ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 28th MARCH 2019

SUPER HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT SOUTHERN NIGHTS CONTINUE

- **Resource definition drilling at Southern Nights continues to yield exceptional intercepts including:**
    - **23.1m @ 22.54% Zn, 12.0% Pb, 0.25% Cu, 200g/t Ag and 1.42g/t Au from 224m including 16.35m @ 28.09% Zn, 15.77% Pb, 0.26% Cu, 270g/t Ag and 1.80g/t Au from 224.75m in drillhole WTRCDD199.**
    - **9.0m @ 19.91% Zn, 9.55% Pb, 0.17% Cu, 220g/t Ag and 0.36g/t Au from 336m including 5.4m @ 29.26% Zn, 13.97% Pb, 0.22% Cu, 326g/t Ag and 0.45g/t Au from 337.2m in drillhole WTRCDD189.**
    - **17.0m @ 10.36% Zn, 6.05% Pb, 0.60% Cu, 401 g/t Ag and 1.86 g/t Au from 181m, including 3.0m @ 16.67% Zn, 6.78% Pb, 1.04% Cu, 437g/t Ag and 0.76g/t Au from 185m and 2.9m @ 30.34% Zn, 18.24% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 415 g/t Ag and 0.38 g/t Au from 193m in drillhole WTRCDD179.**

- **Drilling confirms continuity of high-grade mineralised zones, linking previous high grade intercepts both down dip and along strike.**

- **High-grade mineralisation now confirmed over 180m of strike, and from ~120m below surface to at least 350m below surface.**

- **Maiden JORC Resource for Wagga Tank/Southern Nights on track for delivery in June.**

Peel Mining Limited (ASX:PEX) ("Peel" or the "Company") is pleased to report the latest infill drilling results from its 100%-owned Wagga Tank/Southern Nights project, south of Cobar in western New South Wales.

Resource definition drilling at Wagga Tank-Southern Nights is systematically progressing with the establishment of a maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate on schedule for delivery in June 2019.

Drillhole WTRCDD199 assay results included **23.1m @ 22.54% Zn, 12.0% Pb, 0.25% Cu, 200g/t Ag and 1.42g/t Au from 224m** including **16.35m @ 28.09% Zn, 15.77% Pb, 0.26% Cu, 270g/t Ag and 1.80g/t Au from 224.75m**. Drillhole WTRCDD199 is located approximately 50m northwest of WTRCDD150 and exhibits the same high-grade tenor.

Drillhole WTRCDD189 assay results included **9.0m @ 19.91% Zn, 9.55% Pb, 0.17% Cu, 220g/t Ag and 0.36g/t Au from 336m** including **5.4m @ 29.26% Zn, 13.97% Pb, 0.22% Cu, 326g/t Ag and 0.45g/t Au from 337.2m.** Importantly, this hole confirms continuity between the shallower mineralization previously reported in WTRCDD150 and the deeper mineralisation in WTRCDD166, approximately 170m down dip. WTRCDD150 returned **18.2m @ 55.5% Zn+Pb from 182m**, and WTRCDD166 returned a high-grade section of **16.2m @ 21.9% Zn+Pb from 366m**.

Drillhole WTRCDD179, drilled on an infill section in the south of the Central Zone approximately 100m south of drillhole WTRCDD150 returned assay results of **17m @ 10.36% Zn, 6.05% Pb, 0.60% Cu, 401**

g/t Ag and 1.86 g/t Au from 181m including **3.0m @ 16.67% Zn, 6.78% Pb, 1.04% Cu, 437g/t Ag and 0.76g/t Au** and **2.9m @ 30.34% Zn, 18.24% Pb, 0.19% Cu, 415 g/t Ag and 0.38 g/t Au from 193m.** WTRCDD179 has confirmed continuity of the high-grade mineralization to the south increasing the strike length of the high-grade zone.

Drilling to date has identified stratigraphic continuity to the high grade mineralization, with the shallower zone of mineralisation (<~250m below surface) being drilled at a nominal 20x20m drill spacing and the deeper zone of mineralisation (>~250m below surface) being drilled on a 40x40m drill spacing to define the overall size and geometry of the high grade mineralisation at depth. The drill density has been designed to deliver some of the shallower mineralization into the Indicated category.

Drilling so far has successfully defined the approximate dimensions of the high-grade mineralisation. Detailed structural and geochemical studies are also underway to further develop the geological model in preparation for the maiden mineral resource estimate for completion in June. This work will also assist in future drill targeting of additional high-grade zones in this large mineralised system. It is important to note the broader mineralisation is still open in all directions, with the Company primarily focused on defining the high-grade component in order to fast track any potential economic assessments and ultimately production scenarios.

The sampled intervals for holes WTRCDD179, WTRCDD189 and WTRCDD199 highlighted above do not represent the total mineralisation from each drill hole. High-grade intervals were selected by visual logging and pXRF, which were sent as a priority to the laboratory. Additional results for these holes are pending.

Other drillholes also returned significant high-grade results including:

- **36.94m @ 3.41% Zn, 1.33% Pb, 0.04% Cu, 37g/t Ag and 0.13g/t Au from 285.06m** including **3.94m @ 8.81% Zn, 4.45% Pb, 0.13% Cu, 176g/t Ag and 0.26g/t Au from 285.06m** and **16m @ 2.16% Zn, 0.76% Pb, 0.01% Cu, 14g/t Ag and 0.06g/t Au from 328m** in drillhole WTRCDD169

- **6.21m @ 8.33% Zn, 4.02% Pb, 0.08% Cu, 63g/t Ag and 0.37g/t Au from 190m** including **1.9m @ 16.64% Zn, 9.87% Pb, 0.16% Cu, 124g/t Ag and 0.70g/t Au from 191.12m** and **4.25m @ 1.60% Zn, 0.26% Pb, 0.60% Cu, 20g/t Ag and 0.91g/t Au from 244m** in WTRCDD171

