Capital Mining Limited

ASX: CMY, CMYO

Level 11, 216 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000
Telephone +61 8 9481 0389
Fax +61 8 9463 6103
www.capitalmining.com.au

Directors
Mr Peter Torney
Mr Peter Dykes
Mr Anthony Dunlop

Company Secretary
Mrs Elizabeth Hunt

ASX Release

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HIGH GRADE LITHIUM ASSAY RESULTS AT WOLFHOUND PROJECTS IN IRELAND

Highlights

- **Capital Mining reports high grade lithium assay results up to 2.47% Li_2O at its Wolfhound Lithium Projects in the Republic of Ireland**
- **Results come from a highly encouraging first pass exploration program at the Projects**
- **Projects located in close proximity to International Lithium Corp's. (ILC) JV Avalonia Lithium Project with China's largest lithium producer, Ganfeng Lithium**
- **Based on positive results from initial field work Capital plans to conduct follow up exploration program to prioritise drill targets**

Capital Mining Limited (ASX: CMY) (**"Capital"** or **"the Company"**) is pleased to report an outstanding high grade laboratory assay result from its recently completed first phase exploration program at the Company's Wolfhound Lithium Projects in the Republic of Ireland.

Capital's maiden exploration program at the Wolfhound Projects was successful in identifying lithium-bearing pegmatites at the priority Ballon (PL 2930 & PL 2931) and Borris (PL 3559, PL 3211 & PL 1597) Prospects (see Figure 1 – Project Location Map). A total of 18 rock chip samples were collected across both Prospects and were sent for laboratory analysis (see ASX announcement, 31 January 2017).

All assay results have now been received and the Company is pleased to report an **exceptional high grade assay result of 2.47% Li_2O* from sample ZMI-013 at the Borris Prospect**.

This is a significantly encouraging result to be delivered from a first pass reconnaissance exploration program and further confirms the project area's potential to host additional lithium-bearing pegmatites.

The Ballon and Borris Prospects are located in the highly prospective Leinster Granite Region in the south east of Ireland, in close proximity to International Lithium Corp's (TSXV: ILC) Avalonia Lithium Project. ILC recently reported high grade intersections from drilling at the Avalonia Project including; 2.33% Li_2O over 4.62m, including 3.29% Li_2O over 1.67m (refer ILC release, 21 July 2016).

Based on the positive results of this initial exploration program Capital will now immediately progress with plans for the next phase of exploration, which will be designed to confirm priority drill targets.

**Li_2O calculation = 1.149% Li x 2.153 [conversion factor] = 2.47% Li_2O*

Rock chip assay results from the first phase exploration program at the Borris and Ballon Prospects are attached (see Tables 1 & 2). See Figures 2 & 3 for sample locations at the Ballon and Borris Prospects.

Proposed Next Field Work Program

In preparation for the next phase of field work, Capital will assess these results from the initial reconnaissance program in conjunction with open file geophysics data in order to define and refine priority target areas and form a full assessment of the project's potential. Capital also proposes to assess the appropriateness of a ground magnetometer survey with systematic geochemical sampling in order to delineate priority drill targets. These will then be ranked in preparation for the maiden drill program at the Project.

