

Peel Mining Limited

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About Peel Mining Limited:

- The Company's six projects cover >3,000 km² of highly prospective tenure in NSW, WA and NZ.
- Mallee Bull is an exciting greenfields copper-polymetallic discovery.
- 100%-owned Cobar tenure offers additional highly-prospective greenfields exploration potential.
- Apollo Hill hosts a major, protruding, shear-hosted, gold mineralised system that remains open down dip and along strike.
- Attunga Tungsten Deposit is a high grade tungsten deposit.
- Ruby Silver project contains several historic high-grade silver mines.
- Rise and Shine project exhibits strong similarities to the multi-million ounce Macraes gold mine.
- 132 million shares on issue for \$32m Market Capitalisation at 31 January 2013.

Highlights for December quarter 2013

- CBH Resources Limited funding of Stage 3 of the Mallee Bull farm-in agreement continuing; balance of \$3.33 million to increase its interest to a total of 50% expected by March 2014 with Joint Venture planning now underway.
- Bulk of December quarter's exploration drilling was targeted towards identifying new mineralisation away from Mallee Bull; encouraging results were returned.
- Drillhole MBDD017 was drilled for a total 1048.3m down the dip/plunge of mineralisation at Mallee Bull primarily for metallurgical testwork purposes; mineralisation was found to extend to a greater depth than previously established, with mineralisation intercepted at more than 800m below surface.
- RC/Diamond resource definition drilling commenced at Mallee Bull, with the aim of completing a maiden resource estimate by about May 2014.
- Additional DHEM survey at Butcher's Dog drillhole BDDD001 confirms the presence of the very strong ~170 millisecond time constant off-hole anomaly, the strongest anomaly identified at Mallee Bull/Butcher's Dog to date.
- 11 RC drillholes completed at the Apollo Hill gold project in WA; designed to test for south-eastern extension of the main mineralized zone; significant results include 21m @ 1.27 g/t from 91m including 5m @ 4.22 g/t Au from 91m and 8m @ 1.33 g/t Au from 123m.

Plans for March quarter 2014

- Completion of Stage 3 exploration at Mallee Bull; commencement of 50:50 JV; resource definition drilling to continue.
- Ongoing regional exploration at Cobar Superbasin Project and work-up of priority targets.

Exploration

Mallee Bull Project: Copper, Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc; Western NSW (PEX 85%, CBH earning 50%).
 Targets: Cobar-style polymetallic mineralisation; Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide mineralisation.

Exploration

Drilling and exploration continued at the Mallee Bull copper-polymetallic discovery, 100km south of Cobar in NSW. As previously announced, Mallee Bull is subject to an \$8.3m farm-in agreement with CBH Resources Ltd.

Activities during the quarter proceeded under Stage 3 of the Mallee Bull farm-in agreement, which will see CBH Resources Limited spend a further \$3.33 million on exploration at Mallee Bull, taking CBH's interest in the project to 50%. Peel remains operator throughout the farm-in process. At the time of reporting it was estimated that CBH will have completed its farm-in requirement by March 2014. Accordingly Joint Venture planning is now underway for 50:50 Joint Venture arrangements.

Recent activities at the Mallee Bull/Gilgunnia Project have comprised diamond and RC drilling targeted towards identifying new mineralisation away from Mallee Bull where encouraging results were returned. Late in the quarter resource definition drilling commenced at Mallee Bull with the aim of completing a maiden resource estimate by May 2014.