As recently reported (see ASX announcement 6th March 2019), drillhole WTRCDD180 was drilled as a metallurgical twin of WTRCDD150 and returned: **17.9m @ 41.30% Zn, 14.05% Pb, 0.96% Cu, 341g/t Ag and 2.96g/t Au** through the main zone of mineralisation. Assay results recently returned for the remainder of the hole indicate several narrower zones within the volcanoclastic unit. The significant results from these zones are, **1.5m @ 2.21% Zn, 0.58% Pb, 0.4% Cu, 17g/t Ag and 0.57g/t Au from 207m** and **6.0m @ 1.37% Zn, 0.51% Pb, 0.28% Cu, 4g/t Ag and 0.37g/t Au from 213m** and **4.00m @ 1.13% Zn, 0.33% Pb, 0.07% Cu, 9g/t Ag and 0.1g/t Au from 245m.**

WTRCDD182 assay results returned **24.3m @ 5.07% Zn, 1.68% Pb, 0.17% Cu, 38g/t Ag and 0.40g/t Au from 232.9m** (including **8.9m @ 11.35% Zn, 3.60% Pb, 0.29% Cu, 61g/t Ag and 0.66g/t Au**). This drillhole experienced 2.7m of core loss from the total zone and 0.8m of core loss from the included high-grade zone. A value of zero was assigned to all elements in intervals of core loss. This hole also intersected a deeper zone of mineralisation returning **28m @ 2.20% Zn, 0.64% Pb, 0.03% Cu, 10g/t Ag and 0.08g/t Au from 297m.**

The true widths of mineralisation encountered in drillholes which are predominantly drilled to 090 azimuth are estimated at about 70-80% of the downhole widths. These results continue to confirm the understanding of the high-grade mineralisation which is thought to be steep westerly dipping; covering

up to ~180m strike and has been defined from ~120m below surface to ~350m below surface.

Importantly, this mineralisation remains open down-dip/plunge. It should also be noted that focus has been directed on the thickest and highest-grade zone of mineralisation, which resides within the Wagga Tank Mudstone, however additional mineralisation is also present within the volcanoclastics of the Vivigani Formation and the continuity and tenor of these zones is still being assessed

Previous Results

Previous results referred to herein have been extracted from previously released ASX announcements. Previous reports are available to view on www.peelmining.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Additional information regarding Wagga Tank is available in the Company's quarterly reports from September 2016 through to December 2018. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

For further information, please contact:
Rob Tyson – Peel Mining, Managing Director +61 (0)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.

Table 1 – Wagga Tank-Southern Nights Resource Drilling Significant Assays

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
WTRCDD006	243	262.3	19.30	7.32	3.38	0.3	183	0.69
including	250.3	262.3	12.00	10.36	4.75	0.22	265	0.71
WTRCDD010	220	234.7	14.70	0.25	0.12	1.15	30	0.50
and	253	256	3.00	0.82	0.11	2.55	43	1.37
and	257	263.1	6.10	2.27	1.63	0.36	20	0.22
WTRCDD012	203.6	206	2.40	0.30	0.11	1.11	18	10.76
and	210.8	216	5.20	2.03	0.43	0.08	6	0.17
and	341	244	3.00	3.28	1.06	0.05	7	0.10
and	252	255.2	3.20	3.18	1.57	-	15	0.08
and	272	274	2.00	2.26	0.81	-	46	0.12
WTRCDD018	277	278.9	1.90	5.13	2.00	0.81	69	0.19
and	302	312.5	10.50	1.26	0.17	1.74	21	0.61
including	303	308.14	5.14	0.38	-	3.24	35	0.95
and	316	325.3	9.30	4.83	1.65	0.10	17	0.22
including	323.25	325.3	2.05	11.47	3.61	0.10	37	0.31

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
WTRCDD137	390	396	6.00	1.16	1.75	-	74	-
WTRCDD138	330.5	333	2.50	2.60	1.10	-	55	0.16
and	333	357	24.00	0.14	0.05	0.30	16	0.10
WTRCDD140	226	242	16.00	2.22	0.72	-	83	0.10
and	253.8	258	4.20	4.75	2.88	0.05	172	0.04
WTRCDD147	192	196	4.00	0.97	0.33	-	63	0.20
and	199.8	212.75	12.95	1.75	0.65	0.08	6	0.07
WTRCDD148	312	314	2.00	3.08	0.99	-	18	0.05
and	351.85	354	2.15	2.52	0.58	-	9	0.15
and	356	358	2.00	0.68	0.15	1.18	13	0.23
and	361	364	3.00	1.60	0.43	-	10	0.10
WTRCDD149	164.8	177	12.20	3.91	1.44	0.05	15	0.44
including	164.8	169	4.20	6.81	2.56	0.09	35	0.81
and	182	185.85	3.85	2.48	1.06	0.07	5	0.04
WTRCDD150	182	200.2	18.20	40.30	15.21	0.97	356	2.77
and	209	226	17.00	1.33	0.26	0.40	6	0.34
and	282	284	2.00	0.81	0.39	1.06	53	1.04
WTRCDD151	185	193.6	8.60	2.78	0.96	0.23	16	0.11
WTRCDD152	363	369	6.00	6.05	3.18	0.06	141	0.05
including	364	367	3.00	9.52	5.12	0.09	241	0.08
and	414	416	2.00	0.18	0.07	0.87	13	0.47
and	430	432	2.00	0.09	0.06	0.96	8	0.26
and	437	440	3.00	0.44	1.56	0.72	55	0.37
WTRCDD153	355.35	376	20.65	9.92	4.83	0.51	104	0.53
including	355.35	363.64	8.29	16.91	10.26	0.7	210	0.63
and	383	396	13.00	0.21	0.07	0.66	6	0.29
and	402	410	8.00	2.08	0.28	1.25	76	0.95
WTRCDD155	157	221	64.00	1.99	0.46	0.05	9	0.18
WTRCDD156	145	160	15.00	5.87	1.64	0.08	39	0.58
and	185	188	3.00	1.86	0.32	-	11	0.09
and	198.7	199.3	0.60	11.85	3.82	0.5	61	0.49
and	215.15	216.15	1.00	9.95	3.35	2.35	89	0.98
WTRCDD157	218	271	53.00	7.43	3.46	1.48	114	1.47
including	218	236.1	18.10	20.37	9.77	0.36	238	1.09
and including	252	270	18.00	0.93	0.06	3.04	81	2.49
WTRCDD159	197	217	20.00	3.01	1.56	-	38	0.06
WTRCDD163	203	205.2	2.20	0.8	2.03	0.08	10	0.04
and	206	211	5.00	-	0.15	0.3	27	0.84
and	212	215	3.00	0.77	2.59	0.05	11	0.14
and	227	230	3.00	1.83	0.55	-	11	0.09
and	256	261	5.00	2.88	0.72	-	12	0.09
WTRCDD164	248.95	253	4.05	3.76	0.76	0.14	9	0.09
and	290.36	290.65	0.29	6.76	8.64	1.08	422	0.27
and	304	308	4.00	1.41	0.78	-	3	-
and	319	322	3.00	1.2	0.46	-	5	-

