PLANET METALS LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

1st October 2014

ASX Code: PMQ

Mt Cannindah focus yields High Grade Gold results

- **Mt Cannindah represents a large, greater 9km^2 high level "porphyry style" Cu-Mo-Au mineralised system**
- **Exploration trenching in the vicinity of the high grade float material collected in June 2014 (see ASX release dated 19/06/2014) has exposed a new high grade gold bearing quartz vein producing results of up to 17.7 g/t Au.**
- **Further high grade gold of 14.15 g/t Au was produced from new float material collected from the "Little Wonder" prospect, approximately 200m south-west of the exploration trenching.**

The Mt Cannindah Project represents a large, greater than 9km^2, high level "porphyry style" Cu-Mo-Au mineralised system. Multiple styles of mineralisation are present including "porphyry style" Cu-Mo stock work (United Allies Prospect), skarn style replacement Cu-Mo mineralisation (Life Saver, Dunno & Monument prospects), hydrothermal breccia hosted sulphide infill Cu-Au mineralisation (historic Mt Cannindah mine site) and lode style high grade Au-As bearing quartz veining (Little Wonder, Cannindah East, Blockade, Midway, Mt Theodore and Kalpower prospects). **Figure 1** illustrates the surface geology and prospect locations.

The current mineral resource at the historical Mt Cannindah mine site consists of;

Measured Resources	**1.9Mt @ 0.96% Cu, 0.39g/t Au and 16.2g/t Ag**
Indicated Resources	**2.5Mt @ 0.86% Cu, 0.34g/t Au and 14.5g/t Ag**
Inferred Resources	**1.1Mt @ 0.97% Cu, 0.27g/t Au and 13.6g/t Ag**
Total	**5.5Mt @ 0.92% Cu, 0.34g/t Au and 14.9g/t Ag**

(JORC, 2004 - Hellman & Schofield, October 2011)

The recent exploration program was designed to test the potential for the known Lode style gold mineralisation at "Little Wonder" to continue to the north-east potentially linking "Little Wonder" to the "Midway" and "Cannindah East" prospects. Three exploration trenches were dug for a total of 50m. The trenches were located adjacent to high grade gold bearing float material collected in June 2014 (see ASX release dated 19/06/2014). The trenching successfully identified the presence of high grade gold bearing structures, in-situ, under the shallow cover sequence. Furthermore, these gold bearing structures were discovered to be orientated north-westerly rather than the expected north-easterly direction which has significant positive implications for the expansion of future gold exploration at Mt Cannindah.

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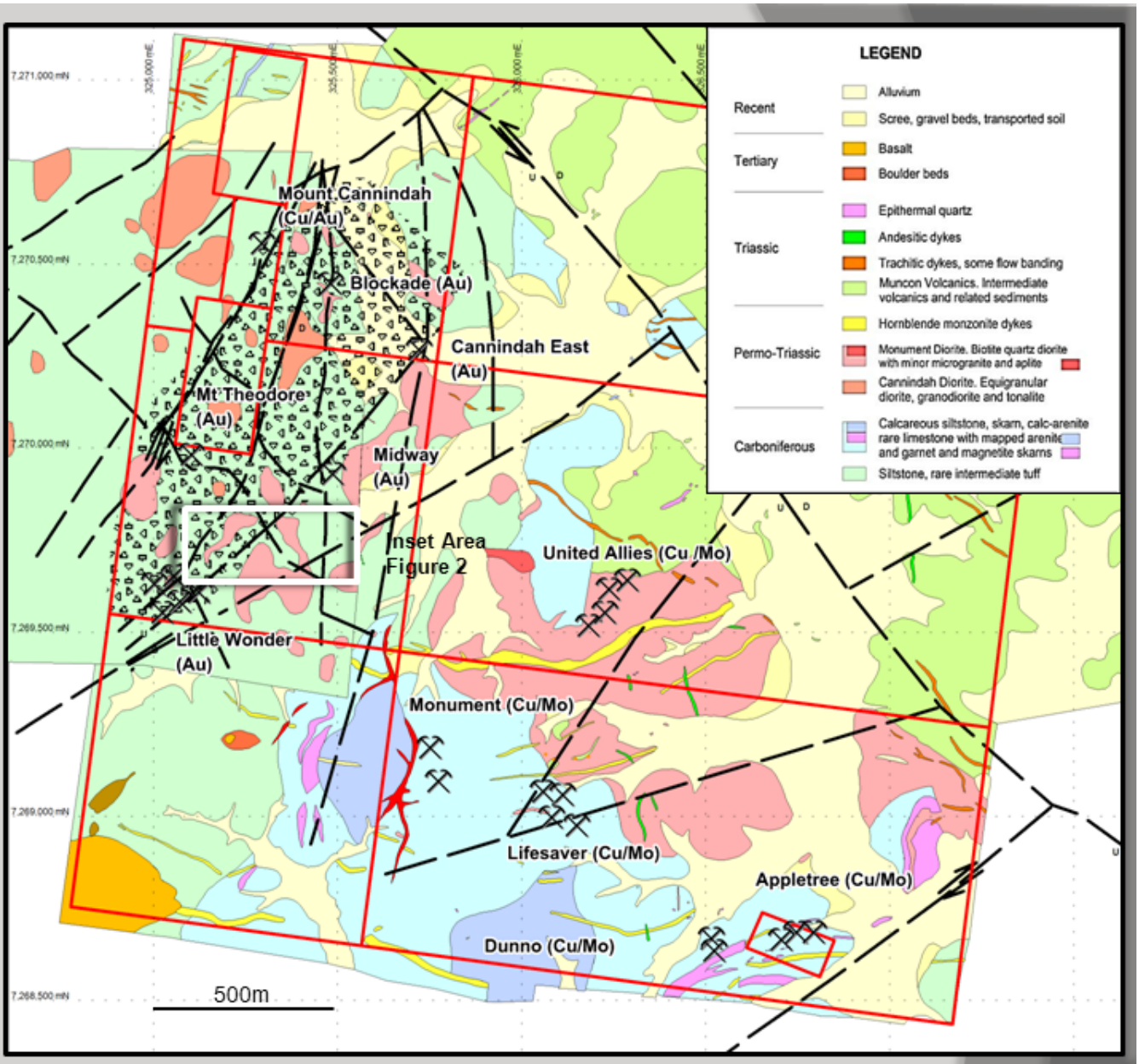

