High Grade Gold-Silver-Copper Mineralisation at Bald Hill

- Drill results received from nine shallow RC holes at Bald Hill
  - **15m @ 10.3g/t Au, 76g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu** from 9m
    incl. **4m @ 34.2g/t Au, 220g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu** from 14m
  - **6m @ 2.4g/t Au, 18g/t Ag** from 7m
  - **15m @ 1.6g/t Au, 9g/t Ag** from 7m

Metal Bank Limited (ASX: MBK) (**MBK** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide the following update on the recently completed RC drill programme on the Bald Hill prospect, Triumph project, eastern Australia.

Results from a shallow RC programme (9 holes for 181m) now define an extensive near surface gold mineralised system at Bald Hill with potential for high grade gold including significant Ag and Cu mineralisation credits. Mineralisation remains open and the western extension of the mineralisation is interpreted to be faulted a short distance (approximately 50m) to the north. The drill programme targeted outcropping Au-Ag-Bi-As mineralisation (soil and rock chip geochemistry) as well as began to test the interpreted western extension of the mineralisation beneath shallow alluvial cover, where shallow bonanza gold grades were intersected in drill hole TDH039.

Inés Scotland, Chair of MBK said:

"High grade results like these underpin the confidence we have in the Triumph gold camp and particularly the Bald Hill prospect. These are still very early days in what we believe will be a very rich and rewarding new gold camp."

As previously reported[1], bonanza gold grades were intersected in drill hole TDH039 which targeted the western extension of the outcropping Bald Hill mineralisation before it is concealed by shallow alluvium (<5m deep). TDH039 targeted a rock chip grab sample from a small window of outcrop exposed beneath 3m of alluvial cover that returned 14.2g/t Au, 88g/t Ag, and 0.15% Cu.

[1] MBK ASX Release 06 June 2016

Results from TDH039 include:

- **15m @ 10.3g/t Au, 76g/t Ag, and 0.5% Cu** from 9m
  - incl. **4m @ 34.2g/t Au, 220g/t Ag and 1.4% Cu** from 14m

Results from drill holes targeting the outcropping oxide mineralisation to the east of THD039 returned intersections which support additional potential for near surface mineralisation including grades such as:

- **6m @ 2.4g/t Au, 18g/t Ag** from 7m (TDH021)
- **15m @ 1.6g/t Au , 9g/t Ag** from 7m (THD022)

Refer to Figure 1 below showing a long section through the main zone intersected at Bald Hill and refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 showing a plan of the drill holes and location of Bald Hill.

