11th November 2014 **ASX Release**

Kidman Resources Limited
ABN 88 143 526 096

Corporate Details:
ASX Code: KDR

Issued capital:
118.61M ordinary shares

***Substantial Shareholders*:**
Holdex Nominees 11.3m (9.53%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Garrick Higgins
Managing Director:
Mr Martin Donohue
Non-Executive Director:
Brad Evans

Company Secretaries:
Melanie Leydin
Justin Mouchacca

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Kidman acquires $12.6m KBL Mining loan

Kidman Resources (ASX: KDR) is pleased to announce that it has taken over the $12.6 million debt owed by KBL Mining (ASX: KBL) which is due for repayment by March 15th 2015.

The debt, which has been acquired from KBL shareholder Capri Trading Pty Ltd ("Capri"),via a subsidiary company, is secured against all of KBL's assets including the operating Mineral Hill base metals mine in central NSW and its interest in the Sorby Hills lead-silver deposit in the East Kimberley region of WA.

As part of the loan acquisition, Kidman has inherited from Capri a 9.7 per cent equity stake in KBL and will consider selling this shareholding at the appropriate time. Furthermore, the company has no intention of participating in KBL's recently announced SPP.

Kidman and KBL have complementary mineral asset portfolios in the highly prospective southern Cobar Basin in NSW (see Figure 1.0 below).

Kidman's 100%-owned Browns Reef base metals project near Lake Cargelligo includes an emerging zinc-lead-copper-silver deposit for which a maiden JORC compliant resource is due this Quarter.

Kidman also has the 100%-owned Crowl Creek project, which includes a number of highly promising copper and gold prospects located on tenements immediately adjoining KBL's Mineral Hill mine. These include the potentially open pittable Murray's gold project (see Figures 2.0 & 3.0 below) as well as the Blind Calf, Wilmatha and Three Peaks prospects.

KBL's Mineral Hill Project covers an area of 49km^2 and includes a state-of-the-art operating mine and mill which currently produces copper-in-concentrates. KBL has announced plans to expand the mine's capabilities to also produce gold and silver dore (bullion) and lead-zinc concentrates.

Key Agreement Terms

Under the terms of a binding Note Issuance and Share Sale Agreement between Kidman and Capri:

- Kidman has acquired all the shares in a subsidiary company of Capri which held a 2-year $12.6million (including interest at 13% p.a) loan facility provided to KBL Mining under a note issuance deed on 6 March 2013. The facility is due for repayment on 15 March 2015;

- In consideration for taking over the loan, Kidman will undertake a note issue for $12.6 million to Capri with an initial term up until 30 March 2015 where no interest is payable. At that time, the note would either be repaid or Kidman has the right to extend it on commercial terms

- Kidman will also reassign the original security by providing a charge over the shares in the Kidman subsidiary company that will issue the notes back in favour of Capri.

- Kidman will immediately acquire 37,925,836 KBL shares held by Capri, representing a stake of 9.7 per cent. The purchase price for these shares is the deferred issue to Capri of 22,249,824 shares in Kidman. The deferred settlement date for the issue of the Kidman shares is 31st March 2015, and is subject to any required shareholder approvals being obtained;

- If the Capri loan has been repaid in full by KBL on or before the settlement date, or alternatively at the election of Kidman at any time up to March 30th 2015 the respective share issues will be reversed whereby Kidman will be obliged to re-transfer to Capri the KBL shares acquired from it, or pay cash in respect of any KBL shares that Kidman has disposed of and the deferred issue of Kidman shares to Capri will not proceed.

The $12.6 million debt which has been taken over by Kidman is secured by a first mortgage over all of KBL's assets, which include the Mineral Hill Mine and its interest in the Sorby Hills lead-silver deposit in Western Australia. Kidman is now entitled to the benefit of that security.