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Pb %	Cu %	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
and	325	337	12.00	1.95	0.6	-	10	-
and	346	348.02	2.02	3.08	1.72	0.1	43	0.15
WTRCDD165	217.37	244	26.63	5.39	1.36	0.2	48	0.34
including	218	230	12.00	9.28	1.99	0.19	59	0.37
and	325	330.5	5.50	0.78	0.14	0.59	13	7.21
WTRCDD166	365	405	40.00	10.2	2.83	0.61	49	1.04
including	366.23	382.44	16.21	16.91	5.01	0.43	87	0.98
and including	392.42	398.05	5.63	17.23	3.75	1.02	49	1.44
WTRCDD167	329	342.17	13.17	7.78	3.6	0.12	248	0.55
including	330	339	9.00	10.81	5.11	0.18	343	0.75
and	379	382	3.00	2.17	0.05	-	6	0.09
and	385	391.26	6.26	2.0	0.65	-	49	-
WTRCDD169	285.06	322.00	36.94	3.41	1.33	0.04	37	0.13
including	285.06	289.00	3.94	8.81	4.45	0.13	176	0.26
and	328.00	344.00	16.00	2.16	0.76	0.01	14	0.06
Including	338.00	340.75	2.75	4.35	1.39	0.01	23	0.05
WTRCDD171	190.00	196.21	6.21	8.33	4.02	0.08	63	0.37
including	191.12	193.02	1.90	16.64	9.87	0.16	124	0.70
and	244.00	248.25	4.25	1.60	0.26	0.6	20	0.91
and	323.92	327.00	3.08	0.99	0.21	0.14	12	0.15
WTRCDD175	173.00	205.00	32.00	12.08	5.78	0.19	150	1.24
including	174.90	183.80	8.900	32.01	14.46	0.37	428	2.04
WTRCDD179*	181.00	198.00	17.00	10.36	6.05	0.60	401	1.86
including	185.00	188.00	3.00	16.67	6.78	1.04	437	0.76
WTRCDD180	179.15	197.00	17.85	41.30	14.05	0.96	341	2.96
and	207.00	208.50	1.50	2.21	0.58	0.4	17	0.57
and	213.00	219.00	6.00	1.37	0.51	0.28	4	0.37
and	244.00	249.00	5.00	1.13	0.33	0.07	9	0.10
WTRCDD182	232.90	257.20	24.30	5.07	1.68	0.17	38	0.40
including	242.10	251.00	8.90	11.35	3.60	0.29	61	0.66
and	297.00	325.00	28.00	2.20	0.64	0.03	10	0.08
WTRCDD184	297.00	309.00	12.00	0.26	0.1	1.02	4	0.46
and	309.00	321.30	12.30	1.10	0.22	0.08	5	0.22
WTRCDD189*	336.00	345.00	9.00	19.91	9.55	0.17	220	0.36
WTRCDD199*	224.00	247.10	23.10	22.54	12.00	0.25	200	1.42

Yellow highlight denotes new assay results.
** Only partial results received. Additional assay results pending for hole.*

Table 2 – Southern Nights Resource Definition Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	Max Depth (m)
WTRC154	6386020	378404	-61	84.8	150
WTRC158	6385905	378464	-60.3	83.9	102
WTRC160	6385893	378380	-60.3	83.6	150
WTRC161	6385836	378421	-59.8	86.2	150
WTRC162	6385837	378383	-60.4	85.2	150

WTRC172	6386330	378345	-60	85	150
WTRC173	6386330	378410	-58	85	149
WTRCDD006	6387270	378823	-50.97	311.13	314.7
WTRCDD009	6387213	378825	-51.04	312.56	379.9
WTRCDD010	6387378	378870	-50.84	313.07	298.5
WTRCDD012	6387412	378896	-51.29	317.22	308.2
WTRCDD014	6387242	378852	-50.68	320.73	398.8
WTRCDD017	6387356	378956	-50.00	312.00	393.3
WTRCDD018	6387332	378933	-50.49	314.09	329.3
WTRCDD027	6387271	379101	-50.34	315.21	576.4
WTRCDD147	6386390	378441	-62.42	84.06	273.8
WTRCDD148	6386420	378380	-59.93	92.73	371.6
WTRCDD149	6386420	378470	-57.10	90.00	300.9
WTRCDD150	6386340	378400	-55.70	84.94	324.4
WTRCDD151	6386300	378420	-55.07	87.98	272.3
WTRCDD152	6386300	378330	-60.00	90.00	456.5
WTRCDD153	6386354	378320	-60.92	87.85	428.9
WTRCDD155	6385980	378440	-60.00	85.00	270.6
WTRCDD156	6385942	378437	-60.30	87.10	273.4
WTRCDD157	6386330	378390	-58.10	84.42	335.5
WTRCDD159	6385900	378420	-60.10	85.80	302.6
WTRCDD163	6387510	378990	-54.79	309.74	300.6
WTRCDD164	6387420	379020	-55.00	310.00	396.6
WTRCDD165	6386290	378400	-59.38	87.34	330.5
WTRCDD166	6386385	378295	-60.00	85.00	450
WTRCDD167	6386306	378361	-60.88	84.4	399.4
WTRCDD168	6386315	378425	-60	85	294.4
WTRCDD169	6386290	378370	-60.22	83.27	360.6
WTRCDD170	6386415	378400	-60	85	363.5
WTRCDD171	6386290	378425	-60	85	338.6
WTRCDD174	6386415	378380	-60	85	351.6
WTRCDD175	6386330	378420	-59.89	90.53	298.3
WTRCDD179	6386247	378401	-53.98	84.59	303.9
WTRCDD180	6386330	378408	-57.87	79.75	299.3
WTRCDD182	6386380	378410	-60	85	360.5
WTRCDD184	6386360	378390	-58	88	321.3
WTRCDD189	6386387	378330	-57.7	90.8	420.5
WTRCDD199	6386345	378400	-57	79.46	306.2