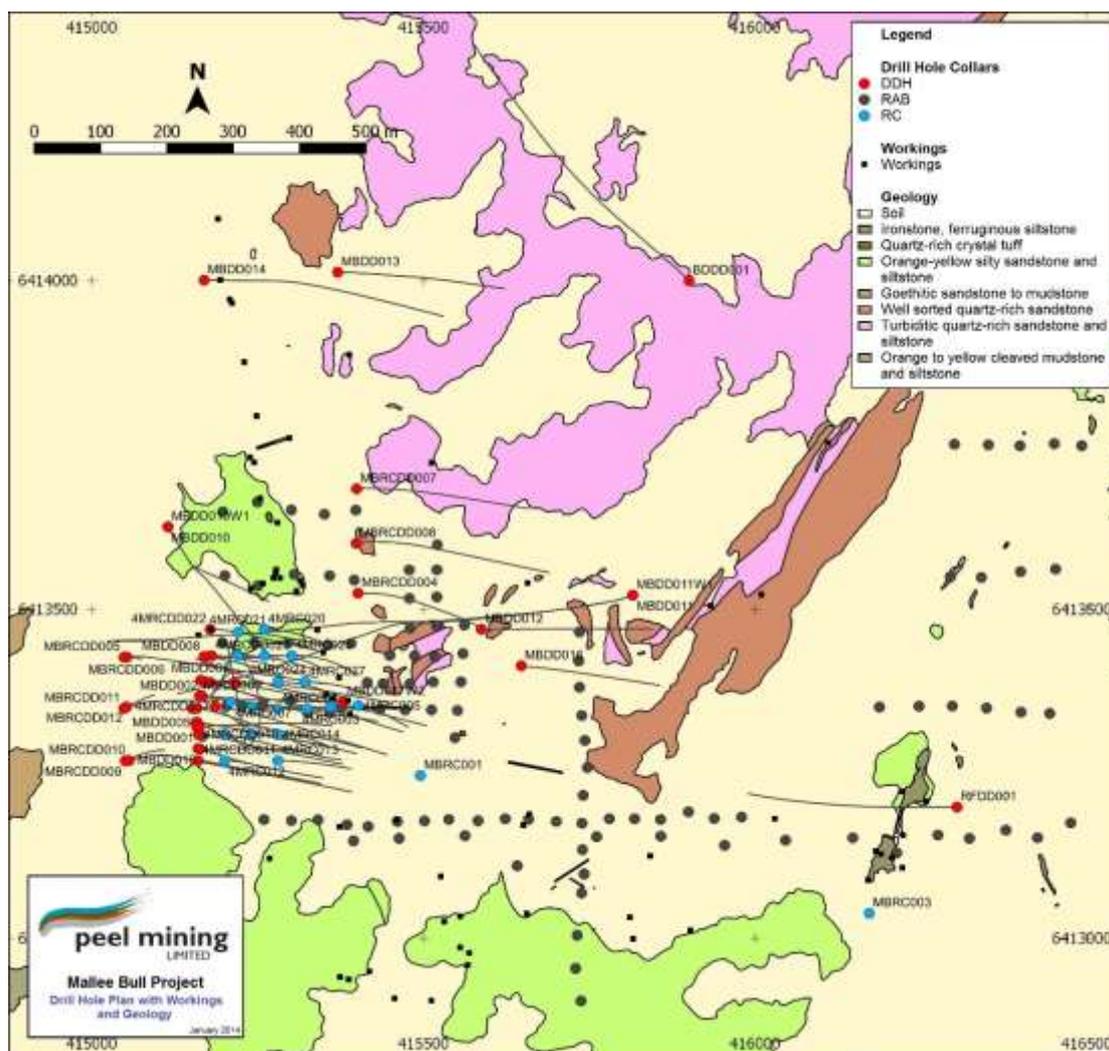


Figure 1 – Mallee Bull/Butcher's Dog Geology and Drillhole Location Plan

Drilling

MBDD012, MBDD015, MBDD016 Drillhole Summaries

Drillhole MBDD012 (483.3m) was designed to test a moderate offhole DHEM anomaly identified at ~250m downhole in MBDD011. This anomaly is located in close proximity to significant lead-zinc-silver mineralisation observed over a 4m zone at ~390m in MBDD011. MBDD012 intercepted a broad zone of variable, but generally weak, sphalerite-galena-pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation occurring as veinlets from ~350m downhole to end-of-hole. This mineralisation is coincident with an increase in chlorite alteration. Follow-up DHEM surveying of MBDD012 indicated that the primary DHEM target remained untested and follow-up drilling with MBDD015 and MBDD016 targeting this anomaly was completed.

MBDD015 (168.3m) was terminated prematurely following drilling problems.

MBDD016 (395.4m) was drilled from effectively the same collar position as MBDD015 and intercepted several locally strong though limited copper mineralised zones: 1m @ 4.95% Cu, 49 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Au from 275m and 1m @ 5.49% Cu, 41 g/t Ag, 0.88 g/t Au from 288m. These intercepts occur more than 400m east of Mallee Bull. The mineralisation was accompanied by moderate to strong chlorite and patchy but intense sericite alteration with plentiful high-strain quartz veins. The mineralisation is identical to the Mallee Bull footwall/stringer style mineralisation and occurs within rhythmically bedded mudstone through sandstone.



Figure 2 – MBDD016 - 1m @ 4.95% Cu, 49 g/t Ag, 0.21 g/t Au from 275m



Figure 3 – MBDD016 - 1m @ 5.49% Cu, 41 g/t Ag, 0.88 g/t Au from 288m

A DHEM survey was carried out in November on MBDD016 which recorded a series of four anomalies between 250 and 295m which verified that the hole had intersected the target DHEM conductor. The source of the anomalies is interpreted to be caused by a series of en echelon conductors plunging to the north. Mineralisation is open up and down dip and follow-up exploration is planned in due course. The discovery of strong footwall/stringer-style mineralisation at distance from Mallee Bull is considered very encouraging.

