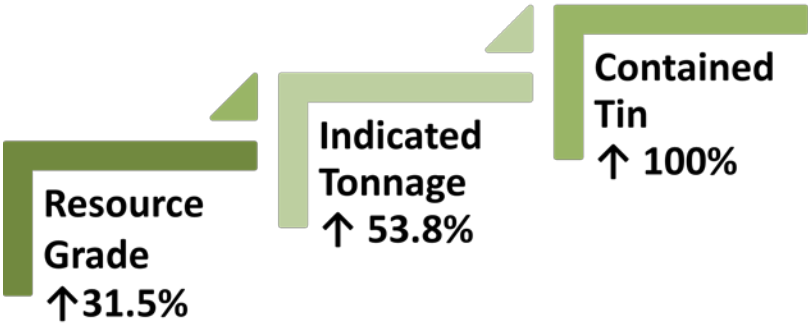
ASX RELEASE

WESTERN ZONE RESOURCE UPGRADE

340kt @ **1.25% Sn** for 4.2kt CONTAINED TIN



HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensional drilling at the Western Zone (WZ) target at Achmmach has upgraded the Indicated Mineral Resource to **340kt @ 1.25% Sn for 4.2kt contained tin**.
- This represents a **31.5% increase in resource grade, a 53.8% increase in Indicated tonnage and a 100% increase in contained tin** from the February 2014 Resource estimate.
- WZ tin mineralisation now covers **235m of the Sidi Addi Trend** strike, has multiple tin structures **up to 8m wide,** extends approximately 200m below surface and **remains open along strike to the east and down dip**.
- The WZ Resource is amenable to open-pit mining but geometry and economics are likely to favour underground extraction.
- WZ mine design is underway with a view to integrating the WZ into the DFS base case.

Kasbah Managing Director Wayne Bramwell said:

" An Indicated Resource Grade of 1.25% Sn is a fantastic result.

Grade will always be king and the higher metallurgical recoveries achieved from Kasbah's testwork makes the WZ an increasingly valuable early extraction target.

Alongside other DFS enhancement opportunities, Kasbah can now integrate the WZ into the DFS base case and evaluate connecting the WZ with the planned Meknes Trend Central Decline."

25 NOVEMBER 2014

ASX CODE: KAS

OUR PRIME COMMODITY IS TIN

LME TIN PRICE (21/11/14)

US$20,225 / T

(CASH BUYER)

ABOUT KASBAH

KASBAH IS AN AUSTRALIAN LISTED MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

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

PROJECTS

ACHMMACH TIN PROJECT

BOU EL JAJ TIN PROJECT

KIKAGATI TIN PROJECT

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

SHARES ON ISSUE:	451M
UNLISTED OPTIONS:	18.0M
CASH @ 24/10/14:	$5.5M

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

WORLD BANK (IFC)	18.0%
AFRICAN LION GROUP	14.8%
TRAXYS	4.6%
MGMT & DIRECTORS	3.6%
TRANSAMINE	2.9%
THAISARCO	2.3%

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OVERVIEW

Kasbah Resources Limited **(Kasbah, ASX: KAS**) is pleased to announce an upgraded Indicated Mineral Resource for the Western Zone (WZ) at the Achmmach Tin Project in Morocco. The WZ Mineral Resource Estimate **(refer Table 1)** currently comprises **340kt of Indicated Resource at 1.25% Sn for 4.2kt contained tin** (at 0.5% Sn cut-off) and is located on the highly prospective Sidi Addi Trend at Achmmach.

Table 1: Western Zone – November 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate
(@ 0.5% Sn cut off grade [A])

Category	K Tonnes	Sn %	Contained Tin (kt)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	**340**	**1.25**	**4.2**
Inferred	-	-	-
Total	**340**	**1.25**	**4.2**

[A] *The Sn grade in this table has been rounded to the nearest 0.05% Sn. The 0.5% Sn cut-off grade used for reporting the resource is based on a tin price of US$23,000/tonne and a total estimated operating cost of US$79/tonne (underground mining US$27/tonne, processing US$38/tonne and smelting US$14/tonne). Processing recovery for tin at an average head grade of 1.25% Sn will be approximately 80%.*

The Sidi Addi trend is a lightly drilled, parallel tin system that lies approximately 500m north of the Meknes Trend at Achmmach **(refer Figure 1).**

