



ABN 27 099 098 192

CYU is a resource exploration and development company with a primary focus on project interests in the Mt Isa region of north Queensland.

Issued Capital:

278,532,524
Ordinary shares

2,000,000
Performance shares

2,800,000
Unlisted options

Directors:

Zihua Yao
Chairman
Paul Williams
Managing Director
Zewen (Robert) Yang
Executive Director

Company Secretary:

Paul Marshall

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LTD**

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SIGNIFICANT NEW COPPER/GOLD DISCOVERY AT JUBILEE and EXCELLENT RESULTS ACROSS FOUR PROSPECTS IN MT ISA REGION

5 June 2014

- Intersection of a significant zone of high grade primary copper sulphide and gold mineralisation at Jubilee highlighted by 4m @ 4.29% Cu, 1.17 g/t Au from 80m depth, including 1m @ 10.7% Cu, 1.37 g/t Au
- Further confirmation of the existence of a potentially large zone of mineralisation at Millenium – identifying a broad and strong anomalous zone of 50-60m with intersections including 5m @ 0.98% Cu, 0.5g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag
- Validation of the CYU model at Blue Caesar that primary copper sulphide mineralisation extends to the north of previous drilling, with intersections including 4m @ 1% Cu
- Reconnaissance rock chip assays up to 20% Cu, 1.7g/t Au and 3.2g/t Ag at the King Solomon project
- Initial April/May 2014 exploration drilling program completed on time and under budget.

The Board of Chinalco Yunnan Copper Resources Ltd (ASX:CYU) is pleased to present the latest excellent results from recent activities across its project areas in the Mt Isa region.

These results include the significant new copper/gold discovery at Jubilee and the further confirmation of a potentially large mineralised system at Millenium. Further exploration in these key target areas will be conducted in the next few months.

Jubilee

The Jubilee prospect is approximately 900m to the west of CYU's Blue Caesar Prospect and 5.5km south of the historic Mary Kathleen uranium mine. (See Annexure B for location details of Jubilee and Blue Caesar). Jubilee was the subject of mining in the 1920s and 1970s. The Jubilee prospect is part of the Mt Frosty Joint Venture (see table below for details of tenure and existing JV agreements) and consists of a north-trending linear zone of historic workings, presumably shear-controlled, that is mapped by a 1km long copper-in-soil anomaly.

Two holes were drilled under the historic Jubilee mine shaft as part of CYU's recent seven hole RC (reverse circulation) exploration drilling program. The drilling targeted the down-dip extension of the historic workings.

Drillhole Q-019 intersected copper sulphide mineralisation occurring from 36m down hole depth and hole Q-020 intersected copper sulphide mineralisation from 78m down hole depth. Final analytical results from drillholes Q-019 and Q-020 have now been received and are highlighted by:

- Q-019 6m @ 1.01% Cu and 0.9 g/t Au from 40m including:**
2m @ 2.42% Cu and 2.96 g/t Au
- Q-020 11m @ 1.76% Cu and 0.44 g/t Au from 78m including:**
4m @ 4.29% Cu and 1.17 g/t Au and
1m @ 10.7% Cu and 1.37 g/t Au

The assays indicate mineralisation over at least a 10m wide zone which is comparable to early drilling results at the Barbara deposit to the north. Clearly these outstanding early results at Jubilee warrant further exploration drilling by CYU over the coming months to test the depth and strike extent of this newly identified mineralized lode.

Millenium

The Millenium prospect is CYU's principal drill target for 2014. Shallow RC drilling in late 2013 identified broad zones (up to 90m wide) of low-grade mineralisation carrying 5-10m wide lodes of higher grade mineralisation within a westerly-dipping structural zone.

CYU's recent drilling program included four RC holes (Q-014 to Q-017) targeting the mineralisation both along strike and down dip. The depth of these holes ranged from 180m to 320m. Unfortunately Q-017 was terminated above the target zone due to drilling rig problems. Follow up diamond drilling is planned for later in the year.

