ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 24th JANUARY 2017

WAGGA TANK & WIRLONG RETURN NEW HIGH GRADE INTERCEPTS

Wagga Tank

- **Further drillholes at Wagga Tank return new/extended high-grade mineralisation with results including:**
  - **11m @ 11.7% Zn, 6.5% Pb, 67 g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu from 253m (WTRC003, pXRF results, assays pending)**
  - **15m @ 8.49% Zn, 4.11% Pb, 114 g/t Ag, 1.57 g/t Au, 0.31 % Cu from 280m* (WTRCDD004)**
  - **7m @ 3.15 g/t Au, 1.1% Cu from 190m (WTRC011)**
  - **17m @ 2.65 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 11 g/t Ag from 211m (eoh) including 9m @ 4.30 g/t Au, 0.72% Cu, 14 g/t Ag from 211m (WTRC013)**
  - **6.5m @ 4.9% Zn, 1.79% Pb, 22 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Au from 330m (WTRCDD016)**
- **Results confirm Wagga Tank as a significant Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-Au mineralised system**
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth**
- **11 drillholes completed; 7 drillholes require extensions**
- **Drilling planned to recommence in current quarter**

Cobar Superbasin Project - Wirlong

- **Recent drilling at Wirlong, designed to test for potential oxide/supergene Cu mineralisation returns significant new near surface intercepts, with results including:**
  - **8m @ 3.63% Cu, 20 g/t ag from 71m in WLRC035**
  - **7m @ 1.07% Cu, 4 g/t Ag from 99m in WLRC033**
  - **6m @ 0.97% Cu, 3 g/t Ag from 117m and 5m @ 0.84% Cu, 4 g/t Ag from 144m in WLRC034**
  - **10m @ 0.64% Cu, 3 g/t Ag from 106m in WLRC032**
- **Deeper drilling at Wirlong, designed to test for extensions to previously reported significant copper mineralisation, has recommenced**

Peel Mining (ASX:PEX) Ltd advises that recent drilling at its 100%-owned Wagga Tank project, and at its 60%-owned Wirlong prospect (part of the Cobar Superbasin Project), both near Cobar in western NSW, has returned high grade base metal dominant mineralised drill intercepts.

The initial drilling program at Wagga Tank, designed to confirm the presence of high grade base and precious metal mineralisation originally identified at Wagga Tank in the 1970s and 80s, was expanded as a result of initial positive results, with 18 drillholes undertaken so far and at least 7 drillholes requiring extensions.

Recent drilling at Wirlong (part of the Cobar Superbasin Project), designed to test for potential oxide/supergene Cu mineralisation, returns significant new near surface intercepts. Deeper drilling at Wirlong, designed to test for extensions to previously reported significant copper mineralisation, has recommenced following the Christmas/New Year break.

Wagga Tank (100% Peel Mining)

Wagga Tank is located on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin, ~130 km south of Cobar or ~45km southwest of Mallee Bull, and represents a polymetallic VHMS-type deposit with many significant historic drill intercepts; last drilling was in 1989. The initial drilling program was designed to confirm the presence of high grade base and precious metal mineralisation originally identified at Wagga Tank in the 1970s and 80s.

To date, Peel has undertaken eighteen RC drillholes (for 4,315m). Many of these drillholes ended in mineralisation, with 5 having been extended by diamond tail drilling (for 473m) and a further 7 drillholes requiring extensions. High-grade zinc-lead-silver and gold-copper mineralisation has now been confirmed at Wagga Tank, with significant results including (new results highlighted in yellow):

WTRC001 (271m) – complete
- 4m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 78m
- 12m @ 3.09% Cu, 97 g/t Ag, 1.36 g/t Au from 92m

WTRCDD002 (323.8m) – complete
- 10m @ 1.00% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au from 109m
- 7m @ 0.88% Cu, 0.08 g/t Au from 130m
- 8m @ 8.54% Zn, 6.20% Pb, 134 g/t Ag, 1.45% Cu from 173m
- 13m @ 3.73% Zn, 2.14% Pb, 29 g/t Ag, 0.30% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au from 225m (including 7m @ 5.75% Zn, 3.32% Pb, 43 g/t Ag, 0.40% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au from 230m)

