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Highest Jervois Silver Grade of 2,350g/t

Highlights

- In-fill drilling at Reward intercepts highest ever silver grade of 2,350g/t
- High gold grades in the zone between Marshall and Reward 28m @ 1.55 % Cu and 2.49 g/t Au

Reverse circulation (RC) hole JOC266 drilled at Reward recorded the highest ever silver grade of 2,350g/t at Jervois beating the previous highest of 1,650g/t at Green Parrot. Best results from JOC266 include:

- **4m @ 3.24% Cu, 0.83% Pb, 1.17% Zn, 66g/t Ag, 0.36g/t Au from 9 m**
- **9m @ 0.59% Cu, 3.6% Pb, 0.54% Zn, 419.7g/t Ag, 0.5g/t Au from 14 m**

Including 1m @ 2.71% Cu, 15.7% Pb, 0.28% Zn, 2350g/t Ag, 2.01g/t Au from 19 m (Hole JOC266)

RC hole JOC268 drilled at Reward intersected high copper, silver and gold grades over a broad interval with an exceptionally high grade gold zone in the foot wall of the mineralisation.

- **28m @ 1.55% Cu, 0.14% Pb, 0.13% Zn, 37.8g/t Ag, 2.49g/t Au from 2 m**

Including 2m @ 2.24% Cu, 0.15% Pb, 0.13% Zn, 24.2g/t Ag, 27.85g/t Au from 28 m (Hole JOC268)

RC Hole JOC270 drilled at the southern end of Reward again intercepted good copper, silver and gold grades

- **36m @ 2.08% Cu, 0.15% Pb, 0.36% Zn, 37.4g/t Ag, 0.9g/t Au from 93 m**
- **13m @ 1.54% Cu, 13.4g/t Ag, 0.66g/t Au from 141 m**

At the northern end of Green Parrot RC hole JOC241 intersected further shallow mineralisation

- **19m @ 0.9% Cu, 0.52% Pb, 0.66% Zn, 67g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au from 7 m**

The broad zones of gold mineralisation intersected at Reward are encouraging and suggest gold mineralisation is more widespread than initially thought. Many of the old drill holes at Jervois drilled by previous companies were not assayed for gold. KGL has consistently assayed for gold as part of the standard assay suite and reported the first gold resource for Jervois in 2011. The size of the gold resource has steadily increased as drilling has progressed.

Simon Milroy, the Managing Director of KGL Resources comments "these additional results from the resource definition program, and in particular the gold intersections are particularly pleasing because they are from within the newly optimised pit shell at Reward and will further improve the mining economics".

Background

In May-June 2014 KGL completed a 177 hole reverse circulation program at Jervois for 9,653m. The drilling program was designed to improve delineation of shallow mineralisation and to improve interpretation of the oxidation boundaries within the regolith profile prior to a resource update. The new resource was subsequently used for a pit optimisation that forms part of the preliminary feasibility study. The drilling returned high-grade shallow copper intersections that were better than anticipated because of supergene enrichment at the base of oxidation. Following the pit optimisation the current phase of shallow drilling was designed with the aim of converting all Inferred resources within the Marshall-Reward, Bellbird and Morley pits to the Indicated category and test for extensions beyond the pit designs.

