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Drilling returns more high-grade results

KGL Resources (ASX:KGL) is pleased to announce that reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling at Jervois has continued to extend high-grade mineralisation. Significant results from this program include:

Green Parrot (KJC129)

11m @ 1.93% Cu, 2.61% Pb, 1.25% Zn, 218.1g/t Ag, 0.25g/t Au from 153 m

Including 4m @ 3.58% Cu, 4.61% Pb, 1.7% Zn, 393.8g/t Ag, 0.56g/t Au from 160 m

4m @ 3.44% Cu, 2.95% Pb, 0.74% Zn, 252.2g/t Ag, 1.76g/t Au from 177 m

Johannsen (GTD004)

1m @ 2.3g/t Au, 8.1g/t Ag from 63 m

3m @ 4.1% Cu, 0.82% Pb, 0.3% Zn, 189.2g/t Ag, 0.29g/t Au from 64 m

Reward (KJC114)

5m @ 0.88% Cu, 13g/t Ag, 0.32g/t Au from 244 m

7m @ 1.4% Cu, 0.56% Pb, 28.5g/t Ag, 0.32g/t Au from 256 m

A ~10,000m RC drilling program was commenced in early February at the Bellbird, Marshall-Reward and Green Parrot Resources. Particular emphasis was placed on targeting poorly drilled portions of these resources that have potential for high-grade mineralisation and are within the proposed open pits or close to planned underground mine development.

KJC129 at Green Parrot was drilled to follow up intersections in holes JOC222-223 drilled last year below the planned open pit shell. Two zones of mineralisation were intersected that are likely to result in a resource extension and deepening of the pit. The increase in gold and over 200g/t silver in both intervals at depth is particularly encouraging.

GTD004 was drilled at the edge of the planned Reward open pit. A zone of supergene enriched copper was intersected in a mineralised trend parallel to the main Reward resource at the Johannsen prospect. Although mineralisation at Johannsen is less continuous, its close proximity to Reward is likely to have a positive impact on the pit shell.

Drilling at the northern end of Reward in KJC114 intersected good mineralisation at depth, adjacent to existing designed UG development.

Simon Milroy, the Managing Director of KGL Resources comments, “The resource extension drilling program was conducted as part of a study to optimise the economics of the Jervois Project. Drill results received so far have met our expectations and are likely to result in an increase in the resource and the size of the pit shells”.

“The Green Parrot results are particularly encouraging as we continue to hit very high grades of mineralisation, including gold and silver, well below the base of the current pit design but also well within conventional open pit depths.”

Drilling is now complete with additional geological mapping, soil sampling and research work planned. Assay results from the drilling are anticipated over the next 4 weeks with over 5,000 outstanding. These will feed into an updated resource estimation that is anticipated to be completed in July 2015.

