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March 23, 2016 **ASX Release**

Kidman Resources Limited
ABN 88 143 526 096

Corporate Details:

ASX Code: KDR

Issued capital:
177.95M ordinary shares

Substantial Shareholders:
Capri 22.7m (12.78%)
Holdex Nominees 11.3m (6.35%)
Accorn 10m (5.62%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Peter Lester
Managing Director:
Martin Donohue
Non-Executive Director:
Brad Evans
Chief Operating Officer (COO):
Tony Davis
Chief Financial Officer (CFO):
Melanie Leydin
Company Secretary:
Justin Mouchacca

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More high-grade results keep Kidman on track to grow inventory and production at Burbanks gold project in WA

Kidman Resources (ASX: KDR) is pleased to advise that it continues to extend the known mineralisation at its Burbanks gold project with more high-grade drilling results from several key lodes.

The results will form part of the mine plan currently being devised as part of Kidman's strategy to grow Burbanks' annual production rate.

The latest intersections, which are located along strike near current development, include:

- **2.55m @ 17.11g/t Au from 197.2m**
- **0.65m @ 82g/t Au from 116.45m**
- **2m @ 6.51g/t Au from 61m**
- **5.5m @ 3.83g/t Au from 34.5m**
- **1m @ 14.9g/t Au from 44m**
- **5m @ 6.07g/t Au from 109m**
- **3m @5.66g/t Au from 113m**

The drilling has further delineated mineralisation along extensions of the Tailor, Jesson and Hadfield Lodes and has also further defined down-dip extensions of the high-grade Hadfield Lode.

As well as extending the known mineralisation, the results confirm the structural model interpreted by Kidman since it acquired the project last year

These results follow the high-grade intersections from the shallower Dahmu lode now being developed at Burbanks (see ASX announcement dated February 23, 2016).

The drilling is expected to underpin an increase to the Burbanks Combined Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource, which stands at 99,000oz (see ASX release dated August 25, 2015).

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Kidman Managing Director Martin Donohue said the results supported the Company's view that both the inventory and production rate at Burbanks could be increased significantly.



