ASX RELEASE **30 April 2015**

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT END 31 MARCH 2015

QUARTERLY PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS	
Copper Produced	
31 Mar 2015	365 t
31 Dec 2014	407 t
30 Sept 2014	709 t
30 Jun 2014	1,111 t
Gold Produced	
31 Mar 2015	844 oz
31 Dec 2014	1,053 oz
30 Sept 2014	768 oz
30 Jun 2014	1,410 oz
Silver Produced	
31 Mar 2015	17,289 oz
31 Dec 2014	17,970 oz
30 Sept 2014	24,822 oz
30 Jun 2014	48,716 oz
Lead Produced	
31 Mar 2015	436 t
31 Dec 2014	372 t
30 Sept 2014	326 t
30 Jun 2014	729 t
Zinc Produced	
31 Mar 2015	289 t
31 Dec 2014	66 t
Total C1 Cu Cash Costs (After metal credits)	
31 Mar 2015	$5.27/lb
31 Dec 2014	$4.37/lb
30 Sept 2014	$2.60/lb
30 Jun 2014	$1.65/lb

LISTED SECURITIES	
As at 31 Mar 2015	
Ordinary Shares	495,765,509
Convertible Notes	28,954,516

KEY POINTS

Funding Secured

- KBL signed a Metal Purchase Agreement ("MPA") with US-based Quintana Minerals Corporation - securing USD 23 million and allowing KBL to repay the RIKID loan and invest significant funds in capital expenditure in the development of the Company's flagship Mineral Hill Mine.

Mineral Hill Cu-Au-Ag-Pb-Zn Mine, New South Wales

- Post quarter end, Westech International was mandated on an EPCM basis for the installation of the CIL gold circuit. All major equipment has been ordered and earthworks have begun. Westech were engaged on the basis of completing the CIL gold circuit by 31 October 2015
- Underground development has been rapidly accelerated following signing of Quintana funding agreement
- The process plant will be configured to continuous operations in April to maximise throughputs and production, while further driving the unit costs down.
- A/B lode currently being drilled on 80 level and a second drill rig being deployed in May to drill Red Terror deposit
- Process plant upgrades are in progress, including;
    - Lead circuit upgrade to improve recovery and quality of concentrate. Equipment has been purchased and will be installed and operational during May 2015.
    - Zinc circuit installation to expand the floatation to three independent metal streams. A thickener has been purchased and is being refurbished and negotiations for flotation cells are progressing. Completion is expected by mid-July 2015
- Planning has commenced for an early start to open cut production from the Pearse high grade gold/silver deposit that will deliver a saleable gold/silver concentrate prior to completion of the CIL plant in October.

Sorby Hills Pb-Ag Project, Western Australia

- KBL have been in discussions with our joint venture partner Yuguang on commencement of the Bankable Feasibility Study

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S OVERVIEW

During the March quarter, significant progress was made, both corporately and operationally, on the plan announced to shareholders on 4 August 2014 (the 'Plan'). The issues detailed in the Plan regarding the Company's capital structure have now been completed, development of the CIL plant is progressing and all major equipment and items ordered. Underground production is progressing on schedule, with funds having been allocated to allow for accelerated mine development.

Significantly, a strategic USD 23 million MPA was signed with Quintana Minerals Corporation, and three highly qualified Quintana nominees have joined the KBL Board. The funds will be deployed by Quintana on the achievement of Milestones in line with the scheduled capital development and expenditure. We have received the first tranche and we expect the second tranche by the end of April 2015.

Furthermore, the MPA has made significant funds available for capital expenditure allowing the Company to accelerate our underground development and maximise cash flow from underground mining. Capital expenditure will be allocated to development of the G lode, the upper part of the A lode and deepening the southern ore zone decline.

As announced on 17 April 2015, Westech International (HK) Limited has been retained as the EPCM contract manager for the CIL Plant. The project is progressing ahead of the scheduled delivery date of 31 October 2015. Importantly, mine planning for the development of the Pearse open cut is being accelerated and optimised. The Pearse open cut will deliver average gold grades of 6.9[1] g/t with low mining costs associated with the open cut.

The Supreme Court of NSW made interlocutory orders on 10 March 2015 requiring RIKID to release its security over KBL's assets upon repayment of the AUD 12.6 million loan to RIKID. The loan was repaid and security released on 16 March 2015. The security release was conditional on KBL paying AUD 3.2 million into its solicitors controlled monies account as security for interest and expenses claimed by RIKID in the proceedings commenced by KBL in 2014 seeking certain declarations regarding the default notices and interest claimed by RIKID.

On 9 April 2015 the NSW Supreme Court concluded the hearing the dispute between KBL and RIKID and judgement is reserved. KBL and Kidman Resources Limited and its subsidiary Kidman Mining Pty Ltd have discontinued all proceedings between them on the basis that the parties will bear their own costs except that Kidman is to pay KBL's costs in relation to proceedings brought by KBL to enforce an earlier settlement agreement.

The past two quarters have been difficult operationally as finance has not been available to undertake planned development programs. Consequently, grade and recovery has been lower than anticipated and waste and dilution high.

However as a result of the MPA with Quintana, KBL is now in a position to strengthen mining operations at Mineral Hill which we anticipate will be reflected through more robust production results in coming months. KBL opened the 40 and 20 levels which will lead to the higher tonnage production and grade. Results from production from these areas will filter through in late April 2015. The increased levels of planned production has required us to move back to 24/7 operation, allowing increased throughout and overall lower unit cost per tonne.

In addition to an accelerated development program and purchase of required equipment, the Company has also strengthened its management team and implemented strategies to achieve greater on site performance from staff.

KBL management met with Yuguang management in China following the end of the quarter and are in active discussion regarding the development of the Sorby Hills project. The next phase of work at Sorby finalising the mining permits following on from the environmental permit granted last year and completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study.

[1] Reserve released 20 October 2011.

