DECEMBER 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT 30 JANUARY 2015

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About Peel Mining Limited:

- The Company's five projects cover >3,000 km^2 of highly prospective tenure in NSW and WA.
- Mallee Bull is an advanced copper-polymetallic deposit that remains open in many directions.
- Cobar Superbasin Project Farm-in Agreement with JOGMEC offers funded, highly-prospective and strategic greenfields exploration potential.
- Apollo Hill hosts a major, protruding, shear-hosted, gold mineralised system that remains open down dip and along strike.
- Attunga Tungsten Deposit is a high grade tungsten deposit.
- Ruby Silver project contains several historic high-grade silver mines.
- 132 million shares on issue for $8m Market Capitalisation at 31 Jan 2013.

Highlights for December quarter 2014

- **Exploration activities at Cobar Superbasin Project (under Farm-in agreement with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation - JOGMEC) commenced with RC, diamond and RAB drilling, along with various geophysical surveys. Encouraging results have been returned including; 24m @ 0.63 g/t Au from start of hole in RSRAB035 including 6m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 12m at Red Shaft, where rock chipping had previously defined a >2 g/t Au (up to 4.99 g/t Au) anomalous zone over a 70m strike.**
- **Review of data at the Mallee Bull resource indicates Pb-Zn mineralisation remains open to the north; down-hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey data indicates the presence of a conductive body extending northward and along strike from known mineralisation in MBDD024 (4m @ 10.6% Pb, 10.5% Zn, 66 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au from 318m) and MBDD008 (15m @ 7.27% Pb, 3.01% Zn, 73 g/t Ag, 0.74 g/t Au from 394m).**
- **Aircore (AC) drilling completed at the main Apollo Hill/Ra Zone areas and the new 'Stockdale' prospect on E31/1039. Significant results at Apollo Hill include 5m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 30m in PAAC001 and 5m @ 0.37 g/t Au from 25m in PAAC003. Resampling of composite samples to be completed with multiple holes showing mineralisation at end of hole.**

Plans for March quarter 2015

- **RAB, RC and diamond drilling to continue for high priority targets in the Cobar Superbasin Project.**
- **Exploration at Mallee Bull to comprise innovative "Orion 3D" high resolution DC/IP and MT surveys to aid understanding of near-deposit geological environment.**
- **Resampling at Apollo Hill and Stockdale prospects. Planning for follow-up drilling.**

Exploration

Mallee Bull Project: Copper, Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc; Western NSW (PEX 50% and Manager, CBH 50%).
Targets: Cobar-style polymetallic mineralisation; Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide mineralisation.

The Mallee Bull project is a 50:50 Joint Venture with CBH Resources Limited (CBH). A maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate was completed in May 2014, and comprises 3.9Mt at 2.3% copper, 32 g/t silver and 0.3 g/t gold for 90,000 tonnes of contained copper, 4 million ounces contained silver and 43,000 ounces contained gold (at a 1% copper equivalent cut-off); details can be found in the announcement released 27 May 2014 "High Grade Copper Resource at Mallee Bull".

The Mineral Resource estimate formed the basis of a scoping study which was completed at the end of the September quarter. This study highlighted amongst other things the benefits of increasing the scale of Mallee Bull. Encouragingly, review of data indicates the likelihood of mineralisation remaining open to the north, in particular for lead and zinc. Down-hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying of diamond hole MBDD010W1 showed a high frequency anomaly at 435m down hole, which coincides with a navi-cut interval from 423.6m to 442.1m. Consequently, geological information on this area is lacking and the possibility exists for a zone of mineralisation to have been missed. Analysis of the geophysics data is highly supportive, with confirmation that a good conductive source in or very close to the hole at approximately 430m is present. With an estimate of approximately 5ms time constant, it is consistent with Pb/Zn mineralisation.

During the quarter, an additional DHEM survey was completed on hole MBDD024 (4m @ 10.6% Pb, 10.5% Zn, 66 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au from 318m), which lies updip and along strike (south) of MBDD010W1, aiming to detect any conductors other than the main lodes that may be located to the north. A clear on-hole anomaly was observed at 325m down hole with the centre of conductivity of the causative body interpreted to be south of the drill hole, marrying well with mineralisation in hole MBDD008 (35m @ 3.42% Pb, 1.51% Zn, 54 g/t Ag, 1.16 g/t Au from 374m including 15m @ 7.27% Pb, 3.01% Zn, 73 g/t Ag, 0.74 g/t Au from 394m). Furthermore, the down dip portion of the causative body extends northward, coincident with the modelled plate identified from MBDD010W1.

Other work during the quarter saw exploration away from Mallee Bull with further gravity surveying and portable XRF sampling continuing to cover the broader project area and follow up on previous significant results. To the north-west of Mallee Bull, coincident Cu/Zn-Pb portable XRF anomalies were identified near a major magnetic structure along historic workings. Named 'The Crucible' prospect, subsequent rock chip sampling showed highly encouraging values for gold including 0.66 g/t Au, 0.97 g/t Au, 2.4 g/t Au and 3.16 g/t Au. A preliminary bouguer gravity survey completed over the area confirmed the presence of local highs proximal to the magnetic structure. Follow-up geochemical sampling is planned for the next quarter.

