ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **28th OCTOBER 2016**

NEW COPPER INTERCEPTS AT MALLEE BULL NORTH; ZINC-LEAD-SILVER SULPHIDE INTERCEPTS AT WAGGA TANK

Mallee Bull

- **Drilling designed to further test recently discovered mineralisation at Mallee Bull North returns additional copper-dominant intercepts including:**
  - **7m @ 1.28% Cu, 16 g/t Ag, 1.89 g/t Au from 371m and 5m @ 2.22% Cu, 31 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au from 404m in MBDD027;**
  - **10m @ 1.00% Cu, 14 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 469m in MBRCDD059; and**
  - **4m @ 1.18% Cu, 38 g/t Ag, 0.37 g/t Au from 369m in MBRCDD060**
- **Mineralisation is centred ~300m north of Mallee Bull and remains open along strike and down dip**
- **Further extensional drilling at Mallee Bull to be completed prior to end of year**

Wagga Tank

- **Significant zinc-lead-silver sulphide and copper oxide/sulphide mineralisation confirmed at Wagga Tank; assays for first 4 drillholes pending**
- **Wagga Tank represents a polymetallic VHMS-type deposit with many significant historic drill intercepts; no drilling since 1989**
- **Initial work programme to be expanded**

Peel Mining (ASX:PEX) Ltd advises that recent drilling at its 50%-owned Mallee Bull and 100%-owned Wagga Tank projects, near Cobar in western NSW, has returned significant new base metal mineralised drill intercepts.

At Mallee Bull, drilling designed to further test recently discovered mineralisation at Mallee Bull North returned new copper-dominant intercepts.

At Wagga Tank, drilling designed to confirm historic high-grade mineralisation has returned significant zinc-lead-silver sulphide and copper oxide/sulphide intercepts. Assays for Wagga Tank drillholes WTRC001-004 are pending.

Mallee Bull (50% Peel Mining; 50% CBH Resources)

Drilling at Mallee Bull was designed to test recently discovered mineralisation at Mallee Bull North (centred ~300m north of Mallee Bull) and is part of investigations to find new mineralisation. The total programme is anticipated to encompass up to 7,000m of RC and diamond drilling with 11 drillholes for 3,687m RC and 1,680.5m diamond drilling completed to date.

The Mallee Bull North area was identified following a review of DHEM surveys adjacent to the area of interest. Mallee Bull North covers an area of stratigraphic continuity from the main Mallee Bull resource area.

The current programme of work has focussed on broader step-out drilling and to date has encompassed 8 drillholes at Mallee Bull North. Drill results confirm that the conductor responsible for the EM anomaly is caused by significant copper mineralisation. Significant mineralisation returned from Mallee Bull North includes:

- **MBRC054 returned 7m @ 2.01% Cu, 37 g/t Ag, 0.15 g/t Au from 324m;**
- **MBRC055 returned 9m @ 2.24% Cu, 27 g/t Ag, 0.27 g/t Au from 455m;**
- **MBRCDD056 returned 5m @ 0.76% Cu, 16 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 458m;**
- **MBRCDD059 returned 10m @ 1.00% Cu, 14 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au from 469m**;
- **MBRCDD060 returned 4m @ 1.18% Cu, 38 g/t Ag, 0.37 g/t Au from 369m;**
- **MBDD027 returned 1m @ 4.65% Cu, 48 g/t Ag, 2.96 g/t Au from 335m; 7m @ 1.28% Cu, 16 g/t Ag, 1.89 g/t Au from 371m and 5m @ 2.22% Cu, 31 g/t Ag, 0.09 g/t Au from 404m.**

Mineralisation is hosted in the Shume Formation turbidite sediments (mudstone to sandstone) with sulphides predominantly occurring as chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz breccias and stringers. The geometry of mineralisation is interpreted to be near vertical, however some intercepts appear to be steeply dipping to the east. The true width of mineralisation varies but is generally interpreted to be ~60% of downhole widths.

Peel is encouraged by the discovery of new mineralisation at Mallee Bull North with mineralisation remaining open along strike and down dip. Geophysics indicates good potential to grow mineralisation in this area and along strike.

Drillhole MBRCDD061 was primarily designed to target the T3 remanent magnetic anomaly. Several zones of significant structural deformation and locally strong stringer sulphide (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena) mineralisation were encountered. Assay results remain pending and physical properties testwork is planned.

Further extensional drilling at Mallee Bull is planned to be completed prior to end of year with further information to be included in Peel's September Quarterly Report.