MINERAL HILL MINE, NEW SOUTH WALES (KBL 100%)

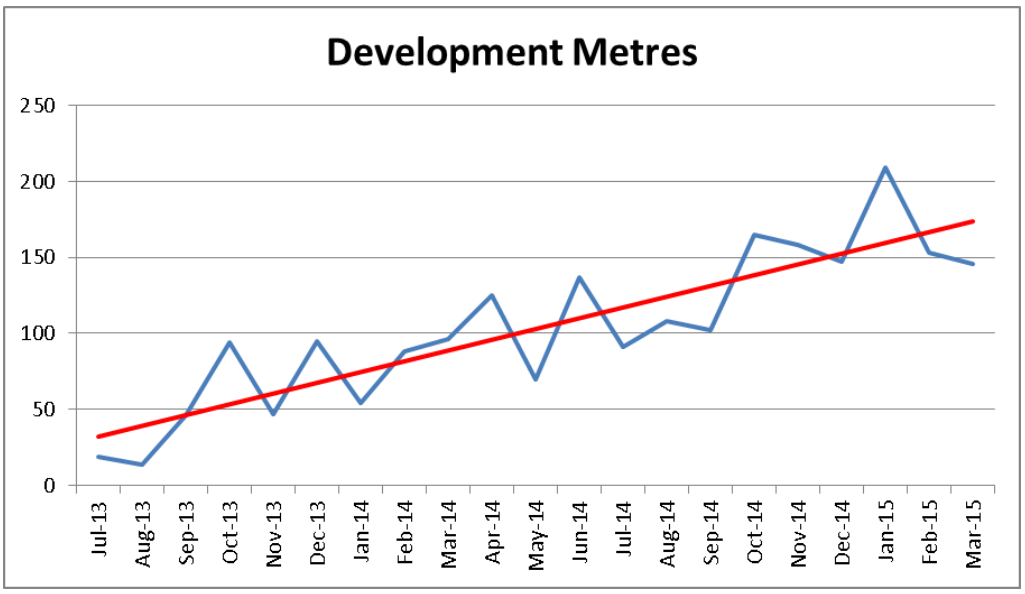
Mill and Mine Performance

Mineral Hill Performance						
	Quarter	Mar-15	Dec-14	Sep-14	Jun-14	Mar-14
Ore Mined	t	59,460	61,569	56,550	54,415	64,501
Development metres	m	508	470	301	332	238
Ore Treated (Cu/Pb/Au)	t	42,636	53,102	55,346	66,526	51,382
Cu Grade	%	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.4
Recovery	%	87.8	80.1	85.0	83.2	80.9
Au Grade	g/t	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9
Recovery (by weight)	%	63.1	56.3	58.9	54.5	56.5
Ag Grade	g/t	8.6	14.8	20.0	35.0	22.3
Recovery (by weight)	%	65.7	56.7	68.5	65.0	51.8
Pb Grade	%	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.0
Recovery	%	29.0	47.6	52.8	50.9	41.0
Ore Treated (Pb/Zn)	t	18,778	6,168	-	-	-
Pb Grade	%	2.3	3.4	-	-	-
Recovery	%	82.4	83.0	-	-	-
Zn Grade	%	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Recovery	%	66.6	50.0	-	-	-
Au Grade	g/t	0.5	0.6	-	-	-
Recovery (by weight)	%	55.9	55.0	-	-	-
Ag Grade	g/t	20.8	24.0	-	-	-
Recovery (by weight)	%	76.9	65.0	-	-	-
Cu Concentrate Production	DMT	1,336	1,478	2,559	3,957	2,176
Cu Grade	%	25.5	27.6	27.7	28.1	26.2
Au Grade	g/t	14.1	17.2	8.1	9.7	13.8
Ag Grade	g/t	136	212	201	230	264
Pb Concentrate Production	DMT	1,049	923	773	1,498	473
Pb Grade	%	41.5	40.3	42.1	43.5	45.6
Au Grade	g/t	7.1	7.9	4.0	3.3	2.2
Ag Grade	g/t	310	257	332	358	382
Zn Concentrate Production	DMT	552	177			
Zn Grade	%	52.3	37.3			
Ag Grade	g/t	56	54			
Contained Metal						
Cu	t	365	407	709	1,111	570
Pb	t	436	372	326	729	216
Zn	t	289	66			
Au	Oz	844	1,053	768	1,410	966
Ag	Oz	17,289	17,970	24,822	48,716	18,480

Table 1: *Mineral Hill – Detailed Mine and Mill Performance*

During the quarter mining operations continued to focus on development to ensure the budgeted ore and production plans for 2015 are achieved (see Graph 1). Results for the March quarter clearly demonstrate the ore supply change from a historically predominant copper/gold production focus to now - a 50/50 split between copper/gold and lead /zinc ore supply and production.

Current and future mining plans realise ore from the SOZ A, B, C and D lodes through to the commencement of the open cut Pearse deposit in the second half of 2015. At which point, both open cut and underground ore is then expected to be campaigned through the process plant to produce separate copper, lead, zinc and gold concentrates as well as gold bullion.



Graph 1: Increase in development to open up stoping areas for 2015 production

Mineral Hill Mine development included:

1. Advancement of the main SOZ decline to below 20 level, along with ore level development – to allow access and stoping of high grade copper – gold ore that are the depth extensions of the B and C lodes. Stoping is planned for the February 2015.
2. Access and ore level development into the A lode on 40 level – to allow access to high grade lead – zinc ore. Three stopes on A lode are currently being mined.
3. Drilling platforms on the 80, 40 and 20 levels for additional exploration works. Drilling has commenced on the 80 level.

Ore production was extracted from the copper-gold (Cu-Au), the polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au) and lead-zinc (Pb-Zn) zones within the SOZ Lodes.

Mining operations in SOZ specifically accessed ore from the A, B and C Lodes. All production ore was consistently sourced from the 40 and 20 levels within the SOZ polymetallic Lodes. Ore grades were below expectations for both base and precious metals.

Concentrate production for copper, lead and zinc, continued from the sequential flotation process on a campaign basis. This process has continued to give the site the flexibility to process both the copper-gold and polymetallic zones within the SOZ and Mineral Hill deposits.

Works are now well advanced to modify the process plant to allow for copper, lead and zinc concentrates to be sequentially produced without the need for any particular product stoppages. Final modifications are expected to be completed in the first half of 2015.

In parallel, works on the CIL plant have commenced with the removal of the old concrete footings which will allow for the new civils to commence in April/May. Westech International have been engaged for the construction implementation.

Removal of existing concrete footings for the new CIL plant

The quarterly production reflected the position of the mine with regards to access development works, the plant modifications and in line with the particular zone of the ore body being mined. Copper concentrate production was 1,336DMT, while a further 1,049DMT of lead concentrate and 552DMT of zinc concentrate were realised. Adding to this was significant gold (844 ounces) and silver (17,289 ounces) credits.