WTRC003 (267m) – extension required
- 9m @ 0.74% Cu, 41 g/t Ag, 1.07 g/t Au from 141m
- 14m @ 0.86% Cu, 1.49% Pb, 35 g/t Ag, 0.19 g/t Au from 188m
- 25m @ 1.07% Cu, 8 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 208m
- 13m @ 5.02% Zn, 3.51% Pb, 46 g/t Ag, 0.29 g/t Au from 240m followed by,
- 11m @ 11.7% Zn, 6.5% Pb, 67 g/t Ag, 0.3% Cu from 253m (as indicated by pXRF, assays pending)

WTRCDD004 (319m) – complete
- 17m @ 1.19% Cu from 128m
- 15m @ 8.49% Zn, 4.11% Pb, 114 g/t Ag, 1.57 g/t Au, 0.31 % Cu from 280m* (mineralisation extended from previous report)

WTRCDD005 (378.4m) – complete
- 33m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au from 120m
- 5m @ 0.97 % Cu, 0.37 g/t Au from 165m
- 5m @ 1.39% Zn, 2.18% Pb, 33 g/t Ag, 0.32% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au from 205m
- 2m @ 2.15% Cu, 45 g/t Ag, 0.8 g/t Au from 224m
- 5m @ 6.60% Zn, 2.30% Pb, 55 g/t Ag, 0.40% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au from 295m

WTRC006 (211m) – possible extension required
- 4m @ 2.20% Zn, 0.55% Pb, 7 g/t Ag from 165m

WTRC007 (174m) – complete
- 1m @ 3.26 g/t Au from 79m

WTRC008 (192m) – complete
- No significant assays

WTRC009 (210m) – possible extension required
- 4m @ 1.34% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au from 78m
- 15m @ 1.42% Zn, 0.19% Pb, 6.5 g/t Ag from 176m

WTRC010 (216m) – extension required
- 5m @1.21% Cu, 0.60 g/t Au, 20 g/t Ag from 200m

WTRC011 (210m) – extension required

- 7m @ 3.15 g/t Au, 1.1% Cu from 78m

WTRC012 (204m) – extension required

- 11m @ 0.87 g/t Au, 0.69% Cu, 14 g/t Ag from 193m (eoh)

WTRC013 (228m) – extension required

- 17m @ 2.65 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 11 g/t Ag from 211m (eoh) including 9m @ 4.30 g/t Au, 0.72% Cu, 14 g/t Ag from 211m

WTRC014 (210m) – possible extension required

- No significant assays

WTRCDD015 (405.3m) – complete

- 5m @ 1.05% Cu, 0.8 g/t Au from 150m
- 16m @ 0.73% Cu, 0.28 g/t Au from 171m
- 14m @ 1.94% Zn, 0.99% Pb, 0.30% Cu, 20 g/t Ag from 225m
- 4m @ 0.97% Cu, 0.16 g/t Au, 12 g/t Ag from 262m

WTRCDD016 (392.5m) – abandoned, ended in high grade mineralisation

- 10m @ 3.46% Zn, 0.97% Pb, from 230m
- 9m @ 0.79% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, 20 g/t Ag from 315m
- 6.5m @ 4.9% Zn, 1.79% Pb, 22 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Au from 330m
- 17m @ 3.18% Zn, 1.42% Pb, 30 g/t Ag, 0.26 g/t Au from 351m
- 0.4m @ 5.43% Zn, 3.75% Pb, 327 /t Ag from 388.8m (last sample)

WTRC017 (324m) – extension required

- Assays awaited

WTRC018 (252m) – extension required

- Assays awaited

Assays for the balance of Wagga Tank RC drilling (WTRC017 and WTRC018) remain pending, however preliminary drillhole geological logging coupled with portable XRF analysis (Olympus Delta) has confirmed the presence of further significant zones of mineralisation.

Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of rhyodacitic volcanic and associated volcaniclastic rocks comprising polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, slate, crystal-lithic tuff and crystal tuff. This sequence faces northwest, strikes northeast-southwest and dips range from moderate westerly, to vertical, and locally overturned to the east. Mineralisation straddles the contact between the volcaniclastic facies and the siltstone-slate facies where there is a broad zone of intense tectonic brecciation and hydrothermal alteration (sericite-chlorite with local silicification). Mineralisation is believed to sub-vertical in nature, and therefore true widths are likely to be ~60-70% of the downhole widths.

Drilling at Wagga Tank is anticipated to resume upon completion of work currently underway at Wirlong. Additional information will be provided in the upcoming quarterly activity report.

