Tian Poh Resources Limited (ABN: 46 168 910 978)

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Completion of Due Diligence Drilling Program, Khuvyn Khar North Copper Prospect, Zuun Mod Project.

- Tian Poh completed 1,000m of due diligence drilling at the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex.
- Distribution of Cu and Mo Mineralization in both drill holes (ZMD-129 & ZMD-130) are similar. Top sections are enriched in Cu and Mo.
- Intensifying alteration can be seen at depth in ZMD-130. Albitization was noted from approximately 400m depth to bottom of drill hole, which could suggest an albite alteration zone above a potential mineralized zone.

Tian Poh Resources Ltd ("Tian Poh" or "The Company") is pleased to announce that it has completed 1000m of due diligence drilling at the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex, as consideration to acquire an interest in the Zuun Mod Molybdenum-Copper deposit from Erdene Resources Development Corp (TSX: ERD).

Summary

Distribution patterns for Cu and Mo throughout the hole are very similar. In general, the top 250 meters of the drill hole, consisting of porphyry phases and Hydrothermally Intruded Breccia (HIB) are enriched in both copper (Cu) and Molybdenum (Mo) when compared to the lower portion of the hole from 250-450 m depth. Most samples from surface to 244 m depth returned from 200 to 1,100 ppm Cu (avg. 750 ppm Cu) and approximately 30 to 200 ppm Mo (avg. 206 ppm Mo), with highest concentration being 585 ppm Mo, which are much higher in concentration than samples from the lower part of the hole (244 to 450 m) where Cu mostly ranged from 100 to 500 ppm (avg. 288 ppm) and Mo varied mostly from <10 to 100 ppm (avg. 31 ppm).

Rock types encountered in the two drill holes were dominated by hydrothermal intruded breccia and biotite quartz feldspar porphyry with intervals of andesite. D-veins were common, particularly in the upper parts of the drill holes and phyllic alteration was pervasive throughout most of the core. Potassic alteration was increasing with depth, particularly in ZMD 130, which as extended to 550m.

Key Results

Drill hole collar information is tabulated below.

Hole ID	East (WGS84 Zone 47)	North (WGS84 Zone 47)	RL (m)	Azimuth (Degrees Magnetic)	Inclination (Degrees)	Total Depth (m)
ZMD129	516493	4872079	1374	145	-60	450
ZMD130	516500	4872366	1377	145	-60	550

Table 1: Drill Hole Collar Information

The drilling information and results are shown in Tables 2 and 3 below

Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Copper %**	**Molybdenum %**
ZMD129	6	12	6	0.114	
ZMD129	32	42	10		0.011
ZMD129	36	50	14	0.114	
ZMD129	54	138	84		0.011
ZMD129	74	76	2	0.118	
ZMD129	88	90	2	0.124	
ZMD129	106	108	2	0.114	
ZMD129	120	122	2	0.120	
ZMD129	152	158	6		0.014
ZMD129	172	248	76		0.014
includes	*194*	*196*	*2*		*0.058*
ZMD129	184	186	2	0.106	
ZMD129	198	204	6	0.102	
ZMD129	222	244	22	0.097	
ZMD129	278	282	4		0.016
ZMD129	292	302	10		0.006
ZMD129	338	340	2	0.118	

Table 2: ZMD129 Significant Intersections, (Down hole intersections, true widths are not known).

Hole	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Copper %**	**Molybdenum %**
ZMD130	2	16	14	0.1067	
ZMD130	30	54	24	0.1173	
ZMD130	46	48	2		0.044
ZMD130	66	160	94	0.1233	
ZMD130	82	94	12		0.0138
ZMD130	148	156	8		0.0101
ZMD130	182	184	2		0.0131
ZMD130	182	194	12	0.0782	
ZMD130	202	204	2		0.0132
ZMD130	224	258	34		0.0098
ZMD130	328	330	2		0.0405
ZMD130	352	354	2		0.0122
ZMD130	500	502	2	0.1840	

Table 3: ZMD130 Significant Intersections, (Down hole intersections, true widths are not known).

Zuun Mod Project

The Zuun Mod project is located in the south west of Mongolia, 950 km to the south west of Ulaanbaatar and 180km north of the China/Mongolia border, in the Gobi Desert. The local province or state is Bayankhongor Airmag, with its regional center, the city of Bayankhongor, 340 km to the north of Zuun Mod.

