ASX RELEASE

KASBAH INTERSECTS HIGH GRADE TIN AT ACHMMACH

3.9m @ 4.21% Sn from 39.5m (WZGTD002)

HIGHLIGHTS

- A four-hole diamond drilling program (388m) at the Western Zone Shallow (WZS) target at Achmmach has intercepted high grade tin at shallow depths
- Best down hole intercepts include:
  - **3.9m @ 4.21% Sn from 39.5m (WZGTD004)**
  - **3.0m @ 1.12% Sn from 97m (WZGTD004)**
  - **14.2m @ 1.35% Sn from 9.2m (WZGTD001)**
    Includes 5.9m @ 2.32% Sn from 12.6m
  - **9.0m @ 1.23% Sn from 23m (WZGTD002)**
    Includes 4.4m @ 1.75% Sn from 24.8m
- WZGTD001 and WZGTD004's main intercepts deliver the best two metal accumulations so far recorded over the WZS and results confirm the robustness of grade and geometry of the February 2014 WZS Resource Model
- The WZS is located on the parallel Sidi Addi Trend at Achmmach and the style of mineralisation is similar to that seen in the deeper Meknes Trend drilling – the WZS remains open down dip and along strike.
- These highly encouraging results in the lightly explored Sidi Addi Trend further demonstrate the opportunities highlighted in the Achmmach DFS to expand the resource and extend mine life
- A 1,500m diamond drilling program has commenced to test potential extensions of the WZS resource

KASBAH RESOURCES

18 August 2014

ASX CODE: KAS

OUR PRIME COMMODITY IS TIN

LME TIN PRICE (15/08/14)

US$22,375 / T

(CASH BUYER)

ABOUT KASBAH

KASBAH IS AN AUSTRALIAN LISTED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

THE COMPANY IS ADVANCING THE ACHMMACH TIN PROJECT IN THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO TOWARDS PRODUCTION.

PROJECTS

ACHMMACH TIN PROJECT
BOU EL JAJ TIN PROJECT
KIKAGATI TIN PROJECT

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

SHARES ON ISSUE:	396M
UNLISTED OPTIONS:	20.5M
CASH @ 30/06/14	$4.4M

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

WORLD BANK (IFC)	15.8%
AFRICAN LION GROUP	15.1%
TRANSAMINE	3.3%
TRAXYS	3.3%
MGMT & DIRECTORS	3.0%
THAISARCO	2.0%

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OVERVIEW

Kasbah Resources Limited ("Kasbah", ASX: KAS) has completed a short (388m) infill drilling programme over the Western Zone Shallow target (WZS), on the Sidi Addi Trend at the Achmmach Tin Project in Morocco **(Figure 1)**. This programme focussed on infilling the February 2014 Mineral Resource (**Table 1**) which was announced to the market on 6 February 2014 and sought to define high wall stability for pit optimization studies. This information will permit conversion of the WZS resource to a higher classification and integrate into a revised mine plan for the Achmmach DFS project cash flow model.

This short programme has returned new, high grade and shallow tin intercepts with drill hole WZGTD001 and WZGTD004's main intercepts delivering the best two metal accumulations so far recorded over the WZS.