MBDD013, MBDD014, MBRCCD007, MBRCCD008 Drillhole Summaries

Drillholes MBDD013 (618.5m) and MBDD014 (799.9m) were completed targeting a recently identified geophysical anomaly generated from a magnetotelluric (MT) survey completed over the Mallee Bull and Butcher's Dog prospect areas. Preliminary 2D modelling of the data identified an anomaly located approximately 500m north of Mallee Bull. Drillholes MBDD013 and MBDD014 targeted this anomaly.

Both drillholes intercepted minor zones of variable, narrow, chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite mineralisation similar in style to Mallee Bull footwall/stringer mineralisation with associated chlorite and silica-alteration, however no significant assays were returned.

3D modelling of the MT data was received during the quarter and indicated that the anomaly's position was possibly further south than originally interpreted. Drillholes MBRCCD007 (459.5m) and MBRCCD008 (489.5m) were targeted toward this new position and completed recently. Again both drillholes encountered broad zones of minor mineralisation including pyrrhotite-sphalerite veinlets and alteration comprising chlorite and silica. No significant assays were returned. DHEM surveying of MBRCCD007 was completed and interpretation indicates that the MT anomaly may be explained by a small inhole response that reflects a zone of increased pyrrhotite mineralisation.

MBDD017, MBDD017W1, MBDD017W2 Drillhole Summaries

Drillhole MBDD017 and wedges, drilled primarily to provide fresh material for additional metallurgical testwork purposes, was collared in an up-dip position above Mallee Bull and drilled down the dip of mineralisation at Mallee Bull. As expected, extensive zones of mineralisation were intersected, however it should be noted that given the down-dip nature of drilling no true width estimates are possible.

MBDD017 was also designed to stay within mineralisation for as long as possible in an attempt to extend the known depth of mineralisation. In this regard, MBDD017W2 was successful in intercepting stringer-style chalcopyrite mineralisation to about 825m downhole, or more than 800m below surface. This represents an increase of more than 50m in vertical extent of Mallee Bull mineralisation.

Also of note in MBDD017 was the intersection of a shallow, high grade copper interval within the hanging wall massive sulphide zone grading 13m @ 5.5% Cu, 59 g/t Ag, 1.68 g/t Au from 225m (~215m below surface). As previously noted, no true width can be determined from this intercept, however this zone does appear to correlate well with high copper values seen in several other nearby drillholes. Importantly, this area appears lightly drilled offering the potential to define an area of high-grade copper-rich mineralisation close to surface. Accordingly, further drilling around this zone is planned.

Only partial assays for MBDD017 have been received with the remainder pending.

Resource Definition Drilling

In line with exploration planning, drilling recently recommenced at the Mallee Bull deposit as part of a resource definition drilling programme to enable a maiden resource estimate by May 2014. This drilling is designed to fill some of the large area gaps within the existing Mallee Bull drilling dataset.

Initially, drilling is being targeted at a zone of low drill density at about the 350m below surface level. Several drillholes are also planned to test for a shallow high-grade component to Mallee Bull recently identified in MBDD017.

Geophysics

Butcher's Dog drillhole BDDD001 was recently re-surveyed with a DHEM Crone dB/dt borehole probe to cross-check a major response between 680m to 1020m from a previous DHEM survey completed in September using the DigiAtlantis borehole probe. Both data was found to record a strong on-hole anomaly centred at around 900m down hole, verifying the testing of the conductor, as well as the highly encouraging 170 millisecond time constant off-hole anomaly previously identified. This off-hole anomaly is the strongest identified to date at the Mallee Bull/Gilgunnia project. The plate models derived from modelling of previous data produced a very good fit to the Crone data, corroborating the interpretation of data from BDDD001 and demonstrating the consistency of DHEM. With this additional DHEM survey refining the geometry of the identified conductor, drill testing at Butchers Dog is anticipated for the next quarter.

Cobar Superbasin Project: Copper, Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc; Western NSW (PEX 100%).

Targets: Cobar-style polymetallic mineralisation; Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide mineralisation.

Progress of Peel's 100%-owned Cobar Superbasin project (including Sandy Creek) continued during the quarter with recent activities comprising surface geochemical surveys and geological mapping.

An extensive review of historical data and preliminary field work has been undertaken on Peel's broader Cobar Superbasin Project, and this has resulted in the definition of many prospects that warrant closer scrutiny. More than 10,000 multi-element portable XRF samples have been collected since exploration commenced.

Historic soil and RAB results for the Sandy Creek prospect were analysed, and they indicated a strong north-south arsenic trend in the soils above the vertical extrapolation of the Sandy Creek mineralised zone (10m @ 1.6% Cu from historic drillhole SCDD02). At the Wirlong and Red Shaft prospects, a one-day reconnaissance trip identified copper-lead-zinc-arsenic anomalism in soils and rocks surrounding both prospects. Review of historic data from old shafts at Wirlong also showed evidence of a well-developed copper oxide zone developed in copper rich sediments and veins. Grab sampling at the prospect confirmed this, returning values of up to 12% Cu and up to 97ppm Ag. Preliminary rock chipping at Red Shaft showed anomalous Cu, Au and Ag, as well as high arsenic values. Further geochemical work within these two prospects will follow in the next quarter.