Wagga Tank (100% Peel Mining)

At Wagga Tank, drilling designed to confirm historic high-grade mineralisation has returned significant zinc-lead-silver sulphide and copper oxide/sulphide intercepts. Assays for all Wagga Tank drilling remain pending.

Wagga Tank is located on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin, ~130 km south of Cobar or ~30km northwest of Mount Hope, and represents a polymetallic VHMS-type deposit with many significant historic drill intercepts; last drilling was in 1989. The initial drilling program has been designed to confirm the presence of high grade base and precious metal mineralisation originally identified at Wagga Tank in the 1970s and 80s.

Peel has completed six RC drillholes (for 1,537m) with a seventh drillhole currently in progress. Whilst assays for all Wagga Tank drilling remain pending, initial drillhole geological logging coupled with portable XRF analysis (Olympus Delta) has confirmed the presence of significant zones of copper oxide/sulphide mineralisation and zinc-lead-silver sulphide mineralisation. Some drillholes have terminated early due to a clay zone collaring off the drillholes – these drillholes are proposed to be extended by diamond tail. A summary of drill results to date is as follows:

WTRC001 (271m) returned an approximate 10m zone of oxide/supergene copper mineralisation at ~95m downhole. Mineralisation occurs as malachite, azurite and possibly chalcocite, within a ferrugunised felsic volcanic. The true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time.

WTRC002 (244m) returned multiple mineralised intervals: 7m zone of pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation from 173m; 8m zone of

stringer/breccia pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) mineralisation from 203m; and 6m zone of stringer/breccia pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) mineralisation from 231m. The true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time, however mineralisation is thought to be near vertical. This drillhole requires a diamond tail.

WTRC003 (253m) returned multiple mineralised intervals with broad zones of highly anomalous copper mineralisation: 4m of disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation from 146m; 9m of disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation from 192m; 19m of disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation from 210m; and 8m zone of stringer/breccia pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) mineralisation from 242m. The true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time, however mineralisation is thought to be near vertical. This drillhole requires a diamond tail.

WTRC004 (294m) returned an 8m pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation 286m. The true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time, however mineralisation is thought to be near vertical. The drillhole ended in mineralisation at 294m and requires a diamond tail.

WTRC005 (264m) returned multiple mineralised intervals including 3m disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation from 131m and a 23m zone of disseminated/stringer pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite (Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag) mineralisation from 205m. The true width of mineralisation is unknown at this time, however mineralisation is thought to be near vertical. This drillhole requires a diamond tail.

WTRC006 (211m) remains to be logged and analysed by portable XRF and was drilled as pre-collar requiring a diamond tail.

In light of the confirmation of high grade base and precious metal mineralisation at Wagga Tank, Peel plans to expand the current drilling program to garner further information with regards to the setting, tenor, mineralisation style and alteration of the Wagga Tank prospect.

The Company will provide further information on the Wagga Tank program as results are received and analysed.

Mallee Bull Project Background

The Mallee Bull project, comprising EL7461 and ML1361, lies adjacent to the historic 4-Mile Goldfield and was identified as a coincident EM and magnetic geophysical anomaly in early 2011. In mid-2011 massive and stringer/breccia sulphide mineralisation with strong Cu-Ag-Au-Pb-Zn values, characteristic of major Cobar-style deposits, was intercepted in drilling.

In May 2012, Peel and CBH Resources Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toho Zinc Co Ltd., signed a Heads of Agreement related to EL7461 and ML1361, under which, CBH gained the right to earn up to 50% via $8.33 million expenditure. In March 2014, CBH Resources completed its final Farm-in payment, and consequently a 50:50 Joint Venture has now been formed.

Mineralisation at Mallee Bull features the “Cobar-style” attributes of short strike length, moderate widths and extensive vertical continuity, with the deepest mineralised drillhole intercept at more than 800m below surface. A maiden inferred resource estimate for Mallee Bull was made in May 2014, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), comprising 3.9 million tonnes at 2.3% copper, 32 g/t silver and 0.3 g/t gold for 90,000 tonnes of contained copper, 4 million ounces contained silver and 43,000 ounces contained gold (at a 1% copper equivalent cut-off) (See Table 1 below).

