High-grade extensions at Red Terror

Kingston Resources Limited (**ASX: KSN**) ('**Kingston**' or '**The Company**') is pleased to report significant assay results from recent underground drilling at Red Terror, Mineral Hill. Assay results have extended the Red Terror mineralisation down-dip and opened up new areas of extension to the north.

Highlights:

- **High grade gold and copper assay results returned from extension drilling at Red Terror**.
- **Red Terror assay highlights**:

KSNDDH080

19.00m @ 10.75g/t Au, 0.63% Cu, 8g/t Ag from 41.0m, including:

- **8.55m @ 23.80g/t Au, 0.91% Cu, 16g/t Ag** from 42.5m

9.60m @ 0.20g/t Au, 1.14% Cu, 1.21% Pb, 14g/t Ag from 66.0m, including:

- **4.10m @ 0.40g/t Au, 1.99% Cu, 2.75% Pb, 29g/t Ag** from 66.0m

KSNDDH081 – **17.00m @ 5.09g/t Au, 0.93% Cu** from 40.0m

KSNDDH075 – **3.00m @ 1.67g/t Au, 1.62% Cu** from 137.0m

KSNDDH076 – **15.00m @ 1.19g/t Au, 0.60% Cu** from 94.0m

- **These results are exploration upside outside the current Mineral Resource envelope, supporting future resource growth.**
- **Extensions to be targeted to the north of the existing Red Terror Mineral Resource Estimate and further down-dip.**

Managing Director and CEO, Andrew Corbett commented:

"The drill rig has been returning some outstanding results from the multiple targets we're pursuing at Mineral Hill. Red Terror was mined historically and these results are indicating very high-grade gold and copper along trend. We are stepping up our focus on building the scale of the resources at Mineral Hill and these results help us to plan further step-out drilling."

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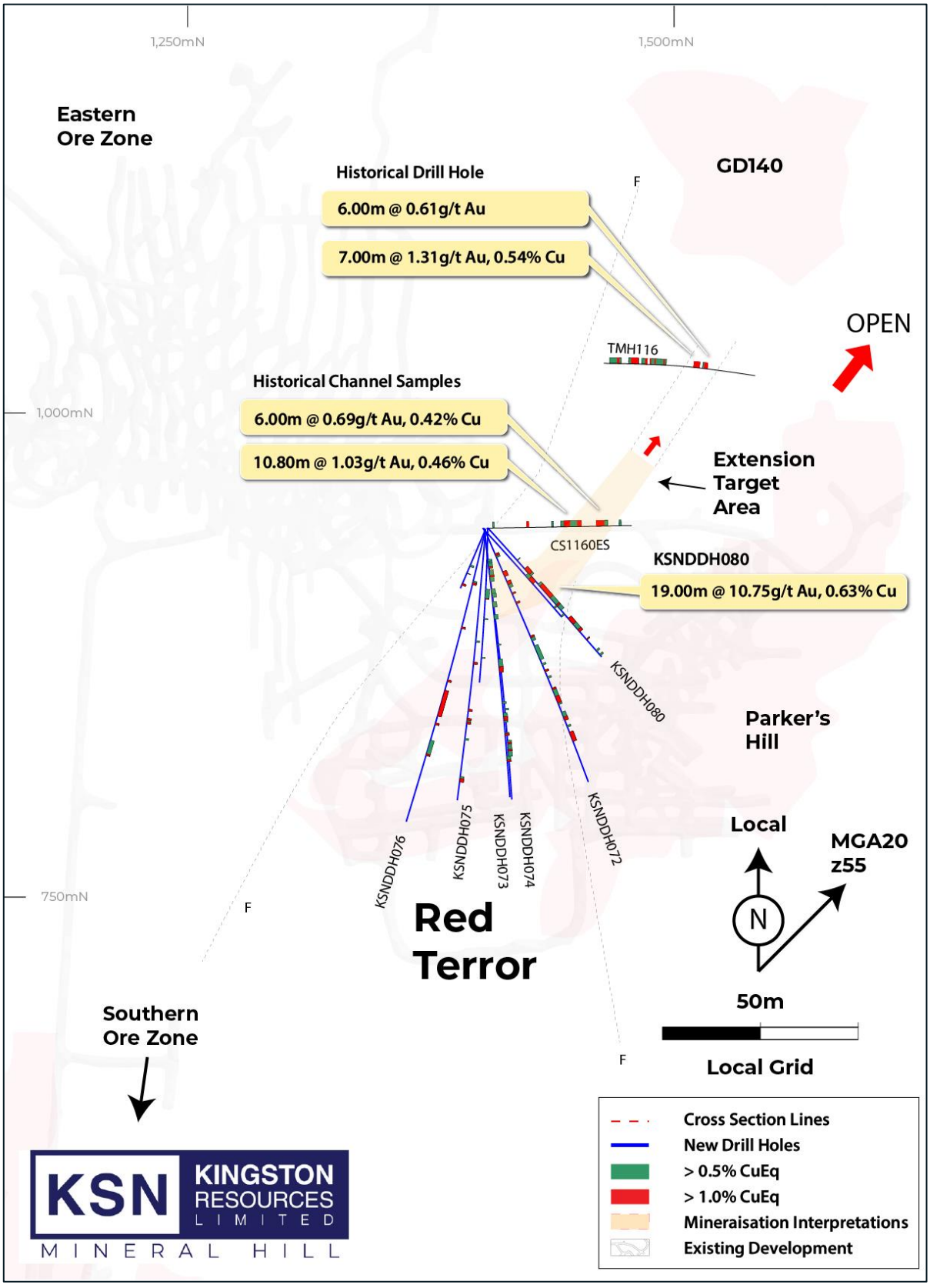

Figure 1: Mine scale extension and resource development targets around Red Terror, including the extension target area towards the historical drill hole TMH116.

High-Grade Red Terror Results

The recent Red Terror drill holes were targeting down dip and along strike of the existing Mineral Resource. The holes have successfully intersected mineralisation in both directions and have allowed modelling of potential new extensions outboard to the north and at depth.

The results in KSNDDH080 are the most outstanding, with the high-grade core returning 8.55m @ 23.80g/t gold, 0.91% copper and 16g/t silver. Hole KSNDDH081 is the up-dip extension and has returned 4.00m @ 8.83g/t Au and 1.40% Cu.

Table 1: Key highlights – significant intersections.

