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ASX RELEASE

HILLGROVE RESOURCES

Monday, 8 August 2022

SPITFIRE COPPER GOLD ZONE DELIVERS EXCELLENT DRILL RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Highlights from the recently completed 12 drill holes through the Spitfire Cu-Au system drilled from the underground development at Kanmantoo include:
  - **22KVUG004 18.82m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au from 53.38m downhole**
  - **22KVUG005 12.55m @ 1.72% Cu, 0.22 g/t Au from 56.45m downhole**
  - **22KVUG006 13.13m @ 2.1% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au from 72.0m downhole**
  - **22KVUG008 10.35m @ 2.38% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au from 66.65m downhole**
  - **22KVUG002 4.55m @ 2.55% Cu, 0.12 g/t Au from 83.8m downhole**
- Of the 12 holes drilled, 9 holes intersected significant Cu-Au hosted in the Spitfire Cu-Au system.
- The Spitfire Cu-Au zone had previously been intersected by KTDD206, 206_W1 and 206_W2[1] in 2021 and shown to be over 25m strike length. The 2022 drilling has extended the Spitfire zone to over 100m in strike length and is still open down-dip.
- The Spitfire drilling affirms the decision to use the Exploration Decline as a platform for underground drilling of the additional Cu-Au zones proximal to the main Kavanagh Cu-Au mineral system and accessible to mining from future Kavanagh underground development.
- These results continue to affirm the down-dip continuity of the Cu-Au zones mined within the Giant Open pit and their potential to add significant tonnes per vertical metre for an underground operation utilising the invested capital in the Kavanagh underground operations and Kanmantoo Processing Plant.

For the list of all drill results in this release see Table 1.

Hillgrove Resources Limited (Hillgrove, the Company) (ASX:HGO) is pleased to provide the following Spitfire drilling update, located at Kanmantoo 55kms southeast of Adelaide in South Australia. In total, 12 diamond holes have been drilled in May 2022 for 1,311.2 metres of drilling.

[1] ASX Releases 24/06/2021 (KTDD206) and 30/08/2021 (KTDD206_W1 and _W2)

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Overall, the Spitfire drilling has been a very successful drilling program that has continued to increase the mineralisation footprint around the Kavanagh Cu-Au system. Drill holes such as 22KVUG008 with 10.35m @ 2.38% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au and 22KVUG004 18.82m @ 0.95% Cu, 0.18 g/t Au demonstrate that the Spitfire zone is strongly continuing down-dip.

The Spitfire Cu-Au zone targeted in these 12 holes is located approximately 55m east of the Exploration decline and is mineralisation that is in addition to the West, Central and East Kavanagh Cu-Au zones and in addition to the SouthWest Kavanagh and Nugent Cu-Au zones. Figures 1, 4 and 5 show the location of the Spitfire Cu-Au zone and the 2022 drilling relative to the Kavanagh Cu-Au systems.

Commenting on the drilling results, Hillgrove CEO and Managing Director, Lachlan Wallace said:

> *"The drilling results extend the strike of the Spitfire lode to over 100m and demonstrate that the system is open at depth. The close spaced drilling enables detailed stope design at Spitfire, which is important as it shores up the mining inventory of one of the areas proposed to be mined early in the underground mine plan.*
>
> *The results once again demonstrate the excellent continuity of the mineral systems at Kanmantoo. Since 2019, we have drilled 122 holes and returned 143 intersections of economic grade and width, which gives us a high level of confidence that further drilling will result in further positive drill intersections, which have the potential to translate into additional resource growth and ultimately, a larger mine life."*

Further details of the drilling are provided in Appendices A and B.

Authorised for release by the Board of Hillgrove Resources Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to the Exploration Results is based upon information compiled by Mr Peter Rolley, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rolley is a full-time employee of Hillgrove Resources Limited and has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration 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 (JORC Code)'. Mr Rolley has consented to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to past Exploration and Drilling Results on the Kanmantoo project were initially reported by the Company to ASX on 26 May 2016, 10 October 2019, 3 September 2020, 3 May 2021, 6 May 2021, 24 June 2021, 26 August 2021, 1 September 2021, 21 March 2022, and 6 May 2022. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results and the Resource Estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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Figure 1 **Plan View of the location of the Spitfire Cu-Au zone and 2022 drill program**

