

Toamasina Saprolitic Graphite Project Update

Cougar Metals NL (“Cougar” or “Company”) (ASX: CGM) is pleased to provide the initial drilling results from the Toamasina Saprolitic Graphite Project, Madagascar. Cougar is earning a 50% interest in the Project by completing a PEA to Ni 43-101 standards utilising a minimum of 3000m of drilling and 1000m of trenching.

The initial drill results comprise six (6) holes in the recently identified Southwest Zone (“SW Zone”) and three (3) holes in the Main Zone (“MZ”). Due to access issues drilling was not possible in the Main Zone until 14 June, 2017. Assays from a further 32 holes are currently being processed at AGAT laboratories, Ontario Canada. Results are awaited.

The Main Zone Results Include:

- RCVT0014: 11.50m @ 7.23% Cg, from surface;
- RCVT0015: 12.00m @ 4.14% Cg from 8.50m -
Incl. 4.50m @ 5.20% Cg, from 25.00m;
- RCVT0016: 19.50m @ 6.12% Cg, from 10.00m -
Incl. 4.50m @ 10.59% Cg, from 19.00m.

Drilling to date has confirmed the near surface, weathered nature of the mineralisation with air core drilling reaching depths between 17m and 42m, averaging 28m.

Drilling is continuing in the Main Zone with 1232 metres having been drilled to date.

Table 1: Significant Drilling Results:

Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	Dip	From m	To m	Interval m	%Cg
RCVT015 <i>Incl.</i>	305125	7950367	90	08.5	20.5	12.0	4.14
				25.0	29.5	4.5	5.20
RCVT016 <i>Incl.</i>	305044	7950281	90	02.5	04.0	1.5	3.78
				10.0	29.5	19.5	6.12
				19.0	23.5	4.5	10.59
				32.5	38.5	6.0	3.74
RCVT014	305048	7950215	90	0	11.5	11.5	7.23
RCVT009	303547	7949564	90	04.0	08.5	4.5	3.37
RCVT008	303614	7949487	90	0	05.5	5.5	3.31
RCVT003	303610	7949398	90	03.0	11.0	8.0	2.34

Note: Insufficient geological data currently exist to accurately determine true mineralisation widths as compared to intersection widths as listed in Table 1 above.

Table 2: Drill Collars

Hole Number	TYPE	AREA	mE (UTM)	mN (UTM)	mAMSL	Dip	EOH (m)
RCVT001	Aircore	SWZ	303621.00	7949566.00	35.0	90	030.0
RCVT002	Aircore	SWZ	303614.00	7949487.00	34.0	90	029.0
RCVT003	Aircore	SWZ	303610.00	7949398.00	28.0	90	014.0
RCVT004	Aircore	SWZ	303531.00	7949400.00	26.0	90	020.0
RCVT009	Aircore	SWZ	303547.00	7949564.00	73.0	90	032.5
RCVT010	Aircore	SWZ	303545.00	7949483.00	47.0	90	020.0
RCVT014	Aircore	MZ	305048.00	7950215.00	68.0	90	029.5
RCVT015	Aircore	MZ	305125.00	7950367.00	74.0	90	029.5
RCVT016	Aircore	MZ	305044.00	7950281.00	73.0	90	049.0

We welcome enquiries for further information. Please contact the undersigned via email at r.swick@cgm.com.au

Yours sincerely

COUGAR METALS NL



RANDAL SWICK

Executive Chairman

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Cougar Metals NL, industry growth or other trend projections are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors.



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Minerals Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Steven Goertz, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Goertz is a Director of Hendry Consulting Sarl and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities 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 Goertz consents to the inclusion in the release of the statements based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