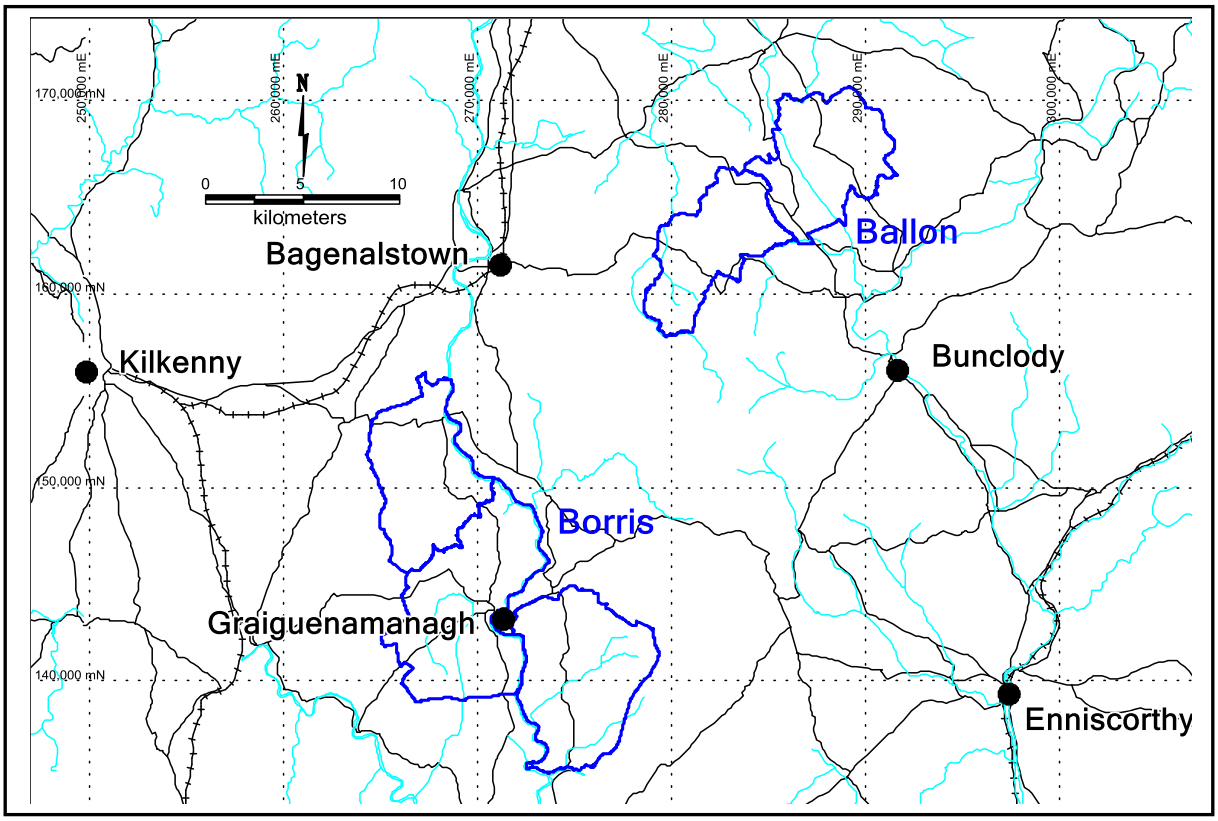

Figure 1: Project Location Map

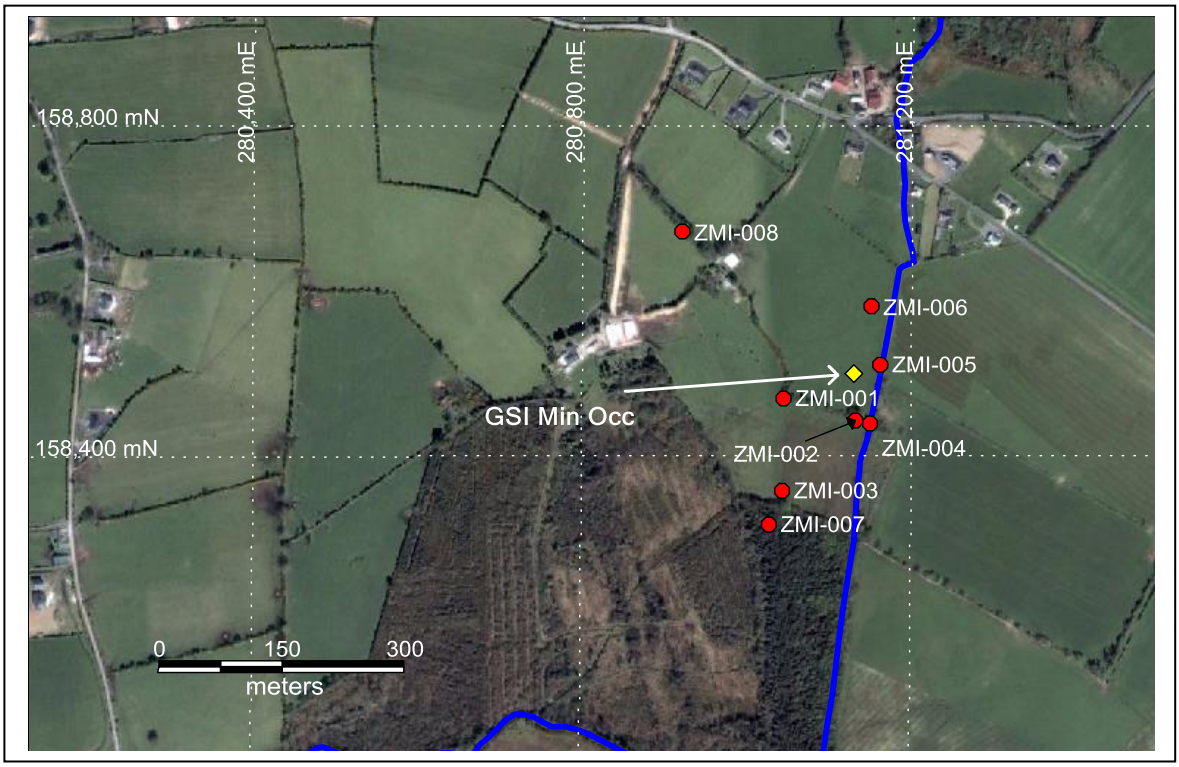

Figure 2: Ballon Prospect – Location of samples in southern region of Licence

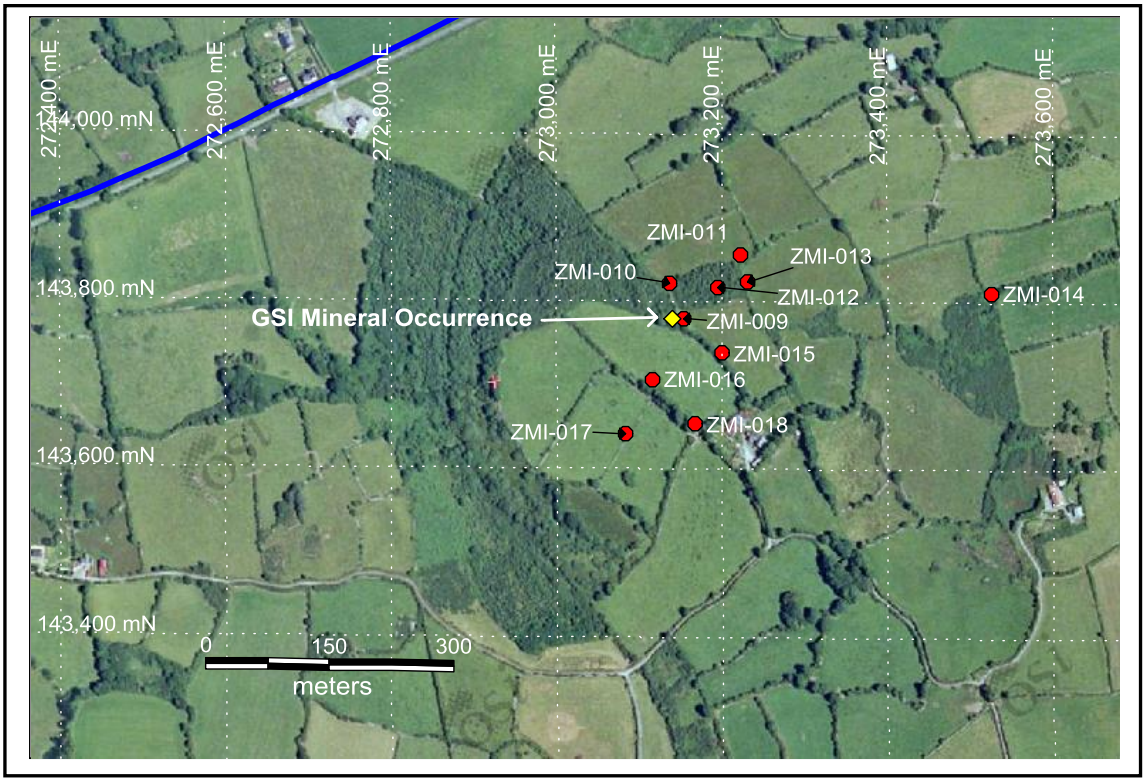

Figure 3: Borris Prospect – Location of samples in the Licence area

About the Wolfhound Lithium Projects

Capital entered into a Binding Agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Wolfhound Lithium Limited (Wolfhound), the owner of the Ballon, Borris and Tinahely Projects, in June 2016 (ASX announcement, 1 June 2016). Capital subsequently completed the acquisition of Wolfhound and all seven Prospecting Licences Applications covering the project areas have been granted - PLs 2930, 2931, 1597, 3211, 3559, 1473 and 1715 (ASX announcement, 22 September 2016).

The projects cover a total area of approximately 270km^2 in the highly prospective Leinster Granite in the south east of Ireland, and are considered prospective for lithium-rich spodumene bearing pegmatites. The Leinster Granite hosts lithium-bearing pegmatites that are analogous to Talison's world class Greenbushes Lithium Project in Western Australia – the Greenbushes Mineral field hosts the world's largest pegmatite hosted lithium resource.

ENDS

Peter Dykes
Director

About Capital Mining Limited

