TIGER RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 52 077 110 304

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TGER RESOURCES INCREASES KIPOI CENTRAL MINERAL RESOURCE 7.5% TO 690,000 TONNES OF COPPER

Perth, Western Australia: Tiger Resources Limited (ASX: TGS) is pleased to announce an increase to the Mineral Resource at Kipoi Central, the principal deposit at its 60% owned Kipoi Copper Project, in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The updated Kipoi Central Mineral Resource estimate is based on a revised cut-off grade of 0.3% Cu (previously 0.5% Cu) and incorporates mining depletion to 31 December 2013.

HIGHLIGHTS

Kipoi Central Mineral Resource

- Kipoi Central Mineral Resource, including stockpiles, increased by 7.5% to 690,000 tonnes of copper at 31 December 2013, in comparison 575,000 tonnes of copper at 31 December 2012.

Kipoi Central Stage 1 HMS Ore Reserves

- Kipoi Central Stage 1 Ore Reserve, including high grade stockpiles, increased by 6% to 71,000 tonnes of copper at 31 December 2013.

Kipoi Central Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves

- Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves, including stockpiles, increased by 40% to 625,000 tonnes of copper.

- Kileba and Kipoi North Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves reported in accordance with JORC 2012 (previously JORC 2004).

Managing Director Brad Marwood welcomed the increase in resources and reserves at Kipoi.

“It is pleasing to see the Kipoi Copper Project Ore Reserves increase by 191,000 tonnes to 696,000 tonnes of copper after mine depletion. We will continue our focus to add additional mineral resources and ore reserves at each of the deposits across Kipoi to further extend the current 11-year mine-life of our SXEW operations.”

KIPOI COPPER PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, SOUTH EAST DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (TIGER 60%)

Table A: Kipoi Mineral Resource estimated by Cube Consulting

Kipoi Mineral Resource Mining depleted to 31 December 2013 Kipoi Central grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.3% Copper Kileba, Kipoi North and Judeira grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.5% Copper							Kipoi Mineral Resource Mining depleted to 31 December 2012 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.5% Copper				
Classification	Deposit	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Measured	Kipoi Central	8.0	2.8	0.12	223	9.4	5.1	3.4	0.12	171	6.3
Indicated	Kipoi Central	40.4	1.1	0.06	444	25.7	20.1	1.6	0.07	322	13.7
Indicated	Kipoi North	4.0	1.3	0.05	53	1.8	4.0	1.3	0.05	53	1.8
Indicated	Kileba	8.6	1.5	0.05	128	4.6	8.6	1.5	0.05	128	4.6
Total Measured & Indicated		**61.0**	**1.4**	**0.07**	**848**	**41.5**	**37.8**	**1.8**	**0.07**	**674**	**26.4**
Inferred	Kipoi Central	2.9	0.8	0.07	23	2.1	7.9	1.0	0.11	82	9.1
Inferred	Kipoi North	1.1	1.1	0.03	12	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.03	12	0.3
Inferred	Kileba	2.2	1.2	0.04	27	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.04	27	0.9
Inferred	Judeira	6.1	1.2	0.04	71	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total Inferred		**12.3**	**1.1**	**0.04**	**133**	**5.4**	**11.1**	**1.1**	**0.09**	**121**	**10.3**
Total		**73.3**	**1.3**	**0.06**	**981**	**46.9**	**48.9**	**1.6**	**0.07**	**795**	**36.7**

The increase in the Kipoi Central Mineral Resource estimate is the result of additional drilling undertaken in 2013 and the inclusion of a reduced cut-off grade of 0.3% (previously 0.5%) following an update to the economic parameters of the Kipoi Central Ore Reserve estimate announced on 15 January 2014.

Tiger declared a maiden Judeira Mineral Resource of 6.1mt at 1.2% Cu for 71,000 tonnes of copper in November 2013.

Table B: Kipoi Stage 1 Ore Reserve estimated by Cube Consulting

Kipoi Central Stage 1 Ore Reserve Mining depleted to 31 December 2013 Stage 1 HMS grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 3.25% Copper					Kipoi Central Stage 1 Ore Reserve Mining depleted to 31 December 2012 Stage 1 HMS grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 3.25% Copper		
Classification	**Deposit**	**Tonnes (MT)**	**Cu Grade (%)**	**Copper (000'T)**	**Tonnes (MT)**	**Cu Grade (%)**	**Copper (000'T)**
Proven	Kipoi Central	0.60	6.3	37	0.70	7.3	51
	Kipoi Central Stockpiles	0.58	6.0	34	-	-	-
Total Proven		**1.17**	**6.1**	**71**	**0.70**	**7.3**	**51**
Probable	Kipoi Central	-	-	-	0.10	5.2	5
Probable	Kipoi Central Stockpiles	-	-	-	0.20	5.2	11
Total Proven		**1.17**	**6.1**	**71**	**0.30**	**5.2**	**16**
Total		**1.17**	**6.1**	**71**	**1.01**	**6.6**	**67**

The increase in the Kipoi Central Stage 1 Ore Reserve estimate is the result of additional grade control drilling undertaken in 2013 and the inclusion of transitional material in the mine plan.

The stockpiles of HMS rejects and run-of-mine material below a 3.25% copper cut-off grade will be used for processing in the Stage 2 SXEW and are reported as Stage 2 SXEW ore reserves.

Table C: Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserve estimated by Cube Consulting

Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves January 2014 Kipoi Central grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.3% Copper Kipoi North and Kileba grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.5% Copper					Kipoi Stage 2 SXEW Ore Reserves December 2012 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.5% Copper		
Classification	**Deposit**	**Tonnes (MT)**	**Cu Grade (%)**	**Copper (000'T)**	**Tonnes (MT)**	**Cu Grade (%)**	**Copper (000'T)**
Proven	Kipoi Central	2.0	2.4	48	-	-	-
Proven	Kipoi Central Stockpiles	4.9	2.8	137	-	-	-
Total Proven		**6.3**	**2.3**	**144**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Probable	Kipoi Central	28.6	1.2	354	15.5	1.2	186
Probable	Kipoi North	1.4	1.7	25	1.2	1.9	24
Probable	Kileba	5.9	1.3	102	5.2	1.9	98
Probable	Kipoi Central Stockpiles	-	-	-	4.9	2.8	137
Total Probable		**35.9**	**1.3**	**481**	**26.8**	**1.7**	**445**
Total		**40.7**	**1.5**	**625**	**26.8**	**1.7**	**445**

The increase in the Kipoi Central Stage 2 Ore Reserve estimate is the result of additional drilling undertaken in 2013 and the inclusion of primary material in the mine plan following completion of successful metallurgical test work.

The increase in the Kileba Stage 2 Ore Reserve estimate is the result of a revision in the projected long term copper price to $3.00/lb.

The ore reserves stated in Table C have been generated using the following data:

- $3.00/lb copper price used in the optimisation and for estimation of the cut-off grades
- Mining via open pit methods using the current mining costs
- Mining recoveries and dilution have been incorporated into the mineral resource model
- SXEW processing was selected as the preferred processing method
- Process recoveries were based on metallurgical testwork as detailed in JORC Table 1
- Cut-off grades were estimated after consideration of non-mining, break-even copper grade taking into account metallurgical recovery, site operating costs, royalties and revenues. The pit design was based on conventional pit optimisation techniques with detailed staged and final pit designs completed
- Due consideration was given to physical constraints and statutory charges, fees, royalties and taxes
- The marketing and delivery costs for the product were incorporated into the modelling activities
- The ore reserves were reported based on mineral resources classified as Measured and Indicated within the economic pit limits above the economic cut-off grade after due consideration of costs and physical constraints.

