ASX Release
17 August 2017

High Grade Cobalt Targets Confirmed at Bay Lake

Cobalt and Lithium developer MetalsTech Limited (ASX: MTC) is pleased to announce that it has received surface rock sample and soil geochemistry laboratory assay results from the recently completed field exploration program at the Company's 100% owned Bay Lake High Grade Cobalt Project located in Ontario, Canada.

Highlights:

- Sampling program at Bay Lake confirms the presence of high grade cobalt mineralisation at surface across the prospective geological trend at the contact of the Nipissing Diabase
  - **1.17% Co** and **7.7g/t Ag** recovered from a surface "dump" pile at the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect
  - **0.40% Co** recovered at the historic Price Prospect exploration pit where historic sampling of a surface "dump" pile returned 2.14% Co, 0.11% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au and 1,740 g/t Ag (*refer to ASX announcement dated 16 May 2017 and titled "MetalsTech Expands High Grade Bay Lake Cobalt Project"*)
  - **0.61% Co**, **0.34% Co** and **0.15% Co** were recovered surrounding the historic Bay Lake exploration shaft where in-vein sampling of the cobaltite vein below ground assayed 15.36% Co (*refer to ASX announcement dated 16 March 2017 and titled "MetalsTech to Acquire Two High Grade Cobalt Projects"*)
  - **3.45g/t Au** and **44.5g/t Ag** also recovered around the Bay Lake exploration shaft and pit suggesting potential for Co-Ag-Au in the area
  - A previously un-reported zone of mineralisation at a historic pit located approximately 900m NE of the Bay Lake Prospect exploration shaft has assayed **0.30% Co** and **16.4g/t Ag**
- Re-sampling of the Bay Lake Prospect exploration shaft below ground was not possible due to water in-fill which prevented access
- Evaluation and interpretation of recent MAG and TDEM survey as well as a follow up field program is planned prior to commencement of maiden drilling

Commenting on recent results, Executive Director Mr Gino D'Anna stated:

"Results from our recent field program at Bay Lake are outstanding and confirm potential for both high grade cobalt hosted within calcite veins as well as disseminated cobalt bearing mineralisation at surface. The next stage of development includes final interpretation of recent MAG and TDEM surveys before commencing a follow-up field program and our maiden drilling campaign. We continue to build our geological knowledge of the Bay Lake project and these results have confirmed that the prospective trend associated with the contacts at the Nipissing Diabase is the host of the high grade cobalt. We have now confirmed high grade cobalt mineralisation on surface and within the shallow cobalt-rich calcite veins."

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Projects

Cancet	100% owned
Adina	100% owned
Terre Des Montagnes	100% owned
Wells-Lacourciere	100% owned
Kapiwak	100% owned
Sirmac-Clapier	100% owned
Bay Lake	100% owned

Bay Lake High Grade Cobalt Project

The Bay Lake High Grade Cobalt Project is comprised of 41 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of 3,200 hectares, and is 100% owned by MetalsTech. Bay Lake is located 10km SSW of the Historic Cobalt Mining Camp in the Cobalt Township on the eastern shore of Bay Lake in Coleman Township, Ontario, Canada.

The map below illustrates the location of the new mineral claims, relative to the Company's existing Bay Lake mineral claims, relevant to the prospective cobalt rich trends:

