

# ASX Announcement

## Latest drilling results from Jervois project

28 June 2023

- Assays from first six holes of 2023 Jervois Drilling program received, confirming extensions to mineralisation at Rockface and Marshall, and increasing confidence in open pit resource at Reward.
- **KJCD556D2 at Rockface**
  - 12.1 m<sup>1</sup> @ 1.64% Cu, 21.4 g/t Ag, 0.38 g/t Au from 950.95 m
- **KJCD556D3 at Rockface**
  - 5.6 m @ 3.10% Cu, 42.7 g/t Ag, 0.40 g/t Au from 985.1 m
- **KJCD434D1 at Marshall Lode**
  - 3.5 m @ 1.96% Cu, 12.4 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Au from 440.00 m
- **KJD570 at Reward**
  - 7.7 m @ 2.71% Cu, 35.4 g/t Ag, 0.63 g/t Au from 103.18 m including:
    - 4.9 m @ 3.63% Cu, 44.1 g/t Ag, 0.33 g/t Au from 106.92 m
- **KJD571 at Reward**
  - 9.6 m @ 2.64% Cu, 50.9 g/t Ag, 0.51 g/t Au from 133.15 m including:
    - 2.0 m @ 6.33% Cu, 155.0 g/t Ag, 0.57 g/t Au from 139.41 m
- **KJD572 at Reward**
  - 14.7 m @ 2.50% Cu, 25.8 g/t Ag, 0.87 g/t Au from 110.3 m including:
    - 1.3 m @ 4.16% Cu, 34.6 g/t Ag, 4.20 g/t Au from 111.4 m
    - 1.5 m @ 4.66% Cu, 37.2 g/t Ag, 0.56 g/t Au from 121.7 m
    - 2.2 m @ 5.68% Cu, 39.0 g/t Ag, 0.81 g/t Au from 127.0 m
- Drilling aimed at brownfields resource extensions at Rockface and Marshall Deeps and resource classification uplift to JORC Measured category at Reward open pit.
- Drilling continues with two rigs on-site.

KGL Resources (**ASX:KGL**) has recently obtained assay results for the first six drill holes in the ongoing 2023 drilling program conducted at Jervois. The initial phase of the 2023 drilling program is centered around three specific target areas (Figure 1):

- Rockface depth extensions
- Marshall Lode extensions
- Reward Open Pit Resource Upgrade

<sup>1</sup> All intercept widths are Estimated True Thickness unless otherwise specified.

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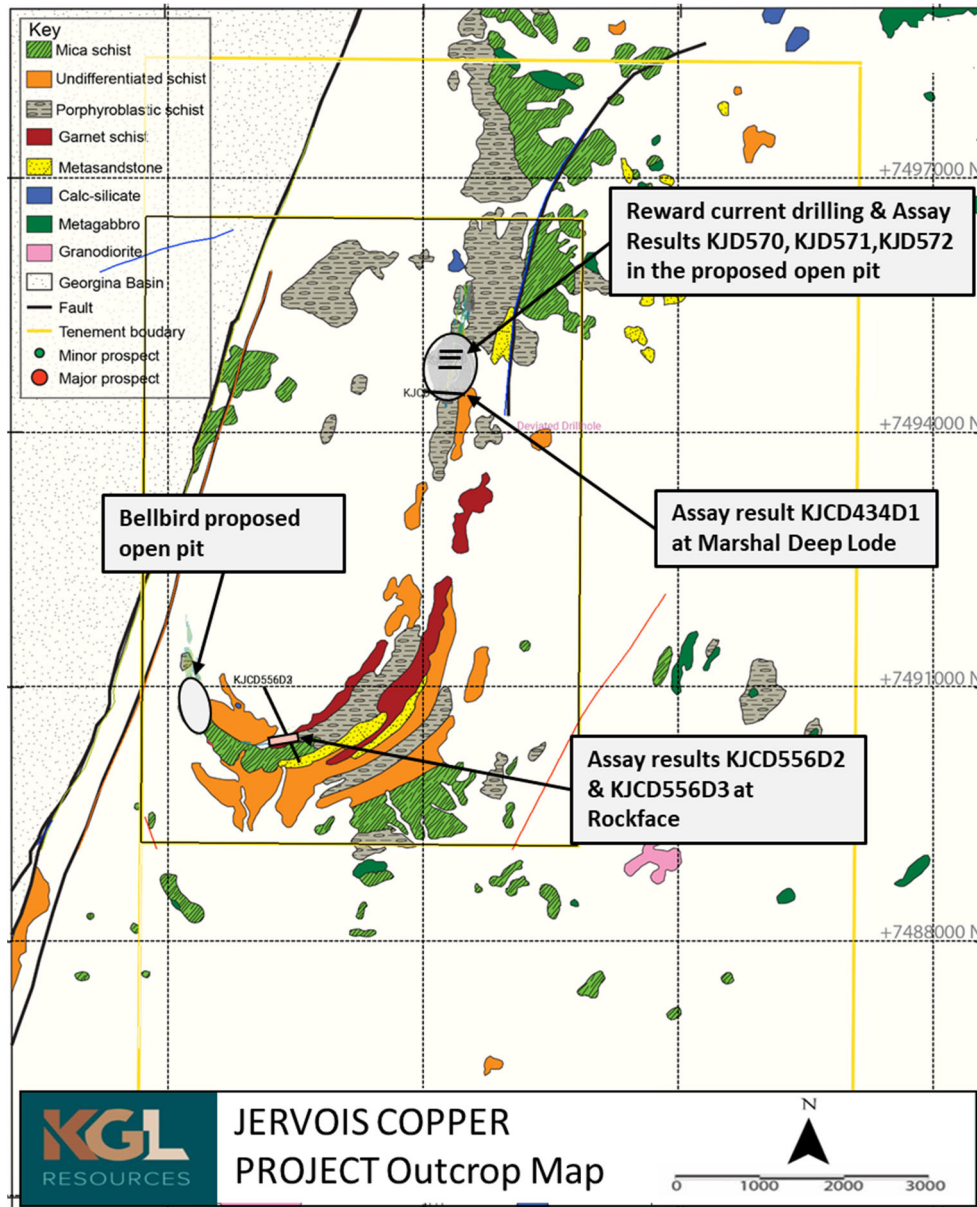