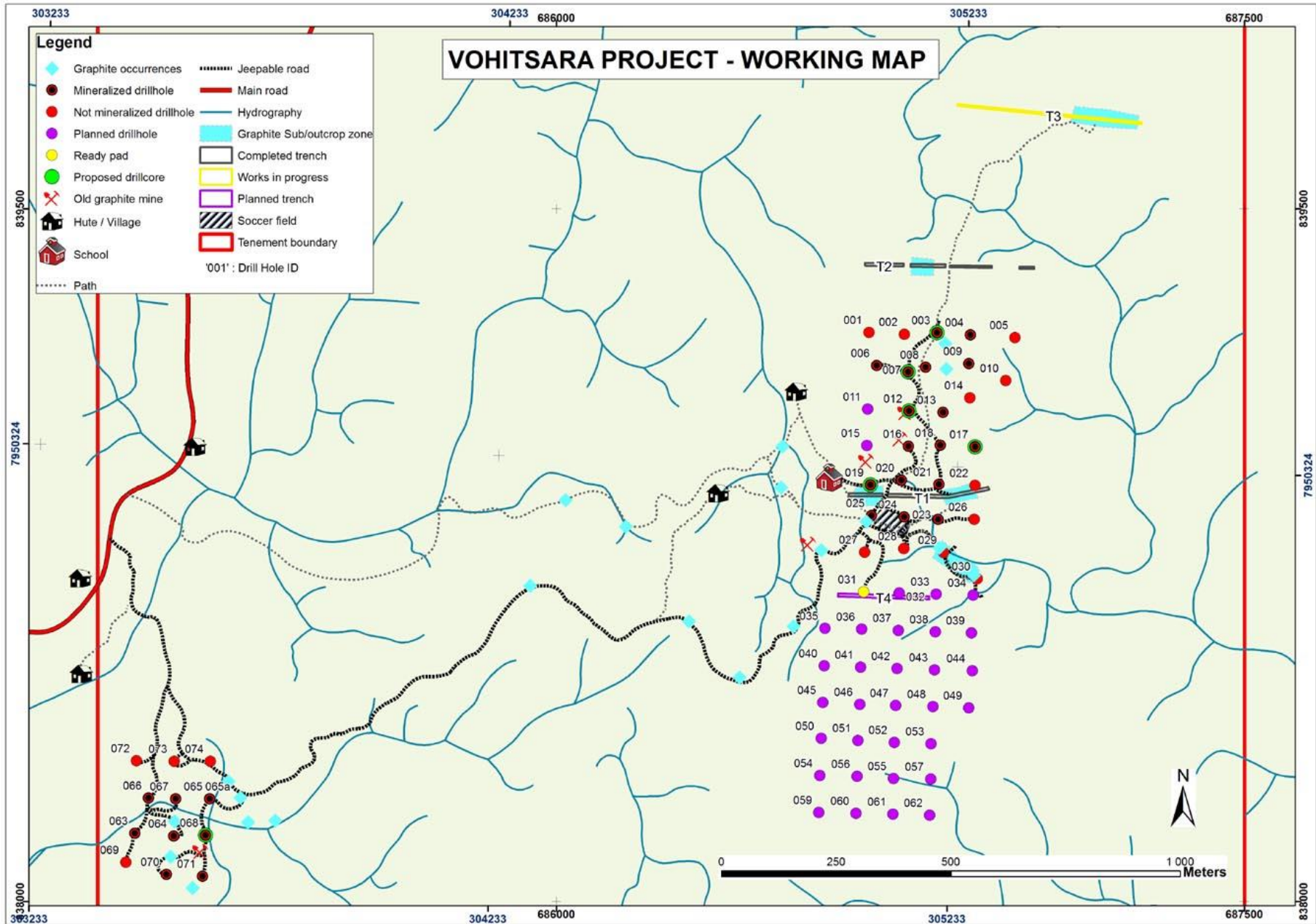


Figure 1: Summary of current exploration at Toamasina (Vohitsara) Project

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface samples were collected from areas of observed prospectivity. Samples comprised 3-5kg of representative material collected from at least 0.5m below natural surface ('BNS'). • Trenches were installed over targeted zones based on observed surface prospectivity and / or ground EM anomalism. EM results have not been subjected to interpretation. Areas of relatively stronger responses were selected in conjunction with direct surface observations and geomorphology. • Trench sampling procedures comprised channel samples along faces/walls of trenches at 1.5m intervals. Samples averaged 4-5kg when complete. • Samples were collected on measured intervals of 1.5m. No site preparation was undertaken. Samples were collected in plastic bags and riffle-split at site to an average 1.2kg, prior to being dispatched for assay.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is being undertaken via a towed air core drilling machine (GS01). Default method is using a blade bit; however stratified intervals require the limited use of RC hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples are collected using standard cyclone, discharging into plastic sample bags. • Equipment utilised is deemed adequate to ensure reasonable consistency in sample recovery.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data currently exists to definitively determine any recovery-grade relationship. Given the nature of the mineralisation, it is believed that recovery variance does not impact grade
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenches were logged vertically and horizontally on 1m intervals. Data have not been geocoded at this point. Mineralised horizons are strongly homogenous – varying essentially in observed graphitic carbon content. • Qualitative & quantitative • All intersections are logged. Logged intersections vary between 2 to 20m in TT.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No core Sampling completed to date • Sampled in-situ, riffled to 1.2kg and placed in plastic bags for shipment. Samples too wet to riffle split were sampled using a 60mm PVC spear. • Sampling was designed to be representative of the actual in-situ material. Sample sizes were appropriate to the style of mineralisation under investigation. • Minimal handling, drying or splitting of the samples prior to dispatch ensured that the samples arrived at the selected laboratory in as close to in-situ condition as possible. • All sampling was conducted and dispatched under the supervision of Hendry Consulting at site.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay samples from the Vohitsara project were dispatched via secure courier ex-Antananarivo Madagascar to AGAT Laboratory in Ontario Canada. AGAT are accredited ISO/IEC 17025:2005 by the Standards Council of Canada,