Figure 1
Plan View – Mt Cannindah Project Surface Geology and Prospects.

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Mount Cannindah
Copper - Gold

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T 61 7 3357 3988 ABN 35 108 146 694

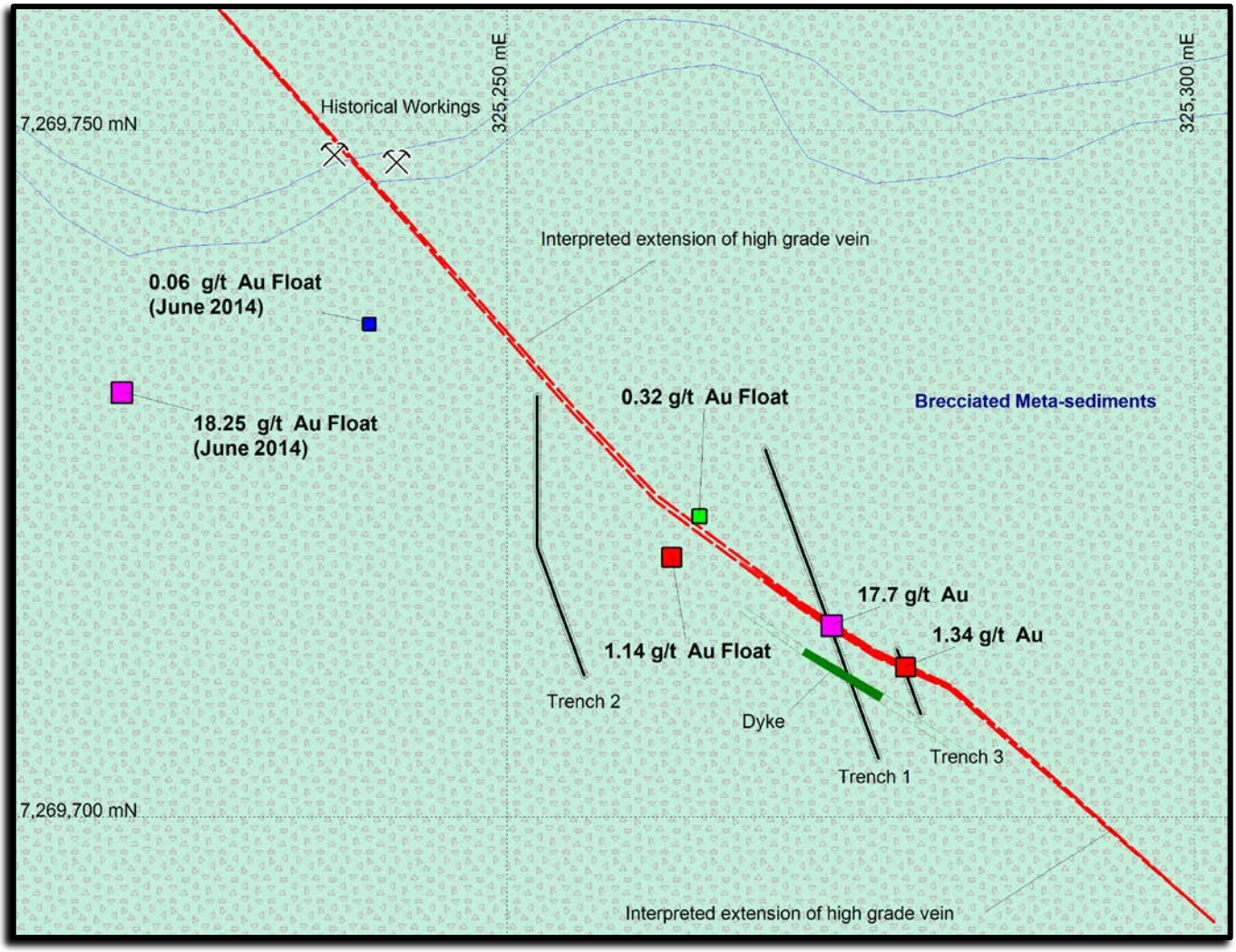

Figure 2. Location of exploration trenches with gold results displayed

A high grade gold bearing quartz vein was successfully exposed in 2 of the 3 trenches. Mineralisation consisted of a ~20cm wide zone of ferruginous alteration and quartz veining containing abundant ex-sulphide textures. The orientation of this mineralised structure parallels multiple linear magnetic features and outcropping porphyritic dykes elsewhere within the project providing multiple structural targets for future work.

The north-westerly strike of the gold bearing quartz veining exposed represents a previously un-recognized structural orientation of gold mineralisation within the project area. The discovery of this north-westerly trending mineralised corridor has significant positive implications