High-Grade

Hole ID		Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH075		0.5	137.00	140.00	3.00	1.67	5	1.62	0.22	0.65	3.76
KSNDDH075	Incl	1.0	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.49	7	1.99	0.33	0.94	5.15
KSNDDH076		0.5	94.00	109.00	15.00	1.19	2	0.60	0.06	0.14	2.02
KSNDDH076		0.5	123.00	132.00	9.00	0.11	1	0.49	0.02	0.13	0.66
KSNDDH080		0.5	41.00	60.00	19.00	10.75	8	0.63	0.31	0.21	13.02
KSNDDH080	Incl	1.0	42.45	51.00	8.55	23.80	16	0.91	0.62	0.17	28.28
KSNDDH080		0.5	66.00	75.60	9.60	0.20	14	1.14	1.21	0.08	1.81
KSNDDH080	Incl	1.0	66.00	70.10	4.10	0.40	29	1.99	2.75	0.10	3.39
KSNDDH081		0.5	40.00	47.00	7.00	5.09	4	0.93	0.23	0.30	6.86
KSNDDH081	Incl	1.0	43.00	47.00	4.00	8.83	6	1.40	0.31	0.25	11.60
KSNDDH082		0.5	39.10	45.60	6.50	0.49	1	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.75
KSNDDH082	Incl	1.0	45.10	45.60	0.50	3.96	1	0.30	0.01	0.07	4.82

The full list of significant intercepts is included in the section titled Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays.

Further analysis of the historical sample database indicates the potential of a northern extension to the mineralisation into an area of sparse drilling. **High-grade channel samples (CS1160ES)** collected historically in the cross-cut north of KSNDDH080 and 081 provide strong indications of northerly extensions. Additionally, 100m to the north of this development drive, **historical surface diamond drill hole TMH116** also intersected significant gold-copper mineralisation. Kingston will look to target this area with additional drilling and extend the Mineral Resource.

The sample results for CS1160ES and drill hole TMH116 are historical in nature, collected by previous owners of Mineral Hill. Kingston has not been able to verify the QAQC procedures, chain of custody, or original assay certificates associated with these historical results, and is therefore unable to confirm their reliability to the standard applied to the diamond drilling results reported elsewhere in this announcement. Investors should not place undue reliance on the historical results, which are provided for geological context only and do not form part of, or contribute to, any Mineral Resource estimate.

Historical results – Channel Sample - CS1160ES:

- 10.80m @ 1.03g/t Au, 0.46% Cu from 39.3m, including:
  - 2.00m @ 2.92g/t Au, 1.03% Cu, 17g/t Ag from 48.1m
- 6.00m @ 0.69g/t Au, 0.42% Cu from 58.1m

Historical results – Surface Diamond Hole - TMH116

- 7.00m @ 1.31g/t Au, 0.54% Cu from 99.0m
- 6.00m @ 0.61g/t Au, 0.08% Cu from 110.0m

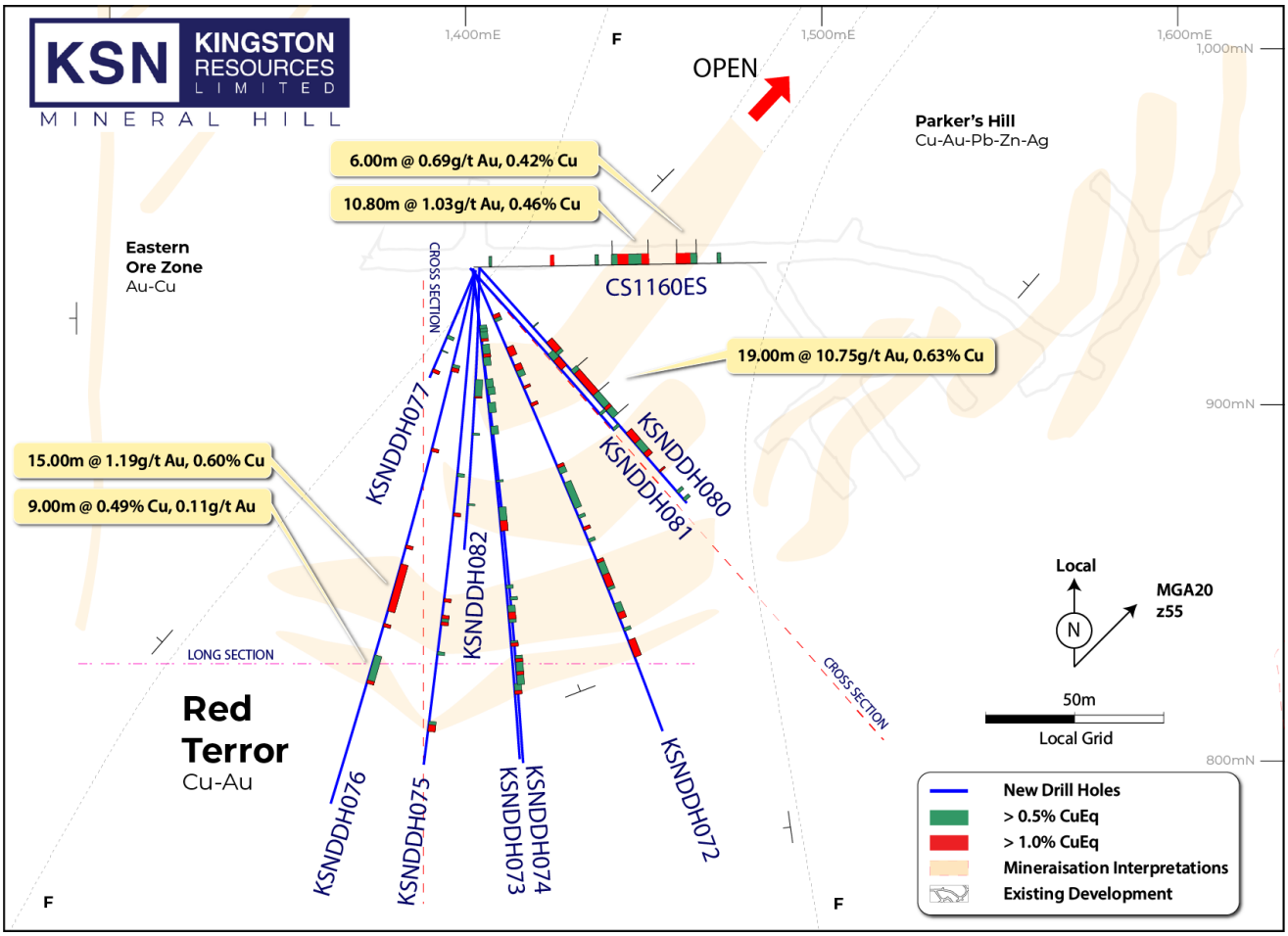

Figure 2: Plan map showing the Red Terror significant intersections and interpreted mineralisation orientation.

