TECHNICAL REPORT AND RESOURCE ESTIMATE ON THE KOMBAT COPPER PROJECT, GROOTFONTEIN DISTRICT, OTJOZONDJUPA REGION, NAMIBIA LATITUDE 19° 42' 35"S LONGITUDE 17° 42' 09"E UTM Zone 33K 783301 m E 7818395 m S

FOR

KOMBAT COPPER INC.

NI-43-101 & 43-101F1
TECHNICAL REPORT

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1.0 SUMMARY

This Technical Report was prepared by P & E Mining Consultants Inc. ('P&E") at the request of Mr. F. William Nielsen, P.Geo., President and CEO of Kombat Copper Inc. ("Kombat Copper" or the "Company"). Kombat Copper is a Canadian company trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) under the symbol of KBT. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent, NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate (the "Report") on the Kombat Copper Project (the "Project" or "Property") in north central Namibia.

The Kombat Copper Mine is a former producing copper mine that opened in 1962 and closed in 2008 with historical production of 12 million tonnes grading between 2.5% and 3.0% copper with additional credits for lead and silver. It has been mined over a strike length of 3.5 km.

The Kombat Copper Project is located in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa region of Namibia in an area recognized for its high-grade copper deposits. The Property lies on the paved B8 Highway, midway between the towns of Otavi, located 42 km to the west, and Grootfontein, located 49 km to the east. The Property is located 345 km north northeast of Windhoek, the capital of Namibia.

The Project comprises five mining licenses that make up a total area of 1,216.7 ha. Three of the mining licences are contiguous (ML-9, ML-16 and ML-73B), covering the past-producing Kombat Mine and are centred at latitude 19^{o} 42' 35" S, longitude 17^{o} 42' 09" E (UTM Zone 33K 783301 m E 7818395 m S). One covers the past producing Gross Otavi (ML-73A) and one covers the Harasib Property (ML-21).

The Kombat Mine is located on the northern edge of the Otavi Valley, at an elevation of approximately 1,650 metres. Exploration and mining activities have been carried out year-round. Average temperatures in the region are high, with the warmest month in October and the coolest month in July. There is a rainy season from December through March and a dry season from May to September, with December being the wettest month and June the driest. Rainfall on the Otavi Mountainlands, to the North, finds its way into the groundwater at the Kombat mine site and water that is pumped from the mine is eventually used as potable water for Kombat town as well as for the city of Windhoek, over 300 km to the south.

The nearest towns of Otavi (population 4,000) and Grootfontein (population 14,000) provide basic services such as food, lodging and fuel. The town of Tsumeb (population 15,000), located approximately 60 km north of Otavi and Grootfontein, is the site of the former Tsumeb Cu-Pb mine (now renamed the Ongopolo Mine), as well as the currently operating metal smelter, owned by Namibia Custom Smelters ("NCS") with a capacity to treat 240,000 tonnes of concentrate a year.

Kombat was an operating mine from around 1911 until 1925 and again from 1962 until 2008, at which time the mine was shut down when a major power outage lead to unmanageable flooding of the underground workings. The mine has three recently operational shafts and an internal winze, including the No. 3 (~330 m deep), No. 1 (~460 m deep), internal (up to ~850 m deep) and Asis Far West (~800 m deep), as well as a 1100 tonne/day concentrator, rail-spur and ancillary facilities that were operational until early 2008.

Over its history, mining at Kombat has generally progressed from east to west; the Asis Ost, E900, Kombat East, Kombat Central and Kombat West historical ore-bodies reached from surface to a depth of 850 meters and the known extents of these have been largely mined out, although historic reserves in some of these zones were being mined at the time of the mines closure. Mining was underway in the Asis West and Kombat Central deposits at the time of the most recent flooding in 2007. Further west, diamond drilling in the late 1980's and early 1990's reported a number of significant intersections in the Asis Far West area, including 43.2 m @ 2.5% Cu and 25.5 m @ 3.5% Cu. The 800-metre Asis Far West shaft was sunk in 2005-2006 to access this area, but only minor underground development, diamond drilling and production were carried out prior to the forced closure from flooding at the main production shafts to the East. The Asis Far West area deposits in the area of the new Asis Far West shaft are the focus of this resource estimate and technical report.

The Kombat Mine is located in the Otavi Mountainland, just north of the Khorixas-Gaeneirob Fault Zone, which forms the boundary between the Northern or Outjo Tectonic Zone and the Northern Platform Margin or Fransfonein Zone of the Damara Orogenic Belt. The Kombat Mine is located on the northern limb of the Otavi Valley Syncline, localized immediately below the contact between the 700 m thick dolostones of the Hüttenberg Formation and phyllites of the overlying Kombat Formation of the Mulden Group. The contact between the Huttenberg and the Mulden Formation is extensively sheared and sometimes shows a patchy developed sandstone called the Tschudi Formation, which is thought to be related to the sandstones associated with the Kombat mineralized bodies.

A series of Cu-Pb-Ag deposits have been mined on the Kombat Property, localized along the axial planes of one, or locally two, parasitic folds in the northern limb of the Otavi Valley Syncline, immediately below the dolostone/phyllite contact. These parasitic folds, and the lines of mineralized bodies, plunge shallowly to the west, flattening out in the vicinity of the Asis Far West shaft. Lenses are steep in orientation, transgressive to stratigraphy and, with depth, the massive sulphides horsetail and merge into stringer-type and disseminated mineralization in calcitized zones of net-vein fracturing.

Five types of massive and semi-massive sulphides are recognized: 1) bornite and chalcopyrite (+/-galena, sphalerite and tennantite); 2) galena; 3) pyrite and galena; 4) chalcopyrite +/- pyrite in a carbonaceous host; and 5) a supergene assemblage consisting of chalcocite, digenite and malachite (+/- covellite, cuprite, native copper and native silver). The dominant copper minerals present in the Kombat Mine are chalcopyrite, bornite , covellite, chalcocite, malachite and azurite. Chalcopyrite dominates the mineralization in the Asis Far West deposit followed by bornite and chalcocite. Malachite, azurite and native copper are found in the eastern mineralized body next to the W1250 Fault.

Kombat engaged SRK Consulting Canada in 2012 to provide drill holes and targets at the Asis Far West deposit to further delineate and increase the level of confidence of high-grade copper mineralization near the 800 m deep Asis Far West shaft. Drilling at the Asis Far West deposit commenced on January 11, 2013 with hole SRK1 and completed on May 10, 2013. A total of three daughter holes were wedged from hole SRK1 for a total of 1,390.14 m of drilling. As of the effective date, Kombat Copper has not undertaken any other exploration within the Kombat Project area.

Sample preparation and analyses for the historic drilling were carried out at the Kombat Mine laboratory. Some work, in terms of check sampling on pulps was also done at the Tsumeb Mine laboratory. Assaying for the KST and KSF series drilling may have been done entirely at the Tsumeb facility. Sample preparation for the SRK drilling in 2013 was done at the Bureau Veritas laboratories in Swakopmund, Namibia with analyses on pulps carried out by Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd., ("Acme") BC. Quality Assurance and Quality Control ("QAQC") for the Kombat Copper 2012 Asis Far West re-sampling program indicates that the historic assaying at the Kombat Mine Lab was not up to current industry standards. P&E did not review the QAQC for the assays of historic holes that were not re-sampled due to the lack of information on historic QAQC protocols and the unavailability of pulps or rejects. In P&E's opinion the assay database may be used for the estimation of Inferred Resources but re-sampling and assaying of all core intervals that lie within the resource wireframes are recommended before the Project can be advanced to the reserves estimation stage.

Metallurgical operating data for the Kombat concentrator from 1961 to 2007 suggest that, given similar mineralization, copper recoveries of 90% are achievable at head grades exceeding about 1.4% Cu. Copper concentrate grades are expected to be in the range of 25% Cu. Copper concentrate from the Kombat Mine was loaded on rail cars and transported to the nearby Tsumeb copper and lead smelter, still being operated by Namibian Custom Smelters, a subsidiary of Dundee Precious Metals.

The Mineral Resources for the Asis Far West Zone ("AFW") at the Kombat Project were estimated by conventional 3D computer block modelling using GEOVIA GEMS™ 6.4 mining software (GEMS) by Dassault Systèmes S.A.

Inferred Mineral Resources have been estimated for copper, lead and silver. This resource estimate is based entirely on diamond drilling, core sampling and assaying. The exploration drill hole database for the Property contains 180 diamond drill holes totalling 65,507 m of which 64 holes comprised of 31,467.32 m have been used to delineate and sample the resources. Historic drilling during mine production spans 1967 to 2008 with the most recent drill program carried out in 2013. Historic data is largely in hard copy format found in files, drawers and vaults at the Kombat Mine site. Extensive data has also been obtained from past operators and from government files. Kombat Copper is currently scanning all available data into an electronic format and formulating this information into a functioning database. As archived documents are found and processed the database will increase in size and scope.

The Cu-Pb-Ag mineralization at AFW lies at approximate depths of 300 m to 950 m below surface and thus is amenable only to underground mining. The mineral wireframes for AFW zones were constructed based on host rocks lithology, mineralization and at a cut-off grade of 0.5% copper equivalent ("CuEq"). Wireframing was also carried out at 1% CuEq, however, the lower cut-off provides for better mineralization and grade continuity for wireframing and mining, hence the 0.5% CuEq wireframes were used to define the mineral resources. Assay composites at 1-metre lengths were generated from the assays captured by GEMS inside the wireframes.

The resource block model is oriented east west and has block dimensions of 2 m EW x 2 m NS x 2 m vertical. A down hole and preliminary 3D variography study was carried out for copper and silver to guide the interpolation and search strategies. Inverse distance cubed ("ID^3") interpolation was carried out using multiple search distances commensurate with the range in drilling density between fanned underground holes and wider spaced surface holes.

Bulk density water immersion specific gravity ("SG") testing was carried out for 980 samples taken from 2013 series drill core. The data was reviewed by P&E and a positive correlation noted between SG and grade. A bulk density block model was created from the grade block models and employed to convert block model volumes to tonnes. Mineral Resources were all classified as Inferred based on the wide drill hole spacing, level of assaying for historic drilling and geologic confidence in grade continuity.

The total Inferred Mineral Resource for a 1% Cu block cut-off grade is 1.7 million tonnes averaging 1.93% Cu, 0.13% Pb and 15.9 g/t Au, or 2.15% CuEq. Table 1.1 summarizes the Inferred Resources at various copper cut-off grades.

TABLE 1.1
AFW INFERRED RESOURCES AT VARIOUS COPPER CUT-OFF GRADES(1-11)
As of April 2014

Cut-Off Grade Cu%	Tonnes (000's)	Bulk Density t/m^3	Cu %	Pb %	Ag g/t	CuEq[4] %
Total Wireframe	2,967	2.82	1.39	0.17	12.6	1.58
0.25	2,938	2.82	1.40	0.16	12.7	1.59
0.50	2,729	2.82	1.48	0.15	13.2	1.67
1.00	1,679	2.83	1.93	0.13	15.9	2.15
1.50	787	2.85	2.71	0.13	20.3	2.98
2.00	439	2.86	3.51	0.10	26.2	3.83
2.50	286	2.88	4.19	0.09	30.7	4.56
3.00	206	2.89	4.76	0.09	34.7	5.18
3.50	155	2.9	5.27	0.09	38.8	5.73
4.00	114	2.91	5.82	0.09	42.8	6.33
4.50	78	2.92	6.53	0.09	48.1	7.10
5.00	54	2.94	7.32	0.09	55.7	7.97

(1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
(2) The Qualified Persons for this Mineral Resource estimate are: Richard Routledge, M.Sc. (Applied), P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
(3) Mineral Resources are estimated by conventional 3D block modelling based on wireframing at a 0.5% CuEq cut-off grade and inverse distance cubed grade interpolation.
(4) CuEq is based on metal price only using the formula: CuEq = Cu% + (0.28 Pb%) + (0.0113* Ag g/t).*
(5) Metal prices for the estimate are: US$3.43/lb Cu, US$0.95/lb Pb, US$26.47/oz Ag based on a two-year trailing average as of February 28, 2014.
*(6) A variable bulk density of 2.79 tonnes/m^3 or higher based on density weighting has been applied for volume to tonnes conversion. The "revised Tsumeb" formula was used for bulk density calculation where bulk density = 363 / (130-(0.874 * (Cu% + Pb%))).*
(7) Mineral Resources are estimated from 1,307 m elevation to 677 m elevation, approximately 300 m depth to 947 m depth below surface.
(8) Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred based on drill hole spacing, geologic continuity and quality of data.
(9) A small amount of the resource may have been mined at the east end of the AFW zone but actual mined location and amount of material removed is uncertain.
(10) Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration.
(11) P&E recommends reporting resources at the 1% Cu block model cut-off grade.

P&E recommends that Kombat Copper proceed with a Preliminary Economic Analysis ("PEA") for the Project. Pending encouraging analysis of potential Project economics and reserve target thresholds determined in the PEA study, it is anticipated that the resource classification will need to be upgraded to allow the future estimation of reserves, which are based on Indicated and Measured resources. A program budgeted at $3,525,000 is recommended.

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following report was prepared to provide a National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Mine Project ("Project" or "Property") located in north central Namibia. The Property is 80% owned by Kombat Copper through Kombat Copper's 80% interest in Manila Investments (Pty.) Ltd.

This report was prepared by P&E Mining Consultants Inc. ("P&E") at the request of Mr. F. William Nielsen, P.Geo., President and CEO of Kombat Copper. Kombat Copper is a public, TSXV-listed, mining company trading under the symbol "KBT", with its head office located at:

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This report has an effective date of May 20, 2014.

Mr. Eugene Puritch, P.Eng, a qualified person under the regulations of NI 43-101, conducted site visit to the Property on March 11, 2014. An independent verification sampling programs was conducted by Mr. Puritch during the site visit.

In addition to the site visit, P&E held discussions with technical personnel from the Company regarding all pertinent aspects of the Project and carried out a review of all available literature and documented results concerning the Property. The reader is referred to those data sources, which are outlined in the References section of this report, for further detail.

The present Technical Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101F1 of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") and the Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA").

The Mineral Resources in the estimate are considered compliant with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions.

The purpose of the current report is to provide an independent, NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project. P&E understands that this report will be used for internal decision making purposes and will be filed as required under TSX regulations. The report may also be used to support public equity financings.

2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report is based, in part, on internal company technical reports, maps and technical correspondence, published government reports, press releases and public information as listed in the References section at the conclusion of this report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this report, and are so indicated where appropriate.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 of this report were prepared by Jarita Barry, B.Sc., under the supervision of Richard Sutcliffe, P.Geo., who acting as a QP as defined by NI 43-101, takes responsibility for those sections of the report as outlined in the "Certificate of Author" attached to this report.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Unless otherwise stated all units used in this report are metric. Copper assay values are reported in weight percentage (%). Silver (Ag) and gold assay values (Au) are reported in grams of metal per tonne (eg. "g/t Ag") unless ounces per ton ("oz/T Ag") are specifically stated. The US$ is used throughout this report unless otherwise stated.

The following list shows the meaning of the abbreviations for technical terms used throughout the text of this report.

Abbreviation	**Meaning**
"Acme"	Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
"Actlabs"	Activation Laboratories Ltd.
"Ag"	silver
"As"	arsenic
"AFW"	Asis Far West Zone
"Au"	gold
"BV"	Bureau Veritas Namibia (PTY) Ltd.
"cm"	centimetre(s)
"Co"	cobalt
"Combat Copper"	Combat Copper Inc.
"CSA"	Canadian Securities Administrators
"Cu"	copper
"CuEq"	copper equivalent
"DDH"	diamond drill hole
"ft"	foot
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"ha"	hectare(s)
"ID^3"	inverse distance cubed
"km"	kilometre(s)
"LDL"	lower detection limit
"m"	metre(s)
"Ma"	millions of years
"Manila"	Manila Investments (Pty) Inc.
"ML"	mining lease
"NCS"	Namibia Custom Smelters
"NI43-101"	National Instrument 43-101
"NN"	nearest neighbour
"OSC"	Ontario Securities Commission
"OMEG"	Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
"Ongopolo"	Ongopolo Mining and Processing Limited
"Ongopolo Mining"	Ongopolo Mining Limited
"P&E"	P&E Mining Consultants Inc.

"PEA"	Preliminary Economic Analysis
"Project"	Kombat Copper Mine Project
"Property"	Kombat Copper Mine Project
"QC"	Quality Control Samples
"QAQC"	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
"Report"	P&E's NI 43-101 Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Property, dated July 4, 2014
"Sabre"	ASX-listed Sabre Resources Ltd.
"SG"	specific gravity
"SRK"	SRK Consulting Canada
"T"	short ton(s)
"tonne"	metric tonne(s)
"TCL"	Tsumeb Consolidated Limited
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator grid system
"Weatherly"	Weatherly International PLC

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

P&E has assumed that all of the information and technical documents listed in the References section of this report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While we have carefully reviewed all of the available information presented to us, we cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. We reserve the right, but will not be obligated to revise our report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to us subsequent to the date of this report.

Copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were not reviewed. Information on tenure was obtained from Kombat Copper and included a legal due diligence opinion supplied by Kombat Copper's counsel, Lorentz Angula Inc., of the Republic of Namibia. P&E has relied upon tenure information from Kombat Copper and has not undertaken an independent detailed legal verification of title and ownership of the Kombat Copper Mine Project. P&E has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on, and believes it has a reasonable basis to rely upon Kombat Copper to have conducted the proper legal due diligence.

Select technical data, as noted in the report, were provided by Kombat Copper and P&E has relied on the integrity of such data.

A draft copy of the report has been reviewed for factual errors by Kombat Copper and P&E has relied on Kombat Copper's knowledge of the Property in this regard. All statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 PROPERTY LOCATION

The Kombat Copper Project is located in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondupa region, Namibia in an area recognized for its high-grade copper deposits. The Property lies on the paved B8 Highway, midway between the towns of Otavi, located 42 km to the west, and Grootfontein, located 49 km to the east (Figure 4.1). The Property is 345 km north northeast of Windhoek, the capital of Namibia.

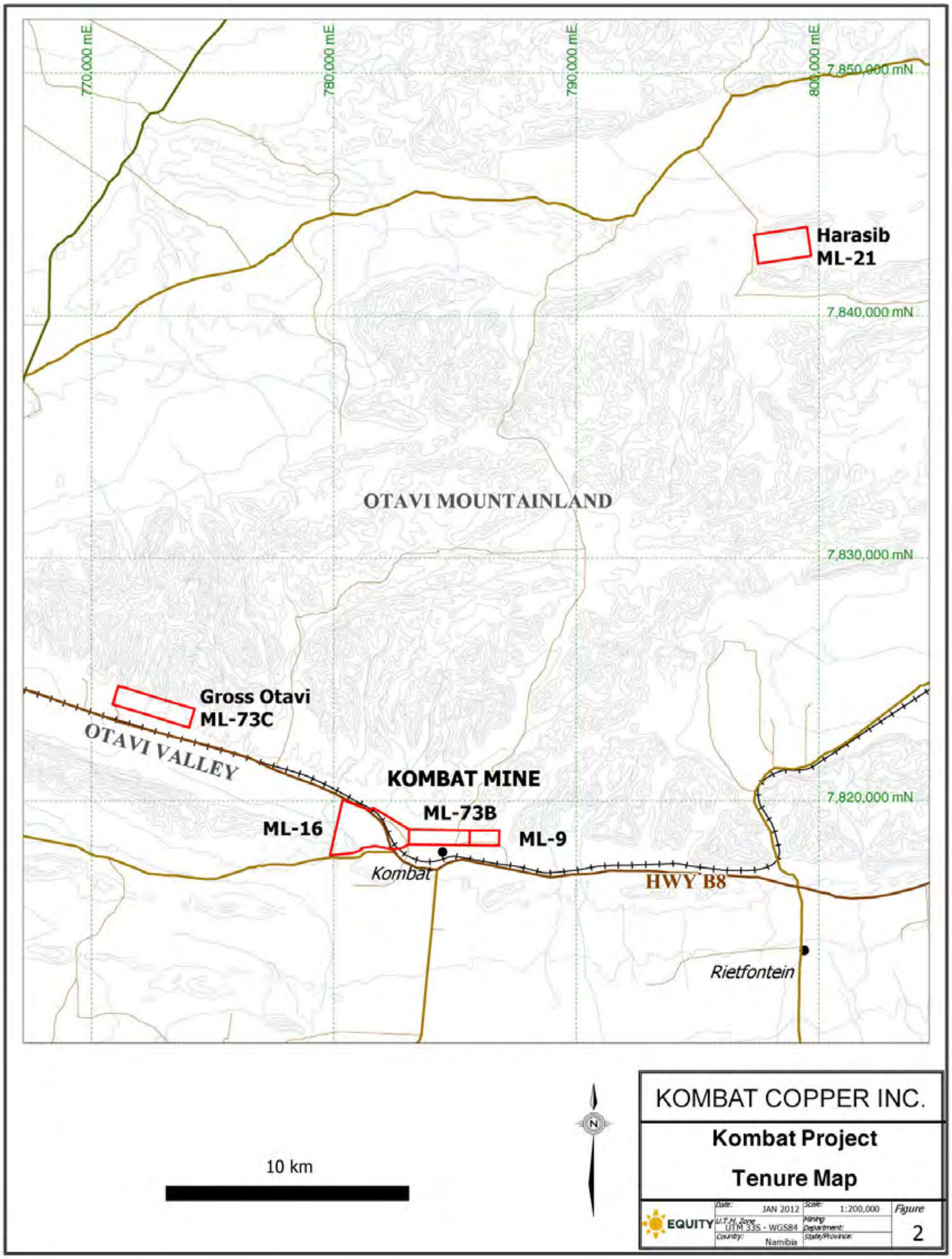
Figure 4.1 Location of the Kombat Copper Property

Source: *Awmack (2012)*

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

The Project comprises five mining licenses in the Otavi Mountainlands of northern Namibia that make up a total area of 1,216.7 ha (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.1). Three of the mining licences are contiguous (ML-9, ML-16 and ML-73B), covering the past-producing Kombat Mine and are centred at a latitude of 19° 42'35" S and longitude of 17° 42' 09" E (UTM Zone 33K 783301 m E 7818395 m S).

Figure 4.2 Kombat Copper Property Licence Map



Source: *Awmack (2012)*

TABLE 4.1 LICENCE DATA					
ML Number	**ML**	**Minerals**	**Issue Date**	**Expiry Date**	**Area (Ha)**
14/2/3/2/9	Asis Ost	All minerals, except natural oil, salt, gypsum, limestone and marble	July 20, 1971	March 31, 2019	74.0
14/2/3/2/16	Asis Far West	Base and rare metals	August 3, 1977	March 31, 2019	467.1
14/2/3/2/21	Harasib	Base and rare metals	April 24, 1980	March 31, 2019	263.6
14/2/3/2/73B	Asis	Base and rare metals and precious metals	April 1, 1994	March 31, 2019	150.0
14/2/3/2/73C	Gross Otavi	Base and rare metals and precious metals	April 1, 1994	March 31, 2019	262.0
Total Area					**1,216.7**

Kombat Copper (formerly Pan Terra Industries Inc.), acquired 80% of the outstanding shares of Manila Investments (Pty) Inc. ("Manila") whose primary asset was a 100% interest in the formerly producing Kombat Copper Mine, as well as all related mining licenses and assets, including all mining surface infrastructure and equipment on April 23, 2012. Purchase conditions were as follows:

- The Company paid $10,011,515 cash, issued 7,000,000 common shares of the Company and issued 7,000,000 common share purchase warrants exercisable for one common share of the Company at a price of $0.75 for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the acquisition.
- The Company also issued 1,000,000 common shares in connection with the finder's fee agreement related to the Manila acquisition (see Kombat Copper Management's Discussion and Analysis Report, dated November 29, 2013).

P&E has not independently reviewed Kombat Copper's land tenure. P&E is reliant on information provided by the Company's legal counsel, Lorentz Angula Inc., of the Republic of Namibia, and included a legal due diligence opinion, as well as copies of licence certificates and Manila's payment confirmation of annual duties.

The mining licenses are held in the name of Manila Investments (Pty) Ltd., and are all in good standing as at the date of this report.

4.3 NAMIBIAN MINING REGULATIONS

According to Namibian Mining regulations, Namibian mining licenses are granted upon submittal of a mining plan, environmental management plan, closure plan and evidence of financial capacity. They confer rights to mining; their boundaries are surveyed and marked on the ground with permanent monuments (Awmack, 2012).

4.3.1 Nature of Kombat Copper's Interest

Kombat Copper owns an 80% interest in the Property through its 80% ownership of Manila. P&E is not aware of any third-party royalty payments, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances to which the Property is subject, other than a 3% net smelter return royalty levied by the Government of Namibia on mine production.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES AND PERMITTING

The Company's management reports that the Kombat mine is fully permitted with a valid mining licence. Kombat Copper's environmental reporting is summarized as follows:

- An Environment Management Plan was in effect from TCL operations in 1997 through to the cessation of mining activities in 2008.
- Kombat Copper Inc. has been submitting Bi-Annual Environmental Reports to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism regarding site rehabilitation, potential disturbance to flora and fauna, and any other environmental issues following exploration activities on the mining licenses.
- In late 2013, Kombat Copper Inc. engaged SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (PTY) Ltd. to conduct a scoping study at the Kombat Mine in regards to future exploration activities. Should mining recommence at the Kombat Mine, a separate scoping study, environmental management plan and environmental impact assessment will be undertaken in accordance to regulations in the Environmental Management Act of 2007 (http://www.met.gov.na/Documents/Enivronmental%20Management%20Act.pdf)
- In early 2014, Kombat Copper Inc. has engaged SLR Environmental Consulting (Namibia) (PTY) Ltd. to develop a water-monitoring program for the mine and surrounds. Kombat Copper has engaged the Namibian Water authorities to develop sustainable water management plans at the mine-site.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Kombat Mine lies within the boundaries of the three contiguous licences: Asis Ost (ML-9), Asis (ML-73B) and Asis Far West (ML-16). The mine can be reached by the paved B8 highway and lies midway between the towns of Otavi and Grootfontein (Figure 4.1). Otavi is located 42 km to the west of the Kombat mine and Grootfontein 49 km to the east.

The Gross Otavi Mine area (ML-73C) lies 8 km WNW of the Kombat Mine and a kilometre north of the B8 Highway. Harasib (ML-21) is situated 30 km NNE of the Kombat Mine and 26 km north of the B8 Highway. Both licence areas are connected to the paved highway by unpaved district and farm roads.

The town of Grootfontein is serviced by an airport, which lies approximately 4 km south of the town's centre and hosts two asphalt runways. The Property is also traversed by a branch of the Transnamib railroad (Figure 4.2) and has a siding at the mine. The railroad connects the Project with all major Namibian cities, as well as to port facilities at Walvis Bay, 500 km to the southwest.

5.2 CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Average temperatures in the region are always high, with an average maximum temperature of around 30°C and an average low of around 15°C. The warmest month is October and the coolest month is July. There is a rainy season from December through March and a dry season from May to September, with December being the wettest month and June the driest.

Exploration and mining activities can be and have been carried out year-round.

The Kombat Mine is situated in the southern part of the Otavi Mountainland, characterized by gently rolling hills and with elevations ranging from around 1,600 m in the valley to greater than 1,900 m in the highest parts. The Otavi Valley is broad and flat with an east-west-trending axis sloping to the west for approximately 30 km from the Kombat Mine. The Kombat Mine is located on the northern edge of the Otavi Valley, at an elevation of approximately 1,650 m.

Vegetation consists of low, open brush and grass.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The nearest towns of Otavi (population 4,000) and Grootfontein (population 14,000) provide basic services such as food, lodging and fuel. The town of Tsumeb (population 15,000), located approximately 60 km north of Otavi and Grootfontein, has primarily been a mining town since it's founding in 1905. The town is the site of the former Tsumeb Cu-Pb Mine (now renamed the Ongopolo Mine), as well as the currently operating metal smelter, owned by Namibia Custom Smelters ("NCS"), which has recently been upgraded to raise production capacity to 240,000 metric tonnes of concentrate a year.

Otavi, Grootfontein and Tsumeb are all good sources for skilled and unskilled workers, many of whom have previous mining experience. Tsumeb also has a full range of mining-related services and suppliers.

Kombat Mine was an operating mine from around 1911 until 1925 and again from 1962 until 2008, at which time a major power outage lead to unmanageable flooding of the underground workings. The mine has all the expected mining infrastructure, which requires minimal rehabilitation (Awmack, 2012):

- Three recently operational shafts, from east to west: No. 3 (~330 m deep), No. 1 (~460 m deep) and Asis Far West (~800 m deep).
- Ramps and extensive underground workings primarily developed around the No. 3 and No. 1 shafts, from surface to the bottom of the mine and flooded to about 60 m below surface.
- An 1100 tonne/day concentrator, operational until early 2008.
- Rail spur and load-out connected to the Namibian rail system.
- Mine offices, warehouses, maintenance facilities, etc.
- A tailings facility measuring approximately 600 x 400 x 25 m high.
- A town site with approximately 110 houses, single worker's quarters, golf course, tennis courts, etc.
- Two NamPower power lines servicing the mine. One designed for 132 kV and both energized at 66 kV.
- A pumping system connected to the NamWater distribution network for eventual use in Windhoek.
- Ongoing dewatering of the mine provides abundant water for operation of the concentrator and town site.

6.0 HISTORY

The first recorded European to report mineralization in the Project area was Francis Galton in 1851 (Innes, et. al., 1986). The following summary outlined in Table 6.1 is largely taken from the January 2012 report on the Property prepared by Henry J. Awmack, P.Eng.

TABLE 6.1
KOMBAT COPPER PROPERTY HISTORY

Year	Company	Summary
1851	Francis Galton	Mineralization in the Otavi Mountainland first reported.
1909 - 1941	Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn Gesellschaft (“OMEG”)	Gross Otavi was historically mined by Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft ("OMEG") from 1909 until 1941.
1911	OMEG	Mining operations commenced in the Kombat Project area, including limited surface production at Kombat and underground mining at both Kombat and Gross Otavi.
1925	OMEG	Production suspended due to problems with excessive water in the Kombat underground workings.
Post WWII - 1950's	Tsumeb Consolidated Limited (“TCL”)	TCL purchased assets from OMEG and explored the Kombat Property through the 1950’s.
1962	TCL	Commenced milling in April 1962 (Innes and Chaplin, 1986).
1960's - 1990's	TCL	Numerous geochemical and geophysical surveys undertaken in the vicinity of the Kombat Mine from the 1960’s to 1990’s. These included soil geochemical, ground magnetic, induced polarization and seismic surveys, however, documentation and results are not available for all surveys.
1962 - 1981	TCL	Production records for the Kombat Mine are limited. During the period 1962-1991, production was reported at 8.8 million tonnes of ore grading 2.74% Cu, 1.67% Pb and 22 g/t Ag (Deanne, J.G., 1995); There are limited other production records available from the TCL operations at Kombat.
1986	TCL	Surface diamond drilling carried out at Kombat to test the hypothesized westward continuation of the Cu-Pb mineralization associated with the roll in the dolostone/phyllite contact. A series of mother holes were drilled steeply to the north, with up to eight holes wedged off each mother hole. These pierce-points covered 1,600 m of strike length, from mine Section 600W (roughly the westernmost extent of current mining at Asis West) to 2200W.
1988	TCL	The mine suffered from heavy water inflows throughout its history, particularly along NE- trending cross-faults. Catastrophic inflows led to loss of life in 1988 and to periodic flooding of portions of the mine.
1988 – 1989	TCL	TCL and Gold Fields Namibia evaluated the Gross Otavi area by diamond drilling and a decline was begun in 1988 with the intention of commencing production as a satellite deposit to feed the Kombat mill. All work was halted in early 1989 when

TABLE 6.1 KOMBAT COPPER PROPERTY HISTORY		
Year	**Company**	**Summary**
		work was re-focused on the Kombat Mine. Core is not available.
1999	Ongopolo Mining and Processing Limited (“Ongopolo”)	TCL was liquidated and ownership passed to Ongopolo, who operated the Kombat Mine and other assets of TCL, including the copper smelter at Tsumeb, for the next several years.
2005	Ongopolo	An 800 m shaft sunk at Asis Far West with loan guarantees from the Namibian Government, in order to access the Asis Far West ore bodies. Only limited amounts of development, drilling and mining were carried out from it, before mine closure in January 2008.
2006	Weatherly International PLC (“Weatherly”)	Weatherly, an AIM-listed company, purchased Ongopolo in 2006; with the sale of the Tsumeb smelter and corporate re-organization, ownership of Kombat, Gross Otavi and Harasib were transferred to Ongopolo Mining Limited, a subsidiary of Weatherly.
2007	Weatherly	More work carried out at Gross Otavi, including reverse circulation drilling with positive results as disclosed in a news release dated 23 October 2007. Chip samples are still available.
2006 - 2007	Ongopolo Mining	The potential for near-surface copper mineralization over the three km west from the Asis Ost ore body to the No. 1 shaft at the Kombat mine was tested. A database was generated with over 1200 drill holes: core (10 holes), reverse circulation (258 holes; 27,750 m) and percussion (16,500 m). Holes were relatively short, averaging 107 m for the reverse circulation holes and generally <40 m for the percussion holes. The RC holes were mainly drilled at an inclination of -60° to the north along 24 irregularly-spaced section lines, 125 m apart on average. The drilled area was divided into Blocks A-E from west to east and section lines within each block were also numbered from west to east; the westernmost section line (A1) passed immediately west of the No. 1 shaft. Many of the percussion holes were vertical, drilled on 10 m centres in areas of interest (Ongopolo, 2007).
2005 - 2007	Ongopolo Mining Limited ("Ongopolo Mining")	Production figures are not available for most of Ongopolo Mining’s tenure as operator of the Kombat Mine, however, monthly records are available for 13 months between May 2005 and December 2007. The mill processed underground ore for nine of those months, with an average monthly throughput of 10,289 tonnes grading 2.54% Cu, 0.45% Pb and 28 g/tonne Ag. Flooding of the underground workings led to milling of open pit ore starting in April 2007; production in the four months for which records are available averaged 16,492 tonnes grading 0.64% Cu, 0.29% Pb and 4 g/tonne Ag. The size of the Kombat tailings pile has been estimated at 10.6

TABLE 6.1 KOMBAT COPPER PROPERTY HISTORY		
Year	**Company**	**Summary**
		million tonnes (Kotze, 2011, from a Goldfield's resource estimate dated 1994). Assuming that the tailings represent about 90% of mill feed, this would imply that about 12 million tonnes of ore were mined and processed at Kombat between 1962 and 2008.
2008	Ongopolo Mining	Poor copper prices and difficulty in de-watering the mine after another episode of flooding led to closure of the mine in 2008.

