ASX Release

9 October 2017

ASX Code: SEG

HIGH GRADE LITHIUM RESULTS AND SPODUMENE CONFIRMED AT THE MALINDA LITHIUM PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **XRD analysis has confirmed the presence of spodumene in several high-grade lithium samples.**
- **Highest grade lithium and tantalum drill intersections at Malinda Project including:**
  - **GASRC0016: 2m @ 1.71% Li_2O from 118m including 1m @ 2.01% Li_2O from 119m;**
  - **GASRC0011: 4m @ 1.42% Li_2O from 0m including 1m @ 2.00% Li_2O from 1m;**
  - **GASRC0009: 2m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 106m and 7m @ 122ppm Ta_2O_5 from 101m; and**
  - **GASRC0007: 23m @ 0.98% Li_2O from 0m including 5m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 0m and 3m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 20m.**
- **Next round of drilling to commence in November which will systematically step out from current intersections to begin work towards a maiden resource estimate.**

Segue Resources Limited (**Segue** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the assay results from all 17 reverse circulation (**RC**) holes at the 100% owned Malinda Lithium Project (previously Gascoyne Lithium Project) in Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

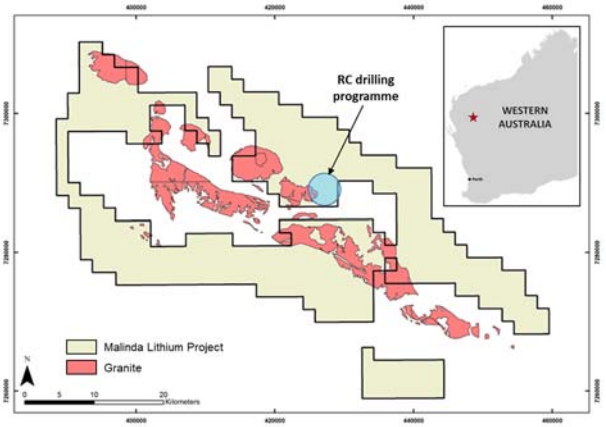

Figure 1: Malinda Lithium Project location map

The 2,430m RC drill programme was designed to test the thickness, depth and orientation of four lithium-caesium-tantalum (**LCT**) prospects which had been defined by previous soil sampling and rock chip programmes (**Figure 2**).

Segue has previously announced assay results from the first six (6) holes (*see announcement on 20 September 2017*) and has now received assay results from the remaining 11 holes (GASRC0007-17). The new assay results, from the Blade and T-Bone Prospects, contain significantly higher lithium grades, including **2m @ 1.71% Li_2O (GASRC0016)** and **4m @ 1.42% Li_2O (GASRC0011)**. In addition, GASRC0012 intersected **3m @ 318ppm Ta_2O_5, including 1m @ 834ppm Ta_2O_5**.

Segue has submitted 10 samples >1.48% Li_2O for mineralogical determination by X-ray Diffraction (**XRD**). Preliminary XRD analysis has **confirmed the presence of spodumene** and holmquistite as well as lithium micas (lepidolite, muscovite). The highest grade **1m samples of 2.01% Li_2O and 1.98% Li_2O both contain spodumene**. Holmquistite is a lithium amphibole which is intimately associated with alteration around spodumene bearing pegmatites and has been used globally as a vector towards high-grade spodumene mineralisation.

