

Kombat confirms copper-zinc at Gross Otavi license

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VANCOUVER, March 18, 2013 - [Kombat Copper Inc.](#) (the "Company") (TSX.V: KBT) is pleased to report that it has received all the results from its diamond drill core program at Gross Otavi. A reference map is attached to this news release.

The best result to date is from GC15A-12 which returned 6.03 metres of 1.55% copper, 6.64% lead, 4.09 % zinc and 18.4g/t silver, including 4.12 metres of 2.06% copper, 9.52% lead, 5.37% zinc and 23.5g/t silver. The table below lists the balance of significant assays.

"The results of this drilling program are extremely encouraging with the very high grade intercepts of not only copper, but also lead, zinc and silver. With a mine plan and license secured at Gross Otavi, we feel there is excellent un-realised value in this deposit. We plan further drilling to define a NI43-101 compliant resource," stated Alex Helmelt, President of the Company.

Gross Otavi is located approximately 12 km to the west of Kombat and was historically mined by Otavi Minen und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft ("OMEG") from 1909 until 1941. TCL and Gold Fields Namibia evaluated the area by diamond drilling and a decline was begun in 1988 with the intention of commencing production as a satellite deposit to feed the Kombat mill. All work was halted in early 1989 when work was re-focused on the Kombat Mine. Weatherly International performed more work including recirculation drilling with good results as disclosed in a news release dated 23 October 2007; however, continued to focus their priorities on the main Kombat deposit along with the Asis Far West project.

All historic drilling at Gross Otavi was performed prior to the existence of NI43-101 standards and no drill core remains to be re-sampled and analysed. Therefore, to confirm the presence of mineralisation at the site some drilling was required. For a preliminary program, two diamond drill holes were planned as twin holes of historic holes; GC5 and GC15.

The first hole, GC5A-12 (twinning GC5) was collared at -50o towards 019o (true), but was abandoned at 50.20 metres due to an unforeseen obstruction (steel in an old drill hole). Therefore GC5B-12 was collared 4.0m to the west and again drilled at -50o towards 019o (true). GC15B-12 (twinning GC15) was collared approximately 62m to the east and 25m south of GC5B-12 and drilled at the same azimuth and dip. All core was oriented and down hole surveys were carried out systematically with a Reflex EZ-Trac multi-shot tool. Final drill hole-collar coordinates were acquired by use of a differential GPS.

Significant diamond drill intercepts are listed in the following table.

Drill Hole ¹	From (m)	To (m)	Width ² (m)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (g/t)	V (%)
GC5A-12	Hole abandoned at 50.20m. No significant intersections.							
GC5B-12	56.00	58.20		1.20	0.86		4.68	0.38
GC5B-12	79.00	112.85		33.85	*		1.52	*
(includes)	80.01	83.00		2.99	*		2.38	*
(includes)	89.00	101.00		12.00	*		2.51	*
(includes)	89.00	90.02		1.02	4.33		1.26	0
GC5B-12	158.36	161.35		2.99	*		3.98	*
GC15A-12	51.44	57.47		6.03	1.55		6.64	4.09
(includes)	53.35	57.47		4.12	2.06		9.52	5
(includes)	53.35	55.35		2.00	1.67		11.48	1
GC15A-12	57.47	57.93		0.46	karst cavity ³			
	57.93	58.93	1.00	1.46		0.65		1.30
	58.93	64.93	6.00	karst cavity ³				
	64.93	67.84	2.91	2.65		4.91		*
	67.84	73.93	6.09	karst cavity ³				
GC15A-12	84.56	86.63		2.07	0.77		2.36	*
(includes)	85.63	86.63		1.00	1.11		3.68	*
GC15A-12	94.01	97.12		3.02	*		5.63	*
GC15A-12	132.00	134.62		2.62	2.60		4.06	0
(includes)	133.00	133.62		0.62	9.36		11.20	

** Values not significant*

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

GC5B-12 was collared at 772495E, 7823528N (UTM WGS 84) and drilled with an azimuth of 019o and dip of -50o.