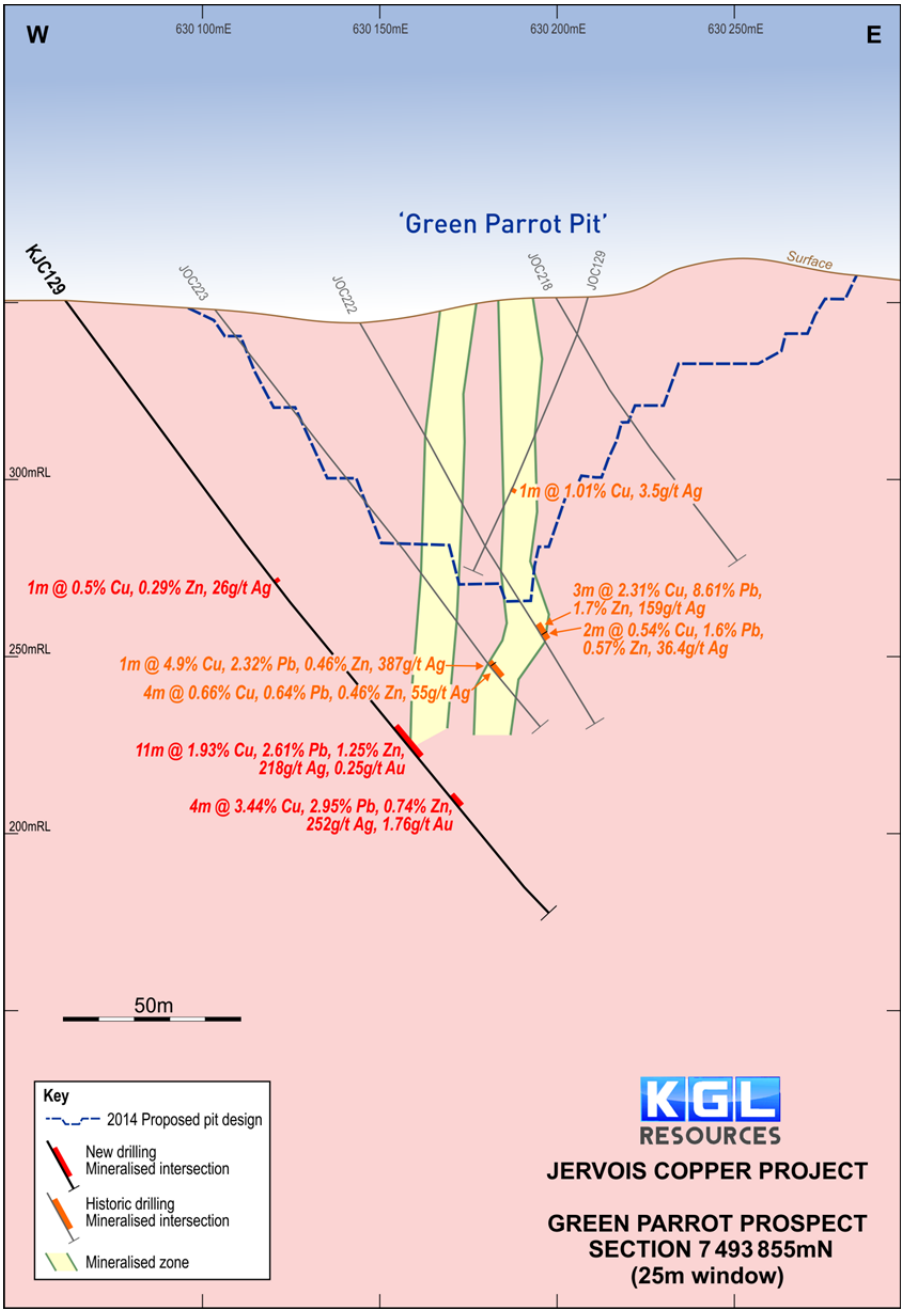

Figure 1 Plan of Bellbird prospect with 2005 RC drilling

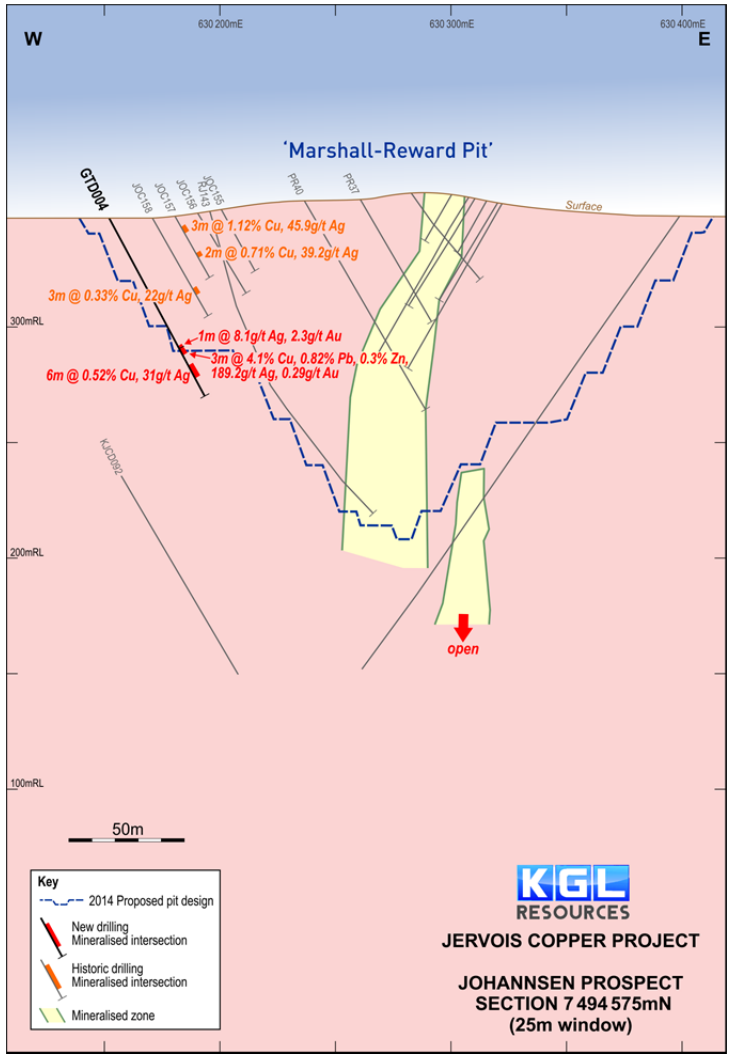

Figure 2 Johannsen Prospect cross Section 7494575N

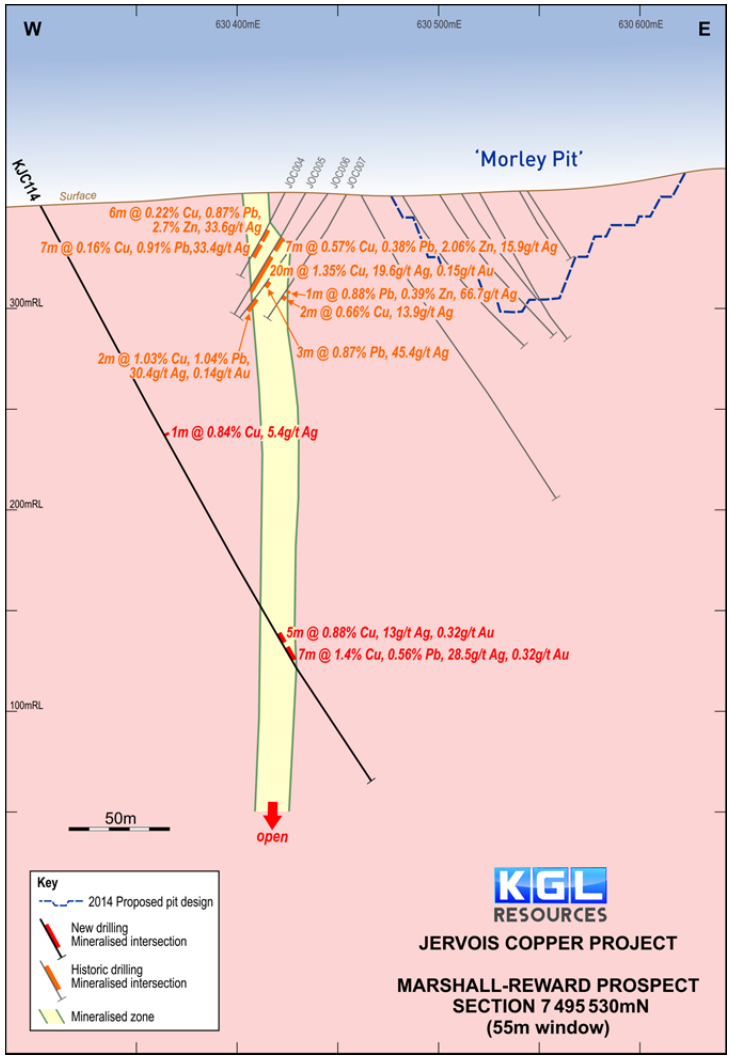

Figure 3 Marshall-Reward Prospect cross Section 7495530N

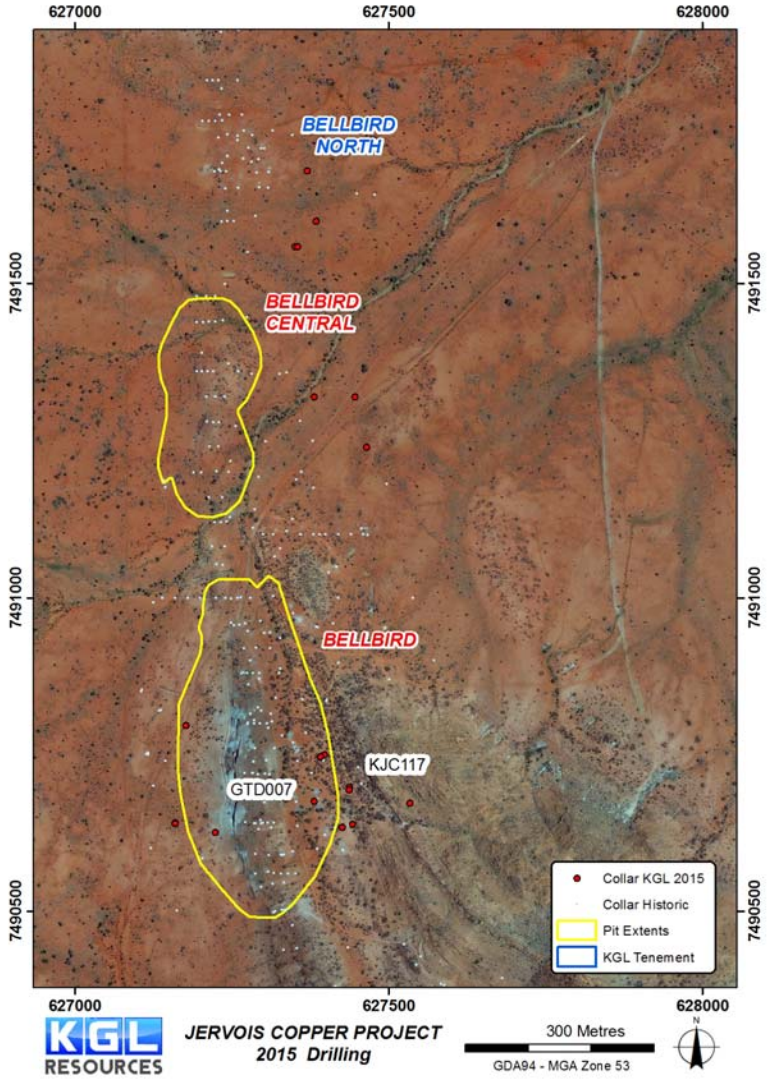

Figure 4 Plan of Bellbird drilling

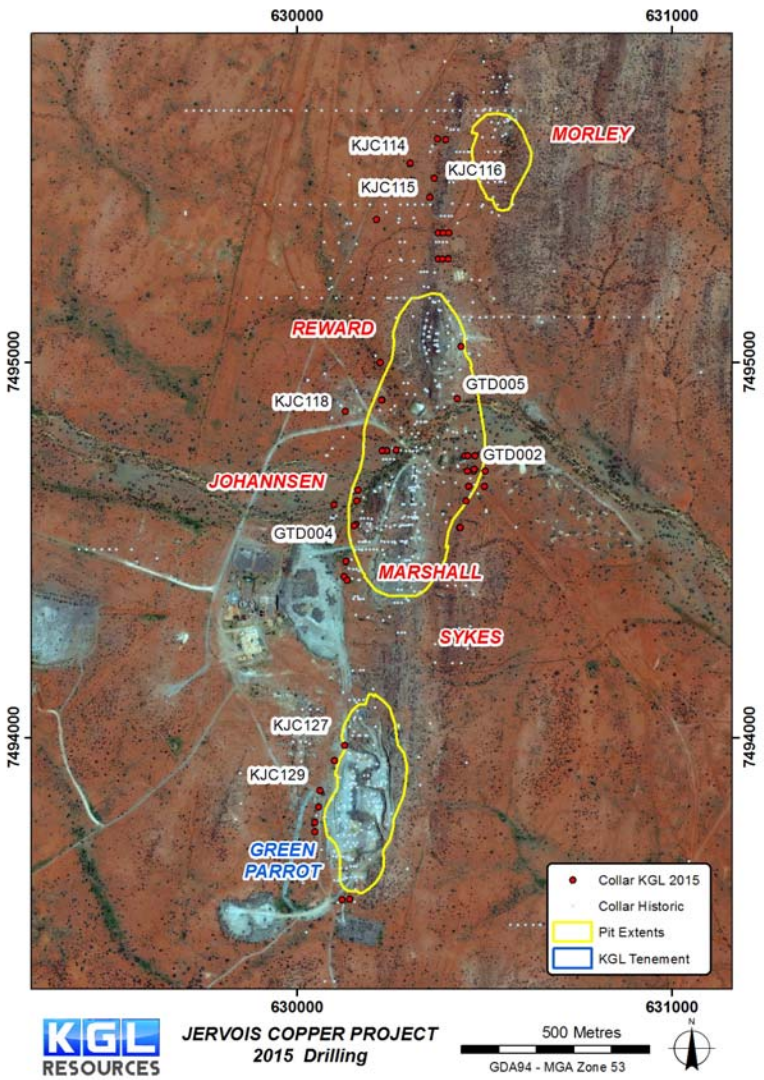

Figure 5 Plan of Green Parrot and Marshall-Reward drilling

Table 1 Table of significant results