A number of mineral resource estimates have been reported for Kombat Project however, little or no supporting information is available for any of these estimates (Awmack, 2012). P&E therefore does not consider these resource estimates compliant with NI 43-101 standards. A list of historic tonnage grade estimates is presented in Table 14.1.

The Kombat mine has historically used a combination of conventional and mechanized cut & fill methods for mining operations. Kombat Copper is investigating historical information related to production and infrastructure from the mine for the development of mine plans at Asis Far West. As of the date of this report, no mining plans have been developed for the Asis Far West area, although access to the mineralized resources was completed.

The Asis Far West shaft was commissioned in 2006 and both exploration and test mining activities were carried out on the Asis Far West from the 19L shaft station, at a depth of 890 meter elevation. Mechanized tunneling and initial stope mining were carried out but good quality reconciliation of the historical results is unavailable and this has not been used in the generation of the mineral resource estimate that has been prepared.

Historically, copper and lead mineralization from the Kombat Mine have been skipped to surface and processed at the Kombat concentrator, using a combination of flotation and gravity recovery methods. Copper, lead, and copper-lead bulk concentrates have been produced and sold to the Tsumeb mine for conversion to metals. Mineralization from the Asis Far West deposits was mined and processed in 2006 and 2007. Process operating reports indicate that good recoveries were achieved and these were consistent with the historical results from the other areas of the Kombat deposits. Kombat Copper has engaged Eurus Consulting to review the available metallurgical data and assist in the development of plans to re-open the Kombat concentrator for Asis Far West mineralization.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

Information in the following sections is primarily summarized from Awmack (2012).

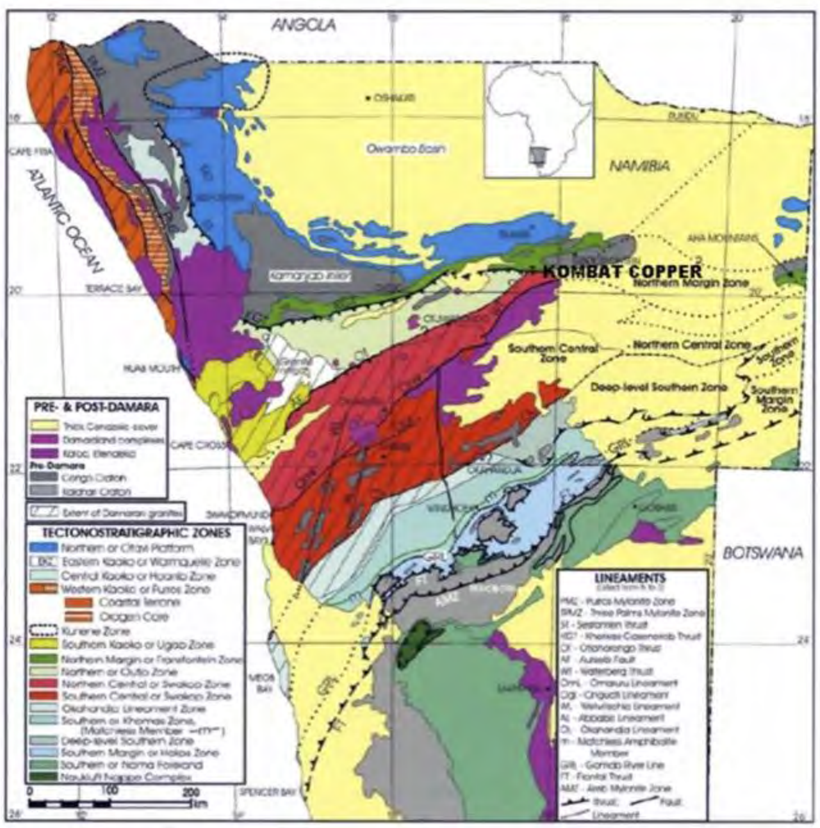
7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

In southern Africa, continental fragmentation in the late-Proterozoic produced several northeast-trending intracratonic rifts in and between the Archean Kalahari and Congo Cratons, which in-filled with sedimentary material. The Damara Orogen is a late-Proterozoic orogenic belt of Pan African age situated between the Kalahari and Congo Cratons.

The dolomites of the upper Otavi Group of the Damara Sequence crop out in a series of east-west striking ridges that constitute the Otavi Mountainland mineral province, located at the eastern end of the Northern Carbonate Platform of the Damara Orogen.

In the Otavi Mountainland area of the Northern Rift of the Damara Belt, the intracratonic rifts contain clastic rocks and shallow-water dolostones of the Nosib Group (~747 Ma), overlain by platform carbonates of the Otavi Group (~746-550 Ma). Subsidence at the start of the Damaran Orogeny led to deposition of fine siliciclastics of the Mulden Group (580-550 Ma) above an on-lap unconformity (Boni et al., 2007) (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 Tectonostratigraphic Zones of the Damara Orogen



***Source:** Karpeta (2014)*

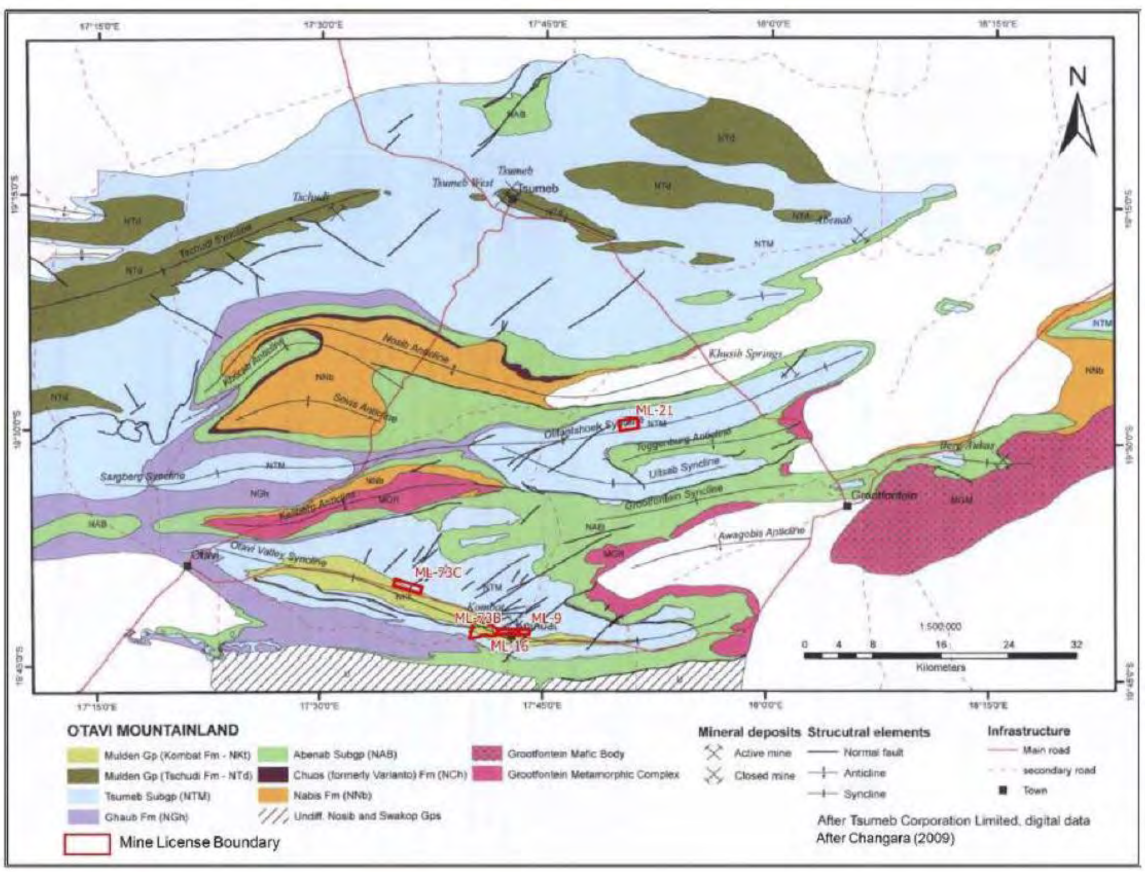
The Otavi Mountainland underwent three phases of deformation during the Damaran Orogeny. D1 produced gentle open north-south warps and a period of non- deposition accompanied by karsting, and resulted in deposition of the Mulden Group. D2, the main deformational event (540-520 Ma), resulted from collision of the Congo and Kalahari Cratons, and was accompanied by peak metamorphism. D2 produced northwest- vergent, tight to isoclinal folds and thrusts. D3, dated at about 450-457 Ma, produced open upright northwesterly-trending warps (Changara, 2009).

Paleozoic to Cenozoic mainly siliciclastic rocks of the Karoo Supergroup and Kalahari cover the Neoproterozoic rocks to the north, east and south of the Otavi Mountainland.

7.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Kombat Mine is located in the Otavi Mountainland, just north of the Khorixas-Gaeneirob Fault Zone, which forms the boundary between the Northern or Outjo Tectonic Zone and the Northern Platform Margin or Fransfonein Zone of the Damara Orogenic Belt. In the Otavi Mountainland (Figure 7.2), the Nabis Formation, the lowest formation of the Nosib Group, consists of basal conglomerate and arkosic quartzite grading upward to shale and phyllite; representing a transition from fluvial to shallow marine sedimentation. It is unconformably overlain by Chuos (Varianto) Formation diamictite, grit and iron formation, which itself is overlain by shallow-water dolostones of the Berg Aukas and Gauss Formations (Changara, 2009).

Figure 7.2 Local Geology



Source: *Awmack (2012)*

The Otavi Group consists of two subgroups. The lower Abenab Subgroup comprises massive and bedded limestone and dolostone. The Ghaub Formation, which forms the base of the Tsumeb Subgroup, is composed of glaciogenic diamictite and dropstone. Overlying the Ghaub Formation, the widespread Maieberg Formation is characterized by thinly-bedded limestone overlain by dolostone. The Elandshoek Formation (~1000 m thick) conformably overlies the Maieberg Formation and consists principally of three dolostone units recognized throughout the Otavi Mountainland: a lower massive grainstone, a middle dolostone unit with oolitic and stromatolitic chert interbeds and an upper unit with repetitive minor cycles of dolomitic mudstone capped by boundstone. Chert-rich dolostone of the Hüttenberg Formation caps the Tsumeb Subgroup.

The uppermost group of the Damara sequence, the Mulden Group, was deposited syntectonically with the D1 and possibly D2 deformation. It exceeds 2,000 m in thickness and consists of a lower Tschudi Formation and upper Kombat Formation. The Tschudi Formation comprises a basal conglomerate and a fining-upward feldspathic arenite with minor greywacke and intraformational breccias. The Tschudi Formation sandstones and conglomerates have previously been interpreted as fluvial sediments that accumulated on the subaerially exposed surface of the Huttenberg Formation. The flat based, upwardly convex geometry of these sand bodies makes a fluvial origin unlikely and they may represent injectites.

The Kombat Formation is a slate, locally intercalated with greywacke. It is more than 500 m thick and occurs mainly in the Otavi Valley in the Kombat area, where it directly overlies dolostone of the Hüttenberg Formation.

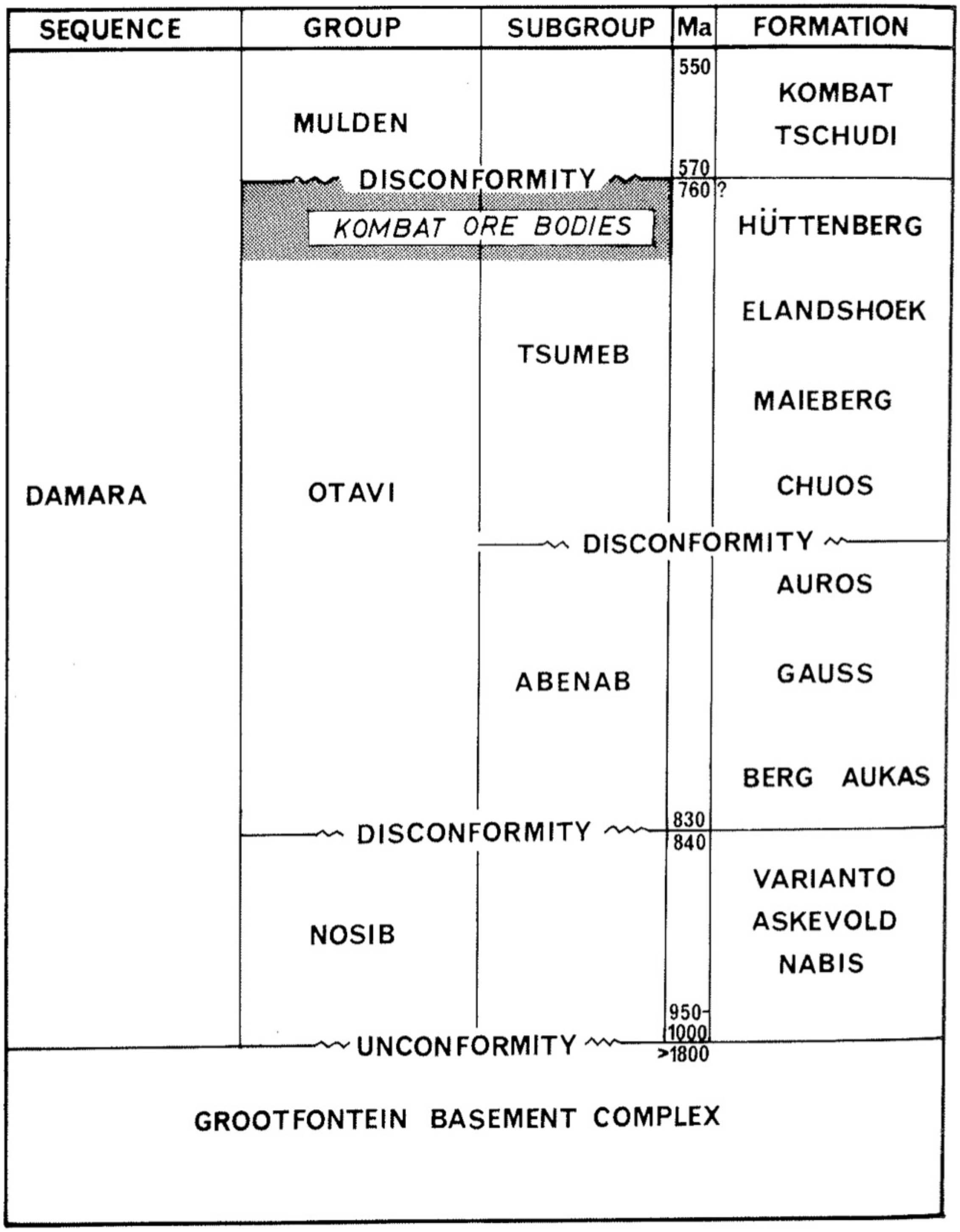
D1 deformation produced karsting in the Otavi Group dolostone and created the basins in which the Mulden Group was deposited. D2 deformation produced a number of generally east-west trending synclines and anticlines (Figure 7.2). The southernmost of these, the Otavi Valley Syncline, trends easterly for approximately 70 km from the town of Otavi. It is a tight syncline cored by Kombat Formation phyllite overlying Hüttenberg Formation dolostone; its southern limb is overturned and northerly-directed thrust faults have been inferred in its core. The Otavi Valley Syncline is canoe-shaped due to warping during D3 deformation.

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Little information is available on the geology or mineralization of the Gross Otavi and Harasib mineral licenses, and discussion in Sections 7.3 and 7.4 is therefore limited to the Kombat Mine area.

The Kombat Mine is located on the northern limb of the Otavi Valley Syncline, localized immediately below the contact between the 700 m thick dolostones of the Hüttenberg Formation and phyllites of the overlying Kombat Formation of the Mulden Group. The contact between the Huttenberg and the Mulden is extensively sheared and sometimes shows patchy developed sandstone called the Tschudi Formation, which is thought to be related to the sandstones associated with the Kombat mineralized bodies. Figure 7.3 shows the stratigraphy of the Otavi Mountainland.

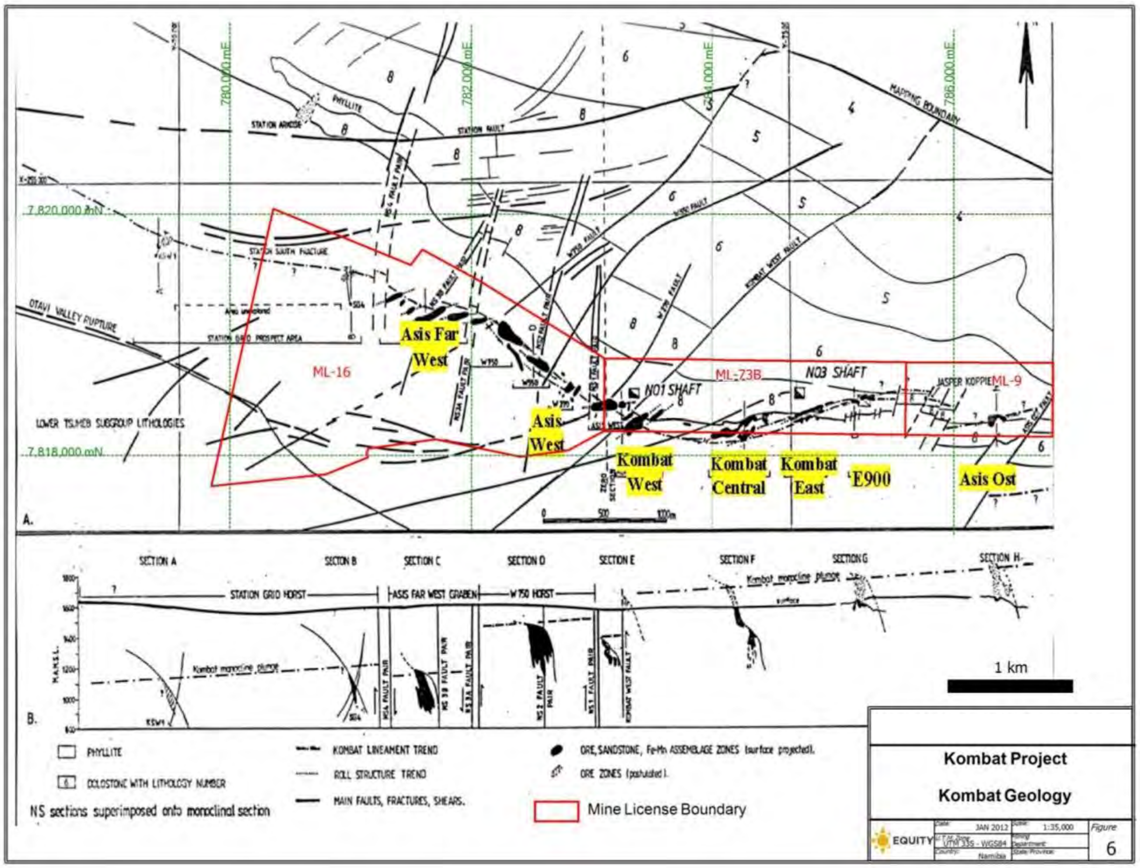
Figure 7.3 Stratigraphy of the Otavi Mountainland



Source: *Innes and Chaplin (1986)*

Kombat Mine geologists have divided the Hüttenberg Formation into three units (6-8 on Figure 7.4): stromatolitic dolostone and bedded dolostone with numerous chert bands (Unit 6); alternating dark and light dolostone, minor limestone, thin interbeds of shale and chert and local evaporite beds (Unit 7); and oolitic dolostone shoals (Unit 8). Mineralization at Kombat is almost entirely hosted within Unit 8, but extends down into Unit 6 at Asis Ost (Changara, 2009). The Kombat Formation is a light grey to black slate or phyllite composed of feldspar, quartz and muscovite with a regionally developed S1 transposition cleavage (Innes and Chaplin, 1986).

Figure 7.4 Kombat Geology



*(**Source:** Awmack, H.J., 2012)*

The lithofacies in the Huttenberg Formation in the Kombat area represent the repeated flooding and exposure of a tidal, marine-marginal, evaporate-carbonate sequence or sabkha with an offshore stromatolite-oolite ramp or shoal.

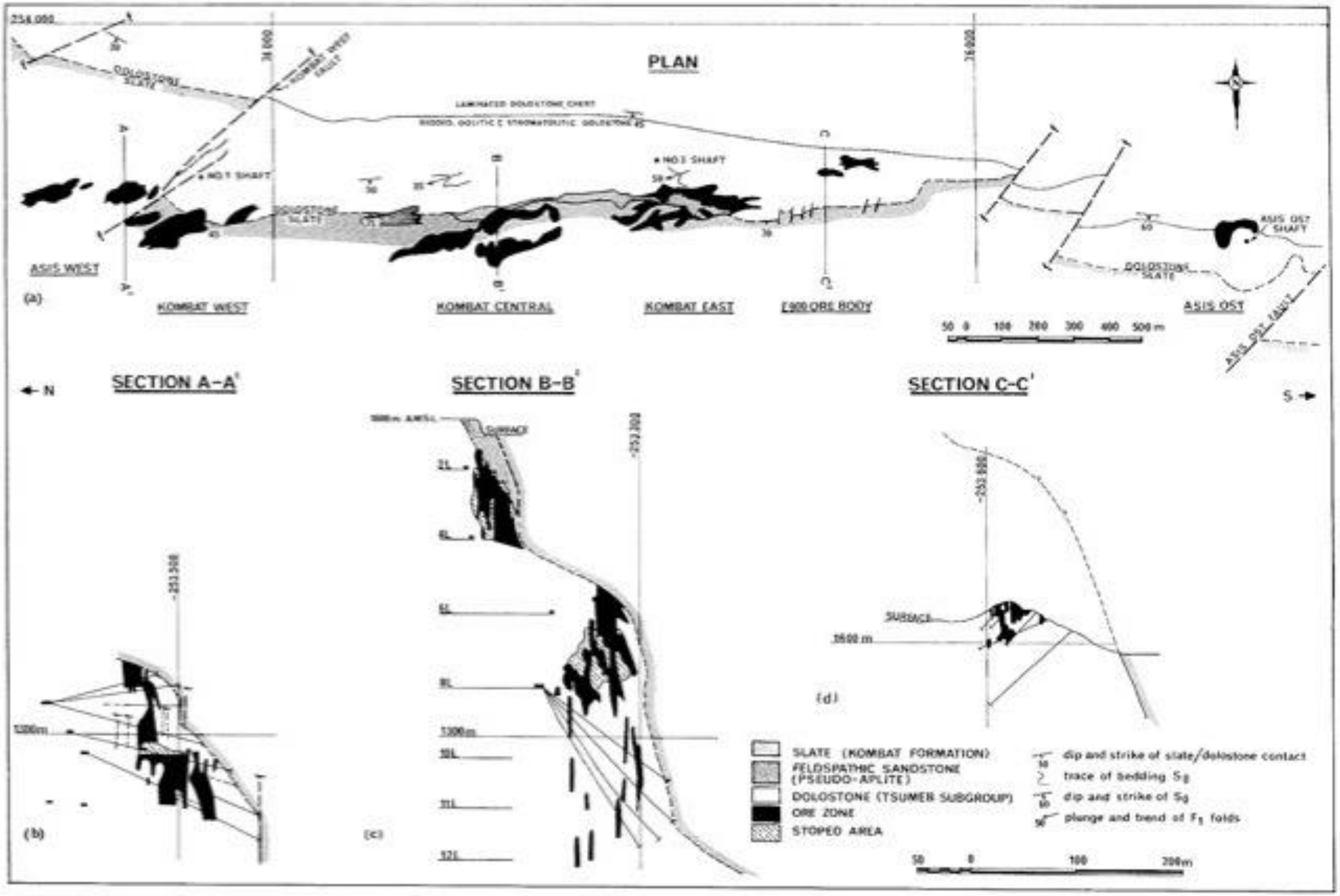
Lenses and pipes of feldspathic sandstone discordantly cut Hüttenberg dolostones near their top. These sandstone bodies, composed of equigranular, subangular, well-sorted, quartz and feldspar grains in a calcite-kaolinite matrix, have generally been ascribed to karst infilling by Tschudi Formation (Mulden Group) sediments.

Northeast-trending post-mineralization faults offset stratigraphy and orebodies at the Kombat Mine in a series of grabens and horsts. These faults, presumably related to D3 deformation, are important conduits of groundwater as well as displacing the Hüttenberg/Kombat Formation contact and mineral deposits.

7.4 MINERALIZATION

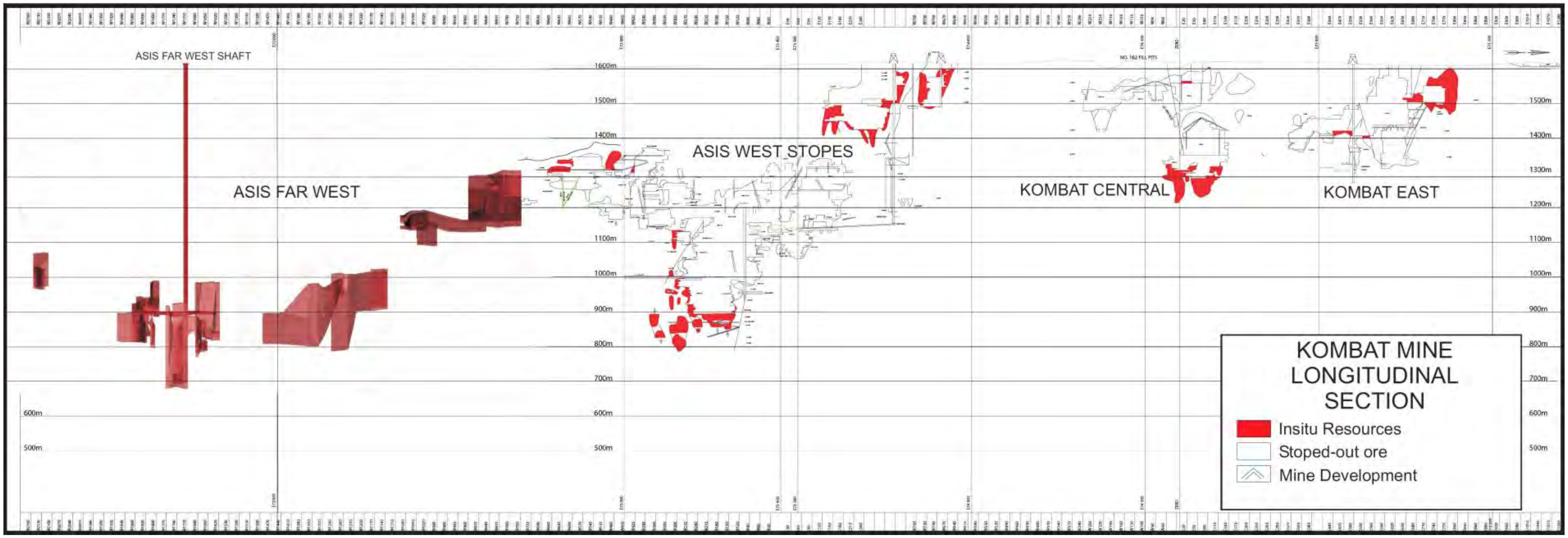
A series of Cu-Pb deposits have been mined on the Kombat Property, localized along the axial planes of one, or locally two, parasitic folds in the northern limb of the Otavi Valley Syncline, immediately below the dolostone/phyllite contact (Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.5). These parasitic folds, and the lines of mineralized bodies, plunge shallowly to the west, flattening out in the vicinity of the Asis Far West shaft. Lenses are steep in orientation, transgressive to stratigraphy and, with depth, the massive sulphides horsetail and merge into stringer-type and disseminated mineralization in calcitized zones of net-vein fracturing (Innes and Chaplin, 1986). The mineralized zones, which reportedly exhibit higher Pb/Cu ratios at their tops and bottoms, are spatially associated with the discordant sandstone bodies, which are locally mineralized. The sandstone bodies are thought to be karst infills of cavern systems preferentially developed along fractures associated with the parasitic folds. As such, they indicate loci of increased fluid flow during karsting; the same fracture systems and the sandstone karst infill would be even more permeable for subsequent movement of hydrothermal fluids at the time of mineralization.

Figure 7.5 Kombat Cross Sections



*(**Source:** Innes and Chaplin, 1986)*

Figure 7.6 Kombat Mine longitudinal section showing in-situ resources circa 2006-2008 and Asis Far West (AFW) Inferred Resources



Source: *Weatherly International (2006-2008) with addition of AFW Inferred Resources*

Remnant mineralization and resources circa 2006-2008 and current Inferred Resources in the Asis Far West area are shown on the Kombat Mine longitudinal section in Figure 7.6. P&E has not verified the existence of the resources in the mine east of the Asis Far West resources. The Kombat mineralized bodies are associated with sand-filled karstic cavities formed by the dissolution of carbonate rocks by acid groundwater. The karst comes in two forms, supergene karst formed by acidified (meteoric) water infiltrating down from the surface, and hypogene karst, formed by acidified (hydrothermal) water or brine migrating up from below following fracture systems. The upward stoping action ceases when the system encounters an impermeable and/or reducing horizon (e.g. shales or silicified carbonates).

The dominant copper minerals present in the Kombat Mine are chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), bornite (Cu_5FeS_4), covellite (CuS), chalcocite (Cu_2S), malachite ($Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$) and azurite ($Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$). Chalcopyrite (43%) dominates the mineralization in the Asis Far West Prospect followed by bornite (17%) and chalcocite (17%). Malachite and azurite (6%) and native copper (3%) are found in eastern mineralized body next to the W1250 Fault. Five types of massive and semi-massive sulphides are recognized: 1) bornite and chalcopyrite (+/-galena, sphalerite and tennantite); 2) galena; 3) pyrite and galena; 4) chalcopyrite +/- pyrite in a carbonaceous host; and 5) a supergene assemblage consisting of chalcocite, digenite and malachite (+/- covellite, cuprite, native copper and native silver) (Innes and Chaplin, 1986).

The bornite-chalcopyrite assemblage is the most abundant and widely distributed of the hypogene ores. It is characterized by coarse exsolution lamellae, lenses and trellis-like lamellae of chalcopyrite in bornite and vice versa. Pyrite is weakly and sporadically disseminated in chalcopyrite-bornite ores, but occurs locally in major amounts in association with galena. Sulphide and carbonate minerals occur in zones around and running parallel to the major NE-striking cross-cutting faults (Figure 7.3). The malachite-azurite zone averages 50 m in width and is closest to the fault. The covellite-calchocite zone is approximately 50 m wide and further away from the fault and the covellite-chalcocite zone is up to 100 m wide and surrounded by the chalcopyrite zone. The zonation marks the alteration of the basic chalcopyrite mineralization by oxidizing groundwater.

Broad zones of calcitization flank sulphide lenses; at depth, these can form 200-300 m widths of sugary limestone. Calcitization is the dominant alteration associated with mineralization; calcite replaces dolostone in envelopes around sulphide mineralization. Steeply-dipping lenses of compositionally and texturally layered Fe-Mn oxide-silicate mineralization are generally found near feldspathic sandstone lenses and are commonly associated with the peripheries of the Cu-Pb mineralized zones. These Fe-Mn bodies are layered, lenticular and typically 100 m long by 50 m wide and can reach sizes up to 300 m long by 100 m wide. Surface exposures consist of lenses of massive to banded specularite, magnetite and manganese replacing dolostone. They usually occur on the footwall side of the copper mineralized zones and have a similar plunge. The bands are composed of magnetite, specularite and pyrolusite and may have associated native copper, spessartine, garnet and amphiboles. Native copper occurs locally in these Fe-Mn bodies. They often show ductile deformation including tight isoclinal folding and carbonate augen. Fe and Mn oxides extend along irregular fractures into the dolostone from the lens margins. A sample of banded specularite-quartz mineralization contained and 41.8% Fe and 0.77% MnO. Their link to Cu-Pb mineralization is unknown but the Fe-Mn bodies may reflect metal zonation in deposition from hydrothermal fluids. The Fe-Mn bodies were thought to be exhalative in nature but their presence strictly over the "rolls" makes this unlikely. Their IOCG or carbonatite-like mineralogy suggests a metasomatic origin and the presence of native copper again suggests a strongly oxidizing metasomatic fluid.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Two types of carbonate-hosted base metal sulphide mineralization have been distinguished in the Otavi Mountainland of northern Namibia: stratabound Pb-Zn(-V) mineralization of the Berg Aukas-type, and mineralogically complex, cupriferous Pb-Zn mineralization of the Tsumeb-type (Frimmel et al., 1996). The Berg Aukas-type mineralization is related to relatively low-temperature (~240°C) basinal brines that circulated along growth faults in the rift graben filling, where they precipitated galena and sphalerite in structural and stratigraphic traps, such as karst-related cavities, in the lower Abenab Subgroup. By contrast, the Tsumeb- type mineralization is related to collision tectonics. It was formed by less saline but hotter (~450°C) orogenic fluids, with deposition predominantly in structural and stratigraphic traps in the upper Tsumeb Subgroup.

