29 July 2014 **ASX Release**

# Maiden Resource at Home of Bullion

- **2.5MT @ 1.8% Cu, 2% Zn, 36 g/t Ag, 1.2 % Pb, 0.14 g/t Au at 0.5% CuEq6 cut off. (2.8% CuEq6)**
- **Both Main Lower Lode and South Lode remain open**
- **The company intends to consider various development and funding options with the aim of increasing the size of the HOB resource in the near future.**
- **Numerous exploration targets remain untested at both Home of Bullion and Prospect D (Cu, Ni) within the company's Barrow Creek tenement**
- **Maiden Resource located adjacent to key infrastructure shows potential for viable future**

Kidman Resources Limited (ASX: KDR, "the Company" or "Kidman") is pleased to announce a Maiden Resource for its Home of Bullion project located in the Northern Territory at Barrow Creek. The company commissioned SRK Consulting to complete the resource estimate based on drilling completed up to December 2013. No further drilling has as yet been undertaken this year and the resource remains open on the Main Lower Lode and Southern Lode.

Executive Director, Martin Donohue said," *Although there remains further work to be done at our Barrow Creek project to grow the size of the resource the company's immediate focus will be the ongoing drilling project at its highly prospective Browns Reef project in the Cobar Basin in NSW. However the company intends to review and consider all development and funding options for the Barrow Creek project, including Prospect D in order to accelerate the growth of that resource..*"

The following information comprises the work undertaken by Danny Kentwell of SRK Consulting in compiling the Maiden Resource for Home of Bullion.


Kidman Resources Limited
ABN 88 143 526 096

***Corporate Details:***
ASX Code: KDR

***Issued capital:***
114.98M ordinary shares

***Substantial Shareholders*:**
Holdex Nom 11.3M (9.82%)

***Directors:***
Non-Executive Chairman:
Garrick Higgins
Executive Director:
Martin Donohue
Non-Executive Director:
Andrew McIlwain

***Company Secretaries:***
Melanie Leydin
Justin Mouchacca

***Cash at bank – 30 June 2014***
$2.94M

***Contact Details:***

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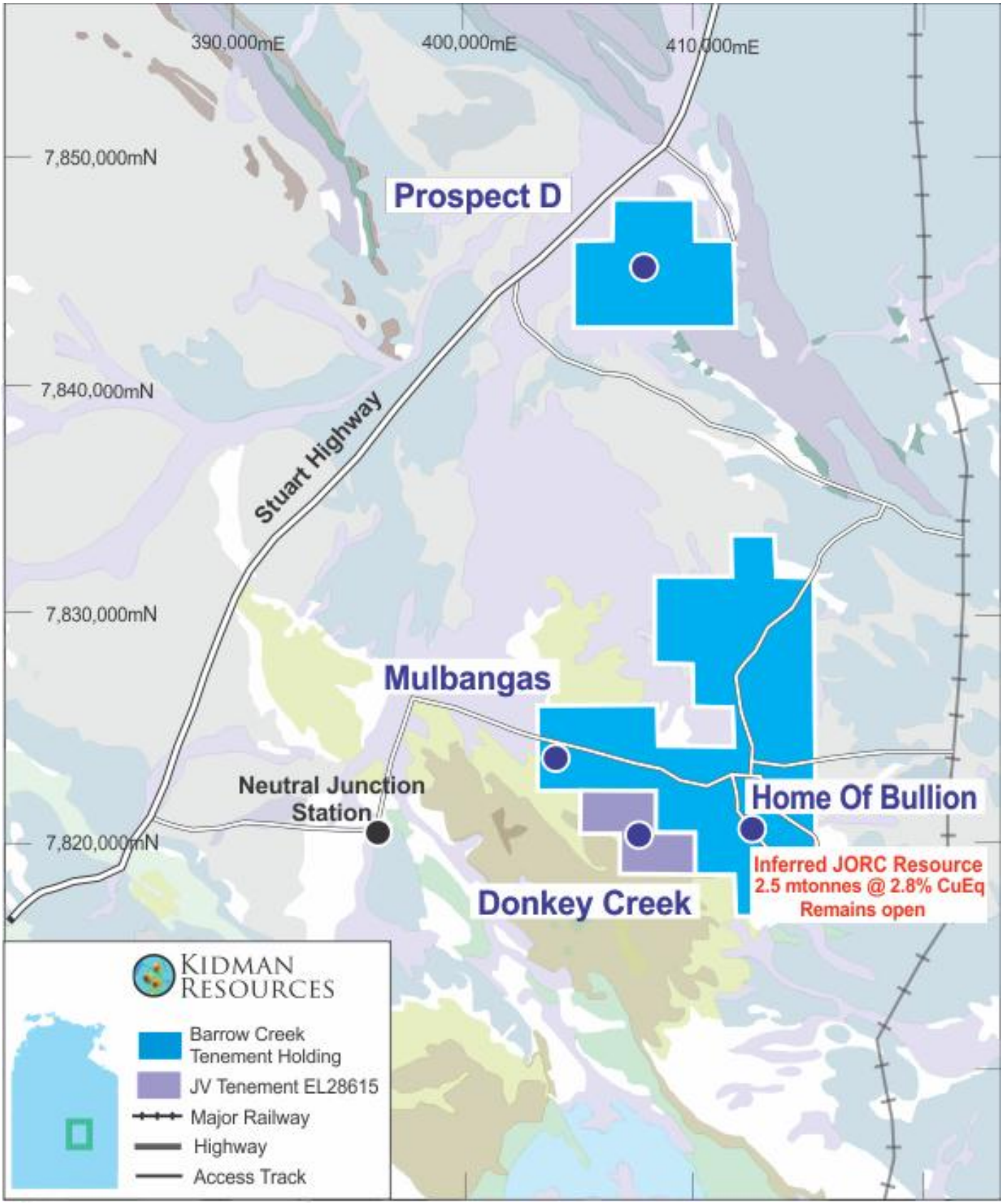
**Figure 1. Location map of Barrow Creek tenements comprising Home of Bullion**



## Introduction

SRK consulting has completed a Resource estimate for Kidman Resources Home of Bullion polymetallic deposit near Barrow Creek in the Northern Territory. The Resource is shown in **Table 0-1**, broken down by lode, weathering and classification. Sub totals for weathering state and classification are also shown.