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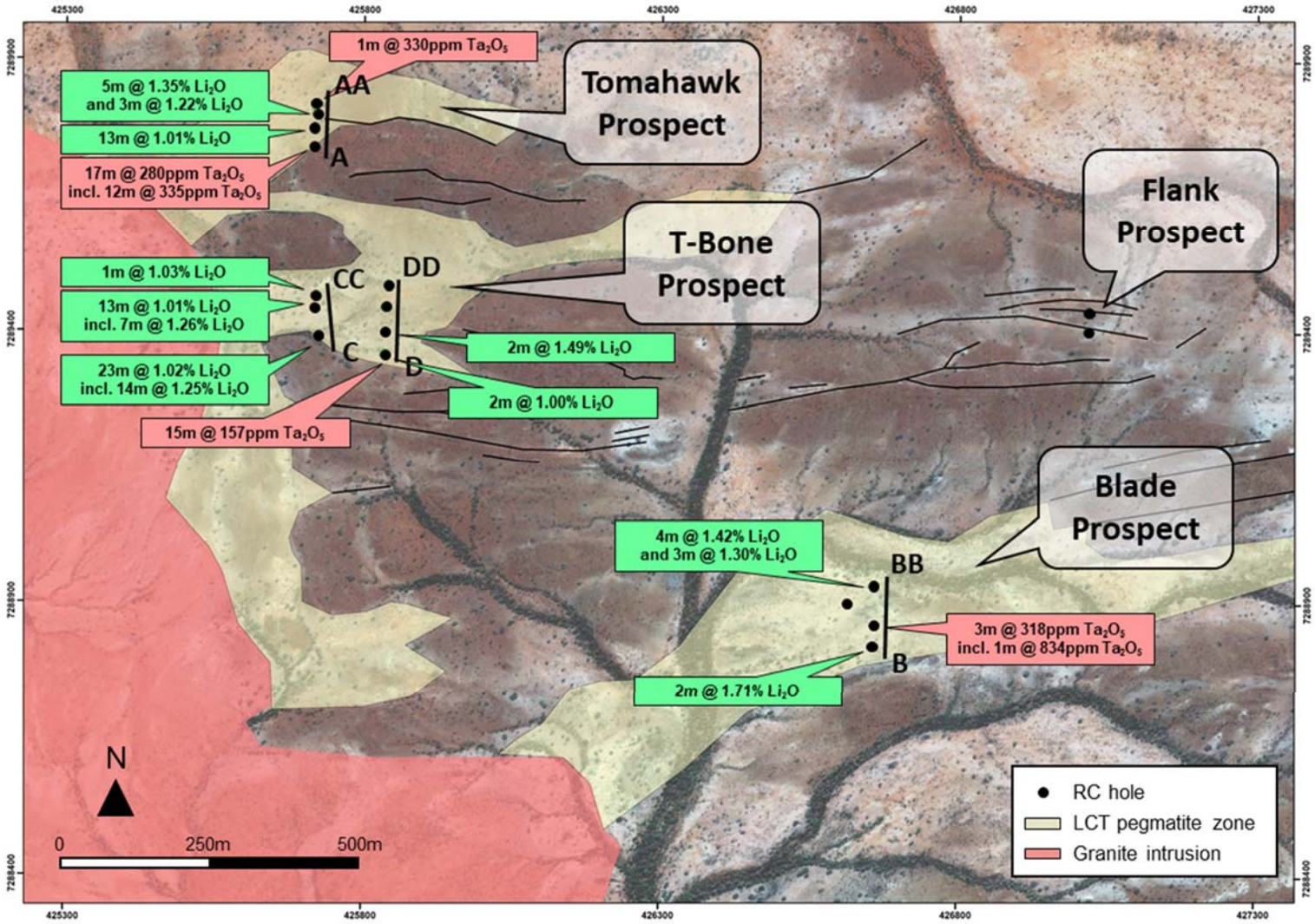

Figure 2: Lithium prospects showing drill collar locations and significant lithium and tantalum intersections

