29th April 2015

ASX Release

Kidman Resources Limited
ABN 88 143 526 096

Corporate Details:
ASX Code: KDR

Issued capital:
119.61M ordinary shares

***Substantial Shareholders*:**
Holdex Nominees - 11.3m (9.45%)

Directors:
Non-Executive Chairman:
Garrick Higgins
Managing Director:
Martin Donohue
Non-Executive Director:
Brad Evans

Chief Operating Officer (COO):
Tony Davis

Chief Financial Officer (CFO):
Melanie Leydin

Company Secretaries:
Justin Mouchacca
Melanie Leydin

Contact Details:
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Website:
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Kidman acquires WA Gold projects

Highlights:

- **Kidman to acquire initial 80% stake in the Burbanks Gold Mine and Coolgardie North gold project near Coolgardie for $3m plus $2.4m in working capital**
- **Kidman has option to increase ownership to 100%**
- **Extensive mineralisation outlined at both projects with outstanding exploration potential**
- **Burbanks historic production of 820,000t at 13.9 gpt for 366,340 oz'**
- **Appointment of Mr Tony Davis as COO and Ms Melanie Leydin as CFO**
- **Kidman plans to be in production within three months aiming for 20-25,000oz in first year**
- **Cashflow will be used to grow resources and increase production beyond year one**
- **Ore to be processed at the nearby Greenfields Mill**

Kidman Resources (ASX: KDR) ("Kidman or "the company") is pleased to advise that it has agreed to acquire the Burbanks gold mine located near Coolgardie in Western Australia (WA) in a move which will see it generating production and cashflow within the September quarter.

Burbanks is currently producing on a reduced scale under private ownership and the recent extensive mine development has opened access to mineralised zones both in the Christmas open pit and Birthday Gift underground.

Drilling has outlined further extensive gold mineralisation at both Burbanks and Coolgardie North and there is outstanding exploration potential at both projects.

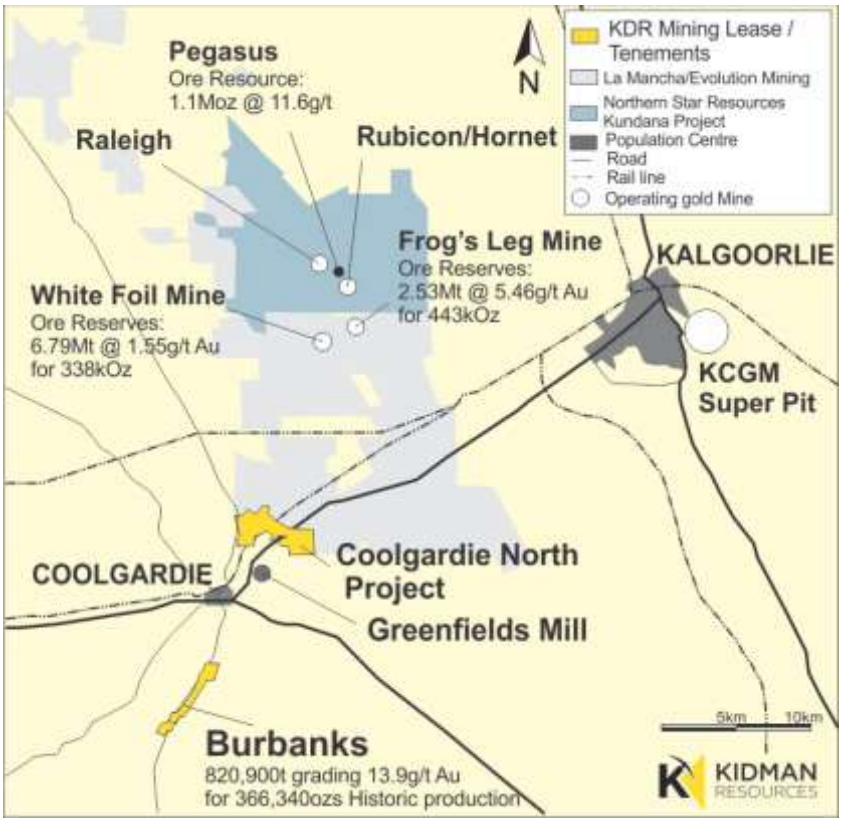
Released on ASX

Kidman's schedule at Burbanks allows for a short break in production while both RC and diamond drilling is undertaken to upgrade mineralised zones to JORC compliant Resource and Reserve status both in the open pit and underground. Under this timetable processing will start in the September quarter at the nearby Greenfields Mill with a view to producing 20-25,000oz in the first year.

Under the agreement, Kidman will pay private company Blue Tiger Mines Pty Ltd (BTM) $3 million for an 80 per cent stake in the Burbanks Mine and the nearby Coolgardie North gold project which includes the Gunga open pit mine.