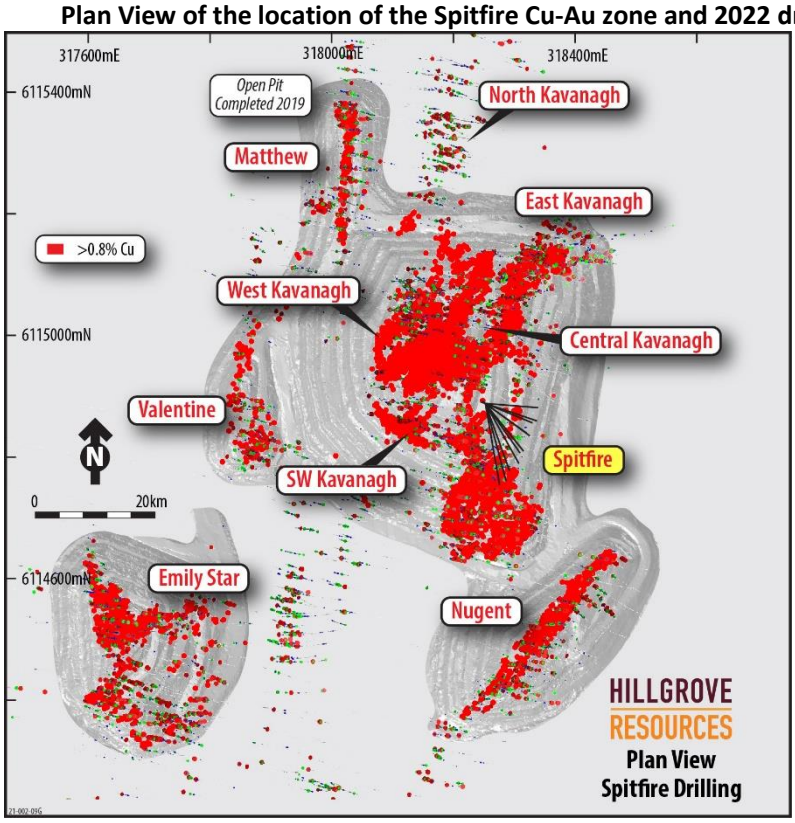
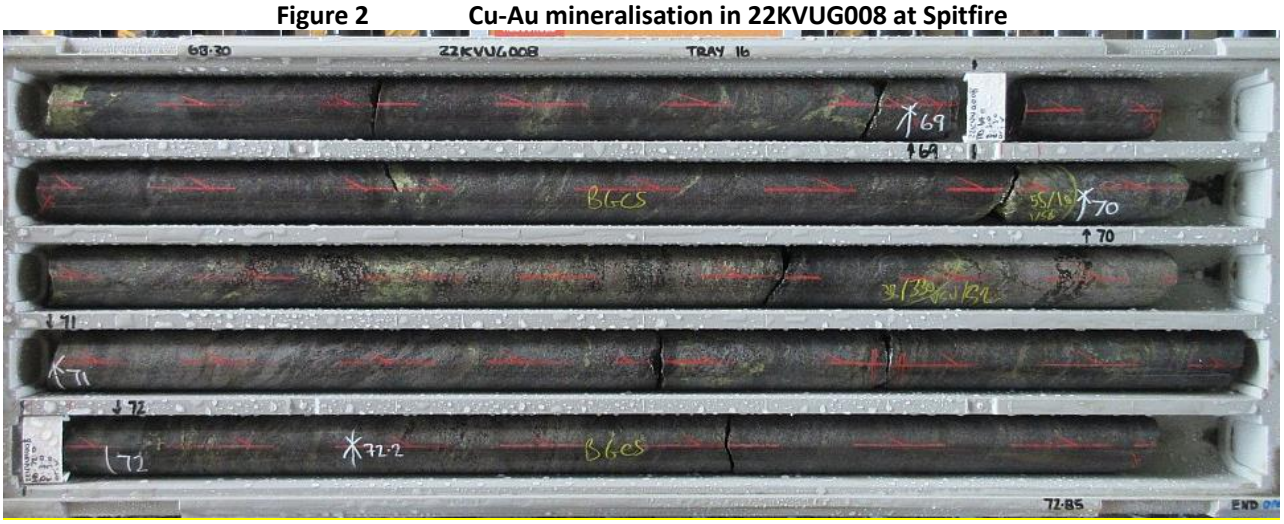


Figure 2 provides an example of the Cu-Au mineralisation in 22KVUG008 at Spitfire from a downhole depth of 68.3m. The vein chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite is hosted in a biotite-garnet-chlorite schist. Note the excellent core recovery.

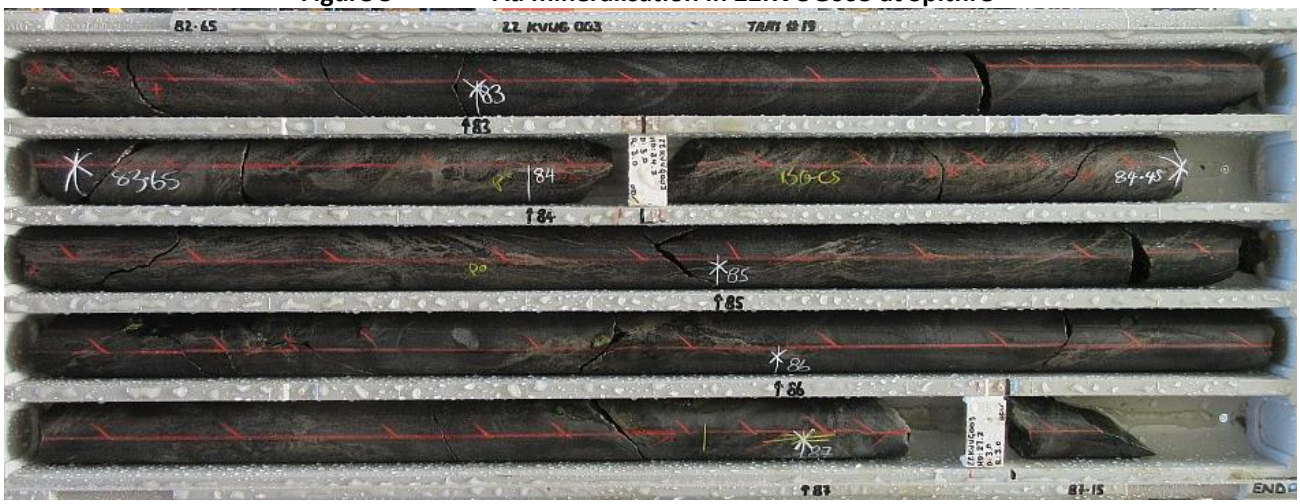
Figure 2 **Cu-Au mineralisation in 22KVUG008 at Spitfire**



The interval 69.0 to 72.2m shown in this photo is an average of 3.2m @ 2.71% Cu, 0.65 g/t Au.

