ACN. 000 317 251

MARKET RELEASE

8th October 2013

ROCKLANDS COPPER PROJECT (CDU 100%)

BLAST-HOLE DRILLING INTERSECTS SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF HIGH-GRADE COARSE NATIVE COPPER WITHIN DRILLING "VOIDS" AT LAS MINERALE

Blast-hole drilling in ore zones at Las Minerale is providing significant insight for the first time, into the nature of total sample recovery from open-hole drilling in dry ground (due to pit dewatering). Cuprite, rarely identified during exploration and infill drilling in wet ore zones, is being observed in numerous holes and pervasive coarse native copper is being identified adjacent to native copper ore zones in areas identified to be drilling voids (see Figure 4).

Figure 1: Significant quantities of course native copper (99.8% Cu) and the high-grade copper mineral cuprite (88.8% Cu) is being encountered in blast-hole drilling within resource drilling voids (see Figure 4). Bottom image shows Stage-1 of the LM Starter Pit underway, with blast-hole drilling predominately in waste (left and right) and in ore (darker drilling spoils centre).

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Figure 2: Significant quantities of course native copper (99.8% Cu) and the high-grade copper mineral cuprite (88.8% Cu) in blast-hole drilling within drilling voids (see Figure 4). Right image is predominately cuprite (port-coloured powdery material with minor native copper) and the rest show various quantities of native copper, cuprite and minor chalcocite in high-grade intersections.

The Rocklands resource block-model divides ore into 6 types;

- oxide (>50% oxide copper minerals malachite, azurite, etc..);
- native-copper-oxide (same as above oxide profile but with native copper also identified):
- chalcocite (chalcocite is the dominant copper species in the block);
- native-copper-chalcocite (same as above chalcocite profile but with native copper also identified);
- chalcopyrite (primary copper minerals chalcopyrite and bornite) and;
- native-copper-chalcopyrite (same as above chalcopyrite profile but with native copper also identified).

The three native copper oretypes need to be processed through the gravity circuit, whilst other oretypes can bypass the gravity circuit and head straight to flotation. When native copper is removed from a block of ore, its oretype changes according to the balance of copper minerals present and progresses through the plant accordingly.

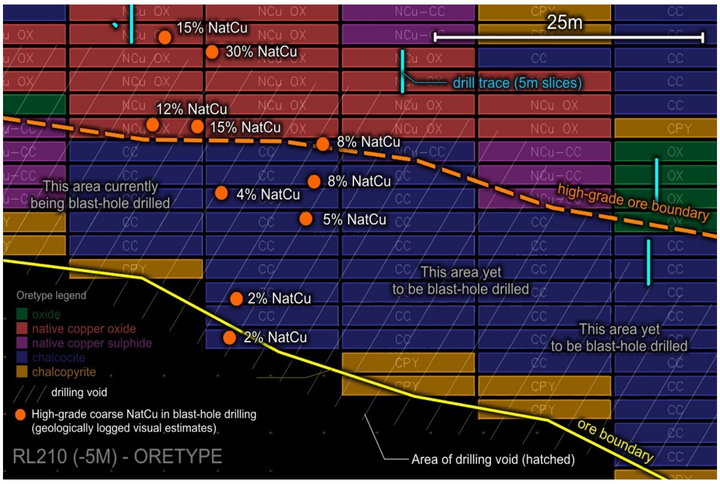

Figure 3: High-grade coarse native copper where visual estimates are above 2% NatCu, identified in recent blast drilling. The Rocklands resource block-model divides ore into 6 types; oxide; native-copper oxide; chalcocite; native copper chalcocite; chalcopyrite and; native copper chalcopyrite. Ore is further split into DSO-grade, very high-grade, high-grade and low-grade versions of each as it is sent to long-term stockpiles, providing significant ore management flexibility. Blast-hole drilling is logged and results compared to the resource block model...if necessary blocks are re-assigned based on the copper minerals identified.