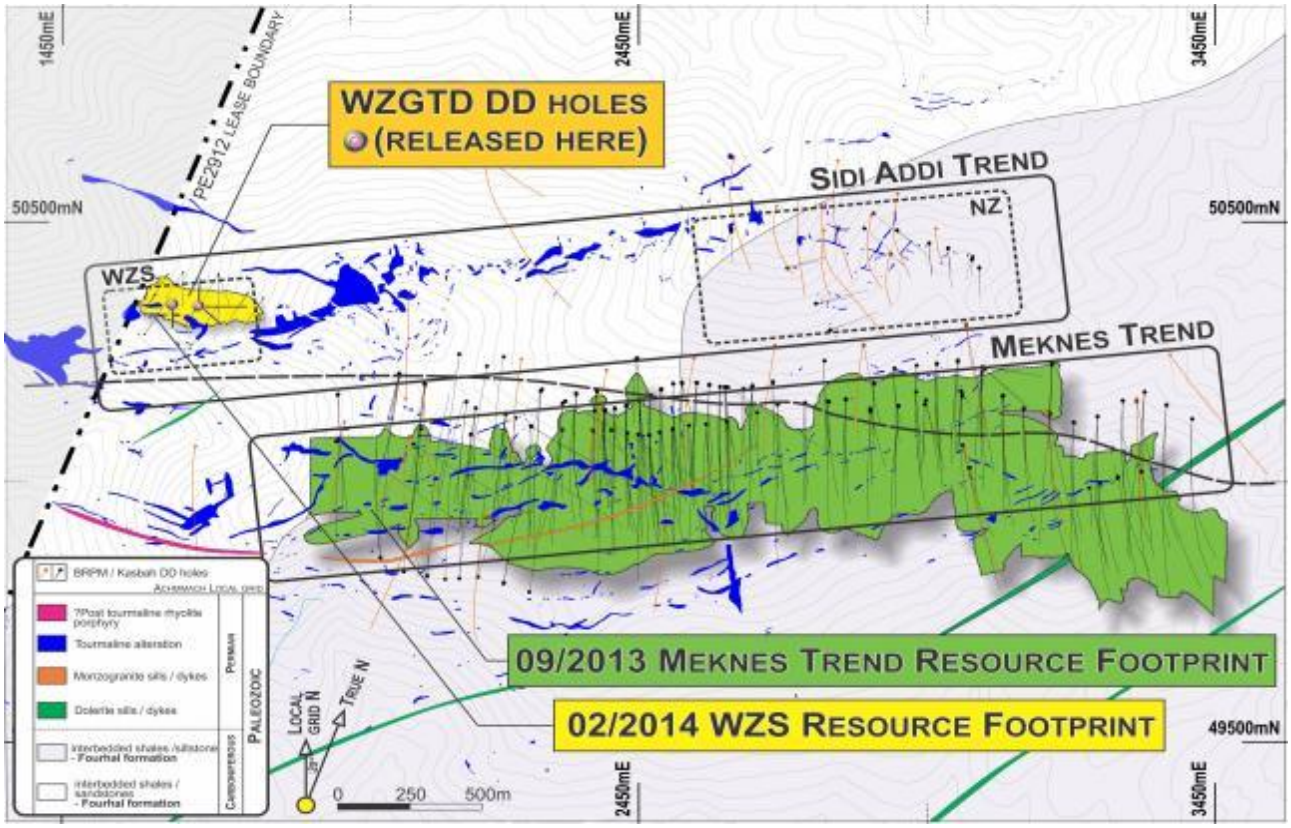

Figure 1: Achmmach Tin Project - Meknes Trend and Sidi Addi Trend Location Plan
(WZS and Northern Zone drilling locations depicted and tourmalinised outcrops shown in blue)

Kasbah Managing Director Wayne Bramwell said:

> ***"It is important to recognise that the Achmmach Tin Project encompasses two tin systems - the Meknes Trend and the Sidi Addi Trend. Kasbah has drilled approximately 102,000m into the Meknes Trend and that system remains open.***
>
> ***The parallel and prospective Sidi Addi Trend is, like Meknes, approximately 1.6km long and the tin mineralisation is of similar nature. The key difference with the Sidi Addi Trend is that it has had less than 6,000m of shallow drilling undertaken across it to date.***
>
> ***These outstanding, high-grade shallow results from the WZS provide a tantalising glimpse of the broader potential of the Sidi Addi Trend and the wider Achmmach tin field."***
>
> ***ENDS***

Table 1: Western Zone Shallows - February 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate (@ 0.35% Sn cut off grade [A])			
Category	**K Tonnes**	**Sn %**	**Contained Tin (kt)**
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	**221**	**0.95**	**2.1**
Inferred	-	-	-
Total	**221**	**0.95**	**2.1**

[A] *The tin grade has been rounded to the nearest 0.05% Sn. The open pit resource has been reported within an optimised Whittle pit shell using a tin price of US $23,000/t and overall slope angles of 45°. The 0.35% Sn cut-off grade used for reporting the resource is based on a tin price of US $23,000/tonne, with open pit mining costs of US $2/t of rock waste and US $3/t for ore. The strip ratio within the pit shell is 18:1; giving an overall mining cost of US $2.1/t. Total costs (including smelting) are US $ 38/t of ore, with processing recoveries of 75% at an average head grade of 0.9% Sn.*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data, other than the additional drilling information contained in this release which has not been factored into WZS February Mineral Resource Estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the February 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

DRILLING OBJECTIVE

The February 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate of the WZS was reported within an optimised Whittle pit shell using a tin price of US$23,000/t and overall conservative slope angles of 45° (**Table 1**). In order to further optimize the pit shell and better define high wall stability a short, shallow drilling programme was completed.

