



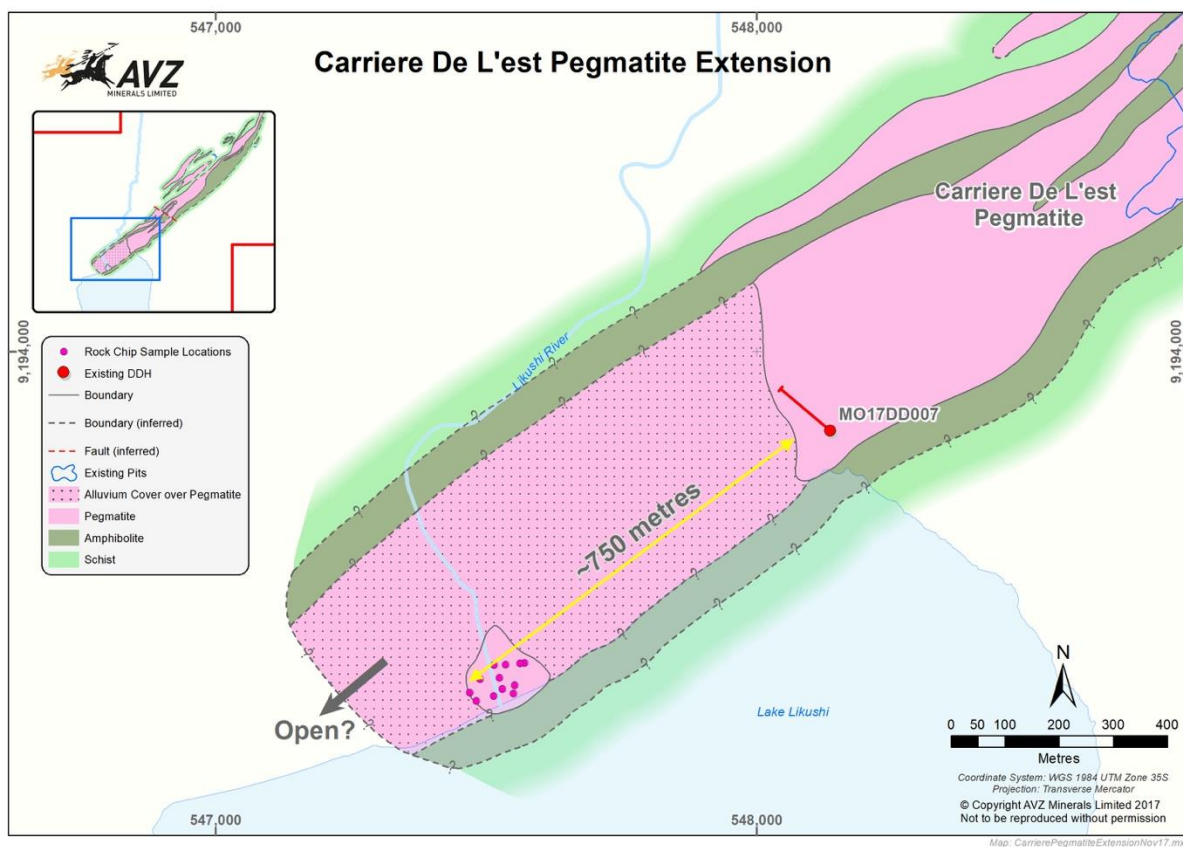
22 December 2017

Additional high grade surface results confirm extension to Carrier De L'est Pegmatite

Highlights

Completion of infill and extension sampling and mapping has resulted in:

- A total of 12 rock chip samples being taken along the SW extension of the Carrier De L'est pegmatite and SW of the diamond drill hole MO17DD007 (intercept of 250.93m @ 1.48%Li₂O, AVZ press release 18.09.2017).
- Results ranged from a minimum of **1.43%Li₂O** to a **maximum of 4.46%Li₂O** for the 12 samples collected from fresh pegmatite. No lithium minerals other than spodumene were observed.
- The presence of lithium mineralisation within pegmatite in this **area increases the strike length of the Carrier De L'est pegmatite by some 750m south of hole MO17DD007.**
- Commencement of drilling to begin in mid January 2018. Additional drill rig secured to ensure initial 20,000m program and initial resource estimation completed by end Q1/early Q2 2018.



