

17 March 2020

EXPLORATION UPDATE

New copper-silver-gold zone confirmed at Reward South deposit at KGL's Jervois Copper Project

-)] At Reward South, a new mineralised zone open in all directions. Drilling at Hole KJD415 intercepted:
 - 26.5 m (ETW*) @ 0.98% Cu, 285.5 g/t Ag, 0.36 g/t Au from 242.2 m, including
 - 7 m (ETW*) @ 2.04% Cu, 616.5 g/t Ag, 0.91 g/t Au from 272.4 m
-)] At Reward and Bellbird, additional high grade copper intersected just below proposed pits. Drilling at all nine holes at Reward intercepted significant mineralised intervals including Hole KJD401 below the proposed pit:
 - 33.5 m (ETW*) @ 1.41% Cu, 43.6 g/t Ag, 0.12 g/t Au, including
 - 14.5 m (ETW*) @ 2.14% Cu, 57.1 g/t Ag, 0.17 g/t Au
-)] Review of gravity anomalies at Jervois indicates significant potential for further discoveries.
-)] Drilling halted and site has closed to avoid potential site and local community exposure to COVID-19. Enough information gained to support focus on financial modelling ahead of project finance. However, delays expected to project financing due impact of COVID-19 on global markets.

Commenting on the results of the final drilling for 2019 at Jervois, KGL Chairman Denis Wood said:

"We welcome the discovery of yet more high grade mineralisation just below the proposed pit outlines at Reward, and also at Bellbird. This is adding value and flexibility in mine planning at a time when we are into the final stages of pre-development project planning at Jervois.

"We are increasingly confident that more mineralisation awaits discovery at Jervois following the latest success at Reward South and the encouraging review of gravity anomalies across Jervois.

"The cessation of drilling will minimise the exposure of onsite staff and the local community to personnel flying in from various parts of Australia while COVID-19 is a serious concern.

"This will not adversely affect pre-development planning as we now have enough drilling information to complete the mine management plan.

"The Company continues to work to a timetable that provides for the start of mine construction in mid-2020, focusing on the feasibility and financial modelling required to secure project development finance. However uncertainty relating to the global pandemic will limit our ability to achieve this."

Update of drilling results at Reward and Bellbird

KGL Resources Limited (ASX: KGL) (KGL or the Company) has received assay results of the latest nine holes drilled at the Reward prospect and eight holes drilled at the Bellbird prospect at KGL's 100% owned Jervois Copper Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 1). A summary of the results is given in Table 1 and Table 2 and the complete results are provided in Appendix I. The Company has now received all assays from the 2019 drilling program.

Discovery at Reward South

New area of strong Cu-Ag-Au mineralisation open in all directions

The Company first reported last December the discovery of a strong conductor zone as a result of down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying in Hole KJD360 which had been drilled to target a gravity anomaly. Hole KJD415 was drilled to test this conductor, and intercepted:

-) 26.5 m (ETW) @ 0.98% Cu, 285.5 g/t Ag, 0.36 g/t Au from 242.2 m, including
 - o 7 m (ETW) @ 2.04% Cu, 616.5 g/t Ag, 0.91 g/t Au from 272.4 m

The newly discovered conductor and the intercept in KJD415 are located in one of the strongest gravity anomalies identified at Jervois to date.

Hole KJD415 was subsequently surveyed by DHEM. The results of the new survey show a higher conductance of the zone and also adjusted the location of the conductor. The centre of the new conductor was drilled recently; results are pending.

A long section in Figure 2 shows the location of the interpreted new conductor and the gravity model at Reward and Reward South.

Reward Main Lode

Further high grade copper below pit outline and at the shallower portion of Reward Deeps

In February 2020 assays were received from nine holes from Reward. These latest holes from Reward tested the boundaries of the interpreted high-grade shoots; all intercepted good mineralisation. The long section of the Reward Deposit with the results of the recent drill holes is shown in Figure 2.