Apollo Hill Project: Gold; Northeastern Goldfields WA (PEX 100%).

Targets: Archaean gold deposits.

An RC drilling programme comprising of 11 holes was completed over the Apollo Hill licences E39/1198 and M39/296 in November 2013 to test for extensions to the main mineralised zone, drilling a total of 1655m. Results indicated the presence of mineralisation extending to the south-east of the inferred resource at Apollo Hill Main Zone, with an evident continuation of quartz veining and ankerite alteration within the felsic schist-meta basalt contact that has been associated with the bulk of

mineralisation at Apollo Hill to date. Significant intercepts within M39/296 included 21m @ 1.27 g/t from 91m at PARC22 including 5m @ 4.22 g/t Au from 91m and 8m @ 1.33g/t Au from 123m, 2m @ 2.79 g/t Au from 101m at PARC25, and from within E39/1198 included 25m @ 0.62 g/t from 37m at PARC32 including 5m @ 1.18 g/t at the Ra Zone.

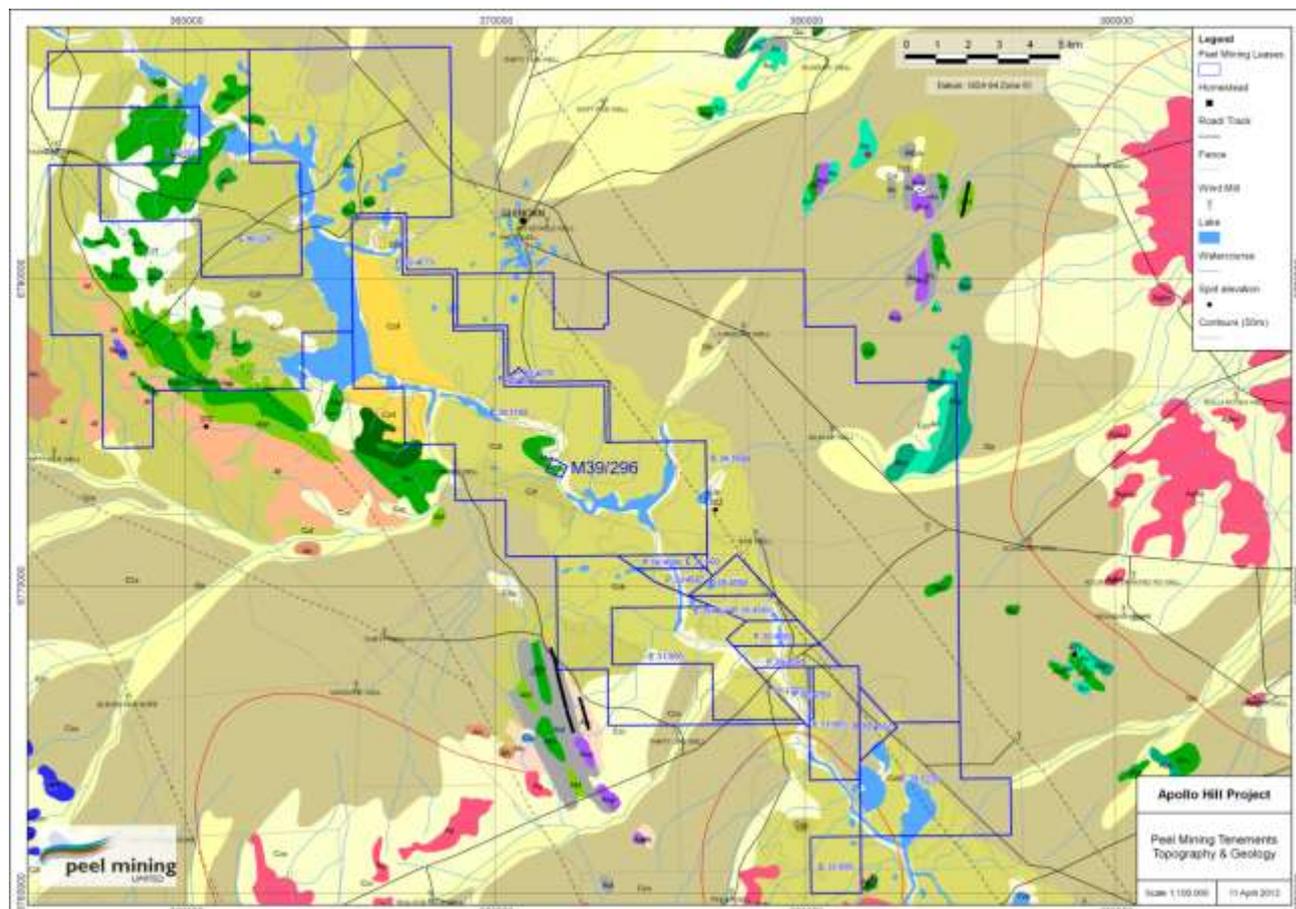


Figure 4 – Apollo Hill Project Tenements, Geology and Topography