Kidman will also inject $2.4 million to a total working capital pool of $3 million to help fund resource definition drilling and the stage one mining plan at Burbanks

PROJECT LOCATIONS



Ore will be processed at the Greenfields Mill which utilises both gravity and CIL with annual capacity of up to 1.2 mtpa. The mill is strategically located between both Burbanks and Coolgardie North and is only 13km from Burbanks.

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BURBANKS PROJECT

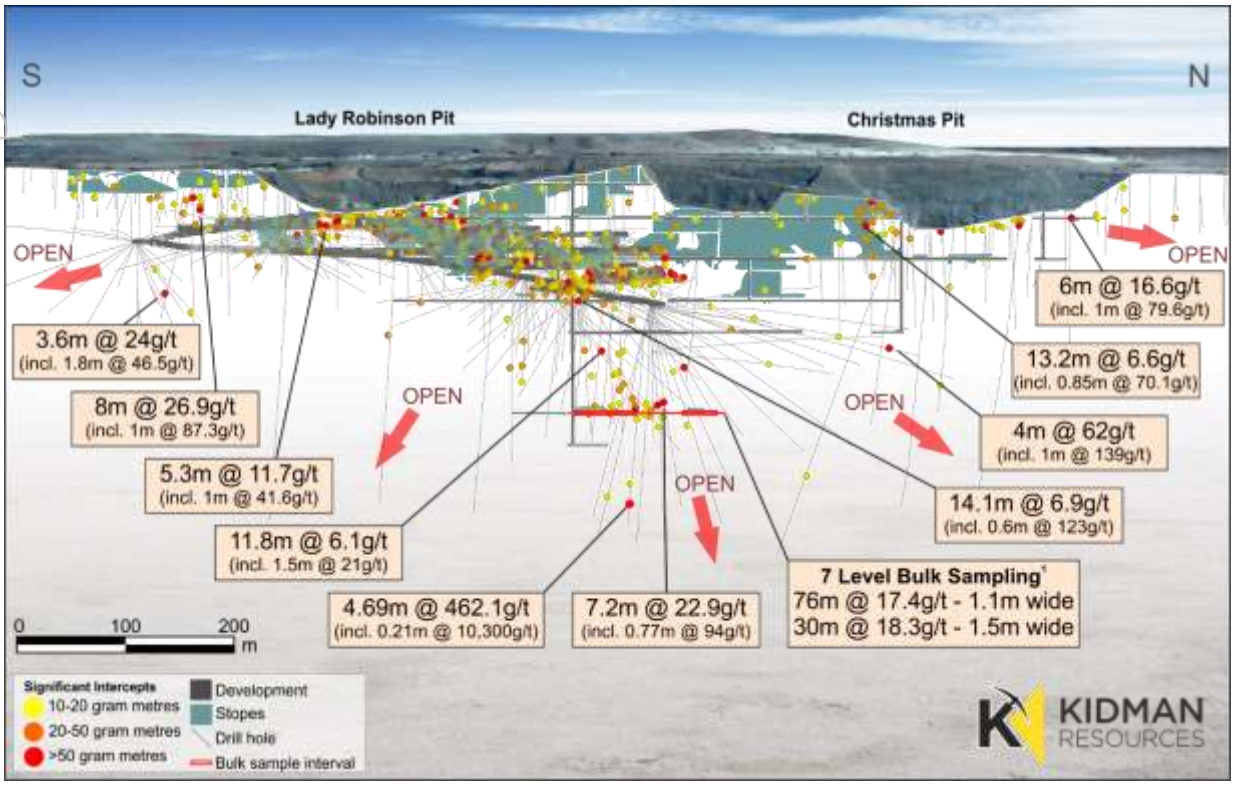


Figure 1: Burbanks Mine Longsection with historic significant drilling intercepts