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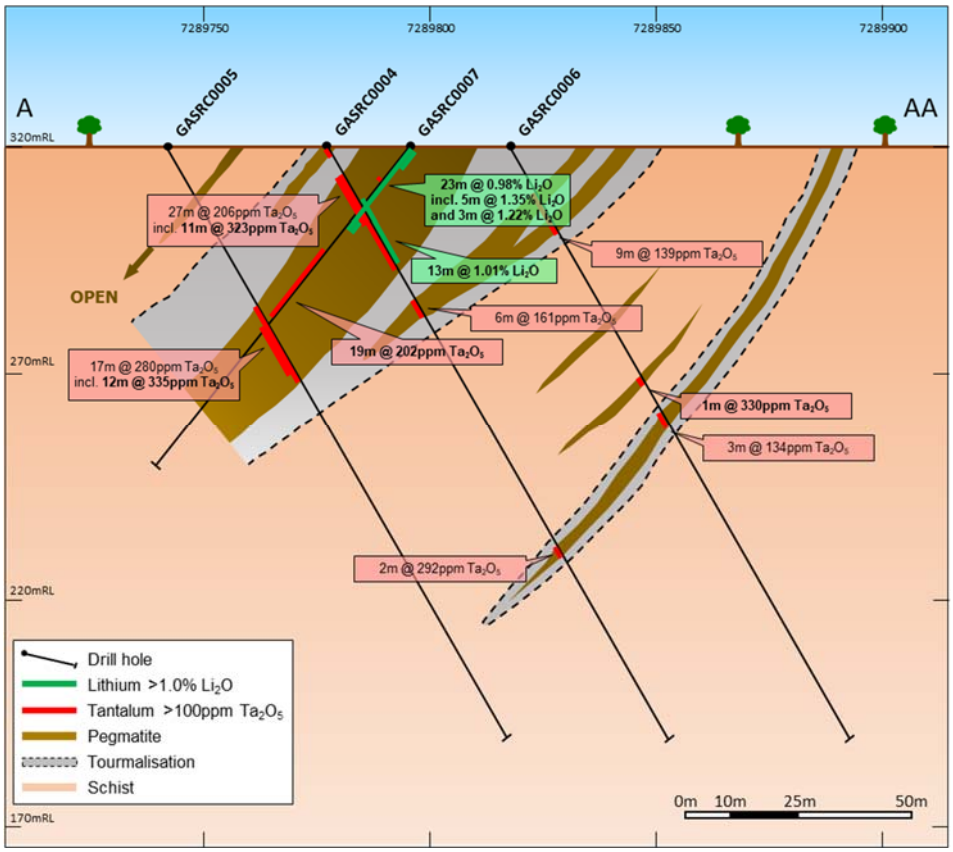

Figure 3: Tomahawk Prospect - cross section A-AA showing significant lithium and tantalum intersections