Subsequent to the quarter's end, further field activities have been undertaken or are now underway. A high-resolution (50m line spacing) airborne magnetic/radiometric survey has recently been completed over the entirety of EL7461, and an "Orion 3D" DC/IP and MT survey of approximately 5km^2 is now underway. Orion 3D is a cutting edge geophysical system and will assist in better understanding the near-deposit geological environment, aiming to detect and delineate zones and structures related to the emplacement of sulphide mineralisation from the surface to greater depths (up to 700m with IP chargeability and up to 1500m with MT resistivity). With its higher accuracy and resolution, the Orion 3D survey is expected to guide the next phase of exploration at Mallee Bull. Other work planned for the coming months includes airborne EM over the entire tenement and further drilling at Mallee Bull.

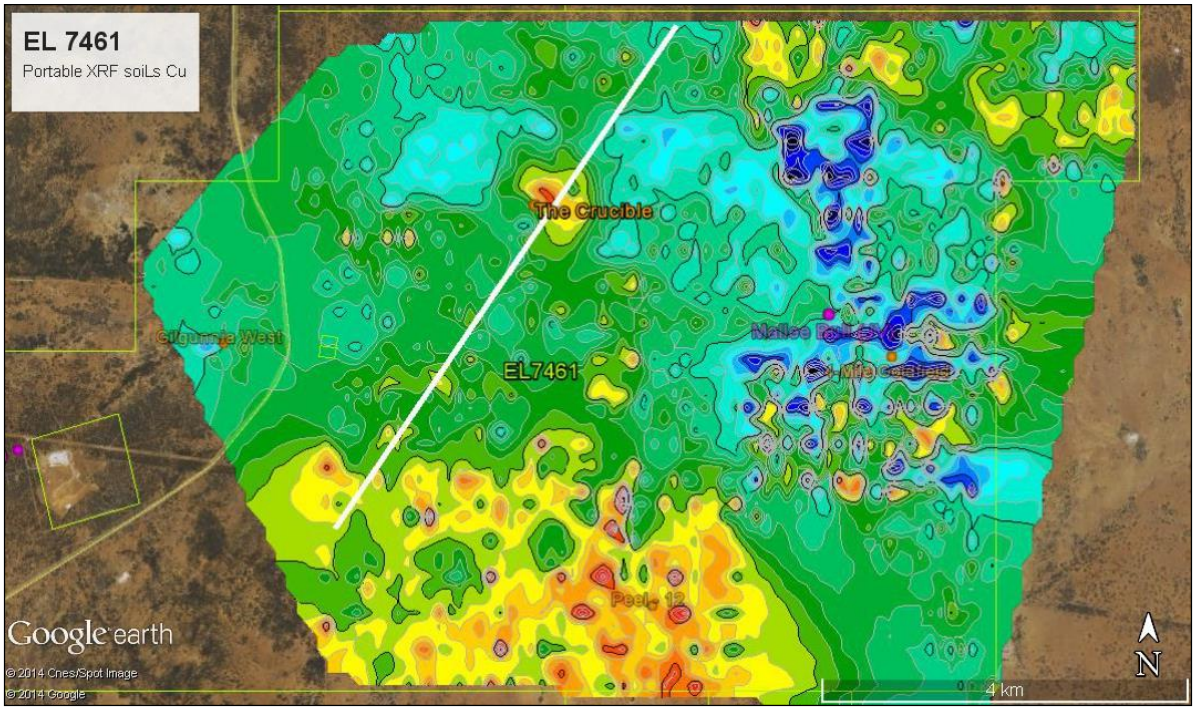

Figure 1: 'The Crucible' Cu soil anomaly

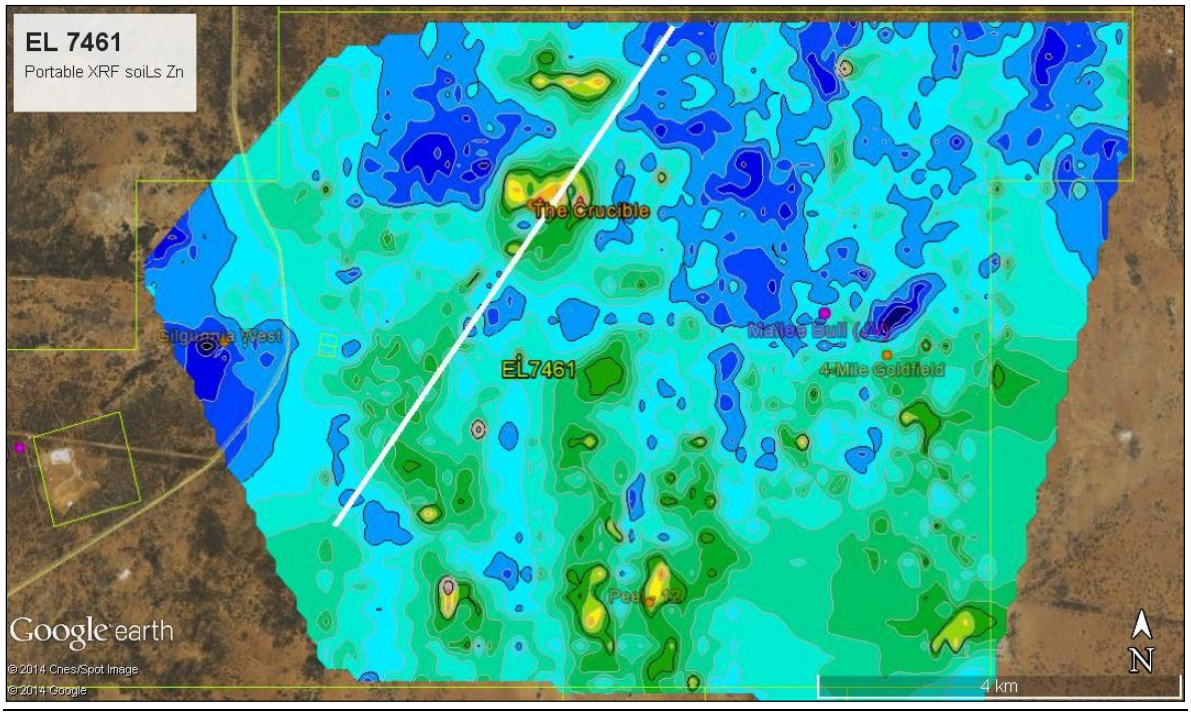

Figure 2: 'The Crucible' Zn soil anomaly

<u>Cobar Superbasin Project:</u> Copper, Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc; Western NSW (PEX 100%).
Targets: Cobar-style polymetallic mineralisation; Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide mineralisation.

As announced last quarter, the Cobar Superbasin Project is subject to a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Japan Oil, Gas, and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC), under which JOGMEC may earn up to 50% interest by funding up to $7 million of exploration. Exploration under this MoA commenced in the December quarter following Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) approval, encompassing $1