Figure 1: Wagga Tank-Southern Nights Drill Plan

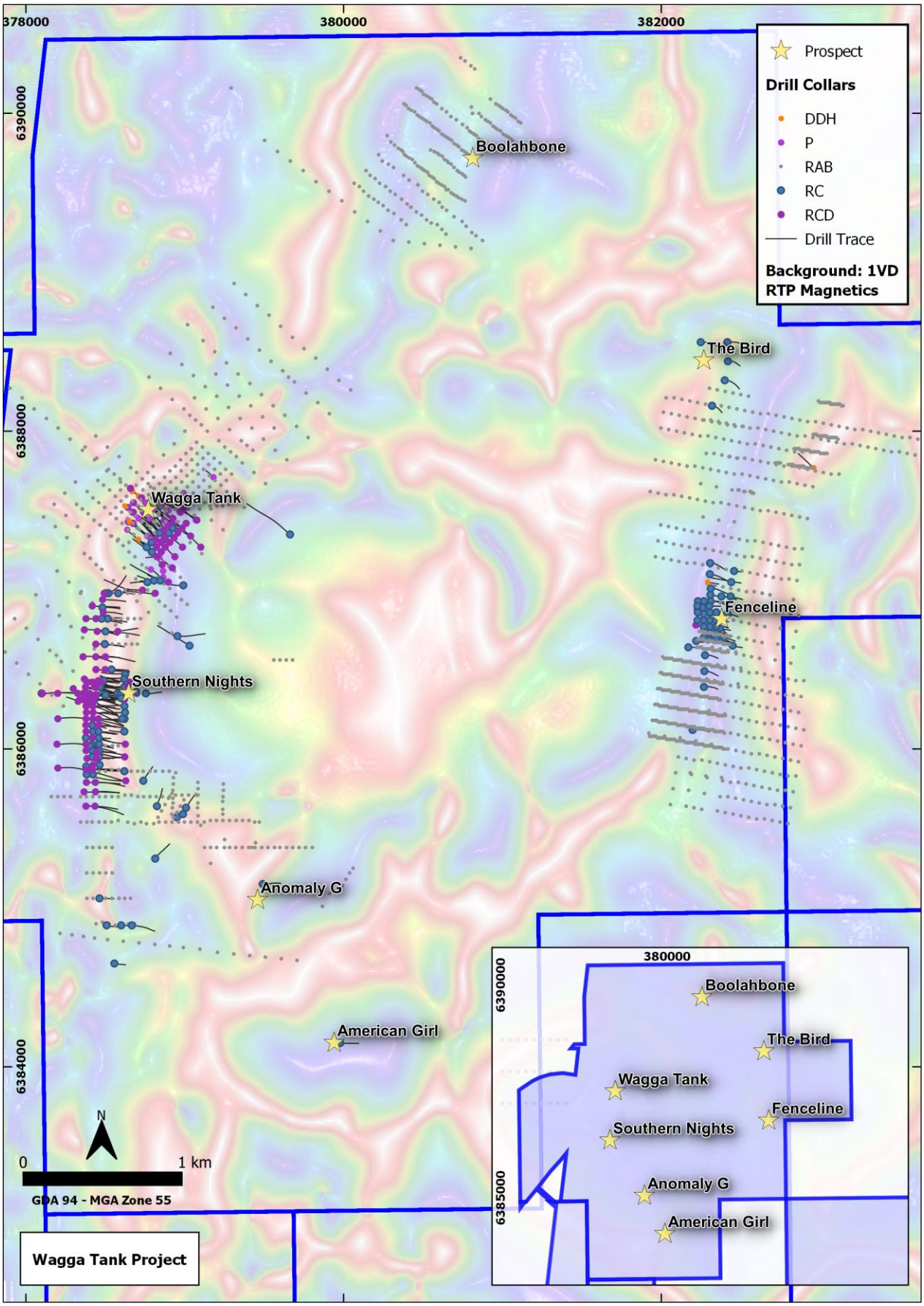


Figure 2: Southern Nights Central Long Section

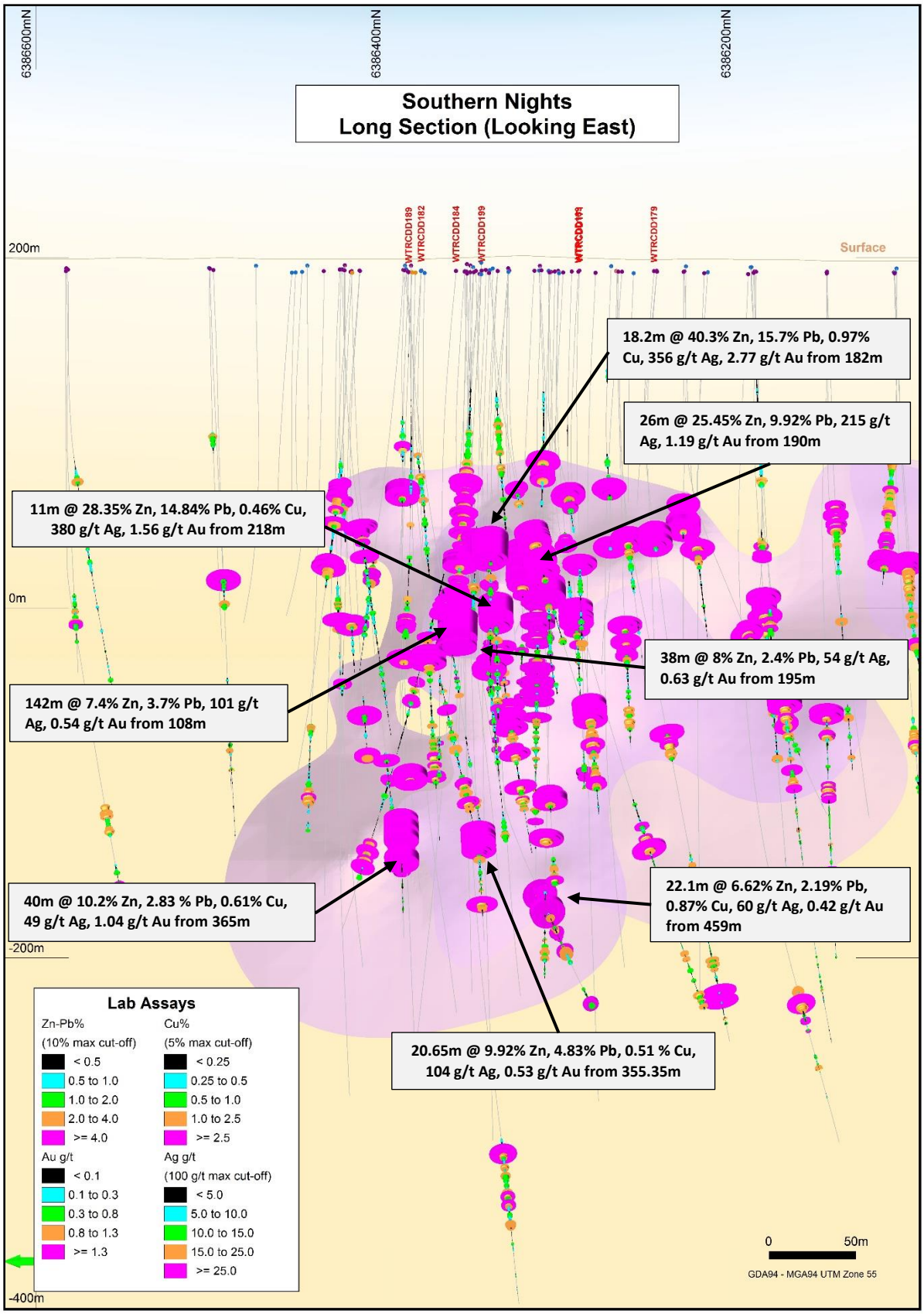


