ASX RELEASE

Mineral Hill Drilling Results – Major Extension to Mineralised System Identified

- **Surface drilling intersects major strike extension of Parkers Hill mineralisation**
- **Recent results provide operational flexibility for KBL with potential for multiple ore sources in addition to the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ)**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
  - **9m at 1.5% Cu, 0.2% Pb, 0.1% Zn, 9g/t Ag, & 7.8g/t Au (KMHRC144)**
  - **8m at 3.1% Cu, 0.7% Pb, 0.8% Zn, 51g/t Ag, & 2.2g/t Au (KMHRC145)**
  - **5m at 2.7% Cu, 1.3% Pb, 0.2% Zn, 30g/t Ag, & 0.2g/t Au and**
  - **7m at 2.3% Cu, 0.3% Pb, 0.6% Zn, 6g/t Ag, & 1.9g/t Au (KMHRC147)**
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike – close proximity to existing development**

KBL Mining Limited (ASX: "KBL" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that recent drilling at Parkers Hill North East has intersected high grade polymetallic mineralisation confirming a significant northeast extension to the Parkers Hill system. The zone remains open along strike and is close to existing underground development.

Figure 1. High grade polymetallic mineralisation from underground drilling completed in August 2013 (Top: KUPH095 75.6-75.8m and Bottom: KUPH095 88.55-88.7m).

Parkers Hill Northeast Lodes

Recent surface RC drilling at Parkers Hill North East successfully intersected extensions to the high grade polymetallic Parkers Hill system indicated by underground drilling completed in August 2013. An encouraging feature of the Parkers Hill North East system is the elevated gold grades, such as those intersected in recent drilling (Table 2). These gold levels are significantly higher than those typical of the Parkers Hill system to the southwest. Furthermore, the mineralisation is hosted entirely within volcanic rock-types of the Mineral Hill Volcanics, free from the talc-bearing sedimentary sequence encountered at the main Parkers Hill deposit.

KBL is strongly placed to realise the potential value of this polymetallic mineralisation following reconfiguration of the Mineral Hill processing plant for the production of separate saleable copper and lead concentrates, each with gold and silver credits.

Significant intersections from the underground drilling were reported in the September 2013 Quarterly Activities Report and are also detailed below (Table 1).

Table 1. Significant intersections from underground drilling completed at Parkers Hill Northeast in August 2013.

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)
KUPH095	**10.4**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**33**	**0.6**	**67.15**	**8.25**
includes	*3.05*	*5.7*	*5.1*	*0.3*	*97*	*0.1*	*74.6*	2.42
	6.4	**0.6**	**4.88**	**3.75**	**16.2**	**3**	**83**	**5.07**
KUPH096	**7.4**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**19**	**3.3**	**48.9**	**5.05**
includes	*1.5*	*4.9*	*0.3*	*1.5*	*42*	*13.5*	*54*	1.03
	4.5	**1.2**	**3.9**	**2.8**	**18**	**0.3**	**56.5**	**3.09**
	6.6	**0.9**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**18**	**0.6**	**64.9**	**4.54**
	2.1	**1.3**	**3.7**	**0.9**	**25**	**0.6**	**84**	**1.44**
KUPH097	**3.25**	**3.2**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**11**	**2.9**	**60.1**	**2.73**
	6.24	**1.1**	**3.6**	**4.4**	**15**	**0.7**	**66.86**	**5.24**
	10.1	**0.5**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**13.2**	**0.8**	**73.2**	**8.46**

The Parkers Hill North East Lodes comprise high grade Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au vein and breccia style mineralisation along a known strike length of 80m hosted by a prominent structural corridor between 150RL and 220RL (approximately 160m and 90m below surface, respectively). Recent surface drilling results, presented in Table 2, highlight the potential for operational flexibility through development of multiple ore sources in addition to the SOZ, which is the focus of current production.

Table 2. Significant intersections from the Parkers Hill North East surface drilling.

