UP TO 29.8% ZINC + LEAD IN ROCK CHIPS AT DIKAKI & MINERALISATION CONFIRMED 15KM SOUTH

Very high grade rock chip samples collected within the Dikaki Prospect . Fifteen kilometres south at the Niamadbimbou Prospect rock chips return up to 14% combined Zn+Pb

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
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ASX: TKM
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Board of Directors

Mr Greg Bittar
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Bradley Drabsch
Managing Director

Ms Sonja Neame
Non-Executive Director

Issued Capital

Shares – 155.9 M
Options – 46.5M
Share Price – A$0.05
Market Cap. – A$7.80M

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HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Rock chip samples from Dikaki Prospect return up to…***
  - ***MKR160B - 29.8% Zn+Pb***
  - ***MKR155 - 10.0% Zn+Pb***
  - ***MKR154A - 11.3% Zn+Pb***
  - ***MKR188 - 9.5% Zn+Pb***
- ***Rock chip samples from Niamadbimbou Prospect, 15km south of Dikaki, return up to …***
  - ***MKR342 – 14.0% Zn+Pb***
  - ***MKR356 - 5.5% Zn+Pb***
- ***Rock chip samples from Bimbome Prospect, 1km north of Dikaki, return up to 7.7% Zn+Pb (MKR256A) with those from the Niambokamba Prospect, 6km north of Dikaki, returning up to 2.7% Zn+Pb (MKR121B)***
- ***Drilling is continuing at Dikaki, is on schedule and approximately 50% completed***

Rock Chip Samples

Trek Metals Limited (ASX: TKM) ("**Trek**" or the "**Company**"); is pleased to announce that assays have been received from 31 rock chip samples collected recently at the Kroussou Project in Gabon (table 1 and figure 4).

The rock chip samples were collected as part of a broader mapping project conducted at Kroussou late in 2016 and build on the work completed previously by Battery Minerals Limited (ASX:BAT). Results indicate that significant zinc and lead mineralisation is present, not only in the Dikaki area, currently the subject of a drilling programme, but at the Niamadbimbou Prospect 15km to the south and at the Niambokamba Prospect 5km to the north as well as at Bimbome just 1km north of Dikaki.

Trek Managing Director, Bradley Drabsch described these results as, *"Extremely exciting! With confirmation received that high grade mineralisation is present, most importantly, at surface, at four prospect areas within the broader project, we are confident that the potential for a large mineralising system to be present at Kroussou is very real."*

The rocks collected include sandstones, conglomerates, mudstones, breccias, limestones, dolomitic limestones and chert and represent a cross section of the geology occurring at surface within the prospect areas.

The prospects that occur along the contact provide a window into the broader Cotier Basin and indicate the prospectivity of the entire region. With these new results continuing to confirm high grade base metal mineralisation away from the more explored prospects, the entire basin margin becomes a live target. This would suggest that the sediments within the basin itself are also highly prospective.

Drilling currently underway at Dikaki is approximately 50% completed and will assist TKM to understand the basin margin and the broader Cotier Basin stratigraphy. The market will be updated as results are received.

Figure 1: This entire outcrop within the Dikaki embayment contains approximately 20 – 40 % Galena and Sphalerite (Lead and zinc sulphide minerals respectively).

Figure 2: Sample MKR160 from the Dikaki Prospect returned an assay of 29.8% combined Zn+Pb.

Figure 3: This outcrop from the Nimadbimbou Prospect, approximately 15km to the south of Dikaki returned an assay of 14.0% combined Zn+Pb (sample MKR342).