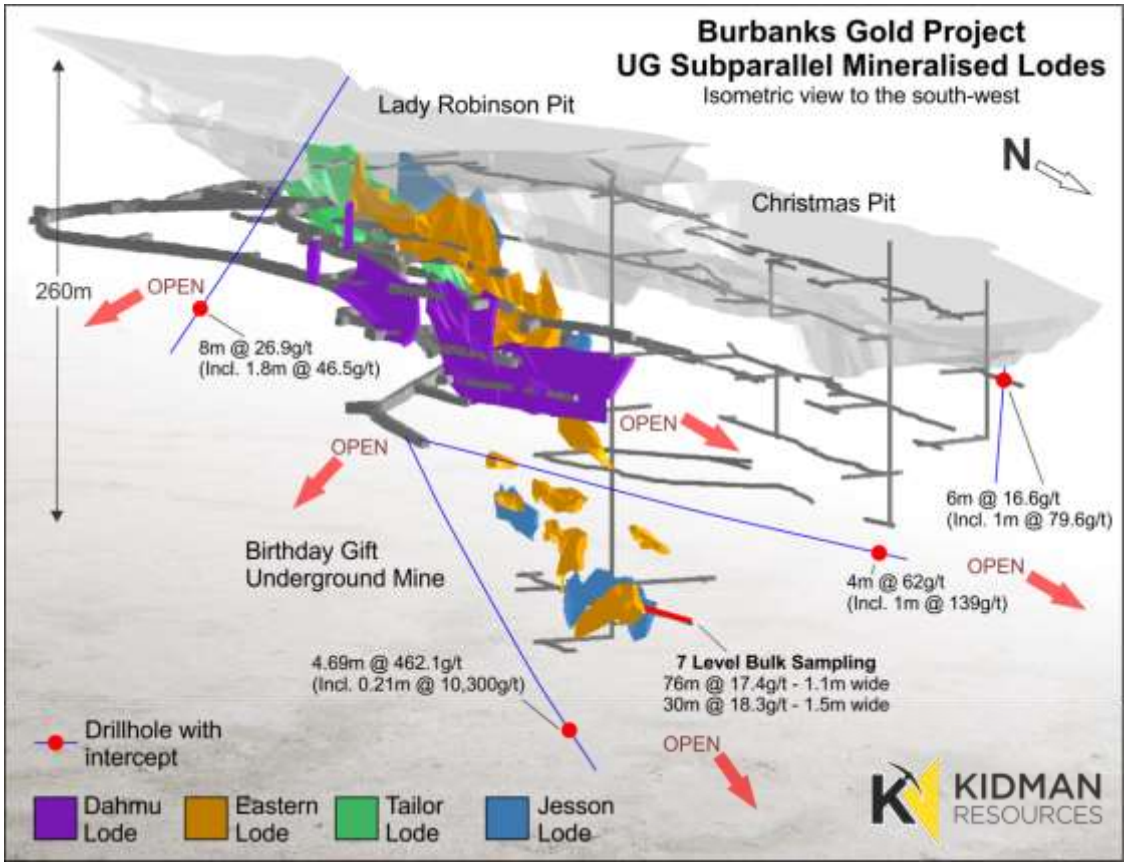


Figure 2: 3D view of the Burbanks Mine showing modelled underground sub-parallel ore lodes

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The Burbanks Mining Centre has historical production of 366,340 ounces at an average grade of 13.9gpt from both open pit and underground sources. Blue Tiger Mines, which has recently produced 8,272oz from underground at Burbanks, has outlined extensive mineralisation. Due to its status as a private company, this has not been drilled to JORC 2012 standards. Historic drilling has defined several gold lodes which remain open in multiple directions with grades often exceeding 50 gram meters including an outstanding intersection of **4.69m @ 462.1 gpt including 10,300 gpt over 0.21m** (refer Figure 1 & 2 above)

Kidman intends to immediately establish a JORC 2012-compliant Ore Reserve using a surface RC drilling campaign within the exposed Christmas open pit and also an underground diamond drilling campaign. The company has planned underground ore development which will further open up diamond drilling access. (refer Figure 3 below)

