



ASX Announcement

26 September 2017

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A\$0.017

Shares Outstanding: 669,082,736

Market Capitalisation: A\$11.4m

Cash: A\$3.9m (June 30, 2017)

ACN 009 148 529

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Bynoe Exploration Update

Highlights

- **Recent activity increases confidence in the prospectivity of KSN Bynoe Project**
- **New lithium prospects identified at northern Bynoe**
- **Deep Ground-Penetrating Radar confirms structures coincident with soil anomaly at Southwest Cai**
- **DGPR extends the interpreted strike of the Lei Prospect**
- **Mapping and surface sampling at Jewellers and Perseverance identifies significant pegmatites**

Kingston Resources (ASX:KSN) is pleased to provide an update of exploration activity at its Bynoe Project, southwest of Darwin in the Northern Territory.

Following the announcement of drilling results¹ and additional soil sampling² in July, Kingston has been conducting field work to further refine lithium targets through mapping, soil sampling and deep ground-penetrating radar (DGPR) surveys. This work has provided additional confidence in targeting pegmatites beneath soil anomalies at Southwest Cai, as well as significantly extending the interpreted pegmatite along strike from the mineralised intersection at Lei (12m @ 1.43% Li₂O in KBRC024).

In addition, mapping of kaolinised pegmatites at the Jewellers and Perseverance prospects has identified significant strike potential; these are new areas for Kingston which require further testing.

"We are encouraged by the way our Bynoe project is continuing to develop, adding confidence to two of our most advanced prospects and identifying two other potential areas" commented Andrew Corbett, Kingston's Managing Director. "It's particularly exciting to see the Lei target increased to over 350m of strike, where we intersected 1.43% Li₂O in previous drilling. The Southwest Cai target is also very encouraging, with coincident soils and DGPR data confirming drill targets there".

"We interpret the recent announcement of a transaction between Core Exploration and Lione Resources as a logical development in the consolidation of interests in the Bynoe region. Kingston has enjoyed a close collaborative relationship with both companies to date, and we look forward to continuing that with Core as we move our projects forward".

¹ ASX announcement 19 July 2017

² Quarterly Activities Report 31 July 2017

Southwest Cai Prospect

Following extensional soil sampling at the Cai prospect which revealed a stronger lithium anomaly trending to the southwest of the area tested by drilling, Kingston conducted DGPR surveys across the anomalous trend to test for underlying pegmatite structures. The DGPR identified structures indicative of pegmatites with an upper weathered clay zone or “cap”, which can be an indicator of softer feldspar (+/- spodumene) pegmatites as opposed to unmineralised silica-dominant pegmatites. Surveys to date indicate this target is 400m long. A second, less well-defined sub-parallel structure to the north may be a second pegmatite zone up to 800m in strike length, also running parallel to the surface soil anomaly.

Further interpretation of this data is underway as a prelude to a decision on future drill testing of the anomalies.

