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15 February 2018

JERVOIS COPPER PROJECT

Rockface & Reward Drilling Update

- **Assays confirm high-grade copper at Rockface**
- **Deep hole targeting Conductor 8 at Rockface intersects modelled mineralisation**
- **Resource extension drilling at Reward continues to intercept mineralisation**

Placement at a premium raises $6.73M to secure Jervois exploration program through 2018

KGL Resources Limited (KGL:ASX) (KGL or the Company) announces further high grade copper mineralisation from drilling and assays at the Rockface prospect, located at KGL's 100% owned Jervois Copper Project in the Northern Territory and a $6.73 million placement.

KGL Executive Chairman Mr Denis Wood said:

> "KGL recommenced exploration late January with two rigs making good progress at both Rockface and Reward. It is encouraging to see mineralisation intersected in the most recent hole in Conductor 8 at a vertical depth of over 800m.
>
> "Several holes at Rockface have been designed to test the outer edges of the conductors where lower grade mineralisation is anticipated as we work towards a resource update later this year.
>
> "Separately at Reward, along strike 5km north-east of Rockface, additional copper mineralisation has been delineated above Conductor R1 which is not currently in the existing resource.
>
> "We are also extremely pleased to have secured a $6.73 million private placement, at a premium price of 40 cents to last closing price as of 14 February of 38 cents and with no fees, that will give us the financial security to complete the 2018 exploration program at the Jervois Copper Project."

Placement

KGL is pleased to announce the raising of $6.73 million through a placement to an entity related to international mineral resources identity Mr Ernie Thrasher and to KGL's existing major shareholder KMP Investments Pte Ltd (KMP).

The placement comprises 12.5M new shares to Mr Thrasher at $0.40 cents per share to raise $5 million, and 4.32M new shares to KMP at the same price to raise $1.73 million. The price of the placement represents a 5% premium to yesterday's closing price for KGL shares on the ASX and a 30% premium to the Company's previous placement and entitlement offer last October.

The placement will be made pursuant to the Company's 15% placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1, with the shares to be issued upon settlement on 2 March 2018.

Commenting on the placement, Mr Wood, said:

> "Mr Thrasher's investment – at a premium - is welcomed as a significant vote of confidence in KGL. As CEO and founder of the US company Xcoal Energy & Resources, Mr Thrasher is one of the world's most highly regarded resource industry operators, investors and developers, and a senior figure in international resources marketing and government affairs. Ernie's strategic global finance, trade and shipping contacts will be of great value to KGL in our plans to enter the business of copper production.
>
> "The continued strong support of KMP for KGL as the Company's largest shareholder is greatly appreciated.
>
> "In proceeding with the placement now, directors took into account the recent increased volatility of financial markets. The funds raised from the placement will secure KGL's ability to complete the total current exploration program, enabling two drilling rigs to remain on site for the whole of 2018, and to complete the Environmental Impact Statement, an essential step towards project development at the growing Jervois Copper Project."

Drilling Update

Rockface

Assays from drilling late last year in the eastern zone of Rockface confirm high grade copper with additional assays from this year's drilling still pending.

Hole KJCD226W1

Hole KJD226W1 intersected two intervals of massive sulphide at Rockface. The upper portion of the first zone corresponds with the expected position of Conductor 6 and upper portion of the second zone corresponds with Conductor 8.

Significant intercepts included

- **6.62m @ 3.8% Cu, 0.72% Zn, 33.2g/t Ag, 0.24g/t Au from 590.72 m (C6)**
- **4.18m @ 3.16% Cu, 0.32% Zn, 25.6g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au from 607.57 m (C8)**

Hole KJCD227

Hole KJD227 intersected a 14.23m interval of chalcopyrite mineralisation at Rockface. A follow up DHEM survey confirmed this intersection was on the very eastern edge of Conductor 8

Significant intercepts included

- **14.23m @ 0.76% Cu, 7.5g/t Ag, 0.11g/t Au from 764.12m (C8)**

Assays from holes drilled late last year in the western zone at Rockface also confirmed high grade copper.

Hole KJCD228

Updated DHEM modelling confirmed that Hole KJCD228 passed just beyond the eastern edge of Conductor 3 before intersecting a 17.37m interval of chalcopyrite mineralisation coincident with Conductor 5.

Significant intercepts included

17.37m @ 3.59% Cu, 16.1g/t Ag, 0.24g/t Au from 557.83m (C5)

Hole KJCD229

Hole KJCD229 was designed to test the mineralised boundaries of Conductor 3 and intersected mineralisation coincident with the lower and western edge of Conductor 3 and a second narrow zone of mineralisation, although not conductive, is coincident with the strike extension of Conductor 5.

Significant intercepts included

- **4.63m @ 1.78% Cu, 5.9g/t Ag, 0.06g/t Au from 546.06m (C3)**
- **2.12m @ 1.9% Cu, 9.6g/t Ag, 0.08g/t Au from 580.65m**

Hole KJCD230

Hole KJCD230, for which assays are pending, intersected a zone of mineralisation while targeting DHEM conductors at the eastern zone of Rockface. The intersection corresponds to the expected position of the extended conductor C8.

The mineralised zone occurs within a psammitic host unit, which has pervasive vein hosted magnetite alteration and carbonate veinlets. A semi-massive zone of sulphides occurs from 836.64 to 840.21m (Photographs 1 & 2). Within the mineralised zone, the late stage carbonate veinlets have remobilised mineralisation, resulting in disseminated blebs of chalcopyrite within veins.

Outside of this zone, sulphides occur as chalcopyrite-dominated, disseminated stringers or within late stage quartz and carbonate veins.