Preliminary Exploration

AVZ Minerals Limited (“AVZ” or the “Company”) has completed additional mapping and sampling to possible extensions to the major pegmatites both within the Manono and Kitotolo sectors in the south of the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”). The additional work comprised more detailed mapping, pitting and grab sampling of pegmatites and submission of those samples to ALS Laboratories Perth for geochemical test work.

Mapping and Chip Sampling

The Company’s project contains two large areas of pegmatite, with the northeast area referred to as the Manono sector and the southwest area referred to as the Kitotolo sector.

Recent diamond drilling intersected significant thicknesses of lithium-mineralised pegmatites within both sectors.

Mapping has established that within the “extension corridor” area the Carrier De L’est pegmatite outcrops within an area of approximately 100m² that is exposed in the spillway of the Lake Likushi dam.

Limited outcrop exposure to the south west of hole MO17DD007 was investigated further through pitting and chip-sampling (Figures 1 and 2) along the interpreted extension to the Carriere De L’est pegmatite.



Figure 1: AVZ geologist and field assistant collecting a rock-chip sample of pegmatite from rock exposed in the spillway.

The samples were assayed for Li_2O content only, with results attached as Appendix 1.



Figure 2: Example of pegmatite sample collected from the spillway outcrops, showing white spodumene (the large, long prism to the right of the blue pen) in a quartz-feldspar matrix.

Figure 3 (below) shows the outcrop area some 750m south west of hole MO17DD007 with a possible further extension to the south west of the outcrop area itself. More investigation is required and a program of RC drilling is planned for 2018.