Figure 1: Simplified geology map of Jervois project showing locations of reported drilling results at Rockface, Reward and Marshall.

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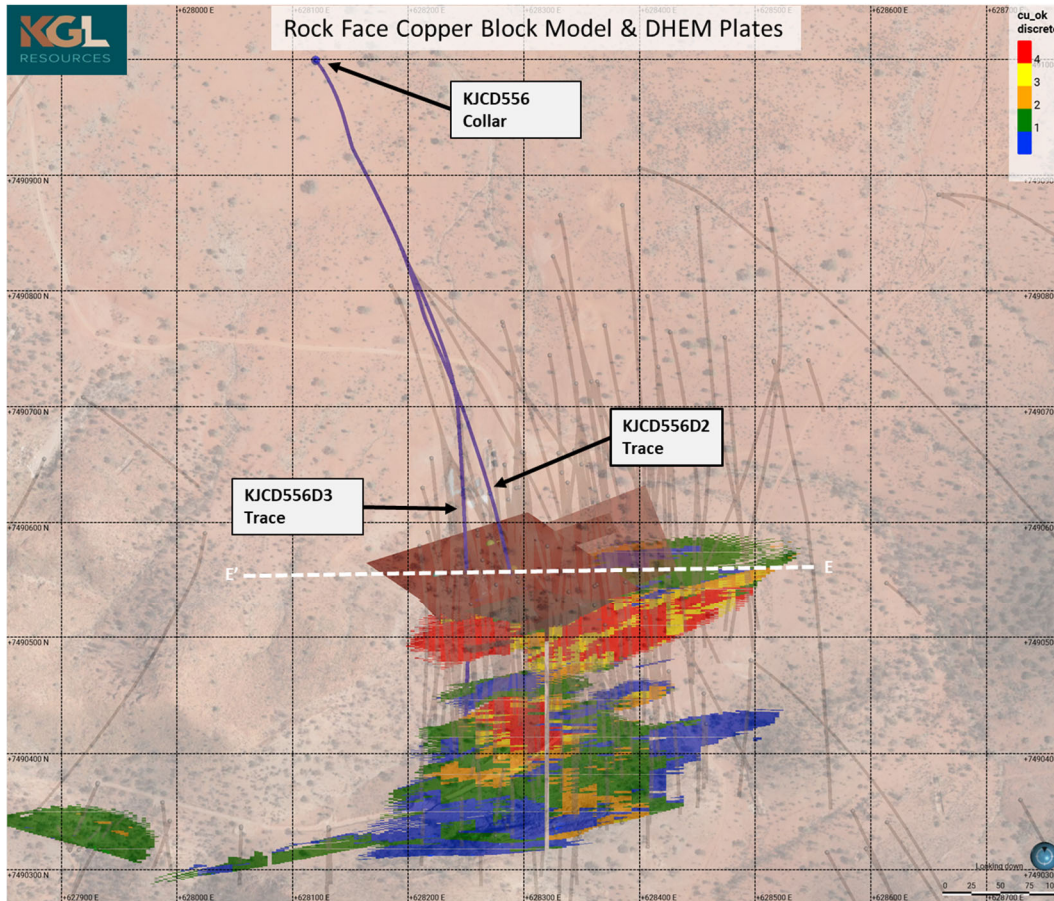


Figure 2: Map of Rockface deposit showing locations of reported drill holes. Resource block model shown coloured by copper grade, existing drilling shown by light grey trace lines. Line E-E' indicates location of long section shown in Figure 3.



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### Rockface Depth Extension Results

Hole **KJCD556D2** intersected a wide zone of strong mineralisation carrying significant copper:

- **12.1 m @ 1.64% Cu**, 21.4 g/t Ag, 0.38 g/t Au from 950.95 m

This intersection is located within the Rockface North Lode and was accurately predicted by Downhole EM (DHEM). It is 50 metres up-dip from the previously reported<sup>2</sup> parent hole KJCD556 (refer to Figure 3 Long Section), which intersected **12.38 m @ 2.60% Cu**, 23.8 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au from 978.26 m.

Hole **KJCD556D3** intersected high-grade copper mineralisation located approximately 35 metres west of parent hole KJCD556:

- **5.6 m @ 3.10% Cu**, 42.7 g/t Ag, 0.40 g/t Au from 985.1m

We are currently awaiting assay results for an additional hole (KJCD556D4) and drilling is underway on hole KJCD575, which will be the deepest target ever tested at Rockface. Upon completion, hole KJCD575 will undergo DHEM surveying, and all the results will be thoroughly assessed to develop plans for further drilling activities.