million expenditure by 31 March 2015. Exploration is now well underway at the Mundoe, Sandy Creek, Red Shaft and Wirlong prospects, comprising IP and gravity surveys, RC, Diamond and RAB drilling.

Mundoe

The Mundoe prospect lies about 50km SSE of Gilgunnia (50km S of Mallee Bull), and is defined by a 2km long multi-element geochemical anomaly proximal to a magnetic anomaly. RC drilling by Peel in December 2012 returned significant results including 13m @ 28 g/t Ag, 0.76% Cu from MURC003 and 19m @ 0.33 g/t Au from 8m, 23m @ 25 g/t Ag and 0.4% Cu from 129m in MURC005. As follow-up, 3 RC drill holes were completed during the December quarter, testing for northerly and southerly extensions to the existing base and precious metal mineralisation. Significant results include 26m @ 15.2 g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu from 97m including 7m @ 29.6 g/t Ag, 0.42% Cu from 97m and 1m @ 71 g/t Ag, 2.89% Cu from 165m in MURC011, which was drilled between holes MURC003 and MURC005; 8m @ 55.3 g/t Ag, 0.15% Cu from 205m including 1m @ 56 g/t Ag, 0.45% Cu from 205m and 2m @ 138 g/t Ag, 0.13% Cu from 209m in MURC012, potentially extending known mineralisation at Mundoe approximately 100m further south.

Sandy Creek

At the Sandy Creek prospect, review of depth sections from historic IP data has shown coincident chargeable/resistivity anomalies beneath surface lead geochemical anomalies. Follow-up RC drilling commenced during the December quarter, subsequent to a detailed gravity survey which delineated a 1.4km gravity high anomaly trending N-S; semi-parallel to known mineralisation at Sandy Creek and correlating well with the re-modelled chargeable body trend.

