ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

05 July 2024

- **Assays from two diamond drill holes at Rockface have been received.**
- Holes KJD626 & KJD627 intersected strong mineralisation at Rockface North Lode
  - **KJD626**[1]: **5.42 m @ 1.89% Cu**, 17.27 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 797.57 m
    Including **0.72 m @ 3.72% Cu,** 33.40 g/t Ag, 0.29 g/t Au
  - **KJD627**: **1.42 m @ 19.87% Cu**, **286.00 g/t Ag**, 1.07 g/t Au from 919.27 m
- Awaiting assays on KJD627D1, a deep hole that intersected a mineralised zone at lower edge of Rockface North Lode
- Currently drilling hole KJD627D2 targeting 40 metres below the current deepest hole at Rockface (KJCD575W1).
- DHEM from the deepest hole at Rockface (KJCD575W1) shows the Rockface North Lode is open at depth.

KGL Resources Limited (ASX:KGL) is pleased to announce strong high grade copper intersections at Rockface North Lode. The current drilling program at Rockface is aimed at expanding the resource at this high-grade deposit (Figure 2).

Rockface North Lode

Holes KJD626 and KJD627 were targeted primarily at gaps in Rockface North Lode to increase geological confidence and fill the gaps in the mineral resource model (**Figure1, Figure 2**).

Hole KJD626 was targeted at the centre of North Lode and extended further through to Main Lode. A thick zone of high-grade copper mineralisation was intersected at the North Lode position and three thin zones of mineralisation corresponded to the Main Lode, separated by low grade (<1% Cu) (**Figure 3**). Best result from the hole were:

- **5.42 m @ 1.89% Cu,** 17.27 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 797.57 m (RF North) Including
  0.72 m @ 3.72% Cu, 33.40 g/t Ag, 0.29 g/t Au
- **0.75 m @ 1.11% Cu,** 8.90 g/t Ag, 0.14 g/t Au from 889.12 m (RF Main) and
- **0.64 m @ 3.46% Cu,** 19.10 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Au from 891.60 m
- **0.75 m @ 1.95% Cu,** 10.20 g/t Ag, 0.05 g/t Au from 894.00 m

KGL previously announced the Project's highest-grade intersections of copper mineralisation in the Western margin of the North Lode in drillholes KJCD481D3, KJCD481D6 and KJCD481D7, which included bornite-bearing very high-grade massive sulphide in the lode hanging-wall and chalcopyrite-bearing massive sulphide zone in the lode footwall. Results from these holes were:

- KJCD481D7: 2.17m @ 12.81% Cu, 218.40 g/t Ag, 0.71 g/t Au from 692.00m
  Including: 1.24m @ 21.49% Cu, 374.10 g/t Ag, 1.20 g/t Au from 692.97m
- KJCD481D6: 4.00m @ 19.80% Cu, 298.60 g/t Ag, 1.10 g/t Au from 698.88m
  Including: 0.74m @ 61.40% Cu, 521.00 g/t Ag, 0.11 g/t Au from 698.88m
- KJCD481D3: 4.45m @ 18.88% Cu, 396.80 g/t Ag, 0.42 g/t Au from 725.35m
  Including: 1.51m @ 37.41% Cu, 1,105.50 g/t Ag, 0.59 g/t Au from 725.35m
  And incl.: 1.16m @ 21.98% Cu, 73.10 g/t Ag, 0.41 g/t Au from 728.06m

[1] All intervals in this report are estimated true thicknesses unless otherwise specified.

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

Hole KJD627 was drilled to investigate the extension of the bornite rich massive sulphide in the western margin of North Lode (**Figure 1, Figure 4**), 64 m below hole KJCD481D6. The hole intersected a thin faulted bornite-bearing sulphide vein in the hanging-wall position and another thin chalcopyrite-bearing sulphide vein in the footwall position. Assay results from the two intersections were:

- **1.42 m @ 19.87% Cu,** 286.00 g/t Ag, 1.07 g/t Au from 919.27 m (bornite vein)
- **0.99 m @ 1.39% Cu,** 23.80 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 927.5 m (chalcopyrite vein)

The intersection corresponding to the Main Lode returned copper mineralisation below the reporting cutoff grade of 1% Cu.