Figure 3: Southern Nights Section 6386365N

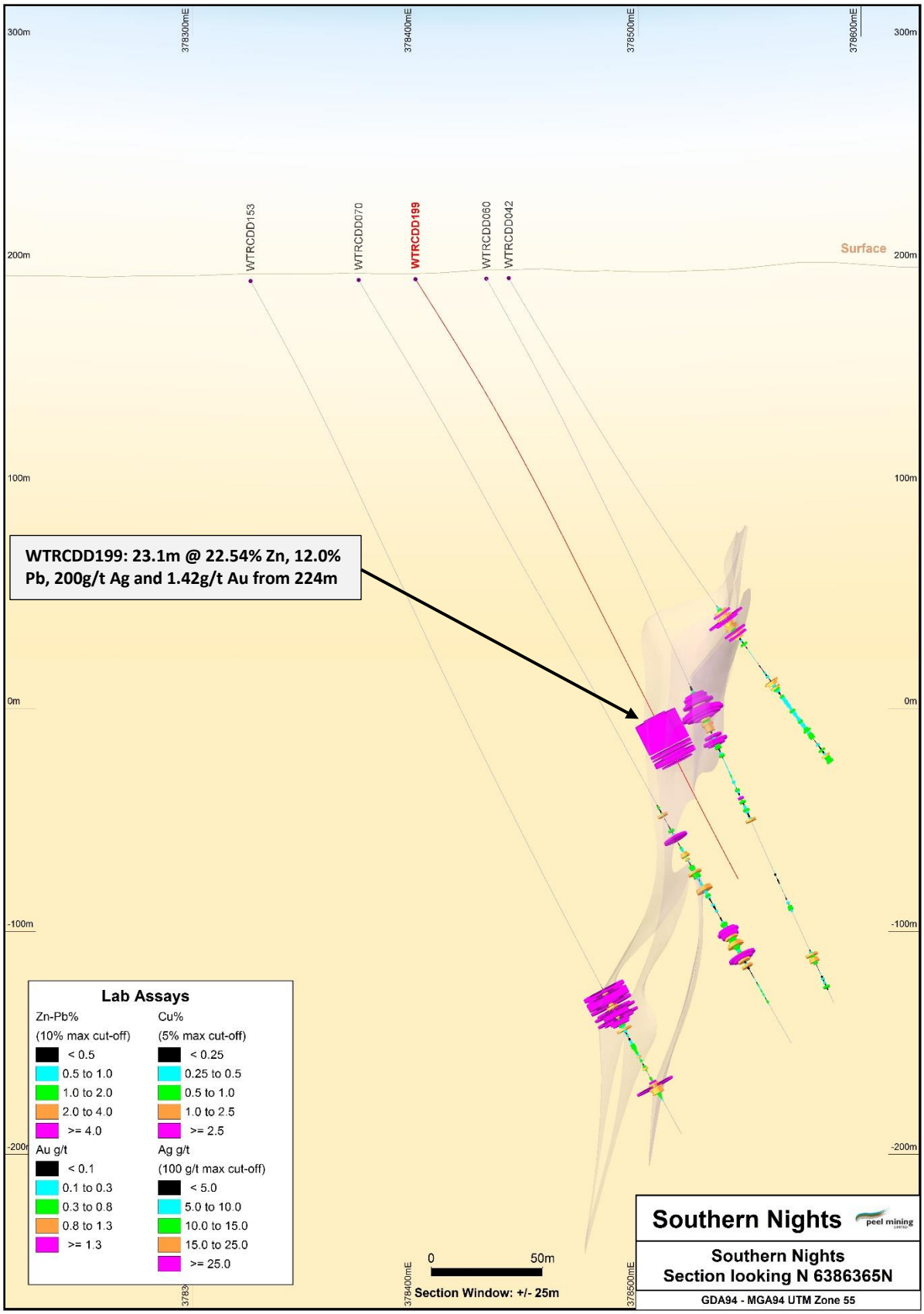


Figure 4: Southern Nights Section 6386360N

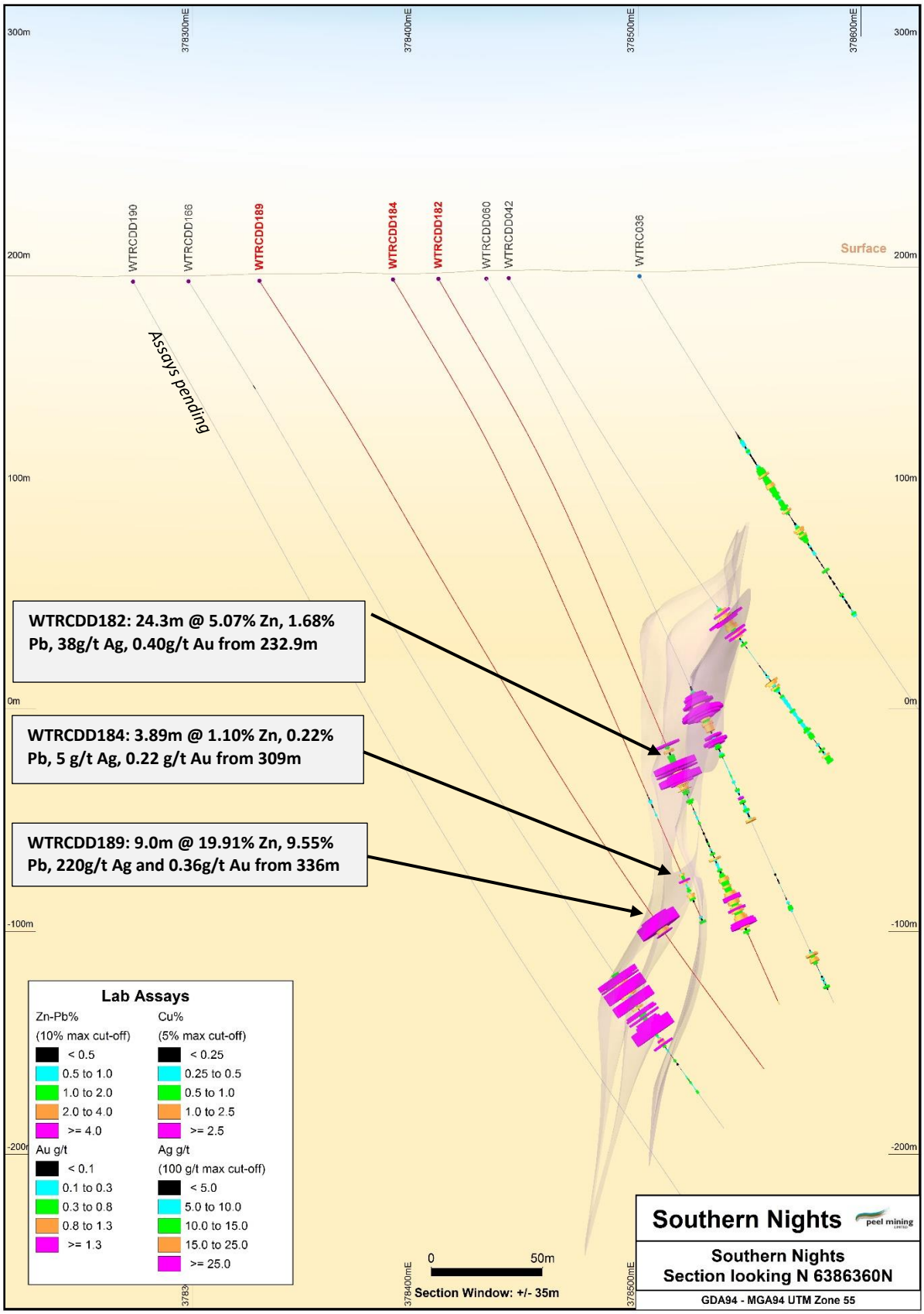