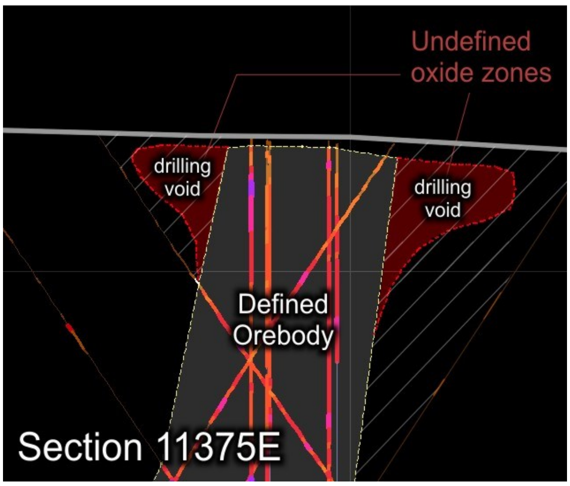

Figure 4: Drilling voids (red shaded) proximal to the orebody in the oxide and semi-oxide ore profiles. Current drill and blast drilling is identifying significant and pervasive zones of high-grade coarse native copper and cuprite (native copper contains 99.8% Cu and cuprite contains 88.8% Cu)

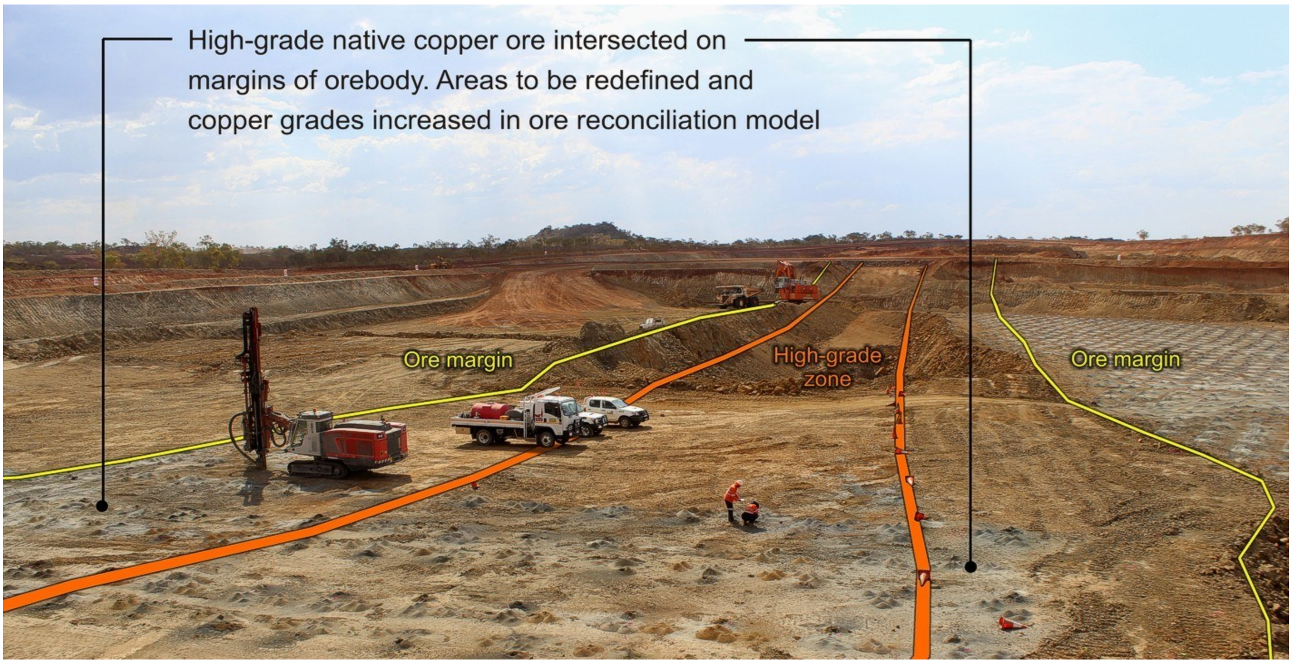

Figure 5: View looking north-west over the previously excavated box-cut in the middle distance that targeted coarse native copper from approximately 20m below surface (RL200-RL195). Pervasive high-grade coarse native copper (>5% Cu) was not expected to be accessed at the current bench level (RL210), and was not anticipated for another 10m or so deeper in this location (from RL200), however has been identified from just 2m below the current pit floor.

