LIMITED
CUDECO
THE NEW FORCE IN COPPER

ACN. 000 317 251

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MARKET RELEASE

14th May 2014

ROCKLANDS COPPER PROJECT (CDU 100%)

ROCKLANDS PROJECT UPDATE - PICTORIAL 20

CuDeco is developing one of the most significant copper discoveries in Australia in recent decades. Whilst dominated by primary ore (~70% of the deposit), the Rocklands resource includes significant and unique zones of coarse native copper ore. Massive primary sulphide mineralisation has been intersected from as shallow as 10m, down-dip to depths of 650m and remains open at depth, however the Rocklands Resource has only been reported to depths of 425m below surface (see figures 32 & 33).

The primary sulphide orebody is capped by a unique coarse native copper zone that extends from near-surface to depths of 180m in continuous and pervasive zones, up to 60m wide and over a collective strike length of some 1200m, the native copper and sulphide resource is fully accessible via open-pit mining methods, offering front-end benefits of high-grade ore early in the revenue cycle.

Total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource (open pitable) - supports long-term options;

272Mt @ 0.7% CuEq

(4.21 billion pounds Copper equivalent - using 0.20% CuCoAu cut-off)

Copper Equivalent co-products include;

1.13 billion pounds copper (Cu)
128.3 million pounds cobalt (Co)
699,678 ounces gold (Au)
16.05 million tonnes magnetite

Stage 1 of mining operations to focus on 30Mt copper, cobalt, gold and magnetite resource that will sustain a production rate of 3 million tonnes per annum.

Measured and Indicated Resource (open pitable)

30Mt @ 1.90% CuEq

(1.24 billion pounds CuEq - using 0.80% CuCoAu cut-off)

The Rocklands Processing Plant includes a $25m purpose built native copper processing circuit that combines continuous gravity jigs, spirals and tables producing various fractions sizes of native copper. This circuit is currently under construction and due for completion late 2014. The gravity circuit adds the final touches to a process plant that is one of the biggest constructed in Australia in recent decades, and can co-treat various mineralised ore-types and weathering profiles in a single pass, including; native copper; copper oxides & various supergene copper species; primary copper ore and cobalt (via sulphide recovery); gold as a by-product and; magnetite (via magnetic separation).

Figure 1: Stage-1 Las Minerale Pit (LM1 Pit) reaches the RL175 level - accessing very high-grade coarse native copper

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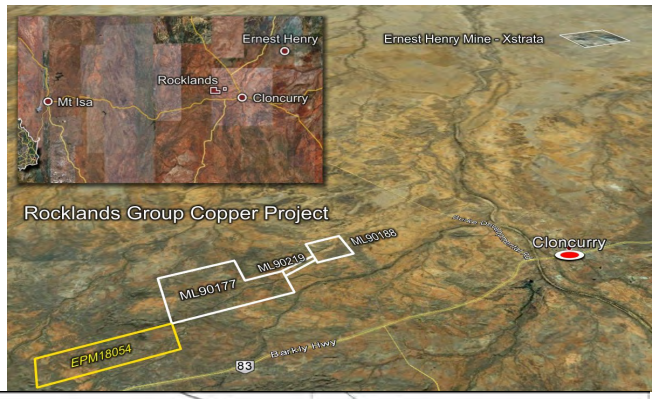
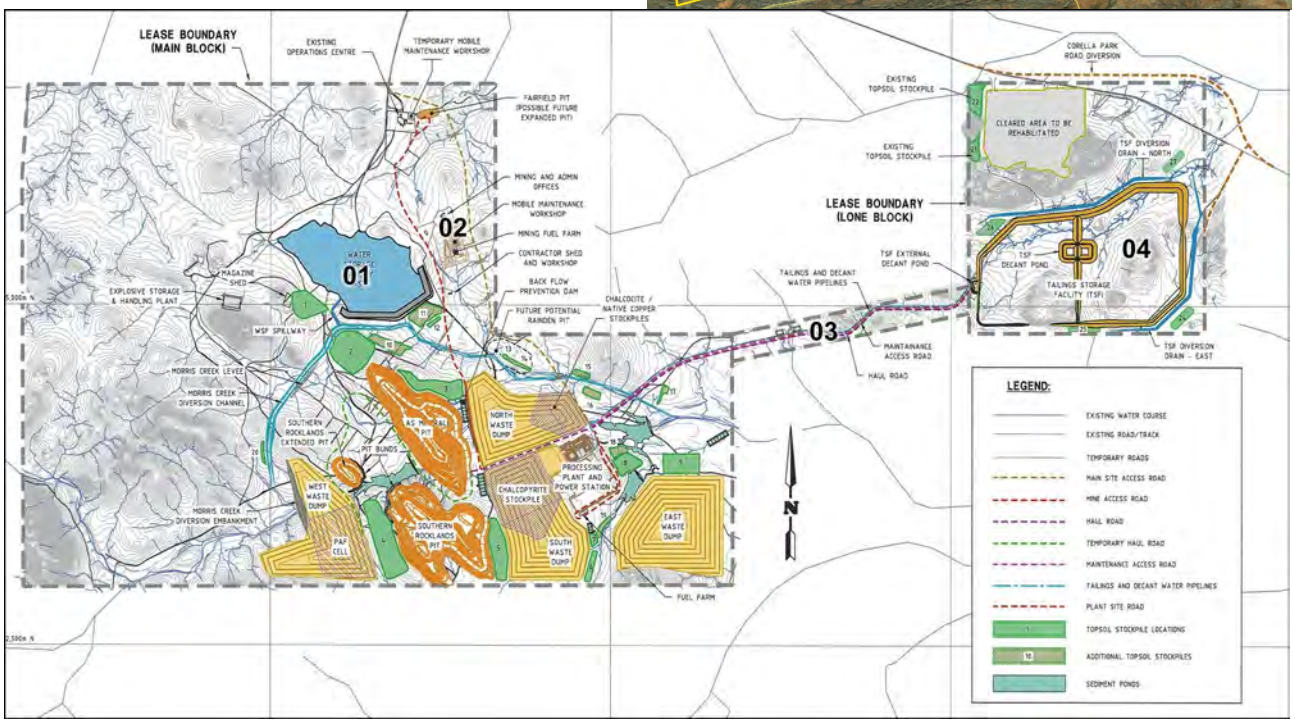
Site Reference Plan





01 - Water Storage Facility (WSF)
02 - Maintenance Workshop & Mining Office
03 - Infrastructure Corridor (Haul Road and Pipelines)
04 - Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)
05 - Morris Creek Diversion Channel
06 - Morris Creek Diversion Dam
07 - Topsoil Stockpiles
08 - West Waste Dump (and PAF cell)
09 - Rocklands South Extension pit (PAF pond)
10 - Las Minerale Open-cut, LM1, LM2 & LM3 Pits
11 - Southern Rocklands Pit (and SR Starter Pit)
12 - North Waste Dump
13 - Mine Access Road
14 - Primary Ore Stockpile
15 - South Waste Dump
16 - Run of Mine (ROM) Pad
17 - Native Copper and Chalcocite Stockpile
18 - Process Plant including Crushing Circuit
19 - Haul Road
20 - East Waste Dump