The objectives of this programme were:

i. Use this complementary drilling as infill information in order to better define and test the existing February 2014 Resource Model; and

ii. Target the north, south, east high walls and bottom of the planned pit to collect geotechnical samples designed to undergo compression tests for pit shell optimization study.

SUMMARY – WZS Programme Results

The WZS target is on the western edge of the highly prospective Sidi Addi Trend at Achmmach. It was originally identified by mapping and rock chip sampling released to the market on 13 January 2010 with the surface tin geochemical anomaly showing a coherent 90m long tourmaline structure trending N070 (true azimuth).

True width of this anomaly is 2-5m and it hosts tin mineralisation at an average grade of 0.8% Sn. Together with the Northern Zone (**Figure 1**), the Western Zone is the second shallow programme undertaken by Kasbah on the parallel, but largely untested Sidi Addi Trend at Achmmach.

This programme of drilling was completed from existing pads with WZGTD001, 002, 003 and 004 targeting the south, east, north high-walls and bottom of the planned pit, respectively. Four drill sections were further tested with this additional 388m diamond drilling program (**Figure 2**).

Apart from WZGTD003 (drilled in the north high wall waste sediments to conduct stability tests), the rest of the holes returned significant intercepts testing down dip or along strike of existing mineralised lodes. The location and size of the significant intercepts returned by the drilling were as predicted by the existing 02/2014 WZS Resource Model and confirmed the robustness of the underlying geological interpretation and concepts.

