ASX RELEASE **4 September 2014**

Drilling Results Confirms Potential of New A Lode at Mineral Hill

- **Underground diamond drilling at the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) confirms continuity of the high-grade polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn-Au-Ag) mineralisation within A & B Lodes**
- **The A Lode structure is now defined by a zone up to 20m wide, 300m in strike and 200m vertical extent and remains open**
- **Development access from current underground workings is planned to provide first stoping ore in A Lode from Q1 2015**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
  - **3.2m at 6.8% Cu, 0.6% Pb, 0.4% Zn, 31g/t Ag & 0.5g/t Au (B Lode)**
  - **3.0m at 3.7% Cu, 4.2% Pb, 0.5% Zn, 46g/t Ag & 2.1g/t Au (B Lode)**
  - **5.5m at 0.7% Cu, 12.0% Pb, 2.9% Zn, 77g/t Ag & 0.5g/t Au (A Lode)**

KBL Mining Limited (ASX: "KBL" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that infill underground drilling continues to define high-grade polymetallic mineralisation at the Southern Ore Zone (SOZ), where operations are currently focused.

SOZ Drilling Results & Development

Underground drilling continues to define high-grade polymetallic (Cu-Pb-Zn-Au-Ag) mineralisation at and below current mining levels. Drilling has focused on the newly discovered 'A Lode' in addition to the 'B Lode' from the 40-60RL (approximately 270m & 250m below surface). The A Lode has not been previously mined at SOZ and is growing in significance with the return of assay results from the current diamond drilling program (Table 1).

These latest results are from drilling within the southernmost part of the area covered by the updated SOZ Resource (released 19 August 2014), such as hole KUSOZ065 (released 13 August 2014). This program has greatly increased confidence in grade continuity of the newly defined A Lode (Figure 1 & 2). The A Lode structure is now recognised to be up to 20m wide with multiple internal lodes that extends for over 300m in strike (open) and 200m in vertical depth (open). The A Lode interpretation is supported by historical diamond drill hole intercepts (Table 2).

Polymetallic mineralisation greatly enhances the current production profile where the Mineral Hill processing plant now produces separate saleable copper and lead concentrates, each with gold and silver credits. The first development access to the A Lode will be from existing B Lode development on the 40RL level. First stoping ore in A Lode is expected in the first quarter 2015.

Table 1. Significant intercepts from recent underground drilling targeting the lower extent of A & B Lodes (a true thickness has been estimated for each intercept by applying the interpreted general orientation of the breccia-style mineralisation in the lower part of A & B Lodes — a dip of 65 degrees towards a local grid bearing of 270).

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Lode	Estimated True Thickness (m)
KUOSZ063	4.1	1.8	0.7	0.5	9	0.4	22.9	B Lode W	3.8
	4	1.2	0.1	0.1	6	0	30	B Lode E	3.6
	3.2	6.8	0.6	0.4	31	0.5	38	B Lode E	2.9
	4.6	0.2	4.3	4.7	27	0.4	66	A Lode W	4.2
including	*2.6*	*0.3*	*6.4*	*7.1*	*41*	*0.6*	*68*		2.4
	8	0.1	1.9	4	18	0.3	78	A Lode E	7.3
including	*2.6*	*0.2*	*4*	*9*	*36*	*0.7*	*80*		2.4
KUSOZ064	1.6	2	2.5	3.9	106	0.9	28.4	B Lode W	1.5
	3	3.7	4.2	0.5	46	2.1	32	B Lode E	2.7
	1	1.5	0.7	0.7	14	3.1	52		0.9
	5.5	0.7	12	2.9	77	0.5	62.8	A Lode	5.1

Table 2. Significant intercepts from historical drilling targeting the lower extent of A & B Lodes (a true thickness has been estimated for each intercept by applying the interpreted general orientation of the breccia-style mineralisation in the lower part of A & B Lodes — a dip of 65 degrees towards a local grid bearing of 270). Hole location can be found on Figure 1.

