HILLGROVE RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE

Wednesday, 1 September 2021

HILLGROVE HITS 166M OF COPPER MINERALISATION AT KANMANTOO

HIGHLIGHTS

- As a result of the excellent drill results for the underground Cu-Au deposits at Kanmantoo and Spitfire as previously reported, the drilling program was extended until early August. Highlights from the recent drill holes through the Kavanagh system include:
  - **KTDD208 166.3m @ 0.9% Cu, 0.13 g/t Au from 332m downhole, including:**
    - 30.25m @ 1.32% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au from 332m downhole, plus
    - 106.3m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au from 392.0m downhole, including:
      - 9.0m @ 2.19% Cu, 0.17 g/t Au from 332m downhole,
      - 8.25m @ 2.16% Cu, 0.07 g/t Au from 354m downhole,
      - 29.55m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.46 g/t Au from 392m downhole,
      - 10.0m @ 2.16% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au from 443m downhole, and
      - 17.7m @ 1.55% Cu, 0.09 g/t Au from 468m downhole.
  - KTDD203_W5 7.1m @ 0.53% Cu, 2.3 g/t Au from 790.6m including:
    - **3.0m @ 1.11% Cu, 5.02 g/t Au from 794m**

    (equal deepest hole at Kavanagh at 800m below surface[1] and open)
- The beginning of the wide zone intersected in KTDD208 is approximately 70m south of the 170m wide copper mineralisation previously intersected in KTDD205[2], and confirms the width and tenor of the multiple Cu-Au lodes in this area.
- Highlights through the Spitfire and South-West Kavanagh system include:
  - KTDD206_W2 7.5m @ 1.87% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au from 328.5m
  - KTDD206_W4 4.6m @ 3.71 g/t Au from 410m, including:
    - 2.0m @ 8.26 g/t Au

For the list of all drill results in this release, see Table 1. For a complete list of all drill intersections by Hillgrove since 2019, see Table 3 herein.

[1] *ASX release 24 June 2021 KTDD203_W4 4.55m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au*
[2] *ASX release 6 May 2021 170.65m @ 1.01% Cu*

Commenting on the drilling results, Hillgrove CEO and Managing Director, Lachlan Wallace said:

> *"The multiple high-grade Cu-Au intersections in hole KTDD208 which aggregate to over 166m at 0.9% Cu and 0.13 g/t Au are an exciting confirmation of the large volume of mineralisation intersected in the earlier KTDD205 drill hole. This is a major breakthrough in the scale of the possible underground opportunity and justifies the continued drilling to better define the mineralised zones and their Cu-Au endowment. Overall, the drilling results continue to demonstrate the opportunities for growing the underground resource at Kanmantoo and are an exciting development which, coupled with the rising copper price, provide opportunities to expand the potential mining inventory and optimise the existing plant and tailings storage capacity at the Kanmantoo site."*

Further to the announcements on 3 May[3] and 6 May[4] and 24 June[5] 2021, Hillgrove Resources Limited (Hillgrove, the Company) (ASX:HGO) is pleased to provide the following Kanmantoo Underground drilling update, located 55kms southeast of Adelaide in South Australia and hosted within the Delamerian Orogen, host to the Stavely porphyry Cu-Au mineral system. In total, 37 diamond holes have been drilled in 2021 for 17.2 kms of drilling, of which the final nine holes are reported herein.

This drilling update demonstrates that the drilling over the past two months since the June release has continued to expand the footprint of the Cu-Au mineralisation for underground evaluation.

The Cu-Au intersection in drill hole KTDD208 is a confirmation and extension of the previous wide zone of multiple Cu-Au intersections reported on 6 May 2021 for KTDD205 of 170.65m @ 1.01% Cu. Both KTDD205 and KTDD208 drill holes have intersected multiple higher-grade Cu-Au lodes across a wide zone of mineralisation over approximately 130m vertically (920-780RL), approximately 70m apart along strike[6], and both intersect the same mineralised zones over 150m in horizontal width.

In addition to the wide zones intersected in drill hole KTDD208 zone, drill hole KTDD203_W5 has confirmed the down dip continuation of the mineralisation to over 800m below surface. This hole confirms the previously released KTDD203_W4 result of 4.55m @ 1.5% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au. This new intercept in KTDD203-W5 has a particularly high gold endowment of over 5 g/t Au over 3m and is also demonstrating the continuation of the Cu-Au endowment at Kanmantoo.