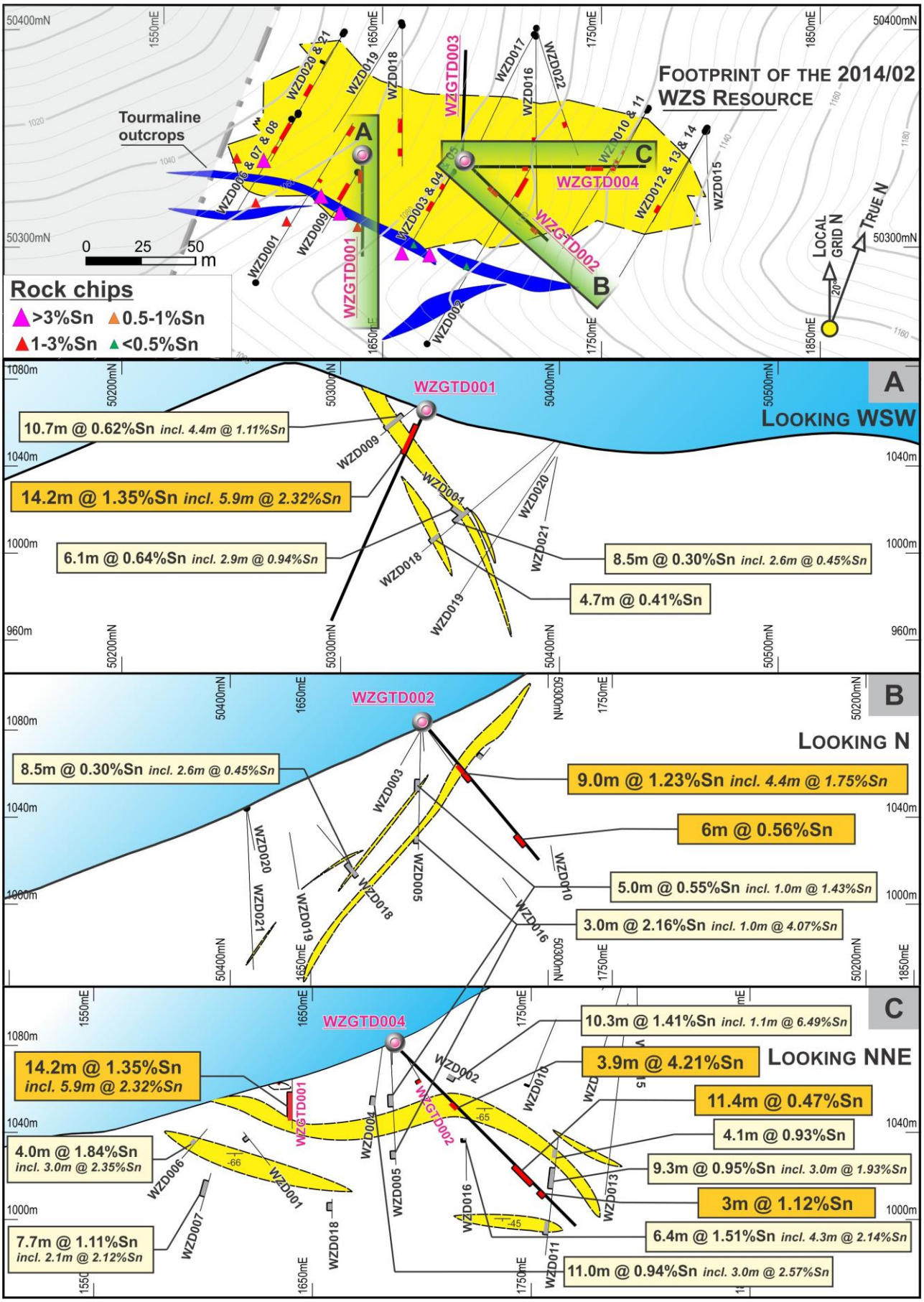

Figure 2: Collar plan and stacked cross sections of the Western Zone Shallow target

(Tin mineralised tourmaline envelopes depicted in yellow and dashed outlines)

The style of mineralisation occurring at the WZS depicts in many ways, parts of the deeper Meknes Trend mineralisation. The 5-10m thick tourmaline lodes appear to originate and be controlled by intensely sheared and tourmalinised zones and invade the surrounding meta-sediments via permeable structures and lithologies.

Tin mineralisation is constrained by the shape of these tourmaline lodes and mostly hosted in fracture arrays, quartz cassiterite veins and vein infill breccia **(Figure 3)**.

Figure 3: High grade HQ core samples from WZGTD004 returning 1m @ 10.67%Sn from 40.5m

*(**On the left** - cassiterite displays clear botryoidal texture layered around tourmaline breccia nuclei)*
*(**On the right** - a 2cm thick, high grade quartz cassiterite vein cross cuts a tourmaline breccia).*
Coin for scale is 2cm diameter.

Significant assays are summarised in **Table 2.**

Table 2
WZS Significant Intersections [A]

Hole ID	Section ID	Collar LOCAL E	Collar LOCAL N	From (m)	To (m)	Down-hole interval (m)	Tin Grade[B] Sn %
WZGTD001	160Az_1640mE	1640.7	50339.2	9.2	23.4	**14.2**	**1.35**
			incl.	12.6	18.5	**5.9**	**2.32**
WZGTD002	110Az_1680mE	1688.5	50338.6	23	32	**9.0**	**1.23**
			incl.	24.8	29.2	**4.4**	**1.75**
				65	71	6	0.56
WZGTD004	070Az_1680mE	1685.8	50337.1	39.5	43.4	**3.9**	**4.21**
				80.6	92	11.4	0.47
				97	100	**3**	**1.12**

[A] **Significant intersections**

<100m below natural surface selection criteria:
≥ 0.3% Sn and ≥ 3m down-hole and ≤ 3m down-hole < 0.3% Sn included; or
≥ 0.3% Sn and ≥ 1.5 %Tin-metres metal accumulation down-hole and ≤ 3m down-hole consecutive < 0.3% Sn included.
>100m below natural surface selection criteria:
≥ 0.5% Sn and ≥ 5m down-hole and ≤ 3m down-hole < 0.5% Sn included; or
≥ 0.5% Sn and ≥ 2.5 %Tin-metres metal accumulation down-hole and ≤ 3m down-hole consecutive < 0.5% Sn included.
[B] grades adjusted for recovery.

Refer to **Appendix A** for drill hole discussion and collar summary, **Appendix B** for Assays and **Appendix C** for 2012 JORC QA/QC summary.

LOOKING FORWARD

A new, enlarged WZS resource/reserve is an important step in optimising the total Achmmach mine plan.

Based upon the success of this short infill programme and surface evidence of multiple tourmaline structures potentially repeating at depth, an additional 1,500m drill programme to test key sections of the deeper parts of the Western Zone has commenced.

Wayne Bramwell
Managing Director

For further information please go to: www.kasbahresources.com
Or email: info@kasbahresources.com
Follow us on twitter: @kasbahresources

ABOUT KASBAH RESOURCES

Kasbah Resources Limited (Kasbah) is an Australian listed mineral exploration and development Company.

Our commodity is tin.

