FURTHER HIGH GRADE COBALT IDENTIFIED AT KYARRA

- **Additional high-grade, widespread cobalt surface anomalies and drill results identified at Kyarra West**
- **Nine surface samples >500ppm Co and up to 6,400ppm Co**
- **Six drill intersections >300ppm Co and up to 6m at 492ppm, including 2m at 612ppm Co**
- **Model targeting sedimentary-hosted cobalt (+/- Cu and Ni) with similarities to the Zambian Copper Belt**
- **Zambian Copper Belt geological expert Dr Simon Dorling appointed to assist targeting and exploration efforts**
- **Field work commencing to verify results and prioritise the numerous targets for drilling in June quarter**

Metalicity Limited **(ASX:MCT) ("Metalicity"** or **"Company")** is pleased to report the completion of the compilation of the considerable historic work within the Kyarra Project has highlighted further high grade and widespread coincident cobalt, copper, nickel and manganese anomalism across the key "Kyarra West" target area, as well as indications of the potential source and hosts of base metal mineralisation in the district.

The 100% owned Kyarra Cobalt Project (E51/1755, E51/1756 and E53/1894) was acquired via low cost, project generation work in July 2016 based on a detailed prospectivity study with a focus on copper-cobalt in Western Australia.

Kyarra lies within the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin on the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. Widespread cobalt anomalism previously reported by the Company (see MCT announcement 17 February 2017) has been reviewed in the context of a new compilation of a significant suite of data collected by several previous explorers (Figure 1).

The compilation of historic exploration data has been reviewed in the context of sediment hosted copper (+/- cobalt) systems, and open file and multiclient geophysics also compiled by the company. This review has enabled an initial targeting exercise to be undertaken, and refinements to be made to a proposed exploration model (see below).

Analysis of the data shows consistent coincident cobalt-copper-nickel and manganese anomalism in drill holes and rock chip samples across Kyarra West, but lower order and less relative enhancements in these elements in soil samples, probably due to near surface leaching and transportation. In addition, the large timeframe and variable or unknown analytical methods have downgraded the reliability of this dataset. Thus, soil sampling data has been removed from the analysis and the focus has narrowed to the more reliable drillhole and rock chip sampling data which also shows no changes in the metal associations with depth, giving the Company confidence that the metal anomalism is due to a primary source rather than due to near surface effects.

Coincident cobalt-copper-nickel and manganese anomalism is present within dolomitic and carbonaceous shale units of the Maraloou Formation, and units at the base of the overlying Yelma Formation, and coincides with interpreted basement structures observable in regional aeromagnetics and gravity imagery (Figures 2a and 2b). Consistent with the exploration model described below, a basement feature observed at Kyarra West is interpreted as a possible continuation of the north-south trending Gum Creek greenstone belt that may have focussed fluid flow upward at this point. Anomalous metal values observed in surface sampling and drilling at this location are encouraging and will be followed up in field work shortly commencing. This will be the first time that systematic cobalt-copper-nickel exploration programs have been undertaken in the Project area, and will assist with targeting and subsequent drill testing, planned for the June Quarter.

Additionally, the Company has made the key appointment of Dr Simon Dorling to the exploration team to assist with the discovery of cobalt-copper-nickel deposits in the Yerrida Basin. Dr Dorling is an expert in sedimentary hosted cobalt-copper-nickel systems such as the analogous Zambian Copper Belt; and a principal geologist with CSA Global with more than 26 years' experience in exploration, development and the mining of base metals, precious metals, energy minerals and industrial minerals.

Metalicity Managing Director, Matt Gauci, commented:

"The high grade and widespread cobalt anomalism identified from initial work on the Kyarra Cobalt Project over a 25km strike extent represents a compelling target area for field work and drill testing.

Key geological criteria identified at Kyarra support an exploration model with numerous similarities to the Central African Copper Belt, where new base metal discoveries continue to be made.

We welcome Dr Simon Dorling, an expert on the Central African Copper-Cobalt systems to the team to assist targeting and drilling, which is being organised for the June Quarter."

