

Thursday, 25 May 2017

HIGH GRADE COPPER GOLD RESULTS AT KANAPPA

The Board is pleased to announce Hillgrove has identified another opportunity for company growth as a result of its successful exploration at its Kanappa exploration project.

Highlights

- Hillgrove has identified a large area over 3.7km long and 600m wide of strong copper-gold endowment at its wholly owned Kanappa Project
- Selective rock chip sampling by Hillgrove has resulted in the discovery of surface outcrops of high grade copper and gold zones to 34.8% Cu and 4.0g/t Au (different samples)
- The soil geochemical sampling has identified an area with very high grade copper results up to 2,300ppm Cu
- Mapping has identified in excess of 100 sites of outcropping copper and copper-gold mineralisation
- The Kanappa Project is 60kms via existing roads from the Kanmantoo processing plant
- The Kanappa Project will benefit from the existing copper-gold processing plant at Kanmantoo that operates at a very efficient \$7.30/tonne milled¹.

Hillgrove Resources Ltd (“HGO”) has identified several organic growth opportunities it intends to assess during 2017. The first of these growth opportunities is the depth extensions of the copper-gold orebodies currently being mined in the Kanmantoo open pit as explained in the ASX release of 25 May 2017.

The second of these growth opportunities to be investigated is the copper-gold mineralisation previously identified by HGO at its wholly owned Kanappa project².

Figure 1 shows the location of the Kanappa copper-gold exploration project, approximately 60kms by road from the Company’s Kanmantoo processing plant. The Kanappa project is easily accessed via existing bitumen roads to within 5kms of the project.

HGO has undertaken a soil sampling grid over the Kanappa Project area and assayed 597 soil samples by a combination of Portable XRF and 4-acid ICP-AAS assaying (See Appendix 2 for the JORC Code for Reporting Exploration Results for explanations). Preliminary mapping and rock chip sampling (all assayed by 4-acid ICP-OES) were also undertaken across the surveyed area.

HGO has previously completed a detailed air-magnetic survey across the entire tenement area including the Kanappa copper-gold project, and drilled a single diamond drill hole (KPDDH01) at the northern end of the geochemical anomaly.

¹ Weighted average cost for last 24 months

² ASX Release “Quarterly report for period ending 31 October 2004” released on 23/11/2004

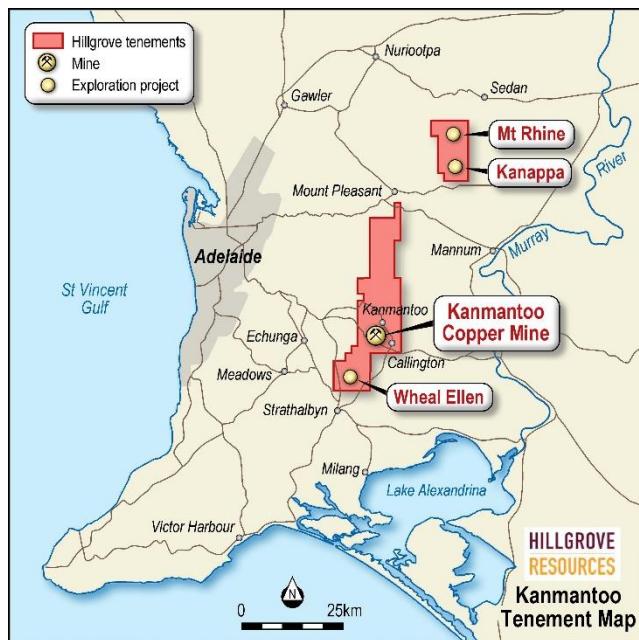
Figure 1 Location of the Kanappa copper-gold project

Figure 2 is a summary of the 597 soil results depicted as a gridded image of copper values, annotated with a selection of rock chip assays (full results for all 93 rock chips are available in Appendix 1) and the locations of the 103 known sites of outcropping copper mineralisation.

The Kanappa copper-gold exploration project is within the Kanmantoo Trough and hosted by similar geology as that at the Kanmantoo Copper-Gold Mine operated by HGO. Field mapping at Kanappa has identified several zones of high chlorite-garnet-biotite alteration (as at Kanmantoo) over widths in excess of 50m.