Cobar Superbasin Project (60% Peel Mining; 40% JOGMEC)

Recent drilling at Wirlong (part of the Cobar Superbasin Project), designed to test for potential oxide/supergene Cu mineralisation, returned several new significant near surface intercepts. 8 RC drillholes (for 1,182m) were drilled to test updip from previous mineralisation covering ~250m strike extent. All drillholes intersected mineralisation, with drillholes WLRC032-035 intersecting significant mineralisation including:

- 8m @ 3.63% Cu, 20 g/t ag from 71m in WLRC035
- 7m @ 1.07% Cu, 4 g/t Ag from 99m in WLRC033
- 6m @ 0.97% Cu, 3 g/t Ag from 117m and 5m @ 0.84% Cu, 4 g/t Ag from 144m in WLRC034
- 10m @ 0.64% Cu, 3 g/t Ag from 106m in WLRC032

As previously reported, in early fiscal 2017 JOGMEC concluded its Stage 1 expenditure commitment ($4m) and has earned a 40% interest in the project. JOGMEC has elected to enter into Stage 2 to acquire an additional 10% interest of the JV by spending a further $3 million.

Field activities have recommenced at the Wirlong prospect, where mineralisation remains open up and down dip, and along strike; the planned RC/diamond holes will focus on extending the known mineralisation and targeting potential higher grade structures. Additional information will be provided in the upcoming quarterly activity report.

Wagga Tank Background

Wagga Tank, a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit, is located ~130 km south of Cobar on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin. The deposit is positioned at the western-most exposure of the Mt. Keenan Volcanics (Mt. Hope Group) where it is conformably overlain by a poorly outcropping, distal turbidite sequence of carbonaceous slate and siltstone. Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of rhyodacitic volcanic and associated volcaniclastic rocks comprising polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, slate, crystal-lithic tuff and crystal tuff. This sequence faces northwest, strikes northeast-southwest and dips range from moderate westerly, to vertical, and locally overturned to the east. Mineralisation straddles the contact between the volcaniclastic facies and the siltstone-slate facies where there is a broad zone of intense tectonic brecciation and hydrothermal alteration (sericite-chlorite with local silicification).

Mineralisation comprises: a near surface oxide gold zone; a possible supergene-enriched copper-gold-silver-lead zone; and a primary zinc-lead-silver rich massive sulphide zone starting at the base of oxidation (~120m below surface). Historic drilling to date comprised 20 percussion drillholes and 22 diamond drillholes (some completed as percussion pre-collar/diamond tail combinations). All drillholes intersected mineralisation to some degree, with 24 intercepting significant values.

Polymetallic massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as sub-vertical elongate shoots/lenses within zones of brecciation and hydrothermal alteration, within an envelope of lower grade disseminated and anastomosing vein-type mineralisation. The massive sulphide mineralisation typically comprises, in order of abundance, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with sphalerite-galena ratios in the order of 2:1, chalcopyrite is accessory and there with silver assays typically ranging from 50-250g/t and gold from 0.1-0.5g/t.

No significant work has been completed at Wagga Tank since 1989.

For further information, please contact Rob Tyson on +61 420 234 020.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rob Tyson who is a fulltime employee of the company. Mr Tyson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Tyson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures.