	<p><i>used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>but not for the method used to assay graphite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples submitted to AGAT were analysed for graphitic carbon with infrared analysis to a detection limit of 0.01 percent; plus total carbon with infrared analysis and detection limit of 0.01 percent (method code 201-109). For graphitic carbon, the sample is subjected to a multistage furnace treatment to remove all forms of carbon with the exception of graphitic carbon; and for total carbon a procedure that determines the most volatile organic carbon species (Bernier et al, 2015). Results will be delivered electronically by the laboratory direct to CGM via spreadsheet and PDF Certificate of Analysis files. Check assaying and standards were utilised internally by AGAT as standard procedure. No additional data verification beyond that detailed above has been completed. The project is at an early stage of development. It is intended that a comprehensive Quality Assurance / Quality Control ('QA-QC') regime will be implemented from commencement of drilling at the project.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All work was completed under supervision of Hendry Consulting. All data was initially collected on field note books and transferred to Excel spreadsheets. All data has been backed up to an external hard drive. No material errors in data have been detected to date.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of hand-held Garmin GPS units. Accuracy of +/-4m on average. WGS84 UTM (Zone 39S) projection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topographical control is considered sufficient for the stage of project development to date.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of three (3) trenches totalling 700 line meters of trenching have been completed. Additional trenches are underway – a total of three (3) km of trenching is currently planned • Strike length covered is currently 1.5km; planned 2.5-3.0km • Trenches were hand-dug and averaged 2m BNS final depth. A total of 42 samples have been collected so far and submitted to AGAT Laboratory as per surface sample protocols.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenches are spaced an average of 300m apart and extended for an average 3-400m across strike. • Not Applicable
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were kept in sealed bags under QP supervision until collection by secure courier.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No systematic data audits have been completed. The project is at an early stage with a comparatively simple database.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation Permit 38642 is located in the Toamasina Region of Madagascar. It is granted and in good standing (July 2015 – 40-year term).

	<p>wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All licensing and permitting is current to allow development of the project.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar consultancy Vato Consulting conducted limited surface assessment of the property in 2014.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graphite mineralisation at the Project comprises disseminated crystalline graphite flake, hosted within low-silica meta-sediments. • The targeted mineralisation occurs within saprolitic clays representing weathered bedrock.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 holes for 1,2320m of air core have been completed to date. • Holes are spaced on a planned 80m x 80m grid pattern and drilled vertically. • Drill hole collar file is planned for inclusion with the first batch of assay results.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No assays currently received for current programme. These are expected shortly. • Not applicable • No metal-equivalency is applicable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Toamasina graphite project mineralisation is hosted within weathered residual material and the principal mineralised horizons occur disseminated within this horizon (5-7 wt %); with 'bonanza' lenses of up to 35 wt % that can occur sub-horizontally at irregular intervals. • Deeper parts of the mineralised zones are being tested by drilling and assays are awaited. Visual evidence of mineralisation to 30 BNS has been directly observed.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan of the mineralised areas; inclusive of trench locations is appended overleaf.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information contained within the announcement contains the relevant sampling and analytical data over the project.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None to report. • Metallurgical test work will be conducted on resource drill samples as they become available. • Details of compositing procedures will be formulated

	<p><i>treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>upon review of resource assay data.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air core drilling will continue until at least completion of the initial pattern as outline in the attached Figure. Additional drilling will be determined by the results of the initial programme. Core drilling is also planned in conjunction with the current air core programme. • Too early stage to discuss extensions to mineralisation.