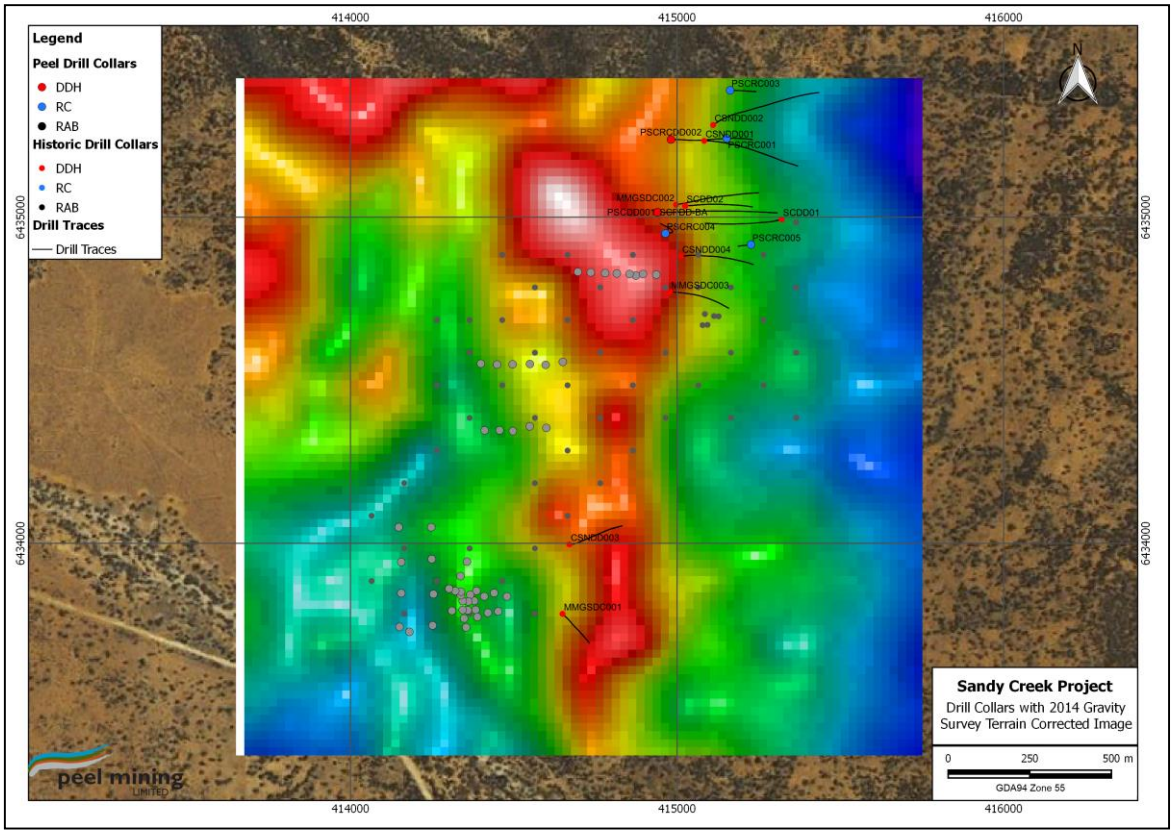

Figure 3: Sandy Creek Drilling with Terrain Corrected Gravity Image

During the December quarter 3 RC drillholes were completed. An increase in silicification and fracturing was noted with depth, along with minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, and galena and sphalerite mineralisation. Subsequent to the quarter's end, a diamond tail was undertaken on PSCRCDD002 along with DHEM surveying. Several zones of minor-moderate sulphide mineralisation were encountered, with sulphide mineralisation dominated by pyrrhotite and pyrite with accessory galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. At

the time of reporting, the DHEM results were still being modelled/interpreted and drillcore remained to be cut and sampled.

Surface lead geochemical anomalies and anomalous historic RAB results at Sandy Creek were also targeted with new RAB drilling; 51 holes for a total 1,786m were completed. Portable XRF analysis of the drill chips is encouraging, with significant values for Cu, Pb and Zn present at the ends of holes highlighting the potential for mineralisation at greater depth. Results include 1m @ 0.16% Pb from 25m to EOH in PSCRAB12, 1m @ 0.23% Pb in PSCRAB024 from 17m to EOH and 1m @ 0.34% Pb in PSCRAB027 from 43m to EOH, as well as 5m @ 0.15% Cu, 0.29% Pb, 0.18% Zn from 27m in PSCRAB008 including 2m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.55% Pb, 0.43% Zn from 29m.

Further drilling at Sandy Creek is planned.

Wirlong and Red Shaft

At Red Shaft, where previous rock chipping has returned significant Cu, Au, Ag and As values, RAB drilling extended the geochemical coverage beneath zones of shallow cover with a total 40 drill holes. Portable XRF analysis of the drill chips have returned highly elevated values, and gold assays have been equally encouraging:

- 11m @ 0.19% Pb from 4m in RSRAB013, including 3m @ 0.26% Pb from 9m and 1m @ 0.32% Pb from 13m
- 7m @ 0.13% Pb, 0.09% Cu from 16m in RSRAB020, including 1m @ 0.52% Pb, 0.09% Cu from 16m
- 27m @ 0.12% Pb from 6m in RSRAB026, including 3m @ 0.24% Pb from 6m and 2m @ 0.39% Pb from 21m
- 19m @ 0.20% Pb from 1m in RSRAB032, including 3m @ 0.20% Pb from 1m, 2m @ 0.39% Pb from 6m and 1m @ 0.39% Pb from 11m
- 21m @ 0.10% Pb from 28m in RSRAB034, including 3m @ 0.20% Pb from 35m and 2m @ 0.15% Pb from 39m
- 29m @ 0.37% Pb, 0.11% Cu from 1m in RSRAB035, including 3m @ 0.68% Pb, 0.11% Cu from 2m, 3m @ 0.59% Pb, 0.12% Cu from 10m, 2m @ 0.72% Pb, 0.15% Cu from 14m and 3m @ 0.55% Pb, 0.18% Cu from 18m
- 2m @ 0.54% Pb from 8m in RSRAB037

- 6m @ 0.2 g/t Au from 6m and 5m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 30m in RSRAB026
- 2m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 54m in RSRAB034
- 24m @ 0.63 g/t Au from 0m in RSRAB035 including 6m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 12m

The surface anomalies were also tested by RC hole RSRC001, drilled to a maximum depth of 189m. Whilst no significant results were returned, preliminary analysis of the portable XRF data from the RAB drill chips show the eastern Cu-Au-Pb anomalous zone at Red Shaft to be dipping approximately 60 degrees to the west; in this case, the westerly dipping drill hole RSRC001 appears to have run near parallel to mineralisation. Subsequent drilling will dip towards the east to best hit potential mineralisation at Red Shaft.

RAB drilling at Wirlong, where portable XRF and rock chip sampling have identified significant lead anomalies, had similarly encouraging results. Geochemical sampling of all the drill chips has yet to be completed, however results so far include:

- 9m @ 0.41% Pb, 0.19% Zn from 35m in WLRAB003 including 2m @ 1.05% Pb, 0.23% Zn from 39m
- 10m @ 0.39% Pb, 0.10% Zn from 17m in WLRAB008 including 4m @ 0.55% Pb, 0.17% Zn from 21m
- 4m @ 0.27% Pb, 0.12% Zn from 23m in WLRAB009

- 9m @ 0.29% Pb from 17m in WLRAB015 including 3m @ 0.44% Pb from 23m
- 14m @ 0.26% Pb from 10m in WLRAB016

Also during the quarter, an IP survey was also completed over the Wirlong prospect area, defining a 1.1km long by 200m wide strong chargeable anomaly. This chargeable anomaly lies proximal to strong buried magnetic anomalies and beneath surface geochemical anomalies. RC and diamond drilling is soon to commence to target the anomalies between 150-300m below surface.

