KIN MINING NL
ASX Code: KIN

Magmatic Nickel-Copper-PGE Target Identified at Leonora

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A geophysical survey to commence next month at the Kingfisher Prospect to test for possible conductors beneath historical drill intercepts of up to 2.0% Ni and 4.8% Cu

Highlights

- Compilation of historical data reveals **numerous significant bedrock nickel-copper-PGE intersections** at the basal contact of an intrusive peridotite unit and within an underlying rhyolite at **Kingfisher**, just south of Leonora (WA).
- Historical diamond drill intersections from the 1970s and 1980s include:
  - ***0.9m @ 2.0% Ni and 1.5% Cu*** *from 101.2m in HWDD2 and*
    1.8m @ 1.55g/t Pt and 6.51 g/t Pd *from 100.6m in HWDD2*
  - ***0.3m @ 1.33% Ni and 0.25% Cu*** *from 111.9m in HWDD3*
  - ***0.3m @ 0.75% Ni and 4.8% Cu*** *from 152.7m in HWDD6*
- **A strong secondary nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE enrichment zone** has been identified in the weathered peridotite located near the surface projection of the basal contact.
- **Massive nickel sulphide mineralisation** is accompanied by significant levels of copper, platinum and palladium.
- **The basal contact has been identified over 1.4km of strike** and remains untested at depth.
- **An EM or IP Survey is proposed to commence in early August** to

identify potential conductors below the known mineralisation.

Kin Mining NL (ASX: KIN) is pleased to announce it has identified a significant magmatic nickel-copper-sulphide-PGE target within its Desdemona Project area, just south of Leonora in WA.

The target, located on the Kingfisher tenement (ML 40/330), was identified during ongoing prospect research and geochemical evaluation within KIN's regional tenement portfolio in the Leonora district.

The Company's tenements surround the mining centre of Leonora and the Leonora Gold Project, which KIN is acquiring from the administrators of Navigator Resources Limited.

KIN's geological team has identified an extensive zone of strong secondary Ni-Cu-Co-PGE surface enrichment at Kingfisher correlating with the historical basal contact ore grade nickel and copper sulphide intersections with associated platinum and palladium.

This supports the Company's interpretation that the Kingfisher prospect is highly prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation similar to that at the Nova-Bollinger nickel-copper sulphide deposit in the Fraser Range region of WA.

As a result of these new developments, KIN has decided to prioritise research initiatives at the Kingfisher Prospect, with a ground-based geophysical survey scheduled to commence in August to test for conductors which could represent potential economic accumulations of Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation.

Significant Historical Drill Results

Historical drilling at Kingfisher in the 1970s and 1980s intersected a broad zone of disseminated sulphides with veins of massive sulphides at the base of a peridotite unit and within an underlying rhyolite (as shown in Table 1).

Hole ID	Intersections	Depth (m)	Comments
HWDD2	0.9m @ 2.0% Ni, 1.5% Cu 1.8m @ 1.55g/t Pt, 6.51g/t Pd	101.2-102.1 100.6-102.4	Broad zone of disseminated Ni-Cu sulphides with veins of massive sulphides at the base of the peridotite and within the underlying rhyolite.
HWDD3	0.3m @ 1.33% Ni, 0.25% Cu	111.9-112.2	Sheared tremolitic schist with minor sulphides from 109.7m to 114.3m containing 30% sulphides at 111.9-112.1m.
HWDD4	1.5m @ 0.81% Ni, 0.65% Cu	68.9-70.4	Tremolite rich rock with 15-20% disseminated sulphides.
HWP9	2.0m @ 0.65% Ni, 0.99% Cu, 0.45g/t Pt, 0.63g/t Pd, 360g/t Co	78.0-80.0	Tremolite rich rock at contact with 6% disseminated sulphides from 64-78m.
HWDD6	0.3m @ 0.75% Ni, 4.80% Cu	152.7-153.0	Tremolite-biotite schist containing 10% sulphides with rhyolite at EOH.