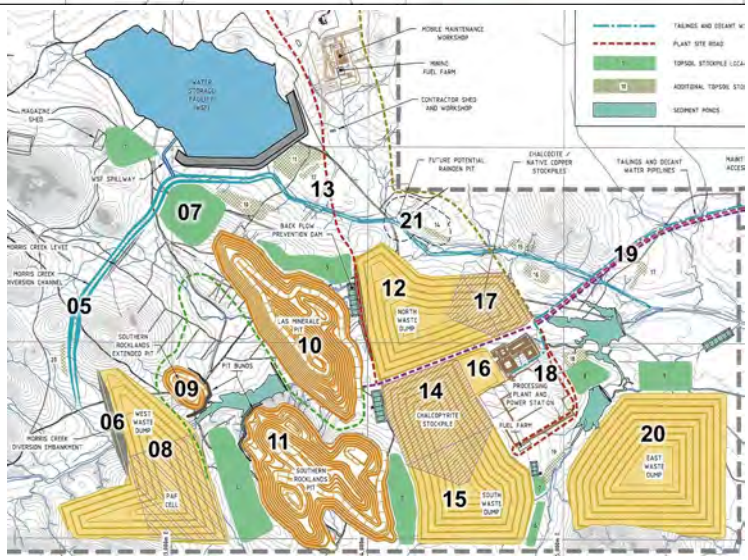
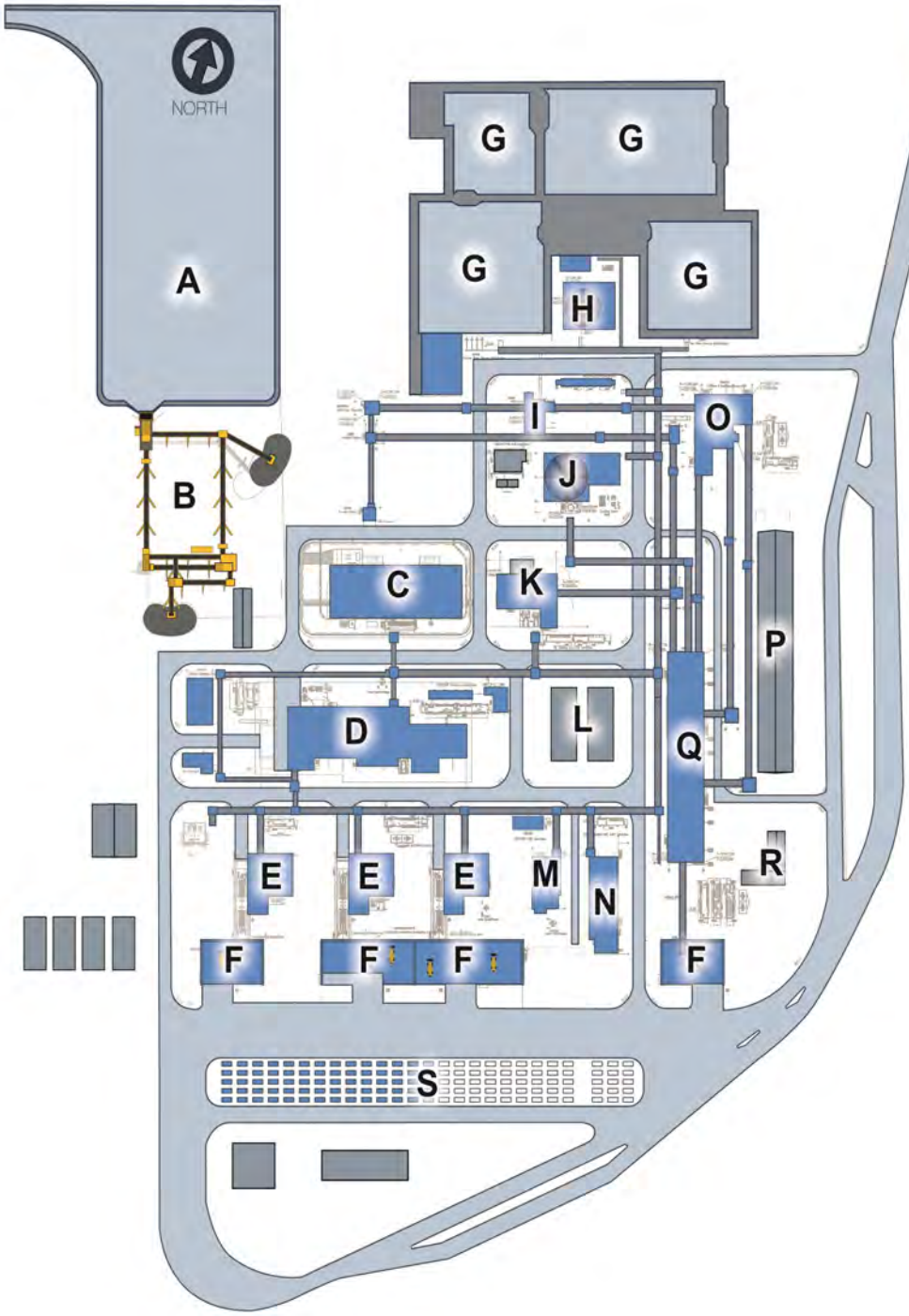


Figure 2: General Arrangement plans and location references.

Process Plant Layout



Legend:

A ROM pad
B Crushing Circuit
C Power Station
D Flotation Plant
E Thickener/Filtration
F Concentrate Storage
G Process Ponds
H Tailings Thickener
I High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR)
J Gravity Thickener
K Ball Mill
L Process Office
M Spiral Concentrator
N Table Separator
O De-agglomerator
P Stores Warehouse
Q Gravity Jigs
R Project Office
S Final Product Container Storage

Figure 3: Process Plant - schematic location plan with key areas noted

Figure 4: Steel erection at the flotation Cells (left) and Cu Regrind Mill (centre) in the Flotation circuit. Magnetic separation and Regrind Mill (right)

Project Highlights

- Las Mineral Stage-1 Pit (LM1) currently mining high-grade native copper and chalcocite (high grade copper mineral) zones suitable for direct shipping ore (DSO)
- Widespread zones of +10% Cu ore estimated in the mining model translating into significantly higher grades during mining
- Ore stockpiles in excellent condition with mining dilution (0.5%) and losses (negative 23%)...collectively indicating 22.5% more ore reaching the stockpiles than anticipated by the mining model, yet maintaining the same grades

  Mining dilution (less than 0.5%) - Dilution typically occurs into areas only slightly below-cut-off (ie. soft ore/waste margins due to varying multi-commodity boundaries). Larger than anticipated ore zones are also reducing mining dilution. Adoption of strict ore management and mining procedures, including detailed pit-floor mark-ups and use of grade-control spotters at diggers whilst in ore, is further improving outcomes.

  Mining loss (negative 23%) - significantly more ore is being recovered than indicated in the mining model, offsetting mining loss to waste which is normally seen in any mining operation. Stockpile and ROM managers further reduce the incidence of ore losses through accidental misplacement.
- Mining rates still ramping up as long-term ore stockpiles reach 700,000 tonnes, with mining of ore recently accelerating due to the release of further assets from infrastructure and pre-stripping operations
- Excess mining capacity diverted to construction of Tailings Storage Facility and Burke Development Road - Corella Park Road Intersection Upgrade
- Construction of the Process Plant continues without incident, with major components now installed

Figure 5: Rocklands Process Plant currently under construction (background) and lay-down and assembly area (foreground).

Las Mineral Stage-1 Pit (LM1 Pit) currently mining high-grade native copper and chalcocite zones suitable for direct shipping ore (DSO) - significant tonnes expected over coming weeks

Mining of high-grade native copper and chalcocite ore in LM1 Pit, to be crushed and screened to produce a native copper rich DSO product continues and is due to access some of the highest grade ore of the project from the LM1 Pit in coming weeks.

Ore not mined for DSO is sent to long-term stockpiles for future processing as per mining schedule.

Preliminary open-cut operations including pre-stripping at the new Rocklands South Pit is mostly completed, paving the way for a second pit campaign to commence as spare capacity comes on line from other areas of the project,

Widespread zones of +10% Cu ore estimated in the mining model translating into significantly higher grades during mining

Mined copper grades from the LM1 Pit are increasing as high-grade zones begin to be accessed. Block model grades that are based on kriged estimates of resource drilling, are translating into higher-grades during mining based on results from high-density drill & blast sampling and in-pit confirmation via visual grade estimates and XRF analysis.

The Company recently processed via bulk test ore programme ~5,000 tonnes of low-grade native copper/ chalcocite ore (<0.5% Cu) through the primary crushing circuit, to investigate the impact on mineralogical characteristics at various size fractions.

Approximately 1000 tonnes of this ore was processed under the bulk test programme continuously through the Company's trial-test ore-sorter and produced ~26 tonnes of native copper concentrate product averaging ~77% Cu, and 974 tonnes of copper-rich "waste" averaging ~0.5% Cu, that was sent back to the stockpiles for later processing through the main process plant.

The results indicate head-grades were well above 2.5% Cu for this apparently "low-grade" ore.

Figure 6: LM1 Pit with indicative ore outlines shown - high-grade native copper ore suitable for DSO is highlighted.

