Drill Results Confirm Strategy to Target Open Pit Potential at Triumph Project

- Internal resource estimate, metallurgy and mining studies have commenced with specialist consultants engaged to review drilling results in support of a maiden JORC Resource and multiple open pit scenario on the Triumph project
- Near-surface high-grade gold at Triumph project is defined on five key prospects: Advance, Bald Hill, Big Hans, Super Hans and New Constitution
- Results from latest drilling at the Advance prospect include:
  - **3m @ 25g/t Au**, 17g/t Ag, 0.2% Pb, 0.2% Zn from 17m (TDH155)[1]
    - Including **1m @ 69.8 g/t Au**, 50g/t Ag, 0.7% Pb, 0.8% Zn from 17m
  - **1m @ 8.9g/t Au**, 6g/t Ag and 0.2% Zn from 31m (TDH165), adjacent to 2m stope/void
  - **1m @ 9.0g/t Au**, 11g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 0.1% Zn from 24m (TDH203)
  - **1m @ 45.5g/t Au**, 12g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.5% Zn from 28m (TDH206) confirming down plunge extension from 1m @ 69.8g/t from 17m
  - **3m @ 9.6g/t Au**, 18g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.1% Zn from 14m (TDH212)
    - Including **1m @ 27.4g/t Au**, 43g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn from 14m
  - **2m @ 8.9g/t Au**, 6g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn from 19m (TDH214)
    - Including **1m @ 15.5g/t Au**, 12g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 0.6% Zn from 14m
- Advance is a high priority target on the Triumph project with drilling continuing this month, following near-surface high-grade gold zones to 100m below surface and into the larger bulk tonnage target immediately below.

Tony Schreck, Managing Director of Metal Bank said:

"These Advance drilling results represent a significant development on the project. We now have five prospects with near-surface high-grade gold and are working on an internal review of the results towards a JORC Resource in support of a multiple open pit scenario on the Triumph Project. This review includes geology, metallurgy and engineering."

[1] MBK ASX Release 13 February 2018

Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) ('Metal Bank', 'MBK' or the 'Company') is pleased to provide the following drilling update on results received for the remaining 33 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed as part of a 43 RC hole programme for 1,638m (average hole depth 38m) on the Advance prospect, Triumph project in southeast Queensland, Australia.

This shallow drill programme intersected multiple underground stopes/workings and the strike extensions associated with five high-grade gold mines over an area of 400m x 400m. The mines operated in the 1890's producing approximately 4,000oz Au at an average grade of 90g/t Au, with underground mining reported to a maximum depth of 120m below surface.

The current drilling priority is to evaluate the gold resource potential from surface, with one hole planned at Advance to follow the high-grade structures down to intersect a deeper target immediately beneath the largest of the underground mines of the goldfield. Refer to Figure 1 showing the drill plan and results.