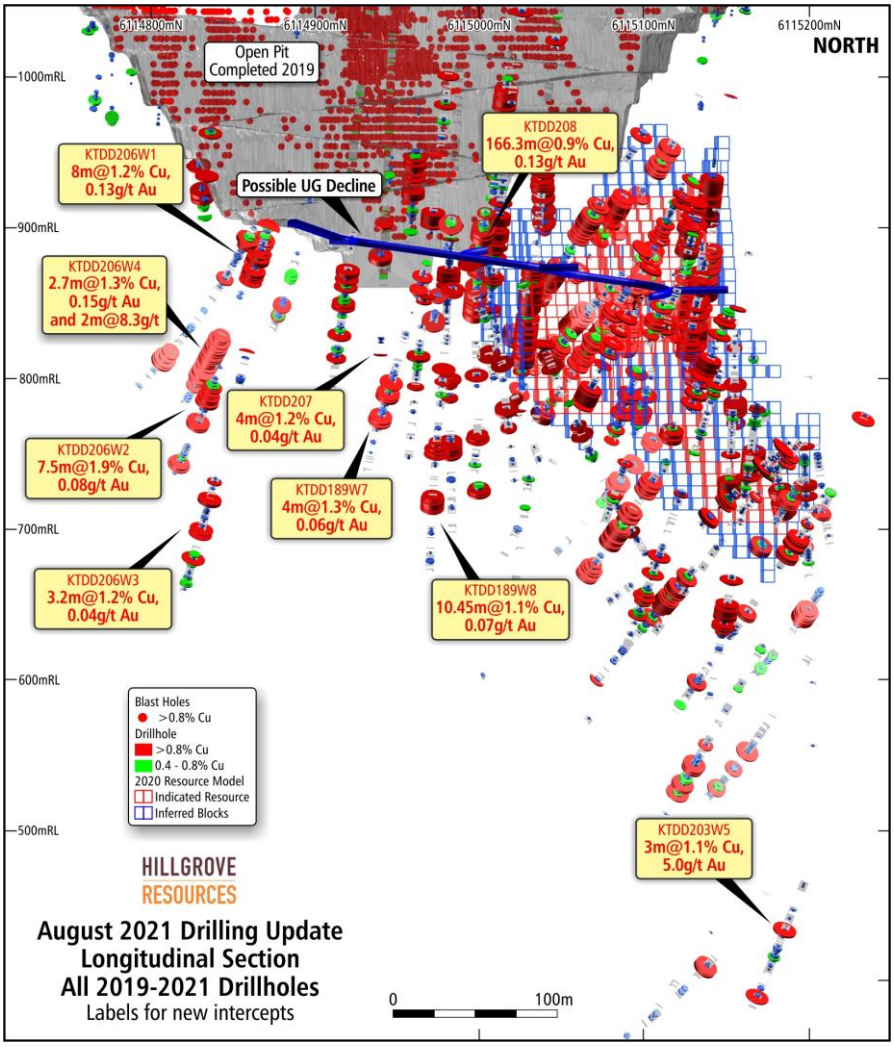
Finally, the drill results for the Spitfire and South-West Kanmantoo zone also confirm the extension of this zone and its gold endowment. Drill hole KTDD206_W4 has intersected a higher-grade gold zone of over 8 g/t Au over 2m, associated within a broad zone of magnetite alteration. In the open pit, this particular style of mineralisation generated high gold returns to the Cu concentrate and will be investigated in future metallurgical test work.

Overall, every drill hole since the June drilling update has delivered a Cu-Au intercept that confirms the underground opportunity at Kanmantoo.

---

[3] 3 May 2021 Drilling confirms down-dip Cu-Au lodes at Kanmantoo
[4] 6 May 2021 Hillgrove hits 170m of copper mineralisation at Kanmantoo
[5] 24 June 2021 Drilling update for Kanmantoo
[6] Measured as the difference in northings at the commencement of the first Cu-Au zone intersected in each hole

Figure 1 Longitudinal section showing the recent Kavanagh and Spitfire drill hole intersections



Note: This figure only labels the drill intercepts from the 2021 drilling that are reported herein. The unlabelled drill holes are those drilled by Hillgrove between 2019 and June 2021. See the full ASX releases for all previous drill results and their locations published on 10 October 2019, 3 September 2020, 3 May 2021, 6 May 2021 and 24 June 2021. See also Figure 4 for a longitudinal section annotated with the key Cu-Au results from 2019-2021 drilling and Table 3 for all drill results since 2019.