Image 1.0 Visible Gold found in Underground Diamond Programme targeting Hadfield

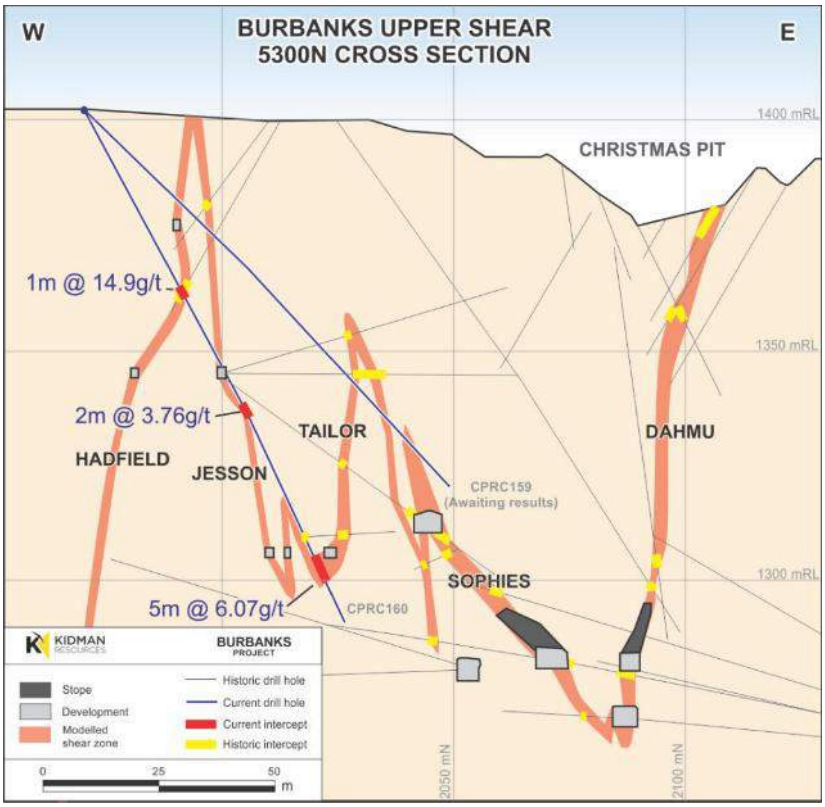


Image 2.0 Cross Section 5300N Section at Burbanks showing lode interaction

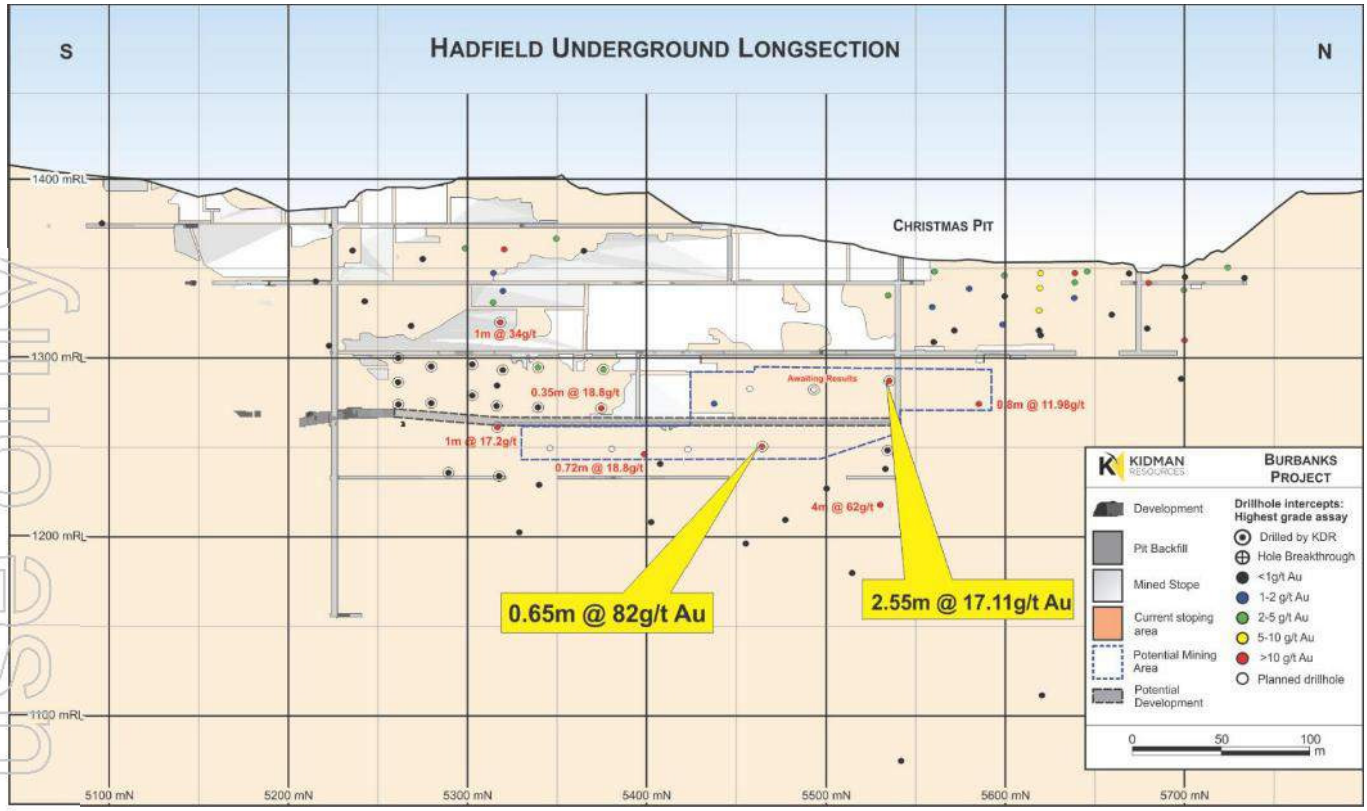


Image 3.0 March 2016 Underground Diamond Programme targeting Hadfield (coloured intercepts represent peak downhole Au grade intercepts)