KSNDDH072 to 076 targeted the down-dip extensions of the existing Mineral Resource and have successfully intersected strong gold-copper mineralisation. In particular, KSNDDH075 and KSNDDH076 have extended the mineralisation down-dip beneath historical stoping areas where the lodes remain open at depth.

The mineralisation remains open at depth, beneath the historical stoping and the current Mineral Resource depth extents. See Figure 5 for a long section of the main lode at Red Terror showing historical drilling intersections and the drilling being reported here.

Kingston aims to materially grow the Mineral Resource at Mineral Hill over the next year, with Red Terror being a potential growth area for the Company. The current Mineral Resource at Red Terror is estimated to be 214kt @ 1.5% Cu and 1.07g/t Au (see ASX Announcement on 13 November 2025).

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.

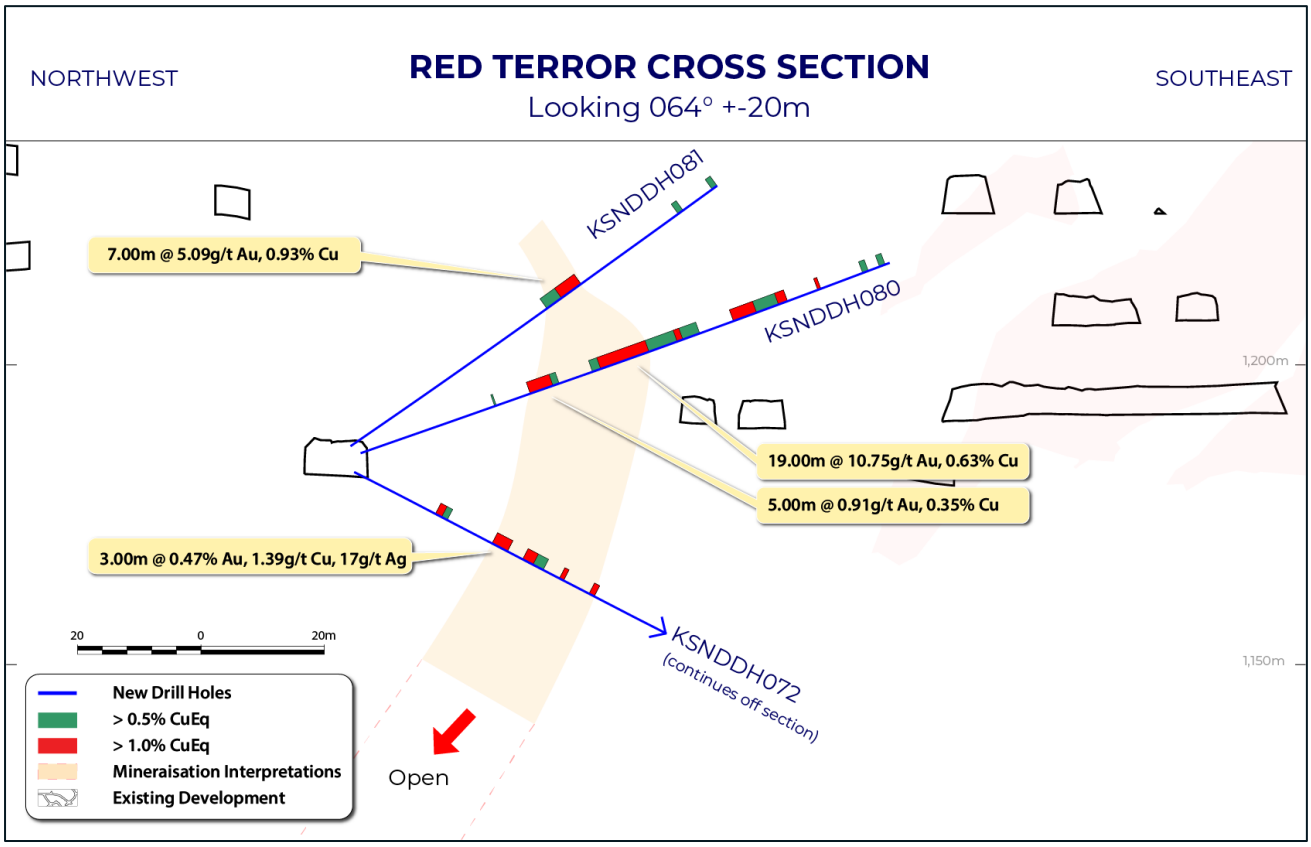

Figure 3: Cross section over high-grade intersections in KSNDDH080 and KSNDDH081.