Table 1 List of new drill intercepts in this release

Hole Name	Length Downhole (m)	Depth Downhole From (m)	Cu (pct)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ore Zone
KTDD189_W7	*4*	*439*	*1.25*	*0.06*	*2.7*	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W8	*10.45*	*496.3*	*1.12*	*0.07*	*3*	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W5	*7.1*	*790.6*	*0.53*	*2.3*	*8.1*	Kavanagh
including	*3*	*794*	*1.11*	*5.02*	*17.6*	Kavanagh
KTDD206_W1	*3.6*	*323*	*2.34*	*0.4*	*5.2*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W1	*8*	*455*	*1.17*	*0.13*	*1.5*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W2	*7.5*	*328.5*	*1.87*	*0.08*	*6.8*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W2	*6.6*	*450.4*	*0.89*	*0.07*	*1.6*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W3	*3.2*	*499.5*	*1.21*	*0.04*	*2.3*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W4	*2.7*	*188.9*	*1.32*	*0.15*	*4.7*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W4	*4.6*	*410*	*0.007*	*3.71*	*0.23*	Spitfire
including	*2*	*410*	*0.006*	*8.26*	*0.52*	Spitfire
KTDD207	*4*	*673*	*1.24*	*0.04*	*2.9*	Kavanagh
KTDD208	*30.25*	*332*	*1.32*	*0.08*	*3.6*	Kavanagh
including	*9*	*332*	*2.19*	*0.17*	*5.9*	Kavanagh
including	*8.25*	*354*	*2.16*	*0.07*	*6.1*	Kavanagh
KTDD208	*106.3*	*392*	*0.95*	*0.17*	*2.4*	Kavanagh
including	*29.55*	*392*	*1.39*	*0.46*	*4.1*	Kavanagh
including	*10*	*443*	*2.16*	*0.11*	*4.8*	Kavanagh
including	*17.7*	*468*	*1.55*	*0.09*	*3.3*	Kavanagh
including	*3.8*	*494.5*	*1.26*	*0.07*	*2.8*	Kavanagh

Summary of Hillgrove's 2019 – 2021 Drilling Results

The Company commenced drilling the underground Cu-Au opportunity in 2019, and to date assays have been received for 68 drill holes into the Kavanagh, Nugent and more recently the Spitfire and South-West Kavanagh Cu-Au mineralisation.

These 68 drill holes have yielded 92 Cu-Au intersections greater than 3m in width with >0.6% Cu, and only six (6) holes with sub-grade copper. This is an outstanding achievement given the strong structural controls on the Cu-Au mineralisation and is a testimony to the controlled drilling practices employed by the Company.

Table 3 has a full list of all intersections since 2019 drilling commenced and Figure 4 shows a selection of the better drill hole intersections to highlight the tenor of copper grades and widths achieved by these drilling programs in preparation for the underground feasibility studies.

The drill results demonstrate several important features of the Kanmantoo mineralisation:

1. Infill drilling of the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 7 December 2020 has assured the Company of the continuity and tenor of the copper-gold mineralisation in these areas.
2. Extensional down-dip drilling continues to intersect Cu-Au mineralisation of grade and width to a depth of over 800 metres below surface and open.
3. Along-strike drilling continues to expand the areal footprint of the mineralisation.
4. Initial drilling of the Spitfire and South-West Kavanagh Cu-Au mineralisation affirms these targets for future drilling and possible inclusion in the underground feasibility studies.

Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendices A and B.

The next steps for the evaluation of the Kanmantoo underground Cu-Au mineralisation are as follows:

- Evaluation of the drill results for additional Cu-Au mineralisation opportunities, and
- Completion of gold metallurgical test work to increase gold recoveries.

For more information contact:

Lachlan Wallace
CEO & Managing Director
Tel: +61 8 7070 1698

ABOUT HILLGROVE

Hillgrove is an Australian mining company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: HGO) and focused on underground development at the Kanmantoo Copper Mine in South Australia and mineral exploration in the south-east of South Australia. The Kanmantoo Copper Mine is located less than 55 kilometres from Adelaide in South Australia.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to the Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Peter Rolley, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rolley is a full-time employee of Hillgrove Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 (JORC Code)'. Mr Rolley has consented to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX A

The Kanmantoo diamond drilling program is being undertaken from the natural surface at selected locations along the eastern edge of the Giant open pit.

The nine Kavanagh, Spitfire and South-West Kavanagh drill intersections reported herein were drilled from five different parent holes, from two different drill rigs, utilising conventional wedges and directional drilling techniques to achieve the desired intersection depths and targets. Some of the parent holes now have up to thirteen wedges therefrom. The navigational drilling has enabled structural zones to be successfully intersected within 10m of target at 500 to 800m below surface.

It is important to note that the past and current drill holes are all at various angles to section, and that the mineralisation strikes at ~015deg, dips at ~ -75deg east, and plunges at ~-70deg northeast. All holes dip at -44deg to -38deg through the mineralised zones and true width is approximately 80% of the downhole lengths.

