

High Grade Gold Mineralisation Intersected at New Constitution

- Follow-up drilling at the New Constitution prospect intersects high grade gold mineralisation near surface including:
 - **10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn** from 51m (open), including:
 - **7m @ 36.3g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 7.9% Zn**

Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) (MBK or the **Company**) is pleased to provide the following update on the recently completed shallow Reverse Circulation (“RC”) drill programme on its Triumph gold project in south-east Queensland, Australia. Two RC holes totalling 121m were completed at the New Constitution prospect to follow up and investigate the geometry of near surface gold mineralisation intersected in previous drilling¹.

Significant results from the drill programme at New Constitution include:

- **10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn** from 51m (open) (*TDH056*) including
 - **7m @ 36.3g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 7.9% Zn** from 51m (open – note an historical stope void was intersected from 41.5m to 51m)
- **3m @ 8.1 g/t Au, 79g/t Ag** from 35m (*TDH055*)

The true width of high grade mineralisation will only be determined with further drilling. However, TDH056 intersected 0.5m @ 2.6g/t Au prior to entering a 9.5m historically mined stope (downhole length) and then intersected 10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag, and 6% Zn from 51m. If the stope represents historically mined high grade mineralisation, then the true width may be approximately 8m. Historical workings at surface can be traced along this particular target zone for over 500m with the majority of this trend being concealed by shallow cover. The historical underground stope intersected in drilling was not previously mapped and no production records are available.

Across the New Constitution prospect, multiple interpreted target zones have been identified through surface geochemistry/geophysics and supported by an initial programme of 12 shallow scout RC holes (average depth of 12m) reported in June 2016². Collectively, the

¹ MBK ASX Release 21 June 2016

² MBK ASX Release 21 June 2016

multiple zones indicate over 3km of strike potential, the majority of which is concealed by shallow cover (<5m).

Please refer to Figure 1 showing drill section, Figure 2 showing the drill plan at New Constitution and Figure 3 showing the location of New Constitution prospect. Drill assay results with individual assays are shown in Table 1.

Inés Scotland, Chair of MBK said:

"This is Metal Bank's second high grade gold discovery on the Triumph Project. Such early results from New Constitution underpin the prospect as a high exploration priority alongside Bald Hill which is located 1.5km away. We are confident of discovering further high grade mineralisation within the 15km² Triumph Gold Camp as our programmes advance."