*Kasbah has two tin projects (the Achmmach Tin Project and the Bou El Jaj Tin Project) located in the Kingdom of Morocco and a farm-in agreement over prospective licences comprising the Kikagati Tin Project in SW Uganda (**Figure 4**).*

- **Achmmach Tin Project JV in Morocco (75% Kasbah, 20% Toyota Tsusho and 5% Nittetsu Mining)**

  Kasbah is the manager and operator of the Achmmach Tin Project JV. Toyota Tsusho Corporation (TTC) and Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd (NMC) of Japan are Kasbah's strategic development partners in this JV with the definitive feasibility study into the development of a 1Mtpa underground mine, concentrator and associated infrastructure at Achmmach completed in March 2014. The DFS at the base case scale of annual production of 5,300 tonnes of tin in concentrate (refer ASX Announcement 31 March 2014), would make Achmmach the 8th largest tin mine in the world and the largest tin mine in Africa. The JV is currently sourcing project financing and off-take agreements, and plans to be in production during 2016.

- **Bou El Jaj Tin Project in Morocco (100% Kasbah)**

  Kasbah retains a 100% interest in the prospective Bou El Jaj Tin Project. This project is 10km from the Achmmach Tin Project and is an early stage exploration opportunity that could become a satellite ore source for Achmmach. It is currently pre-resource and additional drilling is required on the Bou El Jaj permits.

- **Kikagati Tin Project in Uganda (Kasbah can earn 51%)**

  Kasbah has signed an exploration farm-in agreement with the Ugandan subsidiaries of the Australian private company Starfield Metals Limited. This agreement encompasses Starfield's 96km^2 Kikagati Tin Project in south-western Uganda and provides the opportunity for Kasbah to earn up to 51% in this project.

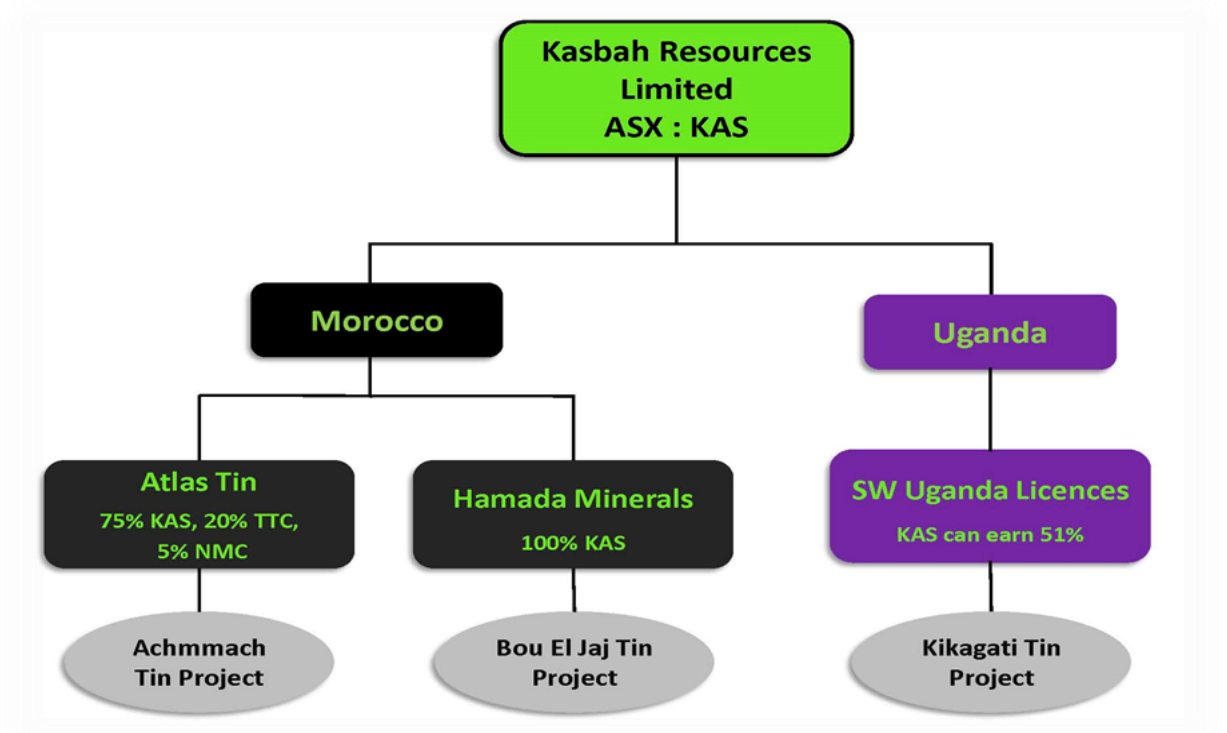

Figure 4: Kasbah Resources Limited's Project Interests

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Pierre Chaponniere, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Chaponniere is a full-time employee of Kasbah Resources Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Chaponniere consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects Production targets, Forecasted Financial Information, Reserve and Resource Estimates included in this report and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

