

29 July 2014

Near Surface drilling at Jervois encounters up to 50.9% lead in a 6m interval averaging 37.7% lead and 551g/t silver

Drilling of near surface mineralisation at the Reward deposit encountered high grades of lead mineralisation previously reported that exceeded the assay method limit of 20% lead. Final results are:

- 18m @ 0.26% Cu, 16.39% Pb, 0.95% Zn, 279.1g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au from 33 m (Hole JOC026)
Including 6m @ 0.57% Cu, 37.72% Pb, 1.92% Zn, 551.5g/t Ag, 0.22g/t Au from 39 m
- 5m @ 0.19% Cu, 11.76% Pb, 2.11% Zn, 95.4g/t Ag, 0.06g/t Au from 21 m (Hole JOC024)
- 10m @ 0.60% Cu, 8.31% Pb, 3.61% Zn, 88.4g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au from 22 m (Hole JOC025)
- 12m @ 0.29% Cu, 6.15% Pb, 0.87% Zn, 120.4g/t Ag, 0.13g/t Au from 35 m (Hole JOC028)
Including 2m @ 0.52% Cu, 30.35% Pb, 1.28% Zn, 541g/t Ag, 0.48g/t Au from 42 m

Deep drilling at Jervois intersected further silver lead zinc mineralisation 125m south and down dip of KJCD048 (18m @ 0.88% Cu, 19.63% Pb, 3.77% Zn, 732.3g/t Ag, 0.61g/t Au from 287 m) in KJCD092. The hole intersected 7m @ 1.58% Cu, 13.2 g/t Ag, 0.28 g/t Au in the copper zone and then the separate silver lead zinc zone returned:

- 11m @ 1.00% Cu, 12.00% Pb, 5.04% Zn, 126.4g/t Ag, 0.18g/t Au from 385 m (Hole KJCD092)

Some lead assays in KJCD092 are over limit and have been cut to 20% lead. Final results are pending.

And at depth in the most northern part of Reward

- 7m @ 5.07% Pb, 0.29% Zn, 106.6g/t Ag from 498 m (Hole KJCD075)

Extensional drilling at Marshall Reward continues to intercept significant copper mineralisation including:

- 35m @ 1.16% Cu, 8g/t Ag, 0.15g/t Au from 434 m (Hole KJCD068)
Including 3m @ 2.61% Cu, 21g/t Ag, 0.67g/t Au from 448 m
and 6m @ 2.02% Cu, 10g/t Ag, 0.18g/t Au from 454 m
- 19m @ 1.17% Cu, 11.5g/t Ag, 0.47g/t Au from 385 m (Hole KJCD076)
Including 2m @ 2.41% Cu, 25.2g/t Ag, 0.52g/t Au from 402 m
- 6m @ 2.27% Cu, 13.3g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au from 569 m (Hole KJCD077)
- 6m @ 1.95% Cu, 25.3g/t Ag, 0.07g/t Au from 242 m (Hole KJCD070)

Simon Milroy, the Managing Director of KGL Resources, commented: “Jervois continues to deliver with the extent and grades of silver, lead and zinc mineralisation in addition to the copper resources that have been our primary target. Further good intervals of copper mineralisation in extensional drilling will all add to the forthcoming resource update”

Previous exploration companies have variously described the Cu-Ag-Au and Pb-Zn sulphide mineralisation at Jervois as volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS), sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) or Broken Hill Type (BHT). KGL is co-funding research and working with the Northern Territory Geological Survey to characterise the style of mineralisation and generate a genetic model to assist exploration targeting. Fieldwork has commenced and initial results from this work are expected in the coming months.

Multiple zones of high-grade Pb-Zn massive sulphide mineralisation have been outlined at Jervois including Green Parrot, Bellbird North, Killeen and the recently discovered Reward Pb-Zn lens centred on hole KJCD048. Recent structural and lithological work suggests the Pb-Zn mineralisation pre-dates some of the Cu mineralisation.