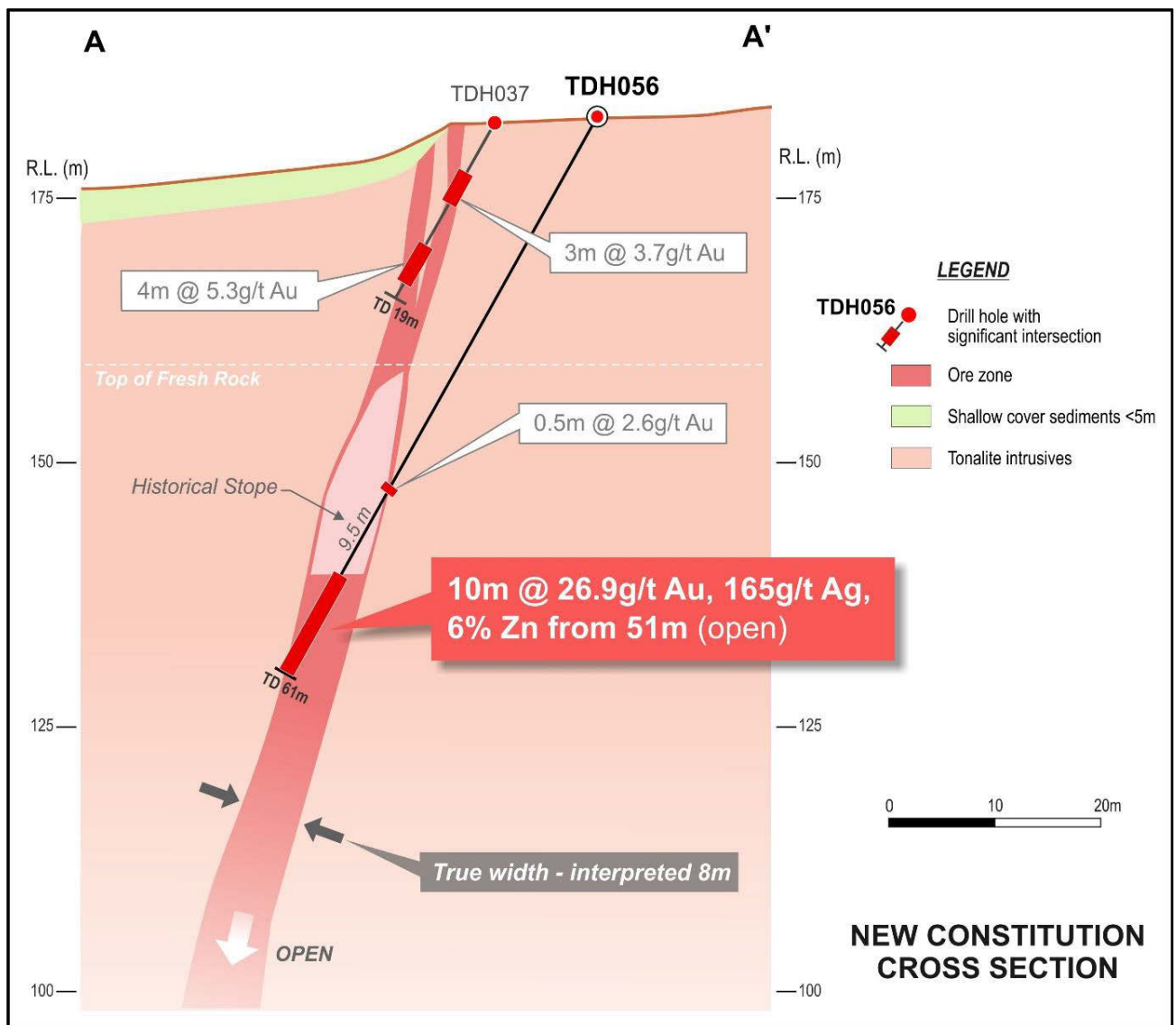


Figure 1: Drill section looking north-west showing high grade mineralisation intersected in TDH056 with section location shown in Figure 2.

