KETTLE ROSE PTY LTD

ACN 119 016 330

EXPLORATION LICENCE 26529

"Davenport Project"

Northern Territory

COMBINED ANNUAL AND FINAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

14 JULY 2008 TO 13 JULY 2017

BY

A. Raza

DUE DATE: 16 September 2017

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Department of Primary Industry and Resources, Darwin
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TENEMENT REPORT INDEX

COMPANY:	Kettle Rose Pty Ltd.
PROJECT:	Davenport Project
TENEMENTS:	EL26529
REPORTING PERIOD:	14 July 2008 - 13 July 2017
DUE DATE:	16 September 2017
AUTHOR:	A. Raza
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LONGITUDE:	135° 36' 00" to 136° 05' 00"
MGA mN:	7716297 to 7760588
mE:	562859 to 603290
1 : 250,000 SHEET:	Frew River SF53-3
1 : 100,000 SHEET:	Hanlon 6056; Coolibah 6057
MINERAL DISTRICT:	Davenport
COMMODITY:	Au, Cu, Bi, W
KEY WORDS:	Tennant Region, Davenport Province, Gold, Wolframite

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1 Summary of Exploration Activities

This annual and final report collates exploration activities conducted over Exploration Licence 26529 from the grant date 14 July 2008 to the expiry of 9 years term on 13 July 2017. After acquiring EL26529, Kettle Rose has actively explored this tenement. Exploration target was ironstone hosted copper-gold mineralisation similar to the one that occurs at the Rover Field.

During 2008-2010, Kettle Rose completed detailed assessment of mineral potential particularly gold and tungsten of the title area by reviewing the available geological, geophysical and metallogenic data and current understanding of genesis of Proterozoic gold and wolframite in the Davenport Province. Aim was to define potential styles of mineralisation within the tenement and therefore use appropriate exploration methods.

Review processes highlighted that minimal historic exploration has taken place on the title and scarcity of outcrop in project area has lead to uncertainty in the stratigraphy.

During 2010-2011, a consultant geophysicist was engaged to interpret regional NTGS airborne magnetic survey data to refine the published interpreted solid geology of the title area and to identify potential magnetic targets that may host copper-gold mineralisation. The identified magnetic targets were subsequently mapped by ground magnetic survey and MMI soil geochemical survey.

During 2011-2012, modelling of the acquired ground magnetic data was completed to define geometry of identified anomalies. Some of these anomalies were followed-up with further MMI soil sampling and ground magnetic survey lines to improve the resolution of geochemical and geophysical responses.

During 2012-2013, Kettle Rose applied for a grant to carry out a collaborative drilling program administered by NTGS to assess mineral potential of identified magnetic anomalies. This application was not approved as the required funds from the Kettle Rose to match the requested financial support from the NTGS were not available.

During 2013-2014, follow up precision ground gravity survey was completed on three aeromagnetic anomalies (7, 10A and 10B) located in the western part of the licence where Cambrian cover is absent or thin. Aim was to determine if the magnetic targets have associated gravity response. The detailed interpretation of acquired ground gravity data by the geophysicist was planned but not completed.

During 2014-2017, Kettle Rose did not carry out field-related exploration work, however, completed all statutory reporting requirements.

Due to current downturn in mining sector, Kettle Rose found itself subject to similar constraints most other junior explorers are being faced within the current capital market. Under these circumstances, Kettle Rose was unable to continue finance the exploration work on the project. During recent review of the project it was recommended not to seek further extension in tenure of EL26529. The EL26529 expired on 13 July 2017.

2 Tenement Status

Exploration Licences 26529 was granted to Kettle Rose Pty Ltd (Figure 1) on 14 July 2008. At the time of grant EL26529 was comprised of 430 blocks (1384 sq km). First reduction in area for EL26529 occurred at the end of second operational year (2010) when licence was reduced to 215 blocks. Further reduction in the area was carried out at the time of renewal in 2014 and in 2015 by relinquishing 112 blocks and 28 blocks respectively. At the time of expiry on 13 July 2017 the licence held 75 blocks. Following table summarises the current status of EL26529.

Table 1: Licence Details for EL26529

Name	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area (Blocks)	Holder	Ownership %
EL26529	Expired	14/07/2008	13/07/2017	75	Kettle Rose Pty Ltd	100%

3 Location and Access

EL26529 is remotely located in the Tennant Region of Northern Territory about 200km south-east of Tennant Creek (Figure 2). Tennant Creek is located on Stuart Highway and assessable from Darwin or Alice Spring. Access from Tennant Creek to the Project is driving east on the Barkley Highway and then to south at the junction of Barkley and Tablelands Highways via 4WD tracks. Alternative route to get to the Project from Tennant Creek is driving south along the Stuart Highway and then heading east via 4WD tracks.

4 Geology

EL26529 has been part of the company's Davenport Project. Davenport Project is located within the Davenport Province of Tennant Region in the Northern Territory and lies on the Frew River (SF53-3) 1:250 000 Geological map sheet.

4.1 Regional geology

The following regional geology summary is collated from Ahmad et al. (2009), Claoue-Long et al. (2008), Fraser et al. (2008), Maidment et al. (2013) and references therein. Figure 3 summarise stratigraphy and timing of mineralisation events of the Davenport Province.

The Tennant Region lies north of the Arunta Region and comprises three separate Proterozoic age geological domains - the Tomkinson Province in the north, the Warramunga Province in the middle and the Davenport Province in the south. Geophysical and exploration drill hole data confirmed that Palaeoproterozoic rocks of Tennant Region extend below the overlying Cambrian sequence of Georgina and Wiso Basins to the east and west respectively.

The Tomkinson Province predominantly contains Palaeoproterozic platform sedimentary sequence. The Warramunga Province comprises a deformed and metamorphosed turbidite succession (Warramunga Formation) intruded by syn-orogenic granite and granodiorite, as well as by stratabound felsic porphyry. The Warramunga Formation is overlain by silicic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of Flynn Subgroup which is intruded by late orogenic granite, porphyry and lamprophyre.

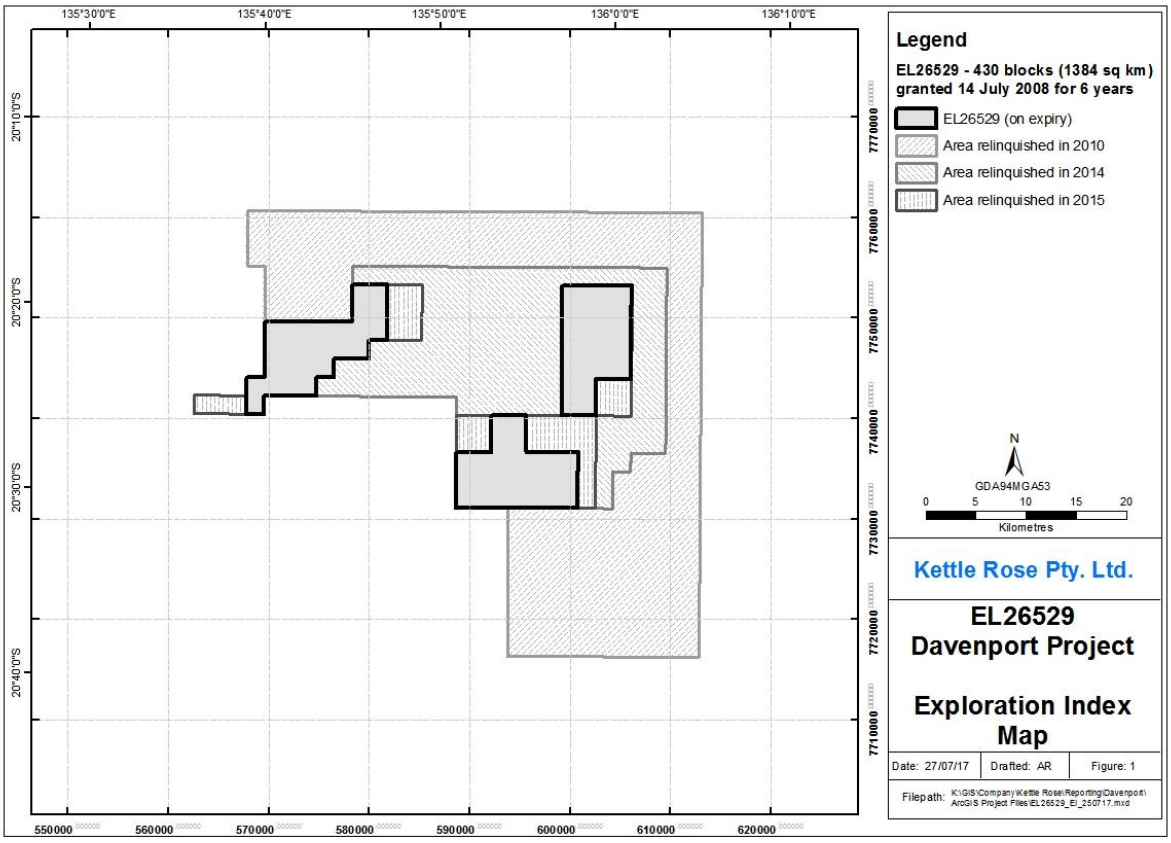


Figure 1: Plan showing exploration index for EL26529.

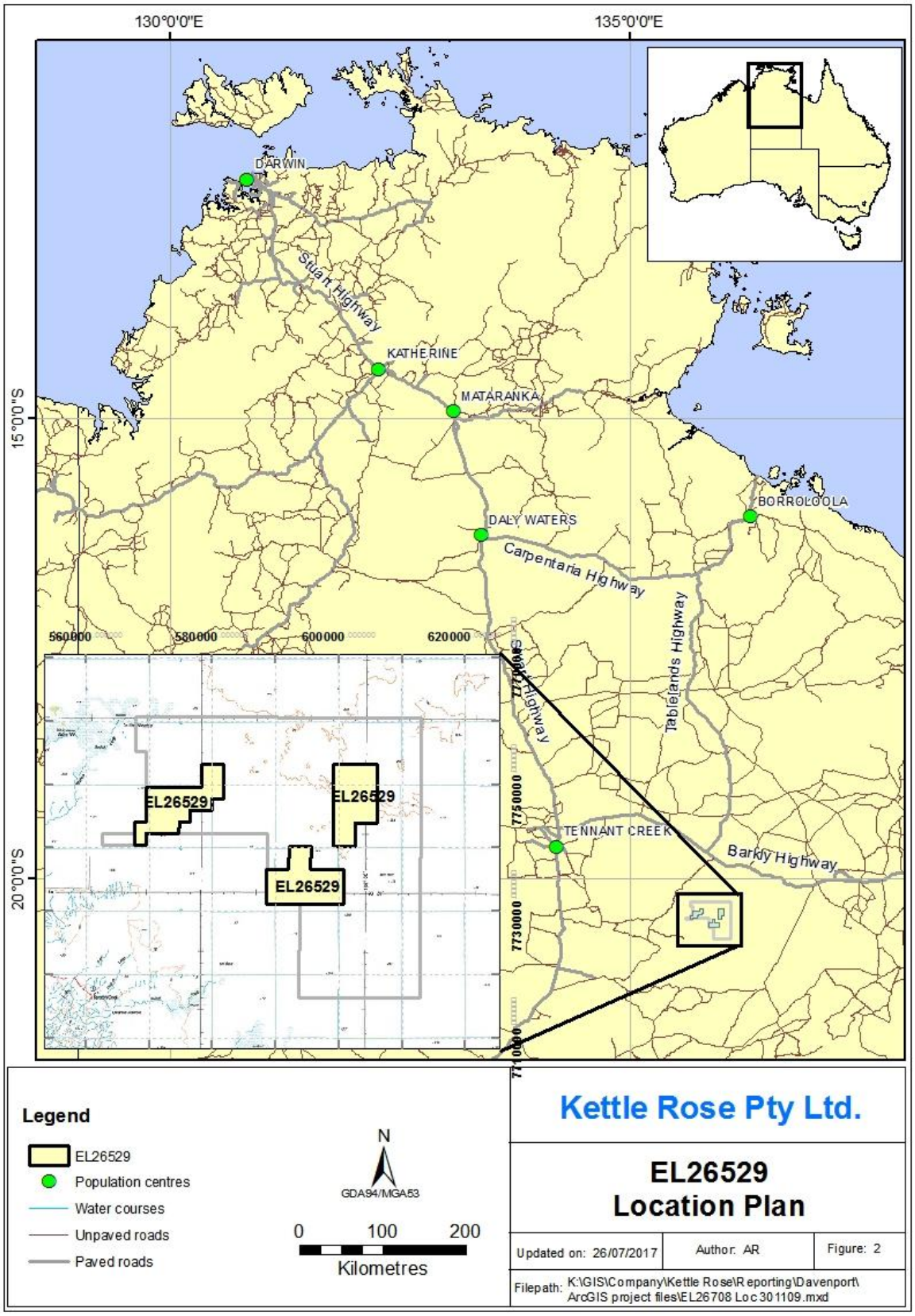


Figure 2: Plan showing locations of EL26529.

The oldest rocks exposed in the Davenport Province are Warramunga Formation and the correlative Woodenjerrie Beds and Junalki Formation located at its north-western corner. Overlying unconformably these units are successions belonging to the Ooradidgee and Hatches Creek groups. The Ooradidgee Group consists of subaerial to shallow-marine siliciclastic sedimentary rocks with intercalated felsic volcanic units. The Hatches Creek Group consists of siliciclastic and carbonate rocks with interbedded felsic and basaltic volcanic horizons.

The Davenport Province succession has been variably deformed and regionally metamorphosed. Deformation in the Warramunga Formation produced tight upright folds with pervasive, sub-vertical, east-west slaty cleavage accompanied by lower greenschist-facies metamorphism. This deformation is related to the Tennant Event.

The deformation of Ooradidgee and Hatches Creek Groups occurred at ~1710Ma in two stages, both of which postdate tight folding of the Warramunga Formation and assign to the Davenport Event. During the first stage concentric upright, relatively open northwest-trending folds, accompanied by reverse faulting were formed. However, in the second stage, concentric upright, north to northeast-trending folding was accompanied by northeast-striking reverse faults and northwest-trending strike-slip faults. The metamorphism was low grade reaching to greenschist facies, preserving the sedimentary and diagenetic features.

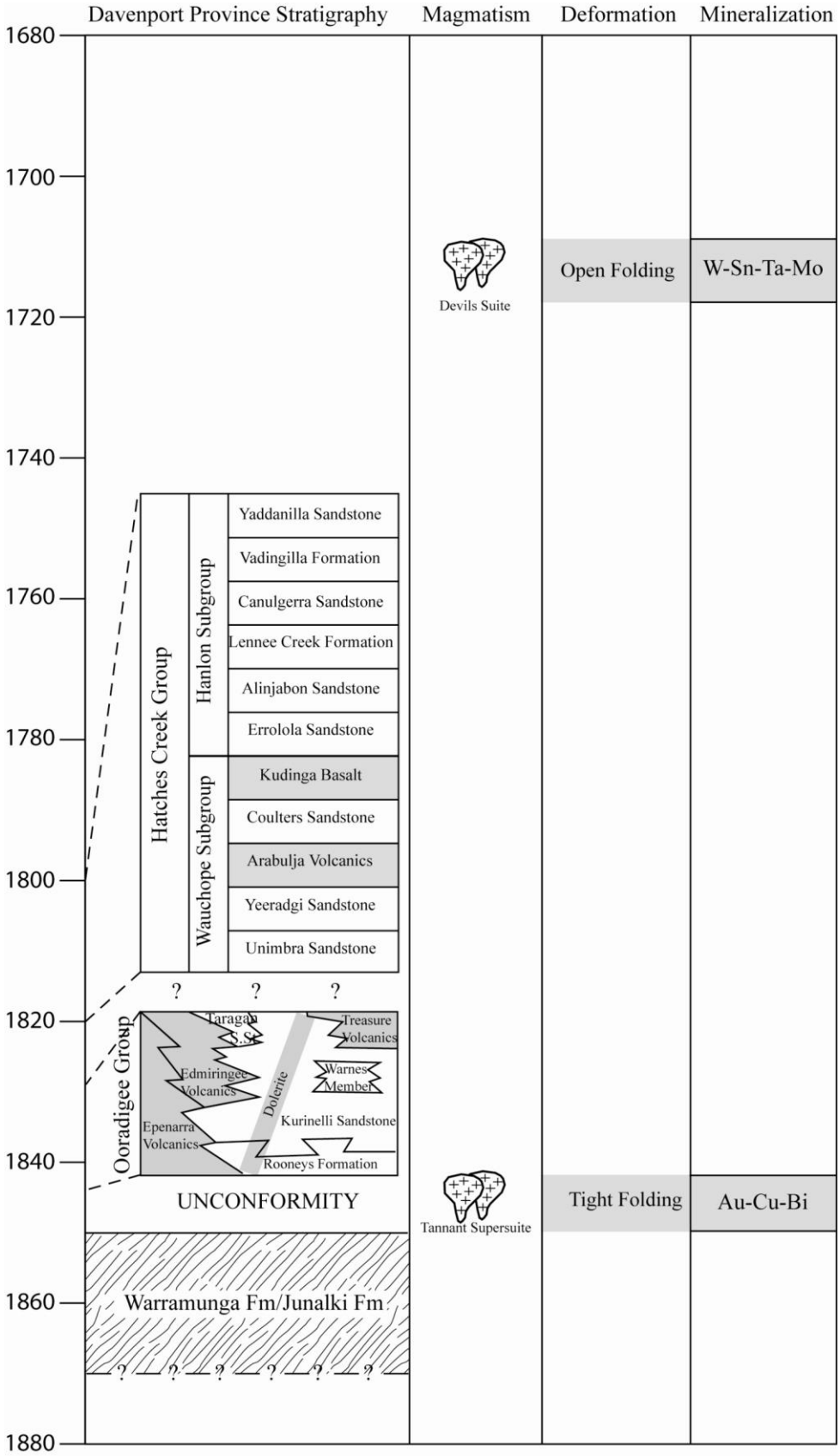
4.2 Local Geology

The following description of the local geology has been adapted from Walley (1987).

The Palaeoproterozoic rocks of the Davenport Province are poorly exposed in EL26529 (Figure 4). Scattered outcrops and published interpreted geophysical data suggest that tenements are underlain by sequence of Ooradidgee and Hatches Creek Groups. The exposed Proterozoic units are represented by Taragan Sandstone of Ooradidgee Group and Unimbra Sandstone, Errolola Sandstone and Canulgerra Sandstone of Hatches Group. Structurally the project area lies within the complexly deformed fold and thrust belt of the Davenport Province.

Palaeozoic sedimentary succession of the Georgina Basin rests unconformably above the Proterozoic rocks and crops out as mesas and low hills to the east of the project area.

Cainozoic deposits are widespread in the project area and largely represented by aeolian sand that form extensive field of longitudinal dunes. Dunes are low broad features generally up to 2m high. Parts of the tenements are covered by calcrete.



