



ASX Announcement

12 April 2017

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A\$0.020

Shares Outstanding: 665,769,985

Market Capitalisation: A\$13.3m

Cash: A\$5.1m (Dec 31, 2016)

ACN 009 148 529

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Livingstone gold project RC drilling results

Highlights

- **RC drilling highlights structural controls on high-grade gold mineralisation**
- **Homestead results include**
 - **7 m @ 12.59g/t from 35m in KLRC005**
 - **3m @ 5.81g/t from 30m in KLRC003**
 - **12m @ 2.46g/t from 87m in KLRC007**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX:KSN) (the Company or Kingston) is pleased to announce initial assay results from the recent RC drilling program at the Homestead and Winja prospects, within the Company's Livingstone gold project located northwest of Meekatharra in Western Australia.

The drilling consisted of 21 RC holes for 2,190m. Twelve holes were drilled at Homestead, with the intention of increasing definition within near surface mineralisation identified by previous drilling, and extending the prospect to the east. A further nine holes at Winja were designed to test a possible high-grade chute structure, previously defined by high-grade intersections such as 18m @ 7.85g/t in hole TRC070.

Best results at Homestead include:

- KLRC005: 7m @ 12.59g/t Au from 35m including 4m @ 19.56g/t;
- KLRC003: 3m @ 5.81g/t Au from 30m;
- KLRC007: 12m @ 2.46g/t Au from 87m;
- KLRC011: 7m @ 2.32g/t Au from 3m; and
- KLRC009: 4m @ 1.95g/t Au from 57m.

The drilling highlights the potential for Homestead to contain structurally-controlled zones of significant gold grades, and the result in hole KLRC007 remains open along strike to the east. The prospect now warrants step-out drilling to test its potential for significant strike extensions.

The Winja drilling was less successful, with only one hole intersecting the top of the interpreted chute structure. Hole KLRC014 (8m @ 1.81g/t from 55m) intersected lower-grade mineralisation above one of the earlier generation of high-grade holes.

"We are pleased with the Homestead results in particular. We will now review the results to fine tune our understanding of the structural model ahead of a follow up drill program. We are also now progressing approvals to commence exploration around the Livingstone's Find area," commented Kingston's Managing Director, Andrew Corbett.

<i>Homestead</i>										
Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
KLRC001	578669	7170718	454	-60	180	77	13	14	1	0.96
<i>and</i>							17	20	3	0.94
<i>and</i>							20	23	3	1.50
<i>and</i>							34	35	1	1.03
KLRC002	578670	7170738	454	-60	180	101	67	70	3	1.29
KLRC003	578656	7170692	454	-60	180	65	30	33	3	5.81
<i>including</i>							32	33	1	6.97
KLRC004	578655	7170716	454	-60	180	71	47	50	3	1.34
KLRC005	578655	7170734	454	-60	180	83	35	42	7	12.59
<i>including</i>							35	39	4	19.56
<i>and</i>							54	55	1	1.23
<i>and</i>							60	61	1	1.55
KLRC006	578644	7170761	454	-60	180	107	58	59	1	1.79
<i>and</i>							71	72	1	2.03
<i>and</i>							86	87	1	1.07
KLRC007	578806	7170722	452	-60	180	131	70	71	1	1.22
<i>and</i>							87	99	12	2.46
<i>including</i>							89	90	1	12.68
KLRC008	578806	7170767	452	-60	180	161	139	140	1	1.10
KLRC009	578778	7170721	453	-60	180	131	57	61	4	1.95
<i>and</i>							63	66	3	0.90
<i>and</i>							91	93	2	0.92
KLRC010	578781	7170766	452	-60	180	161	133	136	3	1.24
KLRC011	578643	7170718	454	-60	180	71	3	10	7	2.32
<i>and</i>							39	40	1	1.05
KLRC012	578642	7170745	454	-60	180	89	43	46	3	0.77
<i>and</i>							51	54	3	6.85
<i>including</i>							51	53	2	9.66

Table 1: Significant intersections, Homestead prospect. Intersections are calculated at a 0.7g/t lower cut-off with a maximum of 1m internal dilution. Coordinates are GDA94 Zone 50.