As mining progresses the in-situ resource model is effectively re-built on the stockpiles, but in segregated ore types with similar metallurgical and processing characteristics. As ore leaves the pit each of the oretype categories are further split into; DSO-grade, very high-grade, high-grade and low-grade versions and placed on their respective long-term stockpiles (12 all up), providing significant ore management flexibility for both Process Plant feed requirements, and/or alternative ore treatment regimes should they eventuate.

Before each bench is mined, blast-hole drill samples are geologically logged and results compared to the resource block model...if necessary, blocks are re-assigned based on copper minerals identified and may be assigned new grade estimates if significantly different to those indicated in the block model.

For the most part, blast hole drilling is correlating well with resource modelling data for ore types, however within "drilling voids" proximal to the ore zones (see Figure 4) blast-hole analysis is providing pleasing and at times significant grade increases.

The current blast-hole drilling programme within ore zones on bench RL210 (still drilling - see Figure 5), has already identified 30 mining blocks (~10,000 tonnes) in just 50m of strike at the end of the previously excavated box-cut, that will be re-classified from chalcocite oretype to native-copper-chalcocite ore type.

More importantly, the average copper grades of these previously low-grade blocks that occur on the margin of the high-grade ore zones, will be adjusted from current averages ranging from 0.5-0.8% Cu, to averages ranging from 2-3% Cu.

This represents an increase in copper content of over 300%, or some $1.5m of **additional** copper value from this small area alone.

On behalf of the board

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Figure 6: Aerial view over LM Starter Pit (Stage 1) - blast-hole drilling and previously excavated box-cut which finished approximately 10m below the current pit floor.