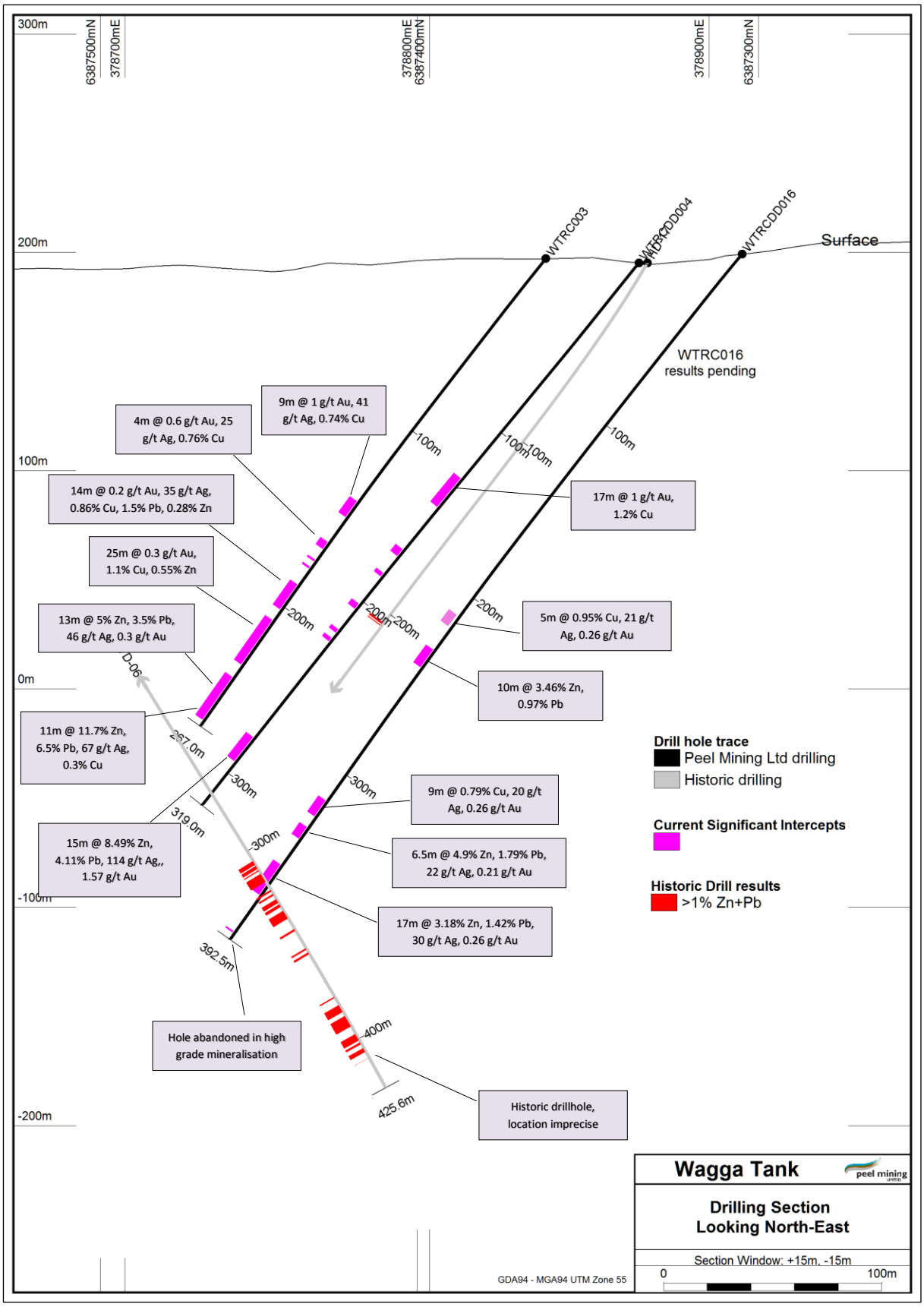

Figure 1 – Wagga Tank Cross Section

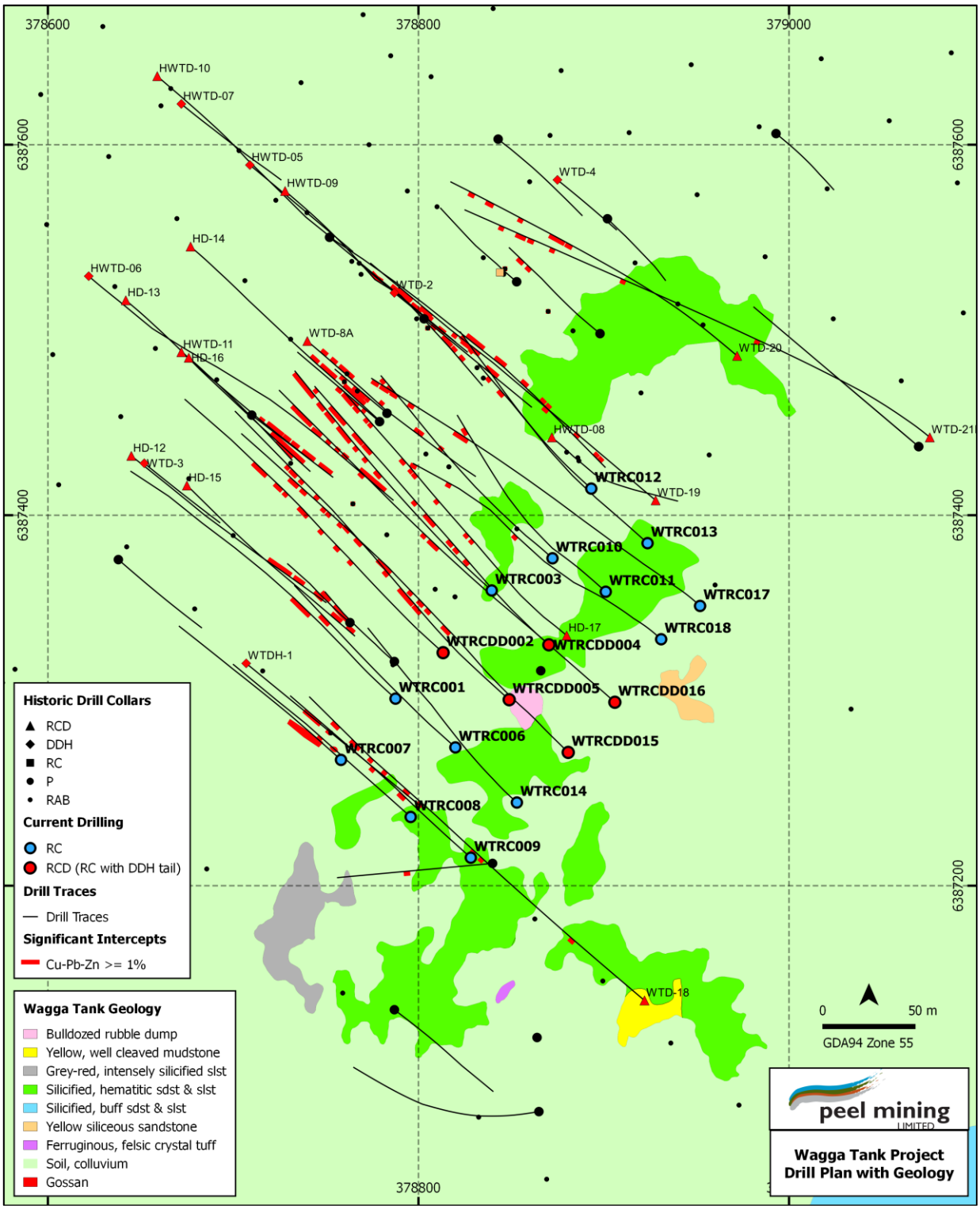

Figure 2 – Wagga Tank Drilling with Geology

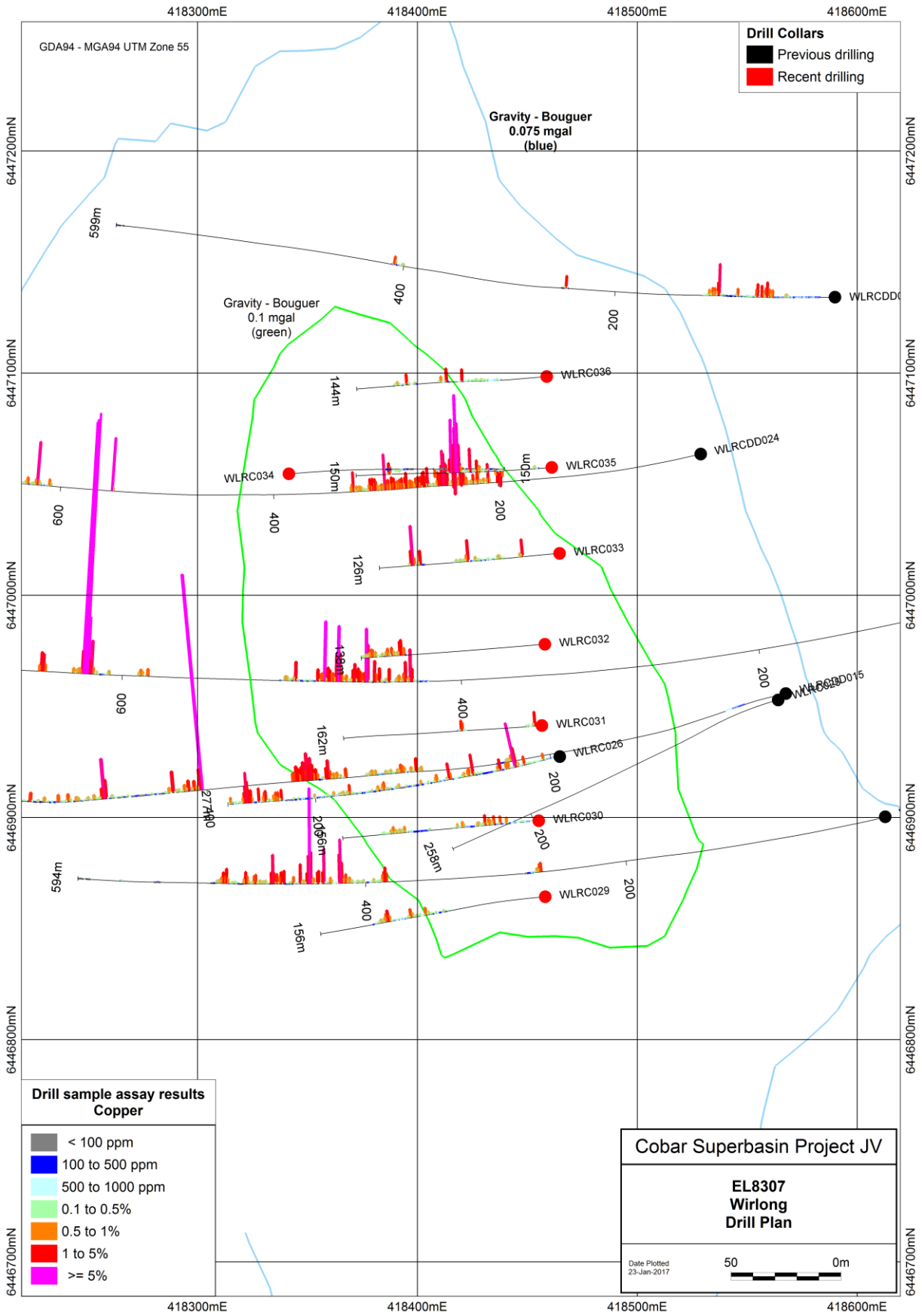

Figure 3 – Wirlong Drilling with Cu Assays

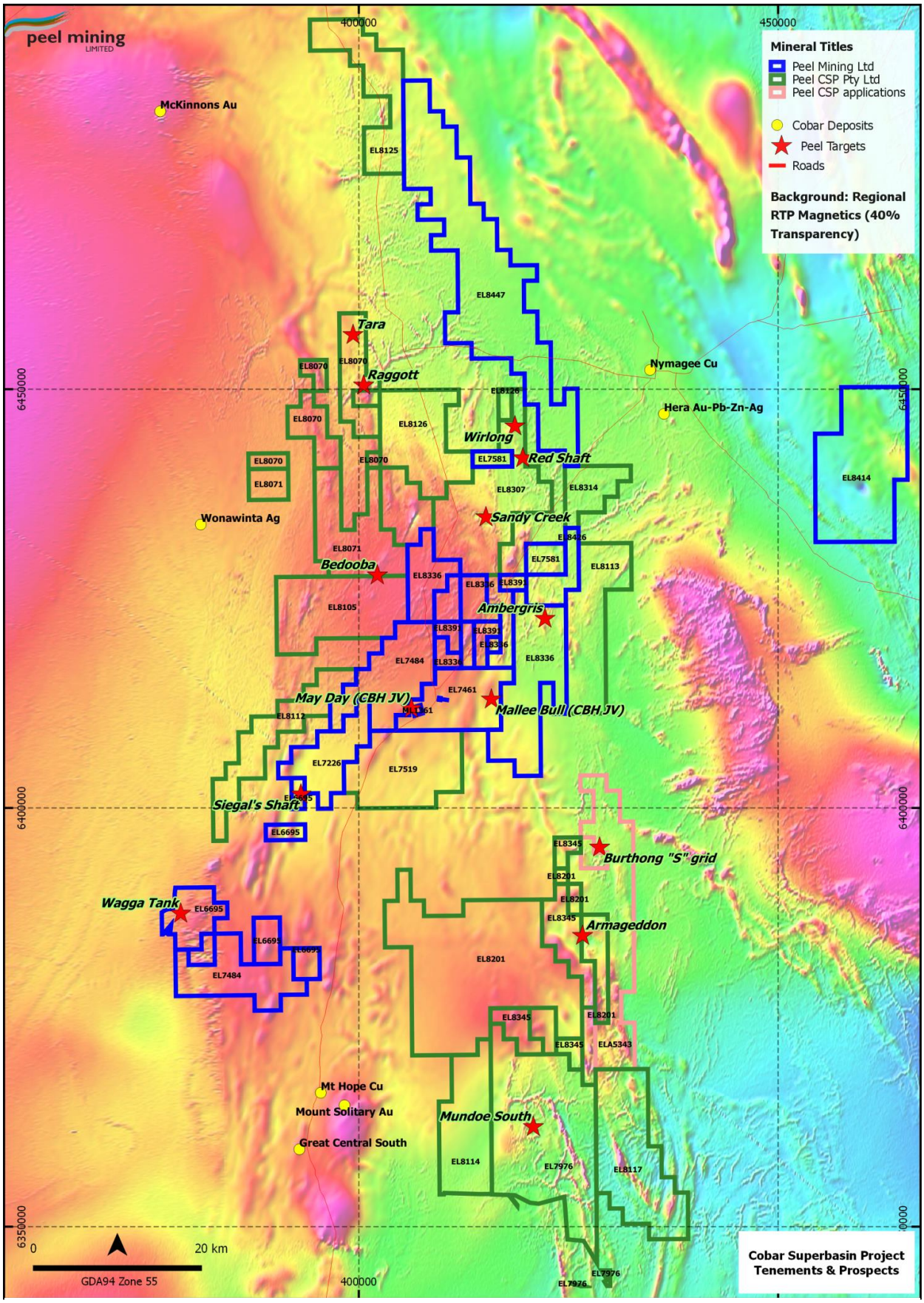

Figure 4 – Wagga Tank Project Tenement Map

Table 1 – Wagga Tank Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	RC (m)	Diamond (m)	Total Depth (m)
WTRC001	6387301	378788	-51	312	271		271
WTRCDD002	6387326	378813	-51	312	243.2	80.6	323.8
WTRC003	6387359	378840	-51	312	267		267
WTRCDD004	6387330	378870	-51	312	293.6	25.4	319
WTRCDD005	6387300	378849	-51	312	263.2	115.2	378.4
WTRC006	6387275	378820	-51	312	211		211
WTRC007	6387268	378758	-51	312	174		174
WTRC008	6387237	378796	-51	312	192		192
WTRC009	6387215	378828	-51	312	210		210
WTRC010	6387377	378872	-51	312	216		216
WTRC011	6387359	378901	-51	312	210		210
WTRC012	6387414	378893	-51	312	204		204
WTRC013	6387385	378924	-51	312	228		228
WTRC014	6387245	378853	-51	312	210		210
WTRCDD015	6387272	378881	-51.31	314.53	246	159.3	405.3
WTRCDD016	6387299	378906	-50	312	300	92.5	392.5
WTRC017	6387351	378952	-50	312	324		324
WTRC018	6387333	378931	-50	312	252		252

Table 2 – Wirlong Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	Max Depth (m)
WLRC029	6446864	418458	-55	265	156
WLRC030	6446898	418455	-55	265	156
WLRC031	6446941	418457	-55	265	162
WLRC032	6446978	418458	-55	265	138
WLRC033	6447019	418465	-55	265	126
WLRC034	6447055	418342	-55	85	150
WLRC035	6447057	418461	-55	265	150
WLRC036	6447098	418459	-55	265	144

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin/Wagga Tank Projects