Collar co-ordinates of the holes reported in this release and the hole lengths are provided in Table 2. Refer to Figure 2 for a location photo. Refer to Table 1 for a list of the intersections being newly released.

Table 2 Collars of the drill holes reported in this document (MGA94_Zone 54)

Hole ID	Total depth	East	North	ASL
KTDD189_W7	651.9	318476.0	6114953.0	166.0
KTDD189_W8	657.9	318476.0	6114953.0	166.0
KTDD203_W5	931.3	318609.3	6115199.7	184.7
KTDD206_W1	501.7	318453.1	6114848.4	169.0
KTDD206_W2	543.7	318453.1	6114848.4	169.0
KTDD206_W3	573.7	318453.1	6114848.4	169.0
KTDD206_W4	459.6	318453.1	6114848.4	169.0
KTDD207	810.98	318603.9	6115209.5	184.6
KTDD208	522.6	318476.0	6114953.0	166.0

Drilling rates are up to 72m of NQ2 per 12 hour shift, and core recovery is >99% and RQD is 98-100%. All core is being structurally logged to assist in understanding the local controls on the mineralisation. In addition, the core is logged for geotechnical quality to assist with future underground assessments.

Various samples have been collected for metallurgical assessment, to assess the possibility of improving the gold recoveries. This work is in progress.

Figure 2 Location of Diamond Drilling sites – Aerial View looking nor-nor-west across the Giant open pit

Figure 3 provides an example of the Cu-Au mineralisation in KTDD208 in Kavanagh at a downhole depth of 449m. The vein chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite is hosted in a garnet andalusite biotite schist. Note the excellent core recovery.

Figure 3 Cu-Au mineralisation in KTDD208 in Kavanagh

The interval 449.4 to 453m shown in this photo is an average of 3.6m @ 4.24% Cu, 0.96 g/t Au.

Summary

The diamond drilling of the Kavanagh Cu-Au mineralisation has proceeded according to plan and completed within budget. Drill results are consistent with previous drilling in the vicinity and are expected to enable updated mineral resource estimates to be undertaken.

The wide higher grade copper intersections in drill holes of previously reported KTDD205 and KTDD198_W4, and KTDD198_W5 in this release, show strong Cu-Au mineralisation and indicate that the mineralisation previously classified as Inferred can be confirmed.

Table 3 is a summary of all Hillgrove drill intercepts previously and currently reported, from 2019 to date. Figure 4 is a longitudinal section annotated with the key Cu-Au results.

Figure 4 Longitudinal section showing the key Kavanagh and South-West Kavanagh drill hole intersections from 2019 to date