Capital Mining Limited (ASX: CMY) is an active ASX listed junior mineral resources company focused on the acquisition and exploration of key, demand driven commodities. Its project portfolio includes lithium prospective assets in Western Australia and the Republic of Ireland, plus gold and base metals projects in New South Wales.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this document that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Benjamin Sharp BSc MAIG, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Sharp is a prior director and shareholder of Wolfhound Lithium Limited and provides consultant geological advice to Capital Mining Limited. Mr Sharp has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been 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 (JORC Code). Mr Sharp consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Greenpower and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

■ *may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;*

■ *are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Greenpower, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,*

■ *involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.*

Table 1: Rock chip assay results from the Borris and Ballon Prospects

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm
ZMI-001	281045.00	158469.88	0.03	6.87	1.1	40	9.24	0.36	0.19	0.02	2.74	0.3	7	9.91	2.5
ZMI-002	281132.91	158443.13	0.08	3.49	1.2	40	4.14	0.51	0.04	<0.02	17.15	0.6	13	17.1	4.2
ZMI-003	281043.80	158358.79	0.04	5.96	0.8	20	269	0.41	0.03	0.02	0.42	0.3	12	77.9	3.5
ZMI-004	281149.71	158439.43	0.04	6.38	1.1	30	99.5	2.61	0.7	0.38	8.45	0.6	7	67.1	3.4
ZMI-005	281162.74	158511.04	0.01	5.77	5	10	261	0.2	0.18	0.02	1.2	0.2	9	14.05	4
ZMI-006	281150.86	158580.62	0.02	7.03	1.9	360	10.55	0.85	0.57	<0.02	47.2	2.1	12	15.4	5.7
ZMI-007	281028.46	158317.91	0.02	6.84	1.2	20	139.5	0.9	0.08	0.06	0.97	0.2	7	35.4	1.6
ZMI-008	280921.54	158671.61	<0.01	6.89	0.7	50	24.6	1.95	0.3	<0.02	5.24	0.9	9	84.6	3
ZMI-009	273154.28	143779.55	0.03	6.66	1.1	110	8.71	0.97	0.39	0.03	12.8	0.7	9	15.9	4.6
ZMI-010	273136.43	143821.72	<0.01	6.3	0.7	50	109	0.29	0.31	<0.02	1.47	0.5	12	43.1	2.6
ZMI-011	273223.31	143855.15	0.03	7.25	1.1	10	9.53	4.18	0.36	0.02	5.39	0.4	10	27.3	3.8
ZMI-012	273194.63	143816.02	0.02	7.07	0.4	60	9.32	1.01	0.45	0.08	8.64	0.5	11	13.7	2.9
ZMI-013	273230.50	143824.73	0.01	5.16	1.1	10	202	0.67	0.09	0.14	0.53	0.4	15	28.3	5.5
ZMI-014	273524.92	143811.44	0.01	7.32	<0.2	10	14.9	0.91	0.23	0.06	5.67	0.4	9	19.65	4.8
ZMI-015	273199.08	143738.73	0.03	6.99	0.6	100	3.93	0.35	0.05	<0.02	2.17	0.3	8	42.6	2.5
ZMI-016	273115.33	143706.56	0.01	4.52	2.2	20	72.5	0.43	0.16	<0.02	2.32	0.5	19	16.55	3.7
ZMI-017	273082.06	143642.45	0.06	5.44	1.5	60	111.5	7.48	0.21	<0.02	1.54	0.5	16	24	4.6
ZMI-018	273166.30	143653.68	0.02	6.25	1.4	40	14.8	0.4	0.86	0.05	13.7	1.3	12	6.53	6.4