Kidman's Managing Director, Martin Donohue, said: ***"As a new major shareholder and owner of KBL's principal secured loan facility, we look forward to discussions with KBL's management to get an update on Mineral Hill's current production performance. We note this has been down over recent quarters and we will be seeking clarification on a number of matters including KBL's immediate financial position."***

Figure 1.0 – Kidman's Crowl Creek and Browns Reef project locations in NSW

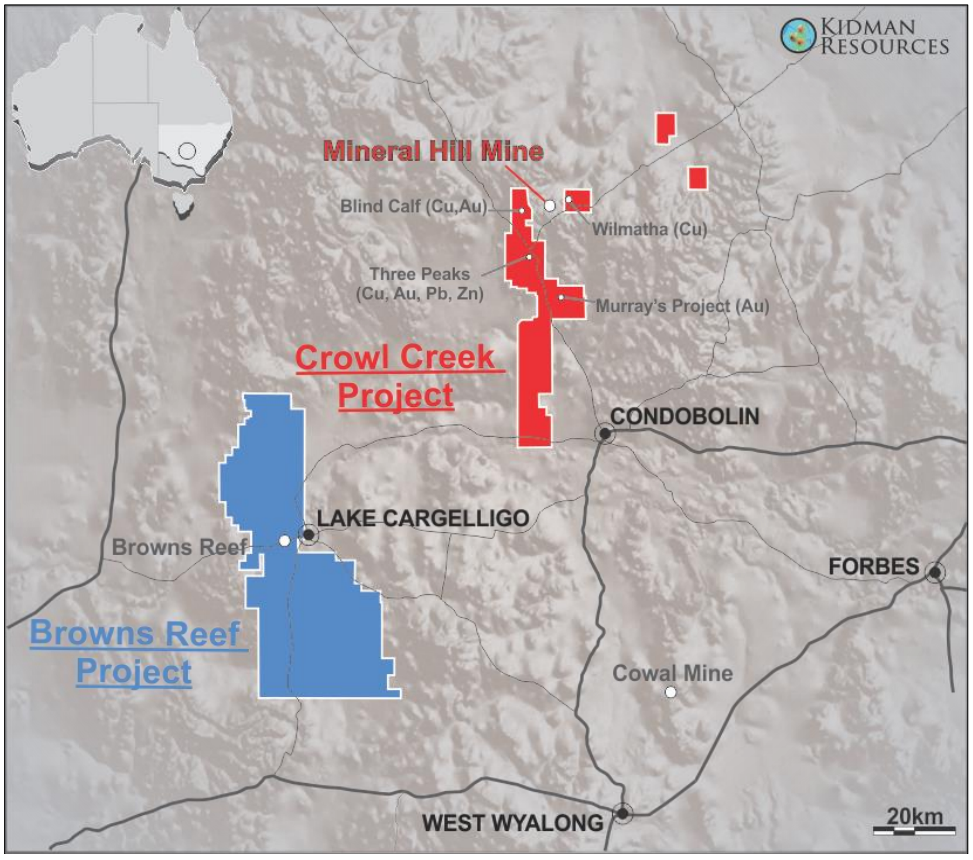


Figure 2.0 – Kidman's Crowl Creek projects located adjacent to the Mineral Hill Mine