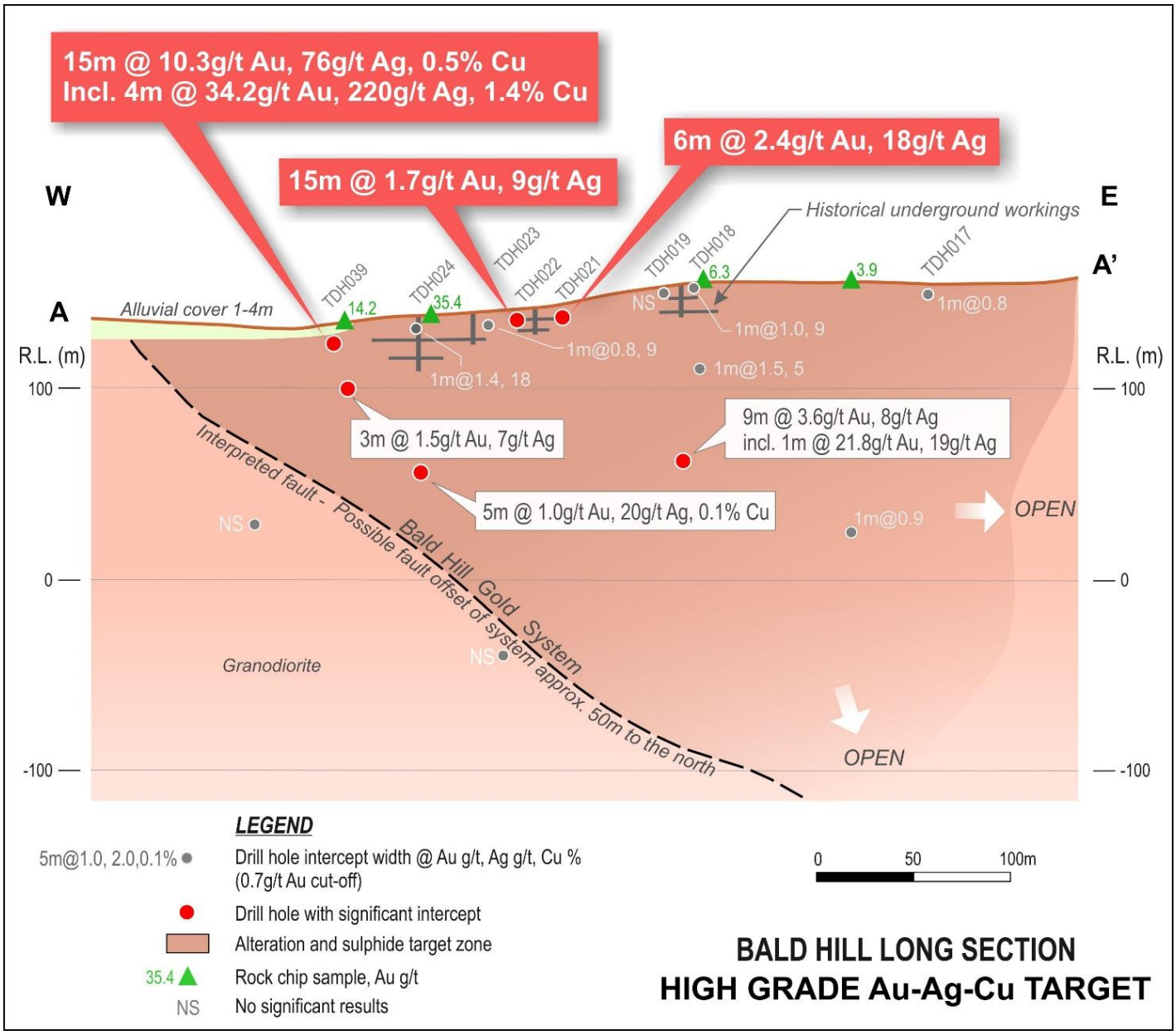

Figure 1: Bald Hill prospect long section showing preliminary gold results.

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 mineralisation intersected to date at Bald Hill is interpreted to occur peripheral to the 'mineralising source intrusive' with vectors indicating that we could be above the causative mineralising intrusive.