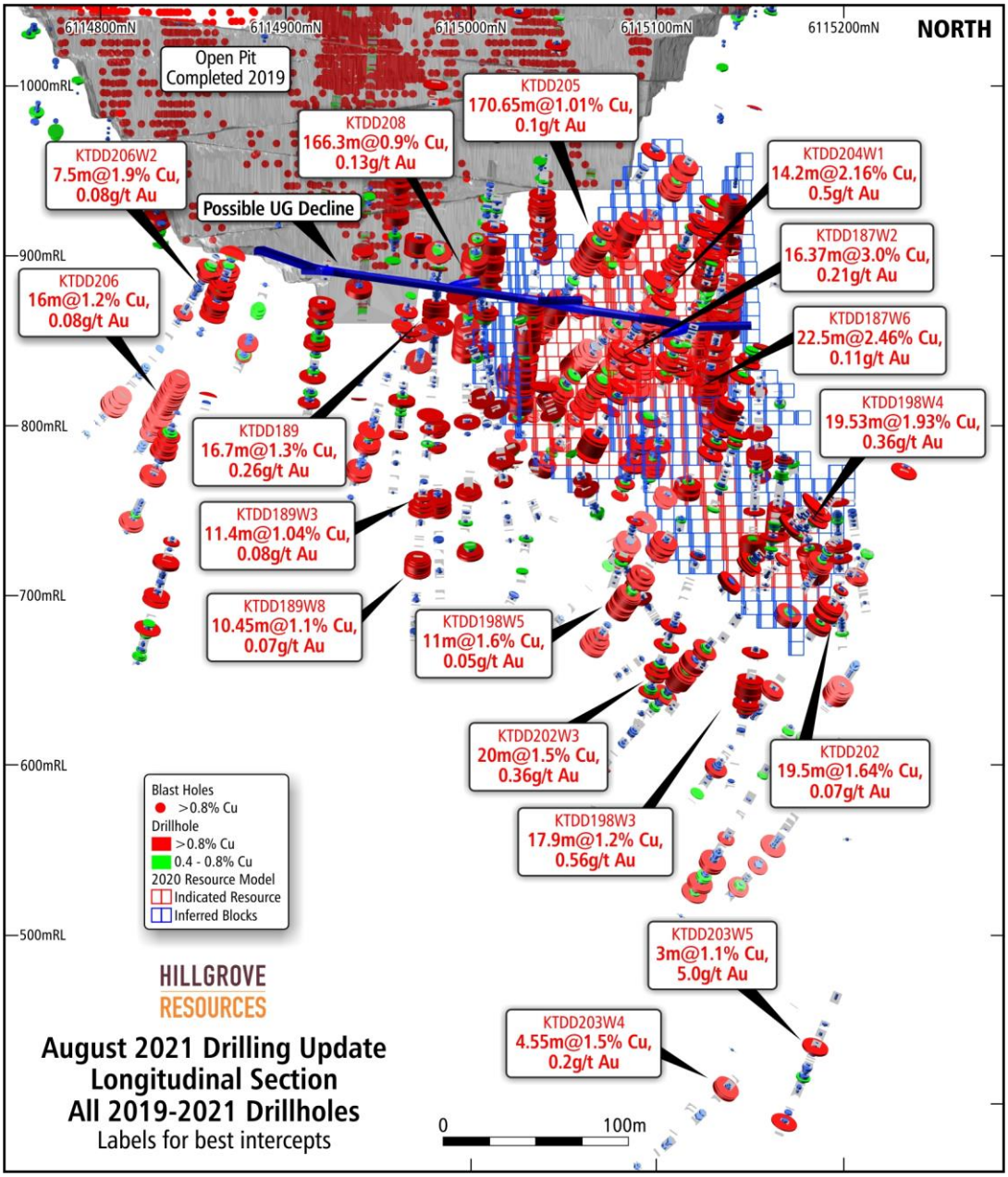


Table 3 Complete list of Kavanagh, Nugent, and Spitfire drill intersections from 2019 to current