(Modified from Claoue-Long et al., 2008; Fraser et al., 2008)

Figure 3: Summary of stratigraphy and timing of mineralisation events.

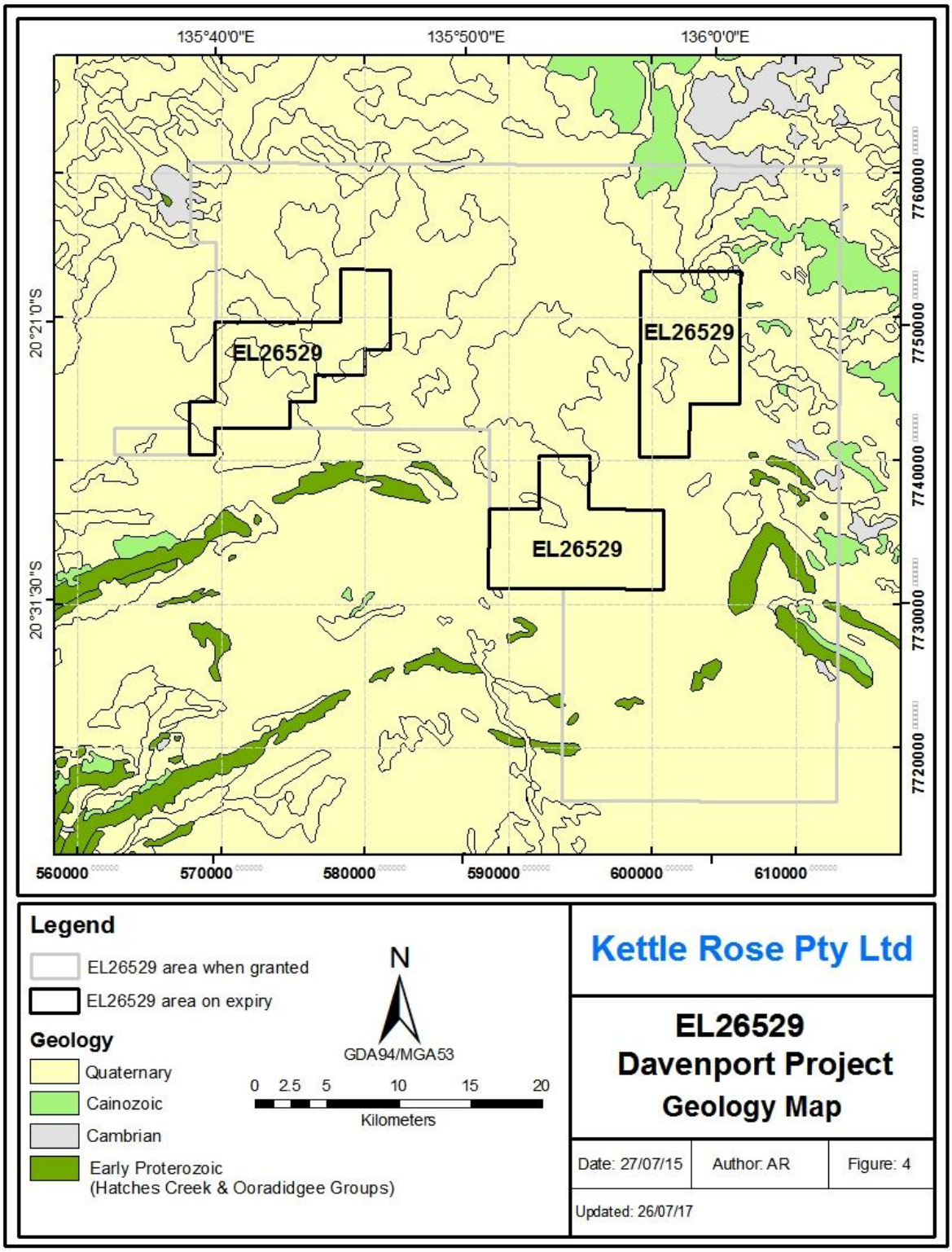


Figure 4: Geology plan for EL 26529.

5 Exploration

The Tennant Region has produced significant quantities of gold, copper, bismuth, selenium, and silver. Most of the metalliferous ore has been mined from the Tennant Creek mineral field of the Warramunga Province. The recorded production since 1932 from the Tennant Creek area is 130.2 t Au, 345000 t Cu, 14000 t Bi, 220 t Se and 56 t Ag (Ahmad et al., 2009). By contrast, the Davenport Province has produced only 75 kilogram of gold mainly from quartz-veins in the Kurinelli area and 4500 tonnes of tungsten concentrate essentially from Hatches Creek and Wauchope tungsten fields.

5.1 *Results of exploration work conducted during 2008-2010*

During 2008-2010, Kettle Rose completed detailed assessment of mineral potential particularly gold and tungsten of the title area by reviewing the available geological, geophysical and metallogenic data and current understanding of genesis of Proterozoic gold and wolframite in the Davenport Province. The objective was to define potential styles of mineralisation within the tenement and therefore use appropriate exploration methods.

The study concluded that project area is prospective for Rover-style Au-Cu-Bi mineralisation. This inference was based on the understanding that the magnetite bodies that host Rover Field deposits to the north-west of the tenement are at least in part located in the basal part of the Ooradidgee Group. Sediments and volcanics belonging to the basal Ooradidgee Group occur in the project area and therefore any existence of ironstone bodies within them are considered potential targets for Au-Cu exploration. The Company considers this to be significant as it will potentially redefine large, relatively unexplored areas as being much more prospective than previously thought.

The geophysical/geological review of the project highlighted ten work areas hosting magnetic targets similar in character to discrete anomalies associated with the Tennant Creek/Rover deposits for investigation (Figure 5).

The Davenport Project was comprised two contiguous tenements- EL26529 and EL26708; therefore, all phases of exploration program were planned and implemented on project basis. This annual and final report, however, specifically deals with exploration work conducted on EL26529.

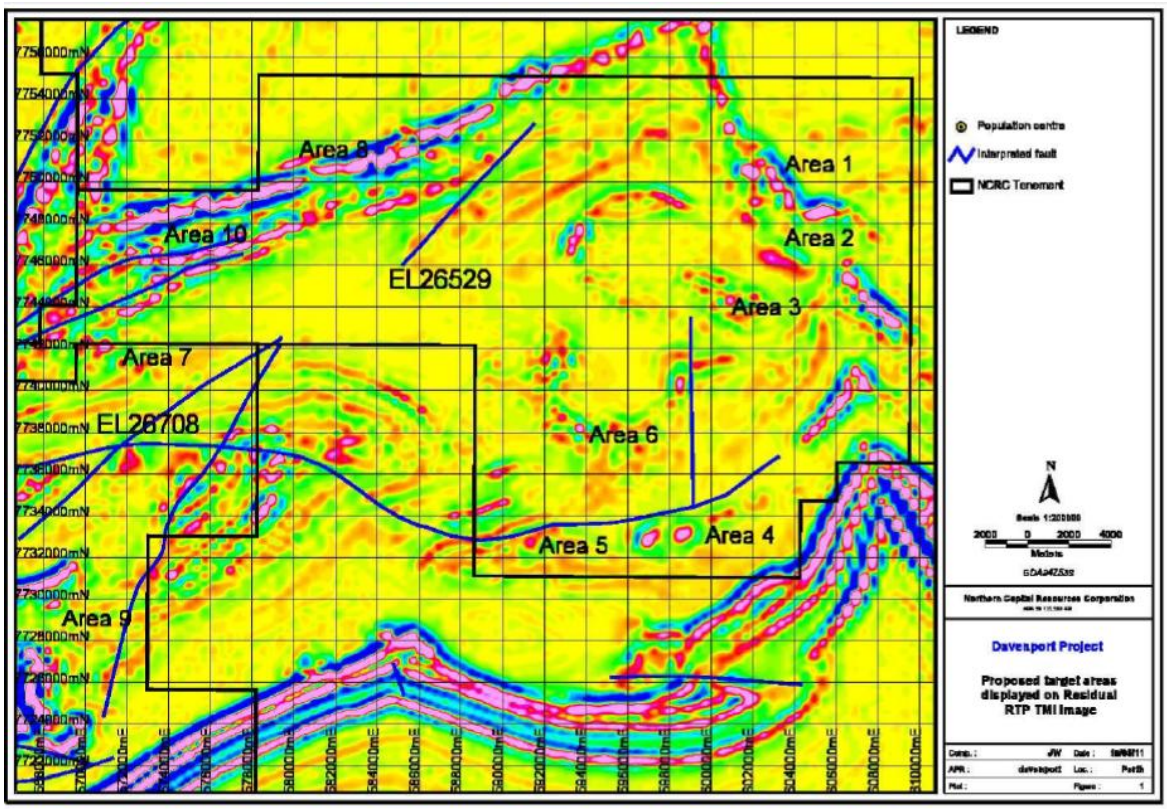


Figure 5: Map depicts Davenport Project work areas.

5.2 *Results of exploration work conducted during 2010-2011*

During June-July 2011, Kettle Rose completed helicopter- assisted 3 weeks of field based exploration program on the project area, which included acquisition of ground magnetic survey and multi-element MMI geochemical survey focusing on areas inferred to be host to subsurface ironstone bodies. Areas targeted for geophysical and geochemical surveys were identified from open-file regional aeromagnetic survey. A total of ~167 line kilometres of ground magnetometer survey data was acquired (Figure 6). Further detail on the magnetic survey can be found in annual group report titled: 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2010 to 13 July 2011'.

The ground magnetic survey data was collected to provide better definition of the aeromagnetic targets and allowed more accurate geophysical modelling for subsequent comparison with the soil geochemical data. An external geophysicist was hired to interpret magnetic data. Kettle Rose submitted acquired ground magnetic survey data to the DPIR (previously 'DME') along with annual group report titled: 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2010 to 13 July 2011'.

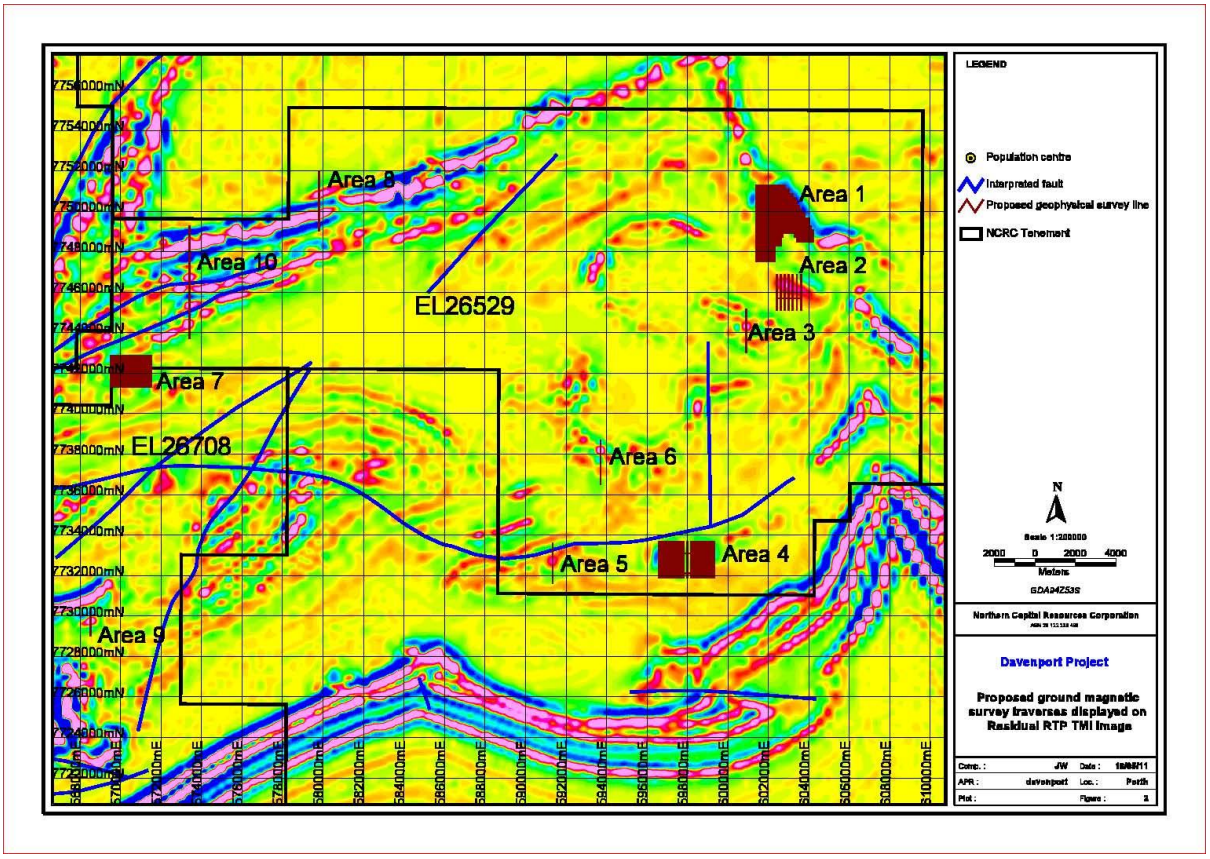


Figure 6: Ground magnetic survey traverses displayed on residual RTP TMI image.

A total of 1045 MMI soil samples including 19 duplicates samples (NDM0001 to NDM0835, NDM0848 to NDM0861, NDM0891 to NDM0948, NDM0977 to NDM1112 and NDM1114 to NDM1115) were collected over various airborne magnetic anomalies to test for the presence of coincident mineralisation (Figure 7, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e, 7f, 7g, 7h, 7i). The MMI soil samples were collected in either a grid pattern or as a single line over the airborne anomaly.

All samples were sent to SGS Mineral Services in Perth, WA, for multi-element analysis. A suite of 16 elements (Ag, As, Au, Bi, Ce, Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Pb, Sn, U, W, Y and Zn) have been selected for measurement by MMI digest with ICP-MS analysis.

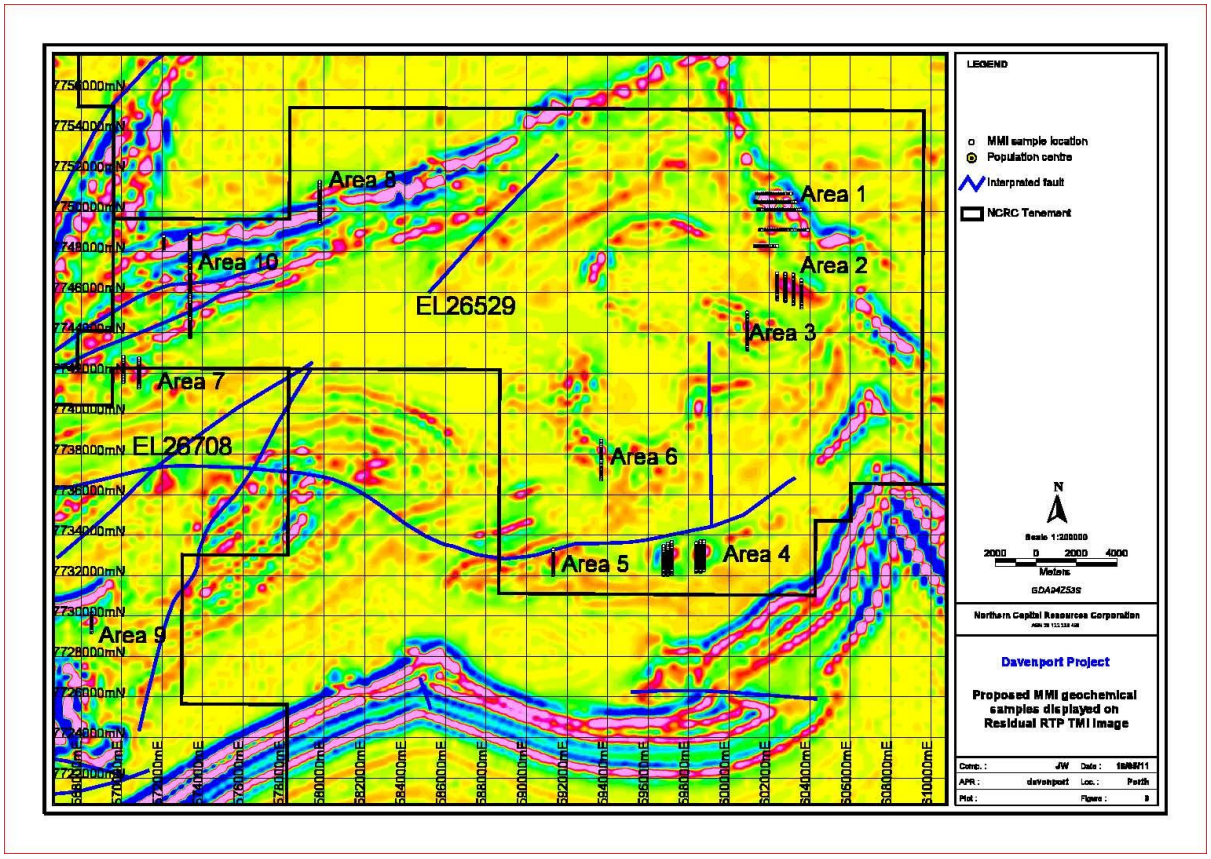


Figure 7: Geochemical survey traverses displayed on residual RTP TMI image

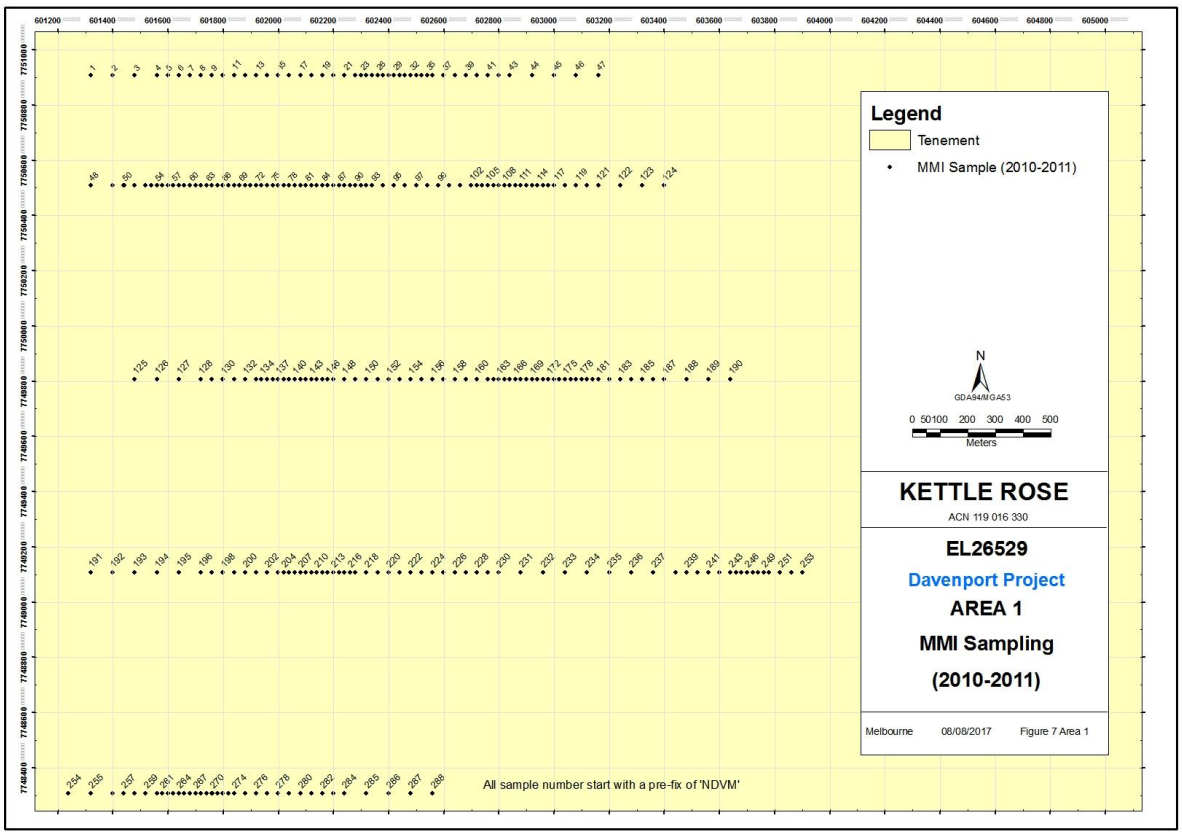


Figure 8a: MMI soil sample lines over Area 1.