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)
KMHRC142	**2**	**1**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**20**	**0.1**	**97**	**1.54**
	5	**0.5**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**19**	**0.1**	**101**	**3.86**
	3	**1.1**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**11**	**2.7**	**122**	**2.35**
includes	*1*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*15*	*6.3*	*123*	*0.78*
	4	**0.3**	**1.1**	**2.4**	**4**	**0.7**	**128**	**3.16**
	8	**2**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**9**	**1.5**	**135**	**6.36**
	10	**0.6**	**1**	**0.7**	**7**	**0.5**	**177**	**8.14**
KMHRC143	**12**	**0.6**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**18**	**0.4**	**60**	**8.37**
includes	*5*	*1*	*3.6*	*4.5*	*35*	*0.6*	*65*	*3.48*
	3	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**33**	**0.1**	**92**	**2.04**
	7	**1**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**5**	**0.5**	**115**	**4.88**
	3	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**5**	**0.5**	**176**	**2.02**
KMHRC144	**3**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**21**	**0.1**	**67**	**2.18**
	9	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**9**	**7.8**	**133**	**6.2**
	3	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**3**	**2.3**	**146**	**2.03**
KMHRC145	**8**	**3.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**51**	**2.2**	**135**	**5.93**
KMHRC146	**2**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**22**	**0.4**	**91**	**1.42**
	2	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**5**	**0.9**	**116**	**1.44**
	5	**1.2**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**11**	**1.8**	**119**	**3.61**
	6	**0.7**	**0**	**0.1**	**4**	**0.5**	**143**	**4.37**
KMHRC147	**5**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**31**	**0.4**	**73**	**3.79**
	5	**2.7**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**30**	**0.2**	**81**	**3.79**
	12	**1.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**31**	**0.2**	**90**	**9.12**
	3	**1**	**3**	**0.1**	**21**	**0.3**	**116**	**2.3**
	3	**1.2**	**0**	**0.1**	**22**	**1.7**	**140**	**2.27**
	5	**1.5**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**17**	**1.3**	**162**	**3.8**
	1	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0**	**3**	**6.5**	**173**	**0.76**
KMHRC148	**3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.3**	**21**	**0.8**	**77**	**1.79**
	3	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**37**	**0.4**	**87**	**1.79**
	2	**0.7**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**20**	**0.2**	**97**	**1.21**
	31	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**5**	**0.8**	**105**	**19.76**
includes	*3*	*0.3*	*1.1*	*2.4*	*8*	*1.6*	*105*	*1.86*
and	*7*	*2.3*	*0.3*	*0.6*	*6*	*1.9*	*124*	*4.45*

In reporting the results in Table 1, a true thickness has been estimated for each intercept by applying the interpreted general orientation of the mineralisation at Parkers Hill Northeast — a dip of 70 degrees towards a local grid bearing of 310.

