ASX Release
19 December 2017

MetalsTech Hits Additional High-Grade Intersections at Cancet Lithium Project

Hard-rock lithium explorer and developer MetalsTech Limited (ASX: MTC) (the "Company") is pleased to announce laboratory assay results from the recent drilling campaign completed at the Company's 100%-owned Cancet Lithium Project (the "Project" or "Property"), located in the James Bay Region of Quebec, Canada.

Highlights include:

- MTC17-044 – 5.00m @ 1.83% Li_2O from 8.00m depth, including:
  - 1m @ 6.18% Li_2O (12.00m to 13.00m); and
  - 2m @ 1.46% Li_2O (8.00m to 10.00m)
- MTC17-049 – 14.96m @ 1.43% Li_2O from 1.54m depth, including:
  - 7.96m @ 2.55% Li_2O (1.54 to 8.50m)
- MTC17-050 – 4.35m @ 1.79% Li_2O from 18.29m depth, including:
  - 2.18m @ 2.29% Li_2O (19.4 m to 21.58m)
- MTC17-053 – 3.59m @ 1.23% Li_2O (11.34m to 14.93m)
- Cancet continues to demonstrate near surface high grade mineralisation
- Resource definition drilling planned at Cancet in mid-2018 designed to extend the strike of the mineralised pegmatite zone as well as further define the mineralisation at depth and drill test additional targets identified through the magnetic survey
- Field mapping, sampling, stripping and trenching of secondary targets, including targets at the newly acquired Cancet East project will also be completed concurrent to the resource definition drilling program
- Maiden diamond drilling campaign to commence at the Adina Lithium Project in February 2018 designed to test 2km outcropping pegmatite, where surface outcrop has assayed up to 3.12% Li_2O

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

"These assays support our understanding that Cancet has the potential to host a near surface and high-grade lithium deposit close to key infrastructure. Metallurgy testing performed on drill core indicate that Cancet material may be treated with a simple and low-cost conventional processing method. Over the past three months we have been successful in attracting investment from two strategic end-users which will enable the company to accelerate development at its portfolio of lithium projects."

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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

The pegmatite body at Cancet remains to be delineated with a total defined strike length of approximately 1.2 km. In addition to the high lithium grades intersected near surface, significant tantalum mineralisation continues to be intersected. Drill hole MTC17-043 returned 689 ppm Ta_2O_5 over 9.66 m including a peak sample assay of 2,223 ppm Ta_2O_5. The zonation of the lithium and tantalum within the mineralised body at Cancet is being investigated further, with geological modelling ongoing to further define the relationship.

A comprehensive field mapping and sampling campaign is planned to take place during 2018 focused on mapping other identified targets at Cancet, including the recently acquired Cancet East ground. The Company plans to continue resource definition drilling in 2018 together with a maiden drilling campaign at the Adina Lithium Project in February 2018.

The 2016 field program at Adina identified an extensive outcropping pegmatite that was sampled over a strike length of ~680 m, and interpreted to potentially extend another 1.3 km along strike (total of approximately 2.0 km). Drilling will test the grade, strike, and depth of the mineralisation sampled at surface.

In late September 2017, the Company commenced the Phase II diamond drilling campaign at Cancet. The modest program included 19 holes for approximately 1,275 m and was designed to extend the mineralised envelope around the high-grade "core" zone, as well as drill test the newly discovered pegmatite outcrop ~1 km east along strike.

The results from recent drilling have identified additional spodumene mineralised intercepts which start at or near-surface. The program was successful in extending the mineralisation a further ~100 m eastward along strike.

The figure below illustrates the location of the completed drill holes from Phase I and Phase II.