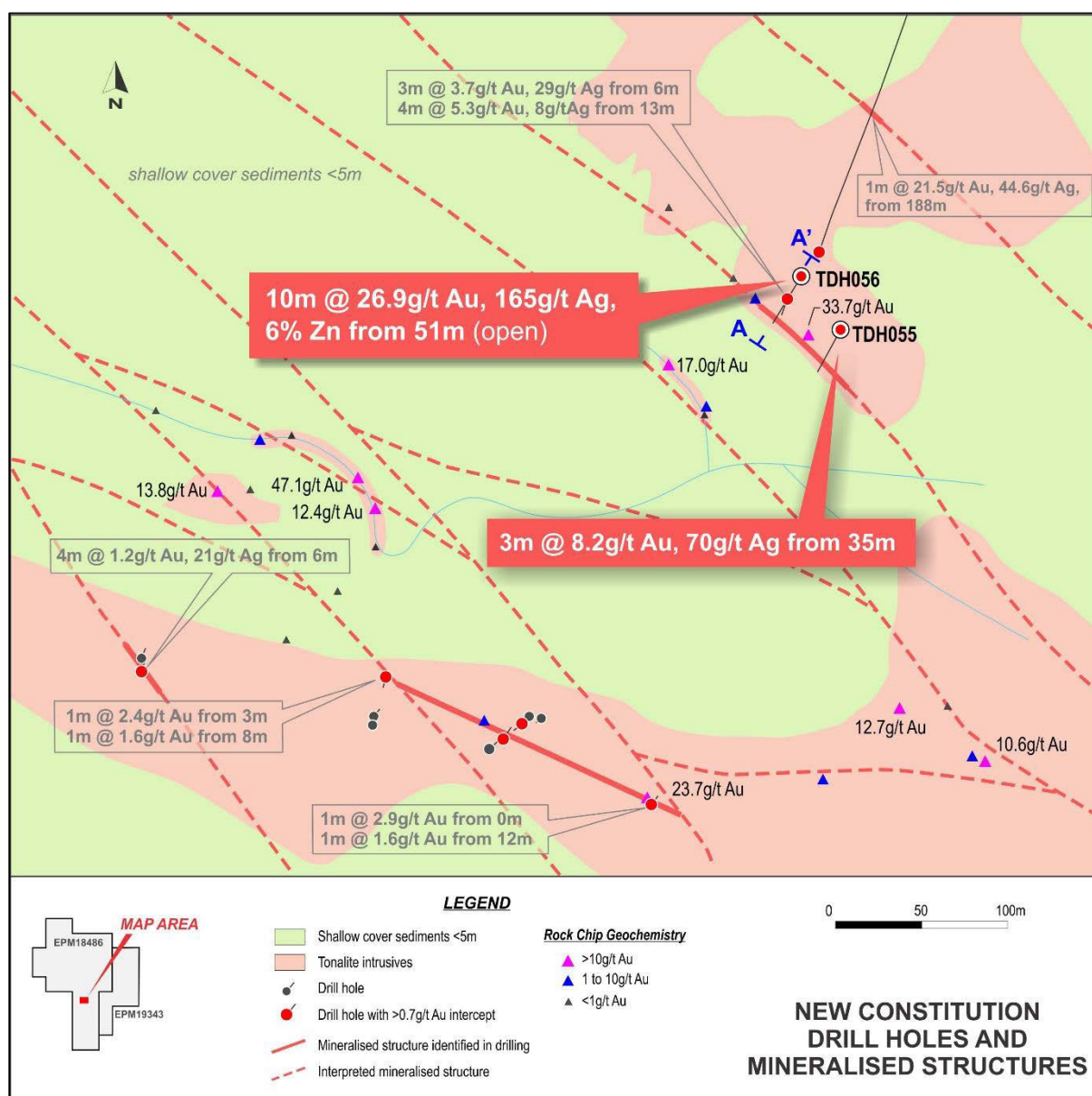


Figure 2: Drill plan of New Constitution prospect showing drill hole locations.

