

22. August 2013

ASX: AOH, FSE: A2O

FORGESETZTE HOCHGRADIGE BOHRERGEBNISSE AUF DER KYLYLAHTI MINE

- **Oberer Teil der Wombat-Zone erbringt exzellente Bohrabschnitte:**

- **29,0m mit 4,7% Kupfer**
- **37,6m mit 3,2% Kupfer**
- **36,0m mit 3,3% Kupfer**
- **26,7m mit 3,4% Kupfer**
- **20,4m mit 4,1% Kupfer**

- **Alle Bohrabschnitte grenzen an die entwickelten Minenbereiche und werden in den Minenplan für 2014 und 2015 einbezogen**

Altona Mining Limited („Altona“) hat ein Update in Bezug auf die fortlaufenden Untertagebohrungen auf seiner Untertagemine Kylylahti im Südosten Finnlands am 18. Juli 2013 zur Verfügung gestellt. Jetzt, da die Entwicklung der Mine in größere Tiefen vordringt, werden Untertagebohrungen vorgenommen, um die Positionierung der Entwicklung präzise zu definieren und Informationen zu gewinnen, die beim Entwerfen der Strossen behilflich sein sollen. Das Juli-Update wies hochgradige Bohrergebnisse aus, die besser als erwartet ausgefallene Gehalte aufzeigten. Hinzu kamen Ausdehnungen der Ressourcen- und Reserven Modelle im Bereich zwischen den Zonen Wallaby und Wombat, der auch als Lücke bezeichnet wird. Die Kylylahti-Lagerstätte besteht aus zwei Zonen, einer oberen Zone namens Wallaby und einer tieferen Zone namens Wombat. Dieser Bereich war durch die Bohrungen von der Oberfläche aus nur unzureichend definiert und wurde deshalb in den vergangenen Monaten intensiven Untertagebohrungen unterzogen.

Altona konzentriert sich mit den Bohrungen nun auf die Definition der oberen Wombat-Zone, wo spektakuläre Ergebnisse gewonnen wurden. Man stellte fest, dass die Wombat-Zone mächtiger ist und eine Zone mit erheblich höheren Gehalten enthält, als im Ressourcenmodell angenommen wurde (im Allgemeinen 5 - 20 Meter mit 1,6 – 2,5% Kupfer). Zu den besseren Bohrabschnitten gehören:

Loch	Von (m)	Mächtigkeit (m)	Kupfer (%)	Gold (g/t)
KU-348	22.0	16.4	3.3	0.9
KU-356	57.0	16.3	3.8	0.8
KU-357	49.0	29.0	4.7	1.0
KU-358	46.0	36.0	3.3	0.9
KU-359	34.7	20.4	4.1	1.0
KU-359	65.9	26.7	3.4	1.1
KU-360	63.0	36.8	1.7	0.6
KU-370	68.3	10.7	2.5	0.6
KU-371	67.0	37.6	3.2	0.8
KU-374	65.4	27.8	2.0	0.5



Die Bohrlochabschnitte werden unter Anwendung einer Kupfer-Betriebsschwellengrenze (cut-off) von 0,4% sowie einer Mindestmächtigkeit von 2 Metern gemeldet.

Man geht nun davon aus, dass die untere Wombat-Zone eine breite, hochgradige Zone enthält, die in der beigefügten Grafik zur Gehaltverteilung dargestellt wird.

Im Allgemeinen stellen sich, wenn Lagerstättenbestimmungsbohrungen Untertage durchgeführt werden, vor dem Abbau angestellte Ressourcenschätzungen als konservativ heraus. Diese Bestimmungsbohrungen führen in der Regel zu höheren Gehalten und einer höheren Zahl von Tonnen an hochgradigen massiven Sulfiden, während der Anteil von feinverwachsenem Erz sinkt.