Table D: Kipoi Central Mineral Resource estimated by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

Kipoi Central Deposit Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.3% Copper Depleted as at 31 December 2013						
Classification	Category	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Measured	Oxide (In-situ)	0.6	1.8	0.12	11	0.7
	Oxide (Stockpile)	5.3	2.6	0.11	137	5.9
	Transitional (In-situ)	0.5	2.6	0.17	14	0.9
	Sulphide (In-situ)	1.6	3.8	0.11	61	1.8
Total Measured		8.0	2.8	0.12	223	9.4
Indicated	Oxide (In-situ)	24.0	0.9	0.06	227	15.4
	Transitional (In-situ)	8.4	1.2	0.07	102	5.6
	Sulphide (In-situ)	8.0	1.5	0.06	115	4.8
Total Indicated		40.4	1.1	0.06	444	25.7
Total Measured & Indicated		**48.5**	**1.4**	**0.07**	**667**	**35.1**
Inferred	Oxide (In-situ)	1.1	0.6	0.07	7	0.9
	Transitional (In-situ)	0.5	0.9	0.08	5	0.3
	Sulphide (In-situ)	1.2	0.9	0.06	11	0.9
Total Inferred		**2.9**	**0.8**	**0.07**	**23**	**2.1**
Total		**51.3**	**1.3**	**0.07**	**690**	**37.2**

A summary of the information used in the December 2013 Kipoi Central Mineral Resource estimate is as follows:

Geology and Geological Interpretation: Mineralisation at the Kipoi Central deposit is hosted within Upper Roan sedimentary rocks. It occurs as stratiform, layer-parallel and structurally remobilised mineralisation in fault breccia's and veins. Sulphide copper mineralisation occurs predominantly in deformed siltstones and carbonaceous siltstones and shales but also extends into the adjacent dolomites and volcanic rocks. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as broad zones of malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed adjacent to fractured and brecciated siltstones. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation.

Drilling Techniques: Reverse Circulation (RC) was completed using a 140mm diameter bit and included both resource definition and grade control. Diamond drilling for resource definition included PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core using both standard and triple inner tubes.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques: RC chips were sampled at 1 metre intervals and riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 metre and 4 metre composite intervals were also taken.

Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples sent to the laboratory for analysis were either half core or quarter core.

Grade control RC chips sampled at 1 or 2 metre intervals. The drill chips are riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 1 to 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Sample Analysis Method: Most drilling assay samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Johannesburg, South Africa (ALS_JHB) for preparation and analysis. During 2008 some sample preparation was completed on site with pulps air freighted to ALS Chemex in Perth, Australia for analysis. Currently the sample preparation continues to be completed on site with samples being sent to ALS_JHB for analysis.

Samples are assayed by a multi-element analytical method (ME-ICP61) with a follow up ore grade analysis for copper (Cu) and cobalt (Co) using the ME-OG62 method on all samples. The alternative ME-OG46 has been used intermittently for ore grade partial digestion analysis.

A program of external quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and has been applied to check for contamination, accuracy and precision within the drill sampling and assaying process. The types of check samples that have been introduced into the sample stream include blank samples ("blanks"), certified reference materials ("standards"), and field duplicate samples. For the Kipoi Central RC and DD programs, one of the three control sample types are inserted into the sample stream, in substitution for every tenth drill sample prior to the samples leaving site. This means that the 10th sample in any sample stream is a certified standard, the 20th is a "blank", and the 30th sample is a field duplicate sample. This equates to a theoretical 10% rate of QA/QC control.

Estimation Methodology: The estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three-dimensional block model of panel size 25m x 25m x 5m. A further process of Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on a Smallest Mining Unit (SMU) size of 5m x 5m x 2.5m and a selection of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result.

Criteria Used for Classification: The Kipoi Central mineralisation has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and classification under the JORC Code (2012 edition). Drill hole spacing and search volume were used to determine Mineral Resource classification. Blocks have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. Measured Mineral Resources only include mineralisation defined by close-spaced grade control drilling. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally on at least 50 x 50m spaced drilling. Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 50m x 50m spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.

The input drill data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent this mineralisation. Knowledge of the geological controls on mineralisation and experience gained from the current mining activities has been used to develop the overall Mineral Resource estimate.

Table E: Kileba Mineral Resource estimated by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

Kileba Deposit Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.5% Copper As at 31 December 2013						
Classification	Category	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Indicated	Oxide	6.0	1.5	0.06	87	3.4
	Transitional	2.1	1.6	0.05	33	1.0
	Sulphide	0.5	1.4	0.04	8	0.2
Total Indicated		**8.6**	**1.5**	**0.05**	**128**	**4.6**
Inferred	Oxide	0.7	0.8	0.04	6	0.3
	Transitional	0.5	0.8	0.04	3	0.2
	Sulphide	1.0	1.8	0.04	18	0.4
Total Inferred		**2.2**	**1.2**	**0.04**	**27**	**0.9**
Total		**10.8**	**1.4**	**0.05**	**155**	**5.5**

A summary of the information used in the August 2012 Kileba Project Mineral Resource estimate is as follows:

Geology and Geological Interpretation: Mineralisation at the Kileba deposit is hosted in dolomitic siltstone and pyroclastic rocks within Upper Roan Group sedimentary rocks. It occurs as stratiform, layer-parallel structurally remobilised mineralisation in fault breccia's and veins. Sulphide copper mineralisation occurs predominantly in deformed siltstones but also extends into the adjacent dolomites and volcanic rocks. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as broad zones of malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed adjacent to fractured and brecciated siltstones. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation. Wireframes were generated on cross sectional interpretations based on available geology and assay data. A lower cut off of approximately 0.3% Cu was used to define mineralised envelopes. The outlines were modelled with allowance for secondary re-mobilisation of copper.

Drilling Techniques: Resource definition reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a 140mm diameter bit. Diamond drilling for resource definition included PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core using both standard and triple inner tubes.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques: RC chips were sampled at 1 metre intervals and riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples sent to the laboratory for analysis were either half core or quarter core.

Sample Analysis Method: Most drilling assay samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Johannesburg, South Africa (ALS_JHB) for preparation and analysis.

Samples are assayed by a multi-element analytical method (ME-ICP61) with a follow up ore grade analysis for copper (Cu) and cobalt (Co) using the ME-OG62 method on all samples. The alternative ME-OG46 has been used intermittently for ore grade partial digestion analysis.

A program of external quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and has been applied to check for contamination, accuracy and precision within the drill sampling and assaying process. The types of check samples that have been introduced into the sample stream include blank samples ("blanks"), certified reference materials ("standards"), and field duplicate samples. For the Kileba RC and DD drilling, the QAQC program consisted of insertion of a standard, a blank or a field duplicate into the sample stream. The control samples are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for each control type. This equates to a theoretical 10% rate of QA/QC control. All samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

Estimation Methodology: For the estimation of copper and cobalt in the Southern Domain was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three-dimensional block model of panel size 20mN x 20mE x 5mRL. A further process of Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on a Smallest Mining Unit (SMU) size of 5m x 5m x 2.5m and a selection of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result.

The estimation of copper and cobalt in the Northern Domain was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 2.5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model with a parent cell size of 10mN x 10mE x 2.5mRL.

Criteria Used for Classification: The Kileba mineralisation has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and classification under the JORC Code (2012 edition). Drill hole spacing and search volume were used to determine Mineral Resource classification. Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined by 25 x 25 metre spaced drilling. Inferred Mineral Resources mainly confined to the Northern Domain are defined by data density spacing of 100 x 25 metre and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.

The input drill data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent this mineralisation.