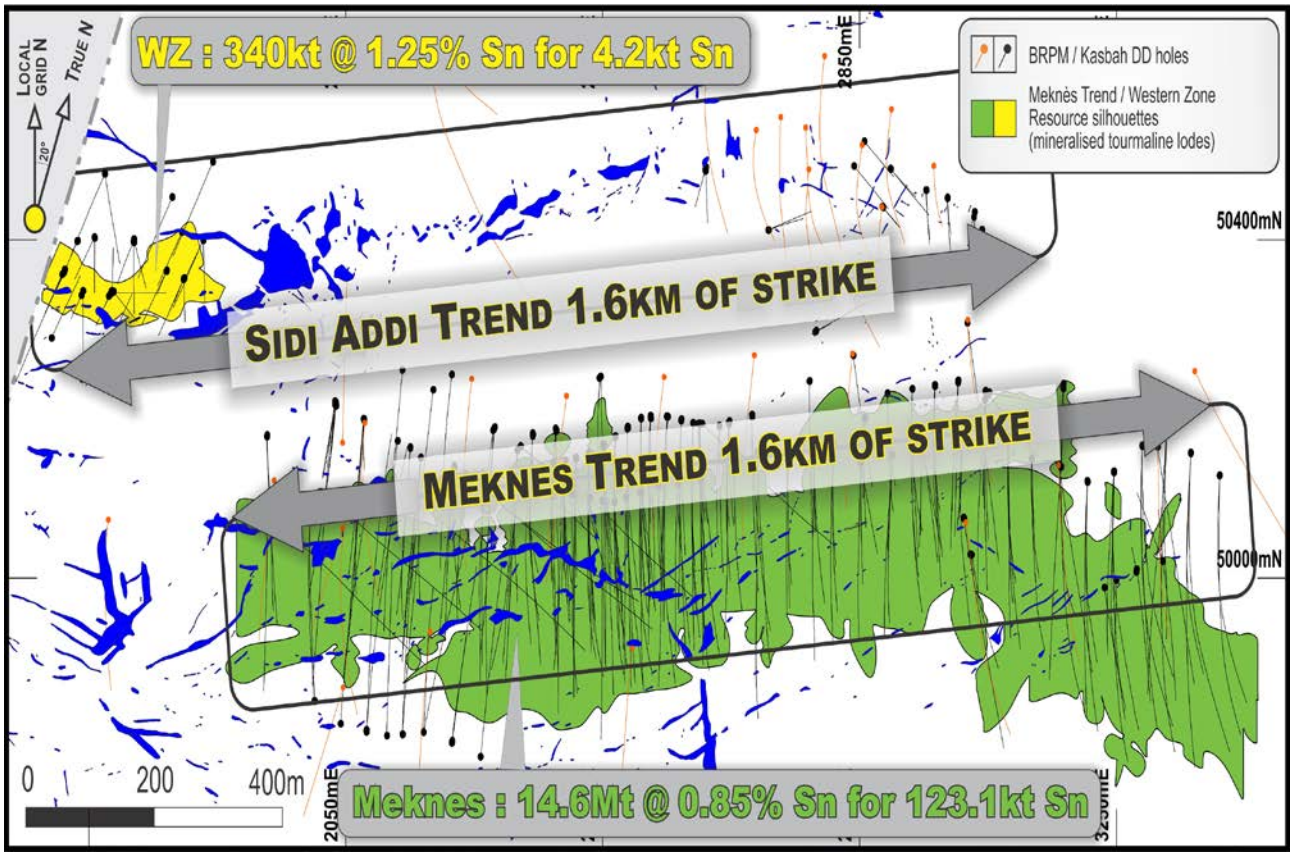

Figure 1: Location Plan- Achmmach Tin Project

(Blue is mapped tourmaline units, green is September 2013 Meknes Trend Resource (refer Table 2) footprint and yellow is the latest WZ November Resource footprint)

The resource was prepared by independent consultant QG Australia (QG) of Western Australia, in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code and is an upgrade of the previously reported WZ mineral resource estimate (Kasbah ASX release dated 6 February 2014).

KEY POINTS

The WZ November 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) and is classified according to the JORC (2012) Code. The drill hole data consisted of thirty five HQ and HQ3-sized diamond drill holes for a total of 4,550m. All of these drill holes directly support the WZ resource.

The objective of the latest WZ drill programme was to further test the tin mineralisation down dip of the established February 2014 Mineral Resource Estimate in order to increase the size of this resource such that it can be integrated into the DFS base case. In total eight drilling sections achieving a drill spacing of 20 to 30m **have identified multiple tin mineralisation lodes over 235m strike length, up to 8m thick and with a dip length which extends from surface to approximately 200m below surface.**

As previously observed, the tin mineralisation lodes are entirely hosted in tourmaline envelopes.

Two domains have been interpreted: the **Main Lode and Complementary Lodes (refer Figure 2).**