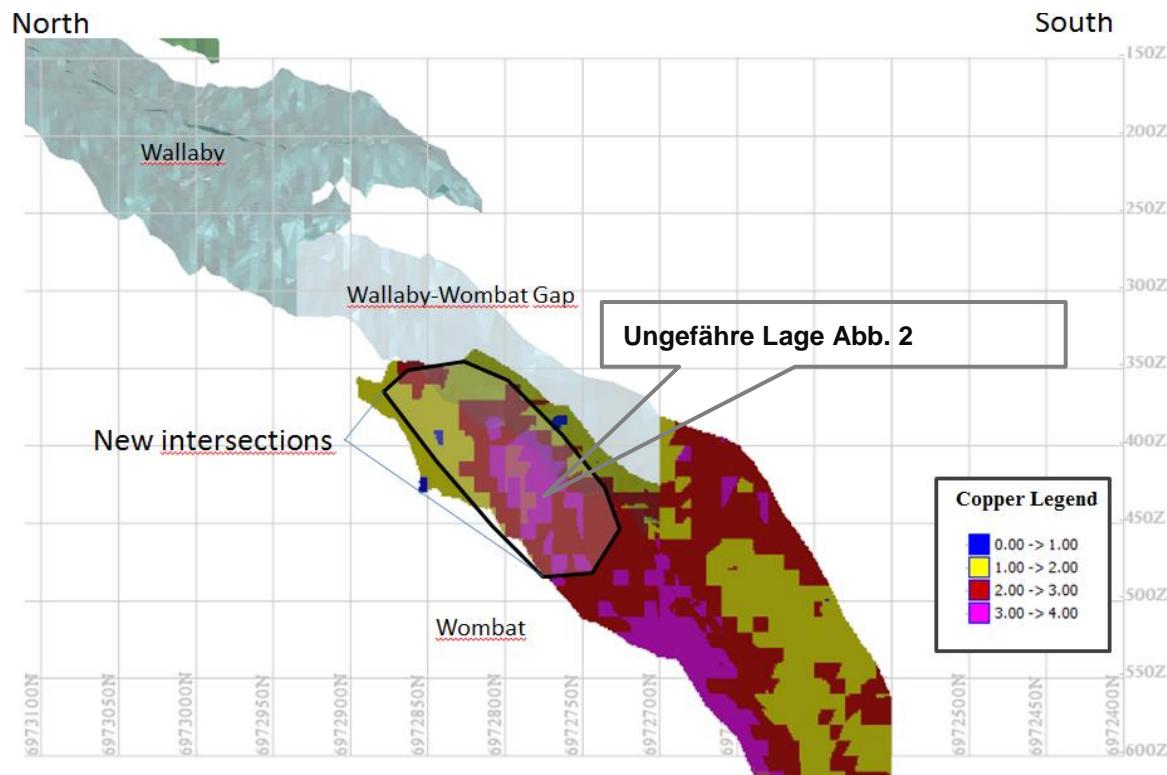


Abb. 1: Bildschirmfoto des Kylylahti-Ressourcenmodells. Nordsüdlicher Querschnitt (Blickrichtung Osten), der die Verteilung der Gehalte in der Wombat-Zone und die Lage der hochgradigen Zone am oberen Teil von Wombat zeigt.

Die Bohrungen werden in ein Ressourcenupdate und den Minenplan einbezogen. Es ist wahrscheinlich, dass diese neue Vererzung, wenn sie in den Minenplan eingearbeitet ist, einen Großteil der Ausbeutung durch die Produktion 2013 ausgleichen wird –bei allerdings höheren Gehalten. Es ist zudem wahrscheinlich, dass ein Großteil der Bereiche mit höheren Gehalten in den Minenplan für 2014-2015 fallen wird.

