Open Pit Zinc-Lead Potential at Dikaki and Niambokamba

Historic drilling at Niambokamba suggests it is as good a target for near surface mineralisation as Dikaki

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Ongoing review of historical drilling results highlights the open pit potential of both the Niambokamba and Dikaki Prospects**
- **Historical Intersections from Niambokamba include:**
  - **5.0m @ 6.3% Zn eq from 2.1m (NK82)**
  - **6.8m @ 4.5% Zn eq from 9.9m (NK63)**
  - **5.6m @ 4.0% Zn eq from 5.4m (NK74)**
- **Recently completed drilling at Dikaki confirmed its potential as an open pit target:**
  - **24.7m @ 2.9% Zn eq from 2.0m (DKDD003)**
    Incl. 2.8m @ 20.1% Zn eq from 7.7m
  - **37.1m @ 2.0% Zn eq from 2.3m (DKDD001)**
    Incl. 1.3m @ 8.6% Zn eq from 11m
    and 12.5m @ 4.0% Zn eq from 14.5m
- **Soil anomalies co-incident with near surface mineralisation at Niambokamba and extend the targets at both prospects**
- **Infrastructure around the project makes movement of product out from and materials into the project area relatively simple**

Trek Metals Limited (ASX:TKM) continues to focus on the open-pit potential at its Krossou Project JV (subject to an earn-in agreement with ASX:BAT) with the identification of near-surface mineralisation, co-incident with the recently identified soil anomalies at the Niambokamba Prospect approximately 6km to the north of the Dikaki Prospect.

Alongside the identified, near-surface or from-surface mineralisation at both Dikaki and now Niambokamba, a key element of this project is its access to highly favourable infrastructure. Bitumen roads, quality all-weather unsealed roads, abundant water and a river port with access to the major export/import facilities at Gabon's second city of Port Gentil render this project far less remote than its geography would indicate (Figure 1).

Trek Managing Director Bradley Drabsch commented that the project has all the hallmarks of an emerging base metals province primed for development.

"At Kroussou, we have quality roads into and out of the Project, abundant water and a river port about an hour down the road that accesses the major export/import hub at Port Gentil. Much of the project area even has mobile phone coverage, something that could hardly be said for most projects in Australia."

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The Niambokamba mineralisation appears to be of a very similar nature to that seen in Dikaki during the recently completed drilling program (Figures 5, 6 and 7). Historical logs from the Niambokamba Prospect indicate the presence of the same, shallow dipping, relatively zinc-rich finer grained units interspersed with more lead-rich sandstone units, all either from or very close to the surface at both locations (Figures 3 and 4).

As indicated in Figure 2, the drilling at Niambokamba is located within a large soil anomaly that extends far beyond the coverage of the historically completed holes. This suggests that the target here at Niambokamba may be far larger than the extent of the drilling.

Infilling of the soil anomalies generated recently as part of the broader regional programme is nearing completion with results expected in the coming weeks.

Lines will now be prepared in anticipation of the upcoming ground based geophysical work. This will include a combination of Induced Polarisation (IP) and Natural Source Audio Megnetotellurics (NSAMT). It is hoped that one or indeed both of these geophysical methods may assist in the definition of drill targets for testing later this year. The programme is expected to take 6-8 weeks to complete once started.

Zinc Equivalent Calculation

The zinc equivalent (ZnEq) calculation represents the total metal value for each metal, multiplied by the conversion factor, summed and expressed in equivalent zinc percentage. Grades have not been adjusted for metallurgical or refining recoveries and the zinc equivalent grades are of an exploration nature only and intended for summarising grade. The zinc equivalent calculation is intended as an indicative value only. The following zinc equivalent conversion factors and long- term price assumptions have been adopted: Zinc Equivalent Formula (ZnEq) = Zn% + (Pb x 0.76) based upon a zinc (Zn) price of US$3,150 / tonne and a lead (Pb) price of US$2,400 / tonne.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