Also associated with the Spitfire zone is a gold rich – copper poor style of mineralisation. This style of mineralisation is not associated with significant chalcopyrite but is associated with magnetite alteration and pyrrhotite. Figure 3 is an example of this style of gold mineralisation from 22KVUG003 from a downhole depth of 82.65m. The magnetite-pyrrhotite is hosted in a biotite-garnet-chlorite schist.

Figure 3 Au mineralisation in 22KVUG003 at Spitfire



The interval 82.5 to 85.0m shown in this photo is an average of 2.5m @ 1.34 g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, 27.2% Fe.

Gold mineralisation associated with low copper grades within the Spitfire Cu-Au zone has been previously mined in the Giant open pit and was evidenced in previously drilled holes[2] at Spitfire which are located a further 50 – 100 metres sou-sou-west of the above reported Spitfire intersections.

- KTDD154 4m @ 32.29 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu from 175m downhole
- KTDD044 6m @ 6.87 g/t Au, 0.51% Cu from 144m downhole
- KTDD136 5m @ 3.79 g/t Au, 0.94% Cu from 129m downhole

The gold mineralisation at Spitfire has also been previously reported in metallurgical test work[3] and is observed to occur with strongly magnetite altered zones.

Further drilling is required to adequately map the structural controls on the Cu-Au mineralisation within the Spitfire zone with the potential to significantly extend the Spitfire mineralisation to the south-east.

[2] ASX Release 26 May 2016
[3] ASX release 11 August 2020

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Figure 4 **Plan view of all Spitfire 2021-2022 drill holes**