Figure 5: Southern Nights Section 6386300N

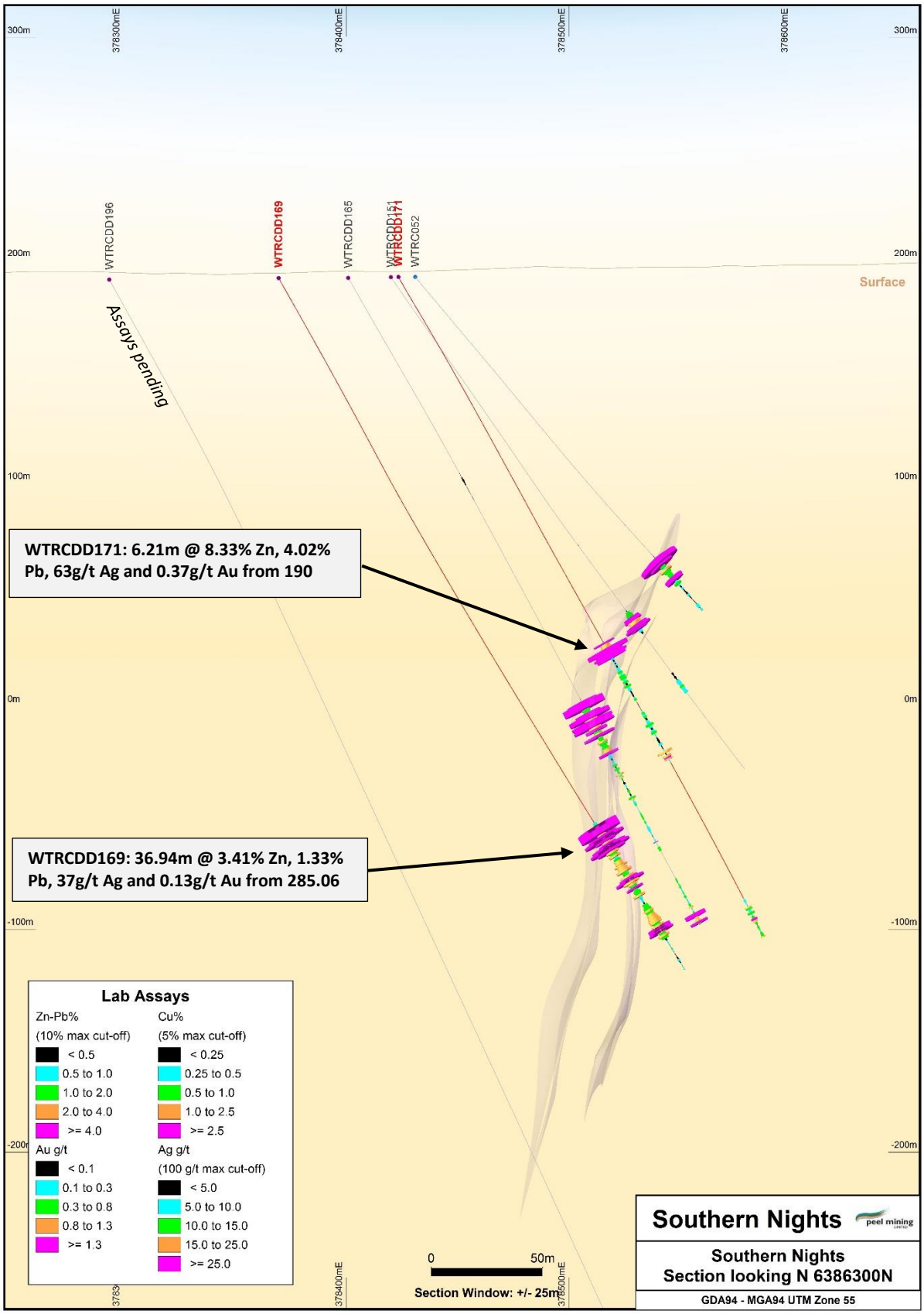
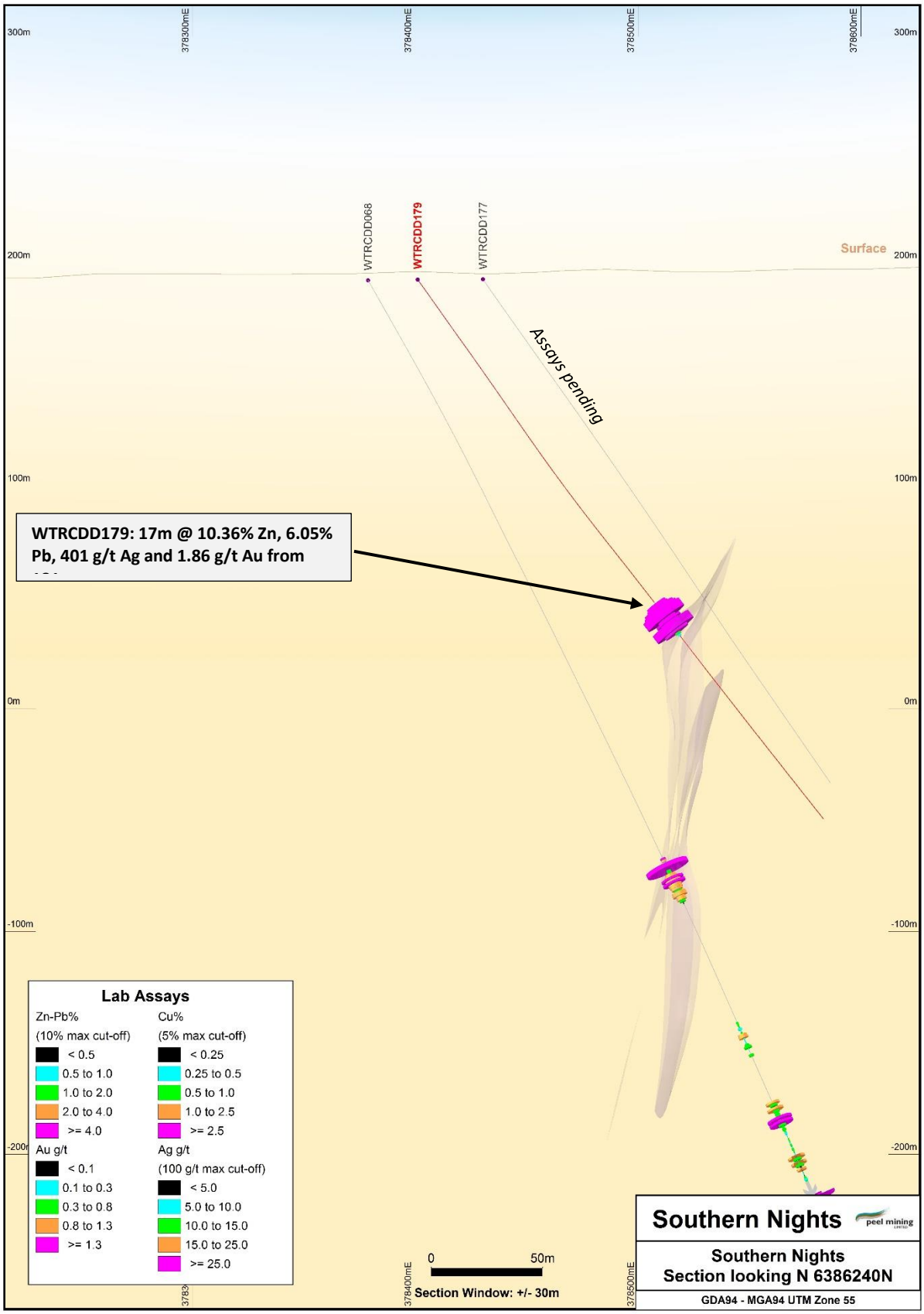


Figure 6: Southern Nights Section 6386240N



Wagga Tank Background

Wagga Tank 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. 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.