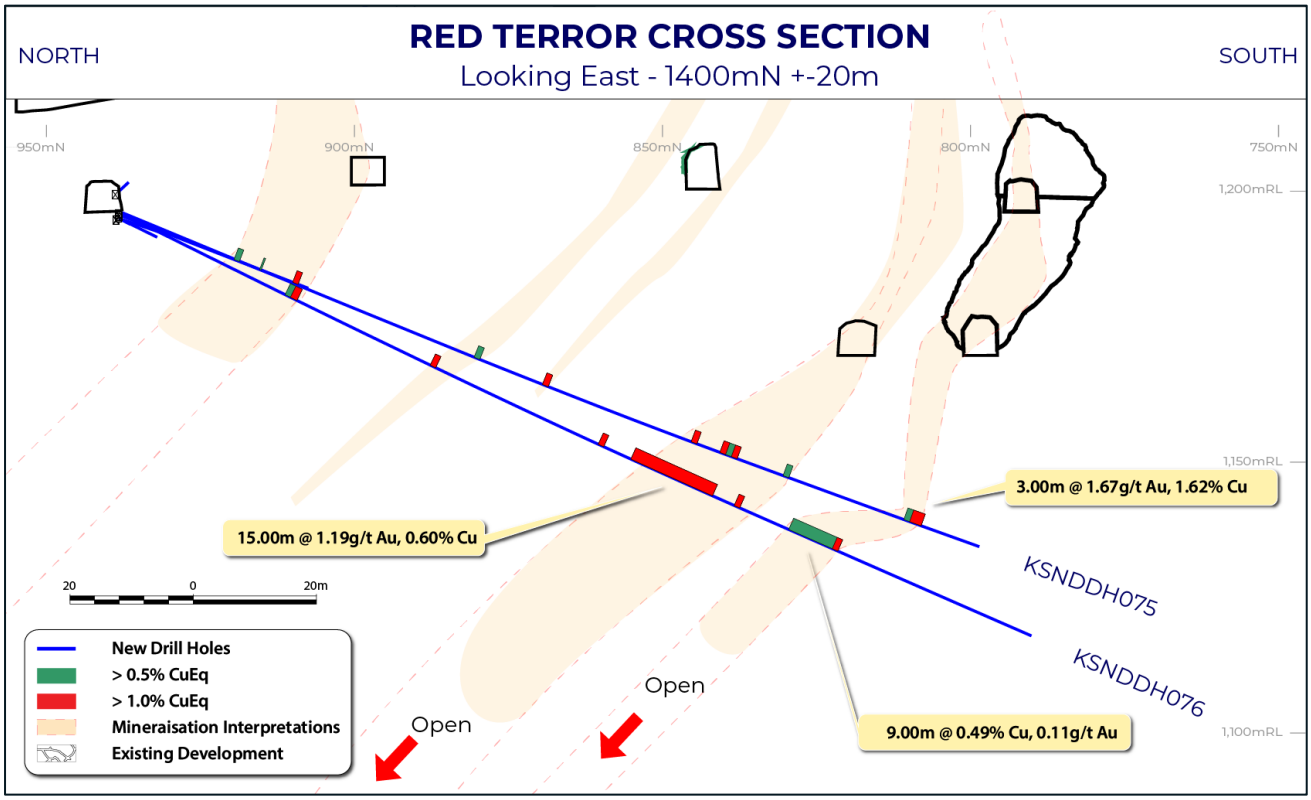

Figure 4: Red Terror cross-section looking north over KSNDDH075 and KSNDDH076.

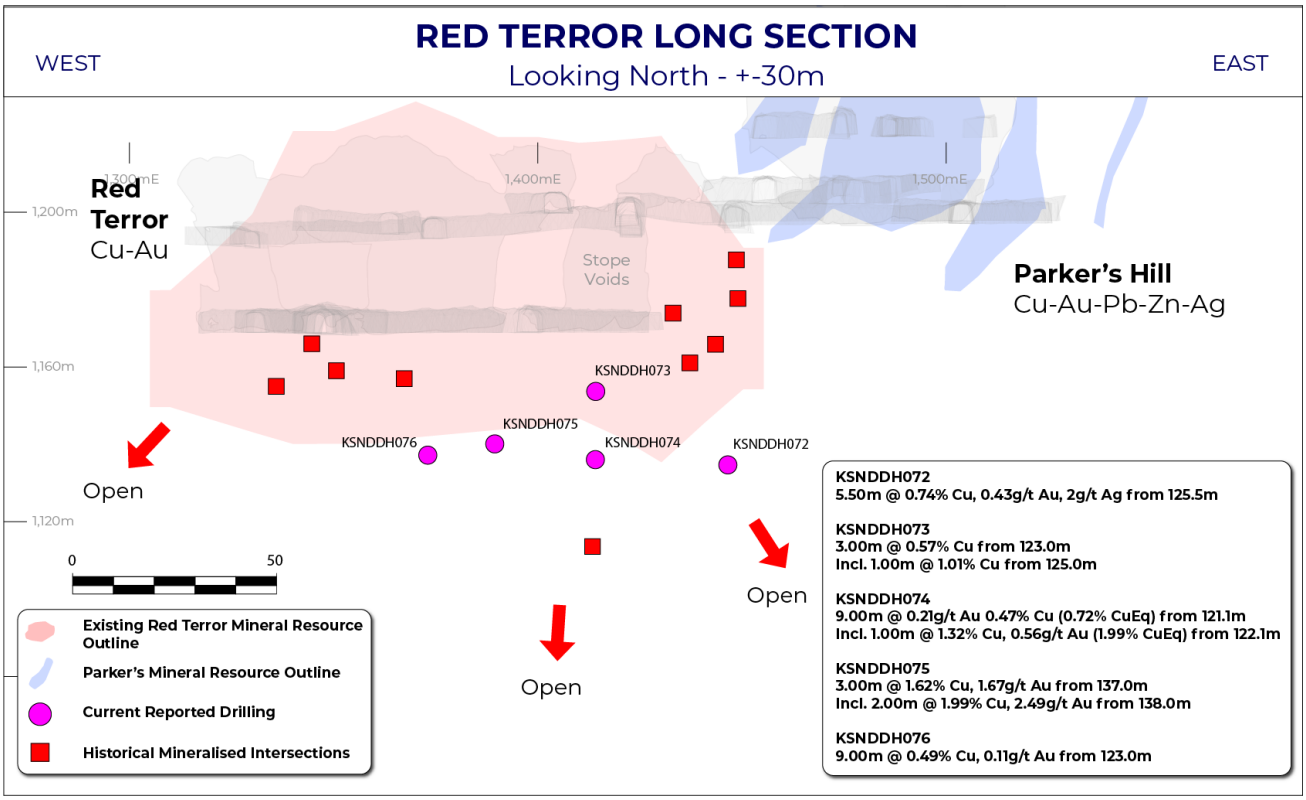

Figure 5: Long section at Red Terror showing the new drill hole intersections outside the current Mineral Resource outline. The mineralisation remains open at depth.

Metal Equivalents

This announcement quotes metal equivalent grades defined by Kingston Resources. Price assumptions used are based on market consensus forecasts with adjustments to account for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (RPEEE), as guided by JORC reporting guidelines. Copper equivalent (CuEq) conversion factors are used within the announcement and are calculated by multiplying the grades for each contributing metal by their respective metal price and recovery and dividing by the multiplication of the copper price and copper recovery.

CuEq % = Cu % + (1.132 * Au g/t) + (0.018* Ag g/t) + (0.149 * Pb %) + (0.184 * Zn)

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 is currently producing metal concentrates and dore (from the CIL) on site. Upon the commencement of underground polymetallic production, the Company will have a Cu flotation circuit, Pb flotation circuit and Zn flotation circuit to produce three different concentrates as well as precious metal dorè.

Commodity	Unit	*Price
Gold	US$/oz	5,074
Silver	US$/oz	76.1
Copper	US$/lb	6.16
Lead	US$/lb	1.08
Zinc	US$/lb	1.51

Deposit	Commodity	Recovery (%)	CuEq Factor
SOZ	**Gold**	83	1.132
	Silver	88	0.018
	Copper	88	1.000
	Lead	75	0.149
	Zinc	66	0.184

About Kingston Resources

Kingston is focused on building scale and future throughput rates at its Mineral Hill gold and copper mine in NSW. 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%)

- **Intensive drilling program to grow resources and reserves.**
- **Significant upside:** Measured and Indicated Resources comprise 56% of the 12.1 Mt resource – substantial opportunity for conversion to Ore Reserves.
- **Excellent Infrastructure:** Operating processing plant capable of producing multiple concentrates and precious metal dorè.
- **Exploration potential**: Exceptional upside within current Mining Leases (ML) and Exploration Licenses (EL).

