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June 20, 2016

ASX Release

Kidman Resources Limited
ABN 88 143 526 096

Drilling extends high-grade Blue Vein gold deposit in WA

Kidman now to commence infill drilling program to grow 372,000oz Resource by targeting high-grade areas and down-plunge extensions

Kidman Resources (ASX: KDR) is pleased to advise that it has extended the high-grade Blue Vein deposit within its Mt Holland gold project in WA by 60m down-dip.

The result, which came via an intersection of 3.8m at 5.47gpt within a wider zone of 13m @2.28 gpt , highlights the strong economic potential of Blue Vein, which has a Combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 372,000oz at 2.39gpt (see ASX Announcement 18 December 2015).

Mt Holland, which is near Southern Cross, has a total Combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 928,000oz, including Blue Vein.

The Blue Vein orebody remains open down-plunge and will be tested in this direction as part of the next drilling program.

This upcoming program will also target areas of known high-grade mineralisation with the aim of growing the Resource by increasing the grade, confidence and therefore category in the upper areas of the orebody

This will focus on areas within 150m-200m of the base of the existing open pit because this has the most potential to boost the economics and decrease the payback period of any development.

In addition, there is an opportunity to extend the high-grade shoots in the southern lode at Blue Vein, which could potentially add to the life of the project.

The drilling will be predominantly Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes while 10-15 per cent of the program will be diamond drilling to provide more detailed lithological, structural and mineralisation information as well as providing samples for bulk density determinations through the lode and the surrounding waste rocks.

Corporate Details:
ASX Code: KDR

Issued capital:
237.3M ordinary shares
29.66 listed options (KDRO)

Substantial Shareholders:
Capri Holdings (9.63%)
Acorn Capital (8.85%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Peter Lester
Managing Director:
Martin Donohue
Non-Executive Director:
Brad Evans

Chief Financial Officer (CFO):
Melanie Leydin

Company Secretary:
Justin Mouchacca

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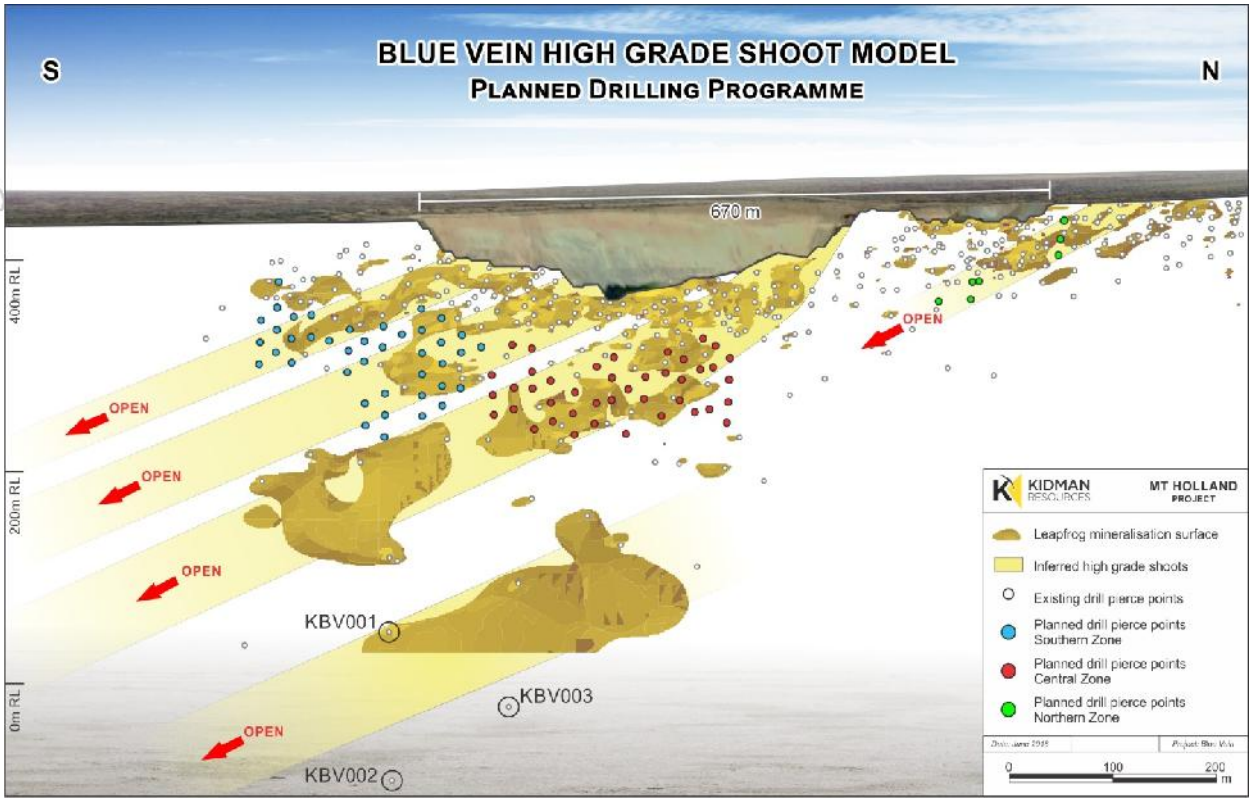