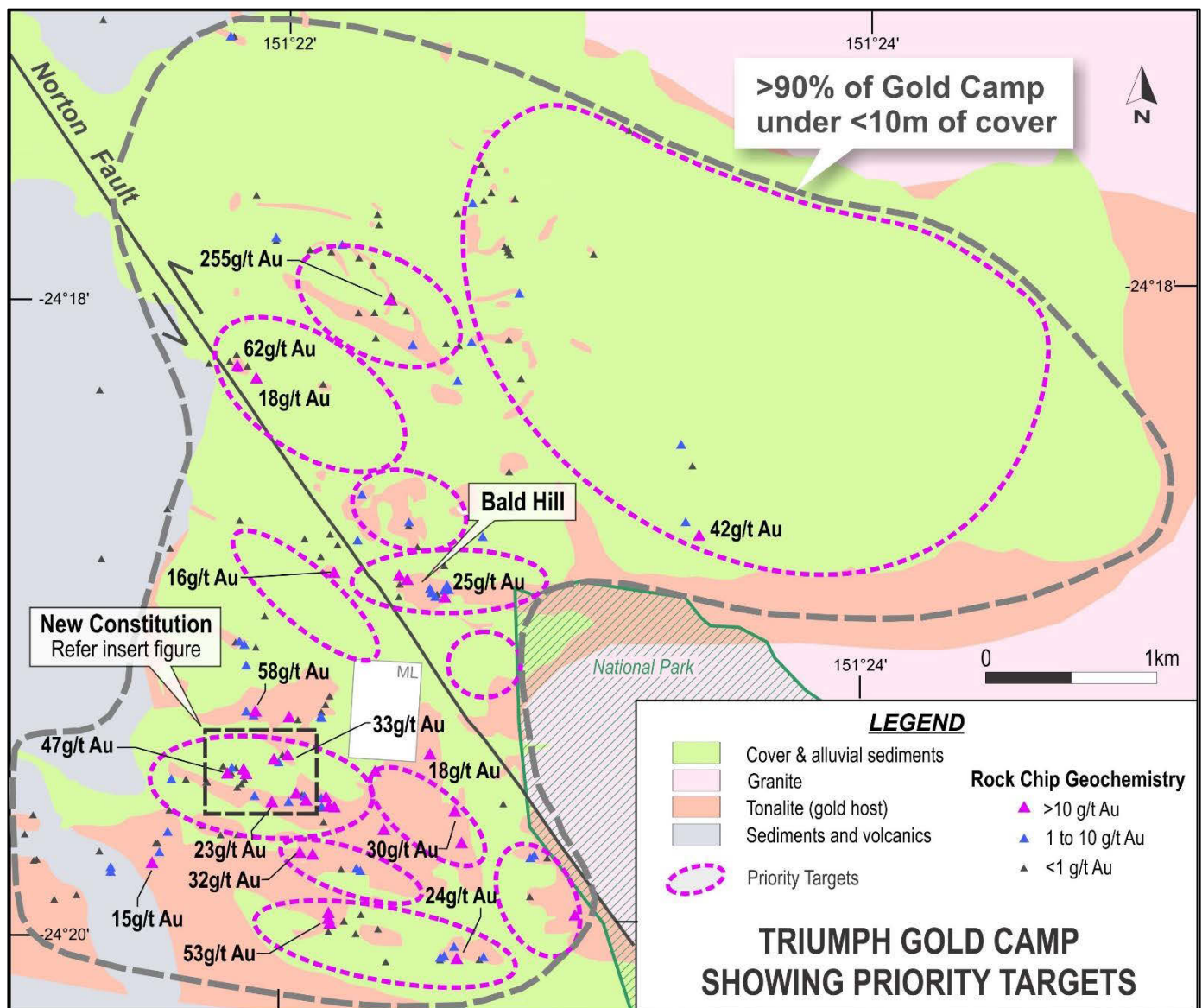


Figure 3: Triumph gold camp showing the location of New Constitution and other priority targets.

A total of 17 RC holes (981m) have been completed on the Triumph project as part of the recent drill programme and the results from the remaining 15 holes from the Bald Hill and Harmony prospects will be released once available.

New Constitution and Bald Hill prospects represent just two of the current 10 high priority underexplored prospects within the Triumph gold camp, with the other eight prospects yet to be drill tested.

Table 1: Drill intersections - New Constitution prospect.

Note: There is insufficient information at this time to determine the true width of the mineralisation. Indications are that the mineralisation dips sub-vertical.

Hole ID	Significant Results
TDH055	<p>4m @ 1.5g/t Au from 20m (incl. 0.5m stope / void)</p> <p>1m @ 1.0g/t Au from 26m</p> <p>3m @ 8.2g/t Au, 70g/t Ag from 35m</p>
TDH056	<p>0.5m @ 2.57g/t Au, 43 g/t Ag from 41m</p> <p>9.5m historical stope from 41.5m to 51m</p> <p>10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn from 51m (open) including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7m @ 36.3g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 7.9% Zn from 51m

0.7g/t Au cut-off

The Triumph gold camp is an intrusion related gold system of the type encountered in a number of large systems in Queensland such as Kidston (3.7Moz Au), Mt Leyshon (3.5Moz Au) and Ravenswood (3Moz Au). The New Constitution high grade mineralisation (Au-Ag-Zn) and the Bald Hill high grade mineralisation (Au-Ag-Cu) are both interpreted to occur peripheral to the 'mineralising source intrusive'.

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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 projects are the Triumph and Eidsvold Gold Projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, which also 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 that 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.