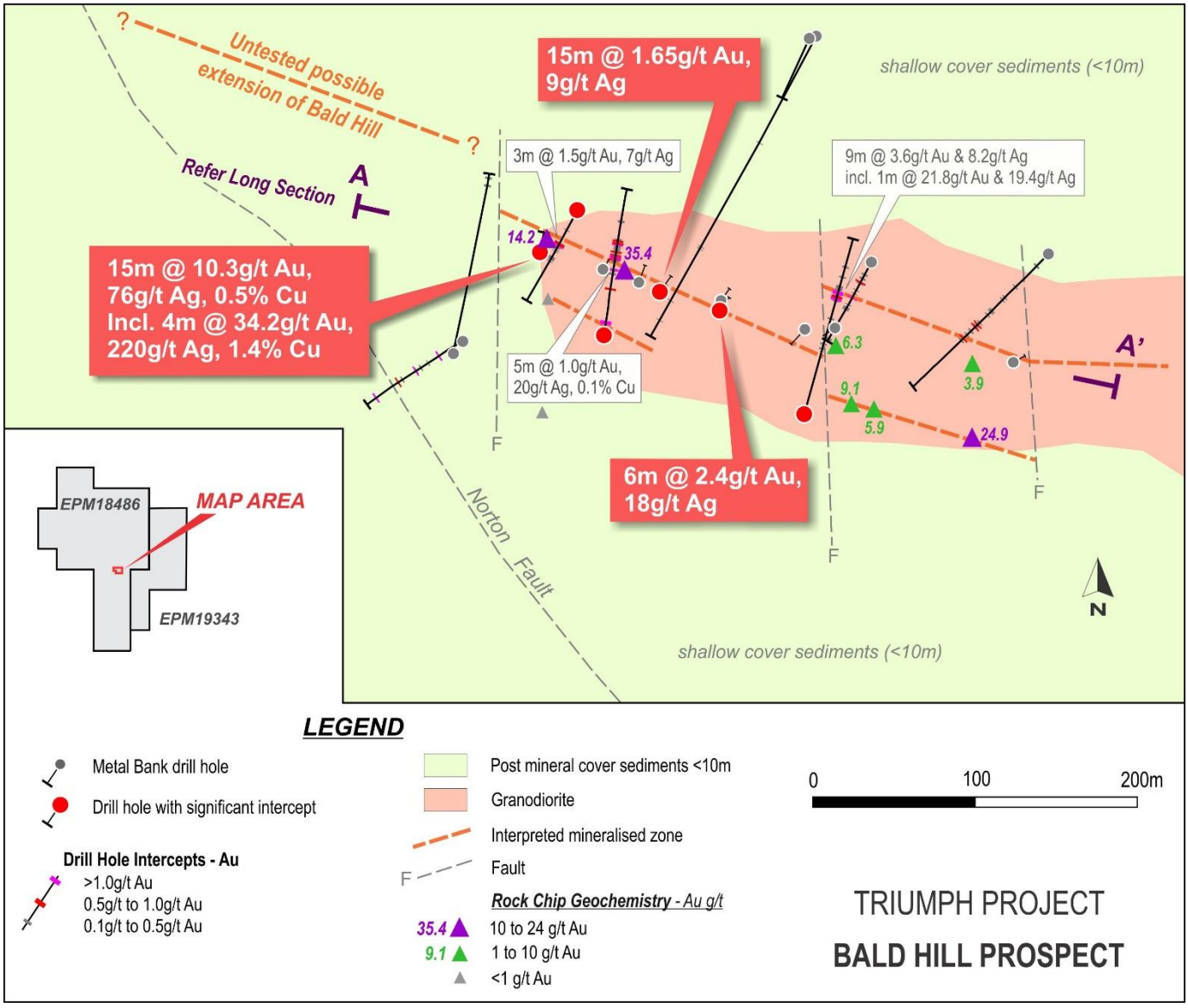

Figure 2: Drill plan of Bald Hill prospect showing 2014 and latest drilling locations.