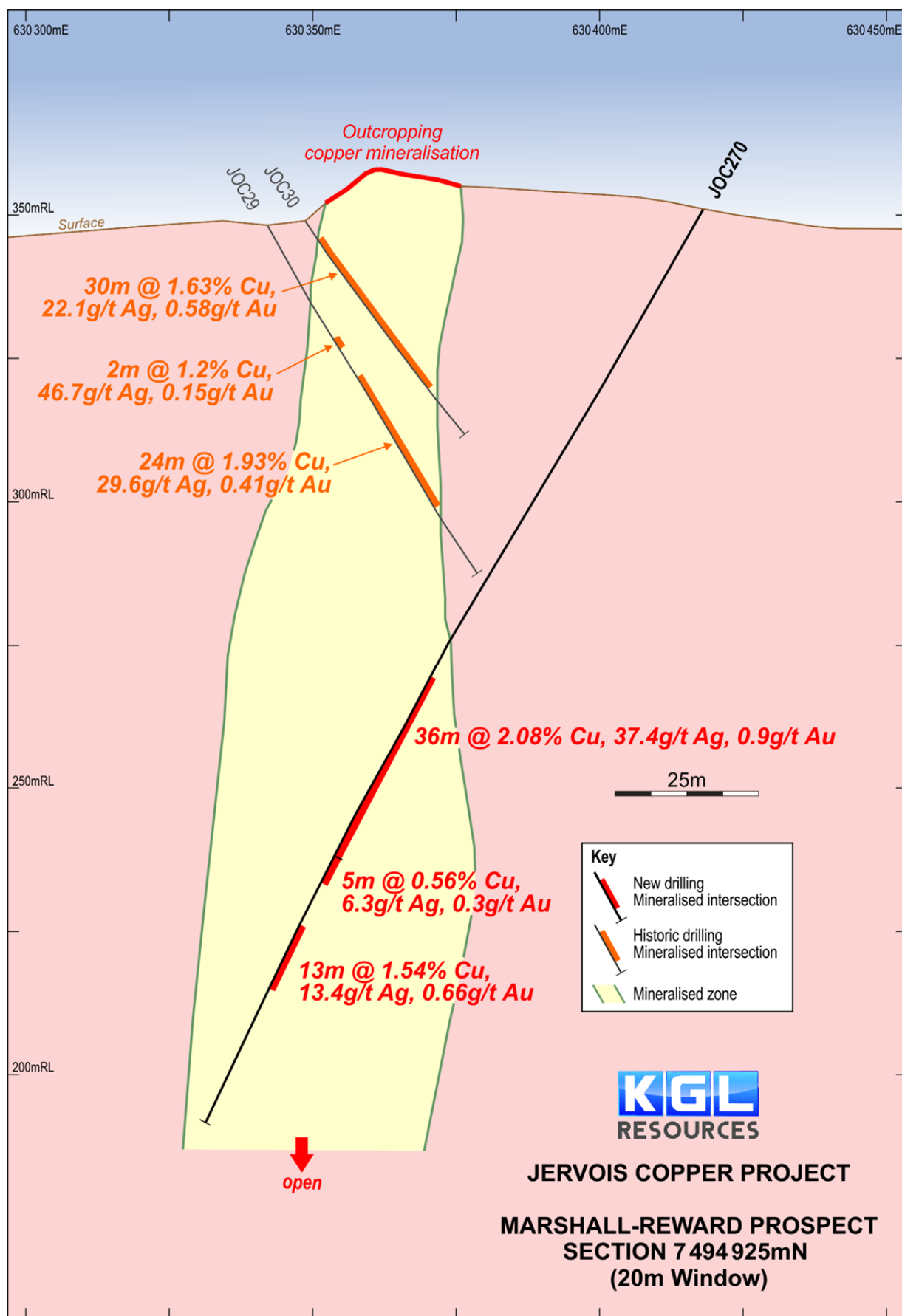


Figure 1 Reward Cross-Section 7494925N

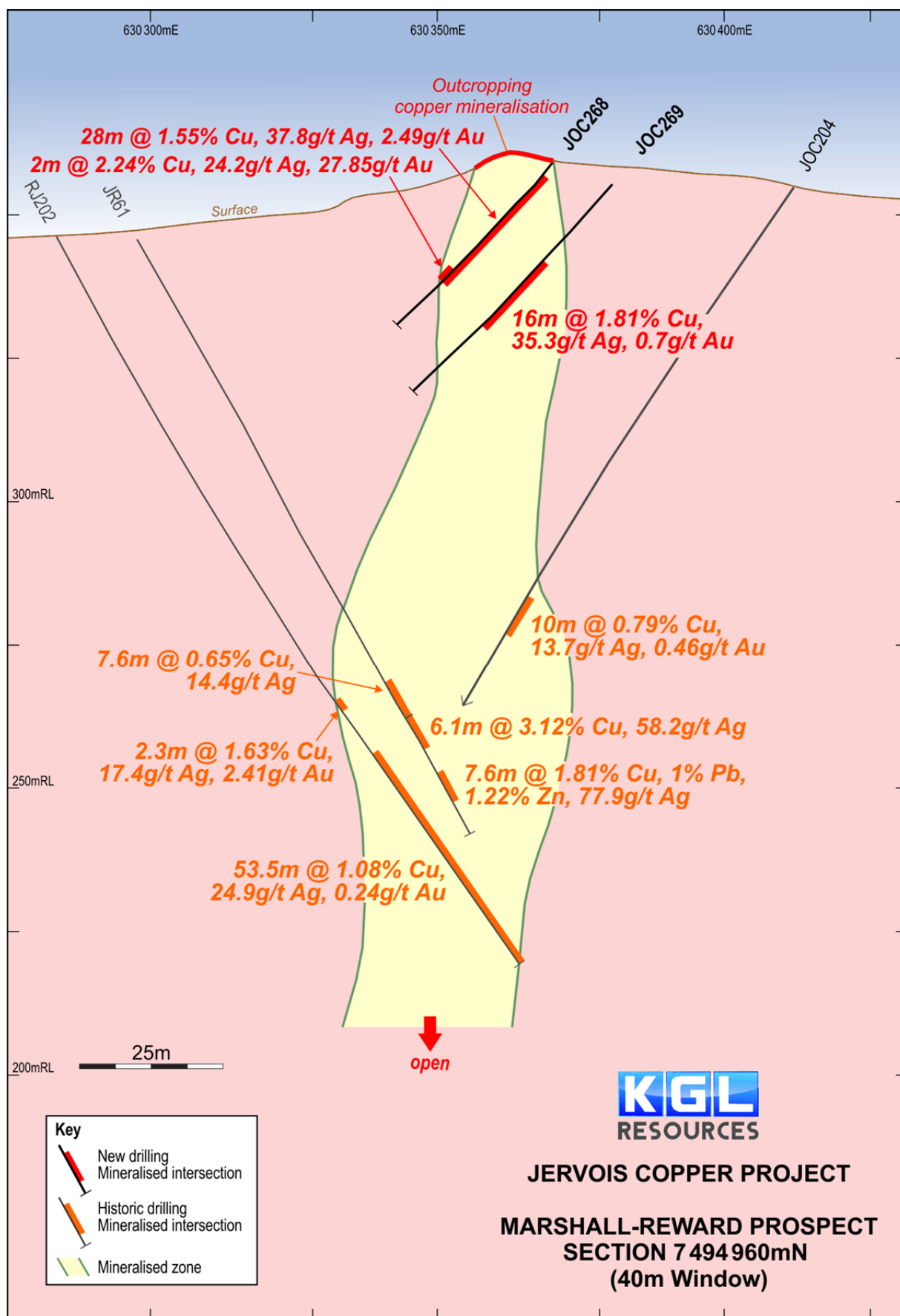


Figure 2 Reward Cross-Section 7494960N

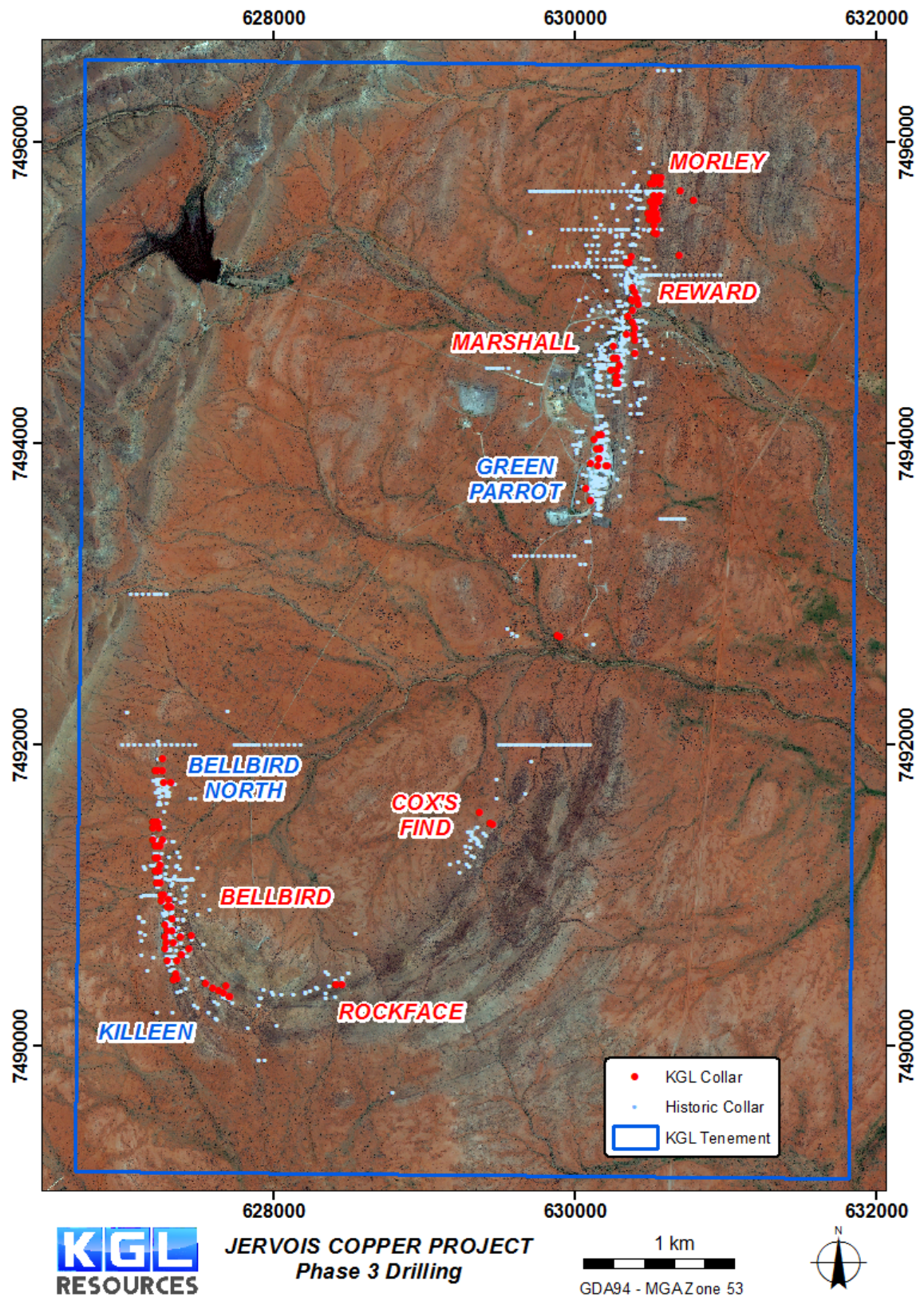


Figure 3 Plan of Jervois tenement and drill hole collar locations

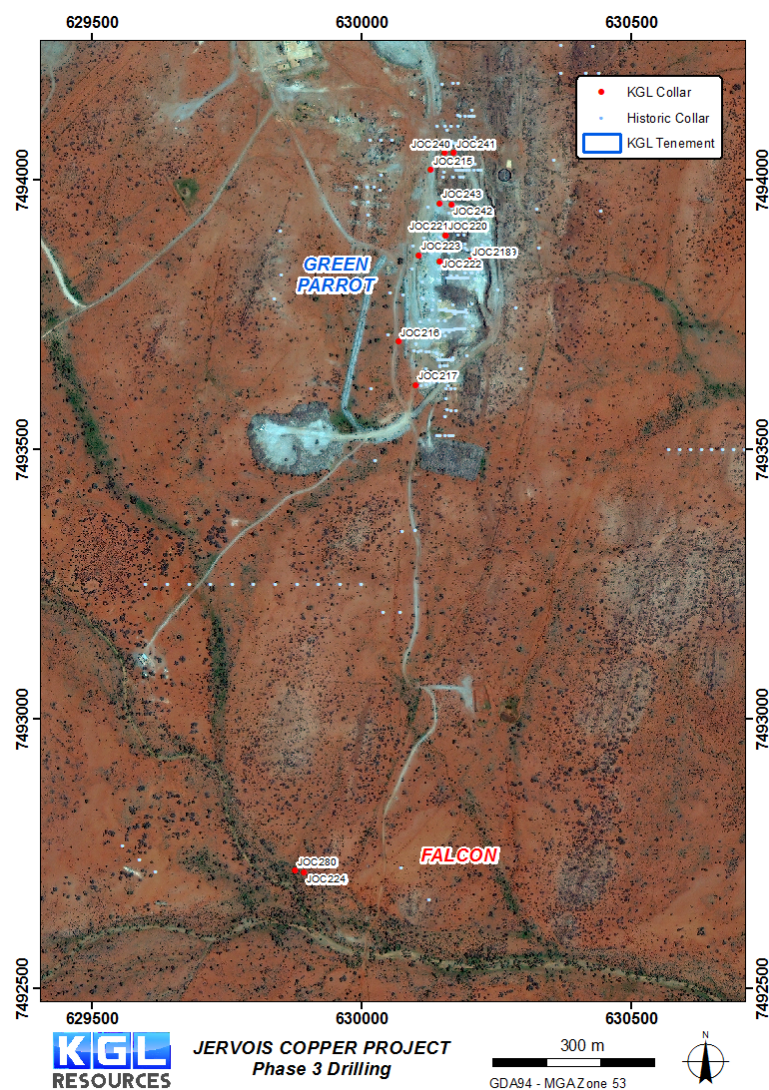


Figure 4 Plan of drilling at Green Parrot

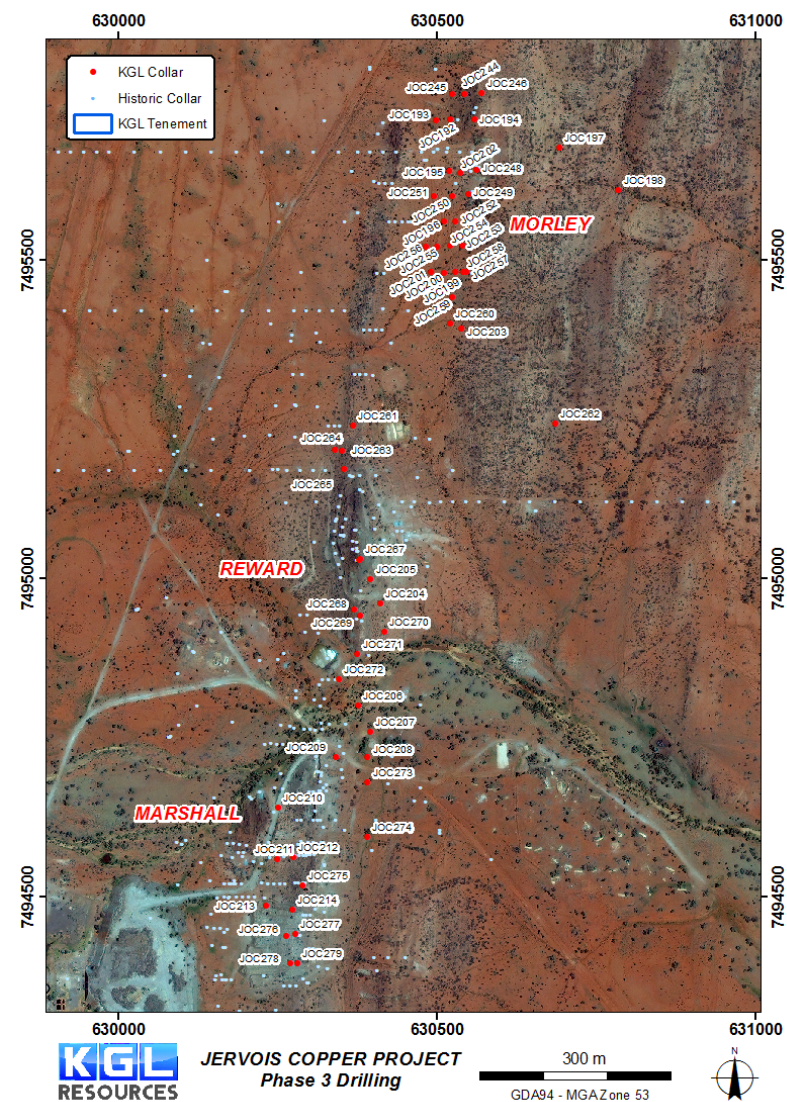


Figure 5 Plan of drilling at Marshall, Reward and Morley

Table 1 Table of significant results

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOX ¹ (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW ² (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
JOC240	630153	7494050	357	-62	89	53	60	33	38	5	2.7	0.3	0.77	0.25	33.3	0.03
								41	42	1	0.5	0.6	0.09	0.14	28.5	0.01