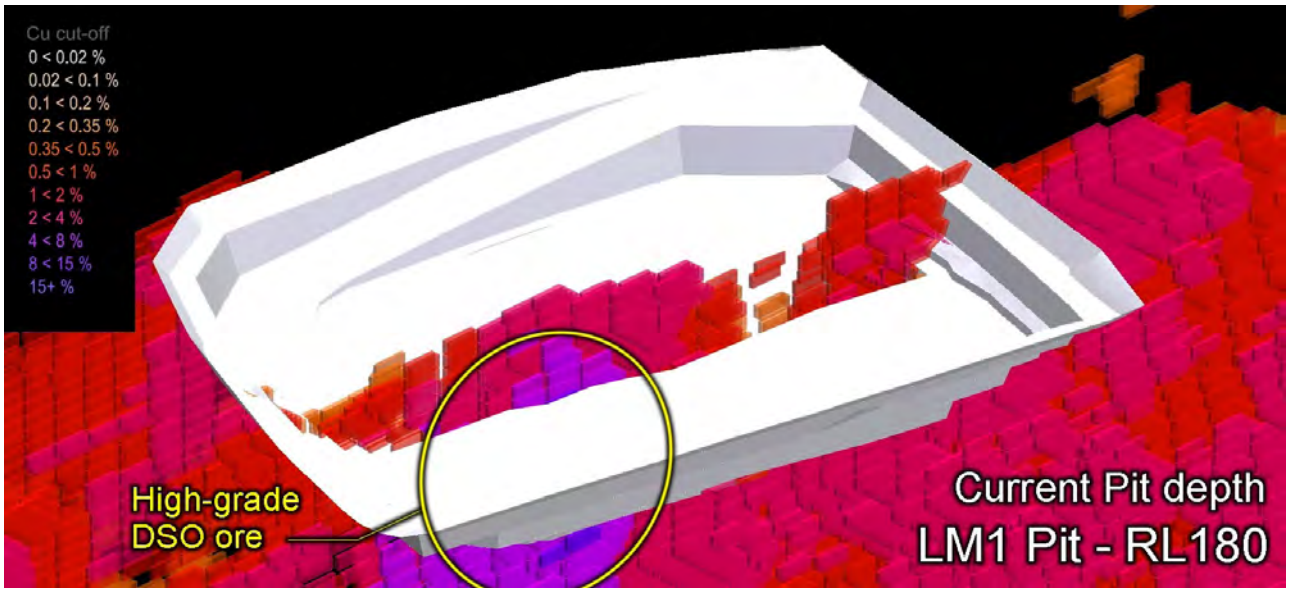


Figure 7: LM1 Pit is currently at RL180, directly above predicted high-grade copper suitable for use as DSO

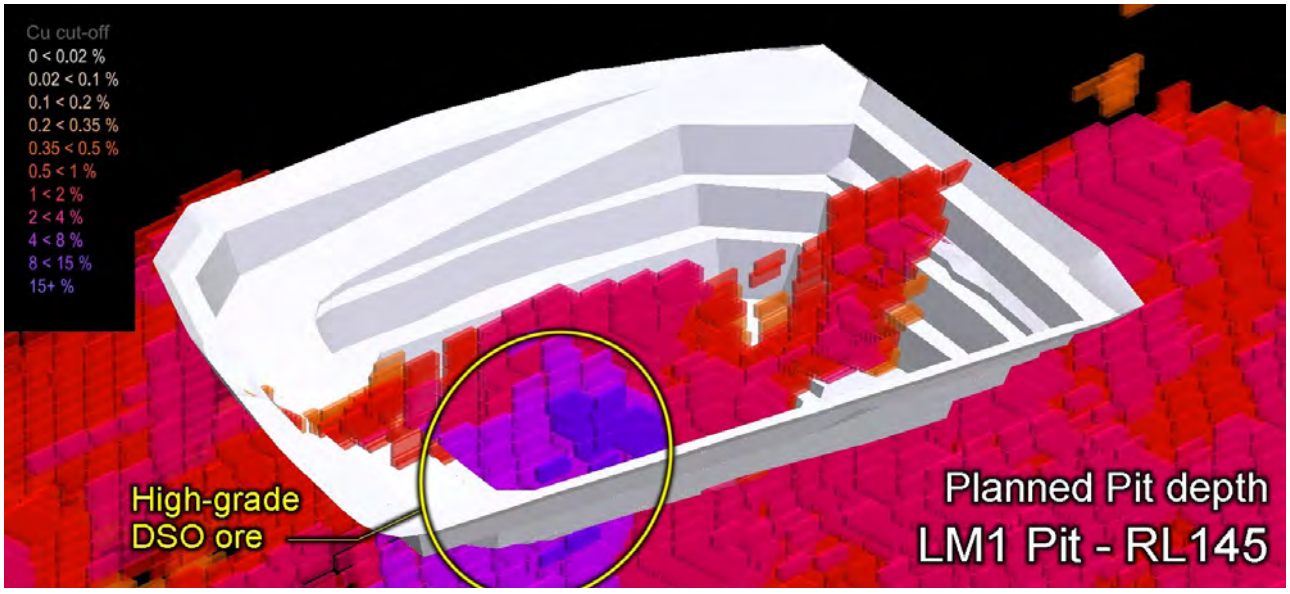


Figure 8: LM1 Pit planned depth is RL145m, from which significant ore suitable for DSO is expected to be mined.

The ore-sorter is a bulk-test trial unit and successfully produced an end-product that contained ~50% copper by volume, which equates to ~77% Cu by weight in concentrate. Optimised recovery and concentrate output was achieved at rates of 30tph, processing the >40mm <110mm fractions. Back-calculating copper contained in the concentrate and "waste", indicated head-grades of the feed ore were ~2.5% Cu, which was more than 5 times expectations.

Evidence suggests feed ore grades were underestimated, possibly due to insufficient recovery of native copper metal portion of the ore during drill sampling. When combined with results from the ore-sorter trials, clear support exists for the Company's view that solid native copper metal within soft matrix, may not be fully accounted for during drilling and sampling. It has long been the Company's view that coarse native copper metal was not sufficiently recovered during resource drilling and sampling processes at Rocklands and if so, is likely to be underestimated in the resource model.

Figure 9: Blast-holes are sampled and geologically logged prior to being loaded for blasting. The changes in colour represent the different ore types, from primary with native copper associated (white colour), transitional chalcocite-rich native copper ore (black/ grey), and high-grade supergene native copper ore in clays (olive/yellow/grey).

Ore stockpiles in excellent condition with mining dilution (0.5%) and losses (negative 23%)...collectively indicating 22.5% more ore reaching the stockpiles than anticipated by the mining model, yet maintaining the same grades.

CuDeco recognises the cost benefits of maintaining strict ore control and grade management.

As little as a 2% loss in copper head-grades due to inability to optimised recoveries through poor ore-type segregation, or dilution of ore with waste (mining dilution), or indeed loss of ore to waste dumps (mining loss), equates to potential losses of revenue to the project of some $50m over the 10 year life of the mine. Most mining operations typically accept between 5%-10% ore loss and a similar level of loss to dilution, depending on the resource type and mining methods used.

Currently at Rocklands we are sending 22.5% more ore to the stockpiles than anticipated by the mining model, yet maintaining the same grades, indicating net gains of ore rather than losses.

Mining dilution (less than 0.5%) - Dilution typically occurs into areas only slightly below-cut-off (ie. soft ore/waste margins due to varying multi-commodity boundaries). Larger than anticipated ore zones are also reducing mining dilution. Adoption of strict ore management and mining procedures, including detailed pit-floor mark-ups and use of grade-control spotters at diggers whilst in ore, is further improving outcomes.

Mining loss (negative 23%) - significantly more ore is being recovered than indicated in the mining model, offsetting mining loss to waste which is normally seen in any mining operation. Stockpile and ROM managers further reduce the incidence of ore losses through accidental misplacement.

Figure 10: Mining of the very high-grade native copper ore in the LM1 Pit (foreground) as the next blast is loaded (right background). Whilst the truck under the digger is being loaded, another truck arrives (foreground ramp) and the previously loaded truck exits via the background ramp fully loaded. At surface, the truck loaded prior to that is heading to the stockpiles. This cycle continues all day, with 4 trucks per digger ensuring maximum cycle efficiencies.

Figure 11: Mining is concurrently underway at the north-west of the LM3 Pit (Final pit), accessing ore and waste previous blasted and remaining in-situ.

Mining rates still ramping up as long-term ore stockpiles reach 700,000 tonnes, with mining of ore recently accelerating due to the release of further assets from infrastructure and pre-stripping operations

In its simplest form ore at Rocklands is separated into three classifications including oxide, chalcocite and chalcopyrite oretypes. These simple categories are then split into high and low grade versions of each, and further subdivided into native copper bearing ore or not, resulting in the following stockpile categories designed to match optimised process plant performance ranges;

1. High-grade oxide
2. Low-grade oxide
3. High-grade chalcocite
4. Low-grade chalcocite
5. High-grade chalcopyrite
6. Low-grade chalcopyrite
7. High-grade oxide +native copper
8. Low-grade oxide +native copper
9. High-grade chalcocite +native copper
10. Low-grade chalcocite +native copper
11. High-grade chalcopyrite +native copper
12. Low-grade chalcopyrite +native copper

The native copper stockpiles (numbered 7-12) will not exist after the native copper ore has been depleted.