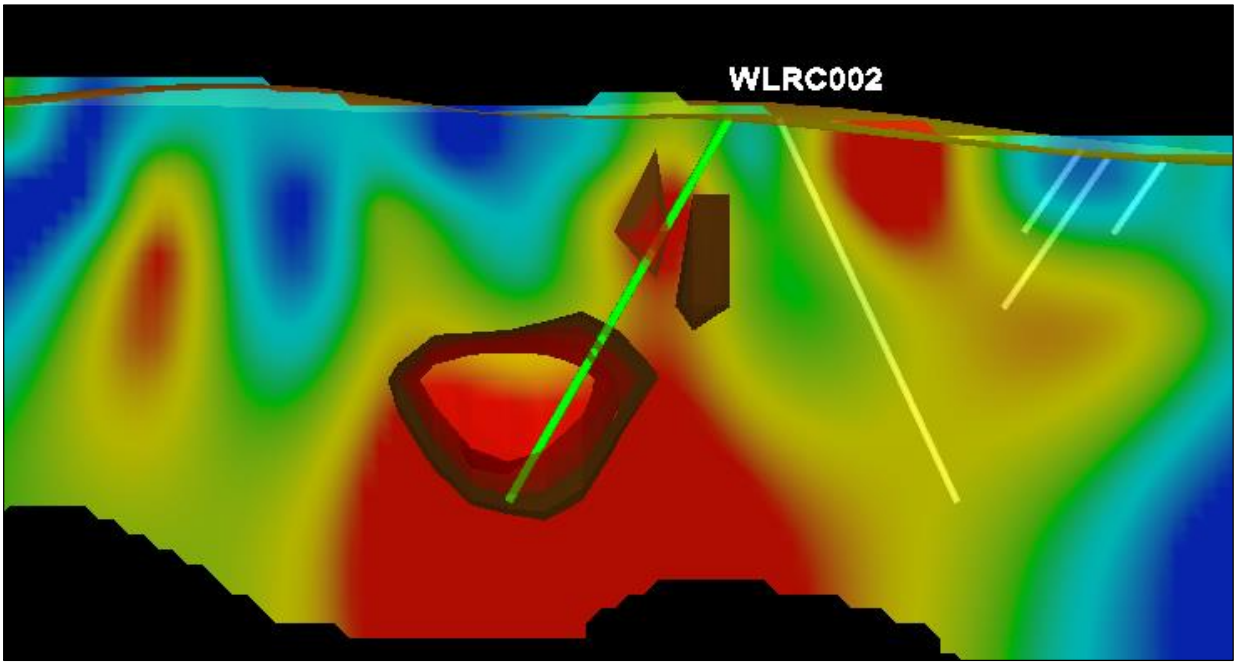

Figure 4: Wirlong IP Chargeability Section 6445900N showing proposed drillhole WLRC002 (green – 300m total depth); (outer brown shell represents 28 mV/V)

Burthong
At the Burthong prospect, strong coherent Pb, Zn, Cu and As soil anomalies have previously been defined by portable XRF sampling, with additional rock chip samples returning up to 50ppm Ag. To test for chargeable bodies, an IP survey was completed this quarter, delineating a coincident low order chargeable/low resistivity anomaly 50-150m west of the As anomalous zone. RAB drilling is planned as follow-up in the March quarter.

Apollo Hill Project: Gold; Northeastern Goldfields WA (PEX 100%).
Targets: Archaean gold deposits.

Exploration activities at the Apollo Hill Project have targeted potential mineralisation away from the main resource zone. An 81-hole aircore (AC) drilling program was completed for a total 2,000m at two prospects; along strike from the main Apollo Hill deposits and also at the new 'Stockdale' prospect. The majority of holes were very shallow owing to difficulties in ground penetration, with the maximum hole depth at 63m. At the Apollo Hill area, four traverses of AC holes were drilled to test for a northern extension of the Ra Zone, whilst 7 AC holes were completed within M39/1198 to test for mineralisation to the south-east of the main Apollo Hill resource.

Encouragingly, the northern-most line of holes from the Ra Zone returned significant results, potentially extending mineralisation from the Ra Zone further to the north-west. These holes are amongst the deepest from the program and mineralisation occurs towards the ends of holes, indicating that any significant mineralisation present at depth is likely to have been missed by the shallow drilling. Results

include 5m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 30m in PAAC01, 11m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 35m to EOH in PAAC02 including 3m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 43m, 9m @ 0.25 g/t Au from 25m to EOH in PAAC003 including 5m @ 0.37 g/t Au, and 10m @ 0.21 g/t Au from 20m to EOH in PAAC04 including 5m @ 0.35 g/t Au from 20m. All results reported are from 5m composite samples, or lesser when the EOH occurred on a metre depth individable by the composite width. Resampling of anomalous results will be completed this quarter.