Mineral Hill is a gold and copper mine located in the Cobar Basin of NSW. The Company's 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.

The Mineral Hill Mineral Resource estimates included in this announcement were released in ASX announcements on 15 March 2023 (Pearse South), 21 March 2023 (Jack's Hut) and 13 November 2025 (Red Terror and Parker's Hill) and 24 June 2026 (Southern Ore Zone). The Ore Reserve estimate for the Southern Ore Zone was released in ASX announcements on 30 September 2024. 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 Resource estimates and production targets continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Mineral Hill Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve - JORC Reporting (2012 Ed.).

Mineral Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade					Metal				
			Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			(g/t)	%	%	%	(g/t)	(koz)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)
Southern Ore Zone	Measured	629	1.81	1.14	0.65	0.62	12	37	7	4	4	238.6
	Indicated	2,418	1.07	0.81	1.69	1.55	19	83	20	41	37	1,477.1
	Inferred	3,490	0.96	0.78	0.83	0.86	11	108	27	29	30	1,178.2
	Sub-Total	**6,538**	**1.08**	**0.83**	**1.13**	**1.09**	**14**	**227**	**54**	**74**	**71**	**2,889.0**
Jack's Hut	Indicated	608	1.53	1.28	0.50	0.38	7	30	8	3	2	133.7
	Inferred	1,032	1.09	0.70	1.05	0.76	28	36	7	11	8	917.1
	Sub-Total	**1,640**	**1.25**	**0.91**	**0.84**	**0.62**	**20**	**66**	**15**	**14**	**10**	**1,050.8**
Red Terror	Indicated	83	0.58	2.02	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	9.5
	Inferred	131	1.38	1.14	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	10.2
	Sub-Total	**214**	**1.07**	**1.48**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**7**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**19.7**
Parker's Hill	Indicated	2,923	0.17	1.04	1.73	0.81	44	16	30	51	24	4,172.0
	Inferred	643	0.16	0.69	1.39	0.93	37	3	4	9	6	758.0
	Sub-Total	**3,566**	**0.17**	**0.98**	**1.67**	**0.83**	**43**	**19**	**35**	**60**	**30**	**4,930.0**
Pearse South	Indicated	77	3.86	-	-	-	93	10	-	-	-	231.0
	Inferred	36	2.45	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	5.4
	Sub-Total	**113**	**3.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**236.4**
Total Mineral Resources	Measured	629	1.81	1.14	0.65	0.62	12	37	7	4	4	238.6
	Indicated	6,109	0.71	0.99	1.57	1.05	30	140	60	95	64	6,023.2
	Inferred	5,332	0.91	0.76	0.92	0.83	17	156	40	49	44	2,869.0
	Grand Total	**12,071**	**0.85**	**0.90**	**1.23**	**0.93**	**23**	**332**	**107**	**147**	**111**	**9,126.0**

Mineral Deposit	Reserve Category	Tonnes (kt)	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
			(g/t)	%	%	%	(g/t)	(koz)	(kt)	(kt)	(kt)	(koz)
Southern Ore Zone	Probable	700	1.40	0.80	1.90	1.60	20	30	6	13	11	450.0
TOTAL		**700**	**1.40**	**0.80**	**1.90**	**1.60**	**20**	**30**	**6**	**13**	**11**	**450.0**

1. Due to rounding to appropriate significant figures, minor discrepancies may occur, tonnages are dry metric tonnes.
2. Probable Ore Reserves are derived from Indicated Mineral Resources.
3. The Ore Reserves do not include, or depend upon, Inferred Mineral Resources.
4. The Ore Reserves form part of the Mineral Resources.

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, of 360 Geoscience Pty Ltd, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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 underground SOZ Ore Reserves Estimate is Mr. Steven Weckert BE ME (Min) CP, of Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the AusIMM and who has sufficient relevant experience in operations and consulting for underground metalliferous mines. Mr. Weckert consents to the inclusion in this report of the information pertaining to the Mineral Hill SOZ Ore Reserve in the form and context in which it appears.

Drill Hole Collars and Significant Assays

Table 2: Drillhole collar information.

Hole ID	Local EAST	Local NORTH	Local RL	MGA20 z55 EAST	MGA20 z55 NORTH	AHD	Dip	Azimuth (Local)	Total Depth (m)
KSNDDH072	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.824	6395810.519	182.133	-25	158	155
KSNDDH073	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.824	6395810.519	182.133	-17	174	145
KSNDDH074	1401.891	938.187	1182.114	498910.824	6395810.519	182.133	-25	174	154.1
KSNDDH075	1402.641	937.754	1183.084	498911.0697	6395809.384	183.102	-21	186	150.1
KSNDDH076	1402.648	937.691	1182.854	498911.1192	6395809.344	182.87	-24	195	170.4
KSNDDH077	1402.641	937.75	1182.522	498911.0725	6395809.381	182.5408	-20	203	34.9
KSNDDH080	1403.769	938.433	1185.262	498911.3865	6395810.661	185.27	20	138	93.8
KSNDDH081	1401.131	938.331	1186.44	498909.595	6395808.724	186.45	35	138	75
KSNDDH082	1403.742	938.6	1186.832	498911.2494	6395810.76	186.84	37	183	100

Note: KSNDDH077 was terminated early due to drilling difficulties and is therefore significantly shorter than the other holes.

Table 3: Full list of significant intercepts.