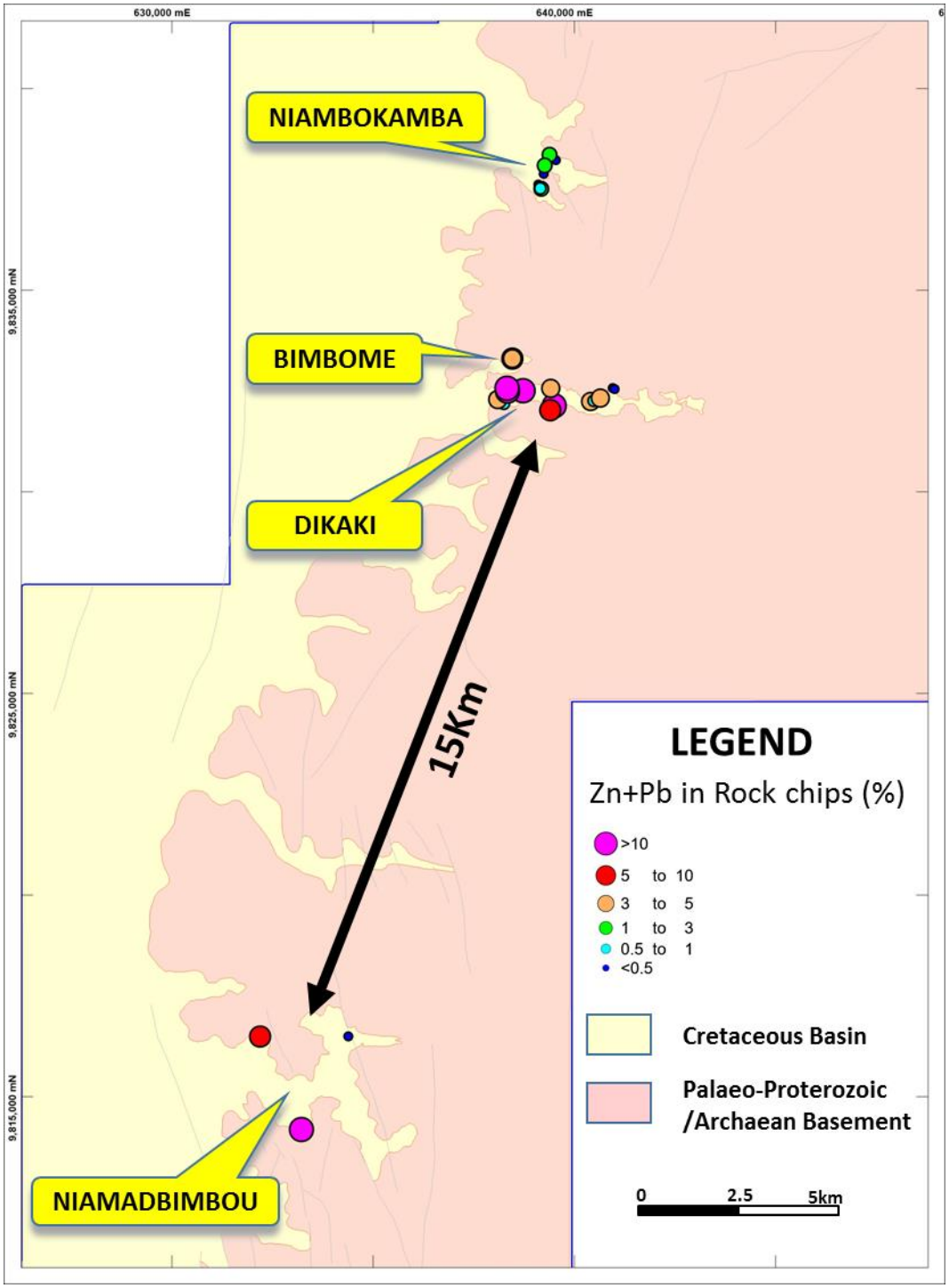

Figure 4: Assays returned from the latest round of rock chip sampling indicate significant high grade zinc and lead mineralisation at the Niamadbimbou Prospect, located approximately 15km south of Dikaki. Niamadbimbou is just one of up to 18 prospect areas defined along the basin margin itself.

About the Kroussou Project

Zinc and lead mineralisation is hosted in Cretaceous sediments exposed on the margin of the Cotier (Coastal) Basin within preserved channels and onlapping unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozic basement rocks (Figure 4). Base metal occurrences are mapped along the length of the Kroussou Project License (84km strike for ~1,500km^2 of tenure, Figure 5). Only a limited number (2 of 18) of the exposed channels were drill tested by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) historically, with both channels containing significant base metal mineralisation. Trek believes there is scope for the discovery of further base metal accumulations within the remaining untested 16 channels and also greater potential westward within the broader Cotier Basin.

The Dikaki Prospect, the area with the most historic drilling (small diameter diamond core) returned numerous shallow intersections of ore grade and width zinc plus lead mineralisation. Some of the better intersections reported included **2.3m @ 21.2% Zn+Pb from 0.9m**, **8.3m @ 7.8% Zn+Pb from 13.6m and 7.0m @ 8.2% from 9.4m**. These holes were drilled by the BRGM in 1979-1980 (for further details refer to TKM's ASX Announcement from 2 November 2016).