The entire zone of anomalous copper geochemistry is over 600 metres wide and 3.7 kilometres long. The geochemical zone is open both north and south, with copper mineralisation still outcropping at the northern and southern extremities of the gridded area as evidenced by the presence of historic workings and rock chip samples with > 0.4% Cu at the grid extents.

Rock chip sampling has confirmed the high grade tenor of the outcropping copper mineralisation with rock chips to 34.8% Cu. Field mapping has identified in excess of 100 sites of outcropping copper and copper-gold mineralisation, some of which have been previously exploited by historic mining (see Figure 3 for an example).

The rock chip sampling has helped identify three geochemically distinct mineralised areas. To the east there is a copper-gold zone with gold values to 4g/t Au and associated with anomalous tungsten, tin, molybdenum. The central zone is a strong copper zone with copper values to 34% Cu with anomalous silver and bismuth. The western zone is hosted by a limestone unit and is characterised by polymetallic mineralisation with copper (4.4% Cu), zinc, and local magnetite.

Figure 2 Plan of the soil geochemistry results overlain with selected rock chip results

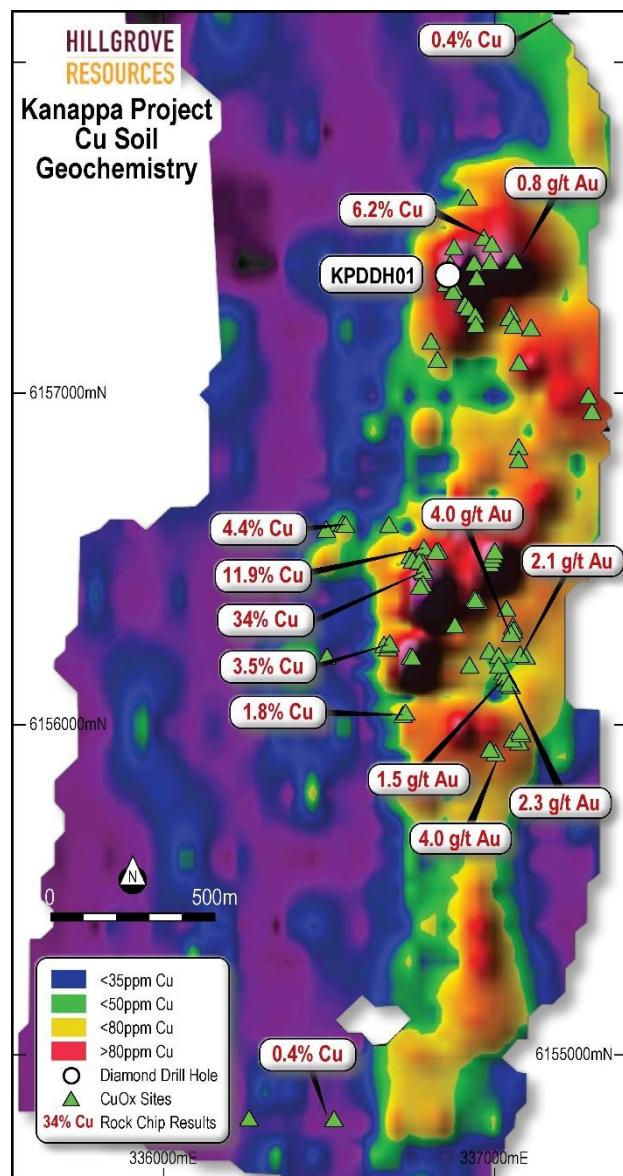
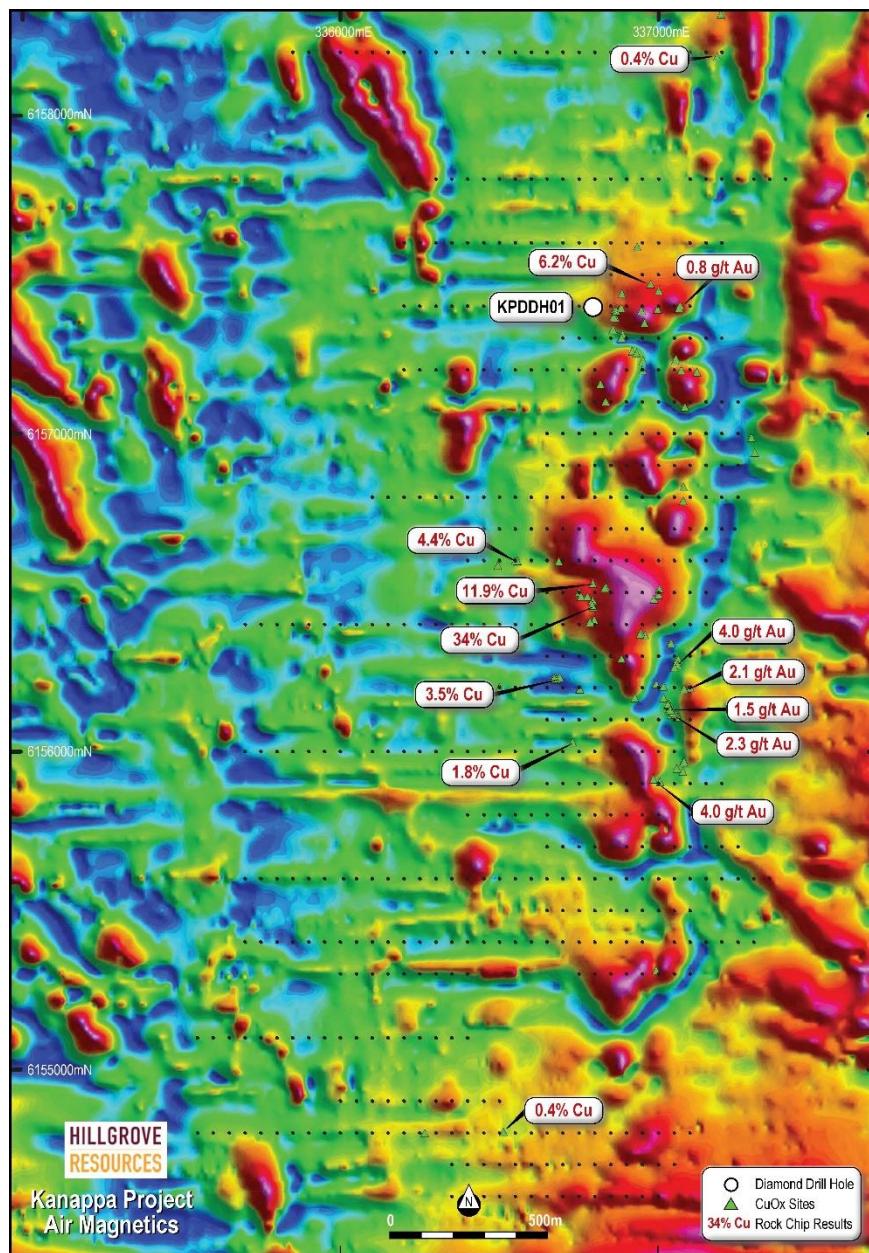