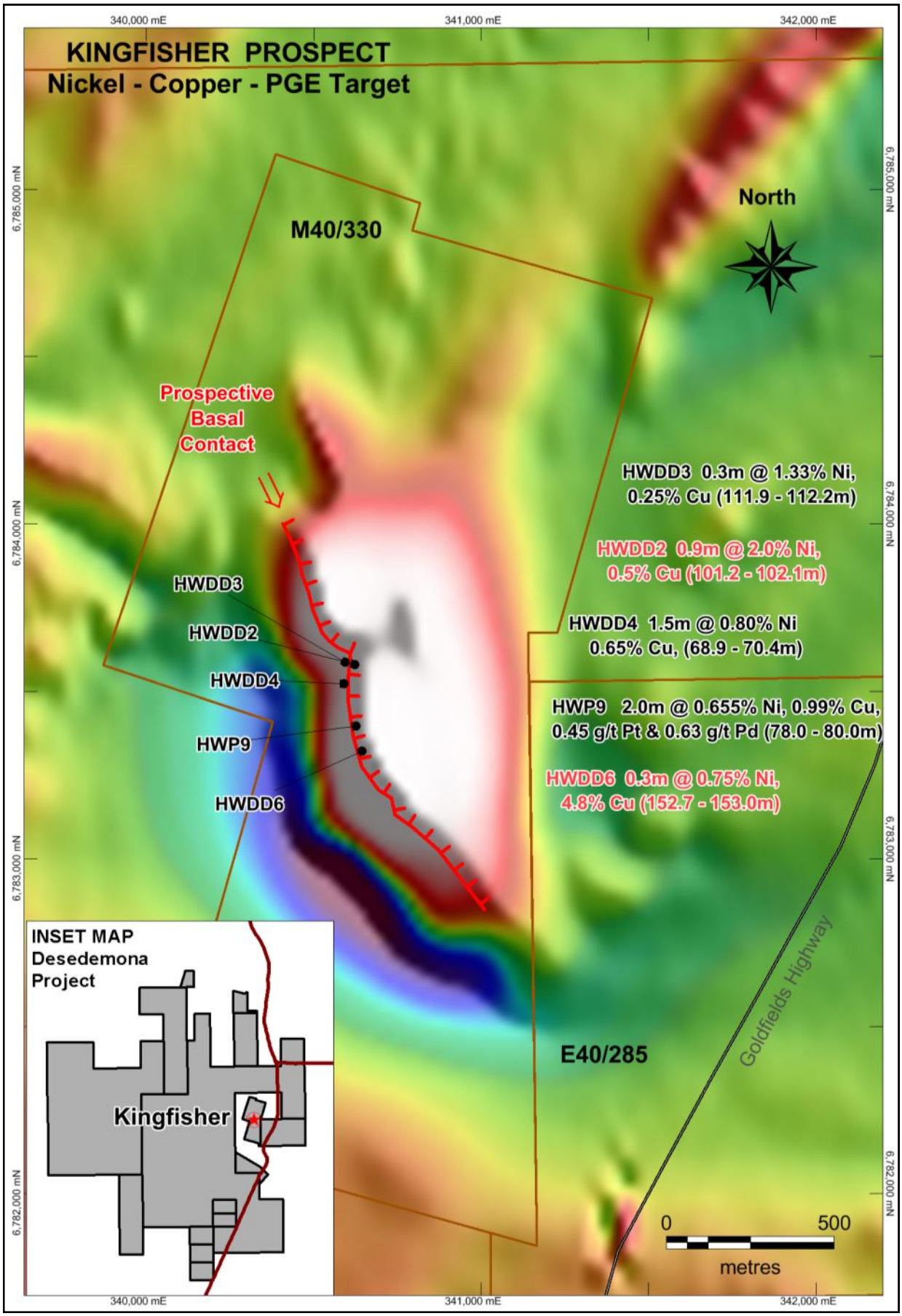

Figure 1: Location plan showing key historic bedrock Intersections at Kingfisher and the prospective basal ultramafic contact

Strong secondary nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE enrichment zone

Results from historic shallow RC drilling has identified an extensive sub-surface zone of nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum and palladium enrichment within weathered ultramafic rocks (Figure 2).

The surface enrichment zone extends parallel to deeper bedrock Ni-Cu sulphide mineralisation and is interpreted to represent the surface expression of the basal peridotite contact.

KIN's Technical Director, highly experienced geologist and cartographer Fritz Fitton, said: "This strong secondary Ni-Cu-Co-PGE surface enrichment zone confirms the presence of magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation within prospective rocks at similar concentrations to those originally identified in the hanging-wall sequence above the Nova nickel-copper deposit in the Fraser Range region."

