ASX/Media Announcement

12 February 2020

Outstanding start to Ewatinona Resource drilling program

Mineral Resource update expected by mid-year, ahead of the commencement of mining studies for the 2.8Moz Misima Gold Project

- **Encouraging results from the first three holes in the Ewatinona Resource definition drilling program, including:**
    - **10.2m @ 3.68g/t Au from 10m, including:**
        - **4.2m @ 2.03g/t Au; and**
        - **4m @ 7.15g/t Au, including 1.4m @ 18.58g/t Au**
    - **11.56m @ 1.44g/t Au from 111.6m**
    - **15.6m @ 1.18g/t Au from 49.6m**
    - **10m @ 0.91g/t Au from 40m, including:**
        - **6m @ 1.16g/t Au**
    - **6m @ 2.46g/t Au from 4m**
- **Resource definition drilling at Ewatinona, part of the Quartz Mountain region at Misima, has now accelerated with two drill rigs active in the area**
- **Results from the drilling program will underpin an update to the Mineral Resource, ahead of the commencement of feasibility studies for the Misima Gold Project**
- **Follow-up drilling at the nearby Abi discovery, where Kingston's discovery hole GDD044 returned 23.6m @ 2.91g/t Au from 7.4m, to be completed shortly**

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that Phase 2 Resource definition drilling at the Ewatinona deposit, part of the Quartz Mountain region at the 2.8Moz Misima Gold Project in PNG, is off to a strong start, with encouraging high-grade results delivered from the first three drill holes.

New gold intersections from drilling at Ewatinona include:

- 6m @ 2.46g/t Au from 4m in GDD066
- 3.6m @ 2.05g/t Au from 21.3m in GDD066
- 4.8m @ 1.07g/t Au from 43.2m in GDD066
- 33.16m @ 0.87 g/t Au from 90m in GDD066, including:

- 11.56m @ 1.44g/t Au from 111.6m; and
- 11.6m @ 0.84g/t Au from 90m

- 10.2m @ 3.68g/t Au from 10m in GDD068, including
  - 4.2m @ 2.03g/t Au; and
  - 4m @ 7.15g/t Au, including 1.4m @ 18.58g/t Au
- 10m @ 0.91g/t Au from 40m in GDD068, including:
  - 6m @ 1.16g/t Au
- 15.6m @ 1.18g/t Au from 49.6m in GDD070
- 5.5m @ 0.91g/t Au from 67.8m in GDD070

Kingston Resources Limited Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said: *"This represents a very strong start to our Phase 2 drilling program at Ewatinona, which is aimed at upgrading and potentially expanding the existing 220,000 ounce Inferred Resource.*

"Following the excellent results we've recently reported at Misima North and Umuna East, we are pleased to be delivering drilling success across all three of the potential starter pit areas we've identified, putting us well on track with our clearly defined strategy of identifying shallow mineralisation to provide early mill feed at Misima.

"Drilling results will feed into a Mineral Resource update that we expect to deliver mid-year, which will then form the foundation for a Pre-feasibility Study which we hope to deliver by year-end.

"Drilling within the Quartz Mountain area is expected to continue throughout the current quarter, including some eagerly anticipated follow-up holes at the Abi discovery, where our previous drilling returned 23.6m @ 2.91g/t Au from 7.4m (see ASX Announcement 17 September 2019).

"While this drilling is ongoing, we will also assess the full suite of recent results from Misima North, Umuna East and Quartz Mountain to determine key priorities for further drilling."

