

September Quarterly Report 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Discovered a large cobalt-copper porphyry system Thomas Creek**
 - **8m at 0.11% cobalt from 299m (Including 1m at 0.57%) in TCDD003**
 - **46m at 0.11% copper from 114m in TCDD002**
 - **3m at 0.23% cobalt from 150m (Including 1m at 0.33% cobalt) in TCDD001**
- **Diamond drilling at Thomas Creek continues based on initial encouragement**
- **Detailed airborne geophysics planned to refine targets for stage two drilling**

Accelerate Resources Limited (“Accelerate” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide a summary of its activities for the quarter ended 30 September 2018 which included the completion of the stage one drilling program at the Thomas Creek cobalt-copper prospect, and the announcement of **a large Copper-Cobalt Porphyry system** discovery on 6 September 2018.

Some of the largest ore deposits in the world are porphyry style, often exceeding 1,000Mt containing >1 Mt copper with by-products of gold, silver and/or molybdenum with long mine-lives. The nearby Mt Lyell mine has porphyry attributes and has been operating for over 100 years. The discovery at Thomas Creek was based upon data from the three diamond drill holes drilled by Accelerate, including analysis and interpretation of geology, geochemistry and geophysical data sets.

In addition, Accelerate commenced and completed a reconnaissance diamond drill hole at the Young Henry nickel-cobalt prospect during the quarter. Total metres drilled at the Mount Read project exceed 1,000m since drilling started in April 2018.

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BOARD

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Terence Topping
Brett Tucker

Non-Executive Director
Managing Director
Executive Director
Non-Executive Director
Company Secretary

Since listing on the ASX, Accelerate has prioritised putting money in the ground. This continued in the September quarter, with approximately \$607,000 spent on exploration and evaluation compared to \$199,000 on administration and corporate costs.

Given the encouraging developments at Mount Read, Accelerate will continue to prioritise strategic in-ground activities to establish a high quality project database that will best position the Company to attract large partners to further develop the project. Subsequent to the September quarter end, Accelerate commenced the fifth drill hole to test previously untested features of the porphyry system.

Accelerate ended the September quarter with \$2.53 million cash and expects a cash outflow of approximately \$0.5 million in the December quarter, as the Company continues to progress its strategy at Mount Read in a prudent manner.

Thomas Creek results

Recent drilling at the Thomas Creek prospect comprised three holes – TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 – which targeted a large IP chargeability anomaly located along the eastern margin of an ovoid magnetic body, below a surface copper-cobalt anomaly. (see ASX announcement 6th April 2018). (Figure 1)

The drilling successfully intersected a porphyry system with anomalous copper-cobalt grades. The three holes intersected alteration, in some cases associated with brecciated fault zones and veinlets containing pyrite and chalcopyrite.