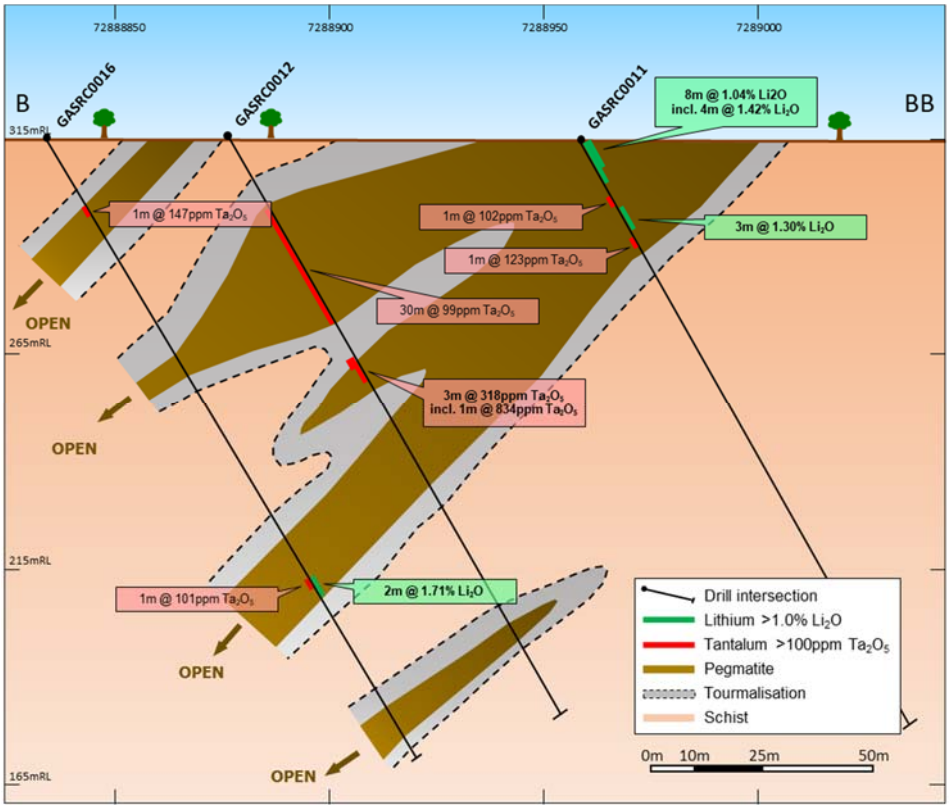

Figure 4: Blade Prospect - cross section B-BB showing significant lithium and tantalum intersections

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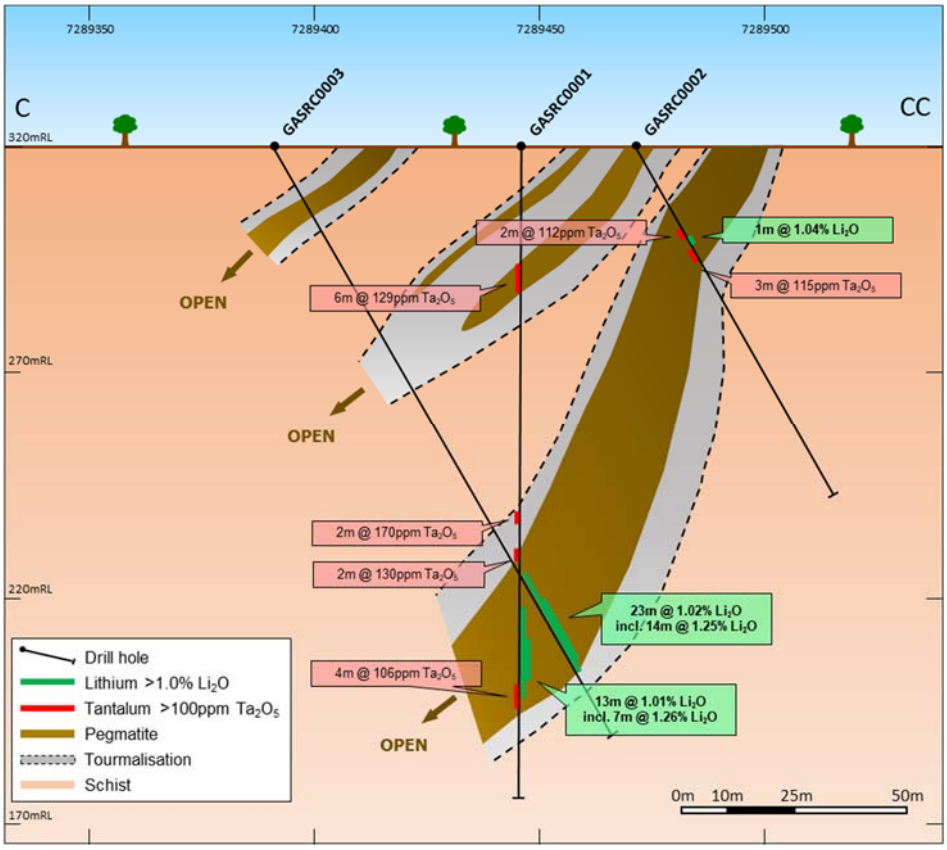

Figure 5: T-Bone Prospect - cross section C-CC showing significant lithium and tantalum intersections