Figure 1: Blue Vein Long section, planned programme of work

Kidman Resources employed the services of Mining Plus' Resource Evaluation team to undertake a Leapfrog modelling exercise to better determine the high grade mineralisation controls in the Blue Vein deposit.

The work has highlighted three consistent high-grade lodes which show strong geological and grade continuity from surface. The observations made using the Leapfrog modelling program have been confirmed through the review of historic drill core and core photographs, thus increasing confidence in the impending drilling program.

A fourth high-grade lode has also been recognised at depth. However, due to the sparseness of drilling at this depth, the geological continuity cannot be confirmed. As Kidman drills the upper extents of the ore body, holes will be designed and eventually drilled to increase the confidence in this high-grade shoot geometry, which will hopefully increase the longevity of the Blue Vein project.

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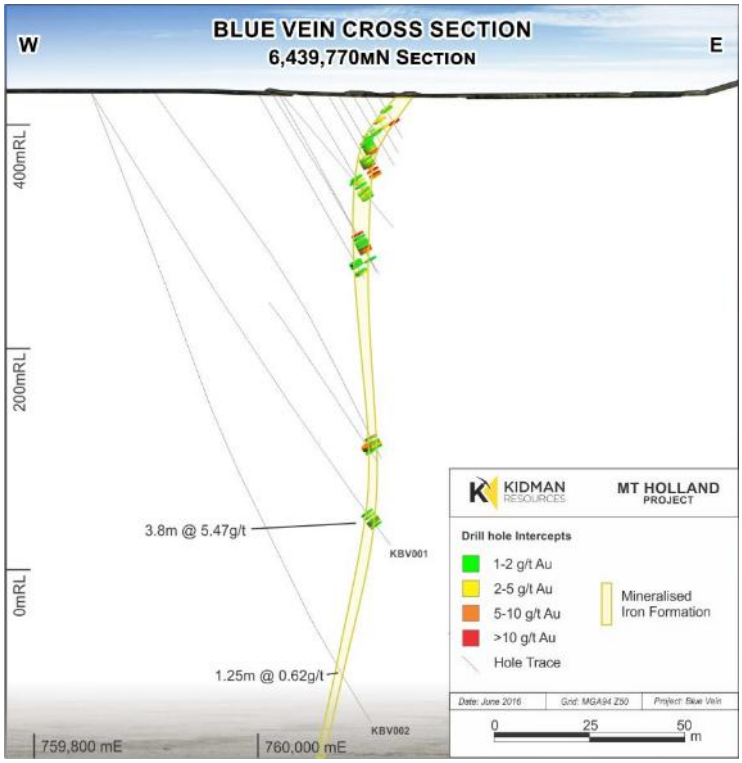


Figure 2: Blue Vein Cross section on 6,439,770 Section. KBV001 showed the grade continuity 60m down dip of the previously drilled intercepts at Blue Vein, KBV002 intercepted the mineralised structure however showed a lower grade as it lies outside the plunge of the high grade shoot that continues to the south.