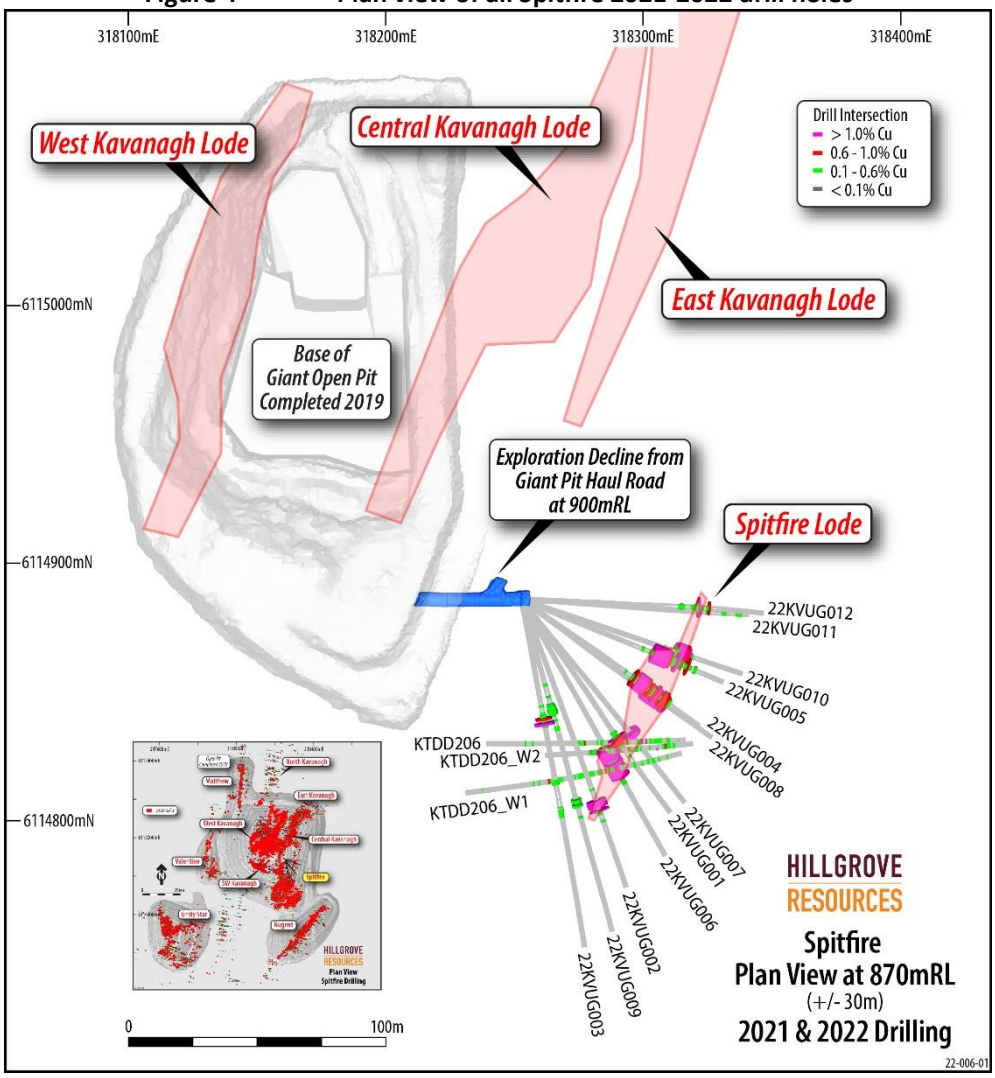

Figure 5 Cross section through all Spitfire 2022 drill holes

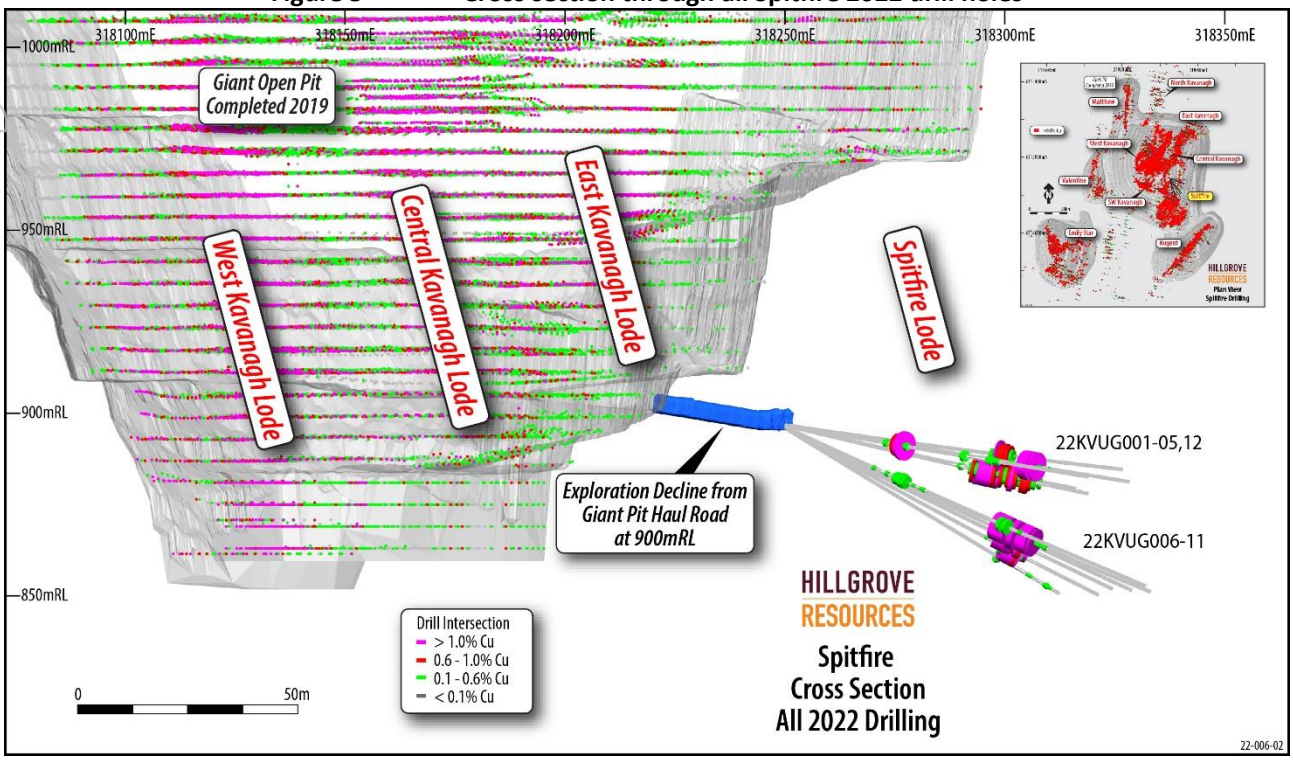

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Table 1 **List of Spitfire drill intercepts in this release**

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval Length	Cu%	Au g/t
22KVUG001	65	69.8	4.8	1.02	0.14
22KVUG001	74	75.42	1.42	0.19	1.09
22KVUG002	83.8	88.35	4.55	2.55	0.12
22KVUG003	47	50	3	0.83	0.04
22KVUG003	82	88	6	0.17	0.74
22KVUG004	53.38	72.2	18.82	0.95	0.18
22KVUG005	56.45	69	12.55	1.72	0.22
22KVUG006	72	85.13	13.13	2.1	0.18
22KVUG007	69	75	6	1.08	0.26
22KVUG008	66.65	77	10.35	2.38	0.28
22KVUG009	45	49	4	0.46	0.71
22KVUG009	84.8	88.4	3.6	0.36	0.64
22KVUG010	71	78	7	1.77	0.23
22KVUG011	No significant intersection				
22KVUG012	69.25	70.42	1.17	1.52	0.29

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Summary of Hillgrove's 2022 Spitfire Drilling Results

The Company commenced drilling the Spitfire underground Cu-Au opportunity in 2021 and completed three holes (KTDD206, KTDD206_W1 and KTDD206_W2) as part of a scout drilling from surface of the South West Kavanagh and Spitfire mineral systems which are all proximal to the Kavanagh mineral system, the focus of the underground mine planning studies. The results of the 2021 drill program were reported on 24 June 2021 (KTDD206) and 30 August 2021 (KTDD206_W1 and W2). The three holes successful intersected significant mineralisation in Spitfire as well as within the SouthWest Kavanagh Cu-Au zone (for example, KTDD206 of 16m @ 1.19% Cu).

The three holes drilled in 2021 indicated that the Spitfire zone of mineralisation existed over 25m in length and over 20m in elevation.