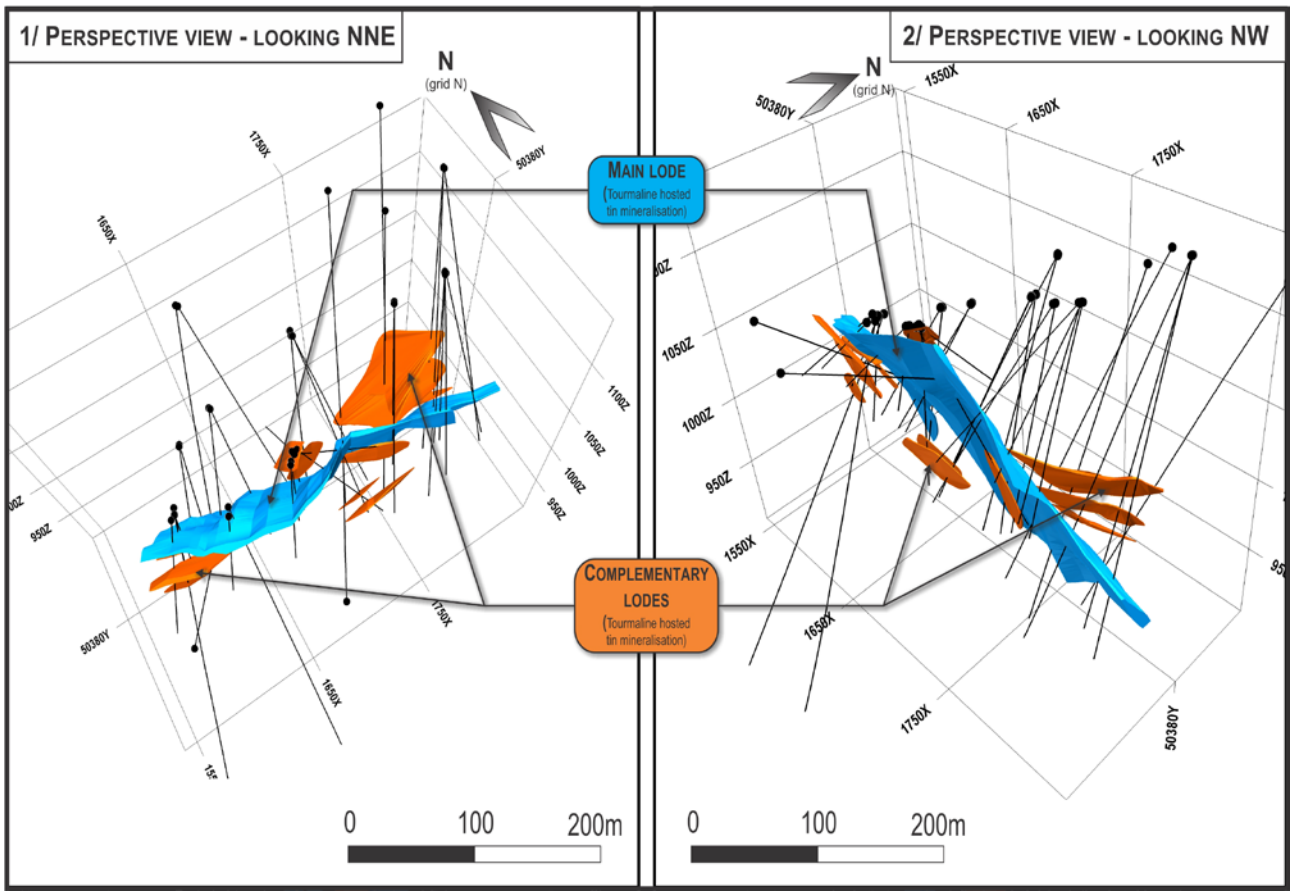

Figure 2: Perspective views of the tourmaline hosted tin mineralisation lodes.
(In blue the Main Lode and in orange the Complementary Lodes.)

- **The Main Lode**

  This lode is interpreted as being **continuous over the entire 235m of strike of the WZ** and dips -65 degrees to grid North. Its thickness reaches up to 8m and has a dip length which varies from 75 to 160m. The Main Lode can be described as a shear zone which has acted as a principal tourmaline alteration conduit over the WZ.

- **The Complementary Lodes**

  These lodes are spatially more restricted and discontinuous**. Their strike length varies from 20 to 80m with thicknesses up to 6m and a dip length extending from 20 to 100m**. Most of the Complementary Lodes appear to have their orientation controlled by primary sedimentary features (S0/S1).

  The dip of the Complementary Lodes is generally shallower than the main lode and varies from -30 to -70 degrees.

Most of the sections over the eastern half of the WZ remain open down dip while the entire system is open along strike to the east towards the more central part of the Sidi Addi Trend (refer Figures 3A and 3B).