for the expansion of future gold exploration at Mt Cannindah, highlighting the potential for untested high grade gold resources situated where the north-westerly trending vein systems intersect the previously identified north-easterly trending gold bearing structures.

Efforts to relocate the vein exposed in the trenches further along strike to the north-west located numerous historical pits constructed within the opposite banks of the creek to the north of the pits suggesting the mineralised vein extends a significant distance from the location of the trenches (see Figure 2.)

Figure 3. Trench number 1

Figure 4. Rock chip sample 3011264, collected from vein exposed in Trench number 1 which produced 17.70 g/t Au

Further high grade gold of **14.15 g/t Au** was produced from float material collected from the "Little Wonder" prospect, approximately 200m south-west of the exploration trenching (Figures 5 & 6.).

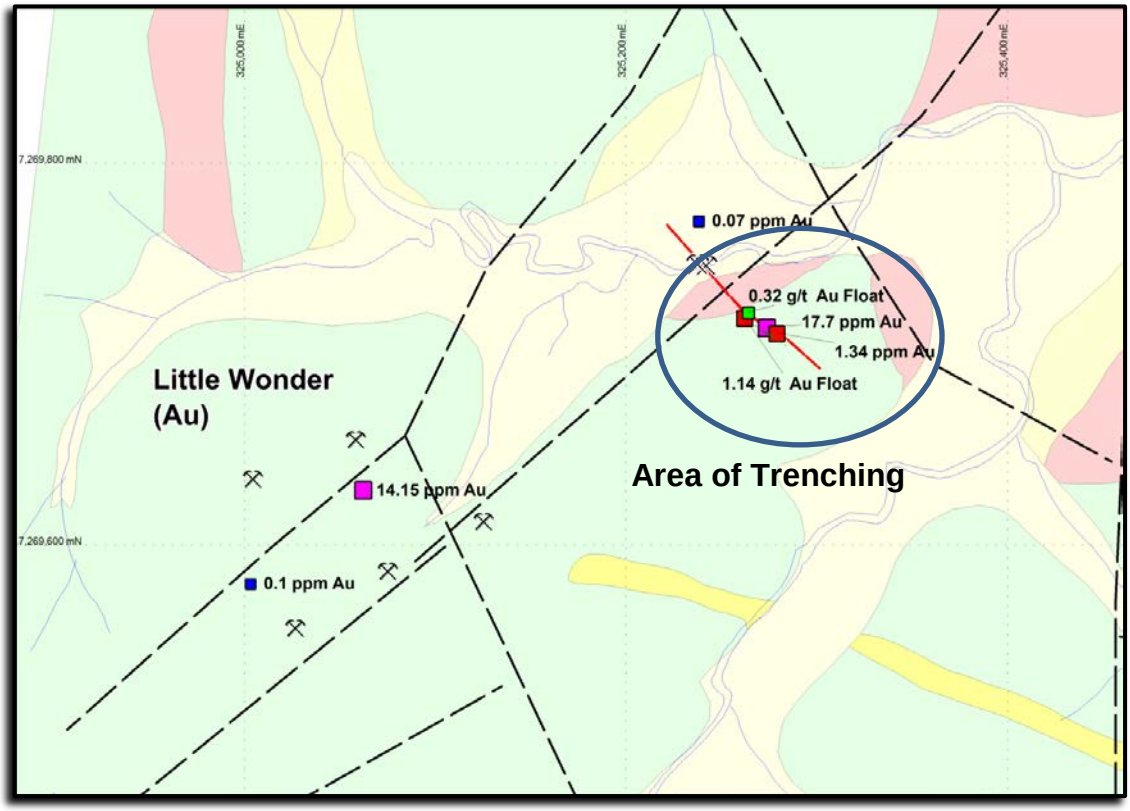

Figure 5. Location of high grade float material collected adjacent to historic workings at "Little Wonder"