Assaying of core by the BRGM was highly selective due to the high cost of analysis and transport back to France at the time. Only obviously mineralised (clearly visible galena – lead sulphide) core was sent for analysis, limiting defined and quantified mineralisation to these intersections. Sphalerite (zinc sulphide) is not always easy to identify in hand specimen and zinc rich core may not have been sent for assay. Further, BRGM limited their drill program to shallow holes (average depth of 16m) with numerous holes ending in mineralisation.

The BRGM drill holes confirm multiple horizons of flat lying mineralisation. Numerous intersections of massive sulphide were reported in drill logs adding to the potential for significant zinc and lead mineralisation at the Kroussou project. The style of mineralisation is likely Mississippi Valley Type, however some Sedex Type characteristics are also observed. Petrology undertaken by Battery Minerals Limited (BAT, formerly Metals of Africa, MTA) indicates relatively equal proportions of zinc and lead minerals and the sphalerite appears to have low iron content, making it more attractive for beneficiation.

BAT has identified eighteen channels that offer very shallow, near surface targets close to the Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks. A recent field visit by Trek, identified significant zinc and lead mineralisation within modern drainage systems outcropping within the historically drilled channels. BAT previously announced confirmation of high grade rock chips at the Dikaki and Kroussou Prospects with results returning grades as high as 9.7% zinc and 33.1% lead (see ASX announcement by BAT from 7 April 2015).

Access to Infrastructure

Access into the Kroussou project area has been greatly enhanced in recent times by the presence of several logging companies operating in the area. New, high quality roads and tracks have been established that allow for easy passage into the project from the bitumen highway that runs south from the capital city of Libreville.

A river port at Yeno (Figure 5), approximately 65km, by vehicle, to the west of the project area along a good quality road, is used by the timber and the oil industries to barge equipment and product to Gabon's main commercial shipping base at Port Gentil. This barge system presents an ideal, relatively cheap logistical solution for operations within the project to and from the main export facilities at Port Gentil.

Key Deal Terms

- Drill Option – TKM to fund an initial drilling programme at Kroussou up to US$250,000.
- Should TKM elect to exercise this option (prior to 31st July 2017), TKM will pay BAT US$240,000 in cash and/or shares as a reimbursement of costs and to secure the right to earn 30% of the Kroussou Project through the expenditure of US$1M within 12 months of the exercise date.
- TKM can then earn a further 40% of the Project through the expenditure of US$3M in the subsequent 24 months.
- TKM will then have earnt 70% of the Kroussou Project and agrees to free carry BAT through to the completion of a PFS (Pre-Feasibility Study, as defined in JORC 2012). At that point BAT will have the option to contribute to the delivery of a DFS (Definitive Feasibility Study as defined in JORC 2012) or dilute, via standard industry formulae to 5%, whereby below that, its interest will convert to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR). TKM will have the option to buy back 1% of this royalty through the payment of US$1M to BAT.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Drabsch, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists ("AIG") and Managing Director of Trek Metals Limited. Mr Drabsch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined in the JORC Code 2012. Mr Drabsch consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

