6 March 2018

AVZ Minerals Limited

AVZ Minerals hits 282.95m* of spodumene bearing pegmatite at Manono Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- Drill-hole MO18DD002 intersected 282.95m* of pegmatite, containing a similar proportion of spodumene reported from holes MO17DD001 and MO18DD001.
- Sampling of MO18DD002 is now completed and awaiting despatch over the next few days to the laboratory.
- Samples from drill-hole MO18DD001 have been despatched for assaying.
- Three drill rigs now on-site.
- Assay results of rock-chip samples collected from outcrop of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite include assays of up to 4.33% Li2O and up to 5930ppm Sn.

AVZ's Executive Chairman Klaus Eckhof said, "*Resource drilling at the Roche Dure pegmatite is gaining momentum with the number of drill rigs onsite increasing and four rigs to be operational at site by mid-March. A fifth rig has been mobilised from South Africa.*

This additional drilling ability will allow us to complete the initial 20,000m program of resource drilling in a timely manner. Core recovery has been excellent to date with nearly 100% core being recovered. Geological logging has proven that Manono is substantial in size and recent surface rock chip assay results from the southern extension of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite confirms additional potential within this area."

AVZ Minerals Limited (ASX: AVZ) is pleased to provide an exploration update from the Manono Lithium Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

* Down-hole length. Additional drilling is required to confirm the true-thickness of the pegmatites.

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Drilling progress

Drill-hole MO18DD001 was completed on 14 February 2018 and all logging and sampling has been completed; the samples have been despatched for assaying.

Drill-hole MO18DD002 has been drilled from the same position as MO18DD001 but drilled at a different angle; see Appendix 1 and Figure 1.