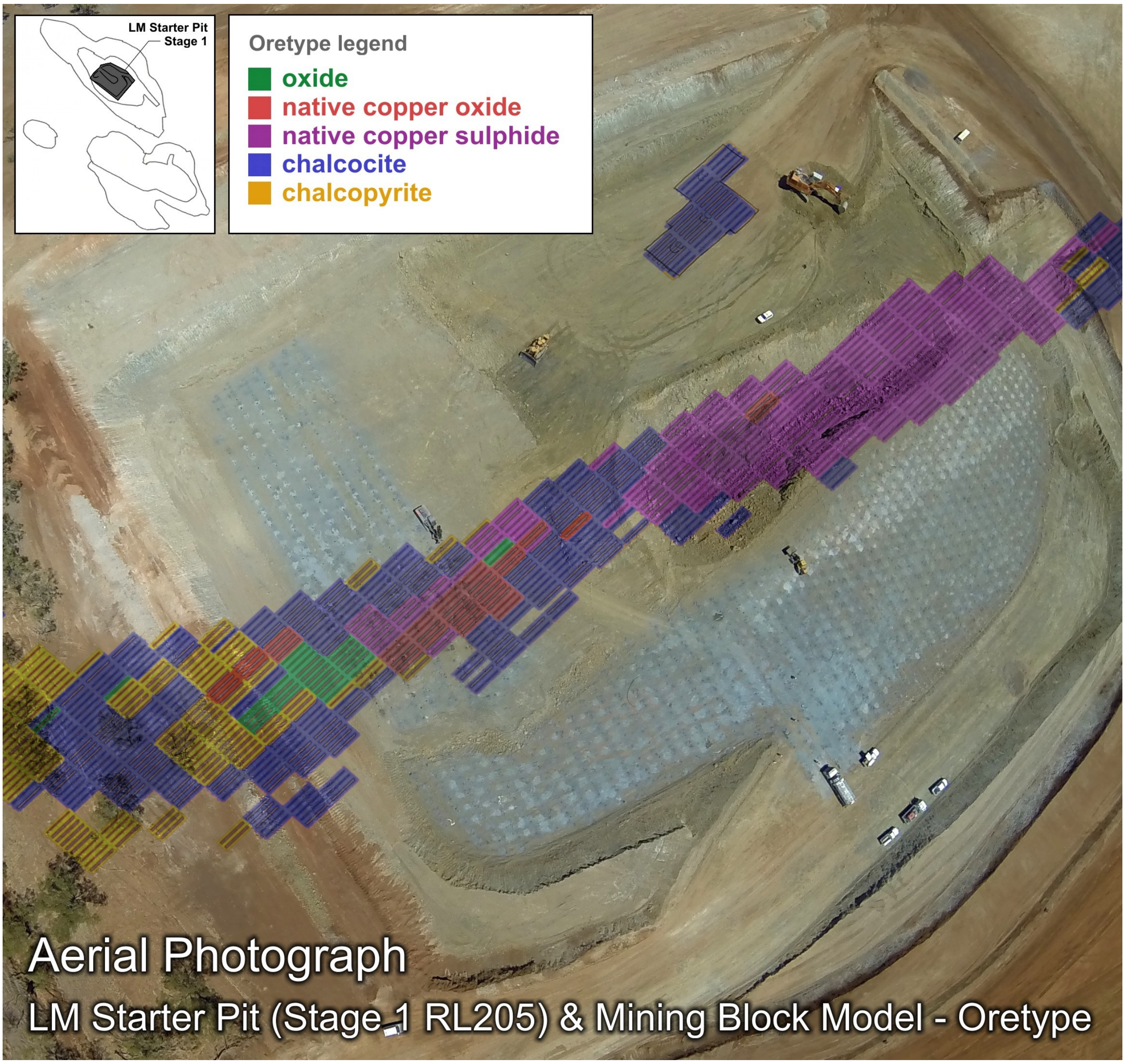

Figure 7: Aerial view over LM Starter Pit (Stage 1) - blast-hole drilling and previously excavated box-cut which finished approximately 10m below the current pit floor. Mining Block Model showing Oretype at bench level RL205.

