and breccia zones with abundant base metal sulphide veins and breccia infill.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Drill collar location and survey data is presented in the collar table within 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.*	• Reported intercepts for KSNDDH020-021-022 & 023 are classed as Final. • Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb_Zn) dominant deposits and mineralisation styles is based on In situ Cu equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5%, 1.0%, & 2.5% cut off grades. • Both InSitu and Recovered CuEq are calculated using manual (excel) and automated (Micromine) routines.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported. • Significant intercepts are checked and verified with reference to the drill hole logging data sets and visual checks of the remnant half core in the core tray. • In situ CuEq% does not consider recovery and payability for precious and base metals or penalties for potential penalty elements. • CuEqIS% (InSitu) is calculated based on the following economic parameters and formula: • *CuEqIS%= (Au_ppm*0.61)+(Ag_ppm*0.008)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.234)+(Zn%*0.346)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions: Copper USD$4.46/lb; Lead USD$1.00/lb; Zinc USD$1.52/lb; Gold USD$1933/oz; Silver USD$24/oz* • CuEqIS% on a sample by sample basis is only used for geological interpretation. • Recovered CuEq (CuEqRec) takes into account metallurgical recovery and payability for precious and base metals and penalties for potential penalty elements. • CuEqRec% (Recovered) is calculated based on the following economic parameters and formula: • *CuEqRec%= (Au_ppm*0.48)+(Ag_ppm*0.005)+(Cu%*1.0)+(Pb%*0.178)+(Zn%*0.205)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions: Copper USD$4.46/lb; Lead USD$1.00/lb; Zinc USD$1.52/lb; Gold USD$1933/oz; Silver USD$24/oz* • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work: Au - 76%, Ag - 64%, Cu - 81%, Pb - 79%, Zn - 60%* • CuEqRec% on a sample by sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting.
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').*	• All drill holes are orientated using digital Reflex ACE equipment. Depending on ground conditions the orientations are variably reliable. • Sufficient historical and recent data support the interpretation that mineralised zones in upper A-lode intersected by the drillholes is moderate to steep dipping (c. 65-70deg to the SW) with some elements with an apparent shallow dip (~10-15deg) to the west. Drill holes have intersected several steep (c. 65-70deg) west dipping vein sets that is supported by orientated drill core data. Dips are consistent with overall lode orientations interpreted from historical and recent drilling. • SOZ style lodes are defined by a halo of trace levels of visible mineralisation at c. 0.1%CuEq characterised by visible Sphalerite-Galena-Chalcopyrite veins and fractures within Qz-Albite altered host rock. Internal to this are higher grade (>2.5% CuEq) vein and breccia zones with abundant base metal sulphide veins and breccia infill. • Estimated true widths of SOZ lodes based on this model and internal high grade significant intercepts detailed in Table 3, include:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- KSNDDH020 lode width of 9.6m Incl 2.4m vhigh grade from 163.3mdh, and lode width of 22.9 m Incl 1.7m vhigh grade from 217mdh. - KSNDDH021 lode width of 23.5m Incl 2.1m vhigh grade from 191mdh - KSNDDH022 lode width of 17.5m Incl 0.6m vhigh grade from 159m and 1.9m vhigh grade from 165mdh - KSNDDH023 lode width of 13.8m Incl 0.5m vhigh grade lodes at 175mdh, 179mdh, 183.5mdh, 196mdh, and 1m wide vhigh grade lode at 192mdh. • This true width is consistent and comparable with true widths of other lodes in the SOZ deposit that were historically mined by Triako and KBL. • Orientation of the reported drill holes relative to the interpreted high grade mineralised zones is accurately depicted in the cross sections and plan provided.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See the body of this announcement for maps, diagrams, and tabulations.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting of intercepts is not made specifically relative to adjacent previous anomalous intercepts save for coloured bars on drill hole traces that are derived from the Mineral Hill drill hole database. • Historical and KSN reported mineralised intercepts are too numerous to include on figures and in table. • Anomalous intercepts previously reported by KSN can be found in existing KSN ASX announcements summarised in the section below.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Other substantive exploration data and mineralised intercepts are reported in ASX announcements summarised above. • Coincidence of specific geophysical features such as magnetics, gravity, IP resistivity and chargeability and potentially mineralised structures is recognised at Mineral Hill and by explorers across the region. • Geophysical data has been compiled and reviewed by previous authors. This work is an extension of those studies and is based on reprocessing of the Cyprus 1969-1970 IP data sets using a complete data set and modern processing technologies. • IP resistivity data collected by KSN in 2023 is referred to in a general sense and in general spatial relationship with historical IP and gravity surveys. • Presentation of the relationship between mineralized zones and geophysical anomalies is reported in ASX release. *2022.04.13 Geophysics Interpretation Generates New Targets*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2022.05.11 SOZ Exploration Update *2022.08.11 SOZ Drilling Complete* *2022.11.24 SOZ Mineral Resource Update* *2023.02.14 IP Geophysics Work Program* *2023.07.18 New Drill Targets Identified at Mineral Hill* *2023.07.28 SMEDG Presentation* *2023.10.11 SOZ Geotech Assay Results* *2023.11.01 Near Mine Discovery (KSNDDH017) Assay Results* *2024.02.12 Near Mine Discovery Confirmed*
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.*	• Collation and documentation of a geology model report for the SOZ deposit using historical reports, drill hole data sets and sectional and plan interpretations from historical mining operations. • Compilation and construction of geology and MRE estimation domain 3D model as input to an MRE update in H2 FY24. • Underground originating drilling and a surface originating drilling program is being designed to increase the drill density and geological confidence in the portions of the model currently classified as Inferred. Drilling will also test incremental extension potential of lode interpretations where they are not drill constrained.