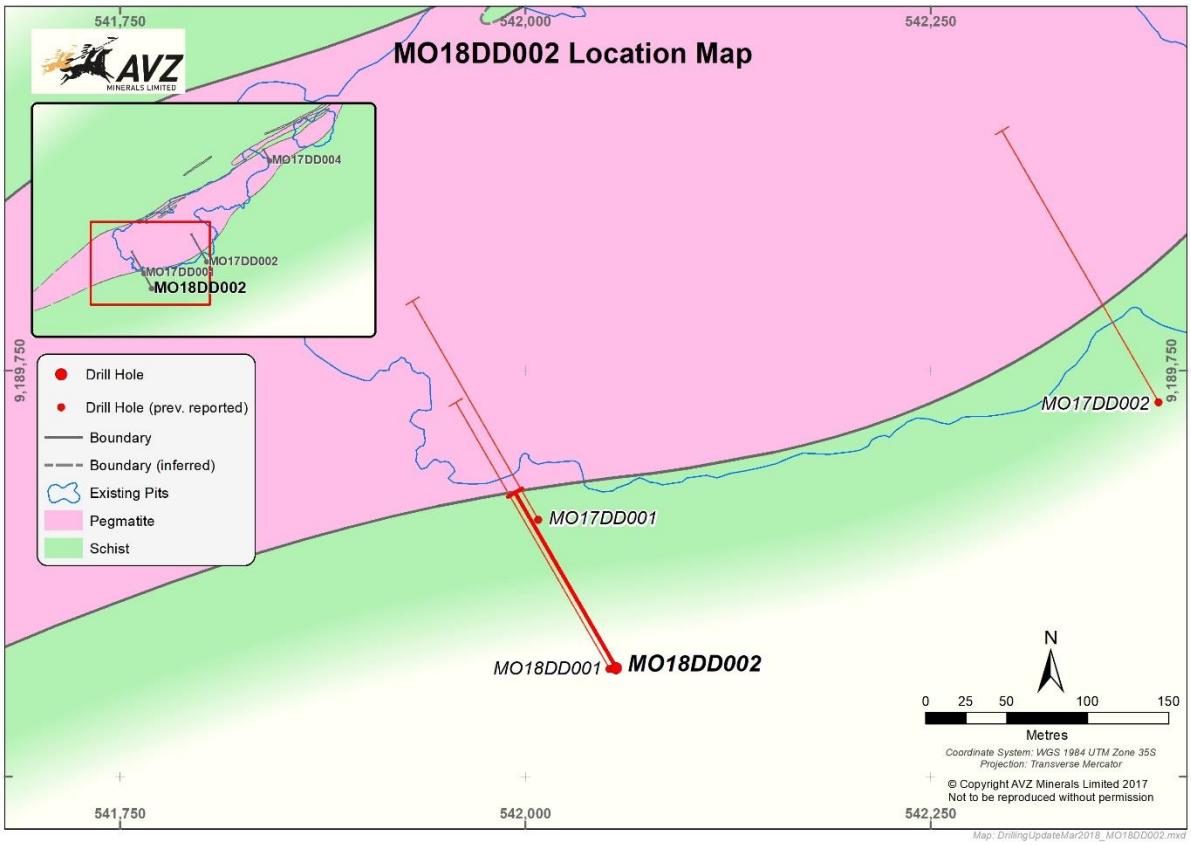

Figure 1: Location of drill-holes MO18DD001 and MO18DD002

Drill-hole MO18DD002 was completed on 25 February 2018 at a down-hole depth of 365.7m, intersecting 282.95m* of spodumene-bearing pegmatite having very similar characteristics to previously reported intersections. This hole is located adjacent to MO18DD001 but has been drilled at a steeper angle and is designed to intersect the pegmatite down-dip of the large intersection achieved by MO17DD001 (235.03m* @ 1.66% Li_2O) and by MO18DD001 (295.05m*), as shown in Figure 2.

* Down-hole length. Additional drilling is required to confirm the true-thickness of the pegmatites.

