



Kimber Resources Inc.

Quality Control and Quality Assurance Program

Kimber instituted a full QA/QC program with its first drilling campaign in 2000-2001 and has continued this program to date, utilizing field blanks, sample duplicates, and reference samples. The purpose of this program is to ensure that the sampling protocol, assay preparation, and assaying procedures in the lab all provide reliable and accurate results. A rigorous QA/QC program allows for irregularities to be spotted. The final result is a package of data that can be relied upon with a high degree of certainty. This becomes even more important as the project moves closer to feasibility and ultimately production.

Field blanks test for contamination in the laboratory, salting, and sample mix-ups at any stage. 2.6 % of all samples to April 2006 are field blanks. The manufactured reference samples provide a measure of accuracy of the laboratory. 2.1% of all samples fall into this category. Sample duplicates indicate accuracy of the entire sampling and assaying processes. They can also detect sample mix-ups in the field or laboratory. Reference samples are used to check for quality issues at the assay laboratory. Just over 1 in 20 assays are reference samples.

Field Blanks (2.6% of samples to April 2006)

A field blank is a sample that is visually identical to the routine samples, but that contains no gold or silver. It is useful in detecting improper practice in the preparation laboratory such as poor cleaning of equipment between samples, and the detection of introduced material into the sample stream before the laboratory (salting).

The field blanks used are RC cuttings drilled at the start of each campaign from a location on the property known to be non-mineralized. Such samples have the advantage of being of the same geologic matrix as the production samples, but the disadvantage of not having been previously blended and assayed. The sample blanks included among the assays did not return uniformly zero results, but they did serve the purpose for which they were intended: namely to demonstrate whether or not there was contamination from high-grade to low-grade samples anywhere from drilling to assaying. The field blanks assayed to date continue to show good quality work from the preparation laboratory. Occasional traces of mineralization are taken to indicate that the hole from which the blanks are taken has cut weak stringers of mineralization, or that very occasionally tags from the blanks occasionally get swapped with tags from the normal sample stream. The field blanks are blind to the preparation and assay laboratory.



Sample Duplicates (5.1% of samples to April 2006)

Sample duplicates are pairs of identical samples taken at the source. In the case of RC drilling, a sample duplicate is a split equal in size to the normal sample taken at the drill. If, as is usually the case samples consist of a 1/8th split the sample and duplicate would be taken from the same ¼ split. Sample duplicates are normally taken at random intervals at about 1 in 20 samples. The duplicate is inserted into the sample stream with a number that is not consecutive with the original sample. In addition to checking for errors, sample duplicates are useful in measuring the quality of the entire sampling/assaying process.

Reference Samples (2.1 % of all samples to April 2006)

A reference sample is mineralized material that has been previously assayed that is added at the sample preparation stage to each batch of samples. These samples, the grade of which is known, are used to check for quality issues at the assay laboratory. Ideally the reference samples would be blind to the assay laboratory. In practice, they are inserted by the preparation lab so may not be considered true blinds, but indications are that they remain blind to the chemistry lab.

The reference samples are prepared from Monterde project material in Canada by Canadian Laboratories. Two standards are used, a low grade, gold less than 1 g/t. silver less than 100 g/t, and a moderate grade with gold about 6 g/t and with silver of 200 g/t.