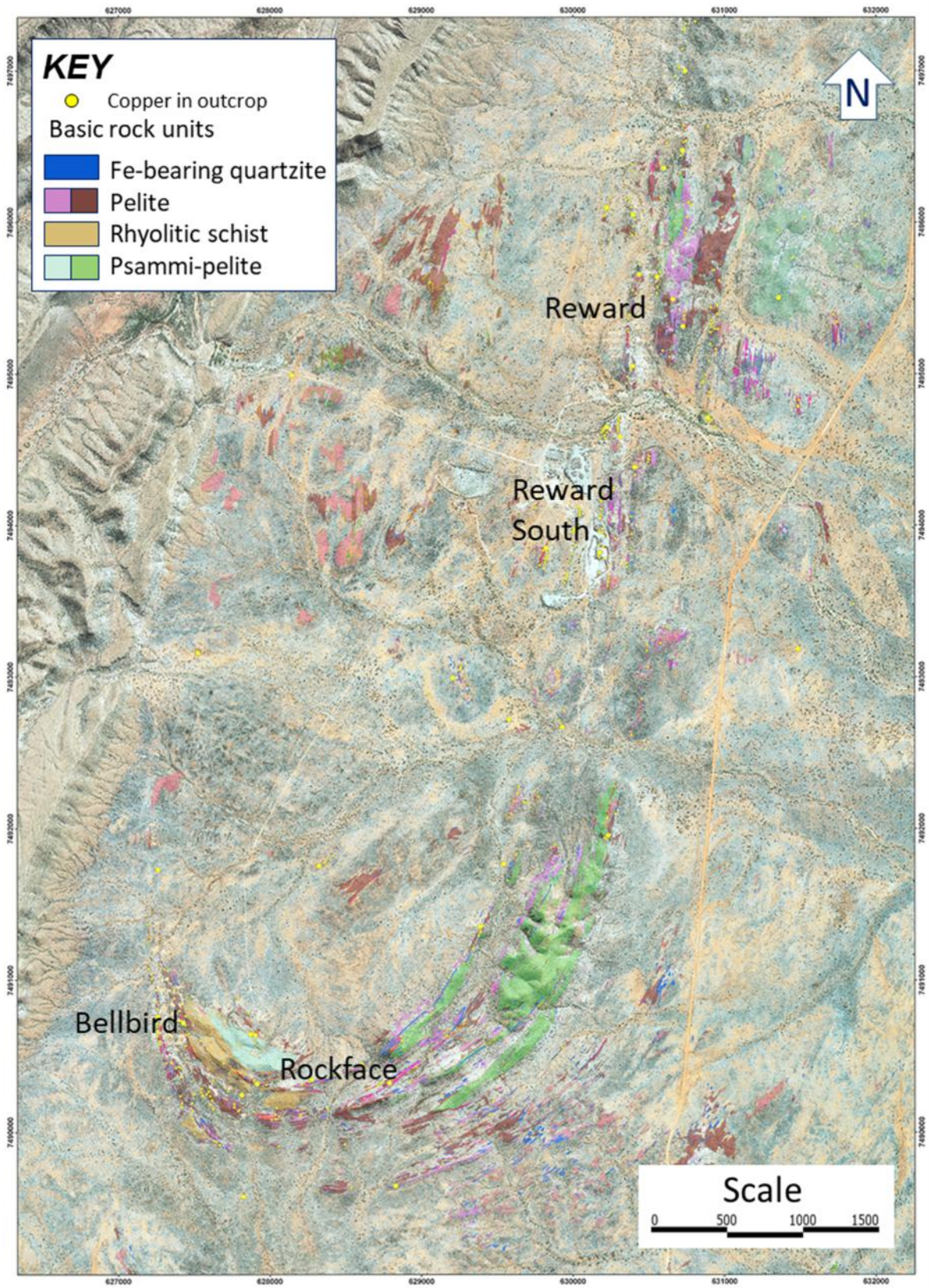


Figure 1: Jervis geology and active prospect map locating major deposits

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
KJD398	225.5	236.7	11.2	8.4	1.38	0.04	0.10	10.6	0.40
KJD399	231.0	248.4	17.4	11.7	0.84	0.12	0.23	12.7	0.09
including	231.0	235.1	4.1	2.7	2.10	0.16	0.33	18.5	0.29
KJD400	278.9	304.3	25.4	16.9	1.01	1.78	0.84	62.1	0.25
KJD401	170.3	220.1	49.8	33.5	1.41	0.28	0.54	43.6	0.12
including	170.3	192.0	21.7	14.5	2.14	0.26	0.35	57.1	0.17
KJD402	112.0	120.2	8.2	6.0	1.96	0.26	0.97	49.5	0.18
KJD411	235.0	248.8	13.8	9.0	3.27	1.14	0.78	70.3	0.63
KJD413	339.1	355.1	16.1	10.6	3.05	0.10	0.10	28.5	1.07
KJD414	315.2	324.0	8.8	5.1	1.25	0.03	0.07	14.9	0.37
KJD415	242.2	287.2	45.0	26.5	0.98	1.35	0.74	285.5	0.36
including	272.4	284.0	11.7	7.0	2.04	1.62	0.68	616.5	0.91

Table 1: Summary of significant assays received from Reward

All nine Reward holes (KJD398, KJD399, KJD400, KJD401, KJD402, KJD411, KJD413, KJD414 and KJD415) intercepted significant mineralised intervals. All these holes except KJD415 were in-fill holes with an average distance of 50 m to existing holes. The intercepts substantiated the existence of high grade copper and gold shoots, which are structurally thickened portions of the overall strata-bound resource. These results support the validity of the structural model and existence of the high grade shoots, while further improving geological understanding. The results also improve confidence in the surrounding resources.

