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Date: 19 August 2014

### Halls Creek Drilling Result

#### **Highlights**

Assay results have been received from the first diamond drilling at Halls Creek. Anomalous copper and zinc results were returned from a number of holes.

#### **Assay Results**

Ishine International Resources Ltd (Ishine) is pleased to announce recent assay results from diamond drilling conducted at the Halls Creek Project (the Project) during 2014.

The Project is 100% owned by Ishine and covers Exploration Licence E80/4450 which covers an area of 131 km2. It is located approximately 40 km eastern of Halls Creek in northeast WA.

Twelve diamond holes were drilled (totalling 1844.3 m) on tenement E80/4450 on targets previously identified from geological mapping and versatile time domain electromagnetic survey (VTEM) anomalies in the southern part of the tenement.

Table 1 lists the drillhole coordinates and drilling orientation. Figure 1 shows the drillhole locations.

Table 1 Drillhole Collars

Drillhole	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
ZK1	7,979,981	381,726	340	122.4	290	60
ZK2	7,979,731	381,684	347	74.0	290	45
ZK3	7,979,729	381,690	347	152.1	290	75
ZK4	7,979,394	381,540	337	110.4	290	45
ZK4-2	7,979,395	381,546	337	184.7	290	65
ZK8	7,978,701	381,260	333	218.4	290	60
ZK8-2	7,978,701	381,259	333	188.4	290	45
ZK9	7,978,643	381,459	334	119.6	290	60
ZK10	7,978,570	381,200	341	230.9	290	60
ZK11	7,978,438	381,552	331	106.4	110	60
ZK13	7,978,022	381,284	353	196.8	110	60
ZK12	7,978,022	381,283	353	140.2	290	60



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#### Geology

The Project occupies a portion of the Halls Creek Mobile Zone of Upper Archaean to Lower Proterozoic age. The geology of the Halls Creek Group comprises a series of felsic to mafic lavas and tuffs within a sedimentary sequence of sandstone, shale, greywacke, siltstone, dolomite, turbidite, arkose and jaspilite. These have been intruded by several mafic and ultramafic sills, granite plutons and a complex series of alkaline rocks such as carbonatites, lamproites and anorthosites.

During previously field reconnaissance, a fault zone 10 to 50 metres wide was identified. The fault zone is brecciated and locally contains pyrite, limonite and is silicified.

The pyritic fault zone strikes to the southwest over approximately 2 km and dips at to the southeast at 75°. The pyritic zone averages 30 m thick.

Drill core was logged and intervals of brecciation, silicification, sulphide minerals or alteration were selected for sampling. Samples were taken over one-metre intervals with a total of 633 half-core core samples submitted to Quantum Analytical Service (Perth, WA) for sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverizing) and analysis. The subsample was pulverized in a LM5 ring mill to 85% passing 75 microns. Most samples were assayed for gold, copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum, cobalt and nickel using induced coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Some were only assayed for gold, copper, lead, and zinc.

A number of zones of low-order anomalous copper and zinc were identified in the drilling. Anomalous results for copper or are listed in Table 2. The results confirm that the VTEM survey identified pyritic zones containing anomalous copper and zinc.

Ishine is assessing the results and is planning more drilling and surface exploration at the Project.





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### Table 2 Anomalous Assays