Hole	Interval (m)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	From (m)	Lode	Estimated True Thickness (m)
KUSOZ007	9.5	0.7	2.2	1.7	26	0.3	85	A Lode	7.3
KUSOZ065	5.15	1.8	3.2	1.2	37	0.4	51.85	A Lode	3.4
	5.9	1.3	6.7	0.6	37	0.5	67.1	A Lode	3.9
	17.25	0.4	5.3	4.8	51	0.4	77.9	A Lode	11.3
TMH225	2	0.2	5.1	5.9	52	0.3	257	A Lode	1.8
	7	0.1	2.8	4.8	23	0.1	264	A Lode	6.2
TMH235	2.85	0.3	2.3	1.9	34	0.6	263.75	A Lode	2.3
	5.85	0.1	2.4	2.8	24	0.1	279.1	A Lode	4.8
TMH240	14	0.4	3.4	1.8	33	0.1	168	A Lode	10.8
	10	1.2	4.5	5.9	72	0.1	186	A Lode	7.8
TMH243	5.55	0.2	3	2.4	67	0.1	315.35	A Lode	4.1
TMH248	4.8	1.5	3.8	3.1	45	0.9	236.9	B Lode	3.1
	7.8	2.1	6.5	0.8	38	0.4	257	A Lode	4.9
TMH253	4.35	0.5	8.2	5.7	60	1.1	274.65	A Lode	3.0
	3.2	0.5	3	1.5	26	0.6	283.85	A Lode	2.2
TMH259	3.5	0.4	5.9	3.4	88	1.2	227.6	A Lode	2.1
	10.1	0.2	4.3	6.9	37	0.3	248.8	A Lode	6.0
	5	0.4	6.1	6.7	41	0.6	268	A Lode	3.0
TMH261	9.1	0.4	2.9	6	28	0.2	233	A Lode	5.1
USOZ036	3.8	0.3	6.8	4.5	126	0.3	116	A Lode	1.9

