



ASX Announcement

11 October 2018

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A\$0.022

Shares Outstanding: 1,223,198,383

Market Capitalisation: A\$26.9m

Cash: A\$4.4m (30 June 2018)

Board and Management

Anthony Wehby

Chairman

Andrew Corbett

Managing Director

Mick Wilkes

Non-Executive Director

Andrew Paterson

Technical Director

Stuart Rechner

Non-Executive Director

Chris Drew

Chief Financial Officer

Contact Details

205/283 Alfred Street North,
North Sydney,
NSW 2060
+61 2 8021 7492

info@kingstonresources.com.au

www.kingstonresources.com.au

Livingstone drilling intercepts significant gold mineralisation

Highlights

- **More highly encouraging assays confirm the broad potential of the discovery.**
- **Shallow intersections from Kingsley prospect include:**
 - **20m @ 2.94g/t Au from 4m in KLAC159**
 - **8m @ 3.03g/t Au from 12m in KLAC174**
- **Assays pending on 76 further holes from the Kingsley, Drake and Dampier prospects**

Kingston Resources Limited (Kingston or the Company) is pleased to report new assays from follow-up drilling at the 75% owned Livingstone Gold Project in Western Australia.

Initial assays of 4m composite samples have been received from the first 30 of 76 holes at the Kingsley prospect (Figure 1). Highlights include:

- 20m @ 2.94g/t Au from 4m in KLAC159
- 16m @ 1.25g/t Au from 128m in KLAC153
- 8m @ 3.03g/t Au from 12m in KLAC174
- 12m @ 1.65g/t Au from 48m in KLAC160
- 8m @ 1.58g/t Au from 36m & 8m @ 1.63g/t Au from 68m in KLAC164
- 16m @ 1.33g/t Au from 32m, including 4m @ 2.36g/t Au in KLAC168

This drilling on the western side of the Kingsley prospect adds definition to approximately 550m of strike. These early, very positive assay results indicate a number of sub-parallel mineralised lodes striking west-northwest and dipping steeply to the south, while remaining open at depth.

The current program consisted of 106 holes for approximately 8,000m covering the Kingsley, Dampier and Drake prospects. Assays are pending for the remaining holes across the three prospects including holes covering an additional 350m of untested strike west of previous drilling at Kingsley.

Kingston Resources Limited Managing Director, Andrew Corbett said: "Kingsley is shaping up as a highly mineralised series of structures over a large strike area, and it is delivering a great deal of added value to our 75%-owned Livingstone project in Western Australia. With assays pending from 76 more holes we look forward to reporting further results on this exciting discovery shortly."