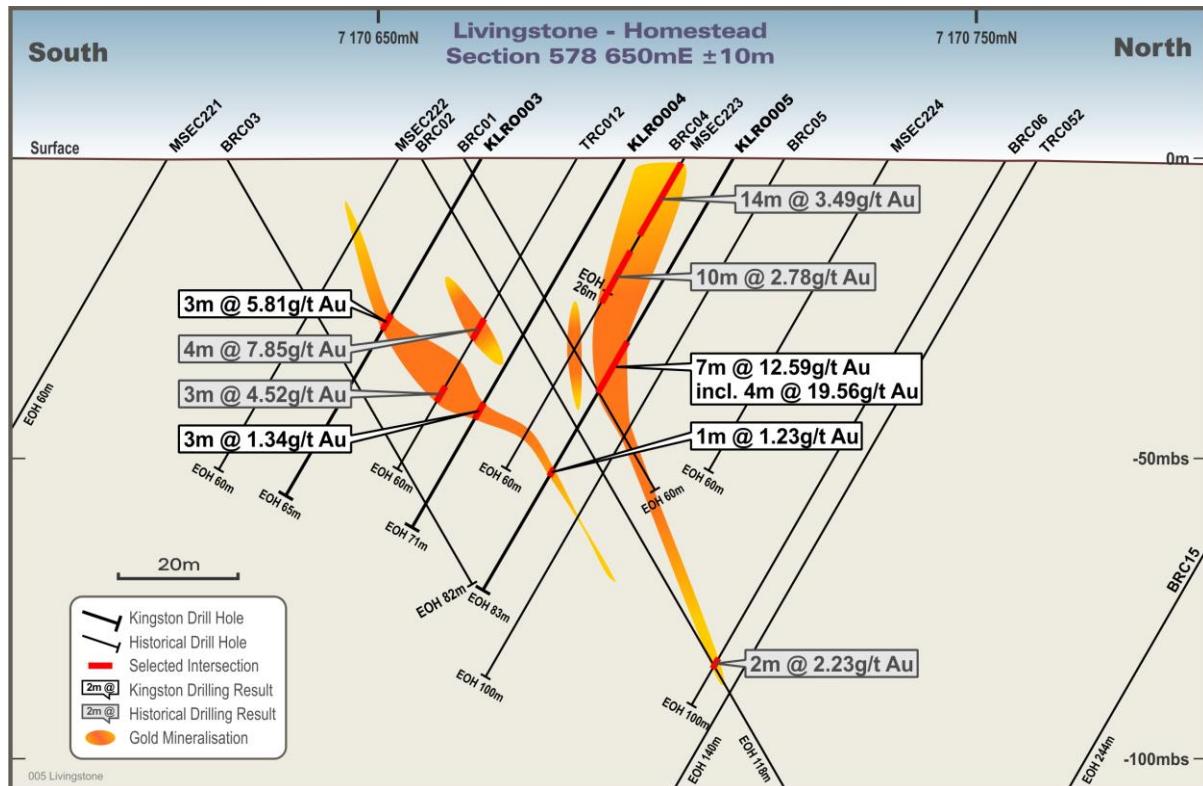


Figure 1: Homestead section 578650E showing the near-surface mineralisation.

Winja										
Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KLRC013	578798	7169238	448	-60	180	61	54	55	1	0.86
and							57	61	4	1.02
KLRC014	578758	7169241	448	-60	180	102	55	63	8	1.81
and							72	73	1	1.05
KLRC015	578741	7169268	448	-60	180	107	69	71	2	0.96
KLRC016	578742	7169291	448	-60	180	126	No Significant Intersections			
KLRC017	578780	7169253	448	-60	180	96	No Significant Intersections			
KLRC018	578839	7169229	448	-60	180	96	No Significant Intersections			
KLRC019	578883	7169212	448	-60	180	96	No Significant Intersections			
KLRC020	578721	7169281	449	-60	180	108	No Significant Intersections			
KLRC021	578699	7169297	449	-60	180	150	No Significant Intersections			

Table 2: Significant intersections, Winja prospect. Intersections are calculated at a 0.7g/t lower cut-off with a maximum of 1m internal dilution. Coordinates are GDA94 Zone 50.