								47	50	3	1.6	0.22	1.65	1.62	86.9	0.03
								51	52	1	0.5	0.39	0.13	0.21	29.4	0.19
JOC241	630170	7494051	359	-72	84	34	36	7	26	19	6.0	0.9	0.52	0.66	67	0.08
JOC242	630165	7493955	351	-62	93	32	48	15	17	2	0.9	0.74	0.11	0.26	49.5	0.08
JOC243	630143	7493957	352	-62	95	16	78	57	58	1	0.5	0.96	0.01	0.11	73.1	0.18
								63	64	1	0.5	0.55	1.04	0.12	70.8	0.16
								67	72	5	2.4	1.03	0.9	0.55	50.6	0.18
JOC244	630542	7495760	363	-60	88	20	48	25	30	5	2.5	0.16	0.02	2.48	5.3	0.01
JOC245	630524	7495760	362	-62	90	24	72	19	23	4	2.0	0.75	0.01	0.04	2.3	0.02
JOC247	630585	7495646	365	-57	271	33	102	51	52	1	0.7	0.93	0	0.02	1.8	0.04
								81	82	1	0.7	0.99	0.01	0.06	6.7	0.03
JOC248	630563	7495641	365	-57	271	1	60	37	41	4	2.4	0.41	0.01	1.46	6.3	0.02
								44	48	4	2.4	0.8	1.04	0.64	121.4	0.09