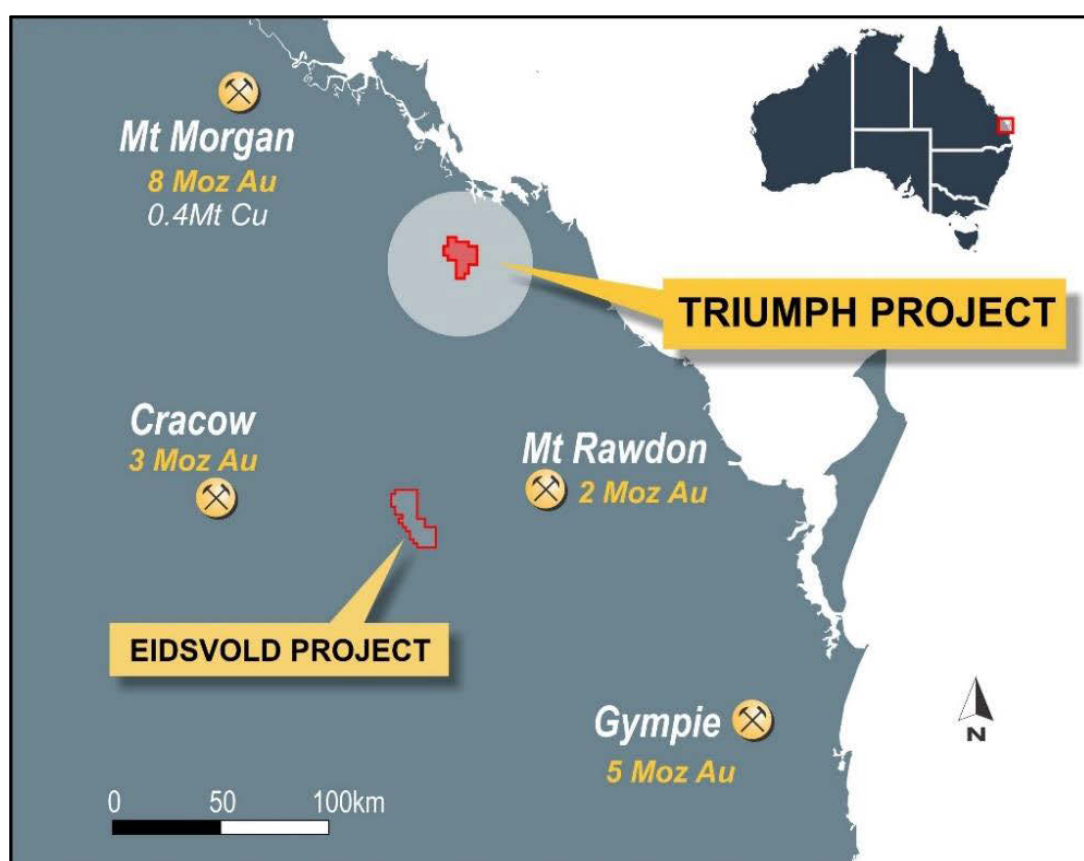


Figure 4: Location of Triumph and Eidsvold projects.