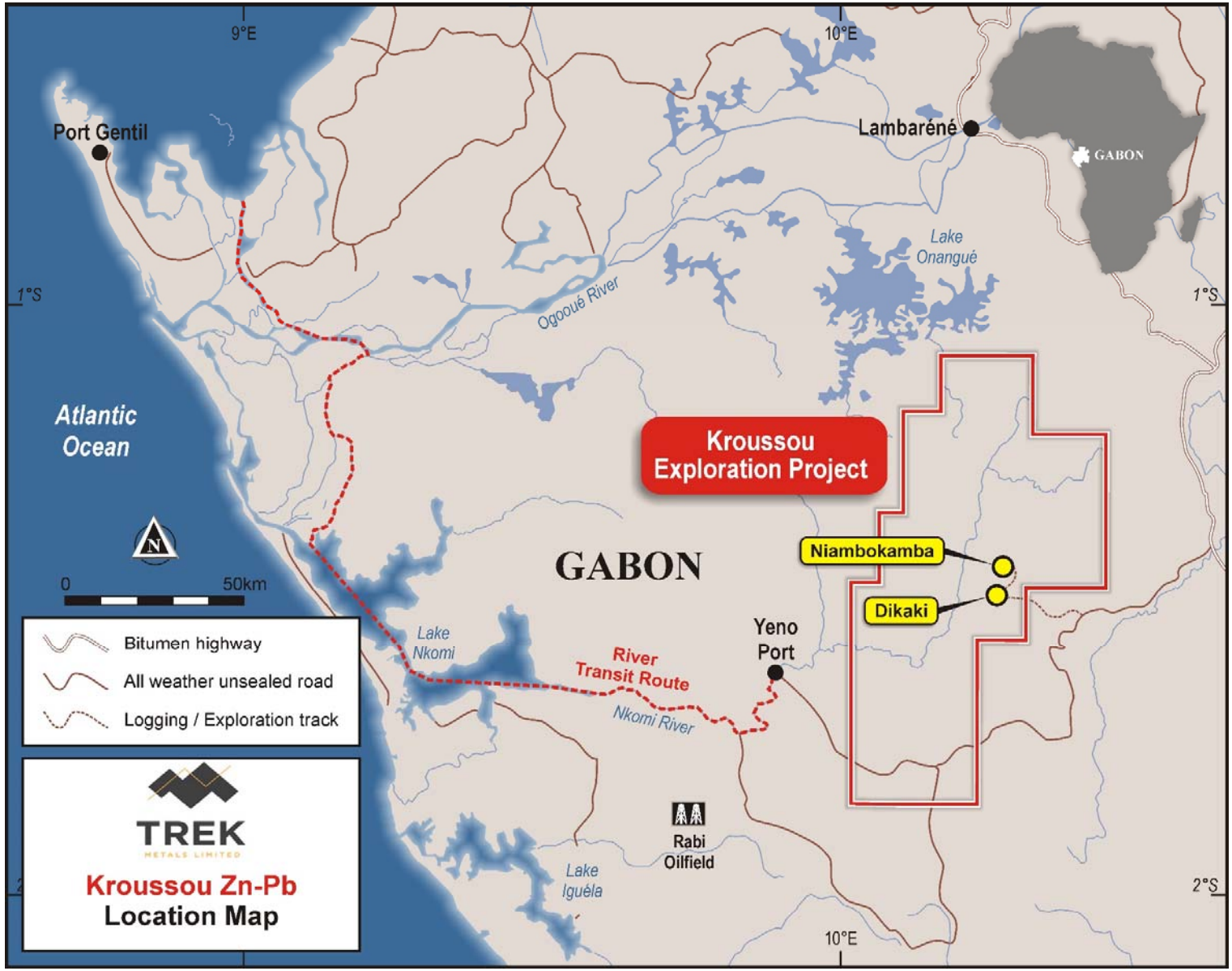

Figure 1: Kroussou Project Location Plan showing key infrastructure

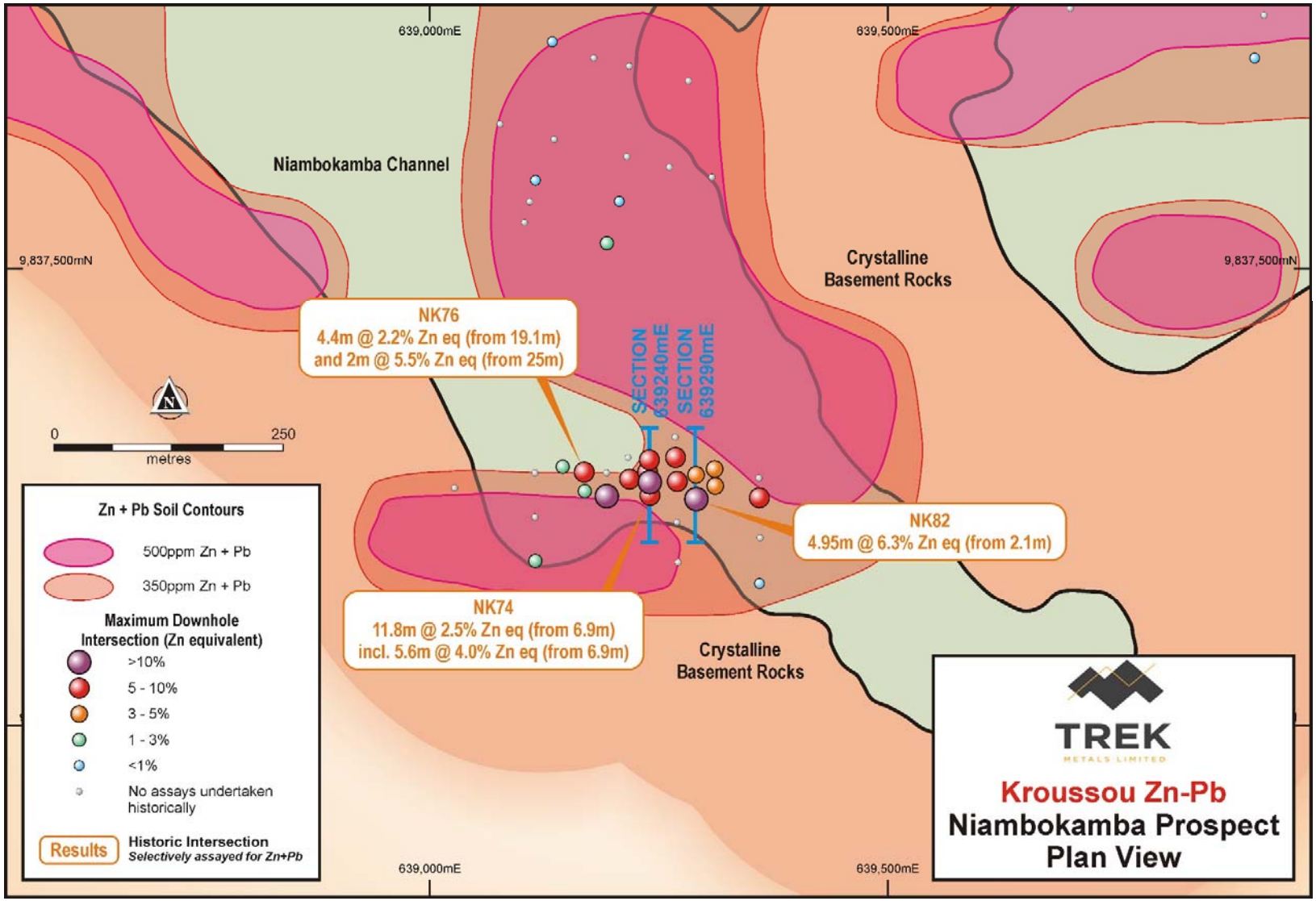

Figure 2: Drillhole Collar Plan for the Niambokamba Prospect

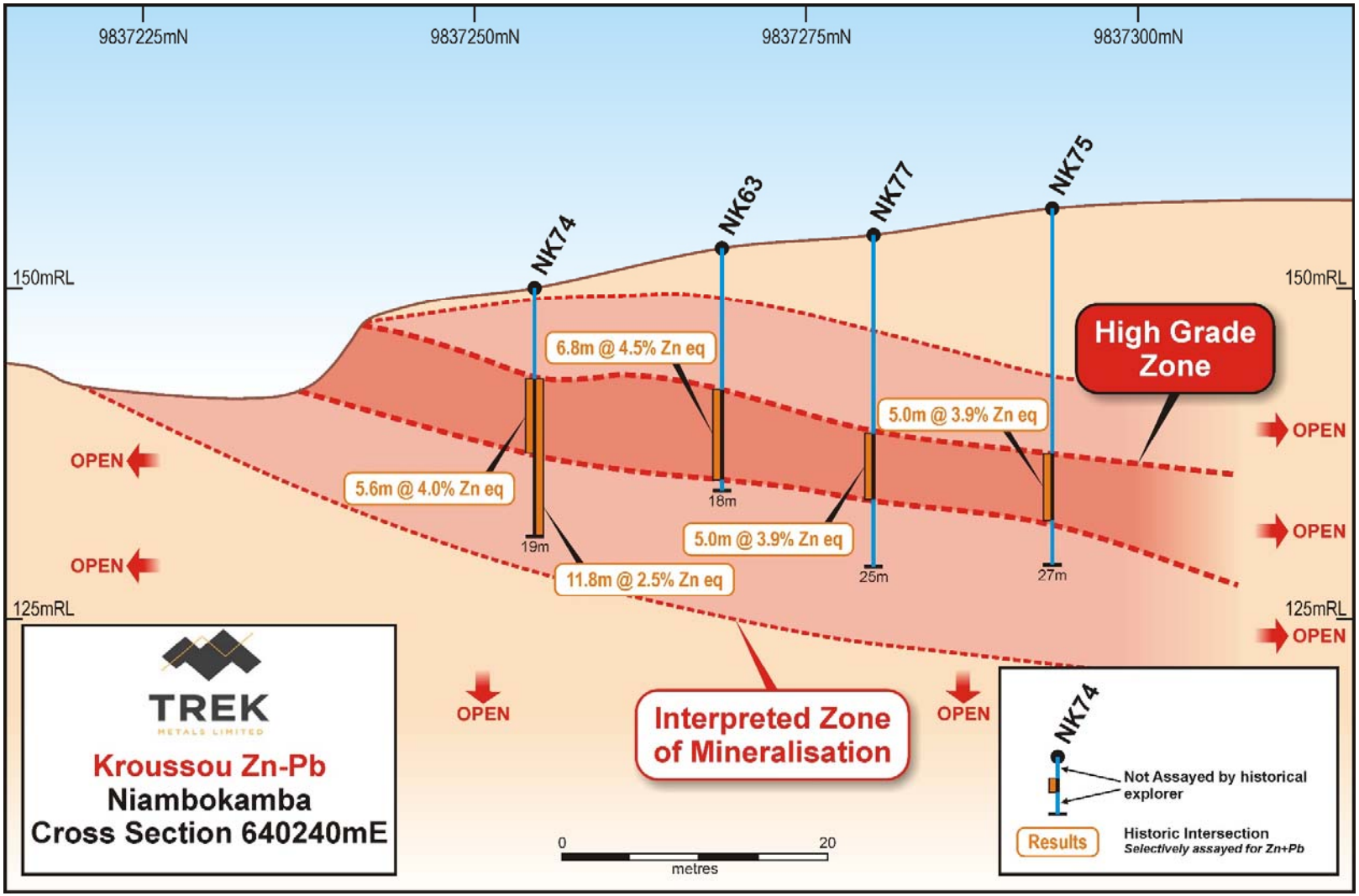

Figure 3: Niambokamba Cross Section 640,240mE

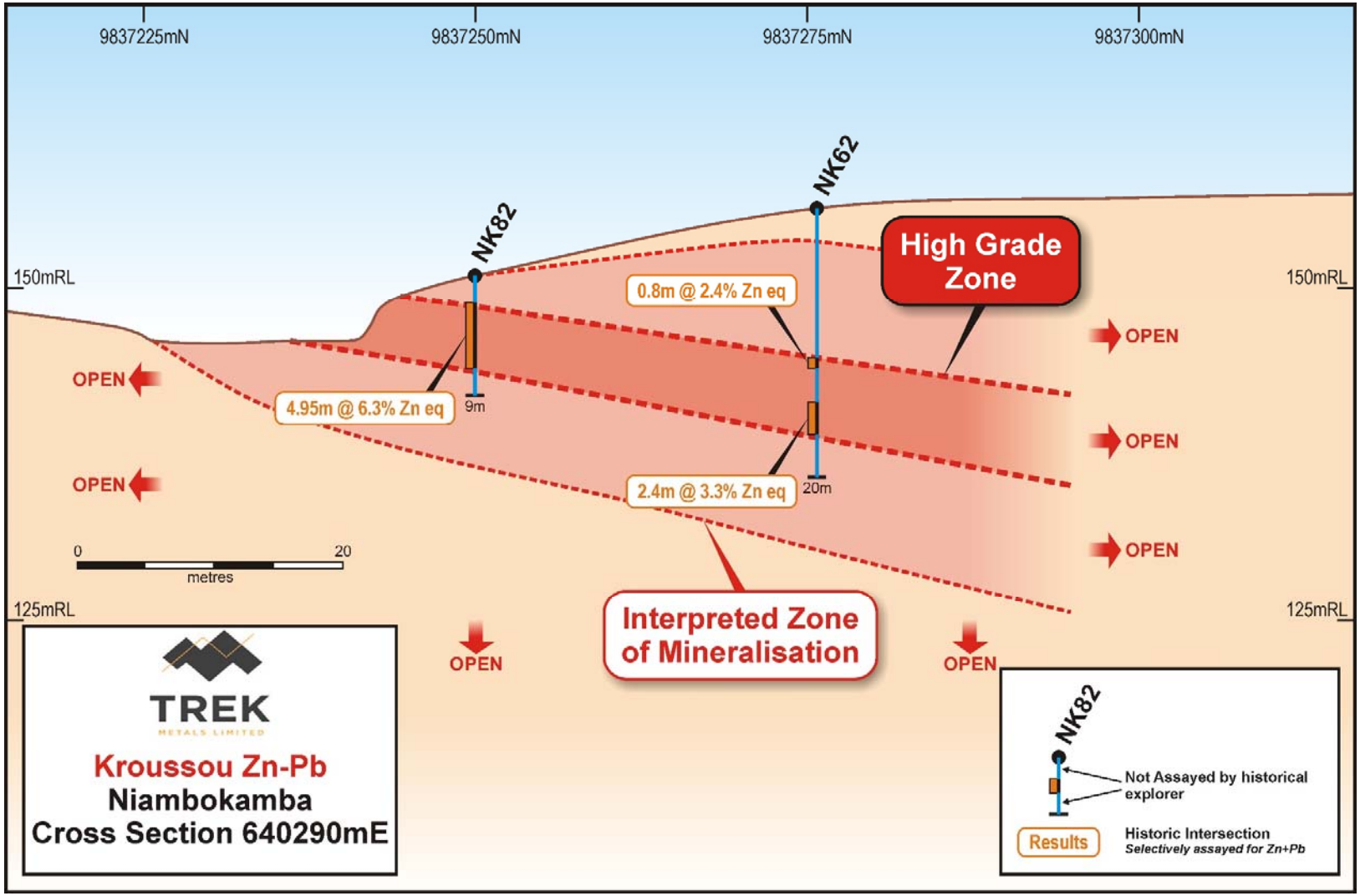

Figure 4: Niambokamba Cross Section 640,290mE

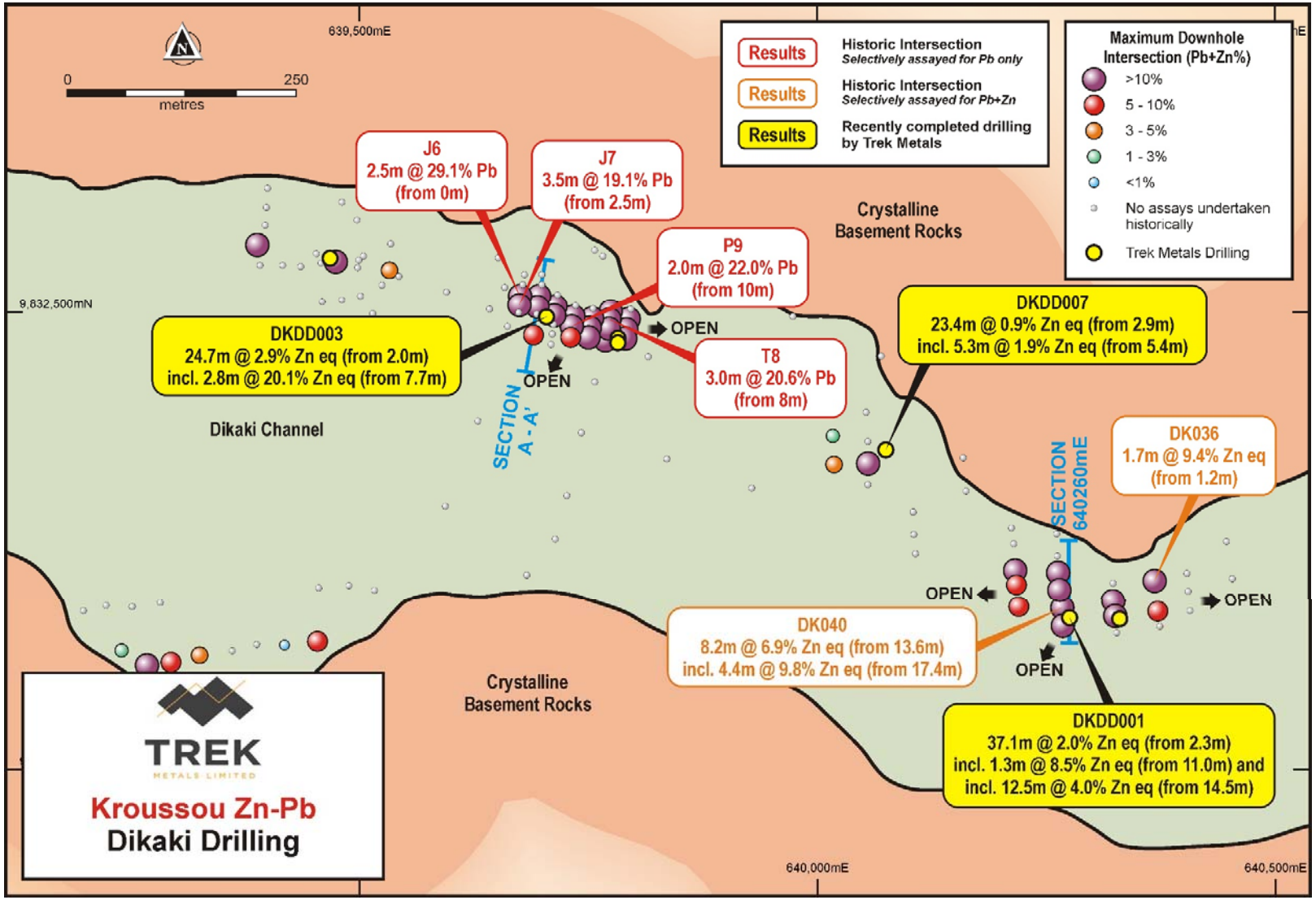

Figure 5: Drillhole Collar Plan for the Dikaki Prospect

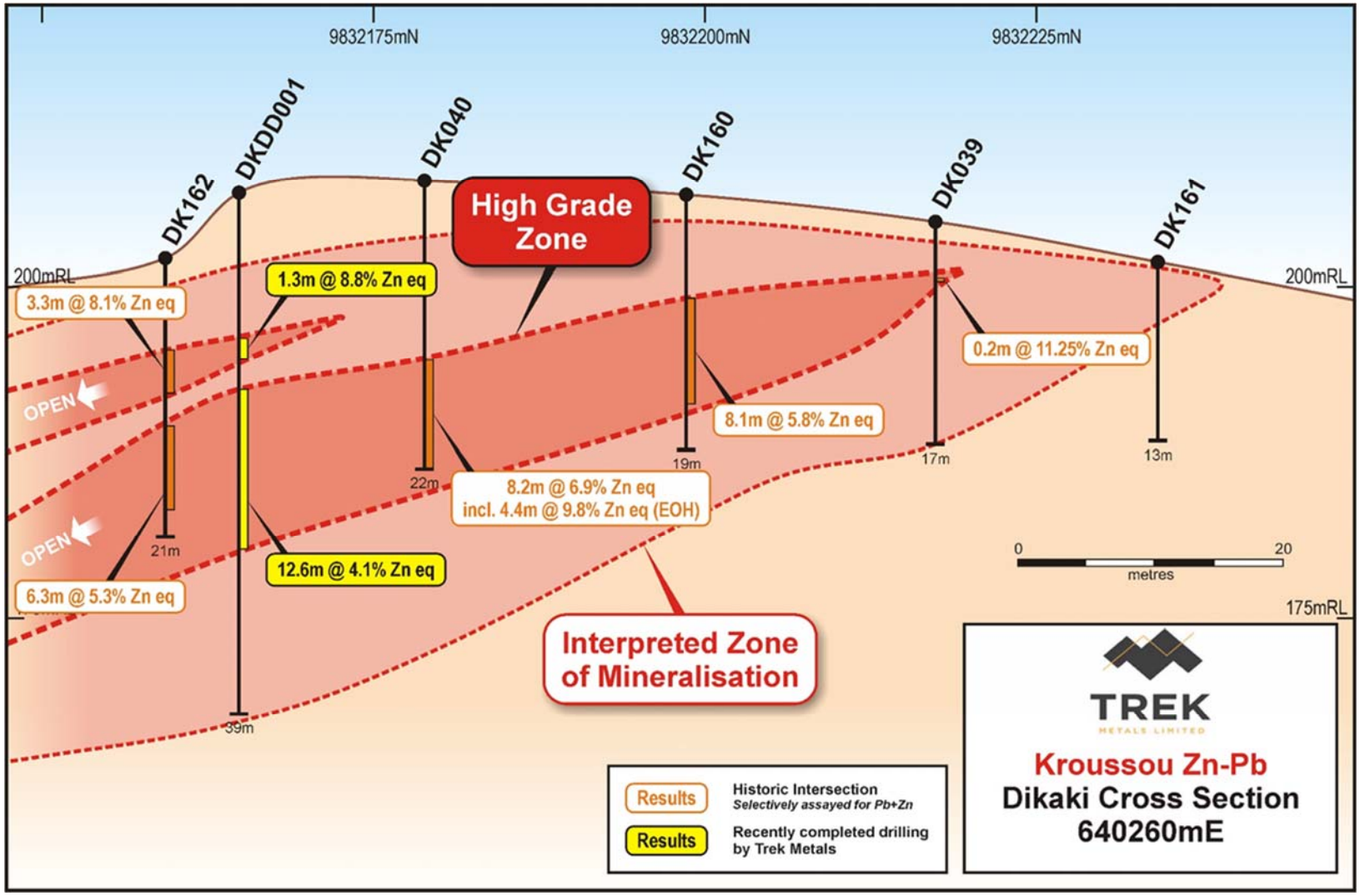

Figure 6: Dikaki Cross Section 640,260mE

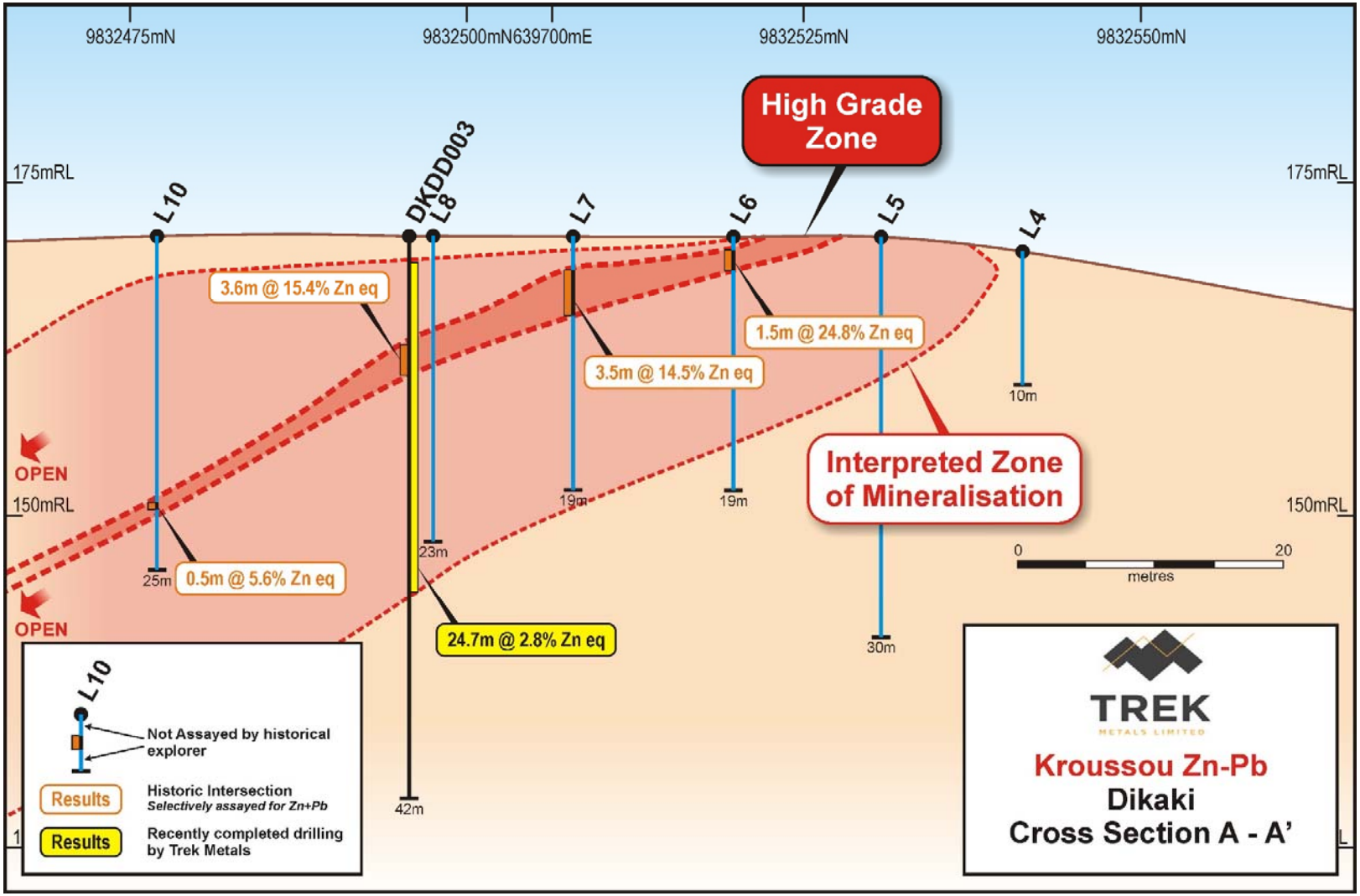

Figure 7: Dikaki Cross Section A -A'

Table 1: Significant assays from the recently completed drilling by Trek at the Dikaki Prospect

Intervals reported > 0.5% Zn eq and a maximum of 2 samples internal dilution except as indicated