Figure 3 Example of historic copper-gold workings at Kanappa



HGO has also undertaken a high density air-magnetic survey of the Kanappa copper-gold area. Figure 4 shows an image of the magnetics overlain with the soil grid and the rock chip sample results as shown in Figure 2. The magnetics clearly show the attenuation of the NW striking Millendon Limestone members within the copper-gold area and the significant local magnetic highs coincident with higher grade copper-gold mineralisation. Locally magnetite has been located in the field. This pattern of disrupted stratigraphy and local magnetite is also very similar to the Kanmantoo Copper Mine.

Figure 4 Air-magnetic image with exploration sampling



Past Drilling

In 2005 HGO completed a single diamond drill hole at the northern end of the copper-gold mineralised zone (KPDDH01 as shown in Figures 2 and 4). This hole intersected 67m @ 0.09% Cu, 0.5g/t Ag (from 179 to 246m downhole) including

- 189.2 – 196m 6.8m @ 0.72% Cu, 0.6g/t Ag, 0.05g/t Au³

This single hole is not sited in the centre of the copper-gold geochemical anomaly, or sited at the highest grade copper or highest grade gold rock chip results, and has not transected the width of the mapped mineralised zone. The hole has intersected a strong alteration system of chlorite, garnet, silica, biotite as is observed at the Kanmantoo copper-gold deposit.

Further drilling at Kanappa by HGO in 2005 was deferred in preference to completing the drilling at the Kanmantoo Copper deposit for the DFS.