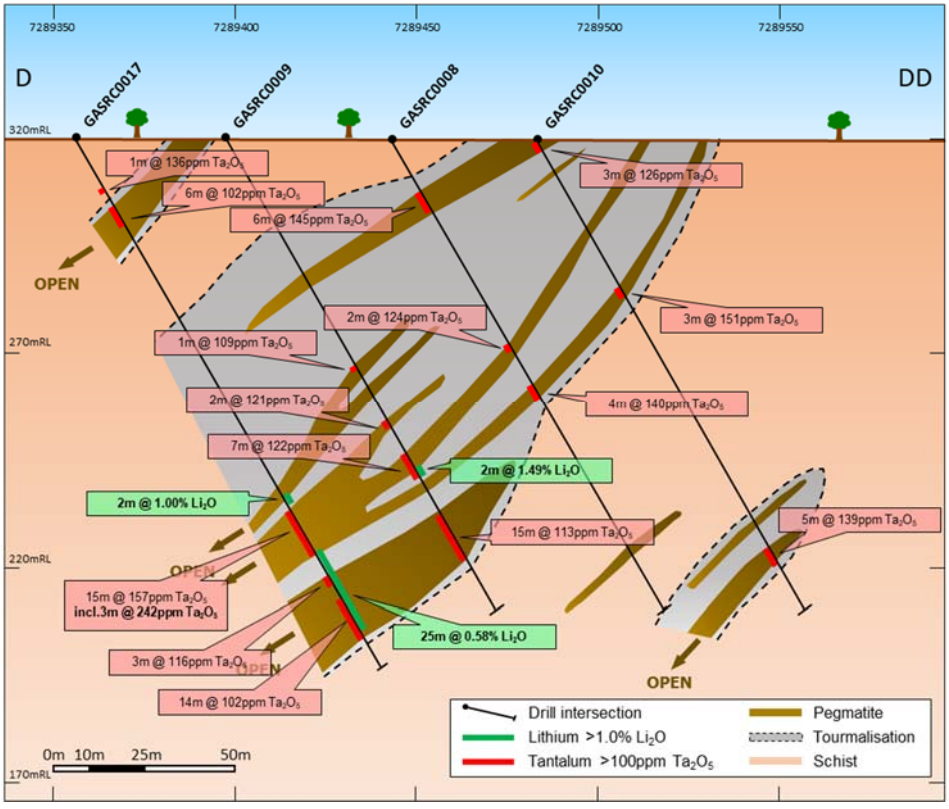

Figure 6: T-Bone Prospect - cross section D-DD showing significant lithium and tantalum intersections

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The pegmatites of the Malinda Lithium Project show evidence of being highly differentiated and zoned which is similar to the Tanco (Canada) and Bikita (Zimbabwe) pegmatites. The Tanco and Bikita pegmatites show considerable internal variation in minerology and chemistry, which is apparent in the Malinda Pegmatites. This style of zoned pegmatite has produced zones of high grades at both Tanco and Bikita.

Figure 6 shows the location of the samples sent for XRD analysis and the main lithium minerals identified.

