Near Surface High Grade Copper Intersected At New Target

Mason Valley Copper Project, Nevada, USA

Highlights

Malachite Prospect

- Drilling returned **16m @ 1.72% Cu** from 54m[1] including **8m @ 2.75% Cu** from 61m[2]
- Channel rock chip sampling returned **5m @ 5.22% Cu** from historical underground workings approximately 50m below surface
- Historical records indicated historical production grades of 2.5% Cu from the Malachite Mine

Inés Scotland, Chair of MBK said:

"Malachite is only the second target we have tested so far on the Mason Valley Project and we are delighted by these early high grade copper results representing the first modern drilling programme on the historical mine.

We have commenced an EM geophysical survey to identify extensions to the Malachite and Mason Valley mines and plan to resume drilling in the coming month subject to rig availability. Historically the Mason Valley mine was one of the highest grade copper mines in the Yerington copper district which has also been overlooked by modern exploration; so naturally we are excited to be drilling at the Mason Valley mine soon."

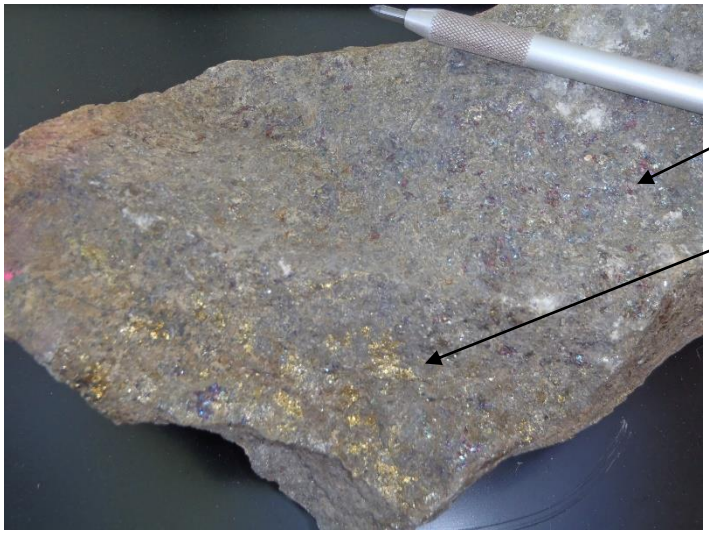

Photo of copper sulphide mineralisation from within a zone that assayed 12m @ 2.68% Cu in underground channel sampling. The sample shown is from a 1m interval that assayed 7.58% Cu.

Historical records suggesting that the mine was 'abandoned' appear to be substantiated with limited stoping of high grade mineralisation.

[1] Excludes 3m of stope void

[2] Excludes 1m of stope void

Metal Bank Limited ABN: 51 127 297 170
Telephone: +61 3 9639 0558 | Facsimile: +61 3 9671 3299 | Email: info@metalbank.com.au
Suite 1, Level 16, 60 Collins St, MELBOURNE VIC 3000 | PO Box 18155 Little Collins St VIC 8003 Australia
www.metalbank.com.au

Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) (**MBK** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has completed an initial drilling programme on the Malachite Prospect, Mason Valley Copper Project (the **Project**) within the Yerington Copper District, Nevada, USA.

High grade copper results have been returned from an initial four hole reverse circulation drilling programme (507m) and from underground channel rock chip sampling (18m) along an adit within the historical Malachite mine.

These programmes represent the first modern drilling programme on the Malachite mine. Historical records indicate production grades of 2.5% to 6% Cu during the 1920's.

Malachite Prospect

The Malachite mine represents the southern extension to the high grade Mason Valley mine with historical underground development at Malachite extending to approximately 60m depth below surface. Refer to Figure 1.

Underground channel rock chip sampling of the main ore horizon has returned **12m @ 2.68% Cu** including **5m @ 5.22% Cu** within a zone of intense skarn alteration containing chalcopyrite-bornite mineralisation. Refer to Figures 1 and 2.

Drilling of the main skarn zone close to the underground channel sampling returned **16m @ 1.72% Cu**[3] from 54m including **8m @ 2.75% Cu**[4] from 61m (MVDH012). The hole passed through two small stopes (3m and 1m wide) where high grade copper mineralisation has likely been mined. Refer to Figure 1 showing a drill hole plan and to Figure 2 showing the drill hole section and location of underground channel samples.