Table 1: Rock chip assay results from the Borris and Ballon Prospects (cont'd)

Sample	Fe	Ga	Ge	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Nb	Ni	P
Number	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
ZMI-001	0.54	17.55	0.06	0.4	0.008	3.12	1.4	51.4	0.05	274	0.27	3.11	5.4	1.1	500
ZMI-002	0.9	21.4	0.09	1	0.048	2.11	13.4	140.5	0.09	170	0.38	0.07	9.6	1.5	210
ZMI-003	0.53	22.7	0.06	0.5	<0.005	4.05	<0.5	128.5	0.02	407	0.23	1.94	9.6	0.9	260
ZMI-004	0.57	28.2	0.07	1.1	<0.005	2.41	4.1	172.5	0.04	794	0.28	3.54	45.7	1	3760
ZMI-005	0.49	21.1	0.07	0.1	0.008	1.82	0.6	120.5	0.03	163	0.36	3.57	10.1	0.9	470
ZMI-006	1.37	22.7	0.13	2.5	0.033	3.33	24.3	153.5	0.27	314	0.32	2.54	6.2	2.9	750
ZMI-007	0.39	15.8	0.07	0.4	0.005	5.55	<0.5	53	0.02	233	0.19	2.09	4.6	0.9	680
ZMI-008	1.04	28	0.07	0.9	0.017	2.54	2.3	193	0.14	499	0.27	2.43	24.4	1.3	1130
ZMI-009	0.6	18.45	0.08	1.1	0.014	3.29	6.1	98.2	0.08	186	0.24	2.49	6.8	1.9	310
ZMI-010	0.4	22.1	0.06	0.9	<0.005	2.98	1.1	161.5	0.02	468	0.24	2.98	12.7	1.3	1000
ZMI-011	0.61	24.1	0.07	0.4	0.01	2.93	2.3	148.5	0.06	620	0.2	2.88	9.4	1	270
ZMI-012	0.64	21.1	0.09	0.8	0.018	2.85	3.8	122	0.05	953	0.25	2.73	6.1	1.3	310
ZMI-013	0.57	34.3	0.43	0.4	<0.005	1.23	<0.5	>10000	0.02	992	0.48	1.27	6.8	2.1	500
ZMI-014	0.83	18.95	<0.05	1.5	0.006	3.34	2.6	74	0.04	2130	0.28	2.89	7	0.9	320
ZMI-015	0.27	14.15	0.07	0.6	0.005	6.88	1.1	57	0.02	86	0.19	1.43	3.3	1	210
ZMI-016	0.62	16.7	0.07	0.3	0.008	2.41	1.1	124	0.04	172	0.32	1.52	8.8	1.5	120
ZMI-017	0.38	13.95	0.06	0.4	<0.005	2.79	0.9	51.8	0.04	143	0.23	2.38	5.3	1.9	580
ZMI-018	0.87	20.7	0.09	1.1	<0.005	0.9	6	140.5	0.11	407	0.32	3.29	9	2.1	490

Table 1: Rock chip assay results from the Borris and Ballon Prospects (cont'd)