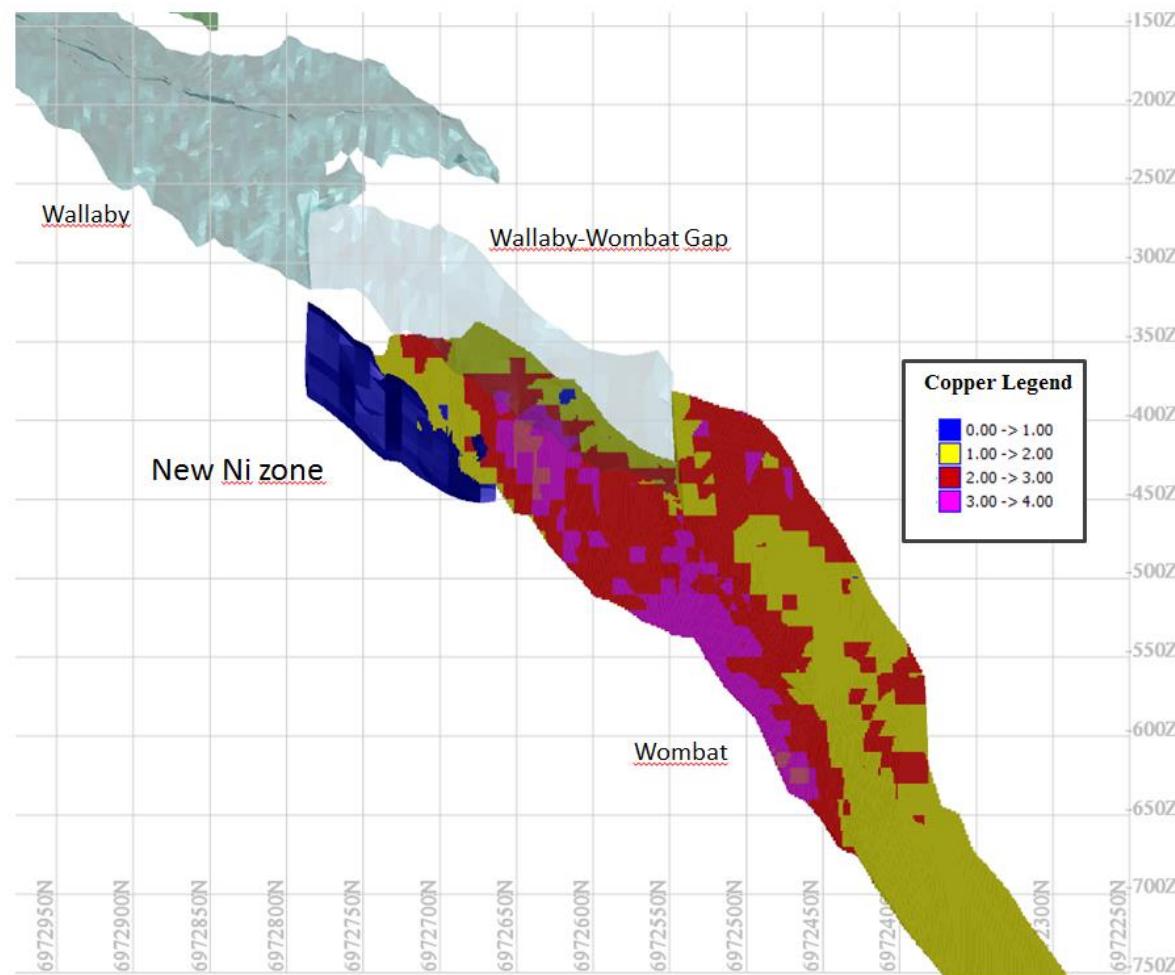


Abb. 2 Bildschirmfoto des Kylylahti-Ressourcenmodells. Nordsüdlicher Querschnitt (Blickrichtung Osten, der die Verteilung der Gehalte in der Wombat-Zone und die Lage der neuen Nickelzone zeigt.

Die jüngsten Strossbestimmungsbohrungen haben auch das Potenzial auf eine mit Nickel angereicherte Zone in der Lagerstätte aufgezeigt. Diese Vererzung scheint Altonas Hautalampi-Lagerstätte zu ähneln, die im Hangende der umfassenden Kupferlagerstätte Keretti zu finden ist.

Loch	Von (m)	Mächtigkeit (m)	Kupfer (%)	Nickel (%)
KU-267	44.7	15.6	0.2	0.7
KU-353	81.7	11.0	1.1	0.9
KU-352	89.0	11.0	0.5	0.8
KU-260	46.0	5.3	0.3	1.0
KU-266	25.0	7.7	0.6	0.6
KU-354	77.0	8.6	0.8	0.6

Die Bohrlochabschnitte werden unter Anwendung einer Nickel-Betriebsschwellengrenze (cut-off) von 0,4% sowie einer Mindestmächtigkeit von 2 Metern gemeldet.