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOX[1] (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW[2] (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
KJC114	630302	7495531	352	-60	84	55	328	133	134	1	0.5	0.84	0.11	0.07	5.4	0
								244	249	5	2.6	0.88	0.08	0.17	13	0.32
								256	263	7	3.7	1.4	0.56	0.11	28.5	0.32
KJC115	630354	7495440	354	-63	90	85	262	87	90	3	1.9	0.65	0.6	0.29	32.6	0.11
								92	94	2	1.2	0.03	2.04	0.33	16.9	0.02
								117	118	1	0.6	0.65	0.07	0.08	16.1	0.11
KJC116	630367	7495490	355	-65	86	96	286	95	103	8	3.4	0.09	1.47	0.15	9.6	0.02
								103	115	12	5.9	0.51	0.04	0.04	4.7	0.14
								237	242	5	2.9	0.76	0.01	0.03	12.6	0.12
								244	249	5	2.9	0.79	0.01	0.03	7.3	0.07
								256	257	1	0.6	2.83	0.01	0.11	44	0.17
KJC117	627438	7490694	367	-65	245	40	364	20	22	2	0.9	1.39	0.42	0.31	9.5	0.01
								54	55	1	0.5	0.86	0.02	0.2	2.9	0.01
								234	237	3	1.3	0.78	0.01	0.02	6.7	0.05
								240	241	1	0.4	0.64	0.03	0.03	4.7	0.09
								249	250	1	0.5	0.5	0	0.02	1.4	0.02
								251	253	2	0.9	1.15	0.02	0.02	2.5	0.04
								269	270	1	0.4	0.65	0.01	0.02	1.3	0.01
KJC118	630129	7494870	348	-59	85	39	412	347	350	3	2.1	2.62	0.04	0.04	11.9	1.2
KJC127	630127	7493980	353	-55	88	19	136	80	85	5	3.5	0.65	0.5	0.18	63.5	0.04
KJC129	630061	7493860	350	-54	88	31	220	99	100	1	0.6	0.52	0.01	0.29	25.8	0.07
								153	164	11	6.7	1.93	2.61	1.25	218.1	0.25
							Including	160	164	4	2.5	3.58	4.61	1.7	393.8	0.56
								177	181	4	2.6	3.44	2.95	0.74	252.2	1.76
GTD002	630473	7494716	346	-55	298	83	92	21	22	1	0.6	8.11	0.01	0	23.5	0.26
								24	28	4	2.3	0.65	0	0.02	1.8	0.03
GTD003	630225	7494901	346	-58	89	44	180	177	178	1	0.5	0.6	0.02	0.1	5.8	0.74