Figure 1: Kyarra Project Tenure over regional geology showing 25km target area within E51/1756, 'Kyarra West' and anomalous cobalt, copper and nickel results identified in historic work recently compiled.

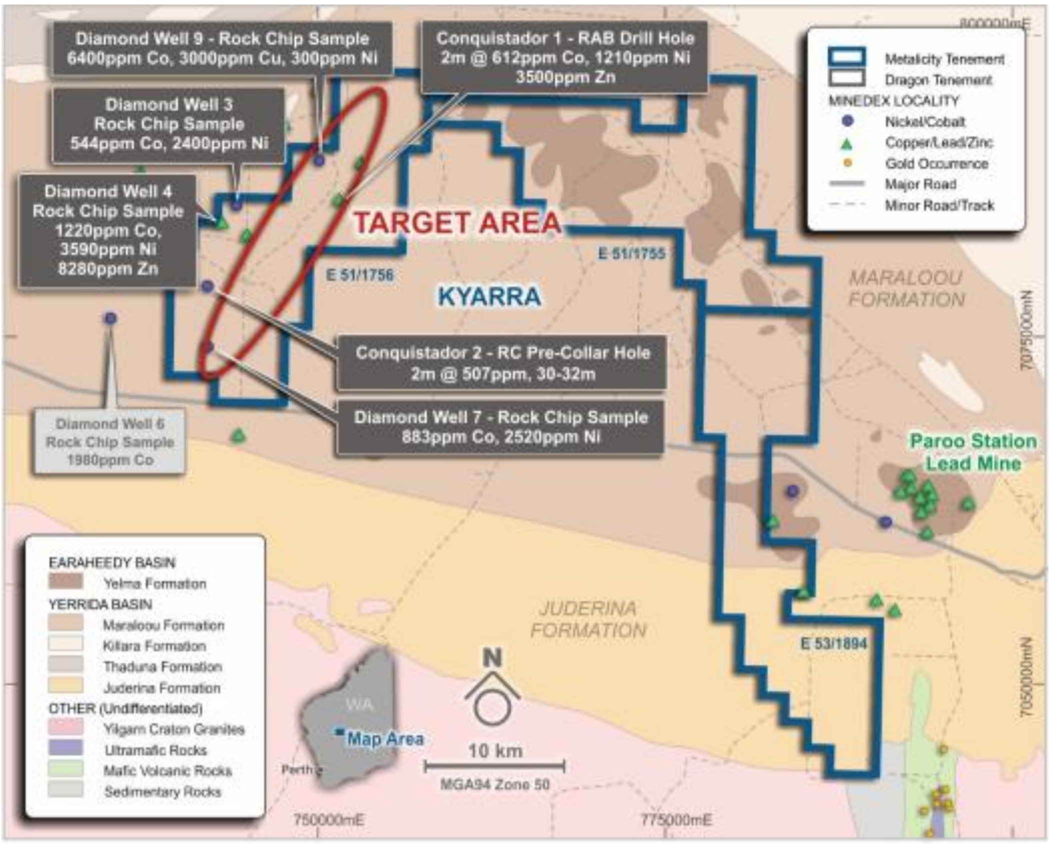


Figure 2a: Basement structures interpreted at Kyarra West over first vertical derivative magnetics image.

