

Alvarrões Assays Confirm Pegmatite Continuity

-) **Continuity of multiple lepidolite-bearing pegmatite sills at Alvarrões Block 1 now confirmed at over 400 m along strike and 350 m down-dip**
-) **Further assay results from Alvarrões diamond drilling confirm continuity of lepidolite-bearing pegmatite sills and include:**
 - 3.58 m @ 1.07% Li₂O, 2.55 m @ 1.76% Li₂O and 2.35 m @ 1.41% Li₂O**
-) **To date 17 holes are complete for 1,042 m of HQ core**
-) **Inaugural JORC Code Mineral Resource estimate on track for end September 2017**

Lepidico Ltd (ASX:LPD) (“Lepidico” or “Company”) is pleased to advise that further results from the diamond drilling program at Alvarrões, Portugal continue to demonstrate continuity of lepidolite-bearing pegmatite sills at the Block 1 area and have extended the mineralised zone further down dip.

Drilling rates improved with the arrival of a second rig, with 17 holes now complete (ALVD01 – ALVD17) for a total advance of 1,042 metres. Hole ALVD18 is in progress (Figure 1; Table 2).

Assay results for an additional 167 samples have been received. Continuity of lepidolite-bearing sills at Block 1 was confirmed across all holes, with more notable results, including:

- 2.35 m @ 1.41% Li₂O** from 17.20 m in hole ALVD02 (Figure 2)
- 2.55 m @ 1.76% Li₂O** from 44.45 m in hole ALVD08 (Figure 3)
- 2.55 m @ 1.30% Li₂O** from 27.20 m in hole ALVD08 (Figure 4)
- 3.58 m @ 1.07% Li₂O** from 122.53 m in hole ALVD11 (Figure 5)

Continuity of mineralisation at Block 1 has now been demonstrated over a sufficient area to establish Alvarrões as a primary feed-source of Li-mica for the Company’s proposed Phase 1 L-Max[®] Plant, planned to be built in Ontario, Canada and currently the subject of a Feasibility Study. Indications to date suggest that Block 1 has the potential to provide sufficient concentrate feed to a Phase 1 Plant for at least 10 years.

Lithium results available to date for all lepidolite-bearing pegmatite intercepts are presented in Table 1. Full assay results are presented in Appendix 1.

Lepidico Managing Director, Joe Walsh, said, “*Drilling has now confirmed that Block 1 at Alvarrões has the potential to be a long life source of high-quality lithium mica feed the Lepidico’s Phase 1 L-Max[®] Plant Project. Block 1 is just part of a much larger mineralised system at Alvarrões that remains to be drill evaluated.*”