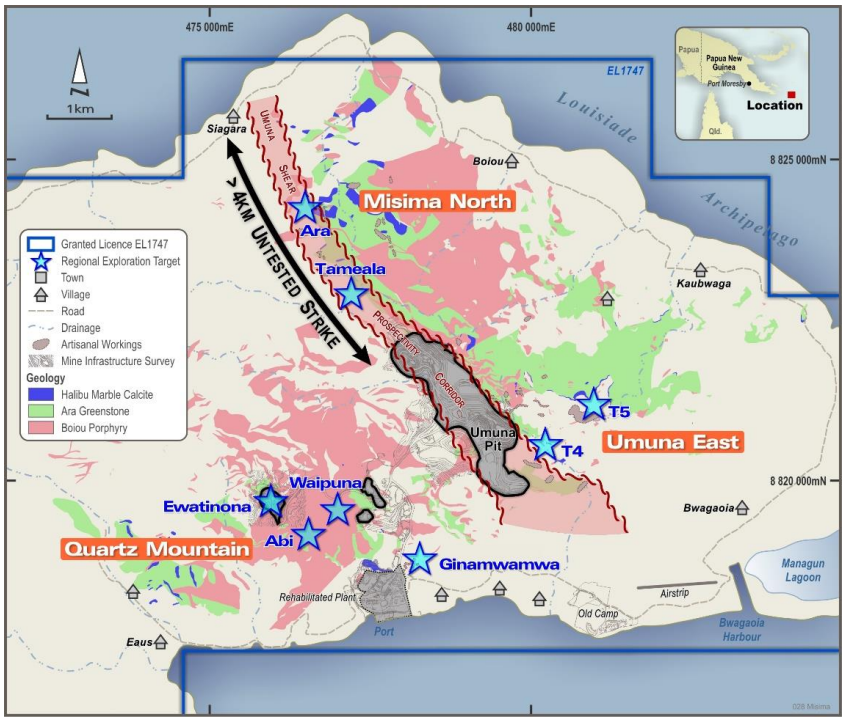

Figure 1: Misima Gold Project – Regional target map

Holes GDD066, GDD068 and GDD070 represent the first drill holes undertaken since completion of the 2019 Phase 1 drilling program and subsequent review of the geological model at Ewatinona. The Phase 1 program confirmed the style of mineralisation, tenor of grade, and intersected new mineralised structures outside of the existing Mineral Resource (see ASX Release 26 August 2019).

Phase 2 Resource definition drilling is targeting:

- Infill between historical drilling;
- Potentially mineralised zones outside and below the USD$1400 pit shell that constrains the current Mineral Resource; and
- Along-strike extensions of mineralised structures interpreted from surface geochemistry.

Phase 2 drilling completed to date has intersected veins and structures characteristic of the ore historically mined at Ewatinona, with all three drill holes traversing multiple intervals of gold mineralisation with substantial apparent widths, the larger intervals ranging between 10m and 33m, each containing a higher grade core within the broader mineralised zone. These intercepts confirm the geometry and location of interpreted moderate to steep dipping structures and mineralised zones within that region of the Mineral Resource.