The DHEM conductor modelled from the deepest hole at Rockface (KJCD575W1) demonstrates continuity of mineralisation below the current resource model (**Figure 2)**. Additionally, two deep holes intersected mineralisation of economic significance below the current resource model in 2023 (KJCD556 & KJCD556D4).

The deepest hole at Rockface (KJCD575W1) was previously reported and intersected strong copper with gold credits:

- 5.00 m @ 2.43% Cu, 18.10 g/t Ag, 0.55 g/t Au from 1,132.50 m including
    - 2.10 m @ 3.53% Cu, 21.50 g/t Ag, 1.01 g/t Au from 1,134.54 m

Robust copper results were also previously reported in Rockface drillhole KJCD556:

- 12.38 m @ 2.60% Cu, 23.80 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au from 978.26 m

High-grade copper-zinc-lead-silver massive sulphides was also previously announced in deep Rockface drillhole KJCD556D4:

- 4.10 m @ 3.59% Cu, 20.49% Zn, 4.32% Pb, 199.90 g/t Ag, 0.65 g/t Au from 990.00 m

Hole KJD627D1 was targeted at the midpoint between previous intersections from KJCD556 & KJCD556D4 to investigate the lateral continuity of high-grade copper mineralisation (**Figure 3**). Hole KJD627D1 intersected mineralisation in the expected position. Assay results for hole KJD627D1 are pending and will be reported when they are received.

The follow up hole KJD627D2 (currently drilling) is designed to investigate 40 metres below KJCD575W1 to validate the DHEM conductor model and extend the resource further down-dip (**Figure 2)**.

Next Steps

Rockface has not been closed off at depth by drilling and DHEM geophysics carried out on the deepest holes drilled to date indicates that conductive mineralisation continues substantially below the level of current drilling.

The primary objective at Rockface during the remainder of 2024 is to target shallow to intermediate depths and Rockface depth extensions with a focus on expanding the resource and extending the planned mine life of this high-grade deposit.

Exploration at Depth

Re-modelling of gravity and magnetic data in 2023 identified some large anomalies beneath known mineralisation. One particular anomaly at the southern end of the Jervois mineralised field shows geophysical similarities with the Rockface deposit. Our objective is to explore for a large mineralised system beneath the copper-silver-gold system at the southern end of the Jervois mineralised field, that could be a potential feeder for the Rockface deposit. One deep hole drilled in 2023/24 provided geological and petrophysical data to 2kms.

In 2024, we will be undertaking inversion analysis using detailed gravity and magnetic surveys combined with current drillhole data to further define targets. Once modelling is complete, a drill program will be designed to test the large geophysical anomaly with the goal of improving understanding of the source of the high-grade mineralising fluids at Rockface at the southern end of the Jervois mineral field.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