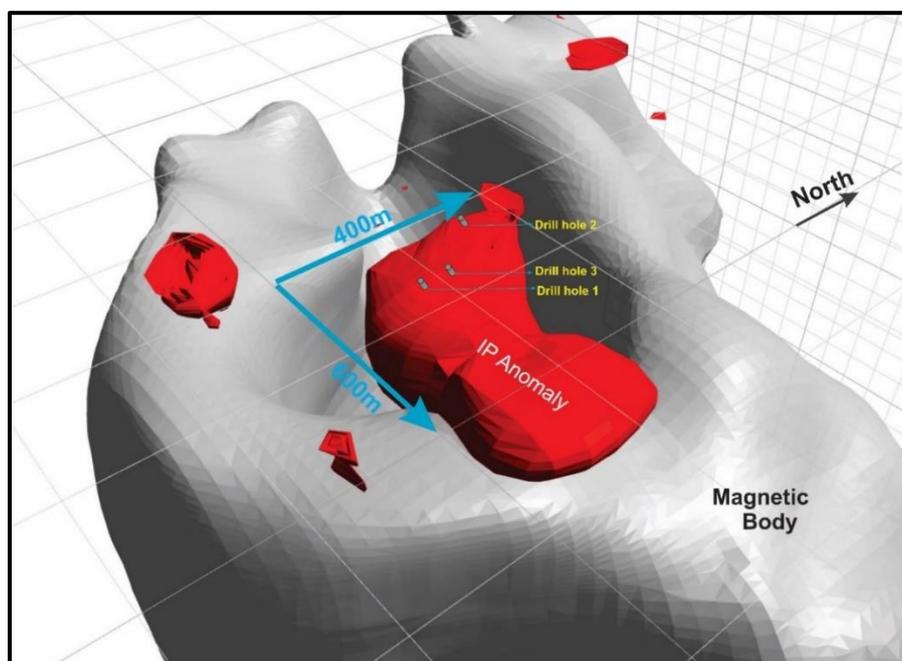


Figure 1: 3D Chargeable IP Anomalies with Drill Targets

Table 1: Thomas Creek Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 55	North MGA94 Zone 55	AHD m	Azimuth	Dip	HQ m	NQ m	EOH
TCDD001	369894	5285793	219	090	-60	60.90	212.00	272.90
TCDD002	369740	5286051	214	045	-60	71.80	129.10	200.90
TCDD003	369834	5285851	214	045	-55	101.60	256.30	357.90

Figure 2. Schematic model of Porphyry System, modified from Lowell and Guilbert 1970

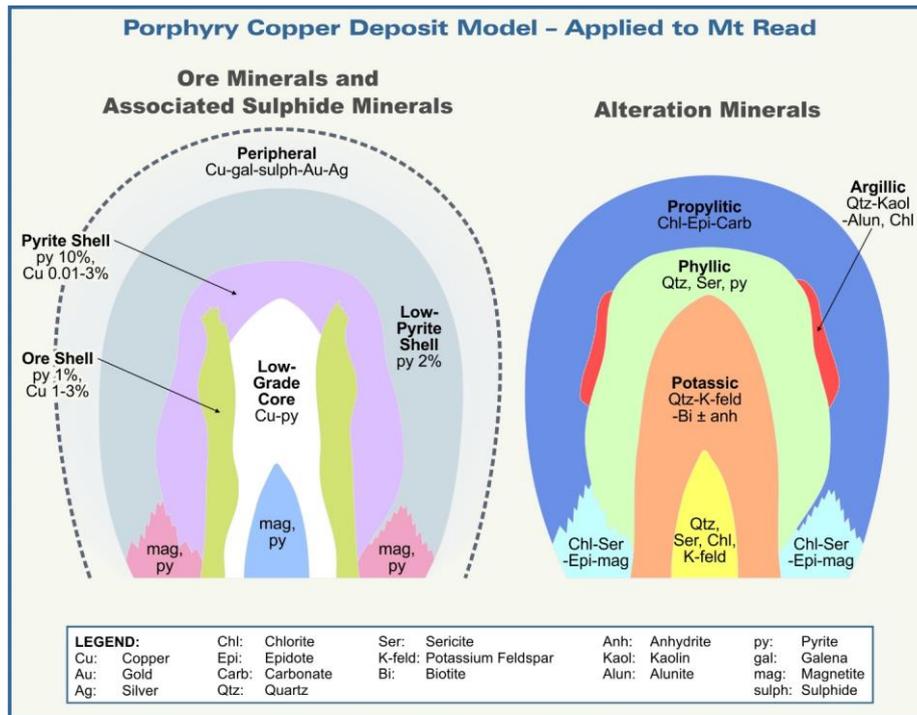


Table 2: Thomas Creek TCDD001 & TCDD003 Significant Drill Results

Hole ID	Interval (m)			Cobalt		Copper	Cobalt cut-off
	From	To	Width	ppm	%	%	
TCDD001	150	153	3m	2323	0.23	0.09	500ppm
incl.	150	151	1m	2500	0.25	0.13	500ppm
incl.	151	152	1m	3330	0.33	0.06	500ppm
TCDD001	157	158	1m	1520	0.15	0.31	500ppm
TCDD003	194	216	22m	151	0.02	0.03	100ppm
TCDD003	250	272	22m	193	0.02	0.01	100ppm
TCDD003	280	312	32m	361	0.04	0.01	100ppm
incl.	299	307	8m	1058	0.11	-	200ppm
incl.	303	304	1m	5710	0.57	0.01	500ppm

Results received from diamond drill hole TCDD003 confirmed the presence of broad zones of disseminated cobalt-pyrite mineralisation associated with higher grade cores, including 32m at 0.04% cobalt from 280m in TCDD003, which includes **8m at 0.11% Cobalt** from 299m, associated with semi-massive and stringer pyrite veining, located below anomalous copper and cobalt soil results (see ASX announcement 14th February 2018). Similar cobalt-pyrite mineralisation was intersected in hole TCDD001, which included 3m at 0.23% cobalt from 150m in a semi-massive pyrite vein, within a zone of coarsely disseminated pyrite. (see ASX announcement 11th July 2018). Anomalous copper results were intersected in TCDD002, **46m @ 0.11% Cu** from 114m, which the company sees as encouraging, as it confirms the presence of copper inside the interpreted pyrite shell of the porphyry system.