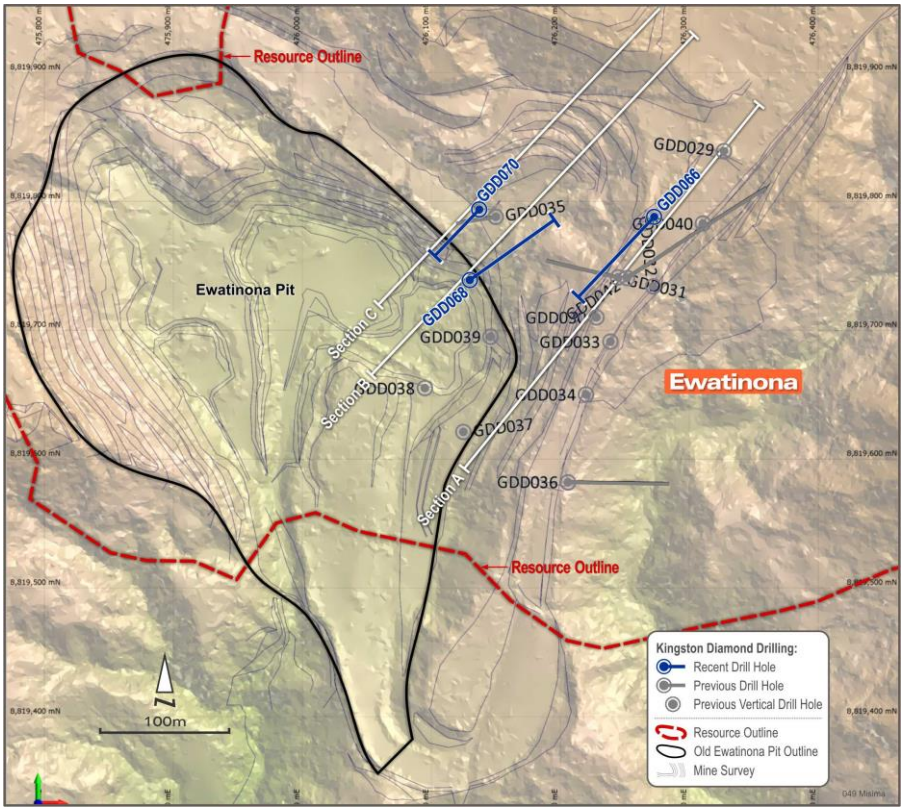

Figure 2: New drill hole locations and section views

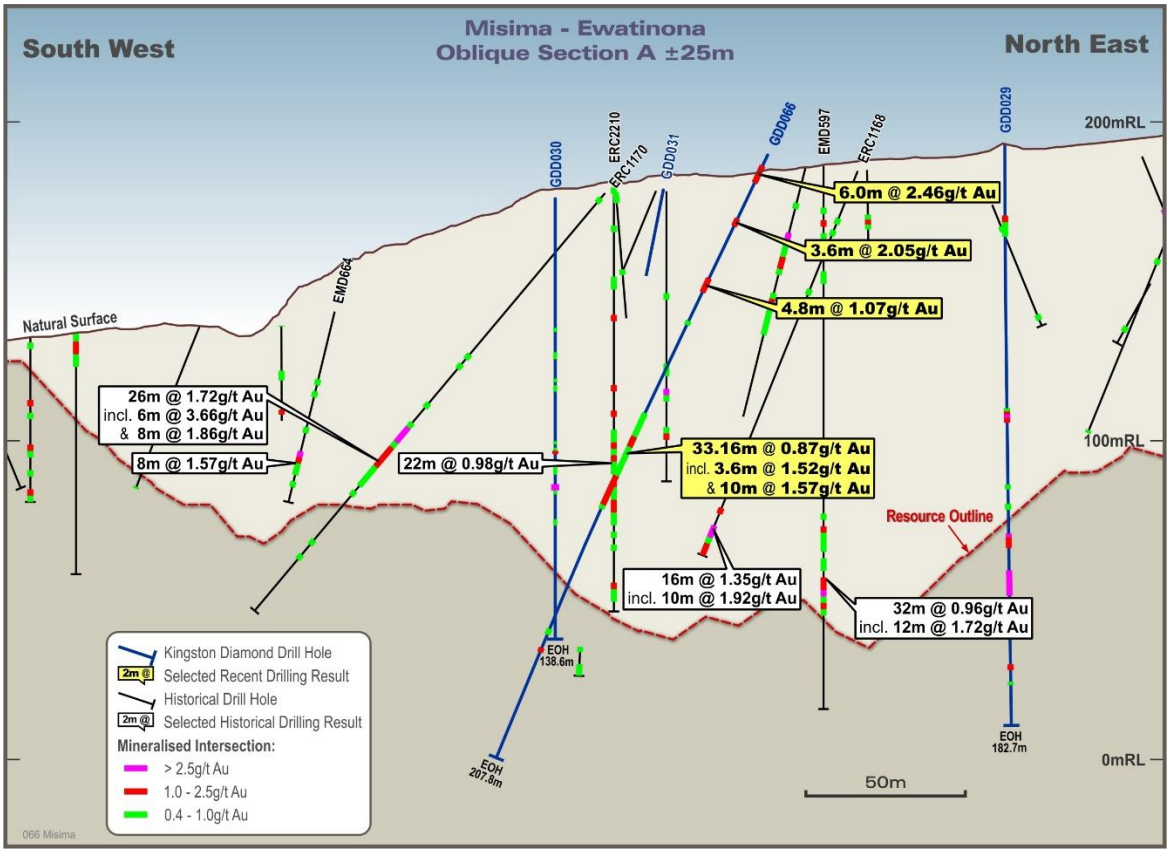

Figure 3: Section A highlighting multiple zones of mineralisation

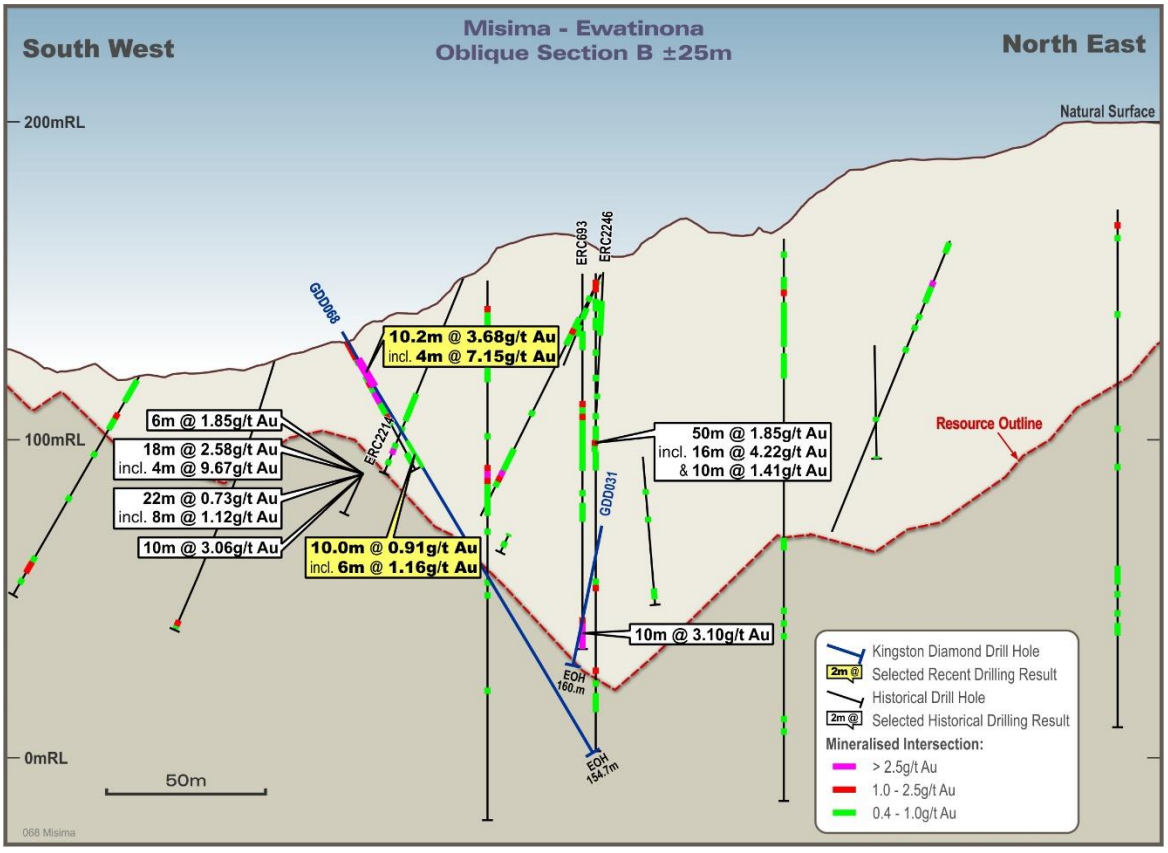

Figure 4: Section B showing grade continuity between holes

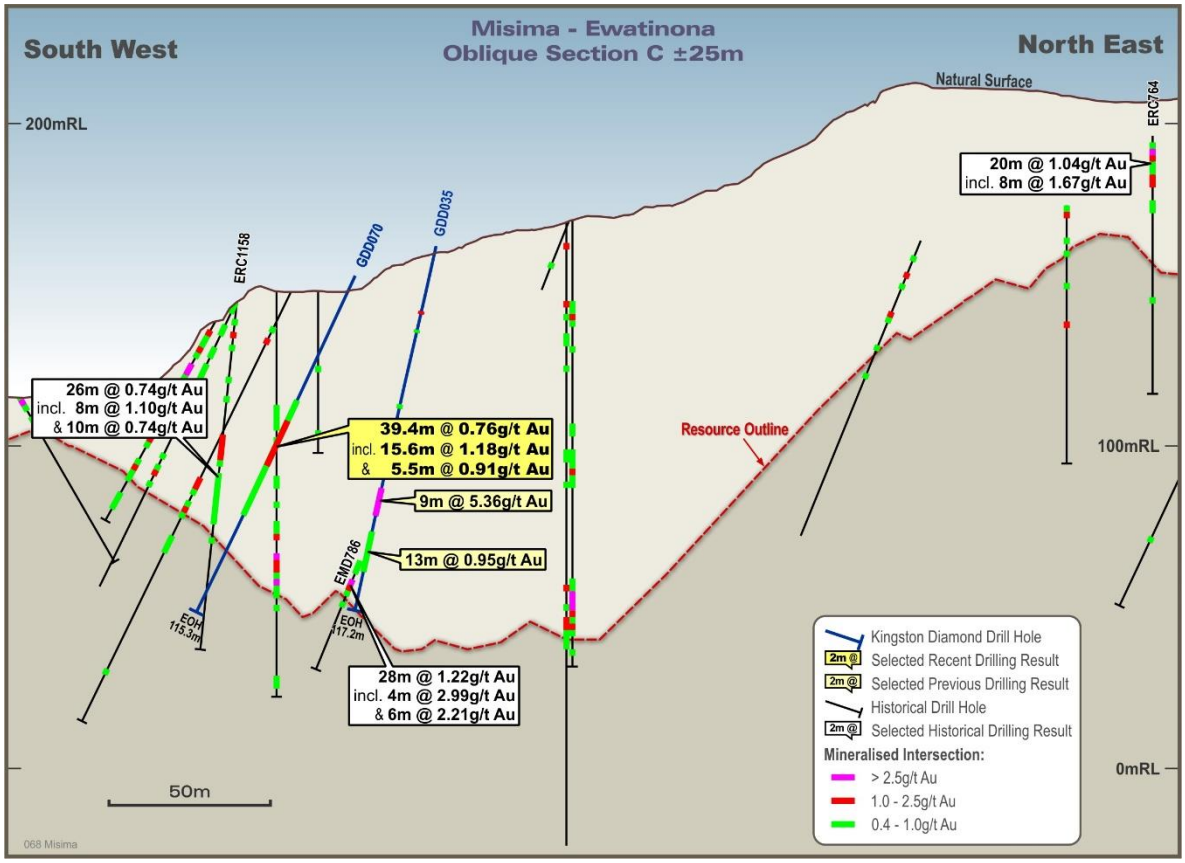

Figure 5: Section C resource infill drilling confirming grade location and distribution

Gold mineralisation at Ewatinona occurs within carbonate base metal style mineralisation assemblages as veins and breccias and infill within micro diorite that has been pervasively altered by silica, sericite, clay and pyrite. Typically, gold intervals coincide with zones that host sphalerite, galena, pyrite and silica mineralisation. Geological logging and orientated veins and breccias in drill core reflect the