Figure 6. Rock chip sample 3011262 (14.15 g/t Au) collected adjacent to historic workings at "Little Wonder

This recent work has identified new areas of mineralisation peripheral to known resources at the Mt Cannindah project. These results and the on-going exploration provide justification of the board's decision to make the Mt Cannindah asset Planet's sole focus. Planet intends to continue its exploration focus on this flagship asset in the near term to further investigate these and other targets which have now been identified across the project area.

* *Information in this report relating to the Mineral Resource at Mt Cannindah was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.*

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Dr. Simon D. Beams, a full time employee of Terra Search Pty Ltd, geological consultants employed by Planet Metals Limited to carry out geological evaluation of the mineralisation potential of their Mt Cannindah Project, Queensland, Australia.

Dr. Beams has BSc Honours and PhD degrees in geology; he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #107121) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (Member # 2689). Dr. Beams has sufficient relevant experience in respect to the style of mineralization, the type of deposit under consideration and the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person within the definition of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code).

Dr. Beams consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information, please contact:

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Executive Chairman
Ph: 07 3357 3988

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	• Samples of outcropping lithologies float and historic mine dump material was collected using grab sampling techniques. • Grab samples weighed approximately 1.5kgs • all samples were routinely assayed for gold using the 50g Fire Assay Digest technique and Atomic Absorbtion Spectrometry (ALS code: Au-AA26) • All samples were also subject to multi-element analysis using ICP-AES techniques for the following elements: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, U, V, W, Zn. (ALS code ME-ICP41)
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).*	• Not applicable – drilling results not reported
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.*	• Not applicable – drilling results not reported
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All grab samples were geologically logged. Logging recorded lithology, textures and alteration
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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*	• Sub-Sampling Techniques not applicable – drilling results not reported

(Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	• Sample preparation included crushing of entire sample to 70% -6mm (ALS code CRU-21) before being riffle split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns • The above techniques are considered to be of a high quality, and appropriate for the nature of mineralisation anticipated. The sample size is appropriate for the rock being 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.*	• The primary assay method used is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 20-50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. This method is considered appropriate for assessing narrow, free milling , nuggetty gold vein style deposits that exist in the area. • Quartz flushes were used after every sample • Internal ALS Chemex Laboratory QAQC is routinely done • 2 Certified Reference Materials, and 2 blanks and duplicates were inserted in the sample batch being reported and performed well. • QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis
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.*	• Consulting geologists (Terra Search Pty Ltd) have inspected the rock chips to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation • Field note books and ticket books were used to record primary data in the field. Primary data was then entered digitally and is stored and archived to Terra Search's server in Excel format and imported to an industry standard SQL database by the database geologist using data entry procedures and database import tools. Data is visually

(Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		checked and validated prior to import and additional validation is carried out upon entry to the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report
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.*	• Handheld GPS was used to determine sample locations. Handheld GPS's have an accuracy of approximately +/-10m. • Grid Co-ordinate system used is GDA94 MGA Zone 55 • Original Handheld GPS co-ords are maintained in the database. • Topographic control utilized Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data • This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing for samples are varied as samples were taken of specific lithologies. • Data spacing is sufficient for this early stage of exploration • 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.*	• Not applicable, non–directional grab samples collected only
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Bagged samples were transported directly to the laboratory by consultant geologists, Terra Search at completion of field program.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken

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.*	• Exploration conducted on ML's 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2307, 2308, 2309 and EPM 15261. 100% owned by Planet Metals Pty Ltd • An access agreement with the current landholders in in place • No impediments to operate are known
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration has been conducted by multiple companies but not specifically investigating the targets presented within this report • Current exploration program conducted by consultant geologists Terra Search Pty Ltd, Townsville QLD
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Shear hosted Au bearing quartz veins and base metal skarns adjacent to a Cu-Mo porphyry
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Not applicable – drilling results not reported
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weight averaging has been undertaken • No short lengths have been aggregated • No metal equivalent has been reported
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable – no widths or intercepts reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	
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.*	• Location plans and sample points of interest are contained within this announcement
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.*	• Sample results are reported within announcement
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.*	• Geological and geophysical results have been summarized in order to put context around sample results
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration programs under development