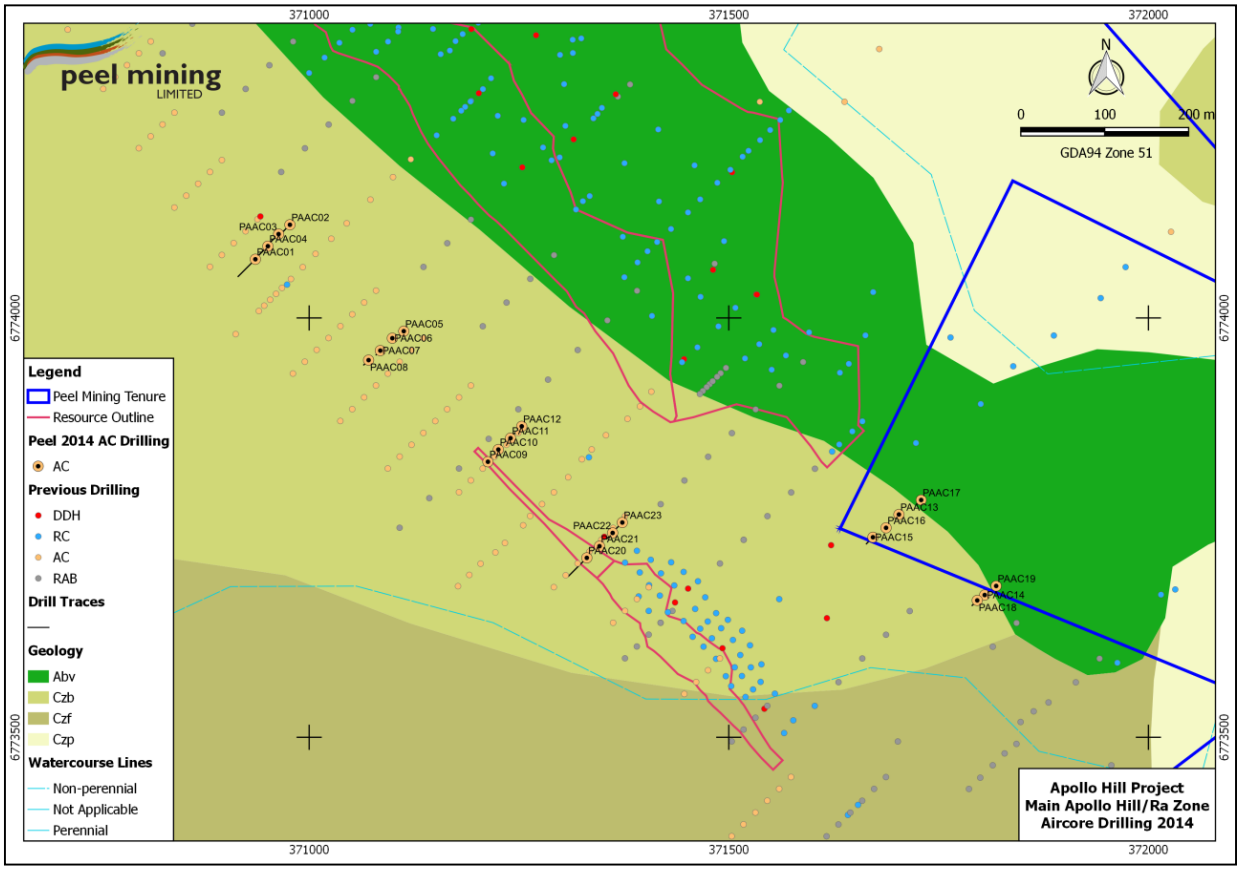

Figure 5: Apollo Hill/Ra Zone AC Drill Plan

Approximately 15km south-east of the Apollo Hill resource, lies the Stockdale prospect (located on E31/1039), where Peel has an exclusive option for a period of up to 3 years, to purchase the tenement for total consideration of $250,000 and a royalty. Limited historic exploration has been conducted in the area, however recent prospecting activities by the grantor of the option has shown the potential for primary gold mineralisation, and a total 58 AC holes were completed. As at the Apollo Hill main zone, anomalous values were returned despite the termination of all holes at shallow depths. Significant results include 5m @ 0.26 g/t Au from 30m in PSAC008 and 5m @ 0.55 g/t Au from 40m in PSAC024. All results reported are from 5m composite samples, or lesser when the EOH occurred on a metre depth individable by the composite width. Resampling of anomalous results will be completed this quarter.