Photograph 1. *Hole KJCD230 - Zone of massive magnetite with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite stringers (Conductor C8) circa 831.5m.*

Photograph 2. *Hole KJCD230 - Zone of disseminated breccia matrix sulphides chalcopyrite and pyrite with magnetite vein (Conductor C8) circa 839.31 m.*

***Table 1** - KJCD230 Summary Geological Log of mineralised zones.*

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Minerals	Nature	*Est % Total Sulphide	Alteration
829.43	832.2	2.77	1.9	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated stringers	4%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets
832.2	836.64	4.44	3.1	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated stringers	1%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets
836.64	840.21	3.57	2.5	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated breccia matrix	30%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets
840.21	844.85	4.64	3.2	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated pervasive	1%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets
844.85	845.54	0.69	0.5	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated foliation	15%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets
845.54	846.67	1.13	0.8	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite	Disseminated, vein hosted	3%	Magnetite, carbonate veinlets

**KJCD230 Visual observations, Assays pending, ETW – Estimate of True Width*

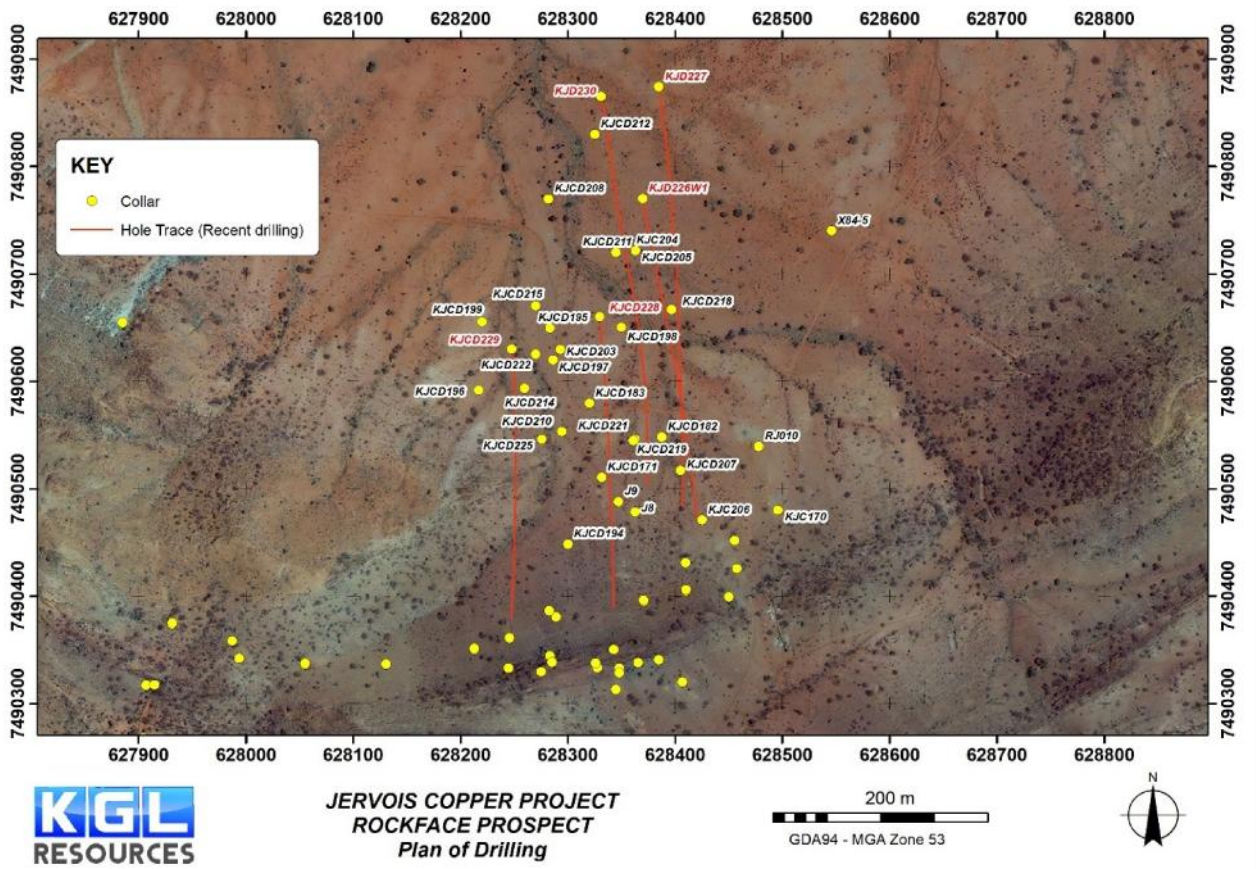