Final analytical results from these drillholes have further reinforced the interpretation that the Millenium prospect may hold a large mineralized body. Highlights of the assay results are:

- Q-014** **13m @ 0.53% Cu, 0.30% Co, 0.24 g/t Au and 3 g/t Ag from 104m including:**
5m @ 0.98% Cu, 0.29% Co, 0.5 g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag
- Q-015** **21m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.13% Co, including:**
8m @ 0.58% Cu, 0.11% Co and
3m @0.47% Cu, 0.27% Co
- Q-016** **5m @ 0.35% Cu, 0.1 g/t Au**

Of particular interest is the presence of a broad zone (up to 60m in Q-014 and at least 20m in hole Q-016) characterised by geochemical anomalism in a range of metallic elements - Ag, As, Cu, Ni, U, Zn, Ce, Au, Co, La. This geochemical signature is interpreted as reflecting the presence of deep crustal or mantle fluids which have migrated along the Pilgrim Fault and which may form economic mineralization in the right geological environment.

More deep drilling along strike and down-dip will be undertaken at Millenium by CYU later in the year.

Blue Caesar

Also forming part of the Mt Frosty Joint Venture, CYU's drilling at Blue Caesar in 2013 made three potentially economic intersections of chalcopyrite-rich mineralisation at shallow depths. Analysis of the drill data suggests a south-plunging, easterly dipping structural zone is the host to the mineralisation. Mapping and rock chip sampling conducted by CYU and Blue Caesar late in 2013 showed the potential for the strike of mineralisation to extend for 1000m. Drillhole Q-018 was designed to test the up-plunge extent of the Blue Caesar mineralisation to the north.

Analytical results for hole Q-018 validated CYU's interpretation of a northern extension to the strike of chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation discovered in 2013, highlighted by the following assays:

- Q-018** **4m @ 1% Cu from 16m**
2m @ 0.95% Cu from 59m (forming part of a broader 27m zone @ 0.26% Cu)

Further drillhole targets will be identified by CYU's exploration team following a ground magnetic survey in June 2014.

King Solomon

This project forms part of the Mary Kathleen Joint Venture between CYU and Goldsearch Ltd (70:30) and has not been the subject of any significant exploration activity in recent times. Situated 35km east of Mount Isa and 3km north of the Barkly Highway, King Solomon lies on the western margin of the Corella Formation. (See Annexure D for location of this project).

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling from this area has returned strong copper and gold anomalies, which warrants further investigation. Some of the assay results for the King Solomon samples included:

Sample 411839 4.8% Cu, 1.7g/t Au and 3.2 g/t Ag

Sample 411843 20.9% Cu and 0.16 g/t Au

Sample 411844 9.6% Cu and 0.18 g/t Au

These encouraging early-stage exploration results have set the scene for a drilling program possibly later in the year.

CYU Managing Director, Paul Williams, noted that in circumstances where investor sentiment was focussed on companies that are delivering quality exploration results, it was pleasing that this latest exploration program exceeded expectations with the significant Jubilee discovery and confirmation of extended mineralisation at Millenium and Blue Caesar. "These results reinforce the CYU Board's belief that commercial ore bodies exist within our Mt Isa project portfolio and certainly justifies follow up exploration in the coming months."

On behalf of the Board

Paul Williams
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About CYU

Chinalco Yunnan Copper Resources Ltd (CYU) is a resource exploration and development company with project interests in the Mt Isa region of north Queensland. CYU's largest shareholder is China Yunnan Copper (Australia) Investment and Development Co Ltd ("CYC"), owning 47% of the total issued shares in CYU. CYC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kunming-based Yunnan Copper Industry (Group) Co Ltd, which is the third largest producer of smelted copper product in China. In turn, Yunnan Copper Group is a subsidiary of Aluminium Corporation of China (Chinalco) which is the largest producer of aluminium product in China and the second largest world-wide. CYU has offices in Brisbane, and Mt Isa. The Company is listed on the ASX under the symbol "CYU".