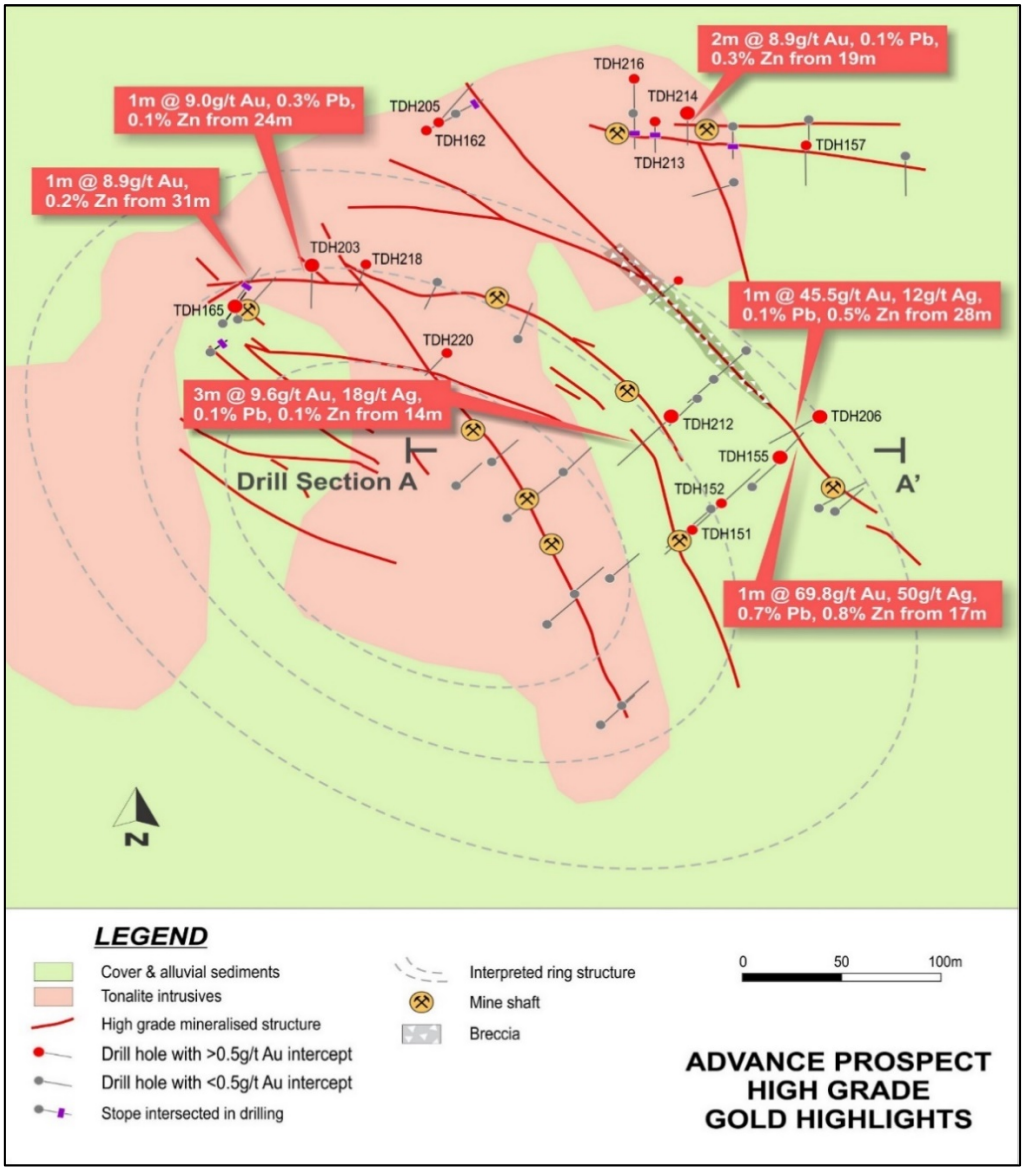

Figure 1: Drill plan showing results highlights and historical mines. Location of drill plan shown in Figure 4

Success at Advance has provided a valuable addition to the Triumph project's growing gold inventory, which is moving towards defining a near-surface high-grade gold resource to a JORC classification across five prospects in support of a multiple open pit mining scenario.

The five highest priority prospects include[2]:

Advance	-	**3m @ 25g/t Au** from 17m
Bald Hill West	-	**15m @ 10.3g/t** Au from 9m
Super Hans	-	**22m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 12m
Big Hans	-	**18m @ 4.0g/t Au** from surface
New Constitution	-	**10m @ 26.9g/t Au** from 51m

An internal study has commenced with specialist resource, metallurgy and mining consultants engaged to identify potential pit locations, undertake preliminary resource and economic modelling and processing scenarios (including initial metallurgical testing) to further the multiple open pit mining concept and to drive the next drilling campaign towards a maiden JORC Resource. The figure below shows the location of the five high priority prospects within a 2km radius around a possible central processing location.