Peel is encouraged by these results and future activities planned for Apollo Hill involve further drilling to better outline the extent of the gold resource at Apollo Hill. With continued drilling in due course, Peel aims to update the resource model at Apollo hill with an increase in contained ounces and strengthen the potential for future economic extraction. Currently, the resource estimate updated in September 2011 stands at 17.2Mt at 0.9 g/t 505,000 ounces of gold using a 0.5 g/t cut-off.

Additional metallurgical testwork regarding Apollo Hill mineralisation was also undertaken during the quarter, however results remained pending at the time of reporting. Field reconnaissance has also been completed over the project licence areas and a number of additional prospects have been identified for follow-up exploration work.

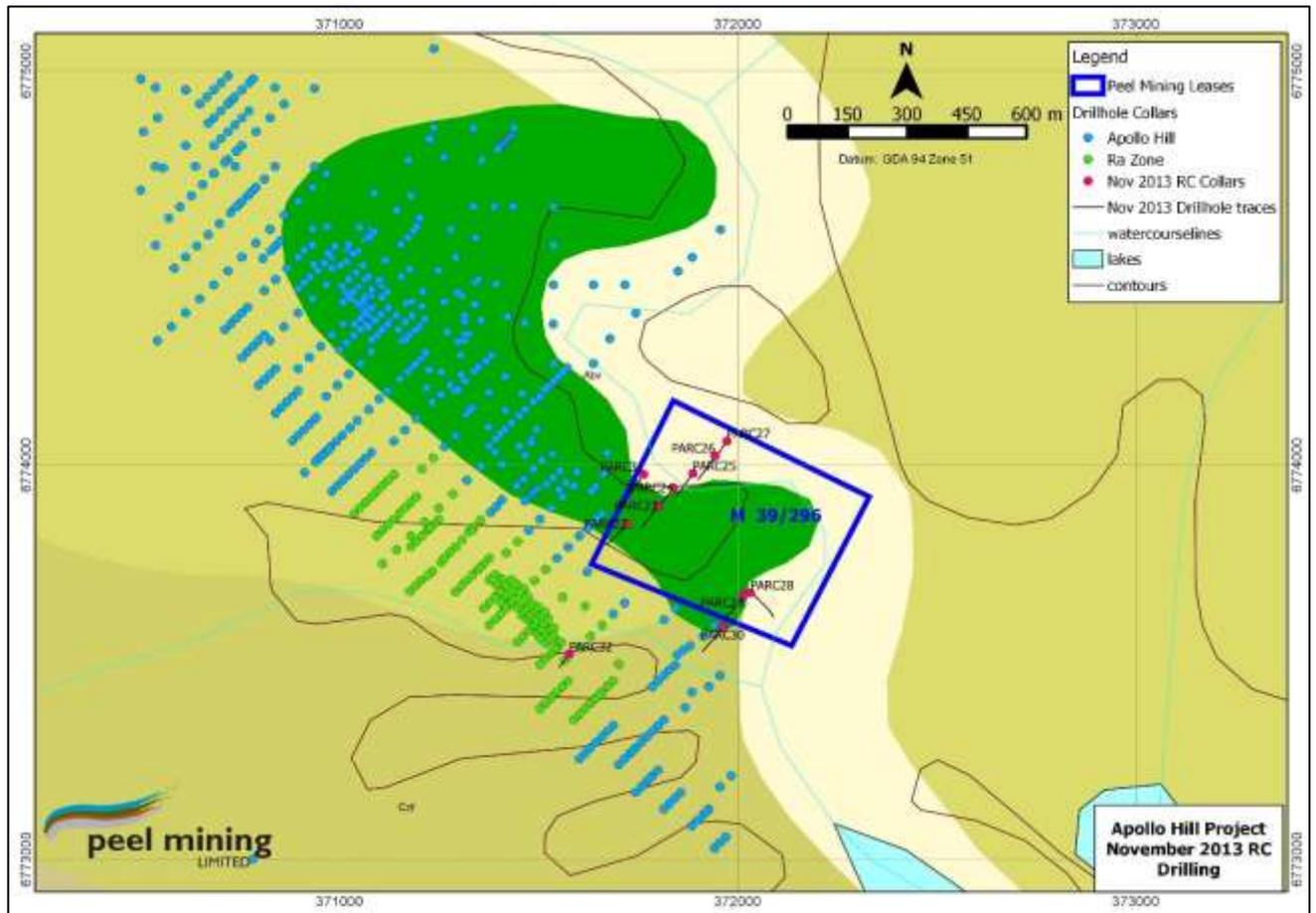


Figure 5 – Apollo Hill Project November 2013 RC Drill Hole Plan and Geology

Attunga Project: Gold, Tungsten, Molybdenum, Copper; Northeastern NSW (PEX 100%)