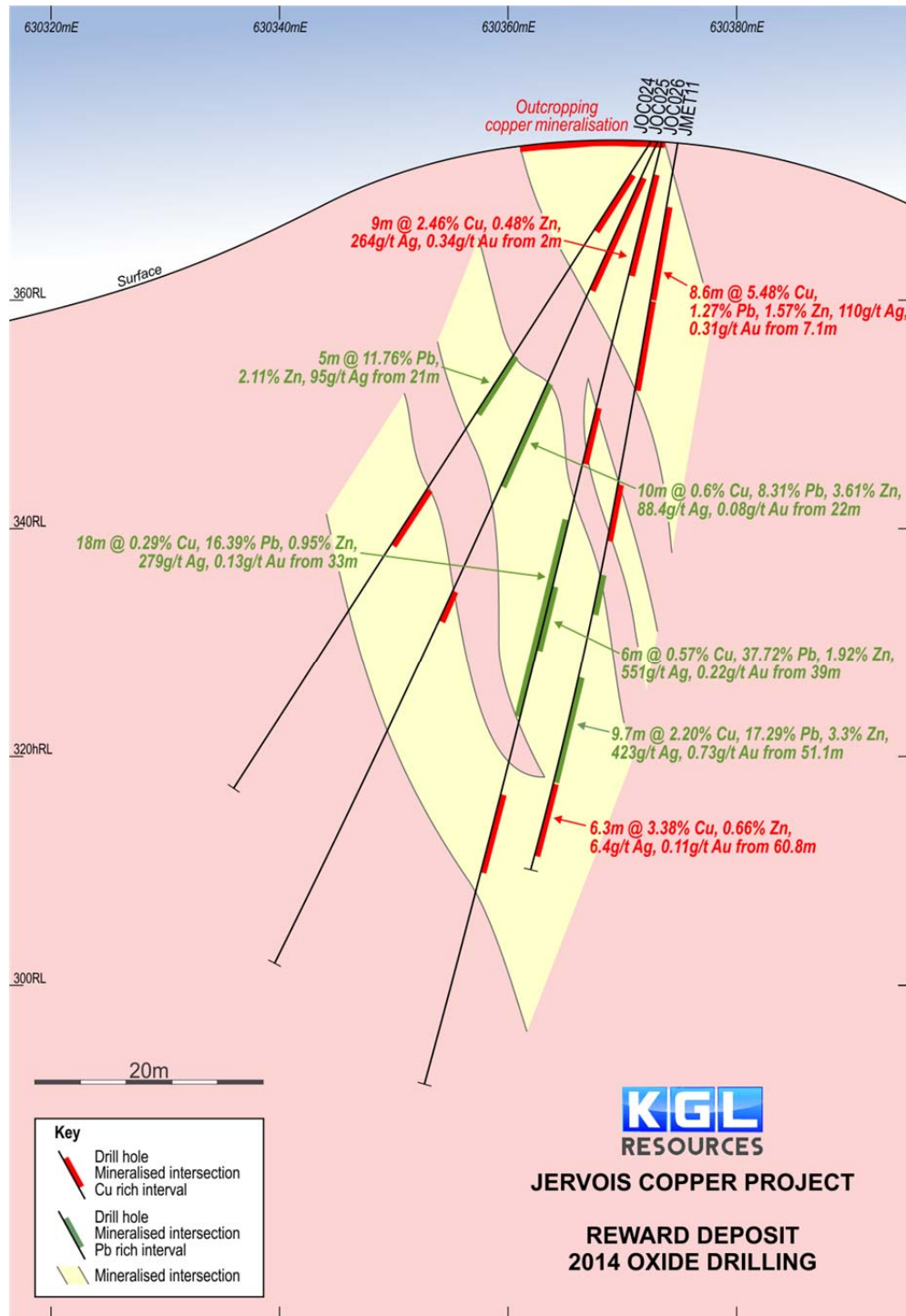


Figure 1 Reward cross-section 7495075N

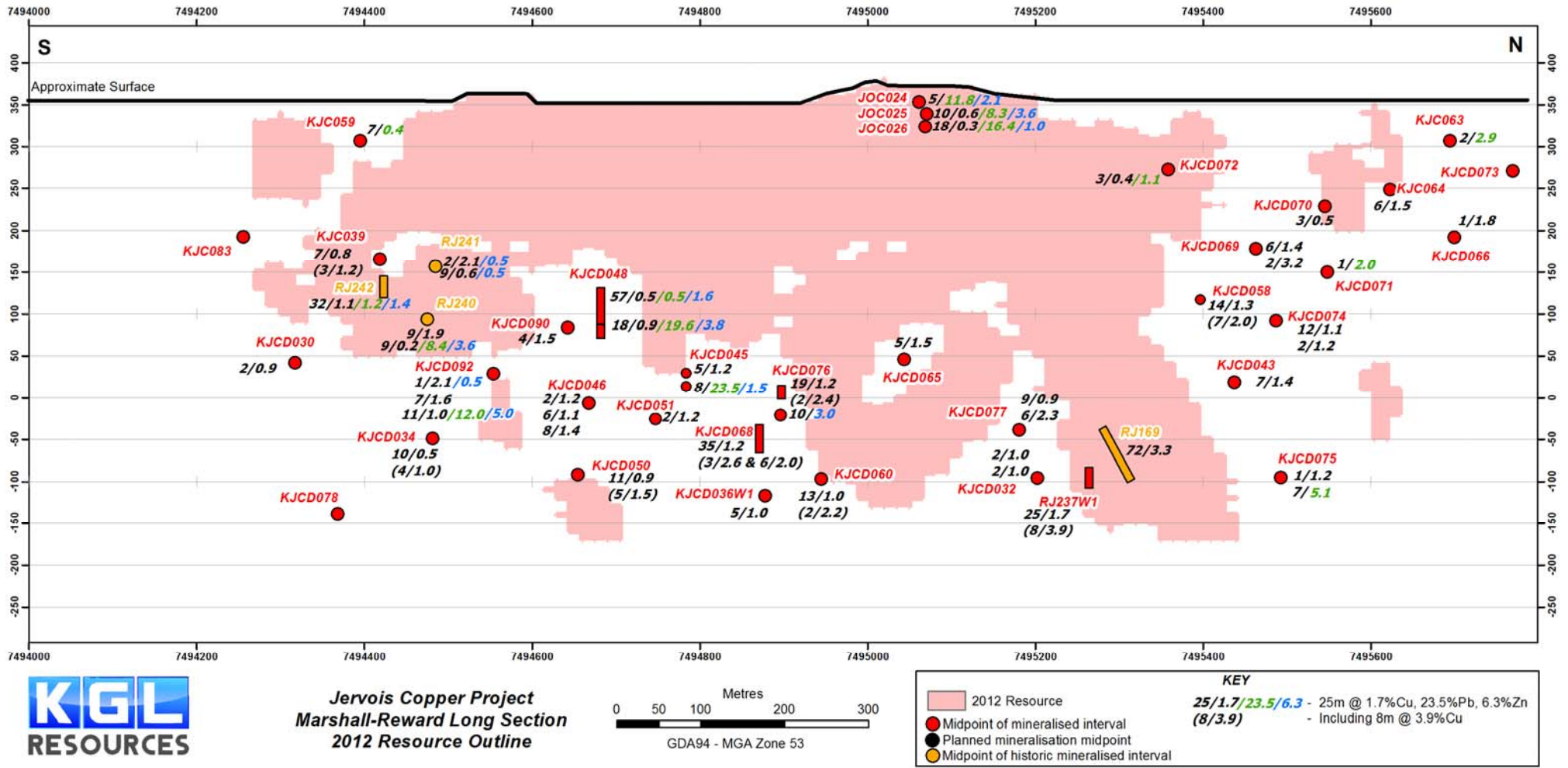


Figure 2 Marshall-Reward long-section with pierce points of significant mineralisation from recent drilling