- KTDD206 6m @ 1.39% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au from 320m downhole
- KTDD206_W1 3.6m @ 2.34% Cu, 0.4 g/t Au from 323m downhole
- KTDD206_W2 7.5m @ 1.87% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au from 328.5m downhole

The completion of the Exploration Decline from the 900mRL level of the Giant Open Pit haul road in early 2022 allowed for underground diamond drilling to be undertaken from within the decline at a much lower cost and higher density to drill test the continuity of the Spitfire Cu-Au zone identified in the 2021 surface drilling.

This 2022 drilling only targeted the Spitfire Cu-Au zone and the SouthWest Kavanagh Cu-Au zone remains to be drilled at a future date. The SouthWest Kavanagh Cu-Au zone is located approximately 80m west of the Spitfire zone and is not able to be drilled from the Exploration Decline.

Twelve NQ diamond holes were drilled from the single underground drill location. These holes successfully extended the Spitfire Cu-Au mineralisation to over 100m in length and over 50 vertical metres. The mineralisation remains open down-dip.

The success of the Spitfire drilling program demonstrates that several Cu-Au zones proximal to the main Kavanagh mineralisation, for example Spitfire, North Kavanagh and South-West Kavanagh, are genuine drill targets to add copper tonnes per vertical metre as part of the Kavanagh mine plan.

The success of the Spitfire drilling also demonstrates that the resource estimates published to date are drill density limited.

Table 1 has a full list of all intersections from the 2022 Spitfire drilling. Figures 4 and 5 present plan view and a cross-section of the Spitfire drilling results.

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Summary

The drill results demonstrate several important features of the Spitfire mineralisation.

1. The close spaced drilling has assured the Company of the continuity and tenor of the copper-gold mineralisation in the Spitfire area over 100 metres strike length
2. Extensional down-dip drilling continues to intersect Cu-Au mineralisation of grade and width to a depth of over 130 metres below the Giant open pit.
3. There are gold enriched zones that should be targeted in future drilling programs
4. These drill results across the Spitfire Cu-Au mineralisation affirms the area for future drilling and inclusion in the underground feasibility studies.

The 2022 Spitfire underground diamond drilling has successfully demonstrated the continuity of the Cu-Au mineralisation at Spitfire in close proximity to the planned underground development and to the Kavanagh Cu-Au zones.

These drilling results, as experienced in every drill program by HGO at Kanmantoo since 2018, continue to demonstrate that drilling is continuing to increase the footprint of the Cu-Au zones at Kanmantoo in preparation for underground mine planning.

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APPENDIX A

The Spitfire diamond drilling program is being undertaken from within the Exploration Decline from a single location at the most eastern face of the decline, using conventional NQ underground diamond drilling tools and equipment.

It is important to note that current drill holes are all at various angles to section, and that the mineralisation strikes on average at ~015deg, and dips on average at ~ -75deg east. All drill holes dip at -7deg to -28deg through the mineralised zones and true width varies for each intersection.

Collar co-ordinates and hole lengths of the holes reported in this release are provided in Table 2. Refer to Table 1 for a list of the intersections being released.

Table 2 Collars of the drill holes reported in this document (MGA94_Zone 54)

Hole ID	Max Depth	NAT Grid ID	NAT East	NAT North	NAT RL	Local RL
22KVUG004	86.9	MGA94_54	318255.3	6114884	-103.648	896.352
22KVUG005	86.9	MGA94_54	318255.5	6114885	-103.64	896.36
22KVUG012	96	MGA94_54	318255.5	6114885	-103.532	896.468
22KVUG001	101.8	MGA94_54	318254.5	6114883	-103.432	896.568
22KVUG008	102	MGA94_54	318255.2	6114884	-104.118	895.882
22KVUG010	102	MGA94_54	318255.3	6114885	-104.039	895.961
22KVUG011	102.1	MGA94_54	318255.3	6114885	-103.965	896.035
22KVUG007	111.1	MGA94_54	318254.7	6114884	-104.026	895.974
22KVUG002	120.1	MGA94_54	318253.9	6114883	-103.372	896.628
22KVUG006	123.1	MGA94_54	318254.2	6114884	-103.832	896.168
22KVUG003	138.2	MGA94_54	318253.5	6114883	-103.325	896.675
22KVUG009	141	MGA94_54	318253.6	6114884	-103.614	896.386

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Drill core recovery is >99% and RQD is 98-100%. All core is structurally logged to assist in understanding the local controls on the mineralisation. In addition, the core is logged for geotechnical quality to assist with future underground assessments.

All down hole surveys are by Reflex Gyro, all core is oriented with a Reflex orientation tool and all assaying by ALS 4-acid digest with HGO and ALS inserted blanks and standards to assess the quality of the crushing, pulverising and analytical processes.