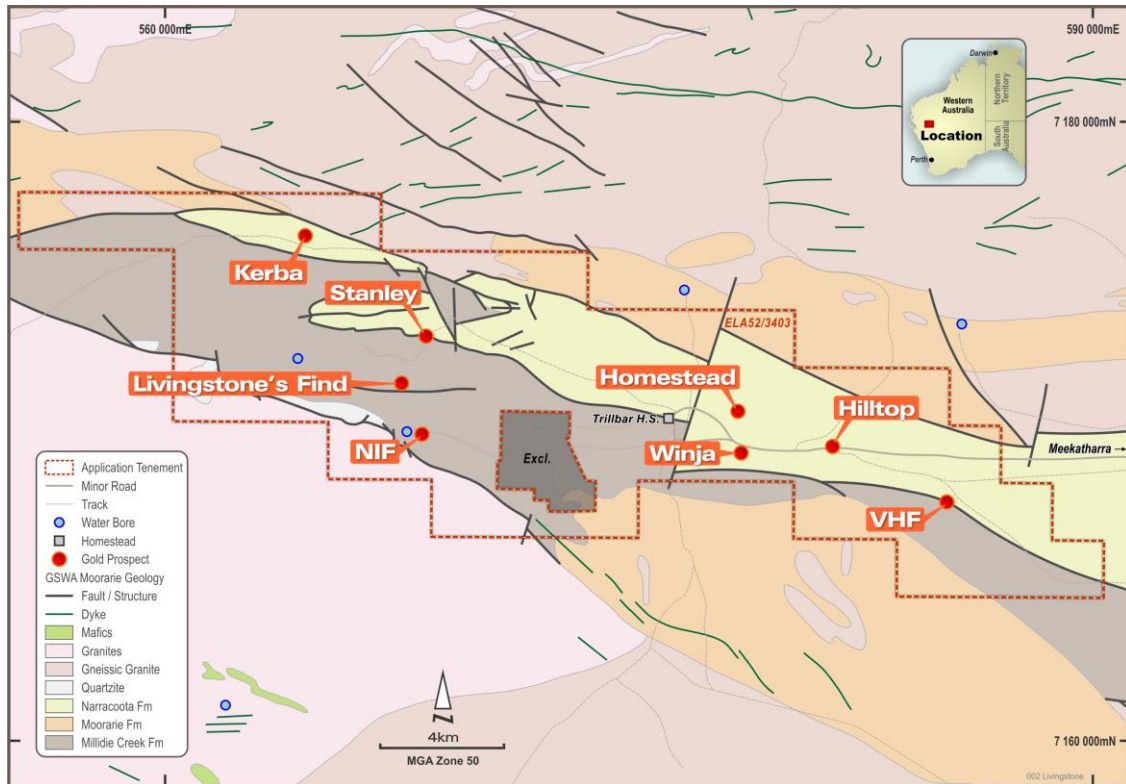


Figure 2: Prospect locations within the Livingstone gold project.

Livingstone's Find

Livingstone's Find includes several gold targets within schistose metasediments of the Millidie Creek Formation. This area also represents by far the largest geochemical gold anomaly (approximately 3km x 5km) within the project, and the only prospect with numerous historical workings and production records. Kingston's initial exploration program on Livingstone's Find, once approved, will be to build on completed field mapping of old workings and a geochemical auger program to refine the current soil anomaly.

As previously announced (refer ASX announcement on 21 Dec 2016), Kingston initial reconnaissance at Livingstone's Find area returned several high grade assays. Grab samples were taken from two lines of old workings at Livingstone's Find known as Mt Seabrook 1 and Mt Seabrook 2 (Figure 3 & 4). These samples returned gold values as high as 75g/t Au, confirming the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in the east-west structure previously exploited by the old workings.



