

## Commencement of Phase 1 work program at Millennium

## MBK completes initial fieldwork ahead of drilling at the Millennium Project

### Highlights

- MBK has commenced its initial exploration program at Millennium as part of its exclusive option over the Project
- Initial fieldwork has identified Cu mineralisation at surface in the Project's "Northern Zone" extending the target zone
- > Up to 800m RC drilling of the untested Northern Zone scheduled for early August
- At the end of the 6 month option period, MBK will have the right to commence a formal earn-in to the Project to earn up to an 80% interest
- Millennium contains an inferred Cu equivalent Mineral Resource of 5.9MT<sup>1</sup> with substantial growth upside, in close proximity to processing solutions and excellent infrastructure in the Mount Isa region

**Metal Bank Limited (ASX:MBK)** ('Metal Bank', 'MBK' or the 'Company') is pleased to advise that it has commenced initial exploration as part of its 6 month exclusive option ('**Option**') to earn-in and joint venture the Millennium Copper, Cobalt and Gold Project in Mt Isa, Queensland ('**Millennium Project'**). Initial field reconnaissance and mapping completed in early July have confirmed outcropping copper mineralisation and key stratigraphic units, adding support to target continuity in the north of the Project. MBK is now progressing and finalising an RC drill program to test the northern extensions of the Project, with drilling scheduled to commence in early August 2021.

The Millennium Project is an advanced exploration and development project located in the Mount Isa region, 19km from the Rocklands copper-cobalt project which is host to 55.4Mt of Resources grading 0.64%Cu, 0.15 g/t Au, 290ppm Co (0.90% CuEq)<sup>1</sup>. The Millennium Project holds an inferred 2012 JORC resource of 5.9MT @ 1.08% CuEq<sup>2</sup> across 5 granted Mining Leases with significant potential for expansion.

Initial fieldwork, conducted in early July was centred around the 'Northern extension' zone of Millennium. This fieldwork confirmed and refined geological mapping, provided infilled pXRF soil data on 50m x 25m spacing and provided an opportunity to ground truth potential drill pad locations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> CDU:ASX Announcement dated 31 October 2017

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> HMX ASX Announcement dated 6 December 2016 "Millennium Mineral Resource Estimate".

Copper equivalent (CuEq) calculation was based solely on commodity prices using prices as follows: Cu: US\$4,600/t; Co: US\$27,000/t; Au: US\$1,330/oz; and Ag: US\$20/oz



The fieldwork, combined with pXRF spot rock chip sampling, has provided MBK with confidence that the mineralising system does continue to the north, and importantly, that the target zone may in fact be wider than originally thought due to visible copper mineralisation at surface in zones adjacent to the ferruginous quartzite 'host' rock. Strong Cu-Co-As anomalism (>200ppm Cu) at surface extends over 800m x 300m (Figure 2)

#### Commenting on the exploration work, Inés Scotland said:

"Initial observations by our field team are extremely encouraging and suggest target continuity in the north of the Project. The additional outcropping copper mineralisation exceeded expectations. As a result, MBK is now fast-tracking an RC drill program to test the Northern Extension area. If we confirm the system extends to the north it will completely change the scale of the Project".



Figure 1: Map showing existing Millennium resource zone and exploration targets, including the Northern Extension target area



Mapping, soil geochemistry and rock sampling conducted by MBK has confirmed, with a high level of detail, anomalous cobalt-copper mineralisation in geological analogues that occur along a potential strike extension in the northern half of the tenement package ('**Northern Extension'**)<sup>3</sup>. This area has no previous drilling and provides an excellent opportunity to increase the overall resource potential of the Millennium Project.



Fig 2: pXRF soil Cu-Co-As anomalism (>200ppm Cu) and proposed drillholes in Northern Extension target zone

MBK proposes to undertake up to 800m RC drilling to test the Northern Extension target zone, which is scheduled to commence in early August.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> GEMC News Release dated 6 September 2018





Figure 3 : Northern Zone mineralised outcrop (looking south)

In addition to the Northern Extension, the Millennium mining leases also include the Corella and Federal prospects, along a parallel zone of significant surface Cu-Co-Au anomalism and historical workings, that are untested by drilling and provide yet further potential to grow the resource base (Figure 1).



Fig 4: Corella Mine shaft showing steep west dipping mineralised strata



#### **The Millennium Project**

The Millennium Project is a significant advanced copper-cobalt-gold project with a large defined zone of copper-cobalt mineralisation that remains open for expansion at depth and along strike. Copper-cobalt mineralisation is associated with shear zones hosted within a sequence of volcanic and sedimentary units.