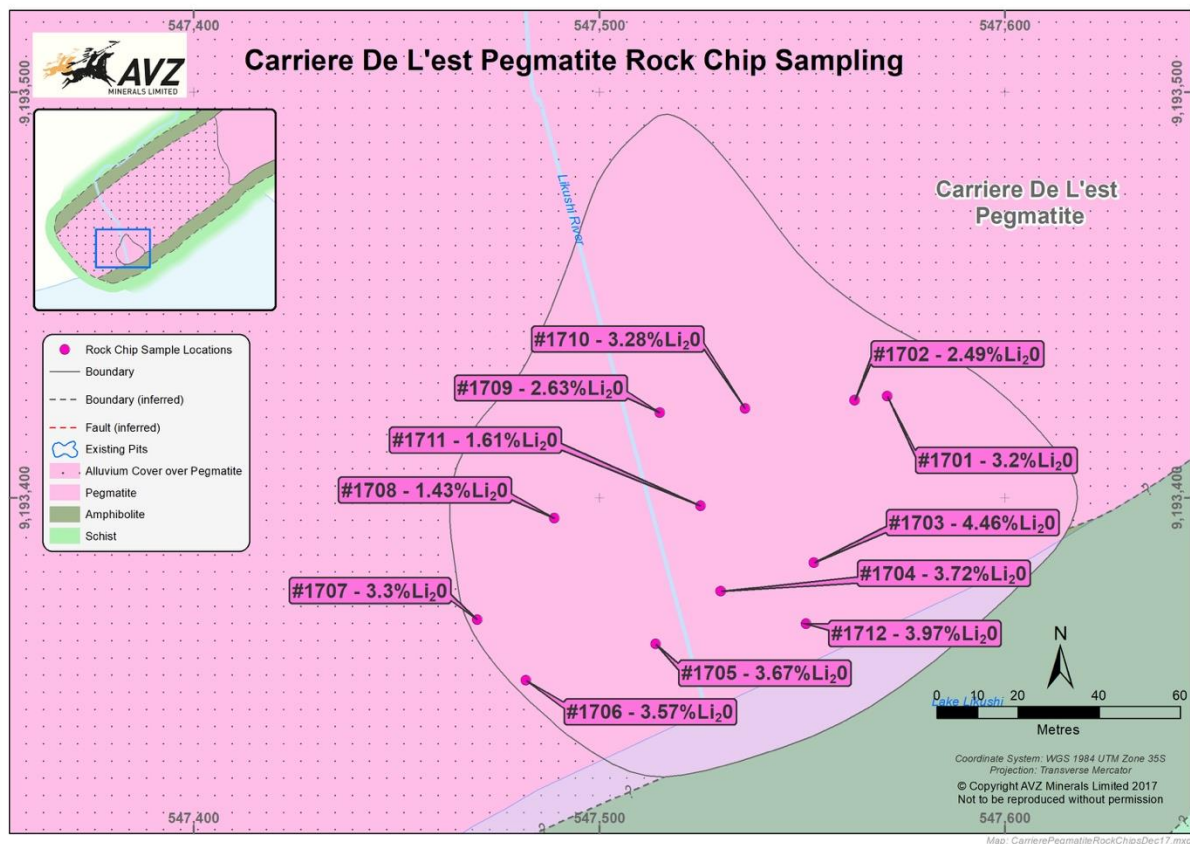


Figure 3. Rock chip sample locations and their associated Li₂O assay results

Drilling Update

AVZ previously announced the planned initial 20,000m drilling program by Equity Drilling Limited (“Equity”) would commence in late December 2017. Due to additional official documentation required to import Equity’s drilling equipment, the program will now begin in mid January 2018. An embargo of heavy haulage vehicles over the Christmas and new year period has further complicated matters in transporting the necessary equipment to site.

In order to complete the initial 20,000m program and initial resource estimation by the end of Q1/early Q2 2018, AVZ has engaged an additional drilling contractor. The Company will have five rigs in operation in total.

JNS Capital Corp Agreement

The Company has entered into an agreement with JNS Capital Corp for the provision of marketing and promotional services in North America. Part of the consideration for the services will be in the form of 3 million Performance Rights. The Performance Rights shall vest if the 10-day volume weighted average share price for the Shares on the ASX is A\$0.30 or higher from the date of issue. The Performance Rights shall lapse (if not vested) on 31 March 2018. An Appendix 3B is attached.

Technical Director Mr. Nigel Ferguson commented on the extension mapping: “The Carrier De l’est pegmatite has been defined, through mapping, to be at least 5,500m long. This additional,

potentially high-grade zone, 750m of strike length, indicates that the full strike length of this pegmatite is, not fully defined. The Company looks forward to further investigating the zone through drilling”.

In respect of the drilling delay Mr Ferguson commented: *“We have mitigated the impact of the drilling starting in mid-January through engaging with additional contractors. The additional drilling equipment will ensure the initial 20,000m program and the initial resource calculations are still expected to be completed by the end of Q1/early Q2 2018.”*

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Spitalny, a Competent Person whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Spitalny is a full-time employee of Hanree Holdings Pty Ltd. Mr Spitalny 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 Spitalny consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information, visit www.avzminerals.com.au or contact:

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APPENDIX 1: Sample Register with Assay Results

Sample ID	Sample Method	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Grid	Zone	Li ₂ O (%)	Rock Type	Comments
1701	Rock chip	547,571	9,193,425	605	WGS-84	35 S	3.20	Pegmatite	contains white Spodumene crystals
1702	Rock chip	547,563	9,193,424	604	WGS-84	35 S	2.49	Pegmatite	contains white Spodumene crystals
1703	Rock chip	547,553	9,193,384	602	WGS-84	35 S	4.46	Pegmatite	contains large fresh white Spodumene crystals
1704	Rock chip	547,530	9,193,377	603	WGS-84	35 S	3.72	Pegmatite	both white and pink Spodumene crystals present. Some oxides
1705	Rock chip	547,514	9,193,364	602	WGS-84	35 S	3.67	Pegmatite	both white and pink Spodumene crystals and Cassiterite in traces
1706	Rock chip	547,482	9,193,355	603	WGS-84	35 S	3.57	Pegmatite	fresh and altered Spodumene visible
1707	Rock chip	547,470	9,193,370	602	WGS-84	35 S	3.30	Pegmatite	Spodumene difficult to recognise
1708	Rock chip	547,489	9,193,395	600	WGS-84	35 S	1.43	Pegmatite	weakly weathered and with small white Spodumene crystals
1709	Rock chip	547,515	9,193,421	600	WGS-84	35 S	2.63	Pegmatite	big crystals of white Spodumene present
1710	Rock chip	547,536	9,193,422	599	WGS-84	35 S	3.28	Pegmatite	big crystals of fresh white Spodumene present
1711	Rock chip	547,525	9,193,398	598	WGS-84	35 S	1.61	Pegmatite	weathered; white Spodumene crystals with coarse Cassiterite
1712	Rock chip	547,551	9,193,369	603	WGS-84	35 S	3.97	Pegmatite	weakly weathered, containing white Spodumene crystals