Table 3: Thomas Creek TCDD002 Significant Drill Results

Hole ID	Interval (m)			Copper	Copper cut-off
	From	To	Width	%	
TCDD002	114	160	46m	0.11	200ppm
incl.	131	132	1m	0.23	1000ppm
incl.	135	137	2m	0.26	1000ppm
incl.	153	155	2m	0.37	1000ppm

Based on the results and the interpretation of the initial drilling at Thomas Creek a number of previously untested features have been identified. These features are being targeted by TCDD004, which commenced in October 2018, including the following ;

- Coincidence of the eastern margin of an ovoid magnetic body (70,000SI modelled shell from 3D inversion of aeromagnetic data) and an IP chargeability anomaly shell. (Figure 3)
- Surface features interpreted as illustrating “classic” Porphyry alteration zonation, with proximal potassic alteration indicated by a coincident ground magnetic high and ring like high K in soils, as well as more distal propylitic alteration shown by high Ca in soils. (Figure 4)

Table 3: TCDD004 Drill Collar Details

Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 55	North MGA94 Zone 55	AHD m	Azimuth	Dip	Proposed EOH m
TCDD004	370110	5285825	215	135	-65	~600

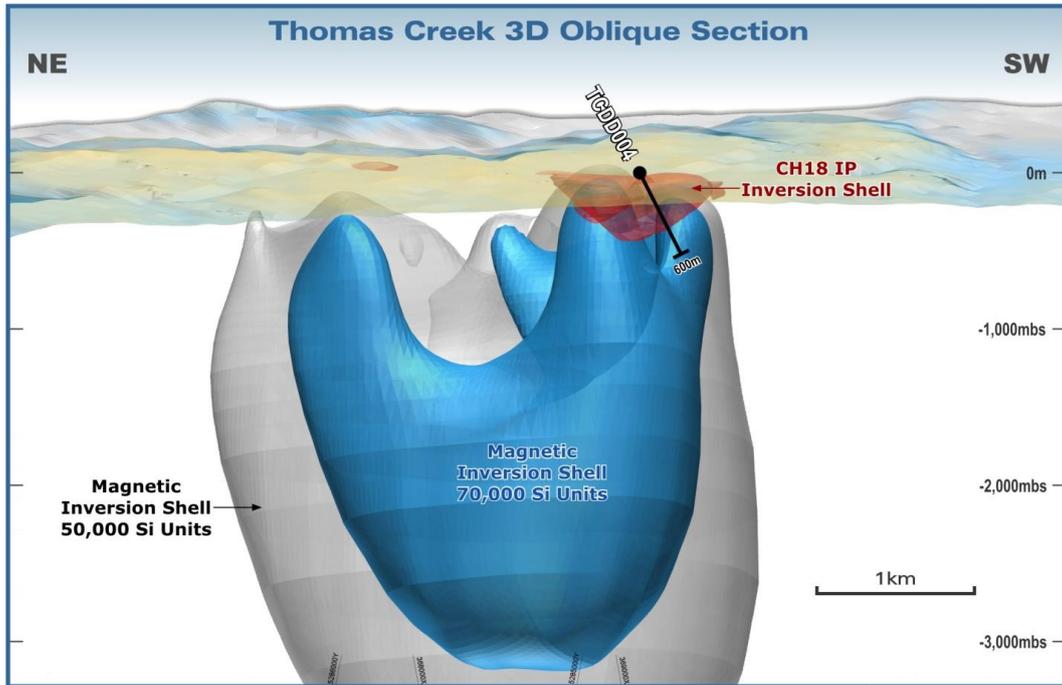


Figure 3: IP chargeability and magnetic inversion shells targeted by TCDD004.