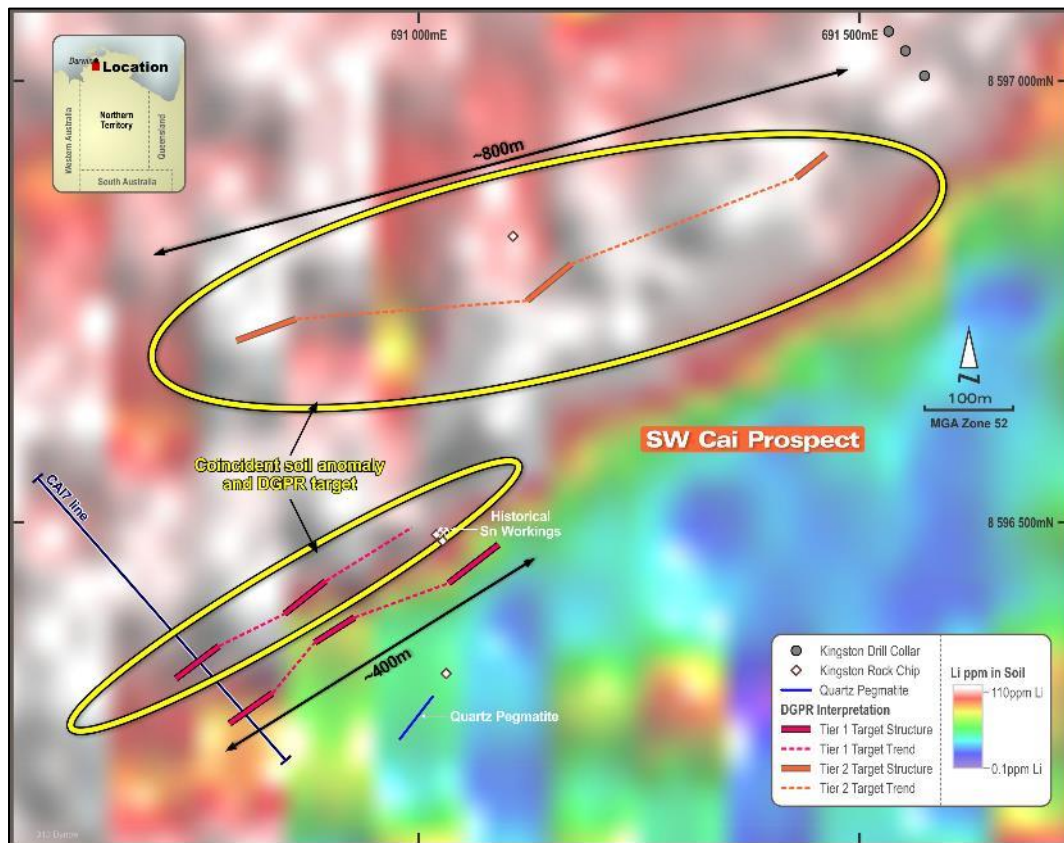


Figure 1: Southwest Cai Prospect showing the interpreted positions of DGPR structures coincident with lithium-in-soil anomalies.

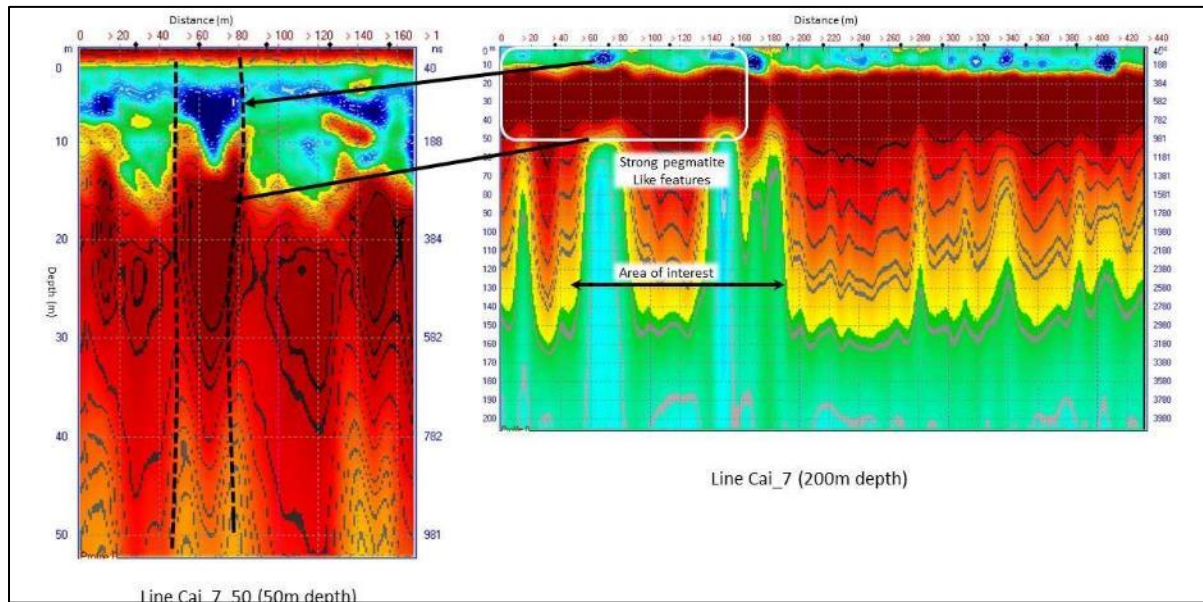


Figure 2: DGPR sections of 'Southwest Cai line 7' identifying a pegmatite-type feature with a potential clay cap (50m survey on the left highlights the weathered cap and 200m survey on the right highlights deep-seated pegmatite like structures)