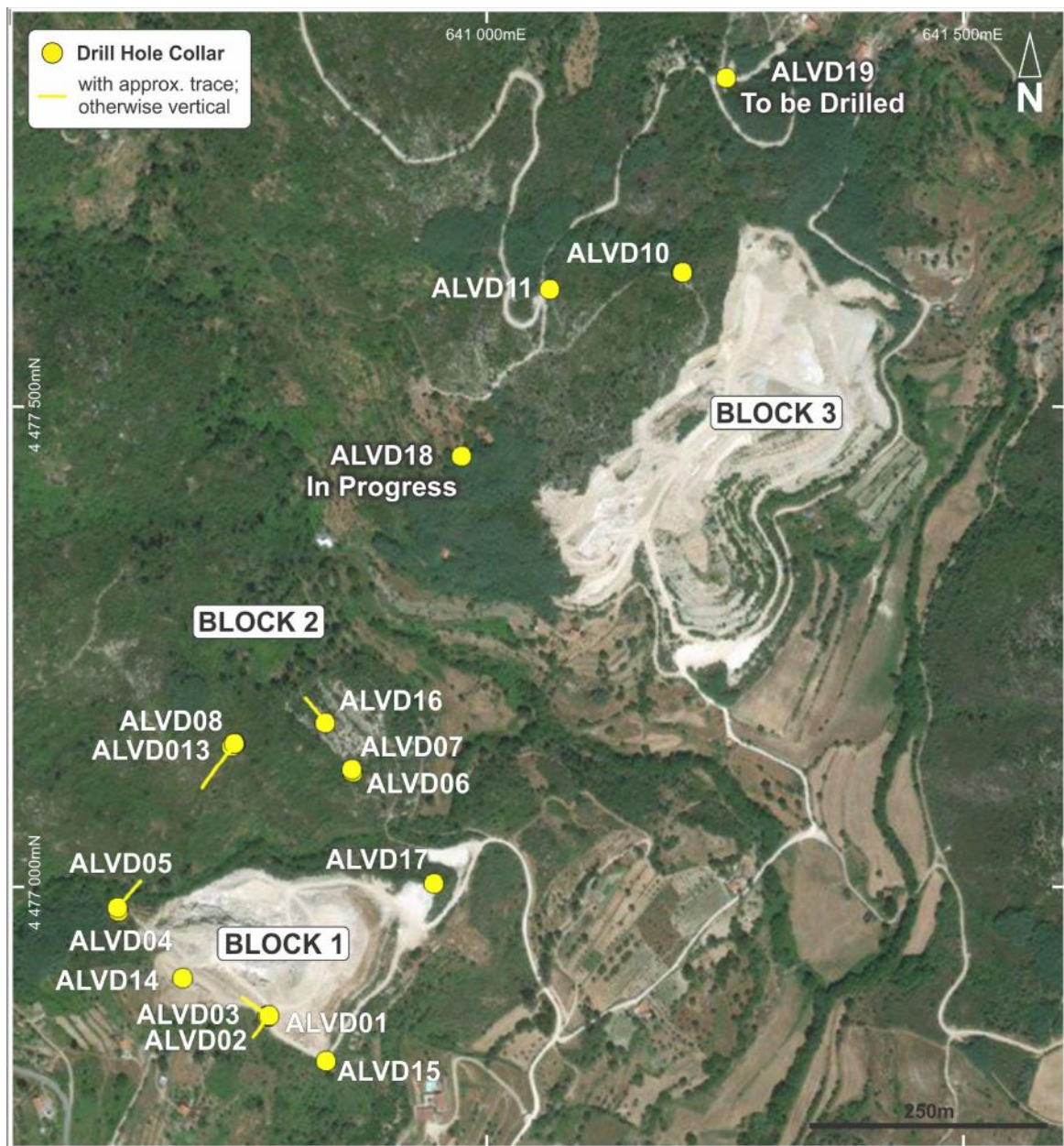


Figure 1. Location of diamond drill holes at Alvarrões, showing an initial focus on the Block 1/Block2 area to delineate a feed source for a Phase 1 L-Max Plant. The larger Block 3 area shows potential for significant supplemental resources (Figure 5).

Drilling at Alvarrões has confirmed the presence of a series of pegmatite sills that exhibit strong lepidolite mineralisation. To aid interpretation, the Mine’s Main Sill is designated as “Sill M”, with sills above and below following in alphabetical sequence. To date twelve stacked sills (H - S) have been identified (Table 1; Figures 2 - 5). At Block 1, drilling has shown continuity of the thicker sills, which are interpreted to extend at least 400 m along strike (NE-SW) and 350 m down dip (NW)(Figure 1).



Figure 2. Lepidolite-bearing pegmatite (ALVD02, Block 1, Sill M), 2.35 m @ 1.41% Li_2O from 17.20 m; 15% lepidolite (estimated).



Figure 3. Lepidolite-bearing pegmatite (ALVD08, Block 1, Sill L), 2.55 m @ 1.30 Li_2O from 27.2 m; 15% lepidolite (estimated).



Figure 4. Lepidolite-bearing pegmatite (ALVD08, Block 1, Sill M), 2.55 m @ 1.76% Li_2O from 44.45 m; 30% lepidolite (estimated).



Figure 5. Lepidolite-bearing pegmatite (ALVD11, Block 3, identified as Sill N), 3.58 m @ 1.07% Li_2O from 102.13 m; 15% lepidolite (estimated).

Table 1. Alvarrões diamond drilling lepidolite-bearing pegmatite intercepts as at 24 August 2017[#]