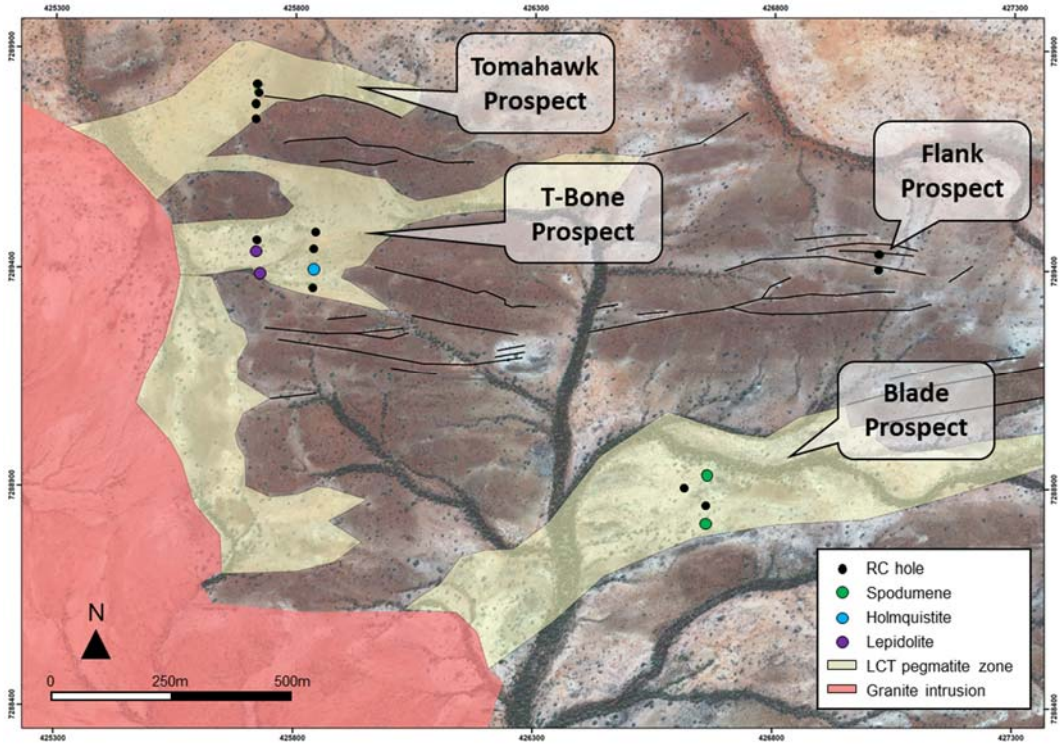

Figure 6: Lithium prospects showing samples sent for XRD analysis and lithium minerals identified.

The maiden reconnaissance drill program at the Malinda Lithium Project has successfully intersected mineralised LCT pegmatites across three pegmatite swarms. The next RC drilling programme will commence in November 2017 and will consist of step out drilling from the three pegmatites which will aim to further test the orientation of pegmatite bodies as well as the direction of fractionation within each pegmatite and within the wider project. Segue aims to progress towards a maiden resource at the Malinda Lithium Project in 1h 2018.

For further information visit www.segueresources.com or contact:

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Appendix 1: Significant Lithium Intercepts (>1% Li_2O)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade
GASRC0001	107m	120m	13m	1.01% Li_2O
Including 7m @ 1.26% Li_2O from 112m				
GASRC0002	22m	23m	1m	1.03% Li_2O
GASRC0003	110m	113m	23m	1.02% Li_2O
Including 14m @ 1.25% Li_2O from 118m				
GASRC0004	16m	29m	13m	1.01% Li_2O
GASRC0007	0m	23m	23m	0.98% Li_2O
Including 5m @ 1.35% Li_2O from 0m and 3m @ 1.22% Li_2O from 20m				
GASRC0009	106m	108m	2m	1.49% Li_2O
GASRC0011	0m	8m	8m	1.04% Li_2O
Including 4m @ 1.42% Li_2O from 0m with 1m @ 2.00% Li_2O from 1m				
	15m	18m	3m	1.30% Li_2O
Including 1m @ 1.55% Li_2O from 16m				
GASRC0016	118m	120m	2m	1.71% Li_2O
Including 1m @ 2.01% Li_2O from 119m				
GASRC0017	115m	117m	2m	1.00% Li_2O
	132m	157m	25m	0.58% Li_2O

Appendix 2: Significant Tantalum Intercepts (>100ppm Ta_2O_5)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade
GASRC0001	26m	32m	6m	129ppm Ta_2O_5
	82m	84m	2m	170ppm Ta_2O_5
	89m	91m	2m	130ppm Ta_2O_5
	118m	122m	4m	106ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0002	21m	23m	2m	112ppm Ta_2O_5
	26m	29m		115ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0004	0m	4m	4m	113ppm Ta_2O_5
	7m	34m	27m	206ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 11m @ 323ppm Ta_2O_5 from 7m				
	39m	45m	6m	161ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0005	45m	62m	17m	280ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 12m @ 335ppm Ta_2O_5 from 49m				
GASRC0006	13m	22m	9m	139ppm Ta_2O_5
	59m	60m	1m	330ppm Ta_2O_5
	69m	72m	3m	134ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0007	37m	56m	19m	202ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 4m @ 289ppm Ta_2O_5 from 43m				
GASRC0008	17m	23m	6m	145 ppm Ta_2O_5