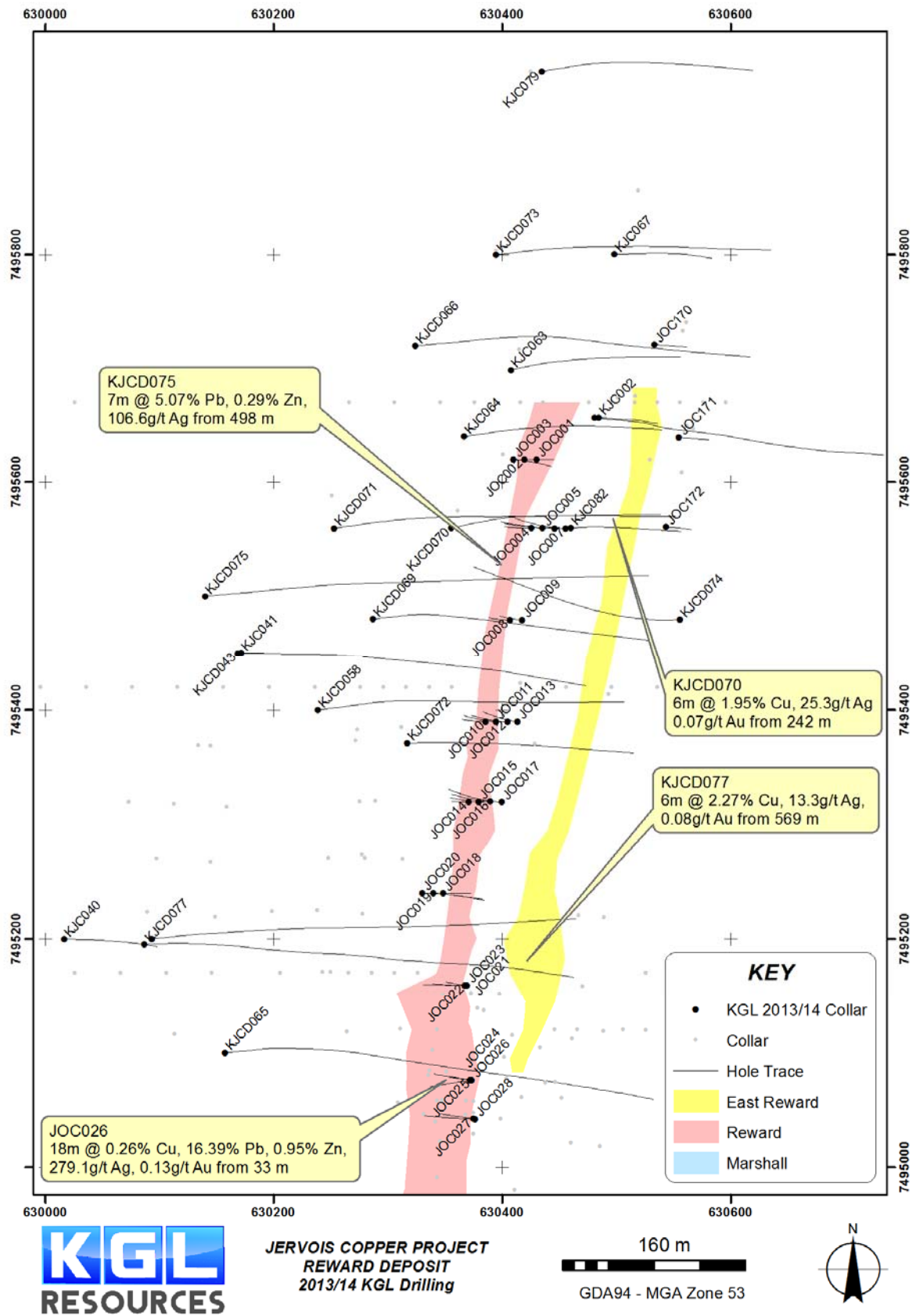


Figure 3 Plan of Reward & East Reward mineralised wireframes, KGL 2013/14 drill collar and drill hole trace