The Berg Aukas-type deposits are stratabound and locally stratiform within the Berg Aukas Formation. They have a relatively simple mineralogy dominated by sphalerite and galena, with rare pyrite, tennantite, enargite and chalcopyrite. Mineralization forms stratiform lenses and discordant breccia pipe-like bodies extending upward into the hanging wall of stratiform lenses; the breccias are karst chimneys formed from solution collapse along thrusts and faults. The age of the karst structures varies considerably: some might be of Mulden Group age but others are of more recent age as evidenced by the local presence of hominid bone fragments in karst caves.

The Tsumeb-type deposits are highly cupriferous with lesser amounts of Pb and Zn. Their enrichment in Ag, As, Ge, Ga and Cd is considerably stronger than in the Berg Aukas-type deposits. Mineralization is not strictly stratabound but is typically found in the upper parts of the Hüttenberg Formation in close vicinity to the disconformity between the Otavi and Mulden Groups. Mineralized zones cut across stratigraphic boundaries and their roots may be as deep as the lower Tsumeb Subgroup, largely controlled by structures, most of which are related to D2. Mineralization is commonly hosted by breccias associated with these structures, including karst-related solution breccias and fault breccias. Below the massive ore zones, the breccias continue into a net-vein calcite fracture system. Structural evidence indicates that most of the Tsumeb-type mineralization formed syn-tectonically with the regional D2 event. Principal hypogene minerals are bornite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, with subordinate tennantite, enargite and pyrite. The chief hypogene gangue minerals are calcite and quartz, whereas dolomite is the principal gangue mineral in Berg Aukas-type deposits. Supergene enrichment gives chalcocite, digenite, covellite, cuprite, native copper and native silver. The exemplar of the Tsumeb-type deposits is Tsumeb itself, located 50 km north of Kombat, with production to 1979 of 18.6 million tonnes at a recovered grade of 4.8% Cu, 12.8% Pb and 4.7% (Lombaard et al., 1986).

The Kombat mineralized zones are associated with hypogene filled karst cavities and will only occur along parallel “roll structures”, which are thrust-related folds. One “roll” parallel to the main Kombat Mine “roll” is present at surface at Kombat Station approximately 1,500 m to the north.

The mineralized karst is thought to be caused by the upward migration of corrosive, evaporite-derived brines through the Huttenberg carbonates. These brines were expelled from the basin during compression, migrated up the thrusts into folds and encountered oxidized meteoric groundwater and formed corrosive suphuric and carbonic acids. These acids were blocked by the impermeable and reducing Mulden shales resulting in the precipitation of base metal sulphides. This migration route was used by hydrocarbons and Mn-Fe rich, possibly IOCG, metasomatic fluids to produce the shungite and the magnetite bodies. Sand and siliceous clasts also migrated up (or down) the same fracture systems to produce the sandstone injectites.

Since the evaporate-derived brines needed to migrate up the thrusts and be trapped, those on the southward dipping northern limbs of the major synclines should be much better mineralized. Thrusts or folds found in the overturned southern limbs of the major synclines will be in the wrong orientation to permit the effective migration of mineralizing brines.

Due to the N-S striking cross folding, the “rolls” will appear at surface, plunge beneath the surface then re-appear again further east and west. Other potential location for “rolls” occurs at the western end of the Otavi Valley Syncline in the carbonates of the south-dipping northern limb of the Otavi Syncline.

9.0 EXPLORATION

As of the effective date, Kombat Copper has not undertaken any exploration other than diamond drilling within the Kombat Project that has been described in Section 10 of this report. All previous exploration has been summarized in Section 6.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 2013 SRK DRILLING AT ASIS FAR WEST DEPOSIT

Kombat engaged SRK Consulting Canada ("SRK") in 2012 to provide drill holes and targets at the Asis Far West deposit to further delineate and increase the level of confidence of high grade copper mineralization near the 800 m deep Asis Far West shaft.

Drilling at the Asis Far West deposit commenced on January 11, 2013 with hole SRK1 and completed on May 10, 2013. A total of three daughter holes were wedged from hole SRK1 (SRK1A, SRK1C and SRK1D) and a total of 1,390.14 m of drilling was completed.

Drill hole SRK1 was collared at 781,196.6 m E, 7,818,928.9 m N and at an elevation of 1,610 m. The collar was at an inclination of 80 degrees and an azimuth of 14.5 degrees.

Drilling was undertaken with a D/C 2 drill machine and down hole surveys were carried out at various intervals using Reflex EZ-Trac multi shot instrumentation. Gyro surveying appears to have been used for confirmation testing.

Recovery for the SRK1 series of holes was not calculated.

Table 10.1 gives a summary of significant mineralized intercepts for the SRK Asis Far West drilling.

TABLE 10.1
SIGNIFICANT MINERALIZED INTERCEPTS FOR ASIS FAR WEST DRILLING

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)
SRK-1	No significant results			
SRK-1A	No significant results			
SRK-1C	Not analyzed			
SRK-1D	615.05	627.00	11.95	0.58
incl.	615.05	620.00	4.95	0.48
incl.	621.00	625.05	4.05	0.89

Note: *Widths reported are drill core lengths and may not represent true widths.*

10.2 2013 DRILL CORE RESAMPLING PROGRAM AT ASIS FAR WEST DEPOSIT

Kombat Copper completed a resampling program of the drill holes at its Asis Far West deposit in February 2013 in an effort to increase the quantity of NI 43-101 compliant data for resource evaluation purposes.

The Company reported that the new certified copper assay values were approximately 20% lower than the historic uncertified copper assay values prepared by the mine during operation. Silver assays had a closer correlation than the copper assays, which were both closer than the lead correlations (Company news release, dated March 18, 2013).

Kombat was also able to determine from the resampling program that significant widths of copper mineralization are located within 150 m of the AFW Sector.

Table 10.2 summarizes the significant assays within the AFW and their proximity to the exploration shaft.

TABLE 10.2
AFW ZONE RESAMPLING PROGRAM SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

Significant Assays from Historic Asis Far West Diamond Drilling Re-sampling					
Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Cu (%)**	**Ag (g/t)**
AW90A	527.00	530.20	3.20	7.66	25.8
(includes)	528.00	529.00	1.00	21.60	72.5
AW90B	482.00	485.00	3.00	1.52	7.8
AW95C	598.00	605.00	7.00	*	34.7
(includes)	601.00	603.00	2.00	4.37	106.0
AW98C	705.30	715.00	9.70	1.60	*
(includes)	709.30	713.10	3.80	3.31	33.5
AW101A	735.00	745.00	10.00	8.09	124.1
(includes)	739.00	745.00	6.00	12.98	205.3
(includes)	741.00	742.00	1.00	29.70	457.0
AW105E	878.00	883.00	5.00	*	4.1
(includes)	880.00	882.00	2.00	1.70	4.8
AW105G	711.00	720.00	9.00	1.84	23.2
(includes)	714.00	718.80	4.80	2.93	39.2
AW108A	850.00	858.00	8.00	*	10.4
(includes)	854.00	856.00	2.00	2.73	26.5
AW114	1081.00	1088.80	7.80	*	8.6
(includes)	1082.00	1084.00	2.00	0.80	12.5
AW118B	876.00	885.30	9.30	*	10.9
(includes)	878.40	881.00	2.60	1.09	19.0

* Values not significant

10.3 2014 DRILL CORE RESAMPLING PROGRAM FROM ASIS FAR WEST TO EAST OF THE ASIS WEST AREA

Kombat also completed a detailed review and verification of extensive historical data and outlined a previously unidentified 300 m zone of mineralization between the AFW and previous mine workings to the east of the Asis West Area known as the W800 Extension. This zone is up-plunge of the drill-defined AFW Sector in an area with no previous underground access and limited drill testing (Company news release, dated February 27, 2014).

10.4 2012 GROSS OTAVI DRILLING

Kombat carried out a drill program at its Gross Otavi licence in late 2012 and reported the results in a news release, dated March 18, 2013:

All historic holes drilled at Gross Otavi were performed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards and no drill core remains to be re-sampled or analysed. A preliminary drill program, consisting of three holes (GC5A-12, GC5B-12 and GC15B-12) was therefore carried out by the Company at Gross Otavi to confirm the presence of mineralization.

The first hole, GC5A-12, was drilled to twin historical hole GC5. The hole was inclined at -50^{o} and at an azimuth of 019^{o}, however had to be abandoned at a depth of 50.2 m due to an obstruction of steel in an old drill hole.

Drill hole GC5B-12 was drilled 4.0 m to the west of abandoned hole GC5A-12 at the same inclination and azimuth.

GC15B-12 was drilled to twinning historical hole GC15 and was also drilled at an inclination of -50^{o} and an azimuth of 019^{o}.

Down hole surveys were carried out systematically with a Reflex EZ-Trac multi-shot tool and drill hole collar coordinates were determined by use of a differential GPS.

Table 10.3 lists significant assays.

TABLE 10.3
GROSS OTAVI SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS

Drill Hole[1]	From (m)	To (m)	Width[2] (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	V (%)
GC5A-12	Hole abandoned at 50.20m. No significant intersections.							
GC5B-12	56.00	58.20	1.20	0.86	4.68	0.38	*	0.64
GC5B-12	79.00	112.85	33.85	*	1.52	*	*	*
(includes)	80.01	83.00	2.99	*	2.38	*	*	*
(includes)	89.00	101.00	12.00	*	2.51	*	*	*
(includes)	89.00	90.02	1.02	4.33	1.26	0.48	32.0	*
GC5B-12	158.36	161.35	2.99	*	3.98	*	*	*
GC15A-12	51.44	57.47	6.03	1.55	6.64	4.09	18.4	*
(includes)	53.35	57.47	4.12	2.06	9.52	5.37	23.5	*
(includes)	53.35	55.35	2.00	1.67	11.48	10.79	13.0	*
GC15A-12	57.47	57.93	0.46	karst cavity[3]				
	57.93	58.93	1.00	1.46	0.65	1.30	6.0	*
	58.93	64.93	6.00	karst cavity[3]				
	64.93	67.84	2.91	2.65	4.91	*	9.5	*
	67.84	73.93	6.09	karst cavity[3]				
GC15A-12	84.56	86.63	2.07	0.77	2.36	*	*	*
(includes)	85.63	86.63	1.00	1.11	3.68	*	*	*
GC15A-12	94.01	97.12	3.02	*	5.63	*	*	*
GC15A-12	132.00	134.62	2.62	2.60	4.06	0.13	73.8	0.20
(includes)	133.00	133.62	0.62	9.36	11.20	1.14	312.0	0.56

* Values not significant

(1) *GC5A-12 was collared at 772498E, 7823528N (UTM WGS 84) and drilled with an azimuth of 019^o and dip of -50^o. GC5B-12 was collared at 772495E, 7823528N (UTM WGS 84) and drilled with an azimuth of 019^o and dip of -50^o. GC15A-12 was collared at 772557E, 7823503N (UTM WGS 84) and drilled with an azimuth of 019^o and dip of -50^o.*

(2) *Widths reported are drill core lengths and may not represent true widths.*

(3) *Natural cavity. These are not included in the compositing, but included to illustrate the complexity of the geology.*

The historic drill hole intervals do not directly correlate well with the recent twinned holes, however there are numerous high-grade intersections in both the historic and recent core that may potentially be associated.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Sample preparation and analyses for the historic drilling were carried out at the Kombat Mine laboratory. Some work in terms of check sampling on pulps was also done at the Tsumeb Mine laboratory. Assaying for the KST and KSF series drilling may have been done entirely at the Tsumeb facility. Sample preparation for the SRK drilling in 2013 was done at the Bureau Veritas laboratories in Swakopmund, Namibia with analyses on pulps carried out by Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd., ("Acme") BC.

11.1 HISTORIC CORE SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS AT KOMBAT MINE LABORATORY

The Kombat Mine laboratory is part of the Kombat mill complex and handled samples for the mill (head samples, concentrate and tailing samples), production drilling and chip samples, exploration drill core and rock grab samples. Figure 11.1 illustrates the Kombat Mine lab's sample preparation and flow chart.

11.2 SAMPLE RECEIVING

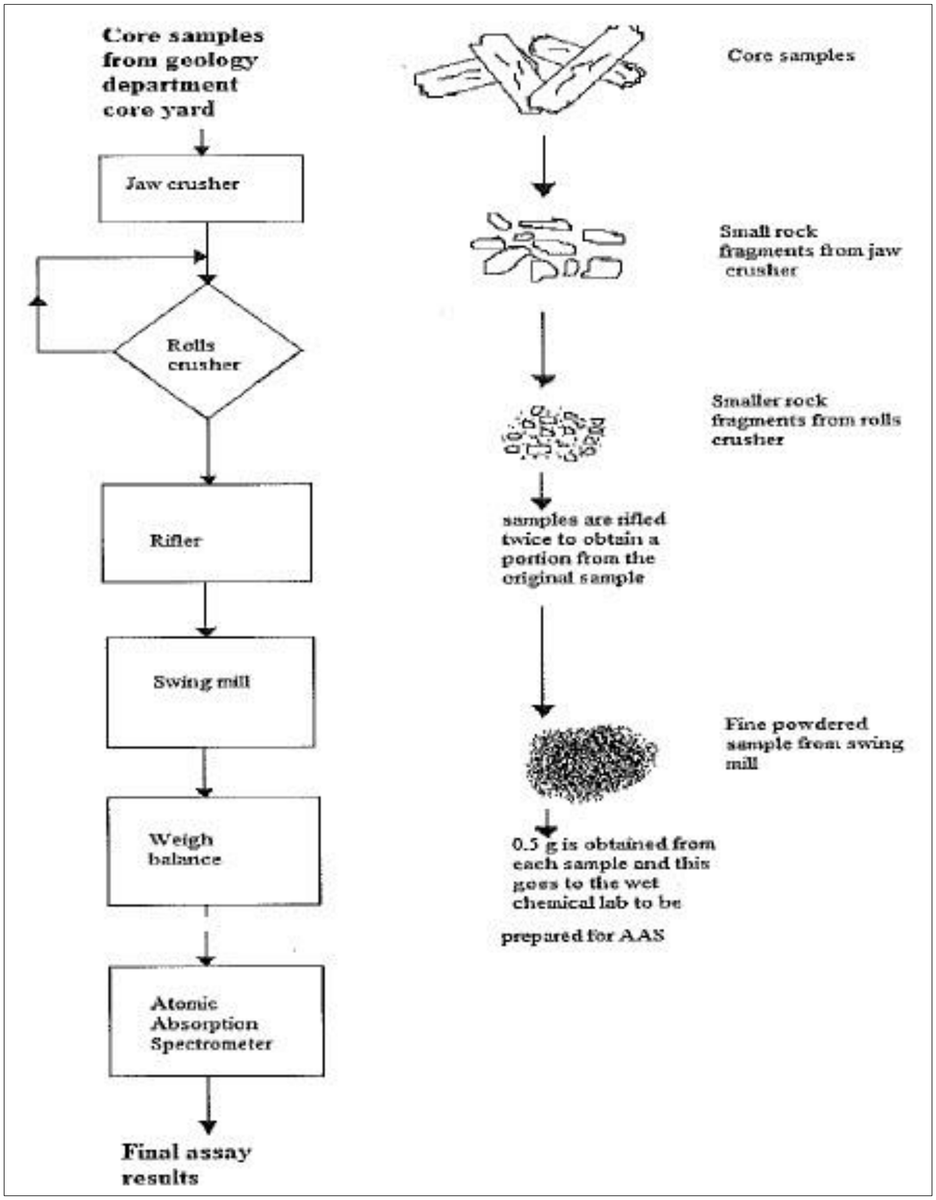
Samples were delivered from the core yard to the laboratory (lab) sample receiving bay and ticket numbers on samples and borehole numbers were logged in the lab sample book and lab assay sheet as received. Samples were placed in plastic bags where necessary and a lab code number and paper bag for pulp were assigned. The pulp bag carried the sample number, lab number, department and lab receiving date.

11.3 SAMPLE PREPARATION

After drying, core samples were subjected to two-stage comminution by a jaw crusher and a rolls crusher (Figure 11.1). The crushing equipment was cleaned before and after every sample by air spray pipe. Samples were apparently not processed in numeric order, which suggests that no field QAQC program was in effect. The crushing equipment was located in the sample-receiving bay. Mughungora (2007) noted that the sample receiving bay was very dusty, a potential source of contamination.

All samples were pulverized in one bucking room. The crushed material was riffle split and the rejects discarded. The riffle splitter was cleaned after every sample. The crushed material was pulverized for four minutes in a vibrating swing mill (puck and ring) and the pulp placed in the numbered paper bag. The pulp was then split to 0.5 g for analysis. Mughungora (2007) reports that the pulverizer mill was cleaned after every sample batch whereas Muzanima (2007) reports that the mill was cleaned after every sample. Grind time was reduced to one minute in the case of sample overload or mill equipment problems. This may have affected particle sizing and the digestion of the pulps. As of 2007, the lab had two swing mills, one of which was unserviceable, other partially serviceable with no timer.

Figure 11.1 Kombat Mine Laboratory Sample Preparation and Analysis Flow Chart



After Mughungora, 2007

11.4 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The 0.5 g pulp was placed in a 250 ml beaker and digested by 10 ml HNO–HClO (or Aqua Regia HCl:HNO_3) mixed acid and 1 ml HF acid. After heating and fuming, 50 ml tap water and 10 ml of HNO_3 acid was added and the solution re-heated and cooled. The solution was topped up to 200 ml by tap water and shaken.

The analyte is analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) for copper and lead. P&E has no information as to where silver and zinc were analyzed, however, these analyses were likely done on pulp splits at the Tsumeb complex by AAS, similar to the Kombat Mine lab.

11.5 SRK 2013 CAMPAIGN

Core samples for the 2013 SRK drilling campaign were delivered to the Bureau Veritas Namibia (PTY) Ltd.'s ("BV") mineral laboratory in Swakopmund, Namibia. BV is an ISO 17025 certified laboratory. The BV laboratory carried out sample preparation and shipped the pulps to Acme for wet chemical analysis. Acme is a member of the Bureau Veritas group. Some 188 samples were analyzed including quality control ("QC") samples.

The BV laboratory sample preparation involves sorting and drying, crushing the entire core sample to -2 mm, riffle splinting to 250 g and a grinding/vibrating pulverizer stage that ensures a P90 pulp at 75 µm (90% passing a 75 micron sieve).

At Acme, 30 g pulps were digested in 1:1:1 Aqua Regia and analyzed for 37 elements by ICP-MS (Acme 1F03, now 1F04-AQ252 geochemical package). Lower detection limit ("LDL") for Cu and Pb was 0.01 ppm; Zn LDL was 0.1 ppm and silver LDL was 2ppb. 187 samples were analyzed. Acme has a QAQC measures for its analyses consisting of the insertion of blanks, reference standards and replicate pulp analyses batch by batch.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 SITE VISIT AND INDEPENDENT SAMPLING

The Kombat Copper Mine was visited by Mr. Eugene Puritch P.Eng. of P&E on March 11, 2014 for the purposes of completing a site visit and due diligence sampling. General data acquisition procedures, core logging procedures and QAQC were discussed during the visit.

Mr. Puritch collected 12 samples from 9 diamond drill holes. Samples were collected by taking a ¼ split of the half core remaining in the core box. Once the samples were ¼ sawn they were placed in a large rice bag and delivered by Mr. Puritch to Activation Laboratories Ltd., ("Actlabs") Namibia (PTY) Ltd. in Windhoek, Namibia for sample preparation. The pulps were shipped by ActLabs from Namibia to the for analysis. Pulps were received on March 19, 2014.

Samples at ActLabs were analyzed for 36 elements including copper, lead, zinc and silver by total digestion-ICP. Where grades exceeded the 10,000 ppm TD-ICP limit, samples were re-analyzed by ICP-OES with results reported in percent. Detection limits were: 1 ppm for Cu and Zn; 3 ppm for Pb; and 0.3 ppm for Ag. Water immersion bulk density tests were also carried out.

Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization /International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025. ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications with CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) for specific registered tests by the Standards Council of Canada.

Results of the Kombat Mine site visit and AFW verification samples are presented in Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1.

P&E notes from Figure 12.1 that the original Kombat samples tend to be higher than the P&E verification samples for copper and lead but lower for silver.

TABLE 12.1
RESULTS OF P&E VERIFICATION CORE SAMPLING

Hole ID	Original Cu%	P&E Cu%	Original Ag ppm	P&E Ag ppm	Original Pb%	P&E Pb%
AFW19S-10	1.30	1.74	NA1	25.7	NA	0.022
AFW19S-2	7.60	6.18	40.0	22.7	0.0300	0.007
AFW19S-4	1.40	0.22	2.0	0.2	0.0600	0.032
AFW19S-6	1.20	3.92	6.0	6.1	0.1100	0.061
AFW19S-8	5.20	0.74	NA	2.8	0.0700	0.014
AFW19S-9	5.70	5.10	NA	7.2	0.1000	0.085
AFW19S-9	1.50	0.30	NA	0.2	0.0500	0.001
AW101C	2.50	5.27	16.0	31.1	0.0000	0.003
SG4	5.50	3.94	NA	4.6	0.0100	0.004
SG4	2.50	2.34	28.4	38.6	NA	0.003
SG4A	5.10	3.50	19.3	29.4	0.0400	0.028
SG4A	2.20	6.72	46.1	32.2	0.0300	0.118
Mean	3.50	3.30	22.5	26.7	0.071	0.050
Variance[2]	-0.14		4.2		-0.02	
Variance%	-4%		18%		-30%	

TABLE 12.1 RESULTS OF P&E VERIFICATION CORE SAMPLING						
Hole ID	**Original Cu%**	**P&E Cu%**	**Original Ag ppm**	**P&E Ag ppm**	**Original Pb%**	**P&E Pb%**
Higher Values[3]	7 vs 5		3 vs 4		9 vs 1	

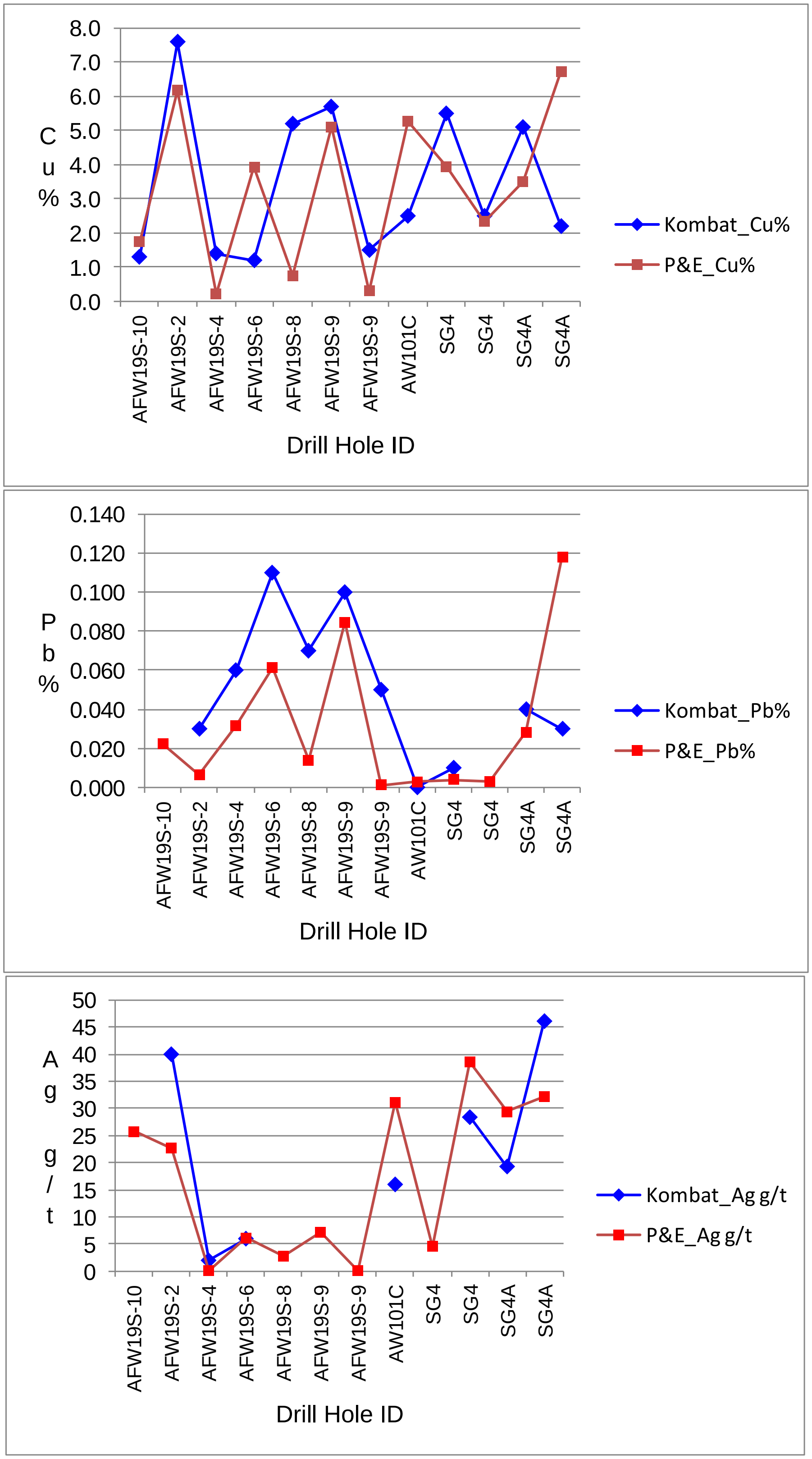
(1) Not analyzed, explicit missing assay
(2) P&E versus Original
(3) Original versus P&E

Core sampling documentation for the AFW drilling campaigns prior to the SRK drilling in 2013 is not available. Further, only limited information on sample preparation and laboratory analysis is available and no information is available on QAQC protocols, if any, for the Kombat Mine Laboratory, which processed all the AFW core samples except for the SRK samples of 2013. Consequently Kombat Copper carried out a program of core sampling and assaying for data verification.

In 2012, Kombat Copper located core for ten of the diamond drill holes from the historic AFW drilling and, as diligently as possible, duplicated the original core sample intervals. All core from the historic AFW holes was quartered on site by means of a core diamond saw. One hundred seventeen (117) samples of mineralized sections of this quarter core totalling 102.70 m were sent for analysis to confirm original assays. Following standard practices, Kombat Copper geologists inserted a reference standard sample and a blank sample in every batch of 20 samples. In November 2012, Kombat personnel delivered the samples to the BV Mineral Laboratories in Swakopmund, Namibia.

The BV laboratory sample preparation protocol was described under Section 11 of this report. Following sample preparation, a 0.15 gram sample is subjected to a mixed 4-acid (total) digestion using HNO–HClO−HF with the residue dissolved in HCL and then analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag along with 24 other elements by a combination of Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS). Cu, Zn, Cr, Mn, P, Pb, V, Fe, Al, Ca, Mg, Ti, Na, K have been determined by ICP-OES. Co, Ni, As, Ag, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ga, Mo, Sb, Sr, In, Te have been determined by ICP-MS. The multi-acid digest approaches total digestion for many elements however some refractory oxides are not completely attacked. Detection limit for Cu and Zn is 2 ppm; Pb is 10 ppm; and Ag is 0.5 g/t.

Figure 12.1 AFW Zone Due Diligence Samples for Copper, Lead and Sliver



For internal QAQC, the laboratory inserts a blank sample at the beginning of a batch run and thereafter every 90 samples. One to two internal reference standards and one to two duplicate samples are inserted every 30 samples.

12.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL PROGRAM

12.2.1 Performance of Certified Reference Materials

The QC program evaluated data from the 2012 core re-sampling program. The protocols included the insertion of six reference standard pulps in the 117 sample batch submitted to BV. The standards consisted of two reference materials, CDN-ME-13 and CDN-ME-19, prepared and certified by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC. The two standards are certified for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au.

Analytical performance is judged by warning limits of +/- two standard deviations from the mean of the between-lab round robin characterization, and tolerance limits of +/- three standard deviations from the certified mean. Values should remain between +/- two standard deviations nine times out of ten. Any values falling outside the tolerance limits are failures and must be examined on a case-by-case basis.

Graphs of the performances of the two standards for Cu, Pb and Ag are presented in Figures 12.2 and 12.3. Performance is summarized in Table 12.2.

TABLE 12.2
SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE OF REFERENCE STANDARDS ANALYSES

Standard	Acceptance	Remarks
CDN-ME-13 Cu%	Pass	Values at or slightly below mean value
CDN-ME-13 Pb%	Pass	Slightly low but within one standard deviation
CDN-ME-13 Ag g/t	Fail	All values lower than three standard deviations
CDN-ME-19 Cu%	Marginal	Sample #10107 fail; Samples 10027 & 10067 warnings
CDN-ME-19 Pb%	Pass	Sample #10107 warning
CDN-ME-19 Ag g/t	Fail	All values lower than three standard deviations

Figure 12.2 Performance of CDN-ME-13

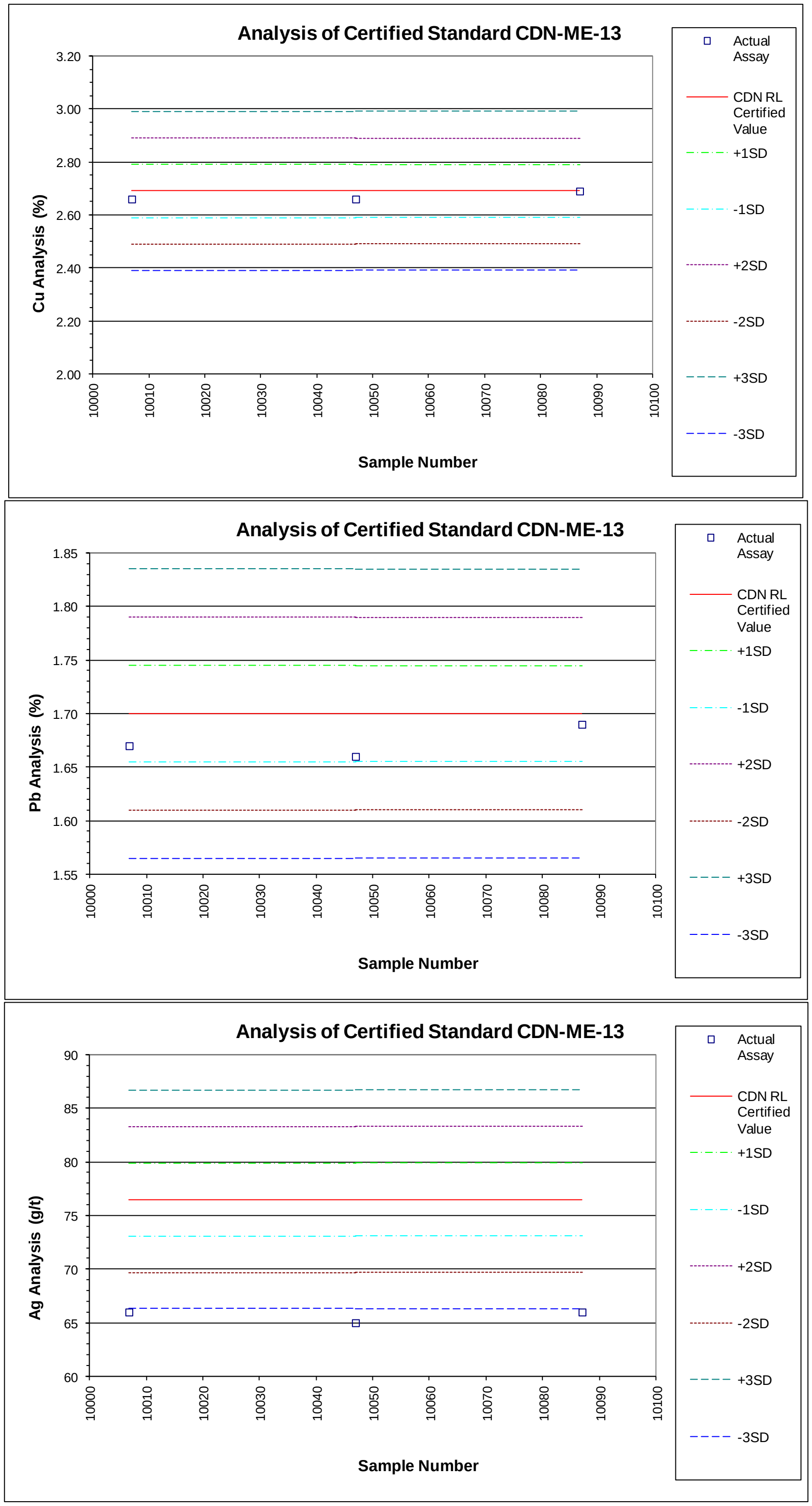
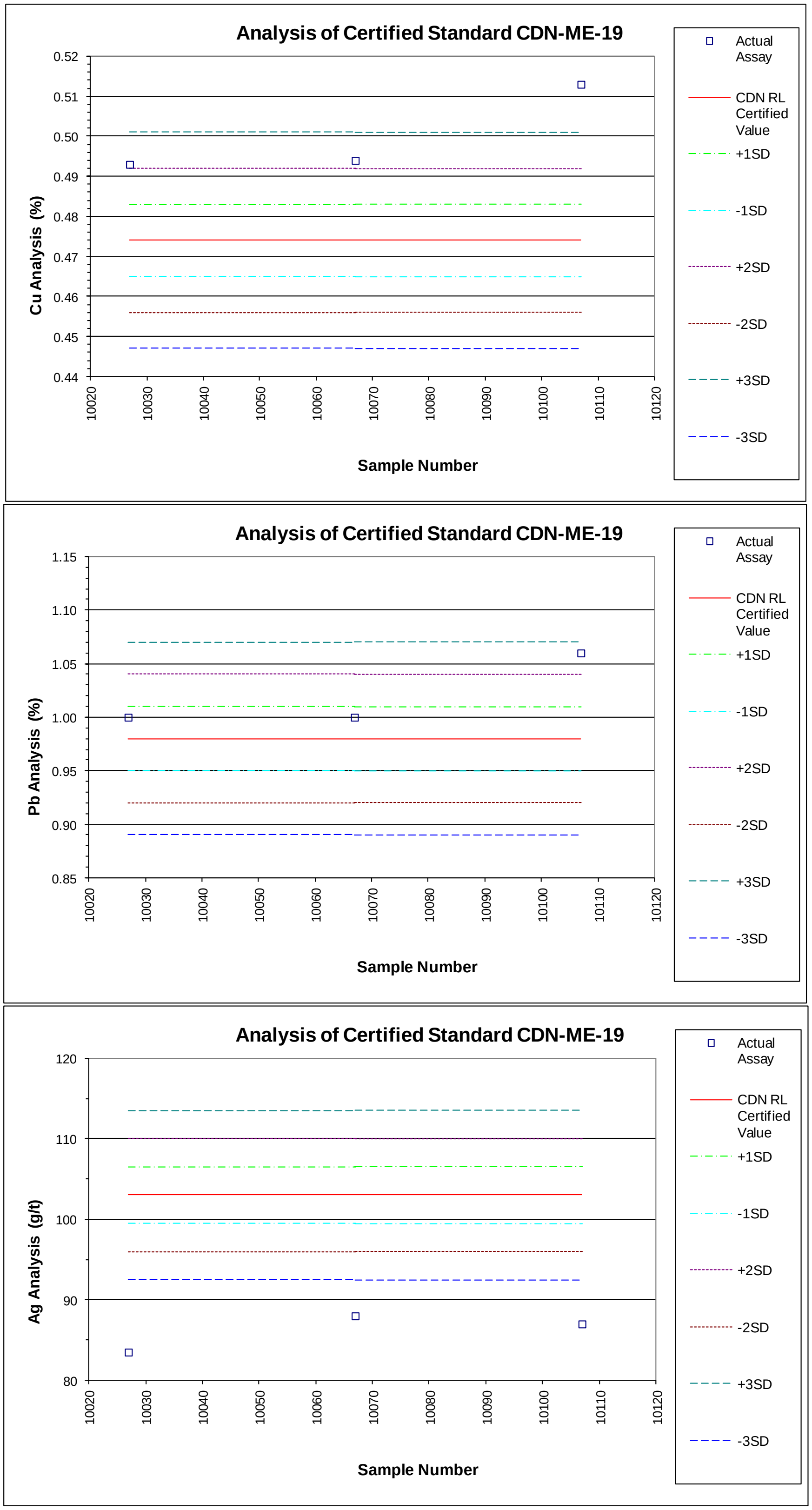