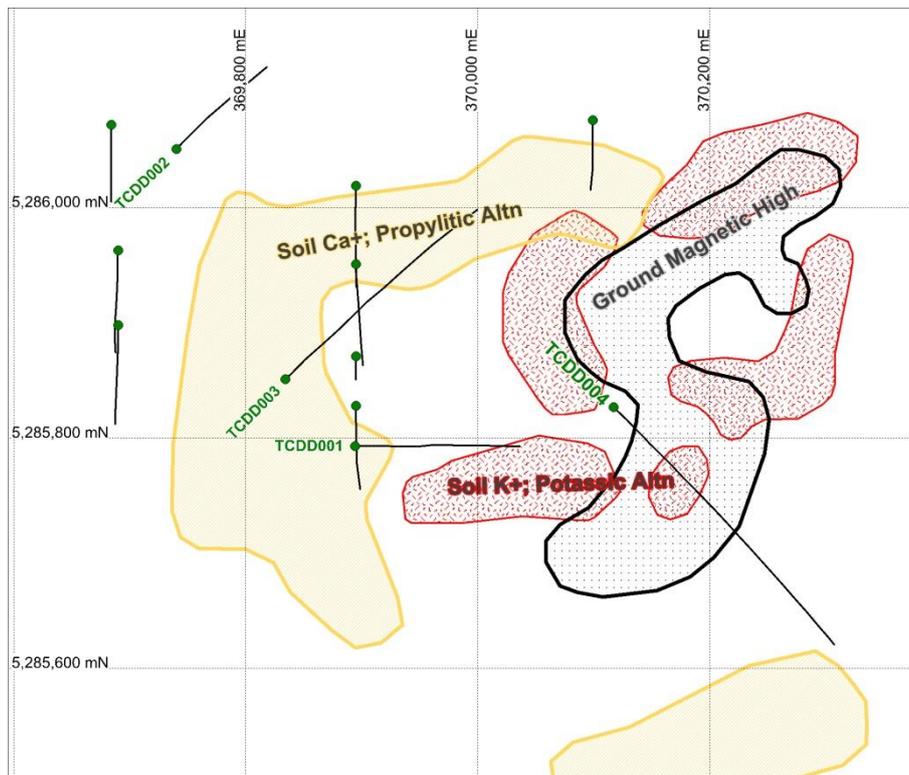


Figure 4: (MODIFY/REPLACE) Surface features targeted by TCDD004 displaying ground magnetics, soil Ca and K high's inferred to represent distal propylitic and proximal potassic alteration respectively, overlain on 70,000SI magnetic inversion model.

Young Henry Prospect

During the quarter, the Company completed one diamond drill hole at the Young Henry Nickel-Cobalt prospect. YHDD001 targeted a 300m long SSW plunging electromagnetic (FLEM) Conductor and aeromagnetic high associated with anomalous Ni, Cu, Co gossanous soil samples to test for magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides.

The electromagnetic (FLEM) conductor can be explained with a 69.4m to 71.7m downhole 0.75m massive graphite zone and 3m of 3% irregular veinlet and disseminated sulphide extending to 74.8m. The modeled conductor coincides with a similar serpentinised and sulphide mineralized ultramafic extending from 100.4 to 106.3m, immediately up hole from a significant interval of graphitic black shale from 106m to 114m bearing ~5% disseminated and stinger veined sulphide.

This sulphidic ultramafic occurrence suggests potential for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphide deposits in the area and is particularly encouraging given that an untested 1.4km strike length of stronger VTEM anomalies coincident with ultramafic rock lies less than 1km east at the Henrietta Prospect (see ASX announcement 28th September 2018).