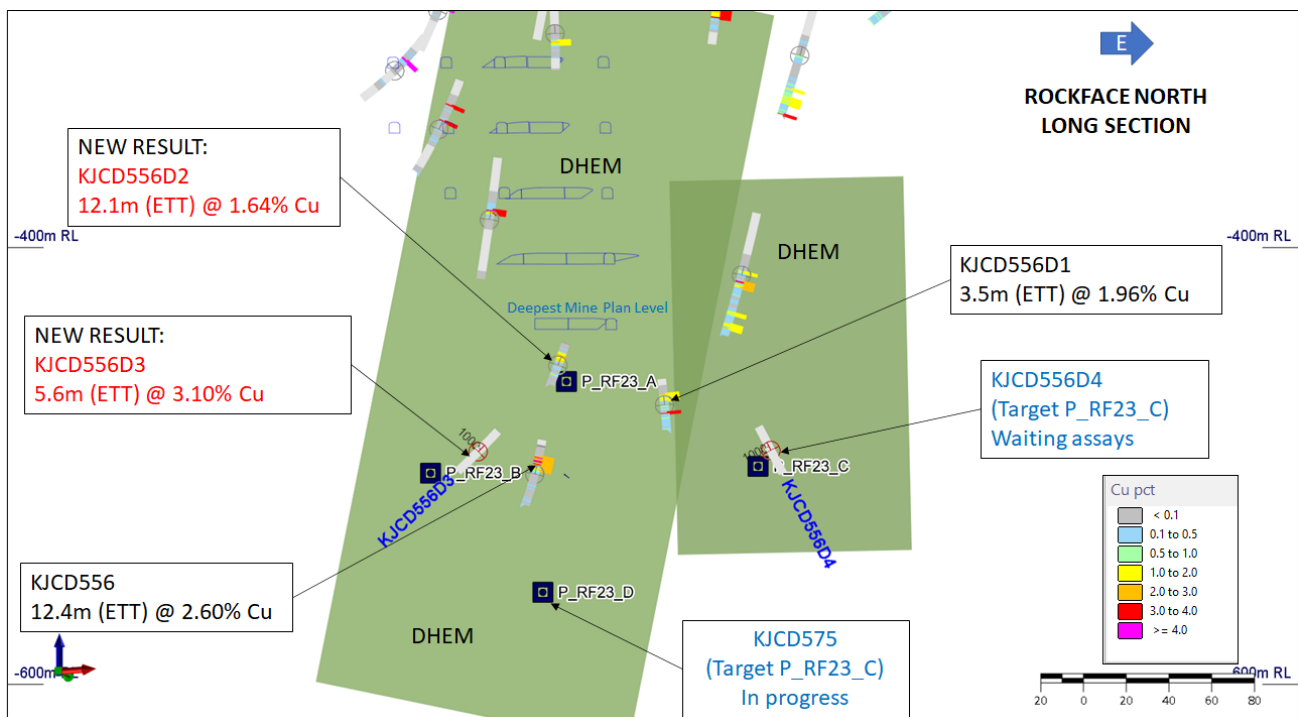


Figure 3: Longitudinal (plane-of-vein) projection of the lower part of Rockface North target between 750 m and 950 m depth showing the latest intersection in KJCD556D2 and KJCD556D3. An additional completed hole is waiting for assays (KJ556D4), The target of the current hole (KJCD575) is shown. DHEM conductors are shown as green rectangles. Planned mine openings are also shown. All intersections are quoted estimate true thickness (ETT).

<sup>2</sup> KGL ASX Announcement 27 September 2022 "High-grade and thick copper intersected 120 metres below previous Rockface drilling".



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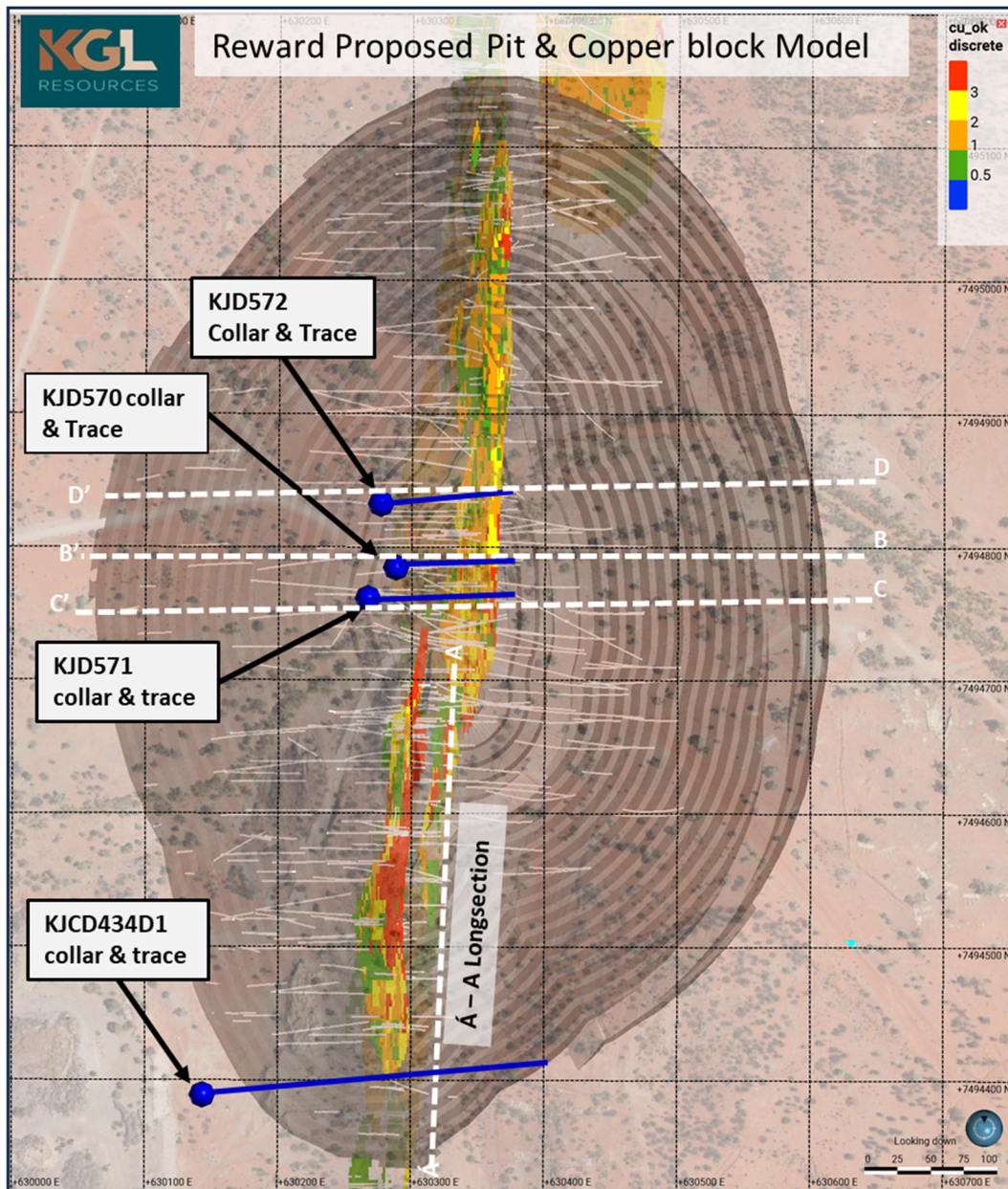