Figure 12.3 Performance of CDN-ME-19



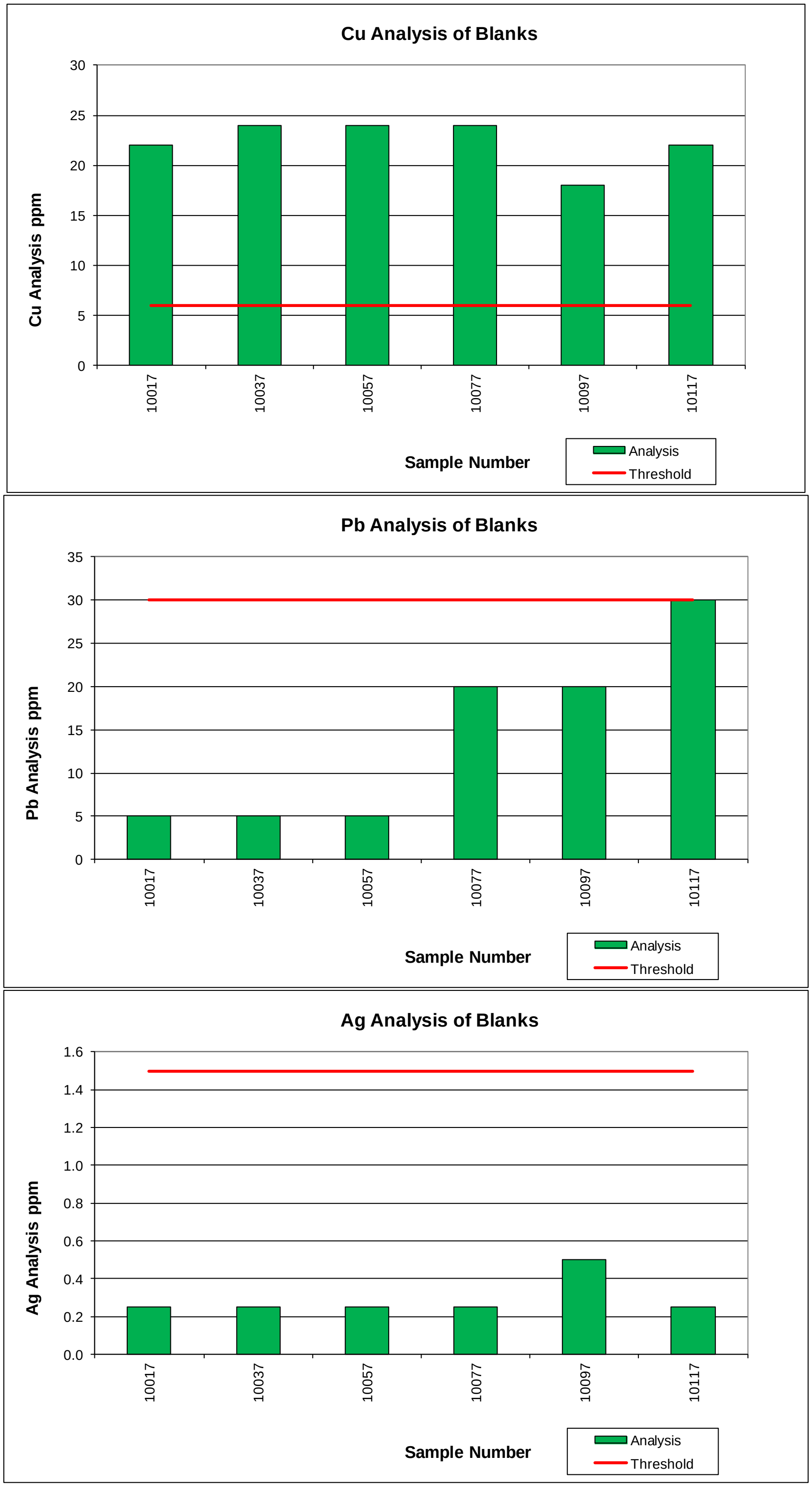
Lead analyses are acceptable. The batches containing the CDN-ME-19 standard, i.e. samples 10107, 10027 and 10067, are likely to have analyzed high for copper and should be rerun for copper. Silver analyzed unacceptably low for all six standards submitted and all samples should be rerun for silver.

12.3 PERFORMANCE OF BLANK MATERIAL

There was one source of blank material used for the 2012 re-sampling program purchased from CDN Resource Labs in Langley, BC. The blank, named CDN-BL-10, is prepared from granitic rock and certified sterile for Au, Pt, Pd only. As such this blank had no recommended values or testing for background Cu, Pb or Ag. The blanks were pre-pulverized to -53 µm and as such did not pass through the crushing and pulverizing stages of the sample preparation, which are most at risk for contamination.

Six blanks were analyzed during the re-sampling program, and results indicated that contamination post-preparation was not an issue for Pb and Ag. Cu blanks returned less than 25 ppm but all exceeded the expected threshold of 6 ppm, which is three times the lower detection limit (LDL) of 2 ppm (Figure 12.4). This level of Cu may be background in the blank material. In terms of resource estimation, however, these slightly elevated Cu values have no impact.

Figure 12.4 Performance of QC Blanks



12.4 PERFORMANCE OF CORE DUPLICATES

The re-sample program samples are essentially core duplicates and outside lab check samples since the analytical laboratory is BV and not the original Kombat Mine or Tsumeb laboratories.

As such sampling variance and inter-laboratory analytical variance are combined into higher overall variance.

There were 102 field duplicate pairs, comprised of a ¼ core splits sent for analysis at BV. Scatter plots of paired analyses for copper, silver and lead are shown in Figures 12.5 to 12.7 respectively. P&E notes that the scatter is considerable with linear correlation coefficients (R2) of <0.5 and that the RSD is 147% indicating poor reproducibility with a bias to higher grades for the original assays. At the 95% confidence limit the expected difference between assays is ±200% (Figure 12.8). The cause for this lack of combined accuracy and precision is likely contamination at the Kombat Mine lab and/or poor (selective) core sampling practice.

The BV lab analyzed two pulp duplicate pairs as part of their internal quality control. Precision was acceptable for Cu, Pb and Ag.

Figure 12.5 AFW Core Duplicate Pairs for Copper

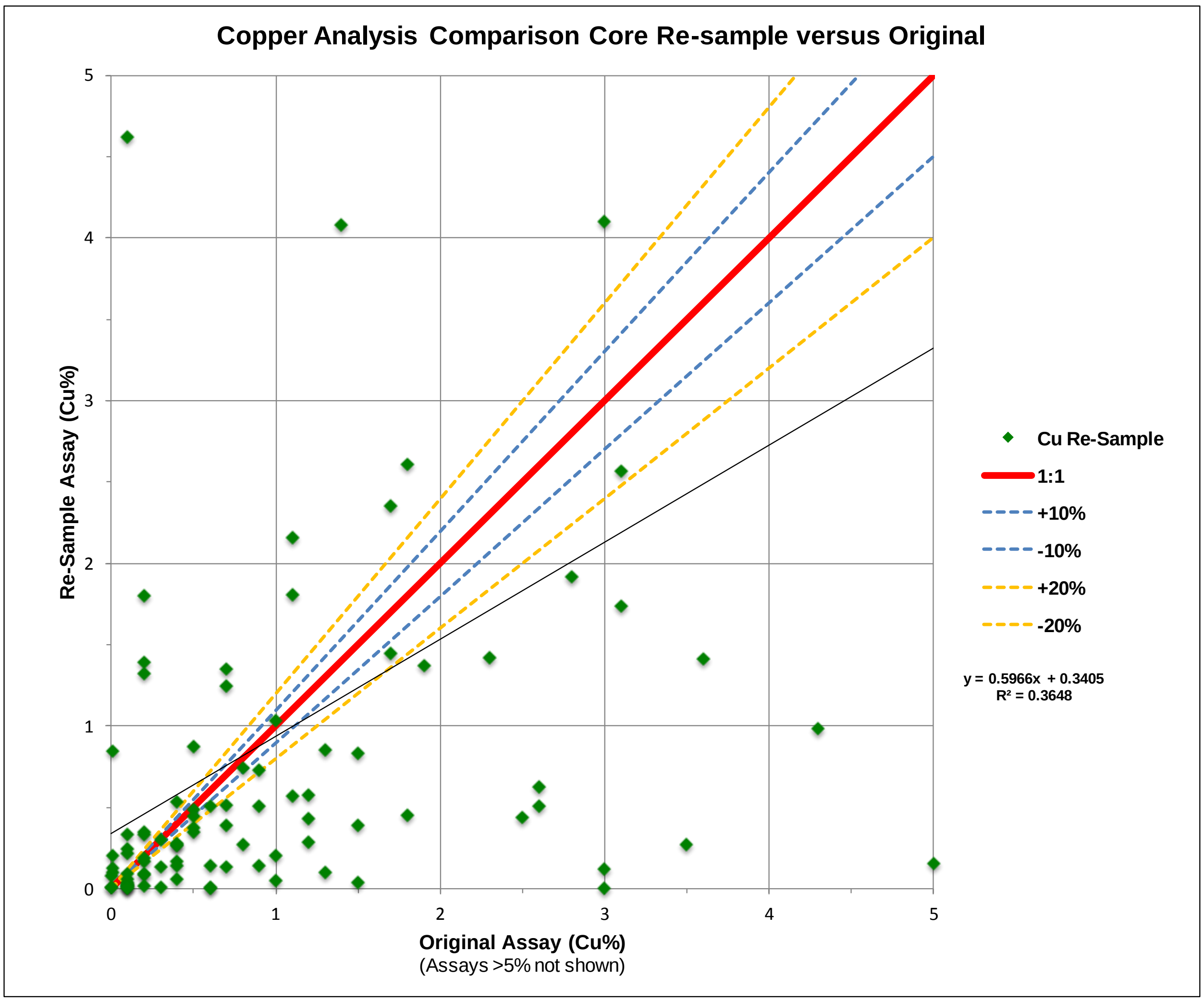


Figure 12.6 AFW Core Duplicate Pairs for Silver

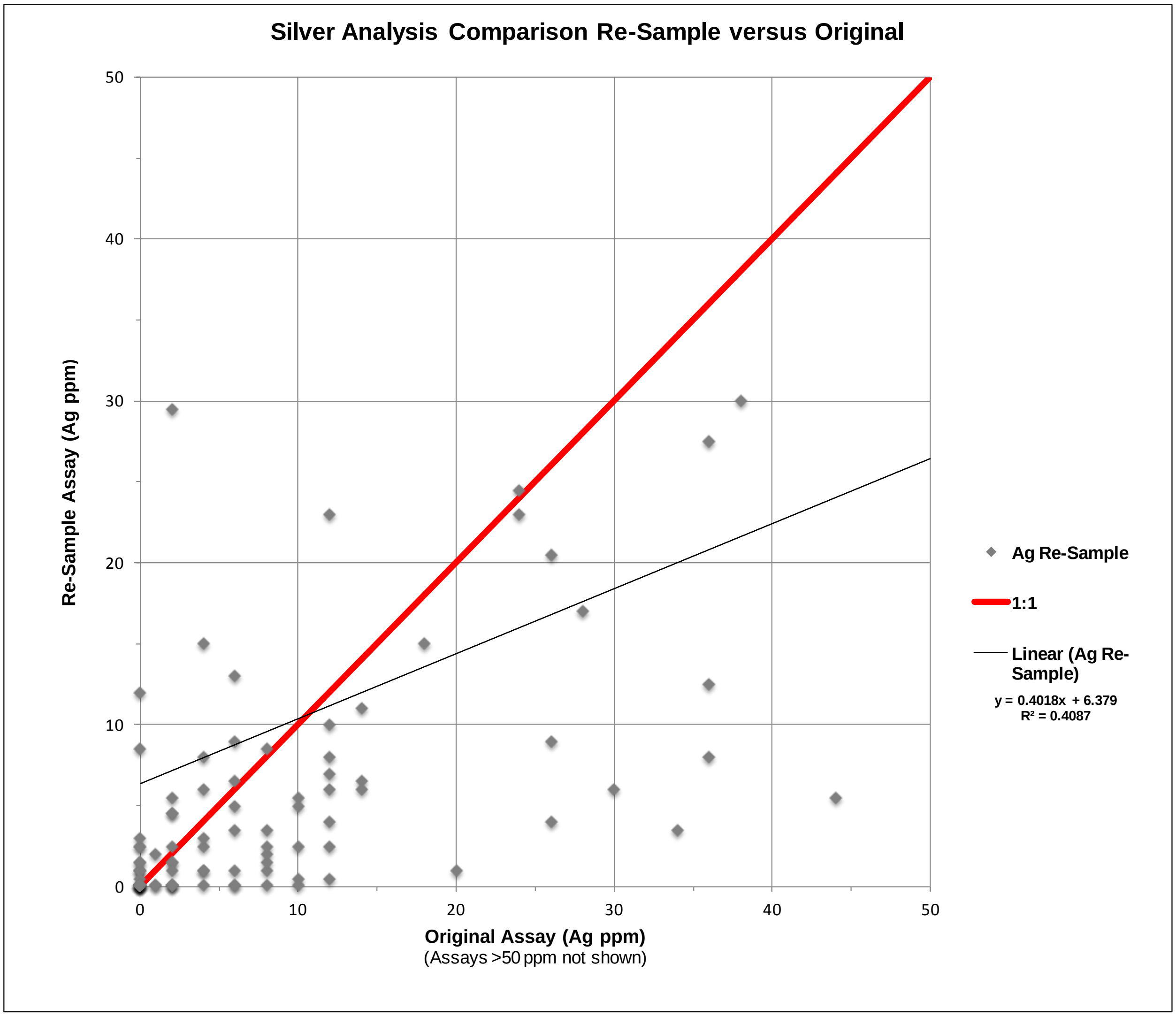


Figure 12.7 AFW Core Duplicate Pairs for Lead

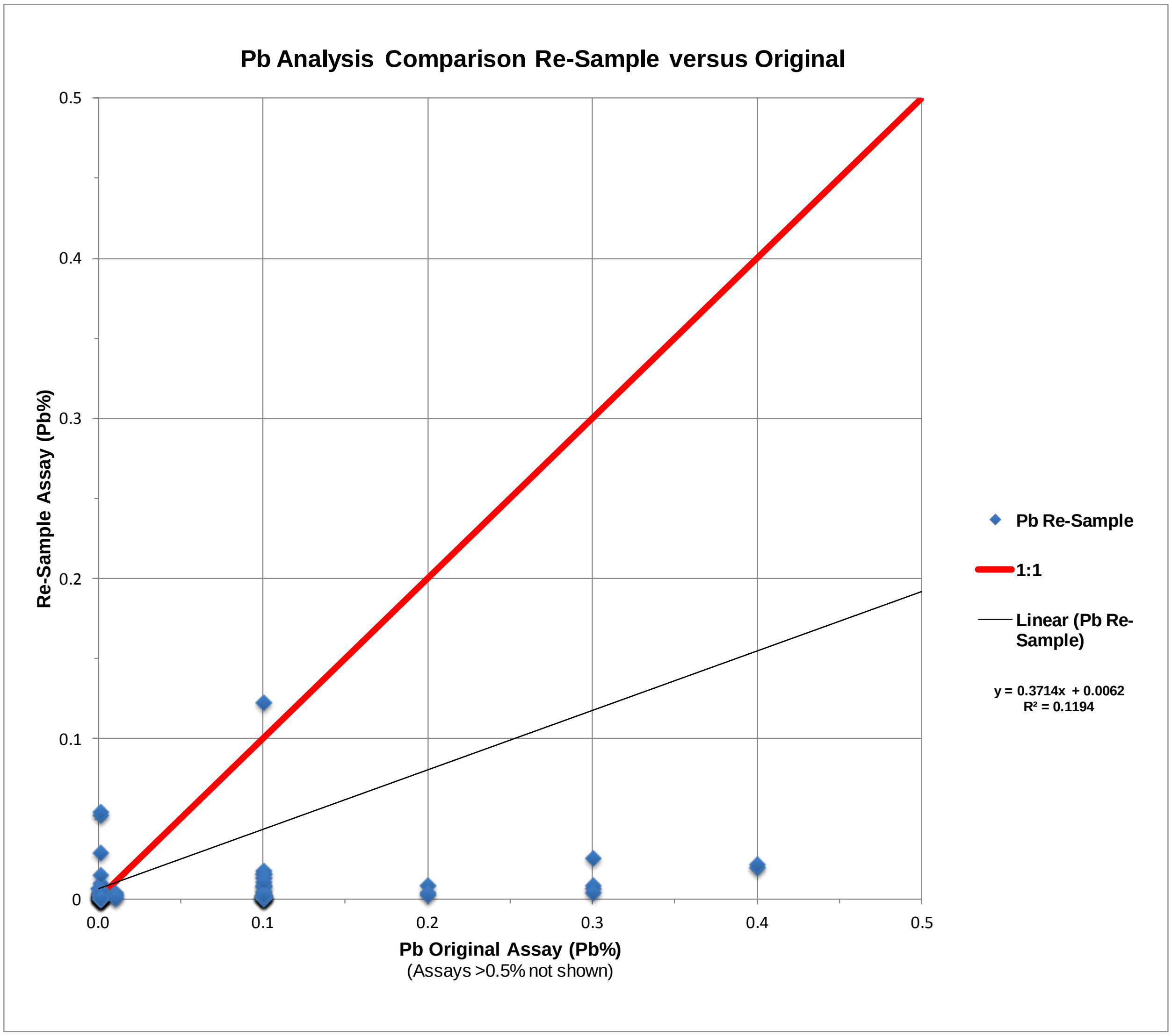
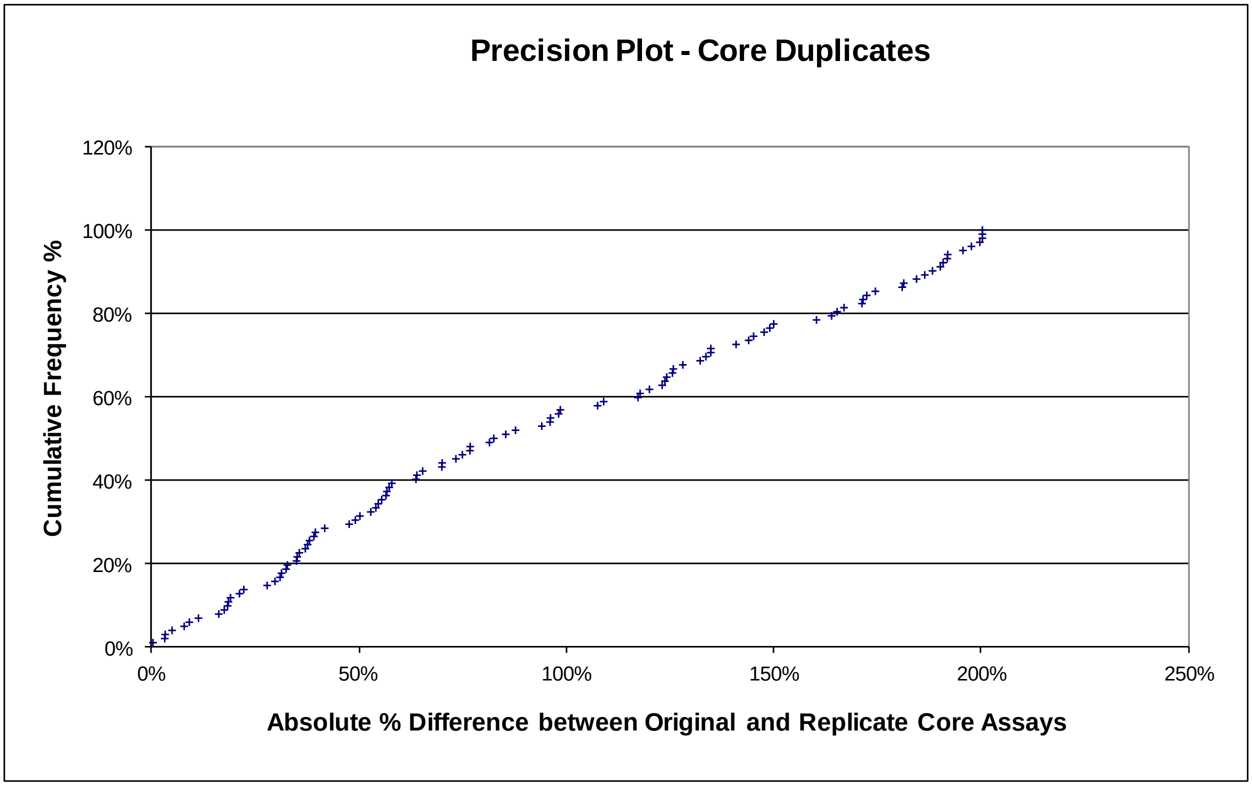


Figure 12.8 AFW Precision of Original and Re-Sampled Core Assays



12.5 QAQC FOR SRK DRILL HOLE ASSAYING

Core samples for the 2013 SRK drilling campaign were submitted to the BV laboratory for preparation and the pulps were analyzed by Acme, which is a member of the Bureau Veritas group. Some 188 samples were analyzed including QC samples as listed in Table 12.3. Reference standards were purchased from Canadian Resource Laboratories Ltd. and are certified for Cu, Pb, Ag and Zn.

TABLE 12.3
QC SAMPLES FOR 2013 SRK DRILLING CAMPAIGN

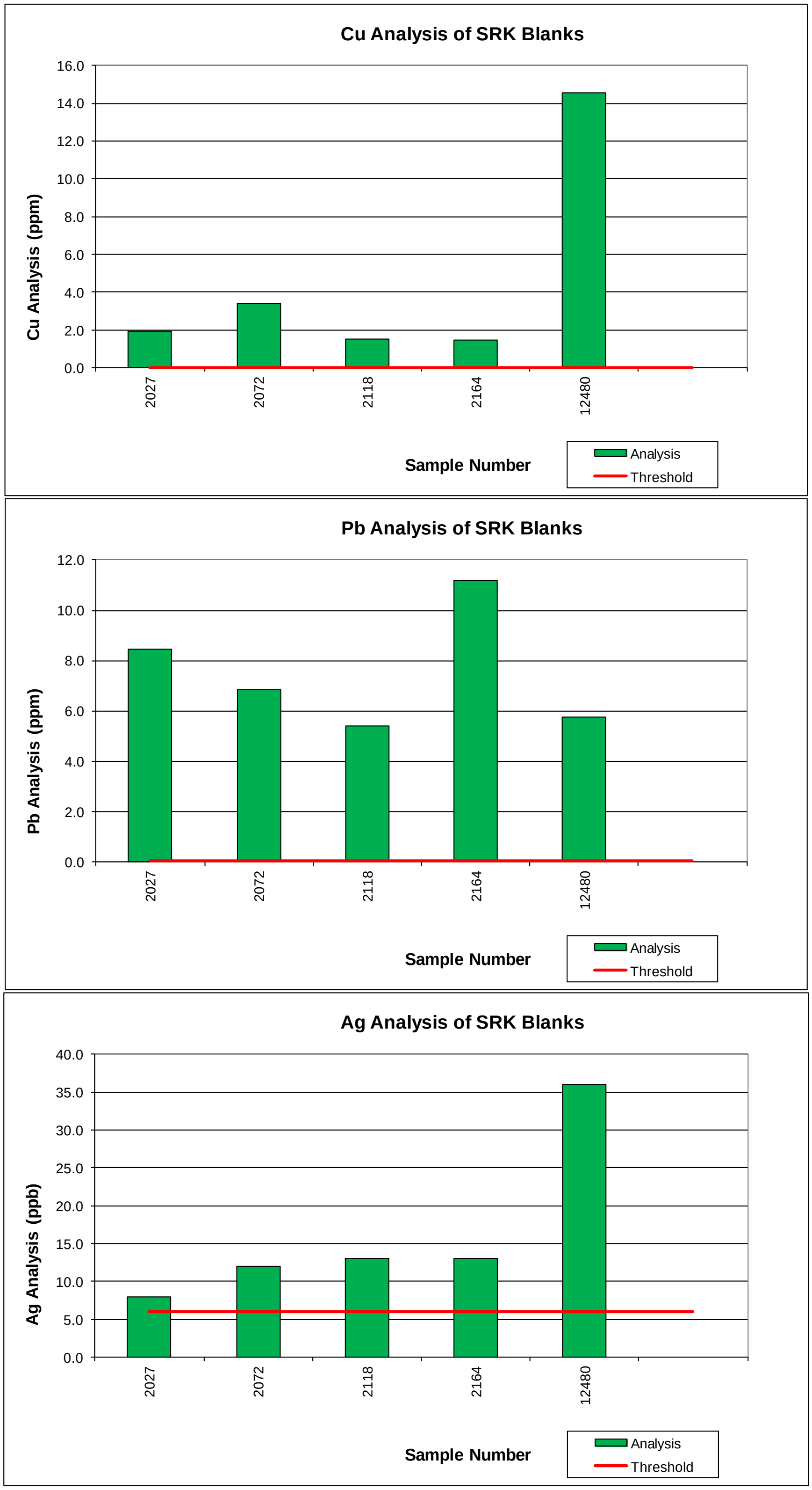
Sample ID	QC Sample	Comments
12480	CDN-BL-10	Pulp Blank
12489	CDN-ME-19	Reference Standard Pulp
12498	CORE DUPE	
2009	CDN-ME-1201	Reference Standard Pulp
2018	Prep Dupe	2nd pulp from 2017
2027	CDN-BL-10	Pulp Blank
2036	CDN -ME-19	Reference Standard Pulp
2045	CORE DUPE	
2054	CDN-ME-1201	Reference Standard Pulp
2063	Prep Dupe	of 2062
2072	CDN-BL-10	Pulp Blank
2081	CDN -ME-19	Reference Standard Pulp
2090	CORE DUPE	
2099	CDN-ME-1201	Reference Standard Pulp

TABLE 12.3 QC SAMPLES FOR 2013 SRK DRILLING CAMPAIGN		
Sample ID	**QC Sample**	**Comments**
2108	Prep Dupe	of 2107
2118	CDN-BL-10	Pulp Blank
2127	CDN-ME-19	Reference Standard Pulp
2137	CORE DUPE	
2146	CDN-ME-1201	Reference Standard Pulp
2155	Prep Dupe	of 2154
2164	CDN-BL-10	Pulp Blank

12.6 PERFORMANCE OF THE SRK BLANKS

Five blanks were analyzed during the SRK drilling program, and results indicated that contamination post-preparation was not an issue. The blanks all carried low levels of Cu, Pb and Ag and all exceeded the expected thresholds of three times the detection limits. (Figure 12.9). These may be background levels in the blank material since the elements are not certified in the blanks. In terms of resource estimation, these slightly elevated values have no impact.

Figure 12.9 Performance of QC Field Blanks SRK Series Assaying

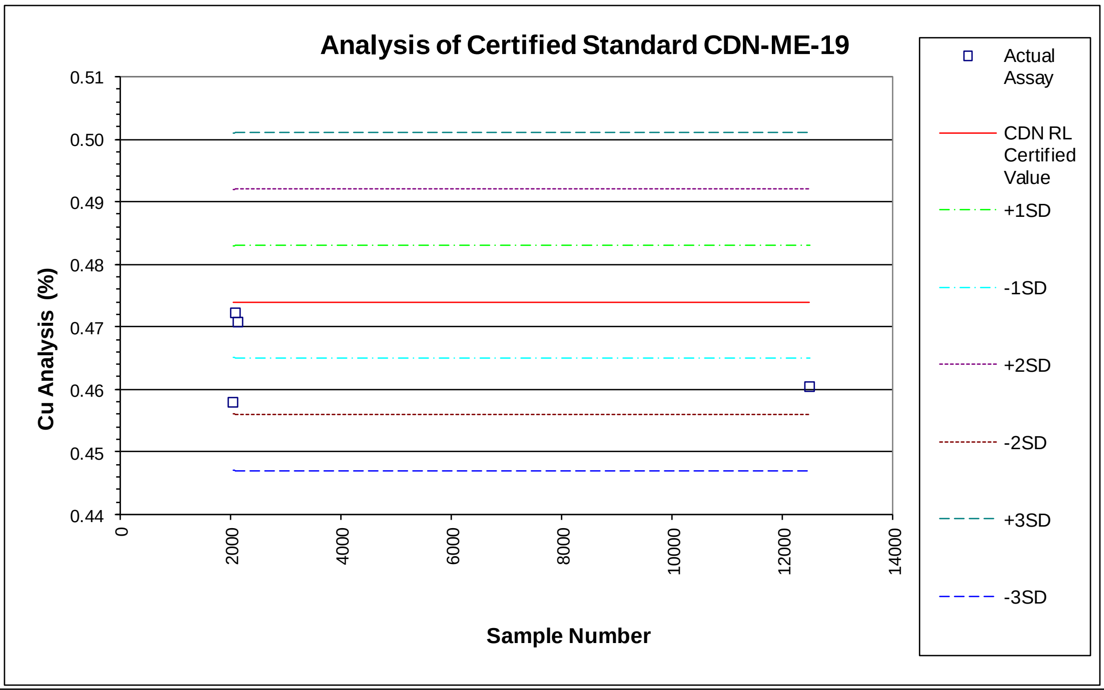


12.7 PERFORMANCE OF THE SRK REFERENCE STANDARDS

The reference standard assaying results were reviewed for Cu and Pb assays <10,000 ppm and silver assays <10,000 ppb (Table 12.4, Figure 12.10 and Figure 12.11).