The Malachite mine has only one level of underground development which extends for over 200m, linking up with the southern end of the Mason Valley mine mineralisation. While a few small stopes have been developed on some of the high grade mineralisation it appears that historical records indicating the mine was 'abandoned' could be correct. The system is very much open at depth and along strike with no records of historical or modern drilling completed prior to this programme.

Outcropping copper mineralisation extends for over 700m; from the Mason Valley mine (in the north) to the Malachite mine (in the south). While extensive underground development has occurred on the Mason Valley mine to depths of 100m to 200m the Malachite mine appears to be somewhat underdeveloped in comparison probably due to fragmented historical ownership across the claim boundary during mining during the 1920's. Large underground stopes at the Mason Valley mine terminate abruptly on the southern historical claim boundary with the Malachite mine. With all claims now consolidated MBK has a unique opportunity to explore the entire high grade copper system.

An EM geophysical survey has commenced covering the Malachite and Mason Valley mines and aims to define the semi-massive sulphide ore horizons containing pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite.

[3] Excludes 3m of stope void

[4] Excludes 1m of stope void

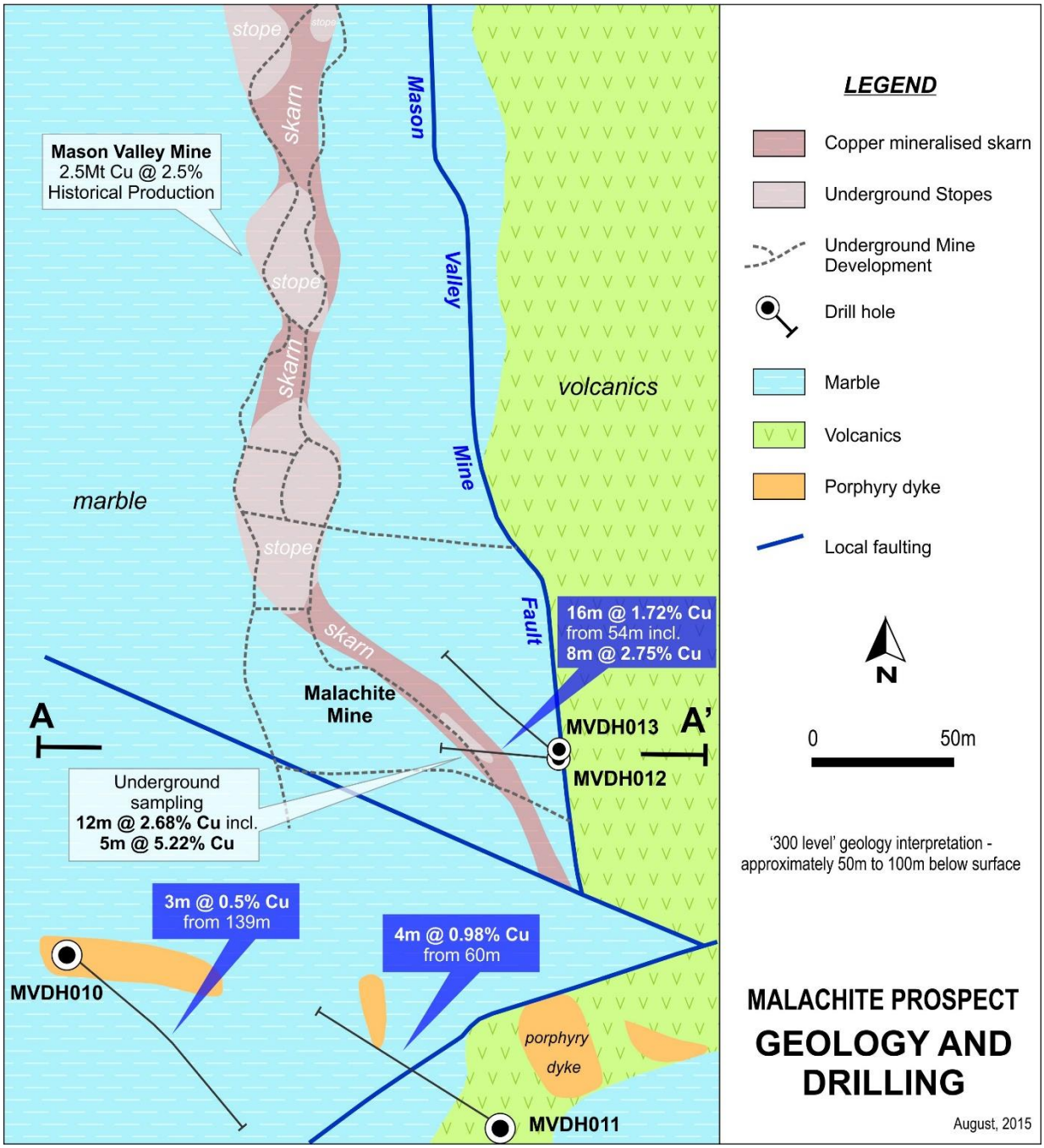

Figure 1: Plan of Malachite prospect with Mason Valley Mine to the immediate north showing drill holes and MBK underground channel rock chip samples and location of section A-A'.

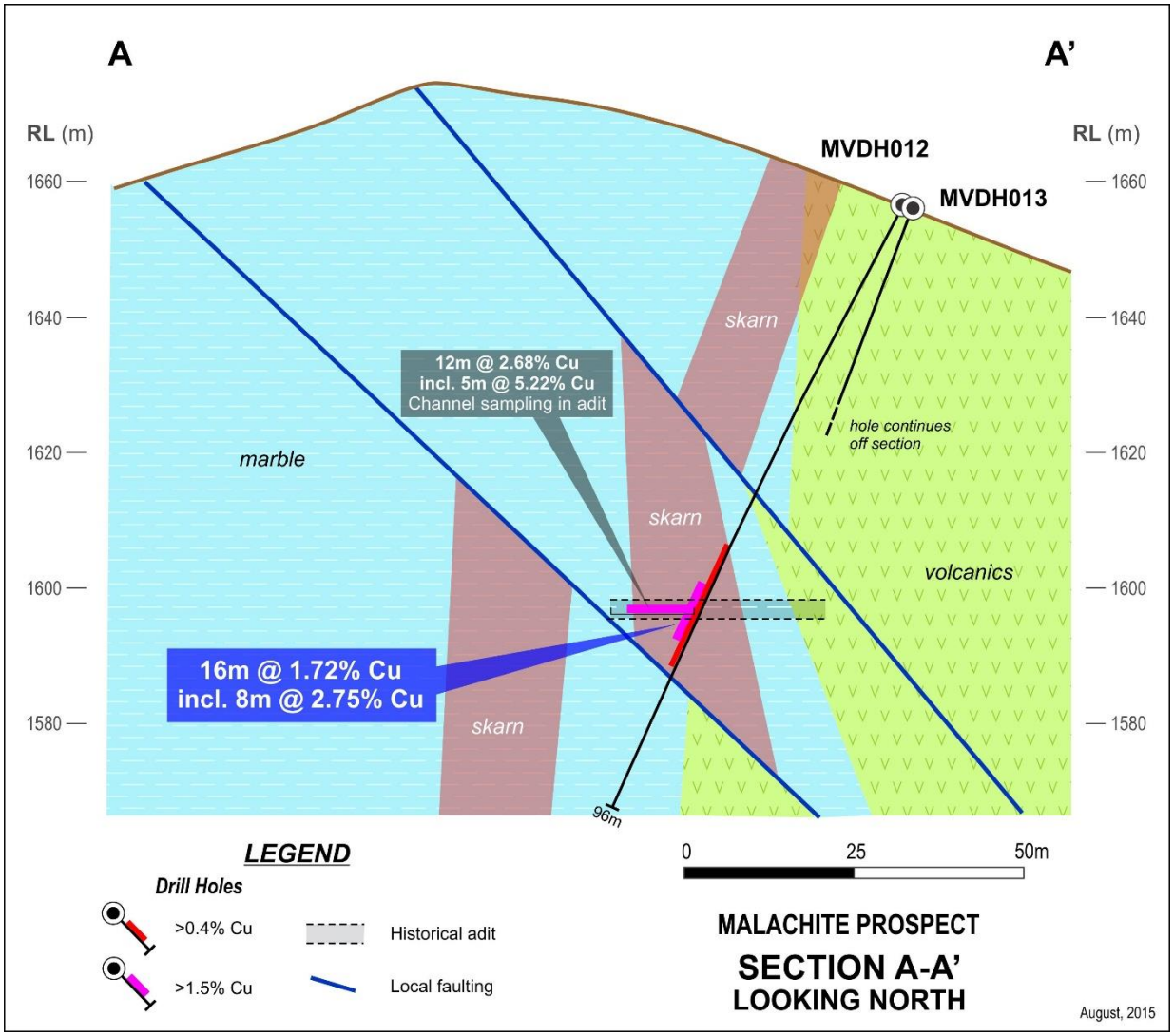

Figure 2: Drill section A-A' showing drill results and underground channel rock samples. The location of the drill section is shown in Figure 1.