Invested Infrastructure

The importance of the existing infrastructure at the Kanmantoo Copper Mine and in the region cannot be over-emphasised in assessing the economic materiality of this copper-gold exploration project. In particular:

- The existing copper-gold processing plant at Kanmantoo that operates at a very efficient \$7.30/tonne milled
- The risks associated with understanding copper and gold recovery and processing costs have been largely mitigated through the past 6 years of operation on similar mineralisation
- The extensive geotechnical database resulting from open pit mining for the past 6 years in similar rock types
- The potential to use the existing processing plant and tailings storage facility at Kanmantoo
- The existing bitumen public road access routes suitable for heavy haulage between the exploration site and the Kanmantoo Processing Plant

Proposed Exploration Activities

Further exploration activities are in progress to continue to sample and map the zone to the north. This is expected to be followed by a programme of electrical and magnetic geophysical surveys to define drill targets.

Hillgrove estimate that drill testing of the copper-gold exploration zone may be able to commence in the last quarter of 2017, depending on the required funding being available, and the success of the geophysical work confirming quality drill targets.

³ Downhole widths, true width unknown. See Appendix 2 for details

ABOUT HILLGROVE

Hillgrove is an Australian mining company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: HGO) focused on operating its flagship Kanmantoo Copper Mine and associated regional exploration targets, located less than 55km from Adelaide in South Australia.

The Company has approximately 245 site based employees and contractors at Kanmantoo and at its small Adelaide corporate office.

Presently the Company is mining at the rate of up to 20 million tonnes per annum and has produced up to 20,000 tonnes of copper per annum.

Annual export earnings are in the range of \$110 to \$170 million per annum.

With over \$60 million invested in the cutback of the Giant Pit, the Company will complete the final stripping by mid-2017 and expects to generate significant free cash-flows at very low stripping ratios.

The Company's growth will come from the Kanmantoo Copper Mine operation in South Australia and exploration discoveries from its highly prospective near mine and greenfield exploration projects.

Kanmantoo Mineral Resource Estimate at 30 September 2016

	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu Metal (kt)
Kanmantoo Copper Mine, All Deposits	Measured	10.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	66
	Indicated	10.8	0.6	0.1	1.4	70
	Inferred	13.4	0.6	0.1	1	75
	TOTAL	34.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	211

Note: Resource ≥0.20% Cu

Ore Reserve Estimate at 30 September 2016

	JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu Metal (kt)
Kanmantoo Copper Mine, All Deposits	Proved	7.1	0.6	0.08	1.1	44
	Probable	2.3	0.5	0.05	0.8	12
	TOTAL	9.5	0.6	0.07	1.0	57

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Peter Rolley, a Competent Person, a full time employee of Hillgrove Resources Limited, and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rolley has sufficient 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 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rolley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resources Estimates were prepared by Competent Persons in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

Further information on the Kanmantoo Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is available in the Hillgrove Updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimate released to the ASX on 18 October 2016, which is also available on the Hillgrove Resources website at www.hillgroveresources.com.au

Hillgrove Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Hillgrove Resources confirms that the form and context in which the findings of the Competent Persons (Peter Rolley and Michaela Wright in relation to the Mineral Resource Estimates and Lachlan Wallace in relation to the Ore Reserve Estimates) are presented, have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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Appendix 1 – Table of Rock Chip Results