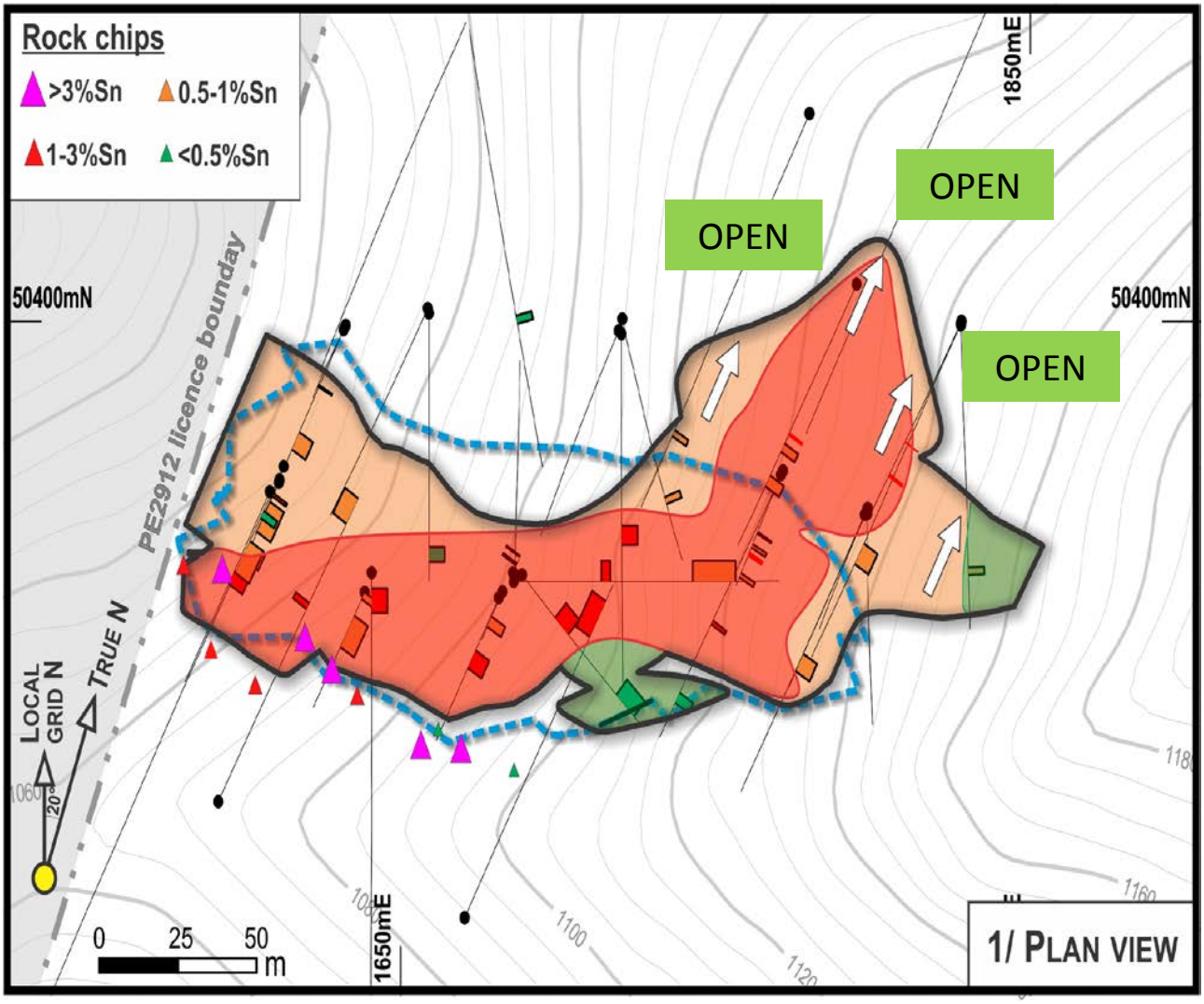

Figure 3A
Plan View (N looking) of the WZ Resource Model

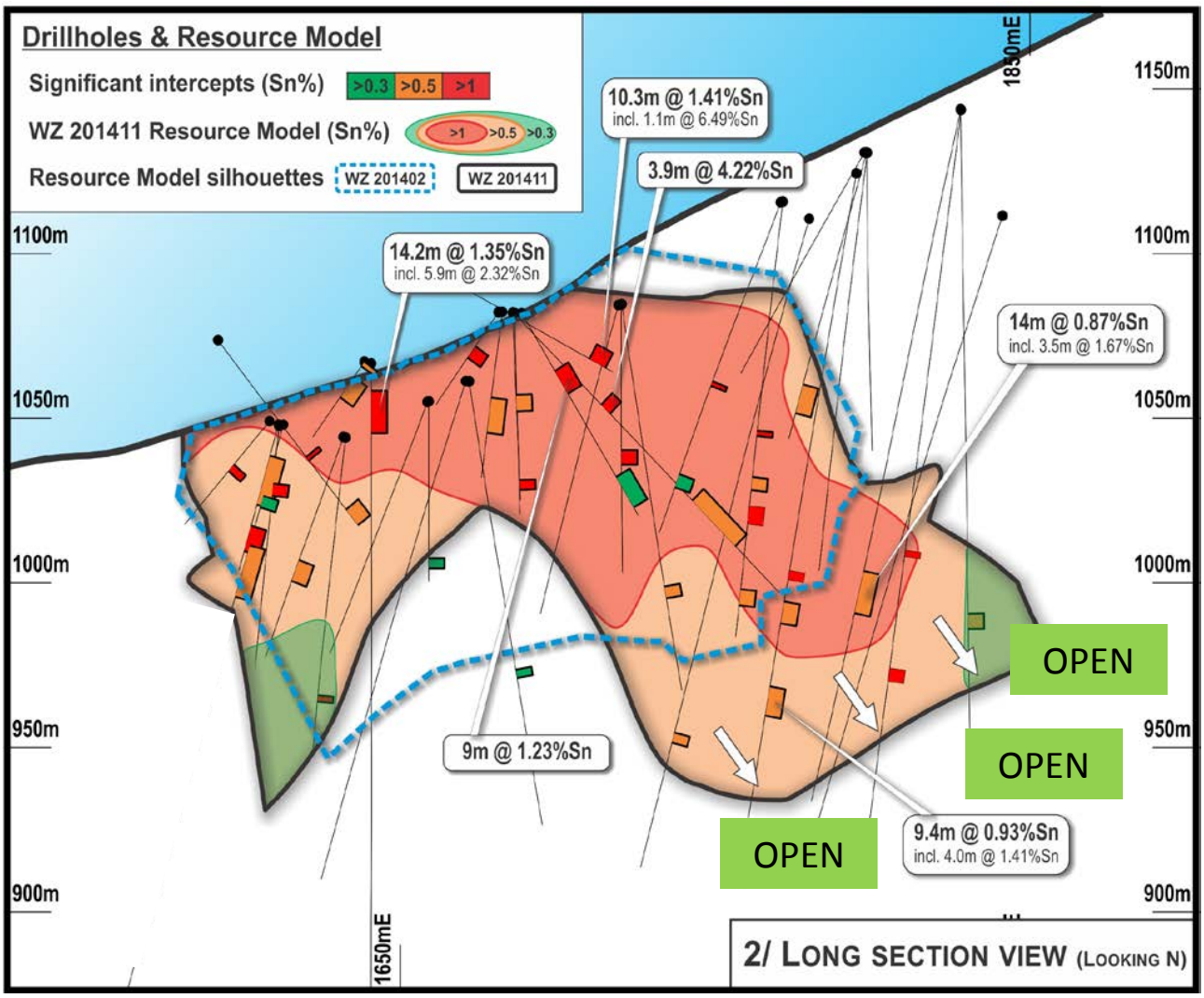

Figure 3B
Long section (N looking) of the WZ Resource Model

JORC specific details can be found in Appendix A.