Lei Prospect

DGPR surveys at Lei have extended the potential strike of the previously drilled Lei pegmatite to approximately 350m. The surveys also confirmed a second, parallel pegmatite which is untested by drilling and coincident with a secondary lithium in soil anomaly approximately 200m east of the mineralised pegmatite (see figure 3). The extension of the Lei pegmatite is particularly significant, as this is the same pegmatite where Kingston previously intersected 12m @ 1.43% Li₂O in RC hole KBRC024.

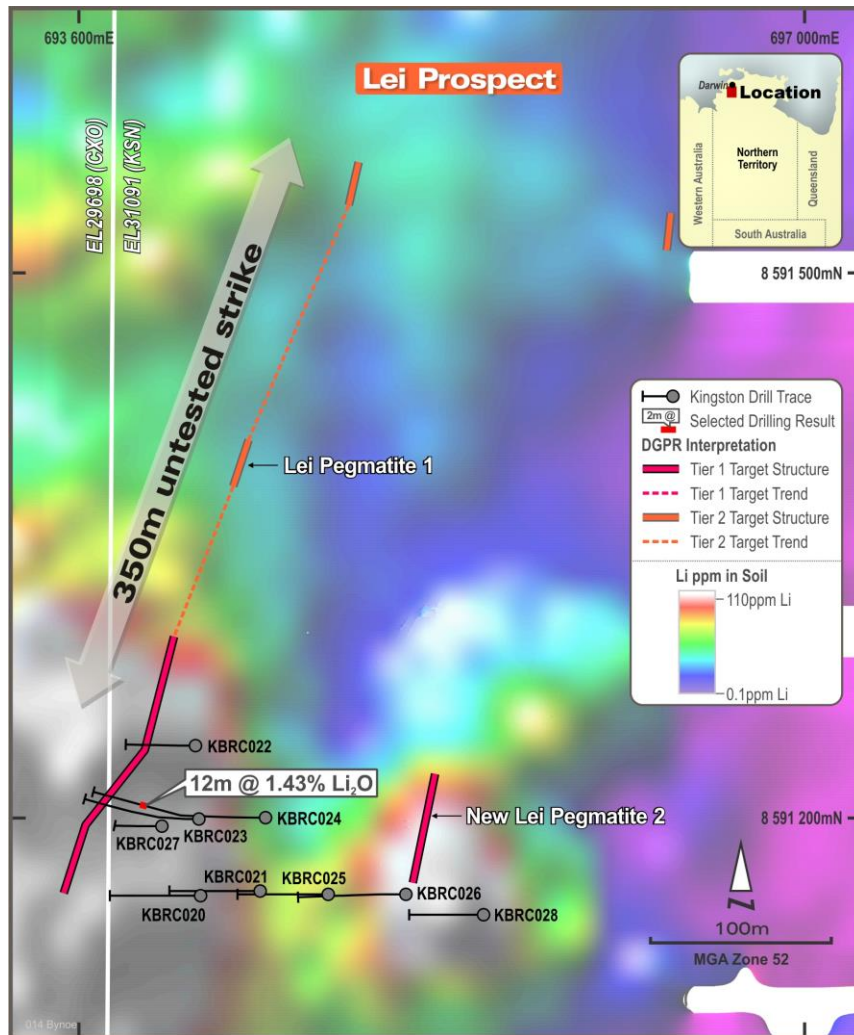


Figure 3: Lei Prospect showing the extent of pegmatite 1 interpreted from RC drilling and DGPR data, and Lei pegmatite 2 recently identified in the DGPR survey.