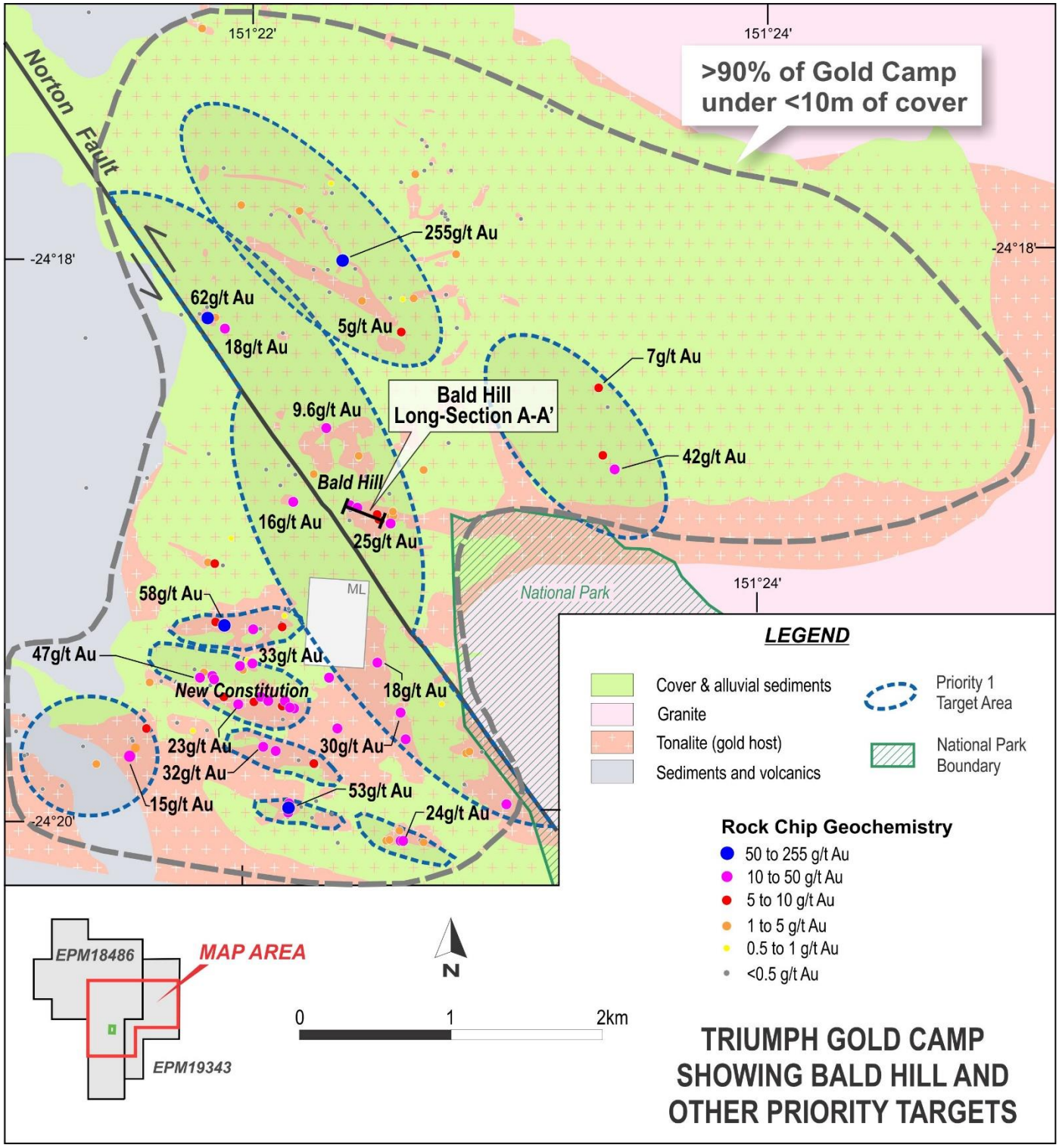

Figure 3: Triumph gold camp showing the location of Bald Hill and other priority targets.

Table 1: Summary of significant results

Hole_ID	Results
TDH017	1m @ 0.8g/t Au from 11m
TDH018	1m @ 0.9g/t Au, 10g/t Ag from 10m 1m @ 1.0g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 17m (open)
TDH019	No significant results >0.7g/t Au
TDH020	2m @ 0.7g/t Au, 6g/t Ag from 5m
TDH021	**6m @ 2.4g/t Au, 18g/t Ag** from 7m
TDH022	**15m @ 1.7g/t Au, 9g/t Ag** from 7m
TDH023	1m @ 0.7g/t Au, 4g/t Ag from 8m 1m @ 0.8g/t Au, 9g/t Ag from 13m
TDH024	1m @ 0.8g/t Au, 16g/t Ag from 1m 1m @ 1.4g/t Au, 18g/t Ag from 8m
TDH039	**15m @ 10.3g/t Au, 76 Ag, 0.5% Cu** from 9m incl. **4m @ 34.2g/t Au, 220 g/t Ag, 1.4% Cu** from 14m

Cut-off 0.7g/t Au, Ag reported >1g/t, and Cu reported >0.1%

In addition to the above, shallow RC drilling was also completed on the New Constitution prospect where outcropping Au-Ag-Bi-As soil and rock chip geochemical anomalies exist. These results will be released in due course.

A first-phase aircore bedrock drilling programme has also been completed on the Triumph project over areas of shallow sediment cover to test alteration and structural targets. A total of 107 bedrock sampling holes have been completed and results from this programme will also be released in due course.