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.*	• Diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Diamond core was cut and sampled at 1m intervals. RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of 2-4kg to ensure sample representivity. • Multi-element readings were taken of the diamond core and RC drill chips using an Olympus Delta Innov-X portable XRF tool. Portable XRF tools are routinely serviced, calibrated and checked against blanks/standards.
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 to date has been a combination of diamond, reverse circulation and rotary air blast. Reverse circulation drilling utilised a 5 1/2 inch diameter hammer. A blade bit was predominantly used for RAB drilling. NQ and HQ coring was used for diamond drilling.
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.*	• Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a geologist or technician • RC and RAB samples are not weighed on a regular basis due to the exploration nature of drilling but no significant sample recovery issues have been encountered in a drilling program to date. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking and depths are checked against the depths recorded on core blocks. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Sample recoveries at Wirlong and Mallee Bull to date have generally been high. • Sample recoveries at Wagga Tank have been variable with broken ground occurring in places and poorer sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recoveries encountered. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid amount of data is available to make a determination.
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.*	• All core and drill chip samples are geologically logged. Core samples are orientated and logged for geotechnical information. Drill chip samples are logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging of diamond core, RC and RAB samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core is photographed as both wet and dry. • All diamond, RC drill holes in the current program were geologically logged in full except at Wagga Tank where logging is still underway.