Targets: Intrusive-Related Gold System and/or Orogenic gold mineralisation; skarn type tungsten-molybdenum mineralisation and skarn-type precious/base metals mineralisation

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Rise & Shine: Gold; Central Otago New Zealand (PEX 100%) Targets:

Orogenic gold mineralisation.

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Ruby Silver Project: Silver, Gold; Northeastern NSW (PEX 100%).

Targets: Silver mineralisation associated with fracture-fill quartz-carbonate veining.

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Morawa: Copper, Gold; Central West WA (PEX 100%)

Targets: Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide mineralization.

No fieldwork was undertaken during the quarter.

Corporate

No Corporate activity was completed during the quarter.

For further information, please contact Managing Director Rob Tyson on mobile (08) 9382 3955.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Tyson, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyson 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 2004 Edition of the '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 his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Annexure 1 – Mallee Bull/Butchers Dog Drill Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)
MBDD012	6413470	415587	90	-60	483.3
MBDD013	6414013	415370	90	-70	618.5
MBDD014	6414001	415169	90	-70	799.9
MBDD015	6413415	415640	95	-60	168.3
MBDD016	6413415	415645	96.8	-61	395.4
MBDD017	6413360	415379	280	-76	776
MBDD017W1	6413360	415379	280	-76	892.6
MBDD017W2	6413360	415379	280	-76	1048.3
MBRCDD005	6413428	415048	83.5	-60	490
MBRCDD006	6413428	415052	93	-60	450
MBRCDD007	6413680	415401	85	-62	459.5
MBRCDD008	6413600	415401	75	-62	489.5
MBRCDD009	6413270	415050	64	-63	300
MBRCDD010	6413271	415055	73.5	-63	450
MBRCDD011	6413350	415048	73	-63	500
MBRCDD012	6413350	415052	64	-64	480

Annexure 2 - Drill Assay Results (ppm)

Hole ID	From	To	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
MBDD012	387	388	3.2	0.02	86	3970	8880
MBDD012	417	418	1.4	0.02	293	1470	5040
MBDD012	418	419	1.7	0.15	168	2130	7780
MBDD012	445	446	3.2	0.01	493	6060	17550
MBDD013	108	109	7.6	0.1	369	5710	10250
MBDD013	109	110	9.8	0.26	352	6350	13500
MBDD013	334	335	21.3	0.05	688	4050	4670
MBDD013	336	337	2.8	0.03	283	972	5190
MBDD013	359	360	11.3	0.21	7700	64	145
MBDD016	275	276	48.5	0.21	49500	3770	6330
MBDD016	280	281	6.2	0.05	317	7260	9880
MBDD016	288	289	41.2	0.88	54900	2250	2910
MBDD017	160	161	9.7	0.05	74	3720	8750
MBDD017	177	178	10.4	0.88	634	1830	1550

Hole ID	From	To	Ag	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn
MBDD017	178	179	52.4	0.9	60200	3120	3980
MBDD017	179	180	53.5	0.24	31100	4450	4340
MBDD017	194	195	20.6	0.3	5280	1835	2850
MBDD017	197	198	7.5	0.63	4370	1110	2120
MBDD017	203	204	25.1	0.38	428	21800	5830
MBDD017	204	205	10.3	1.15	409	5120	2660
MBDD017	206	207	8.4	0.53	283	4380	4150
MBDD017	207	208	16.7	0.46	1450	6490	7370
MBDD017	219	220	15.7	0.11	2180	7380	2110
MBDD017	220	221	11.5	0.08	1040	7440	1495
MBDD017	221	222	10	0.05	673	5360	1260
MBDD017	222	223	7.7	0.04	1030	6280	498
MBDD017	224	225	25.1	0.25	33800	782	1190
MBDD017	225	226	59.7	2.12	70000	1645	2140
MBDD017	226	227	58.1	1.8	60000	1775	2080
MBDD017	227	228	89.4	2.69	67900	4120	2190
MBDD017	228	229	75	1.91	69700	2830	1900
MBDD017	229	230	72.7	1.77	61400	2410	1560
MBDD017	230	231	61.3	1.1	55300	1920	1270
MBDD017	231	232	50.7	1.09	69500	1015	1440
MBDD017	232	233	63.5	2.35	66500	1345	1620
MBDD017	233	234	74	2.27	70800	1535	1530
MBDD017	234	235	67	2.37	50900	1570	1170
MBDD017	235	236	37.4	1.31	15050	1495	870
MBDD017	236	237	34.9	0.82	27000	1035	938
MBDD017	237	238	13	0.33	7270	821	379
MBDD017	240	241	15.7	1.44	1400	2080	1660
MBDD017	241	242	15.2	1.21	2210	2160	2220
MBDD017	242	243	7.7	0.47	6220	551	532
MBDD017	243	244	12.3	0.56	10550	855	1250
MBDD017	244	245	31.3	1.48	26800	1970	5330
MBDD017	245	246	71.3	4.08	23900	7360	12250
MBDD017	246	247	15	0.67	4750	1700	904
MBDD017	254	255	11.2	0.6	4500	992	255
MBDD017	255	256	26.2	0.33	10400	3150	784
MBDD017	261	262	23.3	0.17	4850	888	313
MBDD017	286	287	20.8	0.2	3800	1845	462
MBDD017	299	300	8	1.32	1220	1555	409