***Figure 1** Plan view of drilling at Rockface prospect*

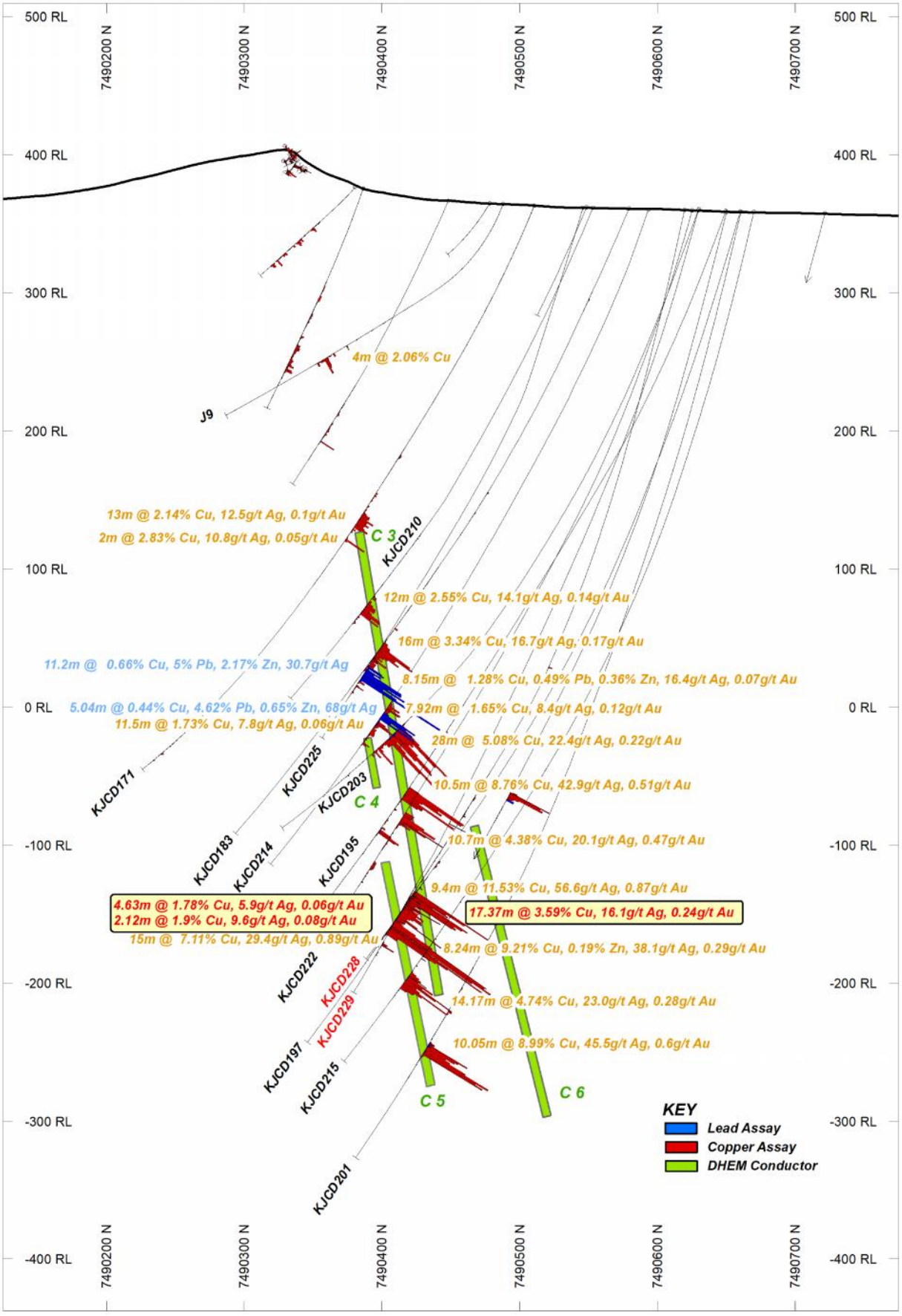

Figure 2 *Rockface Cross section 628305E*

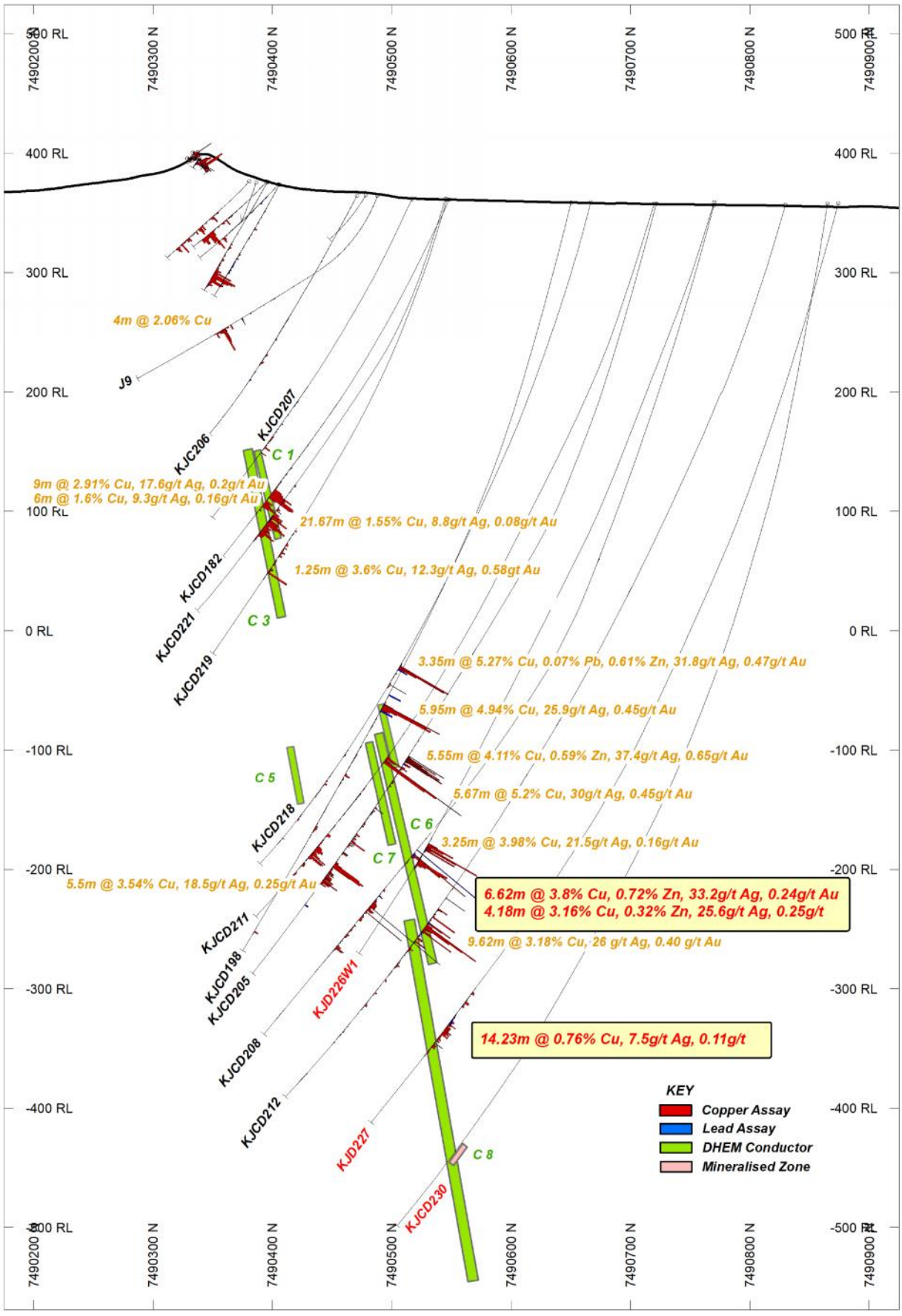

Figure 3 *Rockface Cross section 628360E*

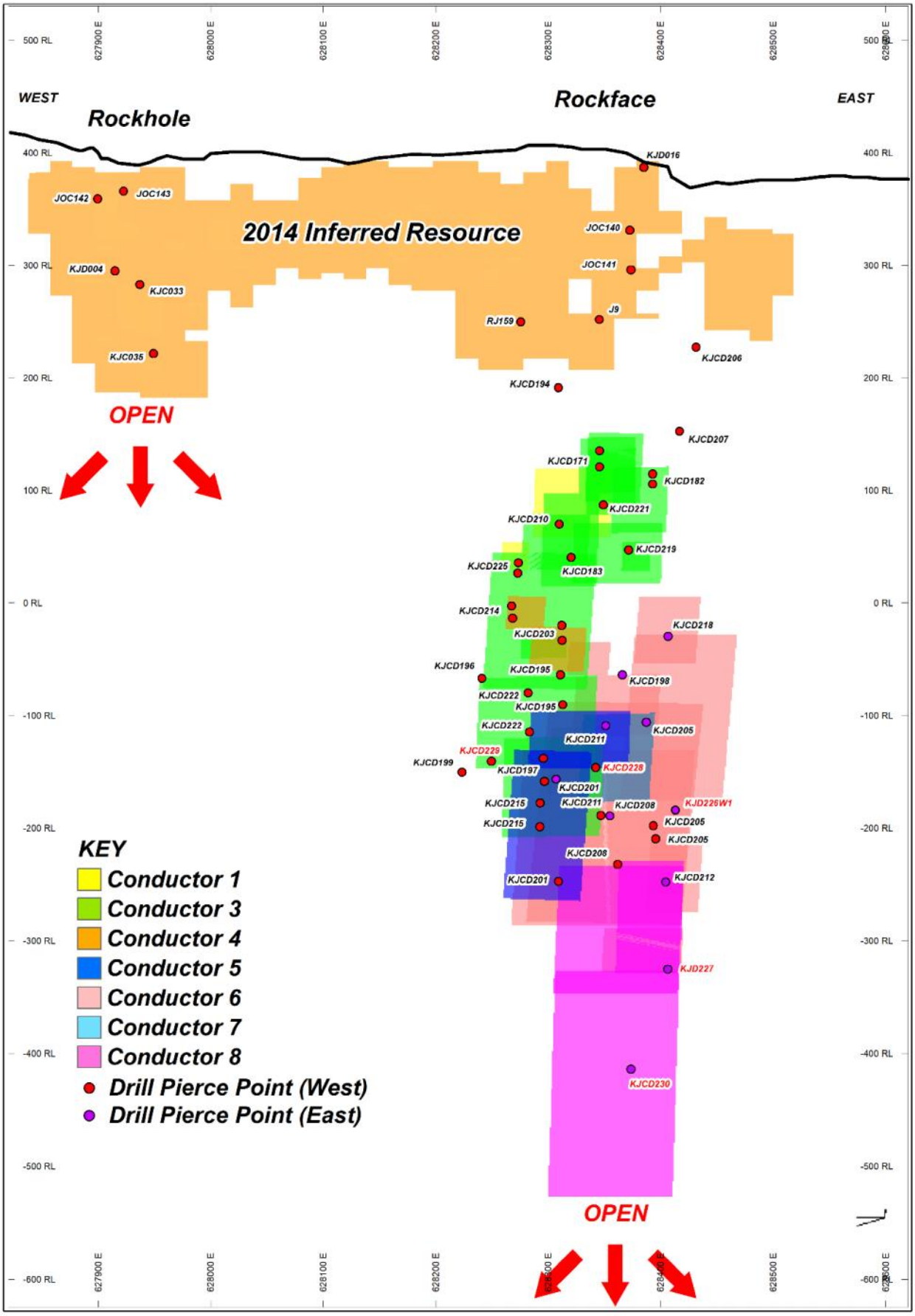

Figure 4 *Rockface long section 7490390N*

Reward

Hole KJCD234

Hole KJCD234 intersected a zone of mineralisation while targeting DHEM conductors at Reward. The hole intersection corresponds to the expected position of conductor R1.

The mineralised zone occurs within a psammitic host unit in association with massive brecciated magnetite. The semi-massive, breccia-matrix zone of sulphides occurs from 266.54 to 281m. This zone is split by an unmineralised pegmatite vein running through the middle from 274.19 to 274.63m.

