Drilling Extends Copper Mineralisation

Mason Valley Copper Project, Nevada, USA

Highlights

Mason Valley Mine

- First two drill holes confirm extensions to historical copper mine
- Results include:
  - **12m @ 0.83% Cu** from 181m including **3m @ 1.85% Cu** from 190m (MVDH014)
  - **3m @ 1.97% Cu** from 221m (MVDH017)
- No previous drilling on the mineral system
- Historical production of approximately 1.7Mt at grades of 2.5% to 6% Cu during the early 1900's

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

Results have been returned from two drill holes completed (2 holes for 523m) to test down dip extensions to the historical copper mine. Importantly, these drill holes represent the first holes ever completed at the Mason Valley mine, which was one of the highest grade copper mines in the world class Yerington copper district. Over 1.5Mt of high grade ore was mined at grades of 2.5% to 6% Cu from underground open stopes with production ceasing in 1920.

To date MBK has completed drilling on three mines including the Mason Valley mine, Malachite mine, and Bluestone mine as part of the Mason Valley Project with significant copper mineralisation identified at each.

Mason Valley Mine

High grade copper sulphide ore was mined from underground open stopes to depths of 100m to 200m below surface between 1890 and 1920 with the closure coinciding with the onset of the 'Great Depression'. Prior to this drilling program only limited exploration and no previous drilling has ever been completed at the mine which is in part due to the previous fractured ownership of the mining claims/tenure covering the mine and adjoining areas. Under the current joint venture over 10km^2 of contiguous mining claims have been secured presenting a unique exploration opportunity for MBK to target four historical copper mines including the Mason Valley mine.

The high grade copper mineralisation at Mason Valley mine extends for over 300m of strike and is intimately associated with skarn style alteration exhibiting a strong stratigraphic control, replacing the original limestone host units. New interpretations indicate the potential for multiple crosscutting 'early' structures which appear to represent critical controls to the distribution of the high grade copper ore within the skarn system, a concept that has not been tested by drilling.

Results from the first two holes completed at the Mason Valley mine of **13m @ 0.83% Cu** and **3m @ 1.97% Cu** associated with chalcopyrite copper mineralisation show that the overall copper system remains open beneath the Mason Valley mine.

The mineralised zone also remains open along strike and to the south where repetitions of the high grade copper mineralization are interpreted and are yet to be tested.

Significant results received from the Mason Valley mine are shown in Table 1 below.

MVDH014	**12m @ 0.83% Cu** from 181m including **3m @ 1.85% Cu** from 190m
MVDH017	**3m @ 1.97%** Cu from 221m

Table 1: Significant Mason Valley mine drill results from initial drilling program.