LOOKING FORWARD

Kasbah is actively advancing several work streams to enhance the DFS base case.

Post completion of the recent WZ metallurgical programme (reported 16 October 2014) underground mine design for the WZ has commenced so as to integrate the WZ resource into the DFS base case.

Wayne Bramwell
Managing Director

For further information please visit: www.kasbahresources.com
Or email: info@kasbahresources.com
Follow us on Twitter: @kasbahresources

Table 2: September 2013 Mineral Resource Estimate (undiluted) Achmmach Tin Project @ 0.5% Sn cut off grade [A] (As announced to the ASX on 10 September 2013 and referred to in Figure 1 of this announcement)			
Category	**M Tonnes**	**Sn %**	**Contained Tin (Kt)**
Measured	1.6	1.0	16.1
Indicated	13.0	0.8	107.0
Inferred	-	-	-
Total	**14.6**	**0.85**	**123.1**

[A] *The tin grade has been rounded to the nearest 0.05% Sn. The 0.5% Sn cut-off grade used for reporting the resource is based on a tin price of US$23,000/tonne and a total estimated operating cost of US$79/tonne (mining US$27/tonne, processing US$38/tonne and smelting US$14/tonne). Processing recovery for tin at an average head grade of 0.85% Sn will be approximately 70%.*

Bulk density was estimated by Ordinary Kriging, and has an average value within the mineralised zones of 2.89t/m^3.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Kasbah Resources Limited's Mineral Resource estimates for the Achmmach Tin Project is based on information compiled by Michael Job, who is a full time employee of QG Australia Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Michael Job 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" (JORC Code). Michael Job consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Pierre Chaponniere, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Chaponniere is a full-time employee of Kasbah Resources Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

Mr Chaponniere consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND REPORTING CRITERIA

As per the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the WZ Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to **Appendix A**):

- **Geology and geological interpretation**
  - The confidence in the geological interpretation is good. The Achmmach tin deposit is hosted within a sedimentary sequence of turbidite beds that vary cyclically from thin-bedded to graded-bedded. Tourmaline-silica breccias were formed during subsequent deformation, and following this a number of pulses of mineralisation occurred, with the tin mineralisation preferentially precipitating in the pre-existing tourmaline silica breccias. The tin occurs as disseminated cassiterite (SnO_2) associated with sulphide and/or quartz veins.
  - Surface rock-chip sampling confirms the mineralised zones extend to the surface.
- **Sampling and sub-sampling techniques**
  - All sampling used in resource estimation was derived from diamond core drilling of HQ and HQ3 sizes, which is sampled at a nominal 1m interval using industry standard protocols and QAQC procedures. These protocols and procedures are fully documented.
  - Surface sampling rock chip data was not used for grade interpolation in the Mineral Resource estimate.
- **Drilling techniques**

  All drilling used in the resource estimate was HQ and HQ3 sized diamond core. Orientation of all core has been performed using the ACT tool method.
- **Classification criteria**

  The WZS at Achmmach has been classified as Indicated according to JORC 2012.
- **Sample analysis method**

  Tin assays were determined using fused bead X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF), which is the current industry standard for tin. This assay technique is considered "total" as it extracts and measures the entire element contained within the sample. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate.
- **Estimation Methodology**

  Grade estimation was by ordinary kriging (OK) for Sn%, K%, S% and bulk density using Datamine™ software. Exploratory data analysis was undertaken using Isatis™ software. The estimate was into 10m (E) x 10m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation.

  Sample spacing is in the order of 30m (E) x 20m (N) x 1m (RL) for the Western Zone, with downhole samples composited to a length of 1m. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. The estimates were constrained by the interpreted tourmaline-silica breccia wireframes (hard boundary between mineralised and non-mineralised zones).

Grade capping was used for Sn, which is positively skewed and there are a few extreme samples in the upper tail. Three composites (out of a total of 304) were capped at 5.5% Sn.

- **Cut-off grades**

  The 0.50% Sn cut-off grade used for reporting of the Mineral Resource estimate is based on the application of a simple economic model (in US$ - Sn price of $23,000/t, underground operating costs of $27/t, processing costs (including smelting) of $52/t, with 80% Sn processing recovery).

- **Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters**

  - The definitive study for the Meknes Trend deposit at Achmmach has established that underground mining by long hole stoping can be carried out economically. Two portals are proposed at Meknes, which will lead to a series of east-west running declines in the footwall of the deposit – ramps and cross-drives will provide access to the selected ore blocks. A north-west oriented drive of approximately 350m from the western side of the underground development at Meknes would reach the eastern end of the mineralisation at the Western Zone
  - It is assumed that the metallurgical information gathered for the Meknes Trend mineralisation at Achmmach will also apply to the Western Zone. Cassiterite is the dominant tin-bearing mineral occurring as free grains and in complex mineral composites. Liberation generally commences at a grind of 150 microns and is largely complete at 40 microns. Acceptable recoveries are achieved from a primary grind followed by gravity concentration methods based on spiral pre-concentration and tabling. Secondary tin recovery can be achieved with the use of flotation techniques. Tin recovery at a grade of 1.25% Sn is expected to be about 80%.