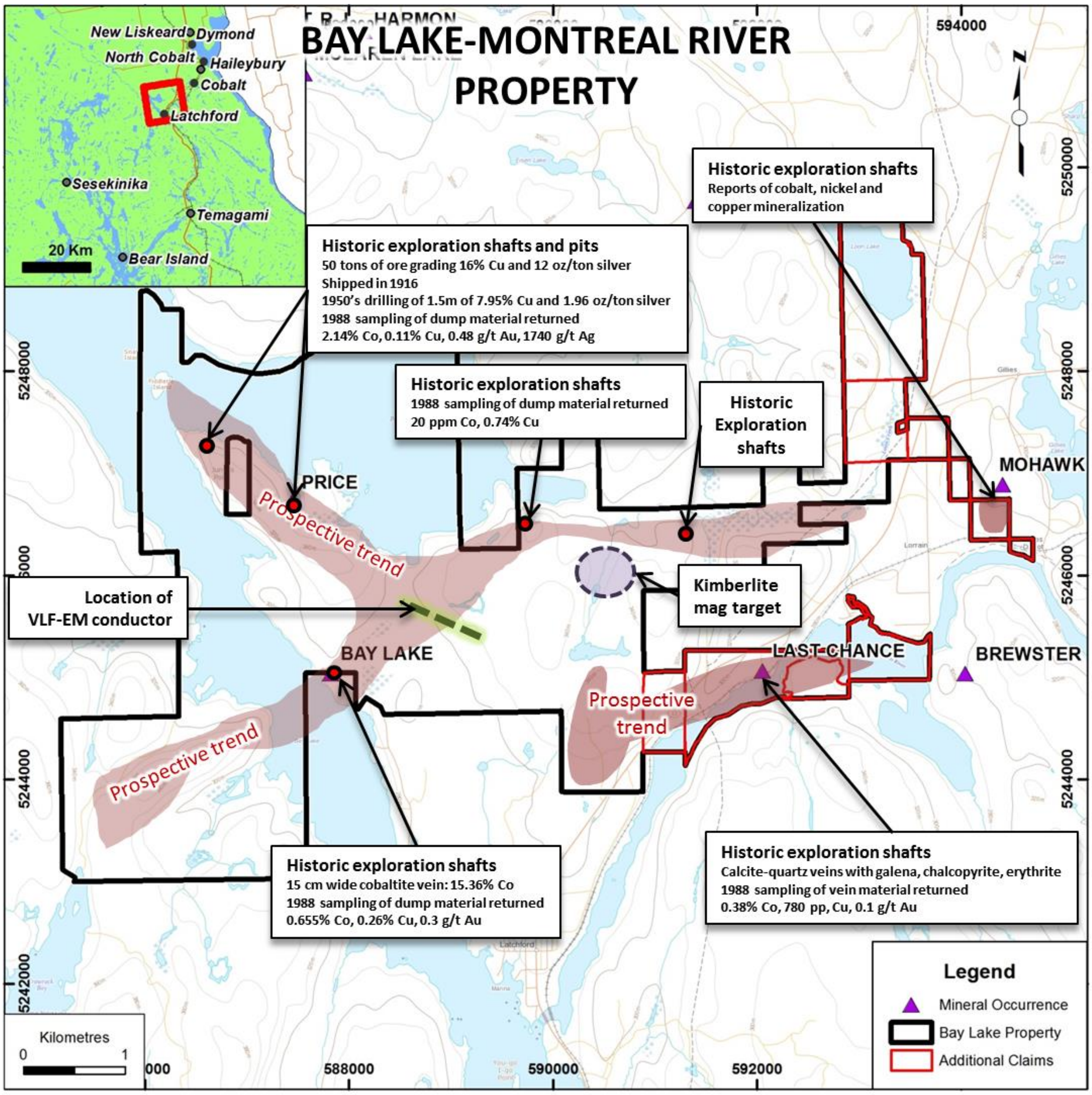

Figure 1: Bay Lake High Grade Cobalt Project Location Map

The mineral claims are located approximately 5km SSW of Cobalt One Limited (ASX: CO1), the owner of the Cobalt Camp Project where historical assays have reported cobalt grades up to 12.3% Co (range

0.42% Co to 12.3% Co - average of 5.84% Co) along strike in the same geological structure (refer to ASX announcement dated 28 November 2016 titled "*High Grade Cobalt Project Acquisition, Canada*").

Historic in-vein sampling of the calcite veins at the Bay Lake Prospect have assayed15.36% Co in cobalt-rich veins. Historic sampling from 1988 of surface "dump" material at the Price Prospect assayed 2.14% Co, 0.11% Cu, 0.48 g/t Au and 1,740 g/t Ag. Drilling in this area from the 1950's returned 1.5 m grading 7.95% Cu and 1.96 oz/ton Ag, with a 50-ton bulk sample grading 16% Cu and 12 oz/ton Ag collected from the same area in 1916. The Property has seen little exploration since the late 1980s.

The recently acquired Van Chester Cobalt Project includes mineral claims that are similarly host to historic exploration shafts and pits, including the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect where historic sampling of surface "dump" material assayed 0.38% Co (refer to ASX announcement dated 4 August 2017 and titled "*MTC Acquires Van Chester and West Cobalt Projects, Ontario*").

Recently, an airborne geophysical program consisting of MAG and TDEM has been completed at Bay Lake. Preliminary results from the MAG survey strongly illustrates the prospective trend that runs across the project in a NE-SW direction with a second regional trend operating in a NW direction off the main zone. The prospective trend is associated with the contact of the Nipissing Diabase where calcite veins have formed as an intrusive in the surrounding formations. Data from the MAG and TDEM surveys are still being analysed and interpretation is continuing with results expected in the next 10 days.

Field Exploration Program

The Company commenced the field exploration program at the end of June 2017. Its primary objective was to confirm the historic high-grade silver-cobalt mineralisation documented on the property from the existing shafts and pits dating from the early 1900s. In addition, reconnaissance mapping and sampling was completed along several prospective trends within the property as a precursor to maiden diamond drilling.

The images below show cobalt bloom (also known as Erythrite) and a historical exploration shaft which were identified in the area and is typical of the Bay Lake area:

Image 1 (above): Cobalt bloom at Bay Lake, noted by the pink colouration on the rock sample.

Image 2 (right): Historic Exploration Shaft at Bay Lake.

During the program several historic trenches, pits and shafts were identified and sampled. These included the Bay Lake, Price, and Jumbo Point prospects.

The figure below shows field crew tracks, sample locations, as well as historic showings. Note that the recent mineral claim acquisitions associated with the Van Chester Cobalt and West Cobalt projects are not shown, refer to Figure 1.