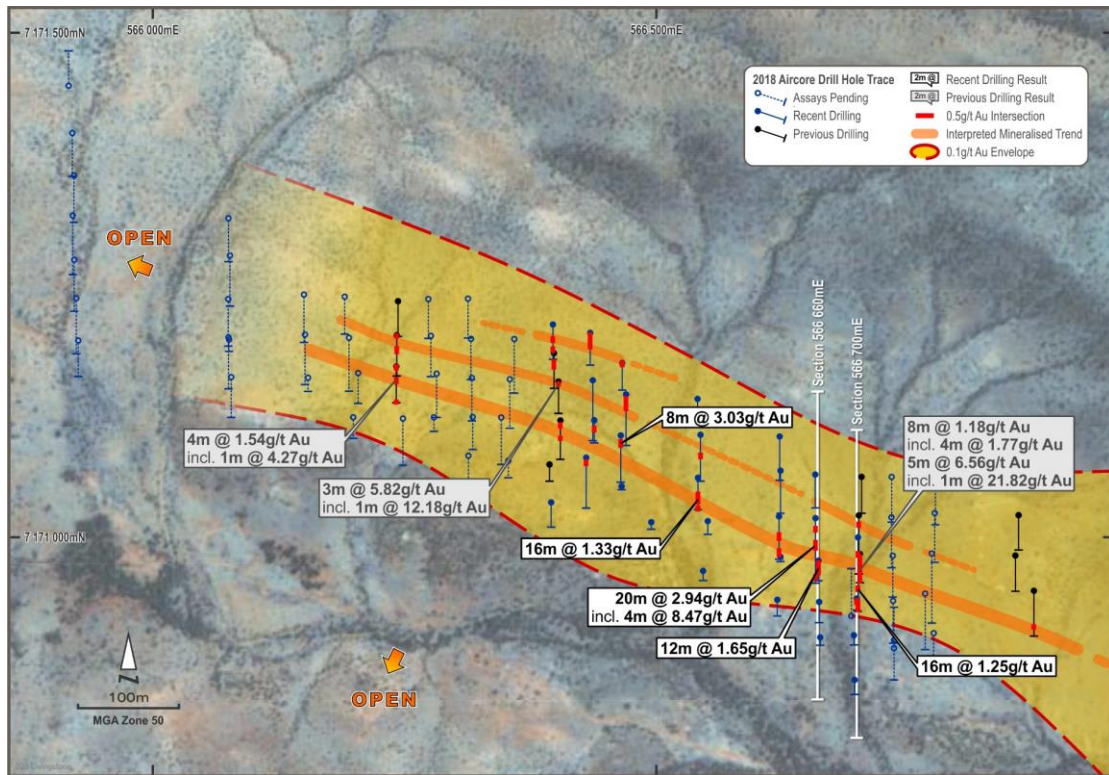


Figure 1: Kingsley Prospect map showing recent drilling and interpreted mineralised trends.

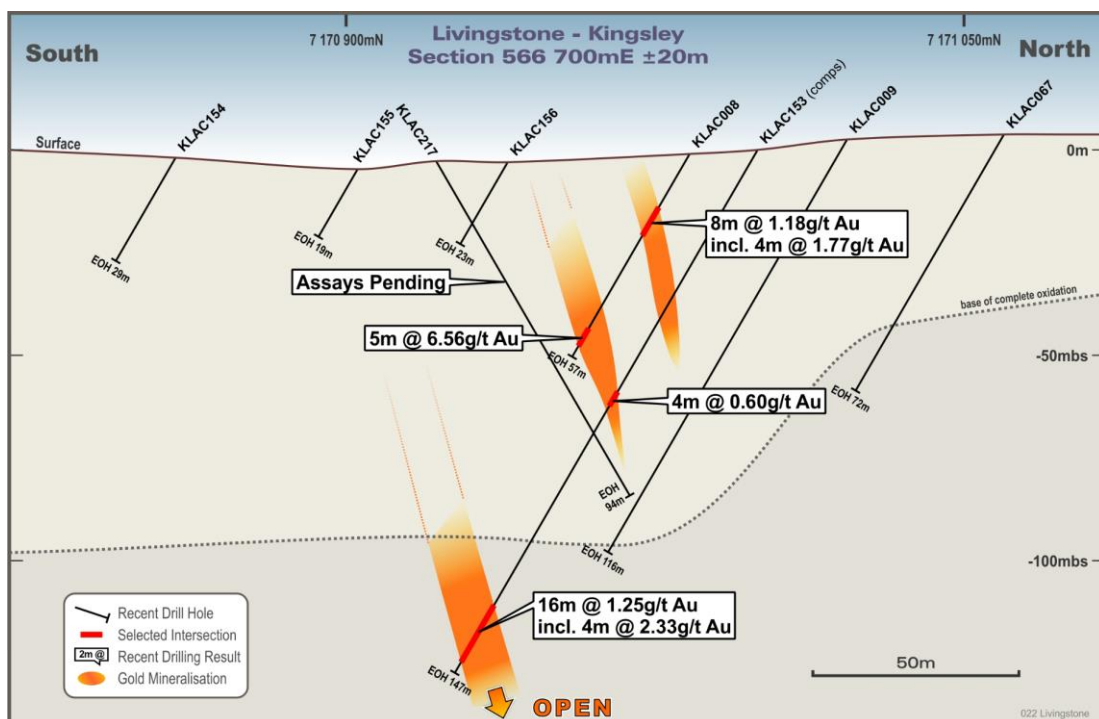


Figure 2: Section 566700mE. KLAC153 is a new hole drilled under KLAC008, with a new lode position identified at depth.

