

Outstanding new high-grade surface results of up to 35.0g/t Au at Abi to underpin upcoming diamond drilling program

- Outstanding surface geochemistry results highlight strong potential of the newly discovered Abi Prospect, in the Quartz Mountain area of the 2.8Moz Misima Gold Project.
- Results include:
 - 0.7m @ 7.73g/t Au
 - 7.7m @ 20.87g/t Au
 - 2m @ 10.50g/t Au
 - 5.2m @ 3.00g/t Au
- Drilling at Abi imminent, focusing on steeply-dipping mineralised breccias.
- New geological model used to inform planning of new drill holes.

Kingston Resources Limited (ASX: **KSN**) (**Kingston** or the **Company**) is pleased to report additional outstanding high-grade results from surface geochemistry at the recently discovered Abi Prospect, located near the site of the historical processing plant at its flagship 2.8Moz **Misima Gold Project** in PNG.

New preliminary channel samples have highlighted the potential for significant shallow gold mineralisation at Abi, particularly in the vicinity of hole GDD044. Results from the initial drilling at Abi delivered an outstanding initial intersection in GDD044 of **23.6m @ 2.91g/t Au from 7.4m**, including **13.5m @ 4.60g/t Au from 17.5m** and including **4.3m @ 11.58g/t Au from 19.1m** within a breccia unit not previously intersected in historical drilling (see ASX release 17th September 2019).

Kingston has been conducting sampling programs in the Abi area peripheral to GDD044 in order to delineate new surface mineralisation that could indicate a continuation of the same mineralised breccia at depth.

Final and preliminary assay results from this work have returned significant gold values, including:

- 0.7m @ 7.73g/t Au
- 7.7m @ 20.87g/t Au, including 4.4m @ 35.00 g/t Au
- 2m @ 10.50g/t Au
- 5.2m @ 3.00g/t Au



The new high-grade results from channel samples south-east of GDD044 show that the mineralisation is open. A total of 47 channel samples were collected across mapped breccia bodies comprised of granodiorite porphyry and greenstone clasts as well as intensely altered and veined diorites and porphyries.

The breccia unit is host to vuggy quartz veins and in-fill with base metal sulphide assemblages, characteristic of Misima-style gold mineralisation and, more specifically, the unit identified in GDD044.

Kingston Resources Limited Managing Director, Andrew Corbett, said: “These outstanding geochemical results continue to build the picture for us at Abi, adding further weight to the rock chip and channel samples reported on 17 September and the exceptional result reported in hole GDD044. While it’s still early days with this target, the results so far certainly give us confidence that there is more to come, and we are looking forward to seeing what the upcoming drilling can deliver.

“We expect to be drilling a number of follow-up holes at Abi over the coming months, in conjunction with our program at nearby Ewatinona. The broader Quartz Mountain region continues to shape up well as we look to deliver on our strategy of identifying potential starter pit areas at Misima, with added benefit of being close to the historical plant site and haul roads.”

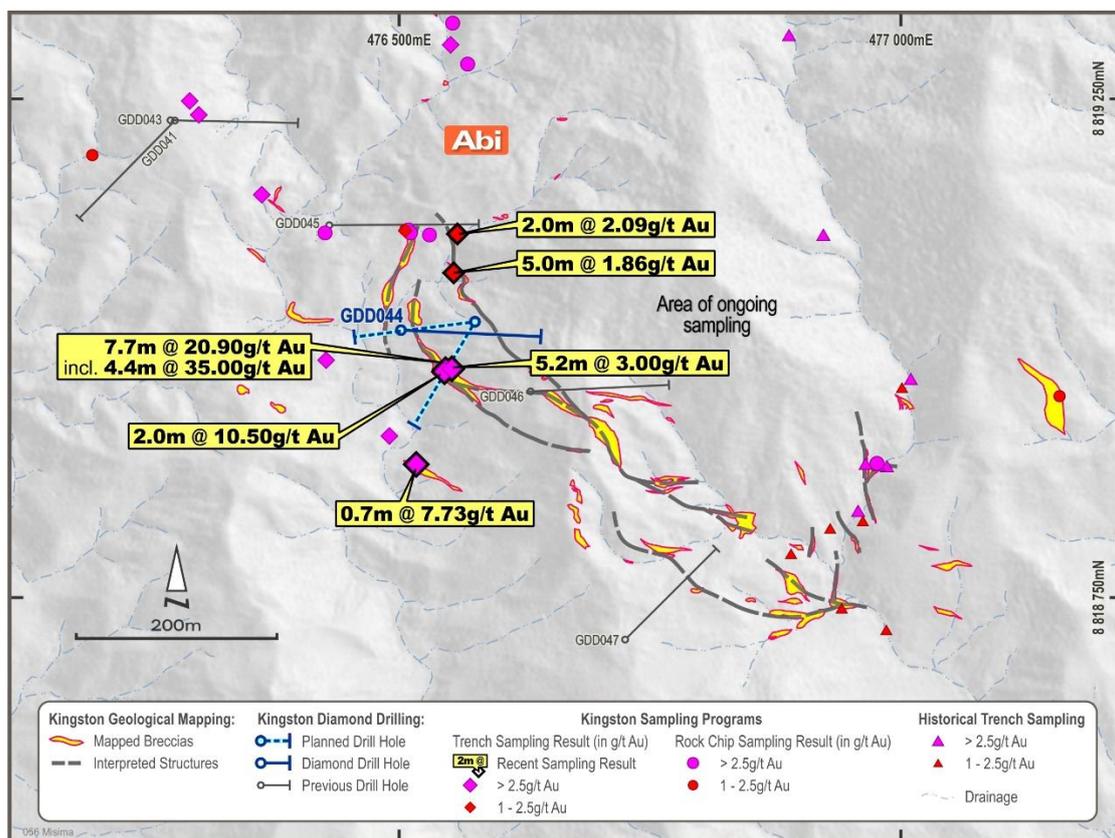


Figure 1. Abi drilling and recent geochemical results with significant results highlighted

The breccia unit is interpreted to be steeply dipping to the north-east, potentially controlled by the north-west trending, north-east dipping Abi fault. Follow-up drilling at Abi has now been designed to specifically target extensions of the mineralisation identified in GDD044.