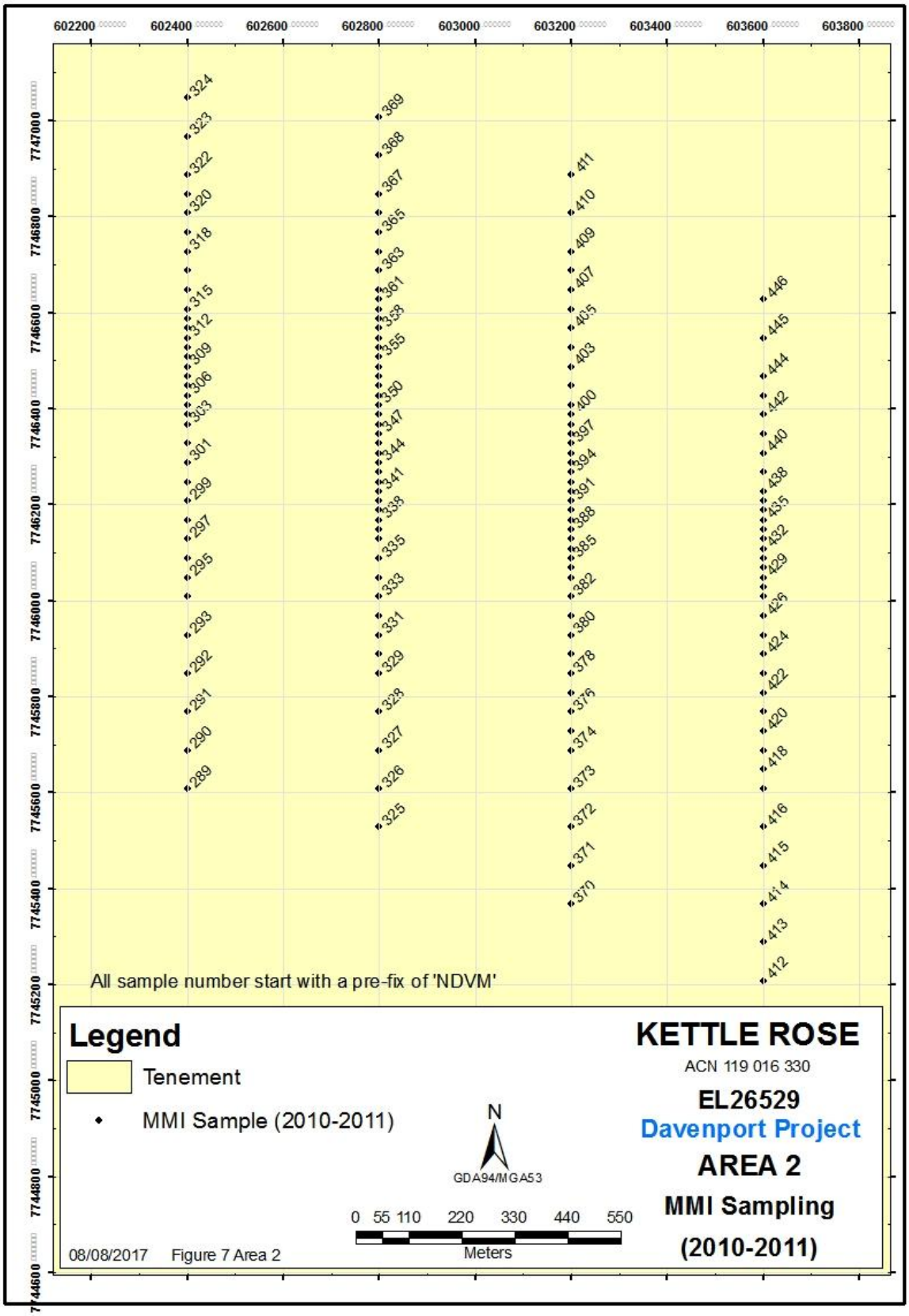


Figure 9b: MMI soil sample lines over Area 2.

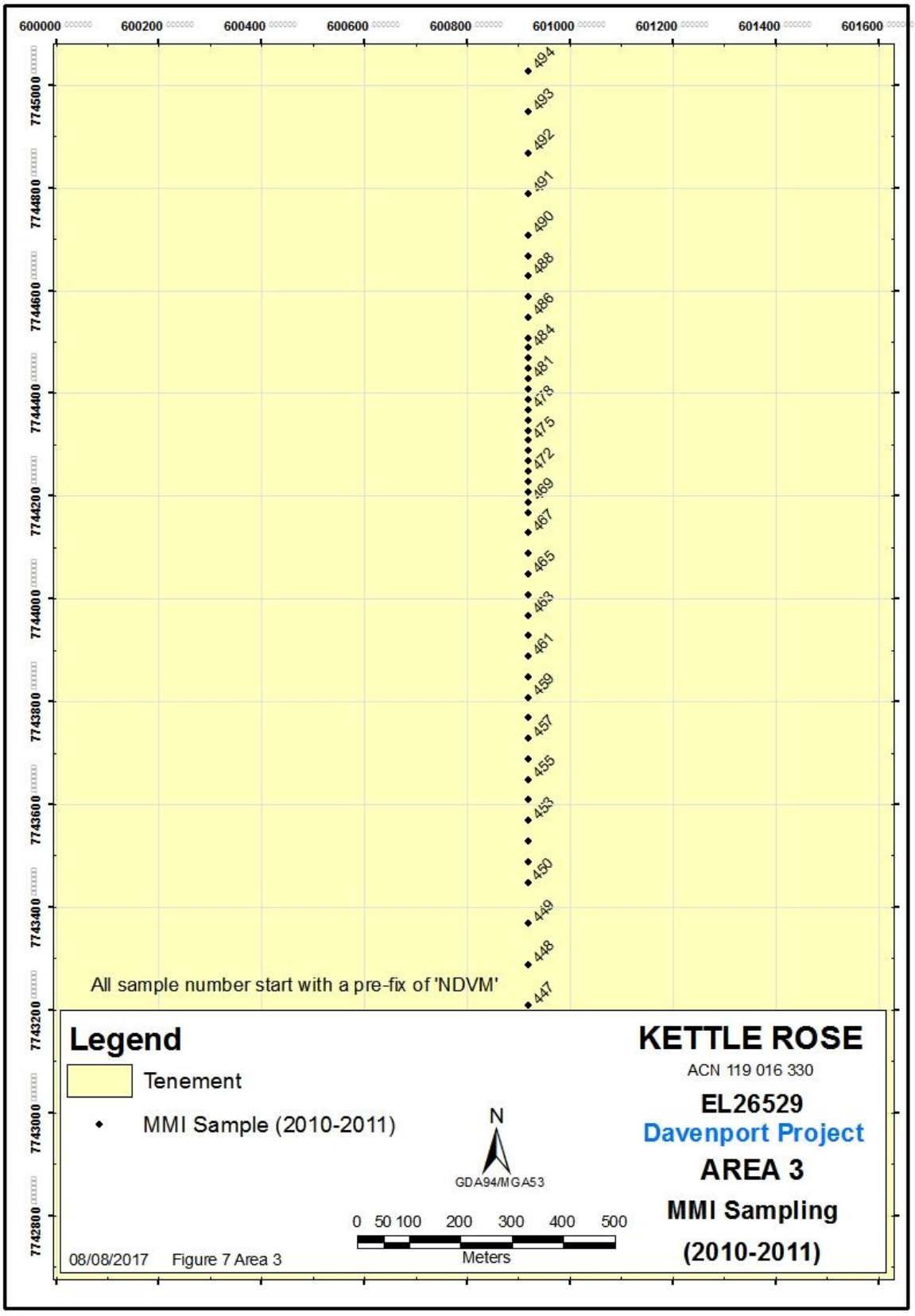


Figure 10c: MMI soil sample line over Area 3.

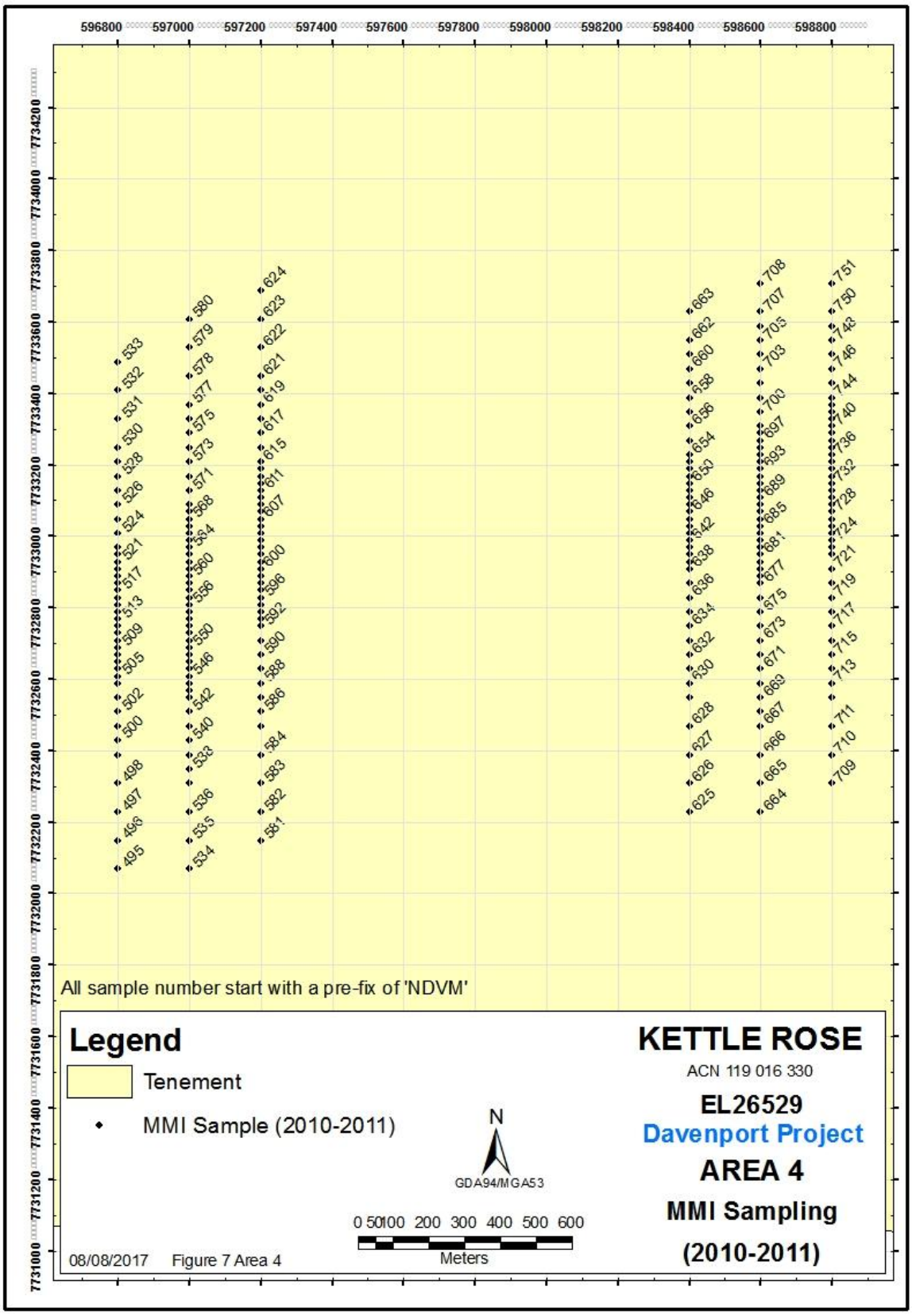


Figure 11d: MMI soil sample lines over Area 4.

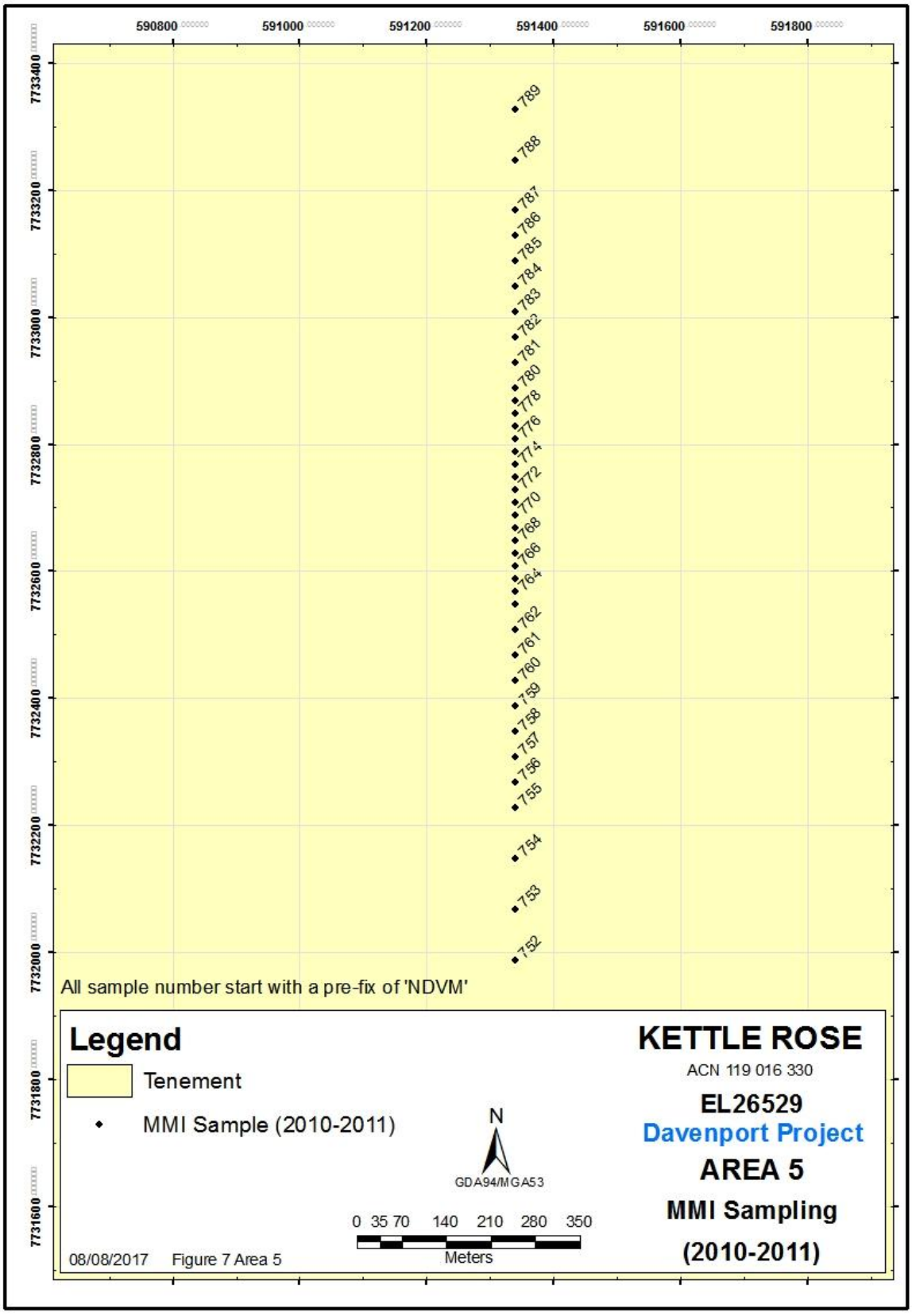


Figure 12e: MMI soil sample line over Area 5.