Table F: Kipoi North Mineral Resource estimated by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

Kipoi North Deposit Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.5% Copper As at 31 December 2013						
Classification	Category	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Indicated	Oxide	3.4	1.4	0.05	46	1.6
	Transitional	0.5	1.2	0.03	6	0.2
	Sulphide	0.1	1.1	0.04	1	0.0
Total Indicated		**4.0**	**1.3**	**0.05**	**53**	**1.8**
Inferred	Oxide	0.4	1.2	0.04	4	0.2
	Transitional	0.4	1.2	0.03	4	0.1
	Sulphide	0.3	1.2	0.03	4	0.1
Total Inferred		**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.03**	**12**	**0.4**
Total		**5.1**	**1.3**	**0.04**	**65**	**2.2**

A summary of the information used in the October 2012 Kipoi North Mineral Resource estimate is as follows:

Geology and Geological Interpretation: Mineralisation at the Kipoi North deposit is hosted within the Lower Roan (R2) sedimentary rocks. It is predominantly secondary stratabound mineralisation concentrated in the DStrat, RSF, and RSC units. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed as thin layer parallel veins, fill within dissolution vughs and fracture fill. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation. The mineralised wireframes were generated on cross sectional interpretations based on available geology and assay data. A lower cut off of approximately 0.2% Cu was used to define mineralised envelopes. The outlines were modelled with allowance for secondary re-mobilisation of copper.

Drilling Techniques: Resource definition reverse circulation (RC) drilling was completed using a 140mm diameter bit. Diamond drilling for resource definition included PQ, HQ and NQ diameter core using both standard and triple inner tubes.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques: RC chips were sampled at 1 metre intervals and riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis.

Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal sample lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples sent to the laboratory for analysis were either half core or quarter core.

Sample Analysis Method: Most drilling assay samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Johannesburg, South Africa (ALS_JHB) for preparation and analysis.

Samples are assayed by a multi-element analytical method (ME-ICP61) with a follow up ore grade analysis for copper (Cu) and cobalt (Co) using the ME-OG62 method on all samples. The alternative ME-OG46 has been used intermittently for ore grade partial digestion analysis.

A program of external quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and has been applied to check for contamination, accuracy and precision within the drill sampling and assaying process. For the Kipoi North RC and DD drilling, the QAQC program consisted of insertion of a standard, a blank or a field duplicate into the sample stream. The control samples are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for each control type. This equates to a theoretical 10% rate of QA/QC control. All samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.

Estimation Methodology: The deposit was interpolated using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model of panel size 15(Y)m x 25(X)m x 5(Z)m. A further process of Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on an SMU size of 5(Y)m x 5(X)m x 2.5(Z)m and a selection of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result.

Criteria Used for Classification: The Kipoi North mineralisation has demonstrated sufficient geological and grade continuity to support the definition of a Mineral Resource and classification under the JORC Code (2012 edition). Drill hole spacing and search volume were used to determine Mineral Resource classification. Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of search volume and number of data used for the estimation. Indicated Mineral Resources are defined by 25 x 25 metre spaced drilling. Inferred Mineral Resources Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 25 x 25 metre spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.

The input drill data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent this mineralisation.

Table G: Judeira Mineral Resource estimated by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd

Judeira Deposit Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.5% Copper November 2013						
Classification	Category	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Inferred	Oxide	5.2	1.2	0.04	63	2.0
	Transitional	0.8	0.9	0.02	7	0.1
	Sulphide	0.1	1.0	0.02	1	0.0
Total Inferred		**6.1**	**1.2**	**0.04**	**71**	**2.1**

The information in this report that relates to the Judeira Mineral Resource was first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in a market release dated 26 November 2013. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement dated 26 November 2013 and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the market release dated 26 November 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

LUPOTO COPPER PROJECT, KATANGA PROVINCE, SOUTH EAST DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (TIGER 100%)

Table H: SASE Central Mineral Resources estimated by Cube Consulting

	SASE Central Mineral Resources July 2013 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.5% Copper					SASE Central Mineral Resources December 2012 Grade tonnage reported above a cut off of 0.3% Copper				
Classification	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)	Tonnes (MT)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	Copper (000'T)	Cobalt (000'T)
Indicated	**9.6**	**1.39**	**0.05**	**134.0**	**5.0**	**3.1**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**49**	**2**
Inferred	**2.8**	**1.21**	**0.03**	**34.0**	**1.0**	**11.6**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**151**	**5**

The information in this report that relates to the Saes Central Mineral Resource was first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in a market release dated 12 July 2013. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement dated 12 July 2013 and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the market release dated 12 July 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The increase in indicated Mineral Resources is the result of an additional 15-hole diamond drilling programme for 2,226.9m undertaken in 2013 adding further confidence to the continuity and distribution of copper oxide mineralisation across the Sase Central deposit.

The cut-off grade for mineral resources was increased to 0.5% (previously 0.3%).

BACKGROUND

The Kipoi Project covers an area of 55 square km and is located 75km north-north-west of the city of Lubumbashi in the Katanga Province of the DRC. The project contains a 12km sequence of mineralised Roan sediments that host at least five known deposits: Kipoi Central, Kipoi North, Kileba, Judeira and Kaminafitwe.

The Company has reported JORC-compliant resources at four of the deposits: Kipoi Central, Kipoi North, Kileba and Judeira. The principal deposit is Kipoi Central, which contains a zone of high grade copper mineralisation within a much larger, lower grade global resource. Production targets are underpinned by estimated Ore Reserves which have been prepared by competent persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code.

Tiger is undertaking a phased development at Kipoi, where the Stage 1 heavy media separation (HMS) plant is in production and on the basis of recently completed grade control drilling now expects to process 3.5Mt of ore grading approximately 7% Cu to produce a total of 132,000 tonnes of copper in concentrate over its 42-month life.

Construction of the Stage 2 SXEW plant commenced in January 2013 and was 87% complete at the end of December 2013. The plant remains within budget and ahead of schedule, with first production of copper cathode due in Q2 2014. The feasibility study (FS) for Stage 2 has confirmed the operation as a low-cost, high-margin project capable of producing 532,100 tonnes of copper cathode over 11 years, processing ore reserves from the Kipoi Central, Kileba and Kipoi North deposits and reject floats, slimes and medium grade ore stockpiles from the Stage 1 HMS operation.

The Stage 2 site cash operating costs are forecast at $0.72/lb for the first two years of the operation (no mining required), increasing thereafter to produce a life of mine (LOM) average of $1.04/lb and a LOM average C3 cost (all in cost) of less than US$1.75/lb.

It is envisaged that ore from Judeira and other deposits within the Kipoi Project area, and within the nearby 100%-owned Lupoto Project, will also be processed during the Stage 2 operations, providing additional returns and increasing the ore reserves available as feedstock to the Stage 2 Kipoi SXEW plant. Increased resources from these deposits will potentially increase the mine life and/or the annual plant throughput.

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Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements and Forward Looking Information: *This report contains forward looking statements and forward looking information, which are based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding future events and results. Such forward-looking statements and forward looking information, including but not limited to those with respect to the Stage 1 mining, HMS and spiral system operations and the development of a Stage 2 SXEW plant at Kipoi Central, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause*

the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual market prices of copper, cobalt and silver, the actual results of current exploration, the availability of debt financing, the volatility in global financial markets, the actual results of future mining, processing and development activities and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated. There can be no assurance that the Stage 1 HMS plant will operate in accordance with forecast performance, that anticipated metallurgical recoveries will be achieved, that future evaluation work will confirm the viability of deposits identified within the project, that future required regulatory approvals will be obtained, that the Stage 2 expansion of the Kipoi Project will proceed as planned and within expected time limits and budgets or that, when completed, the expanded Kipoi Stage 2 project will operate as anticipated.