Hole ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)*	Northing (WGS84 32S)*	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Zn eq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
DK032	640909	9832307	191	-90/000	4.9	2.4	3.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.4
					and	3.7	4.0	0.3	6.3	3.5	3.8
DK036	640370	9832209	196	-90/000	6.3	1.2	2.9	1.7	8.6	0.9	10.1
DK037	640372	9832175	200	-90/000	7.8	4.5	5.1	0.6	2.3	0.6	2.3
					and	5.6	6.2	0.6	5.1	1.3	5.0
DK039	640264	9832217	205	-90/000	16.8	4.3	4.5	0.2	11.3	8.9	2.8
					and	8.4	9.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5
					and	15.0	16.8	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.0
DK040	640268	9832179	208	-90/000	21.8	9.4	10.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.2
					and	13.6	21.8	8.2	6.9	2.2	5.5
DK060	638714	9832527	176	-90/000	6.2	3.2	3.6	0.4	6.3	2.8	4.6
DK064	638560	9832537	190	-90/000	6.3	2.3	3.2	0.9	2.5	1.1	1.8
DK074	638464	9832516	180	-90/000	7.5	2.5	3.3	0.8	18.2	5.6	16.5
DK075	638445	9832446	185	-90/000	7.9	6.1	6.3	0.2	4.2	0.8	4.5
DK081	638304	9832575	168	-90/000	7.6	2.4	2.7	0.3	6.1	3.4	3.5
					and	4.5	5.0	0.5	10.7	9.7	1.4
DK082	638307	9832517	184	-90/000	7.8	0.8	5.2	4.4	2.0	1.6	0.6
DK093	638207	9832495	198	-90/000	8.9	5.5	5.7	0.2	18.5	14.4	5.4
					and	6.6	6.8	0.2	31.2	23.8	9.9
DK106	637993	9832319	172	-90/000	10.1	6.3	6.5	0.2	9.7	7.8	2.4
					and	6.8	8.3	1.5	3.2	2.1	1.5
DK120	638504	9833348	161	-90/000	8.5	2.5	4.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	2.0
					and	5.8	5.9	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0
DK121	638501	9833300	185	-90/000	12.3	9.7	10.0	0.3	6.8	5.2	2.0
DK126	638411	9833296	163	-90/000	7.8	2.9	6.2	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.8
DK131	638295	9833212	174	-90/000	8.1	2.0	7.3	5.3	1.2	0.8	0.5
DK136	637994	9832341	175	-90/000	9.8	3.7	4.0	0.3	2.0	0.8	1.7
DK137	637969	9832338	175	-90/000	10.1	6.5	8.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.7
DK139	638484	9832508	179	-90/000	9.0	5.4	7.8	2.4	4.8	2.7	2.7
DK140	638440	9832515	189	-90/000	8.2	5.5	7.3	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.7
DK141	638454	9832494	188	-90/000	4.8	2.6	3.5	1.0	7.2	4.0	4.2
DK142	638556	9832516	196	-90/000	6.4	4.9	5.5	0.6	1.9	1.8	0.1
DK144	638618	9832545	196	-90/000	7.8	4.5	5.1	0.6	2.9	1.4	2.0
DK152	638231	9832491	194	-90/000	7.7	5.7	6.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
DK154	639533	9832548	182	-90/000	17.2	9.3	9.8	0.5	3.5	2.5	1.4
					and	11.4	14.5	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
DK156	640324	9832187	205	-90/000	18.2	3.9	4.0	0.2	8.4	1.3	9.4