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Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Grade
	66m	68m	2m	124 ppm Ta_2O_5
	79m	83m	4m	140 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0009	72m	73m	1m	109 ppm Ta_2O_5
	90m	92m	2m	121 ppm Ta_2O_5
	101m	108m	7m	122 ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 2m @ 228ppm Ta_2O_5 from 103m				
	119m	134m	15m	113 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0010	0m	3m	3m	126 ppm Ta_2O_5
	48m	51m	3m	151 ppm Ta_2O_5
	130m	135m	5m	139 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0011	12m	13m	1m	102 ppm Ta_2O_5
	21m	22m	1m	123 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0012	20m	50m	30m	99 ppm Ta_2O_5
	57m	60m	3m	318 ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 1m @ 834ppm Ta_2O_5 from 57m				
GASRC0014	3m	6m	3m	189 ppm Ta_2O_5
	78m	84m	6m	151 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0015	6	10m	4m	181 ppm Ta_2O_5
	23m	35m	12m	146 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0016	18m	19m	1m	147 ppm Ta_2O_5
	118m	119m	1m	101 ppm Ta_2O_5
GASRC0017	14m	15m	1m	136 ppm Ta_2O_5
	22m	28m	6m	102 ppm Ta_2O_5
	118m	133m	15m	157 ppm Ta_2O_5
Including 3m @ 242ppm Ta_2O_5 from 123m				
	139m	142m	3m	116 ppm Ta_2O_5
	145m	159m	14m	102 ppm Ta_2O_5

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Appendix 3: Drill Collar Information

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	EOH Depth
GASRC0001	425718	7289442	322m	-90°	0°	144m
GASRC0002	425719	7289464	322m	-60°	0°	90m
GASRC0003	425725	7289391	321m	-60°	355°	144m
GASRC0004	425716	7289773	318m	-60°	0°	150m
GASRC0005	425717	7289739	319m	-60°	0°	150m
GASRC0006	425719	7289818	318m	-60°	0°	150m
GASRC0007	425721	7289799	318m	-60°	179°	72m
GASRC0008	425838	7289443	324m	-60°	5°	150m
GASRC0009	425837	7289397	324m	-62°	2°	150m
GASRC0010	425842	7289483	324m	-60°	0°	150m
GASRC0011	426660	7288933	316m	-60°	0°	150m
GASRC0012	426661	7288860	317m	-60°	355°	150m
GASRC0013	426615	7288900	316m	-60°	356°	150m
GASRC0014	427018	7289402	326m	-60°	358°	150m
GASRC0015	427019	7289438	325m	-60°	358°	150m
GASRC0016	426657	7288821	317m	-60°	357°	162m
GASRC0017	425837	7289356	324m	-60°	10°	168m

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Dean Tuck who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tuck has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tuck consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) chips were collected at 1m intervals via a static cone splitter mounted beneath a cyclone return system attached to the RC Drill Rig. • The static cone splitter produces up to two samples in calico bags and a bulk reject sample, which was collected in green bags.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The static cone splitter was set up to split a ~3kg sample into a calico bag for analysis. • All bulk reject sample material was collected in green bags and preserved on site for any future test work or verification. • Duplicate splits from the static cone splitter were collected at a ~1:20 ratio whilst in the pegmatite zone. • Sample weights have been recorded and reported by the lab.
	• *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*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which ~3kgs was obtained via a rig mounted static cone splitter. • These samples were dispatched to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis. • 3 kg samples are pulverised to 85% passing 75 micron for a sodium peroxide fusion of an 0.2g aliquot followed by ICP-MS for 25 elements (ALS Laboratories technique MS91-PKG).