Figure 4: Map of Reward deposit showing locations of reported drill holes within Reward open pit and Marshall Lode. Resource block model shown coloured by copper grade, existing drilling shown by light grey trace lines. White dashed lines indicate locations of sectional views shown in Figure 5 (A'-A), Figure 6 (B'-B), Figure 7 (C'-C) and Figure 8 (D'-D).

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### Marshall Lode Extension Results

The main objectives of drilling at Marshall Lode are to increase confidence in the mineral resource and expand the mining plan to deeper levels, ultimately extending the overall mine life at Jervois. The recent findings from Marshall, particularly in **KJCD434D1**, represent a significant advancement in this regard, as they reveal the intersection of a substantial copper-rich zone:

- **3.5 m<sup>1</sup> @ 1.96% Cu**, 12.4 g/t Ag, 0.30 g/t Au from 440.00 m

The current intersection is located 66 metres up-plunge from the original parent hole KJCD434, which encountered notable copper grades over a thickness that may be amenable to underground mining (refer to Figure 5).

Additional drilling activities are planned for other targets within Marshall, particularly in the Marshall Deeps area. These targets include DHEM conductors centred on points P\_MD\_23A and P\_MD23B as depicted in Figure 5. These targets are backed by promising high-grade copper drilling results from KJCD557 and DHEM conductors, providing further support for their exploration potential.