Sample Number	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm
ZMI-001	39.3	261	<0.002	0.01	0.06	0.4	<1	7.5	23.9	0.95	<0.05	0.55	0.009	1.54
ZMI-002	16.9	261	<0.002	0.01	0.09	1.4	1	13.6	14.9	1.23	<0.05	1.41	0.023	1.35
ZMI-003	33.8	880	<0.002	<0.01	<0.05	0.1	<1	33.2	12.4	3.19	<0.05	0.22	<0.005	5.57
ZMI-004	17.9	510	<0.002	0.01	0.05	0.6	<1	57.7	24.1	39.5	<0.05	7.9	0.014	2.98
ZMI-005	26.4	227	<0.002	0.01	<0.05	0.2	<1	16.8	13.1	1.54	<0.05	0.24	0.006	1.2
ZMI-006	26.5	251	<0.002	0.01	0.05	2.3	<1	8	139.5	0.97	<0.05	9.51	0.132	1.31
ZMI-007	72	540	<0.002	0.01	<0.05	0.2	<1	10.3	16.3	0.93	<0.05	0.15	<0.005	3.39
ZMI-008	13.5	560	<0.002	0.01	0.05	1.2	1	88.7	31.1	15.55	<0.05	1.57	0.061	2.81
ZMI-009	27.4	300	<0.002	0.01	<0.05	1	<1	13	44.5	1.66	<0.05	2.93	0.032	1.6
ZMI-010	19.4	800	<0.002	<0.01	<0.05	0.2	<1	27.3	48.9	4.58	<0.05	1.49	0.005	5.53
ZMI-011	20.9	298	<0.002	<0.01	<0.05	0.6	<1	28.5	13.4	1.85	<0.05	1.81	0.016	1.5
ZMI-012	24.5	239	<0.002	0.01	<0.05	1.1	<1	15.1	30.9	1.13	<0.05	2.22	0.017	1.19
ZMI-013	6.4	338	<0.002	<0.01	0.11	0.4	2	44.4	7.8	3.24	0.1	0.54	<0.005	2.31
ZMI-014	23.5	329	0.002	0.01	0.06	0.7	1	17.6	8.9	1.23	<0.05	2.32	0.009	1.59
ZMI-015	39.3	620	<0.002	<0.01	<0.05	0.2	<1	11.8	29.1	1.23	<0.05	0.96	0.005	3.87
ZMI-016	17.7	231	<0.002	0.01	0.05	0.4	<1	21.7	12	1.52	<0.05	0.83	0.011	1.09
ZMI-017	19.9	291	<0.002	0.01	<0.05	0.3	<1	16	28.3	1.28	0.08	0.52	0.007	1.74
ZMI-018	15.8	102.5	<0.002	0.01	0.05	0.5	<1	14.5	107.5	1.98	<0.05	2.7	0.032	0.44

Table 1: Rock chip assay results from the Borris and Ballon Prospects (cont'd)

Sample	U	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Description
Number	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
ZMI-001	0.6	1	0.4	1.7	19	6.5	Coarse to Pegmatite Granite, micas relatively small comapred to Qtz & Feldspar
ZMI-002	3.7	1	1.2	16.2	31	23.2	Coarse granite, some Qtz/Feldspar upto Pegmatite size, coarse micas
ZMI-003	0.3	1	0.3	0.3	57	5	Pegmatite, verging on coarse granite. Medium to coarse micas
ZMI-004	1.4	1	0.8	1.5	78	8.2	Coarse to Pegmatite Granite, medium to coarse micas, fine tourmaline
ZMI-005	0.6	<1	0.7	0.7	26	2.4	Coarse to Pegmatite Granite, well devloped Qtz/Feldspars, coarse micas
ZMI-006	2	17	0.6	5.1	59	90.5	Medium Grained granite, 40/40/20 qtz/feld/micas
ZMI-007	0.4	<1	0.3	1.3	17	7.3	Pegmatite Granite, large feldspar & qtz, coarse micas
ZMI-008	1.5	2	1.4	3.5	133	14.9	Pegmatite Granite, pronounced increase in mica grain size
ZMI-009	2	4	0.7	1.7	28	31.6	Pegmatite Coarse Granite contact
ZMI-010	0.4	2	0.3	0.3	49	6.6	Pegmatite Granite, coarse micas, possible fine tourmaline
ZMI-011	0.6	<1	1.1	3.5	23	8.8	Pegmatite Granite, pronounced increase in mica crystal size
ZMI-012	1.6	1	1	9.4	17	21.2	Coarse to Pegmatite Granite, coarse micas crystals
ZMI-013	0.5	<1	0.2	0.2	44	2.1	Pegmatite Granite, well developed feldspars, coarse micas.
ZMI-014	3.2	<1	0.6	10.1	19	31.6	Coarse to Pegmatie Granite, well developed feldspars, coarse qtz/micas
ZMI-015	0.3	1	0.3	0.5	9	7.3	Granite Pegmatite, well developed feldspars and micas. Trace biotite
ZMI-016	0.4	1	0.7	0.7	14	4.9	Pegmatite, well developed feldspars and micas
ZMI-017	1.2	2	0.4	0.8	11	6	Coarse to Pegmatite Granite, caorse mica crystals
ZMI-018	0.8	4	0.5	2.3	27	29.6	Pegmatite Granite, well developed feldspars, qtz and micas