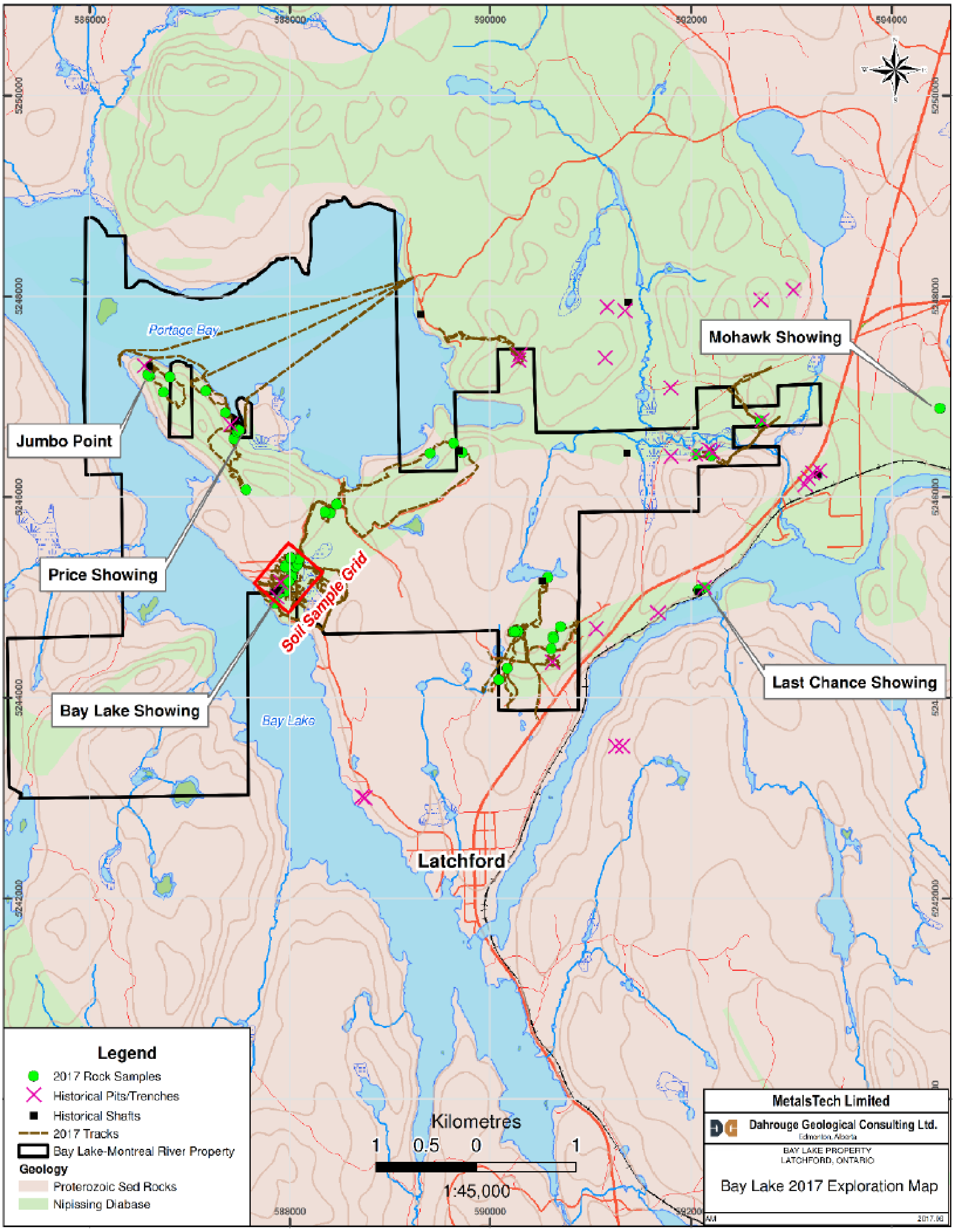

Figure 2: Summary of 2017 Field Exploration Tracks and Sample Locations (Van Chester and West Cobalt not shown)

The trenches located were typically 5m long, 2m wide, and 1-2m deep with some soil cover and water infill. The pits and shafts located were typically square or rectangular in shape, commonly 3 x 5 m with an indeterminate depth due to water infill. Some shafts were reinforced with wooden beams / structures.

Image 3 (above): Historic shaft located at the Bay Lake Prospect, on the SW portion of the Bay Lake Project

Image 4 (right): Historic mine site at the Jumbo Point Prospect, on the NW portion of the Bay Lake Project

A total of 64 rock samples (grab) were collected, targeting the calcite-sulphide veins within the Nipissing Diabase. Rock samples were collected from either the associated adjacent muck/dump piles or the structure walls. A soil sample grid was also completed in the Bay Lake Prospect area, with a total of 109 samples collected.

Bay Lake Prospect

A total of 12 historical structures (pit/shaft) were located and sampled in the area of the Bay Lake Showing, with a total of 27 rock samples collected (122733-54, 122863-98) from the associated muck piles. Several of the samples displayed cobalt bloom.

Pit/shaft sizes ranged from approximately 2 x 2m to 7 x 5m, with depth indeterminate due to water infill. Overall, the field crew observed that the historic work at the Bay Lake Prospect targeted the upper contact of the Nipissing Diabase as the pits/trenches were oriented roughly parallel to the contact (030^0).

A soil sampling grid was also completed in the Bay Lake Prospect area with the objective of identifying the presence of anomalous cobalt that may be associated with the upper and lower contacts of the Nipissing Diabase. The soil grid consisted of eight grid lines of ~525 m in length, with 50m line spacing and 25m station spacing.

The results from the soil sampling program identified that the south-eastern contact of the Nipissing Diabase around the Bay Lake Prospect is the most prospective.

The Company is planning on undertaking additional mapping and soil sampling along this contact where the strongest anomalous samples have been received.

Price Prospect

A total of 5 historical structures (pit/shaft) were located in the area of the Price Prospect, with a total of 5 rock samples collected (122762-66) from the associated muck piles. Several of the samples displayed cobalt bloom and copper staining.

The primary historic Price shaft was also located and sampled. The mine shaft had dimensions of approximately 4 x 5m, with depth indeterminate due to water in-fill. The Price Prospect, as well as several adjacent pits, were also sampled during the program. One of the pits was at least 15m deep, and the trenches at an orientation of between 030^0 and 045^0.

Image 5 (left): Cobalt bloom from muck pile at Bay Lake Prospect (Sample 122745)

Image 6 (right): Cobalt bloom from muck pile at Price Prospect (Sample 122766)

Jumbo Point Prospect

A total of 7 samples were collected (122767-73) from the Jumbo Point Mine shaft and the surrounding area, of which, 2 samples were collected from the mine shaft muck pile, and 1 sample collected from a pit muck pile ~15m to the northwest. The remainder of the samples were collected from outcrops that showed signs of sulphide mineralisation. The Jumbo Point Prospect shaft was roughly 3 x 5m, with an indeterminate depth due to water infill.

Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect

A total of 4 samples (122779-82) were collected from muck piles at the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect, located just south of Highway 11, all of which displayed cobalt bloom. The major pit at the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect was covered over by a large concrete slab.

Image 7: Cobalt bloom on rock sample taken at the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect

Image 8: Concrete slab over the entrance to the shaft at the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect

Regional Targets

Approximately 900m northeast of the Bay Lake Prospect, three historic pits were located and sampled. One muck pile had samples with cobalt bloom (samples 122755-56).

In the southeast portion of the prospective area, 5 historic pits/trenches were sampled (samples 122726-27, 122731-32, 122774-76) in addition to some of the surrounding outcrops. On the eastern side of the Property, a total of 3 historic pits, ranging in size from 5 x 5m to 3 x 2m, were located and sampled (samples 122783-85).

The north-central areas of the property were also visited to locate historic pits/trenches. The field crew was unable to locate two historic structures at the north end of the property closest to the Portage Bay Camp, due to ground cover.

Future field exploration programs will allocate additional time to this area, which is located along the prospective trend, and further investigation is warranted.

Approximately 1km SW of this area, 3 samples were collected from a pit, trench, and shaft. The shaft (6 x 3m with depth indeterminate due to water infill) and the trench are located approximately 30m off the property, and were sampled for orientation purposes to map the direction of the mineralised calcite veins.

Image 8: Typical historic pit / shaft at the Bay Lake Prospect.

Image 9: Historic mine shaft (6 x 3m) located approximately 30m off the Property.