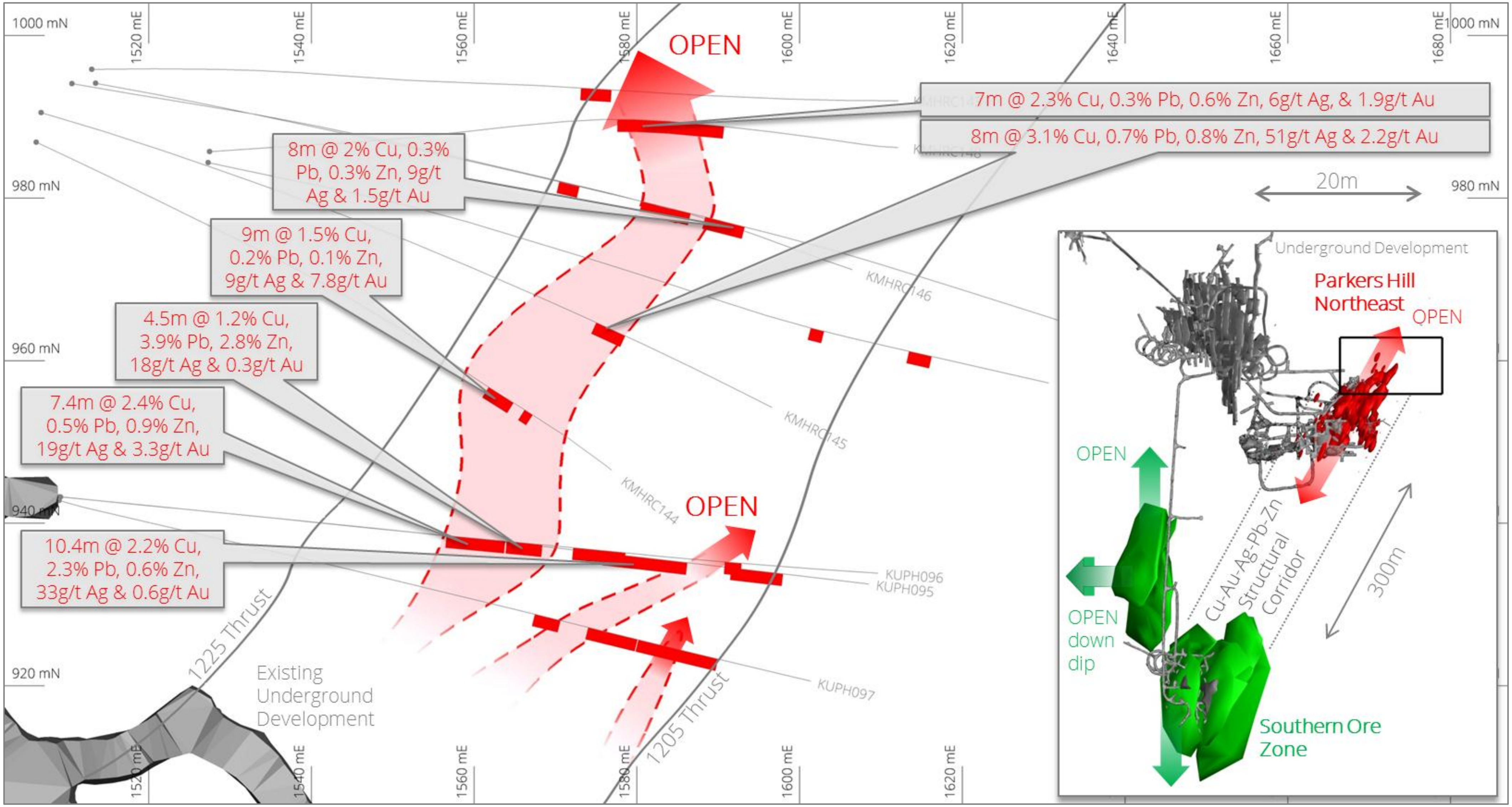

Figure 1. Schematic plan through 185RL ±20m(approximately 125m below surface) illustrating results from recent surface & underground drilling (intersections reported as down hole thickness with estimated true thickness tabulated in Table 1) (Note: Complete drillhole traces are projected for spatial reference). Inset: Mineral Hill Plan illustrating the interpreted Cu-Au-Ag-Pb-Zn structural corridor between Parkers Hill and SOZ.

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About KBL Mining Limited

KBL Mining Limited is an Australian resource company listed on the ASX (KBL and KBLGA) with a focus on producing precious and base metals. KBL's main assets include the Mineral Hill copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc mine near Condobolin in New South Wales and Sorby Hills lead-silver-zinc project in Western Australia. The Company has been operating the refurbished processing plant at Mineral Hill since October 2011 to produce copper concentrates. Sorby Hills (KBL holds 75% with Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co. Ltd (HYG&L) holding 25%) is one of the world's largest near surface undeveloped silver-lead deposits, close to port infrastructure and a short distance from Asian markets. The project received environmental approval on 2 April 2014 and the Joint Venturers are now progressing the Project to development

