



ASX Announcement

18 April 2017

ASX Code: KSN

Share Price: A\$0.021

Shares Outstanding: 665,769,985

Market Capitalisation: A\$14.0m

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

ACN 009 148 529

Board and Management

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Geophysical survey highlights target areas at Bynoe

Highlights

- **Magnetic, radiometric and aster data combined to generate new target areas**
- **Three main areas highlighted for additional work**
- **Drilling approvals in place for Cai, Lei, Bao, Liana and Min prospects**

Kingston Resources (ASX:KSN) is pleased to announce the initial results of an airborne geophysical survey at Bynoe (Figure 1), flown in collaboration with Liantown Resources Ltd and Core Exploration Ltd (refer ASX announcement 10 January 2017). Kingston had the aeromagnetic and radiometric data interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants in conjunction with available Aster data to produce a series of structural and radiometric targets. This information will now be used to prioritise ongoing soil geochemistry programs and drill targeting.

The interpretation has highlighted targets for on-ground testing in three areas:

1. EL31133: four structural and radiometric targets. The radiometric targets correspond with known pegmatite outcrops, are close to a known lithium-in-soil anomaly (Cai) that is scheduled for drill testing in the upcoming RC program, and are along strike from Core Exploration's Grants and Far West lithium discoveries.
2. EL31091: seven radiometric targets, one of which is adjacent to a lithium-in-soil anomaly (Lei) that is scheduled for drill testing in the upcoming RC program. The other target areas are yet to be tested.
3. EL31151: six radiometric targets in and around a series of structural targets, in an area which has not yet been tested by soil sampling. This area is adjacent to Core Exploration's Ringwood prospect (Figure 2).

Drilling Approvals

Kingston has received approvals for three RC drilling programs at Bynoe. An initial program of between 3000 - 4000m of RC drilling is scheduled to commence once the seasonal rains have finished. Targets identified by Kingston's prior surface sampling have been further refined by the recently completed geophysical interpretation to prioritise phase one drill targets.

"This has been a valuable collaborative geophysical program between the active lithium exploration companies at Bynoe", commented Kingston's Managing Director Andrew Corbett. "The interpretive work has highlighted areas for us to test with additional geochemistry, and we're looking forward to starting our RC program as soon as the dry season begins".