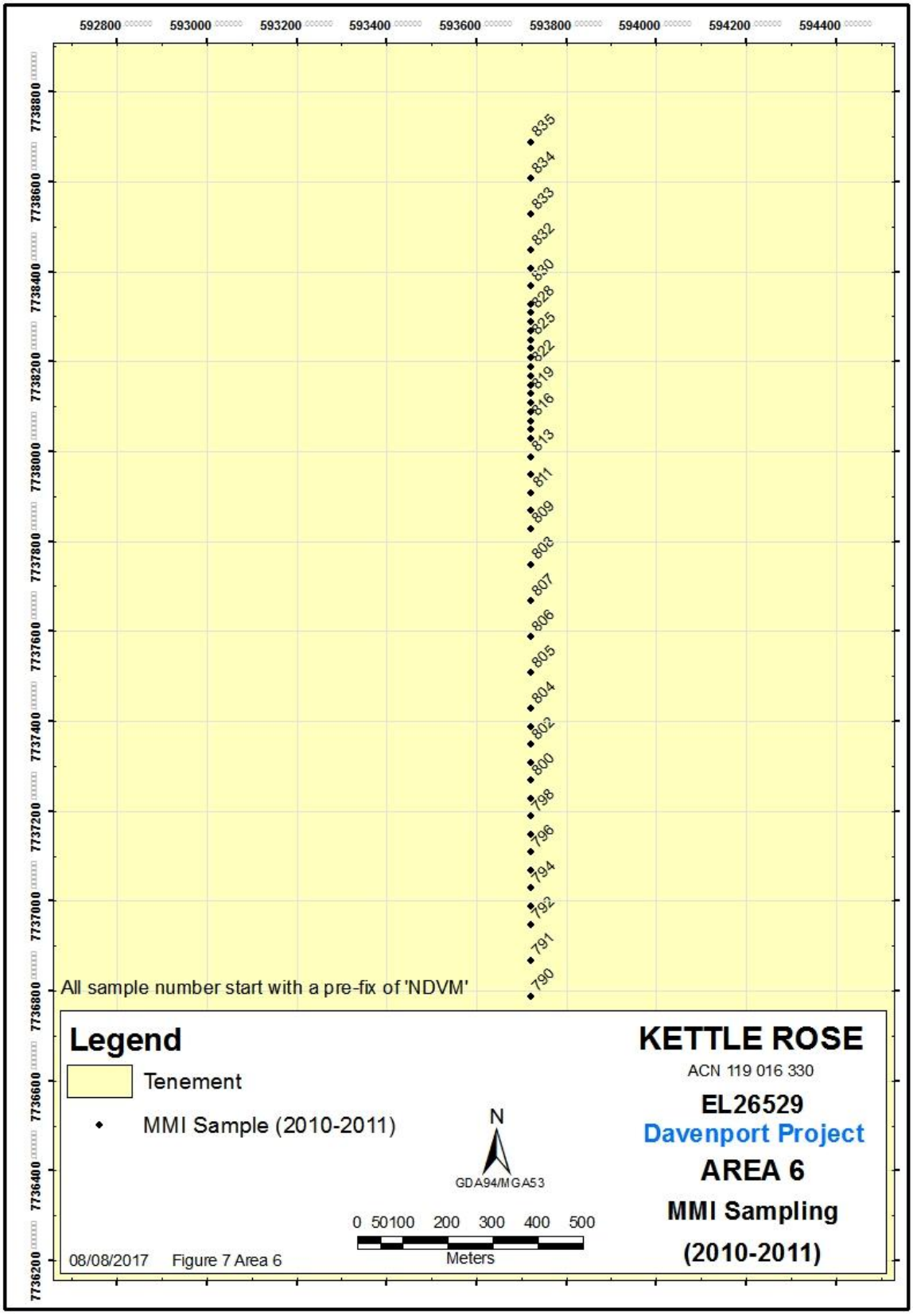


Figure 13f: MMI soil sample line over Area 6.

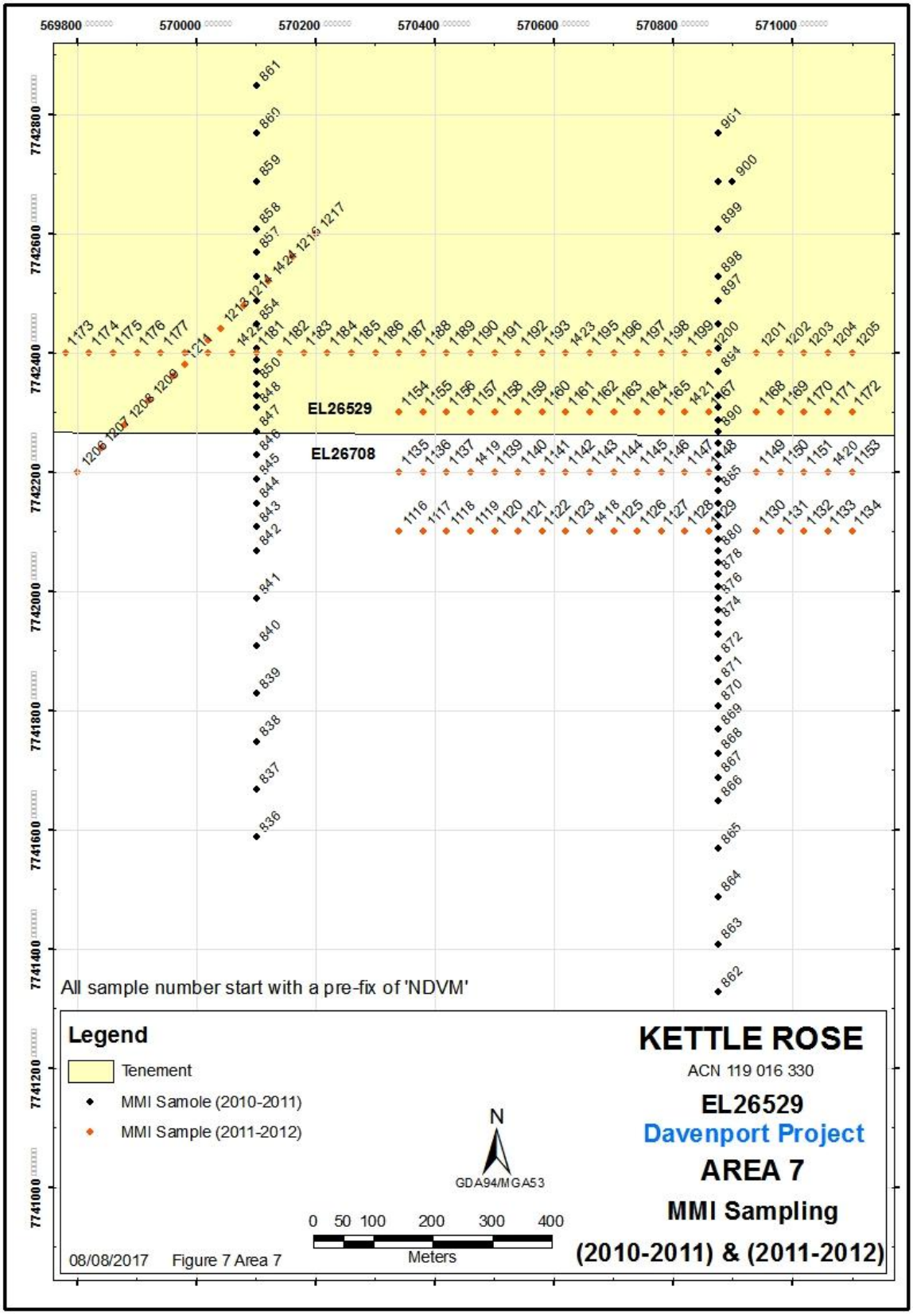


Figure 14g: MMI soil sample lines over Area 7.

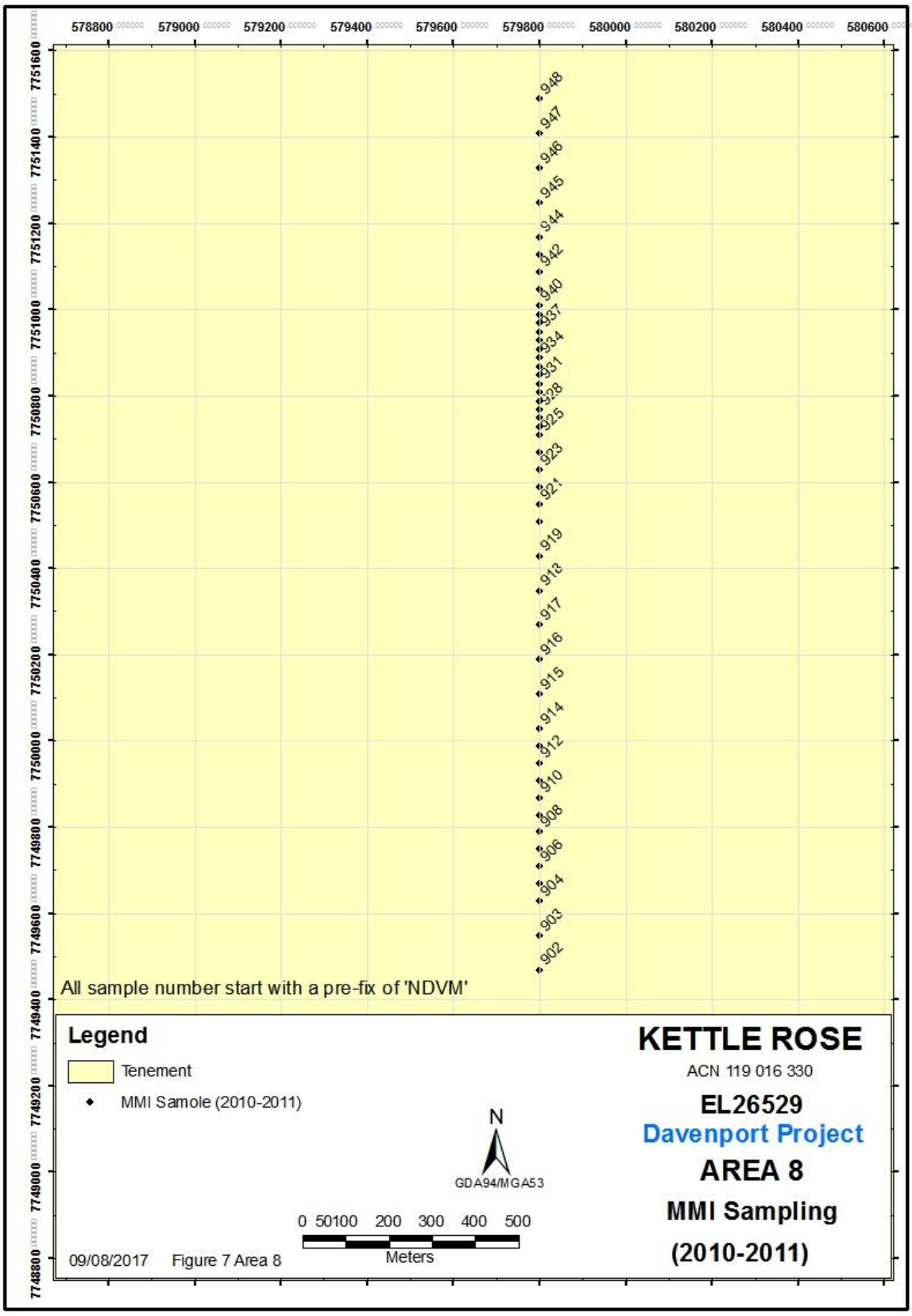


Figure 15h: MMI soil sample line over Area 8.

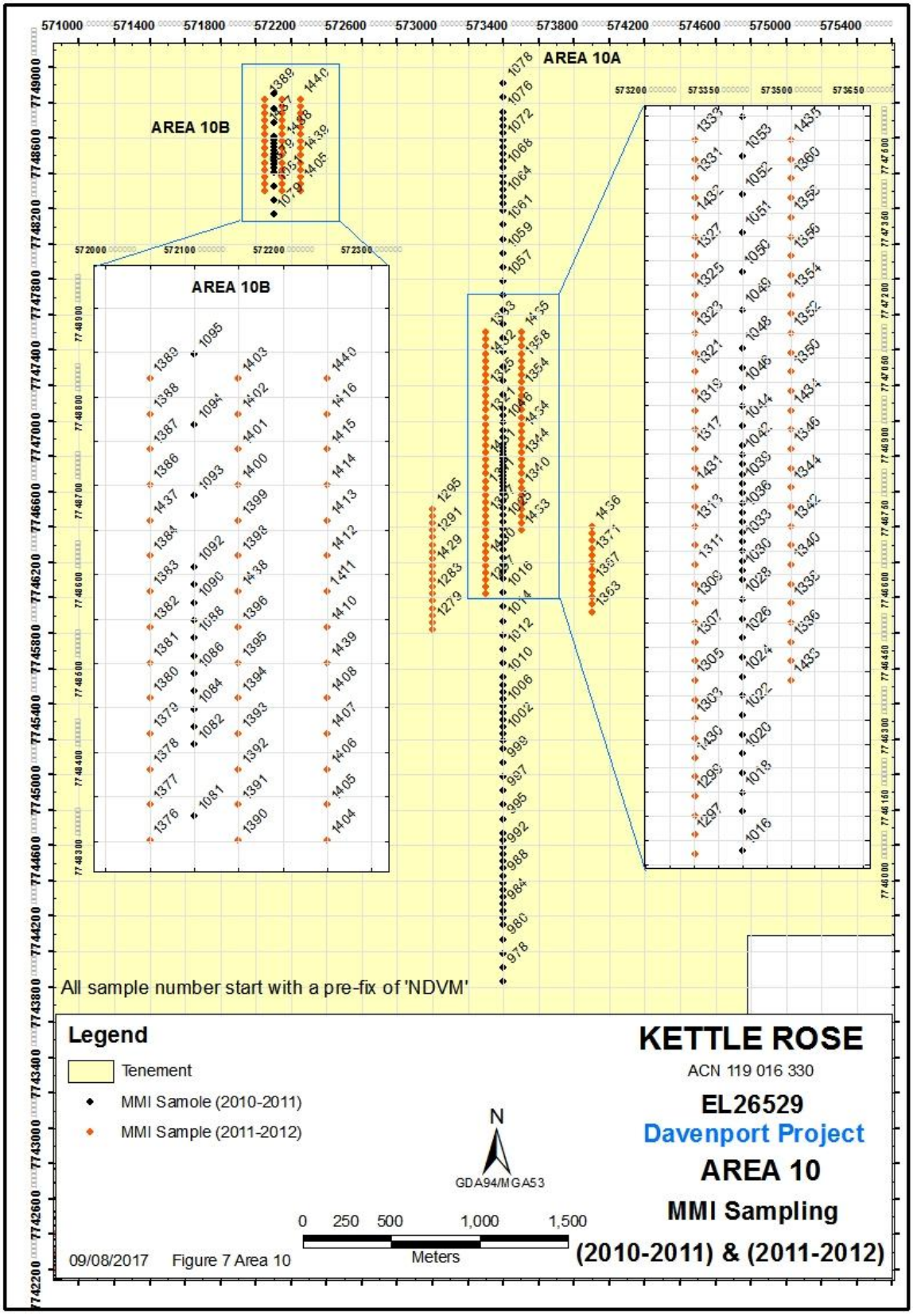


Figure 16i: MMI soil sample lines over Area 10.

5.3 *Results of exploration work conducted during 2011-2012*

During 2011-2012 consultant geophysicist submitted the preliminary interpretation report for the acquired ground magnetic data. According to the report, the acquired data was modelled to derive depth estimates to the causative magnetic source and to interpret geometry of the likely sources of the anomalous responses which are consistent with the geology of known mineralised bodies typical of the Tennant Creek and Rover area. Modelling of the data suggested that surveyed anomalies are in response to shallowly (< 250m deep) buried magnetic sources which are interpreted to be thin sheet-like bodies as in Area 1, 2 and 3 or ellipsoidal shaped bodies as in area 7. For further detail on the interpretation of geophysical data please see annual group report titled 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2011 to 13 July 2012'.

MMI soil samples results were also received from the SGS Mineral Services. The copy of this data has previously been provided to the DPIR as Appendix 3 in annual group report titled 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2011 to 13 July 2012'. This report, however, provides MMI data specific to EL26529 in Appendix 1 & 2.

The geochemical data was interpreted by the company's in-house geochemist. The analysis of data highlighted measured weak responses for the economic metal ruling out the possibility of occurrence of IOCG system in the project area. Among the elements analysed, the measured values of Ag and gold were of particular interest which were generally at levels close to the detection limit. The maximum measured value for Ag was 75ppb and for gold 0.5ppb. This can be attributed to following possibilities.

- No occurrence of subsurface mineralisation.
- For a geochemical anomaly to develop on the surface requires active oxidation of sulphides in a buried ore body. It will allow free-up metal ions to travel vertically up to the surface. However, due to shallow penetration of oxidation front or shielding effect of overlying relatively thick Cambrian cover or both have prevented this process.
- Modelling of detailed ground magnetic survey data over the airborne anomalies has more accurately defined location of the anomalies and in some cases shown that a single soil line was not sufficient to test the anomaly mineralisation potential (i.e. the soil lines were not located over the anomaly as defined by the ground magnetic data).

Field related activities during the year included completion of follow-up ground

magnetic survey and MMI geochemical survey on anomalies 7, 10A and 10B located in the western part of the tenement. These anomalies are interpreted to be located at shallow depth and have no or thin cover of Cambrian sediments. Field work was conducted during April-May 2012.

5.3.1 Follow-up *Ground Magnetic Survey*

The ground magnetic survey data was collected as follow-up to 2011 surveys on three aeromagnetic anomalies-7, 10A and 10B, located in the western part of the EL26529. Survey was completed to map detailed geophysical signals of these anomalies to assist in delineating their geometry, depth from the surface and magnetization of the causative source material.

Survey was conducted by portable cesium vapour G-859 MiniMapper™ magnetometer by company staff. The G-859 magnetometer was chosen due to its low noise, high sensitivity, low AC field interference, reliability, light weight and easy to use design.

The ground magnetic data was acquired along north-south oriented multiple traverses with east-west tie lines. A total of 63.4 line kilometres of ground magnetic data was collected with 14.15 line kilometres in Area 7, 34.5 line kilometres in Area 10A and 14.4 line kilometres in area 10B (Figures 8 to 12). In Areas 7and 10A the line spacing along the easting was 100m apart except in Area 10B where line spacing was 50m apart. Tie lines interval varied and ranged between 100 to 800m apart.

Survey details and raw data stored on CD were previously submitted to the DPIR with the annual group report titled: 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2011 to 13 July 2012'.

Interpretation of ground magnetic data was performed both on a profile and gridded basis and UBC 3D inversion model for each anomaly was generated to help understand their shapes and relationship with the local geological framework.

The aeromagnetic anomalies 7 and 10A have been described as 'exploratory targets' having discrete anomalous magnetic responses. Geometry of anomaly 7 is complex in that it is due to two sources at different depth. The shallow source is defined as vertically dipping 'pipe-like' source at a depth of ~75-80m below surface. Anomaly 10A can be modelled as a dipping 'ellipsoidal' shaped body which is 50m wide and has a depth extent of 330m. The calculated susceptibility of the anomaly indicates that magnetic source holds significant degree of magnetization.

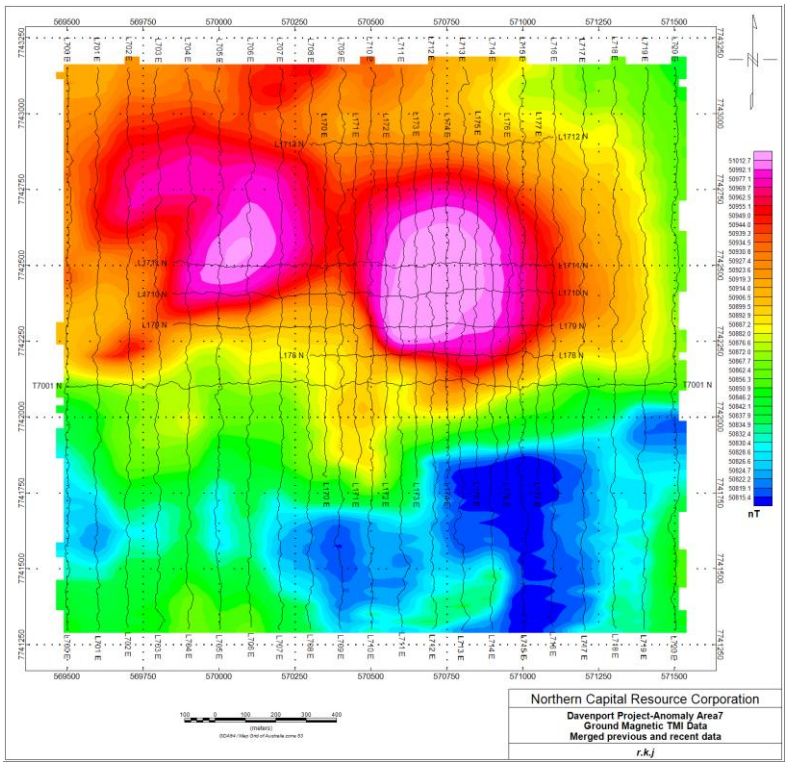


Figure 17: Map depicting ground magnetic TMI data and survey traverses from Area 7.