JOC249	630550	7495602	362	-61	86	16	48	39	42	3	1.5	2.5	0.01	0.04	9	0.02
JOC250	630524	7495600	360	-62	88	23	84	56	58	2	1.1	1.25	0.01	0.03	8.8	0.05
JOC251	630495	7495600	359	-61	92	19	102	51	52	1	0.6	0.76	0	0.03	0.6	0.02
								63	65	2	1.2	2.07	0	0.15	20.6	0.07
								67	72	5	3.0	0.65	0	0.03	7.6	0.07
								74	75	1	0.6	0.66	0	0.02	3.6	0.06
JOC255	630501	7495521	356	-61	88	46	90	73	75	2	1.4	0.75	0	0.02	1.7	0.02
JOC256	630482	7495521	356	-62	92	51	114	83	85	2	1.4	0.73	0	0.03	4.4	0.03
JOC259	630524	7495441	357	-61	94	39	48	33	34	1	0.5	1.31	0.01	0.02	2.9	0.06
JOC260	630520	7495399	357	-61	92	25	60	37	39	2	1.1	0.54	0.01	0.03	2.8	0.03
JOC261	630368	7495239	357	-60	271	40	60	1	2	1	0.5	0.74	0.16	0.18	2.7	0.05
								6	8	2	1.0	0.16	1.48	0.07	9.2	0.03