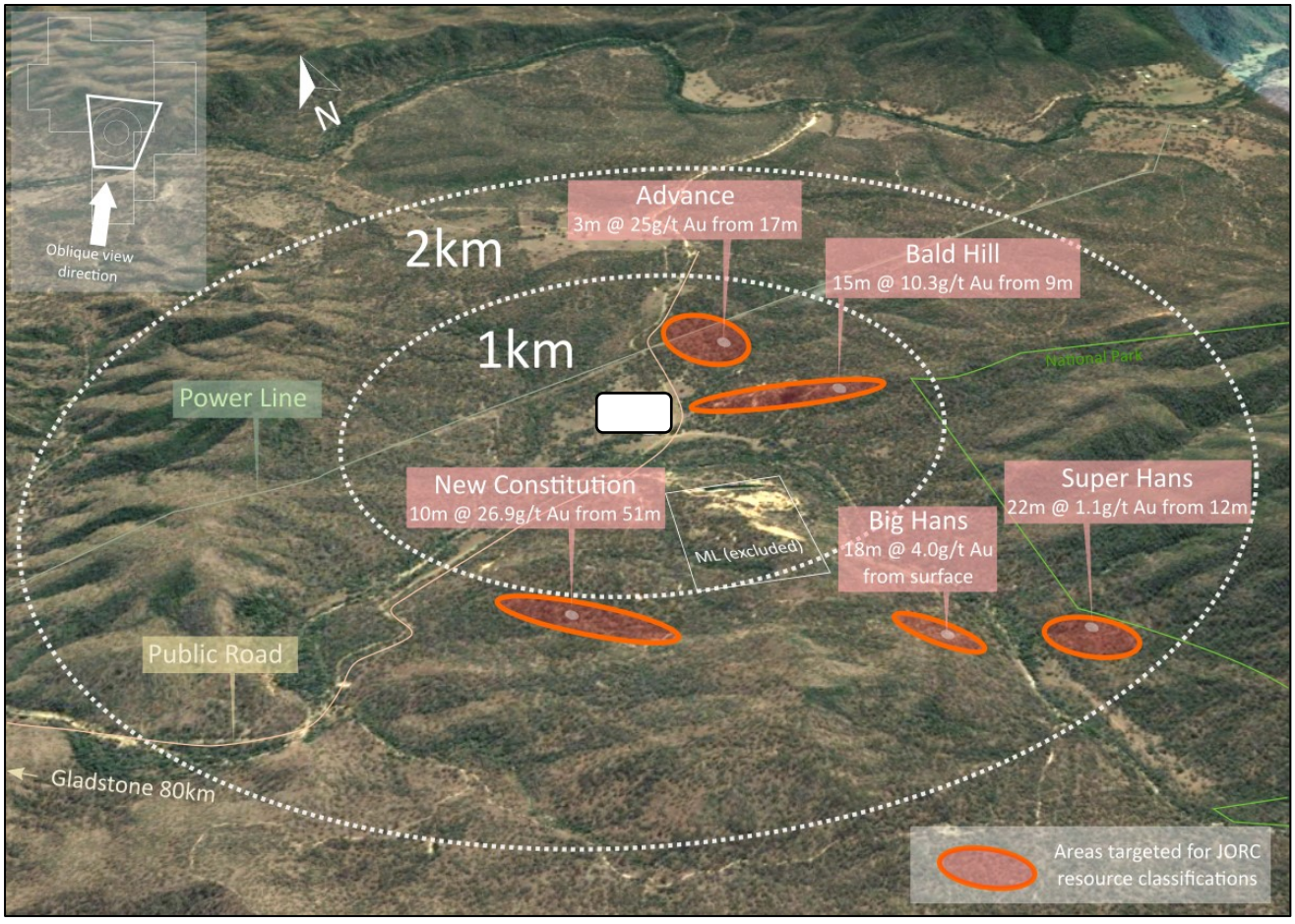

Figure 2: Oblique view showing the five priority prospects within a 2km radius of possible processing location

[2] MBK ASX Releases 13 Feb 2018, 20 Jun 2016, 13 Mar 2018, 07 Aug 2017, 05 Sept 2016

The study being undertaken also includes preparation of information required for the application for mining leases.

Advance Results Summary

A summary of the high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in the initial shallow drill programme on the Advance prospect is shown in Figure 1 and drill section in Figure 3 with additional significant results shown in Table 1.

Continuity of high gold grades down dip has been shown in the limited drilling to date. An undercut drill hole completed beneath high-grade intersection of 1m @ 69.8g/t Au returned 1m @ 45g/t Au a further 20m down dip, shown in Figure 3 drill section below.