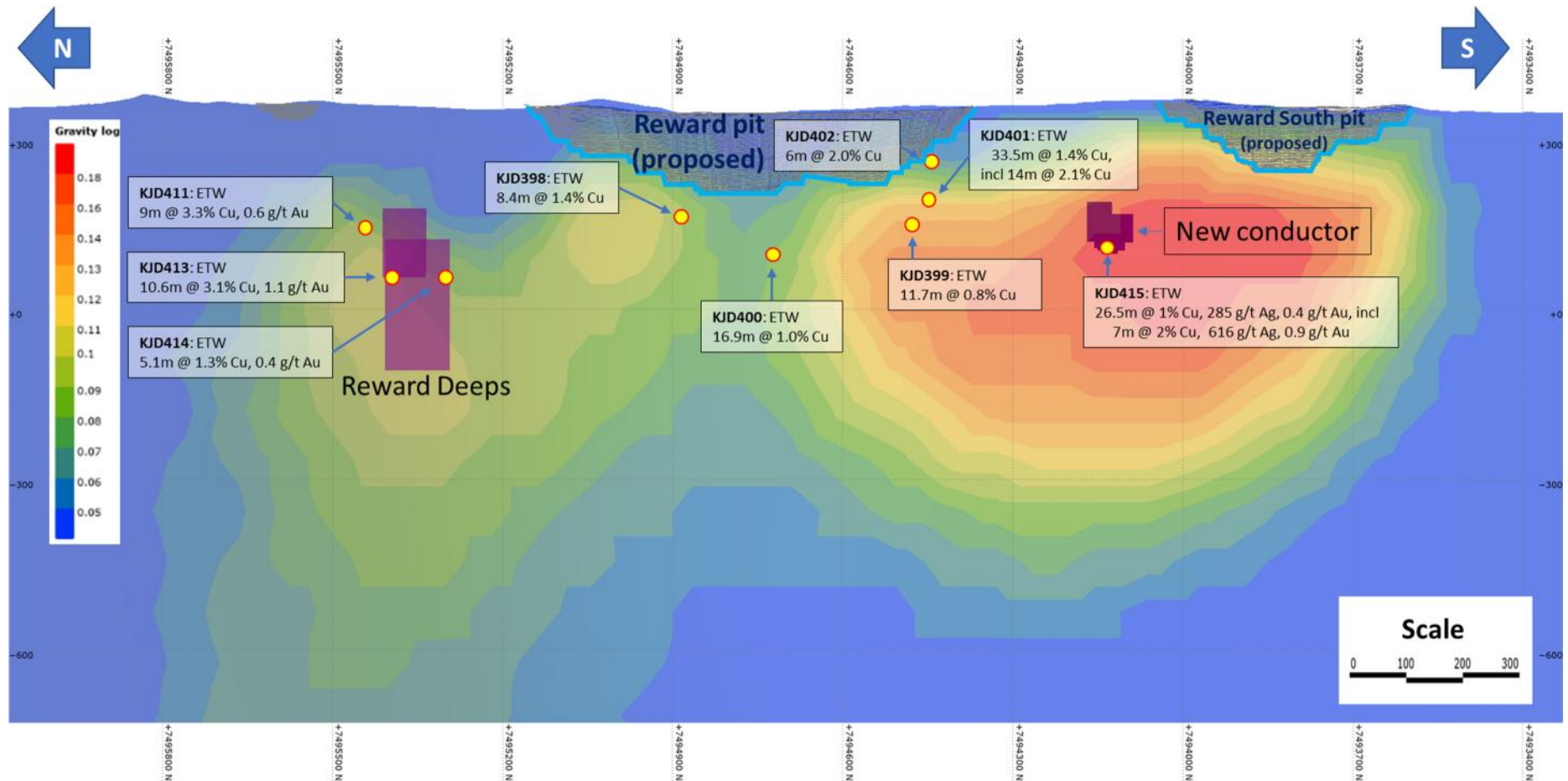


Figure 2: Longitudinal section of recent assay results and recent interpreted conductor plates from Reward (decimals rounded for ease of presentation). Also shown is an image of the gravity model of Reward.

Bellbird

High grade copper extensions just below pit outline of Bellbird

Three holes were drilled directly underneath the proposed Bellbird pit, to test potential extensions of the main lode at Bellbird. Highlighted results are listed in Table 2 and Figure 3. These holes showed that significant mineralisation occurs immediately below the limit of the proposed pit.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
KJD406	104.6	135.1	30.5	18.3	1.35	0.01	0.02	4.2	0.04
including	119.4	135.1	15.7	9.4	2.01	0.00	0.02	7.2	0.05
KJD407	139.3	145.1	5.8	3.5	1.23	0.01	0.04	6.1	0.06
KJD408	91.5	108.5	17.0	10.2	2.38	0.02	0.03	14.0	0.13
including	91.5	99.3	7.8	4.7	3.90	0.02	0.03	20.6	0.21
KJD403	38.0	42.1	4.1	2.5	1.36	0.02	0.05	4.7	0.29
KJD404	48.0	51.9	3.9	2.3	0.85	0.01	0.06	6.1	0.17
KJD405	37.3	42.7	5.5	3.3	1.43	0.02	0.03	13.5	0.20
KJD410	394.3	396.5	2.2	1.3	4.30	0.06	0.05	32.0	0.20
KJD412	373.7	374.6	0.8	0.5	5.16	0.83	7.81	31.0	0.06

Table 2: Summary of significant assays received from Bellbird and Bellbird North – see also Figure 3.