**Table 0-1: Home of Bullion Resource July 2014**

| Load | Weath | Class | Tonnage (kt) | Density | CuEq6 (%) | CuEq3 (%) | Cu (%) | Zn (%) | Ag ppm | Pb (%) | Au ppm | Co (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Main Upper | Oxide | Indicated | 94 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 70 | 2.4 | 0.39 | 0.02 |
| Main Upper | Fresh | Indicated | 370 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 53 | 1.4 | 0.28 | 0.03 |
| Main Lower | Fresh | Inferred | 390 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 38 | 0.9 | 0.44 | 0.03 |
| South | Oxide | Inferred | 120 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 20 | 0.8 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| South | Fresh | Inferred | 1,100 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 38 | 1.3 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| South LGFW | Oxide | Inferred | 55 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 11 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| South LGFW | Fresh | Inferred | 420 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 13 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | | | **2,500** | **3.7** | **2.8** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **2.0** | **36** | **1.2** | **0.14** | **0.02** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | Oxide | | 270 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 36 | 1.3 | 0.14 | 0.01 |
| All | Fresh | | 2,200 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 36 | 1.1 | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| **Total** | | | **2,500** | **3.7** | **2.8** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **2.0** | **36** | **1.2** | **0.14** | **0.02** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | | Indicated | 470 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 56 | 1.6 | 0.30 | 0.03 |
| All | | Inferred | 2,000 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 31 | 1.0 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| **Total** | | | **2,500** | **3.7** | **2.8** | **2.5** | **1.8** | **2.0** | **36** | **1.2** | **0.14** | **0.02** |

1. Tonnages and grades are rounded to two significant figures. Discrepancies in totals may exist due to rounding.
2. Effective cut off 0.5% CuEq6. The Main and South lodes are reported at 0% CuEq6 cut off within a geological volume based on a nominal 0.5% Cu cut off. The lowest block grade in the Main and South Lodes is 1.2% CuEq6. The South Low Grade footwall (LGFW) Lode is reported at a 0.5% CuEq6 block cut off.
3. CUEQ6 = Cu + 0.19 * Zn + 81.08 *Ag + 5178 * Au + 0.2 * Pb + 2.93 * Co (all elements in ppm). CUEQ3 = Cu + 0.19 * Zn + 81.08 *Ag (all elements in ppm). Assumed prices and recoveries are as in the table below.

| Metal | Prices | Units | Recoveries |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cu | 7120 | USD / t | 90% |
| Zn | 2006 | USD / t | 60% |
| Ag | 20.2 | troy oz | 80% |
| Pb | 2085 | USD / t | 60% |
| Au | 1290 | troy oz | 80% |
| Co | 31300 | USD / t | 60% |

4. For CuEq6 the relative value contribution of each element, based on the above cost and recovery parameters and total average grades, is Cu 63%, Zn 13%, Ag 10%, Pb 8%, Au 3% and Co 2%.

The deposit consists of two Lodes, The Main Lode and the South Lode. In addition to this a South Low Grade Footwall unit, which is directly abutting the South Lode in the footwall, has been modelled. A clear discontinuity in the Main Lode grade and geometry occurs at around 200 m from surface. The Main Lode is split into two lodes, named Upper and Lower. **Figure 0-1** through to **Figure 0-6** show the geometry of the lodes and the locations of the drilling and intercepts.

## Summary of estimation details

### Lode Modelling

The geological interpretation is based primarily on examination of the Copper grades with reference also to the Zinc, Silver, Lead and Gold grades. Lithology logging was compared to grades and is also used where the choice of exact lode boundary position is not clear from the grades. In most cases there is a sharp drop in Cu grade around 0.5% Cu, which has been used to define the footwall and hangingwall boundaries used for volumetric modelling.

Most intercepts within the lodes form a single coherent interval. The lodes do show signs of breaking up at a depth of around 500 m below surface.

The South Lode footwall contains significant intervals of low grade mineralization and this zone has also been defined volumetrically as a separate unit (South FWLG). The South low grade hangingwall is the same as the South lode footwall. The South low grade footwall was defined using Copper grades >0.1% in conjunction with elevated Zinc, Silver and Lead grades.

Confidence in the continuity of the geological formation is high, with all holes that intercept the modelled formation containing significant grade at varying thicknesses.

A minimum downhole thickness of 2 m was imposed on the modelling process; however, the mineralized intervals of all but a few holes exceeded this.

### Drilling Used

Of the 108 holes, including wedges, in the Home of Bullion area 99 holes were used for estimation. Four of the original 1940's diamond holes (DDH No.1 to DDH No. 4) were not used due to collar and /or downhole survey discrepancies and the absence of assay QAQC. All of these holes did contain significant mineralised intervals consistent with the modern diamond holes and consistent with the approximate position of the main lode.

Holes HRC034, HRC036, HRC040 and HDD041 were not used due to being drilled directly down dip within the South Lode. Mineralisation in these is consistent with the south lode, however, the geometry of the hole and the nature of the samples may have introduced anomalies and bias into the volume and grade estimates.

HDD038 was not used because, although it intercepted the lode within 5 m of HDD040, the downhole position of the lode was not consistent between them. They were both within 7 m of another hole (HRC002), which was retained.

### Estimation method

The blocks were estimated using ordinary kriging implemented in the Isatis software package. Elements estimated were Cu, Zn, Ag, Pb, Au and Co. Two Copper equivalent values (CuEq) were calculated from the block estimates post estimation using the details supplied earlier in this memo.

### Additional details

For more details of the resource estimation see the entries in JORC code, 2012 edition Table 1 in Appendix A of this release.

## Possible extensions

The Main Upper Load appears to be closed out along strike and down dip. The Main Lower Lode is open in all directions but appears to be fragmenting and dropping in grade at depth.

The South Lode appears to be closed to the SSE near the surface but is open along strike to the SSE at depth. It also appears to be closed to the NNW; however, a small offset lode seen in two holes near the surface to the NNW remains open.

Historical reports from the 1940s indicate the presence of an "East Lode" within 100 m of the eastern end of the Main Lode, but this has not been investigated, located or drilled to date.