APPENDIX A

JORC CODE 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.*	• All sampling used in resource estimation was derived from diamond core drilling of HQ size, which is sampled at a nominal 1m interval using industry standard protocols and QAQC procedures. These protocols and procedures are fully documented. • Surface sampling data was not used in the Mineral Resource estimate. • Sample representivity was ensured by use of a high quality sample retrieval method (diamond core), and industry standard protocols for sample mass reduction to the final assayed aliquot. • Samples were cut into half core with an automatic core saw, dried, and crushed to 80% passing 2mm to produce a 250g sample. After initial on-site sample preparation, each sample is analysed with a handheld Niton XRF analyser to identify intervals with anomalous mineralisation, and these samples are submitted to ALS laboratory for more precise analysis. Therefore, there are gaps in the sampling, but not in the mineralised zones. The handheld XRF results are not used for resource estimation. ▪ At ALS (Loughrea, Ireland), each sample is subsequently pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns to produce a 25g charge. Tin was assayed using fused bead preparations with XRF determination.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• All drilling used in the resource estimate was HQ sized diamond core. Orientation of all core has been performed using the ACT tool method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 recovery is routinely recorded for all drill holes during geological logging. The rock at depth is very competent, with average recovery in the order of 90% - low recoveries are associated with near-surface weathering and faults or other structures that are not related to the mineralisation. There is no relationship between Sn grade and recoveries. • Where difficult ground conditions were encountered, drill runs were reduced to about a metre. • Logging depths were checked against core blocks and rod counts were routinely carried out by drillers and upon the geologist's request.
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 logging is undertaken for lithology, alteration, weathering and structural logging from oriented core. Rock quality and other geotechnical information is also logged. • Logging is to geological boundaries/contacts. • All core is photographed dry and wet, and the photos are kept securely in electronic format. • The entire length of all drillholes is logged.
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.*	• Initial sample preparation is carried out at a custom built on-site sample preparation facility. • Core is sawn longitudinally, using a manual core saw at project commencement and later an automatic core saw. Samples are collected from the same side of the core, with half-core submitted for assaying and the remaining half retained for future reference. Samples are then crushed to 80% passing 2mm and rotary split to obtain a 250g sample. • At this point samples are dispatched to ALS laboratories in Ireland where they are further pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns prior to analysis. • Duplicates of the crushed material are submitted for assaying at a rate of 1:25. • The sample sizes are on average 1m intervals. This size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled to correctly represent the tin mineralization at Achmmach Western Zone.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Kasbah tin assays were determined using fused bead X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) which is the current industry standard for tin. This assay technique is considered "total" as it