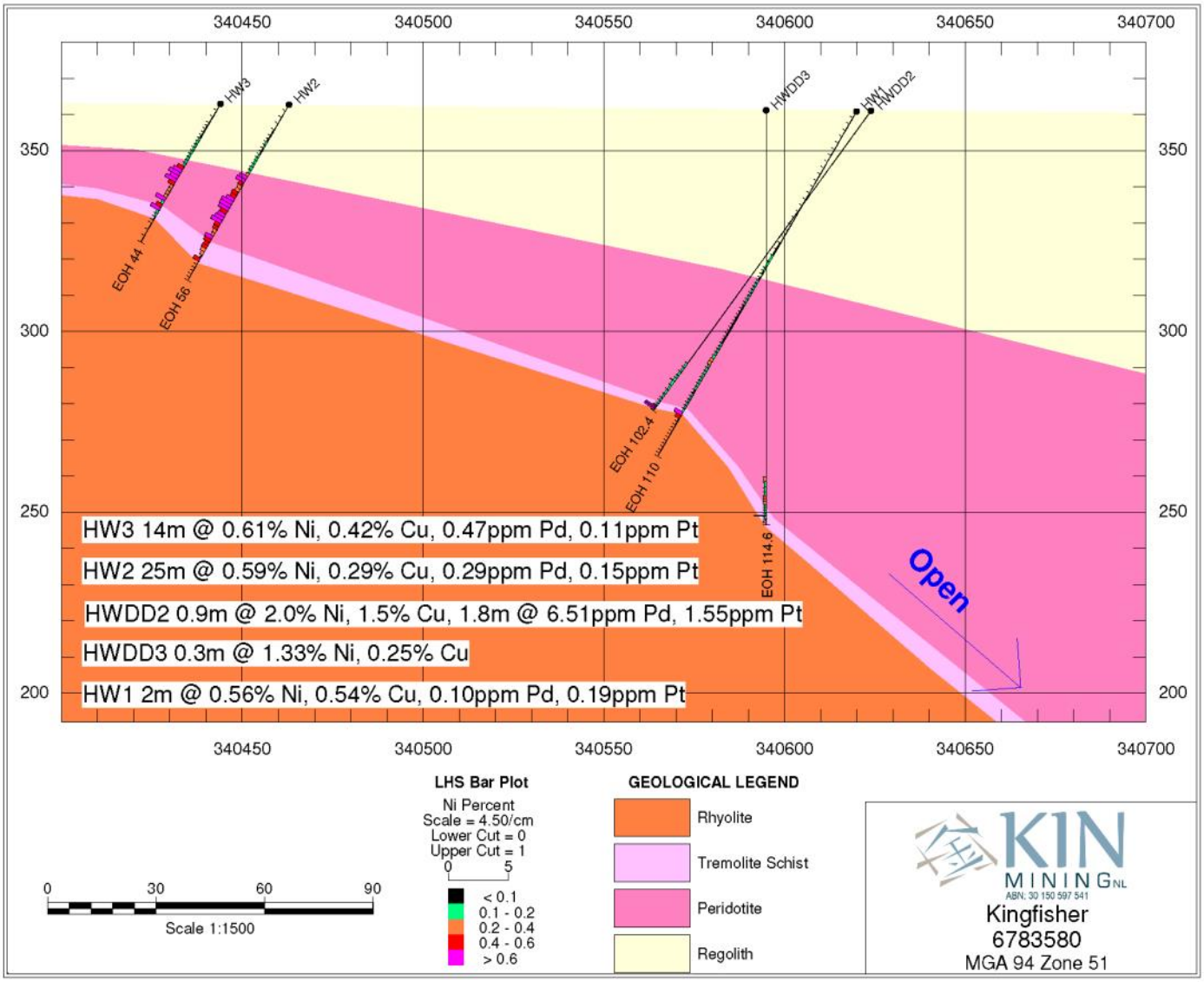

Figure 2: Cross-section at Kingfisher highlighting the strong secondary nickel, copper, PGE enrichment zone at the weathering interface (HW3 and HW2), historic bedrock intercepts (HWDD2, HWDD3 & HW1 ultramafic basal contact) and the lack of drilling down dip along the prospective basal contact

Commenting on the results, KIN's Managing Director, Trevor Dixon, said: "We have always been aware of Kingfisher's potential as an exciting nickel-copper prospect and our team has worked hard over the past few months to extract all possible information from previous exploration activities."

"By compiling all of the historical data, we have been able to view the prospect in 3D software, which has highlighted the continuity of the previously drilled mineralisation along the basal contact."

"We immediately became aware that the mineralised contact has not been tested at depth and that there is potential for further massive sulphides below the historical intersections and along strike."