broader-scale interpretation of mineralisation hosted by a series of moderate to steep-dipping, stacked structures with WNW to NW trends.

The pace of drilling has increased at Ewatinona with two diamond drill rigs operating since the start of December 2019. A further ten drill holes have been completed to date, with assays pending. Phase 2 drilling will continue at Ewatinona to the end of February, followed by a geology model and Mineral Resource update in Q2 CY2020.

Table 1: New significant intercepts Intersections are calculated at a minimum cut-off of 0.4g/t Au with a maximum 2m of internal dilution. Grades are weighted by sample length and averaged over the interval

Hole ID	Status	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
GDD066	Final	4	10	6	2.46	2.4	72	1223	285
		21.3	24.9	3.6	2.05	6.9	3	126	152
		43.2	48	4.8	1.07	1.4	42	808	4460
		58.2	59.5	1.3	0.699	0.9	23	189	732
		90	123.6	33.6	0.87	1.1	44	921	1276
incl				5.4	0.68	1.7	17	756	1520
&				3.6	1.52	0.9	53	1179	2088
&				10	1.57	1.2	67	1576	2190
		164	166	2	0.82	0.0	5	275	202
		170.5	175	4.5	1.61	3.0	10	279	2020
GDD068	Prelim	10	20.2	10.2	3.68				
incl				4	7.15				
incl				1.4	18.58				
&				4.2	2.03				
		40	50	10	0.91				
incl				6	1.16				
GDD070	Prelim	42.6	82	39.4	0.76				
incl				15.6	1.18				
&				5.5	0.91				
&				5	0.55				

Table 2: Drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
GDD066	476273	8819788	190	223	-65	207.8
GDD068	476130	8819739	134	55	-60	154.7
GDD070	476137	8819794	152.78	223	-65	115.3

This release has been authorised by the Kingston Resources Limited Managing Director, Andrew Corbett. For all enquiries please contact Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, on +61 2 8021 7492.