TABLE 12.4 **SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE OF REFERENCE STANDARDS ANALYSES SRK SERIES HOLES**		
Standard	**Acceptance**	**Remarks**
CDN-ME-19 Cu%	Pass	Two values within -two standard deviations
CDN-ME-19 Pb%	Pass	Slightly low but within one standard deviation
CDN-ME-1201 Pb%	Pass	One of two values at +three standard deviations
CDN-ME-1201 Ag g/t	Pass	Slightly high but within +one standard deviation

Figure 12.10 Performance of CDN-ME-19 Standard for SRK Series Assaying



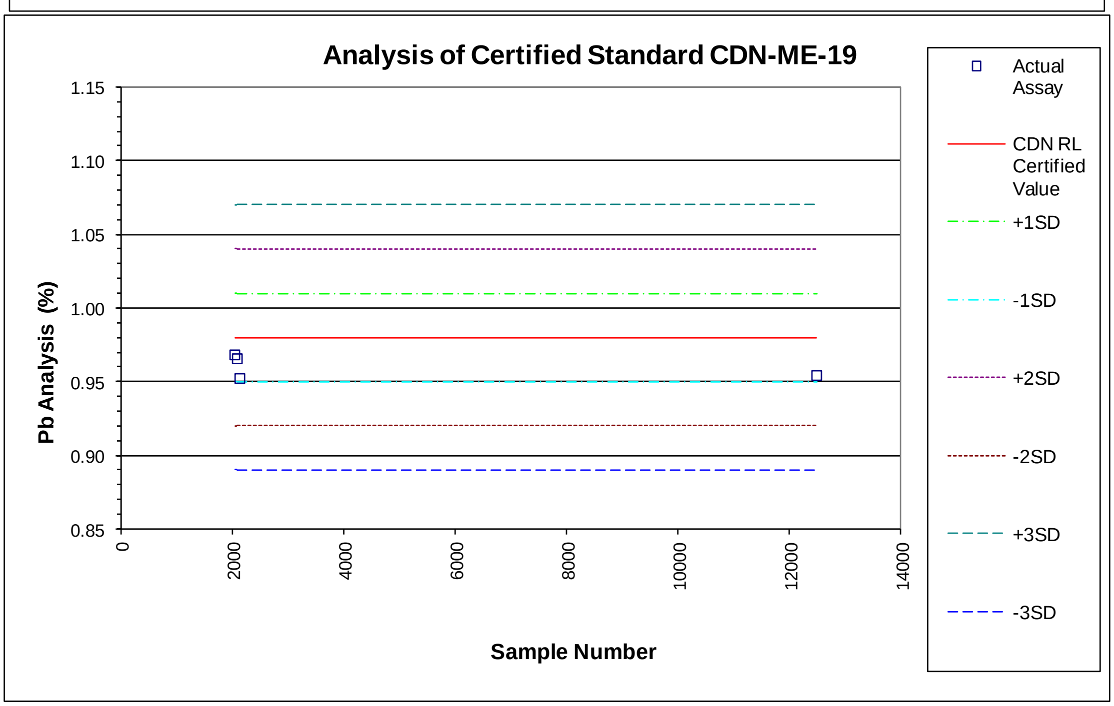
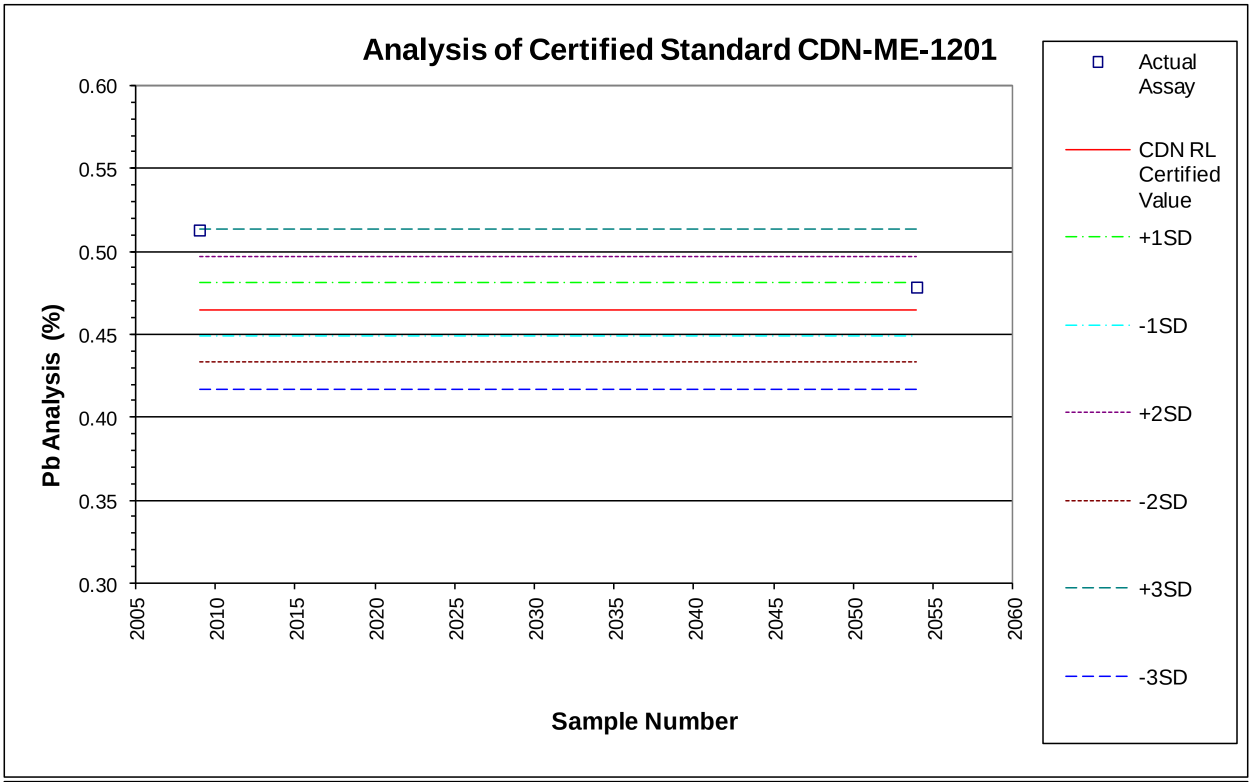
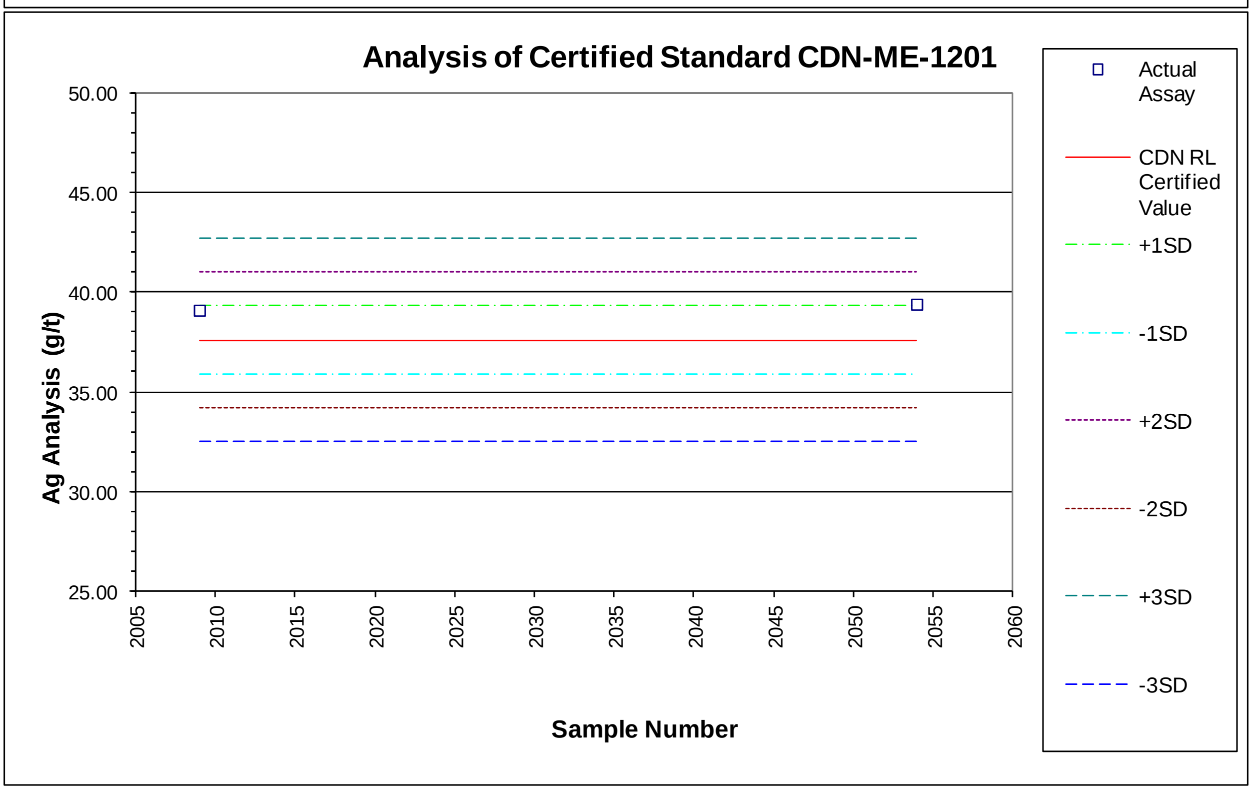


Figure 12.11 Performance of CDN-ME-1201 Standard for SRK Series Assaying





12.8 PERFORMANCE OF PULP REPLICATES

Fourteen pulp replicates were analyzed by Acme as part of the internal laboratory QA/QC. Precision was ±10% for copper and lead for values above 10 ppm (Figure 12.13). Lead showed a slight bias for the replicates to be lower. RSD% of 4.3 for copper and 2.4 for lead are within accepted precision limits of 5% for pulps. Silver showed a bias for higher replicate values (9 of 14) and a RSD% of 8%, which exceeds the 5% limit for pulps and indicates lower precision.

All internal blanks returned less than 3 x the LDL and indicate analysis was contamination free. The performance of the internal reference standards shown in Figure 12.14 appears reasonable except for one silver analysis, however, P&E does not have the performance limits for the laboratory standards. All but one silver analysis are within 10% of the expected value. Three copper, one lead and two silver standards analyzed higher than 5% from the expected value and are likely at the "warning" threshold for acceptance.

In P&E's opinion, results of the QAQC program carried out by Kombat Copper for its 2012 re-sampling program indicate that the original assay data are not of current industry accepted quality and there appears to have been a high bias in the original Kombat Mine laboratory assaying. The bias may have arisen from contamination at the sample preparation stage but may also have arisen through historic core sampling practice. Assay data may be used in an Inferred Resource estimate to permit evaluation of the Project's potential, but extensive re-sampling of available AFW core for intervals within the Inferred Resource wireframes and assaying by commercial laboratories is necessary if the Project is to advance to reserves estimation. For Preliminary Assessment study, P&E recommends a review of the Project sensitivity at lower grades/or lower revenues than indicated by the current Inferred Resource estimate.

Figure 12.12 Precision of Laboratory Pulp Duplicates for SRK Series Analyses

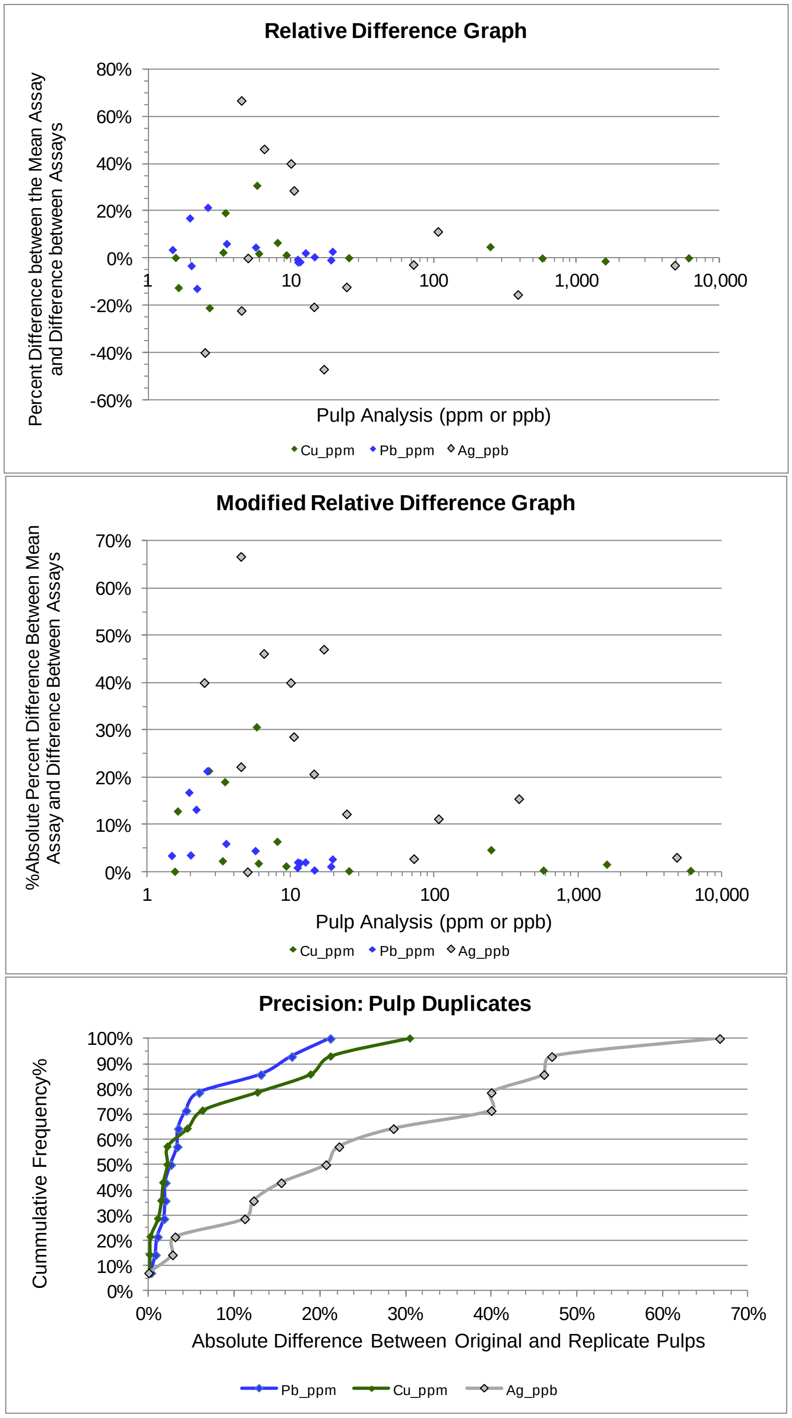
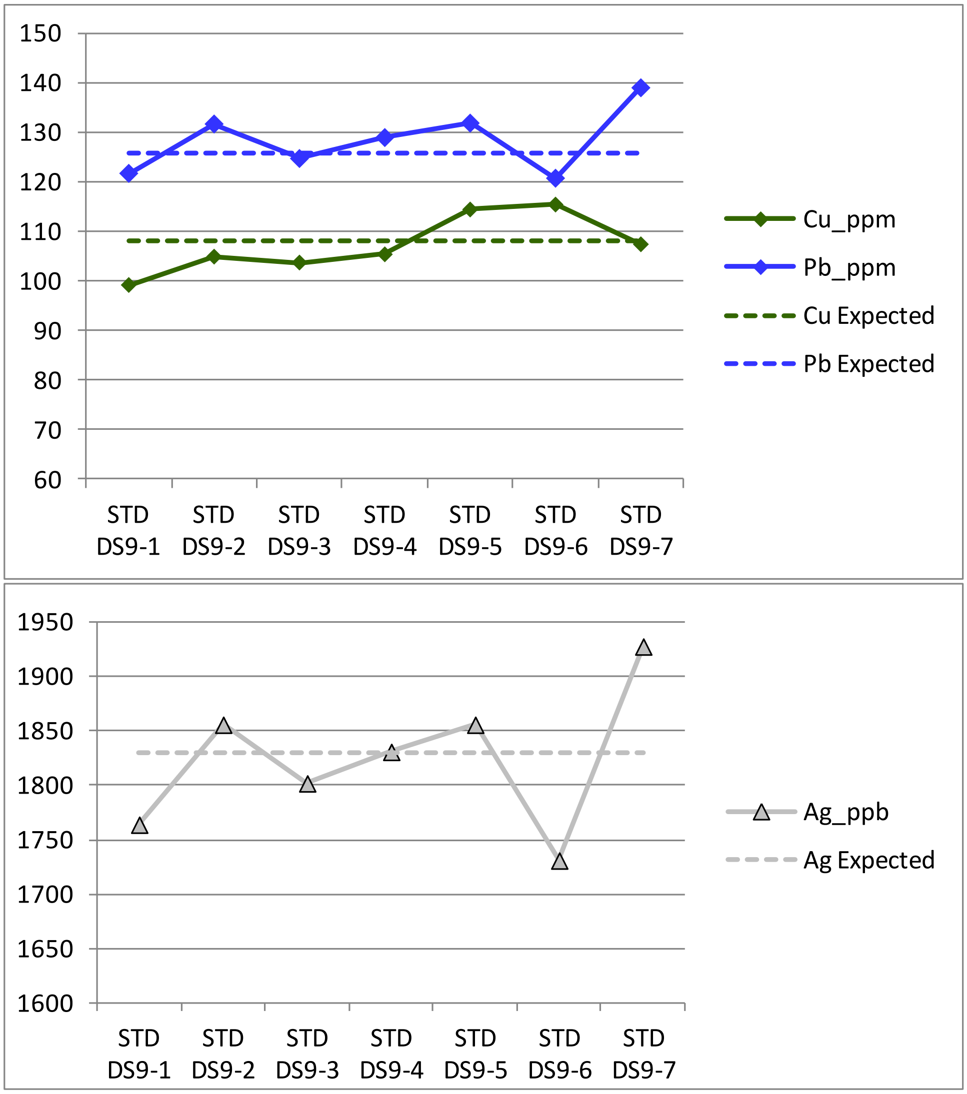


Figure 12.13 Performance of Acme Laboratory Internal Reference Standards



13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical testwork was available; however, the Kombat concentrator operated from 1961 to 2007 and operating records for selected periods have been reviewed. These include:

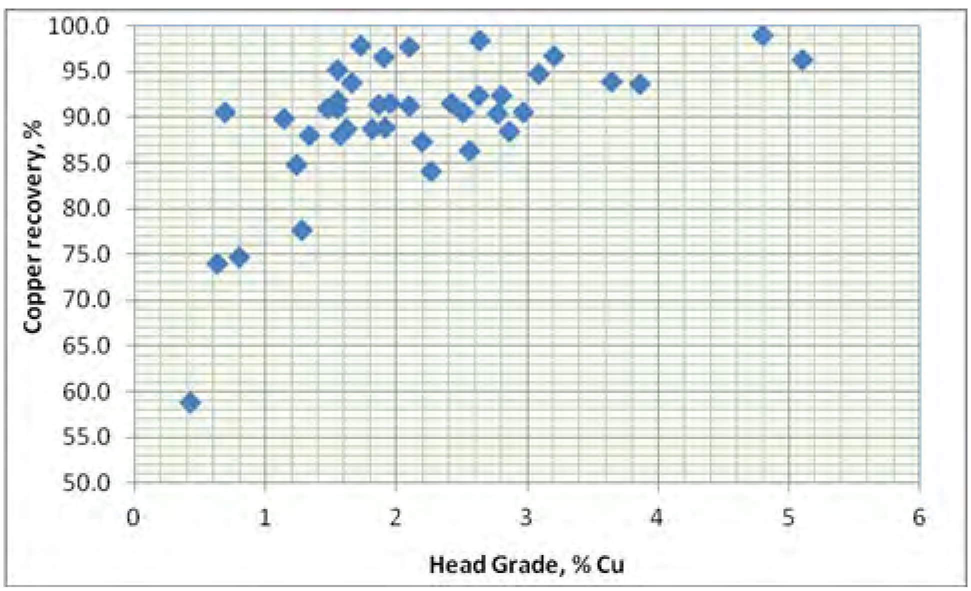
- A review of mill performance by Eurus Mineral Consultants (EMA) and related data summaries for the periods 1961 - 1995 and 2002 – 2007;
- Twenty-one mill monthly reports from the period 1988 – 1994.

For the period 1961-1995, average annual copper recovery averaged 84.5% at an average copper head grade of 2.75%. A lead concentrate was also produced with lead concentrate grade decreasing progressively over the years. Production of a separate lead concentrate evidently ceased at some point between 1995 and 2002.

For the period 2002 – 2007 ore throughput varied widely, ranging from about 5,500 t/month to 28,000 t/month. The correlation between tonnage and recovery is weak, suggesting that significant periods of downtime account for most of the lower throughput data.

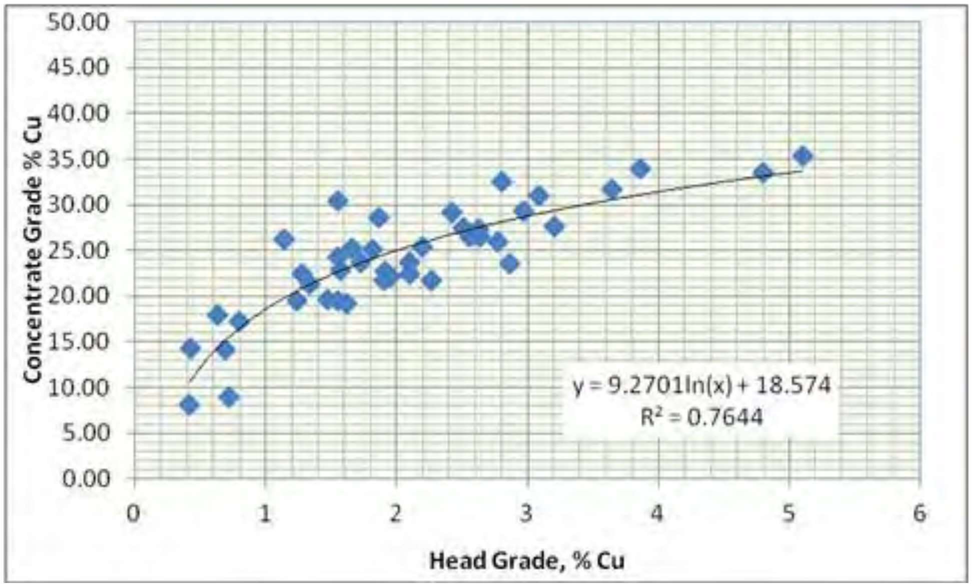
Figure 13.1 summarizes the recovery-grade relationship.

Figure 13.1 Copper Recovery vs. Head Grade



The data suggests that, given similar ore, copper recoveries of 90% are achievable at head grades exceeding about 1.4% Cu. Copper concentrate grades are expected to be in the range of 25% Cu. For the 2002 – 2007 period, Figure 13.2 summarizes the effect of head grade on concentrate grade.

Figure 13.2 Copper Grade vs. Head Grade



14.0 RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Mineral Resources for the AFW at the Kombat former mine were estimated by conventional 3D computer block modelling using GEOVIA GEMS™ 6.4 mining software (GEMS) by Dassault Systèmes S.A.

Inferred Mineral Resources have been estimated for copper, lead and silver. This resource estimate is based entirely on diamond drilling, core sampling and assaying. The exploration drill hole database for the Property contains 180 diamond drill holes totalling 65,507 m comprised of 64 holes for 31,467.32 m have been used to delineate and sample the resources. Historic drilling during mine production drilling spans 1967 to 2008 with the most recent coring carried out in 2013. Assays have been carried out for zinc on a limited basis and were not used to estimate resources. Assay results for Pb and Ag are incomplete. In order to evaluate the economic potential of the Project, values for Ag were generated in the database based on polynomial regression of Ag on Cu for samples having a full suite of assay data. This was not possible for Pb, which was estimated based on a somewhat reduced data set.

The Cu-Pb-Ag mineralization in the AFW lies at approximate depths of 300 m to 950 m below surface and thus is amenable only to underground mining. The mineral wireframes for AFW zones were constructed based on host rocks lithology, mineralization and at a cut-off grade of 0.5% copper equivalent (“CuEq”). Wireframing was also carried out at 1% CuEq, however, the lower cut-off provides for better mineralization and grade continuity for wireframing and mining, and hence the 0.5% CuEq wireframes were used to define the mineral resources. Assay composites at 1 m lengths were generated from the assays captured by GEMS in the wireframes.

The resource block model is oriented EW and has block dimensions of 2 m EW x 2 m NS x 2 m vertical. Down hole and preliminary 3D variography study was carried out for copper and silver to guide the interpolation and search strategies. Inverse distance cubed (“ID^3”) interpolation was carried out using multiple search distances commensurate with the range in drilling density between fanned underground holes and wider spaced surface holes.

Bulk density water immersion specific gravity (“SG”) testing was carried out for 980 samples taken from 2013 series drill core. The data was reviewed by P&E and a positive correlation noted between SG and grade. Consequently the historic “revised Tsumeb” formula, based on copper and lead grades, was used to populate assay intervals with SG in the database. Grades for assay composites were length and SG weighted to ensure the proper representation of contained metal between low and high mass samples. A bulk density block model was created from the grade block models and employed to convert block model volumes to tonnes.

Mineral Resources were all classified as Inferred based on the wide drill hole spacing, level of assaying for historic drilling and geologic confidence in grade continuity.

The total Inferred Mineral Resource for a 1% Cu block cut-off grade is 1.7 million tonnes averaging 1.93% Cu, 0.13% Pb and 15.9 g/t Au, or 2.15% CuEq.

Validation of the grade interpolation and the block model was carried out by on-screen review of grades and other block model estimation parameters versus drill hole composites, by comparison of assay, composites, zone intercepts and block grades, comparison to alternate nearest neighbour (“NN”) interpolations, and review of the volumetrics of wireframes versus reported resources.

14.1 AFW HISTORIC TONNAGE GRADE ESTIMATES

Table 14.1 summarizes historic tonnage-grade estimates for the AFW area spanning from 1992 to 2013. Most of these estimates are from statements and tables accompanied by little or no explanatory information. P&E has not verified the relevance or reliability of these estimates. The category of some of the estimated "resources", while acceptable terminology at the time of the estimates is out-dated and no longer acceptable under CIM definitions. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources and Kombat Copper is not treating the historical estimates as mineral resources.

TABLE 14.1
HISTORIC TONNAGE GRADE ESTIMATES FOR AFW

Source	Tonnes (millions)	Cu %	Ag g/t	Pb%	Category	Remarks[1]
Orssich, C., 2013	0.90	2.91	-	-	-	1.0% Cu COG[2]
Orssich, C., 2013	2.01	1.98	-	-	-	0.5% Cu COG[2]
Gunzel & Lombard, 2004	1.96	2.58	23	-	-	1.0% Cu COG; Four lenses
Lombard 2004	2.22	2.59	24	-	-	Two zones
Unknown, 2004?	1.91	2.58	23	-	-	1.0% Cu COG
Greenway C., 1998	3.18	2.62	22	-	Inferred[3]	Three zones
Louw, H. J., 1996	3.27	2.62	20.3	-	Inferred[3]	Drill Inferred
Louw, H. J., 1996	2.16	2.54	16.4	-	Inferred[4]	Geologically Inferred
Hartman, K. 1992	1.35	2.36	22	-	Inferred[3]	Two zones
Hartman, K. 1992	6.40	2.50	20	-	Inferred[4]	One zone
Unknown, 1990	0.85	2.68	29.7	0.04	Indicated[4]	

(1) The portions of the AFW estimated vary amongst the reports
(2) Calculated by length weighted assays from within wireframes at selected COG; includes lenses to east of AFW
(3) Inferred, Drill Inferred
(4) "Geologically" Inferred or "Tentatively" Indicated

14.2 AFW DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATABASE

The digital drill hole database contains surface, wedged and underground holes from seven campaigns. This database, prior to SRK drilling in 2013, was prepared by Weatherly. The series of holes are AFW, AW, KSF, KST, KSW, SG and SRK. The 82 surface and 57 wedge holes total 139 for approximately 58,617 m of which the surface holes account for approximately 40,257.49 m and the wedge holes for approximately 18,359 m. Underground drill holes of the AFW19 series total 41 for 6,890.20 m. Wedge holes include their pilot hole lengths in the database, which ensures seamless plotting of hole traces and portability between mining software packages. The lengths of 35 wedge holes, however, are unknown and have been estimated from down-hole survey data.

Sixteen underground holes are entered in the database without survey or other data and apparently were planned but not drilled. Four surface holes lack down-hole surveys and assays. The holes in the database lacking down-hole surveys were ignored for resource estimation. Some 78 holes or 43% are lacking assays. Many of these are west and north of the resource area. SRK1D wedge hole has the same down-hole survey data as for shorter wedge hole SRK1C but lacks survey data to its toe. This suggests the potential for erroneous survey data for SRK1D and dictates verification with original logs. P&E notes that none of the SRK drill holes were used for the resource estimate.

At the east extremity of the AFW, some drill holes, from underground workings originating from the Kombat Mine to the east, may intersect the eastern most AFW lens. These holes, however, were not included in the WGS84 converted drill hole database provided by Kombat Copper for the AFW resource estimate and were not used for the resource estimate.

Where the average core recovery is recorded for the drill holes, it ranged from 39.5% to 92.8% (KSF-KST series) and averaged 88%. These are some of the oldest holes and may have been standard drilling for which core recoveries are not as good as for wireline drilling.

The diamond drill hole database, excluding non-drilled holes, is summarized in Table 14.2.

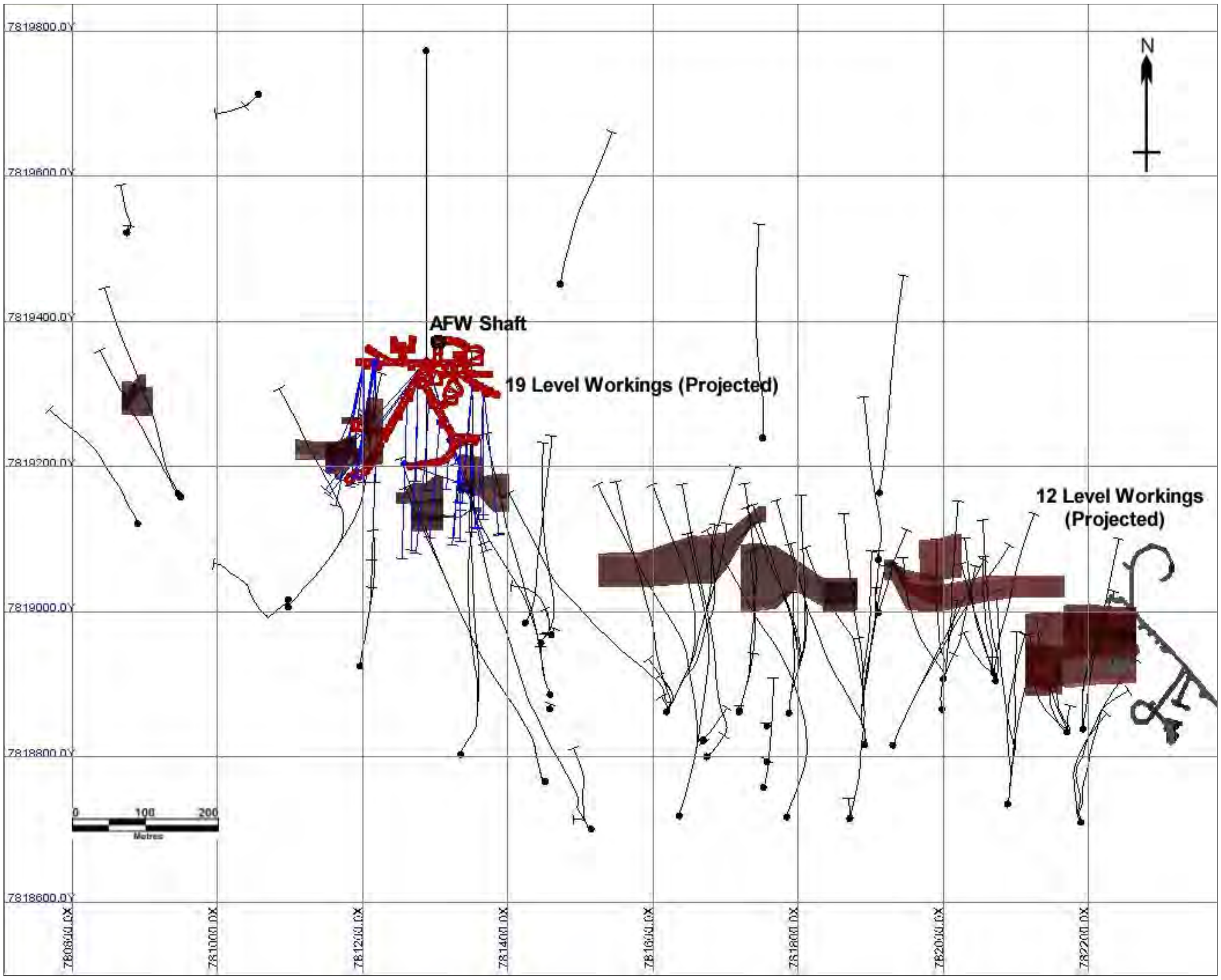
TABLE 14.2
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATABASE

Series	Year	Company	Type	Core	Count	Length (m)[1]
AFW	1997	Ongopolo	Surface		4	3,568.47
AFW19	1998	Ongopolo	Underground		41	6,890.20
AW	1989-1990	Ongopolo	Surface	BQ	100	42,220.80
KSF	1967-1968	Tsumeb Corp.	Surface	NX/BX	3	1,866.50
KST	1967-1992	Tsumeb Corp.	Surface	NX/BX	15	3,720.75
KSW	2008	Weatherly International	Surface		6	2,581.66
SG	1989-1990	Goldfields Namibia	Surface	HQ/NQ/BQ	7	3,289.33
SRK	2013	Kombat Copper	Surface	HQ/NQ	4	1,369.44
Totals					**180**	**65,507.15**

(1) Lengths for surface holes are approximate

A plan of drill hole locations for the AFW resource area is shown in Figure 14.1.

Figure 14.1 Drill Hole Location Plan and Surface Projection of the AFW Lenses



(Surface DDH; Underground DDH)

14.3 DRILL HOLE SURVEYS

Collars for the historic AFW area drill holes were picked up by mine surveyors and surveyed into the mine grid. The mine grid is based on the Namibian LO-System, which uses Transverse Mercator projection from the Schwarzeck datum. Survey data for the AFW project have been converted by Kombat Copper from LO17 coordinates into UTM (Zone 33S) coordinates based on the WGS84 geodetic reference system.

14.4 DOWN HOLE SURVEYS

Historic core and the 2013 SRK series drilling was mostly NQ and BQ diameter (47.6 mm and 36.5 mm). Historic down hole surveys were performed by Eastman Camera instrumentation. The Eastman Camera is a photographic survey tool with a built-in magnetic compass and inclinometer, which measures the bearing and dip of the hole. The length of the Eastman Camera probe is about 1.7 m. Illuminated by a light source in the probe, the image of the compass is shot on a film disc. The accuracy of the instrument is ±0.2º for inclination measurements and ±0.5° for bearing measurements. The device is a single-shot type and every measurement requires retrieval of the probe to surface. The Eastman camera is not suitable for readings inside steel casing and does not function properly in the presence of magnetic minerals, which affect the compass. As such reliability suffers in rocks of elevated magnetic susceptibility such as the pyrrhotite bearing Kombat Formation phyllites, which unconformably overlie the host Hüttenberg Formation dolostones and sandstones.