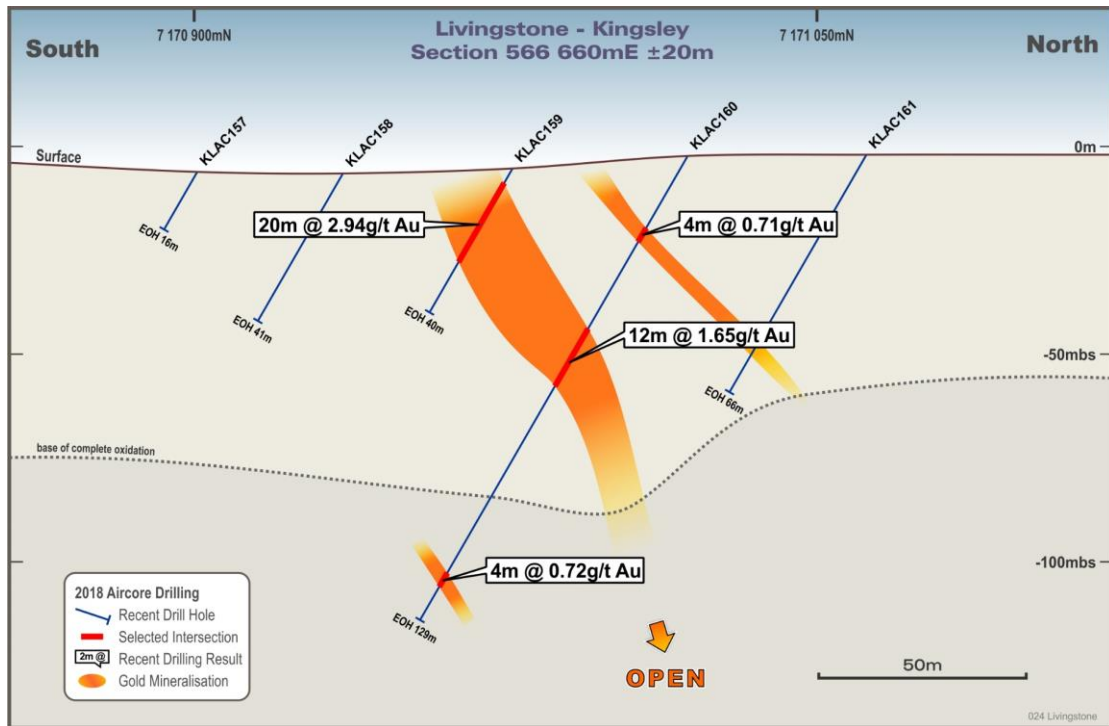


Figure 3: Section 566660mE. Drilled 40m west along strike of section 566700mE, with mineralisation open at depth.

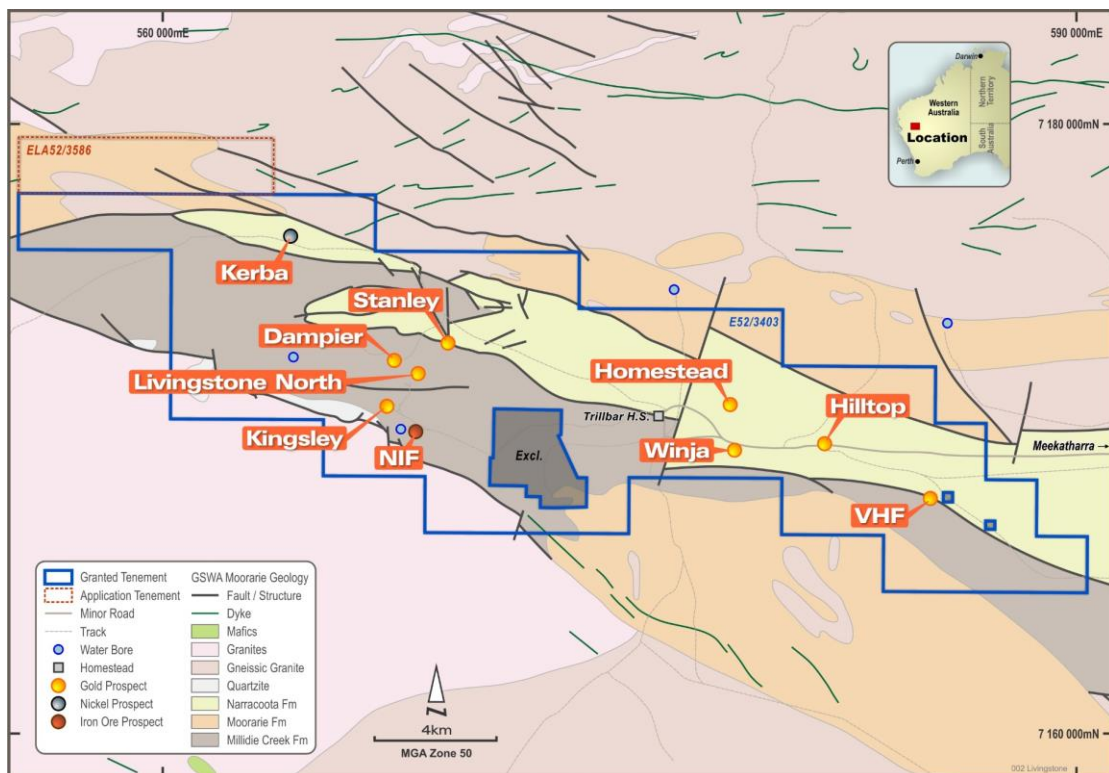


Figure 4: Livingstone prospects occur along a prospective strike length of over 30km.