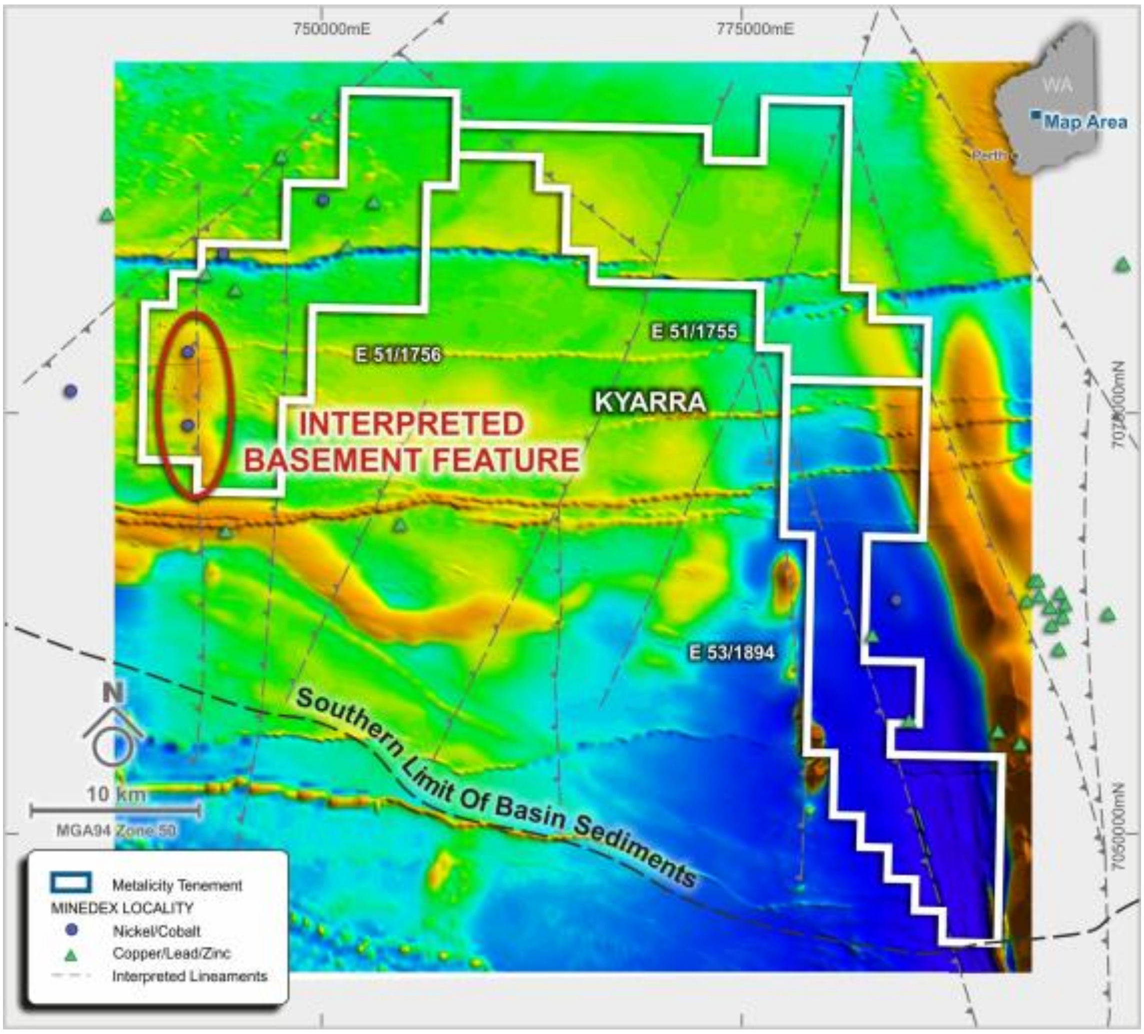
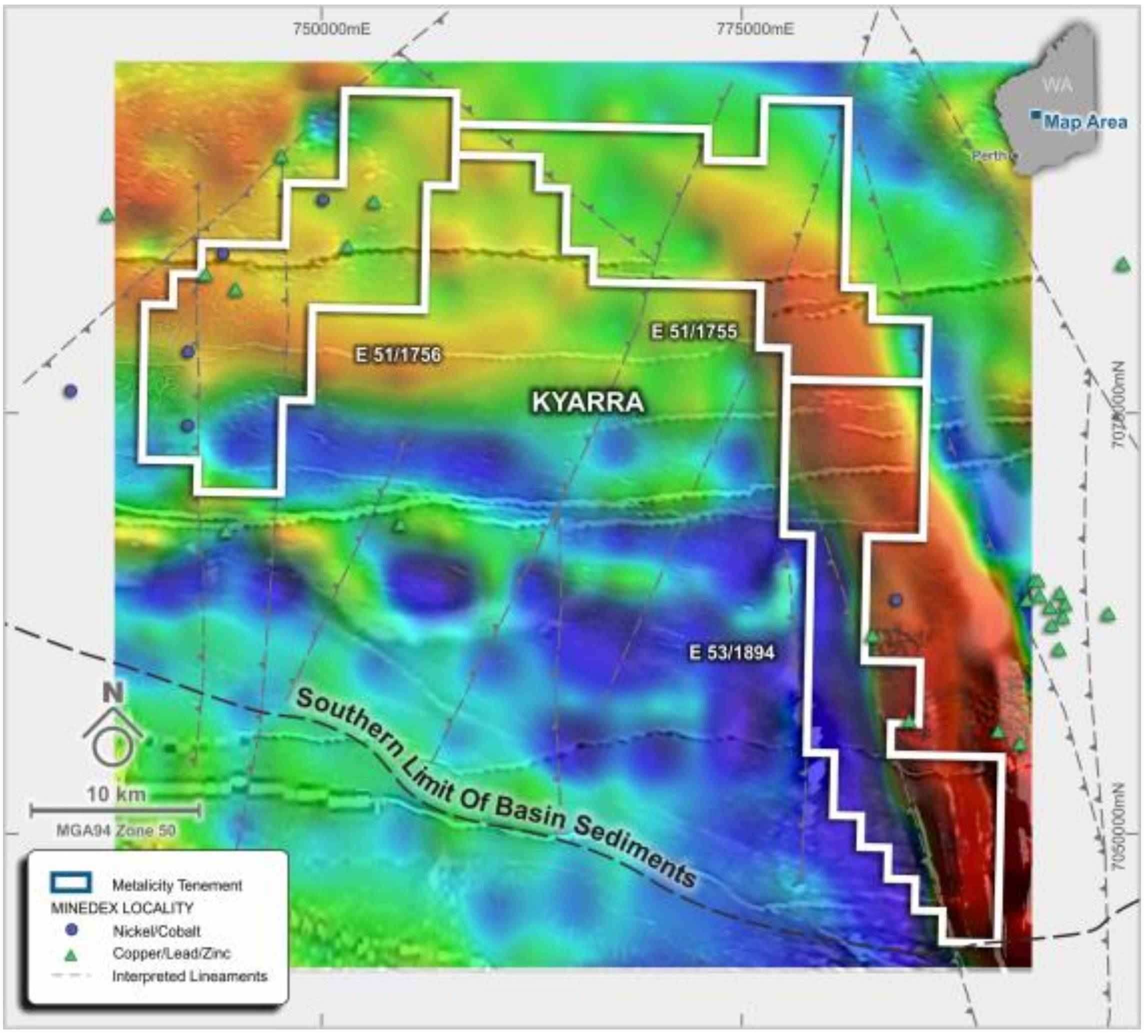