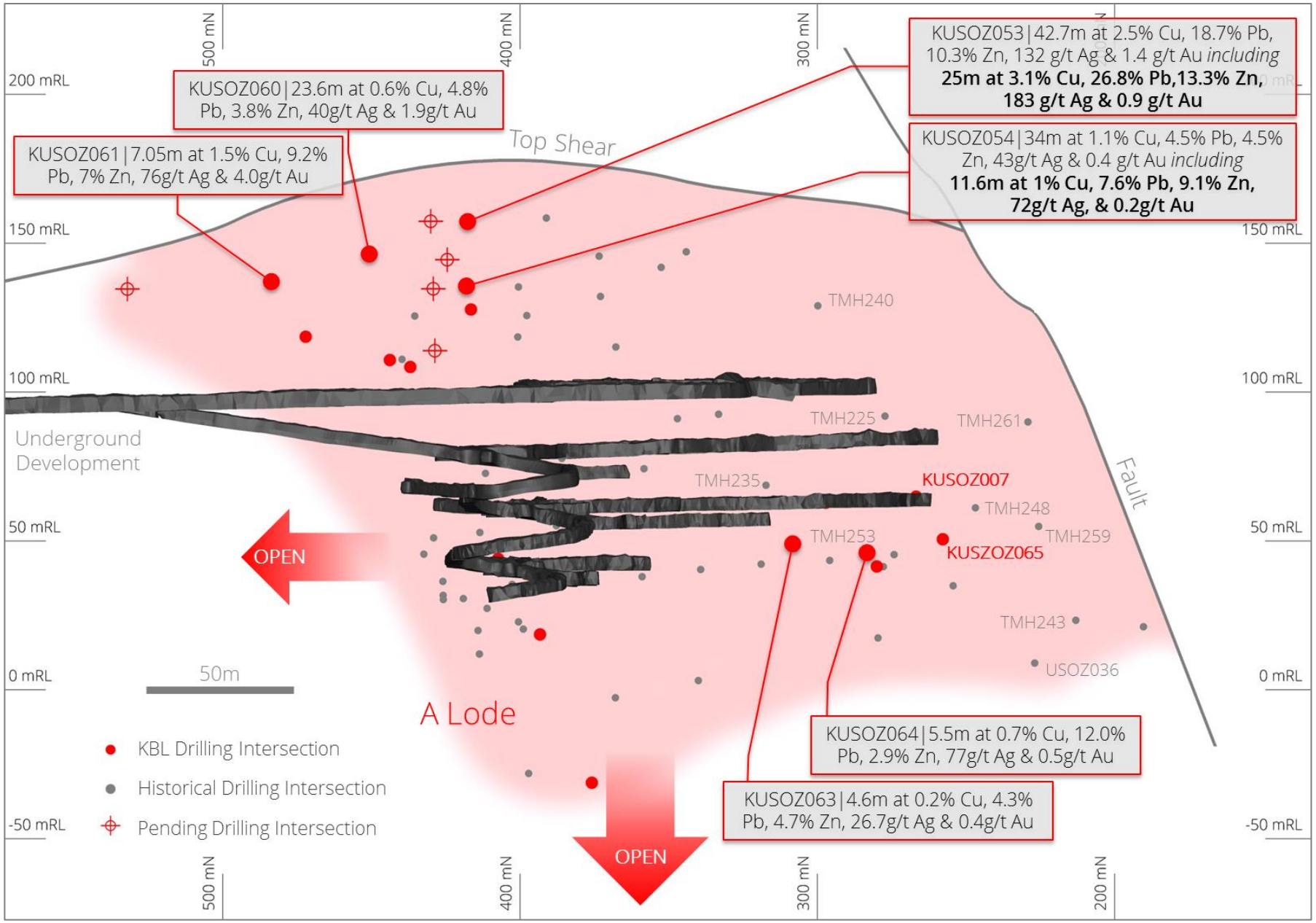

Figure 1. A Lode long section highlighting recent KBL drilling results. A Lode remains open along strike to the north and down dip.