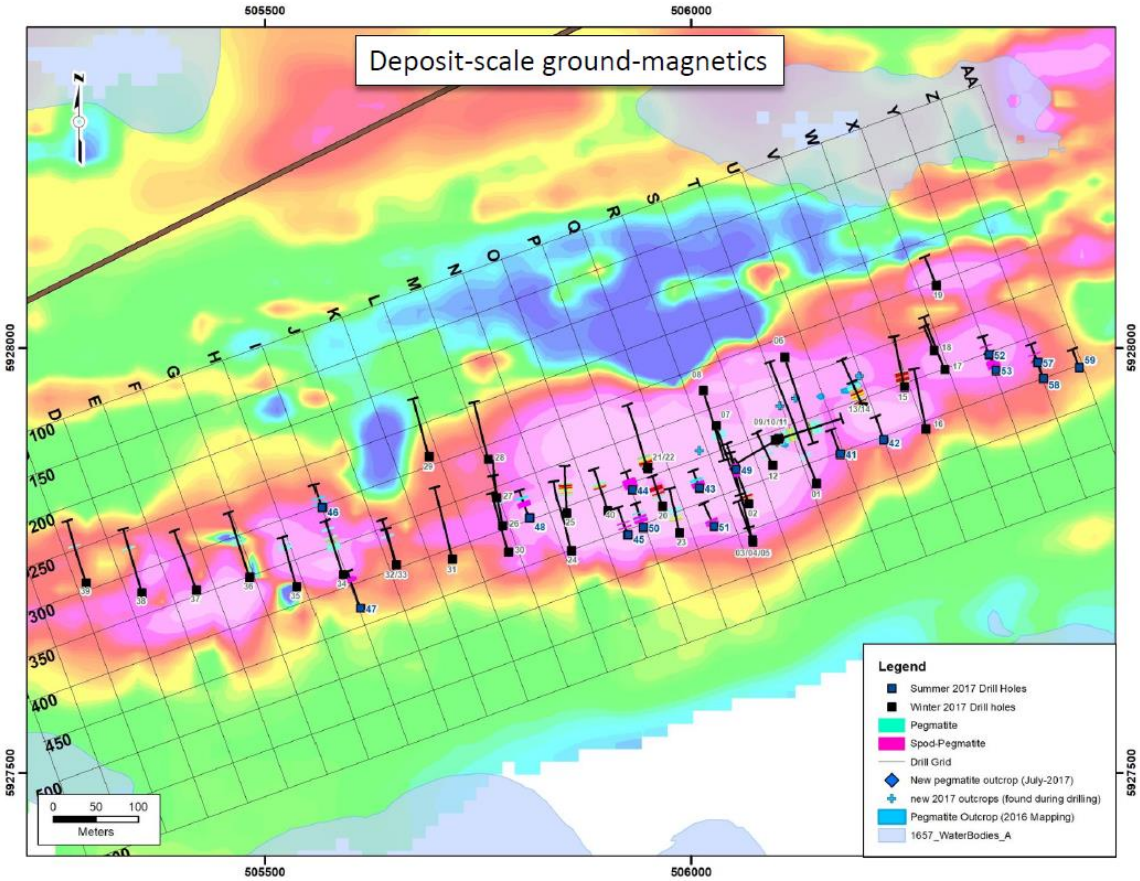

Figure 1: Diamond drill hole location map and significant spodumene mineralised outcrops identified at the Cancet Lithium Project.

A summary of the drill analytical results from the Phase II Cancet drilling campaign is found at the table below.

Table A: Analytical Summary of Drill Results

DDH ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ta2O5 (%)	Li2O (%)	Comments
MTC17-041						**NO SAMPLES - NO PEG**
MTC17-042	6.00	9.74	**3.74**	**0.0451**	**0.10**	0.229% Ta2O5 assay high
MTC17-043	6.40	12.40	**6.00**	**0.0440**	**0.97**	1.76% Li2O assay high, 0.016% Ta2O5 assay high
or	8.31	17.97	**9.66**	**0.0689**	**0.48**	0.223% Ta2O5 assay high
MTC17-044	8.00	10.00	**2.00**	**0.0015**	**1.46**	
	12.00	13.00	**1.00**	**0.0015**	**6.18**	
	28.00	35.20	**7.20**	**0.0226**	**0.12**	
MTC17-045	18.66	24.07	**5.41**	**0.0172**	**0.01**	
MTC17-046						0.16% Li2O assay high, 0.059% Ta2O5 assay high
MTC17-047						0.01% Li2O assay high, 0.008% Ta2O5 assay high
MTC17-048	35.00	46.78	**11.78**	**0.0322**	**0.05**	
	54.65	58.00	**3.35**	**0.0246**	**0.04**	
MTC17-049	1.54	16.50	**14.96**	**0.0215**	**1.43**	
Incl.	1.54	8.50	**7.96**	**0.0250**	**2.55**	
MTC17-050	14.24	24.85	**10.61**	**0.0211**	**0.59**	
incl.	19.40	21.58	**2.18**	**0.0186**	**2.29**	
	29.96	34.72	**4.76**	**0.0344**	**0.42**	
MTC17-051	3.50	19.07	**15.57**	**0.0179**	**0.02**	
MTC17-052	25.12	29.58	**4.46**	**0.0199**	**0.02**	
MTC17-053	11.34	34.69	**23.35**	**0.0241**	**0.33**	
incl.	11.34	14.93	**3.59**	**0.0138**	**1.23**	
MTC17-054						**NO SAMPLES - NO PEG**
MTC17-055						**NO SAMPLES - NO PEG**
MTC17-056				**NIL**		
MTC17-057	4.88	7.36	**2.48**	**0.0305**	**1.01**	