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

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 (e.g. 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.	The samples were rock-chips chiselled or knapped from outcrop.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Samples were collected from 12 locations within an area of about 100m ² , giving a sample density of about 1 sample for every 8m ² , which is a high sampling density. These samples are representative of the sampled area but cannot be considered representative of the entire pegmatite body.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The collection of the rock-chip samples was completed according to industry standards for this type of sampling strategy.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
	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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Detailed sample descriptions were completed for each sample. This is a qualitative record and adequate for this type of sampling.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling

techniques and sample preparation	quarter, half or all core taken.	results
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples collected comprised of rock-chips. The bagged samples were sent to ALS Lubumbashi (DRC) where they were crushed and pulverized to a pulp. A 120g subset was split from the pulp and sent to ALS Perth (Western Australia) for analytical determination.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Standard sub-sampling procedures are utilized by ALS Lubumbashi at all stages of sample preparation such that each sub-sample split is representative of the whole it was derived from.
	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	No duplicate sampling has been undertaken for the rock-chip sampling program. In-house laboratory duplicates have been relied upon. For first-pass reconnaissance sampling this is adequate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sampling of pegmatites is problematic because of the varying, and frequently very coarse grain size. Of all the field surface sampling methods, channel sampling is considered to give the most reliable indication of the mineralization present as the resultant sample may incorporate a broader range of pegmatite material. The 2kg-3kg mass of the samples is appropriate to the sampling methodology and the material being sampled.
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.	The rock-chip samples were submitted to ALS Lubumbashi (DRC) and prepped with pulps sent to ALS Perth and analysed using method ICP90A. This consists of a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by dissolution of the fused mass by dilute acid and finally determination of elemental concentrations using combined ICP-OES and ICP-MS methods. Sodium Peroxide Fusion is a total digest and considered the preferred method of assaying pegmatite samples.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Not applicable.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	As sampling undertaken was of a first pass nature, laboratory introduced standards, blanks and repeats were relied upon.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification exploration work has so far been undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable; the attached information release does not describe drilling results.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data from previous exploration are currently stored in hardcopy and digital format on site. A hard drive copy of this is located at the administration office in country and all data is uploaded to the GIS consultants' database in Perth, WA.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Samples were assayed for Li ₂ O only.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole	The sample locations have been surveyed using handheld GPS devices, giving an accuracy of +/- 3m

	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	in open-ground. The assay results will not be incorporated in a Mineral Resource estimation.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS_84 UTM Zone 35S
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No survey has been undertaken. Hand held GPS coordinates have been utilized to locate sampling to date
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Sampling undertaken to date was of a reconnaissance nature. Sample spacing was sufficiently dense to give a reasonable indication of the tenor of mineralisation.
	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.	Not applicable.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Not applicable to the current sampling.
	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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is maintained by AVZ personnel on-site to Lubumbashi. At Lubumbashi, the prepped samples (pulp) are sealed into a box and delivered by DHL to ALS Perth.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and data have been reviewed and the assay results are believed to give a reliable indication of the lithium mineralisation within the samples.