"Our experienced geological team have decided that ground-probing geophysical investigation is the best methodology to identify the presence of conductors at depth. Kingfisher has not been subject to any modern day geophysical surveys. The last EM survey was undertaken in 1984 (Boyer 1984), so we are very interested to see how this geophysical survey will progress."

"This survey is due to commence in early August and reflects the high priority we are assigning to this prospect as a key exploration target."

References

Boyer, D.D. 1984, Heron Well Prospect Prospecting Licences 40/50-53 and 40/254-255, North Coolgardie Goldfield Final Report. Avaliable from WAMEX report no. A16253.

Mackay & Schnellmann Pty Limited. 1971, MSPL 7132 The Boxie's Bore Ultrabasic, Heron Well Claims, Progress to July 27 1971. Available from WAMEX report no. A19373.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral resources and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Marvyn John (Fritz) Fitton who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fitton is the Technical Director of Kin Mining NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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". This information has not been updated since to comply with the JORC 2012 Code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Exploration results reported in this document were originally obtained by other companies; they are historic and have not been independently verified. The original samples are no longer available; assay methodologies are mostly unknown and have not been subject to current QA/QC protocols. Mr Fitton has given his consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table of Significant Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drill (DD) hole Intersections - Kingfisher Prospect- Desdemona

Drill Hole ID	Project Area	Site Type	Easting MGA 94 Zone 51	Northing MGA 94 Zone 51	Total Depth	RL nominal	Dip degrees	Azimuth degrees	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Pd ppm	Pt ppm
HWDD2	Kingfisher	DD	340624	6783580	102.4	360	-54	270	101.2	102.1	0.9	2.00	1.50		
		DD							100.6	102.4	1.8			6.51	1.55
HWDD3	Kingfisher	DD	340595	6783588	114.6	360	-90	270.2	11.9	112.2	0.3	1.33	0.25		
HWDD4	Kingfisher	DD	340592	6783524	73.2	360	-90	0	68.9	70.4	1.5	0.81	0.65		
HWDD6	Kingfisher	DD	340644	6783323	164.6	360	-90	0	152.7	153	0.3	0.75	4.80		
HW1	Kingfisher	RC	340620	6783592	110	360	-60	270.2	96	98	2.0	0.56	0.54	0.10	0.19
HW2	Kingfisher	RC	340463	6783580	56	360	-60	270.2	23	48	25.0	0.59	0.29	0.29	0.15
HW3	Kingfisher	RC	340444	6783583	44	360	-60	270.2	20	34	14.0	0.61	0.42	0.47	0.11
HWP9	Kingfisher	RC	340627	6783398	82	360	-60	270.2	78	80	2.0	0.65	0.99		

Table 2 –Significant historical primary bedrock and shallow surface enrichment Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Intersections at Kingfisher