Cut off CuEq %	Category	Kt	Grade				Contained Metal			
			CuEq	Cu %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	CuEq Kt	Cu Kt	Ag koz	Au koz
1.0	Indicated	620	2.22	1.73	29.0	0.54	14	10.7	578	11
	Inferred	3,300	2.8	2.4	32	0.3	93	79	3,395	32
	Total	3,920	2.7	2.3	32	0.3	107	90	3,973	43

Table 1 – Mallee Bull Inferred/indicated Mineral Resource

Wagga Tank Project Background

Wagga Tank, a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit, is located ~130 km south of Cobar on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin. The deposit is positioned at the western-most exposure of the Mt. Keenan Volcanics (Mt. Hope Group) where it is conformably overlain by a poorly outcropping, distal turbidite sequence of carbonaceous slate and siltstone. Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of rhyodacitic volcanic and associated volcaniclastic rocks comprising polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, slate, crystal-lithic tuff and crystal tuff. This sequence faces northwest, strikes northeast-southwest and dips range from moderate westerly, to vertical, and locally overturned to the east. Mineralisation straddles the contact between the volcaniclastic facies and the siltstone-slate facies where there is a broad zone of intense tectonic brecciation and hydrothermal alteration (sericite-chlorite with local silicification).

Mineralisation comprises: a near surface oxide gold zone; a possible supergene-enriched copper-gold-silver-lead zone; and a primary zinc-lead-silver rich massive sulphide zone starting at the base of oxidation (~120m below surface). Historic drilling to date comprised 20 percussion drillholes and 22 diamond drillholes (some completed as percussion pre-collar/diamond tail combinations). All drillholes intersected mineralisation to some degree, with 24 intercepting significant values.

Polymetallic massive sulphide mineralisation occurs as sub-vertical elongate shoots/lenses within zones of brecciation and hydrothermal alteration, within an envelope of lower grade disseminated and anastomosing vein-type mineralisation. The massive sulphide mineralisation typically comprises, in order of abundance, pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite with sphalerite-galena ratios in the order of 2:1, chalcopyrite is accessory and there with silver assays typically ranging from 50-250g/t and gold from 0.1-0.5g/t.

No significant work has been completed at Wagga Tank since 1989.

For further information, please contact Rob Tyson on +61 420 234 020.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Rob Tyson who is a fulltime employee of the company. Mr Tyson is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyson has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Tyson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears. Exploration results are based on standard industry practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures.

Mallee Bull RC & Diamond Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)
MBRC053	6414446	414373.3	89.88	-60.26	235
MBRC054	6413692	415135.6	83.98	-64.36	427
MBRC055	6413772	415136.7	83.03	-66.14	499
MBRCDD056	6413855	415194.5	81.09	-65.1	533.7
MBRCDD057	6413614	415139.6	89.28	-65.06	604
MBRC058	6413698	415201.1	89.78	-64.76	337
MBRCDD059	6413733	415136.7	90.5	-68.62	604.1
MBRCDD060	6413736	415156.8	85.45	-66.87	487
MBDD027	6413630	415534.3	273.94	-60.86	523
MBRCDD061	6413235	415439.9	83.9	-64.32	768.7
MBRC062	6413495	415285	90	-65	349

Wagga Tank RC Drill Collars - Peel Mining Ltd

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)
WTRC001	6387293	378794	312	-50	271
WTRC002	6387323	378820	312	-50	244
WTRC003	6387353	378847	312	-50	253
WTRC004	6387326	378877	312	-50	294
WTRC005	6387296	378850	312	-50	264
WTRC006	6387267	378823	312	-50	211
WTRC007	6387263	378767	312	-50	--

Mallee Bull RC/Diamond Drilling Significant Assay Results (1m intervals)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
MBRC054	319	320	0.02	0.77	0.35	14.0	-0.01
	324	325	0.59	0.56	0.75	29.4	0.03
	325	326	1.19	0.70	0.81	54.4	0.14
	326	327	1.18	0.15	0.81	15.9	0.05
	327	328	4.32	0.53	1.03	50.1	0.28
	328	329	3.46	0.67	0.52	49.9	0.24
	329	330	2.59	0.79	0.98	43.6	0.29
	330	331	0.73	0.24	0.33	14.3	-0.01
MBRC055	431	432	0.60	0.29	0.93	29.6	0.03
	432	433	0.37	0.16	0.83	16.5	0.04
	442	443	0.71	0.12	0.14	18.8	0.03
	444	445	1.02	0.06	0.46	13.6	0.03
	446	447	1.11	0.04	0.09	13.5	0.04
	455	456	2.10	0.04	0.21	15.5	0.10
	456	457	0.92	0.01	0.10	6.60	0.06
	457	458	0.65	0.18	0.18	17.8	0.05
	459	460	0.69	0.09	0.11	11.8	0.08
	460	461	4.91	0.52	0.66	79.7	0.49
	461	462	1.94	0.11	0.19	22.1	0.28
	462	463	7.93	0.19	0.69	69.6	1.32
	463	464	0.59	0.03	0.07	6.30	0.05
MBRCDD056	370	371	0.02	0.19	0.68	3.30	0.02
	381	382	0.02	0.40	0.69	4.60	-0.01
	384	385	0.01	0.23	0.56	3.10	-0.01
	387	388	0.05	0.31	0.22	4.20	0.22
	458	459	0.44	2.35	1.97	37.1	0.11
	459	460	0.51	0.04	0.04	7.50	0.10
	460	461	0.89	0.17	0.16	16.9	0.05
	461	462	1.23	0.07	0.42	10.2	0.08
	462	463	0.73	0.10	0.49	8.50	0.03
	473	474	0.61	0.01	0.05	7.40	0.01