APPENDIX A: Drill-Hole Discussion and Collar Details

WZGTD001 was drilled down dip of WZD009 (**Figure 2**) returned 14.2m @ 1.35% Sn from 9.2m including 5.9m @ 2.32% Sn from 12.6m at the predicted location from the Resource Model, strongly suggesting the tin mineralisation continuum 15m down dip of WZD009's intercept returning 10.7m @ 0.62% Sn from 8m including 4.4m @ 1.11% Sn from 8m.

WZGTD002 was drilled east to infill the area between WZD003 and WZD002 at an oblique angle. The main significant intercept of 9m @ 1.23% Sn from 23m (including 4.4m @ 1.75% Sn from 24.8m) occurred at the anticipated location and confirmed the interpretation but grade and thickness was above expectations.

WZGTD004 was drilled to provide an additional pierce point intersecting the main and most continuous tourmaline zone hosting the bulk of the tin mineralisation over the WZS. WZGTD004's main intercept of **3.9m @ 4.21% Sn from 39.5m** occurs 20m down dip of WZD002's intercept of 10.3m @ 1.41% Sn from 81.7m including 1.1m @ 6.49% Sn from 86.9m and 20m up dip of WZD016's intercept of 6.4m @ 1.51% Sn from 64.2m including 4.3m @ 2.14% Sn from 66.3m.

Hole ID	Collar LOCAL E	Collar LOCAL N	RL (m)	Azimuth LOCAL	Dip	Depth
WZGTD001	1640.7	50339.2	1066.6	180	-65	107.0
WZGTD002	1688.5	50338.6	1081.9	135	-50	80.3
WZGTD003	1686.4	50338.4	1081.9	360	-50	80.4
WZGTD004	1685.8	50337.1	1082.1	90	-45	119.9

APPENDIX B: Assay Data

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Width	Tin Grade[B] Sn%
WZGTD001	9.2	10.3	1.1	0.94
	10.3	11.6	1.3	1.00
	11.6	12.6	1.0	0.61
	12.6	13.3	0.7	1.95
	13.3	14.2	0.9	3.25
	14.2	15.3	1.1	2.55
	15.3	16.0	0.7	0.88
	16.0	16.7	0.7	1.34
	16.7	17.5	0.8	3.44
	17.5	18.5	1.0	2.31
	18.5	19.2	0.7	0.32
	19.2	20.0	0.8	0.06
	20.0	21.0	1.0	0.30
	21.0	22.3	1.3	0.46
	22.3	23.4	1.1	1.33

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample Width	Tin Grade[B] Sn%
WZGTD002	23.0	24.1	1.1	0.85
	24.1	24.8	0.7	0.14
	24.8	25.8	1.0	3.15
	25.8	26.7	0.9	1.46
	26.7	27.6	0.9	1.35
	27.6	28.5	0.9	0.88
	28.5	29.2	0.7	1.78
	29.2	30.0	0.8	0.94
	30.0	31.0	1.0	0.29
	31.0	32.0	1.0	1.33
	65.0	66.0	1.0	0.42
	66.0	67.0	1.0	0.50
	67.0	68.0	1.0	0.51
	68.0	69.0	1.0	0.61
	69.0	70.0	1.0	0.88
	70.0	71.0	1.0	0.45
WZGTD004	39.5	40.5	1.0	0.42
	40.5	41.5	1.0	10.67
	41.5	42.4	0.9	1.45
	42.4	43.4	1.0	4.01
	80.6	81.6	1.0	0.54
	81.6	82.8	1.2	0.11
	82.8	84.0	1.2	0.54
	84.0	85.2	1.2	0.03
	85.2	85.9	0.7	0.92
	85.9	87.0	1.1	0.14
	87.0	88.0	1.0	0.70
	88.0	88.9	0.9	0.26
	88.9	89.7	0.8	0.28
	89.7	90.9	1.2	1.06
	90.9	92.0	1.1	0.72
	97.0	98.0	1.0	2.26
	98.0	99.0	1.0	0.71
	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.40