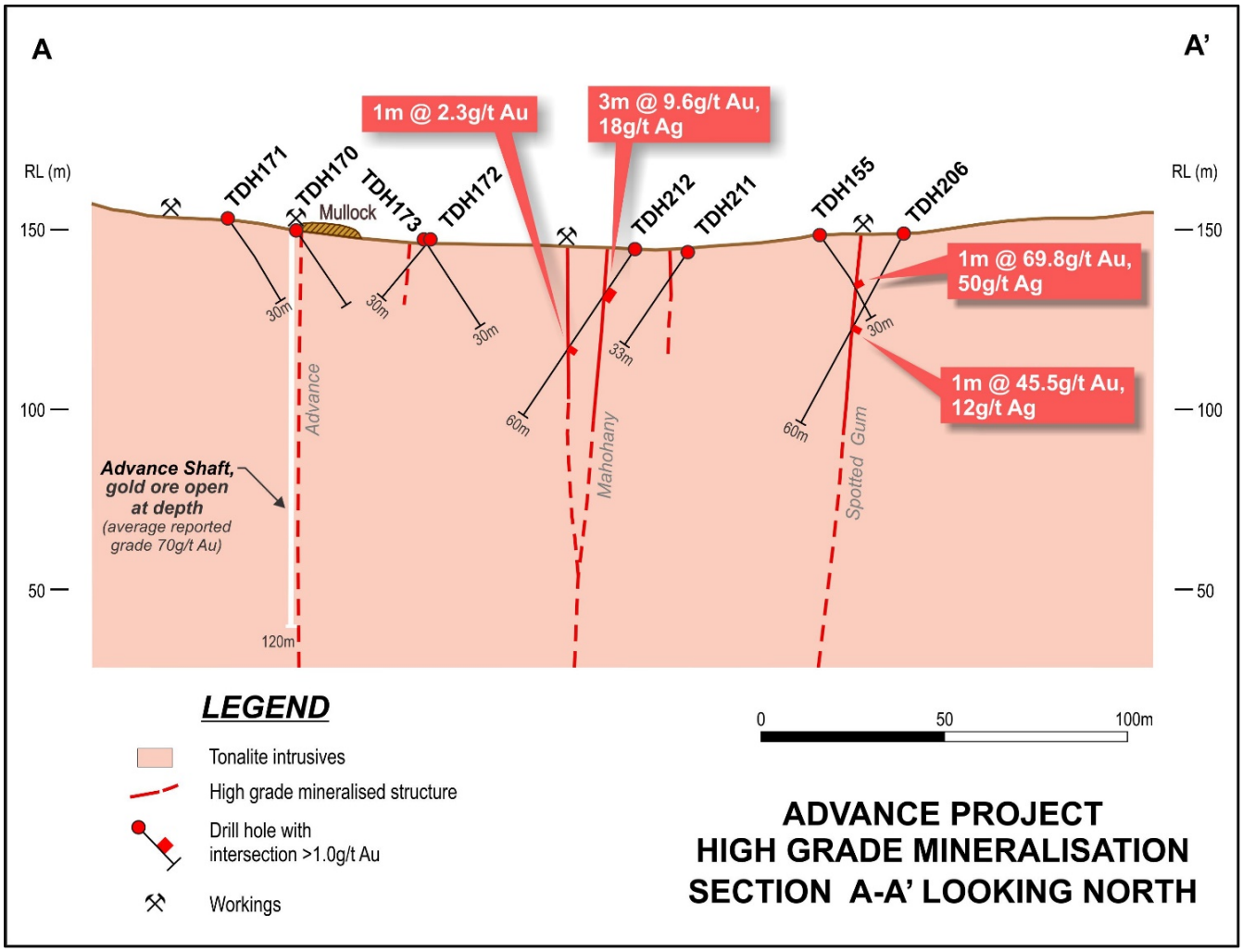

Figure 3: Drill section through Advance showing results highlights and historical mines. Location of drill section shown in Figure 1.

The drill results indicate that Advance represents another major hydrothermal centre at the Triumph project with the potential for significant addition to the project's gold inventory.

The high-grade gold mineralisation (Au-Pb-Zn-Ag) at Advance is typical of the 'upper/outer' halo of large intrusion related gold deposits within Queensland. Multi-element geochemistry

and alteration intersected in the initial drill programme provide compelling data to support strong analogues between the near-surface mineralisation at Advance prospect and the 'upper/outer' halo of the 1.3Moz Mt Wright deposit. IP geophysical anomalies (low resistivity moderate chargeability) 200m below surface at Advance define a target zone interpreted to represent the more intense/broad alteration and mineralisation associated with a bulk tonnage style gold system also similar to Mt Wright[3].

The Mt Wright gold ore body extends from 400m to 900m below surface and is dominated by Au-Cu-Bi mineralisation. Immediately above the Mt Wright deposit the 'upper/outer' halo mineralisation is dominated by Pb-Zn-Ag containing gold grades in the order of 0.1g/t Au at surface[4].