Results and Discussion

The sampling program at Bay Lake has confirmed the presence of strong cobalt mineralisation on surface in calcite veins across the prospective geological trend at the contact of the Nipissing Diabase. Samples were collected from historic pits, trenches, shafts, muck/dump piles, and outcrop exposures, with most of the samples exhibiting visual mineralisation, known as "cobalt bloom".

A Cobalt grade of **1.17% Co and 7.7g/t Ag** was recovered from a surface "dump" pile at the newly acquired Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect. These results are better than historic sampling suggests, verifying the high prospectivity of this historic exploration shaft and surrounding area. The Company will focus its future efforts including drilling on this high grade cobalt mineralised area.

A grab sample taken from an area adjacent to the historic Price Prospect exploration pit returned a cobalt assay grade of **0.40% Co**, which has validated the prospectivity of this area where historic sampling of a surface "dump" pile returned a cobalt assay grade of **2.14% Co**. The differential in the assay grade is not unexpected given the weathering and oxidisation profile of the surface dump/muck pile. The Company considers this result to be an understatement of true potential and future exploration including drilling will be completed at this area.

Surface sampling adjacent to the historic Bay Lake exploration shaft returned cobalt assay grades of **0.15% Co, 0.34% Co and 0.61% Co**. In-vein sampling of the cobaltite vein within the Bay Lake exploration shaft where historic assay results were 15.36% Co was not possible due to water infill in the historic shaft. The presence of cobalt mineralisation at surface combined with the historic high grade in-vein samples suggest that disseminated and vein-hosted mineralisation is present. Another surface sample taken at the historic Bay Lake exploration shaft returned a gold grade of **3.45g/t Au** suggesting that the mineralisation in the area has the potential to host Co-Ag-Au.

Another sample taken from the historic Bay Lake pit returned a silver assay grade of 44.5g/t Ag. Elevated silver mineralisation is strongly correlated with cobalt mineralisation within the Cobalt Embayment zones, so this result is not unexpected and confirms the origins of the Bay Lake project, where historic miners would use the cobalt mineralisation as a tracer mineral to the identification of high grade silver mineralisation.

A previously un-documented zone of mineralisation approximately 900m NE of the Bay Lake Prospect has been discovered along the Nipissing Diabase returning assay results of **0.30% Co and 16.4g/t Ag.** This area is at the intersection of the two main regional prospective geological trends and his seen little historic exploration. The Company plans to undertake some additional field mapping of this new area before undertaking the first phase of drilling.

Overall the field exploration program has been a tremendous success, having confirmed the presence of high grade cobalt mineralisation as well as the distinct correlation between silver mineralisation and cobalt mineralisation. The next stage of exploration will consist of additional field sampling, channel sampling, stripping / trenching and additional mapping across the high priority areas that have been identified together with those areas that were not traversed.

Drill program design, including the number of holes and the number of drill targets, for the maiden drilling campaign at Bay Lake is being finalised. At this stage, dependent on the receipt of the necessary permits, the Company plans to commence drilling during September/October, which will then continue in winter when access is easiest.

Geology and Exploration Strategy

Bay Lake hosts principal ore veins, cross-veins, masses of mineralised Keewatin interflow rocks, and disseminated minerals in the Gowganda Formation, Coleman Member. Only the principal ore veins contain silver ore and they occur primarily in the Coleman Member. The veins also contain cobalt indicator minerals such as arsenides and native silver (principal metal veins). The arsenides, including nickel, cobalt, and iron varieties, occur as massive lenses and disseminated grains in the carbonate veins. Some massive lenses extend across the entire widths of the veins, others present as irregular bodies in the centres of the veins, and still others occur at the edges of the veins.

The distribution of cobalt indicator minerals from top to bottom of the veins are rich in the following elements (i) nickel, (ii) cobalt and (iii) iron. The veins can be classified as Ni-As, Ni-Co-As, Co-Fe-As and Fe-As. Silver grades exhibit a very different zonation implying that previous production has excluded multiple areas of cobalt mineralisation.

Implications for Cobalt Targets

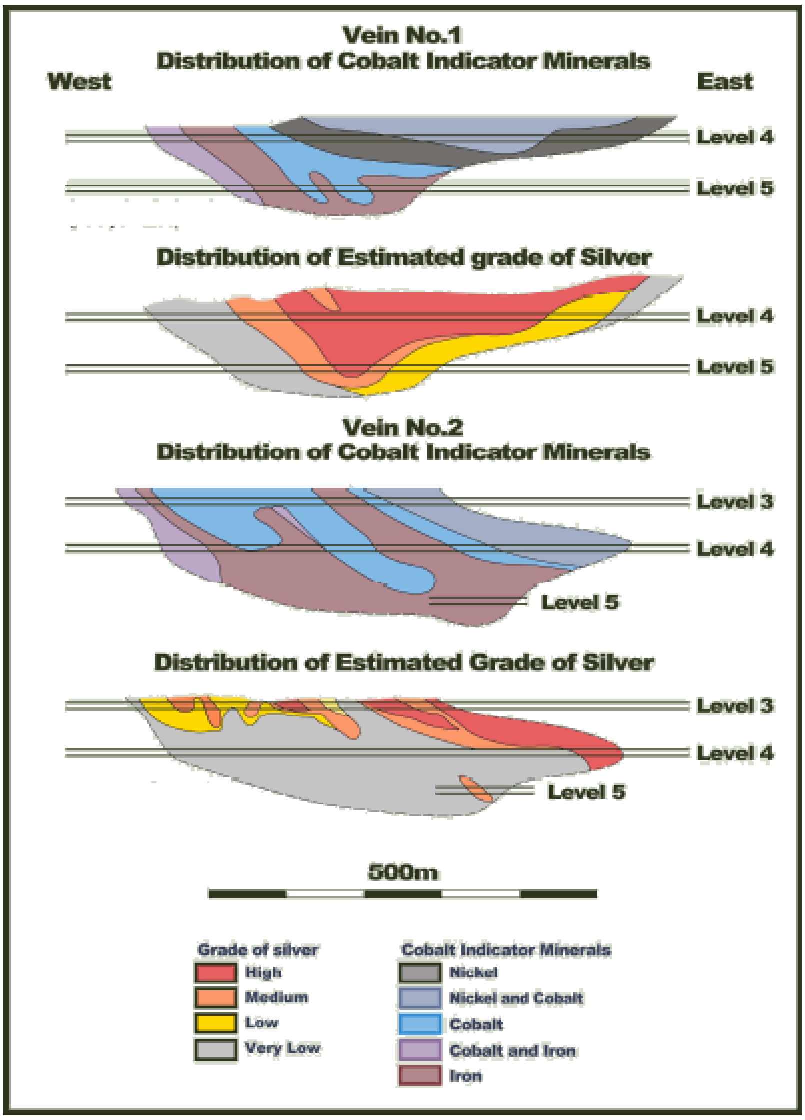

Figure 3: Idealised long section of veins 1 and 2 showing separate zonation of silver and cobalt mineralisation