Hole Name	Length Downhole (m)	Depth Downhole From (m)	Cu (pct)	Au (g/t)	Ore Zone
KTDD187	6	429	0.8	0.04	Kavanagh
KTDD187	7	484	1.54	0.24	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W01	14.55	442.45	1.88	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W02	16.37	434.73	3	0.21	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W03	20	421	2.13	0.26	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W03	9	507	1.57	0.14	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W03	3	520	2.12	0.2	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W03	16	529	1.15	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W04	3.84	374.8	2.05	0.33	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W04	4.87	438.13	1.57	0.29	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W05	6	371	1.3	0.14	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W05	20.15	393.25	1.52	0.1	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W05	14	420	2.43	0.32	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W06	22.5	372	2.45	0.11	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W06	4.3	413.7	1.33	0.16	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W07	10.3	390.7	2.71	0.27	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W07	9.5	424.5	2.13	0.62	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W08	10	346	1.39	0.2	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W08	14.5	389	0.93	0.09	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W08	7.45	461	1.86	0.52	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W09	11.6	319	1.17	0.1	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W10	18	367	2.34	0.16	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W11	8	308	1.32	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD187_W11	6.1	382	1.66	0.1	Kavanagh
KTDD188	Abandoned				
KTDD189	16.7	496	1.27	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W1	7	525	1.02	0.05	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W2	3.8	564	1.03	0.06	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W3	11.4	474.6	1.04	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W4	5	518	0.83	0.22	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W5	4	456	1.17	0.48	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W5	4.1	542	1.08	0.05	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W6	3.4	498	0.94	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W7	*4*	*439*	*1.25*	*0.06*	Kavanagh
KTDD189_W8	*10.45*	*496.3*	*1.12*	*0.07*	Kavanagh
KTDD190_W1	4.15	296.85	2.23	0.22	Kavanagh
KTDD190_W2	20.3	490	2.07	0.67	Kavanagh
KTDD190_W3		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD190_W4	4.5	444	0.76	0.05	Kavanagh
KTDD191	3	325	0.78	0.43	Nugent
KTDD192	10	295	1.43	0.46	Nugent
KTDD193	3	292	0.41	2.04	Nugent
KTDD194	6	281	1.13	1.86	Nugent
KTDD195	11	301	1.15	0.58	Nugent
KTDD195	3.04	341.36	0.7	1.11	Nugent
KTDD196	Abandoned				Nugent
KTDD197	20.65	326.6	2.01	0.46	Kavanagh
KTDD197	3.6	392	1.17	0.94	Kavanagh
KTDD198	6.7	148.3	1.06	0.42	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W1		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD198_W2	3	471	1.49	0.13	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W3	17.9	555.1	1.23	0.55	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W4	19.53	463	1.87	0.36	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W5	16	393	1.31	0.04	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W5	11	495	0.79	0.2	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W5	17.3	541	1.18	0.21	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W5	9	583	0.85	0.08	Kavanagh
KTDD198_W6		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD199	4.6	299	0.98	0.46	Nugent
KTDD200	5	287	1.06	0.72	Nugent
KTDD201	3.5	307.5	1.98	0.29	Kavanagh
KTDD202	18.5	539.5	1.7	0.07	Kavanagh
KTDD202_W1	5.39	573.6	2.53	1.02	Kavanagh
KTDD202_W2	3	530	0.84	0.09	Kavanagh
KTDD202_W3	20	624	1.53	0.36	Kavanagh
KTDD202_W4	4	556	1.76	0.14	Kavanagh
KTDD202_W5		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD202_W6		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD203_W1	12	601	1.42	0.053	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W2	3	715	1.04	0.65	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W3	5	740	0.86	0.15	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W4	4.55	843.45	1.5	0.24	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W5	*7.1*	*790.6*	*0.53*	*2.3*	Kavanagh
including	*3*	*794*	*1.11*	*5.02*	Kavanagh
KTDD203_W6		nsi			Kavanagh
KTDD204	7	138	1.43	0.66	Kavanagh
KTDD204	8	298	1.03	0.2	Kavanagh
KTDD204_W1	20.7	349	0.74	0.17	Kavanagh
KTDD204_W1	14.2	377	2.15	0.51	Kavanagh
KTDD205	170.65	339	1.01	0.01	Kavanagh
including	*11*	*339*	*1.65*	*0.1*	Kavanagh
including	*23*	*385*	*2.48*	*0.24*	Kavanagh
including	*5*	*415*	*1.86*	*0.38*	Kavanagh
including	*12.2*	*451*	*1.89*	*0.49*	Kavanagh
including	*9*	*476*	*1.94*	*0.14*	Kavanagh
including	*13.8*	*495.85*	*2.06*	*0.12*	Kavanagh
KTDD206	*6.15*	*320*	*1.39*	*0.15*	Spitfire
KTDD206	*21*	*427*	*1.15*	*0.08*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W1	*3.6*	*323*	*2.34*	*0.4*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W1	*8*	*455*	*1.17*	*0.13*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W2	*7.5*	*328.5*	*1.87*	*0.08*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W2	*6.6*	*450.4*	*0.89*	*0.07*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W3	*3.2*	*499.5*	*1.21*	*0.04*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W4	*2.7*	*188.9*	*1.32*	*0.15*	Spitfire
KTDD206_W4	*4.6*	*410*	*0.007*	*3.71*	Spitfire
including	*2*	*410*	*0.006*	*8.26*	Spitfire
KTDD207	*4*	*673*	*1.24*	*0.04*	Kavanagh
KTDD208	*30.25*	*332*	*1.32*	*0.08*	Kavanagh
including	*9*	*332*	*2.19*	*0.17*	Kavanagh
including	*8.25*	*354*	*2.16*	*0.07*	Kavanagh
KTDD208	*106.3*	*392*	*0.95*	*0.17*	Kavanagh
including	*29.55*	*392*	*1.39*	*0.46*	Kavanagh
including	*10*	*443*	*2.16*	*0.11*	Kavanagh
including	*17.7*	*468*	*1.55*	*0.09*	Kavanagh
including	*3.8*	*494.5*	*1.26*	*0.07*	Kavanagh