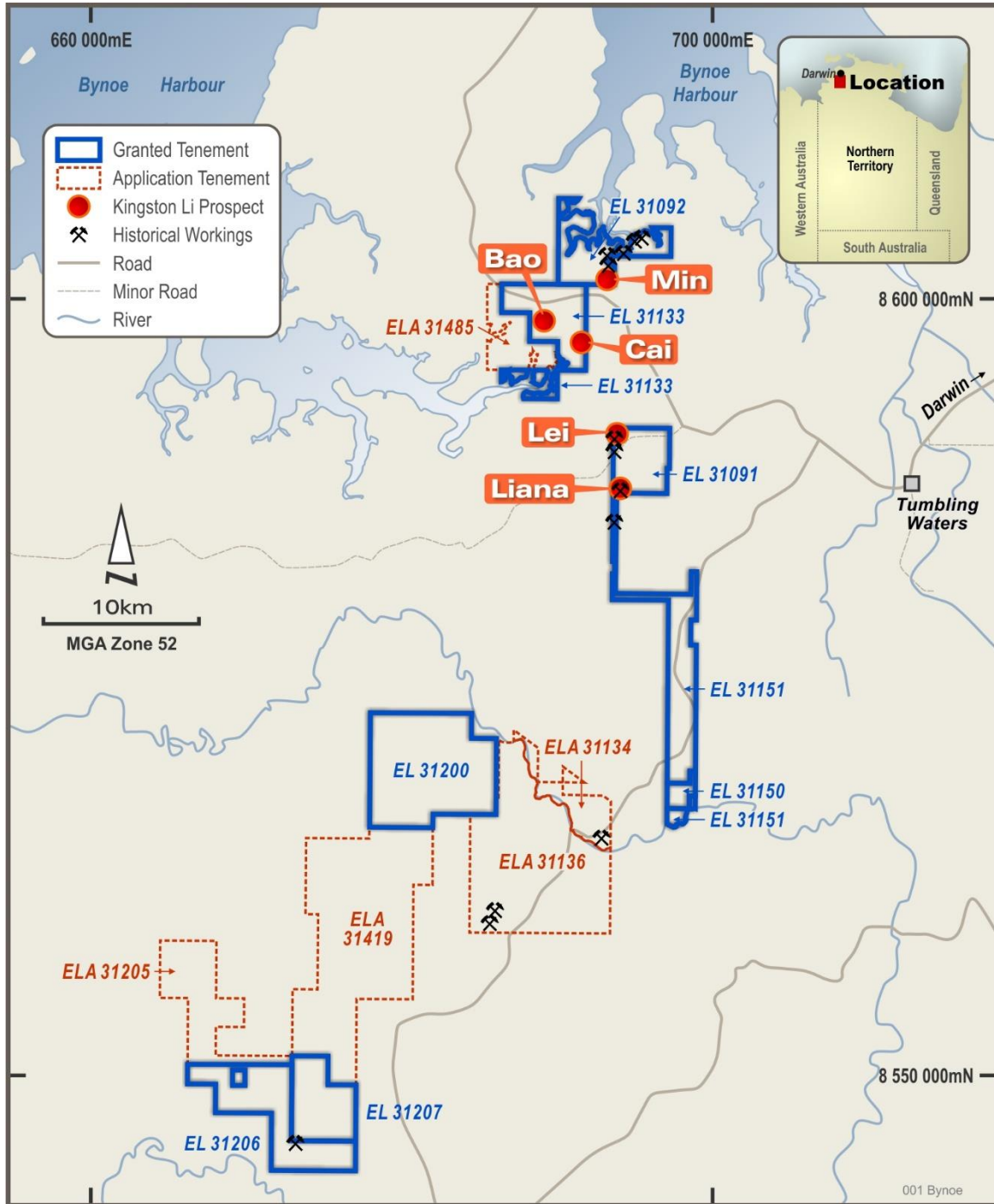


Figure 1: Initial drill targets at Bynoe.