Significant results received from the Malachite prospect are shown in Table 1 below.

MVDH010	3m @ 0.50% Cu from 139m
MVDH011	1m @ 0.51% Cu from 4m 1m @ 0.46% Cu from 7m 4m @ 0.98% Cu from 60m
MVDH012	1m @ 0.51% Cu from 34m **16m @ 1.72% Cu** from 54m* including **8m @ 2.75% Cu** from 61m** *Excludes 3m of stope void; 57m to 60m and 65m to 66m **Excludes 1m of stope void; 65m to 66m
MVDH013	1m @ 0.48% Cu from surface

Table 1: Significant Malachite prospect drill results for initial drilling programme.

Significant underground channel rock chip results are shown below.

12m @ 2.68% Cu including **5m @ 5.22% Cu**

1m @ 3.45% Cu

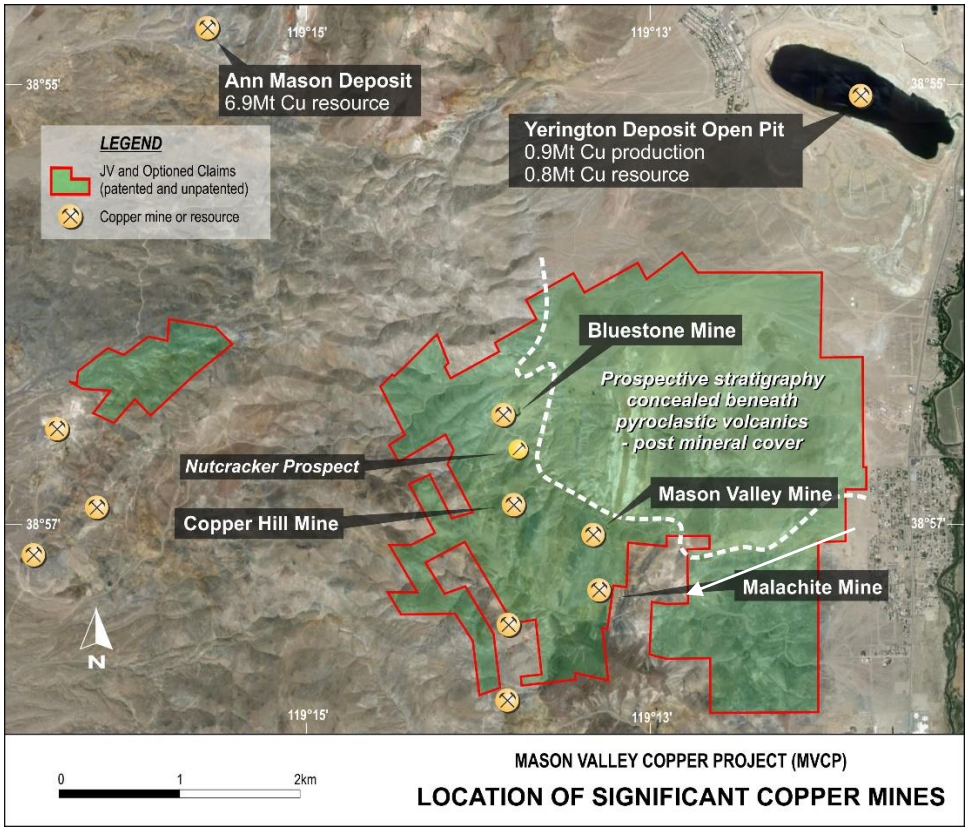

Figure 3: Mason Valley Copper Project.

About the Mason Valley Copper Project

The Yerington camp is a significant copper district with world class statistics supported by a resource base of over 12Mt of copper[5] and past production of approximately 1Mt of copper. Mineralisation within the Yerington copper district is intimately associated with the Yerington batholith (Jurassic age) creating large scale porphyry style deposits together with associated high grade skarn and breccia style deposits.