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.*	• Drill core was cut with a core saw and half core taken. • The RC drilling rigs were equipped with an in-built cyclone and splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. • All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags • Field duplicates were collected by re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks. • A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
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*	• ALS Laboratory Services were used for Au and multi-element analysis work carried on out on 3m to 6m composite samples and 1m split samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Mallee Bull: ○ PUL-23 (Sample preparation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	code) ○ Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Finish, Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Finish ○ ME-ICP41 35 element aqua regia ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish ○ ME-ICP61 33 element 4 acid digest ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish ○ ME-MS61 48 element 4 acid digest ICP-MS and ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish • Assaying of samples in the field was by portable XRF instrument Olympus Delta Innov-X Analyser. Reading time was 20 seconds per reading with a total 3 readings per sample. • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. Duplicates for drill core are collected by the lab every 30 samples after the core sample is pulverised. Duplicates for percussion drilling are collected directly from the drill rig or the metre sample bag using a half round section of pipe. In-house QA/QC tests are conducted by the lab on each batch of samples with standards supplied by the same companies that supply our own.
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 geological logging and sampling information is completed in spreadsheets, which are then transferred to a database for validation and compilation at the Peel head office. Electronic copies of all information are backed up periodically. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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.*	• A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the samples. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. Down-hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using either a Reflex gyroscopic tool with readings every 10m after drill hole completion or a Reflex electronic multi-shot camera will be used with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken every 30m down-hole. QA/QC in the field involves calibration using a test stand. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		instrument is positioned with a stainless steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 55). All down-hole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA94 grid.
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.*	• Data/drill hole spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and historical drilling. • 3m to 6m sample compositing has been applied to RC drilling at Mallee Bull for gold and/or multi-element assay.
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.*	• Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 5 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ Peel Mining Ltd ○ Address of Laboratory ○ Sample range • Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