Hole ID	Incl.	Cutoff (%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)
KSNDDH072		0.5	15.90	18.20	2.30	0.05	2	0.79	0.09	0.51	1.00
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	15.90	17.10	1.20	0.07	3	1.16	0.12	0.69	1.44
KSNDDH072		0.5	27.00	30.00	3.00	0.47	17	1.39	0.77	0.58	2.44
KSNDDH072		0.5	33.00	37.00	4.00	0.20	3	0.49	0.35	0.49	0.92
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	33.00	35.00	2.00	0.32	4	0.64	0.43	0.47	1.22
KSNDDH072		0.5	40.20	41.00	0.80	0.61	3	0.31	0.12	0.14	1.10
KSNDDH072		0.5	46.00	47.00	1.00	0.60	3	0.45	0.12	0.11	1.23
KSNDDH072		0.5	67.00	70.00	3.00	0.11	5	0.72	0.18	0.31	1.03
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.11	9	1.18	0.40	0.68	1.64
KSNDDH072		0.5	73.00	81.70	8.70	0.07	2	0.40	0.08	0.17	0.57
KSNDDH072		0.5	84.00	85.00	1.00	0.02	1	0.83	0.05	0.12	0.90
KSNDDH072		0.5	88.00	89.00	1.00	0.17	4	0.79	0.07	0.12	1.08
KSNDDH072		0.5	92.00	93.00	1.00	0.06	2	0.47	0.04	0.06	0.60
KSNDDH072		0.5	99.00	109.00	10.00	0.44	4	0.92	0.07	0.08	1.51
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	99.00	100.00	1.00	1.12	8	1.76	0.13	0.10	3.20
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	104.00	108.00	4.00	0.72	6	1.37	0.09	0.08	2.32
KSNDDH072		0.5	113.50	118.50	5.00	0.30	4	0.69	0.06	0.07	1.12
KSNDDH072	Incl.	1.0	116.50	118.50	2.00	0.52	6	1.29	0.08	0.10	2.01
KSNDDH072		0.5	121.50	122.50	1.00	0.11	1	0.37	0.01	0.04	0.53
KSNDDH072		0.5	125.50	131.00	5.50	0.43	2	0.74	0.08	0.15	1.30
KSNDDH073		0.5	17.00	21.75	4.75	0.09	2	0.55	0.12	0.34	0.77
KSNDDH073	Incl.	1.0	21.00	21.75	0.75	0.30	8	2.01	0.48	1.64	2.86
KSNDDH073		0.5	26.00	29.00	3.00	0.23	2	0.15	0.54	0.35	0.60
KSNDDH073		0.5	33.00	36.00	3.00	0.12	2	0.33	0.14	0.40	0.60
KSNDDH073		0.5	40.00	43.00	3.00	0.17	4	0.29	0.12	0.18	0.60

KSNDDH073		0.5	47.00	49.45	2.45	0.15	5	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.56
KSNDDH073		0.5	63.00	63.55	0.55	0.05	5	0.35	0.00	0.07	0.50
KSNDDH073		0.5	71.00	78.00	7.00	0.06	4	0.84	0.25	0.14	1.04
KSNDDH073	Incl.	1.0	75.00	78.00	3.00	0.12	6	1.31	0.57	0.27	1.68
KSNDDH073		0.5	94.00	95.00	1.00	0.06	2	0.40	0.03	0.15	0.53
KSNDDH073		0.5	100.00	105.00	5.00	0.52	1	0.23	0.03	0.16	0.88
KSNDDH073	Incl.	1.0	102.00	104.00	2.00	1.09	2	0.31	0.03	0.18	1.61
KSNDDH073		0.5	110.40	112.00	1.60	0.25	2	0.80	0.06	0.30	1.20
KSNDDH073	Incl.	1.0	111.00	112.00	1.00	0.38	3	0.83	0.08	0.36	1.38
KSNDDH073		0.5	123.00	126.00	3.00	0.05	2	0.57	0.04	0.08	0.68
KSNDDH073	Incl.	1.0	125.00	126.00	1.00	0.10	3	1.02	0.04	0.09	1.21
KSNDDH074		0.5	19.00	20.00	1.00	0.22	1	0.34	0.05	0.09	0.64
KSNDDH074		0.5	24.00	28.00	4.00	0.26	5	0.26	0.16	0.18	0.71
KSNDDH074	Incl.	1.0	27.00	28.00	1.00	0.56	16	0.65	0.29	0.37	1.69
KSNDDH074		0.5	37.50	39.80	2.30	0.14	5	0.33	0.19	0.24	0.65
KSNDDH074		0.5	103.00	104.00	1.00	0.02	3	0.72	0.03	0.13	0.82
KSNDDH074		0.5	121.10	130.10	9.00	0.21	1	0.47	0.01	0.04	0.72
KSNDDH074	Incl.	1.0	122.10	123.10	1.00	0.56	1	1.33	0.01	0.05	1.99
KSNDDH074	Incl.	1.0	126.10	127.10	1.00	0.24	1	0.86	0.02	0.05	1.16
KSNDDH075		0.5	62.00	63.00	1.00	0.09	1	0.47	0.03	0.17	0.63
KSNDDH075		0.5	74.00	75.00	1.00	0.19	2	0.83	0.04	0.15	1.11
KSNDDH075		0.5	100.00	101.00	1.00	0.59	12	1.96	0.83	0.73	3.10
KSNDDH075		0.5	105.00	108.00	3.00	0.38	2	0.43	0.08	0.12	0.94
KSNDDH075		0.5	116.00	117.00	1.00	0.04	1	0.73	0.01	0.07	0.82
KSNDDH075		0.5	137.00	140.00	3.00	1.67	5	1.62	0.22	0.65	3.76
KSNDDH075	Incl.	1.0	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.49	7	1.99	0.33	0.94	5.15
KSNDDH076		0.5	30.15	32.35	2.20	0.57	1	0.23	0.03	0.19	0.94
KSNDDH076	Incl.	1.0	31.15	32.35	1.20	0.62	1	0.27	0.03	0.19	1.03