Figure 1: Locality Map of Zuun Mod Project

The drilling program was designed to test the Khuvyn Khar North target zone, located on the northeastern part of the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex. The target is selected on the basis of a series of coincident and overlapping geological, geophysical and geochemical features, including:

- Gravity Low response
- Induced Polarization (IP) Chargeability - moderate positive response
- Magnetic low (magnetite destruction)
- Concentration of quartz veins surrounded by D-vein zones
- Cu-mineralization (chalcopyrite/glassy limonite seen in surface rock and trench samples)
- Central potassic alteration surrounded by sericite (Phyllic) and chlorite (propylitic) zones as defined by surface mapping
- Anomalous Cu, Ag and Au in soil and rock chips

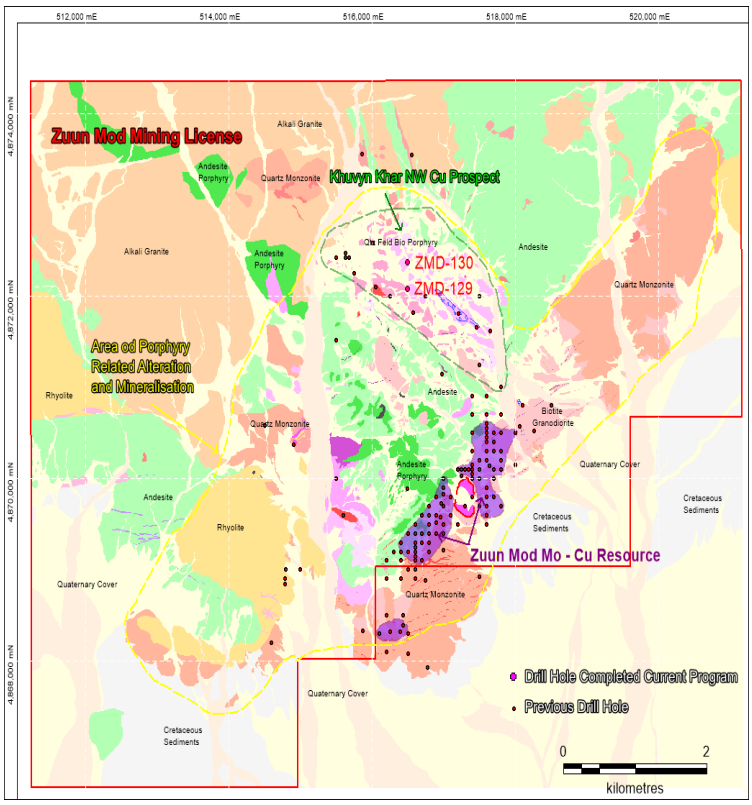

Fig.2: Geology Map of Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex showing location of the Zuun Mod Mo – Cu Resource and the drill holes ZMD 129 and ZMD 130.

Mr. KP Poh
Managing Director and CEO

12 October 2015

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to data collection and geological interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr. Shane Andrew Hibbird, an independent Consultant Exploration Geologist with over 25 years of experience. Mr. Hibbird who is member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION COMPLIANCE – TABLE 1