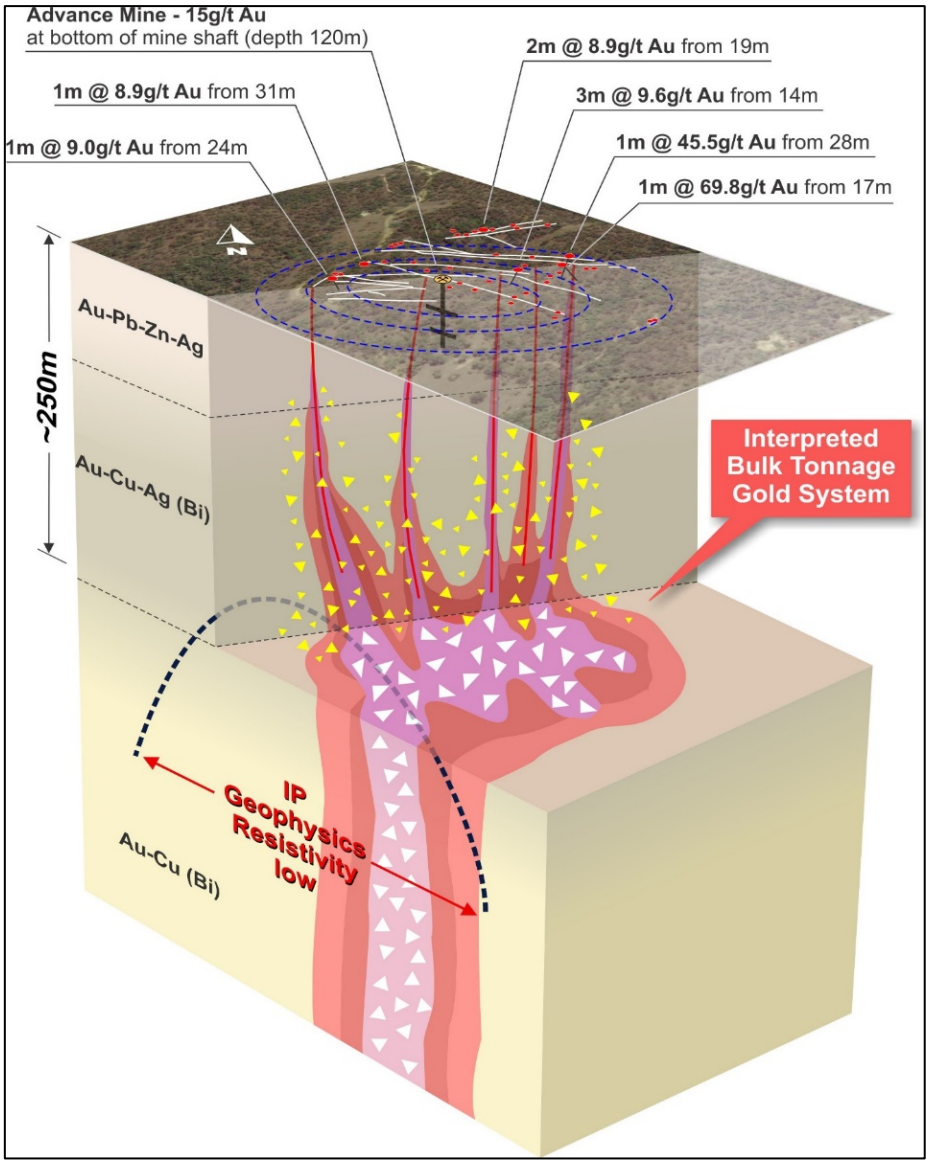

Figure 4: Advance prospect interpreted exploration model from initial drilling with support from IP geophysics

[3] Derek Webb and Barry James (2001) The application of Electrical Geophysics to Gold Exploration at Mt Wright, North Queensland. ASEG Extended Abstracts 2001: 15th Geophysical Conference: pp. 1-4.

[4] World Gold 2013, Updated Geological Model for the Mt Wright Gold Deposit, Qld. K Johnson, G Morrison, N Lisowiec

The near-surface high-grade gold structures defined to date at Advance form a roughly circular geometry in plan (refer to Figures 1 and 4). This geometry provides additional support for the interpretation of a dome/breccia below the Advance gold system.

Table 1: Summary of new drill results at Advance prospect

(additional results for this drill programme are presented in MBK ASX release 13 February 2018)

Hole ID	**Significant Results** *(0.5g/t Au cut-off)*
TDH161	***Intersected 2m of stope/void from 8m*** ***Intersected 0.5m of stope/void from 17m***
TDH162	1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 18m 1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 24m
TDH163	***Intersected 1.5m of stope/void from 22.5m***
TDH163-TDH164	No significant results
TDH165	***Intersected 2m of stope/void from 29m*** **1m @ 8.9g/t Au, 6g/t Ag and 0.2% Zn** from 31m
TDH166-TDH174	No significant results
TDH201-TDH202	No significant results
TDH203	**1m @ 9.0g/t Au, 11g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 0.1% Zn** from 24m
TDH204	No significant results
TDH205	1m @ 0.7g/t Au from 14m
TDH206	**1m @ 45.5g/t Au, 12g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.5% Zn** from 28m
TDH207	1m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 21m
TDH208	No significant results
TDH209	1m @ 0.8g/t Au from 27m
TDH210-TDH211	No significant results
TDH212	**3m @ 9.6g/t Au, 18g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.1% Zn** from 14m Including **1m @ 27.4g/t Au, 43g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn** from 14m 1m @ 2.3g/t Au, 0.1% Pb, 0.1% Zn from 35m

TDH213	0.5m @ 0.6g/t Au from 14m ***Intersected 3m of stope/void from 14.5m*** 1m @ 0.5g/t Au from 17.5m 2m @ 1.7g/t Au from 19m
TDH214	**2m @ 8.9g/t Au, 6g/t Ag, 0.1% Pb, 0.3% Zn** from 19m Including **1m @ 15.5g/t Au, 12g/t Ag, 0.3% Pb, 0.6% Zn** from 14m
TDH215	***Hole abandoned in >4m stope/void from 12m***
TDH216	1m @ 2.0g/t Au from 47m
TDH217	1m @ 0.6g/t Au from 30m
TDH218	1m @ 0.9g/t Au from 7m
TDH219	No significant results
TDH220	**1m @ 5.0g/t Au** from 15m
TDH221	No significant results
TDH226	No significant results

Triumph Project – Forward Programme

The 6,500m shallow RC drilling programme is nearing completion and a second phase programme is being planned to follow in the next quarter as part of the internal resource, metallurgy and mining study to further the multiple open pit mining concept and to drive the next drilling campaign towards a maiden JORC Resource.

In parallel with this programme, bedrock drilling is being undertaken to investigate broad structural and geophysical targets deemed prospective for high grade near-surface Au and/or bulk tonnage Au-Cu-Mo style mineralisation. This drill programme is expected to be completed next month and will provide a robust geochemical and lithological dataset below the influence of cover and surface weathering to build and refine further targets.

MBK has achieved discovery success by intersecting Au mineralisation in outcropping areas representing only 5% of the total Triumph gold camp (15km^2), with significant exploration potential remaining beneath untested shallow cover sediments (<10m). A fundamental geological advancement on the Triumph project in the last six months has been the confirmation of links between widespread high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation (as targeted to date) and bulk tonnage Au-Cu-Mo targets. Confirming these links at the Advance and other prospect areas enhances the prospectivity for the project to host bulk tonnage Au-Cu-Mo style similar to the multi-million-ounce deposits in Eastern Australia.