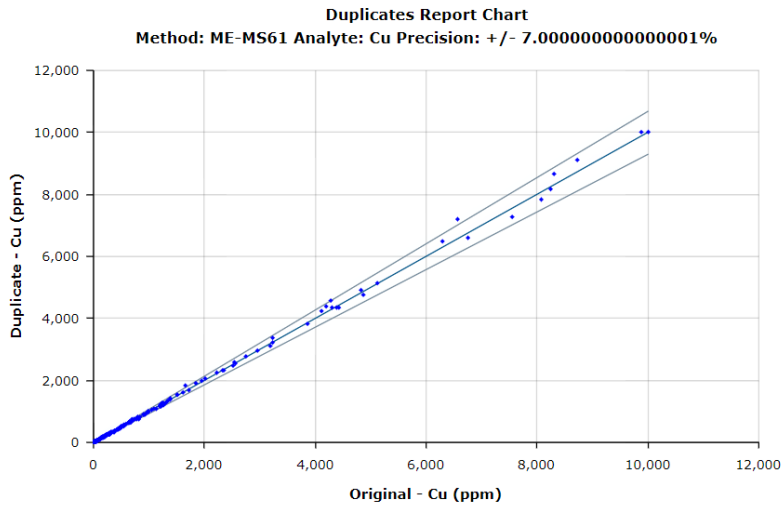
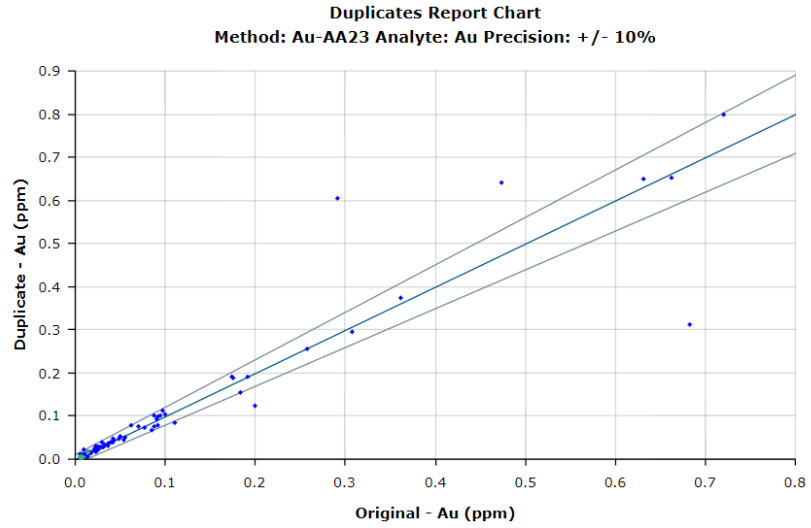
APPENDIX B – JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The 2021 Diamond Drill Hole (DDH) sampling at Kanmantoo was conducted as per the Hillgrove Resources procedures and QAQC protocols. • Sample intervals from 1.0m to 0.30m as determined by geology through visibly mineralised zones were split from the drill core, with the drill core sawn in half with a diamond core saw. • Samples were prepared by ALS Adelaide with each sample being wholly pulverised to >85% passing <75µm.
Drilling techniques	• All drilling undertaken by external drilling contractor. HQ core as a precollar. Thence NQ drilling for all subsequent daughter holes.
Drill sample recovery	• Recovered drill core metres were measured and compared to length of drill hole advance to calculate core recovery for every core run. On average sample recovery is >98%. There is no correlation between sample recovery and copper grades in this DDH drill program.
Logging	• All drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralisation by Hillgrove geologists in accordance with Hillgrove's Core Logging Procedure. Colour and any additional qualitative comments were also recorded. • High quality photographs of all drill core before being sampled were taken under controlled light at the HGO core yard at Kanmantoo. • All drill core is stored at Hillgrove's Kanmantoo core yard facility. • All geological logging is recorded into LogChief (a database product from Maxwell Geosciences) templates and visually validated before being imported into the Hillgrove drill hole database. Additional validation is conducted automatically on import. • In addition a structural log is recorded utilising the "base of core" orientation mark collected during diamond drilling. • A geotechnical log is also recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For selected intervals the core was sawn in half and the half core despatched to ALS for each sample interval and the entire sample then crushed and 1kg riffle split from the crushed mass and the 1kg sub-sample then pulverised. A sub-split of 200 grams was then split by ALS and retained, and the reject pulverised material returned to Hillgrove. From the 200 gram sub-split a 2 gram aliquot was scooped and weighed by ALS for 4-acid digestion. • Hillgrove have detailed sampling and QAQC procedures in place to ensure sample collection is carried out to maximise representivity of