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 Manono licence has been recently awarded as a Research Permit PR 13359 issued on the 28th December 2016 and valid for 5 years. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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.	See above, no other known impediments.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Within PR13359 exploration of relevance was undertaken by Geomines whom completed a program of drilling between 1949 and 1951. The drilling consisted of 42 vertical holes drilled to a general depth of around 50 to 60m and reaching the -80m level. Drilling was carried out on 12 sections at irregular intervals ranging from 50m to 300m, and over a strike length of some 1,100m. Drill spacing on the sections varied from 50 to 100m. The drilling occurred in the RD Pit only, targeting the fresh pegmatite in the Kitotolo sector of the project area.</p> <p>The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum including "coltan" through a series of open pits over a total length of approximately 10km excavated by Zairetain sprl. More than 60Mt of material was mined from three major pits and several subsidiary pits. Ore was crushed and then upgraded through gravity separation to produce a concentrate of a reported 72%Sn. There are no reliable records available of tantalum or lithium recovery as tin was the primary mineral being recovered.</p> <p>Apart from the mining excavations and the drilling program, there has been very limited exploration work within the Manono extension licences.</p>
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<p>Geology</p>	<p>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</p>	<p>The Project lies within the mid-Proterozoic Kibaran Belt - an intracratonic domain, stretching for over 1,000 km through Katanga and into southwest Uganda. The belt strikes predominantly SW-NE and is truncated by the N-S to NNW-SSE trending Western Rift system.</p> <p>The Kibaran comprises a sedimentary and volcanic sequence that has been folded, metamorphosed and intruded by at least three separate phases of granite. The latest granite phase (900 to 950 My ago) is assigned to the Katangan cycle and is associated with widespread vein and pegmatite mineralization containing tin, tungsten, tantalum, niobium, lithium and beryllium. Deposits of this type occur as clusters and are widespread throughout the Kibaran terrain. In the DRC, the Katanga Tin Belt stretches over 500 km from near Kolwezi in the southwest to Kalemie in the northeast comprising numerous occurrences and deposits of which the Manono deposit is the largest.</p> <p>The geology of the Manono area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology were observed. Recent mapping by AVZ has augmented the overview provided by Bassot and Morio (1989) and has led to the following description.</p> <p>The Manono Project pegmatites are hosted by a series of mica schists and by amphibolite in some locations. These host rocks have a steeply dipping penetrative foliation that appears to be parallel to bedding. There are numerous bodies of pegmatite, the largest of which have sub-horizontal to moderate dips, with dip direction being towards the southeast. The pegmatites post-date metamorphism, with all primary igneous textures intact. They cross-cut the host-rocks but despite their large size, the contact deformation and metasomatism of the host rocks by the intrusion of the pegmatites seems minor. The absence of significant deformation of the schistosity of the host rocks implies that the pegmatites intruded brittle rocks.</p> <p>The pegmatites constitute a pegmatite swarm in which the largest pegmatites have an apparent en-echelon arrangement in a linear zone more than 12km long. The pegmatites are exposed in two areas; Manono in the northeast, and Kitotolo in the southwest. These areas are separated by a 2.5 km section of alluvium-filled floodplain which contains Lake Lukushi. At least one large pegmatite extends beneath the floodplain.</p> <p>The pegmatites are members of the LCT-Rare Element group of pegmatites and within the pegmatite swarm there are LCT Albite-spodumene pegmatites and LCT Complex (spodumene sub-type) pegmatites.</p>
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 	<p>N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results</p>

	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Not applicable.
	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.	Not applicable.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	As above.
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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
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.	N/A: This information release does not discuss drilling results
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.	No further data available.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further work will include Diamond 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.	These will be provided when drilling is reported.
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Rule 2.7, 3.10.3, 3.10.4, 3.10.5

Appendix 3B

New issue announcement, application for quotation of additional securities and agreement

Information or documents not available now must be given to ASX as soon as available. Information and documents given to ASX become ASX's property and may be made public.

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin: Appendix 5 Amended 01/07/98, 01/09/99, 01/07/00, 30/09/01, 11/03/02, 01/01/03, 24/10/05, 01/08/12, 04/03/13

Name of entity

AVZ Minerals Ltd

ABN

81 125 176 703

We (the entity) give ASX the following information.