Jewellers-Perseverance Prospect

Mapping of historical tin/tantalum prospects at Jewellers and Perseverance, in the northern end of the Bynoe field, has identified significant outcropping pegmatites exposed in old costeans across the area. The pegmatites have been mapped as a semi-continuous zone up to 500m in strike at Jewellers Prospect and approximately 100m strike at Perseverance Prospect. This pegmatite includes weathered pegmatite zones displaying mineralogical zonation in the form of micaceous edge zones and silica-rich central zones, ranging in width from <5m up to 30m wide.

Soil sampling in the area has identified lithium anomalies striking approximately north-south which are coincident with and consistent with the mapped pegmatites at both Jewellers and Perseverance. The soil results indicate potential for other anomalies in the same prospect area (Figure 4).

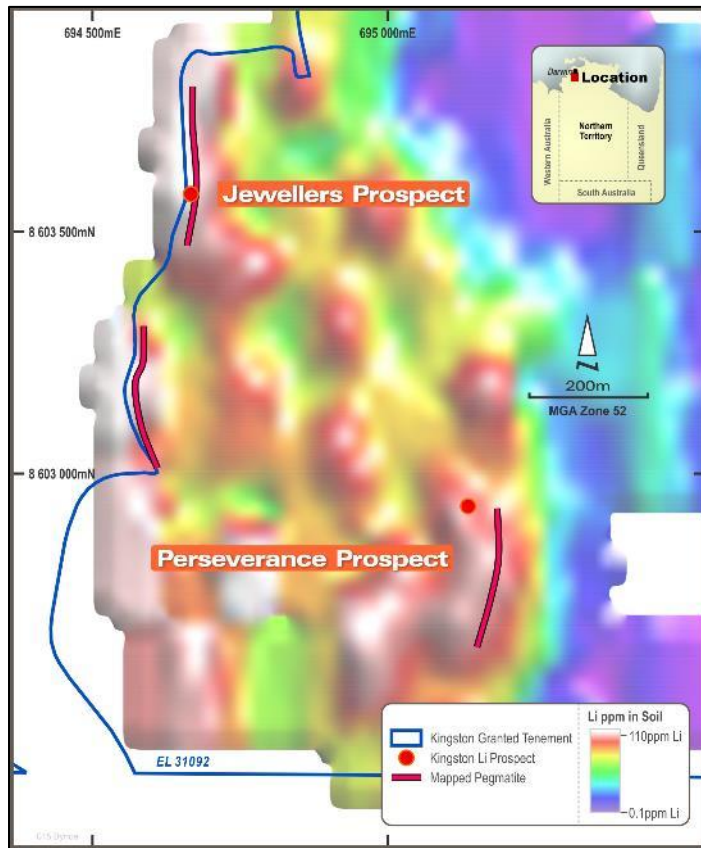


Figure 4: Jewellers & Perseverance: mapped pegmatite positions over the lithium soil sampling grid.

Future Work

Kingston continues to explore the Bynoe Project for new larger-scale lithium pegmatite targets whilst advancing existing prospects towards drilling. The Company has submitted Mine Management Plans (MMPs) for RAB/Aircore and RC drilling programs at the SW Cai Prospect as well as at Jewellers and Perseverance. KSN expects to be in a position to undertake further drilling at these prospects and at the Lei Prospect in late 2017.