SampleID	MGA_East	MGA_North	Au_ppm	Cu%	SampleID	MGA_East	MGA_North	Au_ppm	Cu%
HG0465rc	337080	6156197	0.008	0.0109	HG0970	336673	6156229	0.011	0.4797
HG0466rc	337037	6156131	1.1275	0.1479	HG0971	336678	6156226	0.014	0.4149
HG0482rc	336993	6156212	0.002	0.0139	HG0972	336698	6156212	0.009	0.6196
HG0484rc	337063	6156290	4.006	0.1592	HG0973	336753	6156196	0.028	0.5922
HG0485rc	337061	6156272	3.0975	0.1811	HG0974	336761	6156193	0.003	0.0622
HG0486rc	337050	6156264	1.569	0.5551	HG1001	336730	6156029	0.025	0.9824
HG0489rc	336942	6156368	0.012	0.0822	HG1002	336728	6156006	0.307	0.0763
HG0492rc	337040	6156340	0.002	0.0056	HG1003	336760	6156251	0.004	0.0355
HG0499rc	336785	6156406	0.091	17.21	HG1004	336779	6156356	0.005	0.0297
HG0500rc	336798	6156413	0.014	0.911	HG1005	336813	6156450	0.001	0.0534
HG0501rc	336777	6156487	0.144	4.3844	HG1006	336831	6156514	0.201	11.9388
HG0502rc	336757	6156487	0.17	1.66	HG1007	336876	6156603	0.002	0.0754
HG0503rc	336792	6156460	0.007	0.654	HG1008	336850	6156577	0.002	0.0754
HG0511rc	337078	6156789	0.006	0.8288	HG1009	336786	6156591	0.001	0.0048
HG0516rc	336984	6155913	2.541	0.0798	HG1010	336687	6156601	0.018	0.0177
HG0522rc	336993	6155312	0.021	0.0644	HG1011	336556	6156599	-0.001	2.6062
HG0527rc	337055	6157236	0.044	0.4504	HG1081	337001	6157450	0.002	0.495
HG0528rc	336930	6157253	0.453	0.9405	HG1082	337185	6158186	0.002	0.0782
HG0537rc	336885	6157440	0.515	7.61	HG1083	337194	6158236	0.003	0.1466
HG0538rc	336882	6157395	0.23	4.7612	HG1084	337074	6158018	0.002	0.0296
HG0539rc	336865	6157391	0.042	2.3669	P220	336489	6156406	0.003	0.005
HG0540rc	336867	6157385	0.032	0.908	P221	336753	6155698	0.003	0.015
HG0541rc	336859	6157367	0.013	0.6092	P222	336800	6155800	0.003	0.008
HG0543rc	336857	6157327	0.084	0.6064	R001	337015	6156204	0.364	0.023
HG0546rc	337083	6157083	0.05	0.4942	R002	337015	6156204	2.13	0.288
HG0551rc	337121	6157193	0.002	0.1169	R003	337032	6156146	0.005	0.007
HG0555rc	336865	6157365	0.023	0.2966	R004	337030	6156144	1.515	0.475
HG0556rc	336887	6157313	0.003	0.2288	R005	337040	6156131	2.31	0.195
HG0557rc	336883	6157302	0.003	0.4187	R006	336730	6156029	0.036	1.75
HG0575rc	336956	6157347	0.051	0.3605	R007	336786	6156407	0.096	34.8
HG0578rc	336997	6157391	0.022	0.1046	R009	336834	6156518	0.029	9.33
HG0580rc	336946	6157387	0.768	15.73	R010	336555	6156599	0.012	2.26
HG0871	336966	6157456	0.108	0.2279	R011	336957	6156367	0.034	0.42
HG0872	336975	6157470	0.144	6.1659	R012	337080	6155968	0.003	0.038
HG0873	336933	6157587	0.073	0.5951	R013	337078	6155966	0.003	0.031
HG0874	337030	6157370	0.013	0.4718	R014	336844	6157122	0.003	0.005
HG0875	337064	6157395	0.024	0.2382	R015	336817	6157156	0.003	0.007
HG0876	337072	6157396	0.031	0.1975	R016	337006	6155905	0.14	0.105
HG0877	337068	6157403	0.032	0.3326	R017	336758	6155997	0.003	0.004
HG0881	337071	6157194	0.036	0.2601	R018	336750	6156200	0.003	0.139
HG0882	336834	6157101	0.363	0.0232	R019	336689	6156234	0.151	3.54
HG0883	337196	6158319	0.013	0.2977	R020	337001	6156492	0.022	0.738
HG0884	337204	6158323	0.049	0.0435	RC1	336513	6154803	0.023	0.413
HG0885	337193	6158233	0.042	0.4303	RC2	336258	6154923	0.003	0.002
HG0886	336918	6157260	0.031	0.8419	RC3	336336	6154902	0.003	0.001
HG0969	336884	6156292	0.005	0.0564	RC4	336550	6156600	0.003	1.365