The Triumph gold camp is an intrusion related gold system of the type encountered in many large systems in Queensland such as Kidston (3.7Moz Au), Mt Leyshon (3.5Moz Au), Ravenswood (3Moz Au) and Mt Wright (1.3Moz Au). Exploration to date by MBK is continuing to define widespread high-grade Au-Ag mineralisation which appears as leakage around and above multiple intrusion related Au-Cu-Mo targets defined on the project.

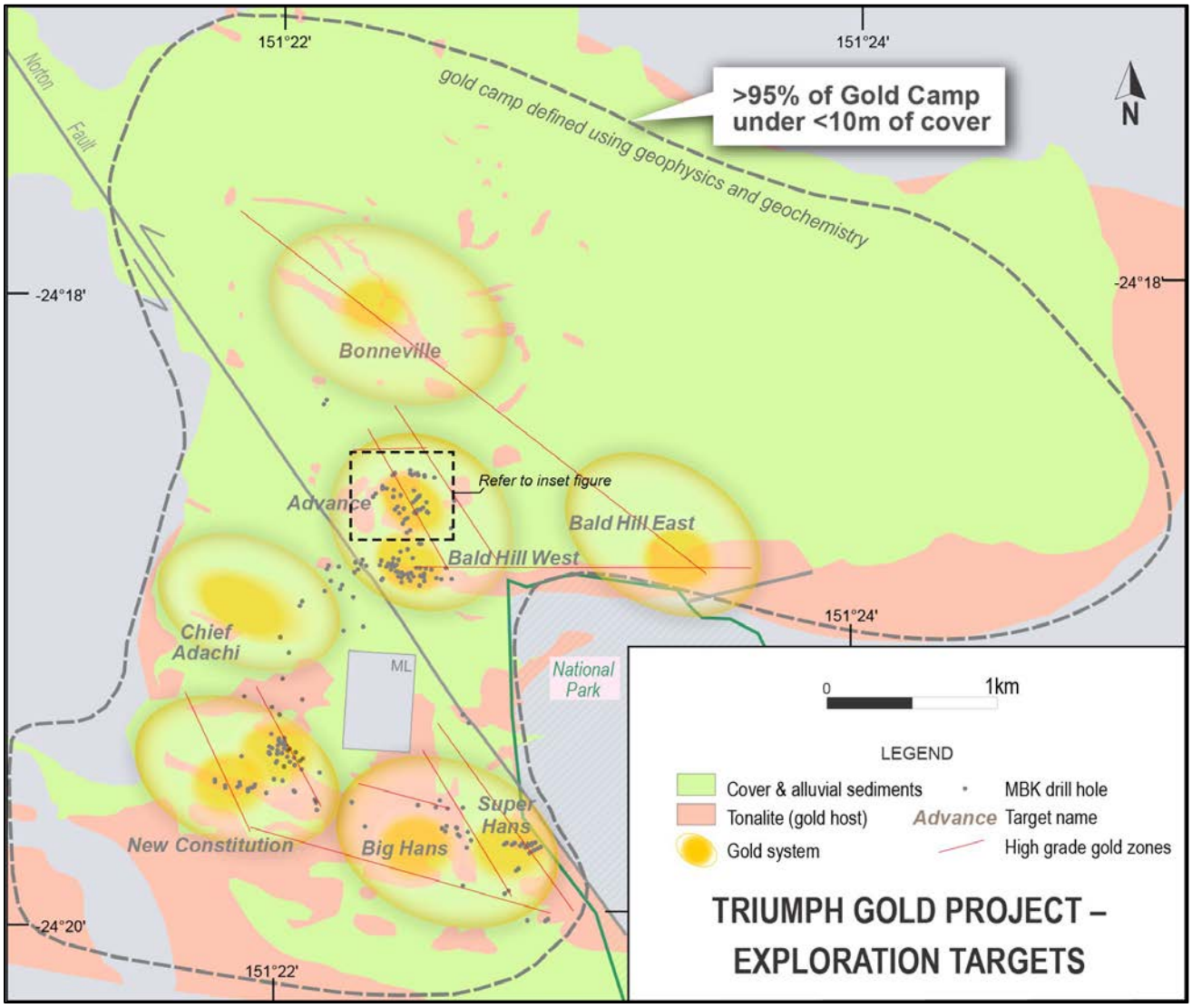

Figure 5: Triumph gold camp showing location of the Advance prospect, cover sequence, interpreted Au systems and drilling completed to date. Inset refers to Figures 1 and 3.

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About Metal Bank

Metal Bank Limited is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company (ASX: MBK).

Metal Bank's core focus is creating value through a combination of exploration success and quality project acquisition. The company's key projects are the Triumph and Eidsvold Gold projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, which also hosts the Cracow (3Moz Au), Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8Moz Au, 0.4Mt Cu) and Gympie (5Moz Au) gold deposits.