Photo 1: Livingstone North Historical workings

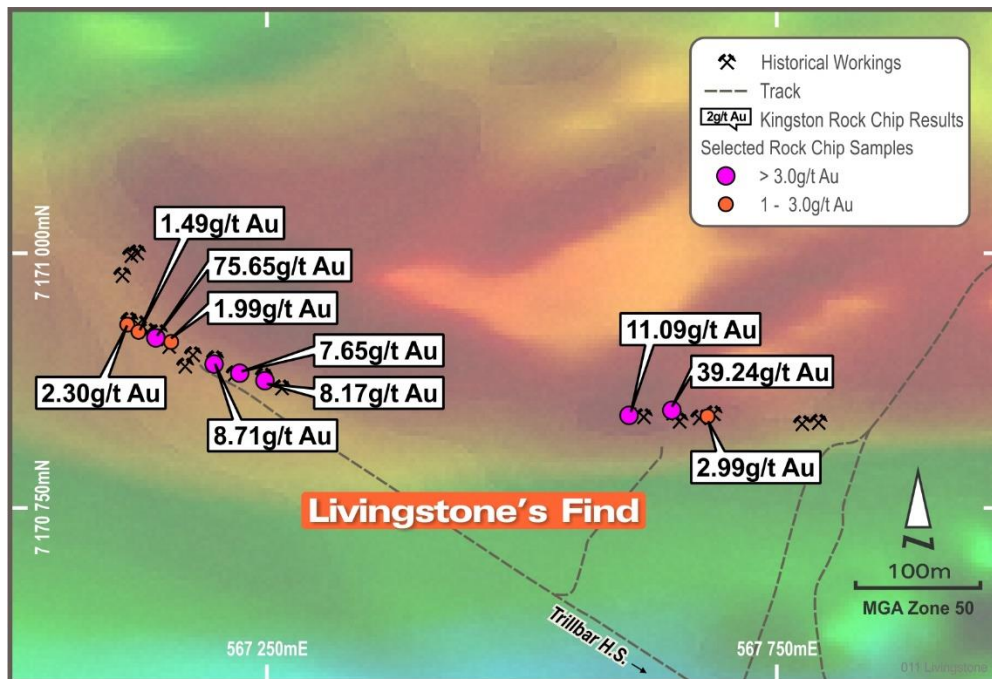


Figure 3: Grab sample results at Livingstone's Find, previously announced 21 Dec 2016

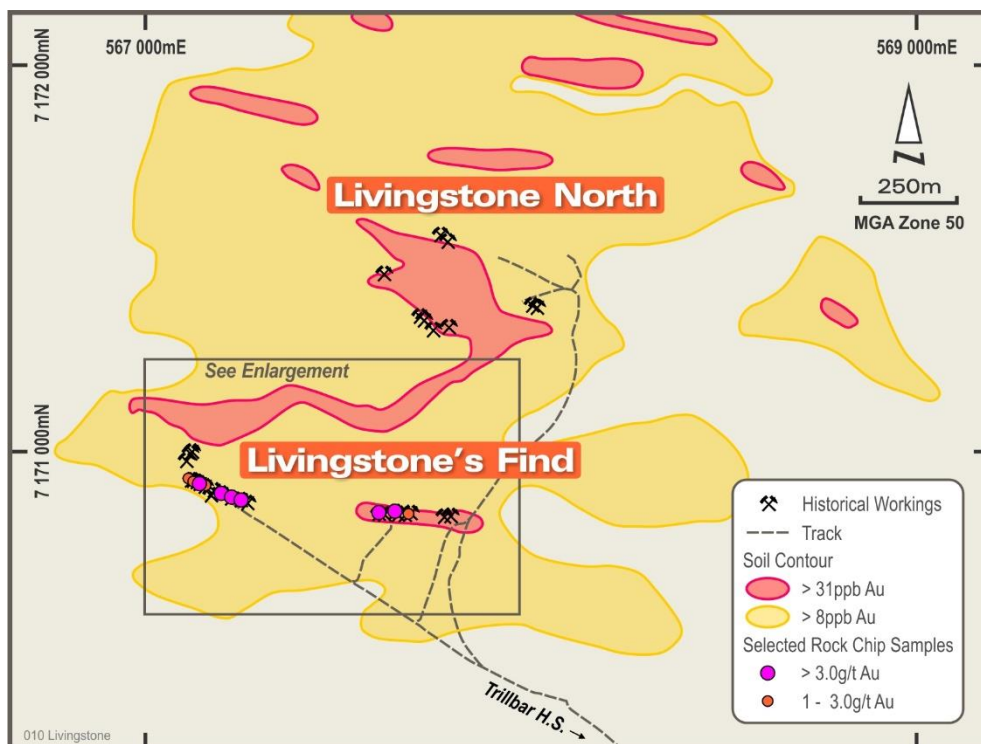


Figure 4: Sample locations and old workings mapped by KSN.