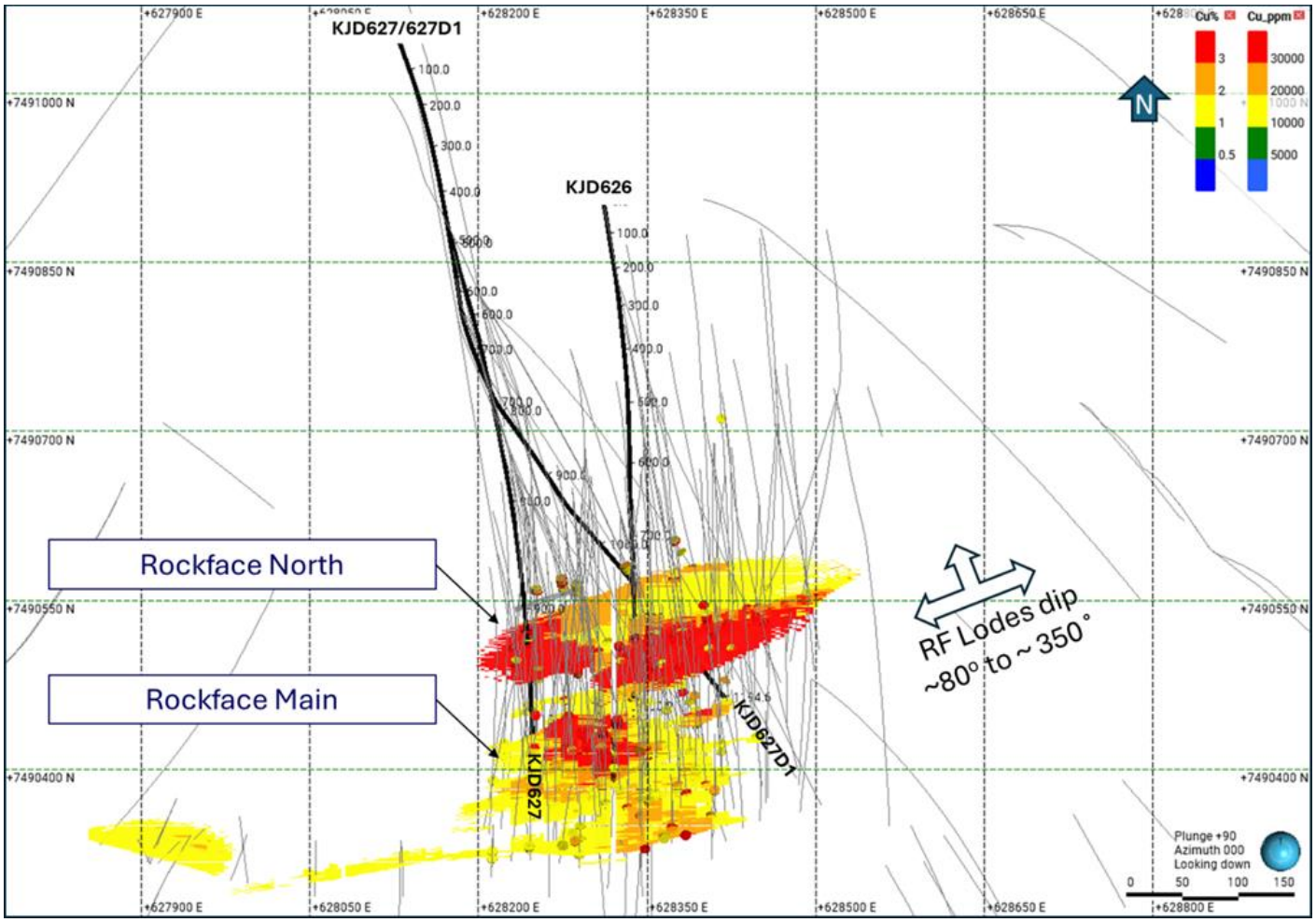

Figure 1: Map of Rockface deposit showing locations of reported drill holes (black traces and labels). 2022 resource block model blocks >1% Cu shown coloured by copper grade, other drilling shown by light grey trace lines.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES
Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