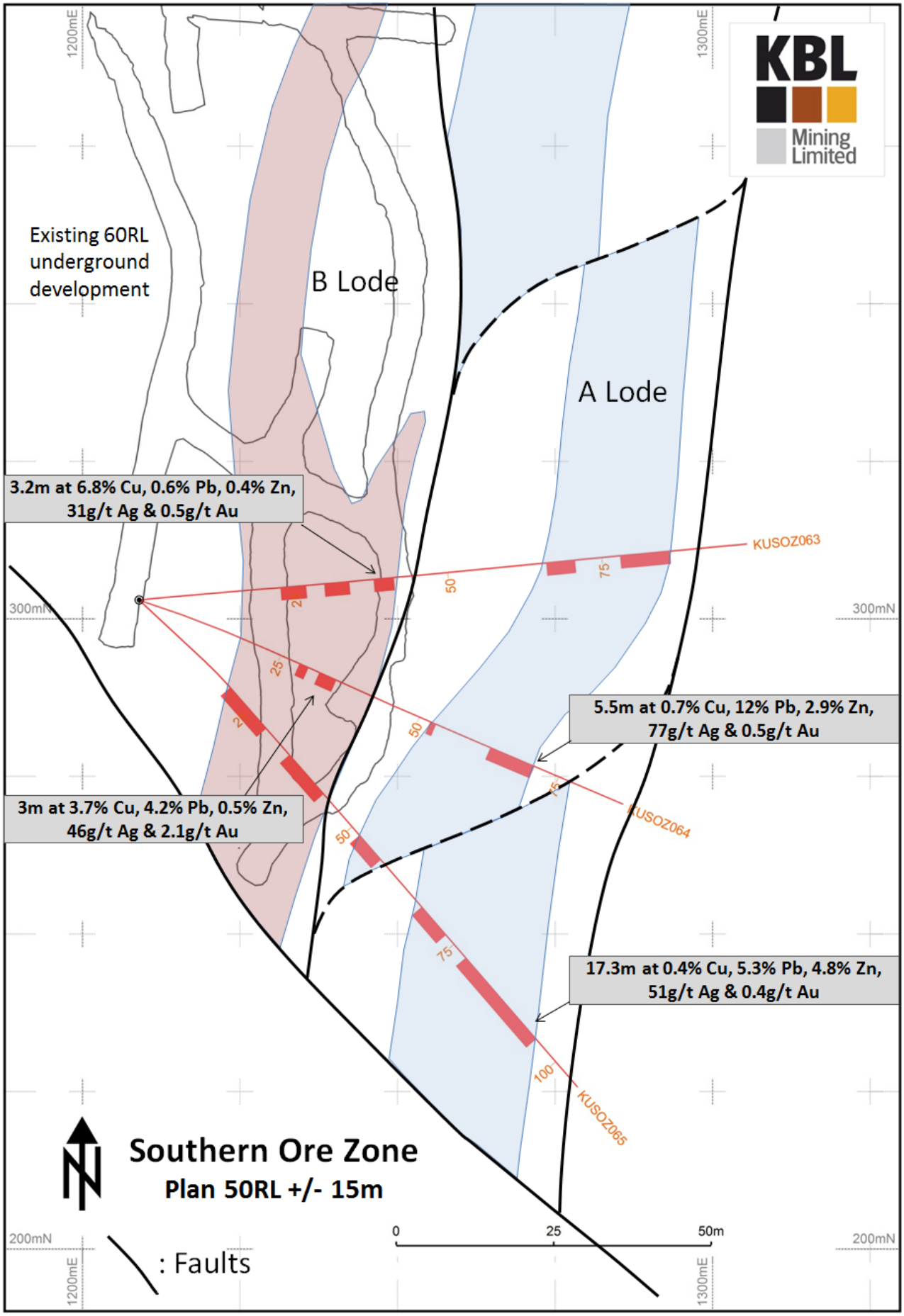

Figure 2. Drill hole plan at 50RL (±15m) showing high grade intervals within the A and B Lodes. Mining activities are currently focused within D Lode (to the west of this diagram) and B Lode on the 40 and 60RL.

For further information, please contact:

Anthony (Trangie) Johnston
Chief Executive Officer
KBL Mining Limited
Ph: +61 2 9927 2000

About KBL Mining

KBL Mining is an Australian resource company listed on the ASX (KBL and KBLGA) with a focus on producing precious and base metals. KBL's main assets include the Mineral Hill copper-gold-silver-lead-zinc mine near Condobolin in New South Wales and Sorby Hills lead-silver-zinc project in Western Australia. The Company has been operating the refurbished processing plant at Mineral Hill since October 2011 to produce copper concentrates. Sorby Hills (KBL holds 75% with Henan Yuguang Gold & Lead Co. Ltd (HYG&L) holding 25%) is one of the world's largest near surface undeveloped silver-lead deposits, close to port infrastructure and a short distance from Asian markets. Environmental approvals are currently being sought for development of the Sorby Hills deposit and the PFS results were released on 6 December 2012.