About Kingston Resources

Kingston Resources is a metals exploration company which is focused on exploring and developing the world-class Misima Gold Project in PNG. Misima hosts a JORC resource of 2.8Moz Au. Misima was operated as a profitable open pit mine by Placer Pacific between 1989 and 2001, producing over 3.7Moz before it was closed when the gold price was below US$300/oz. The Misima Project offers outstanding potential for additional resource growth through exploration success targeting extensions and additions to the current 2.8Moz Resource base. Kingston currently owns 77% of the Misima Gold Project where active exploration programs are underway.

In addition, Kingston owns 75% of the high-grade Livingstone Gold Project in Western Australia where active exploration programs are also in progress.

Kingston project locations

The Misima Mineral Resource estimate outlined below was released in an ASX announcement on 27 November 2017. Further information relating to the resource is included within the original announcement.

Resource Category	Cutoff (g/t Au)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Silver Grade (g/t Ag)	Au (Moz)	Ag (Moz)
Indicated	0.5	37.2	1.1	4.9	1.3	5.8
Inferred	0.5	45.0	1.0	5.6	1.5	8.1
Total	**0.5**	**82.3**	**1.1**	**5.3**	**2.8**	**13.9**

Table 3: Misima JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate summary table

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 Rechner BSc (Geology) MAIG, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rechner is a Director of the Company. Mr Rechner 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 Rechner 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Umuna Gold Deposit, Misima Island

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Drilling • Samples are core from diamond drilling of PQ and HQ size. • Core is sampled in 2m intervals away from the ore zone or to lithological contacts, whichever is shorter. In mineralised areas core is sampled in 1 to 2m lengths or to lithological contacts. Surface Sampling • The samples were channel samples and rock chips, sampled by hand using geo-picks to geological boundaries after soil, vegetation and debris had been cleared away with shovels.
Drilling techniques	• PQ and HQ triple-tube diamond drilling. All core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• Core recovery is measured as the difference between core recovered in a drill run and the down-hole run shown on the driller's core blocks. • The driller modifies drilling pressure to optimise core recovery as much as possible, particularly in areas of softer lithologies. • There is no observed relationship or bias between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• Core samples are logged for lithology, structure, alteration, rock quality and magnetic susceptibility. Structure, Rock Quality Designation (RQD) and magnetic susceptibility are quantitative measurements. • All core is photographed by tray. • Channel samples and rock chips are logged for lithology and any visible mineralogy and alteration.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Drilling • Up to Sept. 2019, PQ3 core is cut and sampled as quarter core. From Oct. 2019, PQ3 core is cut and sampled as half core. • HQ3 core is cut as half core. The orientation line is used as a cutting guide to ensure consistency in sampling. • The sampling interval and technique is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation and is consistent with the techniques used by Misima Mines Ltd (Placer) during previous exploration and mining of the project. • The sample size is appropriate to the observed mineralisation style and historical geostatistical distribution of gold values. All Samples • Samples are transported to Intertek in Lae where they are dried and crushed to 95% passing 3mm. The crushed sample is then pulverised and a 50g charge is taken for gold analysis by fire assay. • A 100g pulp from each sample is flown to Townsville where they are analysed using Intertek's Four Acid 33 Element package. An OES finish is provided for Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu values that report over-range assays.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Standard reference materials are inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • Field duplicates were inserted at a frequency of one per 20 samples. • Blanks are inserted at a frequency of one per 50 samples. • QAQC performance is tracked using acQuire database software. • Acceptable levels of accuracy have been achieved using these techniques. • Intertek conducts periodic laboratory QAQC including sizing tests and crushate / pulp duplicate tests. • Gold values are also verified by assaying batches of pulps at an independent assay lab in Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• No independent data verification procedures were undertaken other than the QA/QC mentioned above. • Primary data is recorded on site either digitally or on paper logs before being transferred to Perth for loading into an acQuire database. Assay data is provided digitally as CSV and PDF files.
Location of data points	• Hole collar locations are recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPS, recording X,Y,Z positions in GDA94 datum (Zone 56). Z positions are later adjusted to fit LiDAR values. • Down-hole orientation is recorded using a Reflex survey camera taking a shot every 30m. • Channel samples and rock chips are located using a handheld Garmin GPS to record the centre of each 2m channel interval in GDA94 datum Zone 56.
Data spacing and distribution	• Sample intervals are shown in the table of significant intersections in the body of this announcement. • No compositing has been applied.