More information can be found on KBL's website at www.kblmining.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves based on information compiled by Anthony Johnston, MSc (Hons), who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company. Anthony Johnston 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 Johnston consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Parkers Hill Northeast RC & Diamond Core Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Historically (Triako era), rock chip samples from RC drilling were first collected and assayed as four metre composites. Composite samples returning significant assay results were then resampled in 1m intervals using a riffle splitter and re-assayed. Subsequently (CBH and KBL era), samples were either submitted in one metre intervals, split off the cyclone; or a portable XRF analyser was used to determine the sampling intervals. In the latter case, samples with XRF readings regarded as anomalous were submitted for assay as one metre intervals with at least two metres either side also collected as one metre samples. The remainder of samples were submitted for assay in 4m composites collected by spearing or riffle splitting. Any four metre composites returning anomalous laboratory assays were re-submitted for assay as one metre samples. Representative chip samples for each metre of RC drilling at Mineral Hill are collected in trays and stored at site. Diamond drilling is used to obtain core from which intervals ranging from approx. 0.2-1.5m in length are submitted for base metals analysis using nitric aqua regia digestion and a conventional ICP-AES methodology. A 50g charge is produced for fire assay and AAS analysis for gold. All diamond drill core drilled by KBL is sampled in intervals based on geological logging. All core is cut, with half core typically sent as the geochemical sample to ALS, Orange The remaining core is stored at the Mineral Hill core yard. An exception is in the case of metallurgical testing where half core is typically sent to the testing laboratory, quarter core to assay and quarter core retained at site.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Drilling at Mineral Hill has been predominantly reverse-circulation percussion (RC) and diamond core (typically with RC precollars of varying lengths). Diamond core diameters are mostly standard diameter HQ and NQ, with HQ3 and NQ3 (triple-tube) used during recent surface and underground drilling. Historical drilling techniques also include open hole percussion methods, although