Figure 12: ROM and Stockpile Manager oversees every load of ore and waste coming form the pit to ensure mining losses are kept to a minimum and ore-type segregation remains optimal for the process plant recovery regime. Just one load of high-grade ore accidently sent to waste can represent over $100,000 of lost metal value to the project. With well over 400 truck-loads removed from the pit every day (soon to increase) a 2% mining loss equates to 8 truck loads a day of lost or poorly reconciled ore...or some 240 trucks per month representing ~22,000 tonnes of lost ore to the project.

Excess mining capacity diverted to construction of Tailings Storage Facility and Burke Development Road - Corella Park Road Intersection Upgrade

Construction of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is about to accelerate with significant assets and staff due to be allocated to its completion.

The TSF is scheduled to be completed over the coming months and is planned to be commissioned well before completion of the Process Plant ore-commissioning phase.

The Rocklands Project TSF is designed for a minimum storage capacity of 30 million tonnes of tailings waste to match the 30mt of ore (less removed product) scheduled to be processed through the Rocklands Process Plant during the current 10 year mine plan.

The TSF is located on ML90188 (*see Figure 2 ref 04*), where clearing and initial cut-back earthworks have been completed and approval for changes and improvements to the TSF design were recently granted.

Upgrading of the Burke Development Road intersection which is the junction point of the Rocklands/Cloncurry Rd is underway, with recent preparations and surveying activities completed and earthworks commencing in May.

Streamlining this entry and exit point will improve access for Road Trains coming and going from the Rocklands Group Copper Project and will significantly increase safety at the existing intersection.

When completed it will set the benchmark for future Main Roads upgrades.

Figure 13: Equipment purchased during the GFC at fire-sale prices have being a significant contributor to low up-front mining costs.

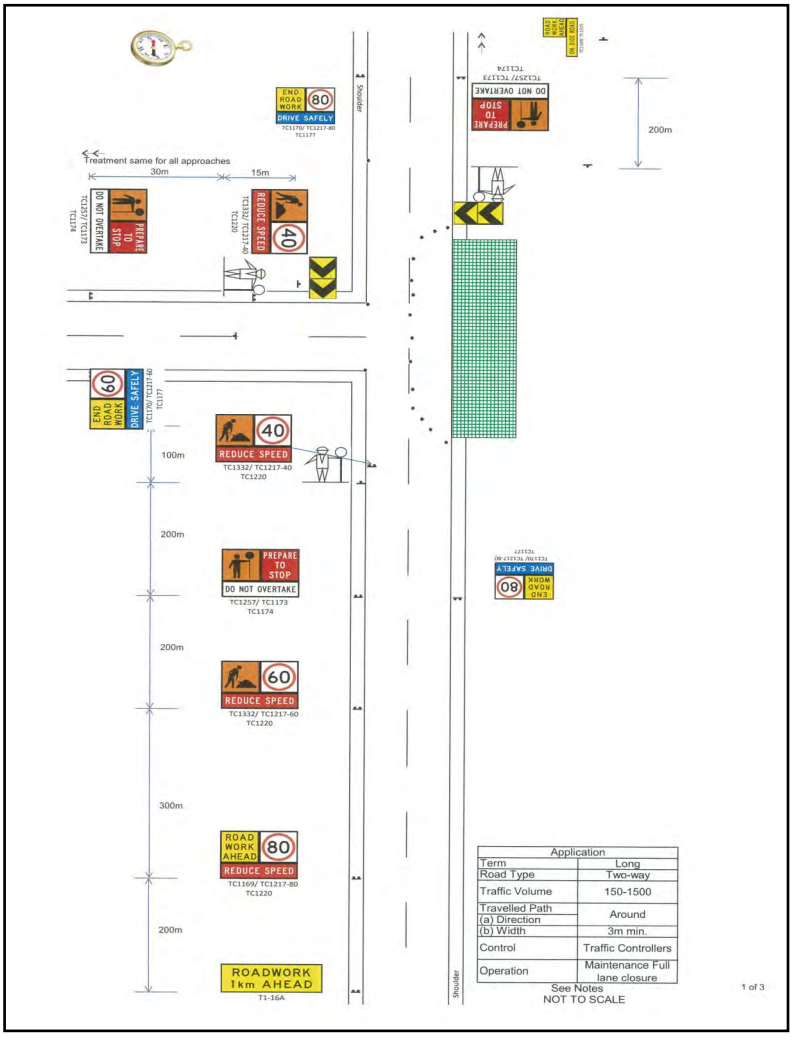


Figure 14: Upgrading of the Burke Development Road intersection has recommenced after assets were temporarily diverted to mining activities. Streamlining this entry and exit point will improve access for Road Trains coming and going from the Rocklands Group Copper Project and will significantly increase safety at the existing intersection.

Construction of the Process Plant continues without incident, with major components now installed

The Rocklands Process Plant is designed to process 3 million tonnes per annum of ore and will concurrently produce six mineral products in five separate circuits;

Copper - cobalt - gold - magnetite - pyrite (sulphur)

The above end-products will be shipped in four final concentrates;

- Coarse and Fine Native Cu metal (+Au credits)
- Copper sulphide / Oxide concentrate (+Au credit, +Ag credits)
- Pyrite / Cobalt Concentrate (+ sulphur credits, +Ag credits)
- Magnetite Concentrate (to specification suitable for coal washeries or metallurgical)

Copper recovery is split into three distinct areas;

- Primary Crushing Circuit to recover coarse native copper (+38mm) via scalping
- Gravity Circuit (jigs, spirals and tables) to recover sub 38mm native copper fraction, down to 0.2mm fine native copper
- Flotation to recover predominately copper sulphides (can also batch-process oxides) to a concentrate. Sub 0.2mm native copper fraction will float

Figure 15: Jig Building showing the top floor (Jig Feed Distributor Conveyors)

Figure 16: Ball Mill in foreground, gravity jig building in background

Other metals to be concurrently recovered via;

- Flotation to recover cobalt in a pyrite concentrate
- Magnetic separation to recover magnetite from gangue (waste) from the flotation process on its way to the tailings waste.

Process Plant construction on track - civils and installation complete on major plant components

Civils and installation have been completed, or are near completion for;

- HPGR unit and infrastructure installed
- Ball Mill unit installed
- Scrubber unit installed
- Jigging Process area, currently installing jigs, screens and pump boxes
- Tabling Area - currently erecting steel structure and installing Tables
- Spirals installed
- Gravity thickener - unit installed
- Tails Thickener - unit installed
- Flotation Area - Tank installation complete
- Concentrate thickeners x3 - installed
- Concentrate filters – buildings being erected
- Power House – generators installed, currently installing control room, fuel lines etc.

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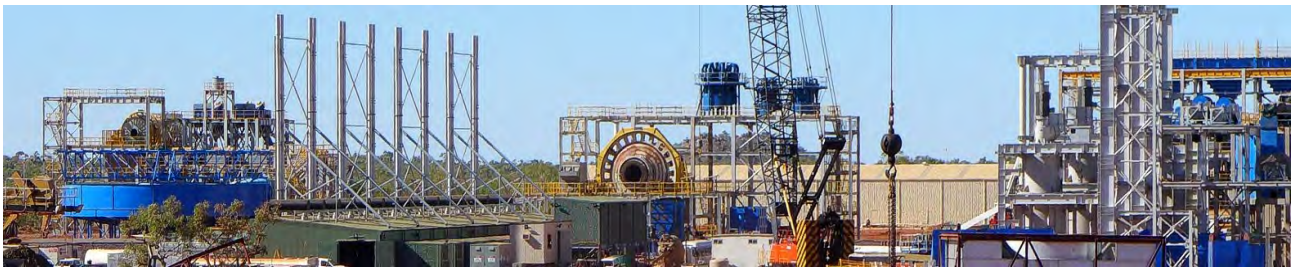


Figure 17 (left to right): Gravity Thickener (blue tank) and Scrubber (behind), power station with exhaust stacks, Ball Mill, Flotation Cell building behind re-grind circuit.

Figure 18: View from the ROM pad - Crushing Circuit (foreground) and from left to right; Power Station; Flotation Circuit and Cu Re-grind and Magnetite Re-grind circuits. Steel component deliver & lay-down area in background (far-right).

Figure 19: Temporary workshop area (domed structure) and concentrate storage buildings being constructed immediately behind.