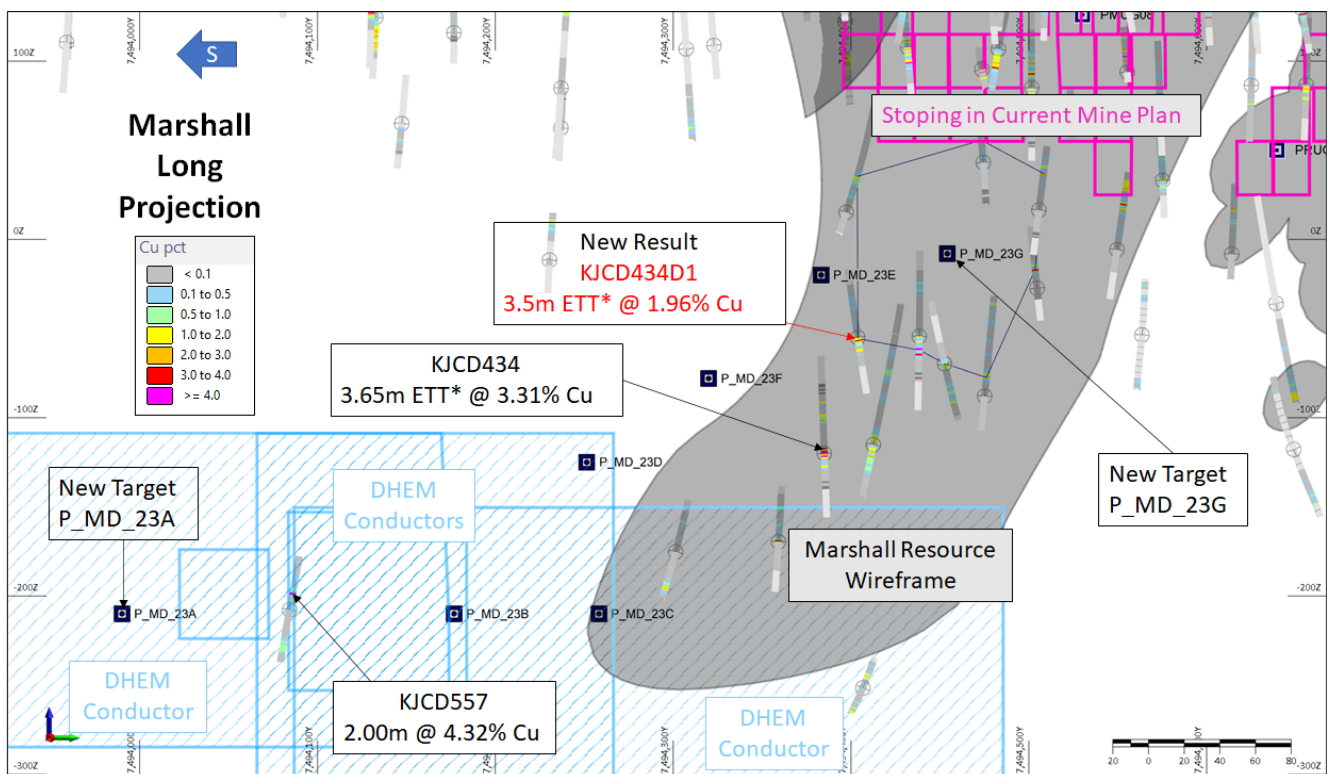


Figure 5: Longitudinal projection of the lower part of the Marshall Lode (looking west) between 250 m and 650 m depth below surface. The new result in KJCD443D1 is shown in relation to other drilling, the mineral resource wireframe, conductors from DHEM surveying and pierce points of targets for the current Marshall drilling program. All intersections are quoted as estimated true thicknesses (ETT) with the exception of KJCD557 where there is insufficient nearby drilling to determine ETT.

The purpose of the infill drilling conducted within and around the intended Reward open pit is to increase the confidence in the mineral resource estimate to achieve a more robust mine plan and resource to reserve conversion. Mineral resources for the Reward open pit are currently classified under JORC (2012) as Indicated and it is anticipated that the planned infill drilling will enable this to be upgraded to Measured.

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Thus far, the findings from infill drilling at Reward have validated the current mineral resource model. The most recent results obtained from Reward are derived from three diamond drill holes:

KJD570 (Figure 6):

- **7.7 m @ 2.71% Cu**, 35.4 g/t Ag, 0.63 g/t Au from 103.18 m including:
  - **4.9 m @ 3.63% Cu**, 44.1 g/t Ag, 0.83 g/t Au from 106.92 m

KJD571 (Figure 5)

- **9.6 m @ 2.64% Cu**, 50.9 g/t Ag, 0.51 g/t Au from 133.15 m including:
  - **2.0 m @ 6.33% Cu**, 155.0 g/t Ag, 0.57 g/t Au from 139.41 m

KJD572 (Figure 6)

- **14.7 m @ 2.50% Cu**, 25.8 g/t Ag, 0.87 g/t Au from 110.3 m including:
  - **1.3 m @ 4.16% Cu**, 34.6 g/t Ag, 4.20 g/t Au from 111.4 m
  - **1.5 m @ 4.66% Cu**, 37.2 g/t Ag, 0.56 g/t Au from 121.7 m
  - **2.2 m @ 5.68% Cu**, 39.0 g/t Ag, 0.81 g/t Au from 127.0 m