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		little specific information is available about the sampling methodology. Early drilling (1960–1970's era) was carried out by established companies such as Cyprus Mines Ltd which likely applied standard industry practice at the time, however the assay results from these early drillholes (GD series) are regarded as indicative only and are not used in resource estimation. Diamond drilling using HQ (61.1-63.5mm) drilling diameter and a standard barrel configuration is most common. Core from underground drilling is not routinely orientated. Orientation has been attempted on numerous surface drill holes with mostly good results. Methods used over time have included traditional spear and marker, and modern orientation tools attached to the core barrel.
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.*	Triple-tube core barrels are used in diamond drilling to maximise sample recovery and quality. Core recovery is measured for the complete hole based on the driller's mark-up, checked during core mark-up in 1m intervals by the geologist. Drill core is measured (actual length of core recovered vs drilled intervals) to accurately quantify sample recovery.Good core recovery is typically achieved during drilling at Mineral Hill, Where core recovery is less than 100% the unrecovered intervals are treated as no grade when reporting drilling results. RC samples are collected by a riffle splitter to ensure sample homogeneity. Compressed air is used to clean the riffle splitter following collection of each sample to minimise potential for sample contamination. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The lowest recoveries are typically associated with fault and shear zones which may or may not be mineralised.
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.*	A qualified geoscientist logs the geology of all holes in their entirety including geotechnical features. Drill core is geologically and routinely geotechnically logged to a level of detail considered to accurately support Mineral Resource estimation. The parameters logged include lithology with particular reference to veining, mineralogy, alteration, and grain size. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are available for some recent drill holes. Some core holes have down-hole core orientation and these holes are subject to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detailed structural logging. Routine structural logging is carried out on all core holes recording bedding, schistosity and fault angles. All core and RC chip trays are photographed in both wet and dry states. Recent digital photos and scans of film photography are stored electronically. All of the holes with results mentioned in the release have been logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Core drilled by KBL is fully sampled and submitted for assay. There is no standard procedure regarding the line of cutting with any veins and structural fabrics. However, an attempt is made to obtain an equivalent sample of mineralised material in both halves of the core. Poorly mineralised core is typically cut perpendicular to any dominant fabric. Water used in the core cutting is unprocessed and hence unlikely to introduce contamination to the core samples. The HQ diameter core provides a representative sample for the sulfide mineralisation comprising a fine- to medium-grained (1-5mm) intergrowth of crystalline sulfide phases such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite; and quartz–mica gangue. RC samples were collected dry using a cyclone mounted riffle splitter. The RC drillholes have an diameter of 120-133mm providing a representative sample considered appropriate for the sulfide mineralisation comprising a fine- to medium-grained (1-5mm) intergrowth of crystalline sulfide phases such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite; and quartz–mica gangue.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All drilling samples are currently assayed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Orange, NSW. ALS is a NATA-certified Laboratory and qualifies for AS/NZS ISO 9002 quality systems. ALS-Chemex operates according to the QA guidelines ISO/IEC Guide 25, with regular internal method audits carried out. During the Triako era drilling at SOZ (2001–2005), samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold using ALS Method IC581. All gold values >5 g/t were then repeated with method AA26. All pulps returning >1%Cu, >1%Pb, >1% Zn, and/or >25g/t Ag were repeated with OG46/AA46 (mixed acid digest, flame AAS). KBL have routinely assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		bismuth using ALS Method ME-OG46, and gold with Au-AA26. The ME-OG46 method is regarded as a total digestion technique for the ore minerals present at SOZ. In the KBL RC drilling, one standard is inserted every 30 samples in the sample stream. The standards comprise Certified Ore Grade base and precious metal Reference Material provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. The analysis of standards is checked upon receipt of batch results. Based on the results of standard analyses received, the laboratory is deemed to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. For historical drilling from 1999–2005, standards were inserted at the start and end of each batch of samples sent to ALS. The laboratory was requested to repeat any high grade standards which returned values > 10% from the quoted mean, and >20% for the low grade standards.
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.*	All significant intersections reported are checked by the Senior Exploration Geologist and Chief Geologist. No holes have been deliberately twinned during recent drilling. Original digital laboratory documents exist of primary data for recent (KBL era) drilling, along with laboratory verification procedures. For older drilling (Triako era), documents are scanned copies of the originals. For earlier work (1960's to 1980's), the assay data is generally presented in reports to the Geological Survey of NSW, but original laboratory paper documents are commonly not preserved. The Mineral Hill drilling and assay database exists in electronic form as a Microsoft Access database. The assay data are imported directly into the database from digital results tables sent by the laboratory. The Senior Mine Geologist manages the drill hole assay database. 3D validation of drilling data occurs whenever new data is imported for visualisation and modelling by KBL geologists in Micromine™ software. No adjustment has been made to assay data received from the laboratory.
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.*	The collar positions of holes drilled by Triako have been surveyed by mine surveyors and are consistent with surveyed underground workings. The holes were surveyed in Mineral Hill mine grid and also the national grid. The CBH drill hole collars have been established by GPS using the national grid and converted to mine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	grid using the conversion established by Triako. KBL Mining Ltd holes were either surveyed by qualified mine surveyors or by real-time differential GPS (DGPS) in areas at surface distant from reliable survey stations. Coordinates are recorded in a local Mine Grid (MHG) established by Triako in which Grid North has a bearing of 315 relative to True North (MGA Zone 55). The local grid origin has MGA55 coordinates of 498581.680 mE, 6394154.095 mN. Topographic control is good with elevation surveyed in detail over the mine site area and numerous survey control points established.
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 limited historical surface drilling at Parkers Hill Northeast, like most of the Mineral Hill field, was mainly designed on an east–west grid (relative to Mine Grid). Existing drilling in the Parkers Hill area has a typical spacing between 20 × 20m and 30 × 30m. The RC holes which are the main subject of the release were drilled north of the KBL underground diamond drill holes completed in August 2013. Completion of this RC drilling has resulted in an average drill spacing of 10-15 metres within the mineralised zone. Underground drilling has also occurred from numerous sites in the hanging wall of the mineralisation, and drill holes have a range of orientations. Several historical drill holes also support the presence of significant polymetallic mineralisation at Parkers Hill NE, although they were drilled from a variety of angles to the mineralised trend, not always ideal. These drill holes are listed in a table below, in Section2 under 'Drill hole information'
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.*	Mineralisation at Mineral Hill occurs around discrete structures in a series of en echelon dilational zones within a NNW/SSE[1] trending corridor up to 1.5km wide. There is a variety of mineralisation styles present within this zone, reflecting multiple phases of mineralisation. Most drilling occurs with an east-dipping orientation and -60 to -80 degrees dip to best intersect the mineralisation. Surface drill hole designs at Parkers Hill NE mostly dip between 60 and 75 degrees to the to the east, intersecting the interpreted steeply northwest-dipping lodes at a favourable angle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		[1] Bearings in this document are given relative to the Mineral Hill Mine Grid (MHG) in which north is oriented towards a bearing of 315 degrees (NW) relative to MGA Grid north.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For diamond drilling, half core is collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which are tied at the top. RC chips are split off the cyclone into individually numbered calico bags which are then tied at the top. Samples are couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory in Orange, NSW.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods were reviewed by Barret, Fuller and Partners (BFP) in June 2005 on behalf of Triako Resources Ltd. The BFP report was authored by C.E. Gee and T.G. Summons and concluded that the Triako database and procedures were of "normal industry practice". CBH Resources, and subsequently KBL Mining Ltd have maintained the Triako drilling and sampling procedures, with numerous improvements outlined in this document.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 results are from drilling within Mining Lease ML6329 located in central NSW and which is due to expire on 14 March 2033.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Parkers Hill Deposit was progressively defined by drilling by Cyprus in 1968 to 1971, Buka Minerals in 1983 to 1990, Triako from 1993 to 2001, and CBH Resources Ltd in 2007 and 2008. The majority of drilling was focussed on the main Parkers Hill Deposit to the southwest of the mineralisation reported in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Parkers Hill Deposit at Mineral Hill is an epithermal polymetallic (Cu–Pb–Zn–Ag–Au) vein and breccia system hosted by the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation is structurally controlled and comprises zones of veining and breccia within and adjacent to numerous fault zones, surrounded by quartz–sulfide vein stockwork mineralisation.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Locations and orientation of the reported drillholes are tabulated below. Significant intercepts are reported in Table 1 in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