Part 1 - All issues

You must complete the relevant sections (attach sheets if there is not enough space).

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | +Class of +securities issued or to be issued | Performance Rights - unlisted |
| 2 | Number of +securities issued or to be issued (if known) or maximum number which may be issued | 3,000,000 Performance Rights |
| 3 | Principal terms of the +securities (e.g. if options, exercise price and expiry date; if partly paid +securities, the amount outstanding and due dates for payment; if +convertible securities, the conversion price and dates for conversion) | Performance Rights – unlisted – subject to VWAP conditions, expiring 31 March 2018 |

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

<p>4 Do the +securities rank equally in all respects from the +issue date with an existing +class of quoted +securities?</p> <p>If the additional +securities do not rank equally, please state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date from which they do • the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment • the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment 	<p>No.</p> <p>Performance Rights – unlisted – when converted to ordinary shares</p>
<p>5 Issue price or consideration</p>	<p>Nil – Performance Rights</p>
<p>6 Purpose of the issue (If issued as consideration for the acquisition of assets, clearly identify those assets)</p>	<p>Issue of Performance Rights as per service agreement</p>
<p>6a Is the entity an +eligible entity that has obtained security holder approval under rule 7.1A?</p> <p>If Yes, complete sections 6b – 6h <i>in relation to the +securities the subject of this Appendix 3B</i>, and comply with section 6i</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>6b The date the security holder resolution under rule 7.1A was passed</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>6c Number of +securities issued without security holder approval under rule 7.1</p>	<p>N/A</p>

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

6d	Number of +securities issued with security holder approval under rule 7.1A	N/A
6e	Number of +securities issued with security holder approval under rule 7.3, or another specific security holder approval (specify date of meeting)	N/A
6f	Number of +securities issued under an exception in rule 7.2	N/A
6g	If +securities issued under rule 7.1A, was issue price at least 75% of 15 day VWAP as calculated under rule 7.1A.3? Include the +issue date and both values. Include the source of the VWAP calculation.	N/A
6h	If +securities were issued under rule 7.1A for non-cash consideration, state date on which valuation of consideration was released to ASX Market Announcements	N/A
6i	Calculate the entity's remaining issue capacity under rule 7.1 and rule 7.1A – complete Annexure 1 and release to ASX Market Announcements	N/A
7	<p>+Issue dates</p> <p>Note: The issue date may be prescribed by ASX (refer to the definition of issue date in rule 19.12). For example, the issue date for a pro rata entitlement issue must comply with the applicable timetable in Appendix 7A.</p> <p>Cross reference: item 33 of Appendix 3B.</p>	22 December 2017

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

	Number	+Class
8 Number and +class of all +securities quoted on ASX (including the +securities in section 2 if applicable)	1,788,922,346	Ordinary
	220,188,152	Options

	Number	+Class
9 Number and +class of all +securities not quoted on ASX (including the +securities in section 2 if applicable)	35,500,000	Performance rights
	207,428,573	Options-exercisable at 10 cents each on or before 15 April 2019

10 Dividend policy (in the case of a trust, distribution policy) on the increased capital (interests)	N/A	
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Part 2 - Pro rata issue

11 Is security holder approval required?	-
12 Is the issue renounceable or non-renounceable?	-
13 Ratio in which the +securities will be offered	-
14 +Class of +securities to which the offer relates	-
15 +Record date to determine entitlements	-
16 Will holdings on different registers (or subregisters) be aggregated for calculating entitlements?	-
17 Policy for deciding entitlements in relation to fractions	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