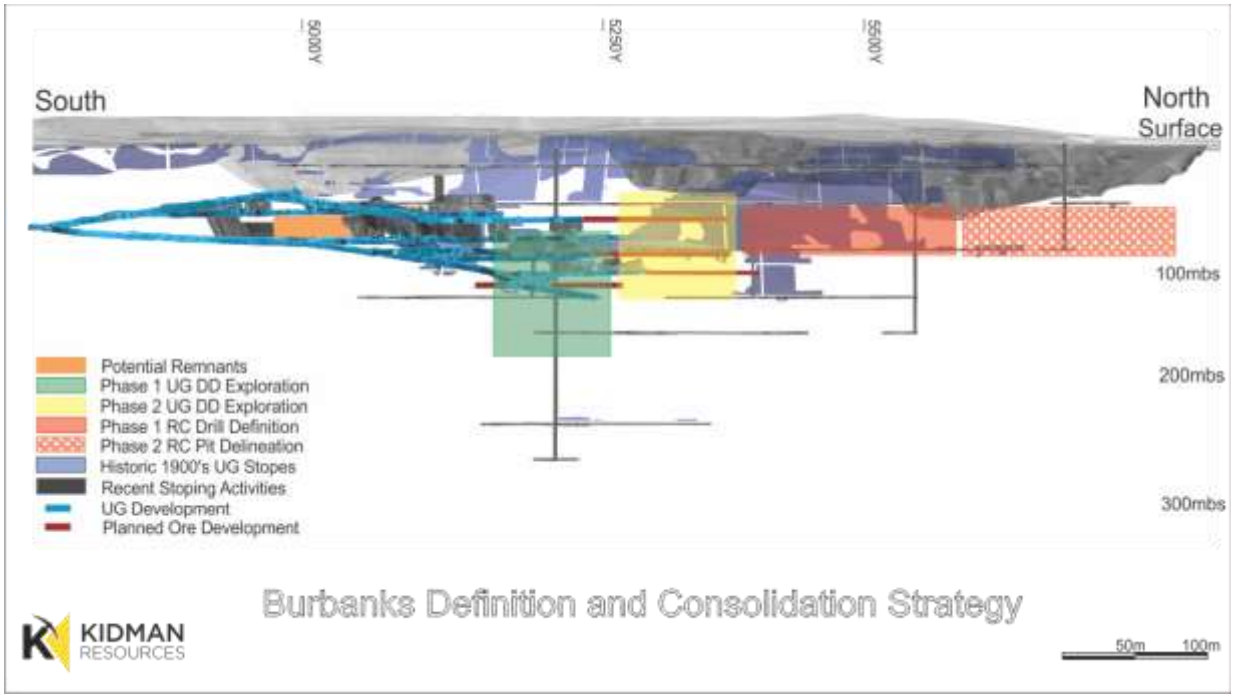


Figure 3: Burbanks initial drilling programs and planned ore development

The generation of early cashflow from Burbanks will help self-fund a more extensive ongoing drilling campaign over the following six to eight months targeting both open cut and underground mineralisation.

The Burbanks project is located 8km south of Coolgardie, and is one of several historically mined deposits on the Burbanks shear zone.

This extensive north-east trending, steeply dipping structural zone extends over a distance of ~6km, is up to 100m in width and is hosted within a package of intercalated basalts, dolerite, gabbro and sediments. Three mineralised vein styles have been recognised at Burbanks: thin, sub-vertical to steeply east dipping highly boudinaged and attenuated quartz-carbonate veins surrounded by a distinct biotite-amphibole-chlorite-carbonate alteration assemblage, highly folded quartz veins hosted in fine to medium grained dolerite, and within veins of fine to medium grained garnetiferous diorite.

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COOLGARDIE NORTH PROJECT

The Coolgardie North project is located 7 km north of Coolgardie, WA. The tenements and Mining Leases that comprise Coolgardie North adjoin the Frog's Leg and White Foil project tenements operated by La Mancha Resources / Evolution Mining.

Within the Coolgardie North project the Gunga open pit was recently mined by private owner Blue Tiger Mines. Gunga mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth (refer Figure 4 below). There is also extensive exploration potential within the overall Coolgardie North project, as highlighted by early drilling results such as 10m at 5.7gpt from 40m downhole at the Silverstar prospect.