During the quarter, process plant throughputs have continued to be pushed at 42-44 tonnes per hour. Recoveries have also been maximised depending on the ore being fed. Metal outputs for the quarter were above last quarter for lead and zinc, while silver remained steady (lead +17%, Zinc +337%, Silver -3.7%). Copper and gold were down. (Copper -10%, Gold -20%). To further improve the throughputs and to match the ramping up in mined tonnages to 28kt per month, the plant operations moved to a continuous basis during April. This key change is expected to result in a significant reduction in site unit costs.

For 2015, the planned immediate mine schedule for 2015 continues to extract stopes from the SOZ B, D and C South Lodes between 40 and 20RL, along with lead and zinc ore from the SOZ A lodes. The mine plan for SOZ is expected to supply up to 28kt of ore feed to the processing plant on a monthly basis. To add greater flexibility to the ore supply locations at Mineral Hill, planning is currently underway on an accelerated mining scenario for the commencement of operations in the well known and rich gold/silver Pearse deposit. The Pearse deposit is planned to supply gold/silver ore over an 18 month period.

Mineral Hill Exploration

Overview

During the quarter, KBL completed an extensive planning phase of the underground and surface drilling campaigns required to secure near-term ore sources in the lead up to commissioning of the CIL plant, and future ore supply at Mineral Hill.

Several deposits were judged to have potential to provide further resources that may be brought into production in the short to medium term — they include the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ), Red Terror and Jacks Hut. The work involved the generation of exploration targets (see below) that at this stage are conceptual in nature and further drilling and modelling is required to assess whether a Mineral Resource can be estimated.

Drilling has commenced at the SOZ with initial assay results expected in April. Underground drilling at Red Terror and surface drilling at Jacks Hut expected to commence during May.

Southern Ore Zone

Mining has continued at A Lode and C Lode North and underground development in March has added additional context to the B Lode Footwall polymetallic breccia mineralisation intersected in drilling late in 2014 and first released in this report.

The best new results to date from B Lode footwall include:

- **10.4m** @ **1.2% Cu**,**1.7% Pb**, **3.2% Zn**, **41.2g/t Ag** & **0.3g/t Au** *including* 4.8m@ 0.4% Cu,1.4% Pb, 4.4% Zn, 47.0g/t Ag & 0.5g/t Au *and* 4.7m @ 2.3% Cu, 2.3% Pb, 2.3% Zn, 41.9g/t Ag & 0.2g/t Au (KUSOZ081)
- **4.6m** @ **1.5% Cu**, **1.6% Pb**, **2.5% Zn**, **27g/t Ag** & **1.1g/t Au** (KUSOZ083)
- **4m** @ **0.6% Cu**, **2.3% Pb**, **3.9% Zn**, **34g/t Ag** & **0.8g/t Au** (KUSOZ080)

The remainder of significant intersections from B Lode footwall and A Lode are presented in Table 2.

During the March quarter, B Lode Footwall ('AB Zone'; Figure 1 and Figure 2) emerged as an additional potential source of Cu–Pb–Zn ore. This mineralisation is breccia hosted and varies between copper-rich and polymetallic (Cu–Pb–Zn) and occurs in an area of little previous drilling, only 25m to the east of the historical B Lode stopes and development. Drilling has commenced to test the strike length and height of the breccia zone, and selected holes will be extended to infill the existing drill pattern at A Lode between 1080 and 1100RL.

After completion of the B Lode footwall program, drilling is expected to progress to southern A Lode and testing depth extensions to G Lode below the current level of the SOZ decline.

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Lode	Estimated True Thickness
KUSOZ080	1	0.2	1.6	5.3	39	0.1	29		0.8
	4	0.6	2.3	3.9	34	0.8	32	B Lode FW	3.1
includes	*1.9*	*0.6*	*4.2*	*7.4*	*54*	*0.7*	*32*	B Lode FW	
	2	1.0	0.9	1.1	16	0.1	37		1.6
	1.1	0.3	4.7	0.6	21	0.4	65.9		0.9
	1	1.1	2.5	1.3	23	1.7	69.7		0.8
	1.2	0.0	1.5	3.4	39	0.1	87.8		
KUSOZ081	10.4	1.2	1.7	3.2	41.2	0.3	33.2	B Lode FW	6.5
Including	*4.8*	*0.4*	*1.4*	*4.4*	*47.0*	*0.5*	*33.2*		
and	*4.7*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*41.9*	*0.2*	*38.9*		
	15.5	0.4	5.4	3.9	35.8	0.6	82.5	A Lode	7.5
Including	*7*	*0.4*	*6.6*	*5.0*	*46.9*	*0.7*	*91*		
KUSOZ082	2	0.3	1.5	5.6	33	0.3	36	B Lode FW	1.1
	2	1.6	0.9	1.0	24	0.2	42	B Lode FW	1.1
	1	0.5	3.7	0.5	29	0.1	53		0.5
	3.5	0.6	2.3	2.8	11	0.0	61	A Lode	1.9
	13	0.4	2.7	2.0	25	1.0	73	A Lode	6.4
includes	*2*	*1.0*	*3.3*	*5.3*	*43*	*3.6*	*78*		
and	*3*	*0.6*	*5.2*	*1.3*	*34*	*0.4*	*83*		
	1	0.3	2.8	1.8	20	0.3	89		0.5
	1.3	0.3	2.0	3.4	20	0.3	93.7		0.6
KUSOZ083	1.4	0.3	1.6	4.0	27	0.2	25.4	B Lode FW	1.2
	4.6	1.5	1.6	2.5	27	1.1	28	B Lode FW	4.0
	1	0.8	1.5	0.5	22	0.1	42		0.9

Table 2. Significant intersections from recent underground drilling at B Lode footwall ('AB Zone') and A Lode