The Millennium Project is strategically located on granted mining leases, less than 20 km from the Rocklands mine site and processing facility and within the economic and infrastructure hub of Mount Isa, Queensland.

The Mt. Isa Mineral Province is recognized as a world-class mining region, with more than a quarter of the world's lead and zinc reserves, 5% of the world's silver resources and 1.5% of the world's copper resources.

The Project presents as an excellent opportunity to acquire a copper-cobalt asset of significant size with potential to expand mineralisation in close proximity to a processing solution and excellent infrastructure within the Mount Isa region of Queensland.

Hammer Metals Ltd (ASX: HMX) ('Hammer Metals') announced a maiden JORC (2012) resource in 2016 on the Millennium Project<sup>4</sup> completed by Haren Consulting, comprised of an Inferred Resource of 5.89 million tonnes @ 1.08 CuEq (using CuEq cutoff of 0.7%), summarised in Table 1 below. The copper equivalent (CuEq) calculation for the Resource was based solely on commodity prices using the following prices: Cu: US\$4,600/t; Co: US\$27,000/t; Au: US\$1,330/oz; and Ag: US\$20/oz.

Cu Eq Cut- off	Tonnes	CuEq (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (ppm)
1.00%	3,070,000	1.29	0.35	0.14	0.12
0.70%	5,890,000	1.08	0.32	0.11	0.11

Table 1: Millennium JORC (2012) Resource

#### **Geological Setting and Mineralisation**

The Millennium deposit lies within palaeo-Proterozoic metasediments of the Quamby-Malbon Sub-province of the Eastern Succession of the Mt. Isa Inlier within the Corella Formation of the Mary Kathleen Group.

Mineralisation is predominantly hosted within graphitic metasediments, siltstones and ferruginous quartzite. The mineralisation, interpreted to be associated with the regional Pilgrim Fault, dips steeply to the west and parallels the main structural geology and stratigraphy. The mineralisation is hosted by north north-east trending shears that exploit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> HMX ASX Announcement dated 6 December 2016 "Millennium Mineral Resource Estimate"



competency contrasts between lithological units and pre-existing alteration zones. The width and tenor of the mineralisation appears to be strongly influenced by the host's propensity for brittle deformation.

Oxidation reaches to depths of 25m below surface. Malachite is commonly observed in the supergene zone. Supergene bornite, chalcocite and covellite, and chalcopyrite with hypogene bornite and rimmed by covellite, tetrahedrite and galena has been identified in mineralogical investigations.

The sulphide mineralisation occurs as disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite with cobaltiferous pyrite and cobaltite. Sulphide mineralisation is also contained in sulphide-rich veins, quartz veins and breccias. Several generations of veining are evident with veins consisting of pyrite and pyrite and chalcopyrite.

GEMC conducted a 10-hole, 1,141 metre drilling campaign on the Millennium Project during 2017 and 2018 to test the up-dip continuity at the Millennium North deposit and confirm historical estimates of cobalt mineralization reported in 2016 by Hammer Metals<sup>5</sup>. GEMC were successful in both duplicating historical results, demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation within the mineralised zone and in determining mineralisation continues to depth<sup>6</sup>, including 28m @0.35% Cu and 0.2% Co (MIRC026). Significantly, cobalt and copper mineralisation was encountered along the entire targeted 1500 metre strike length with the zones remaining open in all directions<sup>7</sup>.



Figure 5: Physiography of project area showing access and recent drilling.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> GEMC News Release dated 19 June 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> GEMC News Releases dated 17 January 2018, 30 April 2018, 31 May 2018 and 19 June 2018

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> GEMC News Release dated 19 June 2018



#### **Competent Persons Statement**

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Target statements is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Rhys Davies. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in referenced ASX Releases and in the case of reported Mineral Resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Mr Davies is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and is a contractor to the Company. Mr Davies 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 Davies consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Exploration Targets described in this announcement are conceptual in nature and there is insufficient information to establish whether further exploration will result in the determination of Mineral Resources.

#### About Metal Bank

Metal Bank Limited is an ASX-listed minerals exploration company (ASX: MBK).