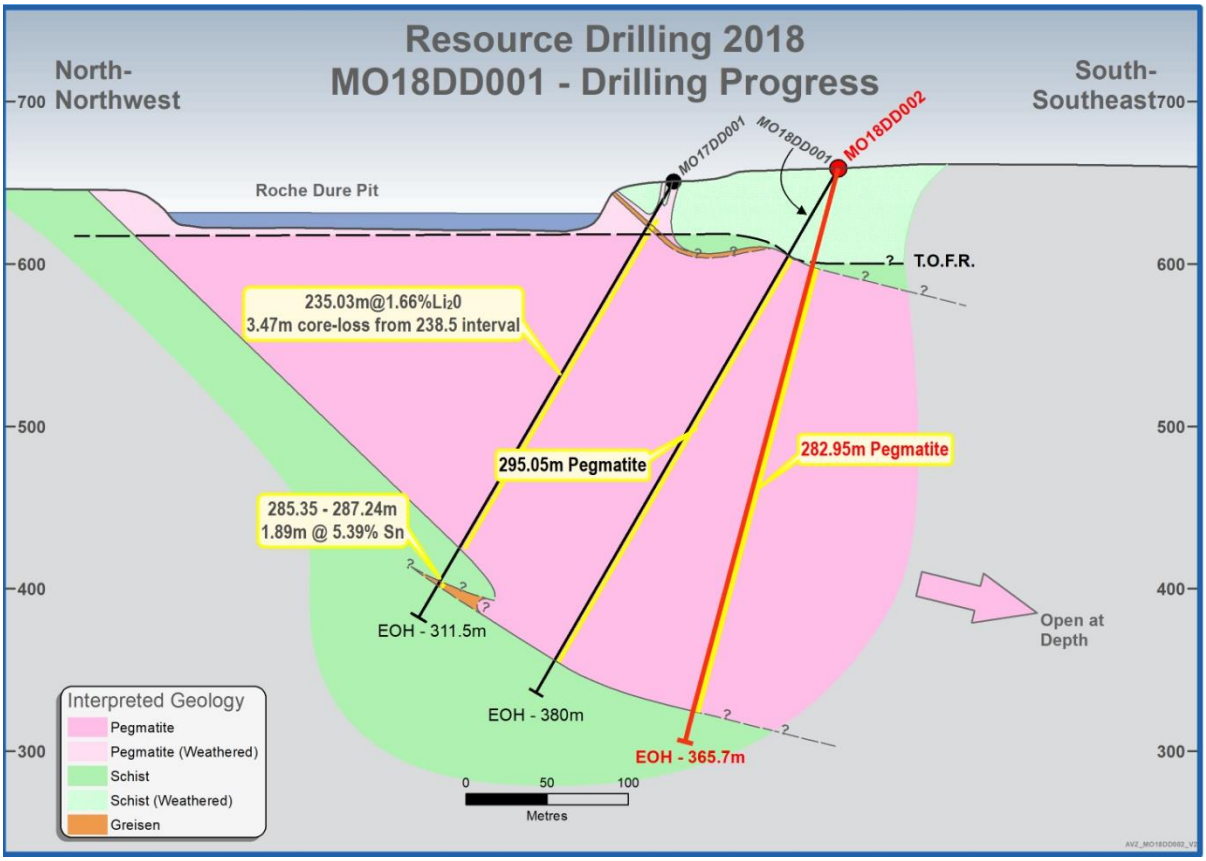

Figure 2: Cross-section showing drill-holes MO17DD001, MO18DD001 & MO18DD002

Note that the displayed orientation of drill-holes in both Figures 1 and 2 is schematic; there was some lifting and deviation of the drill-hole towards the north and this has increased the distance of the path of drill-holes through the pegmatite. The down-hole survey table for MO18DD002 is attached as Appendix 1, with the corresponding table for MO18DD001 included in the previous announcement released on 19 February 2018.

The core from MO18DD002 has been logged and sampled and will be despatched for assaying over the next few days.

Investigation of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite

Fieldwork completed in 2017 suggested that much of the outcrop of the southern part of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite was comprised of rock that was almost unweathered, and this observation was confirmed by drill-hole MO17DD007. Further confirmation was achieved through recently completed sampling which resulted in the collection of 18 samples, many of which yielded high-grade lithium and tin assay results, see Figure 3 and Table 1.