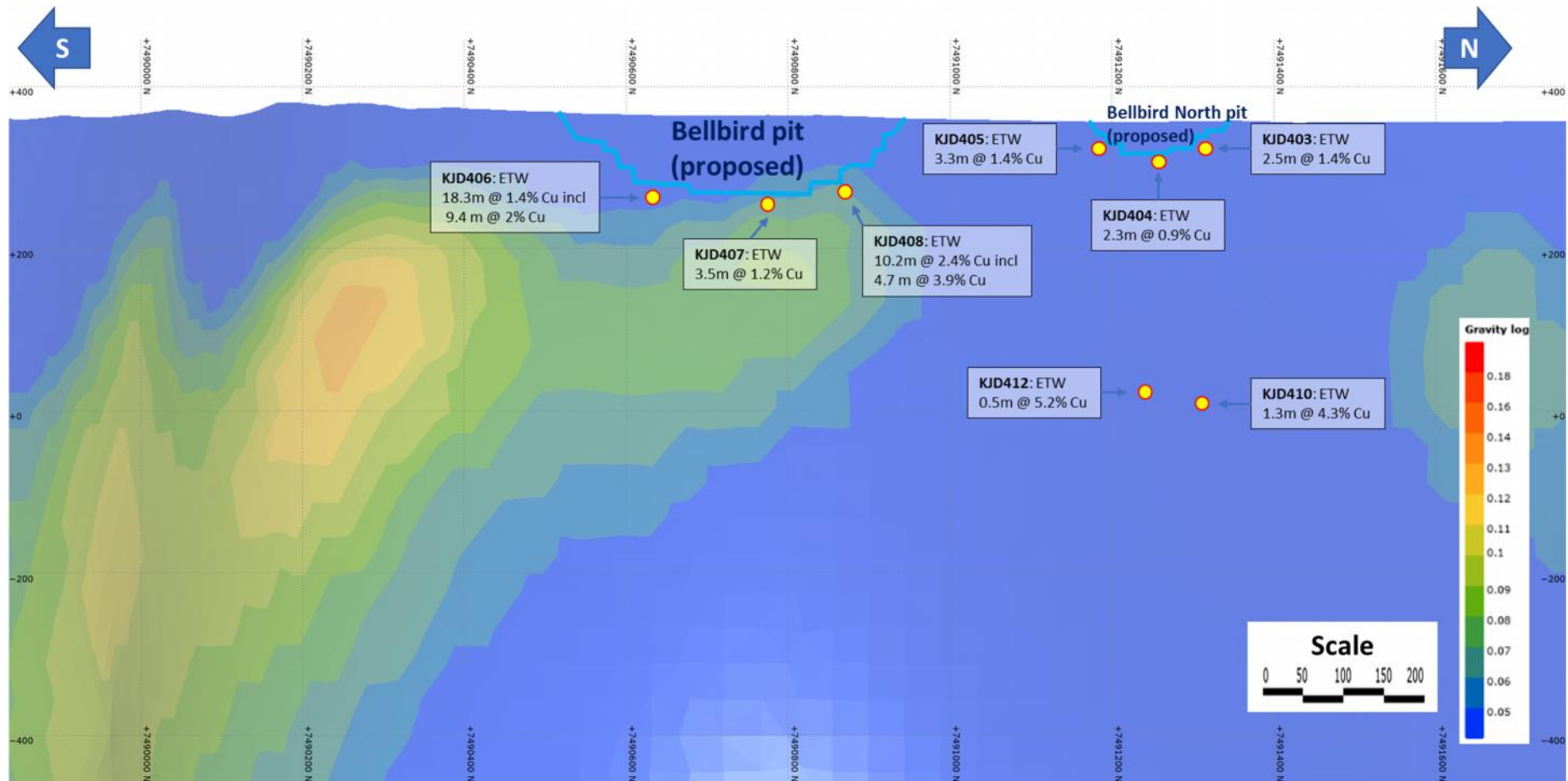


Figure 3: Longitudinal section of recent assay results and recent interpreted conductor plates from Bellbird (decimals rounded for ease of presentation). Also shown is an image of the gravity model of Bellbird.

Bellbird North

Three holes were also drilled directly underneath the proposed Bellbird North pit, to test potential extensions of the northern extension of the Bellbird lode. Selected results are listed in Table 2 and Appendix I and Figure 3. All three extension holes at Bellbird North intercepted mineralisation at the expected location of the extension of the lode. However, the lode appeared to be thinner than the surrounding intercepts.

Another two holes (KJD410 and KJD412) were drilled below the proposed Bellbird North pit. These holes were drilled to test possible extensions of the previously reported bornite vein in Hole KJCD358 (1m @ 34% Cu). Both holes intercepted high grade copper in a narrow zone of chalcopyrite veinlets with minor bornite.

Potential in further gravity and IP targets

The new discovery of copper-silver-gold mineralisation at Reward South in KJD415 and the coincident gravity anomaly highlight the exploration potential at Jervois. The long section in Figure 4 shows all drill intercepts by KGL depicted as discs with disc size reflecting Cu grade, as well as recent interpreted conductor plates and gravity image of Reward. The white dashed line marks the perimeter of the drilling at Reward to date and the exploration potential around it.