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Li (ppm)	Li (%)	Li ₂ O (%)	Sill	Comments
ALVD01	14.1	15.55	1.45	1.45	5062.62	0.51	1.09	M	Announced 20th July
ALVD01	23.3	24.15	0.85	0.85	8880	0.89	1.91	N	
ALVD01	33.5	36.18	2.68	2.68	591.16	0.06	0.13	O	
ALVD02	17.2	19.55	3.05	2.35	6564.32	0.66	1.41	M	
ALVD02	33.12	37.05	3.93	3.03	4543.82	0.45	0.98	N	Announced 20th July
ALVD02	47.4	48.15	0.75	0.58	3400	0.34	0.73	O	
ALVD03	18.45	19.65	1.2	0.94	3820	0.38	0.82	M	
ALVD04	16.25	19.6	3.35	3.35	6502.24	0.65	1.40	M	Announced 20th July
ALVD04	30.05	31.85	1.8	1.8	5672.22	0.57	1.22	N	Announced 20th July
ALVD04	42.88	43.9	1.02	1.02	6580	0.66	1.42	O	
ALVD04	60.25	62.2	1.95	1.95	3078.97	0.31	0.66	P	
ALVD04	65.65	66.35	0.7	0.7	5090	0.51	1.10	Q	
ALVD04	68.18	68.6	0.42	0.42	6380	0.64	1.37	R	
ALVD04	73.3	74.6	1.3	1.3	5970	0.60	1.29	S	
ALVD05	21.9	23.95	2.05	1.64	6201.71	0.62	1.34	M	
ALVD05	33.75	36.35	2.6	2.08	3885.96	0.39	0.84	N	
ALVD05	48.15	49.2	1.05	0.84	6750	0.68	1.45	O	
ALVD06	12	13.2	1.2	1.2	4220	0.42	0.91	M	
ALVD06	14.6	15.8	1.2	1.2	6190	0.62	1.33	M1	
ALVD07	13	14.2	1.2	1.2	4212.5	0.42	0.91	M	
ALVD07	15.25	16.3	1.05	1.05	4560	0.46	0.98	M1	
ALVD07	25.5	26.65	1.15	1.15	2470	0.25	0.53	N	
ALVD07	46.6	47.35	0.75	0.75	2140	0.21	0.46	P?	
ALVD07	48.8	49.1	0.3	0.3	4730	0.47	1.02	Q?	
ALVD08	27.2	29.75	2.55	2.55	6027.06	0.60	1.30	L	
ALVD08	44.45	47	2.55	2.55	8155.49	0.82	1.76	M	Assay limited to 1% Li*
ALVD10	22	22.75	0.75	0.75	5960	0.60	1.28	H?	
ALVD10	35	35.4	0.4	0.4	4000	0.40	0.86	I?	
ALVD10	36.82	37.12	0.3	0.3	6410	0.64	1.38	J?	
ALVD10	45.94	46.66	0.72	0.72	5370	0.54	1.16	K?	
ALVD10	55.8	56.05	0.25	0.25	5910	0.59	1.27	L?	
ALVD10	57.15	58.33	1.18	1.18	9660	0.97	2.08	M?	
ALVD10	59.4	59.84	0.44	0.44	5860	0.59	1.26	N?	
ALVD10	74.47	75.1	0.63	0.63	4790	0.48	1.03	O?	
ALVD10	90.25	90.55	0.3	0.3	4840	0.48	1.04	P?	
ALVD11	21.65	21.95	0.3	0.3	3030	0.30	0.65	H?	
ALVD11	31.34	31.56	0.22	0.22	4340	0.43	0.93	I?	
ALVD11	42.52	42.95	0.43	0.43	3240	0.32	0.70	J?	
ALVD11	51	51.55	0.55	0.55	5960	0.60	1.28	K?	
ALVD11	55.25	55.98	0.73	0.73	7010	0.70	1.51	L?	
ALVD11	72.35	73.3	0.95	0.95	6870	0.69	1.48	M?	
ALVD11	102.13	105.7	3.58	3.58	4963.43	0.50	1.07	N?	

Notes:

[#] Includes samples for entire hole for holes ALVD01-ALVD07, ALVD10, ALVD11. Hole ALVD sampled to 49.33m (end of hole at 110.20m); balance to come. Hole ALVD09 abandoned. Assays through ALS Global laboratories by method ME-MS61 (see Appendix 1). Li₂O = elemental Li x 2.153 conversion factor.

*Includes one sample overlimit (>10,000ppm Li); being re-assayed.

