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22nd September 2021

Reward Mineral Resource Drilling and Assaying Completed

- Resource definition and development drilling has been completed for Reward and Bellbird.
- All holes intersected reportable copper, gold and silver mineralisation.
- Notable intersections at Reward include:
 - KJCD446 - **22.67m @ 2.14% Cu**, 18.3 g/t Ag, 0.37 g/t Au
Including **7.34m @ 3.98% Cu**, 33.8 g/t Ag, 0.30 g/t Au
 - KJCD458D1 - **3.72m @ 6.38% Cu**, 101.3 g/t Ag, 0.50 g/t Au
- Final assay results for Reward received – results consistent with mineral resource model.
- Bellbird assays expected to be finalised by early October.
- Current drilling focused on Rockface resource definition and Bellbird South exploration.

KGL Resources Limited (ASX: KGL) (KGL or the Company) reports that the resource development drilling program for the Reward and Bellbird deposits at Jervois has been successfully completed. All Reward assays have been finalised and all previously unreported drill intersections are presented in Table 1 below.

Copper, silver and gold intersections are broadly in line with expectations and the results serve to increase confidence in sections of the resource model where the drillhole spacing was, previously, wider than optimal. All holes in the Reward drilling program intersected reportable intervals of copper, silver and gold mineralisation.

Some of the highlights from the Reward program include the following previously reported intersections:

KJD428:	19.71m (true thickness) @ 2.54% Cu, 68.1 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 76.00m downhole Including 6.27m (true thickness) @ 4.53% Cu, 90.8 g/t Ag, 0.42 g/t Au from 76.00m downhole
KJD432:	5.84m (true thickness) @ 2.91% Cu, 115.9 g/t Ag, 2.30 g/t Au from 146.59m downhole
KJCD438	9.88m (true thickness) @ 2.25% Cu, 31.9 g/t Ag, 1.03 g/t Au from 481.94m downhole

Figures 1 and 2 below show the positions of selected intersections on longitudinal projections of the current mineral resource block model.

KGL Managing Director, Mr. Simon Finnis remarked, "The recently received assays show the outstanding potential of the Jervois mineral field, with high grade intersections confirming previous drilling results. These final results will now be processed by our independent consultants to update the Reward mineral resource model over the next few weeks. Bellbird assay results are expected to be finalised early next month and these will similarly be used to update the Bellbird resource model.

"It is very encouraging to note that all Jervois copper deposits remain open at depth and are prospective for additional resources and discovery by deeper drilling, either from surface or underground as the mine proceeds.

"Currently work is proceeding with 2 universal drill rigs. At Rockface, one rig is drilling a series of 8 deep resource definition holes comprising 2 parent and 6 daughter holes. One parent and one daughter hole have been completed and the drill-core is being processed at our on-site facility at Jervois.

"Our second rig will be drilling a series of exploration holes at the Cox's Find and Bellbird South prospects, based on the interim IP and geophysical modelling. All exploration holes will be cased with PVC pipe in preparation for downhole EM (DHEM) logging, due to commence in October. DHEM is a proven technique at Jervois, being instrumental in the discovery of the high-grade Rockface deposit.

The large MIMDAS IP survey is nearing completion with data analysis and modelling well underway. This work has guided the current exploration holes and will be important in positioning further exploration holes planned to be drilled this calendar year.

"The Jervois FS study is progressing according to the announced revised timetable, with the current emphasis on optimisation of mine design and schedule. Recent comprehensive and positive metallurgical test results have supported our efforts to modify the process flowsheet to improve copper recovery, concentrate grade and reduce capital and operating costs. With silver and gold grades continuing to show economic benefits the FS will incorporate further optimisation to deliver attractive by-product credits."