Competent Person's Statement

The information regarding exploration activities and information set out in this ASX Release is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Leahey, a Competent Person, who is CYU's Exploration Manager, a Chartered Professional Geologist and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Leahey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Leahey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

(CYU's current mining tenement interests)

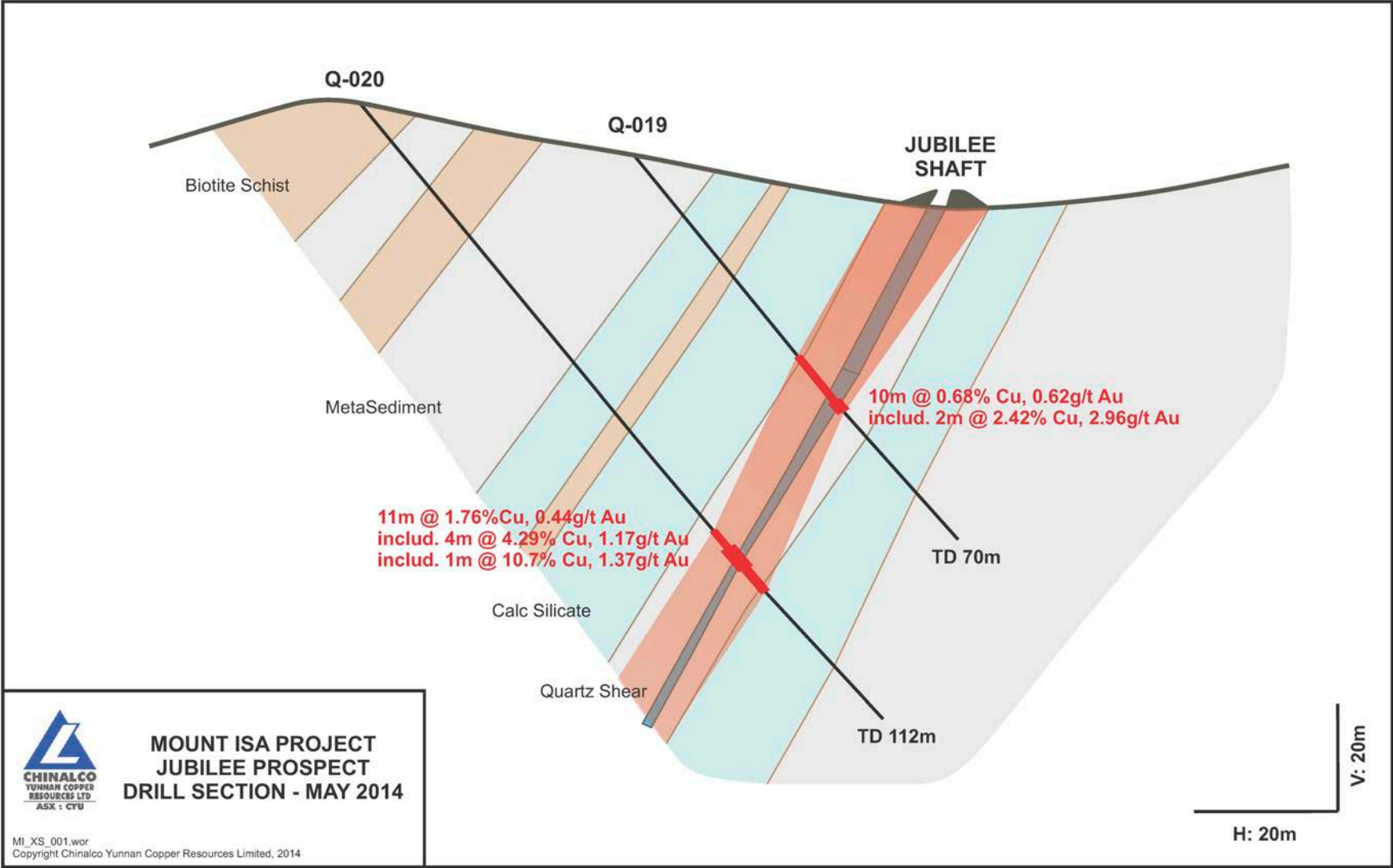
Project/Location	Tenement Reference	CYU % Interest	Comment
AUSTRALIA			
Cloncurry North	EPM 12205	90	Refer Note 1
Mt Isa East	EPM 15248	80	Refer Note 2
Pentland	ML 1631	100	
Mary Kathleen JV	EPMS 14019, 14022	70	Refer Note 3
Mt Frosty	EPM 14467	Nil – earning in	Refer Note 4
Roseby South	EPMS 9056, 10833, 11004, 11611, 14365 and 14535	Nil – earning in	Refer Note 5
Millenium	EPMS 18402, 18773, 18793, 18982, 19014, 19036, MLs 2512, 2761, 2762, 7506,7507	Nil – earning in	Refer Note 6
CHILE			
Humitos	Tenements H1-H7 and H9-H17, Copiapo District	100%	Refer Note 7
Palmani	Tenement MAIPU 1-22, Arica District	Nil-earning in	Refer Note 8
Sulfato	Tenements QUET 11, 1:40 and CHOJ 23, Pozo Almonte	Nil-earning in	Refer Note 9
LAOS			
	Xinzhai, Jiuzhai, Nadao, Modeng	51%	Refer Note10