Outside the zone of semi massive sulphides, mineralisation occurs as disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and trace galena along foliation planes. Assays are pending.

Photograph 3. *Hole KJCD234 - Zone of semi-massive chalcopyrite and breccia of magnetite (Conductor R1) circa 275.13m.*

***Photograph 4**. Hole KJCD234 - Zone of semi-massive and foliation-controlled chalcopyrite, with brecciated magnetite (Conductor R1) circa 279.04m.*

***Table 2** - KJCD234 Summary Geological Log of mineralised zones.*

From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Minerals	Nature	*Est % Total Sulphide	Alteration
266.54	271.24	4.7	2.8	Chalcopyrite & pyrite	Disseminated	2%	Brecciated massive magnetite
271.24	274	2.76	1.6	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena	Disseminated, pervasive	5%	Brecciated massive magnetite
274	275.13	1.13	0.7	Chalcopyrite & pyrite	Vein hosted	Trace	Brecciated massive magnetite
275.13	279.08	3.95	2.3	Chalcopyrite & pyrite	Disseminated pervasive	8%	Brecciated massive magnetite
279.08	281	1.92	1.1	Chalcopyrite & pyrite	Disseminated pervasive	15%	Brecciated massive magnetite

**KJCD234 Visual observations, Assays pending, ETW – Estimate of True Width*

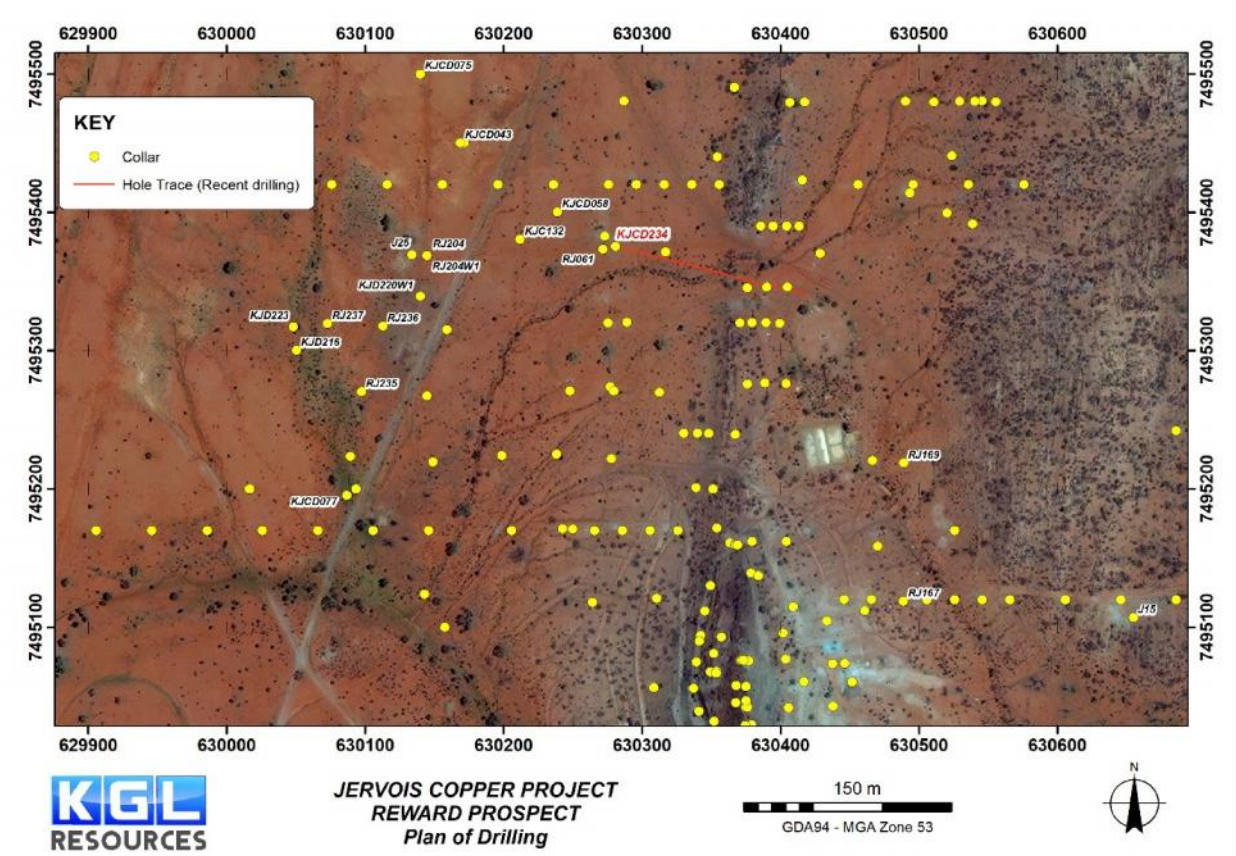

Figure 5 *Plan view of drilling at Reward prospect*

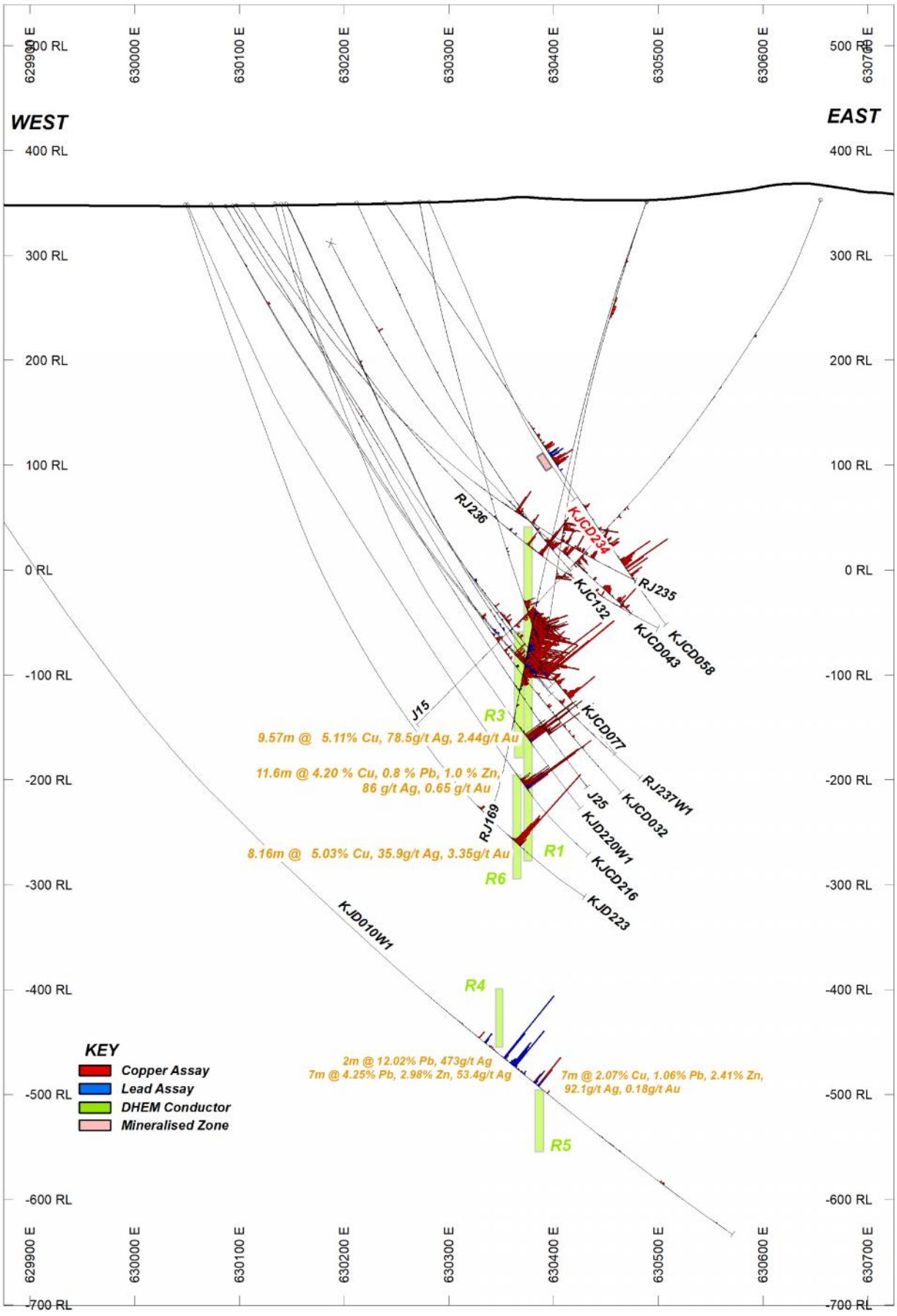

Figure 6 *Reward Cross section 7495275N*

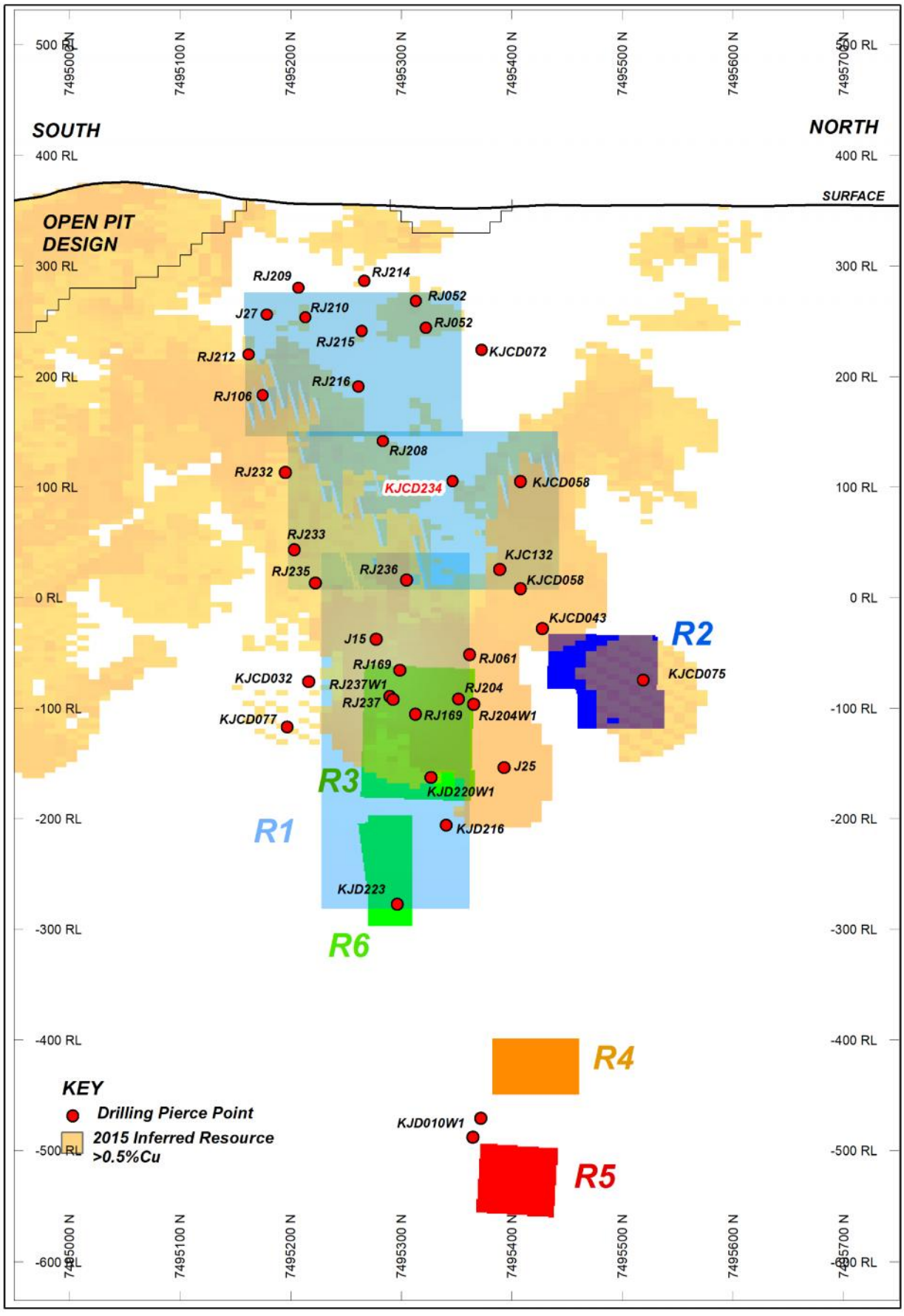

Figure 7 *Reward Long section 630380E*

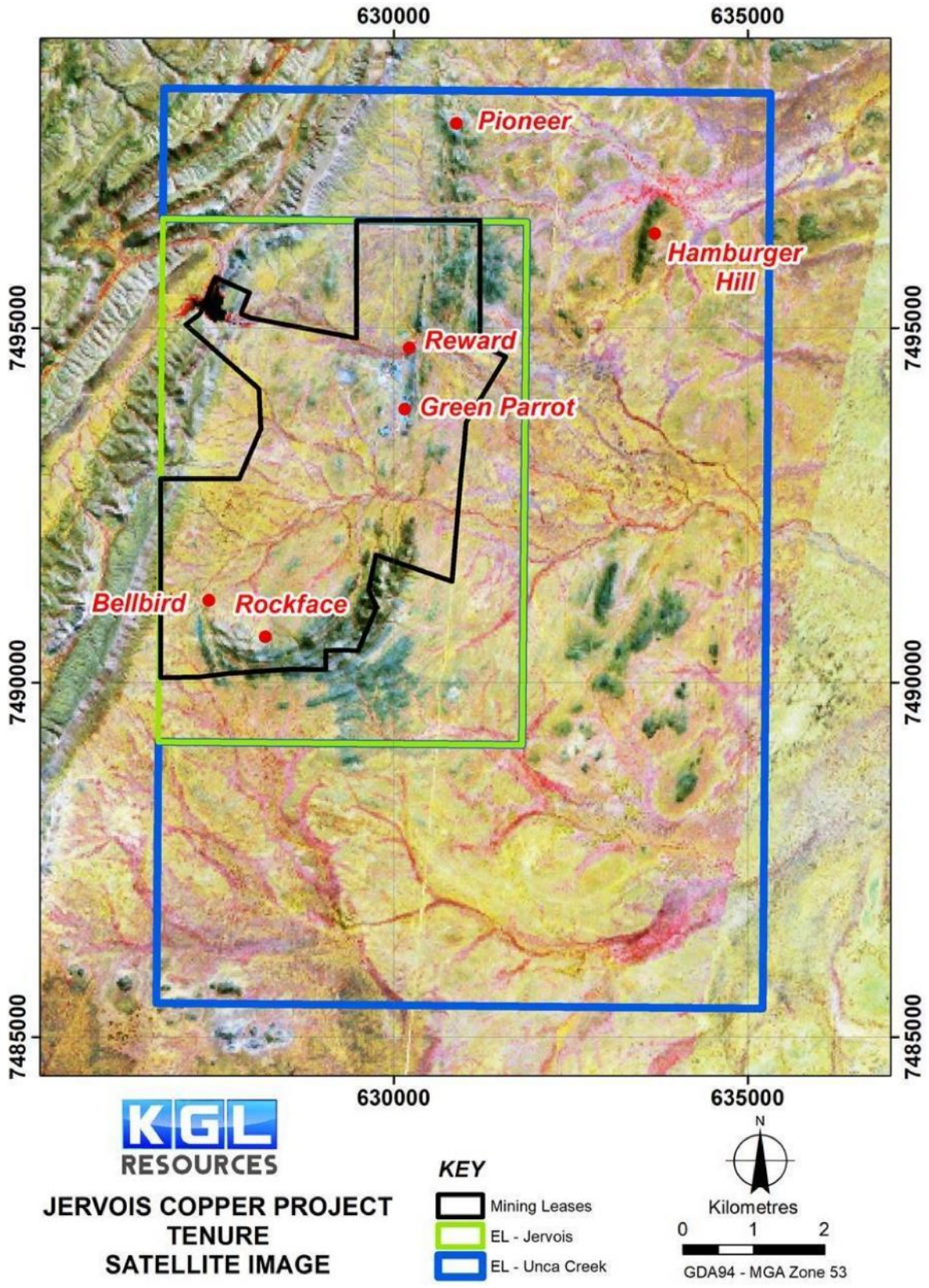

Figure 8 *Location Diagram for the Jervois Copper Project*

Table 3 Summary 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
KJD226W1	628370	7490770	356	-72.6	169.9	na	722.9	590.72	597.34	6.62	4.3	3.8	0.09	0.72	33.2	0.24
								607.57	611.75	4.18	2.6	3.16	0.06	0.32	25.6	0.25
KJD227	628385	7490874	358	-74.8	173.0	na	872.8	744	745.75	1.75	1.3	0.71	0.04	0.14	3	0.26
								764.12	778.35	14.23	10.4	0.76	0.05	0.07	7.5	0.11
								784.31	785.69	1.38	1.0	1.28	0	0.01	2.4	0.11
								787.1	787.47	0.37	0.3	1.57	0.01	0.01	4.4	0.06
KJCD228	628329	7490660	359	-73.9	173.2	na	610.4	545	546.41	1.41	0.8	0.48	0.01	0.04	2.2	0.12