This announcement has been authorised by the KGL Board of Directors.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by John Levings BSc, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Levings is Principal Geologist for the Company. Mr Levings has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Levings consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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
KJD	428	13/05/2021	2012
KJD	432	20/07/2021	2012
KJCD	438	20/07/2021	2012

Hole_ID	Depth_From m	Depth_To m	Downhole Thickness m	True Thickness m	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Deposit Name
KJCD442	332.00	337.45	5.45	3.87	3.29	33.8	1.27	Reward Deeps North
	397.00	398.00	1.00	0.86	1.01	21.0	0.46	Reward East HW
	400.00	404.00	4.00	3.43	1.37	77.7	0.61	Reward East HW
	410.00	411.00	1.00	0.86	1.08	13.6	0.19	Reward East HW
	414.00	415.00	1.00	0.86	1.42	21.7	0.21	Reward East HW
	453.50	454.82	1.32	1.13	1.51	24.9	0.11	Reward East FW
	460.50	461.00	0.50	0.43	1.43	11.8	1.31	Reward East FW
KJD444	44.38	45.70	1.32	0.93	0.58	4.9	<0.05	Reward East FW
	49.70	52.10	2.40	1.69	1.68	11.2	0.05	Reward East FW
	95.15	96.40	1.25	0.88	0.72	3.5	0.02	Reward East FW
KJCD446 including & including	247.50	274.85	27.35	22.67	2.14	18.3	0.37	Reward Main
	250.50	254.50	4.00	3.32	3.48	21.3	1.05	Reward Main
	266.00	274.85	8.85	7.34	3.98	33.8	0.30	Reward Main
KJCD447	176.40	183.60	7.20	4.47	3.81	22.0	0.05	Reward Stratbound
	195.07	201.87	6.80	4.22	3.18	235.8	0.27	Reward Stratbound
KJCD448	217.90	221.87	3.97	2.57	2.26	35.0	0.09	Reward Stratbound
	253.00	260.30	7.30	5.16	2.73	23.2	0.29	Reward Stratbound
	371.00	372.90	1.90	1.48	2.59	22.7	0.06	Reward East FW
	374.37	375.18	0.81	0.63	1.01	10.1	0.04	Reward East FW
KJD452	71.05	84.45	13.40	9.96	1.34	45.4	0.35	Reward Main
	88.42	89.80	1.38	1.03	1.42	13.9	0.29	Reward Main
KJCD453	278.87	279.58	0.71	0.49	1.99	5.0	0.33	Reward Marshall
	287.00	289.87	2.87	1.98	1.97	34.9	0.47	Reward Marshall
	301.10	302.00	0.90	0.62	1.64	123.8	0.10	Reward Marshall
KJD458	78.80	79.90	1.10	0.76	0.98	33.7	0.19	Reward Marshall
	85.70	90.20	4.50	3.13	6.32	152.2	0.87	Reward Marshall
KJD458D1	79.00	80.00	1.00	0.69	1.02	26.8	0.09	Reward Marshall
	84.85	90.20	5.35	3.72	6.38	101.3	0.50	Reward Marshall
KJD459	102.00	104.00	2.00	1.41	0.73	2.1	0.02	Reward Stratbound
	252.58	253.60	1.02	0.94	1.18	3.6	0.03	Reward East FW

Table 1: Length-weighted mineralised intersections compiled from assay results from drilling at Jervois Project, Reward Deposit. N.B. to maintain consistency with the most recent mineral resource estimate, if an intercept is above 200mRL then the cut off is 0.5% Cu, if below 200mRL then the cut off is 1.0% Cu. Eastings and Northings are found in Table 1.2 Section 2.