Table 3 Downhole survey data for the drill holes reported in this document

Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_Azimuth	Hole_ID	Depth	Dip	NAT_Grid_ID	NAT_Azimuth
22KVUG001	0	-11	MGA94_54	144	22KVUG007	0	-25.68	MGA94_54	141.6
22KVUG001	15	-7.85	MGA94_54	144.49	22KVUG007	15	-25.04	MGA94_54	141.13
22KVUG001	30	-7.2	MGA94_54	144.58	22KVUG007	30	-24.46	MGA94_54	139.91
22KVUG001	60	-6.91	MGA94_54	147.61	22KVUG007	60	-23.86	MGA94_54	141.14
22KVUG001	90	-6.21	MGA94_54	143.01	22KVUG007	90	-23.66	MGA94_54	142.1
22KVUG002	0	-7.62	MGA94_54	157.12	22KVUG007	105	-23.51	MGA94_54	141.9
22KVUG002	15	-7.85	MGA94_54	159.72	22KVUG008	0	-27.38	MGA94_54	126.47
22KVUG002	30	-7.72	MGA94_54	159.45	22KVUG008	15	-27.12	MGA94_54	125.83
22KVUG002	60	-7.6	MGA94_54	160.17	22KVUG008	30	-26.84	MGA94_54	127.86
22KVUG002	90	-7.38	MGA94_54	160.23	22KVUG008	60	-25.78	MGA94_54	124.74
22KVUG002	117	-7.26	MGA94_54	161.35	22KVUG008	90	-25.57	MGA94_54	125.53
22KVUG003	0	-7.35	MGA94_54	168.12	22KVUG009	0	-19.71	MGA94_54	164.12
22KVUG003	15	-7.02	MGA94_54	169.66	22KVUG009	15	-19.12	MGA94_54	164.7
22KVUG003	30	-7	MGA94_54	169.76	22KVUG009	30	-18.95	MGA94_54	164.03
22KVUG003	60	-6.6	MGA94_54	169.14	22KVUG009	60	-18.47	MGA94_54	165.17
22KVUG003	90	-6.58	MGA94_54	169.64	22KVUG009	90	-18.1	MGA94_54	165.25
22KVUG003	120	-6.6	MGA94_54	170.35	22KVUG009	120	-17.73	MGA94_54	163.8
22KVUG003	135	-6.4	MGA94_54	170.85	22KVUG009	138	-17.83	MGA94_54	165.41
22KVUG004	0	-13.27	MGA94_54	124.62	22KVUG010	0	-28.78	MGA94_54	107.98
22KVUG004	15	-13.2	MGA94_54	124.56	22KVUG010	15	-28.2	MGA94_54	108.75
22KVUG004	30	-12.99	MGA94_54	124.12	22KVUG010	30	-28.04	MGA94_54	108.57
22KVUG004	60	-12.34	MGA94_54	127.38	22KVUG010	60	-27.15	MGA94_54	108.95
22KVUG004	83	-12.04	MGA94_54	125.39	22KVUG010	90	-25.96	MGA94_54	108.33
22KVUG005	0	-12.96	MGA94_54	112.05	22KVUG011	0	-27.84	MGA94_54	93.1
22KVUG005	15	-13.18	MGA94_54	112.51	22KVUG011	15	-28.15	MGA94_54	94.11
22KVUG005	30	-12.79	MGA94_54	111.86	22KVUG011	30	-27.81	MGA94_54	94.15
22KVUG005	60	-11.94	MGA94_54	112.08	22KVUG011	60	-27.46	MGA94_54	94.26
22KVUG005	83	-11.57	MGA94_54	113.13	22KVUG011	90	-27.43	MGA94_54	92.88
22KVUG006	0	-23.53	MGA94_54	150.75	22KVUG011	102	-27.35	MGA94_54	93.28
22KVUG006	15	-23.24	MGA94_54	149.89	22KVUG012	0	-11.59	MGA94_54	91.74
22KVUG006	30	-22.91	MGA94_54	150.47	22KVUG012	15	-11.17	MGA94_54	92.19
22KVUG006	60	-21.87	MGA94_54	150.91	22KVUG012	30	-10.86	MGA94_54	93.31
22KVUG006	90	-21.51	MGA94_54	151.13	22KVUG012	60	-10.33	MGA94_54	92.21
22KVUG006	114	-19.81	MGA94_54	150.34	22KVUG012	93	-10.16	MGA94_54	95.26

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APPENDIX B – JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The 2022 Diamond Drill Hole (DDH) sampling at Spitfire was conducted as per the Hillgrove Resources procedures and QAQC protocols. • Sample intervals from 1.0m to 0.30m as determined by geology through visibly mineralised zones were split from the drill core, with the drill core sawn in half with a diamond core saw. • Samples were prepared by ALS Adelaide with each sample being wholly pulverised to >85% passing <75µm.
Drilling techniques	• All drilling undertaken by external drilling contractor, DRC Drilling. Using NQ drilling for all drilling holes. Core size is 47.6mm in diameter
Drill sample recovery	• Recovered drill core metres were measured and compared to length of drill hole advance to calculate core recovery for every core run. On average sample recovery is >98%. There is no correlation between sample recovery and copper grades in this DDH drill program.
Logging	• All drill core was logged for lithology, alteration, weathering and mineralisation by Hillgrove geologists in accordance with Hillgrove's Core Logging Procedure. Colour and any additional qualitative comments were also recorded. • High quality photographs of all drill core before being sampled were taken under controlled light at the HGO core yard at Kanmantoo. • All drill core is stored at Hillgrove's Kanmantoo core yard facility. • All geological logging is recorded into LogChief (a database product from Maxwell Geosciences) templates and visually validated before being imported into the Hillgrove drill hole database. Additional validation is conducted automatically on import. • In addition, a structural log is recorded utilising the "base of core" orientation mark collected during diamond drilling. • A geotechnical log is also recorded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• For selected intervals the core was sawn in half and the half core despatched to ALS for each sample interval and the entire sample then crushed and 1kg riffle split from the crushed mass and the 1kg sub-sample then pulverised. A sub-split of 200 grams was then split by ALS and retained, and the reject pulverised material returned to Hillgrove. From the 200 gram sub-split a 2 gram aliquot was scooped and weighed by ALS for 4-acid digestion. • Hillgrove have detailed sampling and QAQC procedures in place to ensure sample collection is carried out to maximise representivity of the samples, to minimise contamination, and to maintain sample numbering integrity.