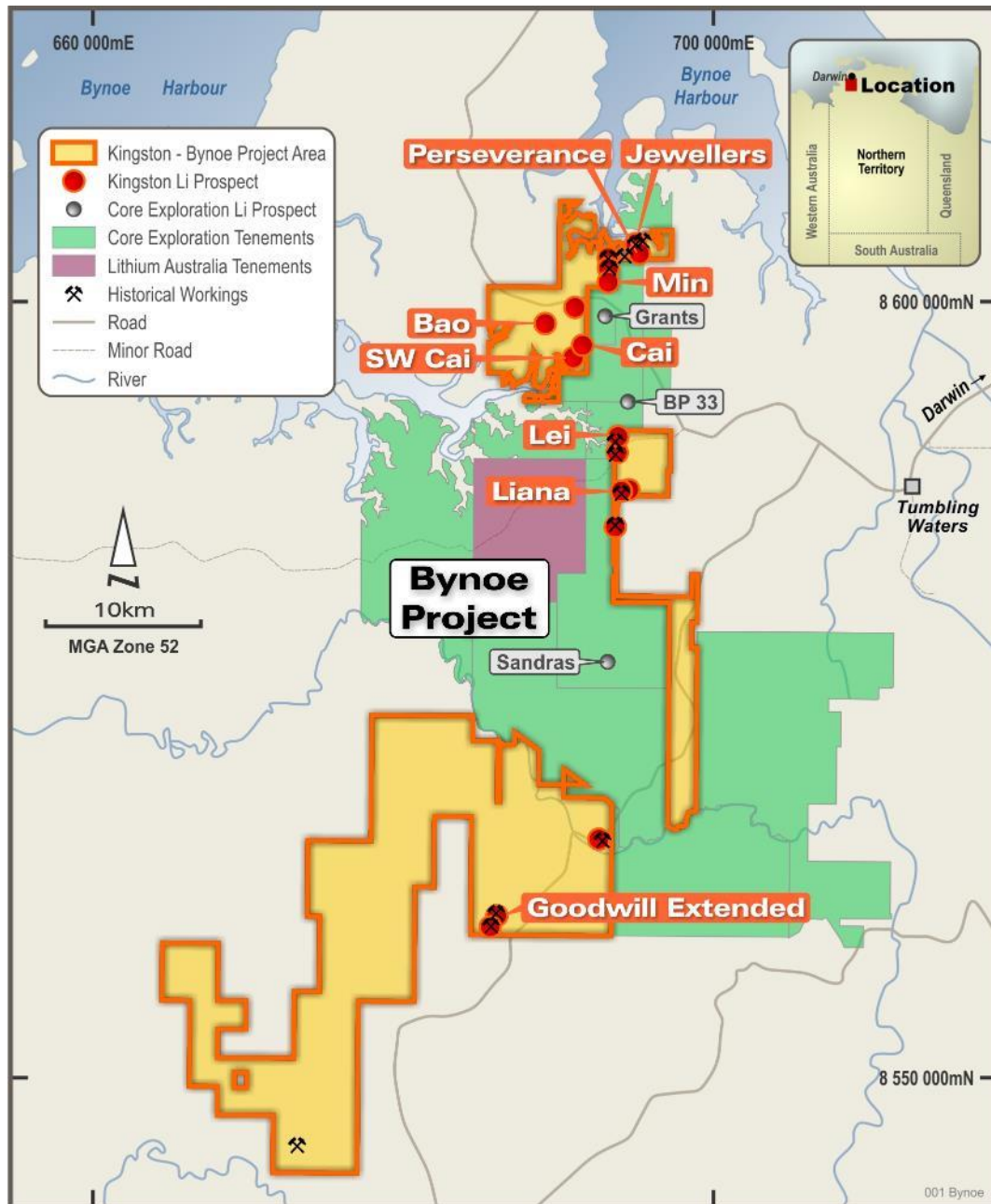


Figure 5: Initial drill targets at Bynoe.