Metal Bank's core focus is creating value through a combination of exploration success and quality project acquisition. The company's key projects are the 8 Mile and Eidsvold gold projects situated in the northern New England Fold Belt of central Queensland, which also hosts the Cracow (3 Moz Au), Mt Rawdon (2 Moz Au), Mt Morgan (8 Moz Au, 0.4Mt Cu) and Gympie (5 Moz Au) gold deposits. The projects are both associated with historical goldfields and represent intrusion related gold systems (IRGS) with multi-million-ounce upside (Figure 7).



Figure 6: Location of Metal Bank Projects



The Company has an experienced Board and management team which brings regional knowledge, expertise in early stage exploration and project development, relevant experience in the mid cap ASX-listed resource sector and a focus on sound corporate governance.

The Company is committed to a strategy of diversification and growth through identification of new exploration opportunities which complement its existing portfolio and pursuit of other opportunities to diversify the Company's assets through acquisition of advanced projects or cash-flow generating assets to assist with funding of the exploration portfolio.

In pursuit of this strategy, the Company is actively reviewing new opportunities within Australia with a number of third parties under confidentiality arrangements. In addition, the Company is continuing to work with government and stakeholders in the MENA region with a view to securing an advanced copper exploration project.

#### Authorised by the Board

#### For further information contact:

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# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>pXRF soil samples from homogenous, un-sieved "B" horizon.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul> <li>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</li> </ul>	No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	No drilling reported
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	No Geological logging reported
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	• pXRF soil data acquired from un-sieved "B" horizon.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Thermo Scientific Niton XL2 950 GOLDD Hand held XRF used</li> <li>XRF sampling time is 60 seconds for heavy and light elements.</li> <li>Single reading per sample applied.</li> <li>No laboratory assay results reported.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	Not applicable
Location of data points	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>pXRF soil locations are initially set out (and reported) using a handheld GPS with a location error of +/- 5m.</li> </ul>
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>pXRF soil infill samples on 100m line spacing and 25m sample spacing. Combined with historical data points sample spacing of 50m x 25m exist.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sampling on grid without structural bias. Structure and strata interpreted to be steep west dipping.</li> </ul>
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable



## Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

### (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Millennium project consists of 5 granted ML's 2512, 2761, 2762, 7506 and 7507 which is 100% owned by Global Energy Metals Corporation (GEMC), a TSX-listed Canadian diversified battery metals company. Metal Bank Limited (MBK) has recently entered into a formal option agreement with GEMC to conduct due diligence on the Millennium Project regarding a potential earn-in and joint venture.</li> <li>A review of environmental maps at the time of application did not identify any significant environmental restricted areas.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Several exploration companies have completed exploration work at Millennium in recent year including China Yunnan, Hammer Metals.</li> </ul>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul> <li>The ML's lie on the Cloncurry 1:100,000 map sheet.</li> <li>The Millennium Project is situated in the Quamby-Malbon Subprovince of the Eastern Succession of the Mt. Isa Inlier and lies within the predominantly metasedimentary Corella Formation of the Mary Kathleen Group</li> <li>The metasedimentary rocks locally comprise Milo Beds of the Tommy Creek Domain containing Palaeoproterozoic Cover Sequence 3 sediments and felsic and mafic igneous rocks with geochronological ages ranging from 1660 to 1610 Ma. The domain is underlain by Cover Sequence 2 Corella Formation belonging to the Mary Kathleen Domain (west) and Canobie Domain (east).</li> <li>The western margin is bordered by the Fountain Range/Quamby Fault system that demarcates the Tommy Creek Domain from the Mary Kathleen Domain. A block of Quamby Conglomerate is situated immediately west of the Milo Beds, bound between the Quamby Fault to the east and the Fountain Range Fault to the west.</li> <li>In the vicinity of the Millennium Project area, the Fountain Range Fault has merged with the Pilgrim Fault, a regionally extensive NNE-trending, reverse to dextral strike slip fault system that hosts numerous mineral occurrences including the Kalman Cu, Au, Mo, Re deposit and the Tick Hill Au occurrences. The Pilgrim Fault is interpreted as an east dipping fault with a surface expression of multiple stacked east stepping, steeply west dipping shears.</li> </ul>
Drill hole information	<ul> <li>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> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	• Not applicable



Data aggregation methods	<ul> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	Unless specified otherwise. Refer Table 1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	• Refer Table 1.
Diagrams	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refer to figures contained within this report showing the regional location of the drill holes.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All results are presented in figures and tables contained within this report.</li> <li>Anomalism in soil defined as &gt;200ppm Cu</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	• Not applicable
Further Work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Further interpretation and review of the data will be completed in conjunction with upcoming drilling.</li> </ul>