A recent review of the gravity anomalies at Jervois indicates that they are associated spatially with epidote-diopside-garnet alteration.

Another important gravity anomaly is located at Bellbird South (Figure 5). This anomaly has a distinct elongated shape and is surrounded by induced polarisation (IP) anomalies. This is similar to the Rockface gravity signal which is also elongated and flanked by IP anomalies.

These situations present future exploration opportunities.

This announcement is authorised by the Board of Directors.

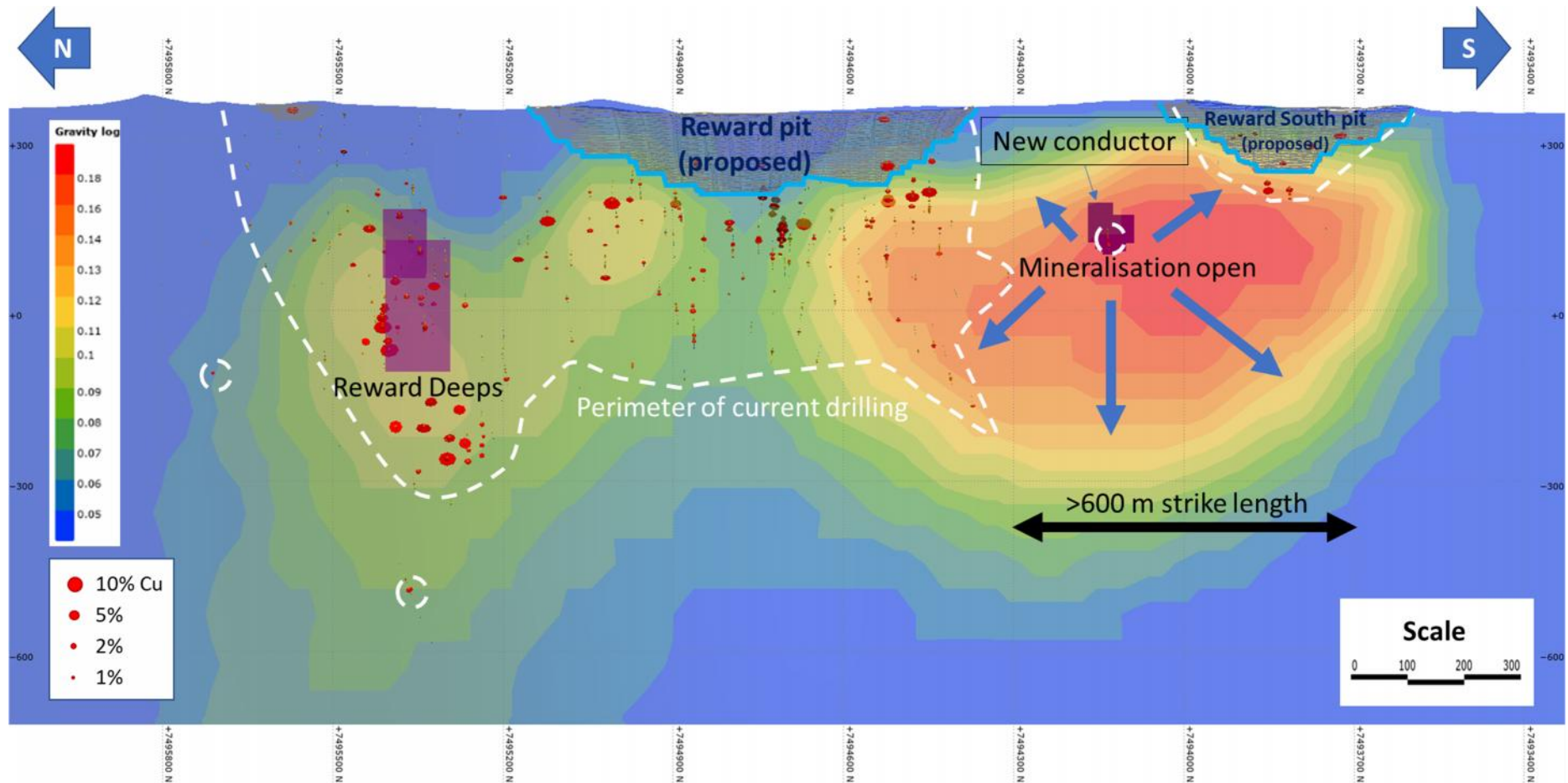


Figure 4: Longitudinal section of all drill intercepts by KGL depicted as discs with disc size reflecting Cu grade, also showing recent interpreted conductor plates and gravity image of Reward. The white dashed line marks the perimeter of the drilling at Reward to date.