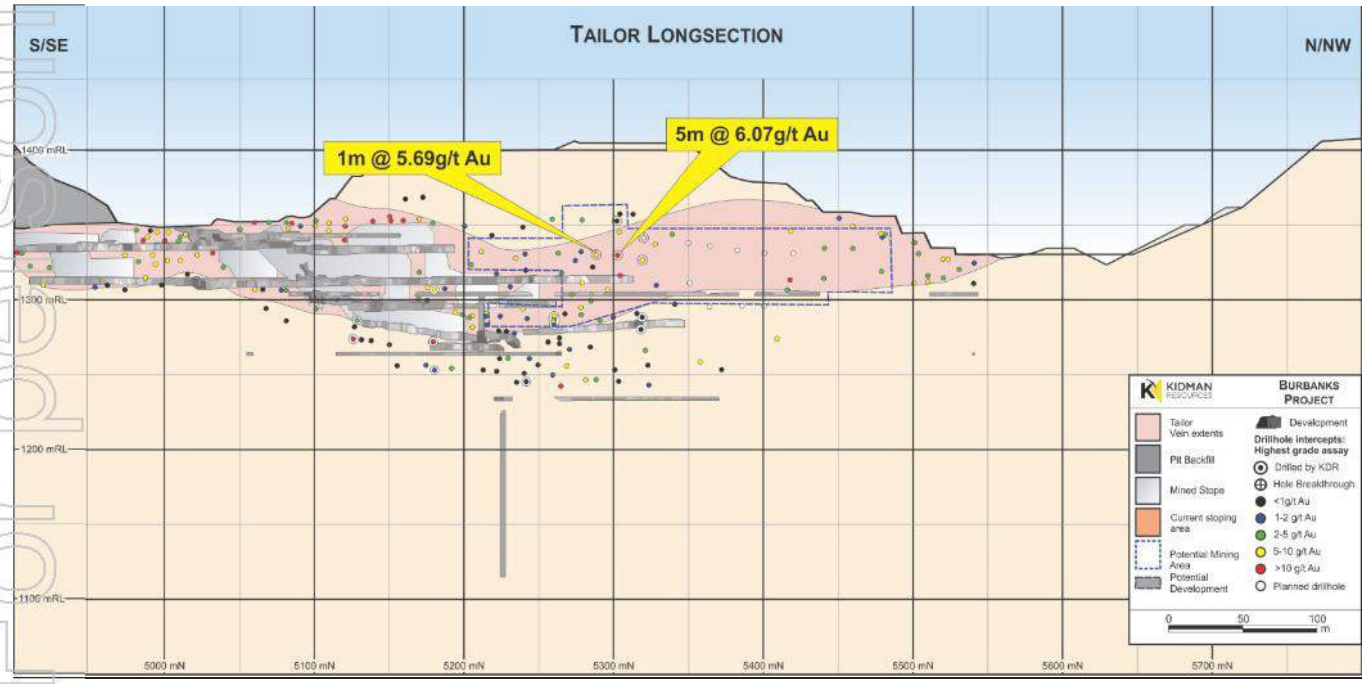


Image 4.0 March 2016 Surface RC Programme targeting Tailor (coloured intercepts represent peak downhole Au grade intercepts)

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Kidman Background

Kidman is a diversified resource company currently in production at the Burbanks Gold Mine near Coolgardie in WA, production commenced in the September quarter of 2015.

Kidman has also entered into a Heads of Agreement to acquire the 1moz Mt Holland gold field near Southern Cross in WA. The company intends to upgrade the existing gold resource at Mt Holland with a budgeted 10,000m drilling program, followed by an update to the feasibility study with a view to commencing plant construction in early 2017.

Kidman also owns advanced exploration projects in the Northern Territory (Home of Bullion – Cu, Au, Pb, Zn, Ag/ Prospect D - Ni, Cu) and New South Wales.