Table 2. Alvarrões Block 1 diamond drilling (HQ) completed holes

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
ALVD01	640786	4476871	608	000	-90	38.35
ALVD02	640785	4476872	609	306	-51	51.00
ALVD03	640787	4476872	608	215	-51	44.00
ALVD04	640627	4476979	617	000	-90	95.00
ALVD05	640626	4476982	617	047	-54.5	64.75
ALVD06	640871	4477129	600	000	-90	22.05
ALVD07	640875	4477135	600	000	-90	56.00
ALVD08	640743	4477154	630	000	-90	108.60
ALVD09	641207	4477658	630	000	-90	9.85
ALVD10	641208	4477658	630	000	-90	103.00
ALVD11	641068	4477638	665	000	-90	110.20

^ UTM WGS84 Zone 29T Coordinates; portable GPS

The current drill program at Alvarrões is scheduled to complete by the end of August, with final assay results to be received mid-September, at which time all data will be compiled with the aim of generating a maiden JORC Code compliant Mineral Resource Estimate at Block 1.

The Mineral Resource estimate and geotechnical evaluation from drilling will be used to undertake a preliminary mining study to be incorporated with the Company's current Feasibility Study into a Phase 1 L-Max[®] Plant. Assuming positive results a follow up infill and extensional drill program will be planned.

Drilling at Alvarrões forms part of the Company's Mineral Resource definition program to establish a multi-deposit inventory of high-quality lithium mica Mineral Resources to provide feedstock for not just the proposed Phase 1 L-Max[®] Plant, currently the subject of a Feasibility Study but also conceptual Phase 2 plants. Priority lithium mica deposits include Separation Rapids in Canada (Avalon Advanced Minerals Inc concentrate offtake letter of intent), Alvarrões in Portugal (Felmica ore access agreement) and the Peg 9 prospect in Western Australia (Pioneer Resources farm-in agreement) as well as other targets that are subject to the Company's ongoing evaluation.

Further Information

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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tom Dukovic, who is an employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and who has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that has been 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 Dukovic consents to the inclusion in this report of information compiled by him in the form and context in which it appears.

About Lepidico Ltd

Lepidico Ltd is an ASX-listed Company focused on exploration, development and production of lithium. Lepidico owns the technology to a metallurgical process that has successfully produced lithium carbonate from non-conventional sources, specifically lithium-rich mica minerals including lepidolite and zinnwaldite. The L-Max[®] Process has the potential to disrupt the lithium market by providing additional lithium supply from alternative sources. The Company is currently conducting a Feasibility Study for a Phase 1 L-Max[®] plant, targeting production for late 2019. Three potential sources of feed to the planned Phase 1 Plant are being evaluated, one of which is the Separation Rapids deposit in Ontario, Canada in partnership with its owner Avalon Advanced Materials Inc.

Lepidico's current exploration interests include an ore access agreement with Grupo Mota over the Alvarrões Lepidolite Mine in Portugal; farm-in agreements with both Pioneer Resources (ASX:PIO) over the PEG 9 lepidolite prospect, and with Maximus Resources (ASX:MXR) over the Moriarty Lithium Project, both in Western Australia; an agreement with ASX-listed Crusader Resources (ASX:CAS) on potential deployment of L-Max[®] in Brazil and Portugal on suitable lithium mica opportunities; and options over the Lemare and Royal projects, both in Quebec, Canada.

APPENDIX 1

Lepidico Ltd

Alvarros Diamond Drilling - Batch 2 Assays (four-acid digest; ALS ME-MS61)

Table with columns for Sample ID, Hole ID, From/To, Type, and a wide range of chemical elements (Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, B, Br, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Cr, Cu, Fe, F, Ga, Ge, Hf, K, Li, Mo, Mn, Ni, Nb, Na, N, Ne, P, Pb, Rb, S, Sb, Se, Si, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr). Each row represents a different sample.

APPENDIX 2. JORC Code (2012) Table 1 Report: Diamond Drilling, Alvarrões Project, Portugal, Jul-Aug 2017