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Holes are drilled approximately orthogonal to the interpreted trend of mineralisation • This orientation is considered to avoid sample bias relative to the angle of mineralised structures. • Channels are dug approximately perpendicular to the strike of observed lithological contacts.
Sample security	• Samples were submitted by air or sea freight by Gallipoli Exploration (PNG), a subsidiary of Kingston, personnel for freight from Misima to Lae, and collected from Lae by Intertek staff. There were no other specific sample security protocols in place.
Audits or reviews	• Not applicable

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Misima Island is part of the Louisiade Archipelago within Milne Bay Province of PNG. It is situated in the Solomon Sea about 625 km east of Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. The site is located at an approximate latitude of 10° 40' South and longitude of 152° 47' E. • The Property consists of a single Exploration Licence, (EL) 1747, comprising 53 sub blocks, covering a total area of 180 km^2. This EL is valid until 20 March 2021. All conditions pertaining to compliance of the title have been met. The Property is located on the eastern portion of the island and includes the historic mining areas of Umuna and Quartz Mountain. There are no known impediments. KSN holds title via its subsidiary Gallipoli Exploration Ltd. Gallipoli is the legal entity and tenement holder and is responsible for performing its obligations under the *Mining Act* 1992.
Exploration done by other parties	• The project area has been subject to mineral exploration by a number of previous parties, most notably Placer Pacific between 1987 to 2004. • For a detailed summary of previous explorers' work readers are recommended to read the JORC Table 1 released with the November 2017 Misima resource update (ASX:KSN announcement 27 November 2017).
Geology	• Misima Island forms part of the Louisiade Archipelago which is a continuation of the Papuan Fold Belt of the Papuan Peninsula offshore eastwards through the Papuan Plateau. The oldest rocks on Misima are Cretaceous to Paleogene metamorphic rocks, which can be subdivided into the western Awaibi Association and the younger overthrust eastern Sisa Association that is host to the gold and copper mineralization. The two associations are separated by an original thrust fault with later extensional activation. • Mineralisation deposit style on Misima Island is best described as Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal due to the strong association with porphyry Cu Au style alteration, veining and characteristics, the dominance of Ag Zn Pb Au Cu Mn geochemistry as well as complex alteration styles and geometry. • Styles of mineralisation observed include multiphase hydrothermal breccia, stockworks both sheeted and three-dimensional, skarn, jasperoidal replacement, and poorly banded vein infill of quartz and carbonate with associated pyrite, galena, sphalerite, barite and minor tetrahedrite. • Structurally the Umuna geometry is typical of a complex fault array with a large major fault hosting the majority of the precious metal mineralisation with numerous ancillary splays developed in the footwall to the main structure. The intersection of the splays and the dominant Umuna Fault are loci for zones of well-developed mineralisation. Mineralisation has a dominant structural control however strong secondary stratigraphic controls are also observed in particular where skarn style mineralisation is developed in Halibu Limestone – Ara Schist contacts. A series of north west trending splays intersect and control the loci of the higher-grade material within the Umuna fault zone.
Drill hole Information	• Hole locations and orientations are displayed in the table within the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• Where significant intersection results are used, the average grades are weighted by the sample width of each assay within the intersection. • No metal equivalence calculations are used in reporting.
Relationship between	• Drill orientation is as close to perpendicular as possible given the limitations of the rig used. True widths vary from approximately 85% to approximately 100% of the down-hole width based on the current

Criteria	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	interpretation.
Diagrams	• See figures in release
Balanced reporting	• The cut-off grade used in determining significant intersections is shown in the table within the body of this announcement. Lower grade or unmineralised sections of the hole are not reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other relevant exploration data is released to the market on an ongoing basis.
Further work	• Exploration drilling is planned to continue during 2020. • Further work will involve structural mapping and interpretation, channel sampling orthogonal to mineralised structures, and drilling.