Mt MacKenzie Project – Central Queensland

Copper-Moly Porphyry Centre Identified From Historical Data

Compilation of historical 'porphyry copper' exploration data from the 1970's covering the Mt Mackenzie Project has led to the recognition of a copper-molybdenum porphyry style mineral system which has never been sampled for gold or silver. The historical data defines coincident copper (to 1000ppm Cu) and molybdenum (to 105ppm Mo) soil anomalies associated with porphyry style mineralisation within an area of approximately 800m x 800m; the anomalies being open. Many large porphyry style gold deposits contain elevated copper and molybdenum with examples in QLD including the Mt Leyshon (3Moz Au) and Kidston (4Moz Au) deposits.

The Mt MacKenzie project is located 40km NE of the Mt Carlton Au-Ag-Cu mining operation owned by Evolution Mining, an operation that produces approximately 85,000 gold equivalent ounces per year.

Highlights

- Strong copper-molybdenum soil anomalies defined from wide spaced historical data within an area of 800m x 800m (open) with no modern gold or silver analysis or sampling.
- Two shallow drill holes (<150m) completed in the 1970's intersected intense alteration but did not explain the source of the copper and molybdenum soil anomalies.
- Initial sampling is planned to assess the porphyry copper-molybdenum ± gold potential.

Metal Bank Projects

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Metal Bank Limited (**'MBK' or 'the Company'**) is pleased to announce that compilation of historical 'porphyry copper' exploration data (1970's) within the project area has defined broad, high order copper-molybdenum soil anomalies which have never been tested for gold or silver.

The historical exploration data consisted of 'ridge and spur' soil sampling (183 samples) which identified a number of copper anomalies (500ppm to 1000ppm Cu) and molybdenum (30ppm to 105ppm Mo) anomalies within an area of approximately 800m x 800m; the anomalies being open. **The anomalies are associated with broad areas of silica-sericite-pyrite alteration as part of a porphyry style mineral system.** Two shallow drill holes (<150m) were completed in the 1970's as follow-up to the copper anomalies delineated. Both holes intersected extensive zones of alteration and elevated copper geochemistry over the entire hole (max. 500ppm Cu) but they do not appear to have explained the source of the elevated copper or molybdenum soil geochemistry.