Hole ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)*	Northing (WGS84 32S)*	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Zn eq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
					and	4.4	8.0	3.6	4.5	3.7	1.1
					and	9.4	16.4	7.0	6.7	1.9	6.2
DK158	640326	9832170	204	-90/000	19.3	9.0	19.3	10.4	4.4	1.8	3.3
DK160	640265	9832199	207	-90/000	19.2	7.8	10.1	2.4	9.2	5.3	5.2
					and	12.6	15.8	3.3	6.8	0.9	7.7
DK162	640269	9832159	202	-90/000	21.0	7.0	10.2	3.3	8.1	7.2	1.0
					and	12.7	19.0	6.3	5.3	1.9	4.1
DK163	640056	9832337	169	-90/000	9.1	2.7	4.3	1.6	9.3	5.8	4.7
DK168	640018	9832366	152	-90/000	11.7	7.9	8.8	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.0
DK170	640019	9832335	159	-90/000	14.6	3.9	4.2	0.3	3.1	1.6	2.0
DK172	640217	9832220	188	-90/000	19.4	10.8	13.0	2.2	8.7	6.8	2.5
					and	15.6	19.1	3.5	2.5	1.4	1.5
DK174	640218	9832205	199	-90/000	20.0	15.4	20.0	4.6	3.8	0.9	3.8
DK175	640220	9832181	208	-90/000	25.8	7.7	8.1	0.4	2.7	1.6	1.5
					and	19.1	22.5	3.4	3.8	0.8	4.0
					and	24.1	24.4	0.3	4.9	0.7	5.5
DK179	640905	9832331	186	-90/000	9.5	5.6	9.5	4.0	1.5	0.8	0.9
DK180	640852	9832348	194	-90/000	10.7	5.7	10.7	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
DK182	640860	9832296	184	-90/000	11.5	9.8	11.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.0
DK184	640964	9832310	193	-90/000	9.7	0.5	1.8	1.3	4.2	0.9	4.3
DK185	640959	9832289	194	-90/000	13.6	5.5	9.8	4.3	3.0	1.0	2.7
					and	11.1	13.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.9
DK186	640970	9832265	185	-90/000	10.4	3.5	8.9	5.4	4.3	2.7	2.1
DK188	641030	9832239	150	-90/000	9.8	4.4	7.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.8
					and	7.7	9.9	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.4
DK189	641027	9832267	157	-90/000	18.6	12.1	13.9	1.8	5.1	4.1	1.3
DK190	640676	9832298	185	-90/000	7.7	3.8	4.2	0.4	7.2	6.9	0.5
DK195	639427	9832077	201	-90/000	10.2	3.1	6.2	3.1	1.8	0.1	2.2
DK196	639330	9832061	187	-90/000	8.8	4.5	8.1	3.6	3.5	0.8	3.5
DK197	639365	9832064	195	-90/000	11.0	7.8	10.6	2.8	5.0	1.2	5.0
DK198	639389	9832061	198	-90/000	4.1	0.9	3.2	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.0
DK200	639455	9832143	188	-90/000	21.8	13.5	14.4	0.9	2.1	0.7	1.9
					and	18.3	19.1	0.8	4.5	2.2	3.1
DK203	639326	9832126	195	-90/000	24.0	10.9	13.8	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.2
					and	15.3	19.7	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.9
					and	19.9	22.5	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.2
DK205	639294	9832120	183	-90/000	10.9	6.0	7.0	1.0	5.7	0.8	6.4
DK206	639268	9832116	174	-90/000	12.4	8.8	9.9	1.2	3.7	0.4	4.3
DK207	639241	9832131	175	-90/000	11.0	4.4	4.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
					and	8.7	10.8	2.1	1.6	0.1	1.9
DK216	639475	9832558	187	-90/000	22.2	15.9	17.2	1.3	18.7	6.3	16.3
DK220	639389	9832576	165	-90/000	17.8	7.3	8.9	1.6	4.2	2.5	2.3