The Reflex EZ-Trac tool used for the SRK drilling is similar to the Eastman Camera in that they are both equipped with a built-in compass that is not suitable for in-casing readings and is affected by magnetic rocks. The Reflex EZ-Trac is an electronic device providing a digital readout and has single and multi-shot capability. The probe length is 1.03 m. The accuracy of the Reflex instrument is ±0.25° for inclination measurements and ±0.35° for azimuth measurements.

Verification of drill hole survey data included checks for implausible drill hole collar locations and implausible drill hole traces on screen in 3D. P&E noted that AW126J has a notable kink and AW105B and AW112B have "S" changes in azimuth. None of these holes intersect resources.

P&E reviewed the down-hole survey data recorded for the holes utilized for resource estimation. In this review, a threshold is set for excessive deviation that assumes implausibility, particularly for the NQ drill tooling employed. Implausible first readings down hole are also flagged as a possible disconnect between the device and the collar survey for light and gyro instrumentation or casing problems at overburden-bedrock contacts. The results are as follows:

- Number of holes in survey file: 64
- Number of records: 1,054
- Total length drilled: 31,467.32 m
- Number of un-surveyed holes: 0

- Hole deviation analysis for threshold deviation: 10º/30 m
- Number of excessive azimuth deviations/m[1]: 65
- Number of excessive dip deviations/m: 19
- Minimum azimuth deviation/m: -32.22
- Maximum azimuth deviation/m: 47.86
- Minimum dip deviation/m: 0
- Maximum dip deviation/m: 4.08
- Number of holes with no azimuth change: 1
- Number of holes with no dip change: 9
- Number of holes with excessive deviation: 32
- Number of first reading (Az) discrepancies: 2

Note: *1) Excludes azimuths for holes dipping steeper than -75º*

P&E recommends checking the problematic deviation readings with available survey records and discarding the implausible readings where practicable.

14.5 ASSAY/ANALYTICAL DATABASE

P&E carried out assay verification in April 2014. A total of 344 records for copper assays ≥ 0.5% Cu contained in the mineral resource wireframes were extracted for verification against available mine laboratory assay records. Of these, 15 errors or 8% were found of which half were basically a row shift in a single drill hole. The assay database was corrected. The average grade of these assays after capping was less than 0.5% Cu lower than for the originals and therefore not material in terms of the resource estimate.

Ag, Pb and Zn assays in hole KSW1A were discovered to be erroneous and the entries revised in the database. KSW1A is located 1.45 km west of the AFW resources.

P&E uses GEMS routines to validate the drill hole database using software routines that trap errors and potential problems such as:

- Intervals exceeding the hole length (from-to problem/inconsistency with collar data).
- Negative or zero length intervals (from-to problem).
- Inconsistent down hole survey records or lack of zero depth entry at the collar as needed by GEMS.
- Duplicate samples or out of sequence and overlapping intervals (from-to problem; additional sampling/check sampling included in table) and
- No interval defined within analyzed sequences (not sampled or implicit missing samples/results).

Other than implicit non-sampled intervals, no errors were found in the AFW database.

QAQC for the Kombat Copper 2012 re-sampling program indicates that the historic assaying at the Kombat Mine Lab was not up to current industry standards. P&E did not review the QAQC for the assays of historic holes that were not re-sampled due to the lack of information on historic QAQC protocols and the unavailability of pulps or rejects. In P&E's opinion the assay database may be used for the estimation of Inferred Resources but re-sampling and assaying of all core intervals that lie within the resource wireframes are necessary before the Project can be advanced to the reserves estimation stage.

The AFW Project database contains 4,008 assay records for 48,426.44 m (Table 14.3). Compared to copper, assays are lacking for 2.6% of the records for lead and 35.1% for silver (explicit missing assays).

TABLE 14.3
SUMMARY OF ASSAY DATABASE

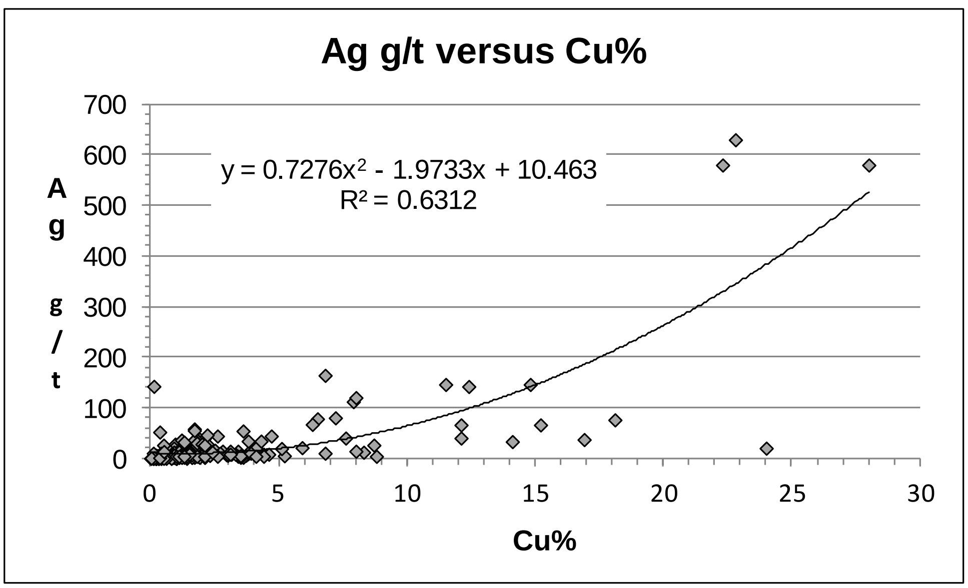
	Copper	Lead	Silver
Count	4,008	4,008	4,008
Missing/non assayed	540	653	1,912
Total length (m)	48,426.44	48,426.44	48,426.44
Missing/non assayed length (m)	44,616.84	44,714.71	45,955.62
Assayed Length (m)	3,809.60	3,711.73	2,470.82

The raw assays contained in the resource wireframes total 760 over 738.41 m (Table 14.4). Copper was analyzed for all but two samples. Lead assays are lacking for 3% of the samples; silver is lacking for 39%. There are numerous lead assays explicitly recorded as zero where assay values for copper and silver are entered in the database. This may reflect actual assays but may be the historic treatment of lead values less than detection limits, which may have varied up to several ppm for the atomic absorption instrumentation employed at the mine laboratory.

TABLE 14.4 SUMMARY OF RAW ASSAYS IN RESOURCE WIREFRAME			
	Cu%	Pb%	Ag g/t
Count	760	760	760
Total Length (m)	738.41	-	-
Missing Assays	7	23	287
Assayed	753	737	473
Length Assayed (m)	731.41	696.41	636.41
% Assayed	99.1%	97.0%	62.2%
Average	1.77	0.24	10.11
Weighted Mean	1.78	0.24	10.75
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	28.00	16.71	630.00

P&E reviewed the correlation between copper, lead and silver in the AFW assays having a complete suite of analyses. Silver has a significant correlation with copper but lead has no correlation to either copper or silver. P&E developed a regression formula for silver versus copper in order to assign silver values to the assay records that are missing the analyses (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.2 Silver Versus Copper Scatter Plot



The missing silver values were replaced in the database with polynomial regressed values based on copper and the assayed and assigned values were employed for resource estimation. The polynomial formula employed is:

Ag g/t = (0.7276*Cu%2) – (1.9733*Cu%) + 10.463

Lead values for explicit missing assays were assigned 0.09% corresponding to the median of capped lead assays. Within the wireframe intercepts, there are very few implicit missing assays.

14.6 WIREFRAMES

Conventional 3D mineral wireframes were constructed for AFW at a 0.5% CuEq cut-off guided by dolomite and sandstone lithology and the phyllite-dolomite contact for zone correlation and attitude. The individual assays meeting cut-off were contoured in 3D space with largely the margins of the wireframe being affected by cut-off. CuEq% was calculated from price differential alone. Metal prices are 2-year trailing averages as at February 28, 2014: US$3.43/lb Cu; US$0.95/lb Pb; and US$26.47/oz Ag. The formula for CuEq% calculation is:

$$\textbf{CuEq\%=Cu\% + (0.28* Pb\%) + (0.0113*Ag g/t)}$$

Vertical cross-sections at 0º azimuth were generated at 25 m and 12.5 m intervals in GEMS consistent with the nominal drill hole section spacings. Cross sections generated at 12.5 m intervals were primarily for modelling where the AFW is fan drilled underground. P&E notes that historic production/definition drilling at the Kombat Mine was on 15 m sections. The wireframes were developed on the 12.5 m sections from polylines enclosing assays ≥ 0.5% CuEq. Minimum width was 2 m, which in practice is two assays (mostly 1 m samples) or dilution to the nearest assay limit resulting in minimum horizontal widths of 1.8 m to 2 m. At the limits of drilling, wireframe boundaries were projected past the drill hole intercepts at 10 m to 20 m up and down dip depending on the width of the zone. Internally, the wireframes were extended ½ the drill hole spacing. The wireframe polylines were snapped to drill hole assay limits in 3D graphical space. The polylines were connected by tie lines and the wireframes generated and validated. Wireframes lenses dip from -55º to vertical and vary in strike length between 45 m and 248 m and along dip from 66 m to 242 m. Average horizontal width is 3.7 m. Lenses are stacked and generally sub-parallel. Due to their generally narrow widths and adequate separation between them, all lenses were coded as the same domain. Total volume of the lenses is 1,051,206 m^3.

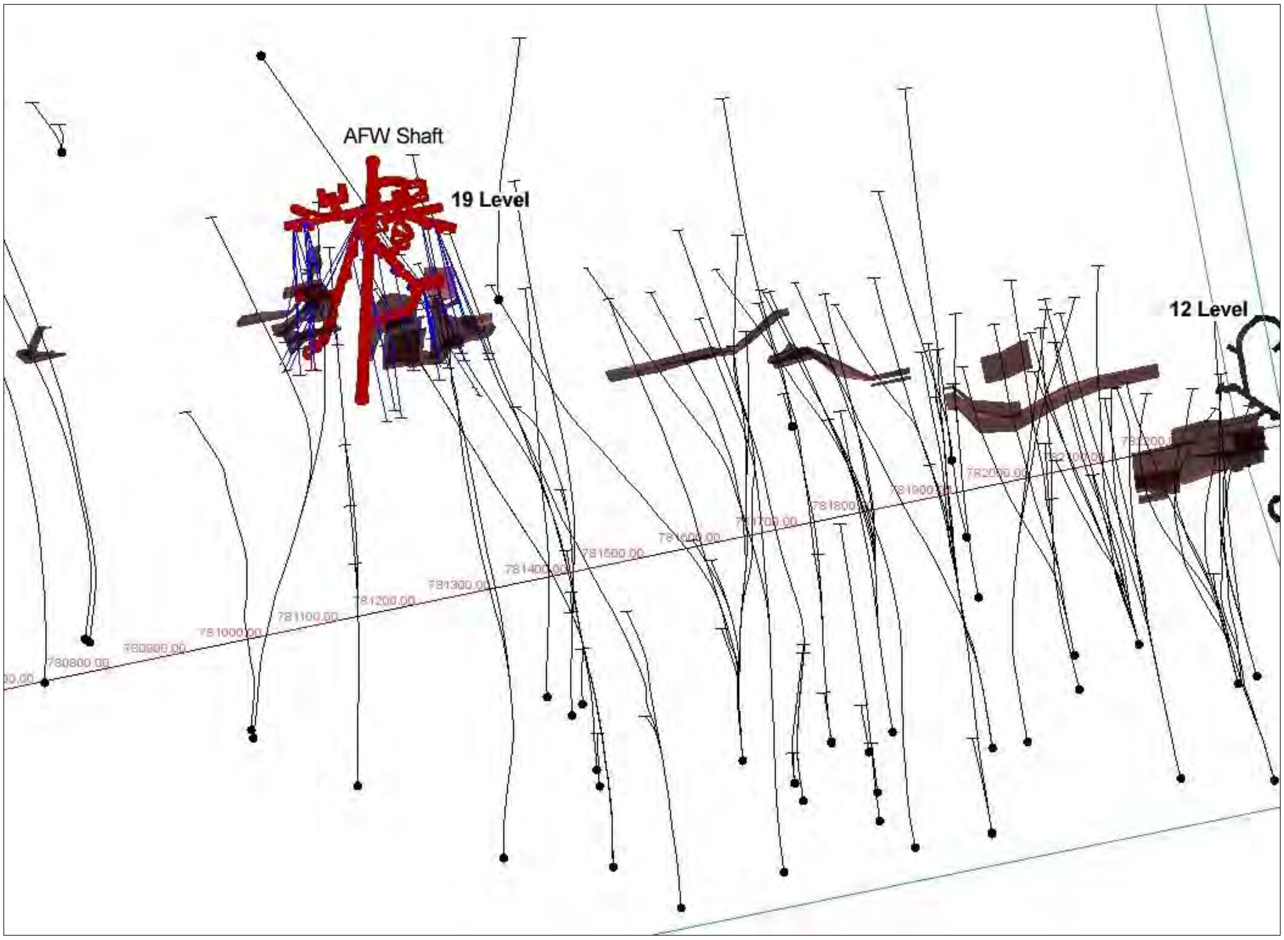
The wireframes form an east-southeasterly 1.46 km trend of east-west aligned single and parallel lenses that appear to be offset by northerly cross-faulting. Individual lenses are reasonably continuous internally at the 0.5% CuEq cut-off with some waste material (at zero grade) being incorporated locally as internal dilution. Table 14.5 summarizes the holes used for resource estimation and intercepts in the mineral wireframes. Figures 14.3 to 14.5 show a 3D perspective view and cross sections of the wireframes.

TABLE 14.5
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE DRILL HOLES

Drill Holes	Count	Length (m)
All	64	31,467.32
Surface	33	25,914.39
Underground	31	5,552.93
Intercepts1	130	746.57
Average Intercept[1]	-	5.74

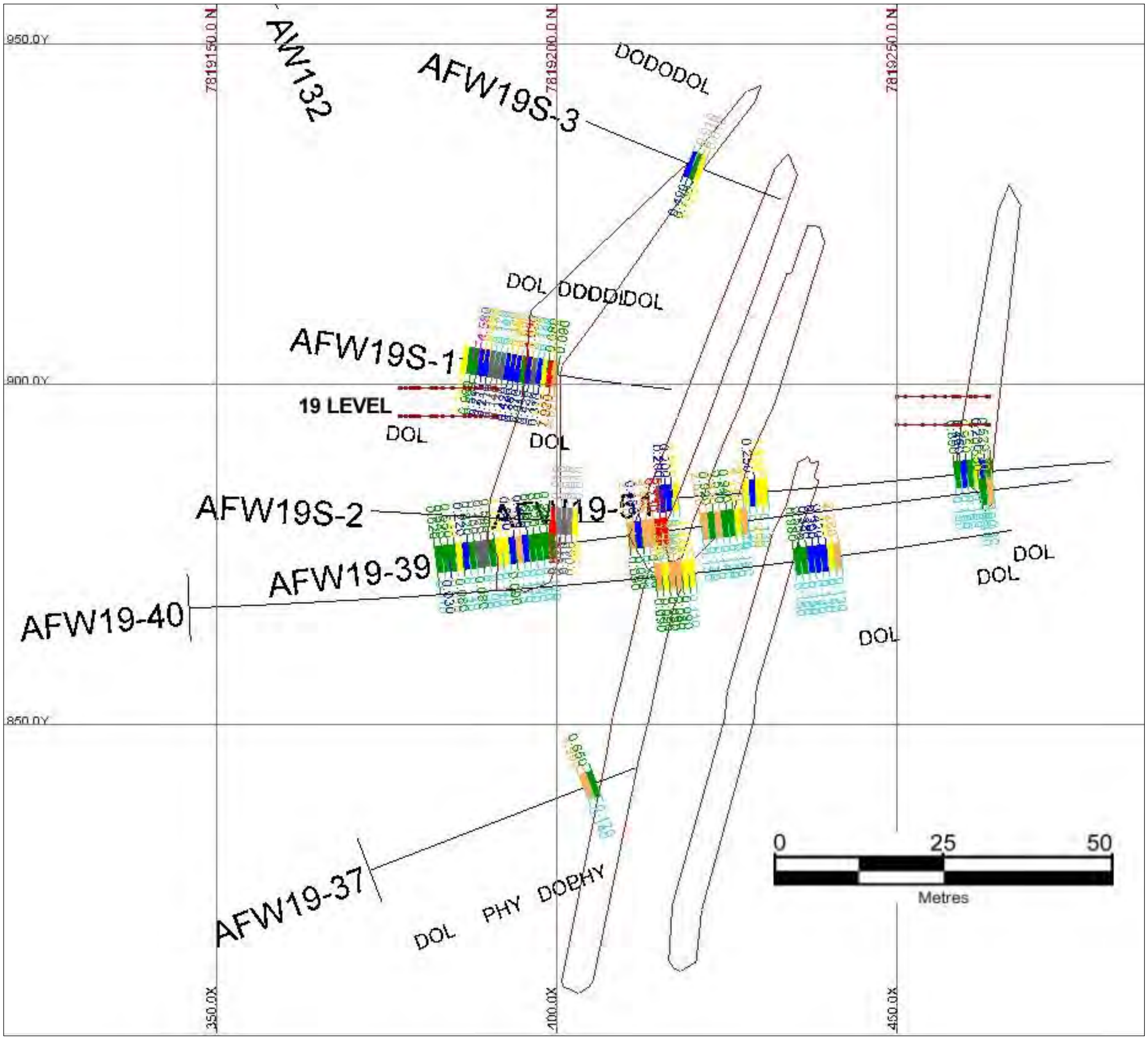
(1) Core length

Figure 14.3 3D Perspective View of Wireframes



(Looking Down and to the North)

Figure 14.4 Cross Section 781175E Showing the Mineral Wireframes and Copper Assays

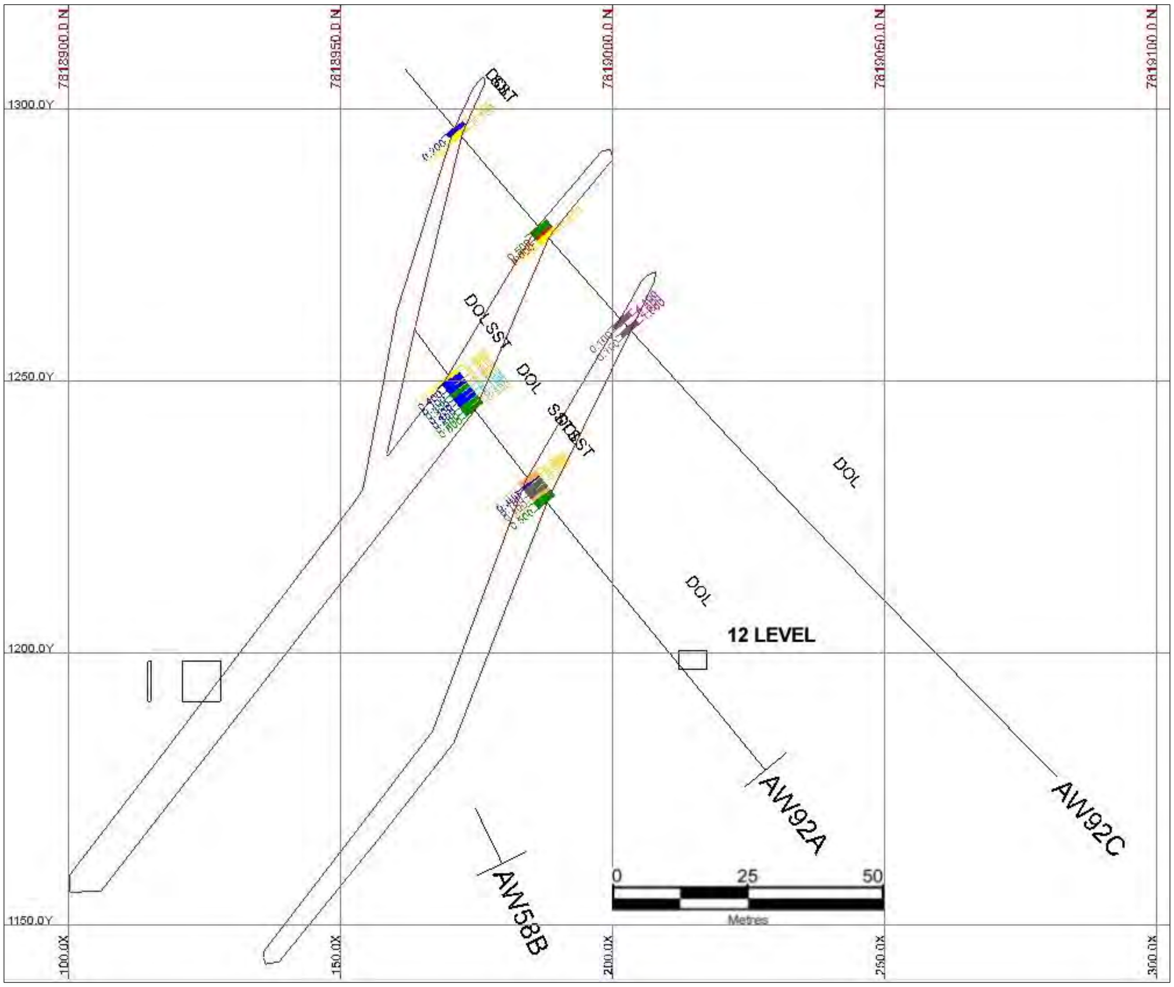


Legend Cu Assays (%)

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound	
0.00001	0.10000	
0.10000	0.20000	
0.20000	0.50000	
0.50000	1.00000	
1.00000	2.00000	
2.00000	5.00000	
5.00000	10.00000	
10.00000	20.00000	
20.00000	50.00000	

(Looking West - 25 m corridor)

Figure 14.5 Cross Section 782225E Showing the Mineral Wireframes and Copper Assays



Legend Cu Assays (%)

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound	
0.00001	0.10000	
0.10000	0.20000	
0.20000	0.50000	
0.50000	1.00000	
1.00000	2.00000	
2.00000	5.00000	
5.00000	10.00000	
10.00000	20.00000	
20.00000	50.00000	

(Looking West - 25 m corridor)

14.7 ASSAYS AND GRADE DISTRIBUTIONS

Histograms, log-probability and capping curves (Figures 14.6 to 14.10) were prepared to examine assay grade distributions for copper, lead and silver assays that are within the resource wireframes. The distributions show positive skew and there appears to be a bimodal population of higher values and high value outliers. P&E notes that the coefficient of variations for copper, lead and silver are moderate. Review of the spatial distribution of higher grades disclosed no significant clustering that would warrant modeling high-grade zones.

14.8 GRADE CAPPING

Based on P&E review of the graphs mentioned above and the presence of randomly distributed apparent outliers, grade capping was warranted and carried out on individual resource assays as summarized in Table 14.6.

TABLE 14.6
SUMMARY OF GRADE CAPPING

Statistic	Cu	Pb	Ag
Count	753	737	473
Maximum Value	28%	16.71%	630 g/t
Arithmetic Mean	1.79%	0.24%	16.25 g/t
Coefficient of Variation	1.73	3.65	3.30
Capping Level	20%	3%	150 g/t
No. Capped	5	9	6
% Capped	0.66	1.22	1.27
Capped Mean	1.76%	0.20%	12.99 g/t
Coefficient of Variation	1.66	2.32	2.01