					Drill Hole Collar and Orientation						Significant intercepts in Parkers Hill Northeast Lodes							
Hole ID	Year	Company	Type	Depth	Grid E	Grid N	RL	Grid Azimuth	Dip	Sample type	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Estimated True Thickness (m)
KMHRC142	2014	KBL	RC	220	1513.492	994.115	307.243	100	-57	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC143	2014	KBL	RC	188	1513.012	995.832	306.938	89	-59	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC144	2014	KBL	RC	180	1506.202	986.863	306.989	115	-55	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC145	2014	KBL	RC	186	1506.798	990.504	307.036	106	-53	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC146	2014	KBL	RC	192	1510.593	994.076	306.729	100	-55	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC147	2014	KBL	RC	192	1527.326	984.357	309.423	102	-56	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KMHRC148	2014	KBL	RC	192	1527.511	985.706	309.377	86	-58	RC chips 1m intervals	See Table 2 in release							
KUPH095	2013	KBL	DDH	100	1509.186	943.222	169.901	95	-3	1/2 HQ core	See Table 1 in release							
KUPH096	2013	KBL	DDH	103.2	1509.044	943.258	169.272	95	11	1/2 HQ core	See Table 1 in release							
KUPH097	2013	KBL	DDH	95	1509.017	942.785	169.294	108	1	1/2 HQ core	See Table 1 in release							
CMHDD027	2007	CBH	DDH	179.5	1511.16	911.7	312.71	92	-65	1/2 HQ core	5	0.1	0.9	1.1	5.3	0.1	120	3.0
											9.17	0.6	0.7	0.4	18.4	0.0	139	5.7
UPH04	2003	Triako	DDH	149.2	1518.516	892.933	192.236	64	-34	1/2 HQ core	2.5	1.1	3.4	0.6	8.2	0.2	65	1.3
											3.65	3.2	5.8	0.2	17.5	1.0	69.5	1.9
											1.5	4.8	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	81.8	0.8
TMH191	2001	Triako	DDH	180.4	1515	960	311	86	-65	1/2 HQ core	5.58	1.9	0.5	0.7	14.8	0.6	136.32	3.6
TMH183	2001	Triako	RC	202	1525.89	939.81	312.8	81	-65	RC chips 1m intervals	7	3.2	0.6	1.5	19.9	0.7	157	4.8
											6	0.1	1.9	3.3	17.7	2.2	172	4.1
TMH173	2000	Triako	DDH	180.9	1511.649	920.553	312.433	84	-65	1/2 HQ core	11	2.6	0.6	1.1	18.6	0.4	123	7.1
											1	3.4	0.1	0.2	4.2	0.2	146	0.7
											20.6	2.5	3.7	6.2	38.5	0.4	152.8	13.3
TMH159	2000	Triako	RC	145	1635.36	1002.12	313	270	-60	RC chips 4m composite	20	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.4	0.8	108	1.3
TMH147	1999	Triako	RC with DDH tail from 143.6m	177.45	1624.32	950.83	311.63	269	-60	RC chips 1m intervals	2	1.8	0.3	0.3	21.5	0.1	114	0.1
											4.6	1.3	1.9	2.6	11.6	4.8	137	0.3
										1/2 HQ core	3.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	5.8	0.2	143.6	0.2
											2	2.1	0.1	0.1	7.3	0.9	151	0.1
PB3	1988	Triako	OHP	130	1563	928.1	316.31	0	-90	Percussion chips 2m intervals	16	2.1	0.7	Not Assayed	13.6	0.6	108	5.5
GD88	1970	Cyprus	OHP with DDH tail from 91.44m	182.88	1568.27	966.46	312.12	0	-90	Percussion chips 20' intervals	12.19	1.1	1.5	1.1	50.8	0.2	79.25	4.2
										Unknown core sample	17.07	1.2	1.0	3.4	5.5	1.2	115.82	5.8

Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high*	Drill hole intercept grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages with any non-recovered core within the reported intervals treated as no grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	The cut-off used for selecting significant intersections is typically 1% copper or equivalent (see below) for copper-rich mineralisation and 2×Cu% + Pb% + Zn% ≥ 2 for polymetallic mineralisation . No top cuts have been applied when calculating average grades. The copper equivalent equation was derived by applying measured and assumed copper, silver, and gold metal recoveries through flotation using the current Mineral Hill plant configuration. These data were combined with known transport costs, smelter charges, and payability for these commodities in concentrate form. CuEq% = Cu% + 0.136×Pb% + 0.008×Ag g/t + 0.467×Au g/t When aggregating assay intervals the incorporation of more than two consecutive metres of low grade material or internal waste is avoided. High grade intersections within the main aggregated intervals are also reported in the results table in the body of the release. Although used for intercept aggregation, no metal equivalent values are reported in the release.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The context of the reported intercepts relative to the interpretation of the mineralisation is presented in figures in the release. Angles of intersection with the interpreted mineralisation are depicted by figures in the release. Down-hole widths and estimated true widths of mineralisation are reported. True widths for intercepts are estimated by assigning a general Lode orientation with a dip of 70 degrees towards a bearing of 310 (mine grid) and applying a standard trigonometric equation to determine the true thickness.
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.*	Appropriate plans illustrating significant intercepts are presented in the release.
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*	Only mineralised intersections regarded as highly anomalous, and therefore of economic interest, have been included in the results tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	The proportion of each hole represented by the reported intervals can be ascertained from the sum of the reported intervals divided by the hole depth.
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.*	Metallurgical test work is pending.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	The areas of possible extensions which are currently being tested are depicted by a figure in the release.