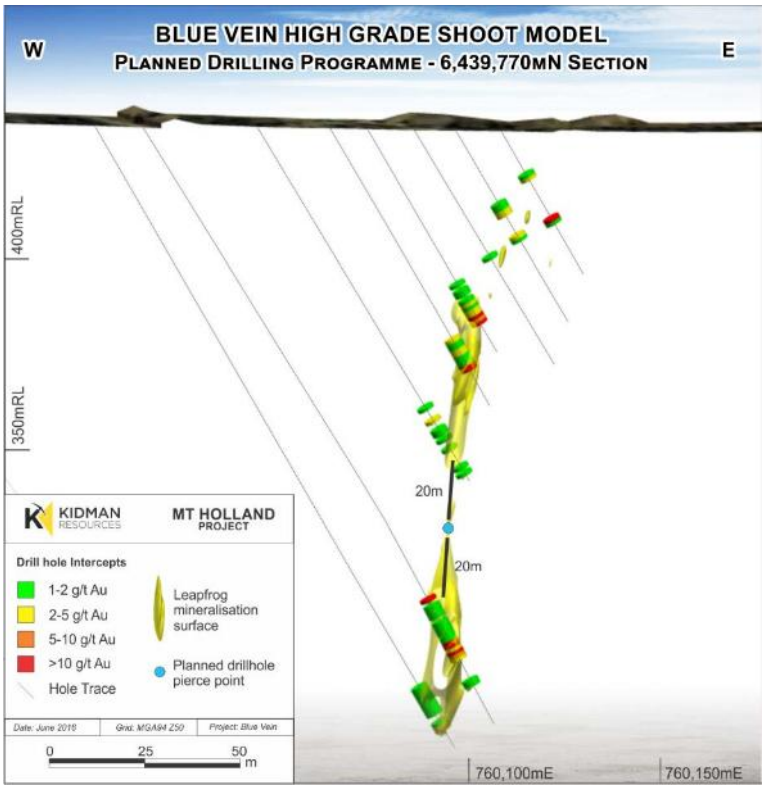


Figure 3: Blue Vein Cross section showing a typical infill hole in the upper portions of the orebody. The drill programme is designed to increase the confidence in the high grade zones in the upper portions of the orebody this is typically reflected in Figure 3; numerous sections will be drilled to increase this confidence and reflects the continuity seen within the Blue Vein orebody.

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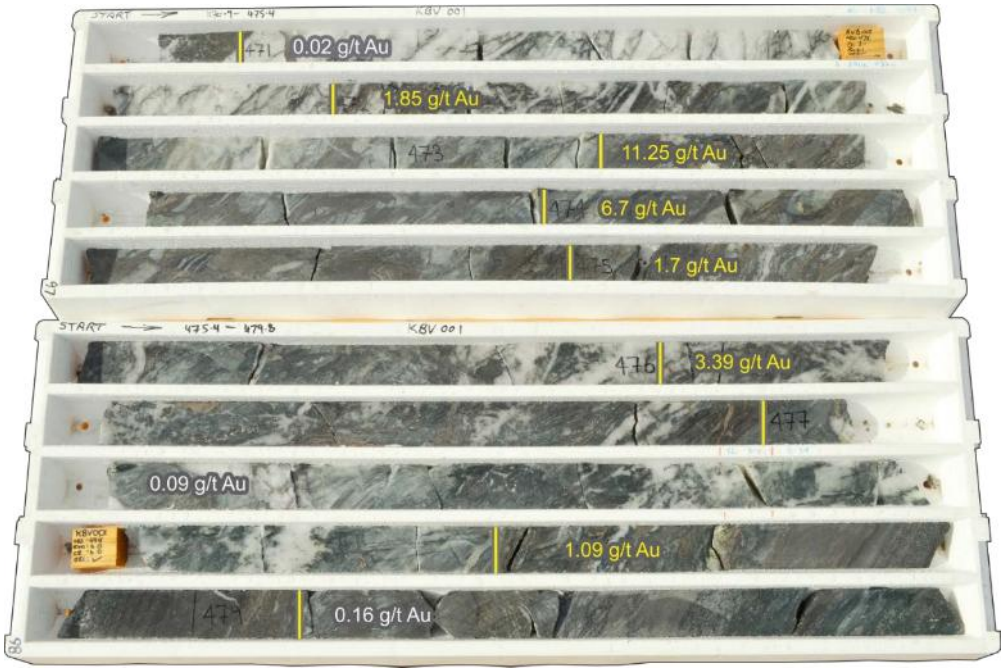


Figure 4: Main mineralised interval of KBV001 displaying sulphide altered Iron Formation with significant quartz veining. The gold is distributed within the sulphide-rich Iron formation primarily in association with pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. The significant intercept of 3.8m at 5.47gpt in KBV001 shows the same textures and ore characteristics as high grade intercepts seen in the upper portions of the orebody that will be targeted in the upcoming Reverse Circulation drill programme.