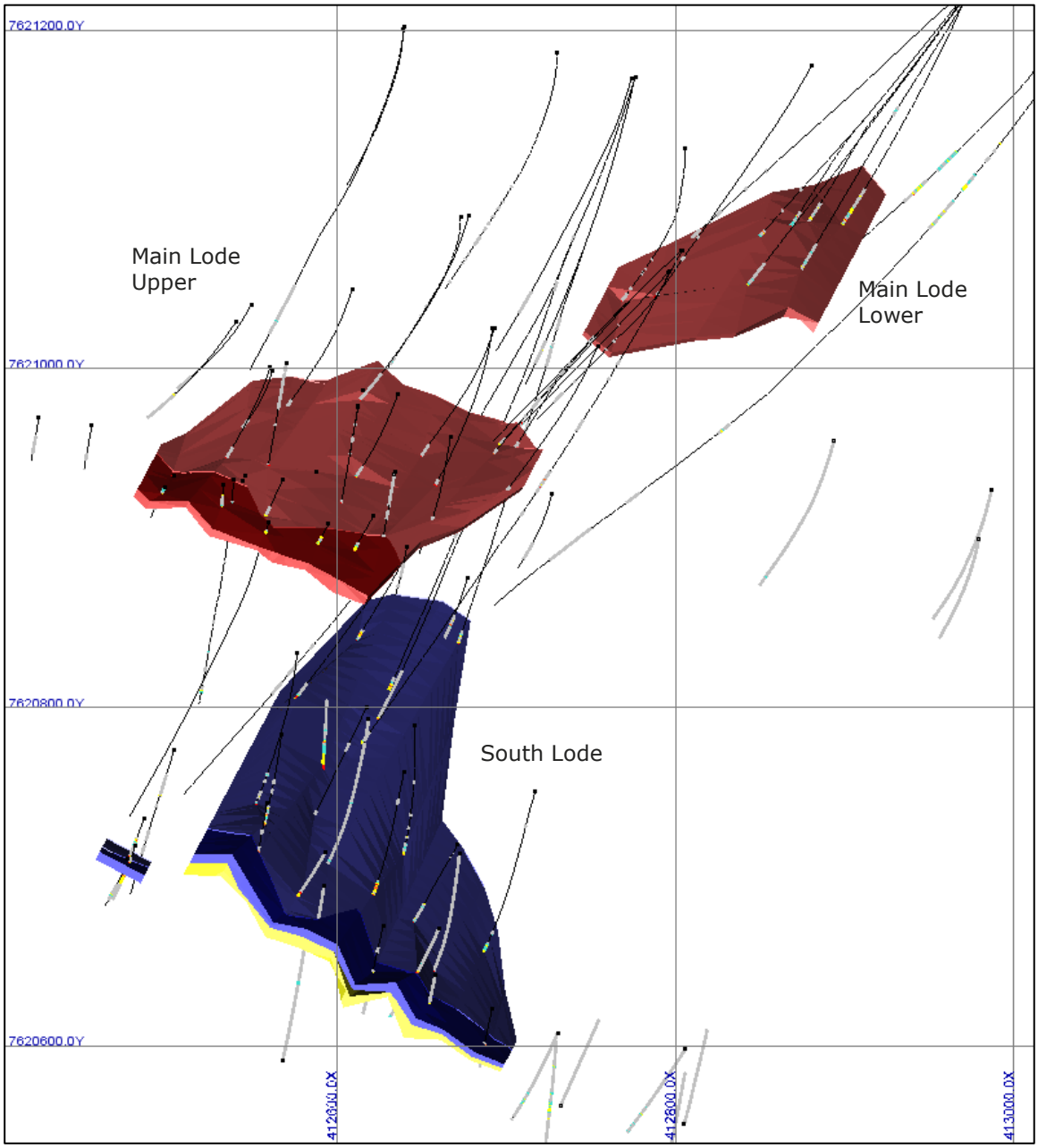



**Figure 0-1: Plan View**

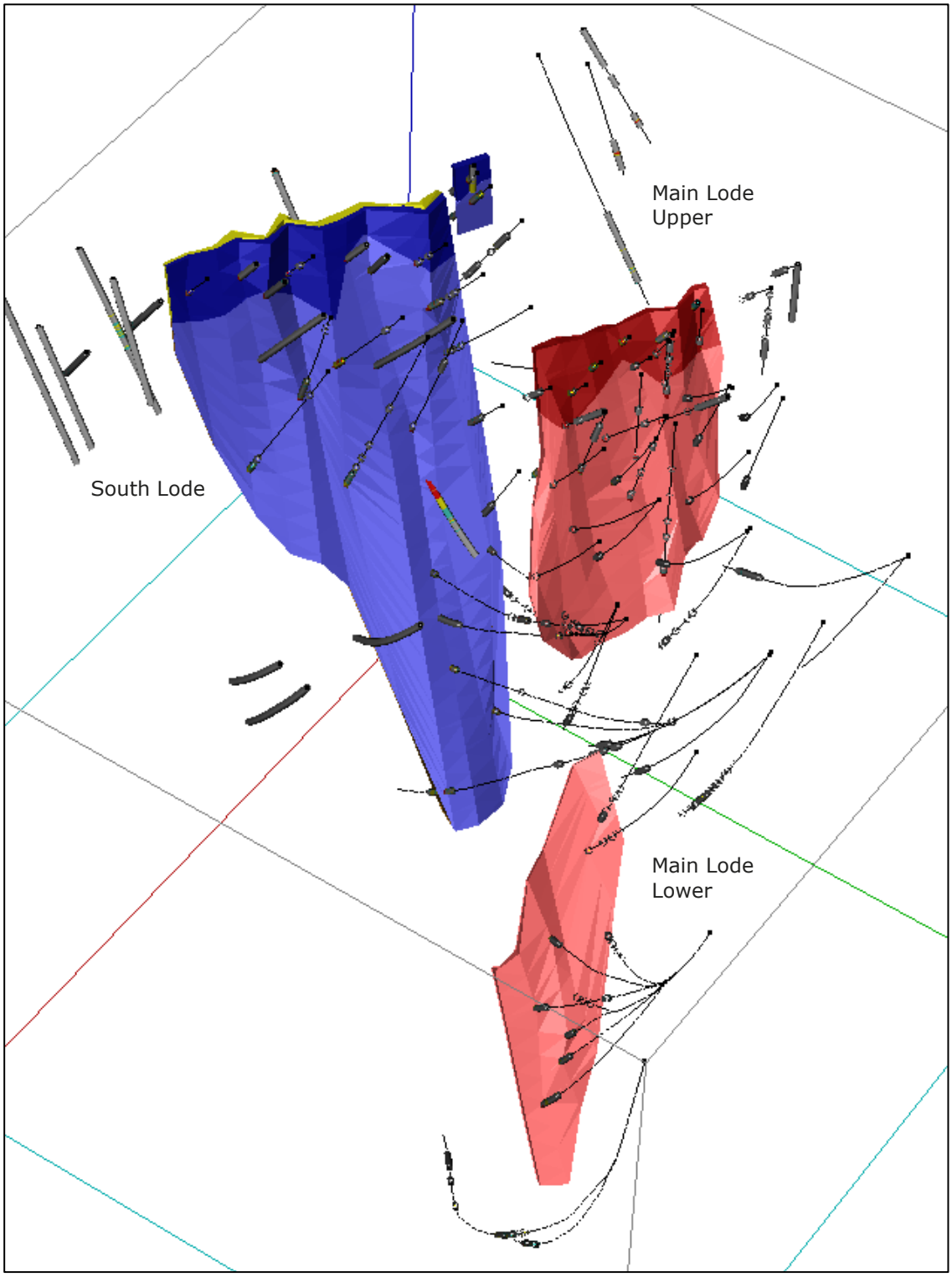



**Figure 0-2: 3D Perspective looking SW from above.**

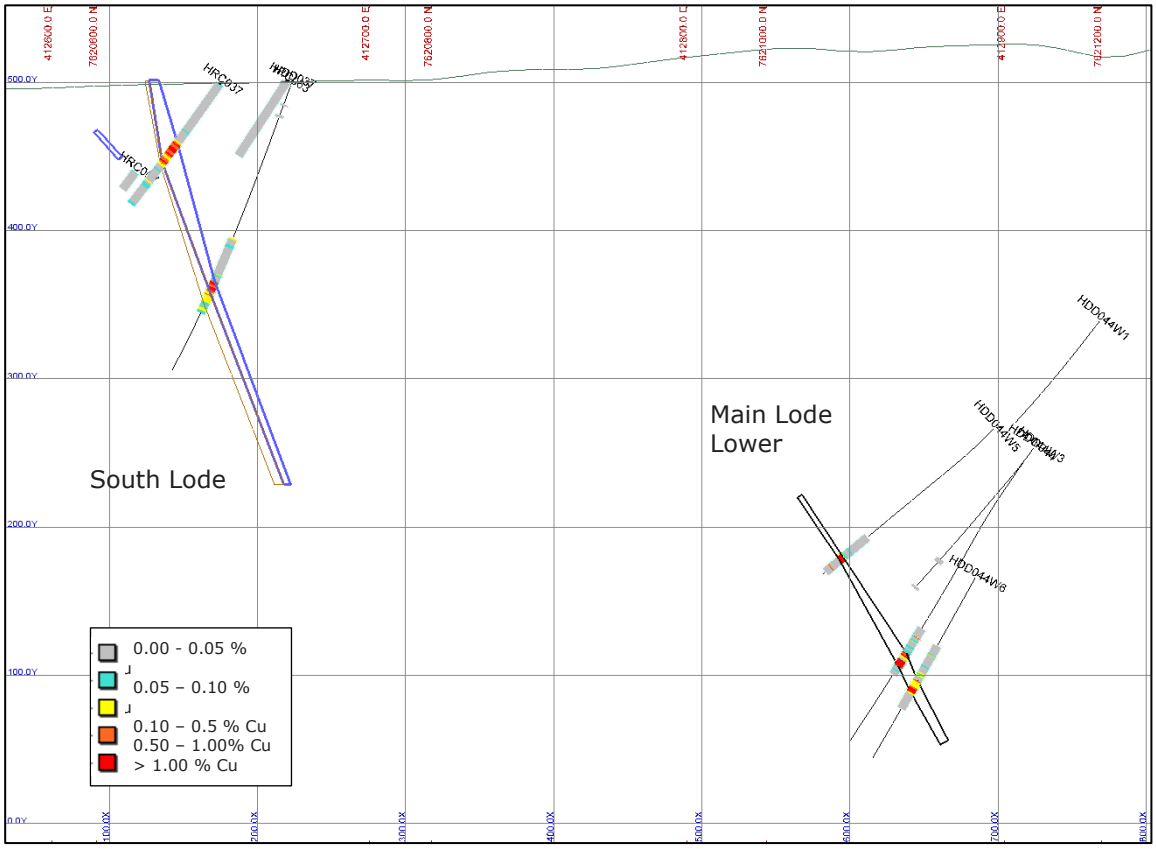



**Figure 0-3: Section 260 NNE**

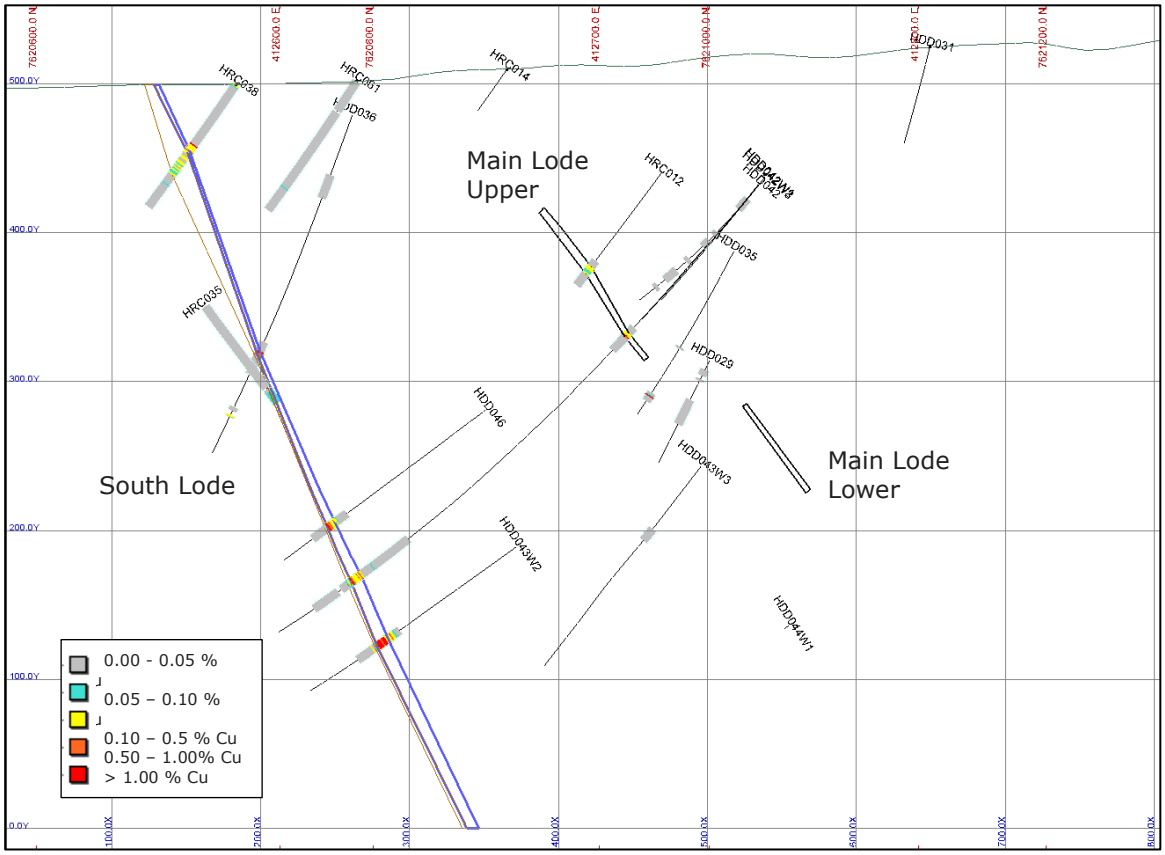