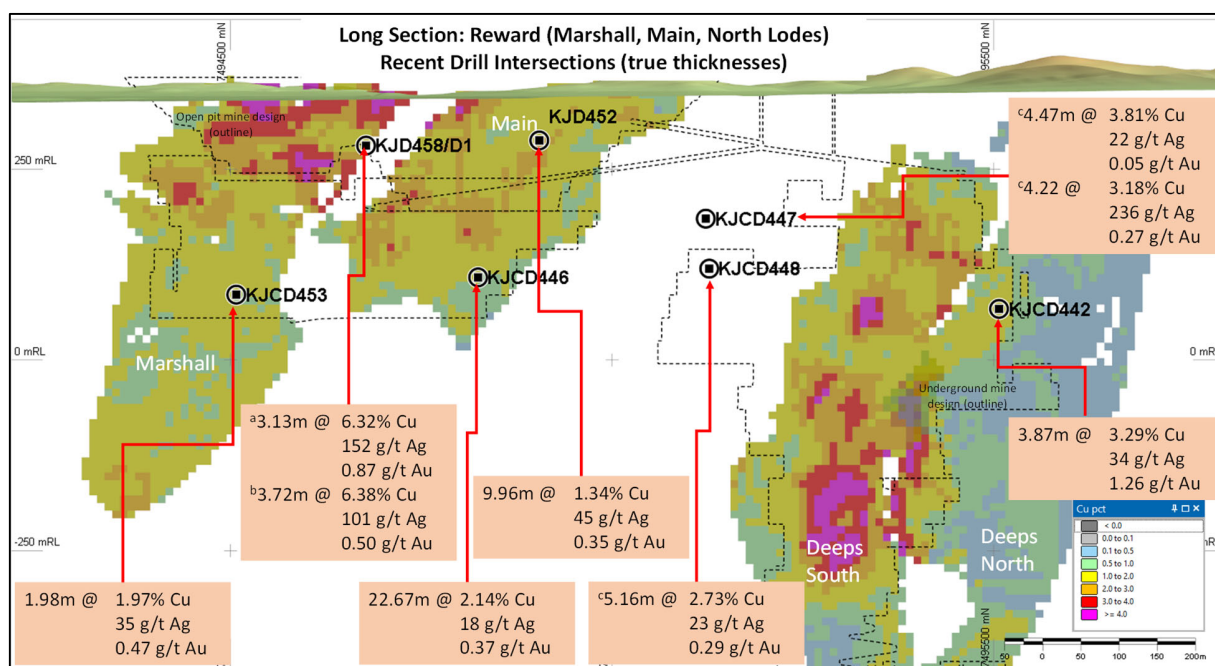


Figure 1 Longitudinal projection of the Reward Deposit mineral resource block model (blocks coloured according to copper grade), showing the Marshall, Main, Deeps South and Deeps North lodes and the most significant recent drill intersections from each completed hole. Further details of the intersections are in Table 1. An outline of the most recent mine design is shown for reference (a. from KJD458. b. from re-drilled KJD458D1. c. these intersections are currently classified as "Stratabound" but the elevated grades indicate an extension of the high-grade Deeps South lode in to this area)

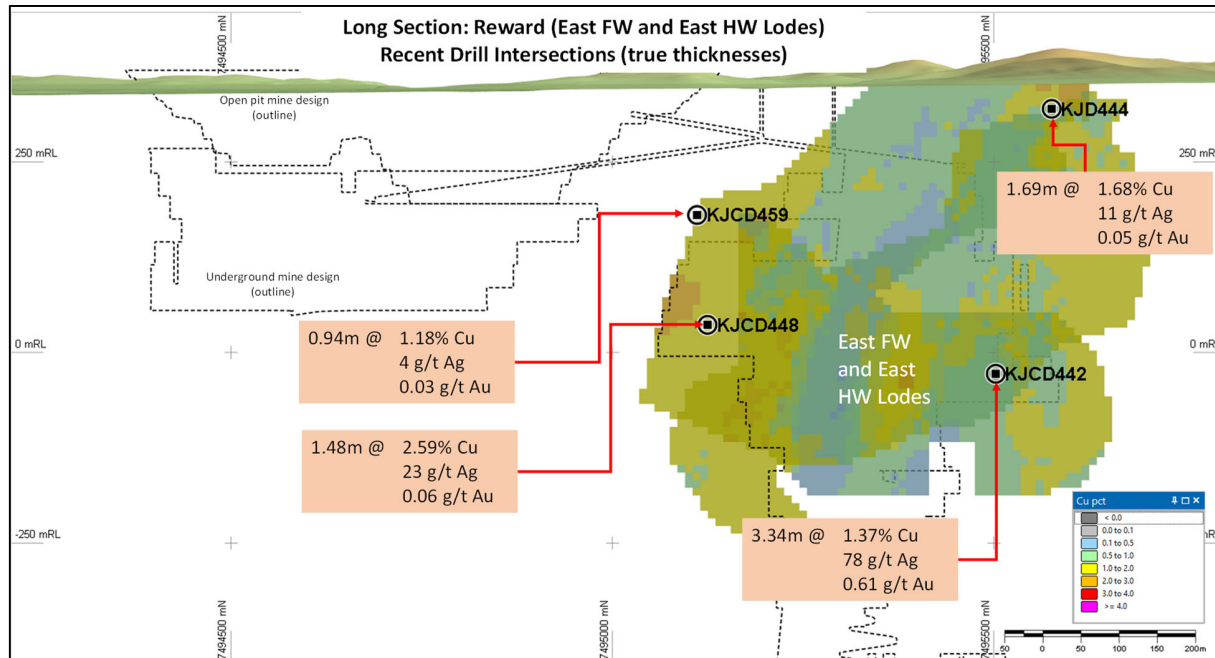


Figure 2: Longitudinal projection of the Reward Deposit mineral resource block model (blocks coloured according to copper grade), showing the East HW and East FW lodes and the most significant recent drill intersections from each completed hole.