More information can be found on KBL's website at www.kblmining.com.au.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Anthony Johnston, MSc (Hons), who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of the Company.Anthony Johnston 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 Johnston consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Southern Ore Zone Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 Drilling** Diamond drilling from surface and underground is used to obtain core from which intervals ranging from approx. 0.2-1.5m in length are submitted for base metals analysis using nitric aqua regia digestion and a conventional ICP–AES methodology. A 50g charge is produced for fire assay and AAS analysis for gold. All diamond drill core drilled by KBL is sampled in intervals based on geological logging. All core is cut, with half core typically sent as the geochemical sample to ALS, Orange The remaining core is stored at the Mineral Hill core yard. An exception is in the case of metallurgical testing where half core is typically sent to the testing laboratory, quarter core to ALS for assay and quarter core retained at site. **Reverse Circulation Drilling** Historically (Triako era), rock chip samples from RC drilling were first collected and assayed as four metre composites. Composite samples returning significant assay results were then resampled in1m intervals using a riffle splitter and re-assayed. Subsequently (CBH and KBL era), samples were either submitted in one metre intervals, split off the cyclone; or a portable XRF analyser was used to determine the sampling intervals. In the latter case, samples with XRF readings regarded as anomalous were submitted for assay as one metre intervals with at least two metres either side also collected as one metre samples. The remainder of samples were submitted for assay in 4m composites collected by spearing or riffle splitting. Any four metre composites returning anomalous laboratory assays were re-submitted for assay as one metre samples. Representative chip samples for each metre of RC drilling at Mineral Hill are collected in trays and stored at site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 carried out at Mineral Hill has been predominantly reverse-circulation percussion (RC) and diamond core (typically with RC precollars of varying lengths). Core diameters are mostly standard diameter HQ and NQ, with HQ3 and NQ3 (triple-tube) used during recent surface drilling. The Southern Ore Zone (SOZ) dataset contains drill holes collared between 800mE and 1400mE, and south of 775mN (local mine grid), that intersect the Mineral Hill Volcanics host rocks. Numerous holes have failed in overlying unmineralised Devonian sedimentary rocks and are not included. Historical drilling at the SOZ has seen a higher proportion of diamond core holes than is typical at Mineral Hill with 139 diamond holes, 17 RC holes, and three percussion holes in the pre-2013 historical dataset. In addition, 67 underground diamond holes and four surface diamond holes have been drilled by KBL from 2013 onwards. Diamond drilling using HQ (61.1-63.5mm) core diameter and a standard barrel configuration is most common. Core from underground drilling is not routinely orientated. Orientation has been attempted on numerous surface drill holes with mostly good results. Methods used over time have included traditional spear and marker, and modern orientation tools attached to the core barrel. The SOZ sampling dataset also Includes assays from over 5800 metres of underground sampling performed by Triako from faces and walls, and sludge sampling from underground probe and blast percussion holes.
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.*	Triple-tube core barrels are used where possible in diamond drilling to maximise sample recovery and quality. Core recovery is measured for the complete hole based on the driller's mark-up, checked during core mark-up in 1m intervals by the geologist. Drill core is measured (actual measured core recovered vs drilled intervals) to accurately quantify sample recovery. Good core recovery is typically achieved during drilling at Mineral Hill. Where recovery is insufficient to produce a meaningful sample the interval is assigned a zero grade when reporting drilling results.. Average