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOX ¹ (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW ² (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
JOC266	630378	7495028	374	-45	228	>30	30	9	13	4	2.8	3.24	0.83	1.17	66	0.36
								14	23	9	6.4	0.59	3.6	0.54	419.7	0.5
								19	20	1	0.7	2.71	15.7	0.28	2350	2.01
								25	26	1	0.7	0.83	0.13	0.39	31.3	0.09
								29	30	1	0.7	1.32	0.08	0.31	21.2	0.18
JOC267	630379	7495029	374	-46	229	57	60	11	13	2	1.4	9.67	1.67	1.47	221	1.1
								13	15	2	1.4	1.02	0.95	0.82	20.4	0.2
								16	17	1	0.7	0.07	0.19	1.59	42.9	0.02
								20	23	3	2.1	3.89	10.95	0.53	1145	1.69
								27	36	9	6.3	2.22	0.14	0.28	31.2	1.08
								41	44	3	2.1	0.66	0.14	0.05	31.2	0.58
								47	49	2	1.4	0.53	0.03	0.19	4.6	0.1
JOC268	630371	7494951	359	-45	296	>42	42	2	30	28	21.1	1.55	0.14	0.13	37.8	2.49
								28	30	2	1.5	2.24	0.15	0.13	24.2	27.85
								30	32	2	1.5	0.28	0.03	0.06	1.3	0.52
								39	41	2	1.5	0.17	2.33	0.09	9.1	0.04
JOC269	630380	7494941	356	-47	300	>31	54	20	36	16	12.1	1.81	0.15	0.2	35.3	0.7
								37	40	3	2.3	0.3	0.03	0.14	3.7	0.37
								45	49	4	3.1	0.35	0.08	0.11	8.7	2.32
JOC270	630418	7494916	349	-61	264	>31	180	93	129	36	17.4	2.08	0.15	0.36	37.4	0.9
								129	134	5	2.4	0.56	0.03	0.11	6.3	0.3
								141	154	13	6.6	1.54	0.04	0.12	13.4	0.66
JOC271	630375	7494880	345	-46	277	>21	42	10	24	14	9.7	1.48	0.79	0.14	100.2	0.55
								27	33	6	4.2	0.84	0.08	0.1	17.8	0.22
								35	36	1	0.7	0.65	0.39	0.18	23.9	0.11
JOC272	630346	7494841	345	-45	90	>23	42	13	16	3	2.1	1.21	0.15	0.34	8.6	0.07
								18	21	3	2.2	0.75	0.03	0.11	5	0.11
								23	28	5	3.6	2.86	0.34	0.26	71.9	0.33
								33	34	1	0.7	0.9	0.03	0.24	6.5	0.06