Notes:

1. The other 10% is held by Yunnan Copper Mineral Resources Exploration & Development Co., Ltd (YEX)
2. The other 20% is held by YEX
3. The other 30% is held by Goldsearch Limited, pursuant to agreement dated 11 August 2009
4. CYU and Goldsearch farming-in (on 70:30 basis) up to a 75% interest from Mount Isa Mines Limited subject to Mount Isa Mines having a buy back right so as to retain a 51% interest, under agreement dated 3 February 2012
5. CYU farming-in up to a 70% interest from Altona Mining Ltd and Roseby Copper (South) Pty Ltd, under agreement dated 16 September 2013
6. CYU farming-in up to a 70% interest from Elementos Ltd and Element Minerals Australia Pty Ltd, under agreement dated 17 September 2013
7. Owned by 100% CYU subsidiary Humitos Pty Ltd. No additional funds will be directed to this project. These tenures will eventually lapse unless a suitable commercial arrangement can be secured.
8. China Yunnan Copper Australia Limitada, a 100% CYU subsidiary (CYU Chile) was farming-in up to a 60% interest from Rio Tinto, but has now withdrawn
9. CYU Chile was farming-in up to a 51% interest from a subsidiary of Chile's Codelco, but has now withdrawn
10. Owned by 51% CYU subsidiary Yunnan Copper San Mu Mining Co. Ltd, and projects will be abandoned unless a suitable commercial arrangement can be secured.