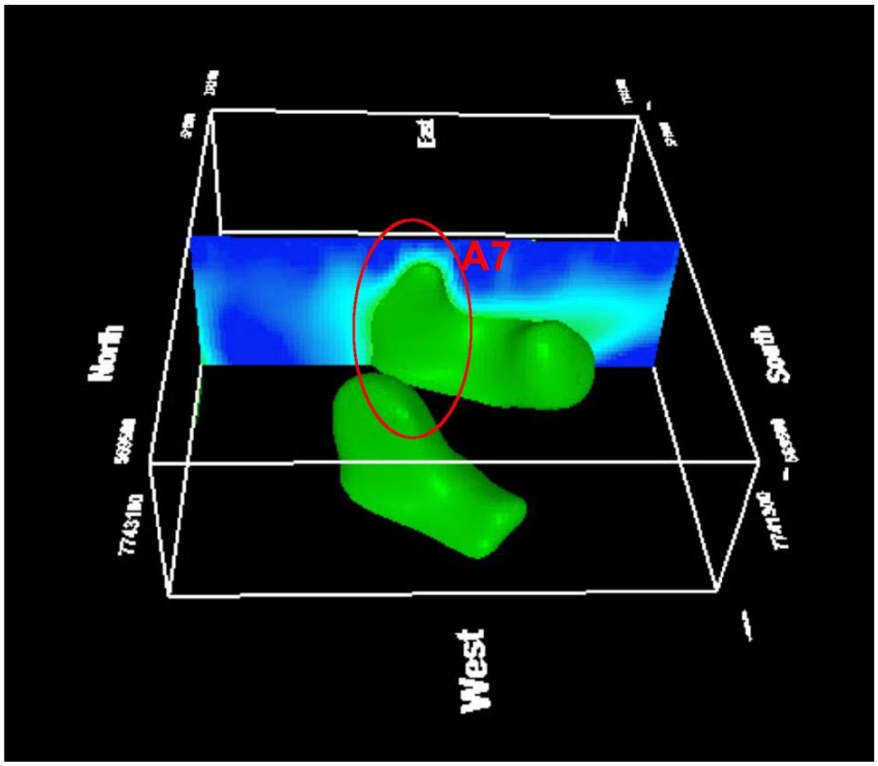


Figure 18: UBC 3D inversion model of anomaly A7 ground magnetic data.

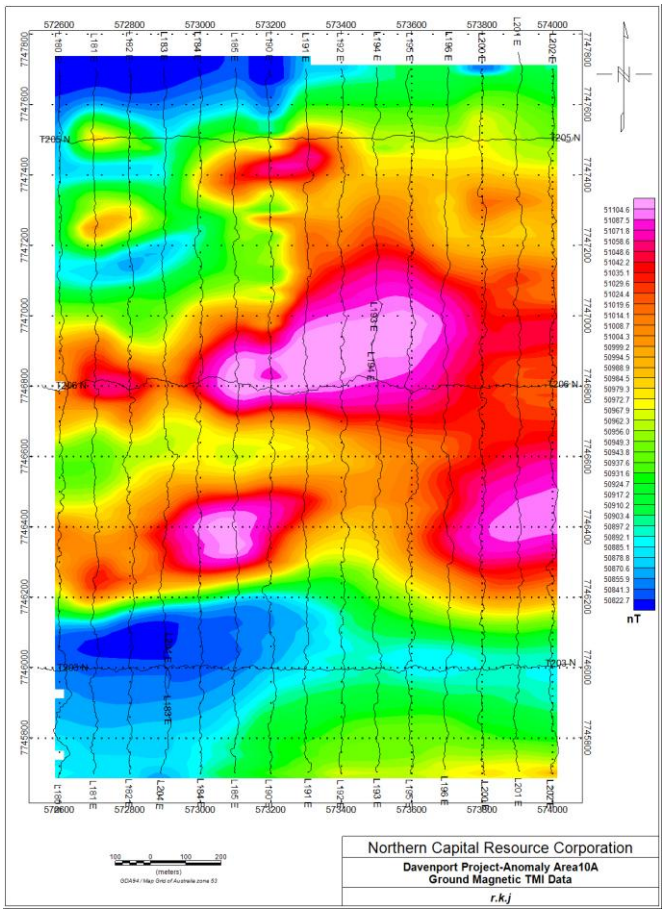


Figure 19: Map shows ground magnetic TMI data and survey traverses from Area 10A.

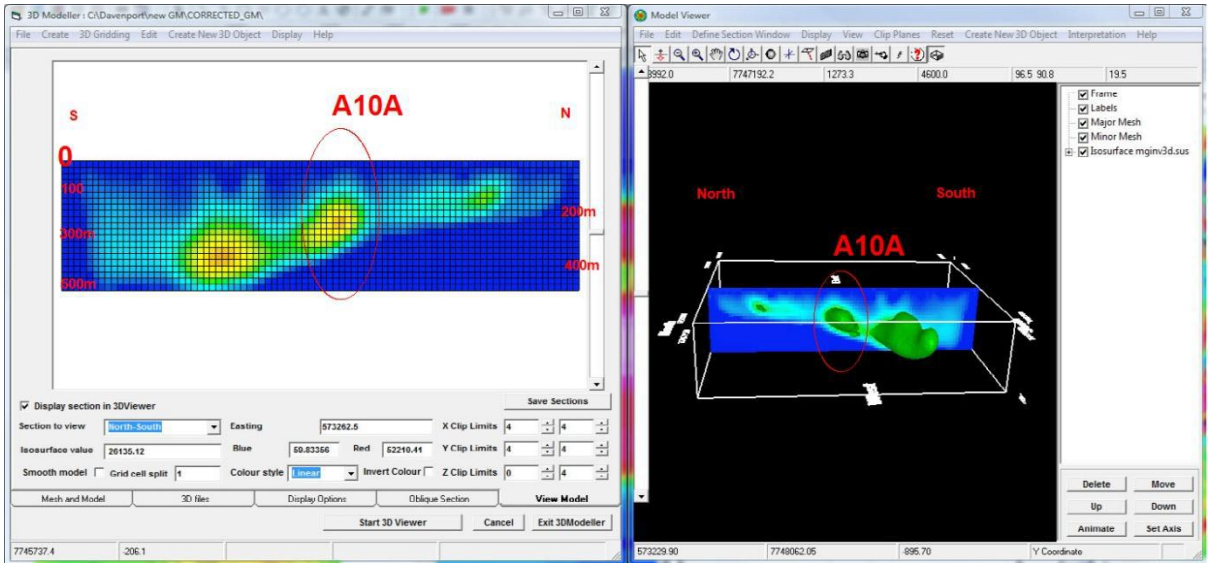


Figure 20: UBC 3D inversion model of the anomaly10A ground magnetic data.

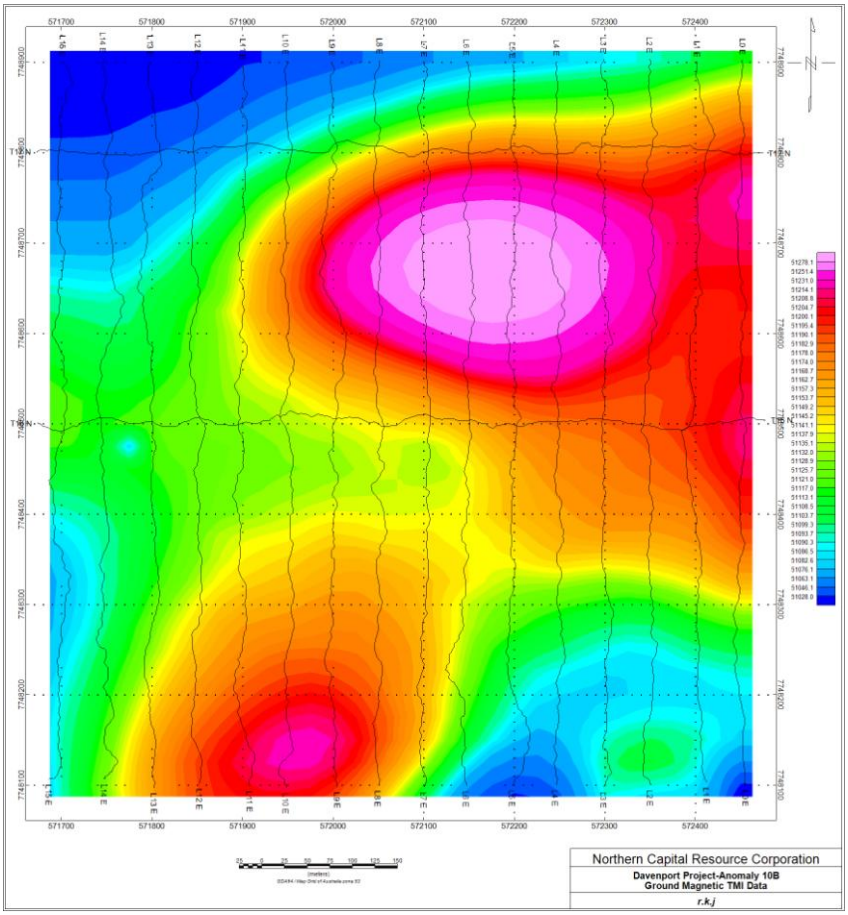


Figure 21: Map depicts ground magnetic TMI data and survey traverses from Area 10B.

All of the mapped magnetic sources registered magnetic susceptibility levels lower than 0.5 SI- the measured magnetic susceptibility of Rover12 mineralised ore. This difference in magnetic susceptibility may be due to different methods used to determine them.

5.3.2 Follow-up *MMI Soil Sampling*

A total of 218 MMI soil samples including 16 duplicates (NDVM1154 – NDVM1205, NDVM1208 – NDVM1217, NDVM1278 – NDVM1417, NDVM1421 – NDVM1424, NDVM1429 – NDVM1440) were collected over selected aeromagnetic anomalies in three areas 7, 10A and 10B (Figure 7g, 7h, 7i, 13, 14 and 15). Aim was to map in detail geochemical response of these anomalies and to determine if they are associated with Cu-Au mineralisation. Furthermore, it was expected that acquisition of geochemical data and ground magnetic modelling data will assist to determine drill locations for the first pass drilling program. Detail of samples locations and analytical results have previously been reported in the annual group report titled ('Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2011 to 13 July 2012'). Part of MMI data specific to EL26529 is provided in Appendix 3 & 4.

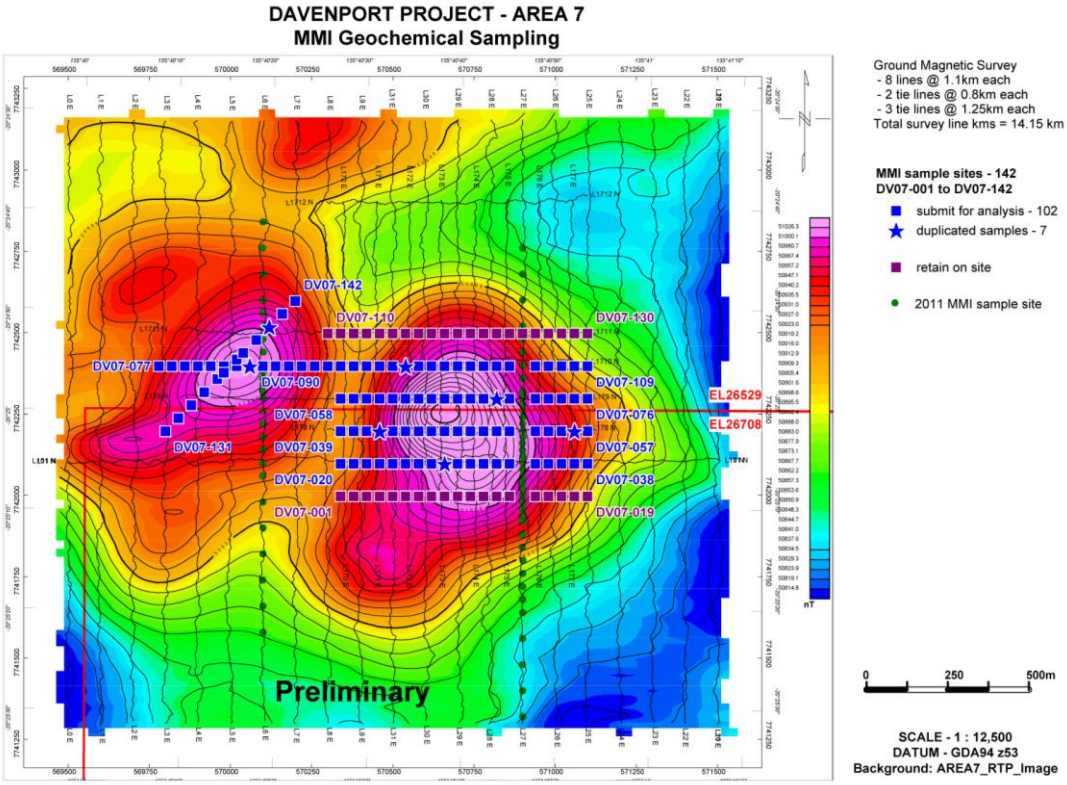


Figure 22: Follow-up ground magnetic survey and geochemical survey traverses from Area 7.

Analytical results for MMI soil samples were received during the reporting year. Multi-element MMI geochemical survey returned similar results to the last year except that now data cover large part of each magnetic anomaly. Geochemical responses of economic metals were very weak. Au and Ag values in most samples are below or close to the detection limit although few samples returned marginally elevated values- peak value for Au 1.6ppb and for Ag 6ppb. These elevated gold and silver responses have not repeated in neighbouring samples suggesting that these are spot high. Low variability in Cu response and the near total lack of detectable 'As' in samples indicate absence of sulphides. Among the other ore-associated elements such as Bi concentration is below the limit of detection in all samples.

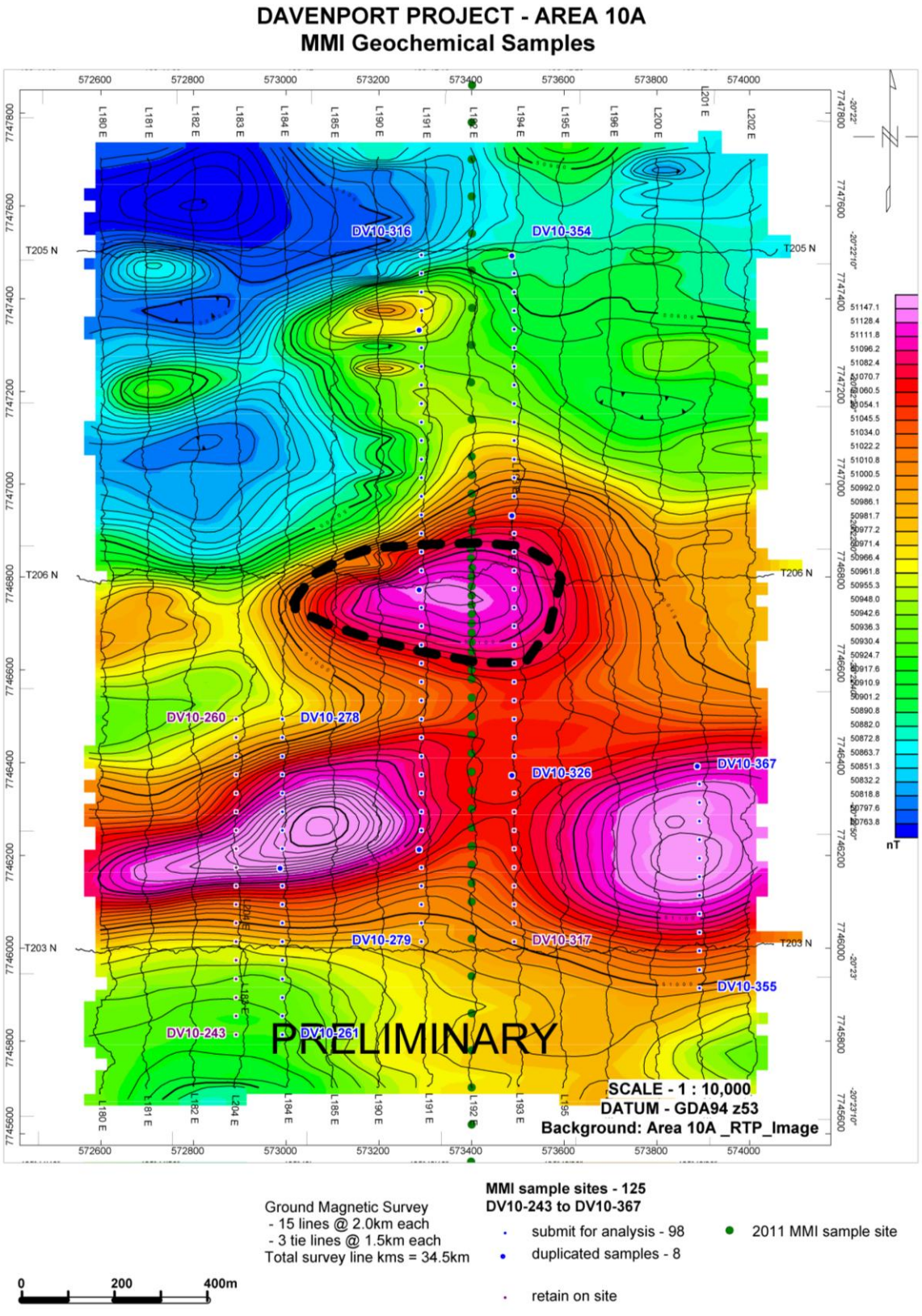


Figure 23: Follow-up ground magnetic survey and geochemical survey traverses from Area 10A.