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
tests	• *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.*	extracts and measures the entire element contained within the sample. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate. • A Thermo Scientific Niton handheld XRF XL3t analyser was used to identify core intervals to be assayed. • ALS conduct their own internal laboratory QAQC (including CRMs and pulp duplicates) to ensure the precision and accuracy of their analytical methods. • For the drilling program, Kasbah independently inserted: - Certified Reference Material with a range of values from 0.2% to 1.05% Sn at a rate of 1:20. - crushed duplicates at a rate of 1:25; and - blanks at a rate of 1:30. - Statistical analysis of duplicates and standards demonstrates the data to be reliable and unbiased.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *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 significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by senior personnel before public release and use in resource estimation. • No twinned holes have been drilled at Achmmach Western Zone to date. • Data is collected by qualified geologists and entered into spread sheets with pre-determined lookup fields. The spread sheets are locked and have validation rules attached in order to limit potential data entry errors. • After entry and validation, data is imported via a GBIS frontend into a SQL server database. The import process includes further validation steps. • Data is stored on a server located in a locked room on site and replicated to the Perth Office. Backups are also regularly made. • Regular data validation reviews are conducted by Kasbah senior personnel prior to resource estimation. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly into the database in raw original format.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole collars were set out using hand-held GPS or by offset from nearby previously drilled holes. The final drill hole collar coordinates were established by a licensed contract surveyor, using a total station Topcon. Sub-metre accuracy horizontally and vertically is expected from the surveying equipment used. • Quality Control collar location checks (repeats of previous pickups) were inserted at each survey campaign in order to monitor accuracy and consistency of the equipment at a rate of 1:10. • Down hole surveys were conducted using a multi-shot Reflex instrument at 8m from the collar, and then at 25m intervals. • The coordinate system is UTM 30N and datum is WGS84. • A local grid was introduced over the Achmmach Tin Project with the easting axis parallel to the overall tin mineralization trend. The local grid is rotated 20° anticlockwise from the UTM system. • The Digital Elevation Model topographic surface was derived from a stereo image pair of a GeoEye-1 acquisition in December 2011, which has +/- 1m vertical accuracy.
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.*	• Drill sections are at about a 30m spacing (Easting), with holes at varying intervals along the sections. Multiple holes are drilled from the same drill pad in a fan configuration leading to variable pierce point spacings, which is about 30m x 20m. • It is the opinion of the Competent Person that mineralised envelopes have sufficiently demonstrated geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource as defined in the 2012 JORC Code, and the classifications applied to these. • For the mineral resource estimation, samples have been composited to 1m, which is by far the most frequent raw sampling interval. 25% of samples are >1m in the mineralised zone (maximum of 1.5m), but with 70% of this 25% being 1.1m.
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*	• The majority of the holes have been drilled in a fan pattern to grid SSW, and two flatter holes have been drilled towards grid NNE. The orientation of the holes is perpendicular to the major geological structure. • No orientation sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed and reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is managed by Kasbah from the site up to the city of Meknes. From there a local transport company, STDM, is responsible to deliver the samples to DSV in Casablanca. From Casablanca, DSV is responsible for clearance and air freight of samples to ALS in Ireland. Sample bags and drums are sealed with security tags for transportation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have been no audits or reviews specifically for the Western Zone, although the procedures and protocols used are the same as for the Achmmach Project as a whole. Reviews of the sampling techniques were conducted externally by QG in 2009 and 2010.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 license to operate in the area.*	• Mining permit – PE2912, located 40km south-west of the city of Meknes in Morocco is 100% owned by Kasbah's Moroccan subsidiary Atlas Tin (SAS). Toyota Tsusho Corporation has secured 20% interest and Nittetsu Mining Company Ltd has secured 5% interest in the permits through a Joint Venture • Signed agreements are in place with the Moroccan Administration. The permits are in good standing and there are no known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Achmmach Tin deposit was discovered in 1985 by the Moroccan government agency Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM) following stream sediment anomalies to the source. BRPM undertook extensive regional and project scale geological mapping, soil geochemistry, gravity surveying, surface trenching, 32 diamond drill holes totalling 14,463m (including three holes collared from the underground development), an 85m deep exploratory shaft with 827m of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		underground cross cut and drives, an underground bulk sampling program and metallurgical test work. • However, the Western Zone mineralisation itself was discovered by Kasbah in 2012 from mapping and surface sampling, and has only been drilled from 2013 onwards. Therefore there is no historic data used for this mineral resource estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Achmmach Tin deposit is hosted within a tightly folded sedimentary sequence of Visean-Namurian turbidite beds locally showing shear corridors overprinted by tourmaline alteration. The area has also been intruded by magmatic sills of intermediate and mafic composition. • The current geological model sees the Achmmach deposit as a sector cross cut by several broadly NNE-WSW striking vertical mineralised structures. These vertical structures (the feeders) are the presumed conduits for the granite emanated fluids that have produced the tourmaline alteration halo and deposited mineralisation in favourable trap sites pervading up and down dip from them in the country rock (the branches) • The tin mineralisation occurs as cassiterite (SnO2) in disseminated form within the tourmaline, in association with sulphide veins or within quartz veins.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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*	• A total of 35 HQ-sized diamond drillholes (including four drilled for geotechnical assessment) were used for the resource estimate – all were drilled by Kasbah since 2013. A drillhole listing is contained in the Kasbah ASX Release dated 12 November 2014 (“Extensional drilling at Sidi Addi”) and is also in the full Technical Report and accompanying database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.*	• Exploration Results are not being reported here – see the Kasbah ASX Release dated 12 November 2014 ("Extensional drilling at Sidi Addi") • Sample compositing for estimation was to 1m down hole lengths. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results or for the mineral resource estimate.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The tin mineralised envelopes are dominantly NNW dipping with some sub vertical component related to the feeding structures. The deposit is mostly drilled to grid south for Resource Estimation but four geotechnical holes were drilled at shallower angles and varying azimuths. Drill holes were inclined between -50 and -76 degrees. The intersection angles for the drilling appear virtually perpendicular to the mineralised envelopes thereby minimizing the difference between down hole intersections and true width.
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.*	• Relevant figures are in the Kasbah ASX Release dated 12 November 2014 ("Extensional drilling at Sidi Addi").
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.*	• Exploration Results are not being reported here. The Mineral Resource estimate itself is a weighted and balanced estimate of the contained mineralization.
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;*	• Samples tested by Niton XRF and expected to return significant intercepts are also measured for bulk density. Overall this averages 2.8 g/cm^3 in the mineralized zones. • Multi element assaying is conducted routinely on all samples for a suite of potentially deleterious elements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	including Arsenic, Sulphur, Zinc and Magnesium. • Geotechnical logging was carried out on all DD holes for recovery and RQD
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• No further drilling is planned in the short term – further work will consist of economic and mine planning assessment.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The geological data is stored in a GBIS ™ database. Geological logging is on paper log sheets with pre-defined templates. This data is then entered into comma delimited Excel spreadsheets, before import into the database. Validation occurs during import, where only licit values for the various fields are accepted. Geologists visually check and validate the data once loaded. • Data output from the database for resource estimation is in the form of comma delimited text files. These files are checked for errors, and compared to previous database exports. • Sample despatch and sample number information is also recorded in spreadsheets, and entered into the database. The assay data is supplied by the lab in *.sif text file format, which loads directly to the database.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person for this resource estimate, Michael Job, has not visited the site. However, personnel previously employed by QG visited the Achmmach Project in April 2009 and March 2010.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is good. The Achmmach tin deposit is hosted within a sedimentary sequence of turbidite beds that vary from thin-bedded to graded-bedded cyclic. Tourmaline-silica breccias were formed during subsequent deformation, and following this a number of pulses of mineralisation occurred, with the tin mineralisation preferentially (but not always)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	controlling Mineral Resource estimation. • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	precipitating in the pre-existing tourmaline silica breccias. The tin occurs as disseminated cassiterite (SnO_2) associated with sulphide and/or quartz veins. • Surface rock-chip sampling confirms that the mineralised zones extend to the surface. The rock-chip samples were not used for grade interpolation. The mineralisation is not affected by weathering or oxidation. • For the resource estimate, the main aim was to produce an interpretation of the Sn-bearing tourmaline breccias – this consists of a series of moderately to steeply north-dipping mineralised zones that extend from the surface. • The Sn-bearing tourmaline breccia wireframes have been used as 'hard-boundaries' for the tin (and potassium and sulphur) estimates.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Tin mineralisation at Achmmach Western Zone extends 235m in strike length, individual lodes are up to 8m wide, and extend from the surface to 200m depth. Mineralised intercepts less than 2m downhole were not included as classified resources.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Grade estimation was by ordinary kriging (OK) for Sn%, K%, S% and bulk density using Datamine™ software. Exploratory data analysis was undertaken using Isatis™ software. The estimate was into 10m (E) x 10m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Sample spacing is in the order of 30m x 20m x 1m for the Western Zone. Compositing was 1m downhole. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. The estimates were constrained by the interpreted tourmaline-silica breccia wireframes (hard boundary between mineralised and non-mineralised zones). • The experimental variograms were generated with traditional variograms for all variables in the Western Zone. The variograms were modelled with a nugget effect and two spherical structures. The relative nugget effect for Sn is moderate to high at 50% of the total sill, and the ranges are in the order of 45m. All variables were modelled independently, as the correlations are relatively weak. • Grade capping was used for Sn, which is