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 tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Diamond drilling was used to recover a continuous core sample of rock. The core was cut along its entire length using a rock saw. The core was then sampled in 2 m lengths with the same right hand side (looking down hole) of the core always sampled, and the left retained as a geological record. Therefore the samples submitted for assay (nominal weight 7.8 kg) are considered to be representative and that it is unlikely there has been sampling bias. • The complete drill hole is sampled.
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.).*	• A truck mounted drilling rig was used to drill diamond core holes (HQ – producing 63.5 mm diameter core) with a standard tube. The core was not orientated
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures 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.*	• Diamond core recovery is monitored by comparing recovered core vs. drill run lengths. Recovery was excellent at 99.3% in ZMD-129 and 99.15% in ZMD-130, and will not impact on the assay results.
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 nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond cores were logged (qualitatively) by a geologist, to record details of regolith (oxidation), lithology, mineralization, veining and alteration. • A geotechnical log was produced of all diamond core recording RQD (Rock Quality Determination) measurements. • All cores were photographed prior to sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to 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.*	• Diamond core was sawn in half along its entire length, one half is preserved as a geological record, the other sent for assay. • Samples were sent to SGS-IMME Mongolia LLC ("SGS") in Ulaanbaatar for sample preparation. The laboratory is one of largest commercial laboratories in Mongolia and operated to ISO17025 specifications. Samples were initially sorted and verified against the Sample Submission Form then air-dried at 90^0 C. All samples were crushed to 3.35 mm using a jaw crusher and a Boyd crusher in a two-stage process. A 600 – 700 g split of the samples were obtained by a rotary sample divider, the reject material has been retained. The sample split was pulverized to 90 % passing -75 µm. The pulverized sample was mixed and divided manually, with approximately 200 g retained for Tian Poh and 300 g retained for laboratory analysis. • The sample size is considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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 tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• SGS in Ulaanbaatar completed the assaying. Samples underwent analysis for gold by fire assay (30 g) solvent extraction with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) finish (SGS code FAE303), detection limited 1 – 10,000 ppb. A 33 element suite of elements was assayed by an Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES) method (SGS code ICP40B (2014)) which involves a 4 acid total digest. The elements assayed for with their respective upper and lower detection limits are as follows: Ag: 2 ppm – 50 ppm; Al: 0.03% - 15%; As: 5 ppm - 1%; Ba: 5 ppm - 1%; Be: 0.5 ppm - 0.25%; Bi: 5ppm - 1%; Ca: 0.01% - 15%; Cd: 1 ppm - 1%; Co: 1 ppm - 1%; Cr: 10 ppm - 1%; Cu: 2 ppm - 1%; Fe: 0.1% - 15%; K: 0.01% - 15%; La: 1 ppm - 1%; Li: 1 ppm - 1%; Mg: 0.02% - 15%; Mn: 5 ppm - 1%; Mo: 2 ppm - 1%; Na: 0.01% - 15%; Ni: 2 ppm - 1%; P: 0.01% - 15%; Pb: 2 ppm - 1%; S: 0.01% - 5%; Sb: 5 ppm - 1%; Sc: 0.5 ppm - 1%; Sn: 10 ppm - 1%; Sr: 5 ppm - 1%; Ti: 0.01%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 15%; V: 2 ppm - 1%; W: 10 ppm - 1%; Y: 1 ppm - 1%; Yb: 0.5 ppm to 1000 ppm; Zn: 5 ppm - 1%; Zr: 3 ppm - 1% • Industry standard QAQC protocols were followed by Tian Poh/ERD for all samples sent for assay, which included the insertion of Certified Reference Material (standards) and blanks at a rate of 1 of each for every 20 samples. No external laboratory checks were conducted. • SGS's internal QAQC protocols include a 10 % internal QC run on analysis; so that each 50 sample batch consists of 45 samples, two duplicates, two standards and one blank.
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.*	• The calculation of significant intercepts for the drill holes was checked by senior management. • All field data associated with the drilling and sampling were recorded initially on hard copy that is stored on site. The data is transferred to a digital database maintained in Ulaanbaatar and regularly backed up and archived. • There have been no adjustments to the data.
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 collar locations were surveyed using a hand held GPS with accuracies of 2 -3 m horizontally, but about 5 to 10 m vertically. Down hole surveys were taken every 100 m by the drilling contractor and checked by the site geologists. • All locations are surveyed to the WGS84 UTM Zone 48N datum. • Drill hole azimuths are magnetic which closely approximates true bearings in this part of Mongolia. Drill hole dip is minus from the horizontal.
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.*	• Drill holes are several hundred meters apart. • Hole spacing and distribution is insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity required for the estimate of resources. • No sample compositing was applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill hole orientation has been designed to intersect several mineralized vein sets and stockworks identified in surface mapping as close to orthogonal as possible, whilst some intersects may be less than ideal, sampling bias is considered to be minimal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core was delivered directly from the drill site to the Company's exploration camp at the end of every shift. All logging and sampling was done in camp by Erdene's geologists and supervised by Tian Poh's representative. The remaining half-core is securely stored at the Company's Zuun Mod exploration camp. • Samples were stored in the field camp in sealed bags until dispatched directly to SGS in Ulaanbaatar via logistical contractor, Monrud LLC. At SGS all client-submitted material is retained under cover where 24hr security is maintained. Sample integrity is maintained by laboratory LIMS generated sample labeling throughout the analytical process.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling techniques and data handling methods were audited and found to comply with good industry practice.