Competent Person Statement: *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brad Marwood, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Marwood is a Director of the Company. Mr Marwood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Marwood consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

The information in this report that relates to the Kipoi Central Ore Reserves (for the purposes of the Stage 2 Kipoi SXEW) was first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in a market release dated 15 January 2014. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement dated 15 January 2014 and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the market release dated 15 January 2014 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves for Kipoi Central (for the purposes of the Stage 1 HMS plant), Kileba and Kipoi North are based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Quinton de Klerk, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr de Klerk is a Director and Principal Consultant at Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Cube Consulting Pty Ltd was engaged by Tiger Resources Limited to prepare the Kipoi Central (for the purposes of the Stage 1 HMS plant), Kileba and Kipoi North Ore Reserves estimates and both Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and Mr de Klerk have declared themselves to be independent of the Company. Mr de Klerk has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr de Klerk consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Production targets are underpinned by estimated Ore Reserves which have been prepared by competent persons in accordance with the requirements of the JORC Code

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for Kipoi Central, Kipoi North and Kileba are based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Mark Zammit, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Zammit is employed by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd. Cube Consulting Pty Ltd was engaged by Tiger Resources Limited to prepare the Kipoi Central, Kipoi North and Kileba Mineral Resource estimate and both Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and Mr Zammit have declared themselves to be independent of the Company. Mr Zammit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Zammit consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Judeira Mineral Resource was first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in a market release dated 26 November 2013. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement dated 26 November 2013 and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the market release dated 26 November 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to the Sase Central Mineral Resource was first reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in a market release dated 12 July 2013. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the market announcement dated 12 July 2013 and further confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource estimates contained in the market release dated 12 July 2013 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix 1 – Kipoi Ore Reserves Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.	• The Ore Reserve Estimate has been based on the Kipoi Central Mineral Resource estimate updated as at November 2013, Kileba and Kipoi North Mineral Resource estimates as at August 2012 and October 2012 respectively with resource estimation carried out by Cube Consulting Pty Ltd (Cube). The Kipoi Central resource update incorporated new exploration drilling and new grade control drilling information. No new drilling and/or exploration information was incorporated in the Kileba and Kipoi North resources. The Competent Person for the reporting of this Mineral Resource is Mark Zammit.
	• Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore reserves.	• The Mineral Resources have been reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves estimated and stated here.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.	• The Competent Person has completed a number of site visits to the Kipoi Project and the most recent during February 2012.
	• If no site visits undertaken indicate why this is the case.	
Study status	• The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.	• An existing Open Pit mine has been operating in the past 3 years. Feasibility Study work was conducted in 2012 towards defining the Kipoi Central Stage 2, Kileba and Kipoi North Ore Reserves and determining appropriate mine plan considering applicable Modifying factors. Modifying factors used in the determination of these Ore Reserves have been compiled using a combination of feasibility study level investigations and more importantly, actual production figures from the operating mine and processing facility, providing a high level of confidence in the estimation process.
	• The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.	
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• The cut-off grades used in the estimation of these Ore Reserves is the non-mining, break-even copper grade taking into account metallurgical recovery, site operating costs, royalties and revenues. Single cut-off grades were defined by material type due to varying of treatments costs and recoveries by material. For Kipoi Central Stage 1, cut-off grades applied in reporting the Ore Reserves was 3.25% Cu for all material types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For Kipoi Central Stage 2, the following cut-off grades were applied; ▪ C1 Oxide – 0.35 %Cu ▪ C2 Oxide – 0.37 %Cu ▪ Transition – 0.47 %Cu ▪ Fresh/Sulphide – 0.52 %Cu Cut-off Grade for Kileba are as follows; ▪ C1 Oxide – 1.06 % Cu ▪ C2 Oxide – 0.54 % Cu ▪ Transition – 0.89 % Cu Kipoi North Cut-off grades used in the reporting of Ore Reserves are as follows; ▪ C1 Oxide – 0.88 %Cu ▪ C2 Oxide – 0.62 %Cu ▪ Transition – 1.08 % Cu
Mining factors or assumptions	• The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimization or by preliminary or detailed design).	• Pit Optimisations were carried out for Kipoi Central Stage 2 from which a series of shells at varying revenue factors was generated. Detailed pit designs were completed from the selected shell. These design(s) will be a cut-back to the existing/operating Stage 1 pit design. • Detailed designs for Kipoi North and Kileba remained unchanged from the Feasibility study conducted in 2012.
	• The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method (s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc	• The current mining operations have been ongoing for 3 years. The selective open pit mining with close spaced grade control drilling has provided a good reconciliation with the Resource model. Density determinations and quality control procedures developed have proven to provide adequate control. The reserves have been developed after consideration of current practices.
	• The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (e.g. pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling	• Pit slope angles were based on geotechnical studies conducted by George, Orr and Associates, and reported in October 2012, and in conjunction with previous pit designs completed as part of the iterative planning process. The availability of the latter was useful to provide an insight into likely ramp configurations to achieve access to the pit bottom and as such a more informed pit wall angle could be used as an. The overall wall angles for the revised Kipoi Central Stage 2 design is 30 degrees. For Kileba and Kipoi North designs, overall slope angles used was 33 and 30 degrees respectively. Current mining practices include on-going assessment of geotechnical conditions as part of the mine's ground control
	• The major assumptions made	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimization (if appropriate)	management plan
	• The mining dilution factors used.	• Mining dilution is incorporated in the Mineral Resource model estimation hence no further mining dilution was applied. This is supported by current operations reconciliation data.
	• The mining recovery factors used.	• Mining recovery factors have been incorporated in the Mineral Resource model estimation hence no further mining recovery was applied. This is supported by current operations reconciliation data.
	• Any minimum mining widths used.	• A minimum mining width of 30m was used.
	• The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilized in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion	• No inferred material was included in the conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserves. All inferred material was treated as waste in the planning process.
	• The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods	• The current mining operations utilize a mining contractor, contracted laboratory and in-house expertise to manage the efficient exploitation of the orebodies. Accommodation, messing, survey, mine planning, laboratory and all necessary infrastructure has been established during the past 3 years
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.	• High Grade Ore (>=3.25% Cu) from Kipoi Stage 1 pit is currently been processed using a Dense Media Separation (DMS) plant, with ore of grade between 0.5% Cu and 3.25% Cu from Stage 1, stockpiled, to be processed through the proposed SX-EW plant. The DMS plant this has been in operation over the past three (3) years as an efficient and appropriate extraction process. A Heap/Agitated Leach SX-EW process is proposed for processing ore from Kipoi Central Stage 2 pit, Kileba, Kipoi North and all material stockpiled from Kipoi Central Stage 1 pit. The choice of this process path follows conclusive metallurgical test work programme to determine the suitability of the extraction process. • David Readett conducted in-depth study of the metallurgical recovery factors based on sampling and testwork programme. Following the above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		programme, average recoveries based on material oxidation were determined for the various deposits and are as follows; Kipoi Central Stage 2; Oxide – 84.1% Transition – 82.1% Fresh/Sulphide – 66.6% Kileba Oxide (C1) – 74.4% Oxide (C2) – 80.5% Transition – 75.4% Kipoi North Oxide – 73.3% Oxide (C2) – 89.0% Transition – 77.8%
	• Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature. • The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical factors applied. • Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements. • The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole. • For minerals that are defined by specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?	• The proposed Heap/Agitated Leach SX-EW process and the existing DMS processes are well tested technologies. • In consultation with Cube geologist it was possible to establish from existing drill core a representative sample of Fresh/Sulphide material. An additional 3 samples of Fresh/Sulphide material were also received in April 2013 from the current Kipoi Central Stage 1 pit. • There is pyrite present in all samples. Pyrite represents less than 0.5% of total ore mass (0.17% to 0.37%) and less than 10% of the total sulphide sulphur present (6% to 8%) for the Lix samples. The Kipoi Stage II Fresh ore sample contained 0.48% Pyrite representing 6% of total sulphide sulphur present. There was no relevance for inclusion of allowances for deleterious elements. The samples contained a high percentage of sulphide sulphur – the sulphur that exists as part of the matrix of sulphide minerals and which via oxidation can be mobilised to generate sulphuric acid – ranging from 1.5 to 4.2% of the total ore mass. No pilot scale test work was undertaken as part of this work. Yes. The test work resulted in recovery and cost estimates by mineralogy which were applied accordingly.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterization and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of	• The environmental impact assessment has been completed and approved by the local authorities. The waste rock is dominated by limestone hosted minerals and is expected to be inert. The closure plan and rehabilitation plan details the establishment of economic farm lots for long term cashflow generation for the local community.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• The mine has been operating for 3 years and all necessary support infrastructures has been built and continues to operate providing adequately for the infrastructure requirements of the mine.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study. The capital costs for the development will be met by the completed funding plan, including cash from existing operations and debt funding from secured and unsecured banks
	• The methodology used to estimate operating costs.	• Mining Operating costs were sourced from on-going mining contract schedule of rates and made up of Load & Haul, Drill and Blast, fuel cost and a fixed management fee. These costs were deemed reasonable for an operation of such size. Mining costs averaged $4.50/t. The non-mining operating costs have been estimated using existing operations for corporate administration, environmental and social programs while the SXEW operating cost has been estimated from first principals using proven industry practices.
	• Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.	• No allowance has been made for deleterious materials other than those identified in the environmental study that have been fully assessed and costs incorporated into the analysis.
	• The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co-products.	• The operation assumes revenues from sales of copper only. The forward projection of copper price has been based on the average cost of the top 20 debt providers for the copper mining space as provided by Macquarie Bank research.
	• The source of exchange rates used in the study.	• All costs have been developed in United States Dollars where possible. The exchange rates used for local supply and regional supply have been based on recommendations by Macquarie Bank research.
	• Derivation of transportation charges.	• Transport delivery and marketing costs have been provided by the preferred