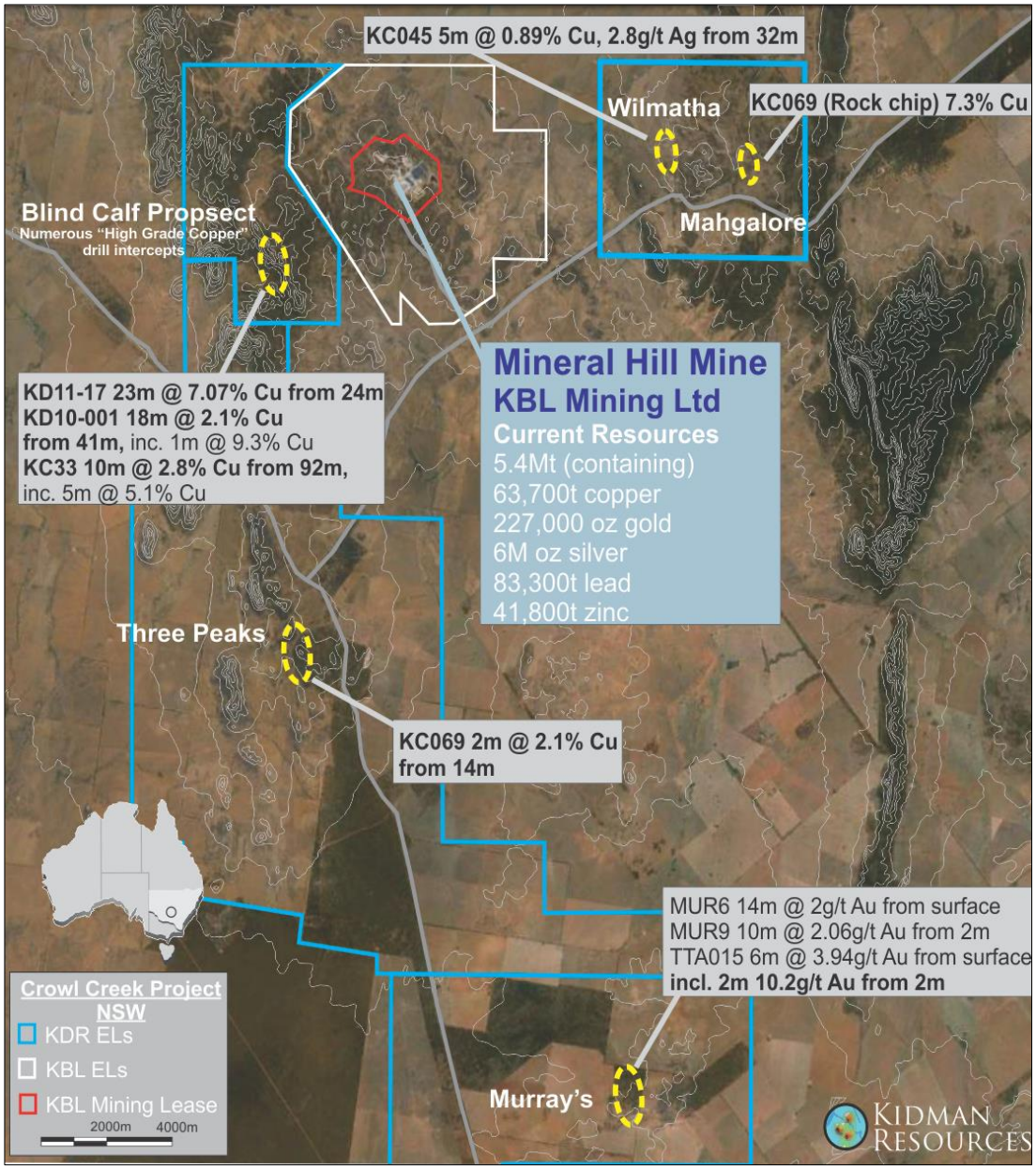
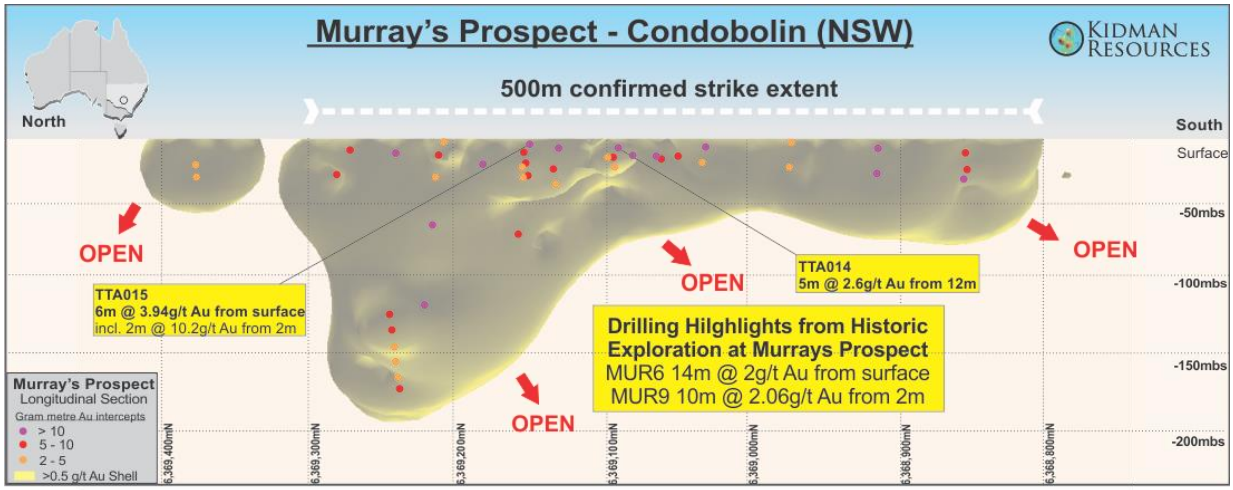