In New South Wales the company has the Crowl Creek Project which is host to numerous projects such as Murrays (Au) Blind Calf (Cu, Au) and Three Peaks (Cu, Pb, Ag).

The company also owns the Brown's Reef project in the southern part of the Cobar Basin (Zn, Pb, Ag, and Cu)

For further information on the Company's portfolio of projects please refer to the website at:
www.kidmanresources.com.au

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+61 8 9388 1474

Competent Persons Statement

Exploration:

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, Exploration Results, geological interpretation and Exploration Targets 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). Mr. Green is a shareholder in KDR. Mr. Green consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context in which it appears.

Cautionary Statement

Readers should use caution when reviewing the exploration and historical production results presented and ensure that the Modifying Factors described in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code are considered before making an investment decision.

Burbanks 2016 RC Drillhole Intercepts												
Drillhole	Easting (BBMG)	Northing (BBMG)	RL (BBMG)	Dip	Azimuth (Mine Grid)	EOH depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Prospect	Site Type
CPRC158	1970	5300	1402.3	-56.99	112	125	40	41	1	5.69	Hadfield	RC
							90	91	1	2.89	Jesson	RC
							113	116	3	5.66	Tailor	RC
CPRC159	1970	5300	1402.3	-45.69	90	115	No Significant Intercept					RC
CPRC160	1970	5300	1402.3	-60.34	90	125	44	45	1	14.9	Hadfield	RC
							73	75	2	3.76	Jesson	RC
							109	114	5	6.07	Tailor	RC
CPRC161	1969.4	5320	1402.4	-47.63	90	115	82	83	1	2.52	Jesson	RC
							88	89	1	7.69	Jesson	RC
CPRC162	1969.4	5320	1402.4	-60	90	120	Awaiting Results					RC

Burbanks 2016 Diamond Drillhole Intercepts												
Drillhole	Easting (BBMG)	Northing (BBMG)	RL (BBMG)	Dip	Azimuth (Mine Grid)	EOH depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Prospect	Site Type
J5370_0092	2046.238	5339.271	1282.5	-7	305	67.3	64.2	66	1.8	4.68	Jesson	Diamond Core
J5370_0093	2046.18	5339.271	1283.379	12	305	70	62.7	63.65	0.95	3.19	Jesson	Diamond Core
D5400_0098	2051.255	5339.262	1282.48	-3	19.14	76.7	49.2	53.5	4.3	5.17	Dahmu	Diamond Core
D5400_0099	2051.262	5339.201	1281.555	-18	21	70.8	48	49	1	1.62	Dahmu	Diamond Core
D5370_0096	2051.457	5337.723	1281.177	-35	34.14	51.8	No significant intercept				Dahmu	Diamond Core
D5370_0095	2051.507	5337.819	1282.181	-12	34.14	50.4	No significant intercept				Dahmu	Diamond Core
D5370_0094	2051.41	5337.673	1283.102	7	34.14	66.9	34.5	40	5.5	3.83	Dahmu	Diamond Core
J5500_0100	2047.424	5347.551	1282.932	0	345.14	203.6	61	63	2	6.51	Jesson	Diamond Core
							197.2	199.75	2.55	17.11	Hadfield	Diamond Core
J5500_0101	2047.244	5347.275	1282.901	-11	344.14	215.7	No significant intercept				Hadfield	Diamond Core
J5460_0102	2048.3	5348.1	1283	0	338.1	145.6	Awaiting Results				Hadfield	Diamond Core
J5460_0103	2046.4	5347.1	1282.3	-12	337.14	146.6	116.45	117.1	0.65	82	Hadfield	Diamond Core