Criteria	Commentary
	the samples and minimise contamination, and maintain sample numbering integrity.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were submitted to ALS for analysis. ALS code ME-MS61 using a 4-acid digest with determination by Mass Spectrometry. If the copper result was greater than 1%, the analysis was repeated using a modified acid digestion technique.
	• Gold is assayed by 30g Fire Assay. If > 10 g/t then repeated by fire assay with a gravimetric finish
	• The QAQC of sample preparation and analysis processes were via the following samples:
	  ○ Certified reference materials (CRM's) inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of one in 20. OREAS standards 58P, 504b, and 502b have been used to provide a grade range from 0.511 - 1.1% Cu, 2.09 - 3.07 Ag and 0.495 - 1.6 g/t Au.
	  ○ Results from all returned QAQC samples provide reasonable confidence as to the accuracy of the assay results used in the estimation. All CRM results all fall within the expected ranges.
	  ○ Laboratory inserted QAQC samples were inserted with a minimum of two standards and one blank for every batch of 40 samples.
	• Quartz flushes are introduced to the bowl pulverisers within every high sulphide interval and the flush material assayed. These are monitored and where Cu contamination of the quartz flush occurs the batch is repeated by the assay lab. For the holes reported there are no examples of sulphides contaminating successive samples via sample preparation processes.
	• Quartz washes are also utilised through the Boyd crusher where high sulphides are present and identified by the logging geologist to ALS.
	• Hillgrove's quality policy is that at a minimum of 5% of all samples are CRM's, and 5% of samples submitted are blanks thus ensuring that as a minimum, 10% of all samples submitted for analysis are Hillgrove QAQC samples.

Criteria	Commentary
	•  • 
Verification of sampling and	• Sample data sheets are prepared in Excel and printed for technicians use. All core is marked for sampling and confirmed by the logging geologist. Sample Sheets also include the sample number sequence and the sample numbers to be assigned to the QAQC samples.

Criteria	Commentary
assaying	Sample intervals input from the excel spreadsheet into an SQL database via Datashed. Data was visually checked by the Geologist prior to import and additional validation was carried out by the database upon import. Copper results were reported in ppm units from the laboratories and then converted to a % value within the database.
Location of data points	• The map projection of Map Grid of Australia 1994 - Zone 54, (MGA94-54) was used for all work undertaken for this drilling. • All drill hole collars were surveyed with a Trimble survey station. The accuracy of this instrument is 0.01m. All pick-ups were reported in MGA94-54 coordinate system. Downhole surveys were determined using a gyro survey instrument at 24m intervals. All holes were repeat surveyed for verification.
Data spacing and distribution	• See Table 2 and Figures 1 and 2 in the body of the text for drill hole locations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All holes are angled drill holes, dipping at -29 to -70deg towards 250 – 280deg (true). This is approximately normal to the observed strike of the mineralisation from in-pit mapping, • Dominant mineralisation trends as measured from in-pit mapping are strike 015deg and dip -75deg to east.
Sample security	• A Hillgrove employee is present for the collection of core trays from the DDH rig and is also responsible for collecting and organising the samples ready for assay. Hillgrove has a detailed sample collection/submission procedure in place to ensure sample security. • Drill core is transported in covered trays from the drill site to Hillgrove's core yard at Kanmantoo in Hillgrove vehicles under the supervision of Hillgrove staff. • Transport of the half-sawn drill core samples is by dedicated road transport to the Adelaide sample preparation facility. All samples are transported in sealed plastic bags and are accompanied by (either paper form or by email) a detailed sample submission form. • 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.
Audits or reviews	• There has not been an external review of this DDH drilling program. Previous audits of the Hillgrove sampling methods were reviewed by independent consultant in 2008 and were considered to be of a very high standard.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Kanmantoo Cu-Au mine is situated 55kms south-east of Adelaide on Mining Lease ML6345 and is owned 100% by Hillgrove Resources Limited (HGO). • HGO owns the land covered by the Mining Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• Hillgrove Resources commenced exploration drilling in 2004 and since then has completed a number of exploration sampling and mapping campaigns which have resulted in defining the drill targets. The Table 1 of the 2019 and 2020 Kanmantoo drilling was reported on 10 October 2019 and 3 September 2020 respectively.
Geology	• Mineralisation occurs as a complex system of structurally controlled veins and disseminations of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, within a quartz + biotite + andalusite ± garnet ± chlorite +/- staurolite schist host rock. Structural studies suggest the mineralisation is within brittle structures that have been multiply re-activated.
Drill hole Information	• Drill collars, surveys, intercepts are reported in the body of this release.
Data aggregation methods	• Intercepts tabulated in the body of the report are amalgamated over a minimum down hole length of 3.5m > 0.8% Cu with a maximum of 2m internal dilution < 0.6% Cu. No assays were cut before amalgamating for the intercept calculation. • No metal equivalent values have been reported.
Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Table of downhole mineralised intercepts is reported in the body of this release.
Diagrams	• Diagrams that are relevant to this release have been included in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• All drill holes have been reported.
Other exploration data	• Insitu rock density has been measured by wet immersion method to assess if there is a correlation between Cu grade and rock. density. The results indicate that the bulk rock density of 3.09t/m3 as used by the mine site for the past 8 years is still a reasonable representation of bulk density for all mineralisation.
Further work	• Geological interpretation of the geology and assays to estimate a resource suitable for underground evaluation studies.