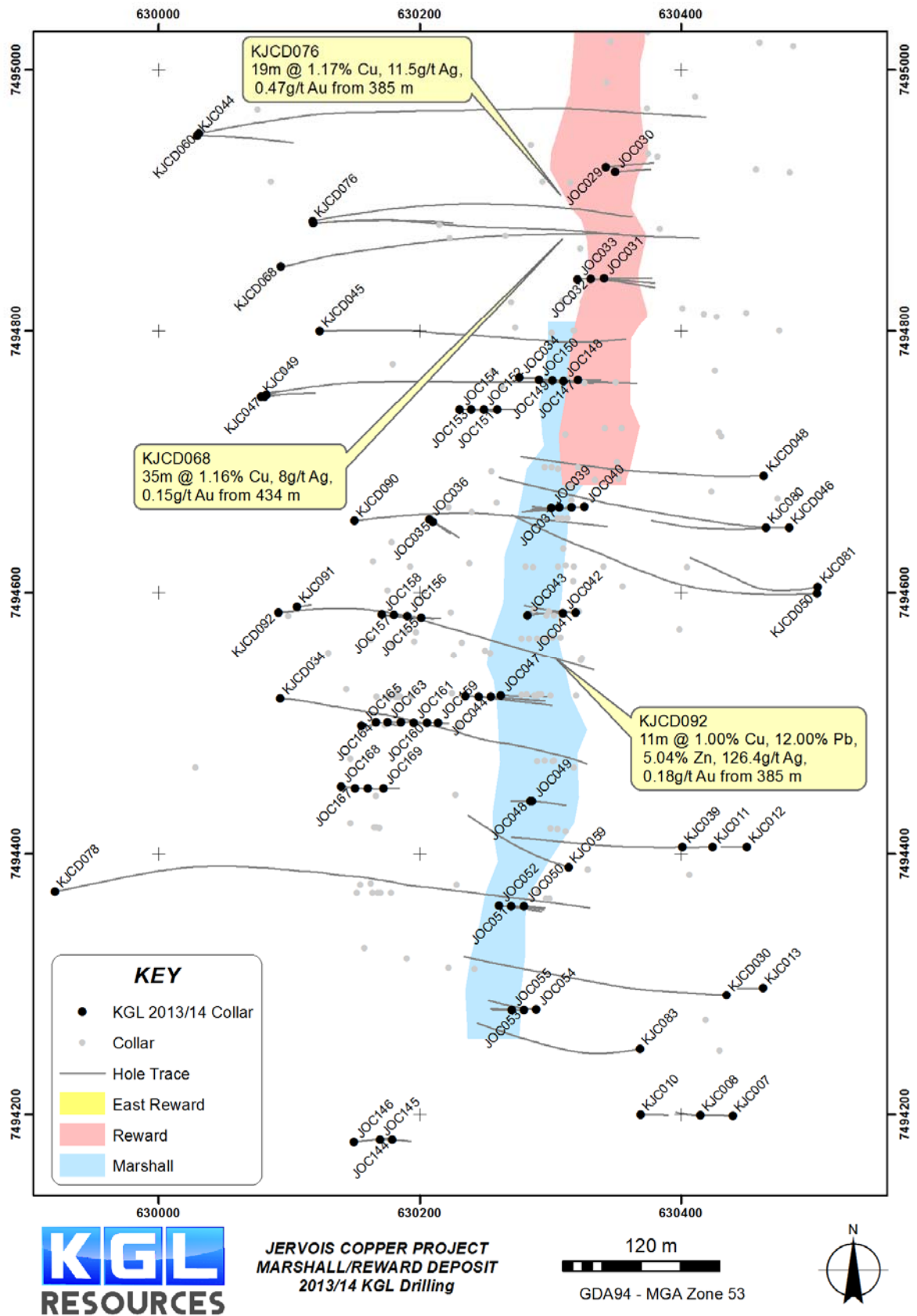


Figure 4 Plan of Marshall, Reward mineralised wireframes, KGL 2013/14 drill collar and drill hole trace