Figure 2b: Basement structures interpreted at Kyarra West over Bouguer residual gravity image.



Regional Geology

The Yerrida Basin is a Proterozoic sedimentary basin located on the northern margin of the Archean Yilgarn Craton dominated by weakly metamorphosed and shallowly north-dipping sediments and mafic volcanic rocks.

The Yerrida Basin sediments thicken to the north and east, and are interpreted to consist of a maximum cumulative thickness of up to 6km. The basin sequence has been subdivided into two Sub-groups related to two different tectonic episodes. The lower, Windplain Subgroup, is a transgressive, shallow-water, succession dominated by continental siliciclastic and evaporitic sediments of the Finlayson, Bubble Well and Juderina Formation. These are unconformably overlain by arenaceous, argillaceous rocks laterally and mafic volcanic rocks of the Mooloogool Subgroup including the Killara, Thaduna and Maraloou Formations (Figure 1, Figure 3).

The Project area covers parts of the southern basin margin where Juderina Formation siliciclastics and minor stromatolitic rocks of the Finlayson and Bubble Well Members respectively are located and dip shallowly north. They are overlain to the north by Maraloou Formation argillaceous, dolomitic limestone and siltstone. The Maraloou Formation includes significant thicknesses of pyritic black shales at its base that outcrop poorly but have been consistently encountered in drilling.

These rocks are unconformably overlain by Earaheedy Basin sediments, which in the tenement area are represented by remnants of the Yelma Formation, including laminated, dolomitic siltstone and shale, dolomites, stromatolites and cherts.