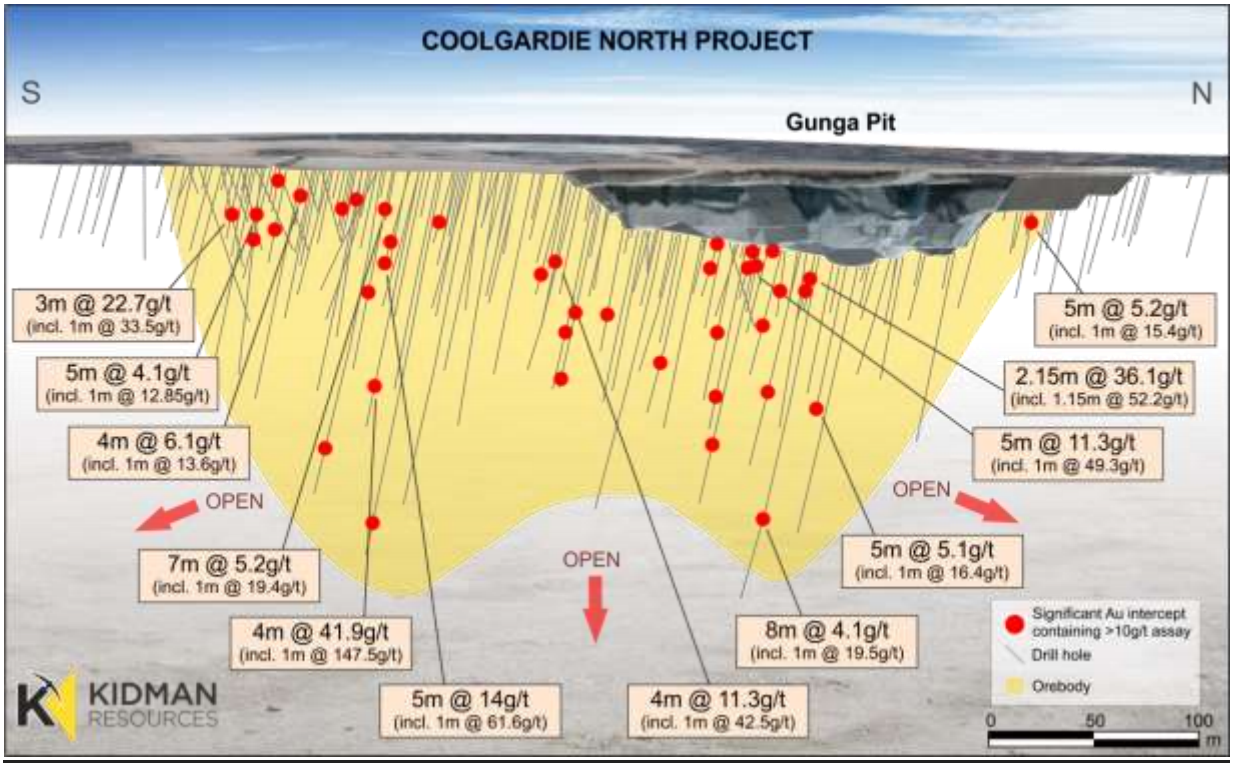


Figure 4. Gunga open pit and historic drill intercepts- Coolgardie North project

The Coolgardie North Project (refer Figure 5 below) tenements form a contiguous block encompassing the Gunga Mining Centre and a large portion of the Bonnie Vale Ultramafic Belt. Historic gold production from within and around the tenement area highlights three main styles of Archaean lode style gold mineralisation; deposits associated with the differentiated granophyric unit of the Three Mile Hill gabbro, small but extremely high grade structurally controlled deposits in the Bonnie Vale Ultramafic belt, and finally Gunga-Silverstar type mineralisation where gold mineralisation occurs in quartz vein stockworks within deformed felsic volcaniclastics.

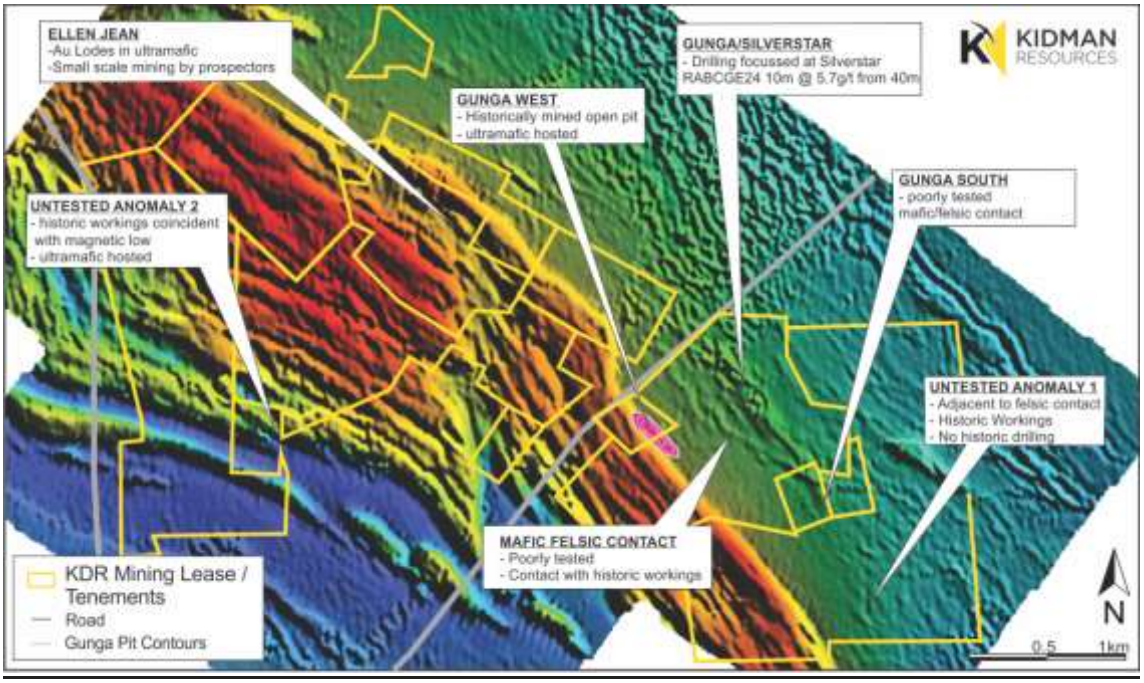


Figure 5: Coolgardie North exploration prospects

FINANCING

Kidman has secured a finance facility of $6 million through a private financier at an interest rate of 10 per cent per annum which can be repaid anytime within 24 months. Based on the proposed operations schedule and deal structure this is sufficient capital to advance the Burbanks project to production and importantly protects Kidman shareholders from dilution and maintains the company's tight capital structure as the company transforms to producer status.