18	Names of countries in which the entity has security holders who will not be sent new offer documents <small>Note: Security holders must be told how their entitlements are to be dealt with. Cross reference: rule 7.7.</small>	-	
19	Closing date for receipt of acceptances or renunciations	-	
20	Names of any underwriters	-	
21	Amount of any underwriting fee or commission	-	
22	Names of any brokers to the issue	-	
23	Fee or commission payable to the broker to the issue	-	
24	Amount of any handling fee payable to brokers who lodge acceptances or renunciations on behalf of security holders	-	
25	If the issue is contingent on security holders' approval, the date of the meeting	-	
26	Date entitlement and acceptance form and offer documents will be sent to persons entitled	-	
27	If the entity has issued options, and the terms entitle option holders to participate on exercise, the date on which notices will be sent to option holders	-	
28	Date rights trading will begin (if applicable)	-	
29	Date rights trading will end (if applicable)	-	
30	How do security holders sell their entitlements <i>in full</i> through a	-	

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B
New issue announcement

	broker?	<input type="text"/>
31	How do security holders sell <i>part</i> of their entitlements through a broker and accept for the balance?	<input type="text" value="-"/>
32	How do security holders dispose of their entitlements (except by sale through a broker)?	<input type="text" value="-"/>
33	*Issue date	<input type="text" value="-"/>

Part 3 - Quotation of securities

You need only complete this section if you are applying for quotation of securities

- 34 Type of *securities
(tick one)
- (a) *Securities described in Part 1
- (b) All other *securities
Example: restricted securities at the end of the escrowed period, partly paid securities that become fully paid, employee incentive share securities when restriction ends, securities issued on expiry or conversion of convertible securities

Entities that have ticked box 34(a)

Additional securities forming a new class of securities

Tick to indicate you are providing the information or documents

- 35 If the *securities are *equity securities, the names of the 20 largest holders of the additional *securities, and the number and percentage of additional *securities held by those holders
- 36 If the *securities are *equity securities, a distribution schedule of the additional *securities setting out the number of holders in the categories
1 - 1,000
1,001 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 100,000
100,001 and over
- 37 A copy of any trust deed for the additional *securities

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Entities that have ticked box 34(b)

38 Number of *securities for which *quotation is sought -

39 *Class of *securities for which quotation is sought -

40 Do the *securities rank equally in all respects from the *issue date with an existing *class of quoted *securities?

If the additional *securities do not rank equally, please state:

- the date from which they do
- the extent to which they participate for the next dividend, (in the case of a trust, distribution) or interest payment
- the extent to which they do not rank equally, other than in relation to the next dividend, distribution or interest payment

41 Reason for request for quotation now

Example: In the case of restricted securities, end of restriction period

(if issued upon conversion of another *security, clearly identify that other *security)

	Number	*Class
42 Number and *class of all *securities quoted on ASX (including the *securities in clause 38)	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Quotation agreement

- 1 +Quotation of our additional +securities is in ASX’s absolute discretion. ASX may quote the +securities on any conditions it decides.

- 2 We warrant the following to ASX.
 - The issue of the +securities to be quoted complies with the law and is not for an illegal purpose.

 - There is no reason why those +securities should not be granted +quotation.

 - An offer of the +securities for sale within 12 months after their issue will not require disclosure under section 707(3) or section 1012C(6) of the Corporations Act.

Note: An entity may need to obtain appropriate warranties from subscribers for the securities in order to be able to give this warranty

 - Section 724 or section 1016E of the Corporations Act does not apply to any applications received by us in relation to any +securities to be quoted and that no-one has any right to return any +securities to be quoted under sections 737, 738 or 1016F of the Corporations Act at the time that we request that the +securities be quoted.

 - If we are a trust, we warrant that no person has the right to return the +securities to be quoted under section 1019B of the Corporations Act at the time that we request that the +securities be quoted.

- 3 We will indemnify ASX to the fullest extent permitted by law in respect of any claim, action or expense arising from or connected with any breach of the warranties in this agreement.

- 4 We give ASX the information and documents required by this form. If any information or document is not available now, we will give it to ASX before +quotation of the +securities begins. We acknowledge that ASX is relying on the information and documents. We warrant that they are (will be) true and complete.

Mathew O’Hara
Company Secretary
22 December 2017

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+ See chapter 19 for defined terms.

Appendix 3B – Annexure 1

Calculation of placement capacity under rule 7.1 and rule 7.1A for eligible entities

Introduced 01/08/12 Amended 04/03/13

Not applicable – Company is not an eligible entity