[B] grades adjusted for recovery

APPENDIX C: JORC Tables

JORC TABLE 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	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.*	The Achmmach Tin Project was entirely sampled using Diamond Drilling (DD). Sample diameters were exclusively HQ3 core size. A total of 4 DD holes were drilled for 388m infilling a previous drilling pattern achieving section spacing of about 35m.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample representivity was ensured by: - locating collar using Differential GPS or Total Station with sub meter vertical and horizontal accuracy; - using triple tube Diamond Drilling to obtain high quality core samples that were exhaustively logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, density, weathering and structural attributes; and - sampling half core on nominal 1m intervals using industry best practice protocols and QAQC procedures
	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.*	Each sample is analysed with a handheld Niton XRF analyser and anomalous samples are submitted to ALS laboratory for more precise analysis. Diamond core HQ3 size was sampled on a nominal 1m interval, cut by Kasbah into half core with automatic core saw, dried, crushed to 80% passing 200 microns to produce a 250g sample and dispatched to ALS laboratory. Sample was subsequently pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to produce a 25g charge. Tin was assayed using fused bead preparations with XRF determination.
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.).*	Diamond Drilling with core diameter HQ3 Hole depths ranged from 50.3m - 119.9m. Orientation of core has been performed using the ACT tool method.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	DD recoveries were measured and captured in the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drillers reduced core runs to sub meter intervals in difficult ground conditions. Logging depths were checked against core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by drillers and upon the geologist request.
	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.	Released intercepts and assay values are adjusted for recovery with the formula: - Lab assay value x sample recovery = Corrected assay value; and - As core samples are conservative and in situ samples, it is expected that sample bias due to preferential loss / gain of fine / coarse material is negligible.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Geological and geotechnical logging was carried on all core produced. Lithology, alteration, mineralization, weathering and structures were all recorded. Geotechnical logging was also completed according to industry best practice. Logging was entered directly into a self-validated template and resulting tables were uploaded into a GBIS database post validation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging of diamond core recorded both qualitative and quantitative parameters. Lithology, alteration, weathering, mineralization, structural and geotechnical logs collect both quantitative and qualitative fields. Diamond core was stored in clearly labelled core trays and photographed after mark up, before sampling with both Dry and Wet photos recorded.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged from start to end of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Core was cut in half onsite by Kasbah using automatic core saw. Samples were collected the same side of the core.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only core samples.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of diamond core is considered adequate as per industry best practice involving onsite core samples collection, weighing and drying. Crushing and splitting of half core samples was achieved onsite. 80% of sampled crushed material passing 200 microns and splitting using a rotary splitter to obtain a 250g sample. Samples were subsequently dispatched to ALS laboratories for pulverizing to 85% passing 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Material as assay standards along with blanks, field duplicates, coarse reject duplicates and pulp duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:6.
	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.	Coarse crushed duplicates were taken at the rate of 1 in 16 and submitted for assay.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are on average 1m intervals and HQ3 diameter. This size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled to correctly represent the tin mineralization at Achmmach.

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.*	Kasbah tin assays were determined using fused bead X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) which is the current industry standard for tin. This assay technique is considered "total" as it extracts and measures the entire element contained within the sample.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate. A Thermo Scientific Niton handheld XRF XL3t analyser was used as a complementary help to identify core intervals to be assayed.
	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.	Internal laboratory QAQC involved the use of various Certified Reference Materials as assay standards along with pulp duplicate. For the entire drilling program, Kasbah regularly inserted Certified Reference Material independently having a range of values from 0.2 to 1.05%Sn at a rate of 1:18. Kasbah regularly inserted: - coarse reject duplicates at a rate of 1:16; and - blanks at a rate of 1:25. Duplicate and standard statistical analysis demonstrates the data to be reliable and unbiased.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least three senior personnel before release to the market.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes have been drilled at Achmmach to date.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data is collected by qualified geologists and entered into spread sheets with pre-determined lookup fields. The spread sheets are locked and have validation rules attached in order to limit potential data entry errors. After entry and validation, data is being imported via a GBIS frontend onto a SQL server database. The import process also includes a validation step. Data is stored on a server located in a locked room on site and replicated to the Perth Office. Backups are made weekly. Regular data validation reviews are being conducted by Kasbah supervisors and audited prior to Resource Estimation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibration are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly into the database in raw original format.