Figure 20: Re-grind Mill

Figure 21: Gravity Jig Building - top floor sections now in place

Figure 22: Flotation tanks, Cu circuit on the left and Co/pyrite circuit on the right, and Cu and Magnetite regrind Tower Mills in the background

Figure 23: Flotation Reagents Building footings ready for the final concrete pour

Figure 24: Flotation circuit building under construction showing smaller concentrate collector tanks in the foreground

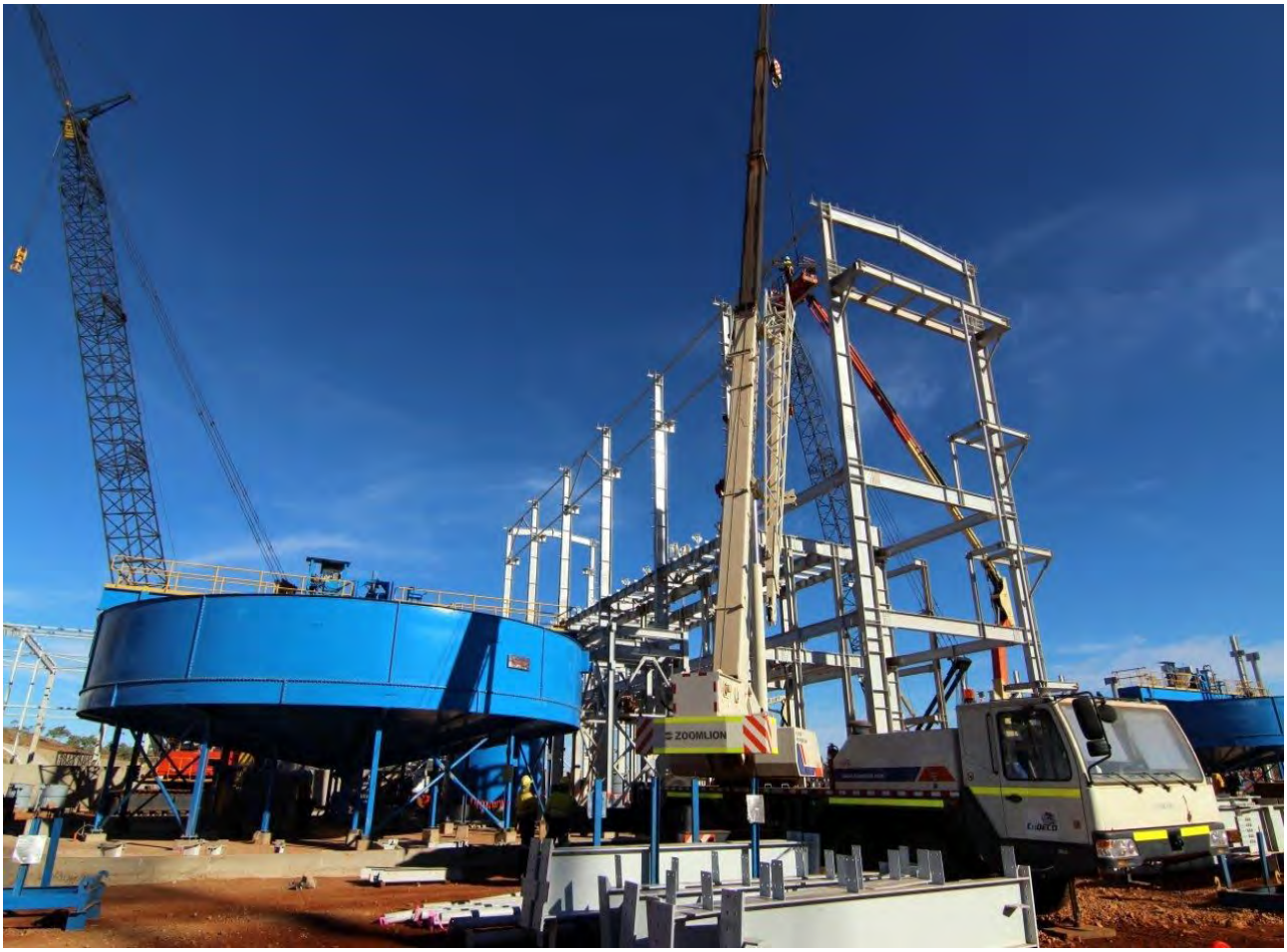


Figure 25: Erecting the steelwork for the Cobalt/Pyrite concentrate Filter Building (Cobalt/Pyrite Thickener to the left)

Figure 26: Gravity Jig Building, now dwarfing the Company's warehousing complex (right); Coarse Native Copper Concentrate Storage shed formwork in place for next concrete pour.

Figure 27: Tables Separator Building, with pre-assembled roof structure in the foreground prior to lifting into place

Figure 28 (top to bottom): Tables building (left) and Gravity Building (right); Ball Mill, Gravity Circuit and Power Station (middle) and; Copper Concentrate Filter Building under construction (Copper Concentrate Thickener to the right).

Key Project Milestones

Completed

Major Copper Discovery - 2006 ✓

Discovery RC drill hole DORC078 skirts the top of Las Minerale intersecting 67m @ 1.08% Cu. The follow-up RC drill hole DORC079 intersected 71m @ 2.38% Cu, confirming a major discovery.

Resource Drill-out - 2007 to 2011 ✓

Over 340,000m of drilling completed at Rocklands, some 305,000m of which used for resource estimation.

Resource Estimate - May 2011 ✓

Independent resource estimate prepared by Mining Associates Pty Ltd.

Mine Planning, Pit Optimisation and Mining Schedules ✓

Numerous independent consultants engaged for preliminary studies on all aspects of mining.

Purchase of majority of mining fleet during global financial crisis (GFC) ✓

The GFC provides one-off opportunity to purchase the majority of our mining fleet at significant discount to market prices, including dump trucks and large-scale excavators, dozers, graders, etc...

Mining Leases granted, including Infrastructure Corridor for 30 years ✓

Mining Leases ML90177 & ML90188 granted in November 2011 with No Objections

Environmental Impact Statement and Plan of Operations approved ✓

CuDeco received Environmental Impact Statement Approval August 2011

Compensation agreements with the landowner and the Cloncurry Shire Council ✓

Agreement signed by Landowner, Cloncurry Shire and CuDeco Ltd November 2011

Native Title and Heritage agreements in place ✓

Completed and signed off by all relevant parties including State and Federal Authorities in mid 2009

Rail-load Facility in Cloncurry - access to national markets secured

CuDeco regains 100% ownership after JV partners decide not to proceed, clearing the way for the development of a user -pays business model as originally intended.

Ship-loading Facility at Port of Townsville - access to international markets secured

Lease signed with Port of Townsville Limited for 1.506 ha of land at the Port of Townsville, allowing for the construction and operation of a bulk materials receipt, storage and export facility. Development Permit received from Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) for Ship-loader and Concentrate Storage Facility at the Port of Townsville - currently under development.

Exhaustive metallurgical test-work completed with high metal recoveries achieved ✓

Significant time, effort and expenditure allocated to metallurgy, resulting in high metal recoveries and premium concentrate grades

Key off-take agreements in place ✓

60% off-take agreement with Oceanwide

Project development plans approved and site activities commence ✓

On schedule

Progress of Development Activity

Completed

Water Storage Facility (WSF) ✓

Water Storage Facility capable of holding 980 mega litres and meeting all site water requirements.

Morris Creek Diversion (MCD) channel and Diversion Dam ✓

Completed

Pit Dewatering

Bore Holes installed diverting water to two temporary water storage facilities and over flow going to WSF

Las Mineral Open-cut, Las Minerale Stage-1 Pit & Rocklands South & Extension Pits

Major strip-backs and preparations have been completed and mining has commenced.

Long-Term Ore Stockpiles

Major drainage and site construction completed, ore deliveries to stockpiles on-going

Waste Dump Drainage Infrastructure ✓

Major drainage and site construction completed

ROM Pad ✓

ROM pad completed and high-grade feed-stockpiles building

Infrastructure Corridor & Haul and Major Access Roads ✓

Major access roads internal and external to site have been completed

Tailings Facility (TSF)

Approval granted on recent amendments - assets being mobilised, construction to commence imminently.