Figure 14.6 Histograms of Raw Assays in Resource Wireframes

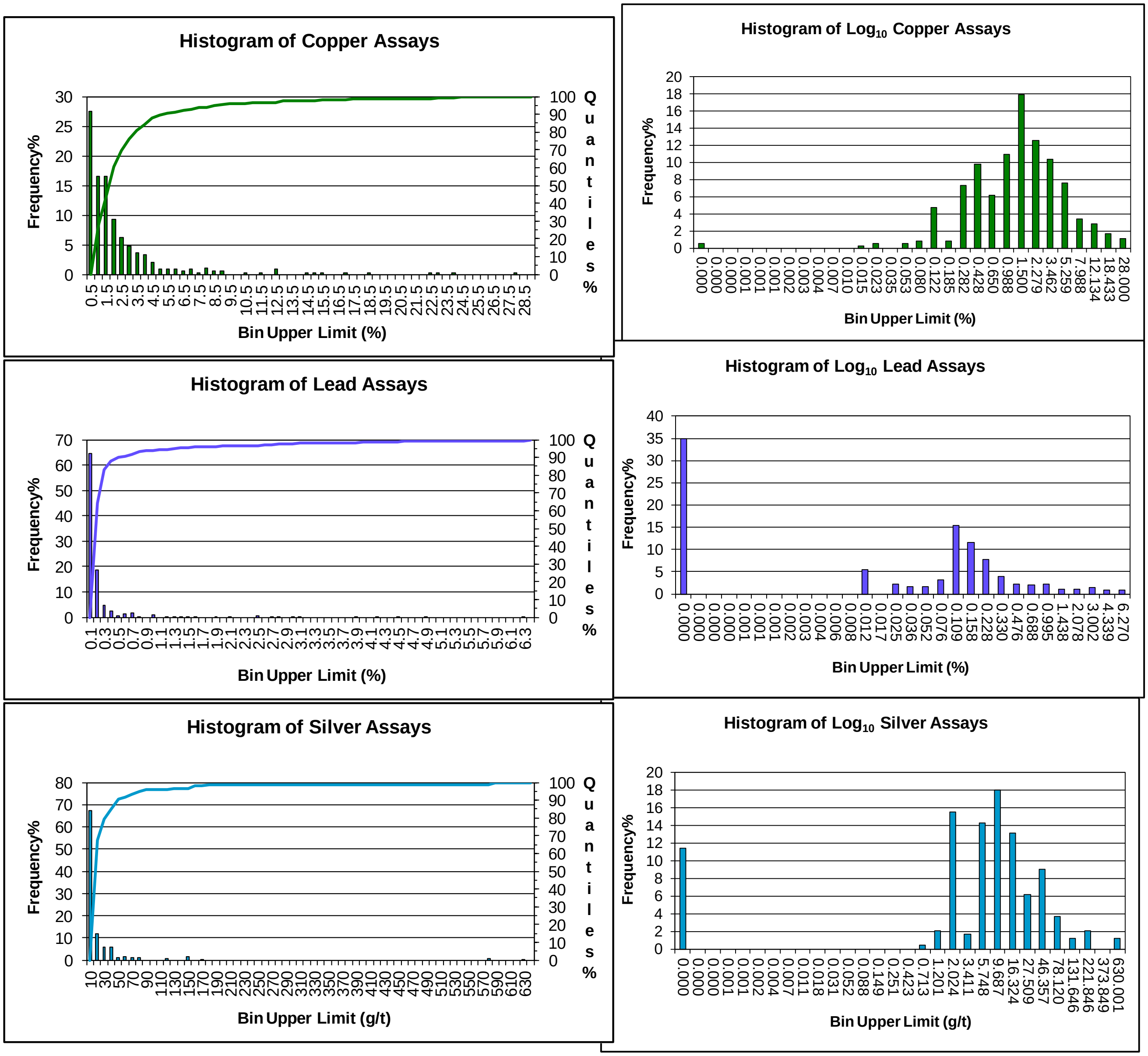


Figure 14.7 Log-Probability Plot for Cu

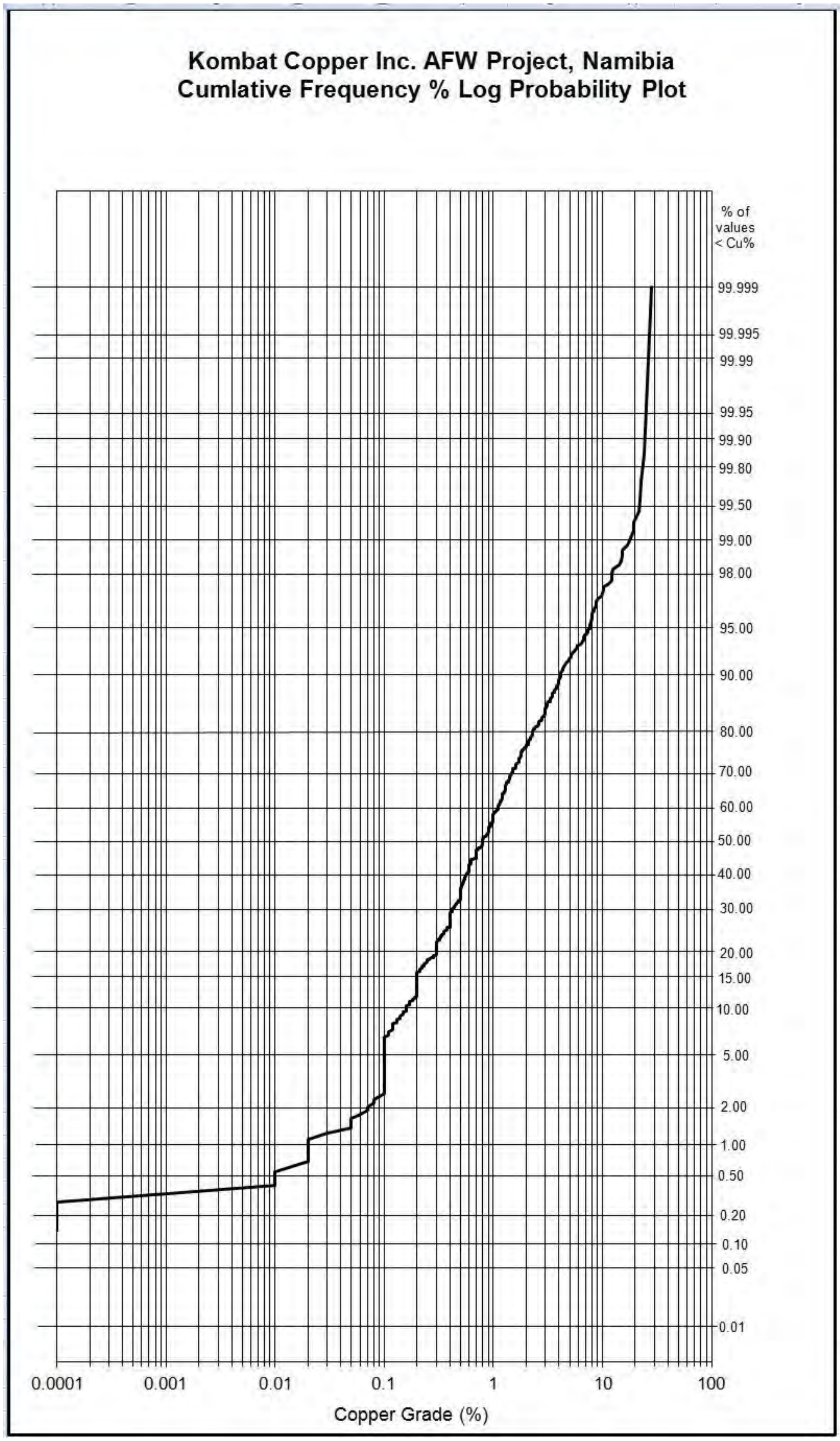


Figure 14.8 Log-Probability Plot for Pb

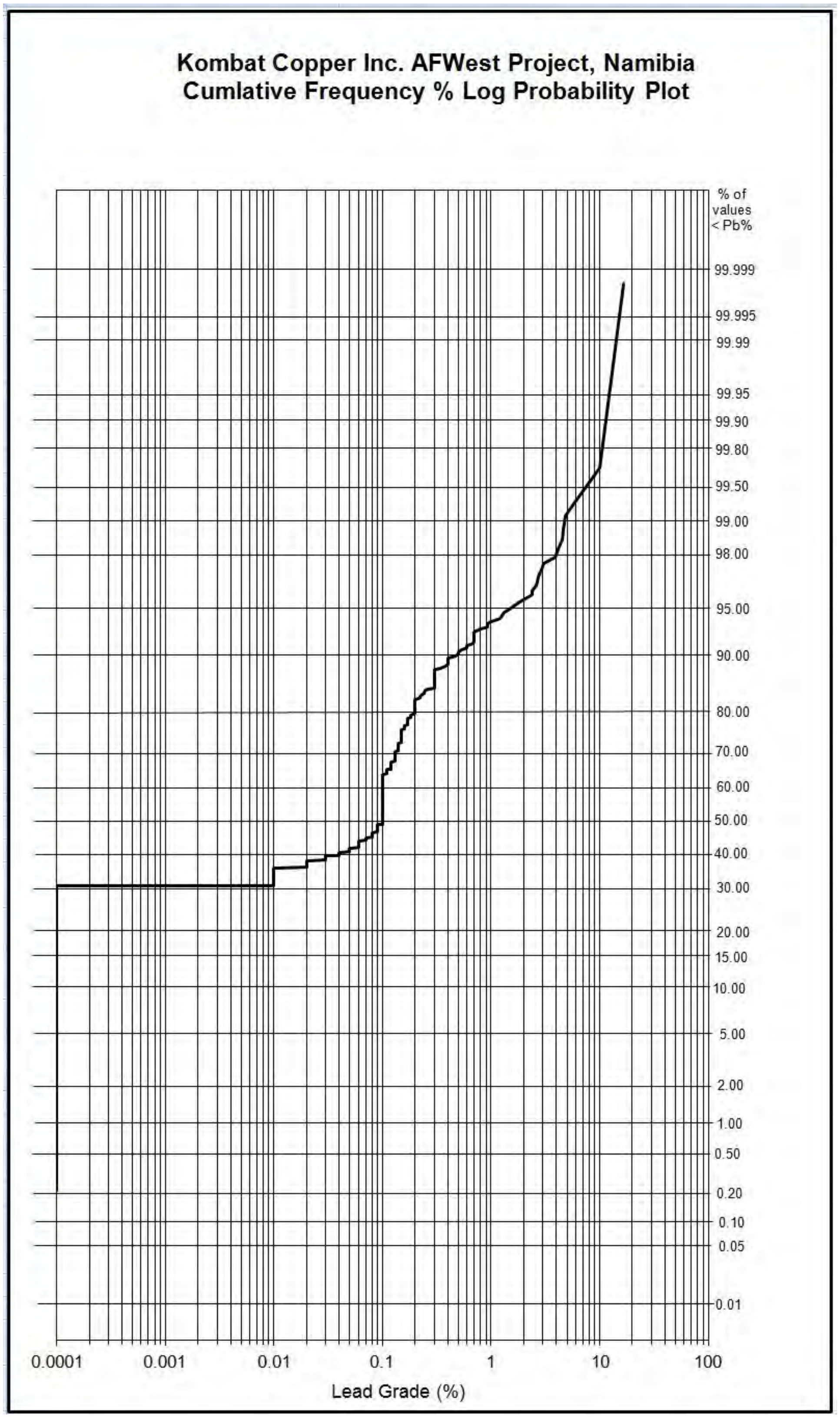


Figure 14.9 Log-Probability Plot for Ag

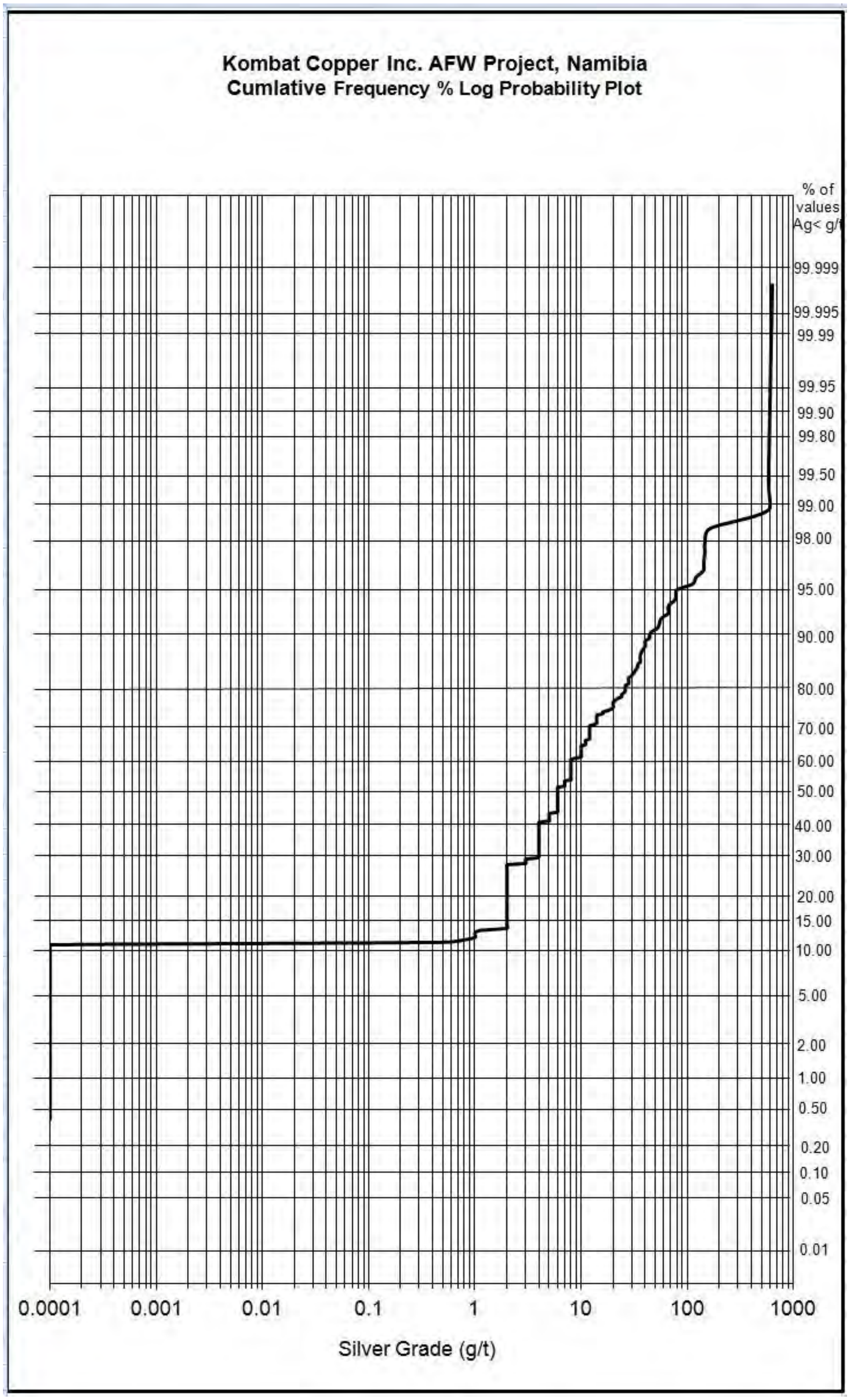
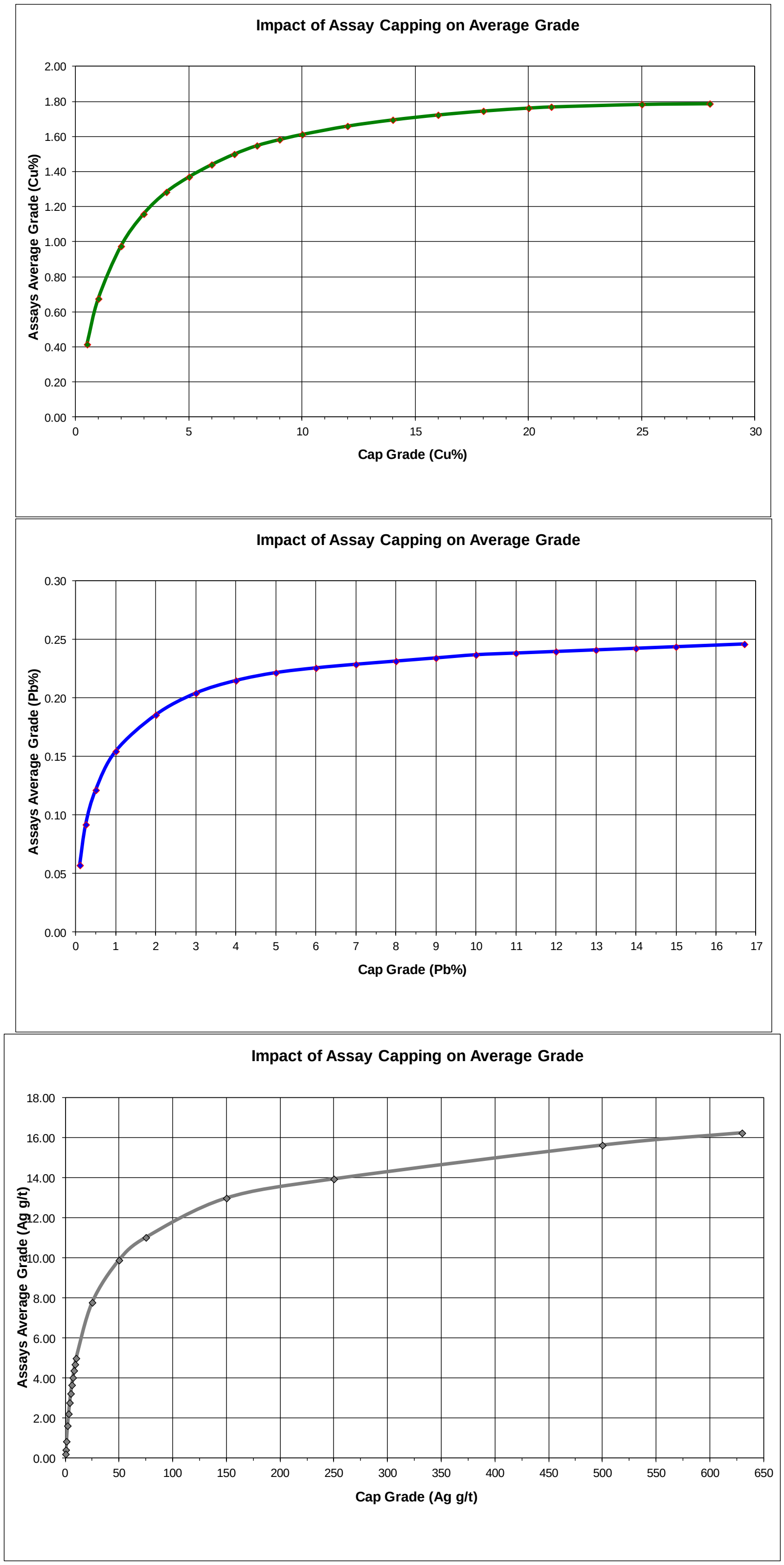


Figure 14.10 Grade Capping Curves



14.9 BULK DENSITY

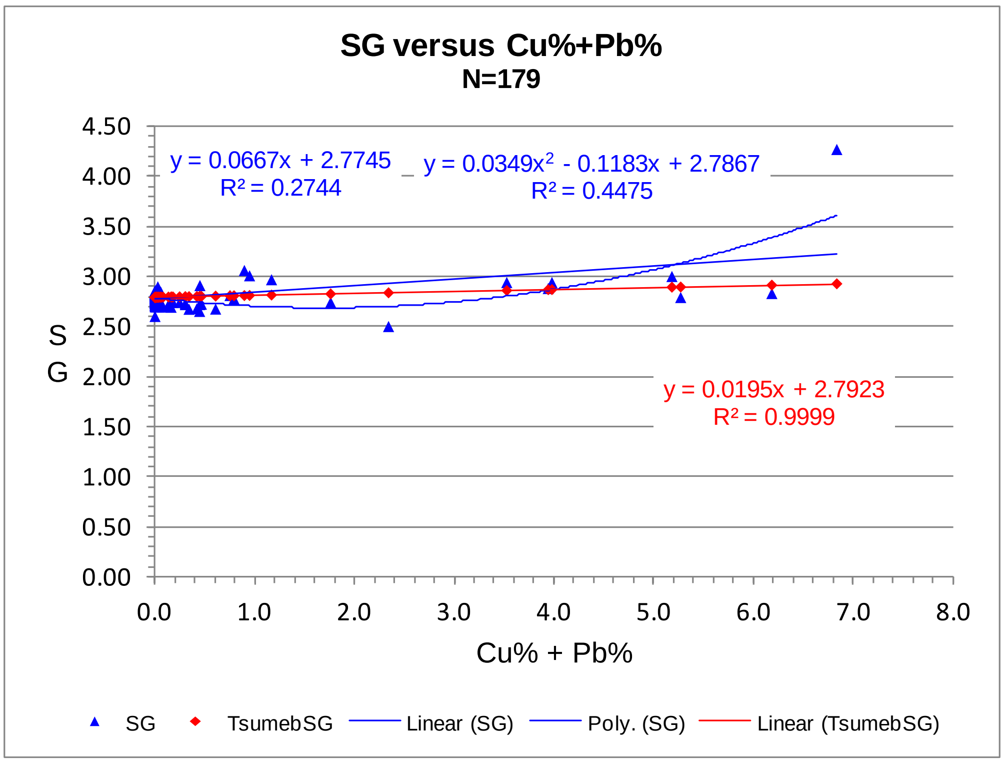
The AFW replacement and fracture fill sulphide mineralization ranges from disseminated to massive with accompanying grade and mass increases. P&E had water immersion tests performed on the 12 verification core samples obtained on site and SRK also did water immersion bulk density tests. P&E reviewed the bulk density tests data and noted a positive correlation between bulk density tests and grade.

The Kombat Mine used the "revised Tsumeb formula" for historic reserves estimates where:

$$\textbf{bulk density (t/m}^3\textbf{) = 363/(130-(0.874*(Cu\% + Pb\%))}$$

P&E compared the calculated Tsumeb bulk densities to actual bulk densities (Figure14.11) and concluded that the Tsumeb formula provides a smoothed result that corresponds better to the grade data than simple linear or polynomial regression.

Figure 14.11 SG versus Copper and Lead Grades



Accordingly, the "revised Tsumeb" formula was used to calculate bulk density for individual assays. Assay composites were length and bulk density weighted to ensure the proper representation of grade between low and high mass samples. A bulk density block model was created from the grade block models and employed to convert block model volumes to tonnes.

14.10 SAMPLE LENGTHS AND ASSAY COMPOSITING

Copper assay grades do not appear to be significantly correlated to sample length. The lengths range from 0.13 m to 3.0 m. Some 88% of the assaying was done at ≤1.0 m intervals (Figure 14.12). In order to regularize the sampling for grade interpolation and restrict composites to lengths less than block size of 2 m x 2 m x 2 m, assay compositing to 1 m lengths was carried out down hole within the drill hole intercepts. Assay grades were length and SG weighted for compositing. The explicit and implicit missing Pb assay intervals were assigned 0.09% values (median assay value) before compositing and composites with zero grades for Pb were assigned

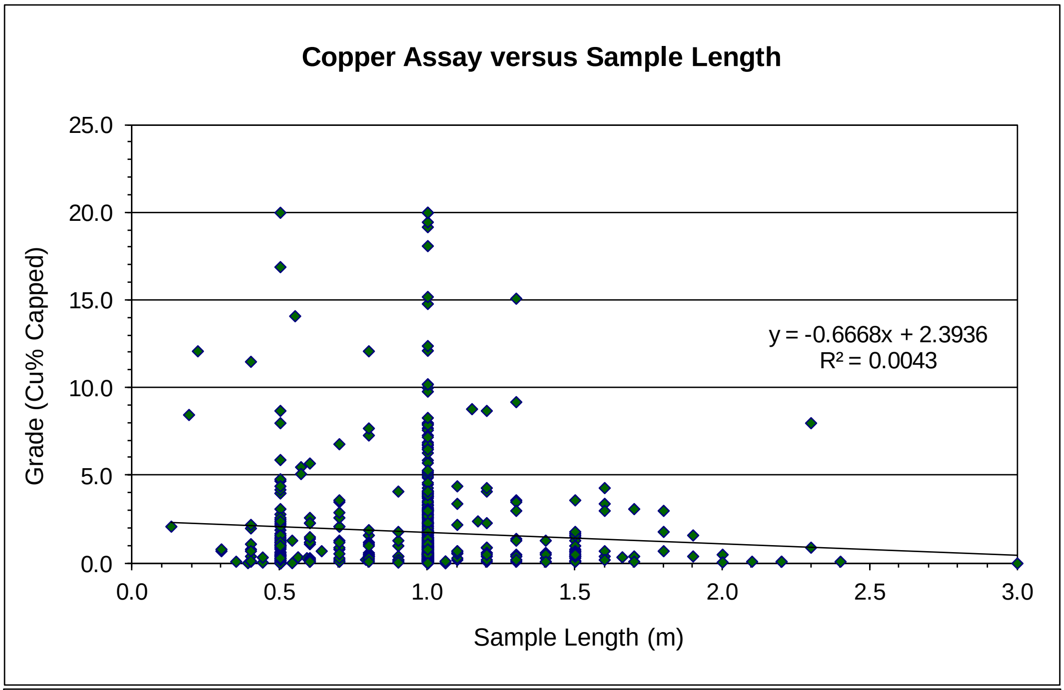
0.001% to avoid problems with grade interpolation due to the number of zero grade Pb assays in the database.

Sixteen composites with lengths less than 0.3 m (i.e. $^1/_3$ composite length) were discarded from resource estimation after P&E review confirmed the negligible impact on overall grade after discarding them. This generally removes artefacts of high angle wireframe intersection by GEMS. Table 14.7 provides statistics for resource assays and composites.

14.11 VARIOGRAPHY

Preliminary variography was carried out on composites to guide grade interpolation and search strategy (Appendix 1). Linear semi-variograms (variogram) of the 1 m resource composites were prepared down hole for copper, lead and silver to assess the nugget effect, which was found to be low to negligible for copper and silver. Omni directional, and strike and dip three-dimensional variography was carried out for copper. Reasonable variograms were constructed for copper that show low nugget effect and ranges up to 30 m on strike and 49 m on dip and omni-directional range of 52 m. The strike and dip 3D variograms were based on 25 m lags, 45° spread angle and 50 m bounding limits.

Figure 14.12 Length Statistics for Capped Resource Assays



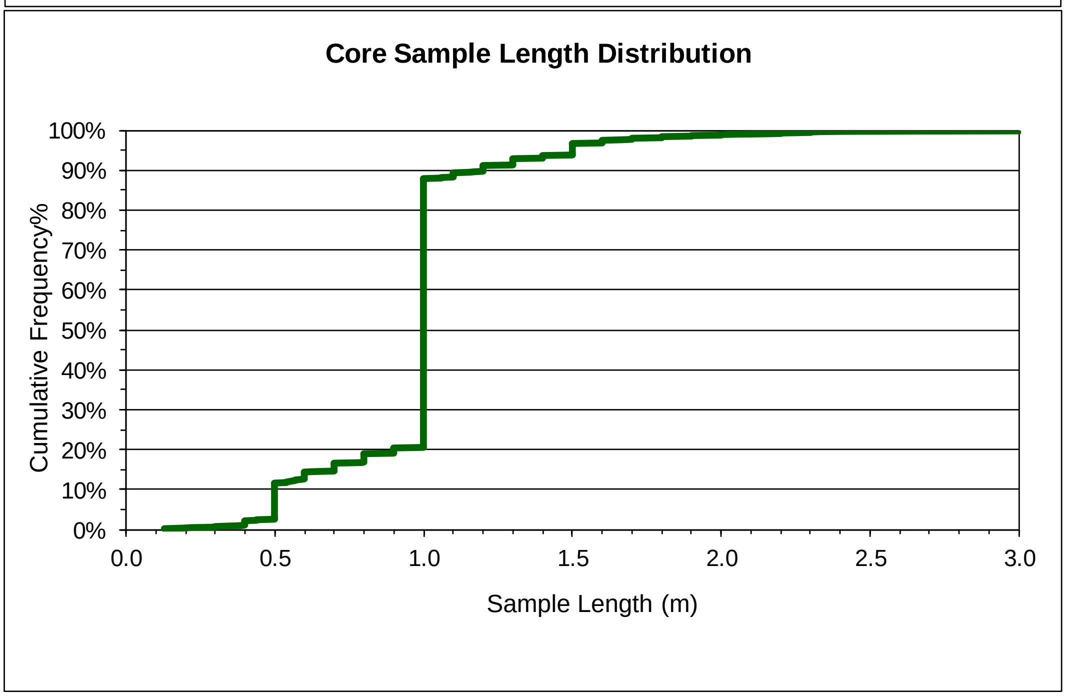


Table 14.7 Summary Statistics for Resource Assays and Composites				
AFW Assay Statistics	**Length (m)**	**Cu%**	**Pb%[1]**	**Ag g/t**
Count	760	760	760	760
Sum (m)	738.41	-	-	-
Minimum	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
25th Percentile	1.00	0.34	0.00	2.00
Median	1.00	0.80	0.08	9.20
75th Percentile	1.00	1.73	0.15	10.24
Maximum	3.00	20.00	3.00	150.00
Average	0.97	1.75	0.20	12.75
Weighted Mean (LxSG)	-	1.75	0.20	13.11
Variance	0.08	8.46	0.22	521.43
Standard Deviation	0.29	2.91	0.47	22.83
Coefficient of Variation	0.29	1.67	2.37	1.79
Skewness	1.16	3.82	4.41	4.53
Kurtosis	6.88	17.39	20.94	22.45
97th Percentile	1.60	8.89	1.41	67.23
98th Percentile	1.70	12.10	2.39	110.92
99th Percentile	2.00	17.39	3.00	150.00
99.5th Percentile	2.22	20.00	3.00	150.00
AFW Composite Statistics	Length (m)[2]	Cu%	Pb%	Ag g/t g/tgg/tCo%
Count	752	752	752	752
Sum	742.45	-	-	-
Minimum	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
25th Percentile	1.00	0.40	0.01	2.87
Median	1.00	0.80	0.09	9.22
75th Percentile	1.00	1.77	0.15	10.27
Maximum	1.00	20.00	3.00	150.00
Average	0.99	1.68	0.20	12.66
Weighted Mean (LxSG)	-	1.73	0.20	12.98
Variance	0.01	6.84	0.21	471.07
Standard Deviation	0.07	2.62	0.46	21.70
Coefficient of Variation	0.07	1.56	2.31	1.71
Skewness	-6.44	3.92	4.48	4.44
Kurtosis	43.37	19.68	21.65	22.17
97th Percentile	1.00	7.97	1.42	67.43
98th Percentile	1.00	10.01	2.32	94.45
99th Percentile	1.00	13.87	3.00	145.87
99.5th Percentile	1.00	19.52	3.00	150.00

(1) Explicit and implicit non-assayed samples assigned 0.09% Pb

(2) Composites total length exceeds assays total length due to incorporation of implicit missing assay intervals (dilution) not accounted for in the assay table.

14.12 BLOCK MODEL

The resource block model for the AFW zone is oriented EW (X axis) and has block dimensions of 2 m EW x 2 m NS x 2 m vertical. The block size is consistent with the lenses' generally narrow widths and the close underground drill hole spacings.

Block model parameters are shown in Table 14.8.

TABLE 14.8
BLOCK MODEL PARAMETERS

AFW Model	Axis	WGS84 UTM Origin	Block Size (m)	No. of Blocks	WGS84 UTM Max. Limit	Distance (m)
Column (m)	X	780,840	2	730	782,302	1,462
Row (m)	Y	7,818,850	2	270	7,819,392	542
Level (m)	Z	200	2	338	-478	678
No. of Blocks	66,619,800					
Volume (m^3)	532,958,400					
Rotation	0					

14.13 BLOCK MODEL GRADE INTERPOLATION

14.13.1 Search Strategy and Grade Interpolation

Search ellipses were designed on screen to enable capture of samples from two to three drill cross sections and at least two drill holes on dip. Variography results also guided the interpolation search strategy. The search ellipse axes were oriented by "ZXZ" rotation with respect to the block model axes and take into account the average strike and dip of the lenses, the latter, which varied from -55º to near vertical in different areas of the model (Table 14.9). Portions of the block model were interpolated by different ellipses with dips of 50º, 65º and 85º to accommodate the dips of the resource wireframes. The ID^3 interpolations were carried out in three passes (Table 14.10). The selection of a minimum number of composites and a maximum number of composites per hole was used to ensure sampling of a least two holes occurred in the first and second passes. The last pass was designed to fill the wireframe. Grades were interpolated for all blocks in the wireframes.

The number of blocks interpolated varied in each pass with 65% populated after two passes.

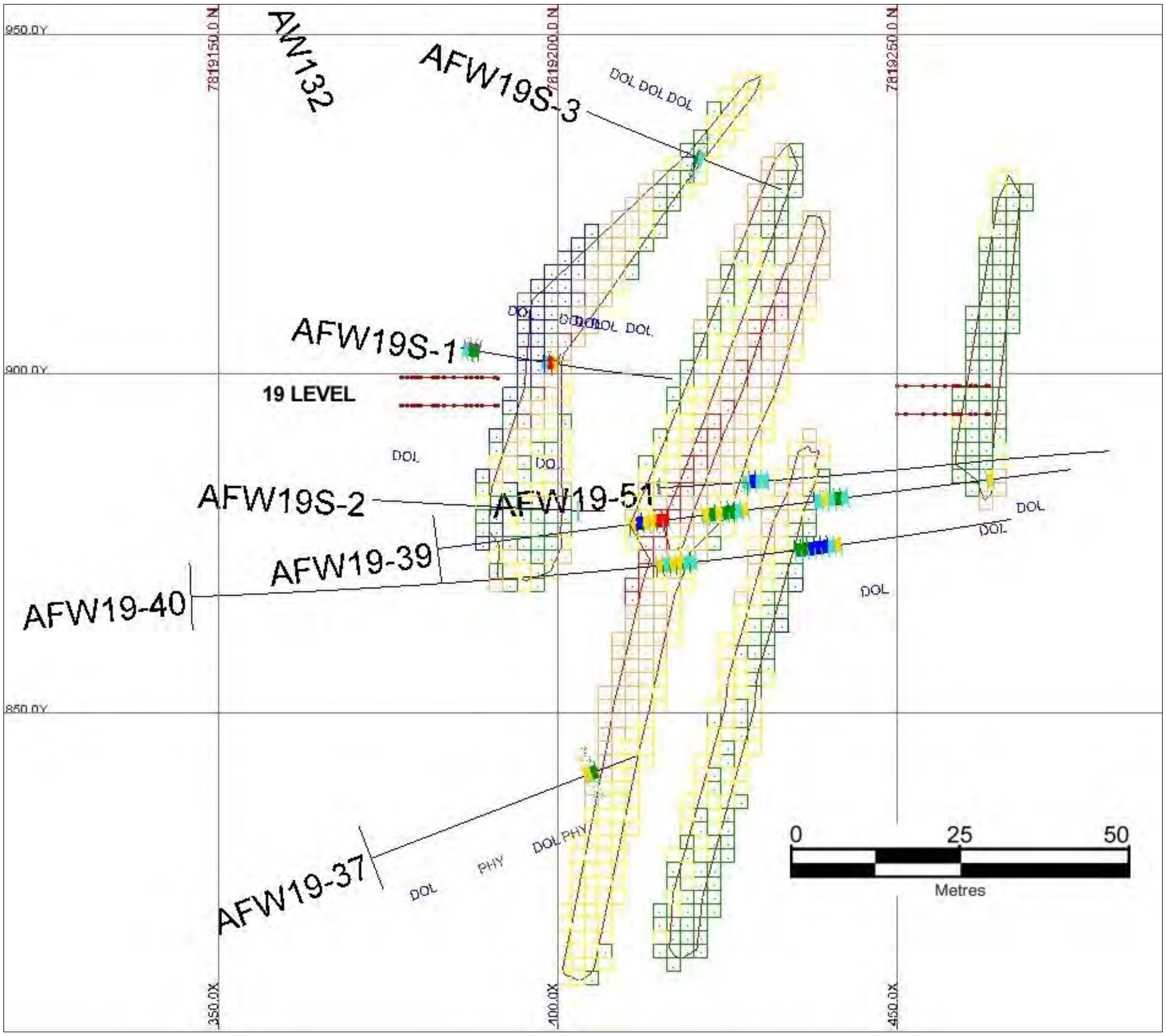
Interpolated grades were saved in their respective grade attribute models together with estimation criteria such as number of composites and holes used for the estimate, distance from the nearest composite to the block centroid, and interpolation pass number. Figures 14.13 and 14.14 show block model results for copper and composites for several lenses. P&E notes that blocks and wireframe outlines are on section but drill holes are projected from up to 12.5 m off section.

Table 14.9 Search Ellipse Rotations			
Model Area	**Ellipse Rotation**		
	Z[1]	**X[2]**	**Z**
West (Col. 1-199)	0º	-65º	0º
Mid (Col. 199-293)	0º	-85º	0º
Mid (Col. 293-531)	0º	-65º	0º
East (Col. 532-730)	0º	-50º	0º

(1) Positive rotation counter clockwise around Z axis (strike)
(2) Rotation around X axis, positive from Y to Z (dip)

Table 14.10 Grade Interpolation Parameters			
Parameter	**Pass 1**	**Pass 2**	**Pass 3**
Minimum Composites	4	4	1
Maximum Composites	12	12	12
Maximum Composites from One Hole	3	3	-
Ellipse Search Distance X (m)	30	60	100/125
Ellipse Search Distance Y (m)	50	100	200/225
Ellipse Search Distance Z (m)	4	8	20/25

Figure 14.13 Block Model Cross Section 781175E

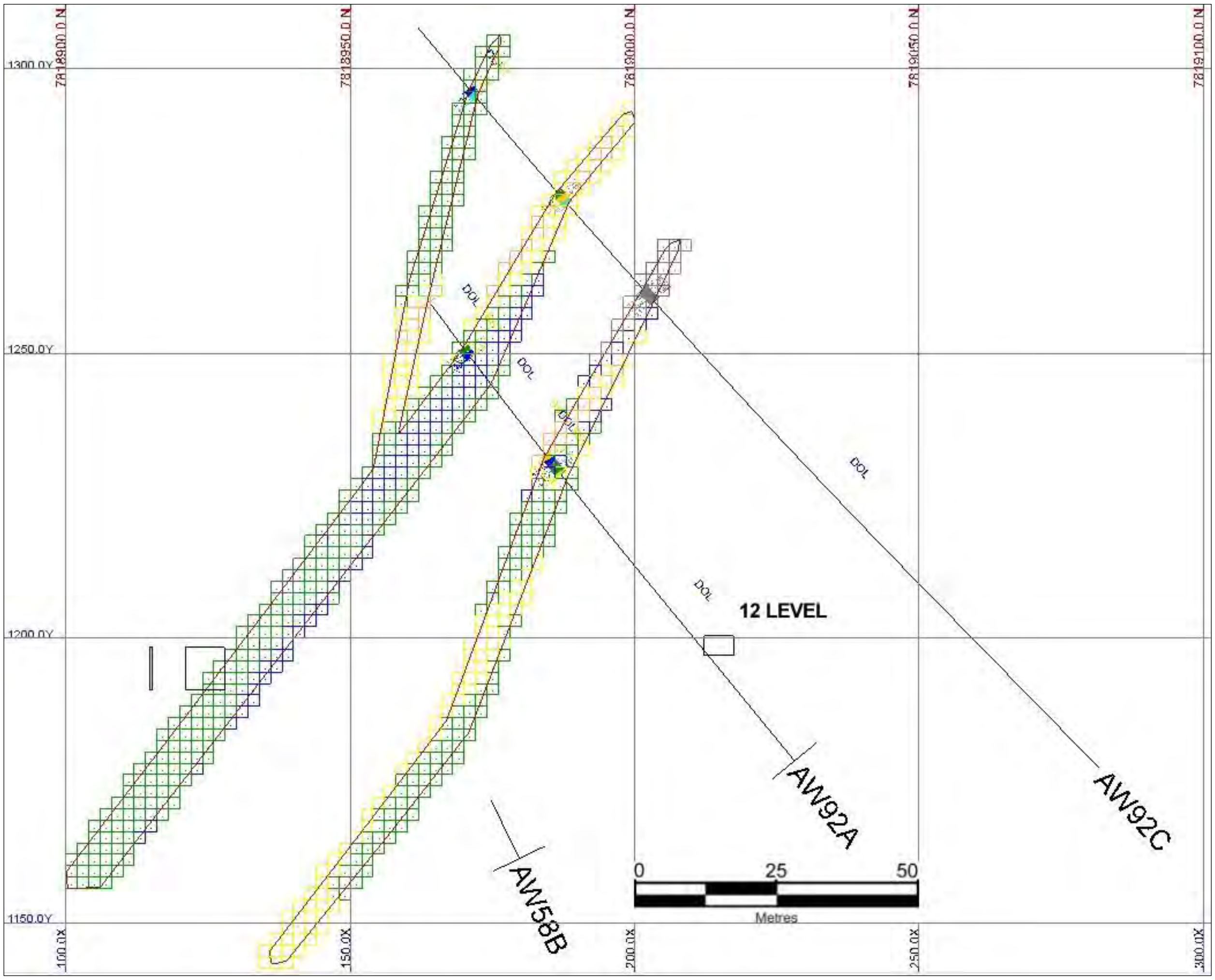


Legend Cu (%) Blocks and Composites

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound	
0.00001	0.10000	
0.10000	0.20000	
0.20000	0.50000	
0.50000	1.00000	
1.00000	2.00000	
2.00000	5.00000	
5.00000	10.00000	
10.00000	20.00000	
20.00000	50.00000	

(Looking West)

Figure 14.14 Model Cross Section 782225E



Legend Cu (%) Blocks and Composites

>= Lower Bound	< Upper Bound	
0.00001	0.10000	
0.10000	0.20000	
0.20000	0.50000	
0.50000	1.00000	
1.00000	2.00000	
2.00000	5.00000	
5.00000	10.00000	
10.00000	20.00000	
20.00000	50.00000	

(Looking West)

14.14 MINERAL RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION

In P&E's opinion, the level of drilling, assaying and exploration work completed to 2012 is sufficient to show that the AFW Zone has the size and grades to indicate reasonable potential for economic extraction and thus qualify the zone as Mineral Resources under CIM definition standards. P&E classified the resources as Inferred Mineral Resources based on the wide drill hole spacing for surface holes and uncertainty in intercept position at depths of 300 m to >900 m, the level of and quality of assaying for the three metals, and interpreted geologic continuity.

14.15 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The total Inferred Mineral Resource for a 1% Cu block cut-off grade is 1.7 million tonnes averaging 1.93% Cu, 0.13% Pb and 15.9 g/t Au, or 2.15% CuEq. Table 14.11 summarizes the Inferred Resources at various copper cut-off grades.

TABLE 14.11
AFW INFERRED RESOURCES AT VARIOUS COPPER CUT-OFF GRADES(1-11)
As of April 2014

Cut-Off Grade Cu%	Tonnes (000's)	Bulk Density t/m^3	Cu %	Pb %	Ag g/t	CuEq[4] %
Wireframe	2,967	2.82	1.39	0.17	12.6	1.58
0.25	2,938	2.82	1.4	0.16	12.7	1.59
0.50	2,729	2.82	1.48	0.15	13.2	1.67
1.00	1,679	2.83	1.93	0.13	15.9	2.15
1.50	787	2.85	2.71	0.13	20.3	2.98
2.00	439	2.86	3.51	0.1	26.2	3.83
2.50	286	2.88	4.19	0.09	30.7	4.56
3.00	206	2.89	4.76	0.09	34.7	5.18
3.50	155	2.9	5.27	0.09	38.8	5.73
4.00	114	2.91	5.82	0.09	42.8	6.33
4.50	78	2.92	6.53	0.09	48.1	7.10
5.00	54	2.94	7.32	0.09	55.7	7.97

(1) CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
(2) The Qualified Persons for this Mineral Resource estimate are: Richard Routledge, M.Sc. (Applied), P.Geo. and Eugene Puritch, P.Eng. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
(3) Mineral Resources are estimated by conventional 3D block modelling based on wireframing at a 0.5% CuEq cut-off grade and ID^3 grade interpolation.
(4) CuEq is based on metal price only using the formula: CuEq = Cu% + (0.28 Pb%) + (0.0113* Ag g/t).*
(5) Metal prices for the estimate are: US$3.43/lb Cu, US$0.95/lb Pb, US$26.47/oz Ag based on a two-year trailing average as of February 28, 2014.
*(6) A variable bulk density of 2.79 tonnes/m^3 or higher based on density weighting has been applied for volume to tonnes conversion. The "revised Tsumeb" formula was used for bulk density calculation where bulk density = 363 / (130-(0.874 * (Cu% + Pb%))).*
(7) Mineral Resources are estimated from 1,307 m elevation to 677 m elevation, approximately 300 m depth to 947 m depth below surface.
(8) Mineral Resources are classified as Inferred based on drill hole spacing, geologic continuity and quality of data.
(9) A small amount of the resource has been stoped at the east end of the AFW zone but stope location and amount of material removed is uncertain.
(10) Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource as a result of continued exploration.
(11) P&E recommends reporting resources at the 1% Cu block model cut-off grade.