(1) True widths of intersections are not known
(2) All samples were analysed by Activation Laboratories at their facility in Ancaster, ON for lithium, base, and trace elements using the 1F2 Li Ore package (4 Acid ICP-OES), with tantalum analysed by XRF.

Adina Lithium Project – Maiden Drilling Campaign

An approximate 7-week drill program for a total of 2,000 m is proposed for the Adina Property to commence in February 2018. The Adina Project is located ~60 km south of the Mirage Lodge, in the James Bay Region of Quebec. The Property is considered prospective for lithium with spodumene bearing pegmatite confirmed to be present on the Property.

Previous mapping completed by the Company in 2016 identified outcropping pegmatite, with high spodumene concentrations. Assay results from a 2016 field program included 1.58% Li_2O, 2.43% Li_2O, 1.19% Li_2O, 1.67% Li_2O, 2.08% Li_2O, 3.12% Li_2O and 1.79% Li_2O. Refer to the map below. These results were previously disclosed in the Company's Prospectus lodged with the ASIC dated 7 December 2016.

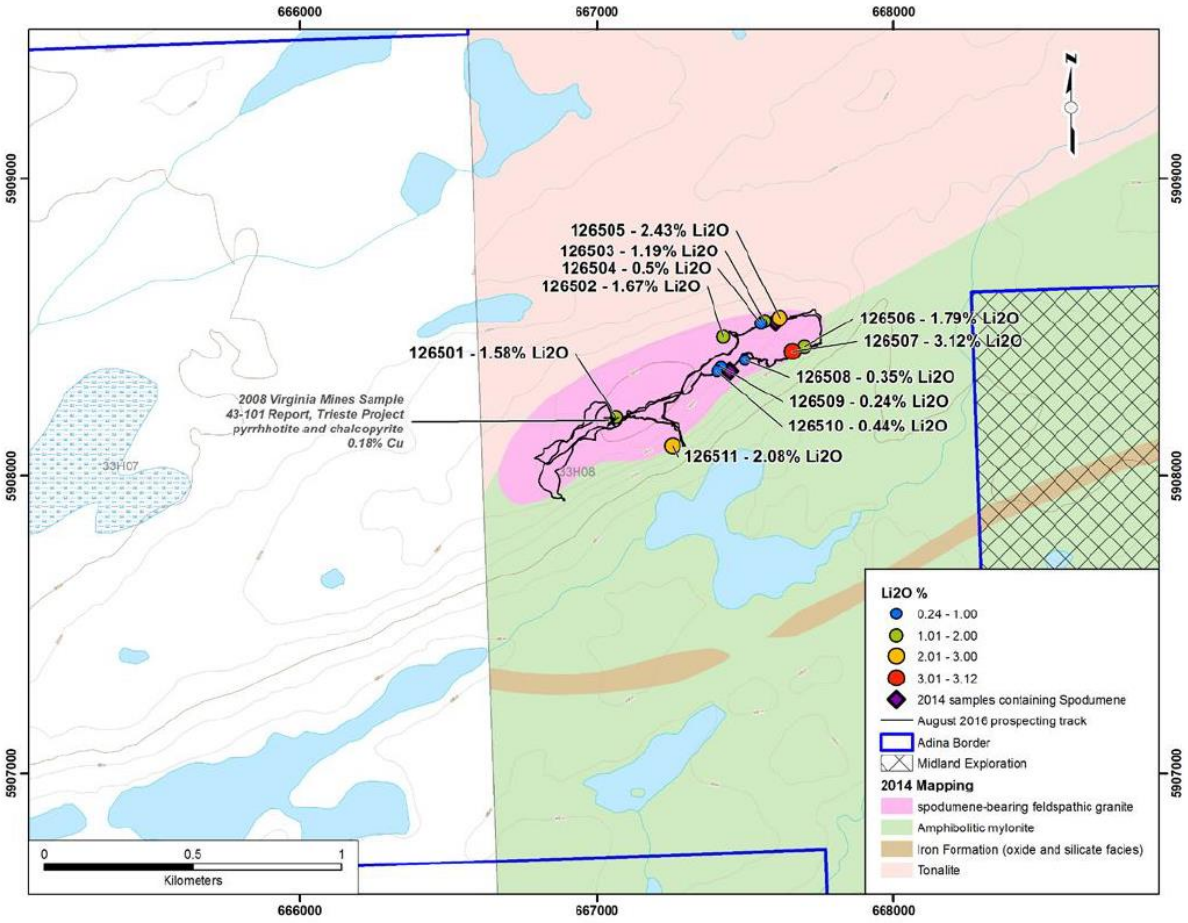

Figure 2: 2016 field exploration program results at the Adina Lithium Project

A 15 to 25 -hole drill program is proposed for a total of approximately 2,000 m. The primary objectives of the program are to test the two pegmatite trends, identified and sampled in 2016, along strike and at depth.

Drill locations will be refined with a preliminary drill plan layout illustrated in Figure 3. Drilling will primarily be guided by a topographic high ridge and its trend, thought to be an expression of the pegmatite. Dip of the pegmatite body is not known, but data collected suggests it may be moderate to steep (45-75 degrees). Drill holes will be oriented to cross-cut the trend of the pegmatite as much as practical.

The map below illustrates the preliminary drill plan layout for the diamond drilling campaign to commence at Adina.