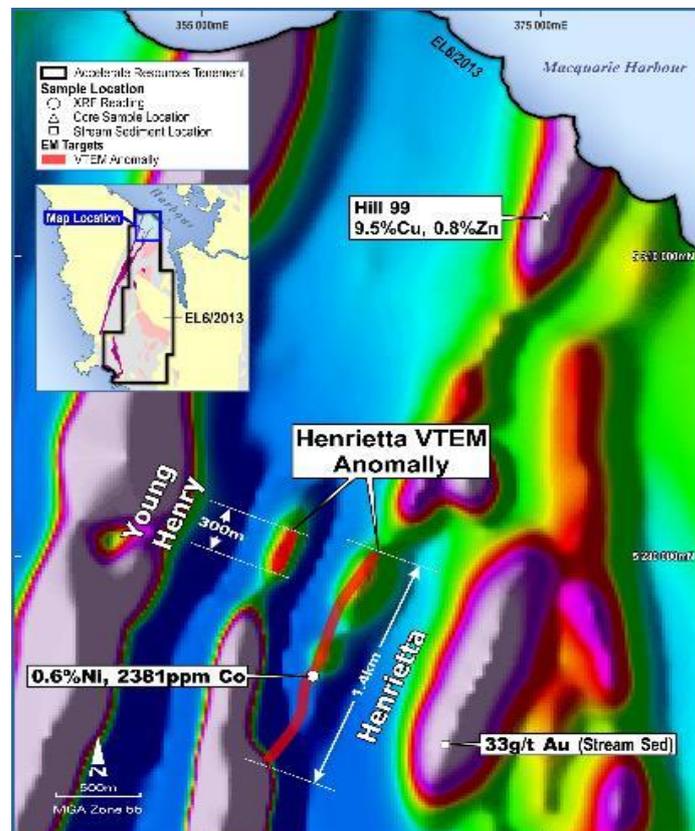


Figure 5: Location of Young Henry and Henrietta airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) anomalies over aeromagnetic imagery with VTEM conductors highlighted.

The Henrietta Prospect is a series of electromagnetic anomalies along a 1.4km conductive trend, located 1 km to the east of Young Henry. Geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, gridding, rock chip and soil sampling are being planned prior to ground electromagnetic surveys to define drill targets.

Corporate

On 20 September 2018 the Company received a notice under section 249D of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (“Notice”) signed by GTT Global Opportunities Pty Ltd requisitioning a general meeting of the Company to consider resolutions for the removal of Non-Executive Chairman Mr Grant Mooney and Non-Executive Director Mr Terry Topping from the Board, and the election of Mr Charles Thomas to the Board (“Proposed Resolutions”).

The Board of Directors of Accelerate – including Managing Director Ms Yaxi Zhan and Executive Director Mr Andrew Haythorpe, who are not the subject of the Proposed Resolutions – unanimously agree that the Proposed Resolutions are not in the best interests of all shareholders. As such, the Board intends to vote their shares against the Proposed Resolutions and recommend shareholders also vote against the Proposed Resolutions.

The Board believes that Mr Mooney and Mr Topping are best placed to ensure the ongoing implementation of the strategy set out in the Company’s IPO prospectus less than 12 months ago. Mr Mooney has a wealth of experience in resources and technology markets and in the areas of corporate and project management, capital raisings, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate governance. Mr Topping has more than 25 years’ experience in the mining industry and has extensive experience in the management of public companies listed on ASX, including as founding director of Taipan Resources NL, during which time he was integral in the discovery of the high grade Paulsens gold deposit now mined by Northern Star Resources Ltd.

—ENDS—

For further information please contact

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Competent Person Statement:

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Rust, who is the Exploration Manager for Accelerate Resources Limited and who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Rust has sufficient experience which 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 Rust consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

Appendix

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.3.3. Accelerate provides the following information in relation to its mining tenements.

1. The mining tenements held at the end of the quarter and their location.

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Beneficial Percentage Interest
Mt Read	EL 6/2013	Granted	Tasmania	100%
Mt Read	EL 7/2018	Application	Tasmania	100%
Mt Read	EL 8/2018	Application	Tasmania	100%
Mt Read	EL 9/2019	Application	Tasmania	100%
Bulgera	E52/3276	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Bulgera	E52/3316	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Mount Monger	E25/525	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Mount Monger	E25/565	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Comet	E20/908	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Pilbara	E46/1192	Granted	Western Australia	100%