Mineralisation

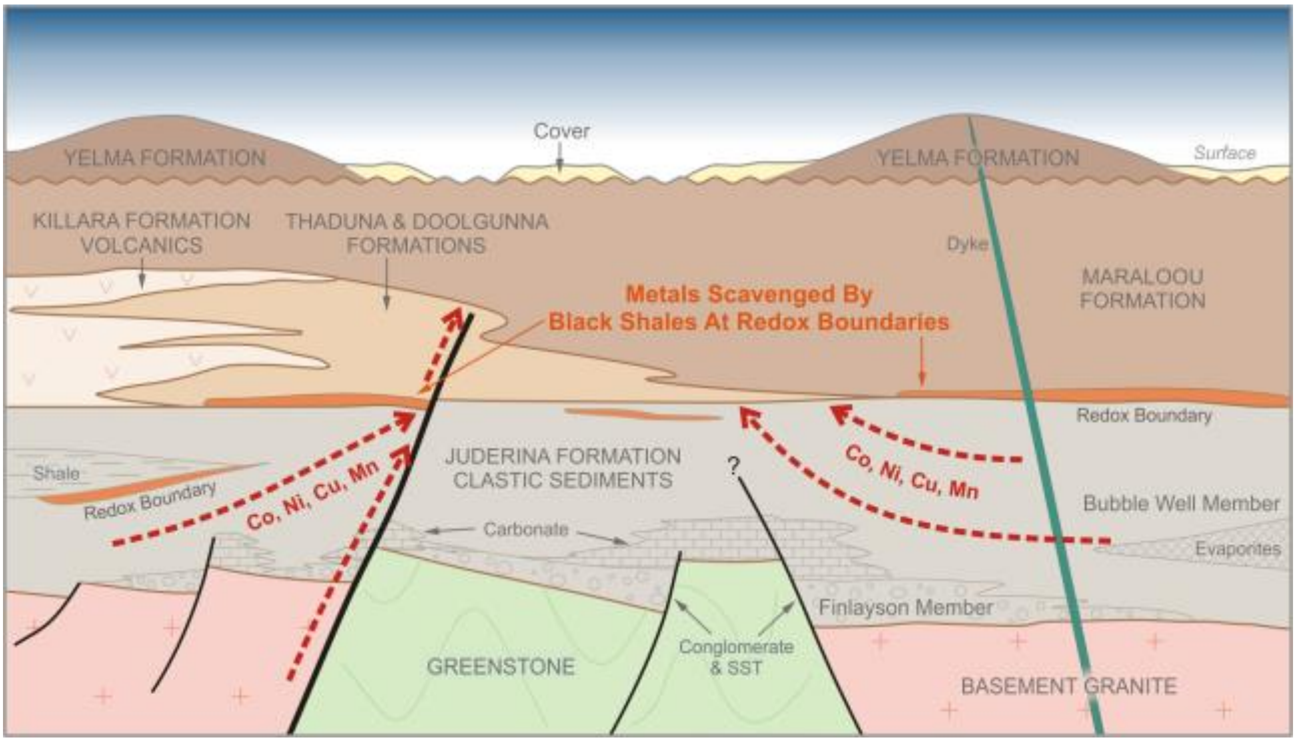
RGC Exploration targeted the Yerrida Basin for sediment-hosted exhalative SEDEX-type mineralisation because it identified several key elements necessary for SEDEX-type base metal mineralisation, including basin architecture, rock-types and structural history. Extensive exploration undertaken in the late 1980s and 1990s focussed on discovery of base metal deposits using this model. Cobalt anomalism was identified at the time but not further pursued.

Metalicity is targeting sediment-hosted Cu (Co, +/-Ni) deposits within the Yerrida Basin using a variation of the Central African Copperbelt or Kupferschiefer models. In these models, oxidised basinal brines scavenge metals and transport them to depositional sites where the fluids interact with reducing horizons. Local stratigraphic transitions from oxidised 'red bed' sediments (sandstones and conglomerates) to graphitic or pyritic black shales are targeted during exploration as these geochemical boundaries are trap sites for metal-bearing fluids (Figure 3). At Kyarra West it is proposed that metals scavenged by saline and oxidised basinal brines percolating through the clastic sediments of the Finlayson and Juderina Formations were focussed at fault zones and other pathways, and deposited in reducing horizons such as carbonaceous shales of the Juderina Formation or in the Maraloou Formation, where cobalt anomalism has been consistently observed (e.g. Figure 1). It is possible that the Archean craton margin is more complexly faulted than reflected in the cover sequence providing additional pathways for basin brines expelled during extensive Killara Formation volcanism (Figures 2 and 3).