- Cobalt and silver mineralisation occurs in calcite veins in close association
- Cobalt indicator minerals are not correlated to silver grades – high grade zones cross cut indicator mineral zones
- Historical production targeting silver didn't focus on cobalt mineralisation – low grade silver zones likely to have Co-mineralisation in-situ
- Re-entry of the mine workings considered possible with establishment of drill platforms to follow rehabilitation
- Drill out of interpreted cobalt rich zones to follow

Summary

Historical reports indicate substantial cobalt grades in silver ore however the project's cobalt potential remains untested – cobalt was used as a tracer for silver mineralisation but not targeted in its own right.

The Bay Lake Project, including the Van Chester (Last Chance) Prospect, the West Cobalt Shaft, the Price Prospect, the Bay Lake Prospect and the Jumbo Point Prospect, have been exposed to historic existing underground mine workings related to past operations. The Company believes re-entry following rehabilitation of existing adits will open up a significant amount of strike length of known structures for modern cobalt focused exploration and production. In the project area, several Calcite veins occur within the lowest part of a Nipissing diabase sill near the contact with arkoses of the Lorrain Formation.

ENDS

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This document contains forward-looking statements concerning MetalsTech. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes.

Forward looking statements in this document are based on the company's beliefs, opinions and estimates of MetalsTech as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. Neil McCallum, PGeo, is a Competent Person who is a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario, in Canada. Mr. Neil McCallum, PGeo, is an employee of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. (Dahrouge). Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. and all competent persons are independent from the issuer of this statement, MetalsTech Limited. Mr. Neil McCallum has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit 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'. Mr. Neil McCallum consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr. Neil McCallum has reviewed the historical exploration results that are contained in this announcement and has validated the source of the historical information. Mr. Neil McCallum is satisfied with its inclusion in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

Appendix A: Rock Sample Assay Results at Bay Lake Cobalt Project (Count = 64)

SAMPLE	ME-ICP61 Ag ppm	ME-ICP61 Co ppm	ME-ICP61 Cu ppm	ME-ICP61 Ni ppm	ME-ICP61 Zn ppm	Co-OG62 Co %	PGM-MS23 Au ppm	PGM-MS23 Pt ppm	PGM-MS23 Pd ppm	Au-AA25 Au ppm
122726	<0.5	55	155	89	106		0.005	<0.0005	<0.001	
122727	<0.5	49	164	41	169		0.002	<0.0005	0.001	
122728	<0.5	55	72	36	87		0.002	<0.0005	<0.001	
122729	<0.5	3	4	11	8		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122730	<0.5	48	143	69	99		0.002	<0.0005	<0.001	
122731	<0.5	49	43	29	62		0.001	0.0007	0.001	
122732	<0.5	43	19	42	95		0.001	0.0012	0.001	
122733	2.4	1520	289	76	105		>1.00	0.0012	0.001	3.45
122734	44.5	38	53	15	77		0.01	<0.0005	0.001	
122735	<0.5	40	75	10	84		0.013	<0.0005	<0.001	
122736	<0.5	166	13	18	31		0.042	<0.0005	<0.001	
122737	<0.5	290	16	23	33		0.063	<0.0005	<0.001	
122738	<0.5	768	174	50	49		0.136	<0.0005	<0.001	
122739	<0.5	819	65	39	36		0.067	<0.0005	<0.001	
122740	<0.5	56	452	55	91		0.002	<0.0005	<0.001	
122741	0.6	84	528	56	67		0.005	<0.0005	<0.001	
122742	<0.5	24	10	19	81		0.001	0.0007	0.001	
122743	1.8	1335	1535	127	45		0.012	0.0006	0.001	
122744	1.9	1200	4110	123	73		0.018	0.0006	0.001	
122745	0.9	3410	19	200	29		0.017	<0.0005	<0.001	
122746	<0.5	1480	37	115	9		0.008	<0.0005	0.001	
122747	<0.5	179	67	98	67		0.004	<0.0005	<0.001	
122748	0.6	79	22	42	46		0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122749	1.2	39	127	69	59		0.003	<0.0005	0.001	
122750	1.8	29	3350	75	114		0.029	0.0012	0.002	
122751	2.2	35	1090	74	76		0.002	<0.0005	0.002	
122752	0.6	6050	16	175	25		0.004	0.0124	0.013	
122753	<0.5	425	426	101	18		0.005	0.001	0.001	
122754	<0.5	94	759	114	38		<0.001	0.0103	0.009	
122755	16.4	3030	37	2250	8		0.99	0.0009	0.001	
122756	1.7	840	41	194	39		0.018	0.0072	0.007	
122757	<0.5	98	199	105	76		0.019	0.0086	0.008	
122758	<0.5	32	20	11	78		0.011	<0.0005	0.001	
122759	<0.5	48	145	89	92		0.002	0.0087	0.008	
122760	<0.5	24	82	14	46		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122761	<0.5	44	135	21	133		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122762	<0.5	49	146	105	105		0.003	0.0096	0.009	
122763	<0.5	35	1990	14	47		0.02	<0.0005	0.001	
122764	1.1	2850	68	434	62		0.071	<0.0005	<0.001	
122765	<0.5	106	8920	25	2		0.094	<0.0005	<0.001	
122766	<0.5	3990	380	290	36		0.019	<0.0005	<0.001	
122767	<0.5	1165	75	114	36		0.194	<0.0005	<0.001	
122768	<0.5	68	180	67	102		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122769	<0.5	66	162	70	106		0.002	<0.0005	<0.001	
122770	<0.5	49	142	68	105		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122771	<0.5	22	6	17	64		0.001	0.0005	<0.001	
122772	<0.5	53	112	64	103		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122773	<0.5	46	137	86	87		0.003	0.0091	0.012	
122774	<0.5	22	4	76	20		0.012	0.0024	0.003	
122775	<0.5	25	489	68	55		0.001	0.0021	0.002	
122776	<0.5	41	294	110	80		0.002	0.0143	0.014	
122777	<0.5	69	937	22	58		0.001	0.0006	0.001	
122778	<0.5	5920	19	687	23		0.037	0.0005	0.001	
122779	<0.5	1045	7	74	120		0.004	<0.0005	<0.001	
122780	0.5	724	10	73	84		0.014	<0.0005	<0.001	
122781	7.7	>10000	41	796	81	1.165	0.024	<0.0005	<0.001	
122782	<0.5	124	337	65	91		0.005	<0.0005	0.001	
122783	<0.5	45	995	18	11		<0.001	0.0007	0.001	
122784	<0.5	31	37	27	745		0.001	0.0008	0.001	
122785	<0.5	49	151	93	68		0.005	0.0109	0.004	
122863	<0.5	48	133	101	121		0.004	0.005	0.002	
122864	<0.5	51	157	94	102		0.003	0.0007	<0.001	
122897	<0.5	49	154	76	99		<0.001	<0.0005	<0.001	
122898	<0.5	25	73	21	64		<0.001	0.0007	0.001	

