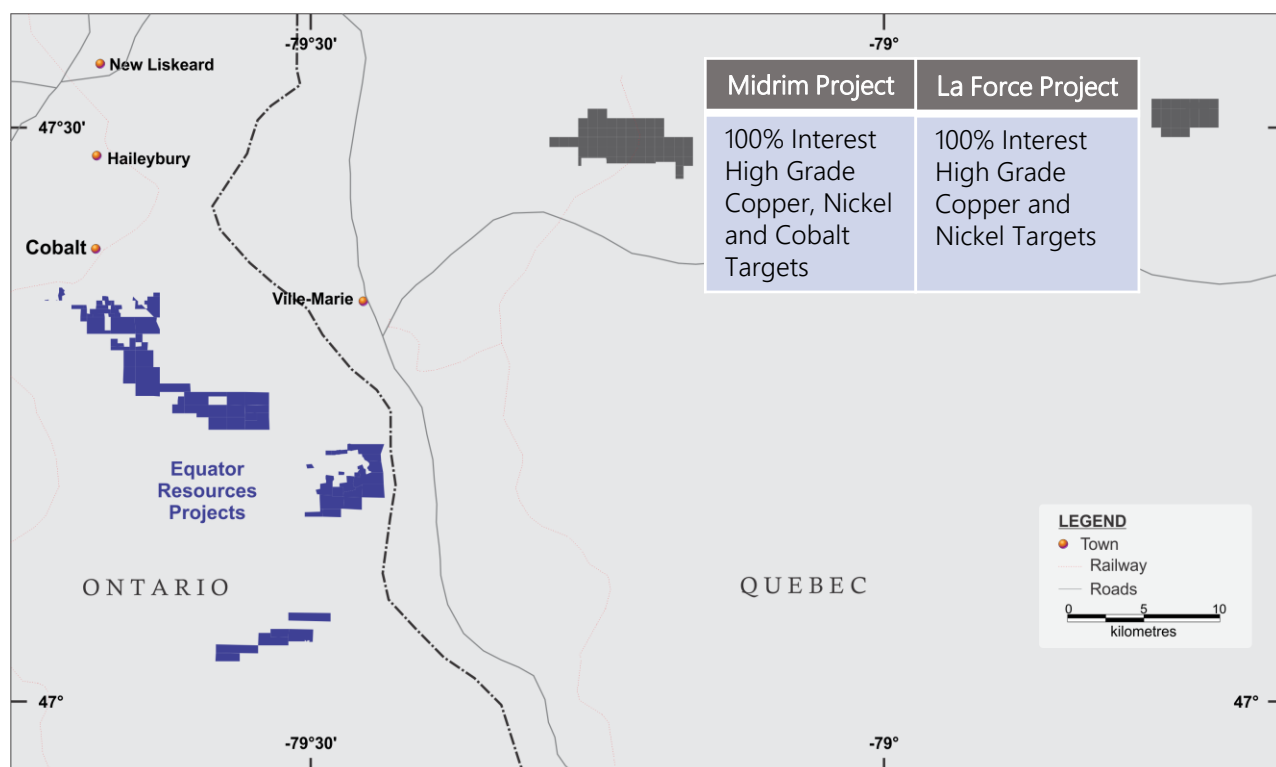


06 July 2017

## DUE DILIGENCE CONFIRMS THE LA FORCE PROJECT IS HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE FOR NICKEL – COPPER MINERALISATION

The La Force Nickel-Copper Project lies in the same proven mining province that carries the Midrim and Mulligan projects, all present as high-grade cobalt and Sudbury-style polymetallic targets.

La Force comes with the acquisition of Cobalt Canada Pty Ltd. The claims are located in the Brodeur and Devlin townships in the Rouyn-Noranda Mining District of Quebec, a region known for its extensive copper deposits and mining/smelting activities.