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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*	This Table relates to the recent Reverse Circulation drilling and Underground Diamond Drilling programme and sampling undertaken by KDR at the Burbanks Project. All RC sampled sections reported are 1m intervals. A total of 5 RC drill holes for 600m have been drilled by KDR in this programme. A total of 56 underground diamond drillholes have been completed by KDR for a total 4266m Holes were angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones in consideration of site accessibility. RC drilling has been completed to industry standard using 1m sample intervals utilising a cone splitter to form a composite, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sub-sample to use in the assay process. RC samples are fire assayed (30g charge or 50g charge). Field duplicate samples were taken as a means of determining the representivity of the sampling Given the coarse gold component the samples are inherently variable and may not represent the average grade of the surrounding rock. The RC samples are assayed using a 30g fire assay Digest technique with an AAS finish
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.).*	All drilling was undertaken using Reverse circulation 5", Reverse circulation 5.5" diameter holes were drilled by VM Drilling. Diamond Drilling was undertake by DDH1 Drilling using LTK60 diameter drilling gear. Hole depths ranged from a 115 to 215 m and averaged 120m RC 105m for Diamond Drilling
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.*	Diamond Drilling and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% for Burbanks Project. Depths were checked against rod counts which were routinely carried out by the drilling contractor. Recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core verses drilled intervals. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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: 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. 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. RC samples are chipped and stored in numbered trays were intervals are then logged, 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. Kidman Resources utilises Field Marshall as its logging interface, with data recorded on multiple table files, these include geology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and recovery. Data is validated on entry using a library of standardised codes. For pre- Kidman Resources (KDR) activities, best practice is assumed.
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.*	The Diamond Core is half cut with a diamond saw, half of the sample is retained. A total of 3056 samples were collected using Diamond Drilling. A total of 615 samples were collected using Cone

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	• *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.*	Splitter sampling methods. The laboratory uses industry best practice. The procedure utilised include the following: • 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 90% 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) • Samples are assayed for gold to 0.01ppm. Detection limits are in ppm unless otherwise noted. For pre-Kidman Resources (KDR) samples, best practice is assumed. Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with field derived duplicates. The insertion rate of CRM's is according to standard policy and deemed appropriate for this type of sampling. Field duplicates analytical results have been checked against the corresponding primary sample result and found to be in an acceptable level of variance. CRM's have been cross checked against their certified value and found to be in an acceptable level of variance. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges for the primary elements at Burbank
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, 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.*	For all drill samples being reported, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 30 gram sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used and considered as total gold digestion. No geophysical results reported The QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: • The field QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - Commercially prepared certified reference materials (CRM) are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM used cannot be identified by the laboratory, - QAQC data is assessed when received from the lab and following import by an external database administrator. • The laboratory QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: - Repeat analysis of pulp samples occurs at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples, - The laboratory reports its own QAQC data on with each batch returned • Failed standards are generally followed up by re-assaying a second 30g pulp sample of all samples in the fire above 0.1ppm by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) of the QAQC protocols are thought to demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision
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.*	To date KDR has not twinned any drill holes. Primary data was collected using a set of standard logging templates on laptop computers using lookup codes. Once data collection is complete the information was sent to Geobase Australia for additional validation and compilation prior to loading into the company's into an Azeva Database Management System. KDR undertakes continual data integrity checks and validation. No adjustments or calibrations were made to

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		any assay data. Holes drilled to date by KDR have been located with a Total Station and are assumed to be accurate to ± 0.1 m. This is considered appropriate for the current drill hole spacing. Downhole gyro surveys were completed as deemed appropriate.
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.*	All horizontal coordinates are based on the Burbank Mine Grid and converted to GDA94_51S grid system. Drillhole collar locations have been surveyed using Total Station method/s by Minecomp personnel. These accuracy of the surveying ranges between 0.2 and 0.5m. All maps and plans are presented in in MGA 94 Zone 51 or in Burbanks Mine Local Grid which is oriented 43 degrees magnetic-sub parallel to the strike of the major lithological units and structural features of the Burbanks area
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 mineralised domains have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code Underground exploration and definition drilling has been drilled on a range of spacing, from 10m to 50m The mineralisation at Burbank's has demonstrated sufficient continuity in geological observations, but due to the high nugget effect of the ore body sludge drilling is often used to further delineate ore zones. Sludge holes are not reported as they do not meet adequate QAQC standards; they are however used as an operational control. Diamond and RC samples are measured as 1 metre intervals or cut to match geological boundaries.
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.*	M15/161 lies axially along the Burbanks shear over a distance of ~6km. The shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. It is 60-100m wide within a package of basalts with intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. The mineralised lodes form sub-parallel to the Burbanks Shear.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample chain of custody is managed by Kidman. Samples for the Project are stored on site and delivered to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Kidman Resources personnel. Whilst in storage the samples are kept in a locked yard that is monitored by CCTV. Tracking sheets tracks the progress of batches of samples.
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 Resources 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. Pre-KDR data audits were found to be minimal in regards to QAQC, though in line with industry standards of the time.