**Figure 0-4: Section 340NNE**

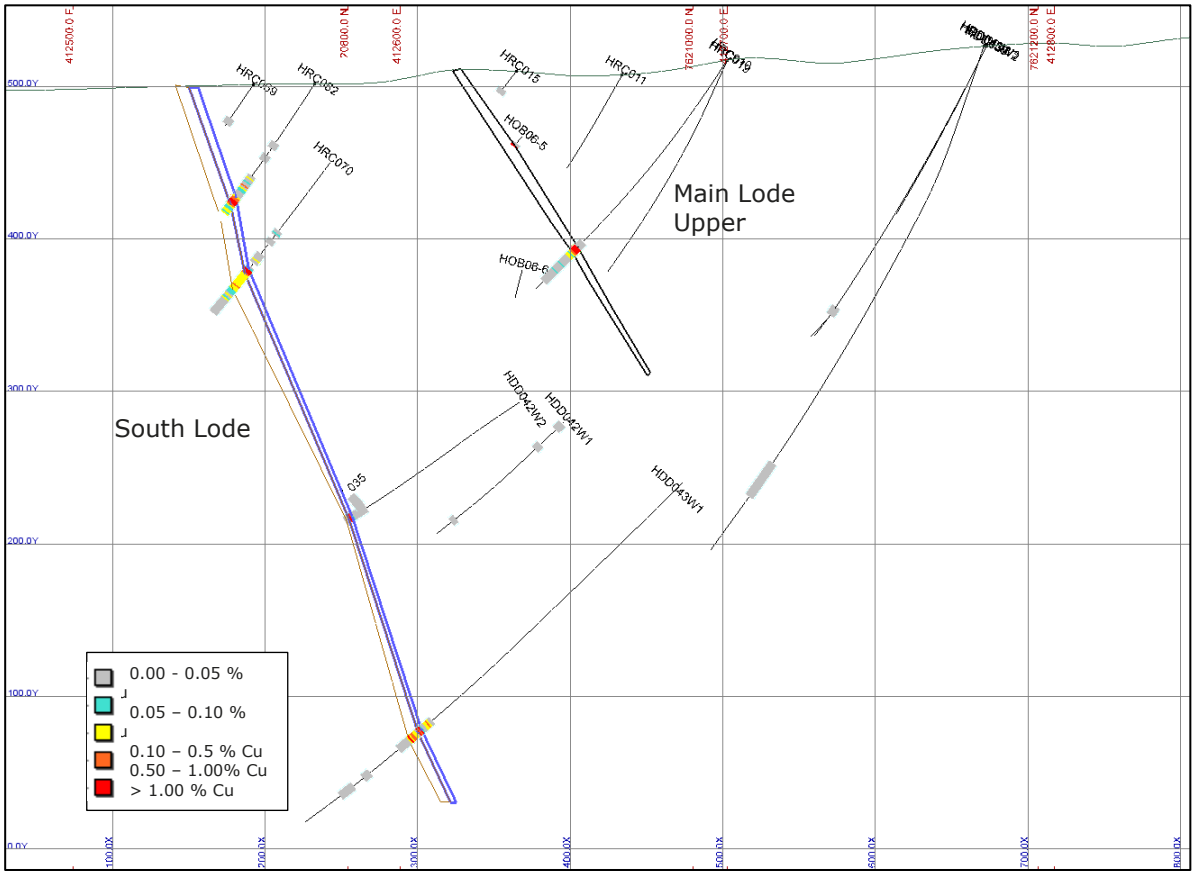



**Figure 0-5: Section 380 NNE**

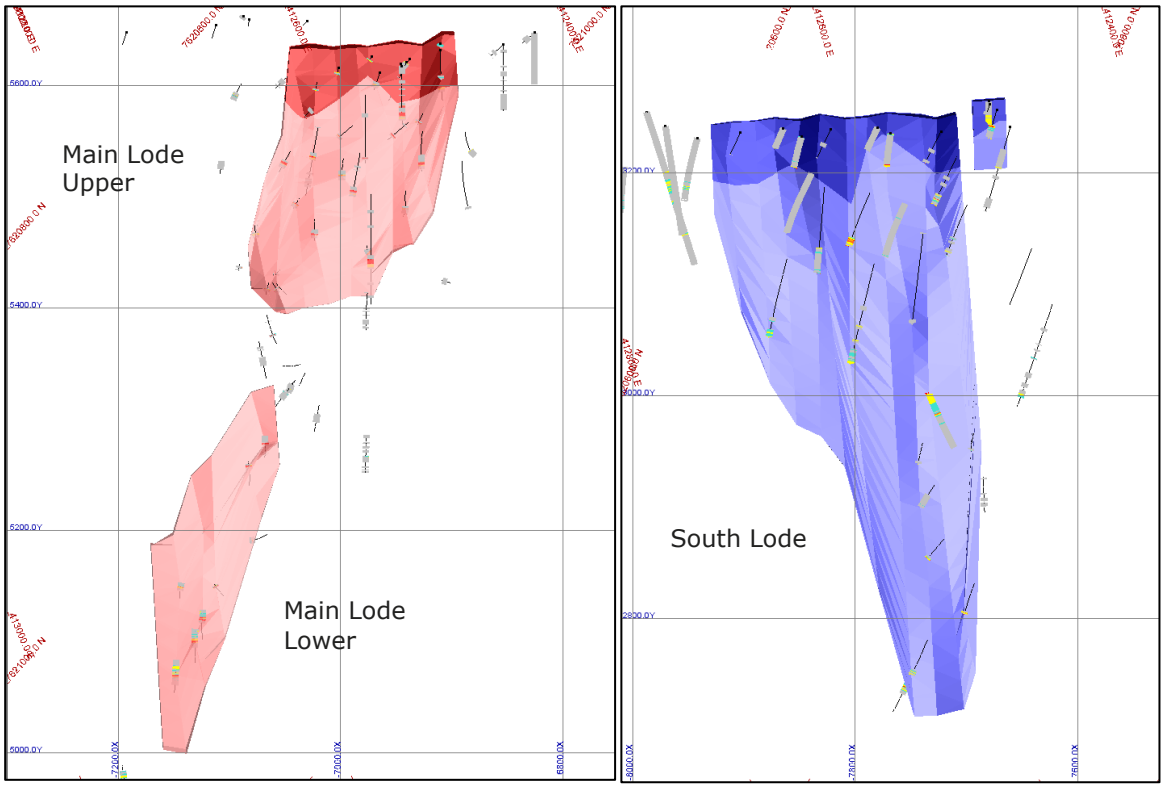



**Figure 0-6: Inclined Section in the plane of the Main Lode (Left) and Inclined section in the plane of the South Lode (right)**

***Company Background***

Kidman Resources Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on base and precious metals. The company has a strong focus on regions and projects that show potential for high grade ore deposits that may be developed into high margin mining operations.