Kidman also has an option to increase its ownership of Burbanks and Coolgardie North to 100 per cent by paying Blue Tiger a further $3 million and granting it a A$10/oz royalty within three years. In the event that Kidman does not exercise the option, Kidman's ownership of Burbanks and Coolgardie North will revert to 50 per cent.

The Burbanks project is also subject to a $25 per ounce royalty payable to Barra Resources and Barra retains certain rights with respect to a reservation area which lies to the immediate north and south of the Birthday Gift underground and Lady Robinson / Christmas open pits.

Kidman Managing Director Martin Donohue said **"The chance to acquire gold projects such as Burbanks and Coolgardie North in the heart of the WA goldfields was an outstanding opportunity for Kidman at every level."**

"These assets will enable Kidman to generate production and cashflow quickly and for very little capital outlay,"

"Drilling has demonstrated that there is extensive mineralisation at both projects and that it remains open in several directions. In particular the high grade nature of the Burbanks mine bodes well for a high margin operation and the company intends to apply appropriate mining methods as dictated by the ore body to maintain grades"

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"There is immense potential to grow both production and resources around the existing areas of known mineralisation and elsewhere on these projects."

The Kidman board is also pleased to advise that in conjunction with this transaction, Kidman has appointed Tony Davis as Chief Operating Officer effective from 1st May. Mr Davis is a highly experienced mining engineer with more than 20 years' operating experience in the Australian mining industry, across a range of commodities including gold, base metals and coal in both open cut and underground mines.

A graduate of the WA School of Mines, Tony was recently COO for Unity Mining and has previously held senior management roles with Rio Tinto, WMC, Pasminco, CBH and Sons of Gwalia.

The company has also appointed Ms Melanie Leydin as Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Ms Leydin is currently Company Secretary and will continue this role whilst also carrying out the role as CFO from May 1st 2015.

The company's Managing Director, Mr Martin Donohue has also had his remuneration package amended to $360,000 p.a plus super from May 1st 2015.

Kidman Background

Kidman Resources is a precious and base metals company with 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 Browns Reef project in the southern part of the Cobar Basin (Zn, Pb, Ag, Cu)

For further information on the company's portfolio of projects please refer to the website at;

www.kidmanresources.com.au

For more information please contact;

Martin Donohue (Managing Director)
Email: info@kidmanresources.com.au

Paul Armstrong (Read Corporate)
0421 619 084 / paul@readcorporate.com.au

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Competent Persons Statement

Exploration:

The information in this release that relates to exploration results and geological interpretation 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) for reporting the exploration results. Mr. Green consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Annexure 1:

Burbanks Historic Drillhole Intercepts												
Drillhole ID	**Easting (Burbanks Mine Grid)**	**Northing (Burbanks Mine Grid)**	**Drill Hole collar RL (Burbanks Mine Grid)**	**Dip (degrees)**	**Azimuth (degrees Mine Grid)**	**End of hole depth (m)**	**Downhole From (m)**	**Downhole To (m)**	**Downhole Intersection (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Prospect**	**Site Type**
BBUD006	**2045.839**	**4998.024**	**338.412**	**-16.0**	**312.6**	**80.0**	**31.7**	**37.0**	**5.3**	**11.7**	**Lady Robinson**	**DD**
			incl				39.3	46.0	6.7	3.2	Lady Robinson	DD
BBUD087	**2094.056**	**5179.267**	**306.361**	**-50.1**	**17.3**	**219.8**	**24.0**	**27.0**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**Dahmu**	**DD**
			incl				140.2	152.0	11.8	6.1	Dahmu	DD
			incl				155.2	157.9	2.7	2.8	Dahmu	DD
			incl				166.1	181.5	15.4	2.1	Dahmu	DD
BBUD102	**2032.950**	**5410.756**	**305.764**	**-1.0**	**27.2**	**210.0**	**159.0**	**162.0**	**3.0**	**1.6**	**Dahmu**	**DD**
			incl				167.0	174.0	7.0	1.0	Dahmu	DD
			incl				199.2	201.0	1.9	15.7	Dahmu	DD
BBUD152	**2065.249**	**5192.371**	**280.995**	**-13.9**	**356.4**	**86.9**	**13.1**	**18.7**	**5.7**	**1.3**	**Dahmu**	**DD**
			incl				54.5	62.0	7.5	1.9	Dahmu	DD
BBUD167	**2060.837**	**5211.837**	**271.115**	**-21.8**	**14.0**	**113.9**	**31.0**	**42.0**	**11.0**	**2.2**	**Dahmu**	**DD**
			incl				51.0	65.1	14.1	6.9	Dahmu	DD
BBUD274	**2041.107**	**5239.723**	**155.551**	**-41.8**	**313.9**	**200.5**	**169.5**	**177.0**	**7.6**	**5.5**	**Eastern**	**DD**
BBUD290	**2051.381**	**5241.982**	**191.864**	**-35.4**	**311.3**	**182.6**	**131.1**	**135.8**	**4.7**	**3.0**	**Dahmu**	**DD**
BBUD313	**2045.367**	**5311.063**	**166.558**	**-36.2**	**318.5**	**167.7**	**153.8**	**161.0**	**7.2**	**22.9**	**Eastern**	**DD**
BBUD329	**2042.925**	**5279.578**	**88.871**	**-54.9**	**298.5**	**270.0**	**212.5**	**216.0**	**3.5**	**4.7**	**Eastern**	**DD**
			incl				244.4	249.1	4.7	462.1	Eastern	DD
BBUD344	**2045.436**	**5478.364**	**228.967**	**-6.5**	**7.5**	**329.6**	**220.2**	**227.6**	**7.4**	**2.0**	**Hadfield**	**DD**
			incl				285.0	289.0	4.0	62.0	Hadfield	DD