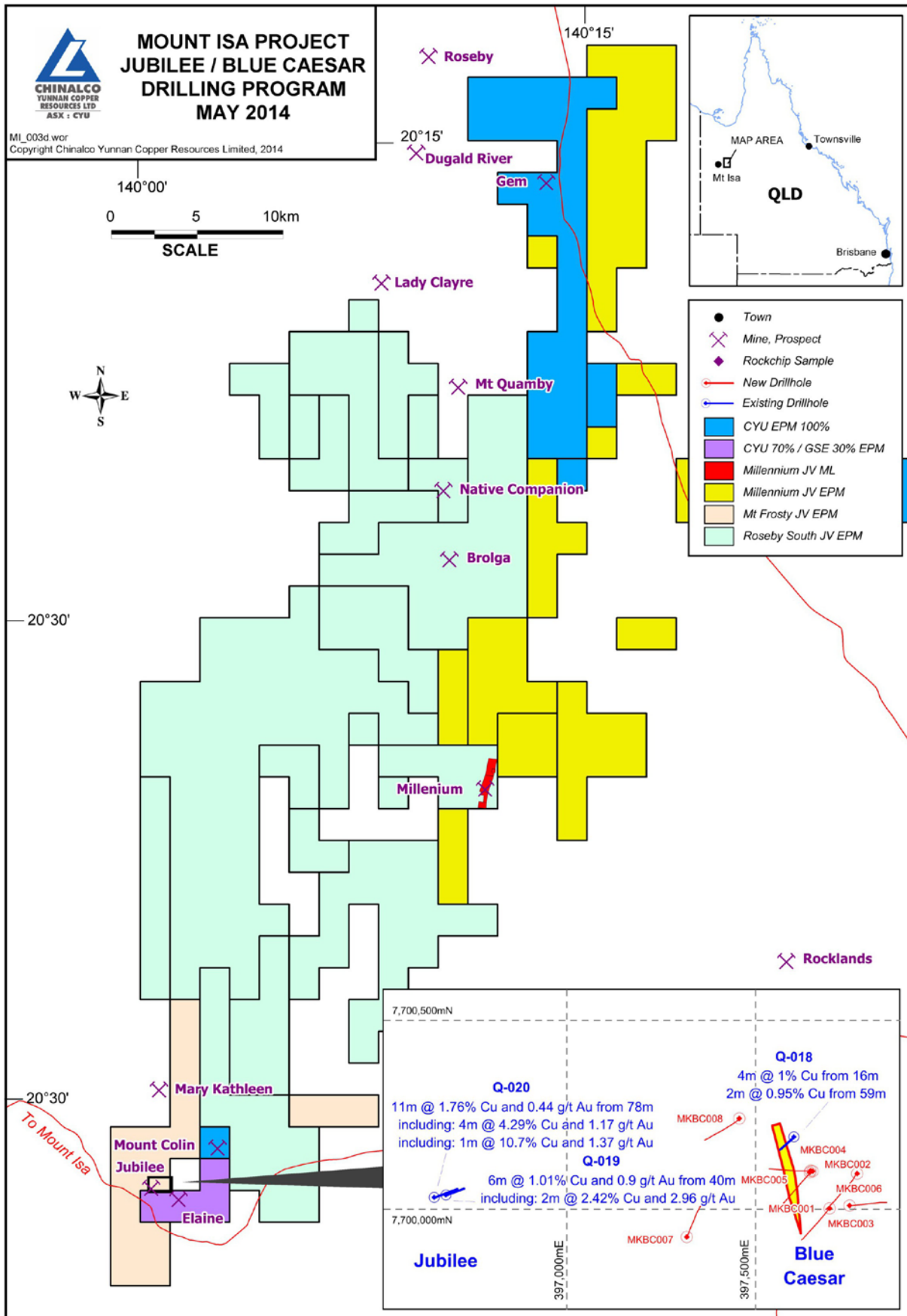
ANNEXURE A

(Jubilee Prospect Drillhole Intersections)