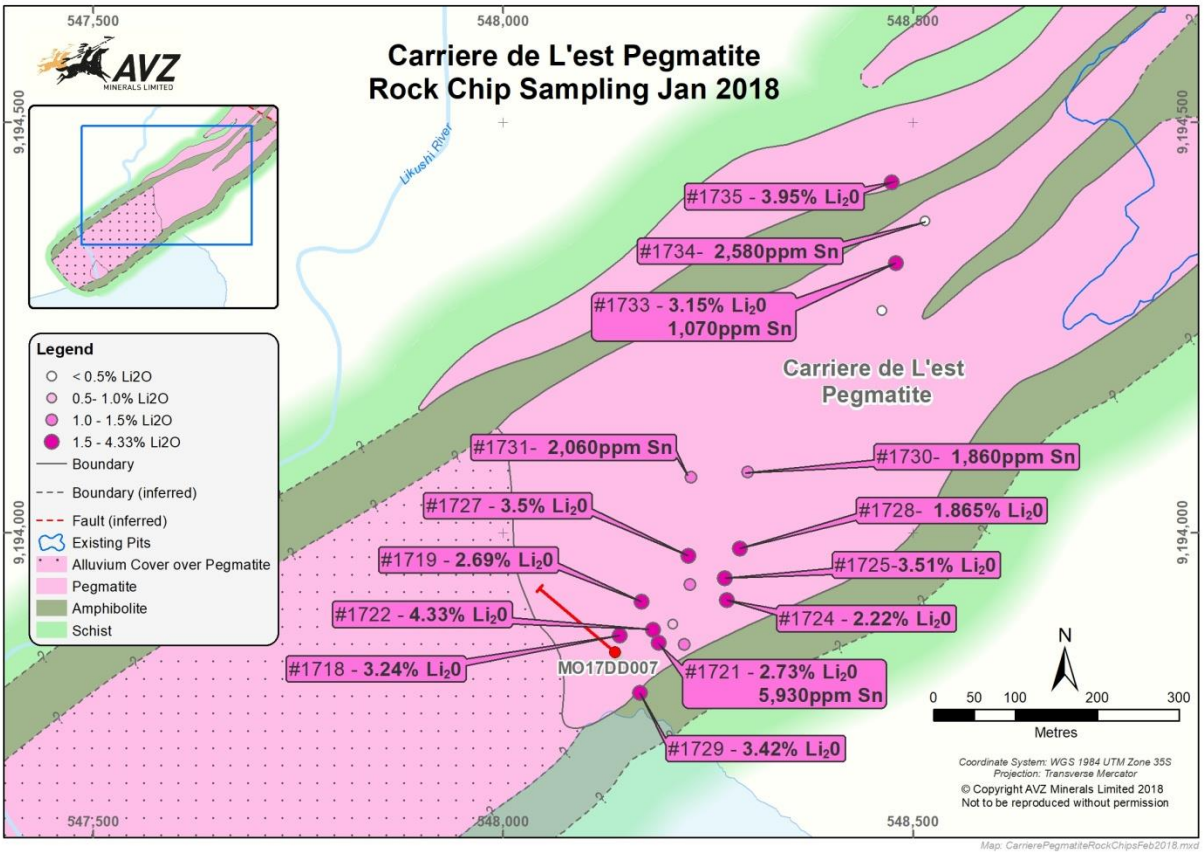

Figure 3: Location of rock-chip samples collected from outcrops of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite.

Table 1: Rock-chip sample compositions

Sample ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Grid	Zone	Sample Description	Li_2O (%)	Sn (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
1718	548142	9193875	603	WGS-84	35M	Fresh pegmatite containing coarse phenocrystic spodumene (Unit 3)	3.24	445	29.3
1719	548169	9193916	605	WGS-84	35M	almost fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	2.69	499	74.7
1720	548207	9193889	607	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite comprised of granitic & aplitic layers (Unit 2)	0.771	501	31.6
1721	548190	9193866	607	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	2.73	5930	76.3
1722	548183	9193882	609	WGS-84	35M	almost fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	4.33	441	33.3
1723	548221	9193864	608	WGS-84	35M	weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	1.39	287	39.8
1724	548273	9193918	609	WGS-84	35M	Fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	2.22	888	111.5
1725	548270	9193945	612	WGS-84	35M	Fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	3.51	312	31.1
1726	548228	9193937	612	WGS-84	35M	almost fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	1.28	536	34
1727	548226	9193972	613	WGS-84	35M	almost fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	3.5	263	90.7
1728	548289	9193981	613	WGS-84	35M	weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	1.865	340	16.5
1729	548167	9193805	607	WGS-84	35M	Fresh pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	3.42	337	49.4
1730	548298	9194074	604	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	1.345	1860	52.9
1731	548229	9194068	606	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	1.34	2060	46.8
1732	548462	9194271	618	WGS-84	35M	strongly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	0.095	738	34.9
1733	548479	9194329	625	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	3.15	1070	124.5
1734	548515	9194380	626	WGS-84	35M	strongly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	0.099	2580	56.6
1735	548474	9194427	629	WGS-84	35M	weakly weathered pegmatite having a relatively homogenous texture (Unit 4)	3.95	339	16.3

It is clear that a significant number of the samples are minimally weathered and, in many cases, yielded high-grade assays of Li_2O, e.g. samples 1718, 1722, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1733 and 1735. However, it is also apparent that some fresh (unweathered) or minimally weathered samples yielded much lower assays of Li_2O, e.g. 1720 and 1726. This variation in grade is related to compositional variations within the pegmatite and four distinct units (numbered 1 to 4) are recognisable within the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite and have been described in a previous announcement on 18 September 2017.

The samples that were strongly weathered (1732 and 1734) are distinctly depleted in Li_2O, which is to be expected given the highly mobile nature of lithium. It is important to note that the assay results for tin (Sn) are independent of both Li grade and the degree of weathering and high grades of tin can be present in strongly weathered rock, e.g. sample 1734.

The presence of a large volume of unweathered rock at (or near) surface has important implications for defining a Mineral Resource and is a very favourable characteristic. The presence of high tin grades in the rock that is weathered is also a positive factor, as the

value of the tin in the weathered material may compensate for the expected lithium depletion of the weathered material.