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 drilling and face sampling was undertaken on tenement ML15/161 and forms part of the company's Coolgardie project located in Western Australia. All tenements are in good standing. There are no heritage issues within the current exploration package. All leases and licences to operate are granted and in the order of 2 to 15 years. M15/0161 Barra Resources Caveat $25/OZ M15/0026 SV 132.80H Royalty 2%, M15/0518 M15/0637, M15/1272 SV9.3H Philip Scott Milling Caveat, M15/1361, P15/4848, P15/4849, P15/4851, P15/4852, P15/5234, P15/5235 The Burbanks and Gunga projects consist of 1184Ha.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous Explorers in the tenement and Project area include Unknown, WMC, Jarrafire, Pettingill, Barra, Callion, Normandy, AMALG, Barra Resources, Perseverance, Jones Mining, Blue Tiger. In total including KDR exploration there has been o 2048 Drillholes holes for 129,822.09m o 4065 Grade Control Drilling and Face Samples taken for 28,289.51 m. 1885-1914 The Birthday Gift mine was established following the discovery of Gold at Burbanks in 1885, the

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		greatest period of production occurred from 1897-1903. Work then ceased at the project with the commencement of the First World War. 1946-1951 New Coolgardie Mines acquired and consolidated the operations at Burbanks. Management of the project was then assumed by Western Mining from 1948-1951. From the early 1950s to 1978 the old mine workings at Burbanks were covered by some 20GMLs. In 1978 Jones Mining NL acquired all 20 GMLs and pegged two prospecting licences to the north. In 1985 these tenements were amalgamated into a single mining lease M15/161. 1985-1991, in 1986 Jones Mining reached a joint agreement with Callion Mining Pty Ltd, a partnership with Metallgesellschaft of Australia Pty Ltd and Lubbock Nominees, whom conducted several phases of shallow RAB exploration. 1991-1999 Amalg Resources purchased the Burbanks mining lease from Metallgesellschaft in 1991, Amalg then proceeded to establish the Christmas Open pit. Amalg Resources then sold ML15/161 to Barra Resources whom commenced a drill programme to target the 7 level mineralisation mined by WMC and to extend the mineralised lodes within the Christmas and Lady Robinson Pits. The Burbanks Project then became fully acquired by Blue Tiger Mines (a private entity) in 2013. All previous work is accepted and assumed to be industry standard at that time
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Burbanks Project is located within the southern extents of the northeast – southwest trending, reverse - dextral Burbanks Shear Zone. The stratigraphy is characterised by a sequence of steeply west-dipping to sub-vertical, fine grained high MgO basalts (typically pillowed) grading to fine-medium grained and massive-ophitic dolerites. This sequence trends northeast – southwest, largely parallel with the Burbanks Shear Zone. Intruding this sequence are a series of fine to medium grained, garnetiferous diorite bodies. The dioritic intrusives are commonly sub-vertical, 2 – 50m thick, and sub-parallel to the surrounding mafic sequence, exhibiting strike lengths from 20-250+m. Mafic – diorite contacts are not always sharp, owing to the later reheating and partial assimilating with the mafic host sequence. Earlier structural observations (Knight et al, 1993) have identified that ore zones at Burbanks are characterised by NE striking, laminated and highly boudinaged, steeply dipping quartz - carbonate lodes. Recent mining activity from July 2006 to present confirms the nature of these mineralised systems while also emphasising the importance of both mafic and intermediate (diorite) rocks as hosts to mineralisation **Mineralisation** Three main styles of mineralisation have been observed at Burbanks, each related to a specific host rock sequence. The Jesson and Hadfield lodes provided the greatest contribution to historical tonnes and ounces at Burbanks. Both lodes lie on the western edge of the known mineralised system at Burbanks, hosted within a sequence of moderately foliated pillow basalt grading to fine grained dolerite. Mineralisation commonly occurs as thin, sub vertical to steeply east dipping highly boudinaged, attenuated and ptygmatic, anastomosing quartz – carbonate veins, surrounded by a moderate to strong biotite – amphibole – chlorite – carbonate alteration assemblage with lesser (1 – 5% pyrrhotite). The recently discovered Dahmu lode (located on the far eastern edge of known mineralisation) bears some similarities with Jesson and Hadfield. The second style, of which the Tailor system is an example, is hosted mostly within fine to medium grained dolerite, and displays more brittle textures. Quartz veining is more frequent with both laminated and breccia textures noted. Both larger scale open folds and tighter, superimposed ptygmatic folds are also observed throughout. An alteration assemblage of biotite – silica – amphibole - chlorite – carbonate is commonly noted, with 5 – 15% pyrite and pyrrhotite present within high-grade zones. The Wahloo and Eastern lodes represent the third major ore style at Burbanks. These systems are hosted almost exclusively within fine to medium grained, garnetiferous