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Reward diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. The core samples comprised a mixture of sawn HQ quarter core, sawn NQ half core and possibly BQ half core (historical drilling only). Sample lengths are generally 1m, but at times length were adjusted to take into account geological variations. RC sample intervals are predominantly 1m intervals with some 2 and 4m compositing (historical holes only). RC samples are routinely scanned by KGL Resources with a Niton XRF. Samples assaying greater than 0.1% Cu, Pb or Zn are submitted for analysis at a commercial laboratory. Mineralisation at all deposits is characterized by disseminations, veinlets and large masses of chalcopyrite, associated with magnetite-rich alteration within a psammite. The mineralisation has textures indicative of structural emplacement within specific strata i.e. the mineral appears stratabound. Documentation of the historical drilling (pre-2011) for Reward is variable.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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"> The KGL and previous Jinka-Minerals RC drilling was conducted using a reverse circulation rig with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling was either in NQ2 or HQ3 drill diameters. Metallurgical diamond drilling (JMET holes) were PQ There is no documentation for the historic drilling techniques. Diamond drilling was generally cored from surface with some of the deeper holes at Rockface and Reward utilizing RC pre-collars. Oriented core has been measured for the recent KGL drilling.
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"> The KGL RC samples were not weighed on a regular basis but when completed no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program. Jinka Minerals and KGL split the rare overweight samples (>3kg) for assay. Since overweight samples were rarely reported no sample bias was established between sample recovery and grade. Core recovery for recent drilling is >95%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>with the mineral zones having virtually 100% recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence has been found for any relationship between sample recovery and copper grade and there are no biases in the sampling with respect to copper grade and recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All KGL RC and diamond core samples are geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for mineral resource estimation. Core samples are also orientated and logged for geotechnical information. All logging has been converted to quantitative and qualitative codes in the KGL Access database. All relevant intersections were logged. Paper logs existed for the historical drilling. There is very little historical core available for inspection.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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"> The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process: <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; RC sample splits (~3kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Two quarter core field duplicates were taken for every 20m samples by Jinka Minerals and KGL Resources. All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate for mineral resource estimation Details for the historical sampling are not available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The KGL drilling has QAQC data that includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20. Base metal samples are assayed using a four-acid digest with an ICP AES finish. 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. There are no details of the historic drill sample assaying or any QAQC. All assay methods were deemed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appropriate at the time of undertaking.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is validated on entry into the MS Access database, using Database check queries and Maxwell's DataShed. Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Micromine and Leapfrog Geo software Hole twinning was occasionally conducted at Reward with mixed results. This may be due to inaccuracies with historic hole locations rather than mineral continuity issues. For the resource estimation below detection values were converted to half the lower detection limit.
Location of data points	<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"> For the KGL drilling surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS, with accuracy to 1 cm or better. Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool at 30m intervals All drilling by Jinka Minerals and KGL is referenced on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid. For Reward there are concerns about the accuracy of some of the historic drillhole collars. There are virtually no preserved historic collars for checking. There is no documentation for the downhole survey method for the historic drilling. Topography was mapped using Trimble DGPS and LIDAR
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> Drilling at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals. Drilling at Reward was on 25m spaced sections in the upper part of the mineralisation extending to 50m centres with depth and ultimately reaching 100m spacing on the periphery of mineralisation. For Reward shallow oxide RC drilling was conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart. The drill spacing for all areas is appropriate for resource estimation and the relevant classifications applied. A small amount of sample compositing has been applied to some of the near surface historic drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization; the default angle is -60 degrees, but holes vary from -45 to -80. Drilling orientations are considered appropriate and no obvious sampling bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and reported if material.</i>	was detected.
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 or a transport contractor.
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 internally and by external consultants.