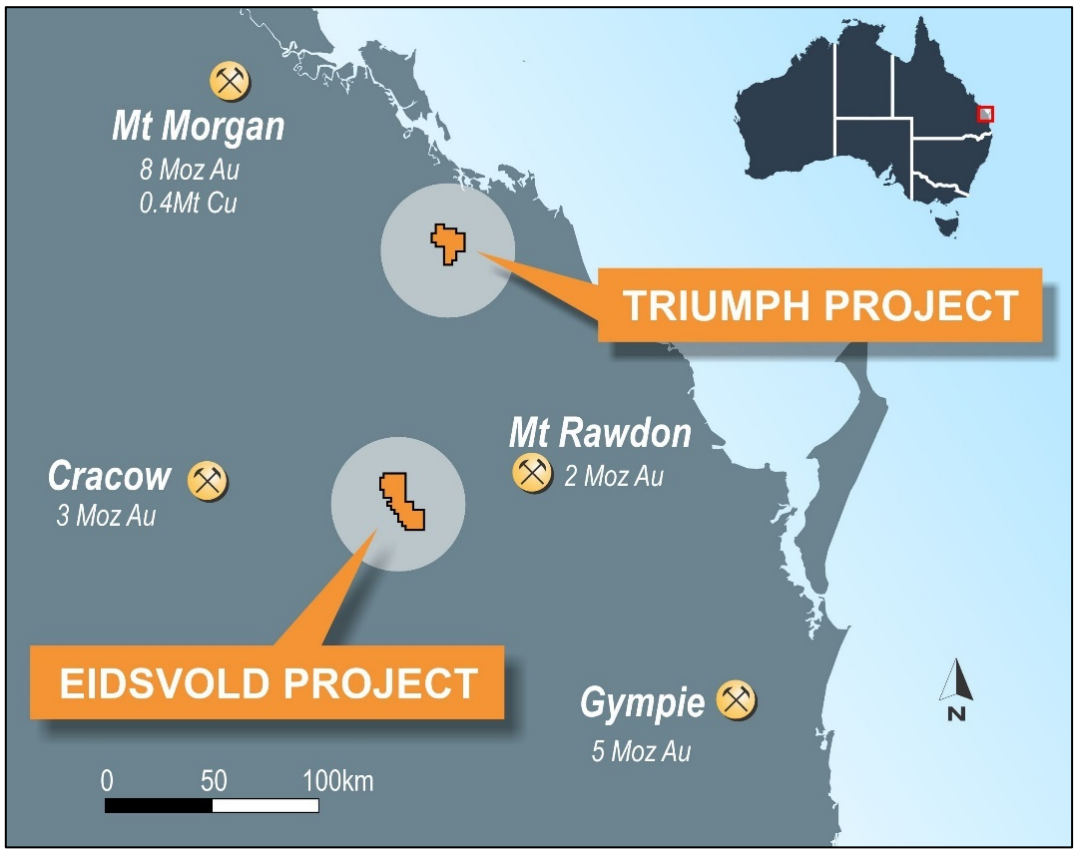

Figure 6: Location of Triumph and Eidsvold projects

The company has an experienced Board and management team that brings regional knowledge, expertise in early stage exploration and development, relevant experience in the mid cap ASX-listed resource sector and a focus on sound corporate governance.

Board of Directors and Management	Registered Office
Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman) Tony Schreck (Managing Director) Guy Robertson (Executive Director) Sue-Ann Higgins (Company Secretary) Trevor Wright (Exploration Manager)	Metal Bank Limited Suite 506, Level 5 50 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 2 9078 7669 Email: info@metalbank.com.au www.metalbank.com.au **Share Registry** Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway Nedlands WA 6009 AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 8 9389 8033 Facsimile: +61 8 9262 3723 www.advancedshare.com.au Please direct all shareholding enquiries to the share registry.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Tony Schreck, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schreck is an employee of the Company. Mr Schreck has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schreck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies.