KSNDDH076		0.5	57.00	58.00	1.00	0.07	2	1.32	0.04	0.22	1.48
KSNDDH076		0.5	88.00	89.00	1.00	3.20	10	0.38	1.13	0.39	4.42
KSNDDH076		0.5	94.00	109.00	15.00	1.19	2	0.60	0.06	0.14	2.02
KSNDDH076		0.5	113.00	114.00	1.00	1.53	1	0.27	0.01	0.09	2.03
KSNDDH076		0.5	123.00	132.00	9.00	0.11	1	0.49	0.02	0.13	0.66
KSNDDH076	Incl.	1.0	131.00	132.00	1.00	0.41	1	0.51	0.01	0.16	1.02
KSNDDH077		0.5	21.00	22.00	1.00	0.53	1	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.62
KSNDDH077		0.5	25.80	26.10	0.30	0.37	1	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.56
KSNDDH077		0.5	32.00	33.00	1.00	2.47	1	0.01	0.00	0.03	2.82
KSNDDH080		0.5	23.70	24.00	0.30	0.14	2	0.52	0.14	0.12	0.76
KSNDDH080		0.5	30.00	35.10	5.10	0.91	1	0.35	0.03	0.11	1.43
KSNDDH080	Incl.	1.0	30.00	34.00	4.00	1.08	1	0.37	0.04	0.12	1.63
KSNDDH080		0.5	41.00	60.00	19.00	10.75	8	0.63	0.31	0.21	13.02
KSNDDH080	Incl.	1.0	42.45	51.00	8.55	23.80	16	0.91	0.62	0.17	28.28
KSNDDH080	Incl.	1.0	56.00	57.00	1.00	0.09	1	1.06	0.02	0.21	1.22
KSNDDH080		0.5	66.00	75.60	9.60	0.20	14	1.14	1.21	0.08	1.81
KSNDDH080	Incl.	1.0	66.00	70.10	4.10	0.40	29	1.99	2.75	0.10	3.39
KSNDDH080	Incl.	1.0	74.00	75.60	1.60	0.02	3	0.97	0.05	0.11	1.08
KSNDDH080		0.5	81.00	81.53	0.53	0.06	40	1.05	2.36	0.86	2.35
KSNDDH080		0.5	89.00	93.00	4.00	0.21	1	0.11	0.11	0.25	0.42
KSNDDH081		0.5	40.00	47.00	7.00	5.09	4	0.93	0.23	0.30	6.86
KSNDDH081	Incl.	1.0	43.00	47.00	4.00	8.83	6	1.40	0.31	0.25	11.60
KSNDDH081		0.5	67.00	68.00	1.00	0.46	1	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.54
KSNDDH081		0.5	74.00	75.00	1.00	0.27	1	0.24	0.11	0.01	0.59
KSNDDH082		0.5	39.10	45.60	6.50	0.49	1	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.75
KSNDDH082	Incl.	1.0	45.10	45.60	0.50	3.96	1	0.30	0.01	0.07	4.82
KSNDDH082		0.5	58.10	58.80	0.70	0.30	1	0.35	0.01	0.04	0.71
KSNDDH082		0.5	83.40	84.00	0.60	0.29	3	0.04	0.14	1.01	0.62

Appendix 1. Red Terror Underground Drilling - JORC Code Table 1

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*	**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. • Double tube NQ2 barrel set up was utilised to maximize recoveries. • Diamond drill core is orientated where orientation tools provided an outcome that is assessed as reliable. • The geologist selects sample intervals based on logged geology (lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structures) with minimum sample length of 0.3m and maximum of 1.5m. Half core samples were taken from start to end of hole. All drill core is sampled using an automated/mechanical core cutting machine with diamond cutting blade. Samples comprise half core with sample intervals determined by the geologist and recorded as a cut sheet. • For orientated drill core a cutting reference line is drawn approximately 15mm offset from 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 ALS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	laboratory where they are received and registered with a sample receipt document provided as a record of the chain of custody process. **Channel Sampling** • Historical channel sampling was undertaken using a geology hammer, metal sample ring and calico bag. Rock chips are collected in a way to that aims to replicate how a diamond drillhole would traverse and sample the rock strata. **Analysis of Geotechnical Samples** • Field point load testing (PLT) was conducted on solid pieces of core >100mm in length from every 3rd core tray. Different rock type samples were selected to collect a range of data reflecting varying rock mass strengths throughout each hole.
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**: - • **This release refers to 9 diamond drill holes that have been completed in the program for a total of 1078.3 metres.** • The holes were collared in one site in existing Red Terror/Parkers Hill underground drives on the 1180 Level. • All holes were diamond cored with NQ2 • All holes were oriented using an Axis North-seeking Gyroscopic tool. During drilling a collar check survey and a 15m survey was taken, followed by surveys every 30m from 30m depth to end of hole. Prior to completing each hole, a multi-shot continuous gyro survey was taken. Each single shot and EOH multi-shot was then uploaded to the cloud-hosted Axis database for retrieval and review by Geology. • **Reverse Circulation Drilling** • No Reverse Circulation drilling was completed as part of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 logs all drill core from this program. • 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 and bulk density data. • Bulk density intervals were chosen to represent the range of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lithology/alteration and mineralisation within the hole. The test can only be completed on competent core, so areas of broken or clayey core are not represented in the bulk density measurements, • "Dry weight" and "Wet weight" measurements were taken every 3 trays for pieces of core >= 10cm and bulk density calculated using the Archimedes Principal: • Bulk Density = (Sample Weight in Air) *(Fluid Density) / (Sample Weight in Air) – Sample Weight in Water). • The entire set of holes are fully logged and photographed. • Diamond Core 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. • Drill core recoveries across the drill holes average >95% with 95-100% 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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 not subsampled further. • 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. • Routine QAQC was used in the sampling process. Blank material was introduced at 1:30. Certified Reference Material was introduced at a ratio of 1:25 and in areas of identified mineralisation. Crush and pulp duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:30 • 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. •
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*	• 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 30g sample charge weight and AAS instrument finish (ALS method Au-AA25). Gold by Fire Assay (FA) is considered a “complete or total” method for total recovery of gold in sample. • A multi (34) element suit was used for full geochemical coverage. This was a 4 Acid Digest with an ICP-OES finish (ALS Method ME_ICP61). The 4 Acid digest is a total method. Historically Aqua