Hole ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)*	Northing (WGS84 32S)*	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Zn eq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
DK243	638726	9832503	180	-90/000	16.3	3.4	5.8	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
DK245	638748	9832493	179	-90/000	9.5	3.0	3.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.2
DK254	638816	9832492	199	-90/000	16.3	3.3	5.8	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
DK256	638637	9832575	178	-90/000	11.0	3.1	3.4	0.3	11.5	11.0	0.6
DK257	638672	9832561	182	-90/000	11.5	2.7	2.8	0.2	15.9	9.6	8.3
DK258	638669	9832530	201	-90/000	9.5	4.0	4.7	0.7	6.4	6.1	0.4
DK264	638449	9832471	188	-90/000	13.7	2.2	6.2	4.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
					and	7.1	10.4	3.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
DK265	638502	9832487	189	-90/000	23.3	2.8	3.8	1.0	9.1	8.0	1.5
DK266	638504	9832512	178	-90/000	13.2	2.9	3.2	0.4	17.7	12.7	6.6
DK273	638036	9832265	200	-90/000	12.6	7.2	10.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9
DK275	638041	9832334	183	-90/000	13.1	9.3	10.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.3
DK280	637828	9832370	159	-90/000	10.0	7.8	9.3	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.0
DK294	638418	9833272	179	-90/000	11.1	7.9	10.3	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
DK297	638446	9833310	172	-90/000	9.0	4.6	7.5	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.6
DK299	638542	9833340	171	-90/000	7.3	2.6	4.6	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.7
DK301	638380	9833255	157	-90/000	8.0	2.3	4.0	1.8	3.5	2.1	1.9
DK302	638382	9833231	173	-90/000	19.0	9.7	10.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
DKDD001	640275	9832165	207	-90/000	39.4	2.3	39.4	37.1	2.1	1.1	1.2
					and	11.0	12.3	1.3	8.6	4.9	4.5
					and	14.5	27	12.5	4.0	2.1	2.4
DKDD002	639467	9832559	187	-90/000	47.0	5.5	6.4	0.9	4.7	1.2	4.6
					and	10.0	15.7	5.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
					and	17.0	25.2	8.2	1.3	0.9	0.5
					and	28.2	29.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.3
					and	37.5	38.0	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.4
DKDD003	639704	9832495	171	-90/000	42.2	2.0	26.7	24.7	2.9	0.9	2.5
					and	7.7	10.5	2.8	20.1	4.3	20.2
DKDD004	638206	9832501	71	-90/000	49.9	2.0	11.0	9.0	0.9	0.6	0.3
					and	13.9	14.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
					and	17.8	22.0	4.2	1.8	1.4	0.6
					and	23.3	26.1	2.8	2.7	2.1	0.9
					and	40.1	40.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
					and	48.1	49.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.1
DKDD005	637305	9832491	64	-90/000	137.9	17.8	28.0	10.3	0.9	0.8	0.1
					and	72.4	74.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.1
					and	88.6	89.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2
					and	99.5	100.9	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4
					and	104.4	105.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.6
					and	109.8	111.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.4
					and	114.0	114.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.3

Hole ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)*	Northing (WGS84 32S)*	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Zn eq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
					and	118.5	119.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
DKDD006	639782	9832466	185	-90/000	25.8	8.0	11.5	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.2
					and	16.2	18.6	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.5
					and	20.8	22.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
					and	25.0	25.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.3
DKDD007	640075	9832349	169	-90/000	27.7	2.9	26.3	23.4	0.9	0.7	0.1
					and	5.4	10.7	5.3	1.9	1.7	0.3
					and	14.7	18.1	3.4	1.0	0.8	0.3
					and	21.0	22.7	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2
					and	25.3	26.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2
DKDD008	640330	9832164	204	-90/000	39.6	5.0	7.8	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.4
					and	10.7	12.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.1
					and	19.0	35.1	16.1	2.8	1.4	1.9
DKDD009	639782	9832471	185	-90/000	41.5	7.1	10.6	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.1
					and	13.0	18.2	5.2	1.4	0.9	0.6
					and	20.9	26.2	5.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
					and	28.3	30.8	2.6	1.4	1.3	0.1
					and	34.0	35.3	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.2
EXP2	639769	9832472	186	-90/000	42.7	15.0	17.5	2.5	14.3	No Assay	18.8
J6	639676	9832521	169	-90/000	15.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	22.1	No Assay	29.1
J7	639676	9832510	169	-90/000	19.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	10.7	No Assay	14.1
L10	639691	9832478	171	-90/000	25.0	20.0	20.5	0.5	5.6	No Assay	7.4
L6	639697	9832521	171	-90/000	19.0	1.0	2.5	1.5	24.8	No Assay	32.6
L7	639695	9832509	171	-90/000	19.0	2.5	6.0	3.5	14.5	No Assay	19.1
N7	639715	9832509	181	-90/000	16.0	2.5	3.0	0.5	20.7	No Assay	27.2
N8	639713	9832499	182	-90/000	27.5	5.0	8.5	3.5	17.0	No Assay	22.4
NK06	640035	9837844	182	-90/000	8.0	5.6	6.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4
NK10	639922	9837825	179	-90/000	6.0	3.1	3.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5
NK11	639934	9837872	169	-90/000	7.8	4.3	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
NK29	639373	9838083	171	-90/000	9.3	2.1	5.2	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
NK31	639397	9838177	185	-90/000	9.0	5.5	6.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
NK35	639134	9837748	169	-90/000	6.9	2.4	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
NK44	639360	9837252	147	-90/000	7.8	7.2	7.4	0.2	4.7	3.5	1.6
NK47	639271	9837270	152	-90/000	12.3	9.1	12.3	3.2	3.0	1.4	2.1
NK52	639116	9837181	195	-90/000	6.3	2.9	3.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9
NK54	639221	9838068	198	-90/000	7.3	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2
NK57	639219	9837273	153	-90/000	20.0	11.2	14.5	3.4	3.1	0.3	3.7
NK58	639312	9837263	154	-90/000	13.8	7.5	13.8	6.3	1.2	0.8	0.6
NK59	639269	9837296	155	-90/000	25.8	15.9	17.8	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.2
NK61	639312	9837282	157	-90/000	17.3	10.6	11.7	1.1	1.7	0.2	2.0
					and	12.7	15.8	3.1	2.2	0.7	1.9
NK62	639291	9837276	156	-90/000	20.2	11.3	12.1	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.6
						13.1	13.4	0.3	4.0	1.8	2.9