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		diorite. Unlike the previous styles, veining within Wahloo and Eastern is represented by highly irregular, often chaotic quartz – carbonate stringers and as such, were poorly understood when mined historically. Alteration accompanying quartz veining is characterised by silica – sericite – carbonate, with 5 – 20% fine disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite within high-grade intervals. Development and spatial setting of ore systems at Burbanks have been influenced by several factors; most notably stratigraphy and competency contrast. As highlighted in the previous section, Wahloo and Eastern ore zones are focused almost exclusively within diorite. Highest grading ore typically focuses along both the eastern and western diorite contacts. During deformation, diorite (owing to its high silica content) acts in a more brittle manner than the surrounding mafic sequence, allowing auriferous fluids to preferentially focus into these host units. Jesson and Tailor style mineralisation exhibit a more ductile texture due primarily to being hosted within mafic sequences. Orientation of these lodes are subsequently sub-parallel to the regional Burbanks Shear Zone and exhibit a boudinaged, poddy and discontinuous style in keeping with their more ductile setting.
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.*	See previous announcements by KDR for a table of Significant historical intercepts.
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').*	M15/161 lies axially along the Burbanks shear over a distance of ~6km. The shear trends northeast and dips steeply northwest. It is 60-100m wide within a package of basalts with intercalated gabbro/dolerite and sediments. The mineralised lodes form sub-parallel to the Burbanks Shear. The RC drilling is predominantly perpendicular to the lodes, as the thickness of most lodes has been established from face and backs mapping underground true widths of drill intercepts are easily calculated.
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. Diagrams of each section have not been provided as Logging and interpretation of data is still underway thus producing sections with unfinished interpretation would represent bias to the Orebody. These sections will be included as drilling continues in the Underground operation and interpretations qualified
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.*	Representative results have previously been reported in Announcements by KDR. All results to date are reported in the table provided from the RC drill programme.

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 has not historically been conducted routinely on samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements. Forthcoming work will include this type of analysis. The results shown are from historic work completed before the acquisition by Kidman Resources.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	KDR is currently undertaking a UG Diamond Drilling and RC programme to delineate future mining areas within the Birthday Gift Underground. Face sampling and back mapping is routinely undertaken during Underground production activities. A review of historic drill holes is underway with multiple holes to be sampled as areas of interest have not historically been assayed. These results will be used internally for Grade Control modelling. Mining activities will continue at the Burbanks mine with face chip sampling continuing as a matter of course.

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