About Kingston Resources

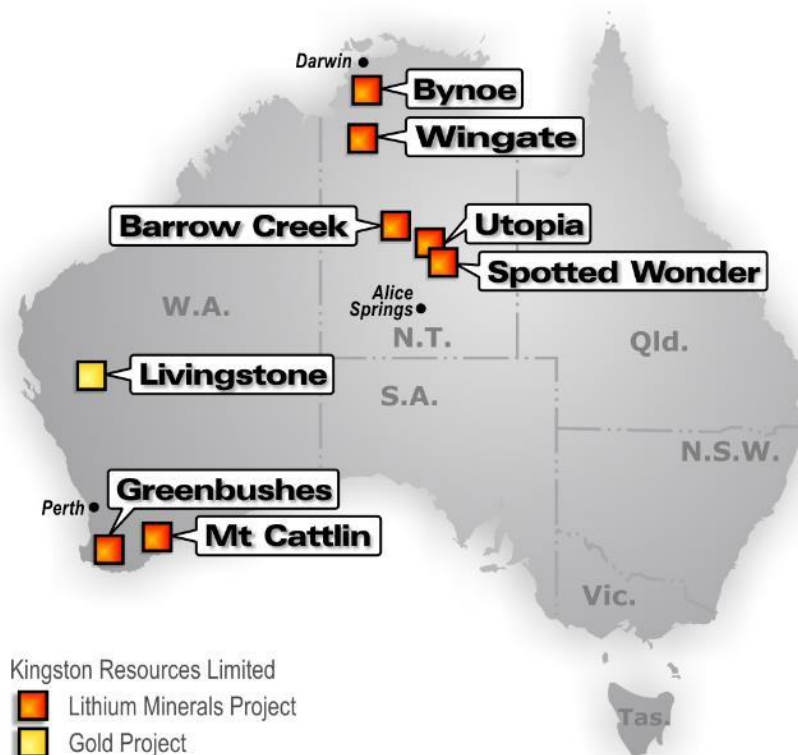
KSN is a metals exploration company with current lithium and gold exploration projects.

The Company has an attractive, well placed portfolio of lithium exploration tenements in Northern Territory and Western Australia. Initial work was carried out and reported on across the lithium portfolio during F17. The results from this activity, in addition to work carried out by others on nearby tenements, are encouraging and provide an exciting program for the current year.

In addition, KSN has an exercisable option to acquire 75% of the Livingstone Gold Project in Western Australia. This project has an inferred resource of 50koz and a number of high grade historic intersections. JV earn-in work completed and reported on in F17 extended the prospectivity of Livingstone and justifies an expanded work program.

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.



Kingston Resources Project Locations

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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"> Soil samples were collected at approximately 20cm depth and screened to -2.5mm. Soil type was noted, and sample coordinates recorded on a hand-held GPS.
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"> Not applicable to this announcement. The drilling details were announced in ASX announcement 19-7-17.
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"> Not applicable to this announcement.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were geologically logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>Logging is qualitative in nature.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this announcement.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deep Ground Penetrating Radar trials were conducted using a DGPR unit with a 6m antenna, testing 50m and 250m-deep profiles. Soil samples were sent to Intertek (Perth & Darwin) for 4A/OM (four acid digestion) with ICP-MS analysis for As, Be, Cs, Li, Ta, Rb + Sn A duplicate soil sample was collected every 25th sample as an internal duplicate. Quality control samples were additionally run by the laboratory during analysis
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All coordinate information was collected using hand held GPS utilising GDA 94, Zone 52.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	
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"> • Samples collected at 100m * 50m grids are designed to identified any potentially mineralized pegmatite trends and follow up infill to 50m * 50m is designed to identify the extent of anomalism and any zoning in the soil response. • No sample compositing has been applied to the data.
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"> • Not applicable to this announcement.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard QA/QC protocols (Geostats standards and field duplicates).
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"> • Not applicable as no audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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, 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These results are from within Kingston Resources Ltd's Bynoe Project which is owned 100% by Kingston Resources Ltd through a 100% owned subsidiary.
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"> • Previous exploration of pegmatite hosted mineralization has occurred in the Bynoe region predominantly through historical small scale mine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		workings targeting Sn ± Ta and through regional recent RC drilling programs by Core Exploration and Liontown Resources. Within KSN's target areas only historical workings and sparsely selected rock chip samples (pegmatite + host rock) have previously been undertaken.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSN is targeting any potential mineralization within the outcropping pegmatites within the Bynoe Project. The mineralization style is expected to be pegmatite hosted hard rock Sn + W + Ta + Li. The age and sources of the different pegmatite bodies in the area is thought to be Palaeoproterozoic.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this announcement.
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"> No data aggregation applied..
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>Results.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<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"> See figures in release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<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"> All currently received results have been reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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"> See release details
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSN has submitted MMP's to approve initial drilling programs at SW Cai, Jewellers and Perseverance.