MBRCDD057	357	358	0.06	1.24	0.30	17.4	0.01
	364	365	0.24	0.29	0.07	29.5	0.05
	365	366	0.15	0.61	0.60	20.6	0.07
MBRC058	269	270	0.04	0.42	1.14	4.10	0.04
	291	292	0.13	0.15	0.53	3.90	0.01
	292	293	0.09	0.86	1.61	11.2	-0.01
	293	294	0.45	0.64	1.07	18.8	0.01
	294	295	0.12	0.48	0.64	11.4	0.01
	295	296	0.25	0.24	1.16	8.70	0.01
	296	297	0.15	0.16	0.76	6.10	-0.01
	298	299	0.20	0.16	0.69	4.80	0.01
	299	300	0.57	1.00	1.80	41.0	0.07
	300	301	0.70	0.17	0.44	13.7	0.27
	307	308	0.69	0.21	0.27	13.5	0.20
	312	313	1.06	0.06	0.23	8.70	0.08
MBRCDD059	469	470	1.40	0.09	0.10	12.0	0.02
	470	471	0.35	0.45	0.39	28.2	0.04
	472	473	0.73	0.08	0.10	8.40	0.02
	474	475	0.89	0.33	1.27	22.8	0.09
	475	476	1.80	0.11	0.51	19.9	0.03
	476	477	0.68	0.05	0.05	8.10	0.35
	477	478	3.30	0.01	0.59	22.9	0.06
	478	479	0.63	0.00	0.14	4.70	0.02
	487	488	0.76	0.07	0.19	10.8	0.03
MBRCDD060	369	370	3.15	0.30	0.31	39.7	0.58
	370	371	0.68	0.01	0.06	5.10	0.66
	371	372	0.36	0.51	0.39	49.1	0.07
	372	373	0.54	0.61	0.16	57.0	0.15
	441	442	0.00	0.26	0.01	35.8	0.02
MBDD027	144	145	0.23	0.76	2.11	21.7	0.06
	145	146	0.46	1.07	2.30	30.8	0.09
	159	160	0.03	0.10	0.70	6.00	-0.01
	160	161	0.03	0.49	3.10	20.6	0.02
	188	189	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.80	0.20
	263	264	0.00	0.12	0.58	2.60	0.01
	264	265	0.01	0.66	0.64	12.5	0.03
	266	267	1.59	0.47	3.05	28.7	0.11
	267	268	0.29	0.12	0.55	6.80	0.08
	291	292	0.02	0.24	0.87	8.00	0.01
	292	293	0.02	0.09	0.65	3.70	0.01
	316	317	0.42	0.06	0.92	10.0	0.03
	335	336	4.65	0.14	0.25	48.3	2.96
	371	372	4.68	0.23	0.23	45.2	0.29
	372	373	0.90	0.03	0.04	7.90	0.01
	373	374	1.62	0.10	0.10	15.7	0.12
	374	375	0.78	0.08	0.03	8.10	0.03
	376	377	0.10	0.00	0.01	23.4	12.8
	377	378	0.77	0.10	0.04	11.9	0.04
	404	405	2.64	0.27	0.24	27.6	0.01
	405	406	1.57	1.31	0.08	48.2	0.08
	407	408	4.25	0.99	0.29	48.7	0.23
	408	409	2.45	0.65	0.52	28.2	0.15
	442	443	0.08	0.56	1.26	17.2	0.04
	457	458	0.01	0.64	0.79	16.1	-0.01
	476	477	0.19	0.59	0.62	15.5	0.10
	477	478	0.11	0.38	2.08	10.8	-0.01