Appendix B: Soil Sample Assay Results at Bay Lake Cobalt Project (Count = 109)

	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Li	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
122786	0.002	0.03	3.2	8.1	8.4	11.2	300	3.6	3	<0.001	0.03	13
122787	0.001	0.03	4.3	15.8	9.4	10.5	190	43.8	4.1	0.002	0.01	12
122788	0.001	0.1	2.3	7.5	6.6	7.5	140	16.3	3.3	<0.001	0.01	20
122789	0.003	0.1	3.1	8.9	9.3	11.6	340	6.1	3.9	<0.001	0.02	27
122790	0.001	0.06	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.9	70	4.6	3	<0.001	<0.01	4
122791	0.003	0.19	2.4	7	9.2	7.3	260	20.9	4	0.001	0.01	27
122792	0.002	0.03	0.3	3	0.3	0.9	110	7.1	1	<0.001	<0.01	5
122793	0.002	0.31	6.6	10.2	12.4	17.5	380	61.5	3.3	<0.001	0.03	32
122794	0.001	0.25	4.1	9.3	12.4	11.7	750	9	3.9	<0.001	0.03	30
122795	0.001	0.18	9.1	13.6	16.6	27	1660	8	6.6	<0.001	0.03	60
122796	0.027	0.03	6	14.9	11.5	18	170	7.5	4.6	<0.001	0.02	18
122797	0.003	0.04	10.4	31.3	16.4	27.5	290	7.5	6.9	<0.001	0.01	36
122798	0.004	0.03	7.8	27.5	13.3	25.9	150	6.2	4.1	<0.001	0.01	25
122799	0.001	0.05	0.5	5	0.7	3	150	7.5	1.8	<0.001	0.01	10
122800	0.002	0.03	0.6	5.4	1.8	3.1	270	7.4	2.6	<0.001	0.01	9
122801	0.002	0.06	3.6	22.6	16.4	14.3	680	9.8	3.5	0.001	0.05	28
122802	0.001	0.04	5.9	15.2	16.6	19.7	230	6.2	4.7	<0.001	0.02	35
122803	0.004	0.04	5.9	22.6	20	19.9	410	6.6	4.8	<0.001	0.07	34
122804	0.002	0.03	4.6	17.1	19.1	15	570	9.2	5.1	<0.001	0.07	27
122805	0.001	0.01	4.9	6.6	15.6	16.7	80	7.1	5	0.001	0.02	22
122806	0.002	0.05	5	20.3	14.4	16.6	640	12.4	5.5	0.001	0.04	37
122807	0.001	0.08	4.4	15.3	10.6	12.4	450	11.3	5.5	<0.001	0.02	37
122808	0.001	0.11	9.2	24.8	18.8	27.9	490	7.2	8.3	<0.001	0.02	34
122809	<0.001	0.08	10	15	17.6	31.2	570	4.4	5.1	<0.001	0.01	37
122810	0.003	0.22	4.5	17.1	16	12.5	530	53	4.2	0.001	0.04	34
122811	0.001	1.37	2.2	10.3	10.1	5.1	190	62.1	4.5	<0.001	0.01	14
122812	0.002	0.29	4.3	10.2	15.4	13	230	25.6	6.2	<0.001	0.01	21
122813	0.009	0.09	5.3	14.3	17.2	16.7	370	7.7	6.3	0.001	0.04	35
122814	0.002	0.12	8.2	21.9	17.7	26.2	850	8.1	5.5	<0.001	0.04	42
122815	0.001	0.19	1.5	22.9	2.9	4.9	2060	21.8	2.8	<0.001	0.01	49
122816	0.289	0.25	7.4	15.4	13.9	16.2	400	23.7	6	<0.001	0.06	38
122817	0.003	0.14	4.4	18.2	14.4	14	1600	18.6	5.7	0.001	0.03	41
122818	0.002	0.1	9.1	27.6	15.9	23.8	1310	28.3	4.8	<0.001	0.02	32
122819	0.001	0.12	2.4	13.9	9	8.5	450	11.1	3.7	<0.001	0.02	25
122820	0.002	0.34	10.1	13.6	18.2	25.6	680	14.5	6.4	<0.001	0.04	28
122821	0.007	0.08	7.9	14.8	17.9	25.4	530	7.1	5.7	<0.001	0.03	35
122822	0.001	0.11	5.1	7	12	10.6	440	5.4	5.5	<0.001	0.01	37
122823	0.008	0.09	13.3	17.8	9.5	15.7	350	11.2	3.2	<0.001	0.01	24
122824	0.002	0.11	11.8	34.8	15.9	29.6	420	13.4	5.1	<0.001	0.01	36
122825	0.003	0.16	19	40.4	22.4	46.7	330	8.6	10.9	<0.001	0.02	54
122826	0.002	0.14	12.9	18	20.4	28.8	930	10.3	8.2	<0.001	0.02	54
122827	0.002	0.07	4.7	16.2	14.6	15.2	1180	10.4	5.1	<0.001	0.05	26
122828	0.245	0.12	6.8	10.1	12.9	16	400	6.2	5.2	<0.001	0.01	36
122829	0.003	0.04	15.2	50	27.2	45.4	600	10	7.4	<0.001	0.03	47
122830	0.003	0.26	4.7	11.2	12.7	13.3	190	14.6	7.7	<0.001	0.01	25
122831	0.002	0.45	61	529	10.7	25.6	450	2500	5.8	0.001	0.01	19
122832	0.001	0.03	3.5	7.5	8.4	12.5	330	9.4	3.7	<0.001	0.01	14

Appendix B: Soil Sample Assay Results at Bay Lake Cobalt Project (Count = 109) (cont.)