Mineralisation at Wagga Tank comprises a near surface oxide gold zone, a possible supergene-enriched copper-gold-silver zone, and a primary zinc-lead-silver -rich massive sulphide zone starting at the base of oxidation (~120m below surface). Historic drilling 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 including:

- *32m @ 3.00 g/t Au, 24 g/t Ag from 10m*
- *20m @ 3.11 g/t Au, 63 g/t Ag from 28m*
- *30m @ 1.93 g/t Au 24 g/t Ag from 8m*
- *25.9m @ 8.74% Zn, 3.39% Pb, 82 g/t Ag from 141.6m*
- *15.7m @ 10.39% Zn, 4.43% Pb, 69 g/t Ag from 215.6m*
- *18.15m @ 5.86% Zn, 3.00% Pb, 32 g/t Ag, 1.01 g/t Au from 222.85m*
- *24m @2.73% Cu, 0.56 g/t Au, 13 g/t Ag from 86m*
- *20.3m @ 2.17% Cu, 0.76 g/t Au, 9 g/t Ag from 184.4m*
- *13.55m @ 4.6% Cu, 1.14 g/t Au, 470 g/t Ag from 119.75m*

At Fenceline/The Bird prospect (approx. 4km East of Wagga Tank), a similar geological environment to Wagga Tank is believed to exist, along with significant historic drill intercepts being reported:

- *6m @ 5.4% Zn, 3.9% Pb, 44 g/t Ag, 0.83 g/t Au from 84m*
- *10m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 80m*
- *13.9m @ 12.4% Pb, 1.3% Zn, 64 g/t Ag, 2 g/t Au from 118.2m*
- *9m @ 4.9% Pb, 3.1% Zn, 1.1 g/t Au from 118m*

In 2016, Peel acquired 100% of the Wagga Tank licences in a non-dilutive acquisition for $40k and 2% NSR. No significant exploration including drilling has occurred since 1989. In late 2016, Peel commenced a maiden 18-drillhole programme designed to confirm historic drill data; highlights have included:

- *27m @ 10.00% Zn, 6.41% Pb, 89 g/t Ag, 0.42 g/t Au, 0.21% Cu from 240m*
- *17m @ 2.65 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 11 g/t Ag from 211m (eoh)*
- *16m @ 3.27 g/t Au, 0.35% Cu, 1.1% Zn, 0.57% Pb, 12 g/t Ag from 226m*
- *13m @ 3.34 g/t Au, 0.83% Cu, 0.77% Zn, 0.28% Pb, 20 g/t Ag from 299m*
- *15m @ 8.5% Zn, 4.11% Pb, 114 g/t Ag, 1.57 g/t Au, 0.3% Cu from 280m*
- *12m @ 3.09% Cu, 97 g/t Ag, 1.36 g/t Au from 92m*
- *8m @ 8.54% Zn, 6.20% Pb, 134 g/t Ag, 1.45% Cu from 173m*
- *25m @ 1.07% Cu, 8 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 208m*
- *33m @ 1.01% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au from 120m*
- *5m @ 6.60% Zn, 2.30% Pb, 55 g/t Ag, 0.40% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au from 295m*
- *7m @ 3.15 g/t Au, 1.1% Cu from 78m*
- *11m @ 7.15% Zn, 2.31% Pb, 58 g/t Ag from 396m*
- *6m @ 8.52% Zn, 2.97% Pb, 12 g/t Ag from 282m*
- *6m @ 1.50% Cu from 92m*

For further information, please see Peel's ASX quarterly reports commencing September 2016 to September 2018.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1 Appendices

Table 1 - Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data for Wagga Tank Project

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, Reverse Circulation (RC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling is used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Diamond core is generally cut and sampled at 1m intervals. RC and RAB drill holes are generally 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 are generally 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. PQ, HQ and NQ coring was/is 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 Wagga Tank have been variable in places and poorer sample recoveries encountered. Insufficient data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Logging at Wagga Tank is continuing as drilling proceeds.
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 is generally cut with a core saw and half core taken. • The RC and RAB 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 resplitting 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 standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS Laboratory Services is generally 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 styles of mineralisation defined at Wagga Tank: o PUL-23 (Sample preparation code) o Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Finish

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		o ME-ICP41 35 element aqua regia ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish o ME-ICP61 33 element 4 acid digest ICP-AES, with an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish o 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 instruments: Olympus Delta Innov-X or Olympus Vanta Analysers. Reading time for Innov-X was 20 seconds per reading with a total 3 readings per sample. Reading time for Vanta was 10 & 20 seconds per reading with 2 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 multishot 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 6m sample compositing has been applied to RC drilling at Wagga Tank 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: o Peel Mining Ltd o Address of Laboratory o 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 Wagga Tank Project

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 Wagga Tank Project is located on EL6695 and is 100%-owned by Peel Mining Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Various programs of work were completed at Wagga Tank by multiple previous explorers including Newmont, Homestake, Amoco, Cyprus, Arimco, Golden Cross, Pasminco and MMG. Work included multiple phases of drilling and general prospecting including soil geochemical surveys and geophysical programs. Minimal work was completed at the Wagga Tank and Fenceline prospects between 1989 and 2016. •

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Wagga Tank is believed to be a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) or a variant of a Cobar-style deposit, and is located ~130 km south of Cobar on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin. The deposit is positioned at the westernmost 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).

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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling to date indicates a sub-vertical mineralised system, with a steep westerly

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	dip implying true widths of 70-90% of the downhole intervals reported for east-oriented (085/090 degree collar azimuth) drillholes, and between 30-50% for all west-oriented (270 degree collar azimuth) drillholes.
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; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive exploration data are available.
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.*	• Further drilling will be planned following the outcomes of a maiden resource