**Cu-Ni-Co-PGM polymetallic targets**  
IN EXCESS OF 20 IDENTIFIED TARGETS WITHIN  
PROPERTY BOUNDARIES



**AU\$3.5m in historical drilling value**  
OVER \$10M IN GEOTECHNICAL WORK ACROSS THE  
COMPANY'S FOUR EXPLORATION ASSETS



**14,600m of historical drilling**  
3,500M OF STORED CORE NOT PREVIOUSLY  
ASSAYED



**Integrity of claims verified**  
TECHNICAL DUE DILIGENCE FIELD VISIT COMPLETED



## PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

### La Force Property

- 24 Cells covering 13.92 km<sup>2</sup>, south of Rouyn-Noranda mining camp in Western Quebec
- La Force is a prospect with large tonnage potential that includes numerous high grade intercepts
- Historical exploration focussed directly around the La Force deposit leaving multiple untested targets, defined through copper and nickel soil geochemistry as well as ground IP surveys along a **4.6 km strike length of gabbro**
- Total of **14,600m** of historical drilling conducted on the property
- A core library containing **35** of the historic **108** diamond drill holes, representing **5,438m** of core is in good standing and is available for assay
- Over **3,500m** of the available core, mainly from the 2007 drill program, has never been cut or assayed
- Current drilling value at La Force exceeds **AU\$3.5m**, increasing total value now established across the project group to over **AU\$10m**
- Metallurgical test work on both La Force and Midrim has been recommended to provide uniform and more representative economic reporting of the polymetallic nature of the project areas. Further updates will be provided around the drilling and copper equivalents early in the coming months
- Drill collar locations have been confirmed and original geological logs of the drilling has been sourced, along with a large amount of hard copy geological data which is currently being digitised and assessed
- The Company continues to consider the Lac de Bois, Belleterre and Baby greenstone belts from a holistic viewpoint with further consolidation opportunities



## LA FORCE CU-NI PROPERTY

### Location

The La Force property contains 24 claims and is located 50 km northeast of the town of Ville-Marie, Quebec and 2.2 km southwest of La Force, Quebec in Brodeur Township. The property is centred approximately at 670600mE and 5264800mN (NAD 83, Zone 17).

Access to the property is by Highway 382 northeast from Ville-Marie to the town of Fugereville followed by Moffet. Approximately 20 km east from Moffet, a south-running snowmobile/ATV trail provides access to the property.

### Property Geology

The La Force Project falls within the Belleterre-Angliers greenstone belt of the Abitibi Subprovince, one of the most mineral endowed districts in the world having produced over ~\$120 billion worth of metal<sup>2</sup>. Within the belt there are a number of nickel-copper-PGE sulphide occurrences associated with gabbroic intrusive rocks, including the Midrim, and La Force deposits. The Belleterre-Angliers greenstone includes two past producing mines: the Belleterre Gold Mine and the Lorraine Cu-Ni Mine.

The La Force claims cover part of an elongate, east-west trending gabbroic intrusion approximately 4.6 km long and 0.15 km wide (Figure 2). The gabbro body occurs near the northern margin of a 4.2 km wide dioritic plug (Figure 3), which is cut by several northeast-southwest trending faults.

The main La Force nickel and copper mineralisation occurs within the western segment of the gabbro. The mineralisation is hosted within amphibolite which is enveloped by porphyritic gabbro that grades into porphyritic diorite and gabbro. Known gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins developed along or adjacent to sheared volcanic-gabbro or granitoid-volcanic contacts. The area is cut by lamprophyre and quartz-feldspar dykes.

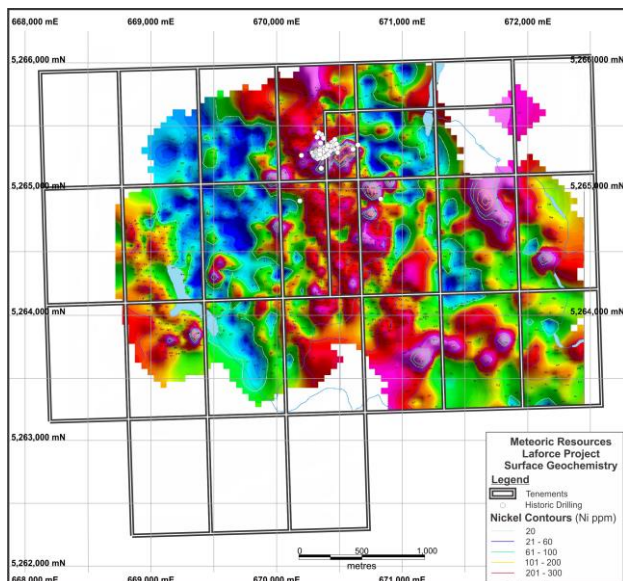


Figure 2: Geochemical anomaly map shows the presence of several nickel anomalies along a 4.6 km strike length. The focus of past exploration and drilling was mainly aimed at the northern extent of the geochemical anomalies.