Figure 5: KBV001 Drilling undertaken by DDH1 Drilling at Blue Vein

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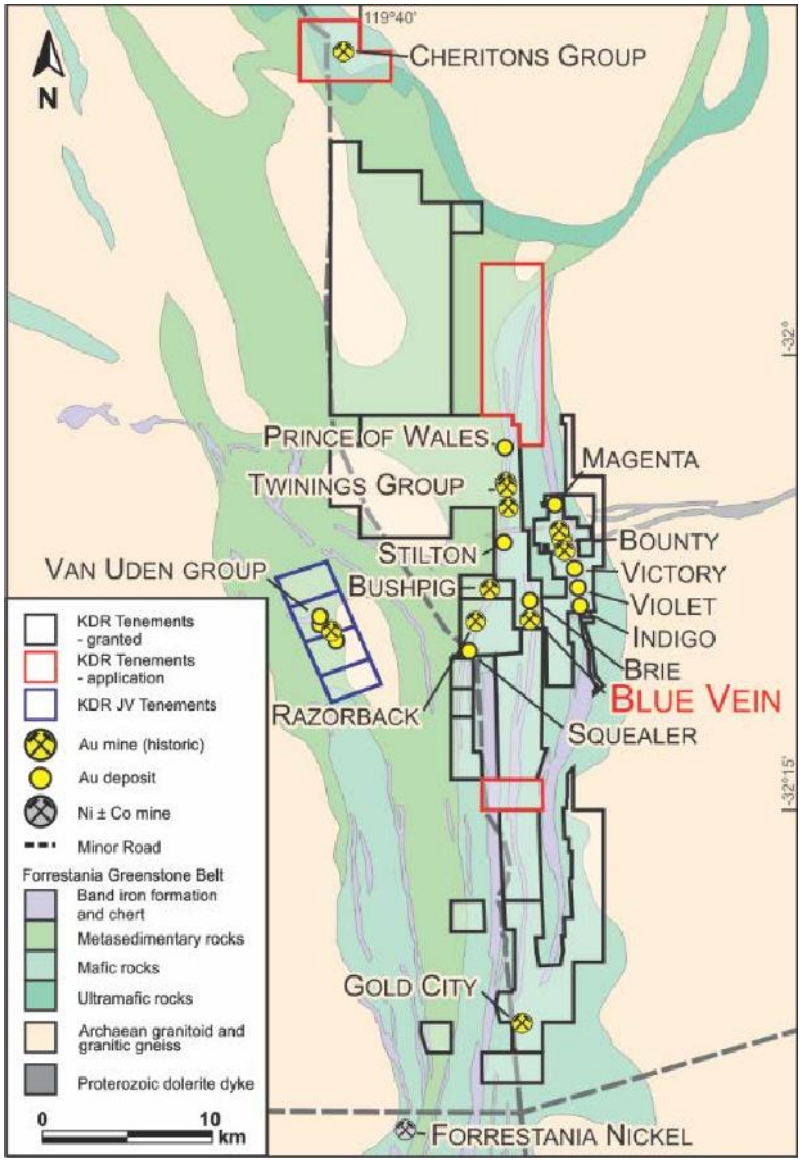


Figure 6: Location of Blue Vein Mine within Mt Holland Tenement package.

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 Binding 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 significant RC and Diamond drilling program, followed by an update to the feasibility study.

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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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 information results presented and ensure that the Modifying Factors described in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code are considered before making an investment decision. Potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource, and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

APPENDIX 1

Table 1: Drill hole details

Mt Holland, Western Australia											
Drill Hole	Easting GDA94 (m)	Northing GDA94 (m)	Mine RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Total length (m)	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)	Location to Mine
KBV001	759846	6439773	441	-58.7	90.5	502	646	477	13	2.28	Surface
including							473.2	477	3.8	5.47	Surface
KBV002	759846	6439773	441	-68	91	637	574.75	576	1.25	0.62	Surface
KBV003	759864	6439869	442	-63	85	596.4	NSI				Surface