The positive results from the surface sampling support AVZ's intention to follow the present resource-definition drilling of the Roche Dure pegmatite as a priority, with drilling of the Carriere de l'Est Pegmatite as a secondary but very significant target.

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

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral composition investigations 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.

APPENDIX 1 - Drill Hole Collar and Down Hole Survey Data

Drill Hole Collar Details

Drill Hole ID	Drilling method	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (mRL)	Datum	Zone	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Mag)	EOH
MO18DD001	DDH	542,052	9,189,566	659	WGS 84	35 M	-60	330	380
MO18DD002	DDH	542,054	9,189,565	658	WGS 84	35 M	-75	330	365.7

Down Hole Survey Details MO18DD002

Drill Hole ID	Survey Depth (m)	Dip (Deg)	Azimuth (Mag)
MO18DD002	0.0	-75	330
	30	-73	332
	60	-74.2	334
	90	-74.5	335
	120	-74.7	336.5
	150	-74.7	337.1
	180	-74.8	337.7
	210	-74.9	338.5
	240	-74.7	338.7
	270	-74.9	339.2
	300	-74.9	339.4
	330	-75	341.3
	365.7	-75.2	340.7

Survey undertaken using an EZ-Trac Mulitshot Survey Tool

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 of rock-chips were chiselled or knapped from outcrop. Diamond drilling, producing drill-core has been utilised to sample the pegmatite below ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock-chip samples were collected from 18 locations in which outcrops are present. The samples are representative of the sampled area but cannot be considered representative of the entire pegmatite body. Based on available data, there is nothing to indicate that drilling and sampling practices were not to normal industry standards at the time within the Manono licence PR13359.
	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. Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples which have then been cut longitudinally. Sections to be submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries and, away from the contact zones, samples have been taken at 1-m intervals. The submitted half-core samples typically have a mass of 3kg – 4kg.
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.).	The drilling discussed in the report preceding this table was completed using diamond core rigs with PQ and HQ sized drill rods. All holes are angled between -50^0 and -75^0 and collared from surface into weathered bedrock. All hole collars will be surveyed after completion. All holes are down-hole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at about 30m intervals. The core obtained to-date by drilling has been oriented.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Current diamond core drilling is averaging greater than 90% recovery as calculated from RQD logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	AVZ has ensured minimum adequate supervision of drilling has been completed by an experienced geologist to correct drilling protocols are followed and sample recovery is maximized.
	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.	For the vast majority of the drilling completed, recovery was near 100% and there is no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse material.
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	Drill-core is logged by a qualified geologists using paper logs with the data entered into an excel spreadsheet for uploading into the micromine software system. A complete copy of the data is held by an independent consultant. The parameters recorded in the logging are

	metallurgical studies.	adequate 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	Detailed sample descriptions were completed for each rock-chip sample. This is a qualitative record and adequate for this type of sampling. All core is logged, and logging is by qualitative (Lithology) and quantitative (RQD) methods. All core is also photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entirety of all drill-holes are logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is cut longitudinally and half-core is submitted for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The current program is diamond core drilling
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The samples collected from outcrops are 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. The sample preparation for drill-core samples incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate. The half-core samples are sent to ALS Lubumbashi where they are crushed and then pulverized to produce a pulp. A 120gm subsample is split and then exported to 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. Duplicate sampling has been undertaken for the current drilling program. After half-core samples have been crushed, a split is taken as a field duplicate and then placed into a pre-numbered bag. The Duplicate is then pulverized and a pulp split from the pulverized mass. An AVZ geologist supervises the preparation and bagging of the duplicate.
	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. For surface samples, this is partly compensated for by taking samples from different outcrops which expose different parts of the pegmatite. The 2kg-3kg mass of the samples is appropriate to the sampling methodology and the material being sampled. Samples from drilling are sampled by methods that are appropriate for the material being sampled for the purposes of the sampling and in-accord with standard industry best-practice.
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 methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91. This consists of a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by dissolution of the fused mass by dilute acid and finally determination of elemental concentrations of Li_2O, Sn and Ta using combined ICP-AES and ICP-MS methods.