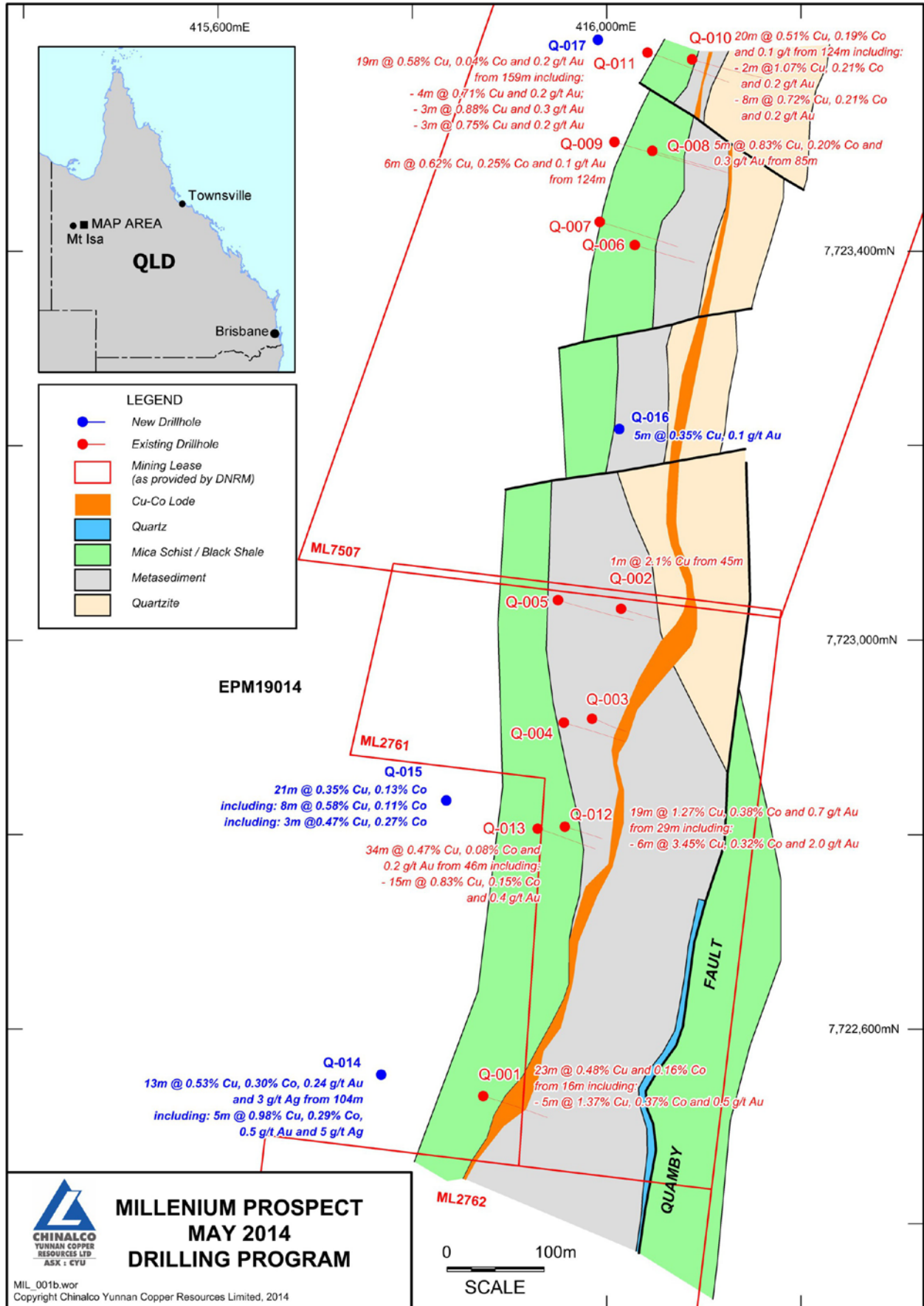


ANNEXURE B

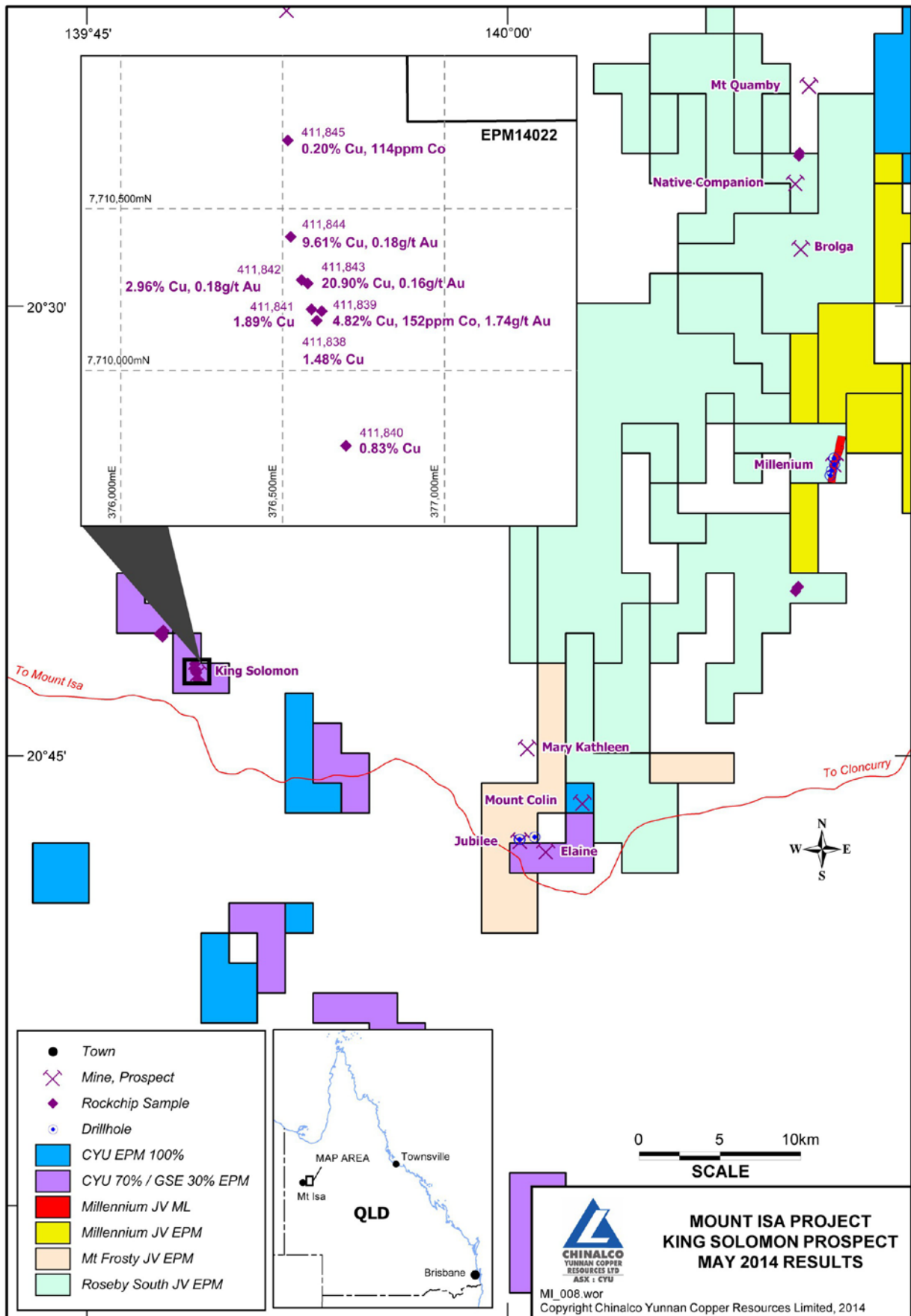
(Jubilee and Blue Caesar Drillhole Locations)