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth	BOX[1] (m)	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW[2] (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
GTD004	630152	7494564	346	-58	60	26	162	63	64	1	0.6	0.04	0.07	0.16	8.1	2.3
								64	67	3	1.7	4.1	0.82	0.3	189.2	0.29
								75	81	6	3.4	0.52	0.05	0.09	31.5	0.05
GTD005	630427	7494904	347	-72	137	40	81	75.5	76.2	0.7	0.3	1.31	0.02	0.02	2.9	0.06
GTD007	627381	7490676	365	-58	298	46	135	106.5	107.5	1	0.5	1.91	0.01	0.01	3	0.08
								118.5	122.5	4	2.1	0.83	0.01	0.01	3	0.03

[1]*Base of Oxidisation down hole depth* [2]*Estimated true width*

For further information contact:

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About KGL Resources

KGL Resources Limited is an Australian mineral exploration company focussed on increasing the high grade Resource at the Jervois Copper-Silver-Gold Project in the Northern Territory and developing it into a multi-metal mine.

Competent Person Statement

The following drill holes were originally reported on the date indicated and using the JORC code specified in the table. Results reported under JORC 2004 have not been updated to comply with JORC 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

Hole		Date originally Reported	JORC Reported Under
JOC	157	08/08/2014	2012
JOC	158	08/08/2014	2012
JOC	004	18/07/2014	2012
JOC	005	18/07/2014	2012
JOC	006	18/07/2014	2012
JOC	007	18/07/2014	2012

The Jervois Exploration data in this report is based on information compiled by Martin Bennett, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of KGL Resources Limited.

Mr. Bennett has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of the mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Bennett has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