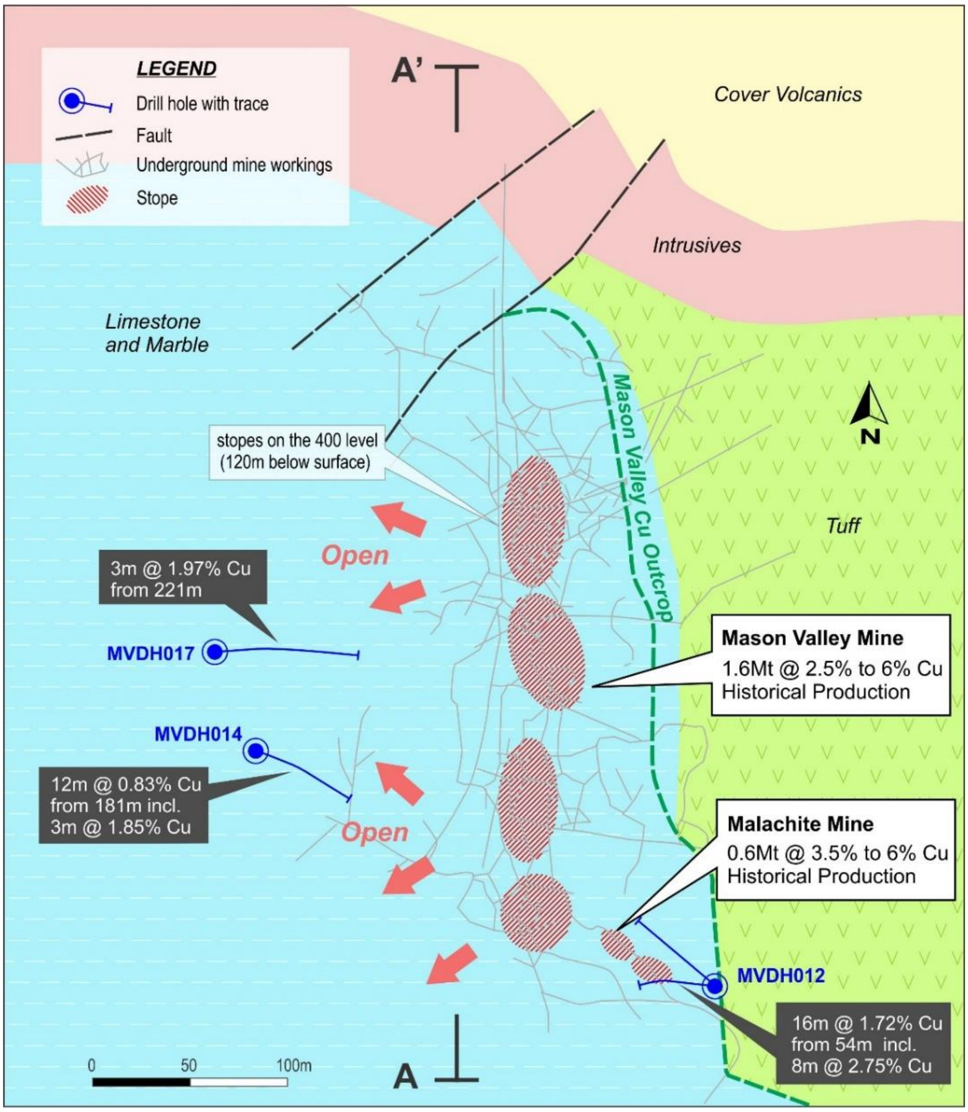

Figure 1: Plan of Mason Valley and Malachite mines showing drill holes and location of section A-A'.