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.*	Drill hole collars were set out using hand-held GPS or by offset from nearby previously drilled holes. The final drill hole collar coordinates were established by a licensed contract surveyor, using a DGPS Leica SR532. Sub-meter accuracy horizontally and vertically is expected from the surveying equipment used. Quality Control collar location checks were inserted at the survey campaign in order to monitor accuracy and consistency of the equipment at a rate of 1:4. Down hole surveys were conducted using single-shot Reflex. Down hole survey shots were taken at 25m intervals.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate system is UTM 30N and datum is WGS84. A Local grid was introduced locally over the Achmmach Tin Project with the Easting axis parallel to the overall tin mineralization. The Local grid is rotated 20deg anticlockwise from the UTM system.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Digital Elevation Model of the Achmmach Tin Project used in Resource Estimation was derived from a stereo image pair of a GeoEye-1 acquisition from December 2011. 1m vertical accuracy is expected from the dataset.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill sections are 35m spaced (Easting). Multiple holes are drilled from the same drill pad in a fan configuration leading to various pierce point spacing.
	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.	It is the opinion of the Competent Person that mineralized envelopes have sufficiently demonstrated geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve as defined in the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For mineral resource estimation purpose, grades have been estimated on 1m composited assay data. Sample compositing was not applied to interval calculations reported to the market. Reported intercepts were calculated as per industry best practice.
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.*	As the drilling program was primarily destined to test high wall stability, tourmaline structures have locally been intersected at an oblique angle.
	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.	No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody is managed by Kasbah from the site up to Meknes. From there TNT is responsible to clear, air freight and deliver the samples to ALS laboratory Ireland. Sample bags in cardboard boxes are sealed with security tags for transport.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sample data review was not carried out. This will be done as part of a future resource estimation programme.

JORC TABLE 1

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	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.*	Mining permit – PE2912, located 40km south-west of the city of Meknes in Morocco is owned by Atlas Tin SAS, the Joint Venture Company. The Joint Venture shareholders are Kasbah Resources 75%, Toyota Tsusho Corporation 20% and Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd 5%.
	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.	Signed agreements with the Moroccan Administration. The permits are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The Achmmach Tin deposit was discovered in 1985 by the Moroccan government agency Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM) following stream sediment anomalies to the source. BRPM undertook an extensive regional and project scale geological mapping, soil geochemistry, gravity surveying, surface trenching, 32 diamond drill holes totalling 14,463m (including three holes collared from the underground development), an 85m deep exploratory shaft with 827m of underground cross cut and drives, an underground bulk sampling program and metallurgical test work.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Achmmach Tin deposit is hosted within a tightly folded sedimentary sequence of Visean-Namurian turbidite beds locally showing shear corridors overprinted by tourmaline alteration. The area has also been intruded by magmatic sills of intermediate and mafic composition. Current model sees the Achmmach deposit as a sector cross cut by several broadly NNE-WSW striking vertical mineralised structures. These vertical structures ("the feeders") are the presumed conduits for the granite emanated fluids that have produced the tourmaline alteration halo and deposited mineralisation in favourable trap sites pervading up and down dip from them in the country rock ("the branches") The tin mineralisation occurs as cassiterite (SnO_2) in disseminated form within the tourmaline, in association with sulphide veins or within quartz veins.
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.*	Refer to Appendix A and B.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	All reported assays have been adjusted for recovery/length weighted. No top cuts have been applied. Selection criteria for significant intercepts are detailed in Table 2.
	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.	High grade Tin intercepts internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included intervals.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralization 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 tin mineralised envelopes are dominantly NNW dipping with some sub vertical component related to the feeding structures. The deposit is mostly drilled to grid south for Resource Estimation purpose but the purpose of the geotechnical program was to test stability of the north, east, south high walls and the bottom of the potential open pit. Drill holes were inclined between -45 and -65deg. The intersection angles for WZGTD001 appear virtually perpendicular to the mineralised envelopes therefore minimizing the difference between down hole intersections and true width. Intersection angles for WZGTD002 & 004 are oblique to the mineralised envelopes.
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 1-2.
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 assayed results of the Western Zone drilling program are reported.
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.*	Samples tested by Niton XRF and expected to return significant intercepts are measured for their bulk density which average 2.9g/cm^3. Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including Arsenic, Sulphur, Zinc and Magnesium. Geotechnical logging was carried out on all DD holes for recovery and RQD.
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.*	A follow up program at depth and to the East of the identified mineralisation is underway.