Table 2: Over-range Li Rock chip assay result for ZMI-013

SAMPLE NUMBER	Li
DESCRIPTION	%
ZMI-013	1.149

ADDITIONAL INFORMTION

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

The following sections are provided for compliance with requirements for the reporting of exploration results under the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples are rockchip grab samples taken from surface.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling has occurred. • For historic drilling data refer to International Lithium Corp Announcements dated 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse*	• No drilling has occurred. • For historic drilling data refer to International Lithium Corp Announcements dated 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Basic sample logging has occurred and is included in Table 1. • For historic drilling data refer to International Lithium Corp Announcements dated 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sampling nature and quality is deemed appropriate for this stage of exploration. • No duplicate or standards were submitted by CMY to the laboratory. • Samples are opportunistic where outcrop/subcrop occurs. • For historic drilling data refer to International Lithium Corp Announcements dated 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Rock chips were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy and Mass Spectrometry (ME-MS61) at ALS in Loughrea. Over-range analysis was analysed for Li only by peroxide fusion (ME-ICP82b). • Analytes include Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr • A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma- atomic emission spectrometry. Following this analysis, the results are reviewed for high concentrations of bismuth, mercury, molybdenum, silver and tungsten and diluted accordingly. Samples meeting this criterion are then analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences. • Laboratory procedures are appropriate for LCT pegmatite exploration. • Internal blanks, standards and duplicates were inserted by the lab. • QAQC results passed for this stgge of exploration.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No verification of sample assay data has occurred by independent personnel. • Sample assay data has been independently reviewed by separate company representatives. • Drilling data has not been reviewed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample locations are by hand held GPS and are appropriate for this stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is dependent upon location of outcrop/subcrop and is therefore opportunistic.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Orientation of sampling relative to geological structure and mineralisation is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples remain under the custody of CMY representatives until being delivered to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No reviews or audits have been completed.

1.2 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements are 100%-owned by Wolfhound Lithium Limited a subsidiary of Capital Mining Limited. • No historical, wilderness or national parks are known to infringe significantly on the tenure.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The intercepts stated in this ASX release are referenced and refer to International Lithium Corp Announcements dated 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The projects are situated in County Carlow and occupy the southern margin of a granitoid and marine sediment contact. • The area is considered prospective for hard-rock lithium mineralisation associated with spodumene-bearing 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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See International Lithium Corp Announcement 14th January 2015 and 21st July 2016.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values*	• Methods for weighting and averaging of drill results are unknown. • No weighting or averaging of rockchip samples have occurred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Relationship between true mineralisation width and reported intercepts of drilling are unknown.
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.*	• This information does not refer to a discovery but unverified historical drill information. • Maps are present throughout this release
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 reported drill intersections are the maximum width & grade intercepts which is clearly stated in the highlights section.
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.*	• The project is in early stage of exploration and as such reviews have not been completed.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Confirmation sampling and geophysical surveying of is planned to identify and prioritise drill targets.