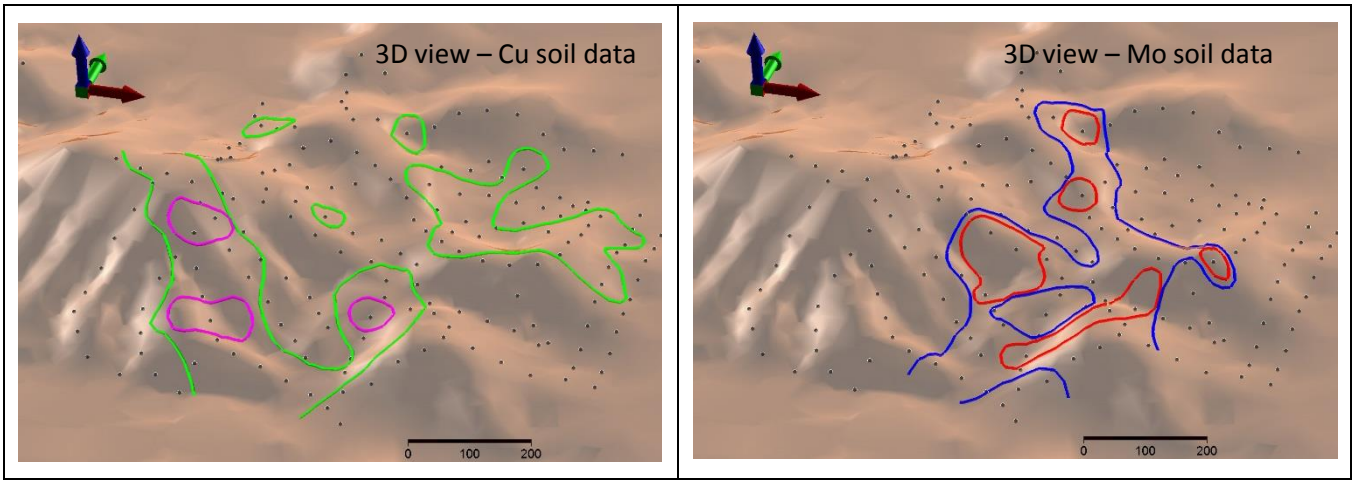

Figure 1: **Left figure** – 3D view of historical copper soils green contour 100ppm to 500ppm Cu, purple contour 500ppm to 1000ppm Cu. **Right figure** – 3D view of historical molybdenum soils (blue contour 10ppm to 30ppm Mo, red contour 30ppm to 105ppm Mo).

MBK is planning an initial exploration programme over the copper-molybdenum target.

Inés Scotland, Chair of MBK said:

"The identification of a porphyry style Cu-Mo mineral system which has been missed by modern gold exploration sampling presents a significant opportunity for MBK and we look forward to the results of initial field work."

About Metal Bank

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

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

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

Board of Directors and Management	**Registered Office**
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Competent Persons Statement

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This report relates to historical data and no new exploration completed by MBK • Historical soil samples by Otter Exploration NL 1970's were sieved to -0.2mm. The quality of the analysis and sampling is uncertain although there is no reason to doubt the quality. • Both of the historical drill holes completed in the 1970's were completed via an open hole method to approximately 40m and then BQ diamond drilling to approximately 150m. Sampling details are not available in historical reports. The quality of the drill sampling is also uncertain. Results in the reports are only presented as a single average for the entire hole. The location of the drill holes are uncertain.
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.).	• Both of the historical drill holes completed in the 1970's were completed via an open hole method to approximately 40m and then BQ diamond drilling to approximately 150m. • No other drilling has been completed on the project.
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.	• No recovery information is available for the historical drill holes.
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.	• Detailed geological descriptions are provided for the historical drill holes including weathering, alteration, rock type, and percentage of sulphides.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• No information on sub-sampling is provided for the historical drill holes.
Quality of data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No information is available for the analytical techniques of the historical drilling. • No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • It is uncertain what QA/QC was adopted by the historical exploration data.
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.	• Historical sampling maps were georeferenced, and rectified to an approximate accuracy of ± 25m. • Data is verified and checked in Micromine software. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates. Data is subsequently uploaded into a corporate database for validation and data management. All field sheets originals are scanned as a digital record. • No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Historical drill holes have not been located to date with a GPS. • No downhole surveys were completed on the historical drill holes. • 10m topographic contours have been used to create a project DTM.
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 historical drill holes targeted soil anomalies. • No degree of data continuity is implied. • No historical information is available on sample compositing of historical drill data.
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.	• It appear likely that historical drill holes were not drilled perpendicular to regional structures • No other information is provided in the historical reports.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• All data presented is historical in nature
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The sampling techniques adopted by MBK are regularly reviewed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Mt MacKenzie project is within EPM15668, 100% owned by Metal Bank Limited. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical Exploration data was compiled via open file reports including drilling data including Otter Exploration (1972) and WMC (1980's). • Otter Exploration NL targeted porphyry copper mineralisation within the project with no analysis for gold. • WMC conducted regional stream sediment sampling. • Metal Bank purchased the project from King Eagle Resources Pty Ltd in 2010.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The style of mineralisation present is porphyry style intrusion related gold 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.	• Historical drill locations are only presented as drill sections and plotted on regional maps in the historical reports. The location of the holes is uncertain at this time and pending validation field to located historical drill collars.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No significant historical drill results are presented.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No Significant drill results are presented.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Refer to figures contained within this report showing historical soil data.
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 soil sample locations are presented in figures contained within this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• Available 400m spaced airborne magnetics data has been reprocessed and has been incorporated into data interpretations.
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further sampling is planned.