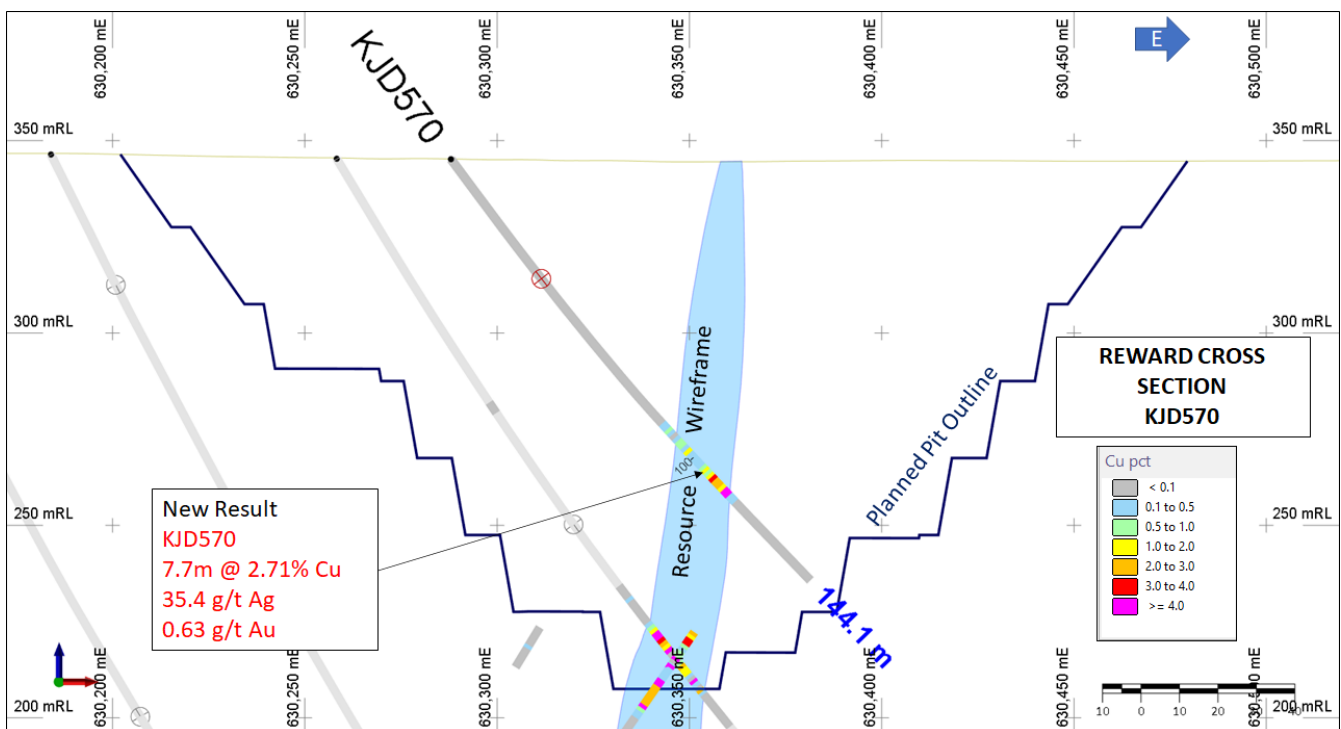


Figure 6 Reward deposit cross section (looking north) showing the recent results from KJD570 in relation to the resource model wireframe, other nearby drill holes and the Feasibility Study open pit outline.



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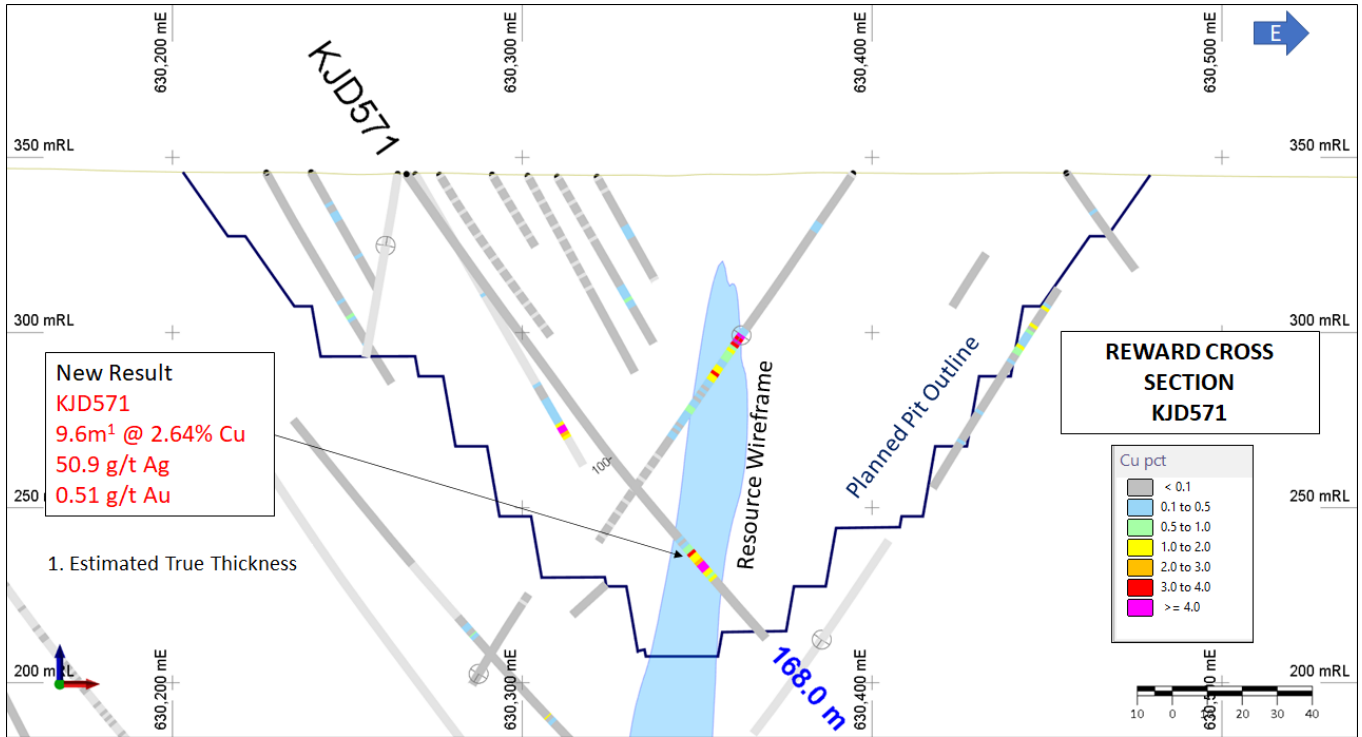


Figure 7 Reward deposit cross section (looking north) showing the recent results from KJD571 in relation to the resource model wireframe, other nearby drill holes and the Feasibility Study open pit outline.