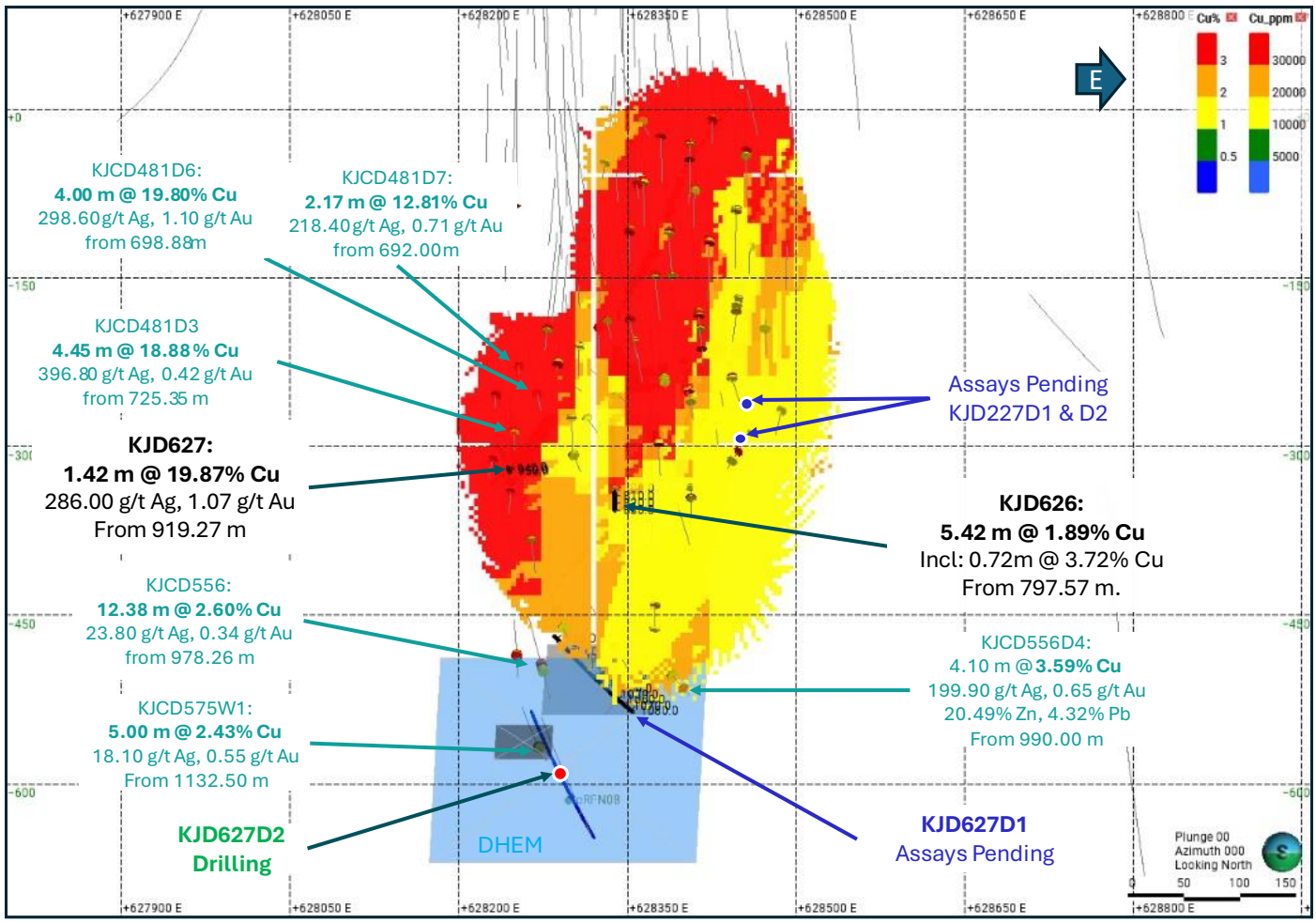

Figure 2. Long projection of Rockface north lodes showing locations of reported drill hole intersections. 2022 resource block model blocks >1% Cu shown coloured by copper grade, older drilling lode intersections shown by copper grade >1%. locations of holes drilled waiting on assay results. Location of previously announced holes. All intersections quoted are estimated true thickness (ETT). The DHEM conductor plates modelled from deepest hole (KJCD575W1) at Rockface.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES
Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