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Hole ID	Sample ID	From	То	Length	Cu	Pb	Zn
Hole	Sample	(m)	(m)	(m)	ppm	ppm	ppm
ZK1	ZK1-H17	99.0	100.0	1.0	88	69	542
ZK1	ZK1-H18	100.0	101.0	1.0	146	172	2,229
ZK1	ZK1-H19	101.0	102.0	1.0	136	61	797
ZK1	ZK1-H20	102.0	103.0	1.0	146	40	493
ZK1	ZK1-H21	103.0	104.0	1.0	143	67	428
ZK1	ZK1-H22	104.0	105.0	1.0	269	56	693
ZK1	ZK1-H23	105.0	106.0	1.0	135	64	401
zk3	ZK3-H6	92.4	93.4	1.0	188	37	95
zk3	ZK3-H7	93.4	94.4	1.0	592	31	140
zk3	ZK3-H34	121.0	122.0	1.0	158	41	772
zk3	ZK3-H35	122.0	123.0	1.0	141	78	621
zk3	ZK3-H36	123.0	124.0	1.0	153	35	446
zk3	ZK3-H37	124.0	125.0	1.0	149	40	1,896
zk3	ZK3-H38	125.0	126.0	1.0	194	38	636
zk4	ZK4-H3	65.2	66.2	1.0	99	41	574
zk4	ZK4-H4	66.2	67.2	1.0	38	42	986
zk4	ZK4-H5	67.2	68.2	1.0	50	32	478
zk4	ZK4-H6	68.2	69.2	1.0	63	36	736
zk4	ZK4-H7	69.2	70.2	1.0	60	374	2,022
zk4	ZK4-H8	70.2	71.2	1.0	35	118	1,171
							·
Zk4-2	ZK4-2-H26	153.6	154.6	1.0	235	65	630
Zk4-2	ZK4-2-H27	154.6	155.6	1.0	183	56	420
Zk4-2	ZK4-2-H28	155.6	156.6	1.0	137	48	477
Zk4-2	ZK4-2-H29	156.6	157.6	1.0	153	44	577
Zk4-2	ZK4-2-H30	157.6	158.6	1.0	216	32	644
Zk8-2	ZK8-2-H61	161.7	162.7	1.0	79	32	493
Zk8-2	ZK8-2-H62	162.7	163.7	1.0	103	58	514
Zk8-2	ZK8-2-H63	163.7	164.7	1.0	120	40	340
Zk8-2	ZK8-2-H64	164.7	165.7	1.0	115	120	585
Zk8-2	ZK8-2-H65	165.7	166.7	1.0	59	41	363
zk8	ZK8-H21	144.2	145.2	1.0	123	67	403
zk8	ZK8-H22	145.2	146.2	1.0	112	39	389
zk8	ZK8-H23	146.2	147.2	1.0	139	114	944
zk8	ZK8-H79	202.2	203.2	1.0	165	62	744
zk8	ZK8-H80	203.2	204.2	1.0	186	26	183
zk8	ZK8-H81	204.2	205.2	1.0	190	48	632
zk8	ZK8-H82	205.2	206.2	1.0	217	49	634
		205 -	206 -				
zk10	ZK10-H126	205.7	206.7	1.0	301	58	327
zk10	ZK10-H127	206.7	207.7	1.0	454	100	664
zk10	ZK10-H128	207.7	208.7	1.0	399	55	637
zk10	ZK10-H129	208.7	209.7	1.0	230	39	1,002
zk10	ZK10-H130	209.7	210.7	1.0	314	36	467
1.0	71/40	00.1	01.1	1.0			
zk13	ZK13-H10	90.1	91.1	1.0	56	86	965
zk13	ZK13-H11	91.1	92.7	1.6	25	34	238

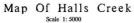
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Intersections are downhole measurements

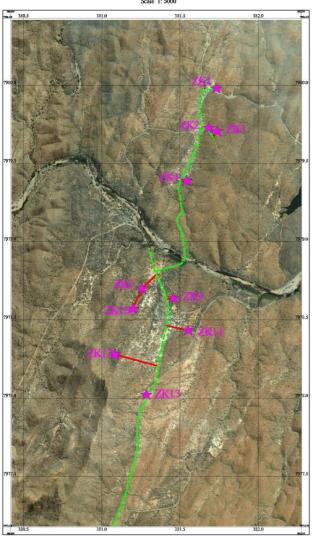
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Figure 1 Location of 2014 Drilling

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#### Legend

ZK1 

Holes location and ID

Tracks Before

Tracks will be built

	Coordinates (M	GA Zone52)			
Dill Hole ID	North	East	深度( Depth) m	傾向( Azimuth)	傾角( Dip)
2k1	7979979	381731	126	290	60
zk2	7979726	381683	100	290	60
zk3	7979706	381737	200	290	60
zk4	7979389	381542	155	290	60
zk8	7978701	381257	140	290	60
zk9	7978639	381458	100	290	60
zk10	7978572	381200	150	290	60
zk11	7978435	381552	105	110	60
zk12	7978280	381085	150	290	60
zk13	7978022	381284	140	110	60

Scale 1:5000

Ishine is assessing the results of the drilling programme and a plan for further exploration in 2014 on tenements E80/4450 is still to be determined.





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#### **JORC Code Compliance Statement**

The information in this announcement relating to exploration results was compiled by Mr Dean Carville who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Carville is a full-time employee of AMC Consultants Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience 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 (the JORC Code). Mr Carville consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears.



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#### **Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
Sampling	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific	12 diamond drill holes were drilled for a total of 1844.30 m.				
techniques	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 holes were predominantly drilled at azimuths 290° and 110° at a dip of 60° at a nominal spacing of between 200 mN and 500mN by100mE.				
appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.		Drillhole collars were set out by hand held GPS.				
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the	Downhole surveying was completed by the drilling contractor.				
	appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Diamond core was half-core sampled at nominal one-metre intervals.				
		Diamond core was drilled using triple tube techniques at HQ (63.5 mm) and NQ sizes (47.6 mm) and sampled at nominal one metre intervals.				
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Diamond drillhole samples were submitted to Quantum Analytical Service (Perth, WA) for sample preparation (drying, crushing, splitting and pulverizing) and analysis. Samples were assayed for gold, copper, lead, zinc, silver, molybdenum, cobalt and nickel. Some were only assayed for gold, copper, lead, zinc using induced coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS).				
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 core was drilled using triple tube techniques at HQ (63.5 mm) and NQ sizes (47.6 mm).				
teciniques	diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Diamond core was not orientated.				