ANNEXURE C (Millenium Prospect Drillhole Locations)



ANNEXURE D (King Solomon Prospect Rock Chip Samples Location)



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 – RC DRILLING – MILLENIUM / BLUE CAESAR/ JUBILEE – MAY 2014

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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"> reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 1 kg was pulverised to produce a primary pulp from which ICP (ALS MEICP-41) and fire assay (ALS AA25) analyses were completed
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"> Reverse Circulation drilling using 5½" face sampling bit; Schram 610 with 1100cfm @ 600psi air.
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"> Sample recoveries noted on Log sheet Sample collected in cyclone prior to riffle splitting using triple-deck splitter No obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washed chip samples logged on site using qualitative and descriptive terminology.
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"> Riffle splitting of dry samples Sample preparation methods appropriate to exploration drilling Field Duplicate samples taken;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Samples are hand delivered to the ALS laboratory in Mt Isa for sample preparation of fine crush, riffle split and pulverizing of 1kg to 85% < 75µm. Pulps are analyzed by using method code ME-ICP41, a 34 element determination using an aqua-regia digestion with ICP-AES determination and by fire assay for gold using a 30g charge (method code AA-25) GBM® Standards are inserted in the sample sequence at the rate of 1 per hole.
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"> No independent verification required at this stage Laboratory CSV files are merged with drillhole data files using unique sample numbers as the key. No adjustments made to assay data
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"> Drillholes are located using handheld GPS receivers. UTM projection GDA94 Zone 54 Topographic control from handheld GPS survey using local differential control.
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"> Phase 2 exploration drilling at nominal 100m section spacing and 100m toe spacing. Too early for resource estimation No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structures	<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"> Drill sections are transverse to the strike of the outcrop. No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are hand delivered by CYU staff to the ALS laboratory in Mount Isa
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"> Internal review of methodology is undertaken regularly by senior company personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Quamby Project consists of +1,000km2 under Earn-In agreements with Altona Mining Ltd, Elementos Ltd and Mount Isa Mines Ltd. There are no known impediments to exploration in the current area of operations. 																																																								
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"> The RC drill programs were designed as further tests of CYU's ongoing exploration program. 																																																								
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Millenium mineralization occurs within a splay to the Quamby Fault. The Quamby Fault is the northern extension of the Pilgrim Fault which is a major crustal suture separating the Wonga and Quamby-Malbon sub-provinces of the Mount Isa craton. Mineralization is believed to be related to deep crustal fluids that have migrated along this suture. Other deposits in comparable locations include CYU's Elaine Deposit and Mt Dockerell Mining's Kalman Deposit. The Blue Caesar mineralization occurs as a shallow dipping zone of chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite within skarn alteration. The Jubilee mineralization is localized within a north trending quartz shear. 																																																								
Drill hole Information	<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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>East</th> <th>North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Collar Az</th> <th>Collar Dip</th> <th>Total Depth</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q-014</td> <td>415768</td> <td>7722553</td> <td>242</td> <td>100</td> <td>50</td> <td>183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-015</td> <td>415835</td> <td>7722835</td> <td>250</td> <td>101</td> <td>60</td> <td>322</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-016</td> <td>416013</td> <td>7723217</td> <td>242</td> <td>100</td> <td>61</td> <td>190</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-017</td> <td>415991</td> <td>7723617</td> <td>243</td> <td>100</td> <td>75</td> <td>320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-018</td> <td>397602</td> <td>7700191</td> <td>384</td> <td>241</td> <td>59</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-019</td> <td>396680</td> <td>7700037</td> <td>356</td> <td>75</td> <td>60</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-020</td> <td>396649</td> <td>7700031</td> <td>364</td> <td>74</td> <td>60</td> <td>112</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	East	North	RL	Collar Az	Collar Dip	Total Depth	Q-014	415768	7722553	242	100	50	183	Q-015	415835	7722835	250	101	60	322	Q-016	416013	7723217	242	100	61	190	Q-017	415991	7723617	243	100	75	320	Q-018	397602	7700191	384	241	59	106	Q-019	396680	7700037	356	75	60	70	Q-020	396649	7700031	364	74	60	112
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Data aggregation methods	<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"> Summary intersections are length weighted averages of assay data using nominal 1000ppmCu or 500ppmCo cut-offs as appropriate. 																																																								
Relationship between mineralisation width the and	<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"> There is insufficient drilling to fully understand the geometry of the mineralization. Drillholes are believed to be transverse to mineral trends. 																																																								