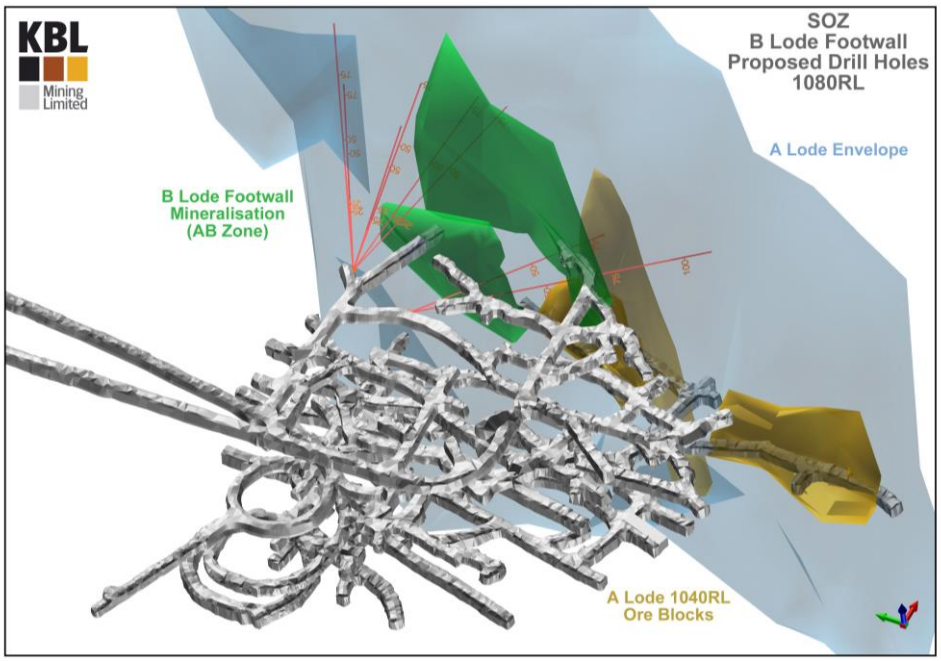


Figure 1. Proposed drill holes to test B Lode footwall ('AB Zone') and A Lode between 1080 and 1120 RL

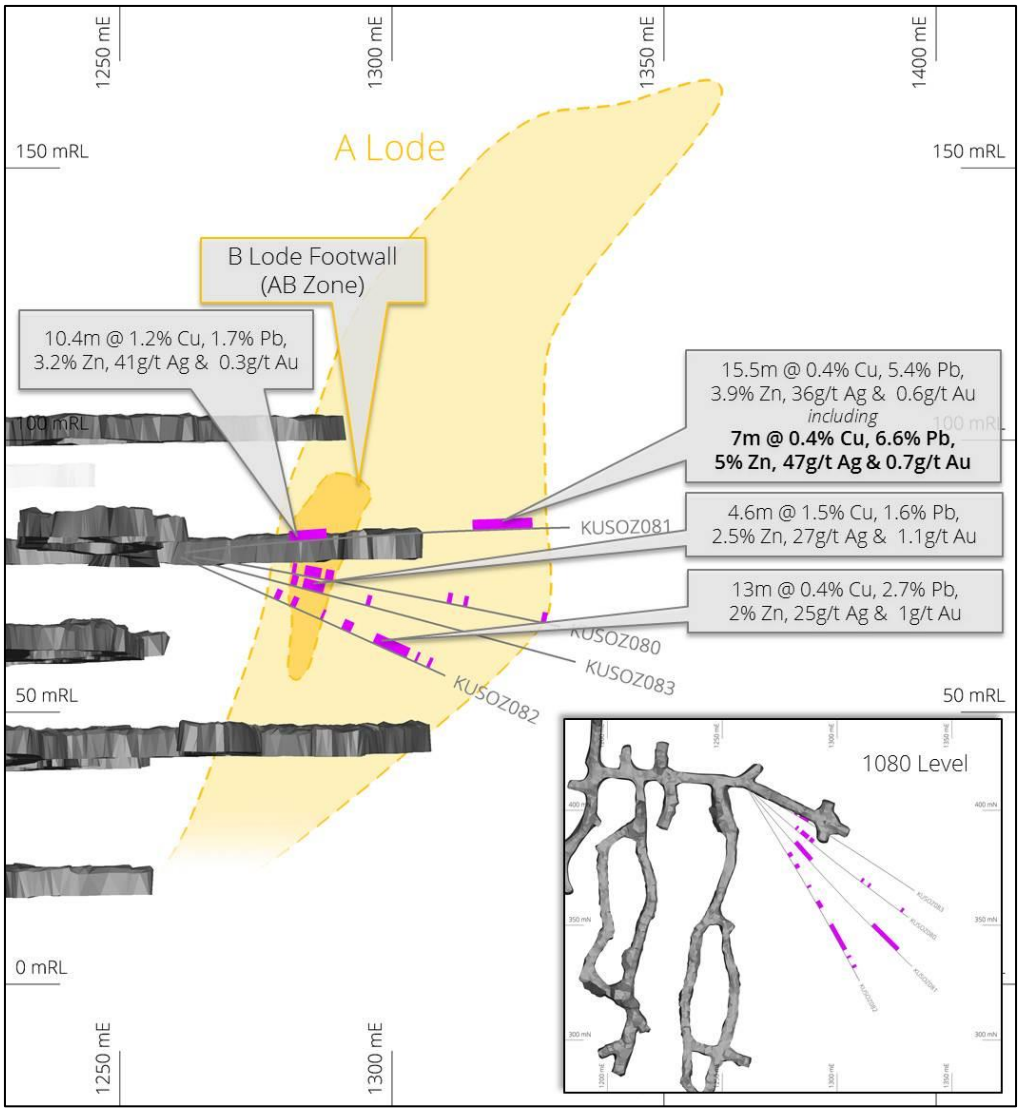


Figure 2. Drill holes at B Lode footwall ('AB Zone') and A Lode with results released in this report

Red Terror Drill Program

The Red Terror Cu–Au deposit at Mineral Hill was discovered and mined on two underground levels by KBL during 2012 and 2013. The deposit remains open at depth — there are few drill holes that effectively test the Southwest Lode below the lowest historical extraction level at 1160RL.

The Southwest Lode comprises stacked chalcopyrite-rich veins up to 5m thick, between 1160RL and 1205RL. The veining appeared to shallow in dip and thin at the base of the 1160RL level but was not cut off by any recognised fault or structure. The mineralisation style changes in character to the north into a zone of banded quartz veins with elevated gold grades.

A conceptual exploration target of 175–225kt @ 1.7–2% Cu & 0.5–1g/t Au based on the assumption that the vein orientation steepens again at depth with the renewal of chalcopyrite veining. It should be noted that the above conceptual target overlaps in part with the published remaining Red Terror Mineral Resource which was extrapolated to depth from drilling at higher levels. Further historical drill results relevant to the Exploration Target are presented in the Appendix.

Drilling of five HQ diameter core scoping holes (Figure 3) is expected to commence in May with further drilling to be designed if positive results are received.