	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43	AuME-TL43
SAMPLE	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	Li	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Zn
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
122833	0.002	0.14	8.7	12.4	17.2	31.2	460	10.7	5.8	<0.001	0.04	25
122834	0.002	0.1	2.9	26.7	8.2	9.3	210	5.2	6.1	<0.001	0.01	15
122835	0.006	0.29	6.6	29.5	14.8	21.4	360	10.2	5.1	<0.001	0.02	28
122836	0.003	0.09	8	24.2	11.3	16.7	230	16.6	6	<0.001	0.01	28
122837	0.001	0.1	7.4	16.9	12.6	14.6	750	13.3	3.8	<0.001	0.05	58
122838	0.002	0.12	6.7	14.1	9.2	15.2	390	7.8	3.5	<0.001	0.02	34
122839	0.002	0.14	11.8	24.3	13.7	26.5	580	8	3.9	<0.001	0.02	33
122840	0.001	0.14	8.8	14.3	12.8	25.2	980	5	4.9	<0.001	0.01	41
122841	0.002	0.01	8.4	19.6	16.1	25.7	150	7.2	4.9	<0.001	0.01	24
122842	0.003	0.02	3.8	12.3	9.5	13.7	160	6.4	4.9	<0.001	0.02	18
122843	0.002	0.03	7.4	23.7	16.5	25.3	380	9	5.8	<0.001	0.08	30
122844	0.002	0.03	10.4	24.7	17.6	30.3	750	8.1	5.6	<0.001	0.08	30
122845	0.001	0.03	5.8	16.5	13.3	18	710	8.8	4.2	<0.001	0.07	28
122846	0.003	0.04	9.8	21	14.6	24.3	400	7.6	4.9	<0.001	0.06	23
122847	0.007	0.03	6.5	25.7	13.5	21.3	420	6.3	5.2	<0.001	0.04	23
122848	0.002	0.06	10.1	33.7	15.8	31.8	490	6.6	4.8	<0.001	0.02	29
122849	0.003	0.02	14.4	32.7	21.6	38.8	460	6.5	6.3	<0.001	0.07	28
122850	0.004	0.04	7	17	17.4	20.4	180	6.5	6.3	<0.001	0.01	24
122851	0.002	0.04	14.6	34.3	22.7	40.5	600	7.6	7.4	<0.001	0.04	43
122852	0.002	0.01	3	7.5	6.9	8.5	120	7	3.7	<0.001	0.01	11
122853	0.001	0.16	7	11.3	9.9	20.1	440	5.6	4	<0.001	0.02	30
122854	0.002	0.09	8.3	34.1	11.6	22.8	290	7.6	3.1	<0.001	0.02	24
122855	0.002	0.06	4.5	6.4	9.1	14.8	310	5.6	3	<0.001	0.04	21
122856	0.001	0.19	1.8	11.1	6.4	6.2	830	26.8	3.1	<0.001	0.02	27
122857	0.003	0.11	8.6	34	12.1	21.7	950	44.5	6.4	<0.001	0.03	65
122858	0.001	0.17	10	70	25.3	43.5	160	7	7.9	<0.001	0.02	39
122859	0.002	0.17	9.9	14.2	28.5	31	410	7.2	7.1	<0.001	0.04	28
122860	0.005	0.1	7.9	39.2	19.9	29	180	8.5	6.3	<0.001	0.02	22
122861	0.001	0.07	6.8	15.7	15	18.3	230	4.7	3.6	<0.001	0.01	11
122862	0.002	0.27	5.7	32.9	16.3	13.1	1000	14	6.2	<0.001	0.07	32
122865	0.004	0.03	12.2	36.4	18.5	40.6	290	5.6	3	0.001	0.01	19
122866	0.003	0.08	4.7	19.2	14.4	16.5	360	9.6	5	0.001	0.02	23
122867	0.003	0.09	27.2	47.7	20.9	35.9	440	13.8	4.6	<0.001	0.03	38
122868	0.001	0.08	9.6	11.4	18.8	23.5	580	6.9	5.3	<0.001	0.03	40
122869	0.001	0.14	8.1	9.5	17.3	24.2	1130	7.5	6	<0.001	0.02	55
122870	0.001	0.09	11.3	26.2	18.1	38.2	960	5.1	5.4	<0.001	0.02	34
122871	0.001	0.07	6.7	21.5	14.3	25.4	590	6	6.2	<0.001	0.01	30
122872	0.006	0.13	12.1	46.3	21.1	36	270	16.9	6.3	0.002	0.02	26
122873	0.004	0.08	13.5	18.9	17.1	27.5	180	9.5	6.7	<0.001	0.02	28
122874	0.003	0.04	10.5	18.4	20.1	31.4	240	7.1	5.6	<0.001	0.01	25
122875	0.001	0.15	7.2	10.2	16.9	21.5	630	6.5	6.5	<0.001	0.02	35
122876	0.002	0.19	6.1	8.3	12.9	17.7	670	6.6	5.1	<0.001	0.02	45
122877	0.002	0.08	4.2	13.5	9.1	12.2	580	7.1	3.6	<0.001	0.02	27
122878	0.002	0.07	7.5	10.4	13.2	23.2	260	9.6	5.5	<0.001	0.02	24
122879	0.004	0.06	2.4	5.4	6.2	8.7	160	7.8	3.2	<0.001	0.01	10
122880	0.001	0.04	4.2	5.7	8.8	13.8	250	4.2	3.4	<0.001	0.01	11
122881	0.001	0.08	3.3	17.9	8.2	14.2	290	4.3	3.7	0.001	0.03	14
122882	<0.001	0.03	2.7	5.2	7.4	11.7	160	5	4.1	<0.001	0.01	11
122883	0.001	0.08	3.7	5.9	8.1	12.4	240	4.4	3.3	0.001	0.02	10
122884	0.001	0.12	4.3	11.4	13.6	11	960	9.1	6.3	<0.001	0.02	38
122885	0.001	0.14	3.9	10.5	9.2	11.3	460	6.2	5.8	0.001	0.02	33
122886	0.001	0.16	10.5	17.1	15.9	25.3	620	8.6	8.1	<0.001	0.02	49
122887	0.001	0.23	12.3	45.6	18.2	31.3	310	13.1	9.9	<0.001	0.01	42
122888	0.002	0.1	8.9	15.5	16.4	27.8	220	7.2	5.9	<0.001	0.02	28
122889	0.004	0.14	2.6	10.2	9.5	8.2	520	8.6	7.5	<0.001	0.02	26
122890	0.082	0.04	5.1	21.7	13.5	19	230	7.8	6.2	<0.001	0.01	26
122891	0.003	0.04	1.1	5.3	3.9	4	150	6.4	3.5	<0.001	<0.01	12
122892	0.003	0.06	4.5	13.8	20.7	18.3	380	11.8	4.8	<0.001	0.04	32
122893	0.002	0.02	11.4	36	20.8	34.4	390	8.1	8	0.001	0.06	34
122894	0.003	0.02	8.9	25.1	22.4	30.3	300	9.9	6.9	<0.001	0.03	26
122895	0.001	0.04	7.4	12	22.6	24	360	7.5	6.4	<0.001	0.04	33
122896	0.001	0.03	10.9	21.8	25.3	29.7	370	6.6	7.9	<0.001	0.07	32