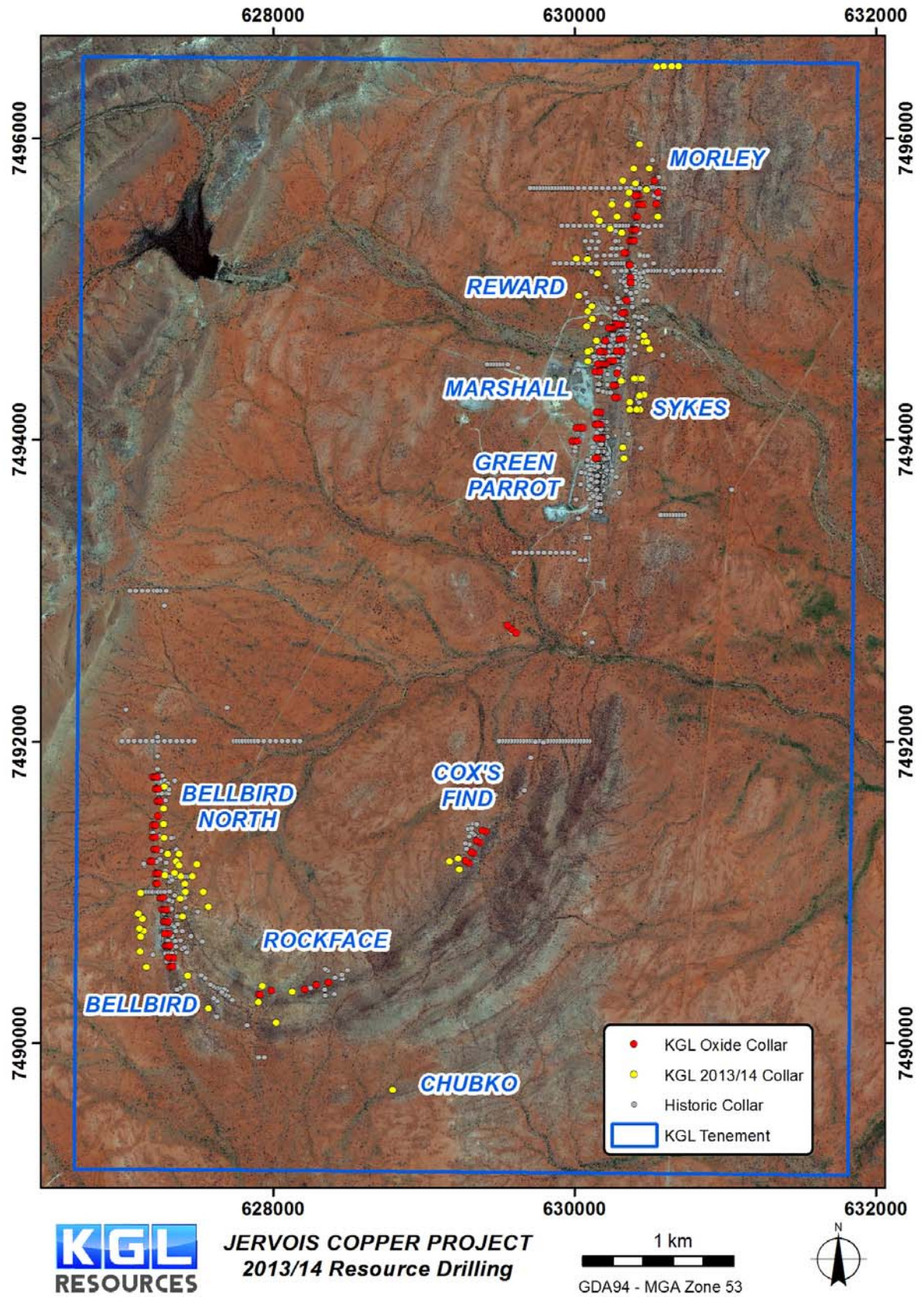


Figure 5 Plan of Jervois tenement and drill hole collar locations

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
KJCD051	630082.5	7494751.5	347.1	-65	77	10	523.5	440	442	2	1.6	1.20	0.03	0.02	2.8	0.09
								453	456	3	2.4	0.80	0.03	0.09	5.2	0.15
KJCD068	630093.5	7494849.9	347.6	-60	83	31	520.0 Including and	434	469	35	24.0	1.16	0.03	0.07	8.0	0.15
								448	451	3	2.1	2.61	0.04	0.10	21.0	0.67
								454	460	6	4.1	2.02	0.01	0.04	10.0	0.18
KJCD069	630287.2	7495480.2	351.5	-58	82	40	404.4	201	202	1	0.7	0.54	0.07	0.09	12.8	0.19
								212	218	6	3.9	1.37	0.03	0.03	13.8	1.00
								339	341	2	1.5	3.24	0.02	0.10	28.1	0.24
KJCD070	630355.7	7495560.0	354.2	-58	78	41	339.9	242	248	6	4.4	1.95	0.03	0.09	25.3	0.07
KJCD071	630253.2	7495559.9	351.2	-59	82	2	515.2	313	314	1	0.7	0.26	1.95	0.14	7.6	0.01
								316	317	1	0.7	0.19	0.21	0.03	22.7	0.70
								465	466	1	0.7	0.95	0.01	0.19	8.2	0.16
								468	469	1	0.7	0.10	0.11	0.49	40.2	0.79
KJCD075	630140.0	7495500.0	349.8	-64	82	36	694.1	497	498	1	0.7	1.19	0.13	0.06	4.1	0.05
								498	505	7	5.2	0.07	5.07	0.29	106.6	0.02
								506	510	4	3.0	0.42	1.61	0.24	69.4	0.04
								515	517	2	1.5	1.54	0.17	0.15	13.7	0.14
								518	521	3	2.2	0.66	0.20	0.11	25.2	0.03
KJCD076	630118.1	7494884.8	347.6	-62	79	10	475.1 including	385	404	19	14.2	1.17	0.06	0.12	11.5	0.47
								402	404	2	1.5	2.41	0.12	0.39	25.2	0.52
								426	436	10	7.5	0.51	0.24	2.95	22.2	0.04
KJCD077	630086.8	7495195.3	346.9	-58	82	7	642.9	476	477	1	0.8	1.19	0.01	0.05	3.8	0.02
								480	481	1	0.8	0.84	0.05	0.21	6.9	0.08
								498	500	2	1.5	0.66	0.05	0.19	5.2	0.15
								541	542	1	0.8	1.07	0.02	0.05	7.8	0.07
								549	558	9	6.9	0.91	0.03	0.11	10.5	0.06
KJCD090	630150.1	7494655.1	346.2	-56	82	24	350.3	154	155	1	0.6	0.67	0	0.30	15.2	0.12
								306	311	5	3.6	0.54	0.09	0.04	9.1	0.13
								313	317	4	2.8	1.45	0.03	0.03	6.8	0.29

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
KJCD090	630150.1	7494655.1	346.2	-56	82	24	350.3	320	322	2	1.4	1.09	0	0.04	4.1	0.07
KJCD092	630091.8	7494585.0	346.3	-57	83	25	453.5	350	351	1	0.7	2.13	0.09	0.47	11.7	0.10
								372	379	7	5.0	1.58	0.04	0.17	13.2	0.28
								381	382	1	0.7	1.54	0.62	0.50	22.0	0.06
								385	396	11	7.8	1.00	12.00	5.04	126.4	0.18

Table 2 Table of significant results for oxide holes with re-assays of over limit lead assays (updated intervals in bold text)