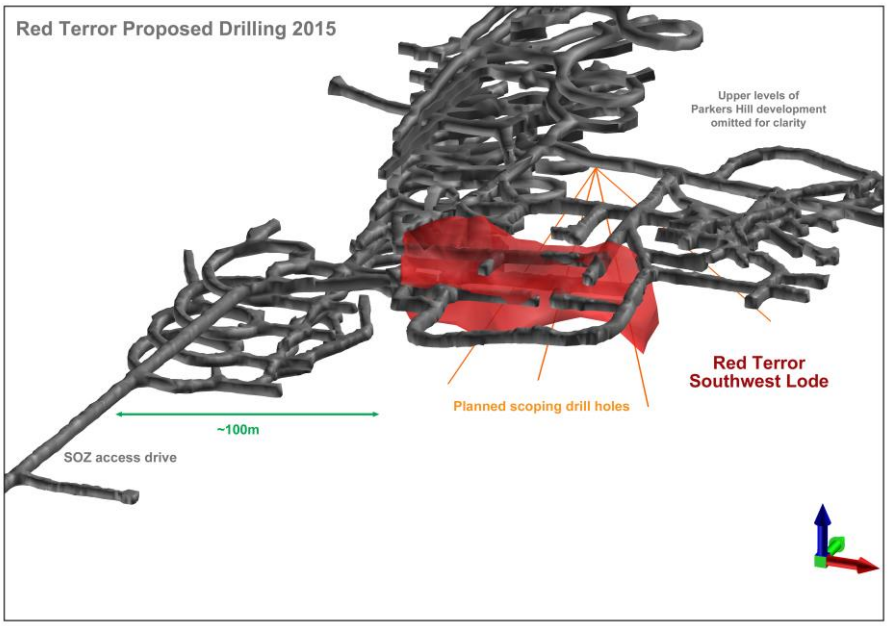


Figure 3. Designs of proposed scoping drill holes to test the Southwest Lode at Red Terror

Jacks Hut

The Jacks Hut Deposit has emerged as a priority target after a review of near-surface sulfide and oxide Cu–Au prospects located on the current Mineral Hill mining leases. A review of historical drill results, and preliminary block model, suggests a conceptual sulfide exploration target of 380-500kt @ 1.2–1.3% Cu & 0.20–0.25g/t Au and planning has continued in preparation for surface RC drilling at the Jacks Hut Cu–Au Prospect to infill in the vicinity of the best historical drilling intercepts.

The target zone occurs predominantly in the hanging wall of the Jacks Hut deposit and thus is intersected by a significant amount of previous surface drilling. Jacks Hut was mined underground by Triako Resources Ltd in the mid- to late-1990s, producing 11.9kt of copper and a little over 80,000oz of gold at an average head grade of 1.8% Cu and 4.8g/t Au. Development and stoping was strongly focused on a mineralised fault zone but a halo of Cu–Au stockwork veining and breccia is interpreted to remain — this is also a feature of the Eastern Ore Zone at Mineral Hill.

SORBY HILLS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA (KBL 75%)

Project and Approvals

The Sorby Hills Project, located in the East Kimberley Region of Western Australia, is a joint venture between KBL 75% (Manager) and Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co., Limited 25% (Yuguang). Yuguang was established in 1957; listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in 2002 (exchange code: 600531), and is the biggest electrolyzed lead and silver producer in China.

The Project consists of nine shallow high grade deposits within a linear north-south mineralised trend extending over a 10 kilometre strike length. To date, the total Resource of the trend, as defined by KBL stands at **16.7 Mt at 4.5% Pb, 0.7% Zn and 52 g/t Ag**[2], which has the potential to support a multi decade operation.

In late 2013, KBL announced a maiden Ore Reserve estimate for the Sorby Hills DE deposit. The Probable Ore Reserve of **2.4 Mt @ 5% lead and 54g/t silver**[3] (applying a cut off of 2% lead), underpins the plan for an initial 10 year open cut operation, processing over 400ktpa. In conjunction with the Reserve, a new Mineral Resource estimate for DE Deposit totalled **5.8 Mt @ 3.5% lead, 0.4% zinc and 41g/t silver**[4] (applying a cut off of 1% lead). The Mineral Resource is inclusive of the Ore Reserve and consists of both Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

While the Company is focused on the Mineral Hill mine for short to medium term production the Sorby Hills project is the focus for development of new long life lead-silver production. A recent gap analysis indicated that there are no significant issues for the project to progress to a full feasibility study.

KBL expects a range of funding options will be available for its share of the development costs due to the robust project economics, the low risk of development and operating parameters, well developed infrastructure, proximity to port, and strong international demand for the off take. The development task will be assisted by the Company's operating experience and expertise already in place with the Mineral Hill operation and the support of its 25% Joint Venture partner, Yuguang with its large lead, zinc and copper smelting facilities in China.

The receipt of environmental approval for the project from the WA Minister for Environment; Heritage in April 2014 has opened the way for the completion of licensing and an accelerated development program.

CORPORATE

Litigation

- The Supreme Court of NSW made interlocutory orders on 10 March 2015 requiring RIKID to release its security over KBL's assets upon payment of the AUD12.6 million loan. The loan was repaid and security released on 16 March 2015
- The security release was conditional on KBL paying AUD 3.7 million into its solicitors controlled monies account as security for interest and expenses claimed by RIKID in the proceedings commenced by KBL in 2014 seeking certain declarations regarding the default notices interest and expenses claimed by RIKID. The Court hearing concluded on 9 April 2015 and judgment has been reserved
- KBL and Kidman Resources Limited and its subsidiary Kidman Mining Pty Ltd have discontinued all proceedings between them on the basis that the parties will bear their own costs except that Kidman is to pay KBL's costs in relation to proceedings brought by KBL to enforce an earlier settlement agreement

[2] Resource Estimate released 22 December 2011
[3] Reserve estimate released 29 November 2013
[4] Updated Resource estimate released 29 November 2013

For further information, please contact:

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About KBL Mining

KBL Mining is an Australian resource Company listed on the ASX (KBL and KBLGA) with a focus on producing precious and base metals. KBL's main assets include the Mineral Hill copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc mine near Condobolin in New South Wales and Sorby Hills lead-silver-zinc project in Western Australia. The Company has been operating the refurbished processing plant at Mineral Hill since October 2011 to produce copper concentrates, lead concentrates and zinc concentrates. Sorby Hills (KBL holds 75% with Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co. Ltd (HYG&L) holding 25%) is one of the world's largest near surface undeveloped silver-lead deposits, close to port infrastructure and a short distance from Asian markets. The project received environmental approval on 2 April 2014 and the Joint Venturers are now progressing the Project to development