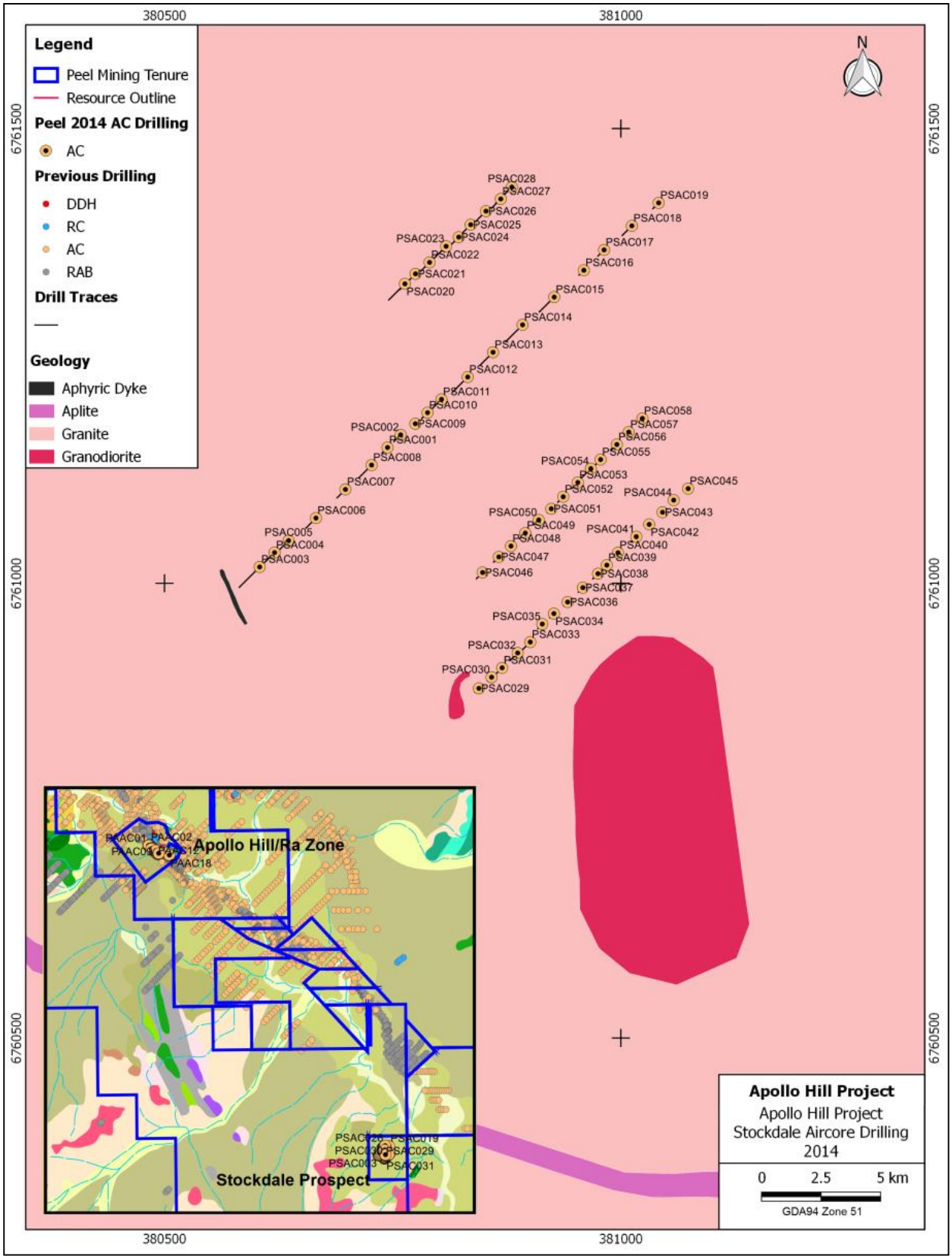

Figure 6: Stockdale Prospect AC Drill Plan

Attunga Project: Gold, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Copper; Northeastern NSW (PEX 100%)
Targets: Intrusive-Related Gold System and/or Orogenic gold mineralisation; skarn type tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation and skarn-type precious/base metals mineralisation

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Ruby Silver Project: Silver, Gold; Northeastern NSW (PEX 100%).
Targets: Silver mineralisation associated with fracture-fill quartz-carbonate veining.

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Corporate

No corporate activity was completed during the quarter.

For further information, please contact Managing Director Rob Tyson on mobile (08) 9382 3955.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Tyson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyson 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 2004 Edition of the '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 his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin 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.*	• Diamond, reverse circulation (RC) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Diamond core was cut and sampled at 1m intervals. RC and RAB 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 RC and RAB drill chips using an Olympus Delta Innov-X portable XRF tool. The portable XRF was calibrated against standards after every 30 readings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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 drilling programs 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 to date have generally been high. 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 and RAB drill holes in the current program were geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Drill core was cut with a core saw and half core taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	• 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 re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks. • Early stage exploration sees composite sampling completed for Au only analysis, with samples hand speared using a half round piece of pipe with samples collected as 6m composites. Resampling is undertaken using split samples which are stored with the bulk samples at the time of drilling. • 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 (Orange) was used for Au analysis work carried out on the 1m drill chip samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Mundoe, Sandy Creek, Wirlong and Red Shaft:
		  ○ PUL-23 (Sample preparation code)
		  ○ Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Finish
		• Assaying of soil samples in the field was by portable XRF instrument Olympus Delta Innov-X Analyser. Reading time was 20 seconds per filter with a total 3 filters 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 drillholes and /or samples. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 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 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. • 6m sample compositing has been applied to RC drilling at Red Shaft and Mundoe for gold assay, and to RAB drilling at Sandy Creek, Red Shaft and Wirlong.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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 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 following tenements of the Cobar Superbasin Project reported on in the December 2014 quarter are subject to a Farm-in agreement with Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation (JOGMEC): ○ EL8307 "Sandy Creek" ○ EL7976 "Mundoe" ○ EL8115 "Burthong" • 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 was completed in the area by former tenement holders 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The 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.
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:*	• All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	• 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 60% of the downhole 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.*	• 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).*	• Future work at Mallee Bull will include geophysical surveying and diamond drilling to further define the extent of mineralization at the prospect. Drilling will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	continue with the aim of defining a JORC code complaint resource. Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be used to identify potential conductive sources that may be related to mineralization. • Future work within the Cobar Superbasin tenements will involve geophysical surveying and RC/diamond drilling to target existing anomalies.