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	
JOC024	630371.8	7495076.1	372.65	-57	261	52	66	2	8	6	3.3	1.48	0.68	0.19	40.4	0.19	
								21	26	5	2.8	0.19	11.76	2.11	95.4	0.06	
								35	41	6	3.4	1.99	0.14	0.31	14.0	0.15	
JOC025	630372.7	7495076.2	372.74	-66	277	54	78	2	13	11	4.7	1.06	0.59	0.45	24.4	0.21	
								22	32	10	4.3	0.60	8.31	3.61	88.4	0.08	
								42	45	3	1.3	1.03	0.34	0.48	10.6	0.18	
								48	50	2	0.9	0.62	0.16	0.20	5.6	0.09	
								58	59	1	0.5	0.71	0.23	0.57	5.9	0.12	
JOC026	630373.4	7495076.3	372.85	-76	278	38	84	2	11	9	2.2	2.46	0.70	0.61	263.9	0.34	
								33	51	18	4.4	0.29	16.39	0.97	279.1	0.13	
								Including	39	45	6	1.5	0.57	37.72	1.92	551.5	0.22
								58	65	7	1.7	1.84	0.57	0.96	20.1	0.39	
								66	67	1	0.3	0.32	4.53	0.3	42.3	0.03	
JOC028	630376.2	7495042.2	374.66	-72	279	48	93	including	8	15	7	2.4	7.27	1.12	1.35	140.2	0.38
									9	11	2	0.7	20.98	1.53	1.11	302.5	0.77
									19	24	5	1.7	1.41	0.29	0.90	36.8	0.06
								Including	29	32	3	1.1	0.73	1.54	0.46	87.8	0.15
									35	47	12	4.1	0.29	4.43	0.87	120.4	0.13
									42	44	2	0.7	0.52	30.35	1.28	541	0.48
									47	53	6	2.1	3.58	0.37	0.70	28.0	0.91
57	60	3	1.0	1.34	0.27	1.26	19.2	0.21									

¹Base of Oxidisation down hole depth ²Estimated true width

Table 3 Assays for Reward RC Hole JOC026

Hole	Sample No.	From m	To m	Interval m	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver g/t	Gold g/t
JOC026	105664	2	3	1	4.18%	1.37%	0.49%	261	0.407
JOC026	105665	3	4	1	5.34%	1.80%	0.58%	1490	0.852
JOC026	105667	4	5	1	2.82%	0.79%	0.39%	249	0.213
JOC026	105668	5	6	1	2.11%	0.54%	0.91%	131	0.154
JOC026	105669	6	7	1	2.24%	0.55%	1.16%	56.9	0.243
JOC026	105670	7	8	1	2.01%	0.94%	1.27%	159	0.192
JOC026	105671	8	9	1	2.12%	0.14%	0.24%	14.8	0.92
JOC026	105672	9	10	1	0.79%	0.10%	0.19%	8.6	0.059
JOC026	105673	10	11	1	0.56%	0.10%	0.29%	4.7	0.032
JOC026	105674	11	12	1	0.34%	0.08%	0.48%	1.6	0.02
JOC026	105675	12	13	1	0.23%	0.03%	0.22%	-0.5	0.009
JOC026	105676	13	14	1	0.13%	0.02%	0.17%	-0.5	0.005
JOC026	105677	14	15	1	0.07%	0.03%	0.14%	1.9	0.005
JOC026	105678	15	16	1	0.13%	0.16%	0.14%	18.1	0.02
JOC026	105679	16	17	1	0.19%	0.29%	0.18%	55.2	0.051
JOC026	105680	17	18	1	0.11%	0.22%	0.36%	32.6	0.016
JOC026	105682	18	19	1	0.08%	0.06%	0.37%	3.9	0.008
JOC026	105683	19	20	1	0.05%	0.10%	0.39%	7.9	0.007
JOC026	105684	20	21	1	0.03%	0.15%	0.32%	10.6	0.004
JOC026	105685	21	22	1	0.09%	0.20%	0.24%	12.6	0.013
JOC026	105686	22	23	1	0.14%	0.24%	0.49%	12.1	0.009
JOC026	105687	23	24	1	0.95%	0.11%	0.65%	5.5	0.069
JOC026	105688	24	25	1	1.84%	0.08%	0.61%	8.3	0.1
JOC026	105689	25	26	1	1.17%	0.15%	0.50%	7.3	0.096
JOC026	105690	26	27	1	0.52%	0.28%	0.30%	12.2	0.01
JOC026	105692	27	28	1	0.58%	0.34%	0.35%	9.4	0.036
JOC026	105693	28	29	1	0.41%	0.38%	0.44%	9	0.039
JOC026	105694	29	30	1	0.09%	0.28%	0.37%	16.1	0.012
JOC026	105695	30	31	1	0.03%	0.06%	0.37%	1	0.003
JOC026	105696	31	32	1	0.02%	0.07%	0.28%	1.5	0.003
JOC026	105697	32	33	1	0.46%	0.31%	0.31%	5.7	0.017
JOC026	105698	33	34	1	0.30%	12.30%	0.55%	470	0.171
JOC026	105699	34	35	1	0.03%	2.13%	0.36%	64.5	0.063
JOC026	105700	35	36	1	0.03%	15.45%	0.90%	496	0.396
JOC026	105701	36	37	1	0.02%	2.92%	0.56%	77.9	0.043
JOC026	105703	37	38	1	0.01%	1.26%	0.54%	32.6	0.017
JOC026	105704	38	39	1	0.32%	15.95%	1.89%	417	0.158
JOC026	105705	39	40	1	0.64%	36.90%	7.30%	936	0.468
JOC026	105706	40	41	1	0.52%	44.20%	1.65%	771	0.203
JOC026	105707	41	42	1	0.48%	44.20%	0.81%	570	0.267
JOC026	105708	42	43	1	0.11%	12.50%	0.59%	172	0.072
JOC026	105709	43	44	1	0.21%	37.60%	0.66%	406	0.161
JOC026	105710	44	45	1	1.46%	50.90%	0.54%	454	0.129
JOC026	105712	45	46	1	0.52%	10.35%	0.34%	84	0.075
JOC026	105713	46	47	1	0.21%	2.62%	0.13%	18.1	0.02
JOC026	105714	47	48	1	0.09%	1.50%	0.11%	14.2	0.011
JOC026	105715	48	49	1	0.08%	1.41%	0.09%	12.2	0.006