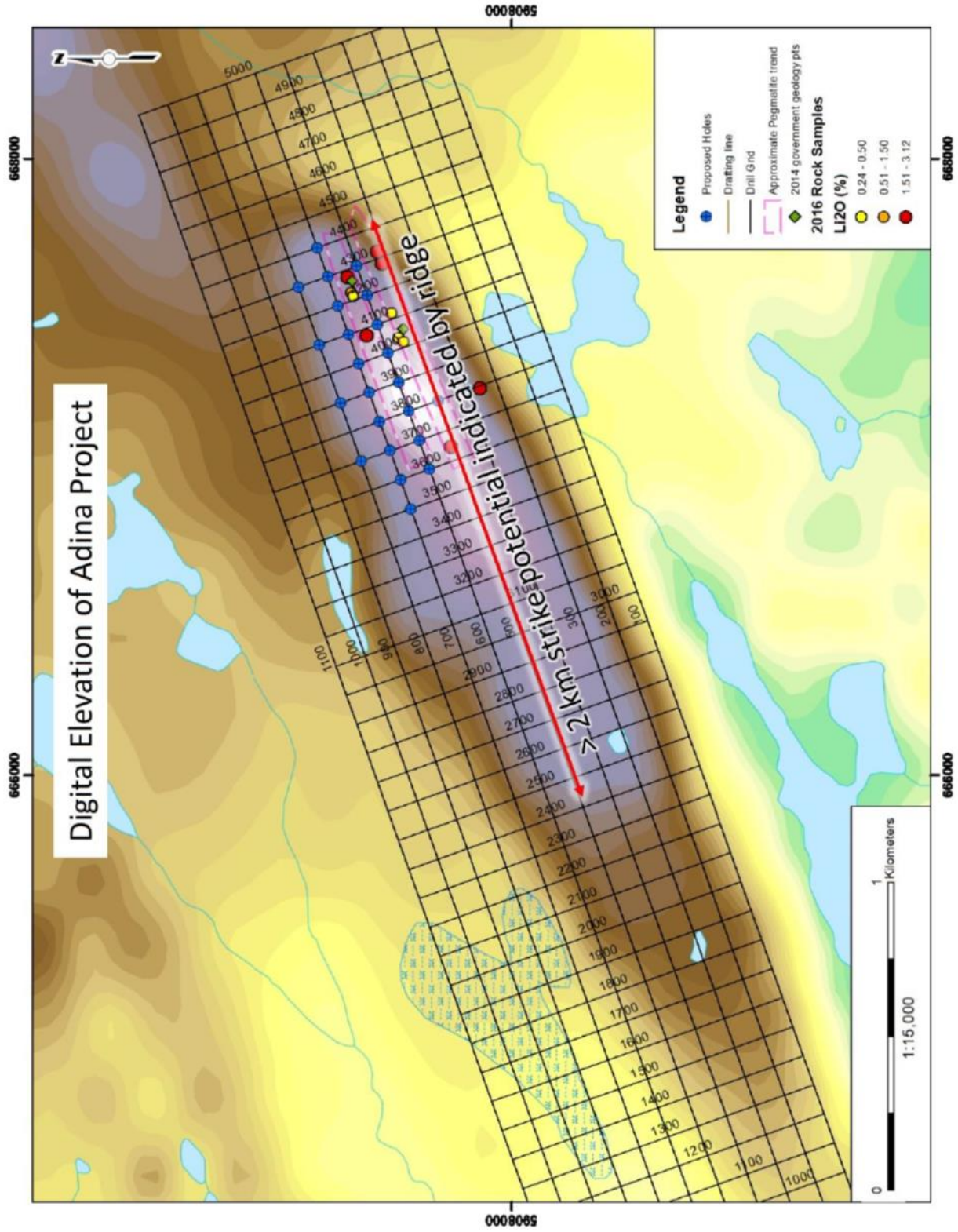

Figure 3: Preliminary diamond drilling layout / plan at the Adina Lithium Project

An interpretive, generalised cross section of the planned drill holes is shown below.

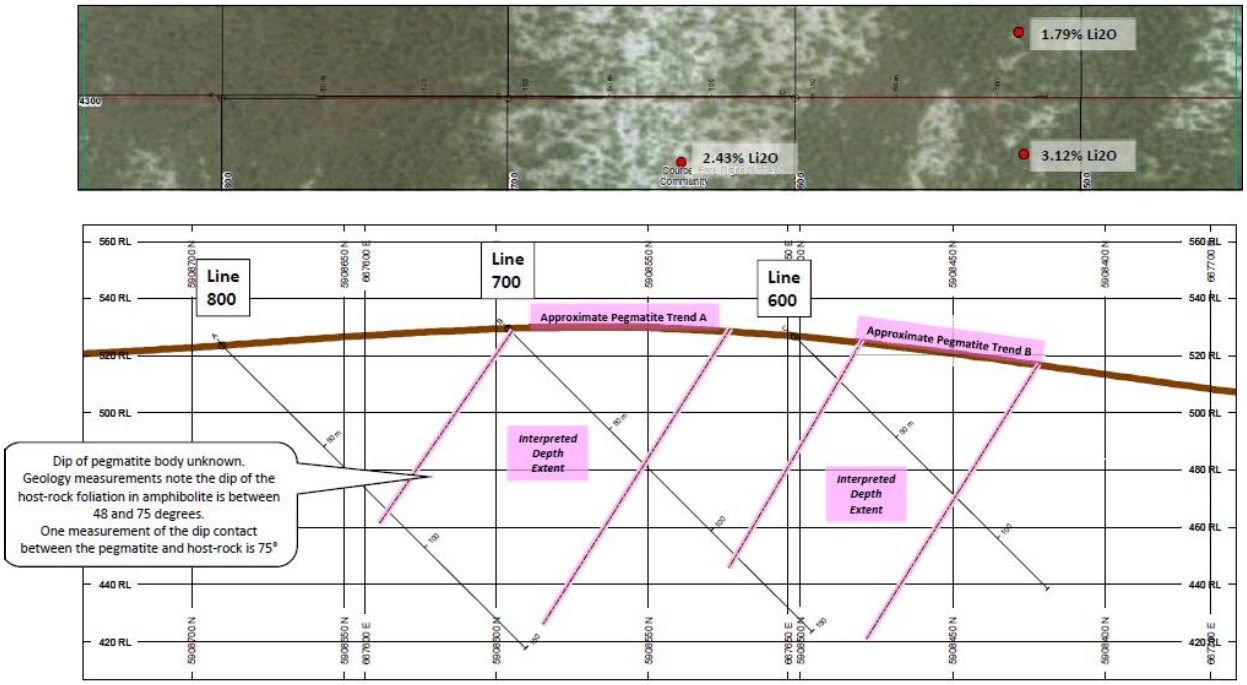

Figure 4: An interpretive, generalised cross section across the two pegmatite trends at the Adina Lithium Project

The Company will update shareholders prior to the commencement of drilling at the Adina Lithium Project and will provide further timing around completion of the program and receipt of the laboratory assay results.

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.