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	Sampling of drill holes (Auger, RC, Diamond and RAB) on M40/330 is varied. It is assumed industry standards of the day were utilised. Details of sample methodology are not mentioned in the historic reports. Analysis from the following holes is recorded for the following elements: Diamond holes HHD1-8 (Ni,Cu,Pt,Pd,Au); Diamond holes HWDD1-7 (Pt,Pd,Au,Os,Ir); RC holes HW1-10 (Ni,Cu,Pt,Pd,Au); RC holes HWP1-9 (Cu,Ni,Zn,Co,Cr); RAB holes G16-41 (Ni,Cu,Cr,Co) and Auger holes HWAUG1-74 (Cu,Ni,Cr,Co). Results were originally reported in Imperial measurements and grades depths have been converted to the metric system.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All historical samples and collar locations from the Kingfisher Prospect have been converted from imperial to metric measurements, local grids converted to GDA 94 and cross checked against existing plans; the degree of error is regarded as minimal and acceptable. Original drill hole logs are all recorded on paper, there is no original digital data. Sampling methodology and QA/QC have not been conducted on the samples.
	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.	All sample results from historic drilling are extracted from the original reports or the original geological logs. Methodology and QA/QC procedures have not been carried out to current industry standards. The quoted exploration programmes were conducted by several companies (Glomex Mines, Carpentaria Exploration, Helix Resources and Noble Resources) during 1971, 1984, 1986 and 1987. Its assumed the work was carried out was conducted to the industry standards of the day.
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.).*	The following drill holes have been reviewed, entered into the database and interrogated allowing a geological interpretation of lithologies, structure and mineralisation. Diamond holes HHD1-8; Diamond holes HWDD1-7; RC holes HW1-10; RC holes HWP1-9; RAB holes G16-41 (vertical) and Auger holes HWAUG1-74 (vertical). The vast majority of drill holes were orientated 270 degrees west at -60° with the exception of the HHD 2 & 5, HWDD3-7 and HWP7-8 which were vertical. The HHD series (Helix Resources) were percussion pre-collared (802.6m) with NQ diamond tails (248.5m) and drilled by a Vickers Keogh VK 600B diamond drill rig. The majority of drill hole specifics are poorly documented.
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.*	Drill samples have been logged and recorded on paper. Sample recoveries and sample bias are unknown. Sampling techniques are assumed to be conducted using the standards of the day (1971-1987), RC and diamond drilling and assay results are considered to be more reliable than Auger and RAB results and only RC and diamond intersections are quoted, Auger and RAB analytical results are considered to be of a lower order of confidence.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. The total length and percentage of the relative intersections logged*	Detailed geological logging regarding rock type, weathering, alteration, veining, and sulphide content are usually recorded. No geotechnical logging was conducted. This information is of insufficient detail to support a Mineral Resource Estimation. RC logging of geology and colour are interpretative and qualitative and logging of mineral percentages is quantitative. All drill holes have been geologically logged in full to the end of the drill hole. Selected petrological studies were conducted by Carpentaria (HWP series and G series) The geological logging conducted by the four companies is consistently similar over all the different drill programmes and the confidence level of correct lithological identification is high.
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 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 sample collection methodology is considered appropriate for Diamond and RC drilling and is more than likely to be within the industry standard practices of the day. Samples from Auger and RAB drilling are considered more unreliable. The only known Laboratory used in sample analysis is Amdel (HWP series) Carpentaria RC holes. Carpentaria also re-assayed selected anomalous intercepts of the Glomex (G series) RAB holes using Amdel. No other Laboratory reference in noted in the historic reports. The only noted analytical procedure for the Amdel (G series) analysis is Amdel code C1 (Cu,Ni,Zn,Cr,Co and Mn) mixed acid digest AAS finish and Amdel Code K1/2 (Pt,Pd,Au) fire assay AAS finish.
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 (standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Available information is limited regarding laboratory analysis technique processes. Carpentaria utilised Amdel Laboratories to re-assay selected intervals of anomalous G series RAB holes, the results compared favourably with the original assays. Samples were analysed (Code C1) for (Cu,Ni,Zn,Cr,Co and Mn) via mixed acid digest with a final AAS analysis, preparation included crushing, disc pulverising then mixing and riffle splitting followed by fine pulverising. Samples assayed (code K1/2) for (Pt,Pd,Au) were fire assayed with an AAS finish, preparation included jaw crushing, splitting and fine pulverising. No usage of blanks or standards is recorded. Fire assay is considered to be a total analytical technique. Acid digest analysis is considered to be a partial analytical technique. Geophysical tools were not used to determine gold (or other element) analysis
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.*	The reported significant intersections have been verified by at least two company geologists. No twinned holes have been drilled on M40/330. Primary data was collected and originally recorded on paper (pre 1987) and then compiled, by company geologists, into excel spreadsheets and stored as standard templates. The data has been validated and verified in house using visual checks with 3D software. Significant intersections have not been independently checked or verified. There has been no adjustment to any of the assay data apart from the conversion from imperial to metric measurements.
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.*	Drill hole collars were originally positioned and located using local grids and then converted to the standard GDA system. The grid coordinate system used is GDA 94 (Zone 51). Eastings and northings have been converted to GDA and visually checked against historic maps and plans for spatial verification. Nominal topographic data (i.e. RL) is assigned.