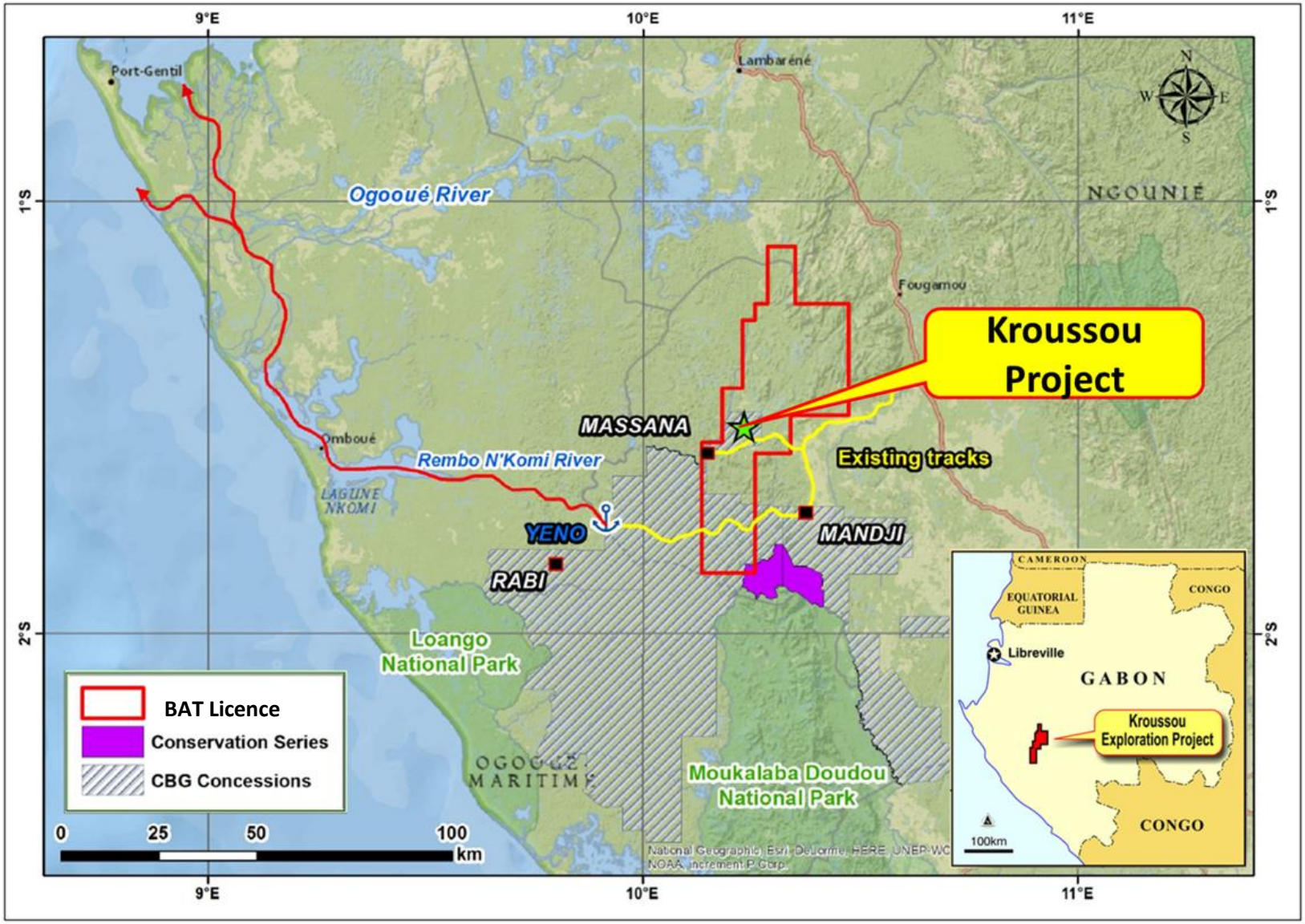

Figure 5: Location Plan of the Kroussou Project in Gabon.

Sample_ID	Pb_ppm	Pb_%	Zn_ppm	Zn_%	Zn+Pb_%	Prospect	Easting	Northing
MKR016	210	0.02	122	0.01	0.03	Niambokamba	639243	9837926
MKR024	112	0.01	122	0.01	0.02	Niambokamba	639102	9837660
MKR028	1237	0.12	10784	1.08	**1.20**	Niambokamba	639174	9837542
MKR029	810	0.08	8649	0.86	0.95	Niambokamba	639151	9837563
MKR042	0.001	0.00	485	0.05	0.05	Niambokamba	639541	9838265
MKR049	6024	0.60	12986	1.30	**1.90**	Niambokamba	639381	9838397
MKR120	64	0.01	189	0.02	0.03	Niambokamba	639240	9838126
MKR121A	84	0.01	2412	0.24	0.25	Niambokamba	639261	9838132
MKR121B	2449	0.24	24296	2.43	**2.67**	Niambokamba	639261	9838132
MKR146	611	0.06	4670	0.47	0.53	Dikaki	638246	9832220
MKR148A	3296	0.33	15603	1.56	**1.89**	Dikaki	638086	9832313
MKR148B	16652	1.67	30534	3.05	**4.72**	Dikaki	638086	9832313
MKR154A	56322	5.63	56736	5.67	**11.31**	Dikaki	638716	9832530
MKR154B	39686	3.97	63880	6.39	**10.36**	Dikaki	638716	9832530
MKR155	51476	5.15	48620	4.86	**10.01**	Dikaki	638334	9832522
MKR160A	143027	14.30	59365	5.94	**20.24**	Dikaki	638322	9832599
MKR160B	289616	28.96	8140	0.81	**29.78**	Dikaki	638322	9832599
MKR183	51658	5.17	93589	9.36	**14.52**	Dikaki	639490	9832160
MKR188	94075	9.41	1393	0.14	**9.55**	Dikaki	639398	9832052
MKR207	22291	2.23	23852	2.39	**4.61**	Dikaki	639408	9832589
MKR219	19373	1.94	13957	1.40	**3.33**	Dikaki	640403	9832271
MKR221	1880	0.19	6014	0.60	0.79	Dikaki	640487	9832297
MKR225	10939	1.09	22900	2.29	**3.38**	Dikaki	640641	9832353
MKR229	652	0.07	163	0.02	0.08	Dikaki	640958	9832602
MKR230	130	0.01	157	0.02	0.03	Dikaki	641007	9832579
MKR256A	71467	7.15	5786	0.58	**7.73**	Bimbome	638448	9833332
MKR256B	16816	1.68	10999	1.10	**2.78**	Bimbome	638448	9833332
MKR256C	23363	2.34	18823	1.88	**4.22**	Bimbome	638448	9833332
MKR342	72550	7.26	67343	6.73	**13.99**	Niamadbimbou	633214	9814210
MKR356	33519	3.35	21774	2.18	**5.53**	Niamadbimbou	632187	9816516
MKR382	583	0.06	754	0.08	0.13	Niamadbimbou	634385	9816531