More information can be found on KBL's website at www.kblmining.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves based on information compiled by Owen Thomas, BSc (Hons), who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Thomas has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Thomas consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Southern Ore Zone Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling from surface and underground is used to obtain core from which intervals ranging from approx. 0.2-1.5m in length are submitted for base metals analysis using nitric aqua regia digestion and a conventional ICP–AES methodology. A 50g charge is produced for fire assay and AAS analysis for gold. All diamond drill core drilled by KBL is sampled in intervals based on geological logging. All HQ and NQ diameter core is cut, with half core typically sent as the geochemical sample to ALS, Orange The remaining core is stored at the Mineral Hill core yard. For recent BQ and LTK48 drilling (2014-2015) full core is submitted to the laboratory with a 50:50 riffle split 6mm coarse crushed reject for each sample returned for storage at site. In the case of metallurgical testing, half core is typically sent to the testing laboratory, quarter core to ALS for assay and quarter core retained at site. **Reverse Circulation Drilling** Historically (Triako era), rock chip samples from RC drilling were first collected and assayed as four metre composites. Composite samples returning significant assay results were then resampled in1m intervals using a riffle splitter and re-assayed. Subsequently (CBH and KBL era), samples were either submitted in one metre intervals, split off the cyclone; or a portable XRF analyser was used to determine the sampling intervals. In the latter case, samples with XRF readings regarded as anomalous were submitted for assay as one metre intervals with at least two metres either side also collected as one metre samples. The remainder of samples were submitted for assay in 4m composites collected by spearing or riffle splitting. Any four metre composites returning anomalous laboratory assays were re-submitted for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		assay as one metre samples. Representative chip samples for each metre of RC drilling at Mineral Hill are collected in trays and stored at site.
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 carried out at Mineral Hill has been predominantly reverse-circulation percussion (RC) and diamond core (typically with RC precollars of varying lengths). Core diameters are mostly standard diameter HQ and NQ, with HQ3 and NQ3 (triple-tube) used during recent surface drilling. Most recently, underground drilling has used BQ diameter coring to allow greater flexibility in drill hole design. The Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) dataset contains drill holes collared between 800mE and 1400mE, and south of 775mN (local mine grid), that intersect the Mineral Hill Volcanics host rocks. Numerous holes have failed in overlying unmineralised Devonian sedimentary rocks and are not included. Historical drilling at the SOZ has seen a higher proportion of diamond core holes than is typical at Mineral Hill with 139 diamond holes, 17 RC holes, and three percussion holes in the pre-2013 historical dataset. In addition, 76 underground diamond holes and four surface diamond holes have been drilled by KBL from 2013 onwards. Diamond drilling using HQ (61.1-63.5mm) core diameter and a standard barrel configuration is most common. Current underground drilling is using BQ diameter. Core from underground drilling is not routinely orientated. Orientation has been attempted on numerous surface drill holes with mostly good results. Methods used over time have included traditional spear and marker, and modern orientation tools attached to the core barrel. The SOZ sampling dataset also includes assays from over 5800 metres of underground sampling performed by Triako from faces and walls, as well as sludge sampling from underground probe and blast percussion holes.
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*	Triple-tube core barrels are used where possible in diamond drilling to maximise sample recovery and quality. Core recovery is measured for the complete hole based on the driller's mark-up, checked during core mark-up in 1m intervals by the geologist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Drill core is measured (actual measured core recovered vs. drilled intervals) to accurately quantify sample recovery. Good core recovery is typically achieved during drilling at Mineral Hill. Where recovery is insufficient to produce a meaningful sample the interval is assigned a zero grade when reporting drilling results. Average HQ core recovery for recent drilling program is 98%. Average BQ and LTK48 core recovery to date is 98.5%. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The lowest recoveries are typically associated with fault and shear zones which may or may not be mineralised. When RC drilling, intervals of poor recovery are noted on geologists' logs but RC sample bags are not routinely weighed for quantification of sample recovery.
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.*	A qualified geoscientist logs the geology of all holes in their entirety (including geotechnical features). Drill core is geologically and routinely geotechnically logged to a level of detail considered to accurately support Mineral Resource estimation. The parameters logged include lithology with particular reference to veining, mineralogy, alteration, and grain size. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are available for some recent drill holes. Some core holes have down-hole core orientation and these holes are subject to detailed structural logging. Routine structural logging is carried out on all core holes recording bedding, schistosity and fault angles to core. All core and RC chip trays are photographed in both wet and dry states. Recent digital photos and scans of film photography are stored electronically. All of the holes with results mentioned in the release have been logged in their entirety. Underground development (faces, walls & backs) is routinely mapped and photographed dependent on access as affected by mining operations. The parameters recorded by mapping include lithology, veining, mineralogy, alteration and grain size. All of the underground walls, from which sample results presented in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		release have been derived, have been logged in their entirety.
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.*	**Diamond Drilling** The SOZ core sampling of Triako (2001–2005) was based on the geological logging, such that only core regarded as significantly mineralised was cut in half for subsequent assay. This approach has the potential to miss finely disseminated gold mineralisation, and in some cases low grade Cu, high Pb–Zn mineralisation was regarded as uneconomic and ignored. Underground core drilled by KBL is fully sampled (as sawn half core for HQ and NQ, full core for BQ and LTK48) and submitted for assay. All cored sections of KBL surface drill holes are assayed unless the volume of rock is deemed to have been effectively sampled by a pre-existing drill hole, for example in the case of wedging where the wedge hole trajectory is close (typically <5m) from the parent hole. There is no standard procedure regarding the line of cutting with any veins and structural fabrics. However, an attempt is made to obtain an equivalent sample of mineralised material in both halves of the core. Poorly mineralised core is typically cut perpendicular to any dominant fabric. Water used in the core cutting is unprocessed and hence unlikely to introduce contamination to the core samples. The HQ and HQ3 diameter core is deemed by KBL to provide the most representative sample of the SOZ sulphide mineralisation which generally comprises a fine- to medium-grained (1–5mm) intergrowth of crystalline sulphide phases such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite; with quartz–mica–carbonate gangue. A typical 1m half core sample weighs approximately 3.5–4.5 kg. Recent BQ and LTK48 full core samples typically weigh 2–3.5 kg and are similarly considered to provide a representative sample of the mineralisation. **Reverse Circulation Drilling** When sub sampling RC chips a riffle splitter or conical splitter is typically employed directly off the cyclone. In cases when sampling low grade or background intervals after determination with portable XRF, 4m composite intervals are assembled by spearing. If anomalous results are received from the Lab, the composite intervals are resubmitted from the