Figure 3.0 – Kidmans Murrays Gold project Long Section



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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to exploration results and geological interpretation has been compiled by Mr. Michael Green BSc (Hons), MAusIMM, an employee of the Company. Mr. Green is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he has sufficient experience with the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) for reporting the exploration results. Mr. Green consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context in which it appear

Annexure 1:

Hole ID	Site Subtype	Easting	Northing	RL	Grid	Hole Depth	Exploration Company	Azi (°)	Incl. (°)
CWW1	UNK	505233	6369084	300	GDA94_55S	40	CQT	-50	249
CWW2	UNK	505212	6369065	300	GDA94_55S	50	CQT	-60	68
CWW3	UNK	505203	6369084	300	GDA94_55S	12	CQT	-60	68
CWW4	UNK	505203	6369102	300	GDA94_55S	27	CQT	-60	68
MUR2	UNK	505226	6370068	300	GDA94_55S	10.8	KEC	-55	70
MUR3	UNK	505273	6369055	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-55	70
MUR4	UNK	505226	6370068	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-50	75
MUR5	UNK	505226	6370068	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-50	65
MUR6	UNK	505273	6369030	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-50	70
MUR7	UNK	505226	6370068	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-50	70
MUR8	UNK	505226	6370068	300	GDA94_55S	16.5	KEC	-50	251
MUR9	UNK	505273	6369125	300	GDA94_55S	20	KEC	-55	70
TTA001	RC	505225	6368850	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA002	RC	505205	6368850	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA003	RC	505220	6368910	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA004	RC	505200	6368910	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA005	RC	505215	6368970	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA006	RC	505195	6368970	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA007	RC	505210	6369030	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA008	RC	505190	6369030	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA009	RC	505195	6369047	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA010	RC	505194	6369062	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA011	RC	505193	6369079	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	91
TTA012	RC	504013	6368265	300	GDA94_55S	50.5	Triako	-90	0
TTA013	RC	505200	6369090	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA014	RC	505180	6369090	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA015	RC	505188	6369150	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA016	RC	505168	6369150	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA017	RC	505185	6369210	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA018	RC	505165	6369210	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA019	RC	505177	6369270	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA020	RC	505155	6369270	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	89
TTA021	RC	505160	6369090	300	GDA94_55S	60	Triako	-60	90
TTA022	RC	505190	6369130	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA023	RC	505163	6369130	300	GDA94_55S	60	Triako	-60	90
TTA024	RC	505150	6369150	300	GDA94_55S	60	Triako	-60	90
TTA025	RC	505110	6369150	300	GDA94_55S	100	Triako	-60	90
TTA026	RC	505165	6369180	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA027	RC	505145	6369210	300	GDA94_55S	60	Triako	-60	90
TTA028	RC	505110	6369210	300	GDA94_55S	100	Triako	-60	90
TTA029	RC	505160	6369240	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA030	RC	505138	6369279	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA031	RC	505102	6369371	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA032	RC	505275	6368800	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA033	RC	505340	6368765	300	GDA94_55S	40	Triako	-60	90
TTA034	RC	505045	6369210	300	GDA94_55S	172	Triako	-60	91

TTA035	RC	505020	6369230	300	GDA94_55S	202	Triako	-60	91
TTA036	RC	505190	6369058	300	GDA94_55S	22	Triako	-60	91
TTA037	RC	505160	6369475	300	GDA94_55S	100	Triako	-60	92
TTA038	RC	505110	6369475	300	GDA94_55S	150	Triako	-60	93
TTA039	RC	505060	6369475	300	GDA94_55S	200	Triako	-60	91