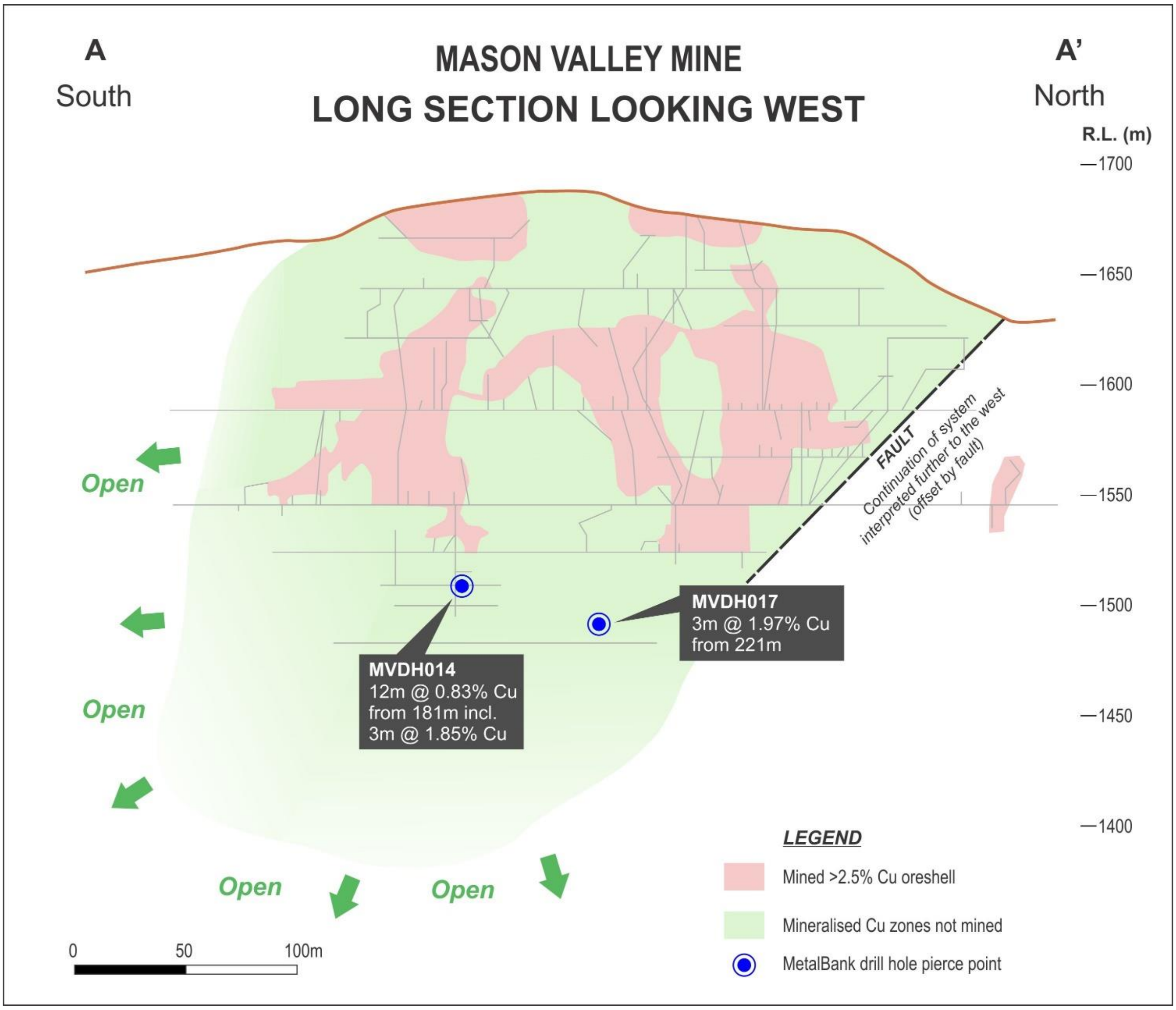

Figure 2: Long section A-A' (looking west) showing drill results. The location of the long section is shown in Figure 1.

Table 2: Location details of drill holes in this report

Hole ID	Drill Type	Easting	Northing	RL m	Depth m	Azim	Dip
MVDH014	RC	307370	4313094	1692	282	100	-82
MVDH017	RC	307348	4313146	1703	241	80	-72

Table 3: Assay results of drill hole significant intersections

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Cu %	
MVDH014	181	182	**0.721**	**4m @ 0.86 % Cu from 181m**
	182	183	**1.815**	
	183	184	**0.431**	
	184	185	**0.457**	
	185	186	**0.119**	
	186	187	**0.151**	
	187	188	**0.098**	
	188	189	**0.212**	
	189	190	**0.377**	
	190	191	**2.57**	**3m @ 1.85 % Cu from 190m**
	191	192	**2.2**	
	192	193	**0.789**	

12m @ 0.83% Cu from 181m
(including 5m of internal dilution)

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Cu %	
MVDH017	216	220	**0.158**	
	220	221	**0.034**	
	221	222	**1.26**	**3m @ 1.97 % Cu from 221m**
	222	223	**3.71**	
	223	224	**0.94**	
	224	225	**0.16**	
	225	226	**0.136**	

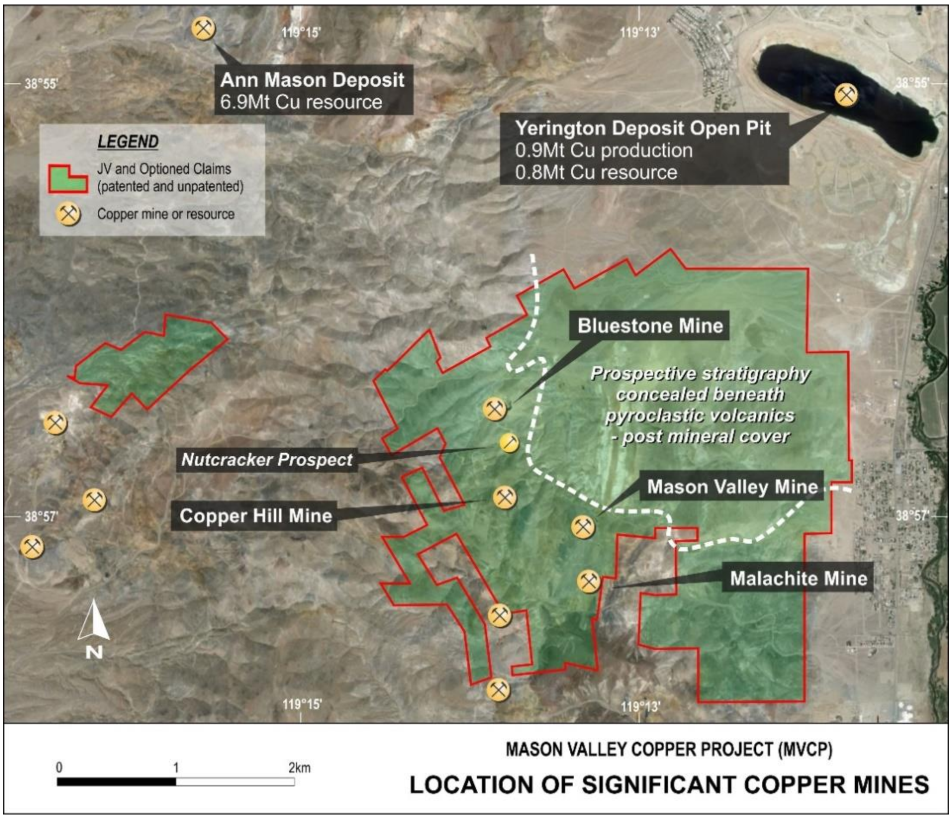

Figure 3: Mason Valley Copper Project.