								551.81	555	3.19	2.3	0.49	0.03	0.04	2.4	0.02
								557.83	575.2	17.37	12.7	3.59	0.01	0.03	16.1	0.24
KJCD229	628248	7490630	360.8	-74.4	174.7	na	622.2	481.55	481.81	0.26	0.2	8.14	0	0.02	199.3	0.01
								542.63	543.14	0.51	0.3	3.21	0.01	0.03	7.8	0.11
								546.06	550.69	4.63	3.0	1.78	0.01	0.04	5.9	0.06
								580.65	582.77	2.12	1.4	1.9	0.03	0.11	9.6	0.08

[1]Base of Oxidisation down hole depth *[2]Estimated 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 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 Adriaan van Herk, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Chief Geologist and a full-time employee of KGL Resources Limited.

Mr. van Herk 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. van Herk 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
KJCD183	26/04/2016	2012
KJCD195	02/08/2016	2012
KJCD197	19/09/2016	2012
KJCD201	09/02/2017	2012
KJCD203	09/02/2017	2012
KJCD210	29/06/2017	2012
KJCD211	29/06/2017	2012
KJCD205	22/03/2017	2012
KJCD208	30/06/2017	2012
KJCD171	20/10/2015	2012
J9	17/05/2011	2004
KJCD207	17/05/2017	2012
KJCD182	09/05/2016	2012
KJCD198	10/11/2016	2012
KJCD203	09/02/2017	2012
KJCD225	14/12/2017	2012
KJCD214	30/10/2017	2012
KJCD222	14/12/2017	2012
KJCD215	30/10/2017	2012
KJCD221	14/12/2017	2012
KJCD219	14/12/2017	2012
KJCD218	14/12/2017	2012
KJDC212	30/10/2017	2012
KJCD223	12/12/2017	2012
KJCD216	25/09/2017	2012
KJD220W1	12/12/2017	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. Field duplicate samples were taken to determine representivity of the primary sample. 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. Metallurgical diamond drilling (JMET holes) were PQ
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.*	Diamond core recoveries are determined by orientating core and measuring the recovered core between drill intervals provided by the drilling company. Any core loss is recorded as a percentage of the interval. At the start of each RC drill program the bulk sample residue (drill cuttings) for 2-3 holes were weighed and compared to the theoretical weight of sample based on the interval length (1m) and the bit diameter. The