2. Mining tenements acquired during the quarter and their location:

Nil

3. Mining tenements disposed of during the quarter and their location:

Nil

JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Creek soil samples collected at base of soil/top of deeply weathered saprolitic basement (C-Horizon), at approximately 40 to 100cm depth. Samples submitted to ALS in Adelaide and Perth for assay typically weigh 0.2kg. The analytical data reproduced was generated by ALS Minerals Laboratories using industry standard methods. All certificates of analysis for samples processed for assay were present in the reporting. • HQ and NQ diamond core drilling undertaken using an LF70 helicopter portable diamond drill rig. Recovered core generally in 1.5m runs, placed into plastic core trays. • HQ/NQ sized core from Hole TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 was cut utilising an Almonte Autosaw, with half core from TCDD001 sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration zone, 108m to 202m, and the remainder of the hole half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 180 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD002 was sampled at 1m intervals through alteration and observed mineralised zones comprising 5m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>to 36m, 96m to 104m and 122m to 172m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 143 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD003 was sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration and observed mineralised zones, 100m to 110m, 166m to 182m and 274m to 336m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 220 samples collected from the hole. The 1m and 2m samples from TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is logged and recovery noted. Core orientation by a combination of spear and Orishot core orientation tool. • Sulphide mineralisation as mentioned in the report is based on visual appraisal and estimation of the core and recorded in the drill log by the site geologist.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HQ and NQ diamond core drilling from surface, undertaken using an LF70 helicopter portable diamond drill rig. TCDD001, HQ core from surface to 60.90m. NQ core from 60.90 to 272.90m EOH. TCDD002, HQ core from surface to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i></p>	<p>71.80m. NQ core from 71.80 to 200.90m EOH. TCDD003 HQ core from surface to 101.60m. NQ core from 101.60m to 357.90m EOH. Core is oriented by a combination of spear and Orishot core orientation tool.</p>
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core recovery is calculated each run by the driller and verified by the onsite geologist during logging. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 7m of hole TCDD001, with 64% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 97%. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 3m of hole TCDD002, with 57% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 98%. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 7.1m of hole TCDD003, with 82% recovery due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 95%. • Sample recovery is checked by the site geologist. drilling using a 1.5m triple tube barrel assists in the sample recovery. • No sample bias has been established. Based on the use of diamond drilling and the high core recovery it is assessed that no sample bias exists within the results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diamond core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to be appropriate for mineral resources estimation. The logging records, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide mineralisation, weathering, colour and other appropriate features. • All diamond logging is quantitative. All core trays have been photographed. • All soil sampling at Thomas Creek is qualitative and supports the soil geochemical data collated from historical published exploration results • The entirety of holes TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 have been geologically logged to 272.90m EOH, 200.90m EOH and 357.90m EOH respectively.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Perth and Adelaide, following industry best practice standards. • HQ/NQ sized core from holes TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 was cut utilising an Almonte Autosaw, with half core sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration zone, 108m to 202m, and the remainder of the hole half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 180 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD002 was sampled at 1m intervals through alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>and observed mineralised zones comprising 5m to 36m, 96m to 104m and 122m to 172m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 143 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD003 was sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration and observed mineralised zones, 100m to 110m, 166m to 182m and 274m to 336m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 220 samples collected from the hole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1m and 2m samples from TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method) • Diamond core sample cutting sheets prepared and checked by a geologist with reference to the core mark-up, to ensure correct sample representation. • All diamond core samples collected from the same side of the core to ensure consistent, representative sampling • Soil sampling of the top of the in-situ saprolitic basement ensures that the sample is representative of the source of the mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil sample size (~0.2kg) accepted as general industry standard
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1m and 2m diamond half core samples from TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for sample preparation, followed by ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method). The assaying technique is considered total. • Bulk soil samples were submitted for multi-element analyses by ALS laboratories. The assaying technique is considered total. • No geophysical techniques were used for determining analysis. • Due to the early stage of exploration no external, additional standards, blanks or duplicates have been used. No verification or additional assaying has been undertaken to date. QC relies on the supplied laboratory report
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results and drilling data, including significant intersections has been verified by other company personnel