Its flagship assets are the 100% owned Browns Reef base metal project located near Lake Cargelligo in NSW and the Home of Bullion Copper project located near Barrow Creek in the Northern Territory of Australia. Both projects are close to significant infrastructure***.***

Kidman also holds a portfolio of highly prospective projects in central New South Wales.

**For more information please contact;**

Martin Donohue (Executive Director)

Email: info@kidmanresources.com.au

***Competent Persons Statement***

*The information in this report that relates to the Home of Bullion Mineral Resource is based on information compiled by Mr Danny Kentwell, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Kentwell is a full time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia).*

*Mr Kentwell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Kentwell consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

# Appendix A - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • The Home of Bullion prospect was sampled using both Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling techniques.<br>• 108 drillholes have been completed on a nominal 50 m x 50 m grid spacing. A total of 99 holes have been used in the definition of the resource at home of bullion, the 9 holes that were not used was due to survey discrepancies or bias due to intersection angle with mineralisation. The holes have been angled to optimally test the mineralised zones and modelled conductor plates. Generally, most drill holes have been angled towards the SSW.<br>• The drillhole locations were picked up and surveyed by survey contractors. Initial RC drilling identified the target and diamond core was used to delineate further extensions to the project. The RC samples were collected by cone or riffle splitter. Diamond core was used to obtain high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under Kidman procedures and QAQC measures as per industry best practice.<br>• Diamond core is HQ , NQ2 and NQ3 size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2 m to 1.4 m), cut into half (NQ2) or half (HQ) core to give sample weights under 5 kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP/OES, ICP/MS or FA/AAS (Au, Pt, Pd) finish.<br>• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample for assaying as above. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diametre, 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.).* | • Reverse Circulation and Diamond drilling accounts for 100% of the current drilling at Home of Bullion. Hole depths range from 20m to 1134.6 m. The core was oriented using Reflex ACT orientation tools, with 75% of orientations rated as "good", this is an assessment made when two continuous runs are joined together and the orientation line is within 5 degrees of the next orientation mark. |
| ***Drill sample*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip* | • Diamond core and RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***recovery*** | *sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | Overall recoveries are >95% for Home of Bullion and there are no core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core at Home of Bullion is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers.<br>• RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The Home of Bullion mineralisation is primarily defined by diamond core drilling, which has high recoveries. The massive sulphide style of mineralisation and the consistency of the mineralised intervals are considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • 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. All drill holes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between 0 m to 60 m. RC samples were logged on a one metre basis. Both the dry sample and washed, sieved chips were logged. A small sample of washed and sieved chips from each metre drilled was stored in labelled plastic chip trays. Diamond core was logged over varying intervals, dependent on observed changes for the variable under investigation (e.g. lithology, alteration etc.). The geological logs were carefully compiled with appropriate attention to detail, geologists being equipped with a set of KDR standard logging codes.<br>• Kidman Resources utilises Field Marshall as its logging interface, with data recorded on multiple table files, these include geology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, fracture frequency, veining and recovery.<br>• Geotechnical logging at Home of Bullion was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). 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. All drill holes were logged in full, apart from rock roller diamond hole pre-collar intervals of between 20 m to 60 m depth (Home of Bullion) and in zones where no core was recovered due to down hole motor work. |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* | • Core for Home of Bullion was cut in half (NQ2) and half core (HQ) onsite using an automatic core saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the core. RC samples were collected on the rig using cone or rifle splitters. All samples in mineralised zones were dry. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***preparation*** | • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • The sample preparation of diamond core for Home of Bullion follows industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10 mm followed by pulverisation of the entire sample (total prep) using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. The sample preparation for RC samples is identical, without the coarse crush stage. |
| ***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.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometres, 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.*<br>• *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.* | • The analytical techniques used a four acid digest multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish (25 gram FA/AAS for precious metals).<br>• The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based samples. The method approaches total dissolution of most minerals. Total sulphur is assayed by combustion furnace.<br>• Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75 micron was being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in house procedures.<br>• Certified reference materials, having a suitable range of values, were inserted as random blind submissions. Results highlight that sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples reveals that precision of samples is within acceptable limits. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • The Managing Director of Kidman has visually verified significant intersections in diamond core from Home of Bullion. Primary data was collected for the HOB project using a set of standard Field Marshall templates on Toughbook laptop computers using lookup codes. The information was sent to Geobase for validation and compilation into an SQL database server. |
| ***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.* | • Hole collar locations for all holes were surveyed by BBS Surveyors of Alice Springs using DGPS using the MGA94coordinate system. Expected accuracy is + or –30 mm for easting, northing and elevation coordinates.<br>• Down hole surveys used single shot or multi shot readings during drilling (at 30 m |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | intervals or 6 m intervals for multi shot surveys), Reflex and Ranger survey tools were used during drill programs. Stated accuracy is +-0.25° in azimuth and+-0.05° in inclination. QC involved offsite calibration on a regular basis for drill programs.<br>• Soil and rock chip sample locations were surveyed using hand-held GPS. The grid system for Home of Bullion is MGA_GDA94, Zone 53 Topographic surface for Home of Bullion was prepared from 2012 Lidar 50 cm contours. |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • The nominal drill hole spacing is 50 m (northing) by 50 m (easting) in the core of the prospect, and is up to 100 m by 100m on the margins. The mineralised domains for Home of Bullion have demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade observations to support future definition of Mineral Resources and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have nominally been of metre lengths for RC drilling and range from 0.4 to 1.5 m in Diamond drilling, this is to ensure samples do not cross geological boundaries and the sample weight is sufficient for assay. |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • The prospect is drilled towards grid South at angles varying from 160°and 230° to intersect the mineralised zones at a close to perpendicular relationship for the bulk of the prospect. Structural logging based on oriented core indicates that main sulphide controls are largely perpendicular to drill direction. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the Home of Bullion data. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Chain of custody is managed by Kidman. Samples for Home of Bullion are stored on site and either delivered by Kidman personnel to the sample preparation lab of ALS Alice Springs and then to the assay laboratory in Perth, or collected from site by Couriers and delivered to ALS Alice Springs, then to the Perth assay laboratory. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • An internal review of the sampling techniques and data was conducted by Kidman in November 2012 as part of due diligence protocols in preparation for the recommencement of exploration activities in 2013. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Mineral*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and* | • Home of Bullion and Prospect D are located wholly within Exploration Licence |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***tenement and land tenure status*** | *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.*<br>• *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.* | EL23186. The tenement is held by Kidman Barrow Creek Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kidman Resources Ltd.<br>• An exclusion zone exists to the South West of the Home of Bullion Prospect. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Ward (1925): The earliest available record on the Home of Bullion prospect is by the South Australian Government Geologist (Ward, 1925) who examined the workings in July and September 1925.<br>• Madigan (1934): The earliest detailed records of the mine geology, exploratory underground mine development, ore reserves and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits are given by Madigan (1934). Commissioned by Central Australian Silver, Lead & Copper Mining Company NL, he undertook a property examination on 21-24 August 1934.<br>• Blanchard (1936): Blanchard (1936) inspected the property for the Mt Isa Mines Limited (owned by American Smelting and Refining Company). He provides interesting details on transportation, water supply and costs at that time, as well as valuable information on the general geology, exploratory underground development and mineral potential.<br>• Hossfeld (1937): The next currently available record of the general geology, aerial photography, mine geology, underground workings, mineral potential, water supply and ore treatment of the Home of Bullion copper deposits is given by Hossfeld (1937), as part of the investigations carried out by the Geophysical Survey of Northern Australia.<br>• Sullivan (1950): After a gap of 13 years the next available reports on the Home of Bullion mine were those by Sullivan, Brittingham and Thomson in 1950. Sullivan briefly summarised the main features of the general geology, mine geology, mine workings and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits.<br>• Thomson (1950): Thomson (1950) undertook an eight day field examination, magnetometre survey and sampling assessment for Zinc Corporation Limited in May 1950. He summarised the main features of the general geology, mine geology, workings and production, mining operation and mineral potential of the Home of Bullion copper deposits. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • Brittingham (1950): In a preliminary metallurgical report on flotation of the Home of Bullion mineralisation, Brittingham (1950) provides some interesting facts on previous exploratory underground mine development as well as on two completed diamond drill holes.<br>• Bell (1953, 1954): The Bureau of Mineral Resources' Resident Geologist at Alice Springs (Bell, 1953) undertook an assessment of Home of Bullion mine.<br>• Australian Geophysical (1965b): In 1965 a private company (Australian Geophysical Pty. Ltd.) undertook geophysical surveys (mainly induced polarisation) and soil sampling by shallow drilling over the Home of Bullion mine.<br>• Drown (1992): Aberfoyle Resources Limited examined the abandoned Home of Bullion in 1992 to assess the regional potential of EL 6910 which surrounded the MLC's covering the old mine workings.<br>• Goldstake Exploration Inc. (2001-2012): Goldstake undertook an initial diamond drilling programme in June-August 2006. It comprised 15 drill holes totaling 1,406 m on both the northern and southern groups of lodes. Seven of the drill holes failed to intersect the targeted lodes, |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Barrow Creek lies on the SW margin of the Late Proterozoic to Palaeozoic Georgina Basin. Block faulting during the Tertiary has produced a number of small non-marine basins in central Australia. Also preserved are relics of a Tertiary silicified land surface. A thin Quaternary veneer of soil, sand and gravel covers most of the lowland area in the region. The sulphide mineralisation appears to be VMS in origin with a large structural control on zones of higher grade. |
| ***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:*<br>  ○ *Easting and northing of the drill hole collar.*<br>  ○ *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar.*<br>  ○ *Dip and azimuth of the hole.*<br>  ○ *Down hole length and interception depth.*<br>  ○ *Hole length.*<br>• *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* | • Results have previously been released for the Drilling at Home of Bullion, no new results have been included in the resource estimation. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No exploration results released in this report |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • The prospect is composed of two lodes moderately to steeply North East dipping. The fans of drillholes are inclined between -55 and -85 to the south to allow intersection angles with the mineralized zones approximate to the true width. |
| ***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.* | • See attached memo. |
| ***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.* | • See previous ASX releases. |
| ***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;* | • Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur, and Magnesium. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all diamond drill holes for recovery, RQD and number of defects (per interval). Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, texture, shape, roughness and fill material is |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | stored in the structure table of the database. |
| ***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).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • An MMP has been submitted to the Department of Mines and Energy in the Northern Territory. This plan enables the drilling of up to 36 holes to test extensions laterally and down dip of the current mineralised positions as well as other targets within the Home of Bullion Prospect that are of structural and geological interest. |