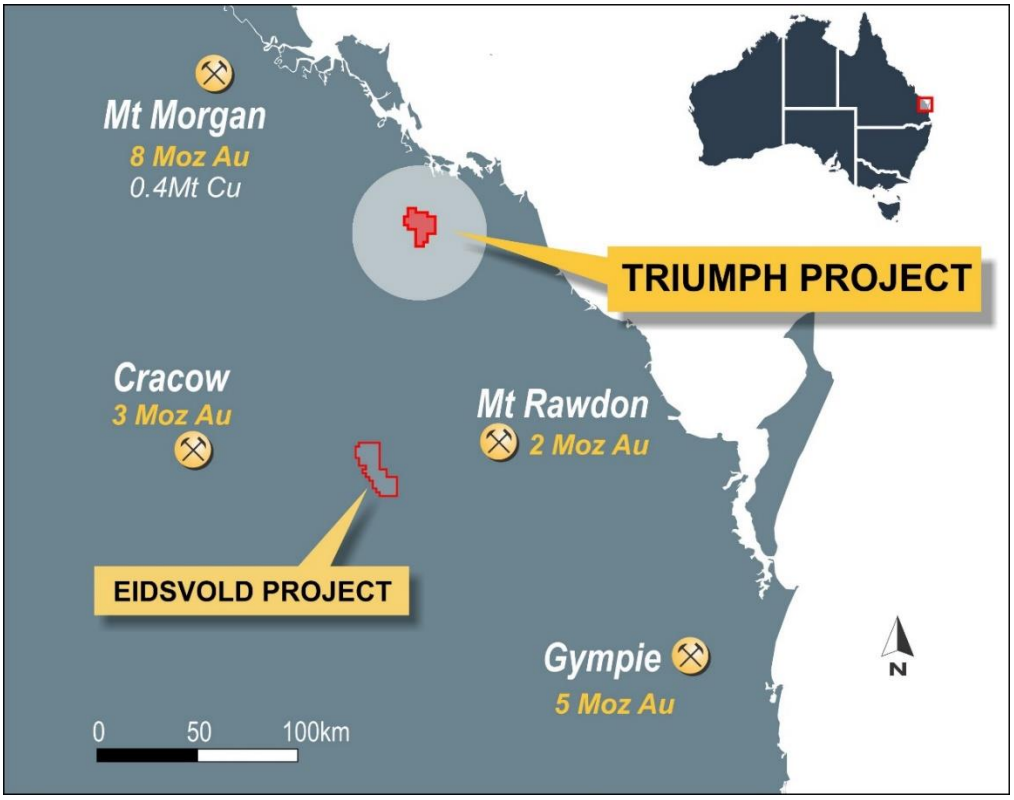

Figure 4: Location of the Triumph and Eidsvold Projects.

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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.

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, Eidsvold and Mt Mackenzie 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.

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 2508, Level 25 31 Market Street Sydney NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA Phone: +61 2 8268 8691 Facsimile: +61 2 8268 8699 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.

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 (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain either 1m samples. • The drill holes were sited to test geophysical targets/surface geochemical targets. • 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	• 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.).	• Drilling method was reverse circulation drilling. • RC drilling used a 3" face sampling RC 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.	• 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%. No wet samples were encountered. • 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 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	• 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.	• RC samples were tube sampled and no wet samples were encountered with duplicated samples collected 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	• 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.	• 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	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Significant intersections are 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	• 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 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 not completed on these shallow holes. Instead the survey for the hole is projected from the surface inclination and azimuth of the rig/rods set-up. • 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	• 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 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.	• 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	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were stored in sealed polyweave bags on site and transported to the laboratory at regular intervals by MBK staff.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• 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	• 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 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 0.2km^2) 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	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• 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	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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	• 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 Table 2
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 0.7g/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.
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. Structural observations of an outcrop near the drill intersection provide indications that the mineralised zone is dipping sub-vertical and striking WNW. Based on these assumptions the mineralisation could have a true width or approximately half the drill reported intersection width. • Refer Table 1.
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	• Refer to figures contained within this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 presented in figures contained within this report.
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 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	• 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.	• Will await further results from this drill programme to formulate a forward programme.

Table 2: Drill Hole Details

Hole_ID	GDA94 E	GDA 94 N	Depth	Azim	Dip
TDH017	335222	7309882	18	61.5	-60
TDH018	335112	7309903	18	236.5	-59
TDH019	335094	7309903	22	221.5	-52
TDH020	335042	7309920	17	35.5	-60
TDH021	335041	7309914	19	34.5	-60
TDH022	335004	7309925	24	34.5	-59
TDH023	334991	7309931	23	20.5	-61
TDH024	334969	7309939	16.5	29.5	-60
TDH039	334930	7309950	24	10.5	-59