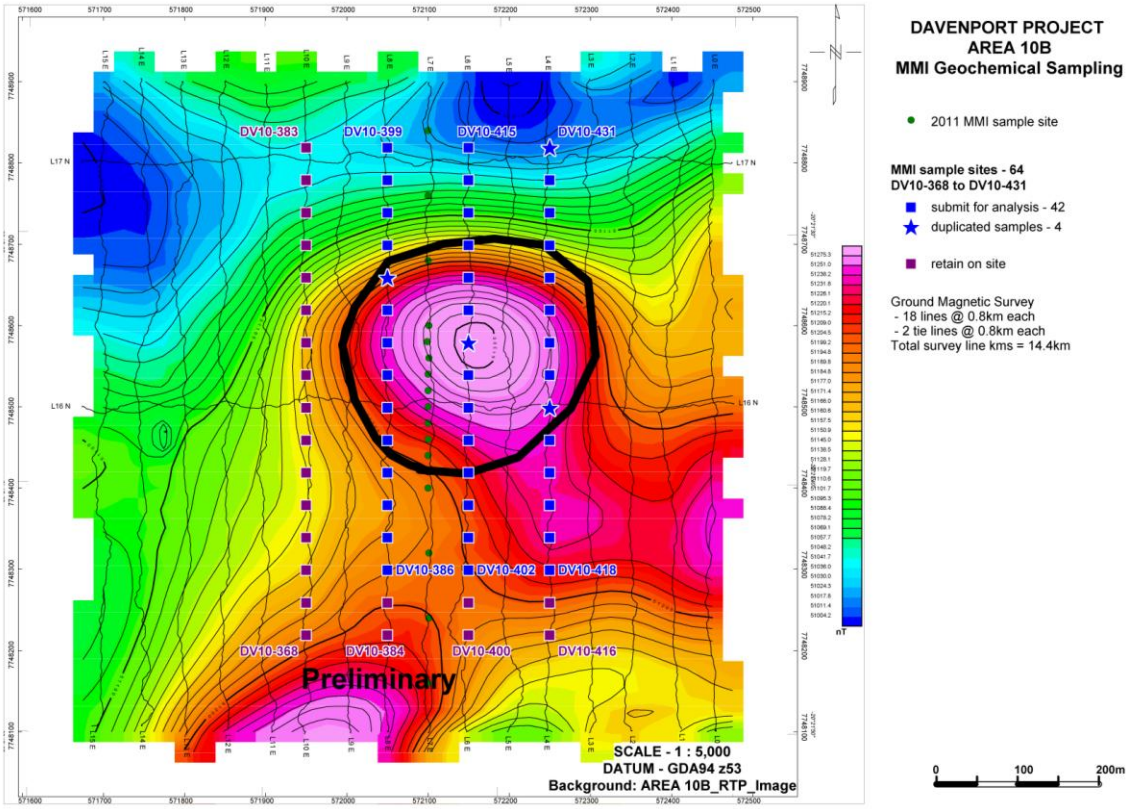


Figure 24: Follow-up ground magnetic survey and geochemical survey traverses from Area 10B.

The low abundance of gold and associated elements in the MMI data can be attributed to their non-mobilisation from the inferred subsurface magnetite sources. These discrete magnetic bodies may be located deeper than modelled, therefore, weathering related alteration front has not penetrated deep enough to actively oxidise sulphides and enhance metal ions mobility to the surface. Alternatively, ore-associated elements may have been completely leached during the weathering or mapped anomalies are not associated with mineralisation. Other factors which may have influenced low MMI results for economic elements include: nature of geology above the magnetic bodies, topography of the project area and climate history.

5.4 Results of exploration work conducted during 2012-2013

During 2012-2013, Kettle Rose applied for a grant to carry out a collaborative drilling program administered by NTGS. The objective of the proposed drill program was to determine the source of a selection of magnetic targets within the Davenport Project area and to test their potential to host Rover/Tennant Creek-style magnetite-gold-copper mineralisation. These magnetic targets have been modelled as similar in geophysical character to the Rover/Tennant Creek Au-Cu-Bi mineralised ironstone bodies.

The proposed drill program was focused on the western magnetic targets. These were selected because the depth to the magnetic basement is interpreted to be considerably less than targets located in the eastern portion. The magnetic targets selected to be drilled were anomaly 7, 9, 10A and 10B.

The proposed drill program consisted combination of exploratory RC holes, and one diamond drill hole per target. Two to four 60 degree angled RC holes were proposed for drilling to establish depth to the magnetic target and this information was required to refine the position of the diamond hole at each target. The exploratory RC drill program was planned to take place first as this would have provided additional data as to potential source of the magnetic anomaly at each target area.

Total cost of the drilling program was estimated at around $450,000. Kettle Rose requested funding amount of $100,000 from the Geophysics and Drilling Collaboration Program administrated by the Northern Territory Geological Survey. Approval for this drilling proposal was unsuccessful as the parent company priorities shifted to other projects in its portfolio and desired funds matching the requested financial support from NTGS were not available for this project.

5.5 Results of exploration work conducted during 2013-2014

Follow up ground gravity was carried out on anomalies 7, 10A and 10B located in the western part of the project (Figure 16). Again, these anomalies were selected due to their location at shallow depth and have no or thin cover of Cambrian sediments.

5.5.1 *Ground gravity survey 2013*

During October-November 2013, the precision ground gravity survey was completed on three aeromagnetic anomalies 7, 10A and 10B. Aim was to determine if the magnetic targets had associated gravity response.

Gravity data was acquired using Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters. Position and level data were obtained using Leica SR530 and GX1230 geodetic-grade DGPS systems to produce precise post-processed locations and elevations. Gravity and GPS data were acquired using Daishsat ATV and foot-borne methods.

The survey was completed with 1081 stations acquired using All-Terrain Vehicle's over three grids – Area7 (anomaly 7), Area 10A (anomaly 10A) and Area 10B

(anomaly 10B) covering total area of 3.4km^2. Each grid comprised of detailed gravity grid with stations acquired at 50m x 50m surrounded by a semi-detailed gravity grid with stations acquired at 50m x 100m.

Gravity data was reduced using standard reductions on the ISOGAL84 gravity network. GPS data was reduced to MGA coordinates with levels expressed as meters above the Australian Height Datum (AHD).

This data was subsequently accurately tied to horizontal GDA94 and vertical AHD datum. There were no data shifts required as the final AUSPOS differences were minimal (X = 0.000m, Y = -0.002m and Z = -0.004m). Therefore, there have been no changes from the preliminary data.

The contractor report and geophysical data (GDF format) has previously submitted to the DPIR as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of the annual group exploration report titled 'Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, EL26529 & EL26708 Annual Group Report for the period 14 July 2013 to 13 July 2014'. Images generated during the preliminary processing of the data are given in Figures 17-21 (Area 7), 22-25 (Area 10A) and 26-29 (Area 10B).

The detailed interpretation of acquired ground gravity data by a consultant geophysicist was planned but not completed.

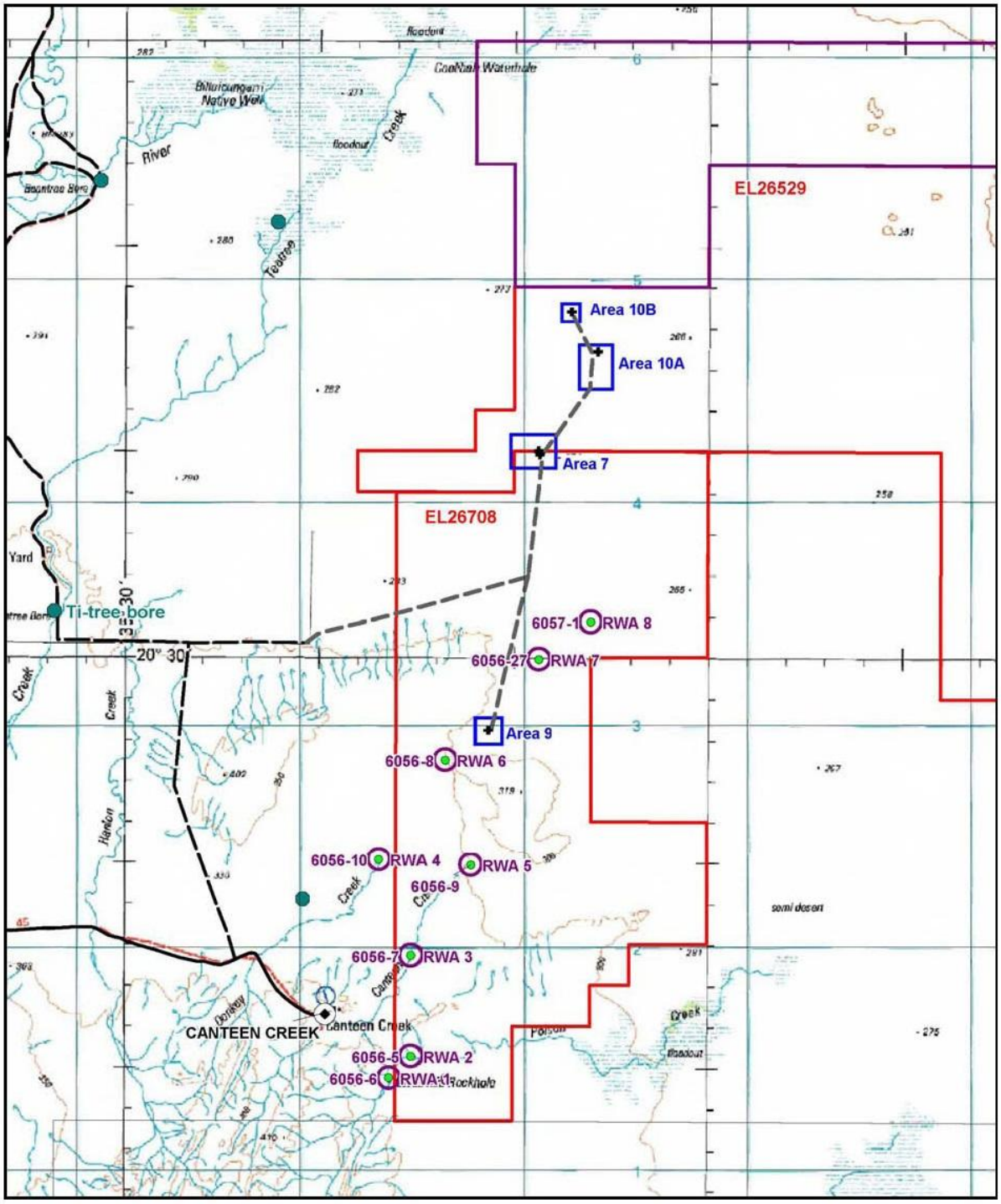


Figure 25: Gravity surveys over Areas 7, 10A and 10B. The RWA's are aboriginal sites.

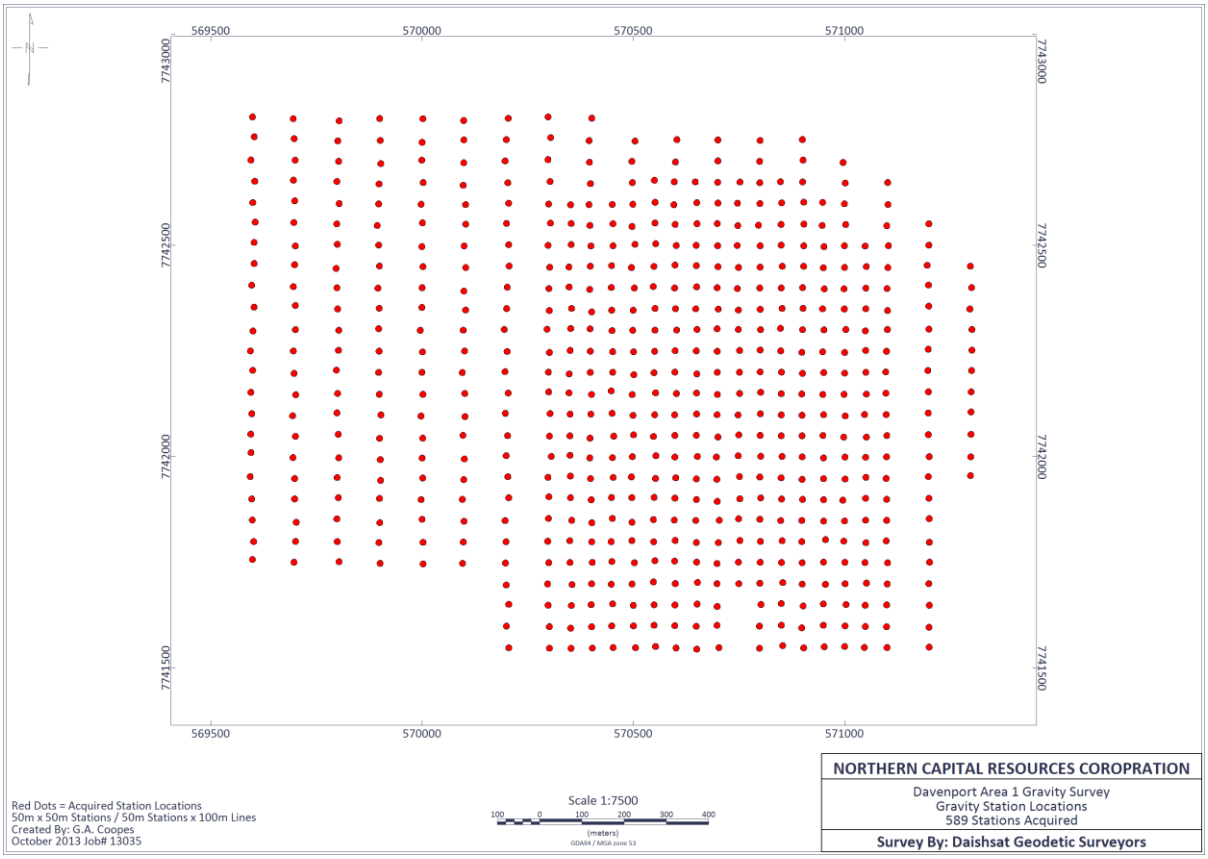


Figure 26: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 7_Station Locations

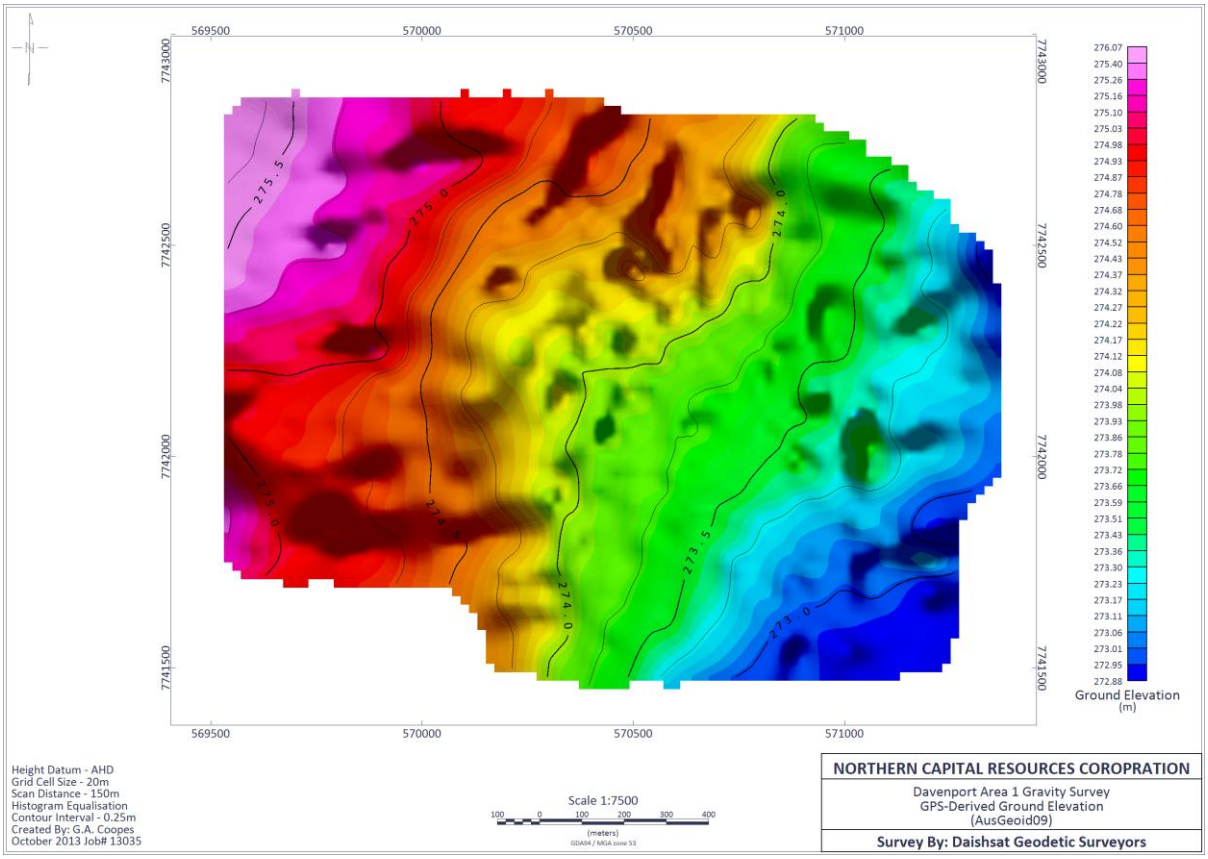


Figure 27: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 7_Elevation

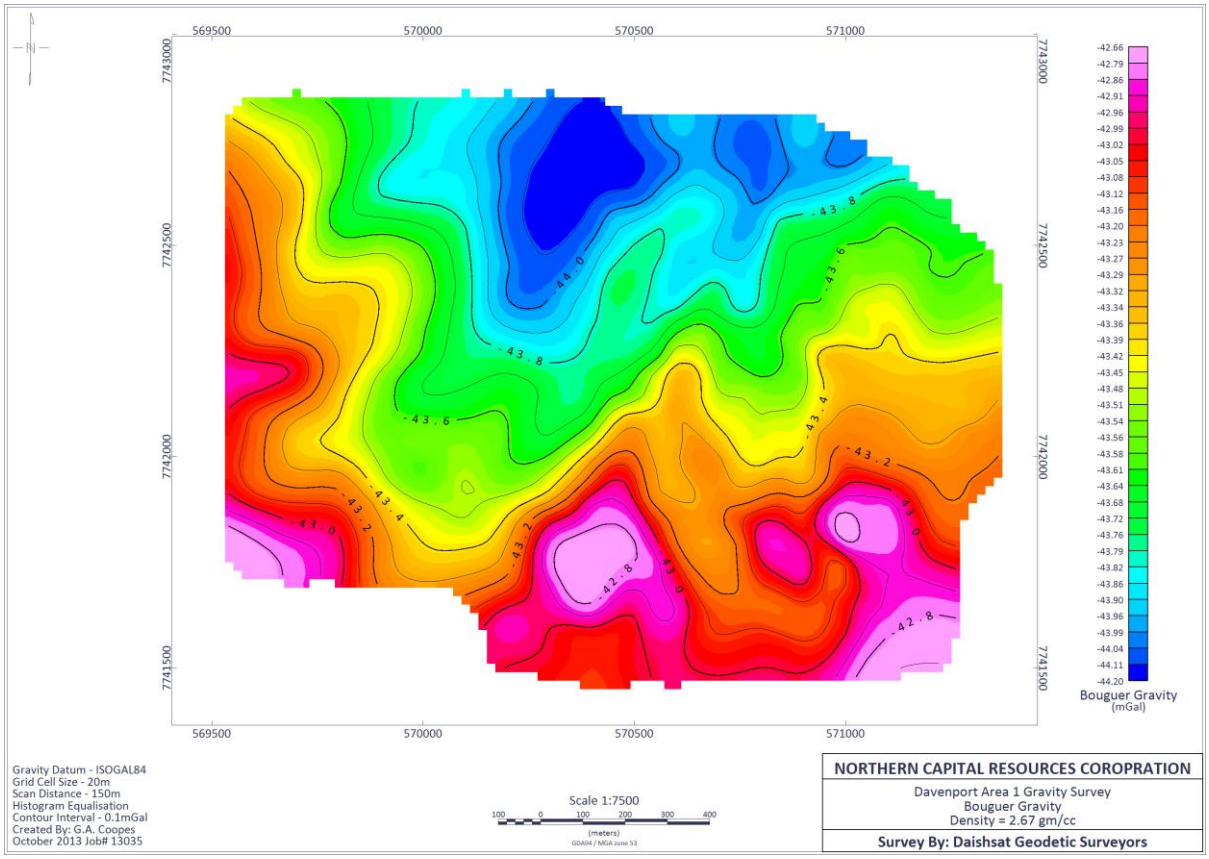


Figure 28: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 7_Bouguar Gravity