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																																
Diagrams	<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"> Included in discussion 																																																																																																																
Balanced reporting	<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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HoleID</th> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> <th>Length (m)</th> <th>Cu %</th> <th>Co %</th> <th>Au g/t</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q-014</td> <td>83</td> <td>127</td> <td>44</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>104</td> <td>117</td> <td>13</td> <td>0.53</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>0.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-015</td> <td>158</td> <td>179</td> <td>21</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>165</td> <td>173</td> <td>8</td> <td>0.58</td> <td>0.11</td> <td>0.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>and</td> <td>175</td> <td>178</td> <td>3</td> <td>0.47</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-016</td> <td>34</td> <td>48</td> <td>14</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>43</td> <td>48</td> <td>5</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>0.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-017</td> <td colspan="6">terminated above target due to drilling problems</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-018</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> <td>4</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>and</td> <td>52</td> <td>79</td> <td>27</td> <td>0.28</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>59</td> <td>61</td> <td>2</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-019</td> <td>36</td> <td>46</td> <td>10</td> <td>0.68</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>44</td> <td>46</td> <td>2</td> <td>2.42</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q-020</td> <td>77</td> <td>88</td> <td>11</td> <td>1.76</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>including</td> <td>80</td> <td>84</td> <td>4</td> <td>4.29</td> <td>-</td> <td>1.17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HoleID	From	To	Length (m)	Cu %	Co %	Au g/t	Q-014	83	127	44	0.30	0.13	0.08	including	104	117	13	0.53	0.30	0.24	Q-015	158	179	21	0.35	0.13	0.10	including	165	173	8	0.58	0.11	0.13	and	175	178	3	0.47	0.27	0.08	Q-016	34	48	14	0.16	0.04	0.05	including	43	48	5	0.35	0.06	0.11	Q-017	terminated above target due to drilling problems						Q-018	16	20	4	1.00	-	-	and	52	79	27	0.28	-	-	including	59	61	2	0.95	-	-	Q-019	36	46	10	0.68	-	0.63	including	44	46	2	2.42	-	2.97	Q-020	77	88	11	1.76	-	0.45	including	80	84	4	4.29	-	1.17
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Other substantive exploration data	<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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological mapping in progress. 																																																																																																																
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 3 drilling along strike and down-dip is planned for later in 2014. 																																																																																																																