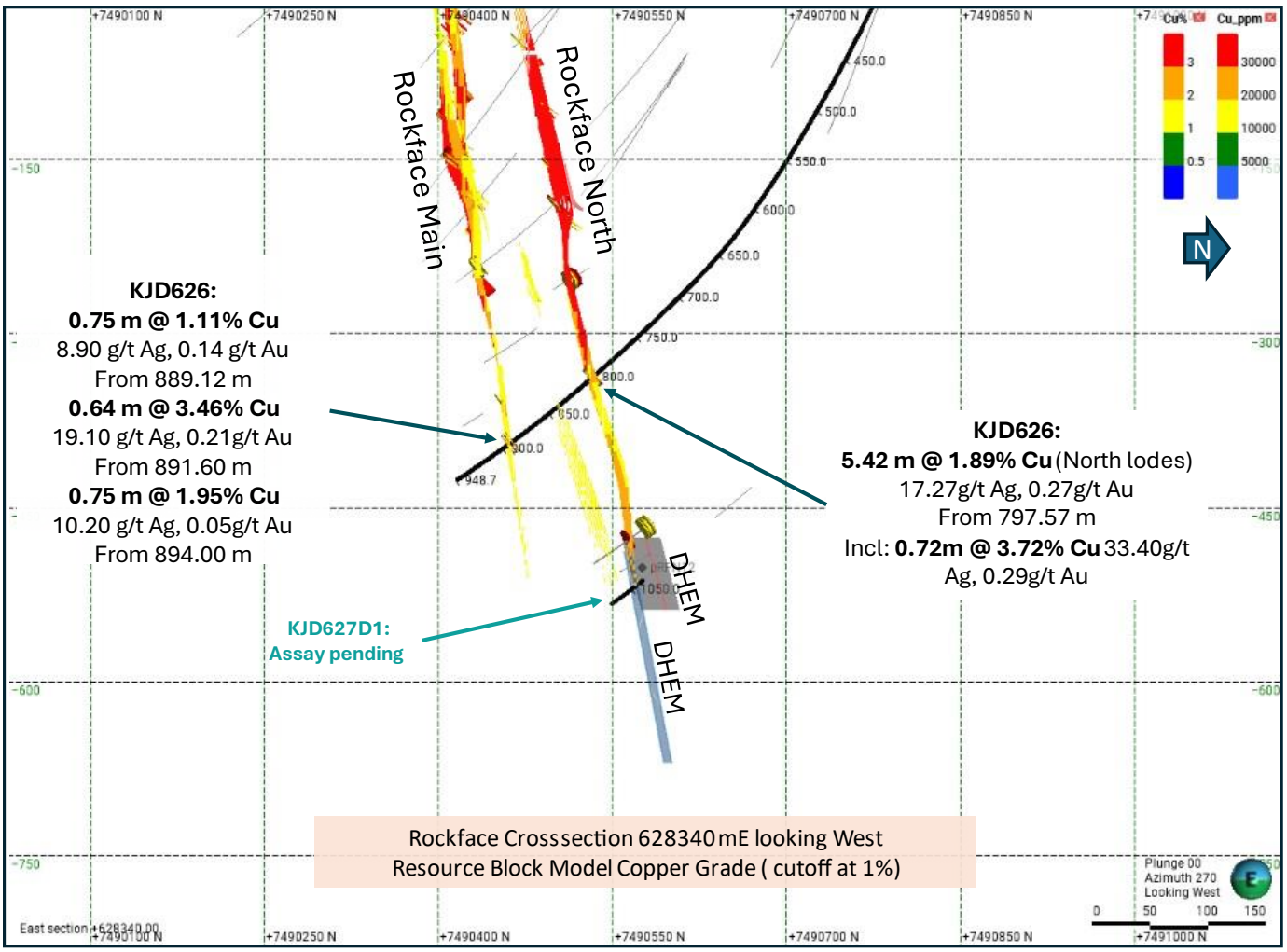

Figure 3. Rockface cross section through 628340 mE looking west with reported hole KJD626 trace. 2022 resource model coper grade (>1% Cu). Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >1% Cu. DHEM modelled from hole KJCD575W1.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES
Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