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		HQ core recovery to date for the current drilling program is 98%. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade. The lowest recoveries are typically associated with fault and shear zones which may or may not be mineralised. When RC drilling, intervals of poor recovery are noted on geologists' logs but RC sample bags are not routinely weighed for quantification of sample recovery.
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.*	A qualified geoscientist logs the geology of all holes in their entirety including geotechnical features. Drill core is geologically and routinely geotechnically logged to a level of detail considered to accurately support Mineral Resource estimation. The parameters logged include lithology with particular reference to veining, mineralogy, alteration, and grain size. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are available for some recent drill holes. Some core holes have down-hole core orientation and these holes are subject to detailed structural logging. Routine structural logging is carried out on all core holes recording bedding, schistosity and fault angles to core. All core and RC chip trays are photographed in both wet and dry states. Recent digital photos and scans of film photography are stored electronically. All of the holes with results mentioned in the release have been logged in their entirety. Out of the total of 44,652 metres of drilling at SOZ, lithological logs for 38,770 m (87%) are available.
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*	The SOZ core sampling of Triako (2001–2005) was based on the geological logging, such that only core regarded as significantly mineralised was cut in half for subsequent assay. This approach has the potential to miss finely disseminated gold mineralisation, and in some cases low grade Cu, high Pb–Zn mineralisation was regarded as uneconomic and ignored. Underground core drilled by KBL is fully sampled (sawn half core) and submitted for assay. All cored sections of KBL surface drill holes are assayed unless the volume of rock is deemed to have been effectively sampled by a pre-existing drill hole, for example in the case of wedging where the wedge hole trajectory is close (typically <5m) from the parent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	hole. There is no standard procedure regarding the line of cutting with any veins and structural fabrics. However, an attempt is made to obtain an equivalent sample of mineralised material in both halves of the core. Poorly mineralised core is typically cut perpendicular to any dominant fabric. Water used in the core cutting is unprocessed and hence unlikely to introduce contamination to the core samples. When sub sampling RC chips a riffle splitter or conical splitter is typically employed directly off the cyclone. In cases when sampling low grade or background intervals after determination with portable XRF, 4m composite intervals are assembled by spearing. If anomalous results are received from the Lab, the composite intervals are resubmitted from the remaining bulk sample as 1m intervals by riffle splitting. Dry sampling is ensured by use of a booster air compressor when significant groundwater is encountered in RC drilling. Field duplicates were periodically assayed by Triako and CBH, but KBL has not routinely submitted duplicates for analysis. The HQ and HQ3 diameter core is deemed by KBL to provide a representative sample of the SOZ sulfide mineralisation which generally comprises a fine- to medium-grained (1–5mm) intergrowth of crystalline sulfide phases such as chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite; with quartz–mica–carbonate gangue. A typical 1m half core sample weighs approximately 3.5-4.5 kg. The 4 ½ " diameter bit, used as standard in RC drilling, collects a typical bulk sample weighing up to 30kg per metre drilled, from which a split 1/10 sub-sample typically weighing between 1.5 and 2.5 kg is submitted for assay. The split sub-sample is deemed representative of the entire metre sampled.
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,*	All drilling samples are currently assayed at Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) in Orange, NSW. ALS is a NATA Accredited Laboratory and qualifies for JAS/ANZ ISO 9001:2008 quality systems. ALS maintains robust internal QA/QC procedures (including the analysis of standards, repeats and blanks) which are monitored with the analytical data by KBL geologists through the Webtrieve™ online system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	During the Triako era drilling at SOZ (2001–2005), samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold using ALS Method IC581. All gold values >5 g/t were then repeated with method AA26. All pulps returning >1%Cu, >1%Pb, >1% Zn, and/or >25g/t Ag were repeated with method OG46/AA46 (mixed acid digest, flame AAS). KBL have routinely assayed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth using ALS Method ME-ICP41, with pulps returning over 10000ppm for Cu, Pb, Zn or 100ppm for Ag, reanalysed with the ore-grade method ME-OG46. The aqua regia ME–ICP41 and ME-OG46 methods are regarded as a total digestion technique for the ore minerals present at SOZ. Gold is analysed with the 50g fire-assay–AAS finish method Au-AA26. In the current KBL drilling program two standards are inserted every 30 samples in the sample stream. The standards comprise Certified Ore Grade base and precious metal Reference Material provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. The analysis of standards is checked upon receipt of batch results—all base metal standards analysed with samples during the previous 5780m underground drilling campaign at SOZ had ore elements within two standard deviations (SD) of the provided mean standard grade with 53% of these having all ore element concentrations within one SD. 95% of gold standards analysed during the current drilling program were within two SD of the standard mean with 67% within one SD. Similar analysis of standards is continuing in the current drilling program. Based on the results of standard analysis, in addition to the internal QA/QC standards, repeats and blanks run by the laboratory, the laboratory is deemed to provide an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. For historical drilling from 2001–2005, standards were inserted at the start and end of each batch of samples sent to ALS. The laboratory was requested to repeat any high grade standards which returned values > 10% from the quoted mean, and >20% for the low grade standards.
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.*	Significant intersections are checked by the Senior Mine Geologist, Senior Exploration Geologist, and Chief Geologist. No holes have been deliberately twinned during SOZ drilling. Original laboratory documents exist of primary data, along with