The Mason Valley Copper Project consists of numerous historical underground mines to depths of up to 150m. Approximately 3.8Mt at a grade of 2.5% to 6.2% copper from 1910 to 1931 was collectively produced for three of these mines for which historical documentation is currently available. These are:

- **Mason Valley Mine** historical production 1.7Mt @ 2.5% to 6% Cu
- **Bluestone Mine** historical production 1.5Mt @ 2.5% to 3.5% Cu
- **Malachite Mine** historical production 0.6Mt @ 3.5% to 6.2% Cu

The closure of these mines coincided with the onset of the 'Great Depression'. Past exploration and drilling (modern and historical) over the Mason Valley mining camp has been limited due to the previous fragmented ownership of the mining claims/tenure. Under the current JV Agreement the entire Mason Valley mining camp covering four historical copper mines has been secured under 10km^2 of contiguous claims.

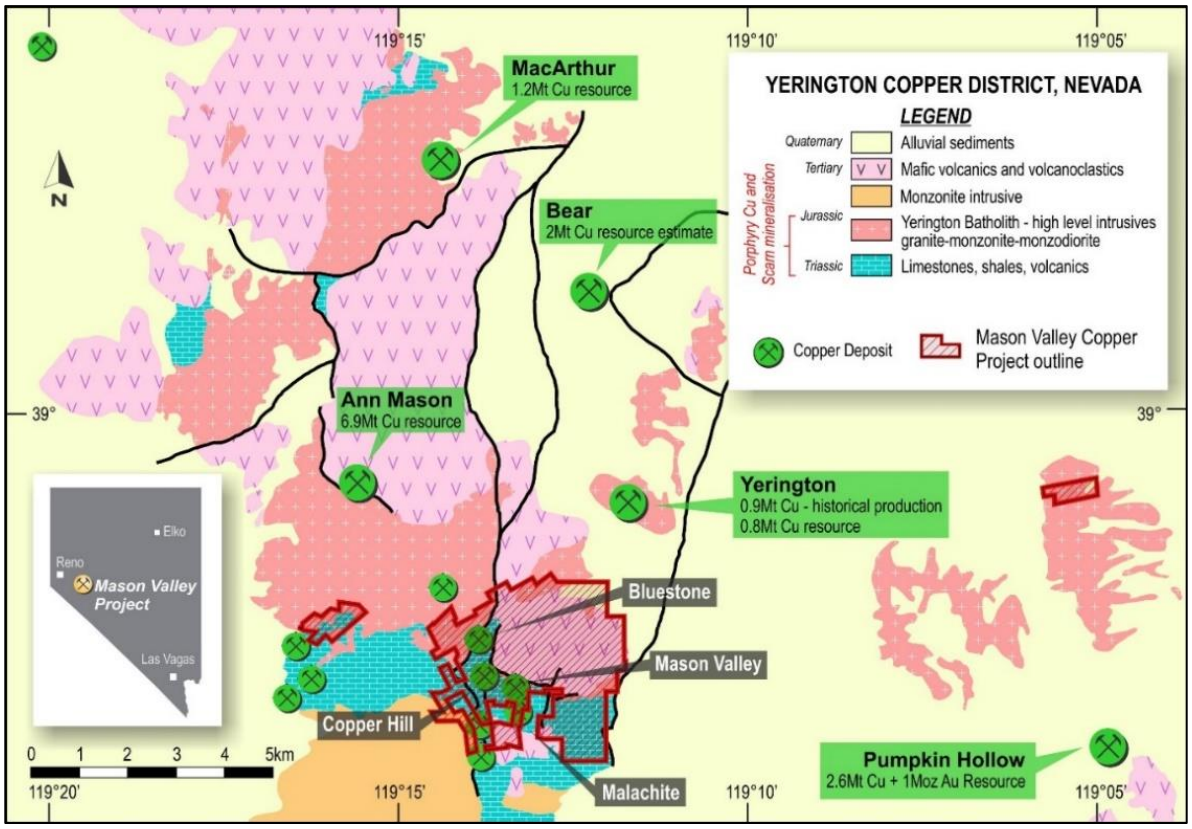

Figure 4: Regional geological setting showing Mason Valley Copper Project and copper deposits.

[5] Source: Nevada Copper, Entrée Gold and Quaterra Resources NI43-101 reports

About Metal Bank

Metal Bank Limited is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company (ASX: MBK).