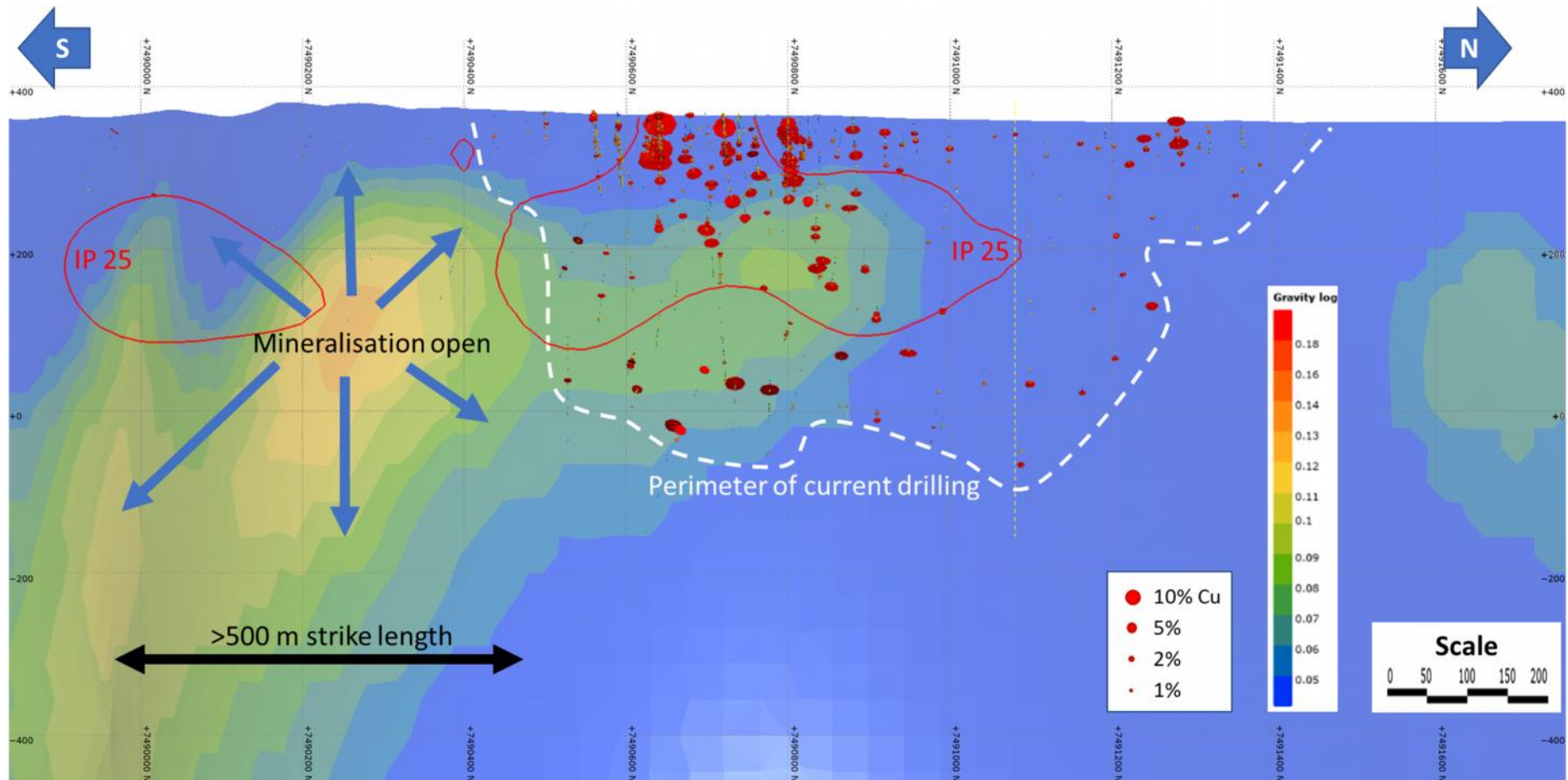


Figure 5: Bellbird longitudinal section of all historical drill intercepts by KGL depicted as discs with disc size reflecting Cu grade. Also shown are recent interpreted conductor plates and a gravity image of Bellbird. The white dashed line marks the perimeter of the drilling at Bellbird to date.