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.* • *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*	The Murray's Project has historically been sampled using both Reverse Circulation (RC), Auger/Rotary Air Blast (RAB). 51 drill holes have been completed on nominal spacing around the main mineralised zone and along strike. A total of 2,652.8m has been drilled. Holes have been angled to optimally test the mineralised zones and modelled geologically boundaries. Generally, the majority of drill holes have been angled towards the east. RC drill sampling was initially performed by spearing sample bags to form a composite sample over either a four or five metre interval. After logging, the geologist marked intervals of interest for subsequent sampling. Sample intervals were nominally 4m, but may have been constrained by logged lithological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries. Sampling and assay procedures for the programme conformed to usual Triako practices for RC drilling. Whole samples from the cyclone were collected at 1m intervals, with speared 4m composite samples being submitted for assay by ALS-Chemex in Orange. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (method Au-AA26) and copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, molybdenum and silver by ICP (method ME-ICP41). Anomalous gold intersections were resubmitted as riffle-split 1m samples. Repeatability between the 4m speared composites and 1m split samples over the same 4m intervals was generally within ± 25% for gold and ± 20% for arsenic. Kidman Resources will employee the services of ALS Orange for all assaying required in future exploration programmes. The procedure utilised by ALS includes: • Sort all samples and note any discrepancies to the client submitted paperwork. Record a received weight (WEI-21) for each sample. Separate out any samples for SG analysis onto a separate trolley to ensure they are not crushed. • Dry samples at 95 degrees until dry. • Perform non wax dipped SG analysis (OA-GRA08) on requested samples and return these to the drying oven once completed. • Crush samples to 6mm nominal (CRU-21) split any samples >3.2Kg using riffle splitter (SPL- 21). • Generate duplicates for nominated samples, assigning D suffix to the sample. • Pulverise samples in LM5 pulveriser until grind size passes 85% passing 75um (PUL-23). Check grind size on 1:20 using wet screen method (PUL-QC). • Take ~400g working master pulp for 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Au-AA26) and 0.5g aqua regia digest, ICP-AES finish base metals analysis (ME-ICP41). Any samples > upper limit of MEICP41 to be re-assayed by 0.35g ore-grade aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES finish analysis (MEOG46). • Samples are assayed for gold to 0.01ppm and the full 35 element suite, as below. Detection limits are in ppm unless otherwise noted. All preparation and assays are performed at ALS Orange
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.).*	Auger/RAB, Reverse Circulation drilling accounts for 100% of the historic drilling at Murray's Project. Hole depths range from 10.8m to 202 m.

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 recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for Murray's Project. Depths were checked against rod counts which were routinely carried out by the drillers. RC samples were routinely visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. RC drill sampling was initially performed by spearing sample bags to form a composite sample over either a four or five metre interval.
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 information captured by previous explorers is imported into the Kidman Database and verified before reporting. Kidman Resources undertakes industry best practice for any exploration programmes it undertakes. Steps taken are detailed below: Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. All drill holes are logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between 0m to 60 m. RC samples are logged on a one metre basis. Both the dry sample and washed, sieved chips were logged. A small sample of washed and sieved chips from each metre drilled is stored in labelled plastic chip trays. Diamond core is logged over varying intervals, dependent on observed changes for the variable under investigation (e.g. lithology, alteration etc.). The geological logs are carefully compiled with appropriate attention to detail, geologists being equipped with a set of Murray's Project standard logging codes. Kidman Resources utilises Field Marshall as its logging interface, with data recorded on multiple table files, these include geology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, orientation, fracture frequency, veining and recovery.
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.*	Sample intervals were nominally 4m, but may be constrained by logged lithological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries. Sampling and assay procedures for the programme conformed to usual Triako practices for RC drilling. Whole samples from the cyclone were collected at 1m intervals, with speared 4m composite samples being submitted for assay by ALS-Chemex in Orange. Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay (method Au-AA26) and copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, molybdenum and silver by ICP (method ME-ICP41). Anomalous gold intersections were resubmitted as riffle-split 1m samples. Repeatability between the 4m speared composites and 1m split samples over the same 4m intervals was generally within ± 25% for gold and ± 20% for arsenic Kidman Resources will employee the services of ALS Orange for all assaying required in future exploration programmes. The procedure utilised by ALS includes: • Sort all samples and note any discrepancies to the client submitted paperwork. Record a received weight (WEI-21) for each sample. Separate out any samples for SG analysis onto a separate trolley to ensure they are not crushed. • Dry samples at 95 degrees until dry. • Perform non wax dipped SG analysis (OA-GRA08) on requested samples and return these to the drying oven once completed. • Crush samples to 6mm nominal (CRU-21) split any samples >3.2Kg using riffle splitter (SPL- 21). • Generate duplicates for nominated samples, assigning D suffix to the sample. • Pulverise samples in LM5 pulveriser until grind size passes 85% passing 75um (PUL-23). Check grind size on 1:20 using wet screen method (PUL-QC). • Take ~400g working master pulp for 50g fire assay, AAS finish (Au-AA26) and 0.5g aqua regia digest, ICP-AES finish base metals analysis (ME-ICP41). Any samples > upper limit of MEICP41 to be re-assayed by 0.35g ore-grade aqua regia digestion, ICP-AES finish analysis (MEOG46). • Samples are assayed for gold to 0.01ppm and the full 35 element suite, as below. Detection limits are in ppm unless otherwise noted. All preparation and assays are performed at ALS Orange.
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*	Assaying techniques for gold by fire assay included method Au-AA26 and copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, molybdenum and silver by ICP (method ME-ICP41). Triako whom completed the majority of exploration at the Murray's Project have been recognised to have used industry best practices on all projects in the district and have periodically used the lab of ALS in Orange NSW.