MetalsTech Limited – Competent Person Statement

Cancet Lithium Project

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, as applicable, is based on information compiled by Mr. Darren L. Smith, P. Geol., a Competent Person who is a Professional Geologist registered with L'Ordre des géologues du Québec, in Canada. Mr. Darren L. Smith, P.Geol, 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. Darren L. Smith 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. Darren L Smith consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – Drill Hole Attributes

Drillhole_ID	Type	Easting_m	Northing_m	Elevation_m	EOH_m	Azimuth_Planned	DIP_Planned
MTC17-041	DDH	506176	5927875	273	74	340	-65
MTC17-042	DDH	506227	5927892	271	71	340	-65
MTC17-043	DDH	506010	5927835	278	53	340	-65
MTC17-044	DDH	505931	5927833	281	55	340	-65
MTC17-045	DDH	505926	5927780	276	80	340	-65
MTC17-046	DDH	505566	5927812	283	71	340	-65
MTC17-047	DDH	505611	5927694	273	113	340	-65
MTC17-048	DDH	505810	5927800	282	79	340	-65
MTC17-049	DDH	506053	5927857	282	59	340	-90
MTC17-050	DDH	505944	5927789	277	71	340	-65
MTC17-051	DDH	506027	5927790	273	69	340	-65
MTC17-052	DDH	506351	5927992	269	55	340	-65
MTC17-053	DDH	506359	5927974	269	56	340	-65
MTC17-054	DDH	507266	5928150	277	71	340	-45
MTC17-055	DDH	507289	5928157	275	61	340	-45
MTC17-056	DDH	507274	5928190	271	61	160	-45
MTC17-057	DDH	506408	5927983	269	56	340	-65
MTC17-058	DDH	506415	5927964	269	56	340	-65
MTC17-059	DDH	506457	5927977	269	56	340	-65

(1) Azimuth and Dip are ideal as planned
(2) Coordinates – UTM NAD83, Zone 18

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.*	Diamond drilling completed to date at Cancet. Surface grab samples completed at Adina Core samples collected based on lithology. Samples submitted for assay typically weigh 2-3 kg. Continuous sampling of half-core ensures the samples are representative over the interval being sampled. Grab samples are representative of the point collected only. To be as representative as practical, drilling was conducted as perpendicular as practical to the indicated strike of the main mineralised pegmatite bodies as mapped on the surface. True widths of mineralization are not known. Samples were of saw-cut half-core and samples approximately 1 m in length providing for sufficient mass (1-3kgs) to be adequately representative of the interval being sampled. QAQC included the insertion of quartz blanks, quarter-core duplicates, and pulp duplicates. All diamond holes were NQ. Holes were geologically logged, measured, cut, and sampled on site. Half-core samples for NQ were submitted to Activation Laboratories in Ontario and analysed using 4 Acid ICP-OES techniques for elements including lithium. Tantalum was analysed by XRF
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).*	NQ diamond drilling was completed at Cancet. Oriented core drilling was not completed. Downhole surveying was conducted using a gyro based system. Hole depths averaged ~65 m over the 19 holes reported herein with a max depth of 113 m.
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.*	Industry standard geotech was completed on all holes. Core recovery was recorded in percent. Sample recovery was high No material bias has been identified.
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*	NQ core was logged and cut according to geological boundaries, with ~1 m intervals targeted for individual samples. Features such as rock type, modal mineralogy, rock textures, alteration were recorded. Geological logging information was recorded directly onto hard-copy sheets, and later transferred to an Excel spread sheet. The core is stored near the project area for future reference. RQD, fractures, core strength and weathering were also