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	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	laboratory verification procedures. The Mineral Hill drilling database exists in electronic form as a Microsoft Access database. The assay data are imported directly into the database from digital results tables sent by the laboratory. The Senior Mine Geologist and Chief Geologist manage the drill hole assay database. 3D validation of drilling data occurs whenever new data is imported for visualisation and modelling by KBL geologists in Micromine™ software. No adjustment has been made to assay data received from the laboratory.
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.*	The collar positions of holes drilled by Triako have been surveyed by mine surveyors and are consistent with surveyed underground workings. The holes were surveyed in Mineral Hill mine grid and also the national grid. The CBH drill hole collars have been established by GPS using the national grid and converted to mine grid using the conversion established by Triako. KBL Mining Ltd holes were either surveyed by qualified mine surveyors or by real-time differential GPS (DGPS) in areas at surface distant from reliable survey stations. Coordinates are recorded in a local Mine Grid (MHG) established by Triako in which Grid North has a bearing of 315 relative to True North (MGA Zone 55). The local grid origin has MGA55 coordinates of 498581.680 mE, 6394154.095 mN. Topographic control is good with elevation surveyed in detail over the mine site area and numerous survey control points recorded.
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.*	Historical surface drilling at SOZ, like most of the Mineral Hill field, was mainly designed on an east-west grid (relative to Mine Grid). Surface holes were drilled from drill pads arranged on a grid of approximately 50 × 50m, typically with two to five separate holes drilled from each pad. Underground drilling at SOZ has also occurred from numerous sites, most commonly in the hanging wall of the mineralisation, and drill holes have a greater range of orientations. As a whole, the drilling has typically intersected the A, B, C, & D lodes at a spacing 25m × 25m between 160RL and 0RL (between 147m and 307 metres depth from surface) with closer drill spacing in many areas.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Drilling has intersected the mineralisation at an average spacing of approximately 50 × 50m between 0RL and -100RL (307m to 407m depth from surface). Below -100RL, only sporadic drilling has been carried out. Historical drilling into the G & H lodes was mostly from underground sites at the northern and southern ends of the deposit. Drilling has intersected the mineralised envelope with a spacing of approximately 25–30 m at G Lode and 30–50m at H Lode. The majority of drill holes have been selectively sampled. Only intervals that showed signs of mineralisation have been assayed. No sample compositing has been applied to the drill holes reported in the release.
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.*	Mineralisation at Mineral Hill occurs around discrete structures in a series of en echelon dilational zones within a NNW/SSE[1] trending corridor up to 1.5km wide. There is a variety of mineralisation styles present within this zone, reflecting multiple phases of mineralisation element. Most drilling occurs with an east-dipping orientation and -60 to -80 degrees dip to best intersect the mineralisation. Surface drill hole designs at SOZ mostly dip between 60 and 75 degrees to the to the east, intersecting the interpreted steeply west-dipping lodes at a favourable angle. In the central part of the G & H Lode domain, most of the drill holes are oriented at a non-ideal angle either down-dip or along strike relative to the interpretation of mineralisation. This is being corrected by the current drilling program, with holes designed from a recently completed drill drive in the hanging wall of the mineralisation. The angle of existing drilling to interpreted mineralisation is more favourable in the northern and southern parts of the G & H Lodes. Due to limited underground drill sites, KUSOZ065 (presented in this release) is not ideally orientated; being along strike relative to the interpretation of mineralisation. Estimated true thicknesses of reported intersections are presented in the body of the release. [1] Bearings in this document are given relative to the Mineral Hill Mine Grid (MHG) in which north is oriented towards a bearing of 315 degrees (NW) relative to MGA Grid north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	For diamond drilling, half core is collected in calico sample bags marked with a unique sample number which are tied at the top. Samples are couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory, Orange, NSW. Specific records of historical sample security measures are not recorded, however the methods were regarded as normal industry practice during an external audit of Triako's historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods in 2005. For RC drilling, representative samples from the rig are deposited into individually numbered calico bags which are then tied at the top Samples are couriered by independent contractors from the mine site to the ALS Laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historical data base, quality control procedures, survey, sampling and logging methods were reviewed by Barret, Fuller and Partners (BFP) in June 2005 on behalf of Triako Resources Ltd. The BFP report was authored by C.E. Gee and T.G. Summons and concluded that the Triako database and procedures were of "normal industry practice". CBH Resources, and subsequently KBL Mining Ltd have maintained the Triako drilling and sampling procedures, with numerous improvements such as those outlined in this document.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 resource estimates and drilling results are from drilling within Mining Leases ML337, ML5499 and ML6365 located in central NSW and which are due to expire on 14 March 2033.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The SOZ deposit was discovered by Triako Resources Ltd. The majority of drilling at SOZ to date was carried out by Triako between 2001 and 2005.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The SOZ at Mineral Hill is an epithermal polymetallic (Cu–Au to Cu–Pb–Zn–Ag–Au) vein and breccia system hosted by the Late Silurian to Early Devonian Mineral Hill Volcanics, a pile of proximal rhyolitic volcaniclastic rocks with minor reworked volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks. The mineralisation is structurally controlled and comprises lodes centred on hydrothermal breccia zones within and adjacent to numerous faults, surrounded by a halo of quartz–sulfide vein stockwork mineralisation. Mineralisation at A Lode is mostly in the form of breccia, composed of volcanic wall rock and older quartz-sulphide vein fragments set in a silica and sulphide matrix and locally comprising massive sulphide. This Lode is the easternmost of the parallel to en-echelon west-dipping breccia zones which make up the SOZ.