Mining Offices ✓

Completed to a level sufficient for current use, upgrade as required

Service Workshops ✓

Completed and in use

Explosive Magazine ✓

Magazine storage facility development

Mobile Crushing Circuit ✓

Fully commissioned - waste rock being crushed for infrastructure, test-work on producing DSO ore

Office & Accommodation Complex, Housing ✓

Cloncurry township - 38 cabin Office Complex and accommodation cabins, houses built and owned by CuDeco

Power Station (28MW peak-load)

Generators installed, currently installing control room and fuel lines

Progress of Process Plant Construction

Completed

Crushing Circuit (3mtpa)

Commissioning ongoing...

Ball Mill (5800 diameter x 8300mm long)

Unit installed

High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR)

Unit and infrastructure installed

Gravity Jig (alljig ®)

Jigs, screens and pump-boxes currently being installed

Basic Process Plant Engineering ✓

Basic engineering for the processing plant

Structural Steel

Majority of structural steel requirements have arrived on site, balance in transit to site for the mineral processing plant. Structural steel supply agreement requires all steel to be prefabricated prior to export to Rocklands, which will reduce the expensive costs associated with the onsite fabrication, cutting and handling.

Thickeners

Gravity and Tails Thickener completed

Scrubber (De-agglomerator)

Installed

Flotation Cells

Tank installation complete

Tower Mills

Units installed, building being erected

Process Control System

On schedule

Detailed Design Engineering

On schedule

Concentrate Handling and Storage Facilities

Under construction

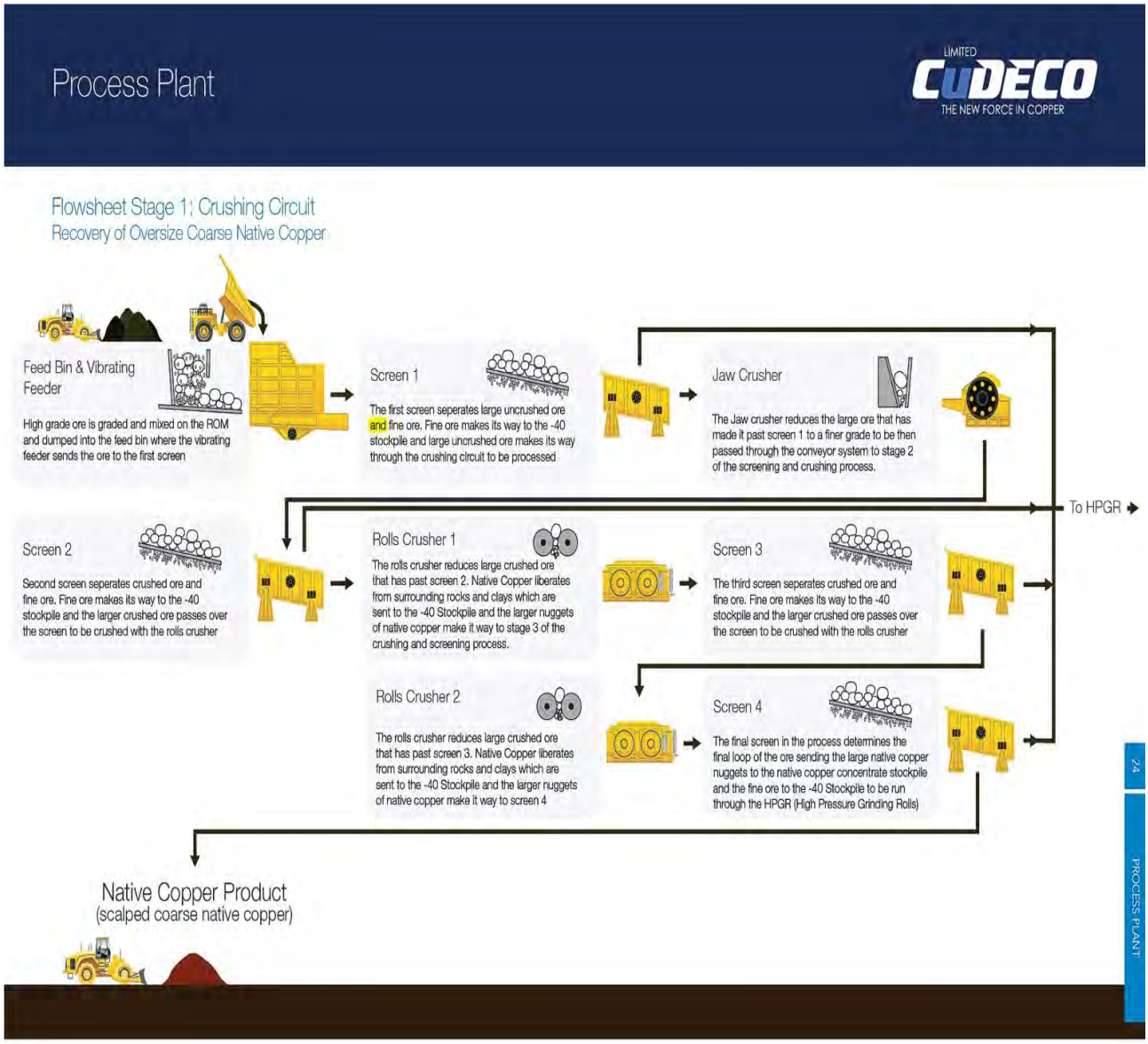


Figure 29: Process Plant flow-sheet: Crushing Circuit

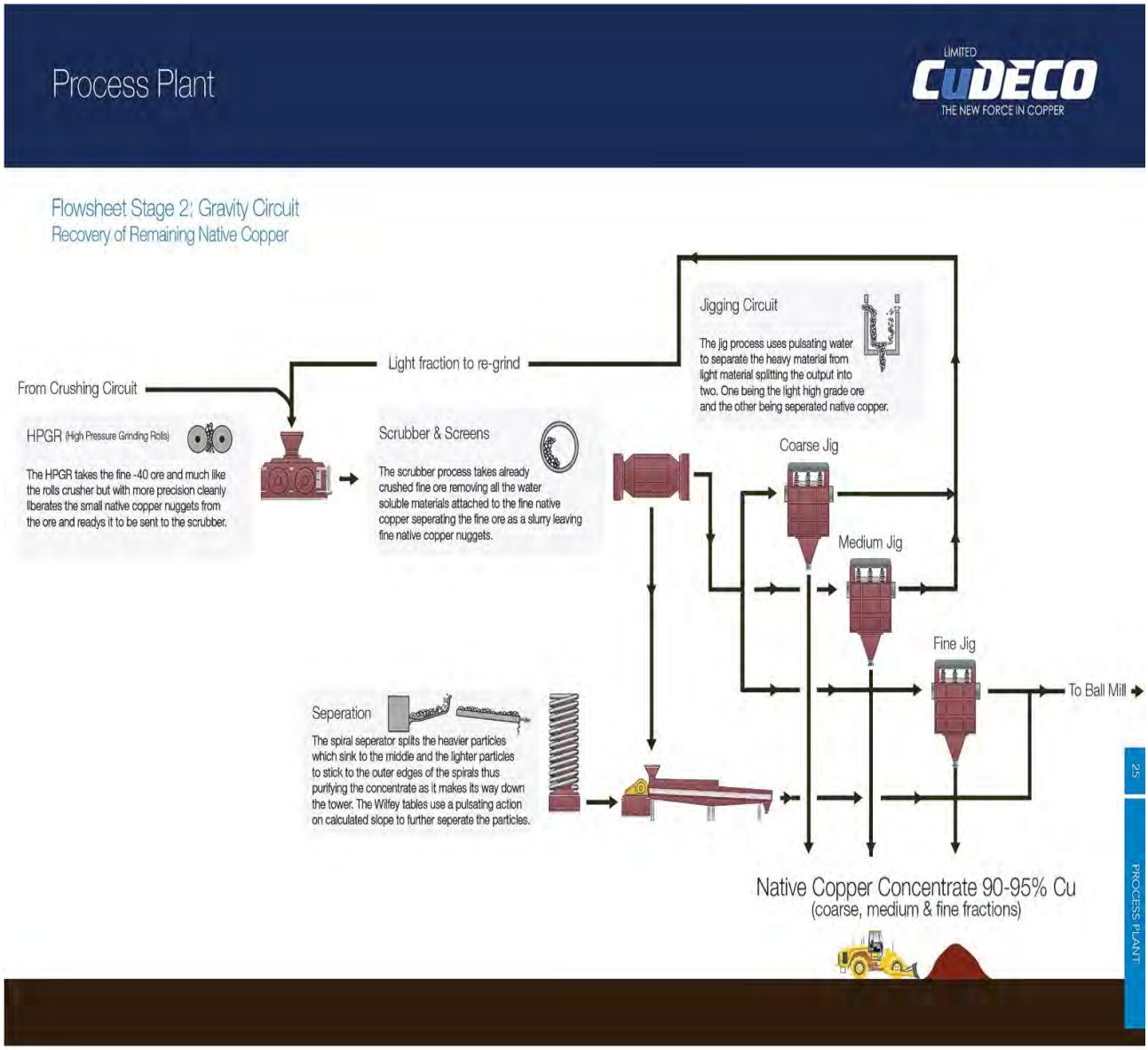


Figure 30: Process Plant flow-sheet: gravity Circuit

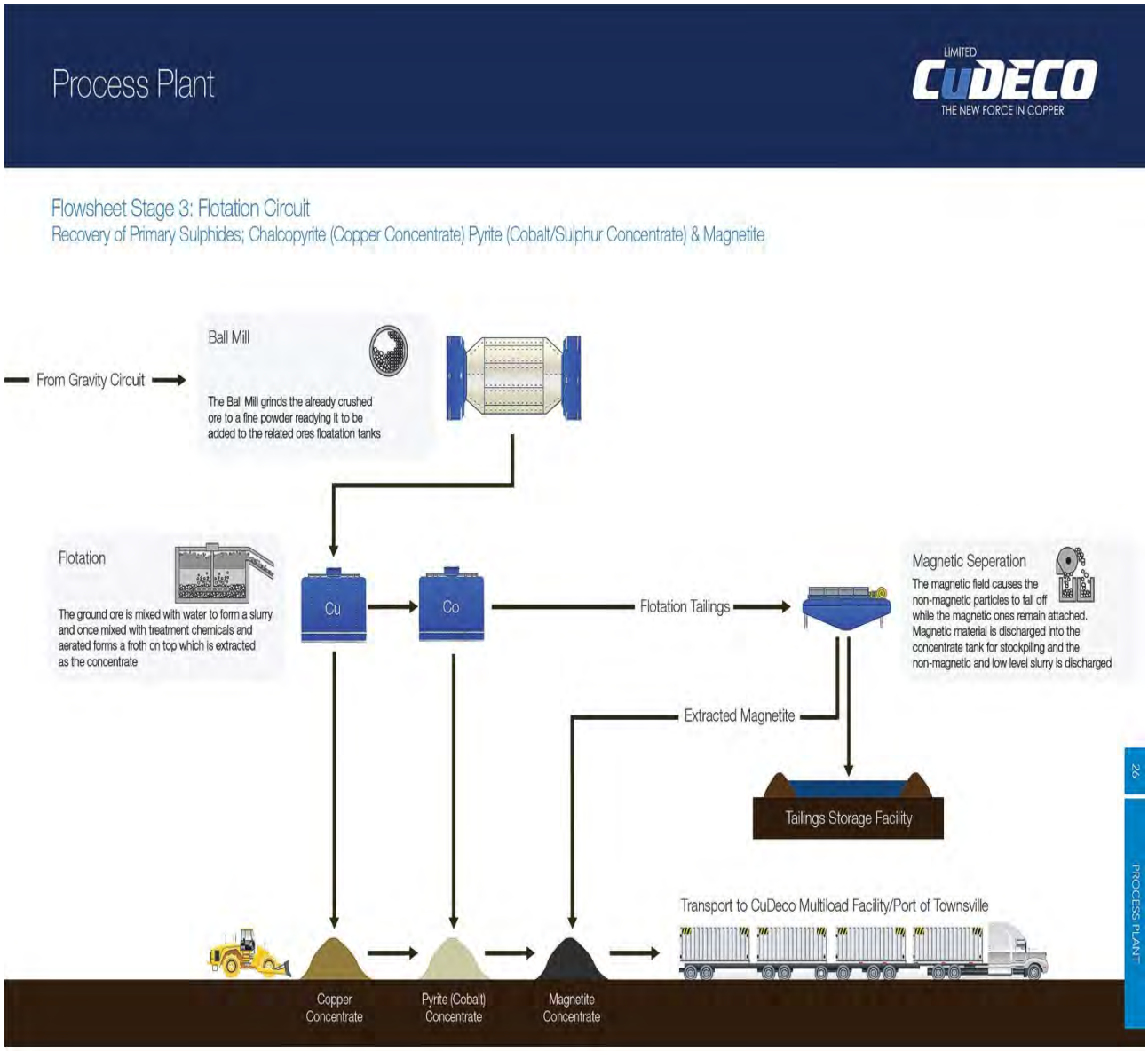


Figure 31: Process Plant flow-sheet: Flotation Circuit and Magnetic Separation

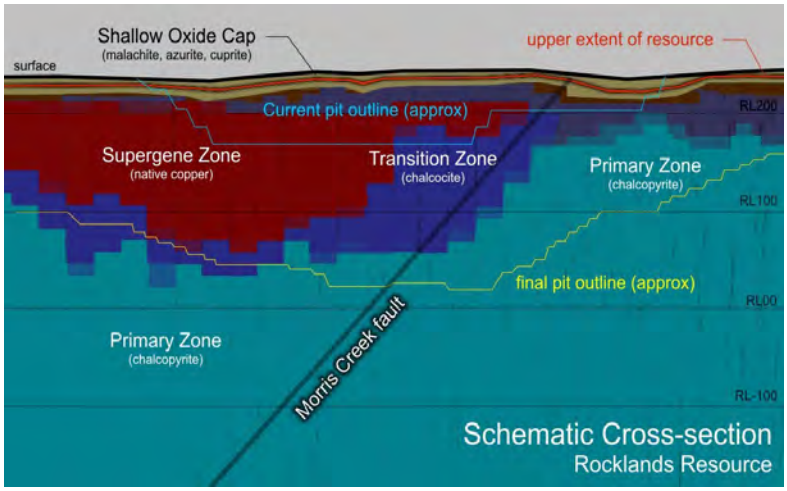
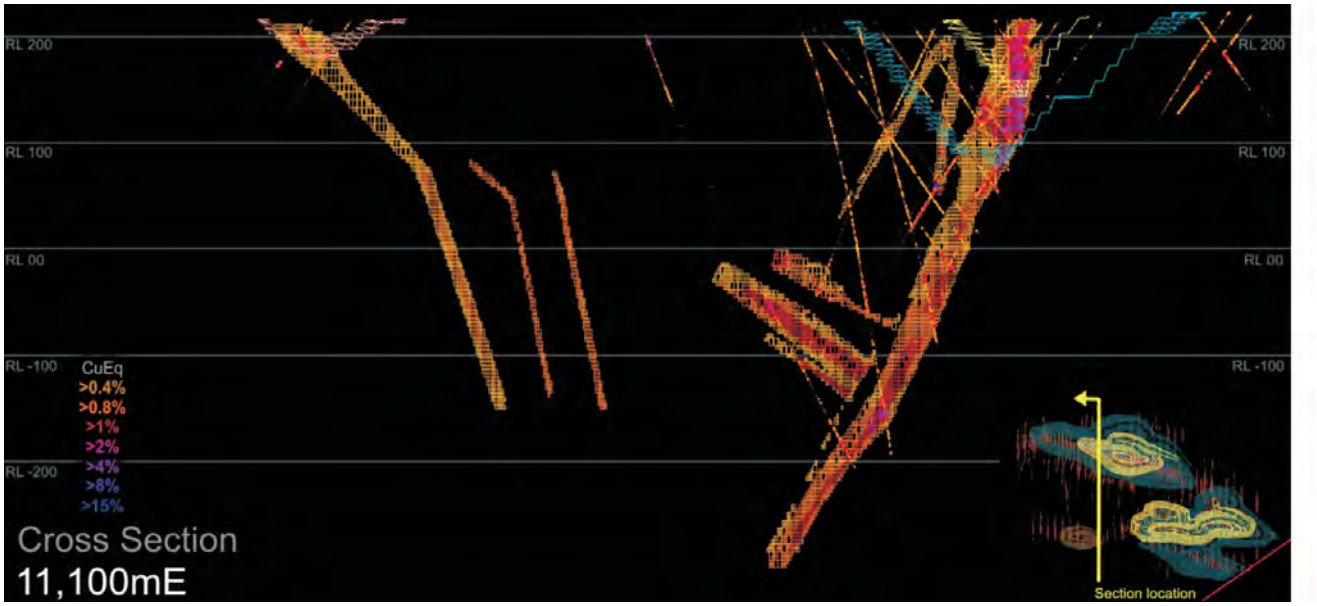


Figure 32 (left): Long section showing ore distribution either side of the Morris Creek Fault. To the left (north-west) a deep supergene zone including pervasive and continuous coarse native copper continues from near-surface to depths of 180m. To the right (south-east), massive primary copper sulphides occur just 10m from surface.