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This table relates to recent Surface diamond drilling of the Blue Vein Deposit undertaken by KDR at the Mt Holland project. Core sample intervals selected are variable in length (Table 2) though average at 1m. • A total of 3 Diamond drill holes for 1735.4 m have been drilled by KDR to date. • Holes were angled to optimally intersect the mineralised zones in consideration of site accessibility. • To date analysis of 188 samples have been received from the 188 samples collected and submitted for analysis. • Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing to down-hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Any discrepancies are immediately highlighted and addressed by the driller and their run sheet. • Diamond drilling has been completed to industry standard using varying sample lengths (0.3 to 1.5m) based on geological intervals, which are then crushed and pulverised to produce a ~200g pulp sub-sample to use in the assay process. • Diamond core samples are fire assayed (30g charge or 50g charge). • Visible gold is occasionally encountered in core.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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 sampled drill holes are diamond drill core holes, 3 holes are drilled from surface • These were undertaken by DDH1 Drilling contracted by KDR for work at Blue Vein • Selected holes were standard NQ 47.6mm diameter core. • The selected drill holes total lengths ranged from 502m to 637m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95%. 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. DD drilling results in high core recovery due to the competent nature of the ground. • Core samples were routinely visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. 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: • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is stored in the structure table of the database. Photography of core has not been regularly completed by previous companies, this is standard practice by Kidman Resources. • 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 a spreadsheet as its logging interface, with data recorded on multiple table files, these include geology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, orientation, fracture frequency, 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.* • *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.*	• Core is half cut with a diamond core saw. Sample intervals were defined by a qualified geologist to honour geological boundaries. All mineralised zones are sampled plus associated barren material in contact with MZs. A total of 188 samples were collected using Diamond Drilling - Half core sample sampling methods. • Kidman Resources employees the services of ALS Kalgoorlie for all assaying required in exploration programmes. A total of 134 samples were sent to ALS Kalgoorlie for sample preparation. • 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%

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		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.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For all drill core samples being reported, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 50 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 50g 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 any assay data. Single Shot Downhole 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 co-ordinates are assumed to be GDA94 zone 51 grid system. A DGPS is used to locate collar positions • a local topographic peak at Mount Holland is 473 m above sea level. • Best practice is assumed for activities which occurred prior to KDR.
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. Surface exploration and definition drilling has been drilled on a range of spacing, from 10m to 200m • The mineralisation at Blue Vein has demonstrated sufficient continuity in geological observations, but due to the 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.*	• Based on the orientation of the drillcore the true width of the interval is approximately 70% of that reported. Drill holes were lifted considerably before intersecting the ore zone in order to show true width.
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.