Specific features of the Yerrida Basin that underpin its prospectivity for sediment hosted base metal mineralisation include:

- Reductants – e.g. Bubble Well Member stromatolites, basal Maraloou Formation carbonaceous, sulfide rich shales, upper Maraloou Formation stromatolites, and evidence for hydrocarbons that have migrated throughout the sequence.
- Evaporites – identified in the Bubble Well Member, the Bartle Member of the Killara Formation, and within the Yelma Formation in the overlying Earaheedy Group.
- Red beds – the Finlayson Member at the base of the sequence, the Juderina Formation, and potentially portions of the Doolgunna Formation.
- Energy/Heat – extensive intrusive and extrusive units of the Killara Formation and late crosscutting dikes.

Figure 3: Kyarra Project conceptual mineralisation model used in exploration targeting.



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About Metalicity Limited

Metalicity Limited is an Australian mining exploration company with a primary focus on base metals sector and the development of the world class Admiral Bay Zinc Project, located in the north west of Australia. The company is currently undertaking a Pre-Feasibility study on Admiral Bay. The Company's secondary focus is the rare and precious metals sector where early stage exploration has commenced. The Company is supported by a management team with 300+ years collective experience in the resources sector and strong shareholder base of institutional and sophisticated investors".

Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration results has been compiled from historic data by Mr. Simon Dorling, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Dorling is a consultant to Metalicity Ltd, and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Dorling consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Sample and assay information was compiled from historic WAMEX reports submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum by various companies covering exploration work completed between 1984 and 2015. • Rock chip samples of outcrop and float were collected in uniquely numbered sample bags by various company geologists during mapping. No information is available as to sample size. • Soil samples were collected in uniquely numbered sample bags by various company geologists during mapping. No information is available as to sample size. • Rock chip and soil samples record results at a specific location and should not be regarded as representative of the entire outcrop or underlying rock unit.
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).*	• Drilling was completed by several companies using rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling techniques. Limited information is available on most of the drilling.
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.*	• Core recovery is recorded and typically 90-100% for the three diamond drill holes reviewed. • Details of drilling techniques and sample recovery were supplied in only a few reports. In general sample representivity should be regarded as excellent for diamond drilling, moderate in RC drilling and moderate to low in RAB drilling due to the nature of the techniques themselves,
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.*	• RAB and RC chips, and rock chip and soil samples typically have a basic description recorded by the geologist including sample type and regolith type. • Detailed geological logs were recorded for the diamond drill holes and are typically qualitative to semi- quantitative in nature where recording the abundances of specific minerals, fractures and other features.
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.*	• Historic reports indicate that diamond drill core was halved with one half retained for reference and the other half sent for analysis. It is not clear what sampling procedures were applied to RC or RAB drilling. • No information relating to QAQC procedures is available for the RC or RAB drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Limited information on the assay technique(s) utilised is available within the individual reports. • Rock chip and drill samples were analysed by varying techniques for some or all of Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Dy, Er, Fe, Gd, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr. • No QAQC information was recorded in the reports.
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 information is available on how data was originally recorded. Original paper drill logs for the diamond drill holes and associated pre-collars are reproduced in the historic reports. • Historic data locations were reviewed for accuracy by importing them into a GIS package to check their locations against the Kyarra project area and maps published in the historic reports.
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.*	• No information is available on the surveying method used for the original data. • Location of data points has been verified by a review of locations in ArcGIS and Micromine, and validation against air photos in a percentage of cases where historic disturbance would be observed relating to drill lines and drill pads. • Data was either retrieved in MGA Zone 50 format or converted in Micromine prior to the above noted verification.