Für Fragen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Alistair Cowden
Managing Director
Altona Mining Limited
Tel: +61 8 9485 2929
altona@altonamining.com

James Harris
Professional Public Relations
Australia
Tel: +61 8 9388 0944
james.harris@ppr.com.au

Swiss Resource Capital AG
Communications & Media
Switzerland
Tel: +41 (71) 354 8501
info@resource-capital.ch

Es gilt ausschließlich das Englische Original dieser Pressemitteilung

Über Altona Mining Ltd.

Altona Mining Limited ist ein Kupferproduzent in Finnland und besitzt ein Hauptkupferentwicklungsprojekt in Australien. Das Outokumpu Projekt des Unternehmens in Südost Finnland nahm die Produktion Anfang 2012 auf. Das Projekt umfasst den Kylylahti Untertageabstiegsgrube mit einer Jahreskapazität von 550.000 t und der neulich voll instand gesetzten Luikonlahti Mühle. Die durchschnittliche Jahresproduktion liegt bei 8.000 t Kupfer, 8.400 Unzen Gold und 1.600 t Zink. Derzeit läuft eine Untersuchung die Produktion auf 12.000 t Kupfer zu erhöhen. Die regionalen Ressourcen liegen bei 9 Mio. t in zwei geschlossenen Minen und 4 noch nicht abgebauten Ressourcen innerhalb von 30 Km der Luikonlahti Mühle. Finnland ist Mitglied der Eurozone und hat eine lange Bergbauhistorie, eine stabile Steuergesetzgebung (24,5 %) und keine weiteren Abgaben.

Altonas weiteres Herzstück ist das Roseby Kupferprojekt nahe Mt. Isa in Queensland und ist eines der größten noch nicht entwickelten Kupferprojekte Australiens mit einer enthaltenen Ressource von 1,52 Mio. t Kupfer und 0,38 Mio. Unzen Gold. Das erste angestrebte Entwicklungsziel mit 7 Mio. t p.a. ist der Little Eva Tagebau als Kupfer-Gold Mine und Konzentrator. Little Eva's angestrebte Jahresproduktion soll bei 38.800 t Kupfer und 17.000 Unzen Gold liegen für mindestens 11 Jahre Produktionsdauer. Es konnte eine Definitive Machbarkeitsstudie abgeschlossen werden und das Projekt ist voll genehmigt. Altona ist derzeit in Verhandlungen mit potenziellen Partnern, um die Finanzierung dieses Großprojektes darstellen zu können.

Altona Mining ist an der Australian Securities Exchange und der Börse Frankfurt notiert.

Aussage der Kompetenten Person

Die hier beschriebenen Informationen in diesem Bericht, beziehen sich auf Explorationsergebnisse, Mineralische Ressourcen oder Erzreserven und basieren auf kompilierten Daten von Dr. Alistair Cowden BSc (Hons), PhD, MAusIMM, MAIG. Er ist Mitarbeiter des Unternehmens und verfügt über ausreichendes Wissen und Erfahrung über diesen Mineralisierungs- und Vorkommenstyp, die hier in Betracht kommen. Seine Tätigkeiten qualifizieren ihn als Kompetente Person gemäß den Regeln des 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr. Cowden stimmt den hier eingefügten Informationen die auf seinen Informationen basieren in Form und Kontext je nach Auftreten zu.

Die weitere Pressemitteilung ist im Englischen Originaltext:

Appendix 1

Extract from JORC Table 1

The table below is a description of the sampling techniques and data handling used at the Kylylahti mine. It is an extract from Altona's wider reporting in Table 1 of The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012) and this portion relates to drilling and other sampling.