14.16 BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

There has been no previous mining on AFW zone, so no reconciliation studies or data are available for validation of the resource estimate. As such, estimated tonnages, grades, and contained metal cannot be compared to actual production, or gauge the sensitivity of the grade estimate to drill hole density.

The block model was validated using a number of industry standard methods including visual and statistical methods, and internal peer review.

Visual examination of composite and block grades on plans and sections on-screen and review of the reasonableness of estimation parameters including:

- Number of composites used for estimation
- Number of holes used for estimation
- Distance to the nearest composite
- Number of passes used to estimate grade.

Verification of wireframe and reported resource volumes: GEMS reports resources using the percent models or solids models. As part of validation, the global estimates for percent model and solids models were compared and found to differ by less than 1%.

Comparison of the ID^3 model to the nearest NN model for copper on a global basis was carried out. The estimates agree to within 10%, which is acceptable (Table 14.12).

TABLE 14.12
ID^3 TO NN COMPARISON

Cu% Cut-Off	ID^3 Cu%	NN Cu%	Variance Cu%	Variance%
Total Wireframe	1.39	1.50	-0.112	-7.4%

Comparison of mean grades between assays, composites, and model blocks (Table 14.13) were studied. Typically, the mean grades decreased somewhat from assays to blocks and variance/coefficient of variations decreased as well, showing volume-variance effect and expected smoothing of grade. Spatial distribution of samples and smoothing have a proportionately higher impact on average grade in this situation.

TABLE 14.13
COMPARISON OF GRADES FOR CU ASSAYS, COMPOSITES AND GLOBAL BLOCK MODELS

Assays	Cu%
Weighted Mean	1.75
Composites	
Weighted Mean	1.73
Block Model	
Total Wireframe	1.39
Variance: Block Model versus Assays	
Variance	-0.36
% Variance	-20.6%
Variance: Block Model versus Composites	
Variance	-0.34
%Variance	-19.6

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this report.

16.0 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report. A summary of historical mining methods is provided in section 6.0.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this report. A summary of historical processing recovery methods and concentrate production is provided in section 6.0.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this report. A summary of the existing infrastructure at the Kombat mine is provided in section 5.3.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to this report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to this report.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kombat Mine and Gross Otavi Mine permits are completely surrounded by EPL 3540 covering an area of 227.5 km^2. The Harasib Mining Permit is surrounded by EPL 3540 that covers a land area of 475.5 km^2. These exploration permits are held 80% and 70% respectively by ASX-listed Sabre Resources Ltd. ("Sabre").

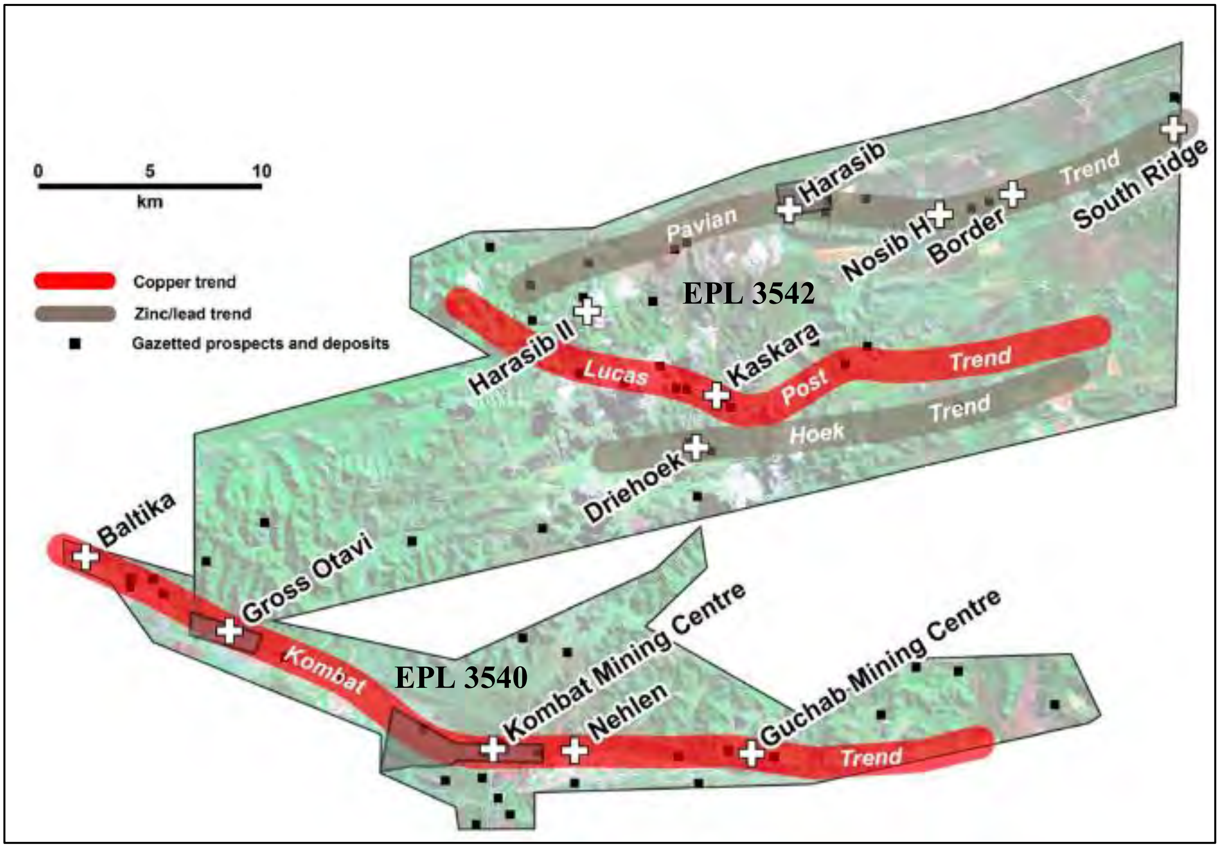


Figure 23-1 Prospects and Deposits Within Sabre Resource's OML Land Position with respect to Kombat Copper's Mining Permits

Sabre's recent press releases and presentations indicate that they have been doing extensive drilling at the Guchab area, located 10 kilometers east of the Kombat Mine.

No resource statement has been issued for this deposit

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

To the best of the authors' knowledge there is no other relevant data, additional information or explanation necessary to make the Report understandable and not misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Kombat Copper Project hosts a former producing copper mine located in the Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa region, Namibia, in an area recognized for its high-grade copper deposits. The Kombat Mine opened in 1962 and closed in 2008 with historical production of 12 million tonnes grading between 2.5% and 3.0% copper with additional credits for lead and silver. It has been mined over a strike length of 3.5 km.

The Kombat Copper Project lies on the paved B8 highway, midway between the towns of Otavi, located 42 km to the west, and Grootfontein, located 49 km to the east. The Property is located 345 km north northeast of Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. The Project benefits from significant on-site mining infrastructure including three recently operational shafts, a 1,100 tonne/day concentrator and ancillary facilities that were operational until early 2008.

This study estimates the resources for the AFW. The AFW Cu-Pb-Ag ± Zn bearing lenses lie on a 1.46 km long trend at the west end of the Kombat Copper mineralized trend. The AFW lenses range in length from 45 m to 248 m and on dip from 66 m to 242 m. Horizontal widths vary from less than one metre to 29 m. The zones have been drill intersected at depth from 302 m to 900 m by wide spaced drilling on 25 m+ sections, with portions of the zone fanned drilled from underground at closer spacings. Lenses are defined by as few as two holes. Host rocks for the disseminated and lesser amounts of massive sulphide mineralization are dolomites and sandstones of the Hüttenberg Formation. Sulphide mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite ± pyrite and subordinate to trace amounts of covellite, malachite, galena, tennantite and sphalerite. Supergene enrichment has occurred locally. Exploration drilling was carried out by Kombat Copper/SRK in 2013 and historically by Weatherly, Ongopolo and Tsumeb Corp. from 1967 to 2008, resulting in a database for the AFW Project of 180 surface and underground diamond drill holes totalling 65,507 m of which 64 holes for 31,467.32 m were used for resource estimation.

The geological interpretation is based almost entirely on diamond drilling and limited information from the Asis shaft and development at the west end and limited mine workings at the east end of the zone. The Mineral Resource estimate is based entirely on the diamond drill holes and assaying database. Core sampling intervals at ≤3 m and mostly at 1 m are appropriate to the deposit scale and mineralization, however, in P&E's opinion factors such as the wide surface drill hole spacing, uncertainty of toe location for deep holes, and limited number of holes do not allow for the estimation of resources at a higher classification than Inferred.

P&E has the following conclusions and opinions:

- The resource reporting, methodology and estimate have been designed to define mineral lenses from relatively wide-spaced surface drill hole intercepts and limited underground drilling.
- The geological interpretations are reasonable.
- The drill hole database is acceptable for estimation of Inferred Resources but will need some review of down hole surveys going forward.
- The historic assaying is not up to current industry standards and extensive re-sampling of drill core and assaying at commercial laboratories under QAQC guidance is necessary before resources classifications can be upgraded and reserves estimated.

- The resource wireframe cut-off value at 0.5% Cu is reasonable for the mineralization grades and shows reasonable continuity. Wireframing at 1% Cu was also done and it shows less continuity.
- The historic "revised Tsumeb" calculation for SG was developed during mine operation and appears reasonable for Inferred Resources but immersion testing of core on an assay-by-assay basis should be implemented for future work to confirm the Tsumeb calculation and upgrade the resources.
- Composites at one metre lengths weighted by bulk density are reasonable for the widths and style of mineralization.
- The ID^3 interpolation approach is reasonable given the low nugget effect for copper.
- The Inferred Resource classification is reasonable, based on mineralization/grade continuity, drill hole density and assaying.
- The block model validation results are reasonable.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

26.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED BUDGET

P&E recommends that Kombat Copper proceed with a Preliminary Economic Analysis ("PEA") for the Project. Pending encouraging analysis of potential Project economics and reserve target thresholds determined in the PEA Study, it is anticipated that the resources will require upgrading to allow the future estimation of reserves, which are based on Indicated and Measured resources.

P&E recommends the following to upgrade Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources:

Diamond Drilling

- The mineralized zones should be NQ diamond drilled on ≤25 m sections with intercepts along dip in the lenses planned at ≤50 m. The most effective drilling in terms of useful core generated and surveying is from underground drill drifts driven from the Asis Far West shaft or from the W750 workings to the east if these can be dewatered and accessed.
- The drill hole collars must be accurately surveyed and down-hole deviation surveys must be performed and reviewed for errors.
- Geological and geotechnical core sampling should be carried out using industry standard (CIM; SAMREC or JORC) practices including "chain of custody" sample handling, storage and transfer to laboratory.
- Systematic bulk density tests should be carried out on core assay sample by assay sample.

Assaying

- Silver assaying of the field reference standards for the 2012 re-sampling program all returned lower values than the certified mean -3 standard deviations limit for acceptance indicating a low bias in the BV laboratory silver analysis. The BV laboratory should be requested to rerun all the sample pulps for silver.
- The comparison of the analyses for the commercially processed, re-sampled core to original Kombat Mine Laboratory analyses indicates very poor precision, and a high bias in the original analyses. It is recommended that all available core for the resource drill holes be re-sampled and analyzed at commercial laboratories using industry standard preparation and analyses and under an industry standard QAQC program. Field blanks should be rock, core or other barren solid material that requires crushing and pulverizing.
- Assaying should be done continuously down hole within the mineralized zones and at least for several metres into the hanging wall and footwall.
- Laboratory results should be received by direct electronic transfer to Kombat Copper computers to minimize transfer errors. Automatic error checking on data transfer and scheduled review of QAQC data should be implemented.

Drill Hole Surveys

- The down hole surveys for existing resource surface holes should be reviewed for excessive deviation and implausible readings removed where practicable. Future long surface holes should be checked for excessive deviation during drilling and all holes checked as completed.

A recommended program and budget of $3,525,000 is presented in Table 26.1.

TABLE 26.1
RECOMMENDED PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Program	Units (m)	Unit Cost ($/m)	Budget
Preliminary economic analysis			$300,000
Drilling program	10,000	300	3,000,000
Resampling and assay program	5,000	25	125,000
Revised resource estimate			100,000
Total			**$3,525,000**

27.0 REFERENCES

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28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

EUGENE J. PURITCH, P. ENG.

I, Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng., residing at 44 Turtlecreek Blvd., Brampton, Ontario, L6W 3X7, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent mining consultant and President of P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia**"** (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 20, 2014.
3. I am a graduate of The Haileybury School of Mines, with a Technologist Diploma in Mining, as well as obtaining an additional year of undergraduate education in Mine Engineering at Queen's University. In addition I have also met the Professional Engineers of Ontario Academic Requirement Committee's Examination requirement for Bachelor's Degree in Engineering Equivalency. I am a mining consultant currently licensed by the Professional Engineers of Ontario (License No. 100014010) and registered with the Ontario Association of Certified Engineering Technicians and Technologists as a Senior Engineering Technologist. I am also a member of the National and Toronto Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   I have practiced my profession continuously since 1978. My summarized career experience is as follows:

   - Mining Technologist - H.B.M.& S. and Inco Ltd.,.. 1978-1980
   - Open Pit Mine Engineer – Cassiar Asbestos/Brinco Ltd.,.. 1981-1983
   - Pit Engineer/Drill & Blast Supervisor – Detour Lake Mine,.. 1984-1986
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant – Timmins Area,.. 1987-1988
   - Mine Designer/Resource Estimator – Dynatec/CMD/Bharti, ... 1989-1995
   - Self-Employed Mining Consultant/Resource-Reserve Estimator,.. 1995-2004
   - President – P&E Mining Consultants Inc, ... 2004-Present

4. I visited the Property that is the subject of this report on March 11, 2014.
5. I am responsible for co-authoring section 12, contributing to parts of Section 14 and contributing to relevant parts of Sections 25 and 26 of the Technical Report along with those sections of the Summary pertaining thereto.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 20, 2014
Signed Date: July 4, 2014

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Eugene Puritch]

Eugene J. Puritch, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

RICHARD SUTCLIFFE, Ph.D., P. GEO.

I, Richard Sutcliffe, Ph.D., P. Geo., residing at 100 Broadleaf Crescent, Ancaster, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant and Vice President Geology, P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia**"** (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 20, 2014.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1977). In addition, I have a Master of Science in Geology (1980) from University of Toronto and a Ph.D. in Geology (1986) from the University of Western Ontario. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 32 years since obtaining my M.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 852).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   - Precambrian Geologist, Ontario Geological Survey 1980-1989
   - Senior Research Geologist, Ontario Geological Survey 1989-1991
   - Associate Professor of Geology, University of Western Ontario. 1990-1992
   - President and CEO, URSA Major Minerals Inc.. 1992-2012
   - President and CEO, Patricia Mining Corp. 1998-2008
   - President and CEO, Auriga Gold Corp. 2010-2012
   - Consulting Geologist 1992-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 2-6, 9, 10, and 15-24 and contributing to relevant parts of Sections 25 and 26 of the Technical Report along with those sections of the Summary pertaining thereto.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 20, 2014
Signing Date: July 4, 2014

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Richard Sutcliffe]

____
Dr. Richard H. Sutcliffe, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

DAVID BURGA, P.GEO.

I, David Burga, P. Geo., residing at 3884 Freeman Terrace, Mississauga, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent geological consultant contracted by P & E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia**"** (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 20, 2014.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences (1997). I have worked as a geologist for over 12 years since obtaining my B.Sc. degree. I am a geological consultant currently licensed by the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License No 1836).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

   My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

   Exploration Geologist, Cameco Gold 1997-1998
   Field Geophysicist, Quantec Geoscience 1998-1999
   Geological Consultant, Andeburg Consulting Ltd. 1999-2003
   Geologist, Aeon Egmond Ltd. 2003-2005
   Project Manager, Jacques Whitford 2005-2008
   Exploration Manager – Chile, Red Metal Resources 2008-2009
   Consulting Geologist 2009-Present

4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Sections 7 and 8 and contributing to parts of Sections 25 and 26 of the Technical Report along with those sections of the Summary pertaining thereto.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 20, 2014
Signed Date: July 4, 2014

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[David Burga]

David Burga, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

RICHARD E. ROUTLEDGE, P.GEO.

I, Richard E. Routledge, P.Geo., residing at 82 Oriole Drive, Holland Landing, Ontario, L9N 1H3, do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent Consulting Geologist who has been contracted by P&E Mining Consultants Inc.
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia**"** (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 20, 2014.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree, Major in Geology, from Sir George Williams (Concordia) University in 1971 and with a Masters degree in Applied Exploration Geology from McGill University in 1973. I have worked as a geologist for about 38 years since post-graduation. I am a Professional Geologist registered in the Province of Ontario (APGO No. 1354) and licensed by the Northwest Territories (NAPEGG No. L744).

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:

• Independent Consulting Geologist.	2011 – Present
• Roscoe Postle Associates Inc., Consulting Geologist	1998 – 2011
• Independent Consulting Geologist	1994 – 1997
• Vice President Exploration, Greater Lenora Resources Corp.	1993 – 1994
• Teck Explorations Ltd, Evaluations and Mineral Commodities Geologist.	1985 – 1992
• Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl, Exploration and Consulting Geologist.	1973 – 1985

4. I have not visited the property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
5. I am responsible for authoring Section 11 and co-authoring Sections 12 and 14 and contributing to parts of 25 and 26 of the Technical Report along with those sections of the Summary pertaining thereto.
6. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the project that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 20, 2014
Signed Date: July 4, 2014

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Richard E. Routledge]

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Richard E. Routledge, P. Geo.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

ALFRED S. HAYDEN, P. ENG

I, Alfred S. Hayden, P. Eng., residing at 284 Rushbrook Drive, Ontario, L3X 2C9, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently President of:
   EHA Engineering Ltd.,
   Consulting Metallurgical Engineers
   Box 2711, Postal Stn. B.
   Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4E 1A7
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report and Resource Estimate on the Kombat Copper Project, Grootfontein District, Otjozondjupa Region, Namibia**"** (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of May 20, 2014.
3. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1967 with a Bachelor of Applied Science in Metallurgical Engineering. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum and a Professional Engineer and Designated Consulting Engineer registered with Professional Engineers Ontario. I have worked as a metallurgical engineer for over 40 years since my graduation from university.

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this report.
5. I am responsible for authoring of Section 13 and contributing to parts of Sections 25 and 26 of the Technical Report along with those sections of the Summary pertaining thereto.
6. I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
7. I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.
9. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: May 20, 2014
Signing Date: July 4, 2014

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Alfred Hayden]

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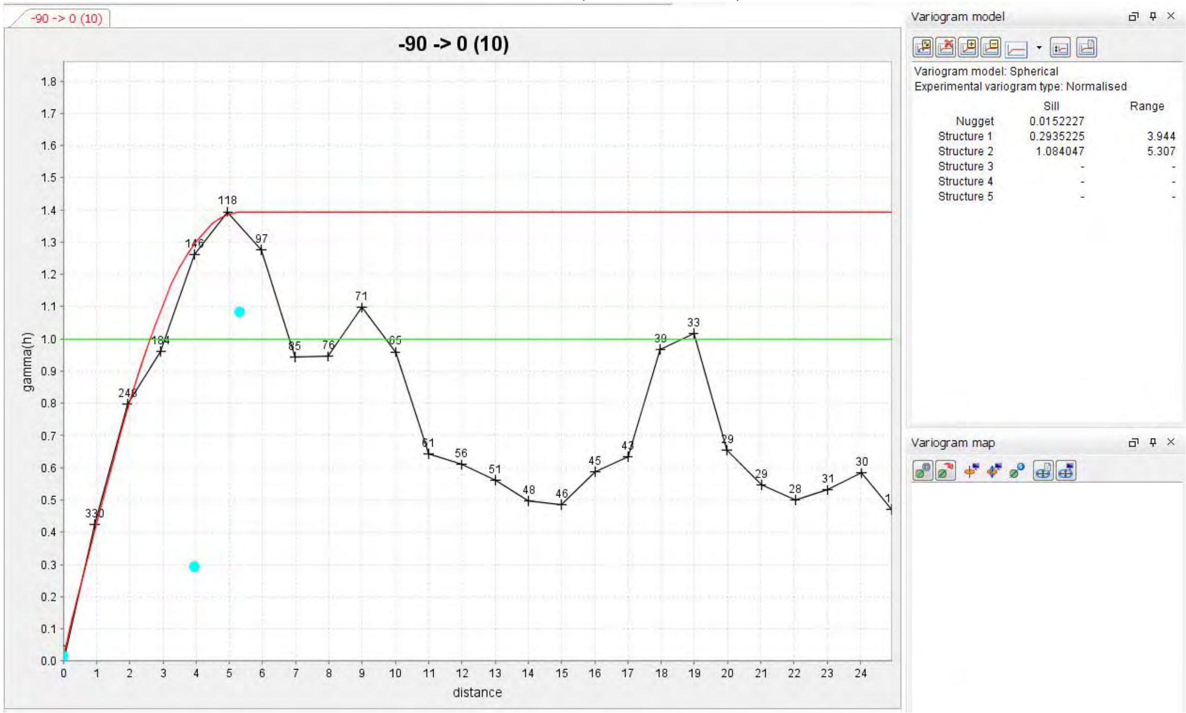
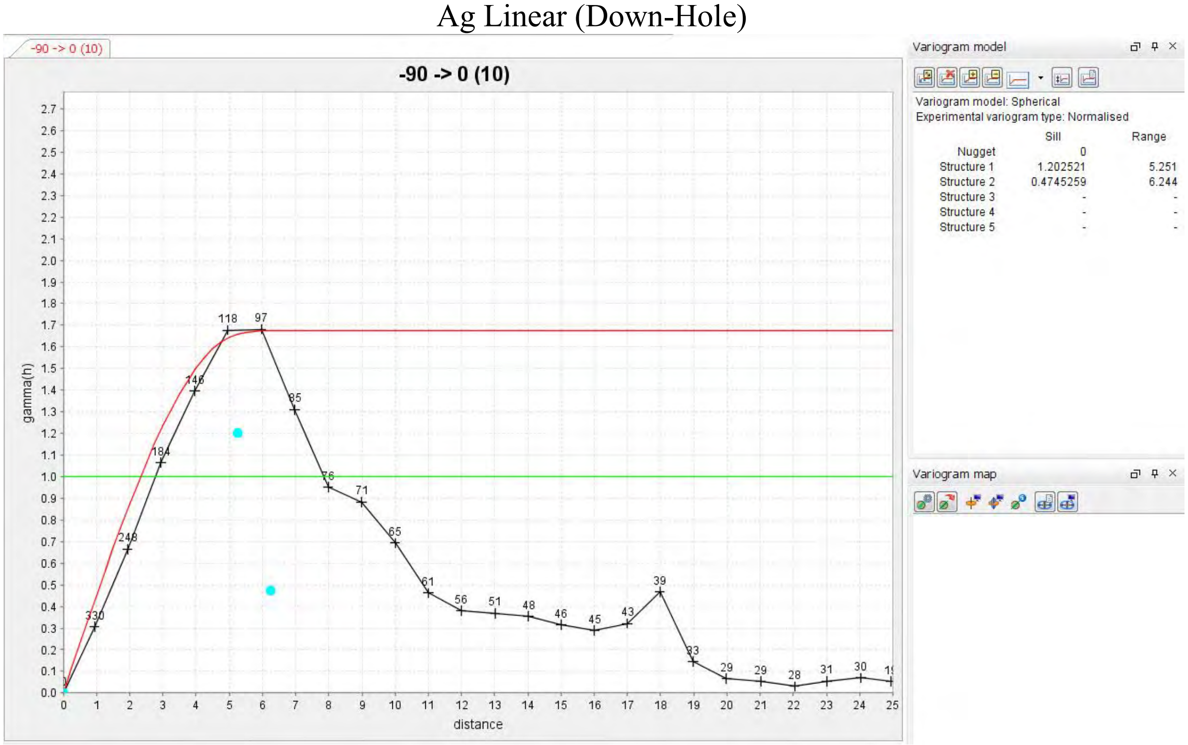
Alfred S. Hayden, P.Eng.

APPENDIX I. PRELIMINARY VARIOGRAPHY

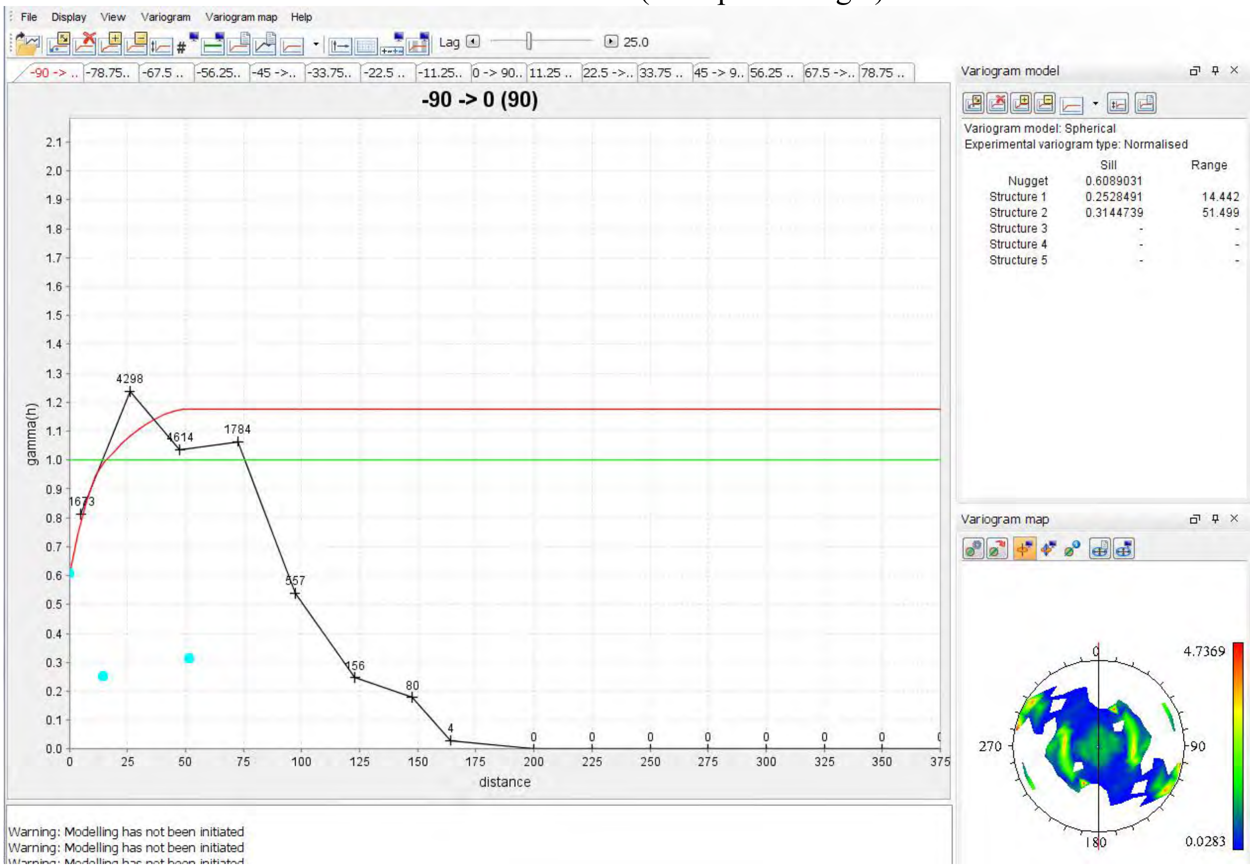
Cu Linear (Down-Hole)



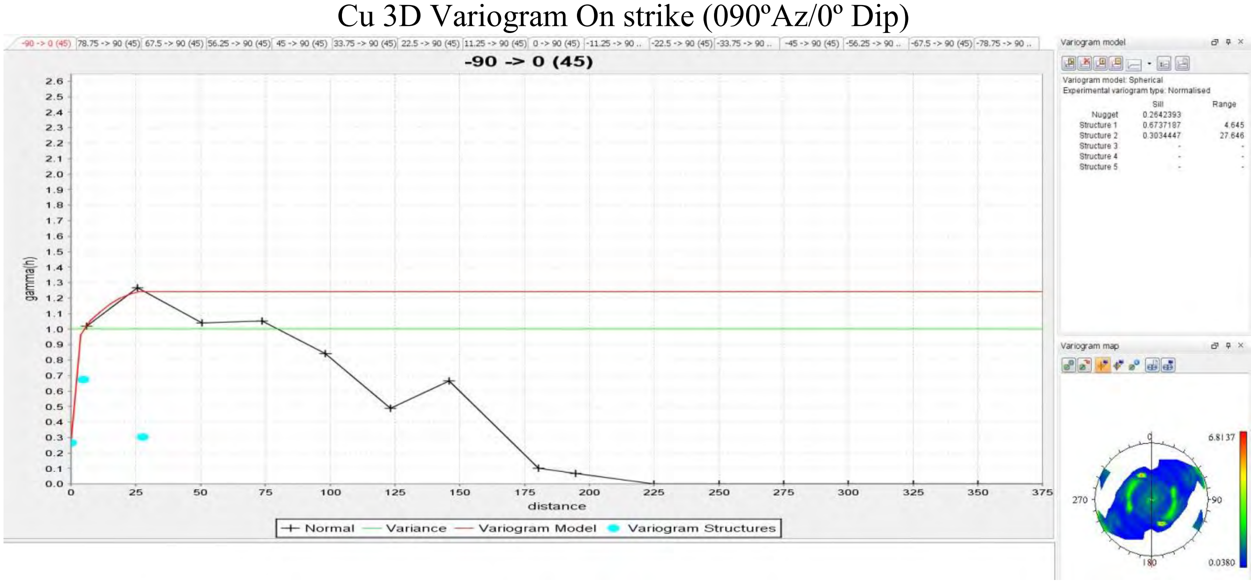
Ag Linear (Down-Hole)



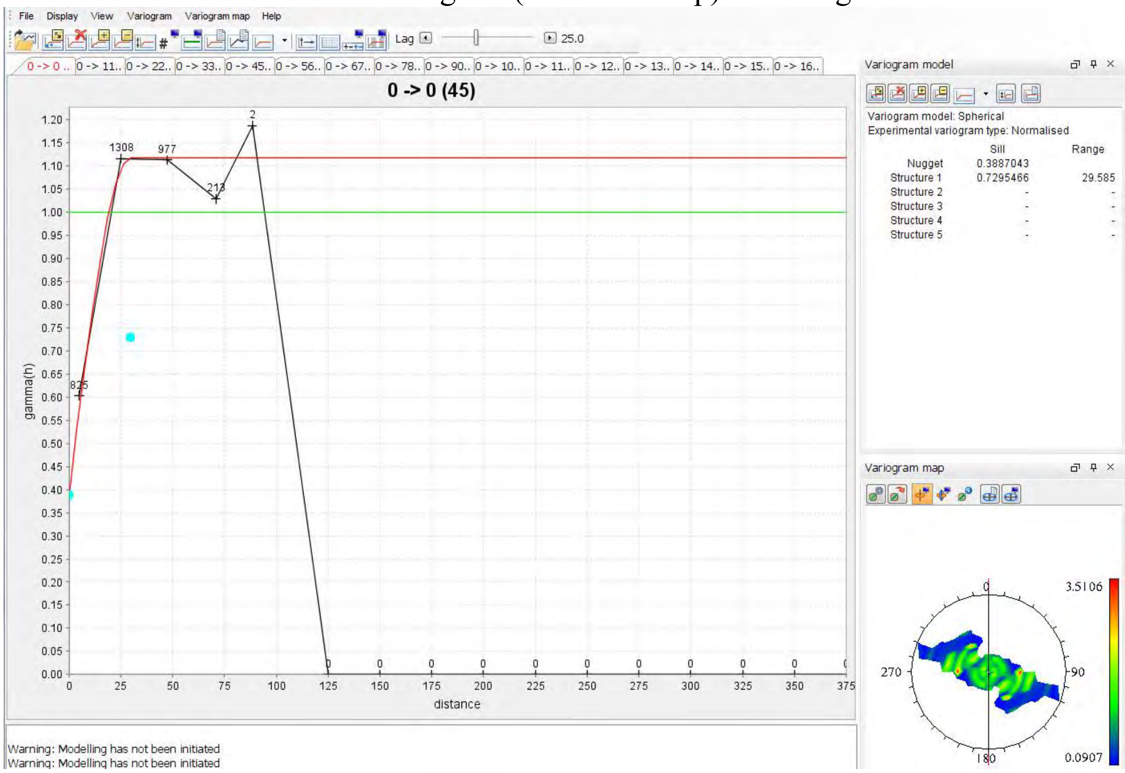
Cu Omni Directional (90º Spread Angle)



Cu 3D Variogram On strike (090ºAz/0º Dip)



Cu 3D Variogram (090ºAz/0º Dip) 25 m Lag



Cu 3D Variogram Down Dip (180ºAz/-60º Dip)