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[1] 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 1.6Mt @ 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.

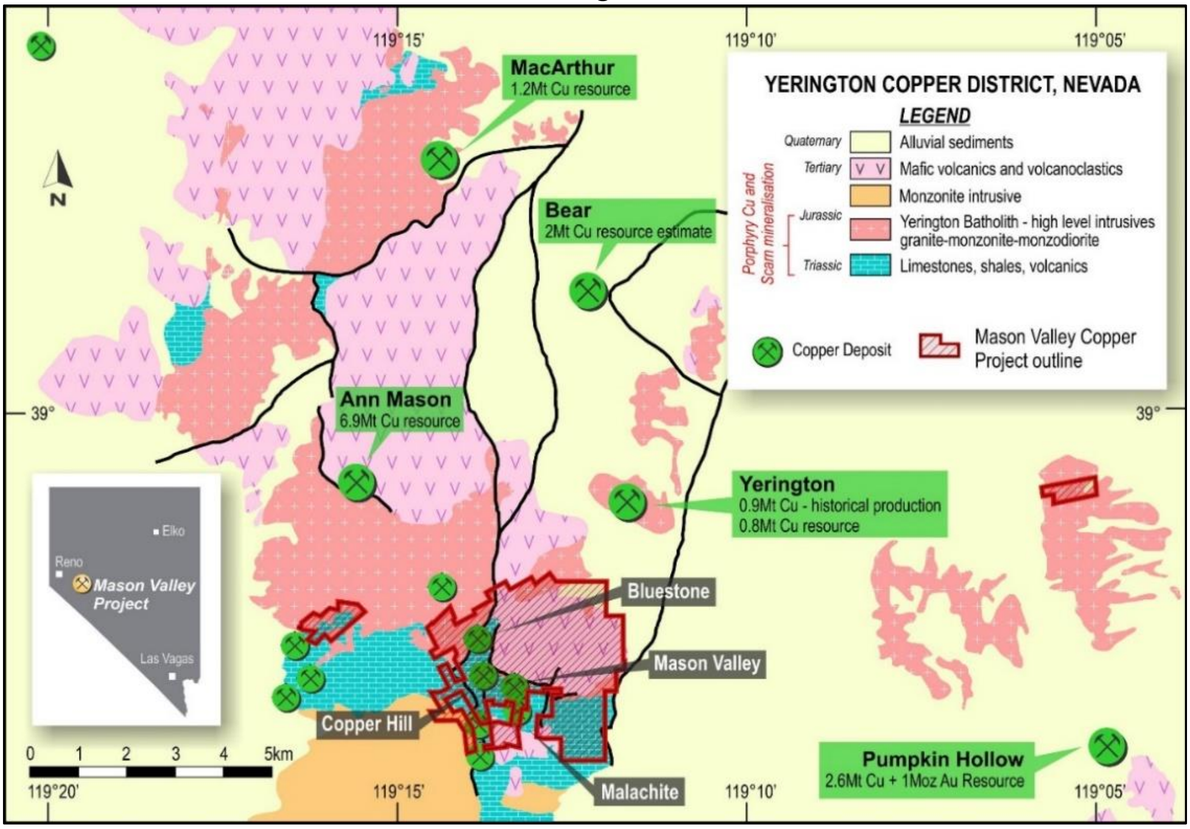

Figure 4: Regional geological setting showing Mason Valley Copper Project and copper deposits.

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

METALBANKLIMITED

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**
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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). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.	• While the drilling is completed perpendicular to the strike of the interpreted structures is often intercepts the structure at an angle which may not be perpendicular to the dip of the structure. As such the drill intersection may not represent a true width of the mineralized zone. Due to the limited drilling information it is difficult to determine the actual dip of the mineralized structures.
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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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$400,000 (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. The Mason Valley Prospect is situated 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. • No previous drilling has been completed on the prospect. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The style of mineralisation present is copper rich skarn hosted by limestone units intruded by monzonite dykes. • The mineralisation intersected / reported in this release is all associated with 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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	• 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.
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.	• 3D compilation of all available historical mining development and historical geological mapping has been completed. Modelling of high grade copper mineralisation noted during mining has also been 3D modelled.
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.