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes have been completed at present Primary drilling data, including lithology, colour, alteration, mineralisation, etc is collected using Excel templates in the field. Data from the field and assay laboratory is validated and stored into a database. Electronic data is stored on the Perth office server. Data is exported from the database for processing by a number of different software packages. All electronic data is routinely backed up. No hard copy data is retained. No adjustments were made to the assay data
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars and soil sample locations were located by GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. The GDA94 Zone 55 datum is used as the coordinate system. Topographic Control is from DTM and GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar coordinates and hole dip, azimuth and depth for Hole TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 are reported in ASX Announcement dated 6/9/2018. Diamond core sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>was conducted on 1m and 2m composite spacing's over the entire hole length of TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sample spacing and geological logging is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity • 2m sample compositing has been undertaken for the TCDD001, diamond half core over the following intervals 6m to 108m and 202m to 272.9m EOH. The primary mineralised zone was 1m sampled between 108m to 202m. • 2m sample compositing has been undertaken for the TCDD002, diamond half core over the following intervals 36m to 96m, 104m to 122m and 172m to 200.9m EOH. • 2m sample compositing has been undertaken for the TCDD003, diamond half core over the following intervals 8m to 100m, 110m to 166m, 182m to 274m and 336m to 357.9m EOH
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown at this stage as the structural orientation of the mineralised zones is not fully known due to broken ground and loss of core orientation. • TCDD001 was oriented to the east to cross interpreted north northeast structures. Observation of the recovered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>core indicates that the recorded structures are generally close to perpendicular to the core axis, so it is considered that there is little sampling bias due to the hole orientation. TCDD002 and TCDD003 were oriented to the northeast, targeting the interpreted general orientation of the Chargeable IP feature. Observation of the recovered core indicates that the recorded structures cover a number of orientations, including generally close to perpendicular to the core axis, approximately 45° to the core axis and some at low angles to the core axis. Due to the broad scale nature of the recorded mineralised intersections comprising disseminated haloes associated with higher grade cores it is considered that there is little sampling bias due to the hole orientation.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by AX8 Resources. Drill core is stored on site, before being transported to ALS in Perth for cutting and sampling.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration Licence EL6/2013 is held 100% by Accelerate Resources Limited. • The tenement occurs in the Southwest Conservation Area and is part of the Cape Sorell, Strategic Prospectivity Zone, which is protected by the Mining (strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993 – An Act to ensure continuing access for mining purposes to areas of the State having high potential for mineral exploration. • There is no Native Title claim over the tenement area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes surface geochemistry, broad scale Pole-dipole IP, Gradient Array IP, 200m spaced VTEM and limited shallow drilling (8 holes). Modelling of the historical drilling indicates the IP targets have not been previously drill tested. For detailed description of historical work please refer to the Company's Prospectus (ASX release 12/02/2018).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration activity at Thomas Creek by other explorers have defined a Cu-Co-Au soil geochemical anomaly associated with an aeromagnetic and ground induced polarisation (IP) geophysical anomaly suggestive of mineralisation associated with an intrusive stock into the volcanic sequence. Drilling completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in the early 1990's confirmed anomalous Cu-Co-Au values associated with chalcopyrite bearing sulphides in alteration assemblages resulting from diorite intrusion into volcanic host rocks. The combination of volcanic and intrusive rock stratigraphic association, geochemical signature, alteration assemblages, sulphide assemblages, and geophysical expression has been used by previous explorers to draw analogies between the potential for Thomas Creek and the Mount Lyell Cu-Au deposit of western Tasmania.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 1. in body of the ASX Announcement dated 6/9/2018, which details, Hole Number, coordinates, dip & azimuth, Hole depth, and NQ and HQ intervals.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard weight averaging technique used for mineralised intercepts in holes TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003. No upper cut-off applied to copper or cobalt due to moderate-low grade. 200ppm, 500ppm and 1000ppm cut-off grades have been used for cobalt and copper and are recorded in Table 2 and Table 3.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as aggregate intercepts are of a similar grade and do not include short lengths of high grade aggregated with longer lengths of low grade. • Not applicable as metal equivalent values are not used.
<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation widths are based on observed semi-massive pyrite and disseminated pyrite geological intervals as indicated in the text, with assay intercept lengths based on half core sampling of the diamond core. • The geometry between the various mineralisation intersections and the angle of the drill holes is unknown and based on geological observation. As a result, the down hole length and true width is not known.
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar locations are included in Table 1 within the ASX Announcement dated 6/9/2018 and shown in Figure 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cobalt results from hole TCDD001 above 500 ppm (0.05%) cut-off were reported in ASX announcement 11th July 2018. The cobalt mineralisation is directly related to the presence of semi-massive pyrite veining. All the remaining samples from hole TCDD001 are below 205 ppm (0.02%) cobalt and average 66ppm (0.007%) cobalt
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant exploration data is discussed in the text. Please refer to the Company’s Prospectus (ASX release 12/02/2018), geophysics exploration update (ASX release 23/03/2018 and 6/04/2018), drilling program updates (ASX releases 27/04/2018, 4/06/2018 and 11/7/2018) for additional background information on previous exploration activities at Thomas Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned future exploration involves further diamond drill testing of the IP target at Thomas Creek and further air and ground geophysical surveys.