Table 1: Significant intersections >0.5g/t Au including a maximum of 4m internal dilution.

Hole ID	East MGA94_56	North MGA94_56	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
KLAC153	566354	7171157	497	147	-60	180	32	36	4	0.92
							100	104	4	0.60
							128	144	16	1.25
KLAC154	566359	7171196	492	29	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC155	566313	7171081	498	19	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC156	566318	7171119	499	23	-60	180	4	8	4	0.55
KLAC157	566317	7171158	499	16	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC158	566316	7171197	495	41	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC159	566313	7171236	493	40	-60	180	4	24	20	2.94
							8	12	4	2.55
							16	20	4	8.47
KLAC160	566279	7171119	495	129	-60	180	20	24	4	0.71
							48	60	12	1.65
							116	120	4	0.72
KLAC161	566282	7171162	495	66	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC162	566276	7171200	493	32	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC163	566274	7171236	493	9	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC164	566248	7171118	499	85	-60	180	36	44	8	1.58
							68	76	8	1.64
KLAC165	566199	7171119	503	84	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC166	566204	7171163	500	87	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC167	566195	7171198	499	26	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC168	566191	7171238	495	63	-60	180	32	48	16	1.33
						<i>Including</i>	40	44	4	2.36
							60	62 (EOH)	2	1.17
KLAC169	566151	7171201	496	92	-60	180	40	44	4	0.80
KLAC170	566150	7171240	506	55	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC171	566078	7171159	495	19	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC172	566076	7171196	491	14	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC173	566075	7171236	499	7	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC174	566076	7171279	491	93	-60	180	12	20	8	3.03
KLAC175	565926	7171195	494	101	-60	180	8	12	4	0.55
							20	28	8	0.53
KLAC176	565924	7171237	495	54	-60	180	0	4	4	0.59
KLAC177	565922	7171275	497	45	-60	180	16	20	4	0.55
KLAC178	565920	7171319	496	100	-60	180	8	12	4	0.53
KLAC179	565922	7171358	498	120	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			
KLAC180	565920	7171401	499	64	-60	180	4	8	4	0.71
							12	28	16	0.90
						<i>Including</i>	20	28	8	1.12
KLAC181	565916	7171447	497	69	-60	180	28	32	4	0.99
							48	52	4	0.79
KLAC182	566694	7170922	484	49	-60	180	No Significant Intersection			

Competent Persons Statement and Disclaimer

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Paterson, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Paterson is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking 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” (JORC Code). Mr Paterson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company. Currently the Company’s priority is the world-class Misima Gold Project in PNG, which contains a JORC resource of 2.8Moz Au, a production history of over 3.7Moz and outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success. Kingston currently owns 70% of the Misima Gold Project.

In addition, Kingston owns 75% of the Livingstone Gold Project which holds a 50koz resource and is the site of a number of high grade historic intersections.



KSN project locations.

Misima Mineral Resource

The Misima mineral resource estimate shown in Table 1 below was released in an ASX announcement on 27 November 2017. The resource estimate was compiled by Mr Scott McManus, who is an independent consultant to the Company. Further information relating to the resource is included within the original announcement.

Deposit	Material	Resource Category	Cutoff (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold (g/t Au)	Silver (g/t Ag)	Au Moz	Ag Moz
Umuna	Oxide	Indicated	0.5	3.2	0.9	11.7	0.1	1.2
		Inferred	0.5	5.7	1.0	13.6	0.2	2.5
	Primary	Indicated	0.5	34.0	1.1	4.2	1.2	4.6
		Inferred	0.5	32.7	1.1	4.7	1.1	5.0
	Sub-total	Indicated		37.2	1.1	4.9	1.3	5.8
		Inferred		38.4	1.0	6.1	1.3	7.5
	Total	Combined		75.7	1.1	5.5	2.6	13.3
Ewatinona	Oxide	Inferred	0.5	1.0	0.9	3.4	0.03	0.1
	Primary	Inferred	0.5	5.6	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.6
	Sub-total	Inferred		6.6	1.0	3.2	0.22	0.7
Misima Total		Indicated		37.2	1.1	4.9	1.3	5.8
		Inferred		45.0	1.0	5.6	1.5	8.1
Total Mineral Resource				82.3	1.1	5.3	2.8	13.9