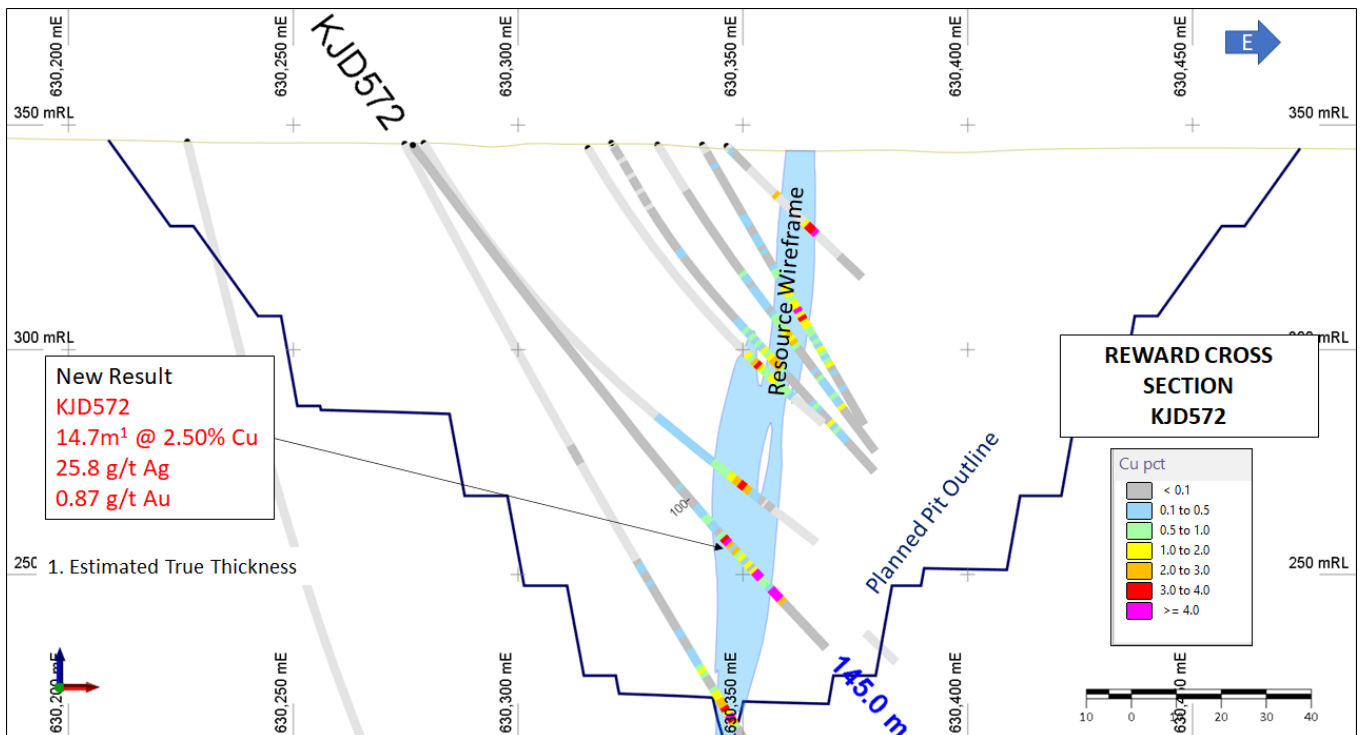


Figure 8 Reward deposit cross section (looking north) showing the recent results from KJD572 in relation to the resource model wireframe, other nearby drill holes and the Feasibility Study open pit outline.

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Executive Chairman Denis Wood commented, “Despite the slow start to this year’s drilling campaign at Jervois due to the wet weather and labour availability issues, we are progressing well in three designated areas as detailed in this report. It is satisfying to have received the initial assay results for the 2023 drilling program, and I am pleased to announce that the results are in line with our expectations.

“The primary objective of this year’s drilling is to gather data that will extend the initial mine life to 15 years of production. To achieve this goal, our current focus is on conducting brownfields extensional resource drilling at Rockface and Marshall, which is part of the Reward deposit.

“A secondary objective is to upgrade the JORC classification of the mineral resources within the Reward open Pit design from JORC *Indicated* to JORC *Measured*, which is the highest classification available. This improvement, along with the already *Measured* Bellbird deposit, will enhance shareholders’ and investors’ confidence in the projected output of the Jervois operation during the initial 4 years of open pit mining.

“I am eagerly anticipating the opportunity to share additional drilling results as they become available.”

*Table A: Reported drill hole collar details*

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Collar dip	Collar azimuth (grid)	Final depth (m)	Comment
KJCD434D1	630143.307	7494388.858	349.864	-76.85	89.22	567.1	Wedged from KJCD434 parent hole at 121.8 m depth. HQ core to 165.3 m, NQ to end of hole.
KJCD556D2	628119.866	7490999.347	354.429	-74.78	140.31	1089.6	Wedged from KJCD556 parent hole at 496.4 m depth. NQ core to end of hole.
KJCD556D3	628119.866	7490999.347	354.429	-74.78	140.31	1131.6	Wedged from KJCD556 parent hole at 548.1 m depth. NQ core to end of hole.
KJD570	630288.675	7494785	345.008	-53.42	88.69	144.1	HQ core
KJD571	630266.301	7494761.799	345.251	-55.08	89.1	168	HQ core
KJD572	630277.37	7494832.572	345.477	-53.76	88.13	145	HQ core

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Table B: Reported drill hole intercept summary

Hole ID	Depth from (m)	Depth to (m)	Downhole width (m)	Estimated true thickness (m)	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Lode
KJC434D1 incl.	440.00	445.00	5.00	3.50	1.96	12.40	0.30	Marshall
	443.00	444.00	1.00	0.70	3.35	20.60	0.53	
	449.80	451.80	2.06	1.40	1.44	8.60	0.16	
	531.40	538.80	7.41	5.20	0.40	4.80	0.02	
KJCD556D2	950.95	963.50	12.55	12.10	1.64	21.40	0.38	Rockface
	983.58	984.80	1.22	1.20	1.70	4.90	0.11	
	1037.80	1038.90	1.10	1.10	1.78	2.90	0.05	
	1046.00	1046.98	0.98	0.90	1.66	10.80	0.25	
KJCD556D3	985.10	991.00	5.90	5.60	3.10	42.70	0.40	Rockface
	1078.00	1079.00	1.00	1.00	1.27	12.10	0.06	
KJD570  incl.	90.00	91.00	1.00	0.70	0.59	13.80	0.18	Reward
	94.06	98.47	4.41	3.30	0.75	4.60	0.11	
	103.18	113.51	10.33	7.70	2.71	35.40	0.63	
	106.92	113.51	6.59	4.90	3.63	44.10	0.83	
KJD571 incl.	133.15	145.43	12.28	9.60	2.64	50.90	0.51	Reward
	139.41	141.97	2.56	2.00	6.33	155.00	0.57	
KJD572  incl. and incl. and incl.	105.00	107.00	2.00	1.40	0.78	8.40	0.09	Reward
	110.30	131.11	20.81	14.70	2.50	25.80	0.87	
	111.40	113.20	1.80	1.30	4.16	34.60	4.20	
	121.70	123.80	2.10	1.50	4.66	37.20	0.56	
	127.00	130.07	3.07	2.20	5.68	39.00	0.81	