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Database integrity*** | • *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*<br>• *Data validation procedures used.* | • The database was managed by an external database management company which regularly updated and checked the data integrity. SRK checked for but found no database integrity errors upon import of the data into our software. (missing intervals, overlapping intervals, duplicated intervals, out of range assays, etc.)<br>• Limited spot checks were carried out comparing original lab assay reports with the database and no errors were found. |
| ***Site visits*** | • *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*<br>• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.* | • SRK has not completed a site visit . There is sufficient evidence from current publicly released exploration results, current core photography, historical reports, and discussion with Kidman staff that have been on site for SRK to be satisfied with physical existence of the deposit. A site visit would not have added any relevant knowledge that could not have been gained from review of existing data and reports and from discussion with Kidman staff. |
| ***Geological interpretation*** | • *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*<br>• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*<br>• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.* | • The geological interpretation is based primarily on examination of the Copper grades with reference also to the Zinc, Silver, Lead and Gold grades. Lithology logging was compared to grades and is also used where the choice of exact lode boundary position in not clear from the grades.<br>• In most cases there is a sharp drop in Cu grade around 0.5% Cu, which has been used to define the footwall and hangingwall boundaries used for volumetric modeling.<br>• The deposit comprises two primary, discrete, steeply-dipping lodes named the Main Lode and the South Lode.<br>• Most intercepts within the lodes form a single coherent interval. The lodes do show signs of breaking up at a depth of around 500 m below surface.<br>• A clear discontinuity in the Main Lode grade and geometry occurs at around 200 m |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | from surface. Main Lode is split into two lodes, named Upper and Lower.<br>• The South Lode footwall contains significant intervals of low grade mineralization and this zone has also been defined volumetrically as a separate unit (South FWLG). The South low grade hangingwall being the same as the South lode footwall, the South low grade footwall was defined using a Copper grades >0.1% in conjunction with elevated Zinc, Silver and Lead grades.<br>• Confidence in the continuity of the geological formation is high, with all holes intercepting the modeled formation containing significant grade at varying thicknesses.<br>• A minimum downhole thickness of 2m was imposed on the modeling process; however, the mineralized intervals of all but a few holes exceeded this. |
| ***Dimensions*** | • *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.* | • The Main Lode outcrops at surface and is approximately 160 m in length at surface along strike. Approximate average true thickness is 4 m. It is formed by two sections, upper and lower with the upper terminating approximately 200 m below surface. There is around a 20 m vertical gap before the Main lower unit starts and the Main lower unit terminates at approximately 500 m below surface.<br>• The South Lode outcrops at surface and has a surface strike length of around 220 m. Approximate average true thickness is 3 m. The strike length reduces with depth and the lode terminates at approximately 500 m below surface. |
| ***Estimation and modelling techniques*** | • *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parametres and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parametres used.*<br>• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*<br>• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*<br>• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*<br>• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* | • The estimation was calculated using Ordinary kriging into three domains, Main, South and South FWLG.<br>• Copper, Zinc, Silver, Lead, Gold and Cobalt were estimated.<br>• Oxide and Fresh material was estimated in the same pass utilising a soft boundary between the weathering state volumes so that blocks grades were allowed to be influenced by samples grades in both weathered and fresh material.<br>• Variography was completed on the Copper only as this is the major economic element. Trial modeling of Zinc and Silver experimental variograms showed similar ranges and structure to Copper. A Gaussian transform was used to enable variogram modeling, together with a subsequent back transform of the variogram model. All elements were then estimated with the same variogram model. The variogram model showed a relative nugget of 40% with an initial structure at around 15 m and a final range of around 50 m. The model showed no obvious anisotropy within the plane of the lode.<br>• The two lodes have slightly different geochemistry, with a notable absence of gold in the South lode.<br>• In the Main lode copper is strongly correlated with Silver, Gold and Cobalt, while Zinc and Lead are still positively correlated with Copper but to a lesser extent.<br>• In the South Lode, Copper is strongly correlated with Silver and Lead and to a lesser extent with Zinc and Cobalt.<br>• Block size was 20 x 5 x 20 metres (X,Y, Z) and a proportional model was used to |