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contractor for these services.
	• The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private	• The statutory state charges have been included in the financial model as advised by Price Waterhouse Copper and audited by our debt funding providers.
Revenue Factors	• The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity prices(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.	• No factors were applied in the application of the metal prices stated in the above section. The head grades as reported in these estimates were not factored. Mining dilution and mining recovery factors were not applied on the resource model, as the mineral resource estimation method is deemed to be a recoverable model hence no additional dilution required.
Market Assessment	• The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.	• The market remains strong for copper with current pricing and future projected prices exceeding the historical price.
	• A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.	• The copper will be sold under an offtake agreement where the off-taker undertakes to buy the first 100,000 tonnes of copper cathode produced.
	• Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.	• The price expected is based on analysis of debt service providers throughout the copper debt business space. The market is generally considered to be expanding in line with production.
	• For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.	
Economic	• The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.	• The economic and fiscal input parameters to complete the economic analysis have been audited and found correct by the debt facility provider. The physical and cost data have been similarly audited.
	• NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.	• The NPV was stress tested for a range of copper prices, recoveries, cost scenarios and the economic remain robust under the conditions tested.
Social	• The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social license to operate.	• The social license is in good standing with ongoing monthly community meetings key social projects being delivered and positive feedback from community leaders.
Other	• To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation	• All legal agreements have been executed and audited, all commercial agreements have been executed and audited

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and classification of the Ore Reserves: • Any identified material naturally occurring risks. • The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements. • The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.	• The government has approved the project development.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.	• All in-pit reported Ore Reserves which have been reported as Proved have been derived directly from the Mineral Resource classified at the Measured level of confidence. All in-pit reported Ore Reserves which have been reported as Probable have been derived directly from the Mineral Resource classified at the Indicated level of confidence. All stockpile Ore Reserves which have been reported as Proved have been derived directly from the Mineral Resource classified at the Measured level of confidence. No inferred material was included in the conversion of Mineral Resource to Ore Reserves. All inferred material was treated as waste in the planning process.
	• Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• The Competent Person is satisfied that the estimated Ore Reserves as stated here reflect his view of the deposit
	• The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	• None of the Probable Ore Reserves stated here were derived from Measured Mineral resource
Audits or Review	• The proportion of Probable Ore	• The debt funding provider has audited the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).	Ore Reserves and found them to have been completed in a professional manner with a high level of confidence.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.	• In estimating these Ore Reserves, the confidence level as expressed in the Mineral Resource estimates have been accepted in the respective resource classification categories.
	• The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	• The Ore Reserves estimate relates to global estimates in the conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves, due largely to the spacing of the drill data on which the estimates are based, relative to the intended local selectivity of the mining operations.
	• Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.	• Due to the advanced stage of the first phase of the project with mining and ore processing having taken place over the past 3 years, the modifying factors applied in the estimation of the Ore Reserves are considered to be of a sufficiently high level of confidence not to have a material impact on the viability of the estimated Ore Reserves.
	• It is recognized that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available	• The mining operations have been ongoing for 3 years. The grade control reconciliation has been good when compared to the resource models. As over 2.5Mt of ore has been processed, there is significant data set to validate the estimation methods adopted and have found good reconciliation.

Appendix 2 – Kipoi North Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tolls appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handled XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC chips sampled at 1 metre intervals. This is riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 metre and 4 metre composite intervals were taken. • Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal samples lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples for assay is half core with some quarter core before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. • AC chips sampled at 1 metre intervals. This is split into 500g sub-samples and sieved to -2mm particle size. AC assay results have not been used for grade estimation.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation (RC) (140mm diameter), Diamond drilling (PQ, HQ, NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes, AC drilling (80mm diameter). • Angled diamond core has been oriented with the orientation mark determined by use of downhole chinagraph pencil spears.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measure taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC chip samples are weighed in the field before splitting. • Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays. • 70% of the samples measured have logged sample recoveries of over 80%. Some areas have low core recoveries in soft and oxidised material. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade appears to exist when comparing sample recovery to grade for diamond core samples.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in mature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	• All diamond resource definition core and RC chips have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Total length of logged resource definition drilling is 18,442 meters, of which 6,772 metres of mineralisation was used in the estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or call core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core is cut into half core with some quarter core samples taken. • RC chips are riffle split at the drill rig to produce approximately 2kg of sub-sample for dispatch to the laboratory. • AC chips are air dried, riffle split and sieved to -2mm. AC assay results have not been used for grade estimation. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is industry standard. • Field duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:30. QAQC reports are prepared bi-monthly and upon request after completion of a dedicated campaign. • Samples of 1-2 kg are considered as representative.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tolls, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blacks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assays are determined by 4 acid digest with ICP finish. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • The QAQC program for RC and DD drilling consisted of insertion of either a standard, a blank or a field duplicate into the sample stream. The control samples are inserted at a rate of 1:30 for each control type. This equates to a theoretical 10% rate of QA/QC control. All samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent sampling has been undertaken by Cube. • Mineralised intersections for available diamond core have been visually confirmed by Cube and site geologists and verified further by portable XRF devices on a 0.25 metre spacing. • Data entry and verification is undertaken by CSA Global.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes and trenches have been surveyed either by Differential GPS, Theodolite and handheld GPS. Downhole surveys have been taken with a Ranger single shot survey tool every 30 metres. • The grid system is WGS84_35S. • Topography was supplied by Photomap of South Africa based on aerial photography with ground survey control. This topography is adequate for resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution	• Resource definition drilling was undertaken on nominal 25 metre spaced north-south oriented sections with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	drillhole spacing of approximately 25 metre on section. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • Five metre composited samples were used in the estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assesses and reported if material.	• Data is orientated orthogonal to the known strike of the deposit. Some down dip drilling has been recorded due to the folded nature of the mineralised outline and has been used in this estimate. • Reduction of the mineralised domain into sub-domains based on hinge and limb locations will reduce the effect of any possible sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Numerous reviews and audits have been undertaken at Tiger Resources and have discovered no issues with the sampling methods or data.