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		remaining bulk sample as 1m intervals by riffle splitting. Dry sampling is ensured by use of a booster air compressor when significant groundwater is encountered in RC drilling. Field duplicates were periodically assayed by Triako and CBH, but KBL has not routinely submitted duplicates for analysis. The 4 ½ " diameter bit, used as standard in RC drilling, collects a typical bulk sample weighing up to 30kg per metre drilled, from which a split 1/10 sub-sample typically weighing between 1.5 and 2.5 kg is submitted for assay. The split sub-sample is deemed representative of the entire metre sampled.
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.*	All drilling/underground rock chip samples are currently assayed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Orange, NSW. ALS is a NATA Accredited Laboratory and qualifies for JAS/ANZ ISO 9001:2008 quality systems. ALS maintains robust internal QA/QC procedures (including the analysis of standards, repeats and blanks) which are monitored with the analytical data by KBL geologists through the Webtrieve™ online system. During the Triako era drilling at SOZ (2001–2005), samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold using ALS Method IC581. All gold values >5 g/t were then repeated with method AA26. All pulps returning >1%Cu, >1%Pb, >1% Zn, and/or >25g/t Ag were repeated with method OG46/AA46 (mixed acid digest, flame AAS). KBL have routinely assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth using ALS Method ME-ICP41, with pulps returning over 10000ppm for Cu, Pb, Zn or 100ppm for Ag, reanalysed with the ore-grade method ME-OG46. The aqua regia ME–ICP41 and ME-OG46 methods are regarded as a total digestion technique for the ore minerals present at SOZ. Gold is analysed with the 50g fire-assay–AAS finish method Au-AA26. **Diamond Drilling** In the current KBL drilling program two standards are inserted every 30 samples in the sample stream. The standards comprise Certified Ore Grade base and precious metal Reference Material provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. The analysis of standards is checked upon receipt of batch results—all base metal standards analysed with samples during

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		the previous 5780m underground drilling campaign at SOZ had ore elements within two standard deviations (SD) of the provided mean standard grade with 53% of these having all ore element concentrations within one SD. 95% of gold standards analysed during the current drilling program were within two SD of the standard mean with 67% within one SD. Similar analysis of standards is continuing in the current drilling program. Based on the results of standard analysis, in addition to the internal QA/QC standards, repeats and blanks run by the laboratory, the laboratory is deemed to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. For historical drilling from 2001–2005, standards were inserted at the start and end of each batch of samples sent to ALS. The laboratory was requested to repeat any high grade standards which returned values > 10% from the quoted mean, and >20% for the low grade standards.
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.*	Significant intersections are checked by the Senior Mine Geologist, Senior Exploration Geologist, and Chief Geologist. No holes have been deliberately twinned during SOZ drilling. Original laboratory documents exist of primary data, along with laboratory verification procedures. The Mineral Hill drilling database exists in electronic form as a Microsoft Access database. The assay data are imported directly into the database from digital results tables sent by the laboratory. The Senior Mine Geologist and Chief Geologist manage the drill hole assay database. 3D validation of drilling data and underground sampling occurs whenever new data is imported for visualisation and modelling by KBL geologists in Micromine™ software. No adjustment has been made to assay data received from the laboratory.
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.*	The collar positions of holes drilled by Triako have been surveyed by mine surveyors and are consistent with surveyed underground workings. The holes were surveyed in Mineral Hill mine grid and also the national grid. The CBH drill hole collars have been established by GPS using the national grid and converted to mine grid using the conversion established

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by Triako. KBL Mining Ltd holes/underground sample locations were either surveyed by qualified mine surveyors or by real-time differential GPS (DGPS) in areas at surface distant from reliable survey stations. Coordinates are recorded in a local Mine Grid (MHG) established by Triako in which Grid North has a bearing of 315 relative to True North (MGA Zone 55). The local grid origin has MGA55 coordinates of 498581.680 mE, 6394154.095 mN. Topographic control is good with elevation surveyed in detail over the mine site area and numerous survey control points recorded.
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.*	Historical surface drilling at SOZ, like most of the Mineral Hill field, was mainly designed on an east-west grid (relative to Mine Grid). Surface holes were drilled from drill pads arranged on a grid of approximately 50 × 50m, typically with two to five separate holes drilled from each pad. Underground drilling at SOZ has also occurred from numerous sites, most commonly in the hanging wall of the mineralisation, and drill holes have a greater range of orientations. As a whole, the drilling has typically intersected the A, B, C, & D lodes at a spacing of 25m × 25m between 160RL and 0RL (between 147m and 307 metres depth from surface) with closer drill spacing in many areas. Drilling has intersected the mineralisation at an average spacing of approximately 50 × 50m between 0RL and -100RL (307m to 407m depth from surface). Below -100RL, only sporadic drilling has been carried out. Historical drilling into the G & H lodes was mostly from underground sites at the northern and southern ends of the deposit. Drilling has intersected the mineralised envelope with a spacing of approximately 25–30 m at G Lode and 30–50m at H Lode. The majority of historical drill holes were selectively sampled. Only intervals that showed signs of mineralisation have been assayed. Holes drilled by KBL have been fully sampled within the SOZ. No sample compositing has been applied to the drill holes reported in the release.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is*	Mineralisation at Mineral Hill occurs around discrete structures in a series of en echelon dilational zones within a NNW/SSE[1] trending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	corridor up to 1.5km wide. There is a variety of mineralisation styles present within this zone, reflecting multiple phases of mineralisation element. Most drilling occurs with an east-dipping orientation and -60 to -80 degrees dip to best intersect the mineralisation. Surface drill hole designs at SOZ mostly dip between 60 and 75 degrees to the to the east, intersecting the interpreted steeply west-dipping lodes at a favourable angle. [1] Bearings in this document are given relative to the Mineral Hill Mine Grid (MHG) in which north is oriented towards a bearing of 315 degrees (NW) relative to MGA Grid north.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For diamond drilling, half core (HQ and NQ) or full core (BQ, LTK48) is collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which are tied at the top. Samples are couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory, Orange, NSW. Specific records of historical sample security measures are not recorded, however the methods were regarded as normal industry practice during an external audit of Triako's historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods in 2005. For RC drilling, representative samples from the rig are deposited into individually numbered calico bags which are then tied at the top. Samples are couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods were reviewed by Barret, Fuller and Partners (BFP) in June 2005 on behalf of Triako Resources Ltd. The BFP report was authored by C.E. Gee and T.G. Summons and concluded that the Triako database and procedures were of "normal industry practice". CBH Resources, and subsequently KBL Mining Ltd have maintained the Triako drilling and sampling procedures, with numerous improvements such as those outlined in this document.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	The drilling results are from drilling within Mining Leases ML337, ML5499 and ML6365 located in central NSW and which are due to expire on 14 March 2033.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The SOZ deposit was discovered by Triako Resources Ltd. The majority of drilling at SOZ to date was carried out by Triako between 2001 and 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The SOZ at Mineral Hill is an epithermal polymetallic (Cu–Au to Cu–Pb–Zn–Ag–Au) vein and breccia system hosted by the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation is structurally controlled and comprises lodes centred on hydrothermal breccia zones within and adjacent to numerous faults, surrounded by a halo of quartz–sulphide vein stockwork mineralisation. Mineralisation at B Lode footwall and A Lode is mostly in the form of breccia, composed of volcanic wall rock and older quartz-sulphide vein fragments set in a silica and sulphide matrix and locally comprising massive sulphide. These Lodes are the two most easterly of the parallel to en-echelon west-dipping breccia zones which make up the SOZ.