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BBUD366	**2092.247**	**4803.723**	**295.015**	**-35.0**	**313.8**	**170.0**	**42.7**	**47.1**	**4.4**	**0.9**	**Wahloo**	**DD**
			incl				148.5	153.1	4.6	2.8	Wahloo	DD
BD010	**2011.996**	**4853.448**	**346.481**	**-60.0**	**157.6**	**173.0**	**54.0**	**62.9**	**8.9**	**2.9**	**Regional**	**DD**
			incl				144.4	148.0	3.6	24.0	Regional	DD
BRC007	**2029.603**	**4868.107**	**377.013**	**-60.0**	**131.6**	**67.0**	**14.0**	**25.0**	**11.0**	**1.1**	**Regional**	**RC**
			incl				31.0	42.0	11.0	1.5	Regional	RC
			incl				46.0	54.0	8.0	26.9	Regional	RC
			incl				60.0	66.0	6.0	1.0	Regional	RC
CPDH18	**2056.367**	**5502.780**	**358.901**	**-59.0**	**128.6**	**90.4**	**7.0**	**9.0**	**2.0**	**2.1**	**Regional**	**DD**
			incl				28.8	42.0	13.2	6.6	Regional	DD
			incl				50.0	50.8	0.8	38.5	Regional	DD
NBD001	**2058.301**	**5447.311**	**96.548**	**-60.0**	**271.6**	**444.0**	**353.0**	**354.5**	**1.5**	**10.8**	**Xmas Gift**	**DD**
XP001	**2064.572**	**5700.325**	**342.519**	**-50.0**	**311.6**	**113.0**	**60.0**	**66.0**	**6.0**	**16.6**	**Regional**	**RC**
			incl				69.0	71.0	2.0	3.3	Regional	RC
			incl				102.0	105.0	3.0	2.7	Regional	RC

Drillhole ID	Easting (Gunga Grid)	Northing (Gunga Grid)	Drill Hole collar RL (Gunga Grid)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees Mine Grid)	End of hole depth (m)	Downhole From (m)	Downhole To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au (g/t)	Prospect	Site Type
GWGC107	**5044.916**	**24999.891**	**403.674**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**48**	**29**	**34**	**5**	**4.1**	**Gunga**	**RC**
GWGC101	**5038.351**	**24974.98**	**403.43**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**36**	**16**	**20**	**4**	**6.1**	**Gunga**	**RC**
GWGC065	**5029.23**	**24924.88**	**402.51**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**32**	**20**	**27**	**7**	**5.2**	**Gunga**	**RC**
CGER197	**5135**	**24950**	**403**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**155**	**130**	**134**	**4**	**41.9**	**Gunga**	**RC**
RCCGE136	**5054.27**	**24924.036**	**402.687**	**-59.5**	**274.5**	**60**	**52**	**57**	**5**	**14**	**Gunga**	**RC**
GWGC079	**5089.987**	**24849.845**	**400.847**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**90**	**53**	**57**	**4**	**11.3**	**Gunga**	**RC**
GWRC052	**5205.2**	**24751.74**	**398.64**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**247**	**197**	**205**	**8**	**4.1**	**Gunga**	**RC**
CGER190	**5176**	**24725**	**397**	**-60.0**	**270.0**	**140**	**134**	**139**	**5**	**5.1**	**Gunga**	**RC**