Annexure 3 – Apollo Hill RC Collars

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)
PARC22	6773851	371723	225	-60	149
PARC23	6773897	371800	215	-60	149
PARC24	6773942	371839	215	-60	149
PARC25	6773979	371887	215	-60	149
PARC26	6774024	371943	215	-60	149
PARC27	6774061	371973	215	-60	120
PARC28	6773676	372032	125	-60	209
PARC29	6773670	372015	215	-60	149
PARC30	6773589	371963	215	-60	154
PARC31	6773977	371764	215	-60	199
PARC32	6773520	371577	215	-60	79

Annexure 4 – Apollo Hill Significant Drill Assay Results

Hole ID	Northing	Easting	Azi	Dip	Final Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
PARC22	6773851	371723	225	-60	149	91	112	21	1.27
					Including	91	96	5	4.22
						123	135	8	1.33
PARC25	6773979	371887	215	-60	149	101	103	2	2.79
PARC31	6773977	371764	215	-60	199	64	66	2	1.51
PARC32	6773520	371576	215	-60	79	37	62	25	0.62
					Including	45	50	5	1.18

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Mallee Bull/Cobar Superbasin Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling to date has been a combination of diamond and reverse circulation. Reverse circulation drilling utilized a 5 ½ inch diameter hammer. Diamond drilling ranged from PQ to NQ coring.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a geologist or technician. Overall core recoveries to date are >95%. RC 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
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>amount of data is available to make a determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and RC sample records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, structural, (DDH only), weathering, colour, and other feature of the samples. Core is photographed as both wet and dry. • All diamond and RAB drill holes in the current program were geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill core was cut with a core saw and half core taken. • The RC drilling rig was 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 maximize 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 mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALS Laboratory (Orange) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m drill chip samples and drill core samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization defined at the Mallee Bull prospect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PUL-23 and CRU-22 (Sample preparation codes) ○ ME-ICP41 35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES. ○ Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 pulverized. Duplicates for percussion drilling are collected directly from the drill rig or the meter 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. Down hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using predominantly a Reflex gyroscopic tool with readings every 10m after drill hole completion. On occasion 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 downhole magnetic surveys were converted to MGA94 grid.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data/drill hole spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and historical drilling. No sample compositing is used in this report; all results detailed are the product of 1m down hole sample intervals.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralized structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position). MBDD017, MBDD017W1, MBDD017W2 were drilled predominantly for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	metallurgical purposes, and were drilled down the plunge of the mineralisation, consistent with its overriding purpose.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 labeled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mallee Bull prospect is wholly located within Exploration Licence EL7461 "Gilgunnia". The tenement is subject to a farm-in agreement (JV) with CBH Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toho Zinc Co Ltd. Peel has a 70% interest in the tenement. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work was completed in the area by former tenement holders 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-lead-silver or copper-gold-lead-zinc deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		structure dipping moderately to the west.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Annexure 1 in the body of text.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No length weighting or top-cuts have been applied. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True widths are generally estimated to be about 60% of the downhole width, except for MBDD017 where no true width is determinable because of the down-dip nature of the drillhole.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Figures in the body of text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other substantive exploration data are available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at Mallee Bull will include diamond drilling to further define the extent of mineralization at the prospect. Infill drilling has started and planned to continue, with the aim of defining a JORC code compliant resource. Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will be used to identify potential conductive sources that may be related to mineralization.