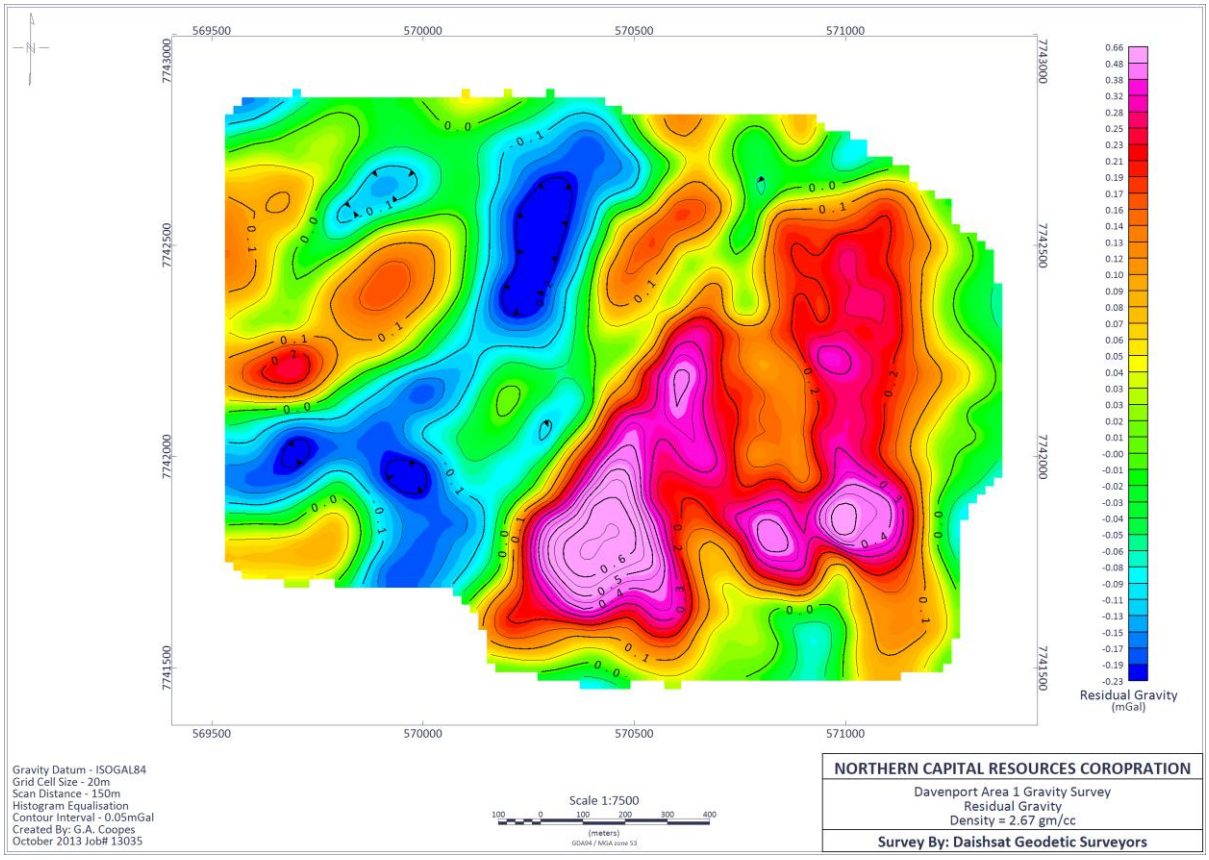


Figure 29: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 7_Residual Gravity

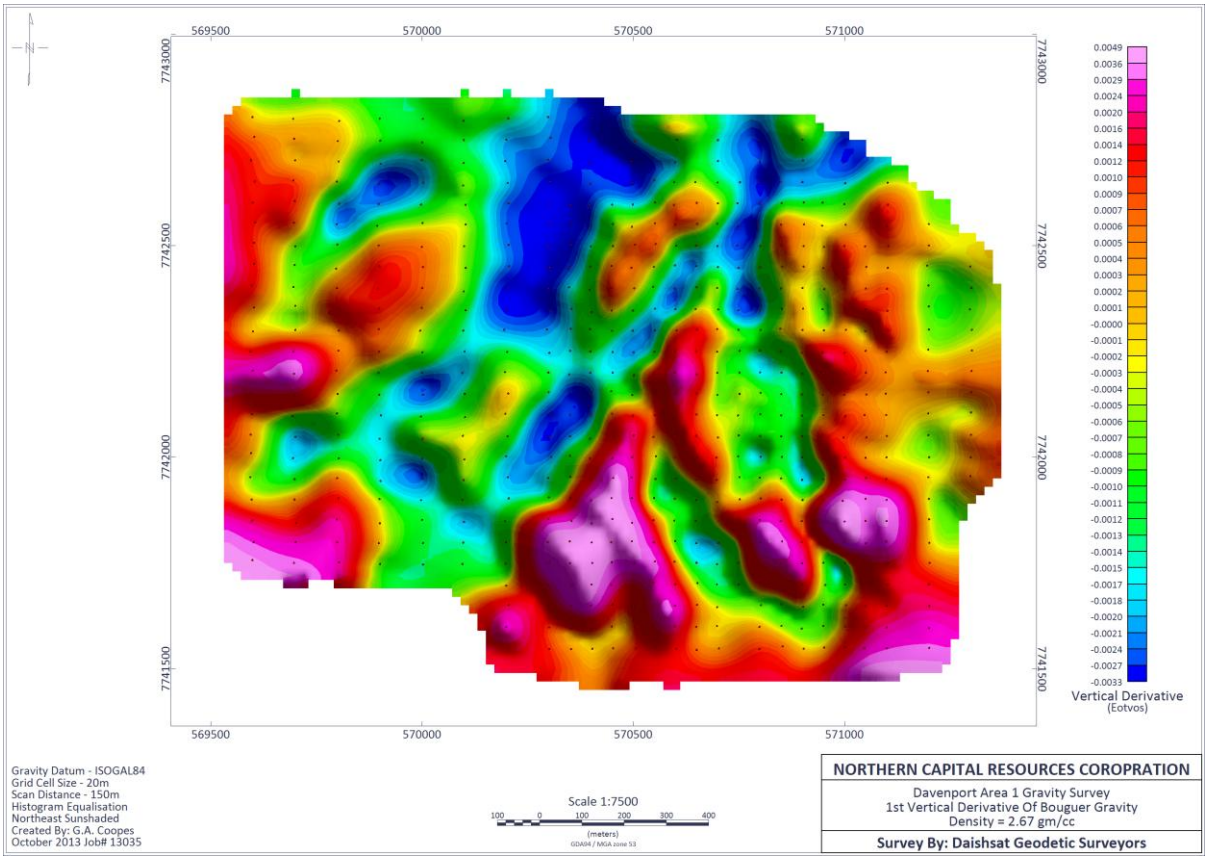


Figure 30: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 7_Ist Vertical Derivative

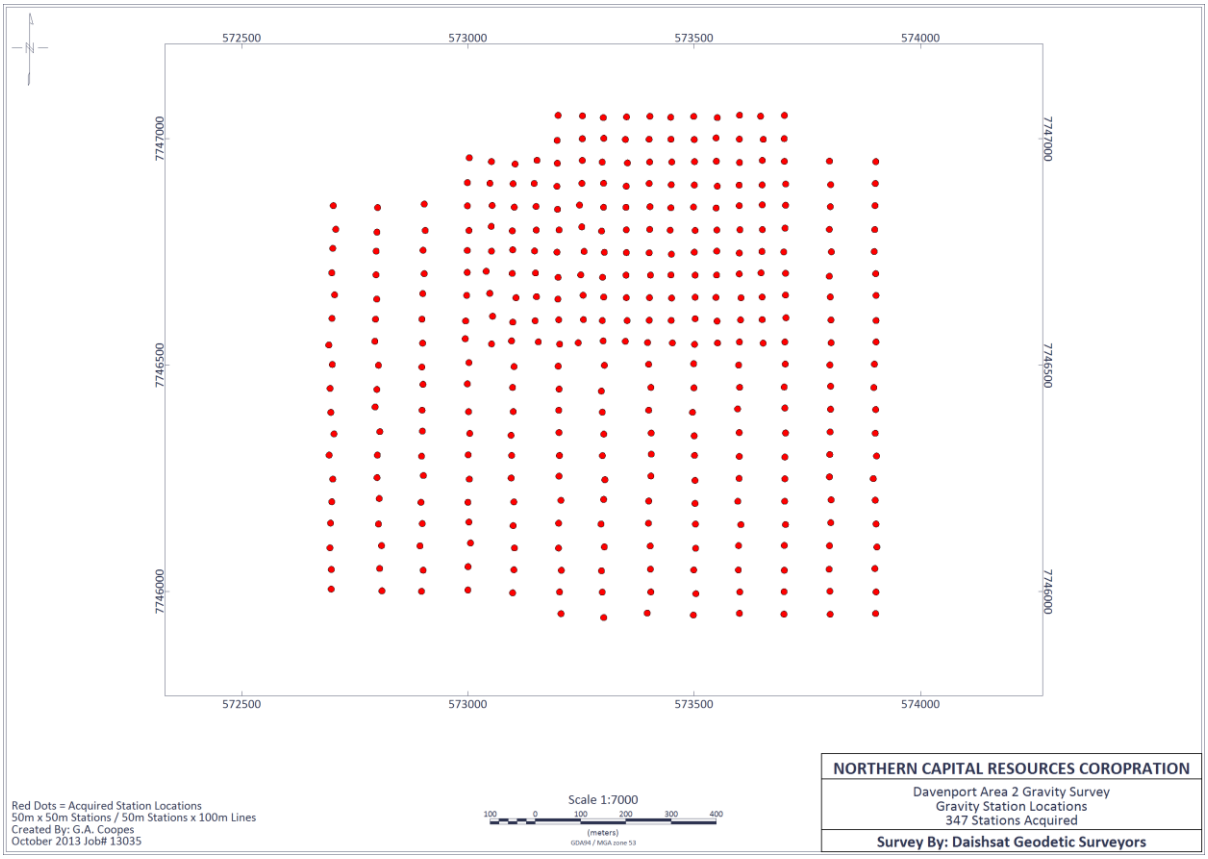


Figure 31: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10A_Station Locations

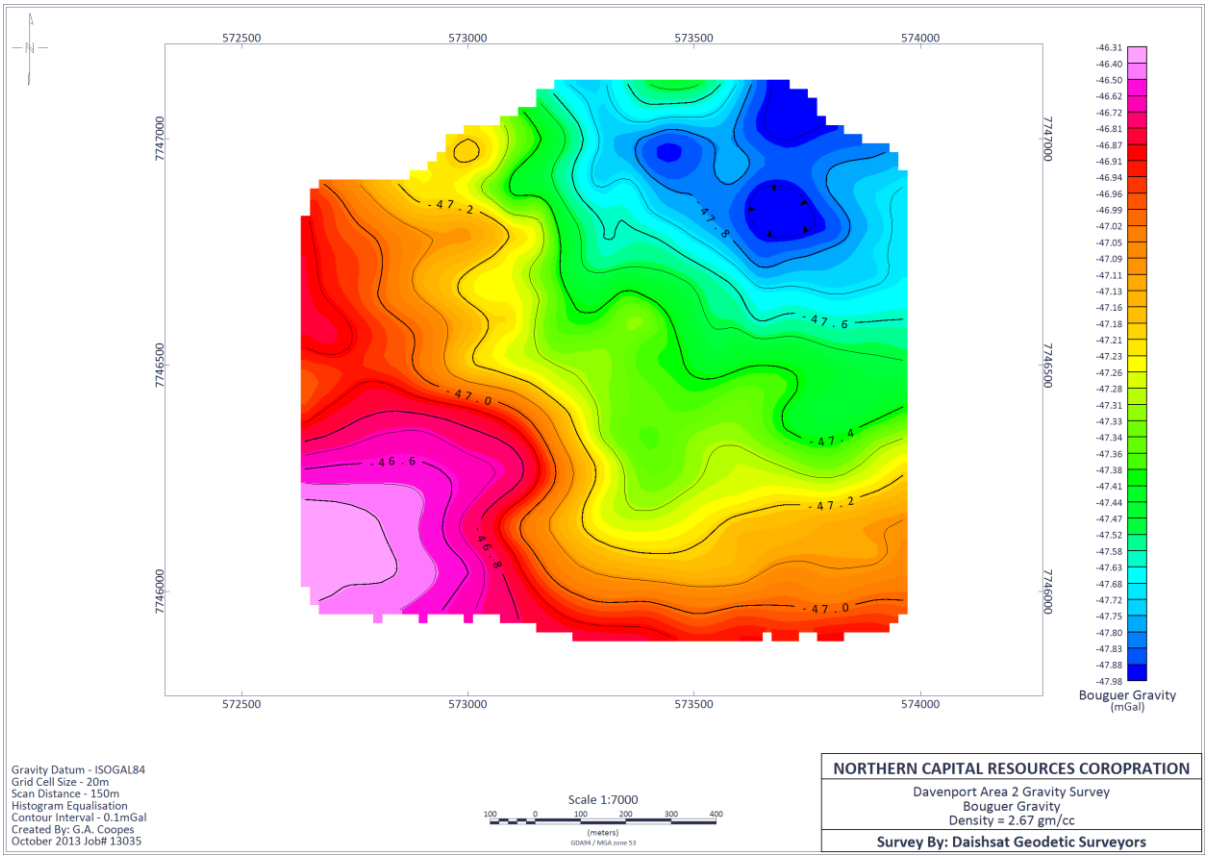


Figure 32: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10A_Bouguar Gravity

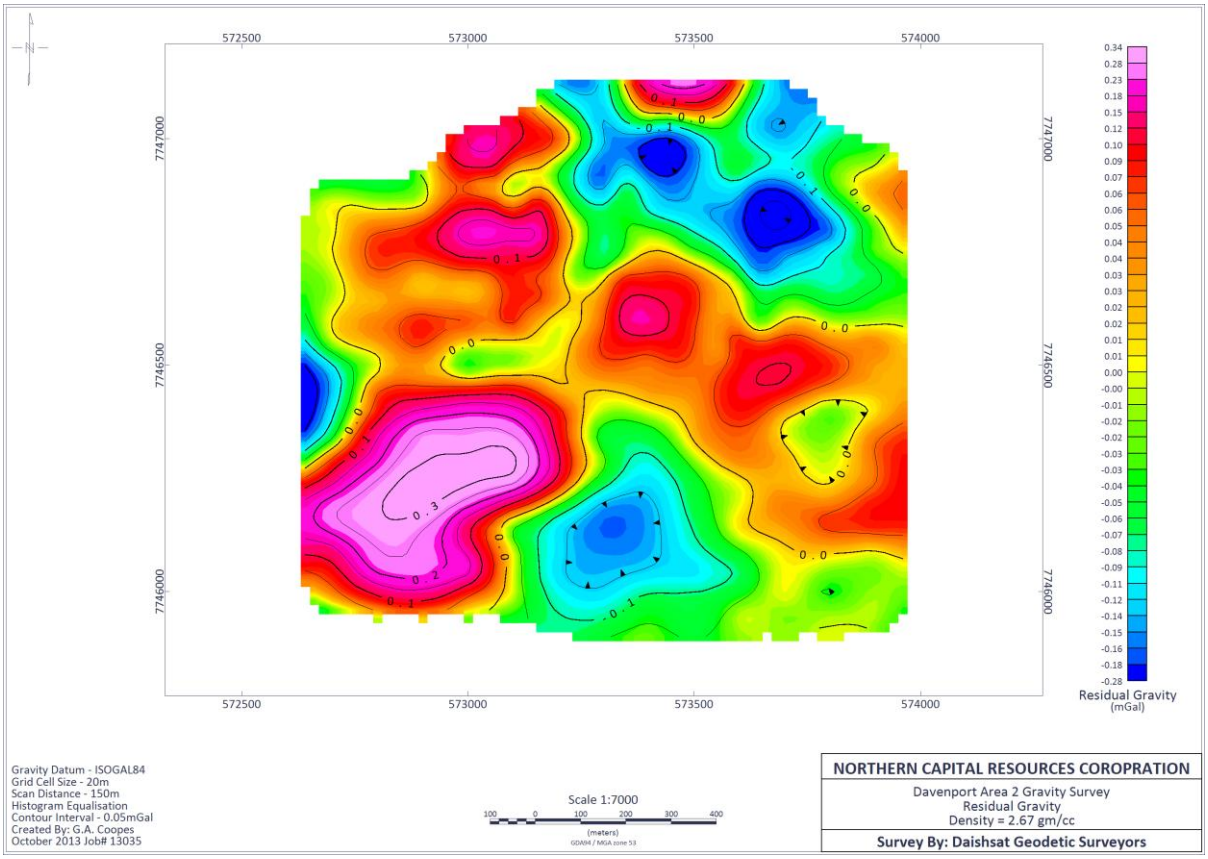


Figure 33: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10A_Residual Gravity