Hole	Sample No.	From m	To m	Interval m	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %	Silver g/t	Gold g/t
JOC026	105716	49	50	1	0.08%	1.53%	0.09%	14.3	0.007
JOC026	105717	50	51	1	0.06%	1.26%	0.08%	14.2	0.009
JOC026	105718	51	52	1	0.10%	0.66%	0.09%	6	0.008
JOC026	105719	52	53	1	0.10%	0.56%	0.08%	6.1	0.007
JOC026	105720	53	54	1	0.13%	0.53%	0.16%	5.6	0.01
JOC026	105721	54	55	1	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	-0.5	-0.001
JOC026	105722	55	56	1	0.10%	1.10%	0.22%	9.9	0.011
JOC026	105724	56	57	1	0.10%	0.23%	0.36%	4.2	0.013
JOC026	105725	57	58	1	0.12%	0.24%	0.41%	3.6	0.016
JOC026	105726	58	59	1	2.05%	0.40%	1.36%	18.8	0.736
JOC026	105727	59	60	1	1.37%	0.48%	0.62%	16.7	0.543
JOC026	105728	60	61	1	1.38%	0.57%	0.65%	19.5	0.191
JOC026	105729	61	62	1	1.24%	0.61%	0.81%	21.4	0.228
JOC026	105730	62	63	1	3.97%	0.81%	1.28%	26.3	0.327
JOC026	105732	63	64	1	1.76%	0.68%	1.40%	23	0.372
JOC026	105733	64	65	1	1.14%	0.43%	0.63%	15.1	0.309
JOC026	105734	65	66	1	0.23%	0.64%	0.20%	8.1	0.04
JOC026	105735	66	67	1	0.32%	4.53%	0.30%	42.3	0.032
JOC026	105736	67	68	1	0.07%	0.07%	0.14%	1.3	0.008
JOC026	105737	68	69	1	0.06%	0.05%	0.08%	1	0.009
JOC026	105738	69	70	1	0.07%	0.07%	0.11%	1.3	0.007
JOC026	105739	70	71	1	0.07%	0.12%	0.20%	2.6	0.009
JOC026	105740	71	72	1	0.09%	0.13%	0.28%	3.1	0.016

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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.

JORC Compliance

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
KJC	2	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	3	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	4	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	5	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	6	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	10	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	11	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	14	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	15	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	19	16/06/2014	2012
KJC	29	16/06/2014	2012
KJC	30	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	32	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	33	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	34	21/03/2014	2012
KJC	35	8/11/2013	2004
KJC	39	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	43	21/03/2104	2012
KJC	45	3/02/2014	2012
KJC	46	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	48	9/12/2014	2012
KJC	50	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	56	16/06/2014	2012
KJC	58	21/03/2014	2012
KJC	59	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	60	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	63	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	64	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	65	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	66	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	69	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	70	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	72	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	73	21/07/2014	2012
KJC	74	29/05/2014	2012
KJC	76	21/07/2014	2012
RJ	169	7/09/2011	2044
RJ	237w	29/05/2014	2012
RJ	240	2/08/2012	2004
RJ	241	2/08/2012	2004
KJC	36W1	29/05/2014	2012

1 JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

1.1 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"> 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	<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"> 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	<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"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<p><i>calibrations factors applied and their derivation etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An umpire laboratory is used to check ~1% of samples analysed.
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"> Data is validated on entry into the Dashed database. Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Vulcan
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 other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS. Downhole surveys were taken 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

1.2 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"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Mining Leases and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration has primarily been conducted by Reward Minerals MIM and Plenty River.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Orogenic Domain. The Arunta Orogenic Domain in the north western part of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>tenement is overlain unconformably by Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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"> Refer Table 1 & 2
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 metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 1, 2 & 3
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 1, 2 & 3
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Figures 1,2,3,4 & 5
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 1, 2 & 3
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Figure 5