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 EL25429 and EL28082 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	<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 and EL28082 lie 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 tenement is overlain unconformably by Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin. The stratabound mineralisation for the project consists of a series of complex, narrow, structurally controlled, sub-vertical sulphide/magnetite-rich deposits hosted by Proterozoic-aged, amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments of the Arunta Inlier. Mineralisation is characterised by veinlets and disseminations of chalcopyrite in association with magnetite. In the oxide zone which is vertically limited malachite, azurite, chalcocite are the main Cu-minerals. Massive to semi-massive galena in association with sphalerite occur locally in high grade lenses of limited extent with oxide equivalents including cerussite and anglesite in the oxide zone. Generally, these lenses are associated with more carbonate-rich host rocks occurring at Green Parrot, Reward and Bellbird North.

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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 collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole 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.	<table><tr><th>Hold ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>RL</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th></tr><tr><td>KJCD442</td><td>630252.11</td><td>7495506.37</td><td>351.13</td><td>88.64</td><td>-65.06</td></tr><tr><td>KJD444</td><td>630528.90</td><td>7495575.00</td><td>361.55</td><td>89.52</td><td>-55.10</td></tr><tr><td>KJCD446</td><td>630226.45</td><td>7494833.65</td><td>346.29</td><td>90.25</td><td>-76.05</td></tr><tr><td>KJCD447</td><td>630254.74</td><td>7495129.08</td><td>350.08</td><td>86.04</td><td>-61.10</td></tr><tr><td>KJCD448</td><td>630256.16</td><td>7495129.01</td><td>350.16</td><td>85.97</td><td>-66.92</td></tr><tr><td>KJD452</td><td>630309.99</td><td>7494905.44</td><td>346.31</td><td>91.66</td><td>-50.21</td></tr><tr><td>KJCD453</td><td>630174.92</td><td>7494510.37</td><td>348.97</td><td>94.08</td><td>-68.36</td></tr><tr><td>KJD458</td><td>630241.93</td><td>7494675.00</td><td>346.19</td><td>89.80</td><td>-50.80</td></tr><tr><td>KJD458D1</td><td>630241.93</td><td>7494675.00</td><td>346.19</td><td>89.34</td><td>-50.80</td></tr><tr><td>KJD459</td><td>630291.55</td><td>7495102.04</td><td>354.41</td><td>88.56</td><td>-48.86</td></tr></table> <p>For intercept depths please see Table 1 in the body of the report</p>	Hold ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	KJCD442	630252.11	7495506.37	351.13	88.64	-65.06	KJD444	630528.90	7495575.00	361.55	89.52	-55.10	KJCD446	630226.45	7494833.65	346.29	90.25	-76.05	KJCD447	630254.74	7495129.08	350.08	86.04	-61.10	KJCD448	630256.16	7495129.01	350.16	85.97	-66.92	KJD452	630309.99	7494905.44	346.31	91.66	-50.21	KJCD453	630174.92	7494510.37	348.97	94.08	-68.36	KJD458	630241.93	7494675.00	346.19	89.80	-50.80	KJD458D1	630241.93	7494675.00	346.19	89.34	-50.80	KJD459	630291.55	7495102.04	354.41	88.56	-48.86
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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">Minimum grade truncation 0.5%Cu for intercepts above 200m RLMinimum grade truncation 1.0%Cu for intercepts below 200m RLAggregate intercepts use length-weightingNo top-cuts are applied nor considered necessaryNo metal equivalents are used																																																																		
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">In the main deposit areas, the geometry of the lodes is well known and is used to estimate true widths, which are quoted in the report																																																																		
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 and 2 in the report																																																																		
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">Results for all holes are reported according to the Data Aggregation Methods stated above																																																																		
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.IP, Magnetics, Gravity, Downhole EM are all used for targetingMetallurgical studies are well advanced including recovery of the payable metals including Cu, Ag and Au.Deleterious elements such as Pb Zn Bi and F are modelled																																																																		
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">The current report relates to infill and mineral resource confirmatory drilling and is ongoingBrownfields and greenfield drilling has also commencedAdditional IP and DHEM surveys are planned																																																																		