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	measured for every 3 metres of core. Various qualitative and quantitative logs were completed. All core has been photographed. The logging database contains lithological data for all intervals in all holes in the database.
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.*	Half NQ core was sampled for analysis, with half NQ core left in the box for reference. Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilised standard industry practice, using certified reference materials, field blanks, quarter-core duplicates, and pulp duplicates in addition to the standard internal laboratory QAQC. Acceptable QAQC results and indicated from preliminary review; however, the full QAQC program is ongoing. Internal laboratory QAQC has also been relied upon and the results are considered acceptable for disclosure. QAQC insert samples as per above. Half-core samples ensure sufficient representative nature of interval being sampled. Samples sizes are sufficient and 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. Samples are submitted for multi-element ICP analysis by Activation Laboratories, which is applicable for high-grade lithium analysis A “total” 4-Acid digestion is used, followed by ICP-OES analysis. Li is reported by the lab and converted to Li2O for reporting using a factor of 2.153 No handheld instruments were used for analysis Coarse quartz material is submitted at a rate of approximately 5%. Comparison of results with standards indicate sufficient quality in data. No external laboratory checks have been used but are planned to be completed shortly. Two different grades of certified reference material (CRM) for lithium mineralisation were inserted, as well as field duplicates, and blanks. The CRM’s submitted represented a weakly mineralised pegmatite (AMIS 0342), and a moderate to high grade lithium mineralised pegmatite (AMIS 0343). Quality Assurance and Quality Control utilised standard industry practice, using prepared standards, field blanks (approximately 0.4 kg), duplicates sampled in the field and pulp duplicates at the lab.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Independent verification was carried out by a consultant to the Company, Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. (DGC).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	Hard copy field logs are entered into and validated on an electronic Excel database, both of which are stored at the MTC Perth office. Data verification is carried out by the Senior Geologist on site. The company is in the process of transitioning to direct digital data entry for the next program to optimize data capture. Diamond core drilled was photographed on site and then sent to the Activation Laboratories, Ontario. Geological logging and sampling took place on-site. No assays have been adjusted. A factor of 2.153 has been applied to the reported Li assays so to report as Li2O.
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 drill-hole locations were located using a GR5 Topcon RTK GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5mm vertical and +/-10mm horizontal. Down hole surveying of drill holes was conducted using a Reflex Gyroscope. The grid system used is NAD83, zone 18N. Topographic control as per RTK unit discussed above.
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.*	Drill spacing between holes is generally between 25 and 60 m No assessment has been made regarding the current drill hole location and intersections with respect to resources or reserve estimation. No sample compositing has been completed. However, internal dilution of non-mineralized material into calculated grade over widths reported herein may be several metres
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.*	The orientation of drilling was designed to intersect pegmatites perpendicular to the dominant geometry. True width of intersections are not known as orientation and strike of mineralized body is not well constrained. As per above. Industry standard drilling practices were carried out to maximize the representativeness of the drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	MTC contract geologists and field assistant conducted all sampling and subsequent storage in field. Samples were then delivered via road freight to Activation Laboratories in Ontario
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit of the database has been completed, apart for the consulting geologists acting on behalf of the company. Drill hole sample data is verified at time of entry into excel as well as when assays are linked.

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 has the right to acquire 100% of the Cancet lithium project pursuant to a binding acquisition agreement. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. Upon the completion of the obligations pursuant to the legal agreements, MetalsTech will own 100% of the lithium projects and ownership of the individual CDC claims will be transferred to MetalsTech. All tenements are in good standing and have been legally validated by a Quebec lawyer specialising in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No modern exploration for lithium has been conducted outside of the drilling being done by MTC. Government mapping records multiple lithium bearing pegmatites within the project areas with only regional data available beyond this.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The mineralization encountered at the Cancet project is typical of a Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum (LCT) type of pegmatite. The pegmatite body is oriented sub-parallel to the general strike of the host rocks. The host rocks are composed of Archean Lac Guyer greenstone rocks, which include mafic and ultramafic rocks interlayered with horizons of metasedimentary and felsic volcanic rocks.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		See tables and / or appendices attached to this report.

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.*	Length weighted averages used for exploration results are reported in Table A. Several metres of internal dilution of nil lithium in some reported intervals, which is not unusual given the spotty inherent nature of pegmatite mineralization. Cutting of high grades was not applied in the reporting of intercepts. Aggregation issues are not considered material at this stage of project definition. No metal equivalent values were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	Previous releases have provided the downhole lengths of pegmatite width, which is clearly stated. True widths are not known. The geometry of the mineralized zone and host pegmatite body are not well constrained.
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.*	See diagrams (if any) attached to this 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.*	Results for all assay results received are summarized in Appendix A attached to 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.*	Metallurgical testwork is ongoing at NAGROM Laboratories in Perth; an update will be provided shortly. Preliminary surface mapping of the main pegmatite exposures has been carried out, with further surface mapping to continue in the coming weeks. All meaningful and material exploration data has been 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.*	Further drilling (Phase III) will be conducted to test step-out and depth extensions to the currently known mineralised pegmatites, and to infill some areas of the known body to increase the confidence in support of a planned resource estimate. Detailed geochemistry to determine trends of known mineralised zones and to delineate high grade trends within the mineralized pegmatite. Further detailed surface mapping to uncover possible strike extensions. Property-scale mapping and prospecting will also be completed in order to uncover any mineralized pegmatites in a parallel structure or much further along strike.