Appendix 3 – Kipoi North Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The exploration results reported in this announcement are on a granted exploitation permit (mining licence) PE-11385 and form part of the Kipoi Copper Project. Tiger has a 60% interest in the Kipoi Copper Project and the remaining 40% interest is held by La Générale des Carrières et des Mines ("Gécamines"), a DRC State-controlled company. • The exploitation permit is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No exploration has been performed by another other party.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.	• Mineralisation at the Kipoi North deposit is hosted within the Lower Roan (R2) sedimentary rocks. It is predominantly secondary stratabound mineralisation concentrated in the DStrat, RSF, and RSC units. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed as thin layer parallel veins, fill within dissolution vughs and fracture fill. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar o Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o Dip and azimuth of the hole o Down hole length and interception depth o Hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract form the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Detailed information in relation to the drill holes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report on the basis that the information has been previously reported (refer ASX releases dated 15 November 2012). The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • Easting, northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in UTM Zone 35 (WGS-84) coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade result, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are length weighted using 1 metre lengths for each assay. Drill core intersection results are length weighted to their matching assay results using the downhole length of the relevant assay interval. • The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. • Intersections are reported above 0.3% Cu grade and can contain up to 2 metres of low grade or barren material. • Intervals less than 3 metres are not included if less than 1% Cu. • Assays rounded to 2 decimal places. • Intervals of no sample return are given a Cu and Co grade of zero. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The majority of drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported these should include but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• No maps and sections are included in this announcement as they have already been released (ASX release dated 15 November 2012).
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All RC and DD drill holes that form the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate have been reported previously.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater; geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions of	• Future exploration may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DD and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	RC, to collect additional detailed data on the known mineralized zones and also test for extensions to mineralization.

Appendix 4 – Kipoi North Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used	• Database is maintained by CSA Global who compile all data files on behalf of Tiger Resources. • Cube completed validation checks on the database comparing collar points to the topography, maximum hole depths checks between tables and the collar data. Cube also verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in 3D to identify inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has completed a number of site visits to the Kipoi Copper Project and the most recent during February 2014.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geological confidence is good. • The lithological description for all drilling is logged and stored within the drillhole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. • The weathering characteristics for all RC and DD drilling are geologically logged. In addition, sulphur (%) is recorded as part of the assay suite. Both of these data have been used in the development of the base of oxidation and top of fresh geological domains. • Drillhole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.2% Cu. The outlines were modelled with allowance for secondary re-mobilisation of copper.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resource contains two mineralised areas with an overall strike length of approximately 650 metres. Mineralised widths vary from 5 metres up to 40 metres wide. Mineralisation extends from surface to approximately 200 metres below surface.
Estimation and modeling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• The Kipoi North Mineral Resource was interpolated using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model of panel size 15(Y)m x 25(X)m x 5(Z)m. A further process of Local Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on an SMU size of 5(Y)m x 5(X)m x 2.5(Z)m and a selection

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The availability of check estimate, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modeling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result. • No top-cuts were applied to the 5 metre downhole composites for copper or cobalt as it was deemed not necessary. • Estimation was constrained to within the modelled copper outlines. Estimates were based on minimum number of composites set at 4 and maximum number of composite set at 20. Maximum search ellipse was 140 metres. Istatis version 2013.3 and Surpac version 6.3 was used for the estimation. • No by-product recoveries were considered. • Minor elements including calcium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese and iron were estimated by ordinary kriging. • No correlation between elements was investigated. • Block model validation was undertaken using the comparison of model data to drill hole data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture content.	• Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades for reporting of 0.5% copper were used in line with other resources in the area.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as port of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Open Pit mining is currently underway at Kipoi Central. The mineralisation at Kipoi North is likely to mined using open pit mining methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of	• Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Kipoi North mineralisation as part of the Kipoi Project Stage 2 DFS (ASX release dated

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	9 January 2013).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• No assumptions were made regarding environmental restrictions.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determines, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density is routinely measured from diamond core on site by the local field staff. The method used is the typical immersion method where dried core samples are weighed in and out of water. The core is coated in wax when the core is deemed porous by the field staff. • Bulk density values have also been obtained from in-pit measurements at Kipoi Central. • The final bulk density was applied based on a combination of the diamond core and in-pit measurements extrapolated from Kipoi Central and has been assigned according to oxidation state and lithology.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal	• All the resources for Kipoi North are classified as Indicated or Inferred. • Resource classification is based on confidence in the geological domaining, drill spacing and geostatistical measures. • Indicated Mineral Resources are defined by resource definition drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	with a nominal spacing of 25 x 25 metres. • Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 25 x 25 metre spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource wireframes have been reviewed by site personnel and other qualified professionals at Cube.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The reported Mineral Resources constitute a local resource estimate. All Indicated Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation.

Appendix 5 – Kileba Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tolls appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handled XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC chips sampled at 1 metre intervals. This is riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. • Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal samples lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples for assay is half core with some quarter core before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Reverse circulation (RC) (140mm diameter), Diamond drilling (PQ, HQ, NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes. • Angled diamond core has been oriented with the orientation mark determined by use of downhole chinagraph pencil spear.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measure taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC chip samples are weighed in the field before splitting. • Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays. • 70% of the samples measured have logged sample recoveries of over 80%. Some areas have low core recoveries in soft and oxidised material. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade appears to exist when comparing sample recovery to grade for diamond core samples.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in mature. Core (or costean,	• All diamond resource definition core and RC chips have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Total length of logged resource definition drilling is 19,953.73 meters, of which

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	11,069 metres of mineralisation has been used in the estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or call core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core is cut into half core with some quarter core samples taken. • RC chips are riffle split at the drill rig to produce approximately 2kg of sub-sample for dispatch to the laboratory. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is industry standard. • Field duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:20. QAQC reports are prepared bi-monthly and upon request after completion of a dedicated campaign. • Samples of 1-2 kg are considered as representative
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tolls, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blacks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assays are determined by 4 acid digest with ICP finish. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • The QAQC program for RC and DD drilling consisted of insertion of either a standard, a blank or a field duplicate into the sample stream. The control samples are inserted at a rate of 1:30. This equates to a theoretical 10% rate of QA/QC control. All samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• No independent sampling has been undertaken by Cube. • Mineralised intersections for available diamond core have been visually confirmed by Cube and site geologists and verified further by portable XRF devices on a 0.25 metre spacing. • Data entry and verification is undertaken by CSA Global.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes have been surveyed either by Differential GPS, Theodolite and handheld GPS. Downhole surveys have been taken with a Ranger single shot survey tool every 30 metres. • The grid system is WGS84_35S. • Topography was supplied by Photomap of South Africa based on aerial photography with ground survey control. This topography is adequate for resource estimation.
Data spacing and	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Resource definition drilling spacing is variable being in the range from 25m x

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
distribution	• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	25m to 100m x 25m. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • Five metre composited samples were used in the estimation of the Southern domain and 2.5 metre composites used for the Northern domain.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assesses and reported if material.	• Data is orientated orthogonal to the known strike of the deposit. No down dip drilling has been recorded or used in this estimate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Numerous reviews and audits have been undertaken at Tiger Resources and have discovered no issues with the sampling methods or data.