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RABCGE006	5114.4	24751.449	398.772	-57.4	273.8	80	55	60	5	11.3	Gunga	RAB
GWDH001	5127.19	24724.772	398.9	-60.1	268.0	80	60	62.15	2.15	36.1	Gunga	RC
RCCGE106	5174.03	24627.759	397.99	-59.6	269.4	85	25	30	5	5.2	Gunga	RC
GWRC055	5142.49	24774.58	399.21	-60.0	270.0	130	93	101	8	3.4	Gunga	RC
RCCGE134	5078.91	24901.613	402.21	-57.4	273.8	85	77	81	4	4.23	Gunga	RC
Drillhole ID	**Easting (GDA94)**	**Northing (GDA94)**	**Drill Hole collar RL (GDA94)**	**Dip (degrees)**	**Azimuth (degrees Mine Grid)**	**End of hole depth (m)**	**Downhole From (m)**	**Downhole To (m)**	**Downhole Intersection (m)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Prospect**	**Site Type**
RABCGE024	329934.1	6579087	400	-60	240	60.0	40	50	10	5.7	Silverstar	RAB

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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 historic sampling completed at the Burbanks and Gunga Projects. The Burbanks and Gunga Projects have been sampled using both Reverse Circulation (RC), Auger/Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and surface/Underground diamond drilling (DD). All DD sampled sections reported are NQ2 or LTK60. Core sample intervals are defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries ranging from 0.3 to 1.5m in length. RC drill sampling was historically sampled either in one metre intervals or composite sampled by spearing sample bags to form a four or five metre interval. After logging, the geologist marked intervals of interest for subsequent sampling. Sample intervals were nominally 4m, but may have been constrained by logged lithological, mineralisation or alteration boundaries to as small as 1 metre. Kidman, when undertaking RC sampling will sample over one metre intervals due to the narrow nature of the ore bodies within the mineralised system. 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 (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.).*	Previous operators carried out surface and underground diamond drilling by using HQ2, HQ3 and PQ2 (triple tube) LTK60 and NQ2 (standard tube) techniques. All core is routinely orientated using the ORI-shot device or similar (Ezy-Ori, Ezy-Mark). Hole depths range from 5m to 444 m.
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% for Burbanks and Gunga Projects. 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. RC 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 will be a standard practice by Kidman Resources for future programmes. RC samples are 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 is stored in labelled plastic chip trays. Diamond core is logged over varying intervals, dependent on observed changes for the variable under investigation (e.g. lithology, alteration etc.). The

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		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. 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. Kidman Resources will employee the services of a lab in Kalgoorlie for all assaying required in future exploration programmes. The procedure utilised may 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 85% 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 (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 core 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. AMALG Resources used the Amdel Lab in Kalgoorlie and used a nominal 50g charge for FA. 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 25 samples. The CRM used is 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

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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.*	The data reported is of historic drilling undertaken by previous exploration and mining companies. Verification drill holes will be completed by Kidman Resources, these holes will twin historic holes (both low and high grade intercepts), and this should act as strong verification for the historic results. High grade significant intercepts have been previously reported by former operators. For pre-KDR samples best practice is assumed. Primary data is imported into an SQL database using automated or semi-automated data entry.
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.*	A digital GPS was used to locate all drill collars and UG holes have been picked up by Survey using conventional methods with Leica or Trimble instruments. Not all original UG and surface drillhole survey data has been sighted; validation drill holes will be completed to address this. All coordinates were presented using the Burbanks Mine Grid or MGA 94 Zone 51. Collar information is stored in both local coordinates and MGA94 coordinates in the drilling database. 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 Topographic control is from Digital Elevation Contours (DEM), 1m contour data and site surveyed pit pickups.
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.*	Historical pit drilling has predominantly been drilled on a 10m x 20m spacing, 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.*	The results reported by Kidman Resources are of historic assay results. No chips or pulps exist for the holes and soil samples collected. Drill core is available for some of the historic drilling completed by previous miners however has not been re-assayed by KDR at this stage. Kidman Resources will conduct its own drill programme to verify the historic results as well as to extend strike and down dip delineation.
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	• *Type, reference name/number, location*	The Burbanks and Gunga projects consist of 1184Ha

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tenement and land tenure status	*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.*	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
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	1885-1914 The Birthday Gift mine was established following the discovery of Gold at Burbanks in 1885, the 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 20 GMLs. 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

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		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 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 Annexure 1 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	M15/161 lies axially along the Burbanks shear over a distance of ~6km. The shear trends northeast and dips

mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	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. Underground 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.
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 been included.
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 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

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