Metal Bank's core focus is creating value through a combination of exploration success and quality project acquisition. The company's key project is the Mason Valley Copper Project situated in the World Class Yerington copper district, Nevada, USA. In addition the company is also focused on the Eidsvold and Triumph Gold Projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, Australia, which hosts the Cracow (3Moz Au), Mt Rawdon (2Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8Moz Au, 0.4Mt Cu) and Gympie (5Moz Au) gold deposits.

The company has an experienced Board and management team which brings regional knowledge, expertise in early stage exploration and development, relevant experience in the mid-cap ASX-listed resource sector and a focus on sound corporate governance.

Board of Directors and Management	**Registered Office**
Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman) Guy Robertson (Executive Director) Tony Schreck (Executive Director) **Company Secretary** Sue-Ann Higgins	Metal Bank Limited Suite 1, Level 16 60 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000 AUSTRALIA Phone: (+61) (3) 9639 0558 Facsimile: (+61) (3) 9671 3299 www.metalbank.com.au **Share Registry** Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway Nedlands WA 6009 AUSTRALIA Phone: (+61) (8) 9389 8033 Facsimile: (+61) (8) 9262 3723 www.advancedshare.com.au Please direct all shareholding enquiries to the share registry.

For further information contact:

Tony Schreck - Executive Director
+61 419 683 196
tony@metalbank.com.au

Tim Duncan – Hintons
+61 408 441 122
tduncan@hintons.com.au

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Tony Schreck, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Schreck is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Schreck 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 Schreck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it applies.

The Exploration Targets described in this announcement are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources. Any resources referred to in this announcement are not based on estimations of Ore Reserves or Mineral Resources made in accordance with the JORC Code and caution should be exercised in any external technical or economic evaluation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • One metre samples were collected from the drilling rig via a cyclone mounted riffle splitter which split off a one metre 3kg sample and a bulk ~20kg sample representing the remainder of the one metre sample. • Where visible copper mineralisation was noted during geological logging the one meter sample split was collected and submitted for assay. Where no visible copper mineralisation was present a four metre composite sample was spear sampled from the bulk (~20kg). • Channel rock chip samples were collected on 1m intervals from historical underground drives • Samples were submitted to ALS Global, Reno and sample preparation consisted of the drying of the sample; the entire sample being crushed to 70% passing 6mm and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. Samples are assayed for copper and 32 other elements using a four acid / ICP-AES analysis and for gold using a 30g fire assay with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• Reverse circulation drilling was completed using a 5.25 inch diameter face sampling hammer.
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.	• Sample recovery was consistently high with any poor or excessive sample recoveries noted and included as part of the sampling data base. • No additional measures were required as sample recoveries are deemed to be high and samples considered to be representative. • No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
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.	• Geological logging was carried out on each one meter interval. This included, weathering, lithology, alteration, sulphide and oxide mineral percentages and vein percentages.
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.	• All drilling was reverse circulation drilling using a face sampling hammer bit. • One metre samples were collected from the drilling rig via a cyclone mounted riffle splitter which split off a one metre 3kg sample and a bulk ~20kg sample representing the remainder of the one metre sample. • Where visible copper mineralisation was noted during geological logging the one meter sample split was collected and submitted for assay. Where no visible copper mineralisation was present a four metre composite sample was spear sampled from the bulk (~20kg) and the one metre spilt samples retained. • QAQC of approximately 10% was targeted during the sampling. Certified copper standards (including blanks) were used at a frequency of approximately 1 in 10 samples. One metre duplicate samples were collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 50 samples and completed on one metre