Appendix 6 – Kileba Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The exploration results reported in this announcement are on a granted exploitation permit (mining licence) PE-533 and form part of the Kipoi Copper Project. Tiger has a 60% interest in the Kipoi Copper Project and the remaining 40% interest is held by La Générale des Carrières et des Mines ("Gécamines"), a DRC State-controlled company. • The exploitation permit is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No exploration has been performed by another other party.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.	• Mineralisation at the Kileba deposit is hosted in dolomitic siltstone and pyroclastic rocks within Upper Roan Group sedimentary rocks. It occurs as stratiform, layer-parallel structurally remobilised mineralisation in fault breccias and veins. Sulphide copper mineralisation occurs predominantly in deformed siltstones but also extends into the adjacent dolomites and volcanic rocks. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as broad zones of malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed adjacent to fractured and brecciated siltstones. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar o Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o Dip and azimuth of the hole o Down hole length and interception depth o Hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract form the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Detailed information in relation to the drill holes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report on the basis that the information has been previously reported (refer ASX releases dated 29 August 2012 and 1 November 2012). The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • Easting, northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in UTM Zone 35 (WGS-84) coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°. Azimuth is reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade result, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are length weighted using 1 metre lengths for each assay. Drill core intersection results are length weighted to their matching assay results using the downhole length of the relevant assay interval. • The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. • Intersections are reported above 0.3% Cu grade and can contain up to 2 metres of low grade or barren material. • Intervals less than 3 metres are not included if less than 1% Cu. • Assays rounded to 2 decimal places. • Intervals of no sample return are given a Cu and Co grade of zero. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The majority of drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported these should include but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• No maps and sections are included in this announcement as they have already been released (ASX releases dated 29 August 2012 and 1 November 2012)
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All RC and DD drill holes that form the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate have been reported previously.
Other substantive exploration	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data	observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater; geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions of depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DD and RC, to collect additional detailed data on the known mineralized zones and also test for extensions to mineralization.

Appendix 7 – Kileba Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used	• Database is maintained by CSA Global who compile all data files on behalf of Tiger Resources. • Cube completed validation checks on the database comparing collar points to the topography, maximum hole depth checks between tables and the collar data. Cube also verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in 3D to identify inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has completed a number of site visits to the Kipoi Copper Project and the most recent during February 2014.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geological confidence is good. • The lithological description for all drilling is logged and stored within the drillhole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. • The weathering characteristics for all RC and DD drilling are geologically logged. In addition, sulphur (%) is recorded as part of the assay suite. Both of these data have been used in the development of the base of oxidation and top of fresh geological domains. • Wireframes were generated on cross sectional interpretations based on available geology and assay data. A lower cut off of approximately 0.3% Cu was used to define mineralised envelopes. The outlines were modelled with allowance for secondary re-mobilisation of copper.
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resource contains two mineralised areas with an overall strike length of approximately 1500 metres. Mineralised widths vary from 5 metres up to 100 metres wide. Mineralisation extends from surface to approximately 250 metres below surface.
Estimation and modeling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	• The estimation of copper and cobalt in the Southern Domain was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model of panel size 20mN x 20mE x 5mRL. A further process of Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to copper and cobalt to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• The availability of check estimate, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modeling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	selective mining unit (SMU) of 5 x 5 x 2.5 metres and a selection of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result. • The estimation of copper and cobalt in the Northern Domain was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 2.5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model with a parent cell size of 10mN x 10mE x 2.5mRL. • No top-cuts were applied to the 2.5 and 5 metre downhole composites for copper or cobalt as it was deemed not necessary. • Estimation for the Northern Domain was constrained to within the modelled copper outlines. Estimates were based on minimum number of composites set at 5 and maximum number of composite set at 25. Maximum search ellipse was 60 metres. Istatis version 2013.3 and Surpac version 6.3 was used for the estimation. • No by-product recoveries were considered. • Minor elements including calcium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese and iron were estimated by ordinary kriging. • No correlation between elements was investigated. • Block model validation was undertaken using the comparison of model data to drill hole data.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture content.	• Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades for reporting of 0.5% copper were used in line with other resources in the area.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as port of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions	• Open Pit mining is currently underway at Kipoi Central. The mineralisation at Kileba is also likely to be mined using open pit mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work has been completed on the Kileba mineralisation as part of the Kipoi Project Stage 2 DFS (refer to ASX release dated 9 January 2013).
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• No assumptions were made regarding environmental restrictions.
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determines, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density is routinely measured from diamond core on site by the local field staff. The method used is the typical immersion method where dried core samples are weighed in and out of water. The core is coated in wax when the core is deemed porous by the field staff. • Bulk density values have also been obtained from small pit measurements undertaken at surface at Kileba. • The final bulk density was applied based on a combination of the diamond core and small pit measurements and has been assigned according to oxidation state and lithology.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.	• All the resources for Kileba are classified as Indicated or Inferred. • Indicated Mineral Resources are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	defined by resource definition drilling at a nominal spacing of 25 x 25 metres. • Inferred Mineral Resources mainly confined to the Northern Domain are defined by a nominal drill spacing of 100 x 25 metre and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource wireframes have been reviewed by site personnel and other qualified professionals at Cube.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The reported Mineral Resources constitute a local resource estimate. All Indicated Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation.

Appendix 8 – Kipoi Central Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tolls appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handled XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralization that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• RC chips sampled at 1 metre intervals. This is riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. Some 2 metre and 4 metre composite intervals were taken. • Diamond core is geologically logged and sampled to geological contacts with nominal samples lengths of 1 metre or 0.5 metre depending on core diameter size with a minimum sample length of 0.3 metre. Core samples for assay is half core with some quarter core before dispatch to the laboratory for analysis. • Grade control RC chips sampled at 1 or 2 metre intervals. This is riffle split to produce a sample of approximately 1 to 2kg to be sent to the laboratory for analysis. • AC chips sampled at 1 metre intervals. This is split into 500g sub-samples and sieved to -2mm particle size.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• RC (140mm diameter), Diamond drilling (PQ, HQ, NQ) with standard and triple inner tubes, AC drilling (80mm diameter). • Angled Diamond core has been oriented with the orientation mark determined by use of downhole chinagraph pencil spears.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measure taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC chip samples are weighed in the field before splitting. • Diamond core recoveries are measured in the core trays. • 70% of the samples measured have logged sample recoveries of over 80%. Some areas have low core recoveries in soft and oxidised material. • Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples are not known. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade appears to exist when comparing sample recovery to grade for diamond core samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in mature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All diamond resource definition core and RC chips have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Total length of logged resource definition drilling is 37,817 metres of which 17,564 metres of mineralisation has been used in the estimate.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or call core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core is cut into half core with some quarter core samples taken. • RC chips are riffle split at the drill rig to produce approximately 2kg of sub-sample for dispatch to the laboratory. • AC chips are air dried, riffle split and sieved to -2mm. AC assay results have not been used for grade estimation. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is industry standard. • Field duplicates were taken at a ratio of 1:30. QAQC reports are prepared bi-monthly and upon request after completion of a dedicated campaign. • Samples of 1-2 kg are considered as representative
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tolls, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blacks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Assays are determined by 4 acid digest with ICP finish. Laboratory and assay procedures are appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • QAQC consisted of standards, blanks and laboratory duplicates were used at a ratio of 1 in 30. All samples showed acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data	• No independent sampling has been undertaken by Cube. • Mineralised intersections for available diamond core have been visually confirmed by Cube and site geologists and verified further by portable XRF devices on a 0.25 metre spacing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Data entry and verification is undertaken by CSA Global.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Drill holes and trenches have been surveyed either by Differential GPS, Theodolite and handheld GPS. Downhole surveys have been taken with a Ranger single shot survey tool every 30 metres. • The grid system is WGS84_35S. • Topography was supplied by Photomap of South Africa based on aerial photography with ground survey control. This topography is adequate for resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Resource definition drilling spacing is variable being in the range of 25m x 25m to 100m x 100m. Grade control drilling is spaced at 10m x 5m. This spacing is adequate to determine the geological and grade continuity for reporting of a combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. • Five metre composited samples were used in the estimate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assesses and reported if material.	• Data is orientated orthogonal to the known strike of the deposit. No down dip drilling has been recorded or used in this estimate.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Labelling and submission of samples complies with industry standard.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Numerous reviews and audits have been undertaken at Tiger Resources and have discovered no issues with the sampling methods or data.