APPENDIX 2 – JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip (Rocks), soil samples (Soils) and diamond drill hole (DD) samples collected by Hillgrove Resources personnel have been used for the geological interpretation and geochemical contouring. All sampling was conducted as per the Hillgrove Resources procedures and QAQC protocols. <p>Soils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable XRF soil geochemistry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Niton XL3t Gold portable XRF was used to analyse a sieved fraction of the soil regolith. Soil was collected from the B Horizon and sieved to -1mm. This material was then split into two lots of 10g each. Each 10g aliquot was pressed into separate cups. Each cup was analysed, each reading for a total of 120 seconds. A Standard was used every 20th sample. 4-acid digest ICP-AAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A commercial assay laboratory was used to analyse a bulk soil collected from the C Horizon. The entire sample was pulverised to -75um and then a 1g aliquot digested and analysed by ICP-AAS. Around 200 soil sample sites were dual analysed by both Portable XRF and the total digest assay method and compared. The comparison was excellent, both in spatial location of the anomalies, and statistically with a Correlation Coefficient of > 0.8. <p>Rock Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A commercial assay laboratory was used for all rock chip results. The entire rock sample was crushed and then pulverised to -75um. A 1g aliquot weighed and digested in a 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES analysis. <p>Diamond core:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core samples were sawn in half using a diamond core saw. Sampling was undertaken at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries as determined by the supervising geologist. Half core samples were sent for assay and the remaining core kept in core trays for future reference. Samples were prepared by Genalysis Laboratories in Adelaide using a jaw crusher to ~2mm. Each sample was then pulverised to ~95% passing -75 µm and the remaining pulp shipped to Genalysis Perth for assaying by 4-acid digest with ICP-OES analysis.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	Only one diamond drill hole was drilled – NQ in core size.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<p>Diamond Core:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recovery is recorded by Hillgrove Field Technicians during metre marking and orientation of all holes. Results demonstrate good recoveries with an average recovery rate of 98%. Core loss generally occurs in the upper sections of holes throughout the oxidised and transitional material. Core loss at depth is generally associated with a low Rock Quality Designation (RQD) value, suggesting the interval represents a shear or fault zone.

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Criteria	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Rock chips and diamond core were logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralisation by Hillgrove Geologists in accordance with Hillgrove's Logging Procedure. All diamond core trays were photographed before sampling and these photographs are stored on the Hillgrove server. Drill core trays are stored on site in a core yard facility. All geological logging readings are recorded in the field manually using a paper-based system and then manually entered into Excel spread sheet templates and visually validated before being imported into the Hillgrove drill hole database. Additional validation is conducted automatically on import.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<p>Diamond holes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-sampling and sample preparation as described in the "Sampling Techniques" section above. <p>Rock samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks totally crushed and then total material pulverised to -75um <p>Soil Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils were prepped as described under the "Sampling Techniques"
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core samples were submitted to Genalysis for analysis. Gold was determined by fire assay by flame AAS (FA50) and copper analysed via a mixed acid digest (method AT) with determination by Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES). If the copper result was greater than 1%, the analysis was repeated using a slightly modified mixed acid digestion technique (method AX). The QAQC of sample preparation and analysis processes were via the following samples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified reference materials (CRMS) inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of one in 20. Blinks inserted at a rate of one in every 20 samples. Laboratory QAQC samples were inserted with a minimum of two standards and one blank for every batch of 40 samples. Hillgrove's Quality policy is that at a minimum of 5% of all samples are CRM's, 5% of samples submitted are blanks and 5% of samples submitted are field duplicates thus ensuring that as a minimum, 15% of all samples submitted for analysis are QAQC samples. Results from all returned QAQC samples provide reasonable confidence as to the accuracy of the assay results used in the estimation. Field duplicates show a good correlation with original sample results and in general most CRM results fall within the expected ranges.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As described under the "Sampling Techniques"
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The map projection of Map Grid of Australia 1994 - Zone 54, (MGA94-54) was used for all work undertaken for these samples Within the database the relative level (RL) has been calculated as RL+1000m to ensure no negative RL values within the dataset. The survey for all soil samples, rock chip samples and for the drill hole collar co-ordinate is determined from a hand held Magellan GPS to an accuracy of +/- 5m in east and north and +/- 10m for elevation Downhole surveys were determined using a Digital downhole camera