Competent Persons Statement

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.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company. The Company holds an attractive portfolio of lithium exploration tenements covering four key project areas. In Western Australia, the Mt Cattlin and Greenbushes projects are adjacent or near existing lithium mines. In the Northern Territory, the Bynoe project area is home to some exciting new discoveries and the Arunta project lies within a significant pegmatite field. In addition, the Livingstone Gold Project holds a 50koz inferred resource and is the site of a number of high grade historic intersections. The Company is well funded to rapidly advance its exploration projects, with the initial focus being the Mt Cattlin, Bynoe, and Arunta lithium projects, alongside commencement of work on the Livingstone Gold Project.



Kingston Resources Project Locations

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston RC chips were sampled in 1m intervals from a rig-mounted cone splitter. The splitter was levelled at the start of each hole using a bullseye-type spirit level. A sample of approximately 2kg was produced. The splitter reject material was collected in green plastic bags and put aside.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC)
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston RC sample recoveries were visually estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample recovery is recorded for each RC sample.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were geologically logged. Logging is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>qualitative in nature</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were split using a static cone splitter. The sample size is considered to be appropriate to the style of mineralisation. A separate sample is sieved from the splitter reject material into chip trays and used for geological logging.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (50g) and underwent analysis by fire assay (method FA50/OE04) Kingston submitted standards and blanks along with field cone split 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent geologists were engaged to verified 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston drill hole location coordinate information was collected by independent contractors Survey Results Pty Ltd. Using RTK GPS utilising GDA 94 Zone 50. Positions and heights are accurate to +/- 30mm. Vertical Datum is approximated and heights have been adopted from control point 6002 (E573230.211, N7168572.112, RL 483.983) at the Mt Seabrook Talc Mine Downhole surveys were undertaken every 30m by Ranger Drilling Pty Ltd, using a Reflex Survey Tool to measure hole deviation.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Homestead deposit is drilled on approximately 20m hole spacing on 25m sections. Winja is drilled on an approximate 20 by 20m pattern. These are the main prospects defined by RC and DD drilling. Data density and orientation is sufficient to establish continuity appropriate for the JORC 2004 mineral resource at Boundary.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is generally 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody was managed by Kingston. No issues were reported.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingston Resources Limited has an option agreement to acquire a 75% interest in the Livingstone Gold Project from Trillbar Resources Pty Ltd. Livingstone (E52/3403) is located northwest of Meekatharra in Western

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As discussed above, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following geological description is taken from the TLM 2006 Homestead resource report by Cornelius (Homestead was previously referred to as the Boundary prospect): <p>“The geology of the Boundary deposit consists of poorly-outcropping talc-chlorite-carbonate ultramafic rocks/schists and mafic rocks/schists (Narracoota Volcanics), as well as minor phyllites, dolomites and intermediate/felsic rocks covered by a thin veneer of colluvial pisolitic laterite and recent alluvial cover.</p> <p>“Mineralisation within the oxidized zone is associated with limonite replacement of mainly carbonate minerals and pyrite. The weathering profile is locally depressed over the mineralisation, coincident with the dip of the mineralised lodes. There has been a certain degree of lateritic enrichment/mobilisation of gold, with a small near-surface, near-lode supergene gold blanket developed principally on the hanging-wall of the mineralised lode position. Below the base of oxidation, limited intercepts of the fresh mineralisation show a composition of quartz-carbonate-chlorite-(pyrite)-(gold), with the suggestion of a moderate to strong quartz-pyrite-carbonate proximal alteration associated with the gold mineralisation, possibly within a (distal) chloritic envelope.”</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Tables 1 and 2 within this report body for the details of the sample locations.

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As all samples are 1m intervals there is no weighting applied. Intervals are reported as a simple arithmetic mean grade
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross sections are contained within the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate plans are included in this release
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration results are reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further RC Drilling is planned to follow up on current results, any additional work will stem from

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>the ongoing assessment of the work of all previous explorers.</p>