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.*	• Data locations are historic surface sample points, and drill collars with variable spacing, and by multiple different operators. • These results are widely spaced and unsuitable for any other purpose than targeting. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Rock chip sampling is prone to bias. • RAB drilling samples are prone to contamination.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No information is available as to original sample security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Historic data locations were reviewed for accuracy by importing them into a GIS package to check their locations against the Kyarra project area, maps published in the historic reports and against air photos in a percentage of cases where historic disturbance would be observed relating to drill lines and drill pads.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – 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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Kyarra Project consists of 3 tenement applications E51/1755, E51/1756 and E53/1894, located approximately 50km west of Wiluna, WA. • The three applications are held by Metalicity Energy Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary 100% owned by Metalicity Limited. • The area the subject of this announcement lies on vacant crown land, Paroo Station, Lake Way station, and Ullula Station. • A Heritage Agreement with the Yugunga-Nya Claimant Group is currently being negotiated with respect to all three tenement applications in the Kyarra Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration work within the tenement area has consisted of regional mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, RAB, RC and diamond drilling; and geophysical surveys. This information is extensively reported in over 200 WAMEX reports available for download from the DMP via www.dmp.wa.gov.au
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Company is exploring for cobalt and other base metals within the Kyarra Project, which is wholly located within the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin in Western Australia. • The Yerrida Basin is a northwest-southeast trending sedimentary basin dominated by weakly metamorphosed, flat-lying to shallowly dipping sediments and basaltic lavas. The Yerrida Group has a composite thickness of up to 6km, and has been subdivided into two Subgroups related to two different tectonic settings. The Windplain Subgroup is an early, shallow water, sag-basin succession dominated by siliciclastic and evaporitic sediments. Overlain by arenaceous, argillaceous and mafic volcanic rocks of the Mooloogool Subgroup. Only the Juderina Formation of the Windplain Subgroup, and Maraloou Formation of the Mooloogool Subgroup have been documented within the Project area. However, a significant area of basalts and dolerites of the Killara Formation outcrop to the northeast. The entire package is relatively un-deformed and has undergone low grade metamorphism. In the south of the Project area Juderina Formation siliciclastics and minor stromatolitic rocks of the Finlayson and Bubble Well Members respectively, dip shallowly north. They are overlain to the north by Maraloou Formation argillaceous, dolomitic limestone and siltstone. The Maraloou Formation also includes significant thicknesses of sulfidic black shales at its base that outcrop poorly but have been encountered in drilling. These rocks are unconformably overlain by Earaheedy Basin sediments, which in the tenement area are represented by units of the Yelma Formation. Including laminated dolomitic siltstone and shale, dolomites, stromatolites and cherts. • The Yerrida Basin sedimentary package also contains several of the key elements necessary for sedimentary hosted base metal mineralisation, including evaporites, siliciclastics, hydrocarbons and basin bounding faults. Extensive exploration activities were completed in the late 1980's and 1990's focused on discovery of base metal deposits using this model. Cobalt anomalism was identified but not prioritized.
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*	• See Figure 1 above for location of historic results which have been verified against the original reports. • The number of historic surface data points is >25 000, too many to be individually

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.* • *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.*	reported. Locations of the original data have been transposed directly from the digital data downloads with the relevant grid systems verified by reference to the original reports. The locations of the data points are represented in the figures above, at a scale appropriate to the intent of identifying focus areas for follow up work.
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.*	• No weighting, or cut off grades were employed. • No metal equivalent values are reported
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').*	• Where discussed downhole lengths only are discussed as the orientation of any mineralisation is currently unknown.
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 main body of announcement for map of sample locations and selected assay results.
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.*	• Selected assay results demonstrate the extent of anomalism only and require follow up by Metalicity. • All known historic sampling data has been compiled into the Company database, with the highest quality results presented in the figures above.
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.*	• Some relevant geological observations are presented in the main body text. • No additional testwork beyond historic assay work has been reported.
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.*	• Follow up work planned by Metalicity includes field mapping and rock chip sampling to verify the historic results reported herein, followed by drilling if results warrant it. • See Figure 1 of the announcement which depicts the area of interest.