Hole ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)*	Northing (WGS84 32S)*	RL	Dip/Azimuth	Max Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Zn eq (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
						14.6	17.0	2.4	3.3	1.4	2.6
NK63	639241	9837269	153	-90/000	18.3	9.9	18.1	8.2	3.9	1.0	3.8
					incl	9.9	16.7	6.8	4.5		
NK64	639116	9837597	180	-90/000	6.2	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
NK67	639194	9837528	183	-90/000	11.9	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
					and	2.5	3.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.2
NK69	639199	9838025	196	-90/000	14.8	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.6
NK70	639186	9838027	190	-90/000	9.1	3.5	6.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	0.5
NK71	639190	9838044	191	-90/000	9.8	3.4	4.0	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.3
NK73	639180	9838006	189	-90/000	10.3	10.0	10.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1
NK74	639241	9837255	150	-90/000	18.7	5.4	5.7	0.3	3.2	2.4	1.0
					and	6.9	18.0	11.8	2.5	1.7	1.3
					incl	6.9	12.4	5.6	4.0		
NK75	639240	9837293	156	-90/000	26.8	18.5	26.8	8.3	2.8	2.0	1.0
					incl	15.0	20.0	5.0	3.9		
NK76	639169	9837280	153	-90/000	28.3	19.1	23.5	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.6
					and	25.0	27.0	2.0	5.5	2.5	3.9
NK77	639238	9837280	154	-90/000	25.0	15.0	21.7	6.7	3.2	1.7	2.0
					incl	19.0	24.0	5.0	3.9		
NK78	639170	9837257	147	-90/000	17.5	5.0	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
					and	8.8	9.2	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.3
					and	12.2	13.1	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.8
NK79	639145	9837284	150	-90/000	28.3	11.0	11.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1
					and	20.5	21.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1
					and	23.5	24.0	0.5	2.4	1.8	0.8
NK81	639194	9837253	147	-90/000	13.6	4.2	7.8	3.6	4.9	2.3	3.4
					and	9.0	11.0	2.0	5.0	2.6	3.1
NK82	639291	9837250	151	-90/000	9.0	2.1	7.1	5.0	6.3	3.3	4.0
P10	639731	9832475	184	-90/000	28.0	15.0	15.5	0.5	7.1	7.1	-
P8	639734	9832498	184	-90/000	18.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	14.2	No Assay	18.6
P9	639733	9832487	184	-90/000	24.0	10.0	12.0	2.0	16.7	No Assay	22.0
R10	639751	9832475	186	-90/000	32.0	28.0	29.0	1.0	12.1	No Assay	15.9
R8	639755	9832496	185	-90/000	22.0	7.5	10.0	2.5	14.8	No Assay	19.5
R9	639752	9832486	186	-90/000	27.5	11.0	13.0	2.0	10.8	No Assay	14.2
T7	639775	9832503	183	-90/000	15.0	2.5	4.0	1.5	11.6	No Assay	15.2
T8	639774	9832494	185	-90/000	19.0	8.0	11.0	3.0	15.6	No Assay	20.6
T9	639773	9832484	186	-90/000	29.0	14.0	16.0	2.0	8.4	No Assay	11.0
V10	639791	9832473	186	-90/000	32.5	17.0	17.5	0.5	12.0	No Assay	15.8
V8	639795	9832495	184	-90/000	20.0	7.5	9.0	1.5	12.2	No Assay	16.1
V9	639792	9832484	186	-90/000	27.5	13.0	15.0	2.0	11.9	No Assay	15.7

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Trek Drilling** • Drill core has been cut in half using a coresaw. • No assaying has been undertaken as yet and none has been discussed in this document. **Historic Drilling** • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the quality of the sampling used to produce the results described. It is known from the historic reports that the drillcore was sawn. • Results were obtained from historic reports produced by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM, French Geological Survey) during the late 1970's and early 1980's.
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).*	**Trek Drilling** • Drilling is either HQ diamond or NQ diamond. **Historic Drilling** • Drilling was completed using a Winkie style diamond drill rig producing drill core of approximately 25mm diameter.
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • Core recoveries are measured using industry standard methods for each metre of core drilled. • The use of HQ diamond core ensures the best recovery under the conditions experienced in the project area. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Drilling • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the recoveries achieved at the time.
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • Field logging to industry standard has been conducted on the drill core in its full condition. The core will be re-logged once cut. All observations are handwritten before being digitised into the company database. This method will allow the logging to support Mineral Resource Estimations if/when required. • Geological observations such as lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc are qualitative whereas recovery, RQD etc are quantitative. • 100% of the drill core has been fully logged. **Historic Drilling** • All drill core was logged in detail, however, due to the age of the drilling and the inability to check-log the core due to its destruction, these logs can be used as a guide only and will not be suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimation. • Qualitative: Lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc. • All holes for their entire length appear to have been logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**Trek Drilling** • The drill core has been cut in half using a standard petrol-powered core saw. • Sampling half core is industry standard. • Core has been cut to ensure that both sides approximate one another to ensure representivity of each length. • The sample size collected is appropriate for this stage of exploration. **Historic Drilling** • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on the method of sampling, sampling techniques and sample preparation methodology. • It is known that the core was sawn prior to assay.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • Samples were processed in Gabon by Setpoint laboratories. Samples were: o Dried o Crushed to 80% passing 2mm o Pulverised to 80% passing 80 microns o Packaged and sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth • Samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth using a 4 acid digest (considered a total digest) with an ICP-OES or ICP-MS (element dependant) finish. Analytes included: • Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn • Laboratory and Trek submitted QAQC samples returned results within acceptable limits. **Historic Drilling** • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to confirm the method of assay or analytical technique however historical reports indicate the drill samples were analysed using atomic absorption methods but the digestion method is not clear. • No description of QAQC protocols is provided in the historic reports.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Trek Drilling** • All logging observations are handwritten before being digitised into the company database. • Assays have been presented as zinc equivalent (Zn eq) using the following assumptions: Zinc Equivalent Formula (ZnEq) = Zn% + (Pb x 0.76) based upon a zinc (Zn) price of US$3,150 / tonne and a lead (Pb) price of US$2,400 / tonne **Historic Drilling** • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to verify any of the results.
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • A handheld GPS was used to locate each sample. • Sample locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	**Historic Drilling** • Drillholes were located according to topography on maps produced at the time of drilling. A process is underway to attempt to accurately locate these; however, this process is incomplete at this stage. Location accuracies are approximately +/- 10m but may be less accurate.
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • Samples have been collected at regular 1m intervals unless a specific geological boundary of significance is within an interval. Samples are then adjusted to reflect that boundary. • Sampling is being conducted to industry standard methods and assays would be able to be used for Resource/Reserve calculations if/when required. **Historic Drilling** • Drillhole collars described in historical reports are spaced at various intervals including random locations and on grids of 50m x 100m and 25m x 50m. • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, they will not be suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Trek Drilling and Historic Drilling** • Drillholes are vertical. Due to the shallow dipping nature of the known geology in the project area, this orientation is considered appropriate.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Trek Drilling** • Samples were transported from the field to the processing laboratory by company field personnel and then from the processing laboratory to the assaying laboratory via DHL. **Historic Drilling** • Due to the historic nature of the drilling results reported herein, it is not possible to comment on sample security.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Trek Drilling** • No reviews or audits have been undertaken at this stage. **Historic Drilling** • No audits are possible on the results but a full review of the historic data package is underway. • Recently completed drilling, the subject of this release has indicated that the historic assays are useful for targeting purposes and approximate modern findings.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• BAT's field reconnaissance identified mineralisation within coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate and observed local silicification.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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.*	• See table 1 within the document.
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.*	**Trek Drilling** • Intervals reported using a minimum assay of 0.2% Zn eq and a maximum of 2m internal dilution except as indicated for hole DKDD005 (see table 1 in the document) • Zn eq calculated as follows: Pb + (0.84 x Zn) (Assuming a Zn price of US$2,600/tonne, Pb price of US$2,200/tonne)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Trek Drilling and Historic Drilling** • Mineralisation is understood to be within shallowly dipping horizons and therefore vertical drillholes should intersect zones at approximately right angles and approximate true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures and tables in report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• See table 1 within the document.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations;*	• All meaningful and material information is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• This current work is likely to be followed by geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys and geological mapping to generate and further delineate drill targets within existing mineralised zones and within the broader project area.