Figure 33 (below): Cross-sections through the Rocklands Group of orebodies detailing starter pit (yellow) and final pit (blue) outlines;
LM Pit (11300mE)
RS Pit (11850mE)

Total Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource; ***272Mt @ 0.7% CuEq*** *(4.21 billion pounds Copper equivalent - using 0.20% CuCoAu cut-off), only reported to RL-200*



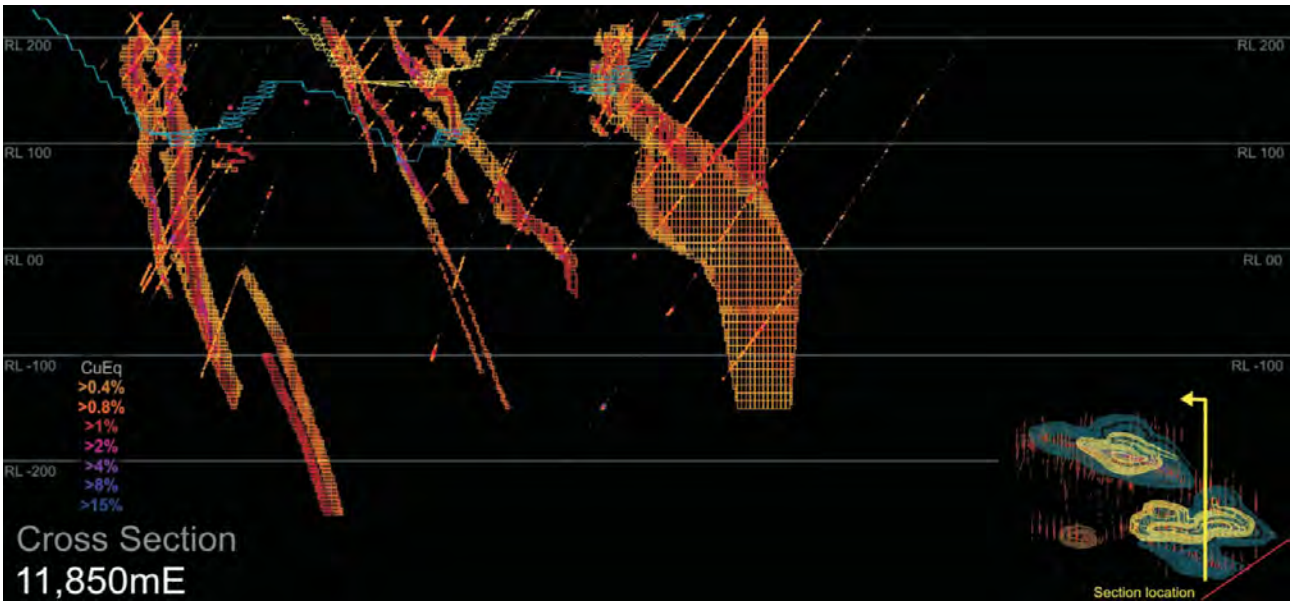


Figure 34: Power Station (foreground), Flotation Circuit (middle right), Spirals (centre background) and Gravity Jig Building (far left background)

Last remaining major infrastructure

The last remaining major piece of infrastructure to be constructed is the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), where preliminary ground clearance and strip-back has been completed and mobilisation of assets is underway.

Water infrastructure, including transfer piping networks, to aid construction has been completed.

Major earth-moving and construction activity at the TSF will commence imminently and is expected to be completed in time for wet commissioning of the Process Plant in the last half of the year.

Minor civils and infrastructure still ongoing includes;

- Reagent Mixing area
- Lime storage area
- Flotation compressor area.
- Concentrate filtration (x3)
- Concentrate storage sheds (x3)
- Stockpile tunnel
- Conveyor footings
- Pipe rack footings
- TSF pipeline

On behalf of the board.

- ends

Measured Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades										
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Copper Equivalents		Contained Metal & Equivalent		
CuCoAu*		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	CuCoAu*	CuEq*	Cu	CuCoAu*	CuEq*
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
0.20	83	0.36	273	0.09	6.4	0.74	1.0	669	1,369	1,787
0.40	44	0.63	355	0.13	5.6	1.13	1.3	614	1,108	1,300
0.80	19	1.23	504	0.22	5.8	1.96	2.2	506	809	894
Indicated Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades										
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Copper Equivalents		Contained Metal & Equivalent		
CuCoAu*		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	CuCoAu*	CuEq*	Cu	CuCoAu*	CuEq*
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
0.20	98	0.16	226	0.07	6.5	0.47	0.7	339	1,021	1,518
0.40	40	0.32	287	0.13	4.1	0.74	0.9	282	652	779
0.80	11	0.68	405	0.19	3.0	1.28	1.4	170	319	346
Total Measured and Indicated Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades										
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Copper Equivalents		Contained Metal & Equivalent		
CuCoAu*		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	CuCoAu*	CuEq*	Cu	CuCoAu*	CuEq*
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
0.20	181	0.25	248	0.08	6.5	0.60	0.8	1,008	2,390	3,306
0.40	84	0.48	323	0.13	4.9	0.95	1.1	896	1,759	2,079
0.80	30	1.02	467	0.21	4.8	1.71	1.9	676	1,128	1,240
Inferred Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades										
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Copper Equivalents		Contained Metal & Equivalent		
CuCoAu*		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	CuCoAu*	CuEq*	Cu	CuCoAu*	CuEq*
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
0.20	91	0.06	146	0.09	4.6	0.3	0.4	117	573	902
0.40	12	0.24	200	0.10	2.6	0.5	0.6	63	142	166
0.80	0.5	0.54	413	0.12	3.2	1.1	1.2	6	12	13
Total Resource Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades										
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Copper Equivalents		Contained Metal & Equivalent		
CuCoAu*		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	CuCoAu*	CuEq*	Cu	CuCoAu*	CuEq*
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
0.20	272	0.19	214	0.08	5.9	0.5	0.7	1,125	2,962	4,208
0.40	96	0.45	308	0.13	4.6	0.9	1.1	959	1,902	2,244
0.80	30	1.01	466	0.21	4.8	1.7	1.9	681	1,140	1,253

Additional Magnetite only Inferred Resource Rocklands Resource November 2013 at various cut-off grades						
cut-off	Tonnes	Estimated Grade				Contained Magnetite
Magnetite		Cu	Co	Au	Mag	
%	Mt	%	ppm	ppm	%	Mt
10	328	0.02	70	0.01	14.3	47
15	102	0.02	78	0.01	19.5	20
20	26	0.01	77	0.00	26.6	7

Note - Figures have been rounded to reflect level of accuracy of the estimates
*Copper equivalent CuCoAu% = Cu % + Co ppm*0.001232 + Au ppm*0.518238
*Copper equivalent CuEq% = Cu % + Co ppm *0.001232 + Au ppm *0.518238 + magnetite %*0.035342

This information is extracted from the report entitled "Rocklands Resource Update 2013" created on 29 November 2013 and is available to view on www.cudeco.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Day. Mr Day is employed by Geoday Pty Ltd, an entity engaged by Cudeco to provide independent consulting services. Mr Day has a BAppSc (Hons) in geology and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Member #303598). Mr Day has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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" (JORC Code). Mr Day consents to inclusion in the report of the matters based on his 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 is 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.

Hand-held X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analysis

Hand-held XRF typically analyses a single point area of just 7-10mm in diameter, and is used to determine the composition of unidentified minerals during geological logging (particularly useful in identifying potential telluride minerals at Wilgar, which can be difficult to visually distinguish). It is important to note that selective point analysis is not suitable for determining average sample grade without first ensuring the area being tested is representative. This usually requires the sample to be crushed/pulverised, from which a homogenous and representative fraction can be selected for analysis. Analysis is completed with an Innovx Delta Premium hand-held XRF, which uses a Au/Ta anode x-ray tube and silicon drift detector. A measurement time of 30 seconds each for transition metals and heavy elements (beams 1 and 2, respectively) was used, in Mining Mode, for a total read time of 60 seconds for each sample.

Copper Equivalent (CuEq) Resource 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%
Magnetite: $195.00 US$/tonne: 75.00%

CuEqu% = Cu% +Co ppm*0.001232 + Au ppm*0.5181 + Mag%*0.035342

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.

This information is extracted from the report entitled "Rocklands Resource Update 2013" created on 29 November 2013 and is available to view on www.cudeco.com.au.

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.*