This announcement has been approved by the directors of KGL Resources Limited.



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### Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of The Australian Institute of Geologists. Dr Lally is employed by KGL Resources as a consultant through Mining Associates Pty Ltd. He has over 25 years of experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, 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'. Dr Lally consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Dr Lally replaced Mr John Levings following Mr Levings' resignation from the Company.

The following drill holes were originally reported on the date indicated and using the JORC code specified in the table.

Hole		Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
KJCD	556	27/09/2022	2012
KJCD	556D1	27/09/2022	2012
KJCD	434	13/05/2021	2012
KJCD	557	19/01/2023	2012

### Forward Looking statements

This release includes certain forward-looking statements. The words "forecast", "estimate", "like", "anticipate", "project", "opinion", "should", "could", "may", "target" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding forecast cash flows and potential mineralisation, resources and reserves, exploration results and future expansion plans and development objectives of KGL are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Although every effort has been made to verify such forward-looking statements, there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. You should therefore not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward looking statements. Statements in relation to future matters can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

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### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Jervois diamond drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying described in this announcement. Core samples comprised a mixture of sawn HQ quarter core and sawn NQ half core. Sample lengths were generally 1m, but at times length were adjusted to take into account geological contacts.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported drilling utilised HQ3 and NQ diameter coring equipment depending on depth of drilling. Coring diameters for reported holes are summarised in Table A.</li> <li>Navigational drilling techniques were utilised for drilling Marshall Lode and Rockface deep targets, with reported holes in these areas being wedged from earlier-drilled "parent" holes at depths specified in Table A.</li> <li>Diamond drilling was cored from surface for the reported Reward open pit holes.</li> <li>Oriented core has been measured for the recent KGL drilling.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core recovery for reported drill holes was &gt;95% with the mineralised zones having virtually 100% recovery.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All KGL diamond core samples were geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for mineral resource estimation.</li> <li>Core samples were also orientated and logged for geotechnical information.</li> <li>All logging has been converted to quantitative and qualitative codes in the KGL Access database.</li> <li>All relevant intersections were logged.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HQ core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts;</li> <li>NQ core was halved with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts;</li> <li>Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.</li> <li>Two quarter core field duplicates were taken for every 20m samples by Jinka Minerals and KGL Resources.</li> <li>All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate for mineral resource estimation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>All assay methods were deemed appropriate at the time of undertaking.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is validated on entry into the MS Access database, using Database check queries and Maxwell's DataShed.</li> <li>Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Micromine and Leapfrog Geo software</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the KGL drilling surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS, with accuracy to 1 cm or better.</li> <li>Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool at 30m intervals</li> <li>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.</li> <li>For Reward there are concerns about the accuracy of some of the historic drillhole collars. There are virtually no preserved historic collars for checking.</li> <li>There is no documentation for the downhole survey method for the historic drilling.</li> <li>Topography was mapped using Trimble DGPS and LIDAR</li> </ul>



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>For Reward shallow oxide RC drilling was conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart.</li> <li>The drill spacing for all areas is appropriate for resource estimation and the relevant classifications applied.</li> <li>A small amount of sample compositing has been applied to some of the near surface historic drilling.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization; the default angle is -60 degrees, but holes vary from -45 to -80.</li> <li>Drilling orientations are considered appropriate and no obvious sampling bias was detected.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff or a transport contractor.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed internally and by external consultants.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Jervois Project is covered by Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration was primarily conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.</li> </ul>

# ASX Announcement

## Latest drilling results from Jervois project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole details are given in Table A in the body of the report.</li> <li>For mineralised intercept depths refer to Table B in the body of the report.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum grade cut-off is 0.5%Cu for intercepts above 200m RL</li> <li>Minimum grade cut-off is 1.0%Cu for intercepts below 200m RL</li> <li>Aggregate intercepts use length-weighting.</li> <li>No top-cuts are applied nor considered necessary</li> <li>No metal equivalents are used</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All intercept lengths in this announcement are estimated true widths: in the main deposit areas, the lode geometries are well constrained and are used to determine true widths.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Figures in body of the report</li> </ul>

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## Latest drilling results from Jervois project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Results for all holes are reported according to the Data Aggregation Methods stated above</li></ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS.</li><li>IP, Magnetics, Gravity, Downhole EM are all used for targeting</li><li>Metallurgical studies are well advanced including recovery of the payable metals including Cu, Ag and Au.</li><li>Deleterious elements such as Pb Zn Bi and F are modelled</li></ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li><li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The current report relates to infill and mineral resource confirmatory drilling and is ongoing</li><li>Brownfields and greenfield drilling has also commenced</li><li>Additional IP and DHEM surveys are planned</li></ul>