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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.*	• KDR has signed a binding agreement to acquire the Mt Holland gold project package of tenements. • The author is not aware of issues which may impede KDR tenure position and understands the tenements are in good standing. • No cultural heritage issues have been reported.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 1988 MEL a29739 – 1st January 1988 to the 31st December 1988, Metals Exploration Limited completed line clearing and gridding at Blue Vein • 1989 GMK a29835 - 1st January 1989 to the 31st December 1989, Gold Mines of Kalgoorlie Ltd completed a soil auger sampling program which returned a 600m long gold/arsenic anomaly. • 1990 GMK a32745 - 1st January 1990 to the 31st December 1990, no work was completed at Blue Vein during the reporting year. • 1994 GMK a41099 – 1st March 1992 to the 30th April 1994, discovery RAB and RC holes into Blue Vein North, RC HNEP061-068 • 1994 PosGold a44003 – 1st January 1994 to the 31st December 1994, Poseidon Gold Limited conducted no work at Blue Vein during the reporting period. • 1995 PosGold a47327 - 1st January 1995 to the 31st December 1995, Poseidon Gold Limited conducted no work at Blue Vein during the reporting period. • 1996 Forrestania a50902 - 1st January 1996 to the 31st December 1996, Forrestanil Gold NL completed 6652m of RC drilling at Blue Vein (HNEP067-177), surveying of all drill holes. • 1998 Forrestania a56333 - 1st January 1996 to the 30th June 1997, Forrestania completed 13 RAB holes (FBVR001-013, 587m) north of Blue Vein, 70 RAB holes (BVR299-369, 1524m) to setrilise the proposed waste dump at Blue Vein;), 2 RC drill holes were drilled north of Blue Vein (FBP001-002, 236m) and 184 RC holes were drilled at Blue Vein (HNEP178-289, 370-399, 407, 418-9, 431-469, 13454m), and 29 diamond drillholes were completed at Blue Vein (HNED001-006, 290-298, 400-401, 403-405, 408, 410-417). • 1999 Forrestania a59403 – 1st July 1998 to the 30th June 1999, Forrestania completed 110 holes at Blue Vein North (FBVR014-096, 241-267), by this stage the Blue Vein resource had been delineated and mining commenced. • 2000 Forrestania a61217 - 1st July 1999 to the 30th June 2000, Forrestania conducted no work at Blue Vein during the reporting period. • 2001 Viceroy a63427 - 1st July 2000 to the 30th June 2001, Viceroy Australia Bounty (Victoria) Pty Ltd completed 11 RC holes totally 1069m (VBVP011-016, 018-022). Viceroy was the last company to complete exploration at Blue Vein before Convergent Minerals Limited.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Regional Geology • The Forrestania Greenstone belt trends north/north-west for over 300km from Carterton (north) to Hatters Hill (South) (Harvey 2001). The belt contains two distinct geological packages. Package One is represented by a mafic-ultramafic suite intercalated with a sequence of immature clastic sediments. Package Two encompasses a mafic-ultra mafic sequence and is overlain by Package One. • Both packages are regionally folded and display a north plunging synform with steep west, and shallow east limbs (West and East ultramafic-mafic domains) with a core of Package One ultramafic-mafic-sedimentary rocks) (Harvey 2001). • The Forrestania Greenstone Belt was metamorphosed to amphibolite grade facies with localised zones of annealed (retrograde) greenschist facies. The belt is bounded by syngenetic ovoid granite-gneiss complexes. Numerous roughly east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes cross-cut the north trending granite-greenstones) (Harvey 2001). • The Eastern Domain's basal unit is a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalts (minor interflow sedimentary horizons) upon a stratigraphically younger intrusive granitoid (east). Stratigraphically above the basal basalts is an approximately 600m thick package of (from low to high) komatiitic high MgO olivine mesocumulate (Forrestaina Belt Ni host); then a komatiitic low MgO olivine mesocumulate with locally developed dolerite-gabbro differentiates and intercalated banded iron formations (BIF); then finally a unit of high MgO basalts. This stratigraphic sequence typifies the Eastern Domain (Harvey 2001). • The Western Domains' basal rocks are a thin suite of clastic metasediments which sit upon a younger intrusive granitoid (west). Stratigraphically above the basal metasediments are a thick package of (from low to high) komatiitic high MgO olivine orthocumulate; then a low MgO pyroxenite with locally developed dolerite-gabbro

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		differentiates and intercalated flow sediments; then finally a unit of high MgO basalts with intercalated flow sediments. This stratigraphic sequence typifies the Western Domain (Harvey 2001). • The Central Domain is a thick (approx. 1000m) unit consisting of psammitic/pelitic +-Garnet schists, minor graphite schists, and thin BIFs (Harvey 2001). • Major shear zones are recorded within the Forrestaina Belt and separate the three domains. The Mt Holland Shear defines the Central and Eastern Domain's contact. Likewise, the Van Uden Shear separates the Central and Western Domains. Additional shear zones are recorded as parallel and cross-cutting stratigraphy dominantly orientated north south; and north north-west to south south-east (Harvey 2001). • The Blue Vein style of mineralization is very similar to the +1.0Moz Bounty Gold Mine (historic). The mineralization type is considered BIF hosted (shear zone delivering gold rich fluid into contact with the iron rich BIF, the iron causes the gold to precipitate out of solution). Au is the only primary economic element and occurs dominantly in the BIF and minimal Au exists within quartz veins. The geology at Blue Vein consists of a Pyroxenite and Actinolite –Chlorite+-Talc Ultramafic hanging wall, a highly brecciated and sheared BIF with quartz veining host unit, and Pyroxenite/Actinolite –Chlorite+-Talc Ultramafic/mafic metasediment footwall. The deposit structurally sits within the brittle-ductile zone. High levels of alteration occurs proximal to and within the mineralized zones.
Drillhole 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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *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 Table included in Announcement
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known')*	• Mineralised widths are indicative of supergene enrichment around the main mineralized structure above the base of oxidation
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results to date are reported in the table provided from the RC drill program.
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 (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• KDR is currently undertaking a Diamond Drilling programme at Mt Holland to delineate future mining areas within the Blue Vein area. Further work on will include Geophysical, geological mapping and RC Exploration drilling

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