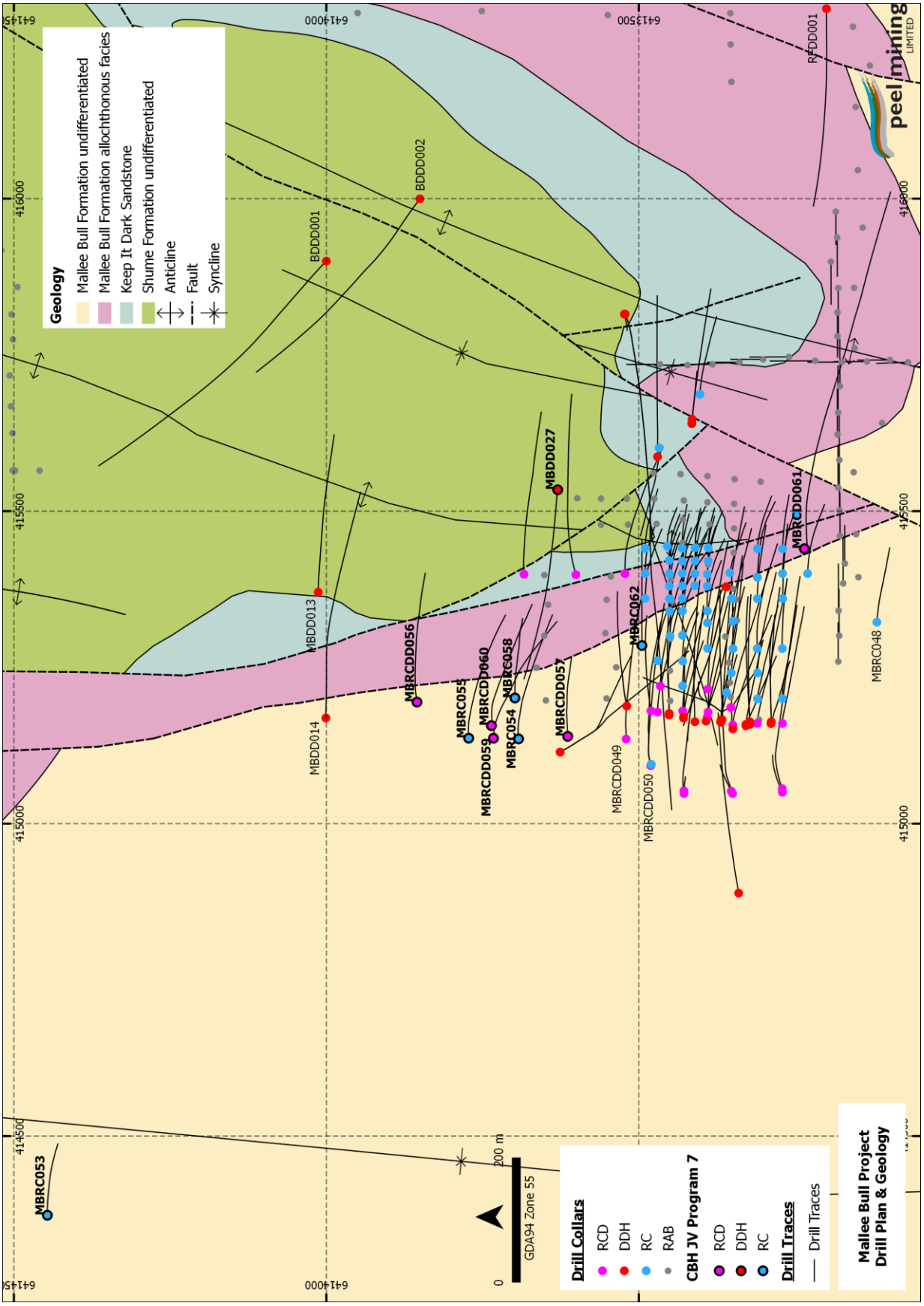

Figure 1 – Mallee Bull Drilling with Geology

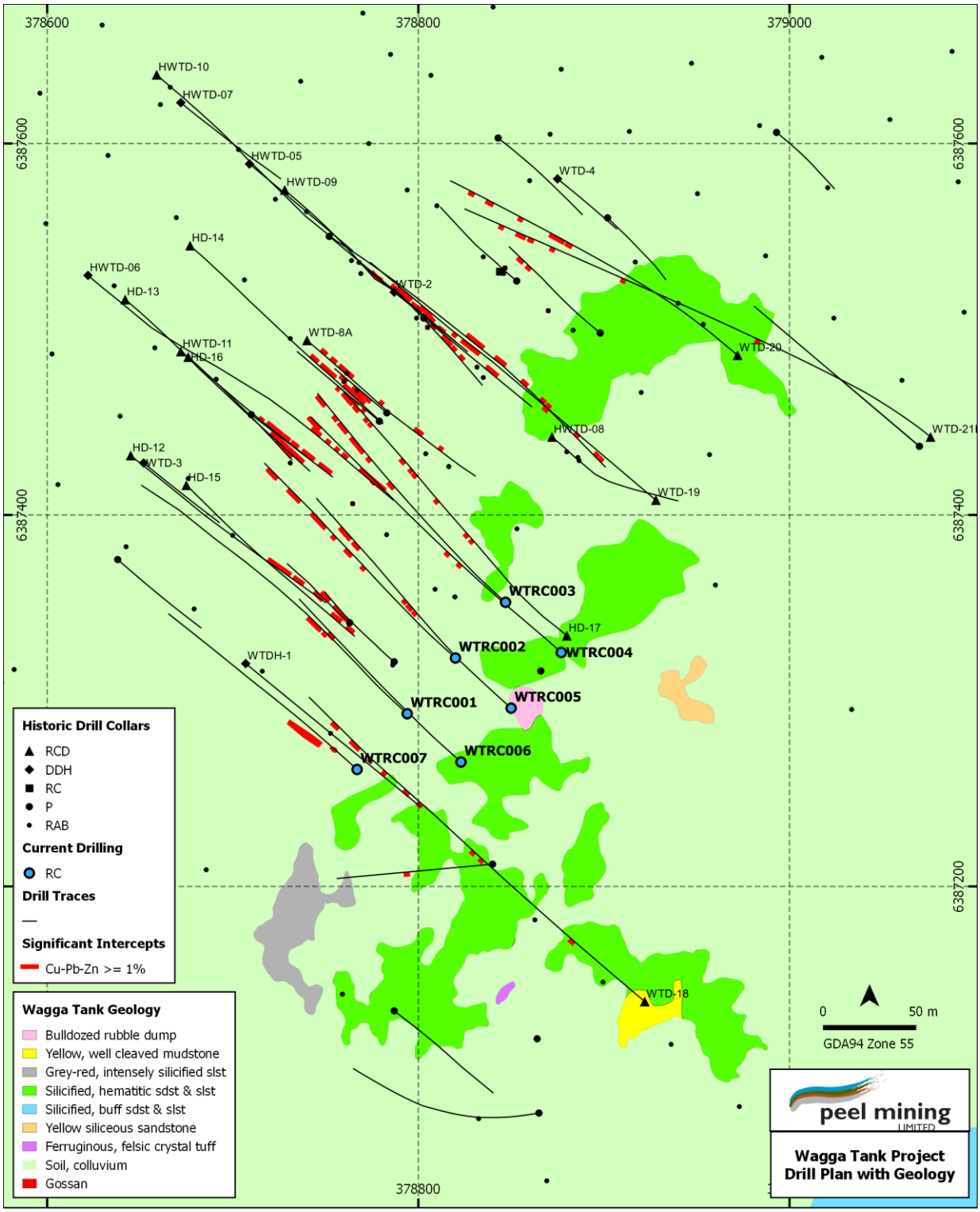

Figure 2 – Wagga Tank Drilling with Geology

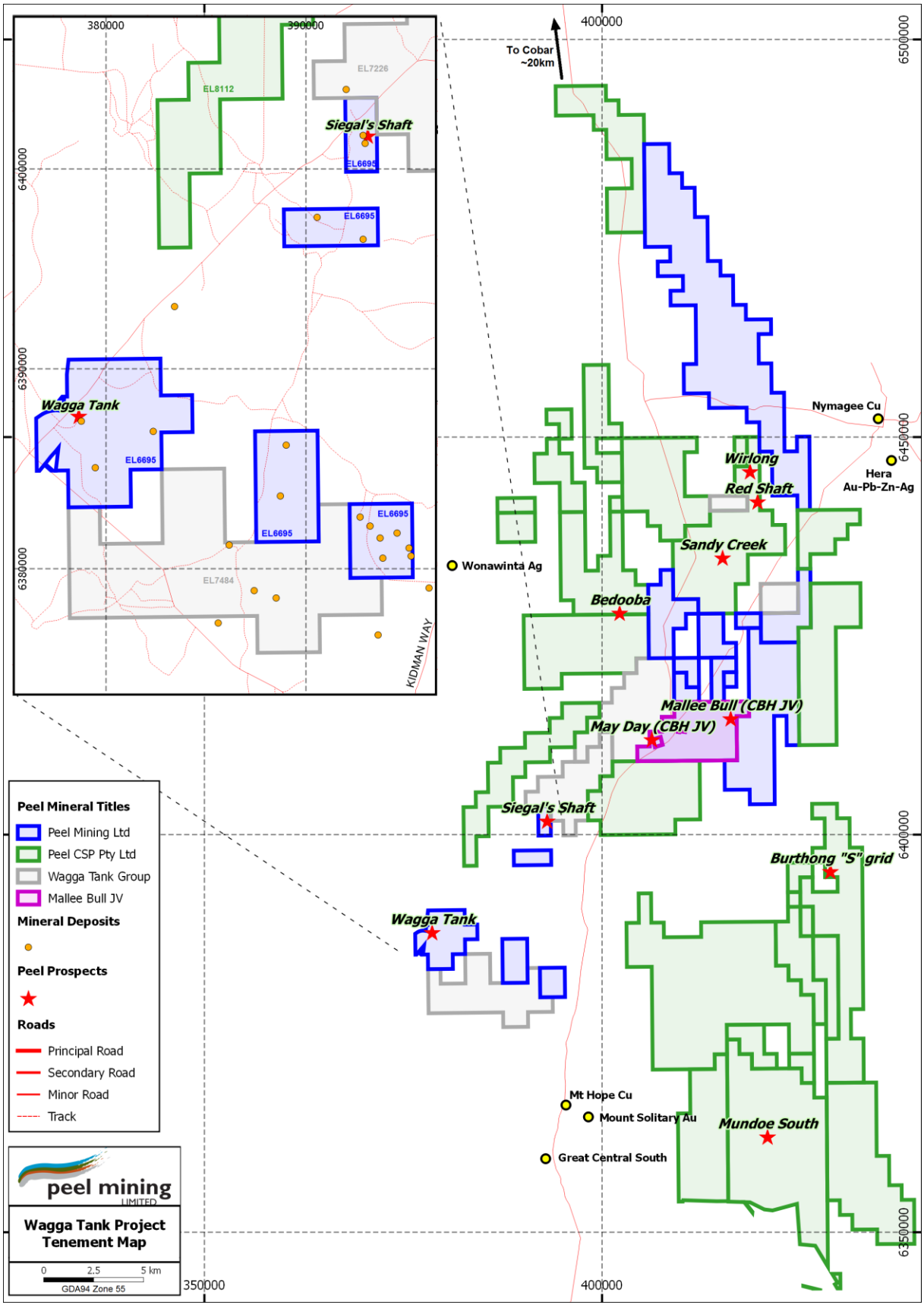

Figure 3 – Wagga Tank Project Tenement Map

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin/Wagga Tank Projects

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.*	• Diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling were used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. • Diamond core was cut and sampled at 1m intervals. RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals and split using a cone splitter attached to the cyclone to generate a split of 2-4kg to ensure sample representivity. • Multi-element readings were taken of the diamond core and RC drill chips using an Olympus Delta Innov-X portable XRF tool. Portable XRF tools are routinely serviced, calibrated and checked against blanks/standards.
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).*	• Drilling to date has been a combination of diamond, reverse circulation and rotary air blast. Reverse circulation drilling utilised a 5 1/2 inch diameter hammer. A blade bit was predominantly used for RAB drilling. NQ and HQ coring was used for diamond drilling.
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.*	• Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a geologist or technician • RC and RAB samples are not weighed on a regular basis due to the exploration nature of drilling but no significant sample recovery issues have been encountered in a drilling program to date. • Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking and depths are checked against the depths recorded on core blocks. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Sample recoveries to date have generally been high. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		amount of data is available to make a determination.
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 core and drill chip samples are geologically logged. Core samples are orientated and logged for geotechnical information. Drill chip samples are logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. • Logging of diamond core, RC and RAB samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structure (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core is photographed as both wet and dry. • All diamond, RC drill holes in the current program were geologically logged in full except at Wagga Tank where logging is still underway.
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.*	• Drill core was cut with a core saw and half core taken. • The RC drilling rigs were equipped with an in-built cyclone and splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled. • All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. • Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags • Field duplicates were collected by re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks. • A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
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.*	• ALS Laboratory Services were used for Au and multi-element analysis work carried on out on 3m to 6m composite samples and 1m split samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at Mallee Bull: ○ PUL-23 (Sample preparation code) ○ Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA Finish, Au-AA26 Ore Grade Au 50g FA AA Finish