Following on from the geological review of the Quartz Mountain area (see ASX release 25th of November), the geological model for the Abi prospect has been updated to incorporate this new interpretation. Figure 2 is a visual depiction of the new conceptual model.

Drilling Plan

Two diamond drill holes have been designed to test for further mineralisation at Abi. Both holes will be collared from the same location, east of the GDD044 collar. The first hole will intersect the mineralisation in GDD044, approaching from the east in a scissor design. The hole is designed to extend into the footwall in order to test the extent of mineralisation there. The second hole is designed to test the new high-grade surface results to the south-east, specifically testing the continuation of the mineralised breccia along strike and at depth.

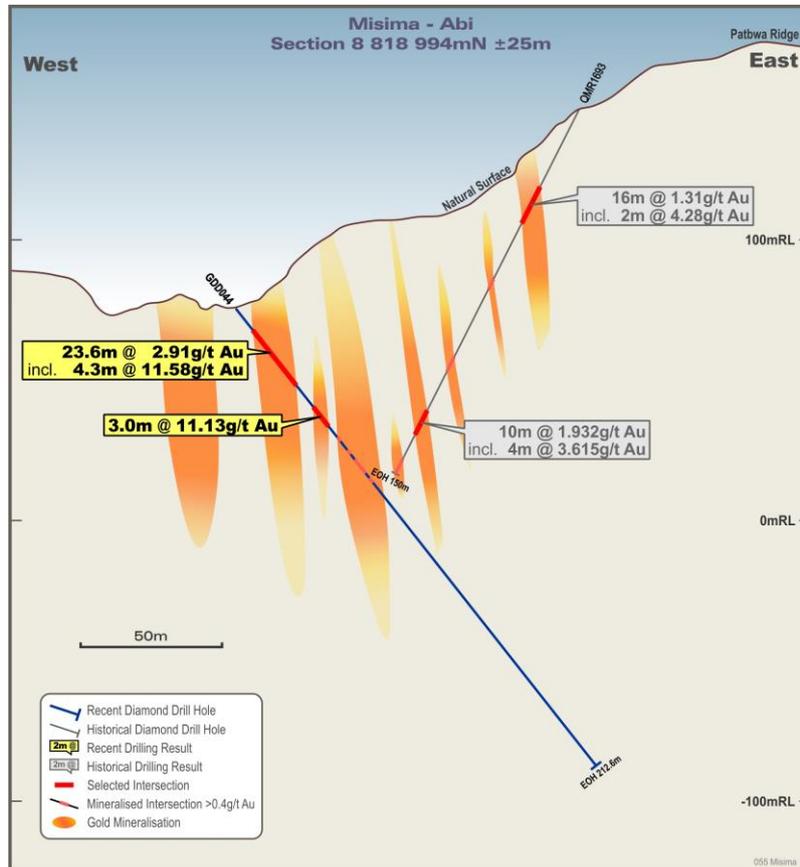


Figure 2. Updated interpretation of geology in Abi-Kila prospect

Table 1. Significant results from Surface Channel Samples Geochemistry from Quartz Mountain (Abi) – cut-off 0.4g/t

Easting	Northing	SAMPLETYPE		Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Status
476449	8819715	Channel		1.1	0.54	0.8	40	28	45	Final
476517	8818884	Channel		0.7	7.73	3.4	135	4895	16410	Final
476338	8819448	Channel		1.5	1.23	2.4	120	2547	888	Final
476558	8819115	Channel		2.0	2.09					Prelim
476554	8819076	Channel		5.0	1.86					Prelim
476546	8818979	Channel		7.7	20.90					Prelim
		Channel	including	4.4	35.00					Prelim
476545	8818977	Channel		2.0	10.50					Prelim
476515	8819019	Channel		2.0	0.42					Prelim
476547	8818979	Channel		2.0	0.45					Prelim
476551	8818980	Channel		5.2	3.00					Prelim

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.

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 1: 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
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<p>Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 1m lengths or to lithological contacts. <p>Surface Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PQ and HQ triple-tube diamond drilling. All core is oriented using a Reflex digital orientation tool.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PQ core is cut and sampled as quarter core. HQ 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 it is consistent with the techniques used by Misima Mines Ltd (Placer) during the previous exploration and mining phase of the project. • The sample size is appropriate to the observed mineralisation style and historical geostatistical distribution of gold values. <p>All Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample intervals are shown in the table of significant intersections in the body of this announcement. No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The channels mentioned in the body of this announcement were dug approximately perpendicular to the strike of observed lithological contacts.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 km². 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 <i>Mining Act</i> 1992.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole locations and orientations are displayed in the table within the body of the announcement.

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 interpretation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in release
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant exploration data is released to the market on an ongoing basis.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration drilling is planned to continue for the remainder of 2019 and into 2020. Further work will involve structural mapping and interpretation, channel sampling orthogonal to mineralised structures, and drilling.