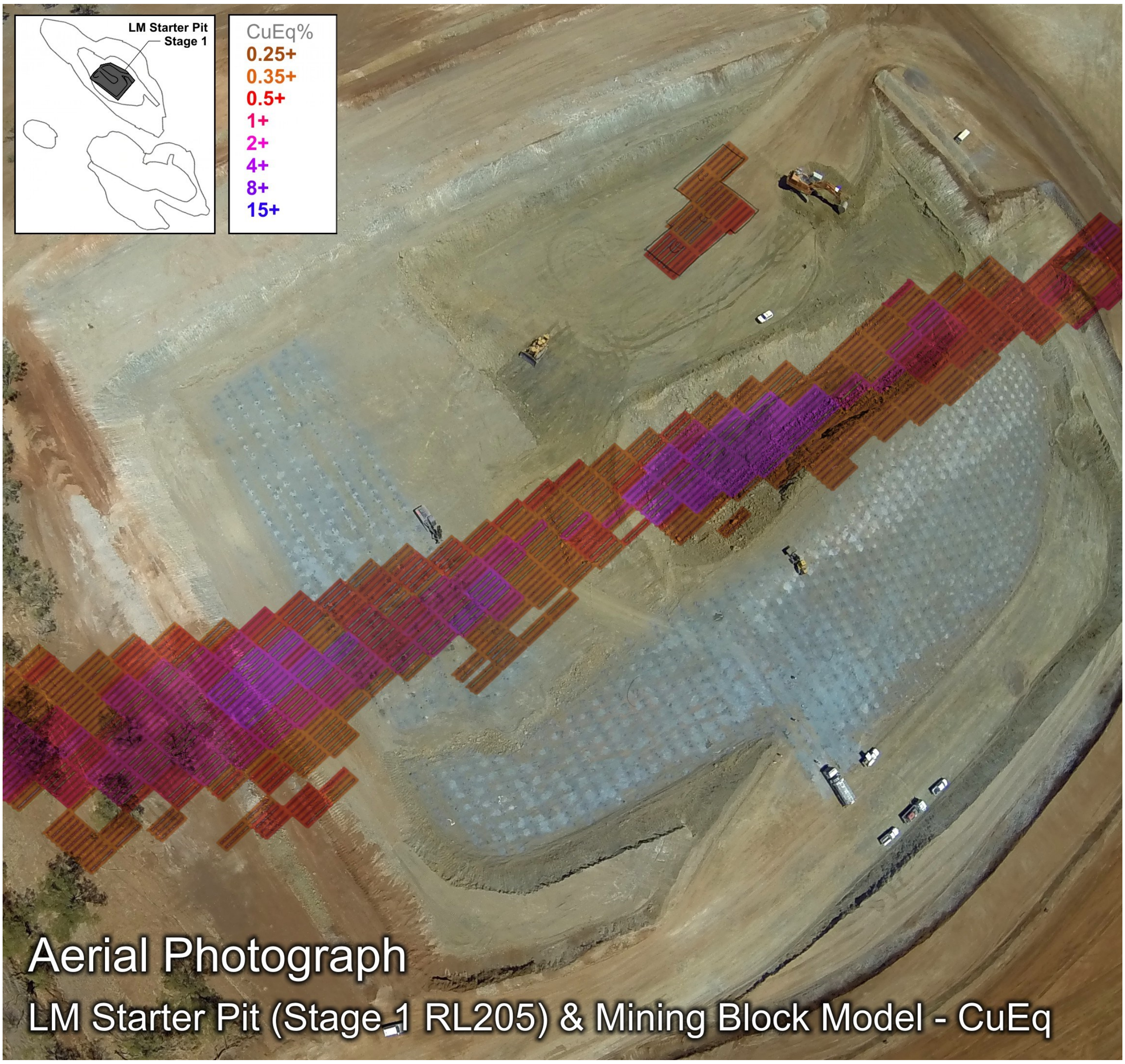

Figure 8: Aerial view over LM Starter Pit (Stage 1) - blast-hole drilling and previously excavated box-cut which finished approximately 10m below the current pit floor. Mining Block Model showing Oretype at bench level RL205.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Day. Mr Day is employed by GeoDay Pty Ltd, an entity engaged, by CuDeco Ltd to provide independent consulting services. Mr Day has a BAppSc (Hons) in geology and he is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #303598). Mr Day has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ores Reserves". Mr Day consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report insofar as it relates to Metallurgical Test Results and Recoveries, is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Hutchison, MRACI Ch Chem, MAusIMM, a full-time executive director of CuDeco Ltd. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience in hydrometallurgical and metallurgical techniques which are relevant to the results under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person for the purposes of this report. Mr Hutchison consents to the inclusion in this report of the information, in the form and context in which it appears.

Rocklands style mineralisation

Dominated by dilational brecciated shear zones, throughout varying rock types, hosting coarse splashy to massive primary mineralisation, high-grade supergene chalcocite enrichment and bonanza-grade coarse native copper. Structures hosting mineralisation are sub-parallel, east-south-east striking, and dip steeply within metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary rocks of the eastern fold belt of the Mt Isa Inlier. The observed mineralisation, and alteration, exhibit affinities with Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold (IOCG) classification. Polymetallic copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation, and significant magnetite, persists from the surface, through the oxidation profile, and remains open at depth.

Notes on Assay Results

All analyses are carried out at internationally recognised, independent, assay laboratories. Quality Assurance (QA) for the analyses is provided by continual analysis of known standards, blanks and duplicate samples as well as the internal QA procedures of the respective independent laboratories.
Reported intersections are down-hole widths.

Au = Gold
Cu = Copper
Co = Cobalt
Zn = Zinc
CuEq = Copper Equivalent

Copper Equivalent (CuEq) Calculation

The formula for calculation of copper equivalent is based on the following metal prices and metallurgical recoveries:

Copper: $2.00 US$/lb; Recovery: 95.00%

Cobalt: $26.00 US$/lb; Recovery: 90.00%

Gold: $900.00 US$/troy ounce Recovery: 75.00%

CuEq = Cu(%) x 0.95 + Co(ppm) x 0.00117 + Au(ppm) x 0.49219

In order to be consistent with previous reporting, the drill intersections reported above have been calculated on the basis of copper cut-off grade of 0.2% Cu, or a copper equivalent grade of 0.35%, with an allowance of up to 4m of internal waste.

The recoveries used in the calculations are the average achieved to date in the metallurgical test-work on primary sulphide, supergene, oxide and native copper zones.

The Company's opinion is that all of the elements included in the copper equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered.

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Disclaimer and Forward-looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with resources businesses. It is believed that the expectations reflected in these statements are reasonable, but they may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions which could cause actual results or trends to differ materially, including, but not limited to: price fluctuations, actual demand, currency fluctuations, drilling and production results, reserve estimates, loss of market, industry competition, environmental risks, physical risks, legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments, economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions, political risks, project delays or advancements, approvals and cost estimates.