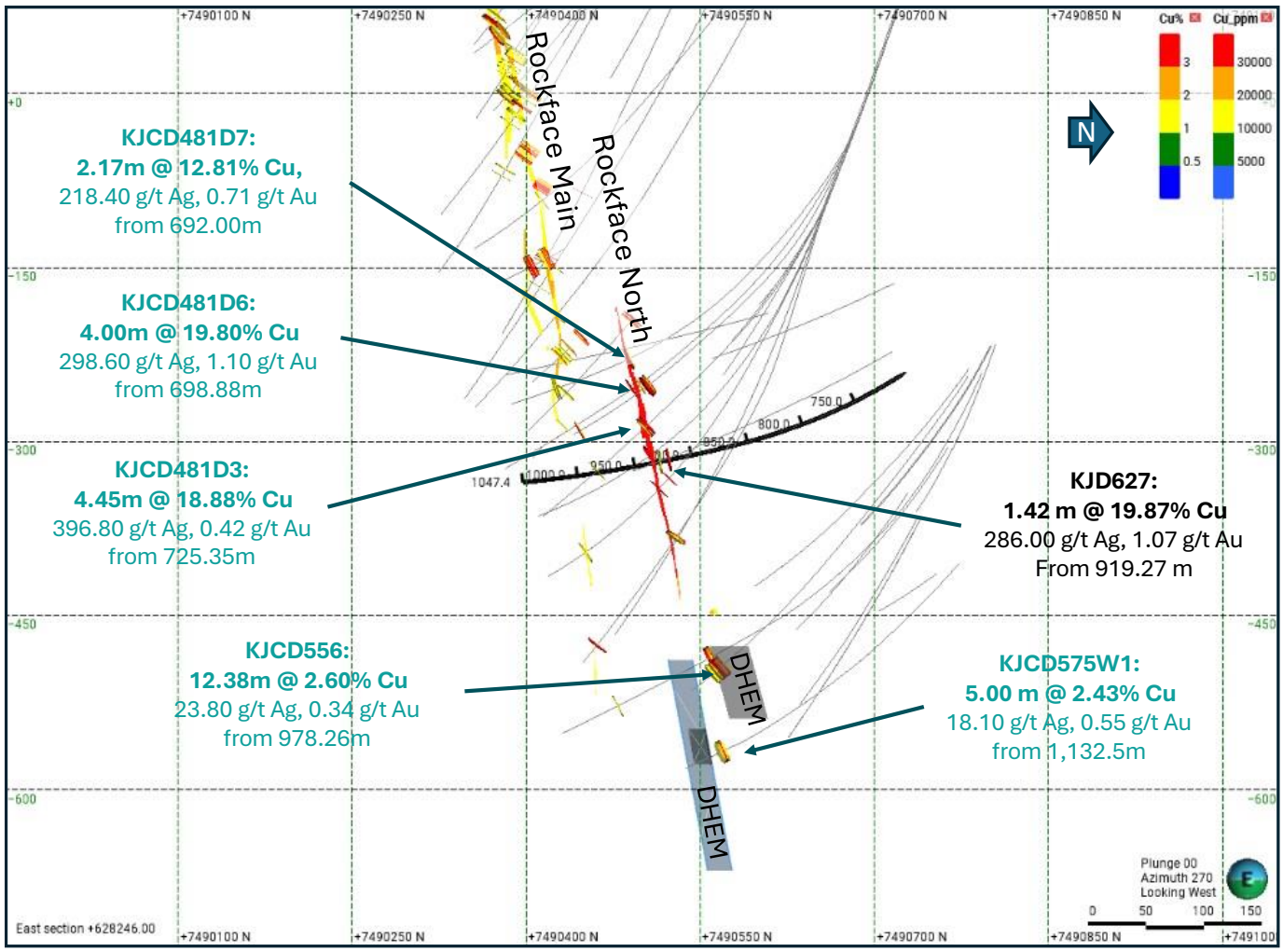

Figure 4. Rockface cross section through 628246 mE looking west with reported hole KJD627 trace. 2022 resource model coper grade (>1% Cu). Previous drill hole traces grey with colours showing assays >1% Cu. DHEM modelled from hole KJCD575W1.

Table 1. Reported drill hole collar details

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Collar		Final	Comment
				dip	azimuth (grid)	depth (m)	
KJD626	628311.18	7490903.52	355.31	-73.79	171.08	948.70	Rockface
KJD627[2]	628128.00	7491050.00	355.40	-72.92	159.40	1047.40	Rockface
KJD627D1	628128.00	7491050.00	355.40	-72.92	159.40	1194.60	Rockface

[2] Collar coordinates are the planned, re-survey is pending due to rig being in operation on the hole.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

Table 2. Reported drill holes intersection summary.