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.<br>• Any assumptions about correlation between variables.<br>• Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.<br>• Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.<br>• The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>compute precise volumes and tonnages. The average block grade was calculated from the domain grades weighted according to the proportion of each domain in the block. .<br>• No top cutting or grade capping has been used as there were no significant outliers for any of the elements estimated.<br>• Model validation included visual inspection in 3D of wireframes and estimated block grades, comparison of sample and block statistics, examination of estimation quality parametres, and comparison of wireframe volumes with block volumes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.7Moisture</td><td>• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>• Dry tonnages are estimated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parametres</td><td>• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parametres applied.</td><td>• The Main and South Lodes use a geological cut-off, meaning that all material within the modeled wireframe volumes is reported. The South LGFW unit is reported at 0.5% Copper equivalent (CuEq6)<br>• Both CuEq6 and CuEq3, as well as the six estimated elements, are reported. CuEq6 and CuEq3 were calculated from the block estimates on a block by block basis.<br>• Copper equivalent is calculated as follows;<br>CUEQ6 = Cu + 0.19 * Zn + 81.08 *Ag + 5178 * Au + 0.2 * Pb + 2.93 * Co (all elements in ppm)<br>CUEQ3 = Cu + 0.19 * Zn + 81.08 *Ag (all elements in ppm)<br>
<table>
<tr><th>Assumed</th><th>Prices</th><th></th><th>Recoveries</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cu</td><td>7120</td><td>USD / t</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zn</td><td>2006</td><td>USD / t</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>20.2</td><td>troy oz</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pb</td><td>2085</td><td>USD / t</td><td>60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>1290</td><td>troy oz</td><td>80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>31300</td><td>USD / t</td><td>60%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining</td><td>• The model is not designed for detailed mine planning purposes but for global grade and tonnage scoping level studies.<br>• It is assumed that open cut methods may be appropriate for the portion of the deposit within 100 m of surface and that underground mining methods could be utilized for the remainder.<br>• A minimum downhole thickness of 2 m was imposed on the modeling process;</td></tr>
</table>

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parametres when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.* | however, the mineralized interval of all but a few holes exceeded this.<br>• Scoping level pit optimization trials were done on preliminary models using current cost and price parameters and these indicated operational cash flow positive pits (exclusive of capital costs) could be achieved within the top 100 m of the deposit.<br>• Historical reports indicate small scale oxide mining during the 1940s where ore has hand selected. Shafts and drives were mined but exact tonnages are not known.<br>No significant voids were encountered during the modern drilling campaigns.<br>Any tonnages removed by past mining activities are assumed to be insignificant for the purposes of this Resource. |
| ***Metallurgical factors or assumptions*** | • *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parametres made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.* | • Recoveries used for CuEq calculations are assumed from SRK's experience with similar deposits.<br>• Preliminary metallurgical testing has been completed by ALS on two small composites each from two holes. This showed:<br>  • 1. Good Copper flotation yielding good grades and high recovery for both Lodes.<br>  • 2. Further test work required to improve Zinc and Lead recoveries.<br>  • 3. Significant differences in mineralogy between the Main and South Lodes with the Main load containing abundant magnetite and only minor pyrite while the South lode contains only minor magnetite but significant pyrite. |
| ***Environmental factors or assumptions*** | • *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.* | • No environmental studies on mining aspects have been completed to date. |
| ***Bulk density*** | • *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* | • Bulk density measurements were made on specifically targeted mineralised intercepts. These are considered to be representative of the majority of the modeled mineralization.<br>• The weight in water/weight in air method was used, utilizing a wire cradle to contain all fragments of measured intervals from Half NQ core. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*<br>• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.* | • 247 individual measurements were made on intervals of an average 0.24 m length, totaling 59.4 m of resource material.<br>• Average dry bulk densities for 6 different density domains were applied with values ranging between 2.67 in the oxide to 4.23 for the lower main density domain. |
| ***Classification*** | • *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*<br>• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*<br>• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* | • No issues were identified with the recovery, drilling or sampling procedures or with the assay QAQC checks (duplicates repeats, blanks etc.).<br>• Bulk density determinations are reasonably comprehensive and well spread across the lodes.<br>• Drill spacing of 20 m – 40 m in the Main upper domain is generally less than that of the variogram range of 50m.<br>• Drill spacing in the upper portion of the South is around 40 m – 60 m with larger down dip spacing compared to the Main.<br>• Drill spacing in the lower Main and the lower portion of the South is limited to one or two holes along strike.<br>• Continuity of the thickness of the South FWLG is poor.<br>• Both Main and South Lode mineralisation show a tendency to disseminate and drop in grade at depths beyond 400 m from surface.<br>• The majority of the deposit has been classified as Inferred due to the lack of confidence in the grade and geological continuity and extrapolation at depth.<br>• The Upper Main Oxide and Fresh have been classified as Indicated due to the tighter drill spacing and the existence of drilling that minimises extrapolation along the strike and depth extents. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.* | • The Resource estimation has been internally peer reviewed by SRK. |
| ***Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence*** | • *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and* | • The model is not designed for detailed mine planning purposes but for global grade and tonnage scoping level studies.<br>• Estimation quality parameters, such as the kriging slope of regression, are used to assess the relative accuracy of local block estimates. The closer the kriging slope of regression is to 1 the better the local block estimate. However, this does not mean that the global grade and tonnage curves are correct as local accuracy and global block distribution accuracy are conflicting aspirations.<br>• The average kriging slope of regression for the Indicated material is 0.46. The average for the Inferred material is 0.26 |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | *confidence of the estimate.*<br>• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*<br>• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.* | • There has been no modern mining of the deposit. |