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. • ME-ICP61 is an ore grade method with lower and upper detection limits. Overrange analysis was triggered automatically where Cu, Pb, Zn analytes exceeded 10,000ppm.. using ALS method ME-OG62 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 in the SOZ data associated with this program. • Internal laboratory QAQC is analysed and reviewed in addition to the Company QAQC.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*
	• *The use of twinned holes.*
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*
		• Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn) dominant deposits and mineralisation styles are based on copper equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5% & 1.0% cut off grades. The aggregation of significant intercepts allows for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres.
		• CuEq grades 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.
		• CuEq takes into account metallurgical recovery for precious and base metals. The following formula is used for calculations:
		  • *CuEq% = (Cu%*1.000) + (Au_ppm*1.132) + (Ag_ppm*0.018) + (Pb%*0.149) + (Zn%*0.184)*
		  ○ *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions: Copper USD$6.16 /lb*
		  ○ *Lead USD$1.08/lb*
		  ○ *Zinc USD$1.51/lb*
		  ○ *Gold USD$5,074/oz*
		  ○ *Silver USD$76.1/oz*
		  • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work:*
		  ○ *Cu - 88%*
		  ○ *Pb - 75%*
		  ○ *Zn - 66%*
		  ○ *Au - 83%*
		  ○ *Ag - 88%*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• CuEq% 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. **Historical sampling** • Historical results for channel sample CS1160ES and drill hole TMH116 were collected by previous owners of Mineral Hill, predating Kingston's current QAQC protocols. Kingston has been unable to locate or verify original assay certificates, chain-of-custody documentation, or QAQC records (standards, blanks, duplicates) for this historical sampling. Accordingly, the Company cannot confirm the reliability, accuracy, or representivity of these historical results, and no verification against remnant sample material or independent re-assay has been undertaken. These results have not been adjusted and are reported for geological context only.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine*	• Setup and final pickup of collar locations is carried out by the mine surveyor. • Collar locations are checked and verified using GIS and mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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. • **Channel samples locations** are recorded by virtue of the underground development wall position being **surveyed** by the surveyor.
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.*	• Figures, sections and plans in this release describe and present the spatial distribution of drilling completed during this segment of the program, and angles of incidence relative to targets and interpreted geological features. • Cross and Long section views in the release show the spatial location of the drill holes as a vertical plane. Plan views show the spatial location of drill holes and data in a horizontal plane viewed from above. • Drill holes are not a consistent spacing and are designed for each specific target with a primary aim of testing along trend of existing drilling and interpreted mineralisation • Holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to and at high angles of incidence to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. The target zones generally dip steeply to the northwest, consistent with the overall Red Terror deposit. • Limited safe access to drill sites results in a radial pattern to drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Geological and geotechnical data and interpretations will be incorporated into future model updates and Mineral Resource Estimates. • Sample compositing is done to report the significant intercepts. Samples are composited based on CuEq, using grade cutoffs of 0.5% & 1.0%and allowing for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres.
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 or high angle of incidence to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. • Limited safe access to drill sites results in a radial pattern to drilling. • The target zone is interpreted as a depth extension of the steeply dipping porting of the Red Terror deposit. • The drill hole is interpreted to have appropriately intersected and sampled the mineralised structures.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		preparation laboratory in Orange, where a pulp subsample is collected and analysed at the Orange facility. • Pulps are received and checked against the submission document. • Coarse residues are returned to site for long term storage. Assay pulps are stored by ALS 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Red Terror (RTZ)</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Red Terror deposit is one of multiple deposits, located within the Mineral Hill mining complex in central New South Wales. Mineral Hill, is classified as structurally controlled volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) system hosted in felsic volcaniclastics and sedimentary units of the Mineral Hill Volcanics, typical of the Cobar Basin. Mineralisation occurs as semi-massive to massive sulphide lenses dominated by sphalerite (Zn), galena (Pb), and chalcopyrite (Cu), with associated silver (Ag) and minor gold (Au). These zones are structurally controlled, typically forming along fold hinges and limbs, and fault corridors, and are enveloped by intense silica-sericite-chlorite alteration. Red Terror copper-gold lodes underly the immediately adjacent Parkers Hill deposit, separated by a fault/thrust plane reflecting a significant deformation event during the basin's tectonic evolution. This structural overprint introduces complexity that may influence grade distribution and continuity, necessitating detailed modelling and targeted drilling.
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*	• Drill collar location and survey data is presented in the collar table within the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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*	• Reported intercepts for all holes are classed as Final. • Intercepts classified as preliminary are NOT reported in this release. • CuEq grades 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. • Significant intercepts for base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn) dominant deposits and mineralisation styles are based on copper equivalent (CuEq) at 0.5% & 1.0%cut off grades. The aggregation of significant intercepts allows for a maximum of two metres internal waste and a minimum sample length of 0.3 metres. • Significant intercepts are calculated using length weighted average grade calculations for all elements reported.

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	values should be clearly stated.	• CuEq takes into account metallurgical recovery for precious and base metals, but does not include smelting and refining costs, penalties or payabilities. The following formula is used for calculations: • *CuEq% = (Cu%*1.000) + (Au_ppm*1.132) + (Ag_ppm*0.018) + (Pb%*0.149) + (Zn%*0.184)* • *KSN Commodity Pricing Assumptions:* ○ *Copper USD$6.16 /lb* ○ *Lead USD$1.08/lb* ○ *Zinc USD$1.51/lb* ○ *Gold USD$5,074/oz* ○ *Silver USD$76.1/oz* • *Recovery Assumptions are based historical processing data and metallurgical test work:* ○ *Cu - 88%* ○ *Pb - 75%* ○ *Zn - 66%* ○ *Au - 83%* ○ *Ag - 88%* • CuEq% on a sample-by-sample basis is only used for economic analysis and reporting. • 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*	• Holes are designed to traverse approximately normal to and at high angles of incidence to dominant mineralised trends interpreted for each target. • All drill holes are orientated using digital Reflex ACE equipment. Depending on ground conditions the orientations are variably reliable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	• Sufficient historical and recent data support the interpretation that mineralised zones in upper A-lode intersected by the drillholes is shallow dipping (~-15deg) to the west. Drill holes have also intersected several steep (c. 65-70deg) west dipping vein sets that based on the oriented data. Dips are consistent with overall lode orientations interpreted from historical and recent drilling. • The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths vary for these drillholes as some run at an acute to angle to the mineralisation. • True widths are not reported. • 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 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.

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	reporting of Exploration Results.	• 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 mineralised zones and geophysical anomalies is reported in ASX releases. *2022.04.13 Geophysics Interpretation Generates New Targets* *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..11 SOZ Geotech Assay Results* *2023.11.01 Near Mine Discovery (KSNDDH017) Assay Results* *2024.02.15 Drilling Confirms New Discovery at Mineral Hill* *2024.04.09 High Grade Mineralisation Confirmed Over 400m Strike* *2024.05.14 Amended Announcement- Pearse North Mineral Resource Estimate* *2024.09.30 Six Year Mine Life at Mineral Hill*

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		2025.06.03 High Grade Gold and Copper Assays at Mineral Hill *2025.07.23 High Grade Gold and Copper Intercepts at SOZ Underground* *2025.08.22 Amended - Kingston Accelerates Mineral Hill Growth* *2026.02.18 SOZ UG DH Assay Results* *2026.04.15 High Grade Assays Confirm SOZ Geological Model* *2026.06.24 Mineral Resource Increase at Mineral Hill*
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 Red Terror deposit using historical reports, drill hole data sets and sectional and plan interpretations from historical mining operations. • Incorporation of these results into the geology and MRE estimation domain 3D model. • Additional underground originating drilling is being designed to infill and extend the known mineralisation at Red Terror-Parkers Hill. Surface originating drilling is also being designed to test other mineral deposits nearby and across the the Mineral Hill ML area.