Appendix I Drill hole information and assay results at Jervois March 2020

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip	Azi	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t
Reward	KJD398	630221	7494918	346	399.6	-58.1	106.01	225.5	236.7	11.2	8.4	1.38	0.04	0.10	10.6	0.40
Reward	KJD399	630177	7494470	349	392.6	-60.4	86.78	231.0	248.4	17.4	11.7	0.84	0.12	0.23	12.7	0.09
							including	231.0	235.1	4.1	2.7	2.10	0.16	0.33	18.5	0.29
Reward	KJD400	630165	7494724	346	465.6	-61.3	89.47	278.9	304.3	25.4	16.9	1.01	1.78	0.84	62.1	0.25
Reward	KJD401	630174	7494448	350	268.4	-57.0	89.73	170.3	220.1	49.8	33.5	1.41	0.28	0.54	43.6	0.12
							including	170.3	192.0	21.7	14.5	2.14	0.26	0.35	57.1	0.17
Reward	KJD402	630196	7494434	351	282.2	-50.0	84.2	112.0	120.2	8.2	6.0	1.96	0.26	0.97	49.5	0.18
Reward	KJD411	630278	7495434	351	399.8	-64.3	91.8	235.0	248.8	13.8	9.0	3.27	1.14	0.78	70.3	0.63
Reward	KJD413	630215	7495396	350	423.6	-62.8	94.18	339.1	355.1	16.1	10.6	3.05	0.10	0.10	28.5	1.07
Reward	KJD414	630257	7495310	350	342.8	-69.9	93.93	315.2	324.0	8.8	5.1	1.25	0.03	0.07	14.9	0.37
Reward South	KJD415	630158	7494139	355	304.7	-65.1	88.83	242.2	287.2	45.0	26.5	0.98	1.35	0.74	285.5	0.36
							including	272.4	284.0	11.7	7.0	2.04	1.62	0.68	616.5	0.91
Bellbird	KJD406	627361	7490633	364	170.0	-58.5	270.03	104.6	135.1	30.5	18.3	1.35	0.01	0.02	4.2	0.04
							including	119.4	135.1	15.7	9.4	2.01	0.00	0.02	7.2	0.05
Bellbird	KJD407	627356	7490776	362	180.0	-59.2	270.07	139.3	145.1	5.8	3.5	1.23	0.01	0.04	6.1	0.06
Bellbird	KJD408	627315	7490866	361	147.7	-64.3	269.27	91.5	108.5	17.0	10.2	2.38	0.02	0.03	14.0	0.13
							including	91.5	99.3	7.8	4.7	3.90	0.02	0.03	20.6	0.21
Bellbird North	KJD403	627225	7491308	359	100.0	-55.9	269.68	38.0	42.1	4.1	2.5	1.36	0.02	0.05	4.7	0.29
Bellbird North	KJD404	627247	7491258	357	110.0	-56.9	269.47	48.0	51.9	3.9	2.3	0.85	0.01	0.06	6.1	0.17
Bellbird North	KJD405	627235	7491184	357	100.0	-54.8	269.32	37.3	42.7	5.5	3.3	1.43	0.02	0.03	13.5	0.20
Bellbird North	KJD410	627490	7491316	355	447.8	-66.2	270.48	394.3	396.5	2.2	1.3	4.30	0.06	0.05	32.0	0.20
Bellbird North	KJD412	627490	7491314	355	428.9	-68.7	240.64	373.7	374.6	0.8	0.5	5.16	0.83	7.81	31.0	0.06

Competent Persons Statement

The Jervois Exploration data in this report is based on information compiled by Adriaan van Herk, a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Chief Geologist and a full-time employee of KGL Resources Limited.

Mr. van Herk 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. van Herk has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.

The following drill hole was 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
KJCD	358	17/10/2019	2012