<p>Board of Directors and Management</p> <p>Inés Scotland (Non-Executive Chairman)</p> <p>Guy Robertson (Executive Director)</p> <p>Tony Schreck (Executive Director)</p> <p>Sue-Ann Higgins (Company Secretary)</p> <p>Trevor Wright (Exploration Manager)</p>	<p>Registered Office</p> <p>Metal Bank Limited Suite 2508, Level 25 31 Market Street Sydney NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone: +61 2 8268 8691 Facsimile: +61 2 8268 8699</p> <p>www.metalbank.com.au</p> <p>Share Registry</p> <p>Advanced Share Registry Services 110 Stirling Highway Nedlands WA 6009 AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone: (+61) (8) 9389 8033 Facsimile: (+61) (8) 9262 3723 www.advancedshare.com.au Please direct all shareholding enquiries to the share registry.</p>
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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report 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 an 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 report 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 report 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain either 1m samples in alteration or 4m composites in fresh rock. The drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets and previous drilling results RC samples were manually split and the splitter cleaned after each interval. RC samples were submitted to the laboratory 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. RC samples are assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Multielement analysis is completed using an ICPAES analysis. Rock chip samples shown may represent float or outcrop grab samples.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling used a 5.5" face sampling RC hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For RC sample recoveries of less than approximately 80% are noted in the geological/sampling log with a visual estimate of the actual recovery. Very few samples were recorded with recoveries of less than 80%. Wet samples were encountered in TDH056 between 51 and 61m in TDH056, recoveries of these samples were considered acceptable. No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips. This included lithology, alteration, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. Geological logging of alteration type, alteration intensity, vein type and textures, % of veining, and sulphide composition. All RC chip trays are photographed. All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were split using a standalone 87.5%:12.5% splitter. Compressed air was used to clean the splitter after each sample interval. Wet intervals were tube sampled. Duplicated samples were collected in visual ore zones and at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. QAQC samples (standards / blanks) were submitted at a frequency of at least 1 in 20. 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. Duplicate sampling concentrated on potentially mineralised intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were assayed using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and by site visits by the Technical Director. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. All holes are pegged and will be accurately surveyed (x,y,z) at a later date. Down hole surveys were completed using a "Pathfinder" digital survey system at a maximum interval of 30m. Measurements were taken 9m back from the RC hammer and at the mid point of a non magnetic stainless steel rod. All drilling is conducted on the MGA94 Zone 56 grid. A topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted.
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes were sited to test surface geochemical 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill holes were orientated to test geophysical and geochemical targets. Not enough drilling information to make this assessment on the best orientation of drilling to intersect the mineralisation at this time. Structural observations to date support that the mineralisation is sub-vertical and the orientation that the drilling was completed is considered appropriate.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling techniques are regularly reviewed.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Triumph project is within EPM18486 and EPM19343, both 100% owned by Roar Resources Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist. ML80035 (covering an area of 0.2km²) is located within the project area and is excluded from the Metal Bank tenure. Exploration is prohibited within a small area of Category B environmentally protected area as well as a Nation Park shown in Figure 2. The current approved Environmental Authority (EA) does not allow for advanced exploration activities to occur with 300m of the National Park (NP) boundary. A higher EA can be applied for to allow advanced exploration activities to occur with 300m of the NP boundary.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Exploration data was compiled via open file reports including drilling data including AMOCO (1987) and Norton Goldfields 2007. All rock chip data shown was collected by Roar Resources Pty Ltd (100% subsidiary of Metal Bank Limited) Bald Hill prospect contains 7 historical drill holes (RAB hammer) completed by AMOCO in 1987 as well as shallow historical underground mining completed in the early 1900's. No historical production records are available.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM18486 and EPM19343 overlaps the Calliope and Miriam Vale 1:100,000 map sheets. The style of mineralisation intersected is intrusion related gold mineralisation within the northern New England Orogen.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 2
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless specified otherwise, a nominal 0.7g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade to highlight zones of gold mineralisation. Refer Table 1. High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. A nominal 10g/t Au cut-off has been applied to reporting high grade gold intervals contained within broader zones of mineralisation. These are routinely specified in the summary results tables. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation is not known in enough detail to determine the true width of the mineralisation. However a 9.5m wide stope was intersected within an 22m envelope of continual mineralisation in TDH056 which would support a true width of approximately 8m. Refer Table 1.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures contained within this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are presented in figures contained within this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill intersection is associated with a IP geophysical anomaly completed as part of a 3D IP geophysical survey completed by MBK in 2014 and previously reported. The drill intersection reported is within fresh rock.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will await further results from this drill programme to formulate a forward programme.

Table 2: Drill Hole Details – New Constitution prospect

Hole ID	GDA 94 E	GDA 94 N	Azim	Dip	Depth	Type
TDH055	334309	7308912	210	-60	60m	RC
TDH056	334285	7308945	210	-60	61m	RC

Table 3: Significant drill hole assays New Constitution prospect

Hole_ID	From_m	To_m	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Zn %	
TDH056	41	41.5	2.8	43	0.6	0.5m @ 2.8g/t Au from 41m
	9.5m historical stope void		41.5m to 51m			
	51	52	11.0	178	1.9	7m @ 36.3g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 7.9% Zn from 51m
	52	53	26.2	298	2.8	
	53	54	55.1	278	6.9	
	54	55	67.2	281	9.6	
	55	56	47.9	244	13.1	
	56	57	28.7	132	15.6	
	57	58	18.1	133	5.1	
	58	59	4.3	40	1.5	10m @ 26.9g/t Au, 165g/t Ag and 6.0% Zn from 51m
	59	60	4.5	22	1.1	
	60	61	5.6	50	1.8	

RC Hole abandoned - unable to continue beyond 61m