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.*	No drilling completed to date. Rock samples comprise multiple chips considered to be representative of the horizon or outcrop being sampled. Samples submitted for assay typically weigh 2-3 kg.
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 completed.
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.*	Not applicable.
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 trenches sampled are logged continuously from start to finish with key geological observations recorded. Logging is quantitative, based on visual field estimates.
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.*	Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised laboratories, at ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Ontario and Vancouver, British Columbia. Oven drying, jaw crushing and pulverising so that 85% passes 75 microns. Blanks have been submitted every 50 samples to ensure there is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	no cross contamination from sample preparation. Sample size (2-3 kg) accepted as general industry standard.
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.*	Assay and laboratory procedures have been selected following a review of techniques provided by internationally certified laboratories. In addition, the sample preparation laboratory in Ontario and British Columbia is regularly visited to ensure high standards are being maintained. Samples are submitted for multi-element analysis by ALS Minerals. Where results exceeded upper detection limits for Co, samples are re-assayed. The final techniques used are total. None used. Comparison of results indicates good levels of accuracy and precision. No external laboratory checks have been used.
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.*	None undertaken. Not applicable. All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into an Access database. Electronic data is stored in Ontario as well as at the site office of MetalsTech in Quebec. Data is exported from Access for processing by a number of different software packages. All electronic data is routinely backed up. No hard copy data is retained. None required.
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.*	All trench start points and geochemical samples are located using a hand held GPS. The grid system used is UTM. Nominal RL's based on topographic datasets are used initially, however, these will be updated if DGPS coordinates are collected.
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.*	Only reconnaissance trenching and sampling completed – spacing variable and based on outcrop location and degree of exposure. Not applicable. None undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	Sampling completed at right angles to interpreted trend of outcrop mineralised units. None observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Geological team supervises all sampling and subsequent storage in the field. The same geological team delivers the samples to ALS Minerals in Sudbury, Toronto and Vancouver, British Columbia and receives an official receipt of delivery.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	None completed.

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.*	MetalsTech owns 100% of the Bay Lake Cobalt Project. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. Certain surface rights exist on parts of the Bay Lake project, but these do not compete with the subsurface or mineral rights over the project, which have been acquired by MetalsTech. MetalsTech owns 100% of the Bay Lake Cobalt Project and ownership of the individual claims will be transferred to MetalsTech. All tenements have been legally validated by an independent lawyer to provide an opinion as to the good standing nature of the claims. The independent lawyer selected is a specialist in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No modern exploration has been conducted. Historical exploration and government mapping records multiple cobalt mineralised zones within the project areas but no other data is available.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bay Lake project is composed of principal ore veins, cross-veins, masses of mineralised Keewatin interflow rocks, and disseminated minerals in the Gowganda Formation, Coleman Member. Only the principal ore veins contain silver ore and they occur primarily in the Coleman Member. The veins also contain cobalt indicator minerals such as arsenides and native silver (principal metal veins). The arsenides, including nickel, cobalt, and iron varieties, occur as massive lenses and disseminated grains in the carbonate veins. Some massive lenses extend across the entire widths of the veins, others present as irregular bodies in the centres of the veins, and still others occur at the edges of the veins. The distribution of cobalt indicator minerals from top to bottom of the veins are rich in the following elements (i) nickel, (ii) cobalt and (iii) iron. The veins can be classified as Ni-As, Ni-Co-As, Co-Fe-As and Fe-As. Silver grades exhibit a very different zonation implying that previous production has excluded multiple areas of cobalt mineralisation.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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*	No drilling exists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
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.*	Intercepts are calculated on a per sample basis according to the results from the laboratory with no bottom cut-off grade and no top cut-off grades. Short intervals of high grade that have a material impact on overall intersection are highlighted separately. None 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The relationship between true widths and the width of mineralised zones intersected in trenching has not yet been determined due to lack of structural data (i.e. dip).
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.*	None included.
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.*	Results for all sampling completed are listed in the body of this report.
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.*	All meaningful and material data is 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.*	Detailed geochemistry and geology to determine trends of known mineralised zones and to delineate other Co-Ag anomalies. Further trenching to determine structural orientation of mineralised zones. Further field mapping. Conduct an IP survey. Drilling.