1 JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>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.</i>) <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>) <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>) <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) At Reward diamond drilling and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. The core samples comprised a mixture of sawn HQ quarter core, sawn NQ half core and possibly BQ half core (historical drilling only). Sample lengths are generally 1m, but at times length were adjusted to take into account geological variations. RC sample intervals are predominantly 1m intervals with some 2 and 4m compositing (historical holes only). A total of 586 drillholes for 83,400m, were completed, sited predominantly within the planned open pit area, but include 10 new KGL diamond (and minor RC) infill and extensional drilling totalling 6,812m. Drilling is on a nominal 25m spacing near surface expanding at depth to 50m and then to 100m on the periphery of the mineralisation) At Rockface diamond drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Sample lengths are generally 1m in length, but adjusted at times to take into account geological variations. The samples comprised sawn HQ quarter core. A total of 33 holes for 19,330m were included on approximately 50m centres.) RC samples are routinely scanned by KGL Resources with a Niton XRF. Samples assaying greater than 0.1% Cu, Pb or Zn are submitted for analysis at a commercial laboratory.) Mineralisation at both deposits is characterized by disseminations, veinlets and large masses of chalcopyrite, associated with magnetite-rich alteration within a psammite. The mineralisation has textures indicative of structural emplacement within specific strata i.e. the mineral appears stratabound.) Documentation of the historical drilling (pre-2011) for Reward is variable.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) The KGL and previous Jinka-Minerals RC drilling was conducted using a reverse circulation rig with a 5.25-inch face-sampling bit. Diamond drilling was either in NQ2 or HQ3 drill diameters. Metallurgical diamond drilling (JMET holes) were PQ) There is no documentation for the historic drilling techniques.) Diamond drilling was generally cored from surface with some of the deeper holes at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Rockface and Reward utilizing RC pre-collars.</p> <p>) Oriented core has been measured for the recent KGL drilling.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<p>) <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p>) <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p>) <i>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.</i></p>	<p>) The KGL RC samples were not weighed on a regular basis but when completed no sample recovery issues were encountered during the drilling program.</p> <p>) Jinka Minerals and KGL split the rare overweight samples (>3kg) for assay. Since overweight samples were rarely reported no sample bias was established between sample recovery and grade.</p> <p>) Core recovery for Rockface is >95% with the mineral zones having virtually 100% recovery.</p> <p>) The core recovery for the KGL drilling of Reward has been regarded as acceptable although there is no documentation for the historical drilling.</p> <p>) No evidence has been found for any relationship between sample recovery and copper grade and there are no biases in the sampling with respect to copper grade and recovery.</p>
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<p>) <i>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.</i></p> <p>) <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p>) <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>) All KGL RC and diamond core samples are geologically logged. Logging in conjunction with multi-element assays is appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>) Core samples are also orientated and logged for geotechnical information.</p> <p>) All logging has been converted to quantitative and qualitative codes in the KGL Access database.</p> <p>) All relevant intersections were logged.</p> <p>) Paper logs existed for the historical drilling. There is very little historical core available for inspection.</p>
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<p>) <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p>) <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p>) <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p>) <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p>) <i>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.</i></p> <p>) <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>) The following describes the recent KGL sampling and assaying process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RC drill holes are sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of ~3kg; - RC sample splits (~3kg) are pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. - Diamond core was quartered with a diamond saw and generally sampled at 1m intervals with samples lengths adjusted at geological contacts; - Diamond core samples are crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. - Two quarter core field duplicates were taken for every 20m samples by Jinka Minerals and KGL Resources. - All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed appropriate for resource estimation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Details for the historical sampling are not available.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>) <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>) <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) The KGL drilling has QAQC data that includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. In ore zones standards are added at a ratio of 1:10 and duplicates and blanks 1:20.) Base metal samples are assayed using a four-acid digest with an ICP AES finish. 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.) There are no details of the historic drill sample assaying or any QAQC.) All assay methods were deemed appropriate at the time of undertaking.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>) <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>) <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>) <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Data is validated on entry into the MS Access database, using Database check queries and Maxwell's DataShed.) Further validation is conducted when data is imported into Surpac and Leapfrog Geo.) Hole twinning was occasionally conducted at Reward with mixed results. This may be due to inaccuracies with historic hole locations rather than mineral continuity issues.) For the resource estimation below detection values were converted to half the lower detection limit.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>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.</i>) <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>) <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) For the KGL drilling surface collar surveys were picked up using a Trimble DGPS, with accuracy to 1 cm or smaller.) Downhole surveys were taken during drilling with a Ranger or Reflex survey tool at 30m intervals. Checks were conducted with a Gyrosmart gyro and Azimuth Aligner.) All drilling by Jinka Minerals and KGL is referenced on the MGA 94 Zone 53 grid. All downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA 94 grid.) For Reward there are concerns about the accuracy of some of the historic drillhole collars. There are virtually no preserved historic collars for checking.) There is no documentation for the downhole survey method for the historic drilling.) Topography was mapped using Trimble DGPS (see location points)
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>) <i>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.</i>) <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Drilling at Rockface was on nominal 50m centres with downhole sampling on 1m intervals.) Drilling at Reward was on 25m spaced sections in the upper part of the mineralisation extending to 50m centres with depth and ultimately reaching 100m spacing on the periphery of mineralisation.) For Reward shallow oxide RC drilling was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>conducted on 80m spaced traverses with holes 10m apart.</p> <p>) The drill spacing for all areas is appropriate for resource estimation and the relevant classifications applied.</p> <p>) A small amount of sample compositing has been applied to some of the near surface historic drilling.</p>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<p>) <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p>) <i>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.</i></p>	<p>) Holes were drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization; the default angle is -60 degrees, but holes vary from -45 to -80.</p> <p>) Drilling orientations are considered appropriate and no obvious sampling bias was detected.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	) <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	) Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by KGL staff or a transport contractor.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	) <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	) The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed internally and by external consultants.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<p>) <i>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.</i></p> <p>) <i>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.</i></p>	<p>) The Jervois Project is within E30242 100% owned by Jinka Minerals and operated by Kentor Minerals (NT), both wholly owned subsidiaries of KGL Resources.</p> <p>) The Jervois Project is covered by Mineral Claims and an Exploration licence owned by KGL Resources subsidiary Jinka Minerals.</p>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	) <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	) Previous exploration has primarily been conducted by Reward Minerals, MIM and Plenty River.
<i>Geology</i>	) <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>) 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 Neo-Proterozoic sediments of the Georgina Basin.</p> <p>) The stratabound mineralisation for the project consists of a series of complex, narrow, structurally controlled, sub-vertical sulphide/magnetite-rich deposits hosted by Proterozoic-aged, amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments of the Arunta Inlier.</p> <p>) Mineralisation is characterised by veinlets and disseminations of chalcopyrite in association with magnetite. In the oxide zone which is vertically limited malachite, azurite, chalcocite are the main Cu-minerals.</p> <p>) Massive to semi-massive galena in</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		association with sphalerite occur locally in high grade lenses of limited extent with oxide equivalents including cerussite and anglesite in the oxide zone. Generally, these lenses are associated with more carbonate-rich host rocks occurring at Green Parrot, Reward and Bellbird North.
Drill hole Information	<p>) 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>) 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.</p>	) Refer Appendix I
Data aggregation methods	<p>) 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.</p> <p>) 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.</p> <p>) The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	) Minimum grade truncation 0.5%Cu
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>) These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>) If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>) 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’).</p>	) Refer Appendix I
Diagrams	<p>) 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.</p>	) Refer Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Balanced reporting	<p>) 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.</p>	) Refer Appendix I
Other substantive exploration data	<p>) 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.</p>	<p>) Outcrop mapping of exploration targets using Real time DGPS.</p> <p>) Refer Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5</p>
Further work	<p>) The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>) Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	) Refer Figures 4 and 5