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data for Apollo Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. 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.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling type to date has been reverse circulation, utilizing a 5 ½ inch diameter hammer.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are not weighed on a regular basis but no sample recovery issues have been encountered in a drilling program. If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavored to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 amount of data is available to make a determination.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill chip samples are geologically logged in full at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling rig was 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 maximize 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 mineralization.
<i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS Laboratory (Kalgoorlie) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m drill chip samples and drill core samples. The laboratory technique below is for all samples submitted to ALS and is considered appropriate for the style of mineralization defined at the Apollo Hill prospect: Au-AA25 Ore Grade Au 30g FA AA finish The QA/QC data includes standards, duplicates and laboratory checks. Duplicates for percussion drilling are collected directly from the drill rig or the meter 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All geological logging and sampling information is completed in Microsoft Excel 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Garmin hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collars are picked up after by DGPS. Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 51). All magnetic surveys were converted to MGA94 grid.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data/drill hole spacing is variable and appropriate to the geology and historical drilling No sample compositing is used in this report; all results detailed are the product of 1m down hole sample intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralized structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 labeled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audit has been conducted.

Table 1 - Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results for Apollo Hill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 100% Peel owned Apollo Hill project is located 60km southeast of Leonora WA, within Exploration Licence E39/1198 and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
status	<p><i>partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Mining Lease M39/296.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apollo Hill was discovered in 1986 by Fimiston Mining Limited during a drill program aimed at finding the source of abundant eluvial gold at the base of a prominent hill in the area. Active drilling by Fimiston, Battle Mountain (Australia) Limited, Homestake Gold of Australia Ltd, Mining Project Investors Pty Ltd and Hampton Hill Mining NL since then has outlined extensive gold mineralization and alteration over a 1km strike length.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is located in the Archean aged Norseman-Wiluna Belt, Eastern Goldfields Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The deposit occurs in a mineralized structure associated with the 1km wide Apollo Shear Zone, a component of the Keith-Kilkenny Fault system. Strongly deformed felsic volcanoclastic rocks lie to the west of the Apollo shear, with relatively undeformed pillow basalt and dolerite to the east. Zones of mylonitisation, shearing, brecciation and fracturing caused by the shear is present along the contact, and resulting open space structures are favourable for trapping ore fluids and forming ore deposits. Multiple gold mineralization events are interpreted to have occurred at Apollo Hill during a complex deformational history. Gold mineralization is accompanied by quartz veins and carbonate-pyrite alteration associated with a mafic-felsic contact.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Tables in the body of text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No length weighting or top-cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total drilling at the project so far has outlined mineralization and alteration over a 1km strike length which is up to 250m wide and dips 45-60 degrees to the east.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in the body of text.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future work at Apollo Hill will include follow-up drilling to further define the extent of mineralization and potentially update the resource model at the project with an increase in contained ounces. Field reconnaissance in the area will continue to identify additional prospects for follow-up work.

TENEMENT INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY LISTING RULE 5.3.3

TENEMENT	PROJECT	LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	CHANGE IN QUARTER
E31/0800	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E39/1198	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E39/1236	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P31/1797	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4586	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4587	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4588	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4589	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4590	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4591	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4592	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4677	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4678	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4679	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
P39/4789	Apollo Hill	Leonora, WA	100%	
E39/1644	Bob's Bore	Leonora, WA	100%	
E40/0296	27 Well	Leonora, WA	100%	
E40/0303	Bulyairdie	Leonora, WA	100%	
M39/0296	Isis	Leonora, WA	100%	
E70/4252	Karrakarook	Morawa, WA	100%	
E31/1063	Apollo Hill South	Leonora, WA	100%	Application
EL6883	Mt Patterson	Attunga, NSW	Nil	Relinquished
EL6884	Attunga	Attunga, NSW	100%	50% Renewal Granted
EL7633	Attunga Garnet	Attunga, NSW	100%	
ML1361	Mayday	Cobar, NSW	70%	15% Reduction
EL7461	Gilgunnia	Cobar, NSW	70%	15% Reduction
EL7711	Ruby Silver	Armidale, NSW	100%	
EL7856	Ruby Silver East	Armidale, NSW	Nil	Relinquished
EL7519	Gilgunnia South	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL7976	Euabalong	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8070	Tara	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8071	Manuka	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8105	Mirrabooka	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8112	Yackerboon	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8113	Iris Vale	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8125	Hillview Nth	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8126	Norma Vale	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8201	Mundoe North	Cobar, NSW	100%	Granted
EL8114	Yara	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8115	Burthong	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL8117	Illewong	Cobar, NSW	100%	
EL7403	Sandy Creek	Cobar, NSW	100%	100% Renewal Granted
EL8216	Orana	Ivanhoe, NSW	100%	Granted
EL8217	Rose Hill	Ivanhoe, NSW	100%	Granted
ELA4929	Gulf Creek	Barraba, NSW	100%	Application
EP53111	Rise and Shine	New Zealand	100%	
EP53088	Mt Moka	New Zealand	100%	