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Criteria	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil sampling was undertaken on a 100m by 50m grid over the area shown in Figure 2 The rock chips were collected as required by the geologist The entire diamond drill hole was sampled
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The single diamond drill hole was drilled normal to the apparent structure as mapped in the field. Rock chips have no orientation The soil sample grid is oriented normal to regional geological stratigraphy and structures
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples – A Hillgrove employee collects the rock chip and carries it personally to the geology office for collation and despatch to the assay lab. Soil samples are in the possession of the geologist or the field technician during collection and transport to the geology office. Thence collated for despatch to the assay laboratory, or to the XRF room at the Kanmantoo Mine Site for XRF analysis. Hillgrove has a detailed sample collection/submission procedure in place to ensure sample security. DD samples – A Hillgrove employee is responsible for picking up the completed core from the rig at the end of each day and moving it to the core yard ready for processing. Hillgrove Field Technicians and geologists are then responsible for all core movements through to sampling and preparing for transport to the preparation facility. Sample transport is by dedicated road transport to the sample preparation facility in Adelaide. All samples are transported in sealed plastic bags and are accompanied by (either paper form or by email) a detailed sample submission form generated by the Field Technician. On receiving a batch of samples, the receiving laboratory checks received samples against a sample dispatch sheet supplied by Hillgrove personnel. On completion of this check a sample reconciliation report is provided for each batch received.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core logging and sampling methods were reviewed by Runge in 2008 and were considered to be of a very high standard (report: Mineral Resource Estimate Kanmantoo Copper Deposit South Australia, Feb 2008).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary																																								
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kanappa copper-gold project is situated 75kms east of Adelaide on Exploration Lease (EL) 5628 and is owned 100% by Hillgrove Resources Limited (HGO). The EL overlies freehold grazing land for which HGO has executed an Access Agreement with the landowner. There are no Native Title interests, nor are there any historical or environmental issues considered material to this exploration activity. 																																								
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kanappa copper-gold has a limited mining and exploration history dating back to the mid-19th century. Mining ceased around 1917. Regional stream sediment programs were undertaken by Australian Selection in 1965, Carpentaria in 1971, Australian Aquitaine in 1972 and CRA in 1981 In 1980, CRA identified a significant copper- tungsten anomaly coincident with the Kanappa copper-gold project area. Further sampling by CRA downgraded the prospect Hillgrove Resources commenced exploration sampling in 2004 and then completed a single diamond drill hole. Work at Kanappa by HGO ceased in 2005 whilst the DFS for Kanmantoo Copper Mine was completed and the Kanmantoo Mine entered into production. 																																								
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation occurs as a complex system of structurally controlled veins, with mineralisation appearing to form zones of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, malachite, azurite within a quartz + biotite + andalusite ± garnet ± chlorite schist host rock. Mapping suggest the main controls on the mineralisation are north-south striking shear zones and north-north-east/north-east striking cross-shears and tension veins. 																																								
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPDDH01, 336787East, 6157397North, total depth = 252m, Collar dip = -55deg, Collar azimuth = 090deg (magnetic) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole_ID</th> <th>Depth metres</th> <th>Inclination degrees</th> <th>Azimuth degrees_M</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>-55.0</td> <td>90.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>30.0</td> <td>-55.0</td> <td>92.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>90.0</td> <td>-54.0</td> <td>92.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>130.0</td> <td>-53.0</td> <td>93.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>160.0</td> <td>-52.0</td> <td>95.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>200.0</td> <td>-50.5</td> <td>98.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>230.0</td> <td>-49.7</td> <td>99.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPDD001</td> <td>252.0</td> <td>-49.0</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole_ID	Depth metres	Inclination degrees	Azimuth degrees_M	KPDD001	0.1	0.1	0.1	KPDD001	0.0	-55.0	90.0	KPDD001	30.0	-55.0	92.0	KPDD001	90.0	-54.0	92.0	KPDD001	130.0	-53.0	93.0	KPDD001	160.0	-52.0	95.0	KPDD001	200.0	-50.5	98.0	KPDD001	230.0	-49.7	99.0	KPDD001	252.0	-49.0	100.0
Hole_ID	Depth metres	Inclination degrees	Azimuth degrees_M																																						
KPDD001	0.1	0.1	0.1																																						
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KPDD001	230.0	-49.7	99.0																																						
KPDD001	252.0	-49.0	100.0																																						
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample length weighting only has been used to report the drill hole intercepts reported in this release. 																																								
<i>Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table in body of report. 																																								

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Criteria	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams that are relevant to this release have been included in the body of the release.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes, all rock chips have been reported in the body of the report. All Soil samples have been contoured and presented as a contour image The regional magnetic image has been presented with all known outcropping mineralisation plotted
<i>Other exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other exploration data used
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company is proposing to undertake further geophysical work before deciding on a drill test programme.