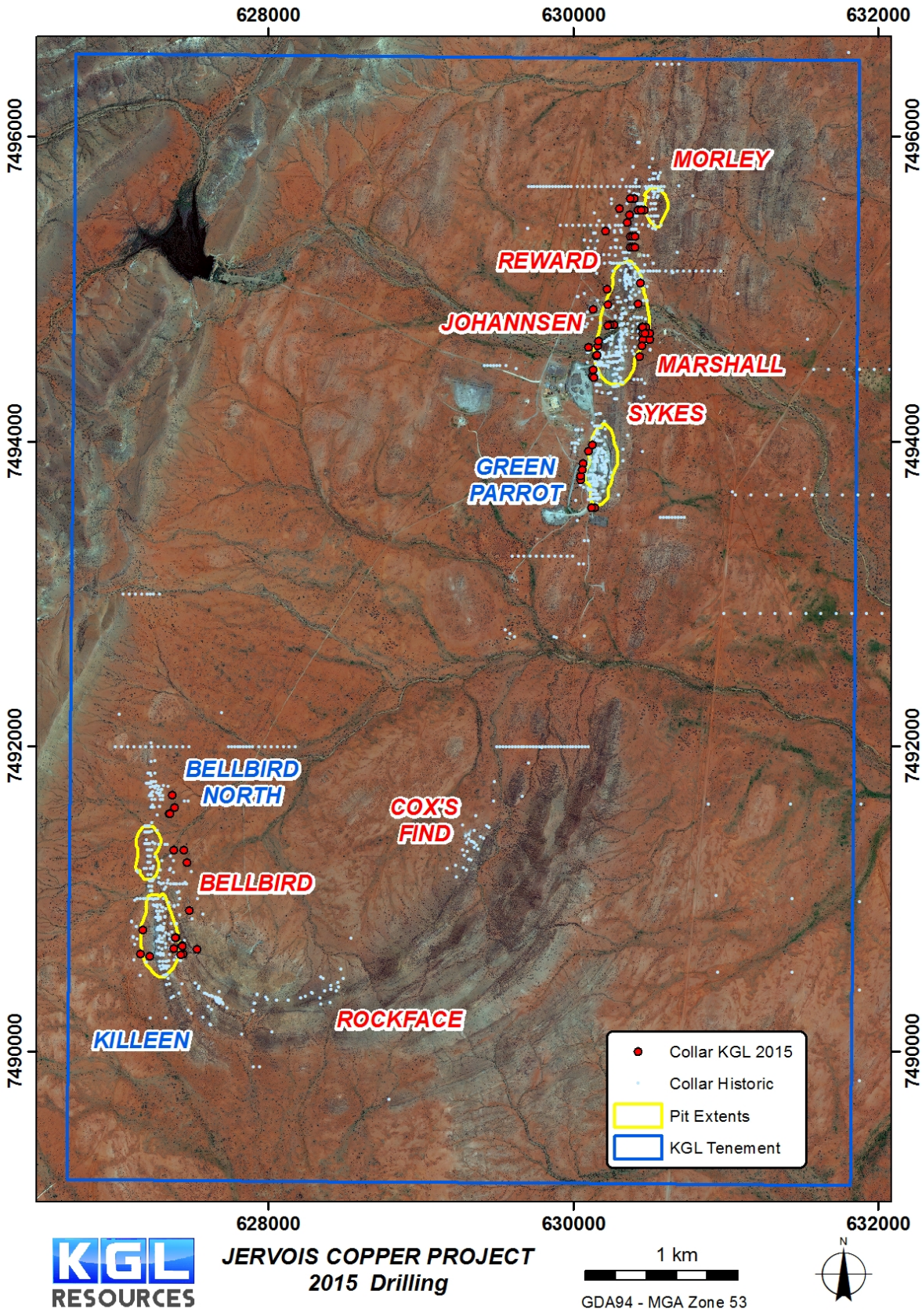

Figure 6 Plan of RC drilling for resource extension

1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg. • Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. • RC samples are routinely scanned with a Niton XRF. Samples assaying greater than 0.1% Cu, Pb or Zn are submitted for analysis at a commercial laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC Drilling was conducted using a reverse circulation rig with a 5.25" face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling was either in NQ2 or HQ3 drill diameters. Metallurgical diamond drilling (JMET holes) were PQ
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC samples were not weighed on a regular basis but no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program. • Overweight samples (>3kg) were re-split with portable riffle splitter
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All RC and diamond core samples are geologically logged. Core samples are also orientated and logged for geotechnical information.
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.*	• RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg. • Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with shorter samples at geological contacts. • RC sample splits (~3kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. • Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.
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,*	• The QAQC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones Standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20. • Basemetal samples are assayed using a four acid digest with an ICP AES finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Gold samples are assayed by Aqua Regia with an ICP MS finish. Samples over 1ppm Au are re-assayed by Fire Assay with an AAS finish. • An umpire laboratory is used to check ~1% of samples analysed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Data is validated on entry into the Datashed database. • Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Vulcan
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS. • Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool every 30m with checks conducted with a Gyrosmart gyro and Azimuth Aligner. • All drilling is conducted on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drilling for Inferred resources has been conducted at a spacing of 50m along strike and 80m within the plane of the mineralized zone. Closer spaced drilling was used for Indicated resources. • Shallow oxide RC drilling was conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization a default angle of -60 degrees but holes vary from -45 to -80.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff or a transport contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Jervois project is within E30242 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 has primarily been conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• EL30242 lies 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin. • The copper-lead-zinc mineralisation is interpreted to be stratabound in nature, probably relating to the discharge of base metal-rich fluids in association with volcanism or metamorphism or dewatering of the underlying rocks at a particular time in the geological history of the area.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer Table 1
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.*	• Refer Table 1
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Refer Table 1
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Refer Table 1
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.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer Figures 4, 5 & 6