GC15A-12 was collared at 772557E, 7823503N (UTM WGS 84) and drilled with an azimuth of 019o and dip of -50o.

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

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

No comparisons between historic and recent assays are displayed for the following reasons;

- No sampling was performed in the historic drill holes from 0 to 36.58m in GC5 and 0 to 54.86m in GC15, therefore no results are available for these intervals.

- All historic holes were drilled in feet and converted later to metres in the sample/assay tables making it difficult to match the historic and recent sample intervals.

- Although intervals do not correspond (likely due to the high grade nugget effect of the mineralisation which is best noted in the core), there are numerous high grade intersections in both historic and recent drill holes.

Sampling and Analytical Method

All drill core was systematically logged with lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure recorded and logged by hand on A3 size logging sheets. Any lost core for each sample interval was recorded in an adjacent column to the sample interval column. At completion of the hole all qualitative and quantitative data were entered digitally in the Kombat database.

All drill core from the Gross Otavi drilling was sawn in half by means of a core saw in a secure location at the Kombat mine site. For each sample, one half was sent to the laboratory and the other half kept as a reference in the core box. As per standard practices, Company geologists inserted a standard and blank in every batch of twenty samples. Four hundred seventy-two (472) samples were sent for analysis. The samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas ("BV") laboratory in Swakopmund, Namibia, an ISO 17025 certified laboratory in late Q4, 2012 and analysed for 25 elements by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES).

The laboratory protocol involves a crushing stage whereby the entire sample is reduced to a 2mm fraction. The crushed material is then run through a splitter device to obtain a representative fraction of approximately 500 grams. This fraction is then pulverized in a ring pulverizer until 85% of the material will pass through a 75 micron sieve. Following this, a 0.15 gram sample is digested using a combination of nitric, hydrochloric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids for an almost total digestion. The digested sample is then analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag along with 21 other elements by ICP-OES. The laboratory inserts internal standards and blanks along with random duplicates with a blank at the beginning of a run and thereafter every 90 samples to ensure 1 to 2 internal standards and 1 to 2 duplicates every 30 samples.

Qualified Person

Mr. Colin Russell, P.Geo., the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, is responsible for the design of the program, and all exploration work on the Kombat Project will be done under his supervision. Mr. Russell has read and approved the technical content of this news release.

About Kombat Copper Inc.

Kombat Copper (TSX-V : KBT) is a publicly traded Canadian exploration and development company with its core operations focused on copper resources in Namibia, one of the world's most prospective copper regions, where it has substantial assets in place with significant exploration upside.

The Company holds an 80% interest in five mining licenses in the Otavi Mountainlands, an area of Namibia

particularly known for its high-grade copper deposits. Within these licenses are three past-producing mines including the Company's flagship property: the past-producing Kombat Mine. The Kombat Mine's extensive infrastructure includes an 800m exploration shaft which was opened in 2006, three recently-operational shafts, ramp systems, extensive underground workings, mine buildings, a tailings facility, a mill and concentrator (replacement value est +\$100MM) all supported by the Company's local town-site. The Kombat mine originally opened in 1962 and historically produced ~8.7 million tonnes of ore grading 3.1% Cu and is linked to vital existing infrastructure, including power, water, roads, and rail with close proximity to the port of Walvis Bay and to one of only five commercial-grade smelters in Africa located in Tsumeb.

In addition to mining licenses, the Company holds an 80% interest in five Exclusive Prospecting Licenses ("EPL's") covering an area of more than 2200 km². The EPL's are located also within the copper-rich Otavi Mountainlands and are in close proximity to Tsumeb.

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Image with caption: "Kombat and Gross Otavi mining licenses (CNW Group/Kombat Copper Inc.)". Image available at:

http://photos.newswire.ca/images/download/20130318_C5729_PHOTO_EN_24618.jpg

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