	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.*	
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 data reported is of historic drilling undertaken by previous exploration companies. Verification drill holes will be completed by Kidman Resources, these holes will twin historic holes (both low and high grade intercepts), this should act as strong verification for the historic results.
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.*	A digital GPS was used to locate all drill collars All coordinates were presented using the MGA94 (Zone 55) datum and height data was referenced to the 1971 Australian Height Datum (AHD).
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 20m by 50m in the core of the Murray's Project. The mineralisation at Murray's has demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade observations to support future definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been composited to four metre lengths for Murray's and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit).
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 Murray's prospect is composed of one continuous lode dipping towards the west at 50-60 degrees; drill holes are perpendicular to the NNW striking mineralised zone. The holes are inclined making the intercepts approximately 70-90% of true width.
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The results reported by Kidman Resources are of historic assay results. No chips exist for the holes drilled. Kidman Resources will conduct its own drill programme to verify the historic results as well as to extend strike and down dip delineation.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	A further internal review of the sampling techniques and data is being conducted by Kidman as part of due diligence and continual review of protocols, this occurs as a matter of course for all exploration activities undertaken by Kidman Resources

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.*	The Murray's project is wholly located in Exploration Licence EL7821. The Tenement is held by Crowl Creek Exploration Pty Ltd, which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Kidman Resources Ltd. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	RC drilling from 1984 to 1987 by MM & S (MUR1 to 9) RAB drilling from 1997 to 1998 by Conquest Mining (Cww1 to 4) RC drilling from 2002 to 2005 by Triako Resources: 2002: Drill holes TTA001 – 012 2003: Drill holes TTA013 - 033 2004: Drill holes TTA034 - 036 2005: Drill holes TTA037 – 039

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The basement geology comprises metamorphosed deep marine turbidites of the Ordovician age Girilambone Group. Lithologies present include: green schist facies quartzose metasandstone, phyllite, mica schist, chlorite schist and rare cherts. Regionally, better exposures indicate fairly simple Meso-scopic folds, in contrast to the tight folding evident at sub-metre scale. Tight folds and strongly partitioned, locally intense deformation are evident in hand specimen. Structurally the prospect is dominated by several large, unnamed north-south faults evident both in outcrop patterns and in regional geophysical data. In the northern part of the EL, closer to Mineral Hill, these structures are intersected by a series of northwest to west-northwest trending structures (Lachlan Transverse Zone trend), evident both in fold axis trends in the Mineral Hill Volcanics and in regional geophysical data. Mineralisation Historic workings are scattered throughout the tenement. Murrays Mine (also known as Southwells Mine) was discovered in 1907. It was most actively worked during the period 1924 - 1934. In the period 1924 – 1956 sporadic mining produced 10.42kg of gold from 2283t of ore (average 4.56g/t). The gold mineralisation is anomalous in arsenic and very weakly anomalous in copper. The outcropping lode consists of a 2m - 3m wide north-south striking, 49º west dipping quartz vein described as grey laminated brecciated quartz, with box works after sulphides cross cutting north-striking, 47º east-dipping phyllitic schist.
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 to Annexure 1 in body of text.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	High grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included or within intervals. Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. No grade top cut off has been applied. No metal equivalent is used or applied. A minimum cut-off grade 0f 0.1g/t Au is applied to the reported gold intervals
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 Murray's prospect is composed of one continuous lode dipping towards the west at 50-60 degrees; drill holes are perpendicular to the NNW striking mineralised zone. The holes are inclined making the intercepts approximately 70-90% of true width.
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 text.
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.*	All results are reported.

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.*	Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements. Forthcoming work will include this type of work. The results shown are from historic work that has been revaluated by Kidman Resources.