Table 1: Assay results from the recently received rock chip samples from the Kroussou Project. Co-ordinates are provided using datum WGS84 – Zone 32S.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised 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.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Outcropping rock samples were taken in the field, some within creek beds, others on hill sides. • Samples were selected from accessible areas and are likely to be biased toward those where mineralisation was observed in hand specimen.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• No drilling was conducted.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise 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.*	• No drilling was conducted.
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*	• A short geological description of each sample was taken at the time of collection. • The description is qualitative: lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 maximise 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.*	• Samples were hammered off outcrops using a rock hammer. Each sample would weigh approximately 1 – 3kg. • These samples are considered point samples and may be biased towards mineralised examples. • The size of the sample taken is appropriate for this type of work.

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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• Samples were processed in Gabon by Setpoint laboratories. Samples were
		  ○ Dried
		  ○ Crushed to 80% passing 2mm
		  ○ Pulverised to 80% passing 80 microns
		  ○ Packaged and sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth
		• Samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth using a 4 acid digest with an ICP-OES or ICP-MS (element dependant) finish. Analytes included:
		  ○ Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, S, Sb and Tl
		• Laboratory QAQC samples returned results within acceptable limits. No other QAQC samples were submitted.

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.*	• Field data and point fact geology mapping was conducted by an independent consulting geologist from SRK Australia. • All data produced was checked for accuracy and discussed with the consultant in detail. A full report was produced and all digital data obtained. • Zinc and lead combined assays are discussed in the text with Table 1 providing a breakdown of individual zinc and lead assays.
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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. • Sample locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
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.*	• Samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field.
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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Samples were taken according to observations at the time in the field.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported from the field to the processing laboratory by company field personnel and then from the processing laboratory to the assaying laboratory via DHL.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of the report produced by the SRK consultant was undertaken by company staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• BAT acquired the Kroussou Project in Gabon from Select Exploration Limited (ASX:SLT) in March 2014. BAT has 100% equity in these projects. Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR. This royalty may be bought back from HCR by MTA for US$250,000 • The Kroussou tenure is an Exploration License (G4-569) renewable each year for a further 3 year period beginning the 02nd of July 2015. • The Company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Intermittent historical exploration as conducted by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) at Kroussou from 1962 - 1963, the project was then later re-examined in 1979-1981 by the BRGM in joint venture with Comilog which is a Gabonese government owned mining company. • BRGM discovered the Kroussou Pb-Zn-(Ag) mineral occurrences as well as others along various river systems on the Kroussou license. • BRGM conducted drilling on the project in 1962, 1977-1980 • BAT has obtained historical reports and drill logs relating to BRGM's field program.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within silciclastic horizons in a reducing environment. • On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. • Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin. • Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks. • Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• BAT's field reconnaissance identified mineralisation within coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate and observed local silicification.

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 metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• No drilling is reported

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Zinc and lead assays are discussed in the text as combined, assays are provided individually within table 1.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling is reported.
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.*	• Refer to figures and tables in 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.*	• All results returned from sampling are provided on figure 4 and within table 1.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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 (eg 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.*	• A drilling programme is currently underway within the Dikaki Prospect area. • This is likely to be followed by geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and geological mapping to generate further drill targets should TKM choose to exercise its option to enter into a JV with BAT