		Diamond drill-hole (core) samples are to be submitted to ALS Lubumbashi (DRC) where they will be crushed and pulverized to produce pulps. These pulps will exported to Australia and analyzed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by digestion using a dilute acid thence determination by AES or MS, i.e. methods ME-ICP89 and ME-MS91), with determination of a suite of 24 elements. Peroxide fusion results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralization. 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.	These geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization within AVZ's Manono Lithium Project.
	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 the rock-chip sampling undertaken was of a first pass nature, laboratory introduced standards, blanks and repeats were relied upon. For the drilling, AVZ has incorporated standard QA/QC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy and general reliability of all assay results from assays of drilling samples. As part of AVZ's sampling protocol, CRM's (standards), blank and duplicates are inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (ALS Perth) incorporates its own internal QA/QC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to AVZ. AVZ will also utilize a "sister laboratory" (external laboratory check) to complete checks upon assay results received from ALS Perth. At the time of issue the attached announcement, assay results had not been received.
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.	Twinned holes have not been drilled.
	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.	Rock-chip samples were assayed for Li_2O, Sn and Ta only. Assay results for the core samples have not yet been received at the time of issuing the announcement preceding this table.
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.	The sample locations have been surveyed using handheld GPS devices, giving an accuracy of +/- 3m in open-ground. The assay results from the rock-chip samples will not be incorporated in a Mineral Resource estimation but the results from drilling will.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS_84 UTM Zone 35M
	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.	The collection of rock-chip samples undertaken to date is of a reconnaissance nature. Drill-hole spacing is planned for completion of drill-holes on sections 100m apart, with drill collars 50m to 100m apart where possible. In situations of difficult terrain, it is planned to drill multiple holes from a single drill-pad but using differing angles for each drill-hole. Sample spacing is 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	Not applicable for the rock-chip samples. The spacing of drill-holes in the drilling program currently in-progress is considered sufficient to establish the

	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	degree of geological and grade continuity such that a Mineral Resource can be defined.
	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 rock-chip samples. The drill-hole orientation is designed to intersect the pegmatites such that drilling-intersections are at, or nearly at, 90^0 to the strike of the pegmatite. Most holes are also intended to intersect the pegmatite at, or close to, 90^0 to the dip of the pegmatite however, some drill-holes have had to be oriented such that the ideal intersection is not achieved. Where this is the case, it is stated.
	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.	There is no apparent bias in any sampling to date.
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 (pulps) 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.	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. 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. Apart from the mining excavations and the drilling program, there has been very limited exploration work within the Manono extension licences.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	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. 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. 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. 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. The pegmatites constitute a pegmatite swarm in which the largest pegmatites have an apparent en-echalon 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. 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.
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.	This information is included as Appendix 1 of the announcement preceding this table.

	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.	This information has not been excluded.
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 yet applicable; assay results for drilling are not included in the announcement to which this table is attached.
	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 yet applicable; assay results for drilling are not included in the announcement to which this table is attached.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable; metal equivalents are not reported by AVZ.
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	The geometry of the mineralisation reported is reasonably well understood however the pegmatite are not of uniform thickness and their orientations vary down-dip and along strike. Consequently, most drilling intersections do not represent the true-thickness of the intersected pegmatite.
	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').	In the announcement to which this table is attached, there are clear statements given that clarify the nature of the intersections, stating that the reported interval is not the true thickness.
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.	The required sections and plans are included in the announcement to which this table is attached.
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.	The exploration results reported include all assay results received from all the rock-chip samples collected. Assay results for samples from the drilling have not yet been received and are therefore not reported in the preceding announcement.
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.	This information will be supplied as the project advances and said data is generated.
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).	RC and Diamond drill testing of the identified priority targets will be on-going. Metallurgical testing will be undertaken and will be reported when results are received.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling	The diagrams in the announcement preceding this table show the intersected pegmatite and potential extensions.

	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	