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		copper mineralised intervals. Duplicate samples were riffle spilt from the bulk one metre samples. • Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the Technical Director to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area.
Quality of 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Samples were analysed by ALS Global in Reno, Nevada. • QA/QC procedures and results are reported by ALS Global. • Samples are assayed for copper and 32 other elements using a four acid / ICP-AES analysis and for gold using a 30g fire assay with an AAS finish. • No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements. • Monitoring of results of blanks and standards is conducted regularly. QAQC data is reviewed for bias prior to inclusion in any subsequent Mineral Resource estimate.
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.	• Duplicate samples of copper mineralised samples were collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 50 samples. • Data is verified and checked in Micromine software. • No drill holes have been twinned. • Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates. Data is subsequently uploaded into a corporate database for validation and data management. All field sheets originals are scanned as a digital record. • No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill hole collar locations are reported using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 3m. • Down hole surveys are completed using a digital downhole survey system on 30m intervals. • All drilling is conducted on the NAD27 Zone 11 grid. • A topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted. • Tape and compass surveying has been completed on underground drives that are safely accessible. Underground channel rock chip samples are collected from underground using a tape measure to mark our intervals prior to sampling.
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.	• The drill holes were sited to test surface geochemical and geological targets and were not conducted in a regular grid type pattern. • The current drill hole spacing is not of sufficient density to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate for a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.	• Steep topography and suspected unstable ground (due to underground stopes) dictated that these shallow holes were drilled from the eastern side. • Surface and underground sampling at the Malachite mine suggests that the underground sampling is a true width. Underground mapping in the vicinity of the MVDH012 drill intersection suggests the mineralisation has a steep dip and does not appear to have drilled down dip.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were under MBK staff supervision and securely stored until delivered by MBK staff to the analytical laboratory (ALS Global, Reno) or collected under a Chain of Custody by ALS staff on site.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• All sampling procedures are reviewed and approved by MBK's Technical Director.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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 Project tenements comprise 59 Patented Mining Claims and 76 Unpatented Mining Claims held by MVCP and/or GRG in Yerington, Nevada – Lyon County, and a further 24 Patented Mining Claims held by third parties over which GRG has a 3 year option to purchase for US$500,000 (less option payments paid) should the option be exercised. Options payments are US$10,000 per year for Years 1 and 2 and US$20,000 for Year 3. Both Malachite Prospect and Mason Valley Prospect lie on private Patented lode claims as part of the MVCP JV.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical exploration between 1900 and 1970 is not well documented and appears incomplete. Some historical documents reference historical mined tonnages and copper grades with some geological descriptions. • St Genève Resources(previously TSX listed) completed some shallow RC drilling to the south of the Malachite mine area and this data has been incorporated into current interpretations. • GRG in the last 4 years have compiled and reviewed all available historical data together with completing some IP surveys, geological mapping and rock chip sampling. • Historical copper production tonnes and grades presented in this report are based on historical reports and the reliability of this data is not known.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The style of mineralisation present is copper rich skarn and breccia style mineral system hosted by limestone units intruded by monzonite dykes. • The mineralisation intersected / reported in this release is almost all sulphide copper mineralisation.
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.	• Refer to Table 1 for summary of significant intersections, refer to Table 2 for drill collar information, and refer to Table 3 for individual assay results.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.4% Cu lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 3m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of copper mineralisation. Refer summary results table. • Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 1.5% Cu high cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 3m of internal dilution to highlight high grade intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation and are reported as included intervals. No metal equivalent values have been 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The geometry of the mineralisation is not known in enough detail to determine the true width of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 contained within this report.
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.	• The geological summary plan showing visible copper mineralisation at surface in Figure has been compiled from field mapping completed by MBK consultant Nick Tate (2015) as well as geological mapping completed by J Walker (1962).
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Further drilling is planned.

Table 2: Location details of drill holes in this report

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL m	Depth m	Azim	Dip
MVDH010	RC	307437	4312896	1680	217	130	-65
MVDH011	RC	307593	4312833	1607	100	302	-39
MVDH012	RC	307612	4312969	1654	96	275	-65
MVDH013	RC	307615	4312967	1654	94	305	-55

Table 3: Assay Results of Drill hole significant intersections

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Cu %	
MVDH012	54	55	0.70	16m @ 1.72 % Cu from 54m
	55	56	0.58	
	56	57	1.47	
	Excludes 3m stope void			
	60	61	0.93	
	61	62	1.78	8m @ 2.75 % Cu from 61m
	62	63	2.67	
	63	64	3.13	
	64	65	3.70	
	Excludes 1m stope void			
	66	67	1.05	
	67	68	0.13	
	68	69	3.86	
	69	70	5.70	
	70	71	0.24	
	71	72	0.33	
	72	73	0.83	
	73	74	0.45	

Table 4: Assay Results of Underground Channel Rock Chip Results

From_m	To_m	Cu %	
0	1	<0.01	
1	2	<0.01	
2	3	0.05	
3	4	0.11	
4	5	0.04	
5	6	5.16	5m @ 5.21 % Cu
6	7	3.33	
7	8	7.58	
8	9	3.07	
9	10	6.94	
10	11	0.08	
11	12	0.02	12m @ 2.68 % Cu
12	13	0.06	
13	14	1.42	
14	15	3.45	1m @ 3.45% Cu
15	16	0.02	
16	17	1.09	

Horizontal sample across ore horizon in historical underground drive approximately 50m below surface