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.*	The nominal drill hole spacing is project and company specific. Six different drill programmes have been conducted on the lease (Diamond, RC, RAB and Auger drilling) by four different companies. The nature of the assay results at Kingfisher cannot support Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimate procedures under JORC 2012. Originally composite sampling was undertaken on Auger and RAB drill holes at 5 or 10 foot intervals (Glomex), RC samples were composited over 2m intervals (Noble and Carpentaria), Diamond holes drilled by Helix were composited over 2m intervals (entire hole) and sampling of the Glomex diamond holes was collected over selected lithological intervals (imperial) over varying lengths ranging from 5 foot to 6 inches. All final reported assay results have been converted to metric measurements.
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.*	The orientation and geometry of the identified basal contact displays an eastern dip of approximately 45°. The majority of drilling is orientated at 60° to the west. The mineralised intersections are interpreted to be close to true width. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples collection is varied due to the historic nature of the drilling and measures taken to secure sample security are unknown.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been conducted at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
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.*	Work undertaken by Kin Mining NL has focused on historic exploration conducted on ground now covered by M40/330. The Kingfisher Prospect is wholly located within M40/330. The lease is located within the North Coolgardie Mineral Field. The tenement is subject to an option agreement between Kin and the vendors (W. Van Blitterswyk, W. Halloran & T. Dixon) as detailed in the Kin Mining NL Prospectus. The option agreement has been exercised but the transfer process is yet to be completed, as the agreement is currently with the Office of State Revenue for assessment and stamping. The Company retains an executed transfer document that will be lodged with the DMP following the assessment process. There are no other existing impediments to the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	M40/330 has been explored by several companies between 1970 and 1987. Exploration activities include geophysical surveys and several phases of drilling. Glomex (1970-71) conducted geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey locating a south east trending anomaly related to ultramafic rocks. Glomex (1971) confirmed the ultramafic sequence with a 74 hole (769m) Auger drill programme. Drilling returned anomalous Ni & Cu in the bottom of HWAUG060. An IP survey over the anomalous Ni & Cu zones in 1971 defined zones of low resistivity. A Glomex diamond drilling programme (HWDD series) for 836.4m intersected disseminated sulphides and massive sulphides in HWDD2. A Turam EM survey confirms several conductive zones one of which is interpreted to represent the narrow band of sulphides intersected in HWDD2. RAB drilling by Glomex (1971) delineates additional geochemical anomalies however the only half the original data has been located. In (1984) Carpentaria re-assayed selected Glomex RAB holes confirming anomalous Ni & Cu results in several holes. An aeromagnetic survey confirms two magnetic anomalies associated with a peridotite and an overlying gabbro. In 1985 Carpentaria re-assayed Glomex RAB cuttings anomalous in Ni & Cu again confirming two holes assaying >0.1g/t Pt & Pd. Carpentaria (1984-85) drilled 9 RC holes (HWP series) testing the peridotite/rhyolite basal contact with HWP9 intersecting significant sulphides (2m @ 0.99%Ni, 0.655% Cu and 1.08% Pt & Pd). A surface SIROTEM geophysical survey followed with inconclusive results however a reinterpretation delineated four possible anomalies possibly related to sulphide mineralisation. Down hole SIROTEM produced inconclusive results. In 1986 Helix drilled 8 diamond holes (HHD series) confirming basal massive sulphides.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.*	The geological setting is a typical Achaean age greenstone volcanic assemblage intruded by sill like bodies of mafic and ultramafic rocks. Basaltic lavas, rhyolite and dacitic lavas and tuffs form most of the fundamental sequence and dolerites are the most abundant intrusives. The mafic/ ultramafic assemblage forms part of a large open syncline with a north-easterly trending axis that displays a very high magnetic signature.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole	*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.*	For sample location details refer to the table of drilling results in the body of this report. All hole depths refer to down hole depths in metres. All drill hole collars are GDA positioned. Elevation (RL) meterage is a nominal estimate. Drill holes are measured from top to bottom (EOH).
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) 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.*	Individual grades are reported as down hole length weighted averages. No top cuts have been applied. Only significant historic RC and diamond intersections are reported. The intersections are stated (see Table 2 in the body of this report) and no internal dilution factor has been applied.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The orientation, true width and geometry of the nickel and copper mineralisation in the anomalous holes cannot be accurately determined due to the limited number of historic drill holes. Identified nickel sulphide mineralisation to date is confined to the basal peridotite/rhyolite contact, the identified brecciated rhyolite intersected in HWDD2 indicates faulting or fracturing that could indicate remobilisation of massive sulphides. The exact position of the ultramafic contact cannot be accurately determined after 153m (the deepest drill hole HWDD6) and additional drilling is required to determine the depth parameters.
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 the figures in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Only significant anomalous historic RC or diamond intersections are reported, auger and RAB results have been excluded. Significant basal intersections confined to the identified 450m strike zone representing a coherent basal contact are reported in the tables. Significant intersections outside this strike zone have been excluded due to limited drilling along the basal contact.
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.*	See exploration done by other parties in this table (page 10). The prospect has been explored by several parties (1971-1987) all the presented data is historic and sourced from open file DMP WAMEX reports.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions 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.*	An EM or IP geophysical survey over the Kingfisher magnetic high is planned to identify continuity of the known massive sulphides at the basal contact and to detect the presence of any sub surface conductors. If identified the conductors will be targeted with RC and/or diamond drilling. The geophysical survey is scheduled to commence August 2014.