ratio between the split and the bulk residue is calculated to ensure the split is representative applying Gy's sample theory (~1:15). Drill rigs with high air pressure and CFM are utilised to ensure samples are dry and sample recovery is maximised. Drill intervals with suspected sample loss are recorded on the drill log. RC holes are twinned with diamond holes to determine if there is a sampling bias from loss of fines.
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 with fields including lithology, alteration, mineralisation and structural fabric. Representative samples of core were submitted for petrology and a logging atlas created to standardize geological logging. Diamond core is orientated and logged for geotechnical information including recovery, RQD and structural fabric. RC drilling is logged in 1m intervals. Diamond core is logged in intervals based on the lithology, alteration and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	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. Sample preparation has been designed to ensure compliance with Gy's sample theory. RC duplicates are collected as an additional split from the cone splitter on the drill rig. Diamond core duplicates are a second interval of quarter core.
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, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *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.*	The QA/QC procedure includes standards, blanks, 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 (total) 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. An umpire laboratory is used to check ~1% of samples analysed. QA/QC data is assessed on a monthly basis to assess precision and accuracy of sample assays. Variances in the assay value of standards of greater than 10% (~3 standard deviations) triggers reanalysis of the sample batch. XRF analyses are only used to prescan samples. Samples with greater than 0.1% Cu, Pb or Zn are then submitted for analysis at a commercial laboratory.
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 Datashed database using the Logchief data acquisition software. Further validation is conducted by a geologist when data is imported into Vulcan. Validation of drill results at each resource was aided by twinning selected holes with variances investigated to determine the source of sampling or assaying error.
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. A selection of drill collars were periodically checked by a surveyor. Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Reflex MEMS gyro or a Reflex EZ gyro. All drilling is conducted on the GDA94 MGA Zone 53 grid. All downhole surveys were converted to GDA94 MGA Z53 grid. A DTM has been generated from a close spaced grid of sample points using a DGPS. Additional sample points have been added is areas with steep or rugged topography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 50m by 40m 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 at a default angle of -60 degrees but holes vary from -45 to -80. The orientation of drill holes relative to the mineralised structures is not thought to have generated any significant sample bias.
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 or a transport contractor.
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 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 Mining Leases and two Exploration licences 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 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 north-eastern 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 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. The copper mineralisation is interpreted to be a later structurally controlled, mineralising event(s)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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 3
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.*	) Grades reported are uncut
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 Tables 1-3
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 1-8
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 3
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.*	) Refer Figures 1-8 Photograph 1-4
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 Figures 1 - 8