Table 1 - Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin/Wagga Tank Projects

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 Mallee Bull prospect is wholly located within Exploration Licence EL7461 "Gilgunnia". The tenement is subject to a 50:50 Joint Venture with CBH Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toho Zinc Co Ltd. • The Cobar Superbasin Project comprises of multiple exploration licences that are subject to a farm-in agreement with JOGMEC whereby JOGMEC can earn up to 50%. • The Wagga Tank Project comprises of EL6695, EL7226, EL7484 and EL7581 and are 100%-owned by Peel Mining Ltd, subject to 2% NSR royalty agreement with MMG Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work at Mallee Bull was completed in the area by several former tenement holders including Triako Resources between 2003 and 2009; it included diamond drilling, IP surveys, geological mapping and reconnaissance geochemical sampling around the historic Four Mile Goldfield area. Prior to Triako Resources, Pasminco Exploration explored the Cobar Basin area for a "Cobar-type" or "Elura-type" zinc-lead-silver or copper-gold-lead-zinc deposit. • Work at Wagga Tank was completed by multiple previous explorers including Newmont, Homestake, Amoco, Cyprus, Arimco, Golden Cross, Pasmico and MMG.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mallee Bull prospect area lies within the Cobar-Mt Hope Siluro-Devonian sedimentary and volcanic units. The northern Cobar region consists of predominantly sedimentary units with tuffaceous member, whilst the southern Mt Hope region consists of predominantly felsic volcanic rocks; the Mallee Bull prospect seems to be located in an area of overlap between these two regions. Mineralization at the Mallee Bull discovery features the Cobar-style attributes of short strike lengths (<200m), narrow widths (5-20m) and vertical continuity, and occurs as a shoot-like structure dipping moderately to the west. • Wagga Tank, a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit, is located ~130 km south of Cobar on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin. The deposit is positioned at the western-most exposure of the Mt. Keenan Volcanics (Mt. Hope Group) where it is conformably overlain by a poorly-outcropping, distal turbidite sequence of carbonaceous slate and siltstone. Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of rhyodacitic volcanic and associated volcaniclastic rocks comprising polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, slate, crystal-lithic tuff and crystal tuff. This sequence faces northwest, strikes northeast-southwest and dips range from moderate westerly, to vertical, and locally overturned to the east. Mineralisation straddles the contact between the volcaniclastic facies and the siltstone-slate facies where there is a broad zone of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intense tectonic brecciation and hydrothermal alteration (sericite-chlorite with local silicification).

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.*
		• All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.
		• No information has been excluded.

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.* • *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 length weighting or top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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').*	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 90-100% of the downhole width unless otherwise indicated.
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 in the body of text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results are 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;*	• No other substantive exploration data are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Future work at Mallee Bull and Cobar Superbasin Project will include geophysical surveying and RC/diamond drilling to further define the extent of mineralisation at the prospects. Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be used to identify potential conductive sources that may be related to mineralisation. • Drilling at Wagga Tank is continuing and geophysical surveys are also planned.