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling Techniques and Data	
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The deposit is sampled using diamond drillholes and face samples of the underground development.Diamond drilling before 2011 has been cut or sawn to half core and quarter core, which has been sent for assaying. 25% of the diamond core drilled after 2011 has been cut to half core before submitting to assaying and 75% has been assayed as full core. Sampling in the diamond core is predominantly at 1 metre intervals with sample breaks matching geological contacts.Face sampling lines have been laid out horizontally and perpendicular to ore contacts. Samples have been collected as chip samples using rock hammers at predominantly 1 metre intervals. Sample breaks match geological contacts.Diamond holes and face samples are picked up for collar location and downhole surveyed with relevant instrument. Underground diamond drilling is designed in a nominal 20 x 20 metre grid to intersect mineralisation at the best available angle. Logging and sampling of the diamond holes and face samples are undertaken in accordance with Altona's protocols. QAQC samples are inserted for both diamond sample and face sample batches as Altona's protocols. Protocols follow industry best practice.Determination of mineralisation and representativeness is based on the visual amounts of sulphides and lithological contrastsAll samples are crushed, split and pulverized to produce a 100-250g subsample for base metal assaying by acid digestion and a 25g subsample for fire assay for gold.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Diamond drilling is used to define the Kylylahti Resources. About 93,000 metres was drilled before production (-2011) and about 28,000 metres have been drilled after that. Drilling after 2011 has been carried out to infill to the required density before development and also for stope grade control.Face samples are collected using a rock hammer from horizontal lines perpendicular to ore zones. 315 faces with 1,690 metres of sampling have been collected.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Core losses are recorded as intervals on the core logging sheets. Core recovery is regarded to be high in Kylylahti drilling and exceeds 99%.Face sample chips are collected and a representative amount is recovered



Criteria	Commentary
	<p>to assaying. The quality of sampling and representivity is systematically monitored using QQ-plot comparisons against diamond core data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diamond core samples are used to achieve good recovery data for estimation. Diamond core is reconstructed and oriented to continuous core and length of the core is measured and checked against meter marks of the drillers. Face sample quality and recovery is continuously monitored with geostatistical tools against the diamond core data.• Recovery of the diamond core and face samples are regarded as good and there is no indication of bias from the sample losses in the dataset.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All diamond core is geologically logged. Geological logging contains all the required detail for defining geological and ore boundaries and is appropriate for resource estimation.• About 25% of the diamond core is geotechnically logged.• All face samples are geologically logged. Geological logging contains all the required detail for defining geological and ore boundaries and is appropriate for resource estimation.• Logging of the diamond core records geological unit, lithology, texture, grain size, sulphides and sulphide textures. All core is photographed.• Logging of the face samples records geological unit and lithology.• All diamond core and face samples are geologically logged. About 25% of the diamond core is geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exploration diamond core is sampled by generating half or quarter core.• Underground grade control core is submitted as full core samples (75% of the holes) or half core samples (25% of the holes).• Face sampling comprises rock chip samples. Full samples are sent for assaying.• Diamond core sample preparation is done by crushing the whole sample, splitting the sample by rifle splitter to 1,000g and pulverising the 1,000g subsample.• Face sample preparation is done by crushing the whole sample, splitting by riffle splitter to a subsample size of 150g and then pulverizing the whole subsample.• Industry best practice procedures are followed in the sample preparation for diamond core and face samples.• Core duplicates and check assay repeats are systematically assayed to ensure the quality of sampling and subsampling.• Duplicate face sample lines have been collected to ensure the quality of the face sampling.• Certified reference materials and blank samples are inserted into diamond core and face sample batches.• QAQC samples are inserted on a 1:10 ratio.• Core duplicates and duplicate face sample lines are taken to monitor the representativity of sampling. Underground development has mined several drillholes and intersected drillholes have been used to monitor representativeness of sampling• Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the Kylylahti style of ore.
Quality of assay data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underground diamond drilling is assayed using aqua regia digestion for