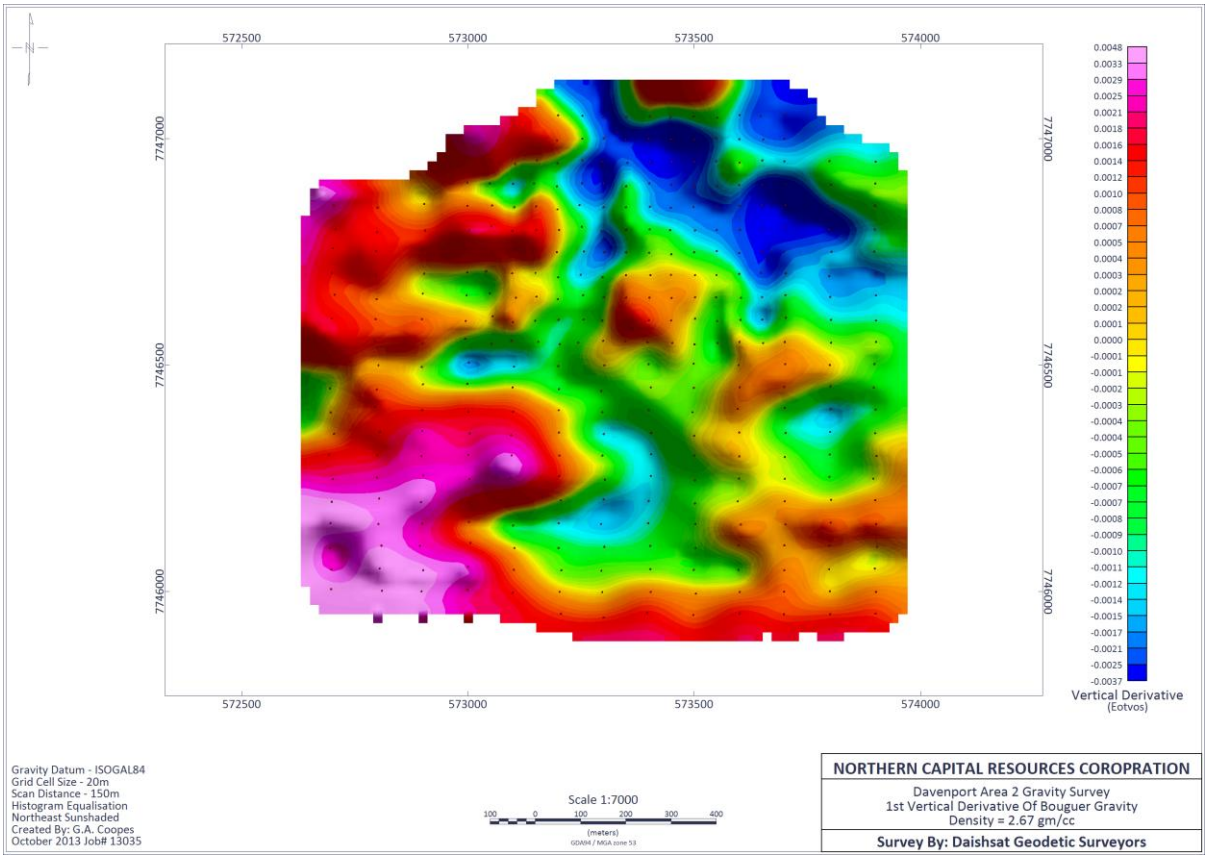


Figure 34: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10A_Ist Vertical Derivative

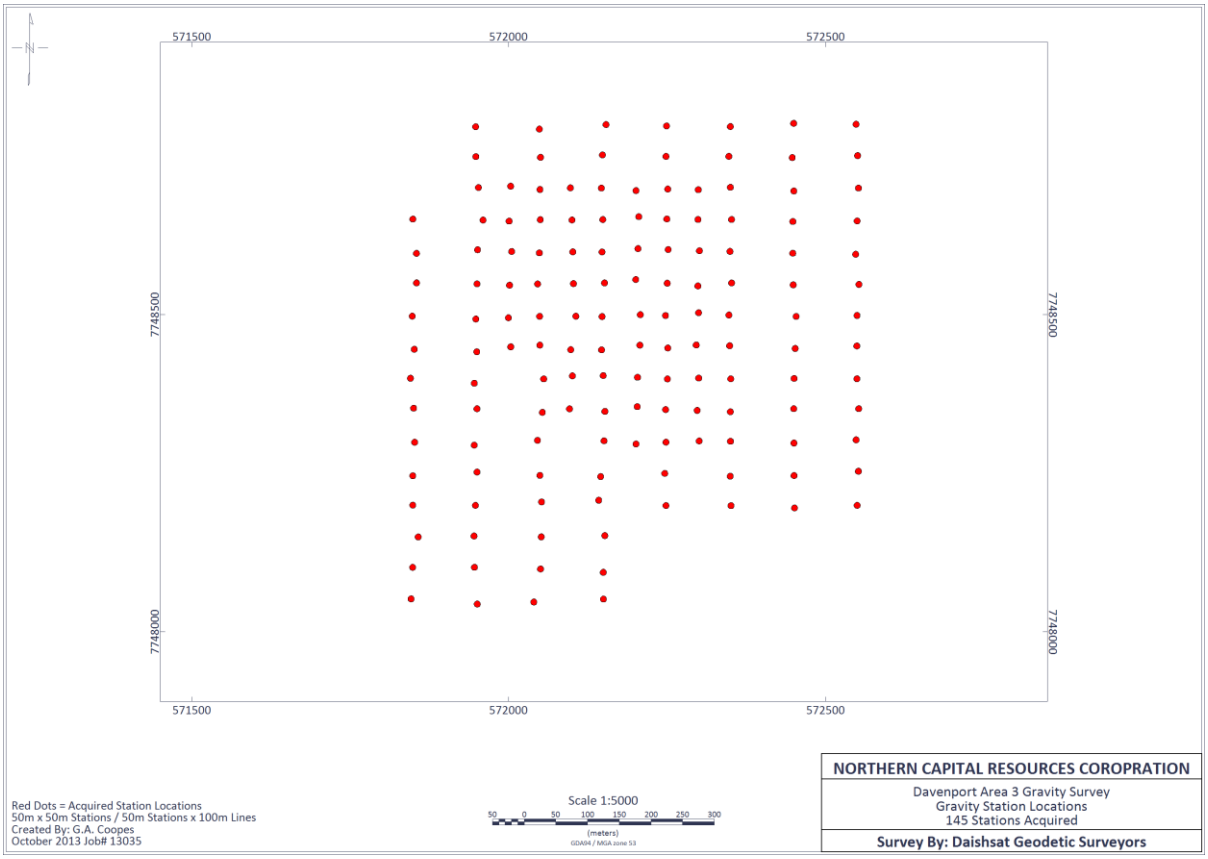


Figure 35: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10B_Station Locations

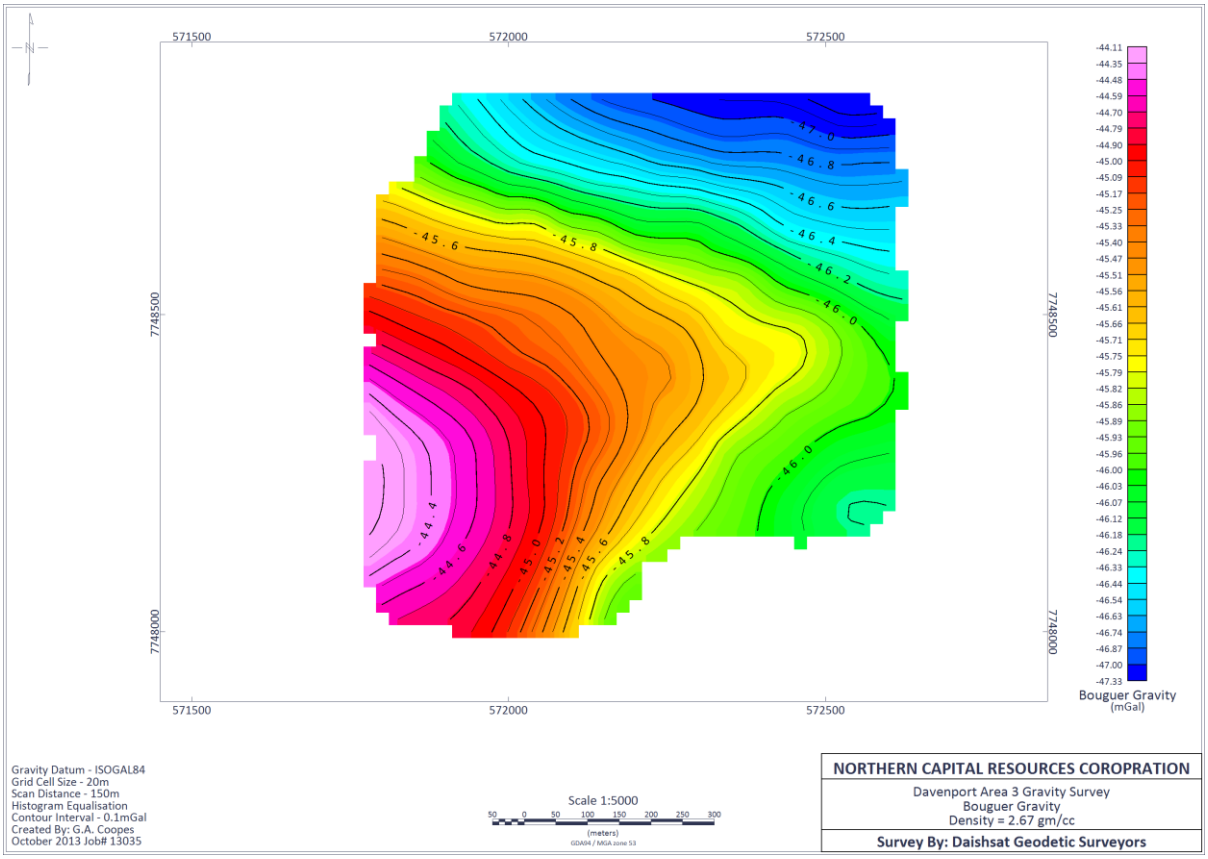


Figure 36: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10B_Bouguar Gravity

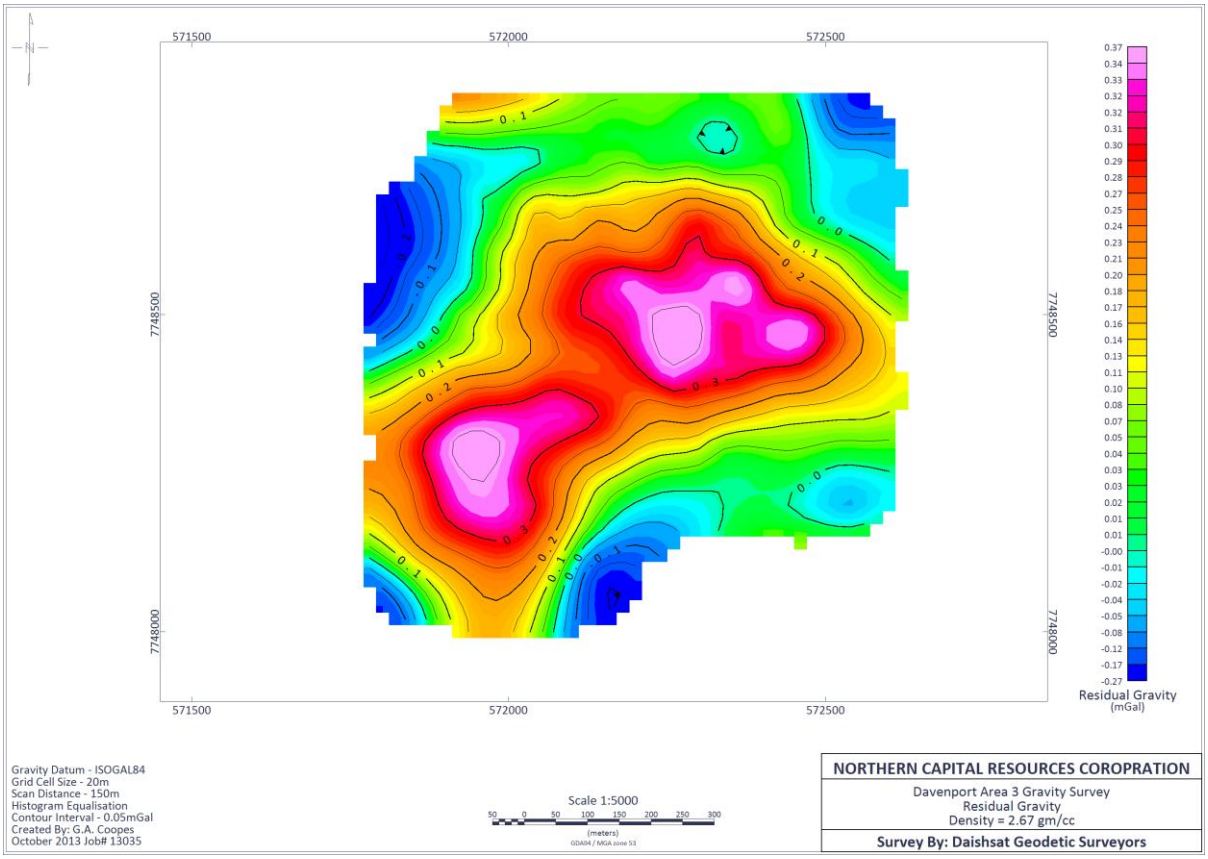


Figure 37: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10B_Residual Gravity

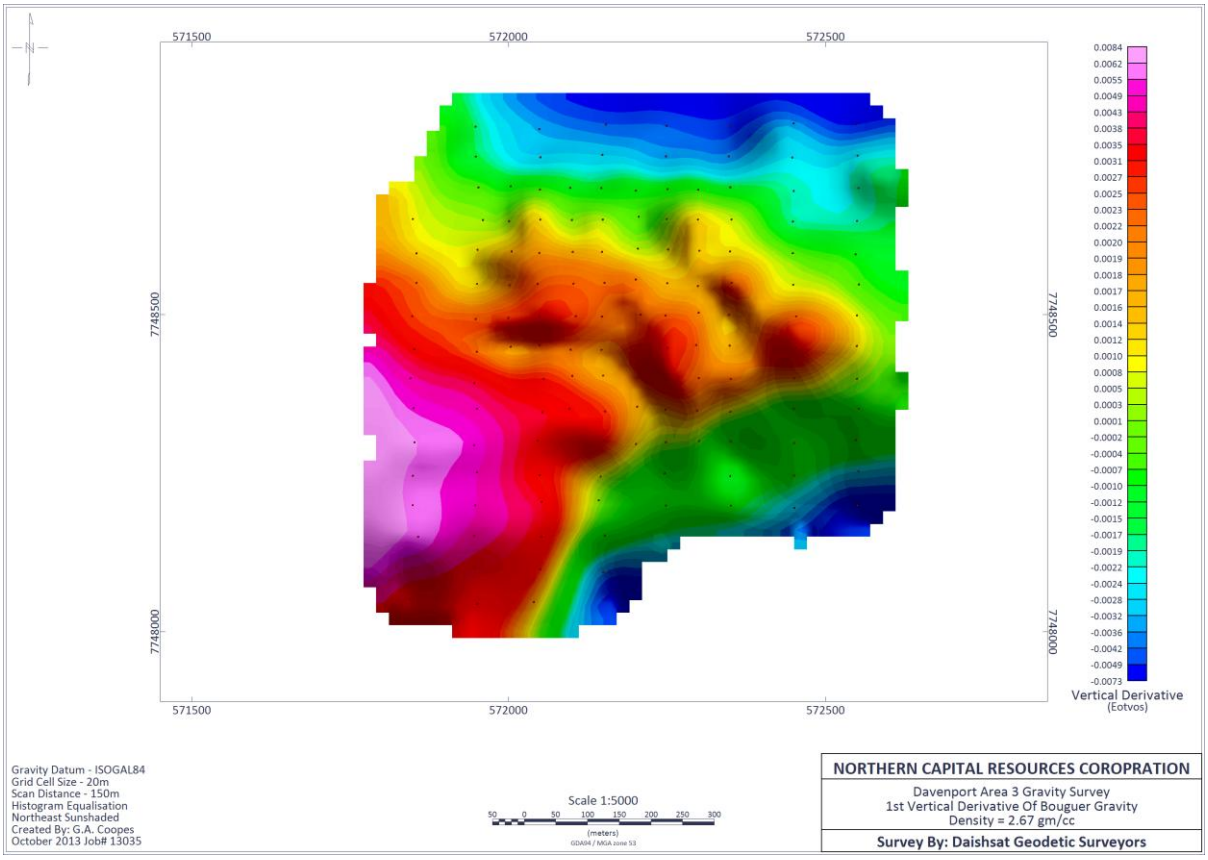


Figure 38: 13035_NCRC_Davenport Area 10B_Ist Vertical Derivative

5.6 Results of exploration work conducted during 2014-2017

During 2014 to 2017 reporting periods no field based exploration activities were conducted on the licence due to availability of limited funds, however, all open-file geological, geophysical and geochemical data and company owns acquired exploration data to date was compiled and critically reviewed. The aim was to refine drilling targets which company intends to drill test.

Kettle Rose also completed all statutory reporting requirements during this period.

6 Conclusions

Kettle Rose has been keen to explore the project area for iron oxide hosted Au-Cu-Bi mineralisation. Project area is remote and under explored. Paucity of historical drilling on the company's leases and surrounding area further heightened the existing potential.

Kettle Rose reviewed NTGS aeromagnetic data and identified ten potential magnetic targets (anomalies). These targets were mapped by ground magnetic survey and MMI soil geochemical survey. Selected anomalies were followed-up with additional lines of ground magnetic survey and MMI soil geochemical survey in order to acquire better definition of anomalies and to derive reliable geophysical models. These anomalies were also mapped by ground gravity survey. The objective was to establish whether identified discrete magnetic anomalies have associated gravity response and hence represent ironstone bodies hosting gold- copper mineralisation. Drilling program was proposed to test mineralisation potential of some of anomalies, anticipating that encouraging results would have opened up remaining parts of the Davenport Province for future exploration and resource development. This drilling program, however, was not completed.

Due to current downturn in mining sector, Kettle Rose found itself subject to similar constraints most other junior explorers are being faced within the current capital market. Under these circumstances, Kettle Rose was unable to continue to fund exploration work on the project. During recent re-evaluation of the project it was recommended not to seek further extension in tenure of EL26529. The EL26529 expired on 13 July 2017.

7 References

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Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, Davenport Project- EL26529 and EL26708 Annual Group Report (GR223/11) for Year 2014-2015.

Kettle Rose Pty Ltd, Davenport Project- EL26529 and EL26708 Annual Group Report (GR223/11) for Year 2015-2016.

APPENDIX 1
MMI Geochemical Survey
Soil Sample Locations 2011

(See attached file: EL26529_2011_AS_02_Surfacelocations.txt)

APPENDIX 2
MMI Geochemical Survey
Analytical Results 2011

(See attached files: EL26529_2011_AS_03_surfacegeochem.txt)

APPENDIX 3
MMI Geochemical Survey
Soil Sample Locations 2012

(See attached file: EL26529_2012_AS_04_Surfacelocations.txt)

APPENDIX 4
MMI Geochemical Survey
Analytical Results 2012

(See attached file: EL26529_2012_AS_05_SurfaceGeochem.txt)