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.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information*
		Locations and orientations of the reported drill holes and nearby historical holes supporting the interpretation of continuous A lode mineralisation are tabulated below. Significant intercepts are reported in a table in the body of the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	

			Collar Coordinates			Hole Orientation	
Hole Id	Type	Max Depth	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip
KUSOZ007	DD	94.8	1194.025	323.116	98.8	130	-22
KUOSZ063	DD	98.6	1209.07	301.219	60.638	83	-10
KUSOZ064	DD	86.6	1209.341	302.239	60.567	108	-15
KUSOZ065	DD	105.4	1209.638	303.177	60.568	133	-8
TMH225	RC	274	1149.772	280.393	310.724	91	-60
TMH235	DD	315	1179.604	303.372	309.417	83	-68
TMH240	RC	250	1251.25	298.14	308.17	86	-80
TMH243	DD	431.3	1115.513	224.483	312.288	96	-65
TMH248	DD	411.6	1185.72	252.96	311.85	106	-80
TMH253	DD	303.2	1184	308	309	96	-74
TMH259	DD	291.1	1219.19	221.12	310.82	83	-78
TMH261	DD	365.5	1265	225	309	84	-79
USOZ036	DD	297.5	1214	294.5	99	160	-53

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.*	Drill hole intercept grades are reported as down-hole length-weighted averages with any non-recovered core within the reported intervals treated as no grade. The cut-off used for selecting significant intersections is typically 1% copper or equivalent (see text in release) for copper-rich mineralisation and 2 × Cu% + Pb% + Zn% ≥ 2 for polymetallic mineralisation . No top cuts have been applied when calculating average grades. The copper equivalent equation was derived by applying measured and assumed copper, lead, silver, and gold metal recoveries through flotation using the current Mineral Hill plant configuration. These data were combined with known transport costs, smelter charges, and

	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	payability for these commodities in concentrate form. When aggregating assay intervals the incorporation of more than two consecutive metres of low grade material or internal waste is avoided. High grade intersections within the main aggregated intervals are also reported in the results table in the body of the release. Although used for intercept aggregation, no metal equivalent values are reported in the release.
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').*	The context of the reported intercepts relative to the interpretation of the mineralisation is presented in figures in the release. Angles of intersection with the interpreted mineralisation are depicted n figures in the release. Down-hole widths and estimated true widths of mineralisation are reported. True widths for intercepts of breccia-style mineralisation are estimated by assigning a general Lode orientation with a dip of 75 degrees towards a bearing of 270 (mine grid) and applying a standard trigonometric equation determine the true thickness.
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.*	Appropriate plans and section views are presented in the release.
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.*	Only mineralised intersections regarded as highly anomalous, and therefore of economic interest, have been included in the results tables. Low grade mineralisation at SOZ is characterised by intervals containing only thin intercepts of economic grades. Such intervals (down to 0.4m thickness) are reported in the results table. The proportion of each hole represented by the reported intervals can be ascertained from the sum of the reported intervals divided by the hole depth.
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.*	Historical production records at SOZ indicate that 215,548 tonnes of ore (predominantly from the upper B and D Lodes) was treated between 2003 and 2005 — average recoveries were 86.6% for copper by flotation and 81.9% for gold using a combination of flotation and CIL, producing an average 22.8% copper grade in concentrate.

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.*	The scope of planned future drilling is described in the release. The areas of possible extensions which are currently being tested are depicted by a figure in the release.