Criteria	Commentary
and laboratory tests	<p>base metals. Exploration drilling from the surface has been assayed using four acid digestion, aqua regia digestion and XRF methods. Face sample are assayed using an aqua regia digestion method. Gold assaying is by fire assay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay is a total method for gold assaying and is accepted worldwide as the most appropriate method for gold assay. Aqua regia digestion is a partial method for nickel and a total method for other base metals. For the style of Kylylahti copper-zinc-gold mineralisation this method is considered to be appropriate. The four acid digest is a total extraction method. No geophysical tools were used for any element analysis used in the resource estimate. Certified Reference Materials, blanks and duplicates are inserted in sample batches as per Altona's QAQC-procedures. Duplicates are inserted in a 1:20 ratio and standards and blanks are inserted in a 1:20 ratio. QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis and samples in each failed batch are reassayed. QAQC performance is also monitored and reported on a monthly basis; no biases and inaccuracies have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intercepts have been visually verified by a Competent Person and Senior Geologist. A few of the surface exploration holes have been twinned from the underground infill drilling campaigns. Many of the surface exploration drillholes and underground infill holes have been checked by the face sampling. Twinned holes and faces are usually within expected limit of variations. Primary data is collected on the logging sheets in Excel format. Primary data is stored and archived to Altona's server and imported to an industry-standard SQL database by the database geologist using data entry procedures and database import tools. Data is visually checked and validated prior to import and additional validation is carried out upon entry to the database. No adjustment has been done for assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar surveys for surface are predominantly done by a DGPS instrument with an accuracy of 10-50cm. Underground collars are picked up by a surveyor using tachometer instrument with an accuracy of 10cm. Face samples are located using underground pickup's of the face cuts. The accuracy of face sample collar locations is 50cm. Gyro, Devico, Maxibor and Dip measurements are used for downhole surveying. All the recent drilling is surveyed using gyro and bulk of the holes used for estimation are gyro, device or maxibor downhole surveyed. Short holes less than 50 metres are surveyed for dip and azimuth at collar point. Competent person considers downhole survey quality to exceed requirements for modelled resource classifications. The Finnish national grid system with lane 4 (Finnish KKJ-4) is used for all the resource work. Collar locations points for surface holes are measured using DGPS

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>instrument. Kylylahti is an underground mine which does not have surface exposure. Topography DTM accuracy is irrelevant for underground mining purposes.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wallaby orebody is diamond drilled to a minimum of 20 x 20 metre spacing in the plane of the ore and down to 400 metres vertical depth. • Face sampling covers about 70% of available ore faces in the Wallaby orebody down to 400 metres vertical depth. Sampling is done on 4 metres ore cuts on 25-30 metres development levels. • Resources below 400 metres depth are drilled on a 40 x 40 metre grid. • Data spacing is considered sufficient to define geological and grade continuity for grade control purposes, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (above 400 metres depth) and sufficient for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (below 400 metres depth). • Samples are composited downhole to 2 metres for estimation purposes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face samples are collected wherever possible perpendicular to the orebody and are regarded as having the correct orientation to produce a representative sample. • Underground diamond drilling is completed in fans from the drilling positions in the footwall of the orebody. Orebody intersection angles are predominantly orthogonal to mineralisation and are suitable for collecting unbiased samples. • Exploration diamond drilling is collared from surface. Deeper diamond holes from the surface to intersect a subvertical orebody are drilled with moderate to poor drilling angles for the ore contacts. No major biases are seen from the exploration drilling after the upper orebody has been redrilled with better orientation from underground drill cuddies.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chain of custody is maintained for the Kylylahti samples. • Diamond core is drilled by an underground drilling contractor. The drilling contractor delivers core from underground drilling sites to Altona's logging facilities close to the mine site. Core is logged in Altona's logging facilities by full-time Altona employees and collected samples are delivered by full-time Altona employees to a global laboratory. • Face samples are collected by Altona's geologists who are full-time employees. Samplers deliver core from underground drives to Altona's logging facilities close to the mine site. Samples are prepared by full-time Altona employees in the sample preparation room of the logging facility and subsamples are delivered by full-time Altona employees to the onsite laboratory. Assaying is performed by Altona's full-time employees at the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial estimations for the Definitive Feasibility Study were undertaken by Optiro with subsequent updates by Altona. This estimate was audited by Snowden. No external audits or reviews of the sampling technique or data have been undertaken since the feasibility study. Sampling techniques have not changed since the study. The Competent Person(s) has reviewed both the sampling technique and database and considers both to be at required levels.