Table 2: Misima JORC2012 mineral resource estimate summary table.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.	- NQ diameter aircore drilling used to collect a ~25 kg sample per metre. - Drill cutting (chips) samples placed in 1m piles on the ground in order of downhole progress. - Industry-standard technique.
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).	Aircore drilling was used with blade drill bit used for the majority of drilling. Where hard rock layers prevented penetration a reverse circulation hammer was used to penetrate layer, then return to blade, until blade refusal at base of weathering.
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.	- Sample quality (including wet vs. dry and qualitative recovery) is logged at the drill site. - Duplicate samples are collected at the drill site (see below) to enable analysis of data precision. - Aircore system maximises sample recovery as opposed to open hole/RAB technique.
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	All samples were geologically logged. Logging is qualitative in nature

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	- Initial samples are taken as 4m composites. - A ~500g spear sample was taken from every 1m downhole and composited into a maximum 4m sample (total ~2.5kg) and placed into uniquely numbered bags. - Duplicate samples (field duplicates) collected at drill site 1 in every 40 samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Samples were analysed at Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Samples were dried at approximately 120°C with the sample then being presented to a robotic circuit. In the robotic circuit, a modified and automated Boyd crusher crushes the samples to -2mm. The resulting material is then passed to a series of modified LM5 pulverisers and ground to a nominal 85% passing of 75µm. The milled pulps were weighed out (25g) and analysed by Aqua Regia (method AR25/MS). Samples reported above sample detection limits and were re-assayed using Fire Assay (method FA25/OE). E.O.H samples were submitted for 33 multi element suit (method AR25/MS33) - Kingston submitted standards and blanks along with field duplicates. These were inserted at a ratio of approximately 1-in-40 samples into the sampling sequence as part of the QAQC process.
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.	- An independent geologist from Integrated Geological and Mining Servoces was engaged to verify results. - Kingston's project geologists are supervised by Kingston's Chief Geological Officer. - Field data is entered into spreadsheets and copies sent to head office each day
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and	Kingston drill hole location coordinate information was collected by Kingston personal.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Using handheld Garmin 64S GPS utilising GDA 94 Zone 50. Positions are accurate to +/- 3m horizontal and +/- 10m vertical. - Coordinates are referenced to the Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 50 on the Geographic Datum of Australia (GDA94)
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Significant intervals are reported as indicated in the relevant figure(s) and table(s) in the body of the announcement, note downhole intervals quoted. - Regional-scale aircore drilling program designed to inform geological interpretation and identify geochemical anomalies. - Drill hole and sample spacing is appropriate for the purpose and context in which the exploration results are reported. - Additional data from any future closer-spaced (infill) drilling may change the shape and tenor of stated anomalies and geological interpretation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	Mineralisation is interpreted to be on west-northwest-trending structures dipping to the north, and as such, the primary drill direction of 180° is appropriate to achieve practical intersection angles.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain of custody was managed by Kingston. No issues were reported.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	Kingston Resources Limited owns 75% of the Livingstone Gold Project in JV with Trillbar Resources Pty Ltd. Livingstone, (E52/3403) located northwest of Meekatharra in Western Australia, is an advanced exploration project with an existing JORC2004 Inferred Au resource of 49,900 ounces and a number of high-grade drilling intersections that indicate excellent potential for additional discoveries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The project has been subject to exploration by several companies over the past 30 years. This work has been built upon by successive explorers, culminating most recently in the work done by Talisman Mining Ltd pursuant to the resource estimation at the Boundary prospect.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The target area sits within a west-northwest trending, western arm of the Palaeoproterozoic Padbury and Bryah Basins, enclosed to the north, west and south by Archaean rocks of the Yilgarn Craton. The sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive basin rocks lie in faulted contact with the Yarlalweelor Domain of the Yilgarn Craton to the north, and the Narryer Terrane to the south. Gold deposits within the basins are typically structurally-controlled orogenic lodes, with the major deposits associated with units of the Narracoota Formation and its contacts with the adjacent formations of the Bryah Group (Harmony mine) and Padbury Group (Labouchere, Horseshoe and Fortnum mines). Structurally, there is a spatial correlation between known gold mineralisation and a series of west to north-northwest trending strike-parallel faults of the Livingstone shear zone.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	See Tables 1 within this report body for the details of the hole locations.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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	Majority of samples are 4m composites. EOH samples are 1m. There is no weighting applied. Intervals are reported as a simple arithmetic mean grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported. All drill holes are angled to MGA grid south which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend.
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.	Included in the body of announcement.
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.	Appropriate plans are included in this release
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.	All exploration results are reported
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Further AC and RC drilling is planned to follow up on current results.