Hole ID	Depth From m	Depth To m	Downhole Thickness m	Estimated True Thickness m	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Lode
KJD626	797.57	803.98	6.41	5.42	1.89	17.27	0.27	0.07	0.37	Rockface North
incl	798.50	799.35	0.85	0.72	3.72	33.40	0.29	0.14	0.90	
KJD626	889.12	890.00	0.88	0.75	1.11	8.90	0.14	0.00	0.05	Rockface Main
	891.60	892.35	0.75	0.64	3.46	19.10	0.21	0.03	0.05	
	894.00	894.87	0.87	0.75	1.95	10.20	0.05	0.01	0.04	
KJD627	919.27	920.70	1.43	1.42	19.87	286.00	1.07	0.04	0.04	Rockface North
	927.50	928.50	1.00	0.99	1.39	23.80	0.07	0.08	0.08	

Table 3. List of drillholes previously reported under JORC Code (2012) and announcement date.

The following drill holes were originally reported on the date indicated and using the JORC code specified in the table. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Hole		Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
KJCD	556	27/09/2022	2012
KJCD	556D4	8/11/2023	2012
KJCD	575W1	8/11/2023	2012
KJCD	481D7	8/12/2021 14/02/2022	2012
KJCD	481D6	10/11/2021 14/02/2022	2012
KJCD	481D3	11/10/2021 14/02/2022	2012

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

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr James Lally, a Competent Person who is 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.

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.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

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	• *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.*	• 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. • All samples reported in this announcement were from NQ core, cut in half. • Hole KJD626 started with HQ from surface to 600.20m then downsized to NQ and finished with NQ to max depth of 948.70 m. • Hole KJD627 Started with HQ from surface and drill to 546.60m, downsized to NQ and finished with NQ to max depth of 1047.40m. • Hole KJD627D1 was wedged in the parent hole KJD627 at 463.90m. started with NQ off the wedge and finished with NQ at max depth of 1194.60 m (assay pending).
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Reported drilling utilised HQ3 and NQ diameter coring equipment depending on depth of drilling. Coring diameters for reported holes are summarised in Table A. • 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. • Diamond drilling was cored from surface for the reported Reward open pit holes. • Oriented core has been measured for the recent KGL drilling.
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.*	• Core recovery for reported drill holes was >95% with the mineralised zones having virtually 100% recovery. • 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	• *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 KGL diamond core samples were geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • Core samples were 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.

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process: – HQ core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; – NQ core was halved with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1 m 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
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • All assay methods were deemed appropriate at the time of undertaking.
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 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
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.*	• 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 an Axis Champ gyro instrument. • 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	• *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 at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals. • 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.

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 mineralisation; the default dip angle is -60° but holes vary from -45° to -80°. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate, and no obvious sampling bias was detected.
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 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	• *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 Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration was primarily 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 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.

ASX Announcement

Strong high-grade copper intersected at Rockface Deeps

KGL RESOURCES

Level 5, 167 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia
kglresources.com.au

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Drill hole details are given in Table A in the body of the report.
		• For mineralised intercept depths refer to Table B in the body of the report.

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.*	• Minimum grade cut-off is 0.5% Cu for intersections above 200m RL • Minimum grade cut-off is 1.0% Cu for intersections below 200m RL • Aggregate intercepts use length-weighting. • No top-cuts are applied nor considered necessary • No metal equivalents are used
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').*	• 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 estimate true widths to within 0.25 m.
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 to Figures in body of the report
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.*	• Narrow and/or low-grade intersections of known lodes at Rockface are included in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS. • IP, Magnetics, Gravity, Downhole EM are all used for targeting • Metallurgical 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	• *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.*	• The current report relates to infill and mineral resource confirmatory drilling and is ongoing • Brownfields and greenfield drilling has also commenced • Additional IP and DHEM surveys are planned