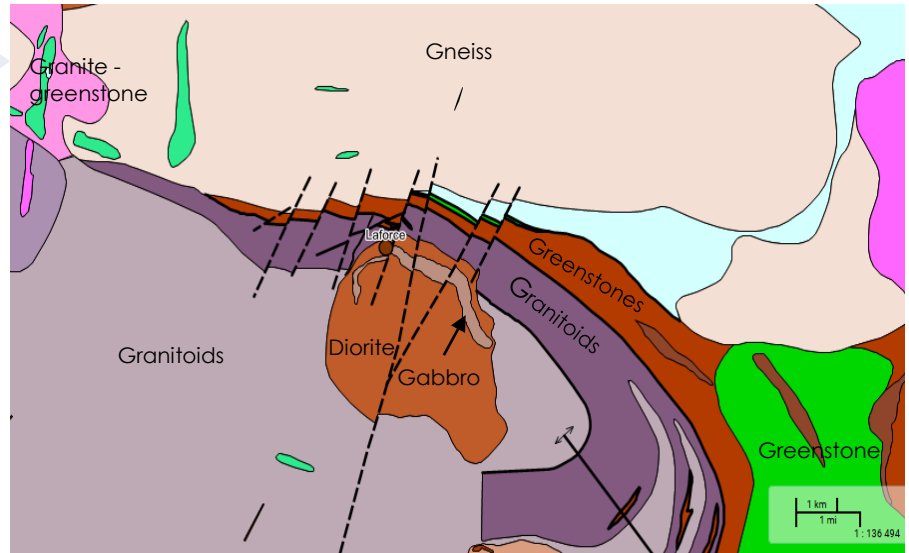
<sup>(2)</sup> P Laznicka, Giant Metallic Deposits: Future Sources of Industrial Metals. Springer, 2010, 949 pages





## LA FORCE CU-NI PROPERTY continued

Figure 3: The gabbro hosted La Force deposit occurs on the northern margin of a dioritic plug, cut by several northeast trending faults. Nickel geochemical anomalies have been observed trending northwest along the diorite plug



## Mineralisation

At La Force, Ni-Cu-PGE-bearing sulphides occur within brecciated and non-brecciated amphibolite. Sulphides comprise up to 30% of the unit and occur as 1-3 mm blebs, and veinlets of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and trace millerite. Sulphide mineralisation identified in other parts of the property occur as trace, cubic pyrite in gabbro and pyroxenite. A number of highly rated sulphide bodies have been identified using surface geochemistry and ground induced polarisation surveys.



Figure 4: The location and condition of the stored core has been verified. 5,348m of core from the 2006-2007 drill programs is stored within a secured facility and is available for immediate assay and survey



## LA FORCE CU-NI PROPERTY continued

### Exploration Upside

Exciting exploration potential remains at La Force with numerous untested targets, including widespread anomalous copper and nickel soil geochemistry (from 1,500 samples), and two high priority induced polarisation (IP) geophysical targets that mimic responses of the La Force deposit. Follow-up exploration was proposed but not completed.

Project updates on Iron Mask and Mulligan will be provided to the market in subsequent announcements.