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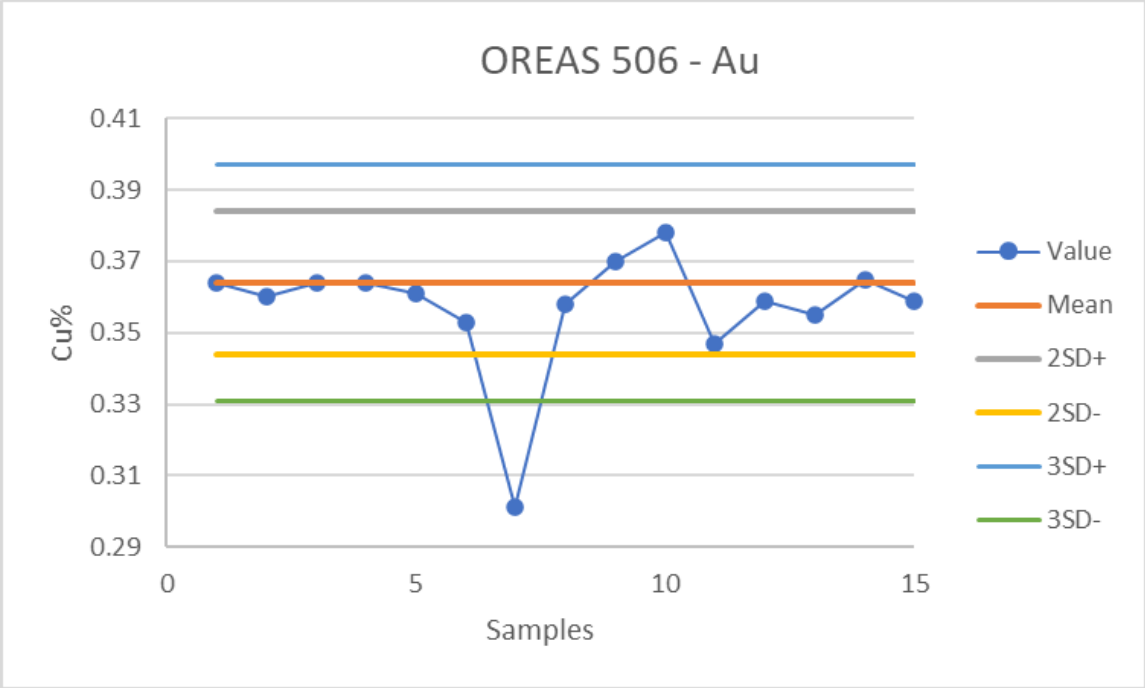
Criteria	Commentary

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were submitted to ALS for analysis. ALS code ME-MS61 using a 4-acid digest with determination by Mass Spectrometry. If the copper result was greater than 1%, the analysis was repeated using a modified acid digestion technique.
	• Gold is assayed by 30g Fire Assay. If > 10 g/t then repeated by fire assay with a gravimetric finish
	• The QAQC of sample preparation and analysis processes were via the following samples:
	  ○ Certified reference materials (CRM's) inserted into the sample sequence at a frequency of one in 20. OREAS standard 506 has been used to provide a CRM Standard grade of 0.444% Cu, and 0.365 g/t Au which are relevant for the expected cutoff grades used for resource estimates at Nugent.
	  ○ Results from all returned QAQC samples provide reasonable confidence as to the accuracy of the assay results used in the estimation. >90% of assays fall within 2SD of the expected CRM mean grade for Cu and Au.
	 

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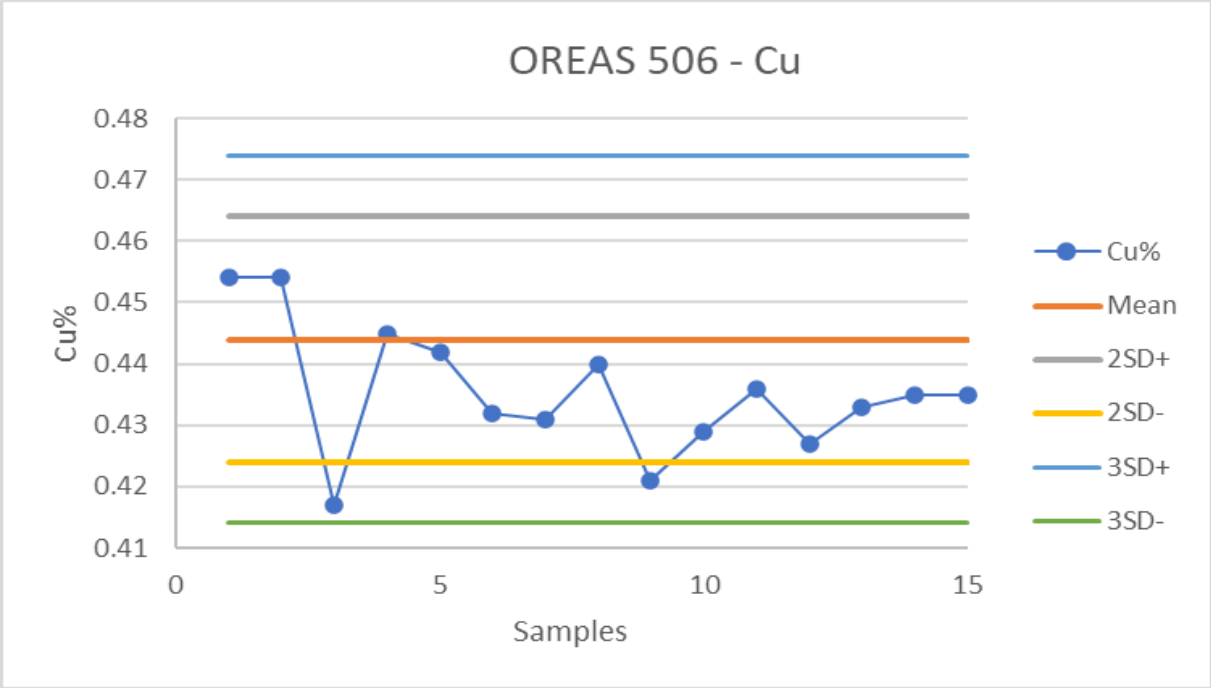
Criteria	Commentary