Appendix 9 – Kipoi Central Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	• The exploration results reported in this announcement are on a granted exploitation permit (mining licence) PE-11387 and form part of the Kipoi Copper Project. Tiger has a 60% interest in the Kipoi Copper Project and the remaining 40% interest is held by La Générale des Carrières et des Mines ("Gécamines"), a DRC State-controlled company. • The exploitation permit is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No exploration has been performed by another other party.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style mineralisation.	• Mineralisation at Kipoi Central deposit is hosted within Upper Roan sedimentary rocks. It occurs as stratiform, layer-parallel and structurally remobilised mineralisation in fault breccias and veins. Sulphide copper mineralisation occurs predominantly in deformed siltstones and carbonaceous siltstones and shales but also extends into the adjacent dolomites and volcanic rocks. The bulk of mineralisation occurs as broad zones of malachite (supergene copper carbonate mineral) which is best developed adjacent to fractured and brecciated siltstones. Weathering of primary mineralisation has led to lateral dispersion and the formation of coherent zones of supergene mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o Easting and northing of the drill hole collar o Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o Dip and azimuth of the hole o Down hole length and interception depth o Hole length • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not distract form the understanding of the report, the	• Detailed information in relation to the drill holes forming the basis of this Mineral Resource estimate is not included in this report on the basis that the information has been previously reported (refer ASX releases dated 13 December 2013). The information is not material in the context of this report and its exclusion does not detract from the understanding of this report. For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • For the sake of completeness, the following background information is provided in relation to the drill holes. • Easting, northing and RL of the drill hole collars are in UTM Zone 35 (WGS-84) coordinates. • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. For example a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Drill hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade result, the procedure used for aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are length weighted using 1 metre lengths for each assay. Drill core intersection results are length weighted to their matching assay results using the downhole length of the relevant assay interval. • The assay intervals are reported as down hole length as the true width variable is not known. • Intersections are reported above 0.3% Cu grade and can contain up to 2 metres of low grade or barren material. • Intervals less than 3 metres are not included if less than 1% Cu. • Assays rounded to 2 decimal places. • Intervals of no sample return are given a Cu and Co grade of zero. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The majority of drilling is oriented approximately orthogonal to the known orientation of mineralization. However, the intersection length is measured down the hole trace and may not be the true width. • All drill results are downhole intervals only due to the variable orientation of the mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported these should include but not limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• A plan view is contained within this announcement.
Balanced	• Where comprehensive reporting of all	• Drillholes completed during 2013 with no

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	significant results are indicated in Table B. • All RC and DD drill holes prior to 2013 and forming the basis of the Mineral Resource estimate have been reported previously.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater; geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions of depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling area, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Future exploration may involve the drilling of more drill holes, both DD and RC, to collect additional detailed data on the known mineralized zones and also test for extensions to mineralization.

Appendix 10 – Kipoi Central Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. • Data validation procedures used	• Database is maintained by CSA Global who compile all data files on behalf of Tiger Resources. • Cube completed validation checks on the database comparing collar points to the topography, maximum hole depths checks between tables and the collar data. Cube also verified the data using visual inspection of the drillholes in 3D to identify inconsistencies of drill hole traces.
Site visits	• Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits. • If no site visits undertaken indicate why this is the case.	• The Competent Person has completed a number of site visits to the Kipoi project and the most recent during February 2014.
Geological interpretation	• Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit. • Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. • The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. • The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation • The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	• The geological confidence is good however re-logging of some drillholes completed during the early stages of exploration may assist in geology modelling. • The lithological description for all drilling is logged and stored within the drillhole database. This has been used for 3 dimensional lithological domaining. The underlying breccia ("Breche Heterogene") has a soft, talc calcareous matrix which hosts sub-angular, partly rounded clasts of grey and purple calcareous siltstones. This lithology does not typically host mineralisation and has been used to guide the mineralised outlines in parts. • The weathering characteristics for all RC and DD drilling are geologically logged. In addition, sulphur (%) is recorded as part of the assay suite. Both of these data have been used in the development of the base of oxidation and top of fresh geological domains. • Drillhole grade data was used to develop mineralised outlines. The outlines were modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3% Cu. The outlines were modelled with allowance for secondary re-mobilisation of copper.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	• The Mineral Resource contains two mineralised areas with an overall strike length of approximately 950 metres. Mineralised widths vary from a 5 metres up to 140 metres wide. Mineralisation extends from surface to approximately 250 metres below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • The availability of check estimate, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. • Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). • In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. • Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. • Any assumptions about correlation between variables. • Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. • The process of validation, the checking process used, the	• The estimation of Copper and Cobalt was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging of 5 metre downhole composited drilling data into a three dimensional block model of panel size 25 x 25 x 5 metres. A further process of Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC) was applied to copper and cobalt to produce a model suitable for reporting above grade cut-offs and for mine planning based on a selective mining unit (SMU) of 5 x 5 x 2.5 metres and a selection of grade cut-offs. The LUC has also incorporated an Information Effect correction to allow for some effect of incomplete information on the local recoverable model result. • No top-cuts were applied to the 5 metre downhole composites for copper or cobalt as it was deemed not necessary. • Estimation was constrained to within the modelled copper outlines. Estimates were based on minimum number of composites set at 6 and maximum number of composite set at 32. Maximum search ellipse was 250 metres. Istatis version 2013.3 and Surpac version 6.3 was used for the estimation. • No by-product recoveries were considered. • Minor elements including calcium, sulphur, magnesium, manganese and iron were estimated by ordinary kriging. • No correlation between elements was investigated. • Block model validation was undertaken using the comparison of model data to drill hole data. Reconciliation during mining has been completed at least annually and shows

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	good correlation between Mineral Resource and mine production.
Moisture	• Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture content.	• Moisture was not considered in the density assignment.
Cut-off parameters	• The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	• Cut-off grades for reporting of 0.3% copper were used in line with other resources in the area.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as port of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	• Open Pit mining is currently underway at Kipoi Central. Extensions to mineralisation are likely to extend the open pit mining operation. Minimum mining widths are approximately 5 metres and no external mining dilution has been applied to the resource model.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	• Metallurgical test work has been completed at Kipoi Central (2009, 2011, and are still on-going) and is supported by the current mining activities.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential	• No assumptions were made regarding environmental restrictions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determines, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	• Bulk density is routinely measured from diamond core on site by the local field staff. The method used is the typical immersion method where dried core samples are weighed in and out of water. The core is coated in wax when the core is deemed porous by the field staff. • Bulk density values have also been obtained from in-pit measurements at Kipoi Central. • The final bulk density was applied based on a combination of the diamond core and in-pit measurements and has been assigned according to oxidation state and lithology.
Classification	• The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. • Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	• All the resources for Kipoi Central are classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred. • The Measured Mineral Resources only include mineralisation defined by close spaced grade control drilling. • Indicated Mineral Resources are outside the grade control limits but typically defined by resource definition with a nominal spacing of at least 50 x 50 metres. • Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data density greater than 50 x 50 metre spaced drilling and confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The Mineral Resource wireframes have been reviewed by site personnel and other qualified professionals at Cube.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	• The reported Mineral Resources constitute a local resource estimate. All Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources would be available for economic evaluation. • Production data and reconciliation undertaken between mining and Mineral Resources indicate a good comparison with the estimate.