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.*	• ERD, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Anian Resources LLC, holds a 100% interest in the Khuvyn Khar mineral mining license subject to a 1.5% net smelter revenue (NSR) royalty held by Gallant Minerals Ltd (Gallant), from whom the Project was optioned in 2005. Gallant is entitled to receive, after return of invested capital, a 1.5% NSR royalty on product sales from Zuun Mod. However, ERD has the right to "buy down" the NSR royalty for Zuun Mod, at any time beginning two years after the commencement of commercial production. • The details of the Khuvyn Khar mining license are as follows: License No. 016836 Area: 6,041.03 Ha Date of Issue: 26 May 2011 Expiry Date: 26 May 2041 Annual minimum work commitment: None. • ERD has completed much of the base line environmental and social studies as part of the work on the Zuun Mod Mo – Cu deposit. There are no known historic, cultural or environmental impediments to developing a mining operation on this granted mining license.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration work began in 2002 with a joint venture between WMC Resources Project Ltd (WMC) and Gallant Minerals Mongolia Ltd (Gallant). These works identified a porphyry complex, which contained significant molybdenum-copper-rhenium (Mo-Cu-Re) mineralization. Gallant drilled 13 drill holes that are widely spaced over the porphyry complex. After acquiring the rights to the project from Gallant in 2005, ERD undertook a number of exploration programs that included detailed mapping, surface geochemical surveys (soil and rock), ground magnetic surveys, gravity surveys,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		induced polarization (IP) surveys. ERD has drilled 124 diamond drill holes for a total of 43,042m. 24 of these holes were drilled in the Khuvyn Khar part of the complex for a total of 7,789 m, or 18% of the total ERD drilling in the complex. The remainder of the drilling was on the Zuun Mod Mo-Cu deposit. • ERD's exploration drilling in search for Cu rich porphyry mineralization returned several wide intervals of 0.1 – 0.2% Cu and a 34 m wide high-grade interval in ZMD – 121 that averaged 1.3% Cu and 9 g/t Ag.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Zuun Mod project is located in the east - west trending Tien Shan Mineral Belt, part of the Atlaides fold belt that dominates the central Asian continent. The Tien Shan Mineral Belt stretches from Uzbekistan in the west to northeast China in the east, and hosts a number of world-class mineral deposits, including the giant porphyry copper – gold Oyu Tolgoi deposit. • The Khuvyn Khar North Cu Ag Target is located on the northeastern part of the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex, a granodiorite porphyry intrusive. The target is defined by surface geochemical surveys, trenches and geophysics. Nearby drill holes confirm the presence of porphyry style Cu and Mo mineralization. The Zuun Mod Cu – Mo deposit is located in the south of the Complex, and to the west, further very interesting Cu – Mo mineralization is seen in outcrop, trenches and surface geochemical surveys, however much of this area is obscured by recent sediments. • In the central part of the Khuvyn Khar Porphyry Complex is an area of intermediate volcanic interpreted to represent a roof pendant. Generally, the surrounding rocks to the granodiorite porphyry are as follows: Intermediate volcanics occur to the northeast, felsic volcanics to the south and southwest, and monzonite to the northwest and west. Recent alluvial sediments and soil cover about 20% of the prospect area. • The Zuun Mod mineralization is a porphyry Cu – Mo style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		deposit with Mo dominant over Cu. From recent exploration work by ERD Development Corporation the Khuvyn Khar North Cu Target is thought to be a copper rich area of mineralization, with Mo subordinate.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *Whole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A summary of drill hole information and exploration results are provided in Tables 1, 2 & 3

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 results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant assay intersections are provided in Tables 2 and 3. Minimum Copper intersection 2 m, lower cut 0.1 % Cu, max 10m internal dilution, no upper cut. Minimum molybdenum intersection 2 m, lower cut 0.01 % Mo, max 10m internal dilution, no upper cut. • No metal equivalents have been calculated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 orientation of the mineralization is not known.
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 be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and tables are included in the body of this report.
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.*	• For drill holes reported in this release, all significant results being intersections with a minimum copper intersection 2 m, lower cut 0.1 % Cu, max 10 m internal dilution, no upper cut. • Minimum molybdenum intersection 2 m, lower cut 0.01 % Mo, max 10 m internal dilution, no upper cut.
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 work has been completed by Tian Poh on this project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work may be considered following a detailed review of the Project