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*
		Locations and orientations of the reported underground drill holes and nearby holes supporting the interpretation of B Lode footwall mineralisation are tabulated below.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	

Hole	Type	Max Depth (m)	Collar Coordinates			Hole Orientation	
			East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip
KUSOZ080	DDH (BQ)	92.30	1260.707	410.412	78.433	134	-5
KUSOZ081	DDH (BQ)	107.6	1260.664	410.031	78.865	141	+6
KUSOZ082	DDH (BQ)	101.3	1260.405	409.843	78.253	149	-13
KUSOZ083	DDH (BQ	89.200	1260.819	410.916	78.287	12	-13

Hole	Type	Max Depth (m)	Collar Coordinates		Hole Orientation		
			East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip
TMH242	RC	243	1220.98	380.94	243	83	-67
TMH255	DDH	262	1223.62	358.51	306.27	89	-79
USOZ004	DDH	130.7	1197.212	400.018	100.056	89	+16
USOZ008	DDH	120	1195	354.4	101.5	94	+20
USOZ009	DDH	110.9	1194.919	354.542	99.919	93	+12
USOZ014	DDH	114	1195.067	355.164	99.865	80	+18
USOZ015	DDH	119.6	1278.186	329.127	119.6	86	+16
USOZ024	DDH	42.6	1285.2	340	104.3	270	+44

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Estimated True Thickness
TMH242	8.00	1.0	0.6	1.0	6.8	3.1	168.00	6.4
and	5.00	2.2	0.5	0.1	7.6	0.6	180.00	4.0
TMH255	6.20	1.5	1.0	0.7	16.8	0.4	230.60	3.7
USOZ004	3.30	2.2	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.2	98.60	2.4
and	0.75	10.1	0.9	0.2	32.1	0.7	106.95	0.6
USOZ008	13.78	1.0	0.7	0.5	8.7	1.7	91.40	9.8
USOZ009	1.30	2.9	3.3	3.8	51.0	0.8	93.90	1.0
and	1.80	1.3	4.7	4.2	57.7	0.5	100.20	1.4
and	3.85	1.2	4.3	3.7	53.4	0.9	106.00	3.1
USOZ014	4.25	1.5	0.9	0.2	7.3	0.6	100.85	3.0
USOZ015	2.85	1.8	0.3	0.3	13.9	0.8	0.00	-

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.*	Underground wall sample grades are reported as length weighted averages. The cut-off used for selecting significant intersections is typically 1% copper or equivalent for copper-rich mineralisation and Pb% + Zn% ≥ 2 for polymetallic mineralisation. No top cuts have been applied when calculating average grades. Drill hole intercept grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages with any non-recovered core within the reported intervals treated as no grade. The cut-off used for selecting significant intersections is typically 1% copper or equivalent (see text in release) for copper-rich mineralisation and 2 × Cu% + Pb% + Zn% ≥ 2 for polymetallic mineralisation . No top cuts have been applied when calculating average grades. The copper equivalent equation was derived by applying measured and assumed copper, lead, silver, and gold metal recoveries through flotation using the current Mineral Hill plant configuration, and an estimated zinc recovery after installation of additional flotation capacity. These data were combined with known or estimated transport costs, smelter charges, and payability for these commodities in concentrate form. When aggregating assay intervals the incorporation of more than two consecutive metres of low grade material or internal waste is avoided. High grade intersections within the main aggregated intervals are also reported in the results table in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No metal equivalent values are reported in the release.
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').*	The context of the reported intercepts relative to the interpretation of the mineralisation is presented in figures in the release. Down-hole widths and estimated true widths of mineralisation are reported. True widths for intercepts of breccia-style mineralisation are typically estimated by assigning a general Lode orientation with a dip of 45 degrees (for the upper portion of A & B Lodes above approximately 100RL) and 75 degrees (for the lower portion of A & B Lodes below approximately 100RL) towards a bearing of 270 (mine grid) and applying a standard trigonometric equation to estimate the true thickness.
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.*	Appropriate section views are presented in the release.
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.*	Only mineralised intersections regarded as highly anomalous, and therefore of economic interest, have been included in the results tables. Low grade mineralisation at SOZ is characterised by intervals containing only thin intercepts of economic grades. Such intervals (down to 0.4m thickness) are reported in the results table. The proportion of each hole represented by the reported intervals can be ascertained from the sum of the reported intervals divided by the hole depth.
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.*	Historical production records at SOZ indicate that 215,548 tonnes of ore (predominantly from the upper B and D Lodes) was treated between 2003 and 2005 — average recoveries were 86.6% for copper by flotation and 81.9% for gold using a combination of flotation and CIL, producing an average 22.8% copper grade in concentrate.
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*	The scope of planned future drilling is described in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commercially sensitive.	