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	(eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• If the samples are greater than 3kgs, then the samples are riffle split to obtain a 3kg sample. • Retained sample pulps were used for XRD analysis (ALS Laboratories technique XRD01a)
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).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling comprised of a 133mm face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recoveries are visually inspected on the rig and recorded in the drilling database. • Bulk reject samples have been collected in green bags to allow weighing and calculating drill recoveries should a higher level of accuracy and precision be required. • Sample weights of the 1m calico splits have been recorded by the lab.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC samples are visually inspected during drilling to ensure sample recovery is satisfactory. • Duplicates are taken from the static cone splitter at ~1:20 intervals during drilling of pegmatite bodies. • Driller holds up drilling at each 1m interval to ensure sample has had time to travel up the drill string
	• *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.*	• No bias is known at this stage.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All RC chips have been logged for lithology, mineralogy, weathering, regolith and alteration whilst in the field. • Samples greater than 1.48% Li_2O were submitted for XRD analysis.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• All field descriptions are qualitative in nature. Chip trays have been retained for further work and re-interpretation if required. • Only preliminary XRD results have been received at this stage and should be considered qualitative in nature.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill holes were logged in full. • Samples greater than 1.48% Li_2O were submitted for XRD analysis.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• No core reported.
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All samples were collected on the rig using a static cone splitter. Most (>90%) of the samples in the pegmatite zone were dry.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• All samples were sent to ALS Laboratories in Perth for sample preparation and analysis using standard codes and practices.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• No subsampling undertaken.
	• *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.*	• Field duplicates, certified reference materials (CRMs) and blanks were collected/inserted at a ~1:20 ratio within the pegmatite zones.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 3kg samples are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.

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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.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. • Sample Preparation included riffle split to a maximum of 3kg (if required) and then pulverized to 85% passing 75 micron. • Sodium peroxide fusion of a 0.2g aliquot followed by ICP-MS for 25 elements. • Sodium peroxide fusion is considered a total digest. • This procedure is considered appropriate for LCT pegmatite analysis.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical results discussed.
	• *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.*	• The laboratory analyses a range of internal and industry standards, blanks and duplicates as part of the analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Significant intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twin holes have been drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is recorded in the field in geological log books. This data is then recorded in a spreadsheet and imported to a digital database software package.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments have been made to assay data.
	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and*	• Sample locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	*down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	which has an accuracy of +/-5m.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• GDA94 MGA Zone 50.
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The level of topographic control offered by the handheld GPS is considered sufficient for the work undertaken.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results*	• Drill holes are spaced at 20-40m along lines. At this stage only single lines have been drilled over each prospect.
	• *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 data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples have not been composited.
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.*	• With the exception of the first drill hole, all holes were drilled at 60 degrees towards the north to intersect the pegmatite zones as close to perpendicular as possible.
	• *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 pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply to the south. The first hole was drilled vertical which will not represent true. thickness, and subsequent angled holes may also introduce minor increases to truth widths. • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected, stored and delivered to the lab by company personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 sampling reported herein is within tenement E09/2169. • E09/2169 is held by Next Advancements Pty Ltd which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Segue Resources Limited. • At the time of this Statement, the exploration license is live and in good standing. To the best of the Company's knowledge there are no impediments to Segue's operations within the tenement.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenement is live and in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• This report refers to data generated by Segue Resources. • No previous LCT pegmatite exploration has been carried out over the project area.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
other parties		
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Pegmatites that are prospective for lithium, caesium and tantalum (LCT).
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 explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Appendix A.
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.*	• Intercepts are length weight averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made
	• *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.*	• Reported significant Li_2O intersections are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 1% Li_2O (using a 0.5% Li_2O cut off). They include up to 1m of internal dilution. • Reported significant Ta_2O_5 intersections are reported over a

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 100ppm Ta_2O_5 (using a 50ppm Ta_2O_5 cut off). They include up to 1m of internal dilution.
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No metal equivalent values 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 pegmatites are interpreted as dipping moderately to steeply towards the south. The first hole was drilled vertical which will not represent true thickness, and subsequent angled holes may also introduce minor increases to truth widths. • Further drilling is required to confirm the true orientation of the pegmatites across multiple lines. • At this stage drill intercepts should be considered as down hole length, true width not known.
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 within the announcement.
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.*	• All significant results >1% Li_2O and >100ppm Ta_2O_5 have been reported in Appendix 1 and 2. • All drill collars have been reported in Appendix 3 and in the associated diagrams and in the release. • All preliminary XRD results have been reported in the release.
Other substantive	• *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;*	• All meaningful and material exploration data has been reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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).*	• Planned future work includes further mineralogical testing and 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.*	• Refer to figures within the announcement.

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