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ ME-ICP41 35 element aqua regia ICP-AES, or an appropriate Ore Grade base metal AA finish • Assaying of soil samples in the field was by portable XRF instrument Olympus Delta Innov-X Analyser. Reading time was 20 seconds per reading with a total 3 readings per sample. • The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. Duplicates for drill core are collected by the lab every 30 samples after the core sample is pulverised. Duplicates for percussion drilling are collected directly from the drill rig or the metre sample bag using a half round section of pipe. In-house QA/QC tests are conducted by the lab on each batch of samples with standards supplied by the same companies that supply our own.
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.*	• All geological logging and sampling information is completed in spreadsheets, which are then transferred to a database for validation and compilation at the Peel head office. Electronic copies of all information are backed up periodically. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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.*	• A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the samples. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. Down-hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using either a Reflex gyroscopic tool with readings every 10m after drill hole completion or a Reflex electronic multi-shot camera will be used with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken every 30m down-hole. QA/QC in the field involves calibration using a test stand. The instrument is positioned with a stainless steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 55). All down-hole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA94 grid.
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.*	• Data/drill hole spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and historical drilling. • 3m to 6m sample compositing has been applied to RC drilling at Mallee Bull for gold and/or multi-element assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether 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.*	• Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 5 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ Peel Mining Ltd ○ Address of Laboratory ○ Sample range • Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

Table 1 - Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin/Wagga Tank Projects

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 Mallee Bull prospect is wholly located within Exploration Licence EL7461 "Gilgunnia". The tenement is subject to a 50:50 Joint Venture with CBH Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toho Zinc Co Ltd. • The Cobar Superbasin Project comprises of multiple exploration licences that are subject to a farm-in agreement with JOGMEC whereby JOGMEC can earn up to 50%. • The Wagga Tank Project comprises of EL6695, EL7226, EL7484 and EL7581 and are 100%-owned by Peel Mining Ltd, subject to 2% NSR royalty agreement with MMG Ltd. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Work at Mallee Bull was completed in the area by several former tenement holders including Triako Resources between 2003 and 2009; it included diamond drilling, IP surveys, geological mapping and reconnaissance geochemical sampling around the historic Four Mile Goldfield area. Prior to Triako Resources, Pasminco Exploration explored the Cobar Basin area for a "Cobar-type" or "Elura-type" zinc-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lead-silver or copper-gold-lead-zinc deposit. • Work at Wagga Tank was completed by multiple previous explorers including Newmont, Homestake, Amoco, Cyprus, Arimco, Golden Cross, Pasmico and MMG.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Mallee Bull prospect area lies within the Cobar-Mt Hope Siluro-Devonian sedimentary and volcanic units. The northern Cobar region consists of predominantly sedimentary units with tuffaceous member, whilst the southern Mt Hope region consists of predominantly felsic volcanic rocks; the Mallee Bull prospect seems to be located in an area of overlap between these two regions. Mineralization at the Mallee Bull discovery features the Cobar-style attributes of short strike lengths (<200m), narrow widths (5-20m) and vertical continuity, and occurs as a shoot-like structure dipping moderately to the west. • Wagga Tank, a volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) deposit, is located ~130 km south of Cobar on the western edge of the Cobar Superbasin. The deposit is positioned at the western-most exposure of the Mt. Keenan Volcanics (Mt. Hope Group) where it is conformably overlain by a poorly-outcropping, distal turbidite sequence of carbonaceous slate and siltstone. Mineralisation is hosted in a sequence of rhyodacitic volcanic and associated volcaniclastic rocks comprising polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, slate, crystal-lithic tuff and crystal tuff. This sequence faces northwest, strikes northeast-southwest and dips range from moderate westerly, to vertical, and locally overturned to the east. Mineralisation straddles the contact between the volcaniclastic facies and the siltstone-slate facies where there is a broad zone of intense tectonic brecciation and hydrothermal alteration (sericite-chlorite with local silicification).
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*	• All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices. • No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 length weighting or top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are generally estimated to be about 90-100% of the downhole width unless otherwise indicated.
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 in the body of text.
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data are available.
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 work at Mallee Bull and Cobar Superbasin Project will include geophysical surveying and RC/diamond drilling to further define the extent of mineralisation at the prospects. Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be used to identify potential conductive sources that may be related to mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling at Wagga Tank is continuing and geophysical surveys are also planned.