- Laboratory inserted QAQC samples were inserted with a minimum of two standards and one blank for every batch of 40 samples.

- Quartz flushes are introduced to the bowl pulverisers within every high sulphide interval. These are monitored and where Cu contamination of the quartz flush occurs the batch is repeated by the assay lab. For the holes reported there are no examples of sulphides contaminating successive samples via sample preparation processes.
- Quartz washes are also utilised through the Boyd crusher where high sulphides are present and identified by the logging geologist to ALS.
- Hillgrove's quality policy is that at a minimum of 5% of all samples are CRM's, and 5% of samples submitted are blanks thus ensuring that as a minimum, 10% of all samples submitted for analysis are Hillgrove QAQC samples.

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Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sample data sheets are prepared in Log Chief and printed for technicians use. All core is marked for sampling and confirmed by the logging geologist. Sample Sheets also include the sample number sequence and the sample numbers to be assigned to the QAQC samples. Sample intervals input from the excel spreadsheet into an SQL database via Datashed. Data was visually checked by the Geologist prior to import and additional validation was carried out by the database upon import. Copper results were reported in ppm units from the laboratories and then converted to a % value within the database.
Location of data points	• The map projection of Map Grid of Australia 1994 - Zone 54, (MGA94-54) was used for all work undertaken for this drilling. • All drill hole collars were surveyed with a Trimble survey station. The accuracy of this instrument is 0.01m. All pick-ups were reported in MGA94-54 coordinate system. Downhole surveys were determined using a gyro survey instrument at 24m intervals. All holes were repeat surveyed for verification.
Data spacing and distribution	• See Tables 2 and 3, and Figures 1, 4 and 5 in the body of the text for drill hole locations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• All holes are angled drill holes, dipping at -7 to -13deg for the upper row of holes and from -20 to -29deg for the lower row of drill holes. All holes are oriented towards 93-168deg (MGA Grid). • Dominant mineralisation trends as measured from in-pit mapping are strike 015deg and dip -75deg to east.
Sample security	• A Hillgrove employee is present for the collection of core trays from the DDH rig and is also responsible for collecting and organising the samples ready for assay. Hillgrove has a detailed sample collection/submission procedure in place to ensure sample security. • Drill core is transported in covered trays from the drill site to Hillgrove's core yard at Kanmantoo in Hillgrove vehicles under the supervision of Hillgrove staff. • Transport of the half-sawn drill core samples is by dedicated road transport to the Adelaide sample preparation facility. All samples are transported in sealed plastic bags and are accompanied by (either paper form or by email) a detailed sample submission form. • On receiving a batch of samples, the receiving laboratory checks received samples against a sample dispatch sheet supplied by Hillgrove personnel. On completion of this check a sample reconciliation report is provided for each batch received.
Audits or reviews	• There has not been an external review of this DDH drilling program. Previous audits of the Hillgrove sampling methods were reviewed by independent consultant in 2008 and were considered to be of a very high standard.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Kanmantoo Cu-Au mine is situated 55kms south-east of Adelaide on Mining Lease ML6345 and is owned 100% by Hillgrove Resources Limited (HGO). • HGO owns the land covered by the Mining Lease.
Exploration done by other parties	• Hillgrove Resources commenced exploration drilling in 2004 and since then has completed a number of exploration sampling and mapping campaigns which have resulted in defining the drill targets.
Geology	• Mineralisation occurs as an epigenetic system of structurally controlled veins and disseminations of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, within a quartz + biotite + andalusite ± garnet ± chlorite +/- staurolite schist host rock. Structural studies suggest the mineralisation is within brittle structures that have been multiply re-activated.
Drill hole Information	• Drill collars, surveys, intercepts are reported in the body of this release.
Data aggregation methods	• Intercepts tabulated in the body of the report are amalgamated over a minimum down hole length of 2m > 0.6% Cu with a maximum of 2m internal dilution < 0.6% Cu. No assays were cut before amalgamating for the intercept calculation.
Mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Table of downhole mineralised intercepts is reported in the body of this release.
Diagrams	• Diagrams that are relevant to this release have been included in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• All drill holes have been reported.
Other exploration data	• Insitu rock density has been measured by wet immersion method. The results indicate that the bulk rock density of 3.1t/m3 as used at the Kavanagh mine site is still a reasonable representation of bulk density for all mineralisation.
Further work	• Geological interpretation of the geology and assays to estimate a resource suitable for underground evaluation studies.