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	Half-core samples, cut by diamond core saw, were collected from selected intervals, from holes. ALVD01-ALVD11. HQ coring occurred from surface to end of hole.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativeness and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Continuous half-core (HQ) samples were taken from intervals selected on rock type (granite vs pegmatite) and on variation in mineralogy (lepidolite, zinnwaldite).
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	Samples were sent to ALS Minerals laboratories in Seville, Spain for sample preparation, with pulps sent by ALS to its Loughrea laboratory in Ireland for analysis for Li and a suite of elements by 4 acid digest (ME-MS61).
	<i>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.</i>	Continuous half-core (HQ) samples were taken from intervals selected on rock type (granite vs pegmatite) and on variation in mineralogy (lepidolite, zinnwaldite).
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	All holes were drilled HQ core size from surface, without pre-collars. Orientation of angled holes (50°) was attempted; broken ground precluded meaningful results.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Samples were visually inspected and Core Recovery was recorded in drill logs.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Drilling was deliberately slowed in severely broken or oxidised ground to try to maximise core recovery.
	<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>	There is no evident correlation between sample recovery and lithium grade.
Logging	<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>	Core was geologically logged on the basis of geological and mineralogical variation and sampled at appropriate intervals, ranging from 0.17 m to 1.0 m.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging was qualitative and semi-quantitative and recorded rock type, mineralogy, veining, alteration, colour, weathering and rock types using a standardised logging system. All core was photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All holes were logged over their entire length.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Core (HQ) was cut by diamond core saw, with half-core samples collected. Samples were generally not taken from the host rock granite.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	N/A
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were sent to ALS Minerals laboratories Seville, Spain for prep, where the entire sample was crushed to 70% - 2 mm, then a 1kg split taken by Boyd Rotary Splitter and pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns or better.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativeness of samples.</i>	This batch of 167 samples included 10 standards and 10 blanks dispersed throughout the batch.

	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.	Sampling technique and size is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The larger HQ core was adopted as it is considered as a better method to sample pegmatite mineralisation.
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.	Sample pulps were sent by ALS Seville to ALS in Loughrea, Ireland and analysed for Li and a suite of elements by 4 acid digest (ME-MS61/ICP-MS).
	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.	Not applicable, no instruments used.
	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.	This batch of 167 samples included 10 standards and 10 blanks dispersed throughout the batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	A minimum of 2 company geologists have verified significant intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Drill hole data and geological logs are recorded on paper in the field then entered into digital format before being uploaded to the company SQL database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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.	Preliminary drill hole coordinates were determined using a hand held GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	UTM WGS84 zone 29T
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	RL determined using hand held GPS
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Holes are drilled on nominal 100m centres, adjusted for topography and access to minimise ground clearing.
	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.	The drilling is not yet at a stage where a Mineral Resource estimation is appropriate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was 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.	The mineralisation comprises a system of sub-horizontal pegmatites hosted within massive granite such that vertical holes and holes at a dip of 50 degrees are considered representative and unbiased.
	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.	The holes were drilled vertically or at a dip of 50 degrees. The drill orientation is considered appropriate for the system of sub-horizontal pegmatites and is not considered to have introduced a bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Core trays are transported to a nearby warehouse where sampling is undertaken. Samples are transported by road by courier to ALS laboratories in Seville, Spain.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits or reviews were conducted for this sampling program to date.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Alvarroes Lepidolite Project, located near Guarda in Portugal, currently comprises mining concession MNC000008, owned by Felmica Industriais, which is 75% owned by Portuguese private company Grupo Mota ("Mota"). Lepidico has signed a binding term sheet with Mota governing a commercial relationship between the parties that includes the definition of a mineral resource at Alvarrões.
	<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. 	Tenure is secure with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	Exploration was supervised and conducted by Lepidico Ltd staff and contractors.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	Lepidolite pegmatite mineralisation within the Seixo Amarelo-Gonaclo pegmatite system intruded into the Guarda granite, Guarda area, Portugal.
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. 	Refer to the body of the report – Tables 1 and 2; Figures 1 to 5.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar 	Refer to the body of the report – Table 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar 	Refer to the body of the report – Table 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole 	Refer to the body of the report – Table 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> down hole length and interception depth 	Refer to the body of the report – Table 1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hole length. 	Refer to the body of the report – Table 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	N/A
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Intercepts were determined by adding adjacent sample intervals. Intercept grades were determined by weighting sample intervals with respective grades.
	<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. 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	N/A
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	Drill holes are mostly vertical, or inclined at 50 degrees, drilling into sub-horizontal mineralised pegmatites.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	Vertical holes are essentially perpendicular to the sub-horizontal mineralised pegmatites. Inclined holes were drilled at a dip of 50 degrees to the horizontal plane.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	Intercepts reported as true thickness.

Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	A plan showing drill hole locations is provided in the body of the announcement as Figure 1.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Results for all samples received were reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Summary results are presented in Table 1 and a full list of multi-element assays is provided as Appendix 1 to the announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> 	The diamond drilling program is ongoing with an additional two holes to be drilled and seven holes to be assayed. The program is expected to continue through to end August 2017.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Location of the remaining proposed drill holes in the program is shown in Figure 1 of the announcement.