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	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	positively skewed and there are a few extreme samples in the upper tail. Three composites (out of a total of 304) were capped at 5.5% Sn. • The model estimates were assessed against the drill-hole sample data for Sn visually, and the global statistics of input and output data were compared. The estimates were also validated by graphing summary statistics for the samples and estimates within 20m spaced easting slices, 20m spaced northing slices and 10m spaced RL slices for each domain. • All of the above checks indicate that the model honours the sample data satisfactorily. As there has been no mining at the Western Zone, no reconciliation data is available.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The 0.5% Sn cut-off grade used for reporting of the Mineral Resource estimate is based on the application of a simple economic model that was also used for the underground Mineral Resource estimate for the Meknes Trend deposit at Achmmach (in US$ - Sn price of $23,000/t, underground mine operating costs of $27/t, processing costs of $38/t and smelting costs of $14/t, with 80% Sn processing recovery).
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The definitive feasibility study for the Meknes Trend deposit at Achmmach has established that underground mining by long hole stoping can be carried out economically. Two portals are proposed at Meknes, which will lead to a series of east-west running declines in the footwall of the deposit – ramps and cross-drives will provide access to the selected ore blocks. A north-west oriented drive of approximately 350m from the western side of the underground development at Meknes would reach the eastern end of the mineralisation at the Western Zone.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made*	• It is assumed that the metallurgical information gathered for the Meknes Trend mineralisation at Achmmach will also apply to the Western Zone: Cassiterite is the dominant tin-bearing mineral occurring as free grains and in complex mineral composites. Liberation generally commences at a grind of 150 microns and is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	largely complete at 40 microns. Acceptable recoveries are achieved from a primary grind followed by gravity concentration methods based on spiral pre-concentration and tabling. Secondary tin recovery can be achieved with the use of flotation techniques. Impurities and sulphides can be removed from the gravity concentrate with the use of magnetic and flotation techniques. Tin recovery at a grade of 1.25% Sn is expected to be about 80%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Past exploration and forestry activity at Achmmach has left a large area of disturbed and cleared ground to the immediate south of the deposit that has been selected as the site for a future ROM pad, treatment plant, paste plant and other infrastructure. The tailings management facility will be located in the adjacent cleared valley. Fresh ground disturbance will therefore be minimal. The tails will be mildly acid generating due to the minor sulphides in the ore – it is proposed to neutralise the acid by adding local crushed limestone to the tails. Crushed limestone will also be added to the waste dump in layers to mitigate acid formation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density data is routinely gathered from the diamond core for both the mineralised and non-mineralised zones. The water immersion technique is used on solid lengths of core (0.2m to 1.1m), and the scale is calibrated every day with a certified set of weights. • As the vast majority of the core is within solid, fresh rock, there is no need for dipping in wax before immersion in water, and there is very little moisture content and low porosity. • Bulk density was estimated by OK, and due to the good coverage over the deposit, no assumed values were needed. The bulk density of the tourmaline breccias is very consistent.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• The Western Zone estimate has been classified as Indicated according to the JORC 2012 code, with the following factors taken into account in classification: data quality and quantity (including sampling and assaying, spatial locations; and geological logging); geological interpretation (particularly aspects that impact on mineralisation) and domaining (including spatial continuity of Sn mineralisation); the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	quality of the Sn estimate; and how the resource has been classified in previous estimates. • Diamond drill spacing is on ~20m to 30m spaced sections, with data quantity considered good. There were no areas that were considered poorly sampled, assayed or logged that could affect resource classification in a detrimental manner. • Geological domaining is considered appropriate, and the geometry of the domains is considered to be reasonably robust. The interpretations have not been extrapolated far beyond the limits of drilling (usually about 20m up and down dip, and up to 20m along strike), so the resulting volume (and tonnage) is not considered overly-optimistic. • Rock chip sampling at surface shows that tin mineralisation continues to, and is strong, at the surface. The mineralisation is not affected by weathering or oxidation. • The background domain, even where there is some unconstrained mineralisation, has not been classified as a mineral resource. • The resulting Mineral Resource classification appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• This current mineral resource estimate has not been independently audited or reviewed, although it has been internally reviewed by other QG personnel as a matter of normal procedure.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is described in the above discussion on Classification, and is as per the guidelines of the JORC 2012 code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • No production data is available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	