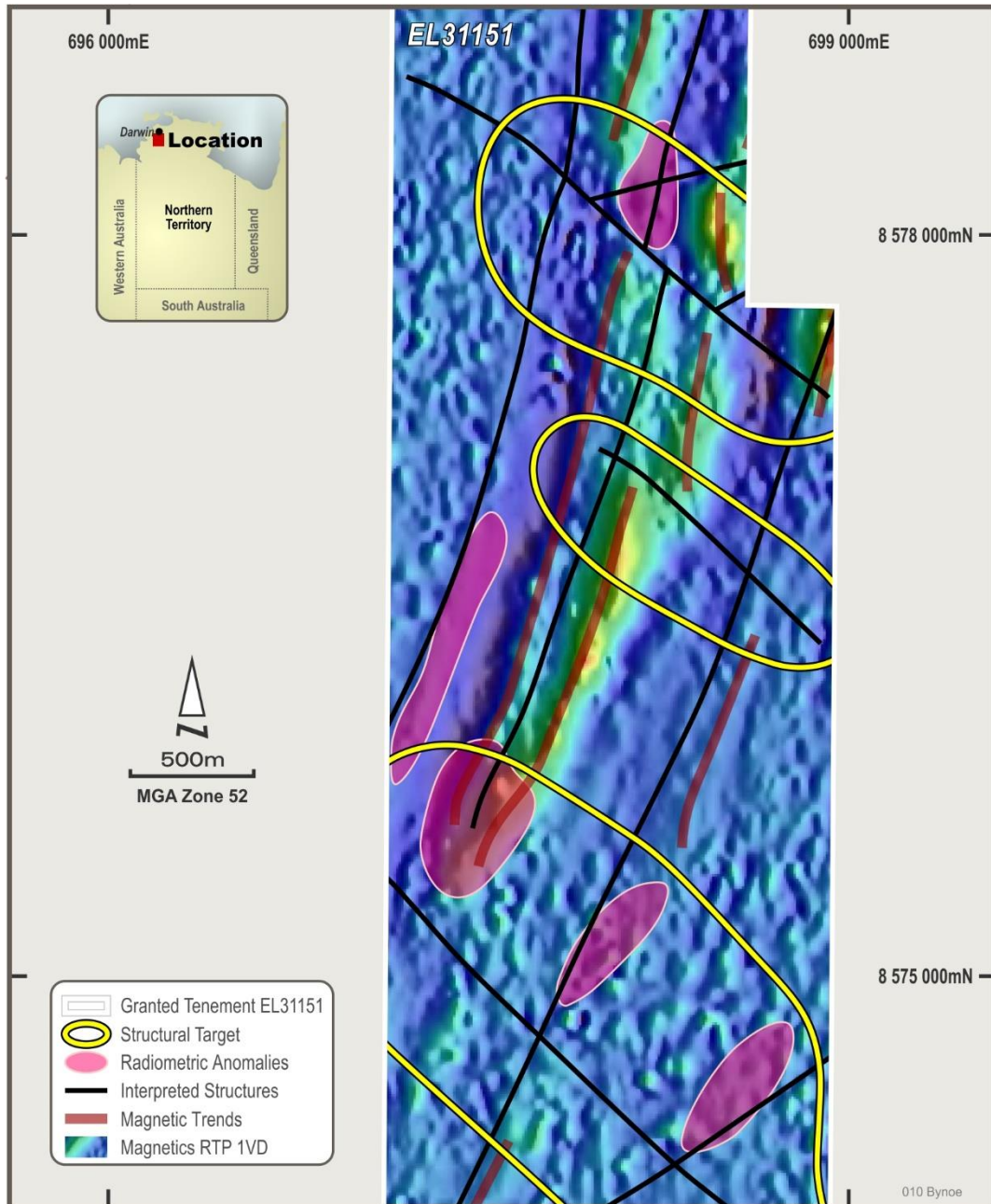


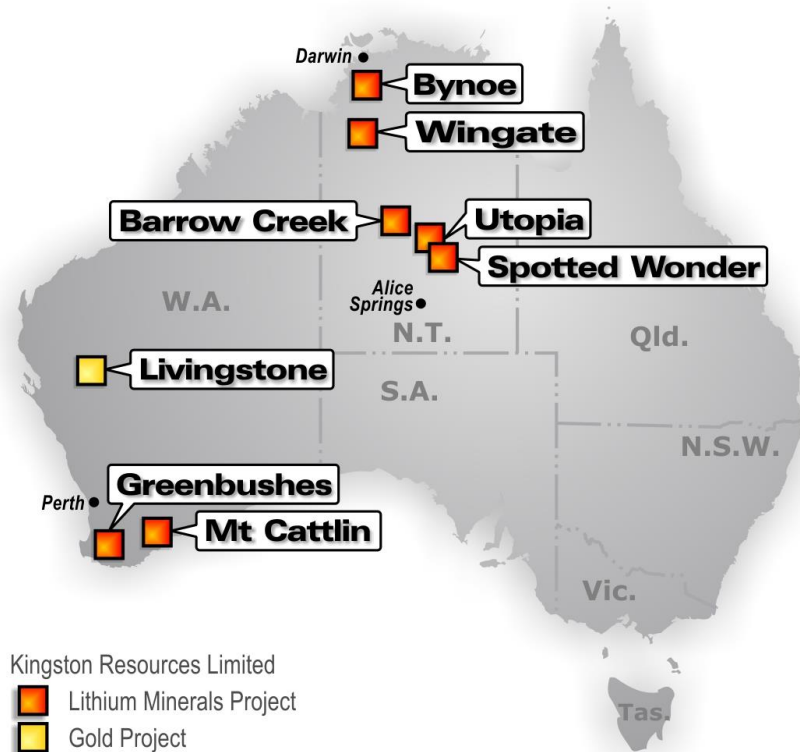
Figure 2: Radiometric and structural targets, EL31151.

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.

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 appear.



Kingston Resources Project Locations

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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"> Not applicable as no new sampling has been undertaken
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 as no drilling has been undertaken
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 as no drilling has been undertaken
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling has been

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>undertaken</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<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 as no drilling has been undertaken
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<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"> • Not applicable for geophysics survey program reporting • Details of the geophysical survey are as follows: Flight Height: 50m. Line Spacing: 50m. Flight Line Direction: 090-270 deg. Tie Line Spacing: 500m. Tie Line Flight Direction: 0-180 deg. Magnetometer: G822A Magnetometer Data capture rate 20 times per sec: Radiometric System: RS 400 Spectrometer
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<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"> • Southern Geoscience Consultants were engaged by KSN to undertake an independent review of the magnetic-radiometric data as well as available ASTER data over KSN's Bynoe Project. They were engaged to interpret the datasets and define any new target areas identified based on their understanding of LCT type pegmatites geophysical characteristics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in lithium bearing terrains.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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"> Location of airborne geophysical data is via GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 5m which is considered sufficient accuracy for the purpose of interpreting results The grid system used is GDA 1994 MGA Zone 52.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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"> Airborne data was captured along flight lines spaced 50m apart flown at a height of 50m. Sample spacing along each line was approximately 4-5m.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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 as no drilling has been undertaken
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no new sampling has been undertaken
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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. The survey covered 6 of KSN'd granted tenements 100% owned by Kingston through the subsidiary Slipstream WANT Pty Ltd (EL31133, EL31151, EL31150, EL31200, EL31092, EL31091, see Figure 1).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 mineralisation has occurred in the Bynoe region predominantly through historical small scale mine 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"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KSN is targeting any potential mineralisation within the outcropping pegmatites within the Bynoe Project. The mineralisation 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"> 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 Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no new sampling has been undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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"> • Not applicable as no drilling has been undertaken
<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"> • See body of release
<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 plans to begin drill testing its 5 pegmatites targets defined through surface geochemical surveys (Lei, Cai, Min, Bao and Liana), once field access becomes practical. The new targets discussed in this release which have been identified through interpretations of the geophysical survey will be followed up with on ground reconnaissance and geochemical surveys.