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Apollo Hill

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.*	• Air Core (AC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying • AC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals.
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).*	• Air core (AC) drilling was completed in the December quarter. AC drilling was performed by a 750 CFM R/A 150 Rig with cyclone recovery. • A blade bit was used for all drilling. • All holes were drilled to blade refusal, or fresh rock.
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.*	• AC 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. • 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 to date have generally been high. Insufficient data is available at

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 rock chip samples are geologically logged. 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 AC samples records lithology, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. • All AC drill holes in the program were geologically logged in full.
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.*	• The AC drill rig was equipped with an in-built cyclone which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg • The majority of samples were dry. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic 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 standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• ALS Laboratory (Perth) was used for Au analysis work carried out on the 5m composite samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Apollo Hill ○ PUL-23 (Sample preparation code) ○ Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. 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.*	• All geological logging and sampling information is completed in spreadsheets, which are then transferred to a database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. • Grid system used is MGA94 (Zone 51).
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 spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and historic drilling. • 5m sample compositing has been applied to AC drilling.
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 Apollo Hill

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 100% Peel owned Apollo Hill project is located 60km southeast of Leonora WA, within a package of Exploration and Prospecting Licences (see Tenement Information Table) and Mining Lease M39/296 • The Stockdale prospect is located on E31/1039, held by Diana and Lindsay Stockdale, and is contiguous to Peel's package of Exploration and Prospecting Licences.

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.*	• The main Apollo Hill deposit was discovered in 1986 by Fimiston Mining Ltd during a drill program aimed at finding the source of abundant eluvial gold at the base of a prominent hill in the area. Active drilling by Fimiston, Battle Mountain (Australia) Ltd, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd and Hampton Hill Mining NL since then has outlined extensive gold mineralisation and alteration over a 1km strike length. • Historic exploration over the Stockdale prospect area has been minimal. Recent prospecting activities have been conducted by Lindsay and Diana Stockdale has indicated the potential for primary gold mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project is located in the Archean aged Norseman-Wiluna Belt, Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The deposit occurs in a mineralised structure associated with the 1km wide Apollo Shear Zone, a component of the Keith-Kilkenny Fault system. Strongly deformed felsic volcanoclastic rocks lie to the west of the Apollo shear, with relatively undeformed pillow basalt and dolerite to the east. Zones of mylonitisation, shearing, brecciation and fracturing caused by the shear is present along the contact, and resulting open space structures are favourable for trapping ore fluids and forming ore deposits. Multiple gold mineralisation events are interpreted to have occurred at Apollo Hill during a complex deformational history. Gold mineralisation is accompanied by quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration associated with a mafic-felsic contact.

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 60% of the down-hole 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.*	• 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.*	• Future work at Apollo Hill will include surface geochemical sampling and re-sampling of significant intervals from the 2014 AC drill program.

TENEMENT INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY LISTING RULE 5.3.3
Granted tenements

TENEMENT	PROJECT	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	CHANGE IN QUARTER
E31/0800	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E39/1198	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E39/1236	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P31/1797	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4586	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4587	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4588	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4589	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4590	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4591	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4592	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4677	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4678	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4679	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4789	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E40/0296	27 Well	Leonora, WA	100%	
E40/0303	Bulyairdie	Leonora, WA	100%	
M39/0296	Isis	Leonora, WA	100%	
E40/0337	The Gap	Leonora, WA	100%	Granted
EL6884	Attunga	Attunga,NSW	100%	Relinquished
EL7633	Attunga Garnet	Attunga,NSW	100%	Relinquished
EL8326	Attunga	Attunga,NSW	100%	Granted
ML1361	Mayday	Cobar,NSW	50%	
EL7461	Gilgunnia	Cobar,NSW	50%	
EL7711	Ruby Silver	Armidale,NSW	100%	
EL7519	Gilgunnia South	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL7976	Mundoe	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8070	Tara	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8071	Manuka	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8105	Mirrabooka	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8112	Yackerboon	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8113	Iris Vale	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8125	Hillview Nth	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8126	Norma Vale	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8201	Mundoe North	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8114	Yara	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8115	Burthong	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL8117	Illewong	Cobar,NSW	100%	
EL7403	Sandy Creek	Cobar,NSW	100%	Relinquished
EL8307	Sandy Creek	Cobar, NSW	100%	Granted
EL8216	Orana	Ivanhoe,NSW	100%	
EL8217	Rose Hill	Ivanhoe,NSW	100%	Relinquished
EL8247	Gulf Creek	Barraba,NSW	100%	Granted
EL8314	Glenwood	Cobar, NSW	100%	Granted
EL8336	Brambah	Cobar, NSW	100%	Granted

Tenements under application

TENEMENT	PROJECT	LOCATION	STATUS
E31/1063	Apollo Hill South	Leonora, WA	Under application
E31/1075	Yerilla	Leonora, WA	Under application
E31/1076	Mt Remarkable	Leonora, WA	Under application
M31/486	Apollo Hill ML	Leonora, WA	Under application
E31/1087	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2068	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2069	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2070	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2071	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2072	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
P31/2073	Rise Again	Leonora, WA	Under application
ELA5089	Pine Ridge	Cobar, NSW	Under application