The Exploration Targets described in this report are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources. Any resources referred to in this report are not based on estimations of Ore Reserves or Mineral Resources made in accordance with the JORC Code and caution should be exercised in any external technical or economic evaluation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets as well as previous drilling results • 1m samples were assayed in alteration or 4m composites in unaltered rock. • 4m composite RC samples were manually split by a riffle splitter and the splitter cleaned after each interval with a compressed air gun. • RC samples were submitted to the laboratory and sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample, the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. RC samples are assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Multielement analysis is completed using an ICPAES analysis. • Rock chip samples shown may represent float or outcrop grab samples.
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.).	• RC drilling technique using a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer.
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.	• For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. No wet RC samples were recovered. • No relationship has been observed 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.	• Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips. This included lithology, alteration, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. • Geological logging of alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type and textures, % of veining, and sulphide composition. • All RC chip trays are photographed. • All drill holes are logged in full.
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.	• 1m primary RC samples were obtained using a cyclone mounted 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after each drill rod. • 4m composite RC samples obtained by manually splitting 1m primary samples with a standalone 87.5%:12.5% riffle splitter. • Duplicated samples were collected in visual ore zones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. • QAQC samples (standards / blanks) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the Exploration Manager to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area. Duplicate RC sampling concentrated on potentially mineralised intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of 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.	• RC samples were assayed using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks and standards is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to inclusion in any subsequent Mineral Resource estimate. • Au assays were completed as fire assay analysis and screen fire analysis will be contemplated on a suite of high grade samples at the end of the drill programme.
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.	• Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and by site visits by the Exploration Manager. • Data is verified and checked in Micromine software. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is collected via 'toughbook' laptops in the field in self-validating data entry forms. Data is subsequently uploaded into a corporate database for further validation/checking and data management. All original files are stored as a digital record. • No adjustments have been applied to assay data. • The assay laboratory is requested to re-split and re-assay high grade intervals as part of our verification where any concern on results is present with results reported in the relevant table.
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.	• Drill hole collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes are pegged and will be accurately surveyed via RTK-DGPS at a later date. • Down hole surveys are completed using a "Pathfinder" or "EZ-Shot" digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements are taken either on a pull back from the RC hammer at the mid point of a non magnetic stainless steel rod or completed as open hole surveys following hole completion. • All drilling is conducted on MGA94 Zone 56 grid system. • A topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted.
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.	• The drill holes were sited to test surface geochemical and structural targets and not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The current drill hole spacing in some locations is of sufficient density to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. A mineral resource estimate will be considered once further drilling is completed. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• The drill holes were orientated in order to intersect the interpreted mineralisation zones as oblique (perpendicular) as possible. • Diamond drilling information is required to make the assessment on the best orientation of drilling to intersect the mineralisation at this time.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location 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.	• The Triumph project is within EPM18486 and EPM19343, both 100% owned by Roar Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. • ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km^2) is located within the project area and is excluded from the Metal Bank tenure. • Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a National Park shown in Figure 4. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) allows for advanced exploration activities to occur up to the National Park (NP) boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No pre-Metal Bank Limited drilling has occurred at the Advance prospect. • Historical Exploration data and production records were compiled via open file reports accessible via the QLD Geological Survey QDEX system (notably Ball. L.C. 1906. Report on the Norton Goldfields, Queensland Geological Survey Publication 208). • All rock chip data shown was collected by Roar Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited)
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. • The style of mineralisation intersected is intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.
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.	• Refer Table 2
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.	• Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. Refer Table 1. • High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. A nominal 10g/t Au cut-off has been applied to reporting high-grade gold intervals contained within broader zones of mineralisation. These are routinely specified in the summary results tables. • No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration 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').	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not known in enough detail to determine the true width of the mineralisation. • Refer Table 1.
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 contained within this report.
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.	• All results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.
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.	• No other material data collected by Metal Bank Limited is presented in this report.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling is warranted and will be planned at Advance testing depth and strike extensions of known mineralised zones including high-grade shoots, bedrock geochemical targets (including below cover) and tracking the mineralisation towards interpreted source using geochemical, alteration and geophysical vectors.

Table 2: Drill Hole Details – Advance

Hole_ID	GDA94_E	GDA94_N	Dip	Depth_m	Type
TDH158**	335084	7310492	-50	6	RC
TDH159**	335082	7310494	-50	10	RC
TDH160**	335065	7310494	-50	6	RC
TDH161	335039	7310494	-50	30	RC
TDH162	334936	7310484	-50	30	RC
TDH163	334950	7310493	-50	30	RC
TDH164	334834	7310377	-50	30	RC
TDH165	334840	7310386	-50	36	RC
TDH166	334996	7310208	-50	33	RC
TDH167	335009	7310226	-50	30	RC
TDH168	335027	7310235	-50	30	RC
TDH169	334976	7310268	-50	30	RC
TDH170	334968	7310300	-50	30	RC
TDH171	334950	7310286	-50	30	RC
TDH172	335004	7310293	-50	30	RC
TDH173	335004	7310293	-50	32	RC
TDH174**	334827	7310360	-50	18	RC
TDH201	335033	7310164	-50	30	RC
TDH202	335023	7310152	-50	36	RC
TDH203	334878	7310409	-65	58	RC
TDH204	334841	7310380	-65	69	RC
TDH205	334941	7310489	-60	60	RC
TDH206	335132	7310324	-60	60	RC
TDH207	335132	7310274	-60	54	RC
TDH208	335078	7310273	-55	54	RC
TDH209	335095	7310361	-50	39	RC
TDH210	335079	7310345	-50	30	RC
TDH211	335071	7310334	-50	33	RC
TDH212	335058	7310324	-50	60	RC
TDH213	335049	7310489	-50	27	RC
TDH214	335066	7310494	-50	27	RC
TDH215	335089	7310486	-50	16	RC
TDH216	335040	7310513	-50	66	RC
TDH217	335060	7310400	-50	42	RC
TDH218	334905	7310410	-50	27	RC
TDH219	334941	7310400	-50	27	RC
TDH220	334946	7310360	-50	27	RC
TDH221	334981	7310368	-50	33	RC

**Drill hole abandoned in unconsolidated historical mine fill material or workings – no samples