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOX ¹ (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW ² (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
JOC273	630391	7494679	346	-54	273	7	168 Including	132	133	1	0.6	4.87	0.28	0.14	47.7	0.68
								135	139	4	2.2	5.91	0.24	0.04	31.4	0.55
								135	136	1	0.6	17.05	0.73	0.05	97.2	1.39
JOC278	630270	7494395	359	-61	92	>30	48	11	14	3	1.5	0.8	0.03	0.24	3.6	0.03
								17	19	2	1.0	0.6	0.13	0.78	12	0.04

¹Base of Oxidisation down hole depth ²Estimated true width

For further information contact:

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About KGL Resources

KGL Resources Limited is an Australian mineral exploration company focussed on increasing the high grade Resource at the Jervois Copper-Silver-Gold Project in the Northern Territory and developing it into a multi-metal mine.

Competent Person Statement

The Jervois Exploration data in this report is based on information compiled by Martin Bennett, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of KGL Resources Limited. Mr. Bennett has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of the mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which 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. Mr. Bennett has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The following drill holes were originally reported on the date indicated and using the JORC code specified in the table. Results reported under JORC 2004 have not been updated to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Hole		Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
JOC	29	16/06/2014	2012
JOC	30	29/05/2014	2012
RJ	204	24/10/2014	2012
RJ	202	23/05/2012	2004
JR	61	18/07/2014	2012

1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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.	- Diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. - RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg. - Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. - RC samples are routinely scanned with a Niton XRF. Samples assaying greater than 0.1% Cu, Pb or Zn are submitted for analysis at a commercial laboratory.
Drilling techniques	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).	RC Drilling was conducted using a reverse circulation rig with a 5.25" face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling was either in NQ2 or HQ3 drill diameters.
Drill sample recovery	- 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.	- RC samples were not weighed on a regular basis but no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program. - Overweight samples (>3kg) were re-split with portable riffle splitter
Logging	- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All RC and diamond core samples are geologically logged. Core samples are also orientated and logged for geotechnical information.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- 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.	- RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg. - Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. - RC sample splits (~3kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. - Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- 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,	- The QAQC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones Standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20. - Basemetal samples are assayed using a four acid digest with an ICP AES finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</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.	Gold samples are assayed by Aqua Regia with an ICP MS finish. Samples over 1ppm Au are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. An umpire laboratory is used to check ~1% of samples analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- Data is validated on entry into the Dashed database. - Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Vulcan
Location of data points	- 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.	- Surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS. - Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool every 30m with checks conducted with a Gyrosmart gyro and Azimuth Aligner. - All drilling is conducted on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	- 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.	- Drilling for Inferred resources has been conducted at a spacing of 50m along strike and 80m within the plane of the mineralized zone. Closer spaced drilling was used for Indicated resources. - Shallow oxide RC drilling was conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- 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.	Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization a default angle of -60 degrees but holes vary from -45 to -80.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

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	- 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.	- The Jervois project is within E25429 100% owned by Jinka Minerals and operated by Kentor Minerals (NT), both wholly owned subsidiaries of KGL Resources. - The Jervois project is covered by Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration has primarily been conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	EL25429 lies on the Huckitta 1: 250 000 map sheet (SF 53-11). The tenement is located mainly within the Palaeo-Proterozoic Bonya Schist on the northeastern boundary of the Arunta

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Orogenic Domain. The Arunta Orogenic Domain in the north western part of the tenement is overlain unconformably by Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin. The copper-lead-zinc mineralisation is interpreted to be stratabound in nature, probably relating to the discharge of base metal-rich fluids in association with volcanism or metamorphism or dewatering of the underlying rocks at a particular time in the geological history of the area.
Drill hole Information	- 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: - 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.	Refer Table 1
Data aggregation methods	- 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 metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Refer Table 1
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - 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').	Refer Table 1
Diagrams	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.	Refer Figures 1, 2 & 3
Balanced reporting	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.	Refer Table 1
Other substantive exploration data	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.	Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer Figure 3