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Diamond core recovery was not assessed.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond drilling utilized triple tube techniques to assist with maximizing core recovery.
	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.	No assessment of sample recovery and grade was undertaken.
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.	Diamond drill core has been geologically logged.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging was qualitative for the purpose of identifying intervals for assaying.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill core was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond core was half-core sampled using an electric core saw at nominal one-metre intervals.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	All samples were diamond drill core.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation techniques employed follow industry best practice. Samples are dried before crushing and splitting to form a 200 gramme subsample. The subsample was pulverized in a LM5 ring mill to 85% passing 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified reference materials were inserted by the laboratory. Results show acceptable assay accuracy.
		12 field duplicate samples were collected from the diamond core.
	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.	Assessment of duplicate sampling results showed a reasonable correlation between original and duplicate assay results.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Current industry standard sampling is used.
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.	Samples were analysed by Quantum Analytical Service using ICP-MS.
	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.	All samples were analysed ICP-MS.
	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.	Certified reference materials were inserted by the laboratory. Assessment of 12 field duplicate sampling results showed a reasonable correlation between original and duplicate assay results.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary		
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification of significant intersections has been undertaken.		
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled.		
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data has been recorded on paper logs and re-entered in a digital format. Assay results are received from the laboratory in digital format.		
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.		
Location of	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	Drillhole collars were set out by hand held GPS		
data points	estimation.	Downhole surveying was completed by the drilling contractor.		
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used in WGS84.		
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control has been established using GPS.		
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drilling tested the regional structure at a spacing of between 200 and 500m north by 100m east.		
	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.	Drilling is at an exploration level only and no Mineral Resource has been estimated.		
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing has not been applied to the exploration results.		

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
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.	Drilling has been executed perpendicular or at a high angle to the regional structure. Sampling bias is not expected.			
	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 orientation of drilling with respect to mineralization is not expected to introduce any sampling bias			
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Diamond core samples are collected by a geologist. Core trays containing the remaining half of core are stored at the property of the landowner. All samples submitted to the laboratory are accompanied by appropriate documentation. All samples are sorted and identified with a unique laboratory LIMS code during sample preparation.			
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken.			





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### **Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results**

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	The Halls Creek Project (the Project) is located approximately 40 km eastern of Halls Creek in north-east WA. The exploration tenements is E80/4450 covering an area of 131km <sup>2</sup> .
status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Project is 100% owned by Ishine
	mass record or nacional paint and out to out of the second go.	There are no registered Native Title Claims.
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Ishine is unaware of previous exploration on tenements E80/4450.
Geology		Ishine drilling targeted geophysical anomalies to the south-west and along strike.
	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	A pyritic fault zone in sedimentary rocks of the Halls Creek Group trends southwest for 2 km is brecciated and locally contains pyrite, limonite and silicification.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary  12 diamond holes were drilled.						
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:	Drillhole	Northin g (m)	Easting (m)	Elevation (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)
	easting and northing of the drill hole collar	zk1	7979981	381726	340	122.4	290	60
	custing and northing of the arm note condi-	zk2	7979731	381684	347	74.0	290	45
	elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of	zk3	7979729	381690	347	152.1	290	75
	the drill hole collar	zk4	7979394	381540	337	110.4	290	45
		Zk4-2	7979395	381546	337	184.7	290	65
	dip and azimuth of the hole	zk8	7978701	381260	333	218.4	290	60
	down hala langth and intercontion doub	Zk8-2	7978701	381259.5	333	188.4	290	45
	down hole length and interception depth	zk9	7978643	381459	334	119.6	290	60
	hole length.	zk10 zk11	7978570 7978438	381200 381552	341 331	230.9 106.4	290 110	60
	note tong an	zk11	7978022	381284	353	196.8	110	60 60
		ZK13	7978022	381283.5	353	140.2	290	60
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.  Original assay results for selected intervals are reported.							
	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.  Original assay results for selected intervals are reported. Assays been aggregated.							
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values No metal equivalent values are reported. should be clearly stated.							
Relationship	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle	The pyrite	zone strike:	s to the sou	th for approx	imately 2	km and dip	s 75°

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	is known, its nature should be reported.	degrees. The pyrite zone horizon is 30m thick on average.
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.	A plan of the drilling is attached.
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 significant results for drilling conducted during 2014 are attached
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 data has been collected
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work has not yet been planned.
	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 work has not yet been planned.



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