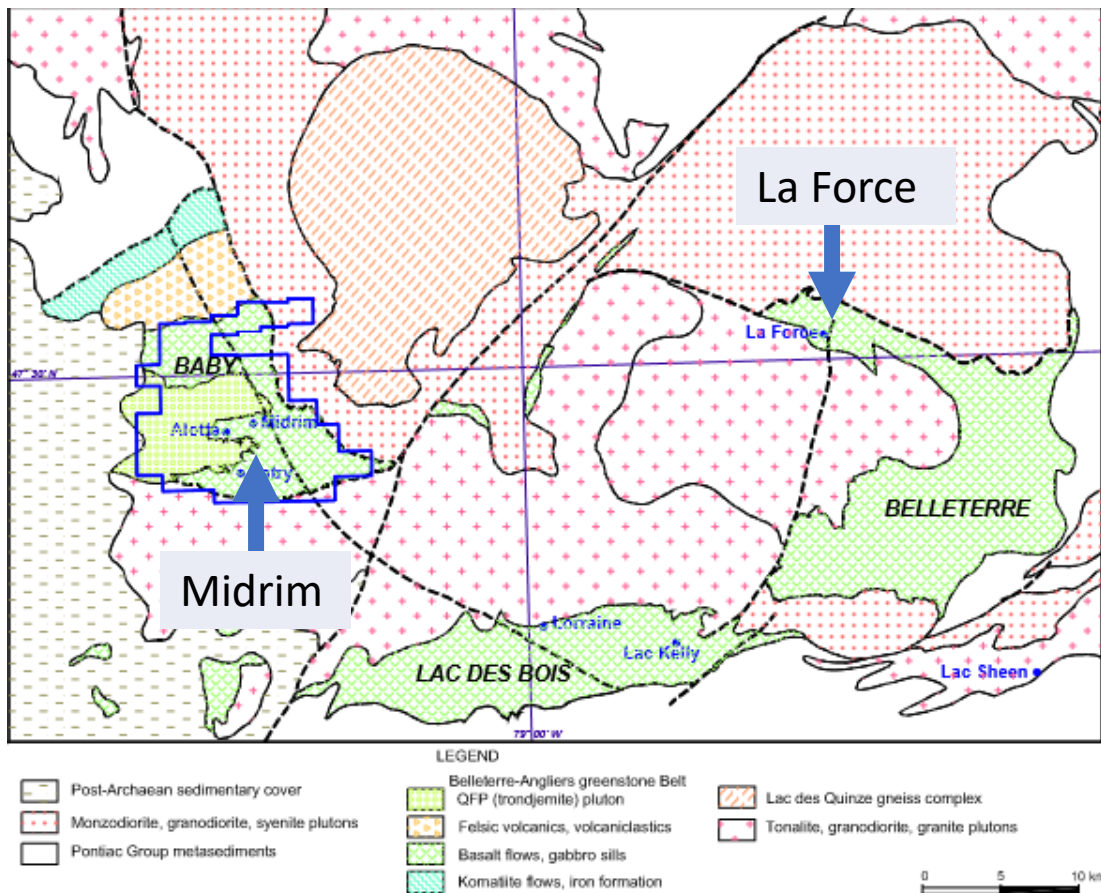


Figure 5: The La Force property lies on the northern extent of the Belleterre greenstone belt, which is host to the historical Belleterre gold mine. The company is reviewing consolidation opportunities within the Belleterre, Lac Des Bois and Baby greenstone belts.



### Contact:

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### Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the La Force Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Jonathan King, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Meteoric Resources Limited. Mr King, a fulltime employee of Collective Prosperity Pty Ltd, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr King consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.



Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li><li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No sampling has been undertaken by the author.</li><li>Collection methods and survey parameters not reported.</li><li>Samples were submitted to a certified laboratory (ALS in Sudbury and Vancouver) though individual lab job numbers are not reported.</li><li>No material issues resulted from sampling</li></ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Diamond drilling was performed however the drill size was not recorded in the assessment file referenced above</li><li>Half core was submitted for assay</li></ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li><li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There was no RQD measurements taken in the drilling thus recovery is unknown at this time</li><li>This was not recorded in the drill logs or the assessment file.</li><li>This was not recorded in the drill logs or the assessment file.</li></ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li><li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Core has been logged in sufficient detail to permit calculation of a tonnage estimate, however, no mineral resources are classified on this property.</li></ul>

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data La Force

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampled as half core in selected intervals for assay</li> <li>• The assay data and qualified assurance procedures were prepared under the supervision of a QP, other than this nothing is reported</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples were submitted to ALS Chemex in Sudbury and for assay to ALS Chemex in Vancouver where they were analyzed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, Cu, Pb, Ni, and Co. Precious metals were analyzed using an inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometer (ICP-MS). Base metals were analyzed using an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA).</li> <li>• No geophysical or other tools were used in the holes development</li> <li>• This information was not recorded in the logs or the attached non-technical assessment file as listed above.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No independent verification by alternative personnel.</li> <li>• This is not recorded in the government assessment files.</li> <li>• This is not recorded in the government assessment files.</li> <li>• This is not recorded in the government assessment files.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no mineral resources on this property</li> <li>• Original collar placement is unknown</li> <li>• There is no known grid system that was used.</li> <li>• Given the early stage of the work, no RL control was necessary</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This information is yet to be obtained from the various sources.</li> <li>• There are no mineral resources on this property.</li> <li>• There appears to be no compositing for grassroots exploration drilling.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no known structures at this time affecting mineralization.</li> <li>• Yet to be ascertained from past exploration</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was not recorded.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits or reviews performed</li> </ul>



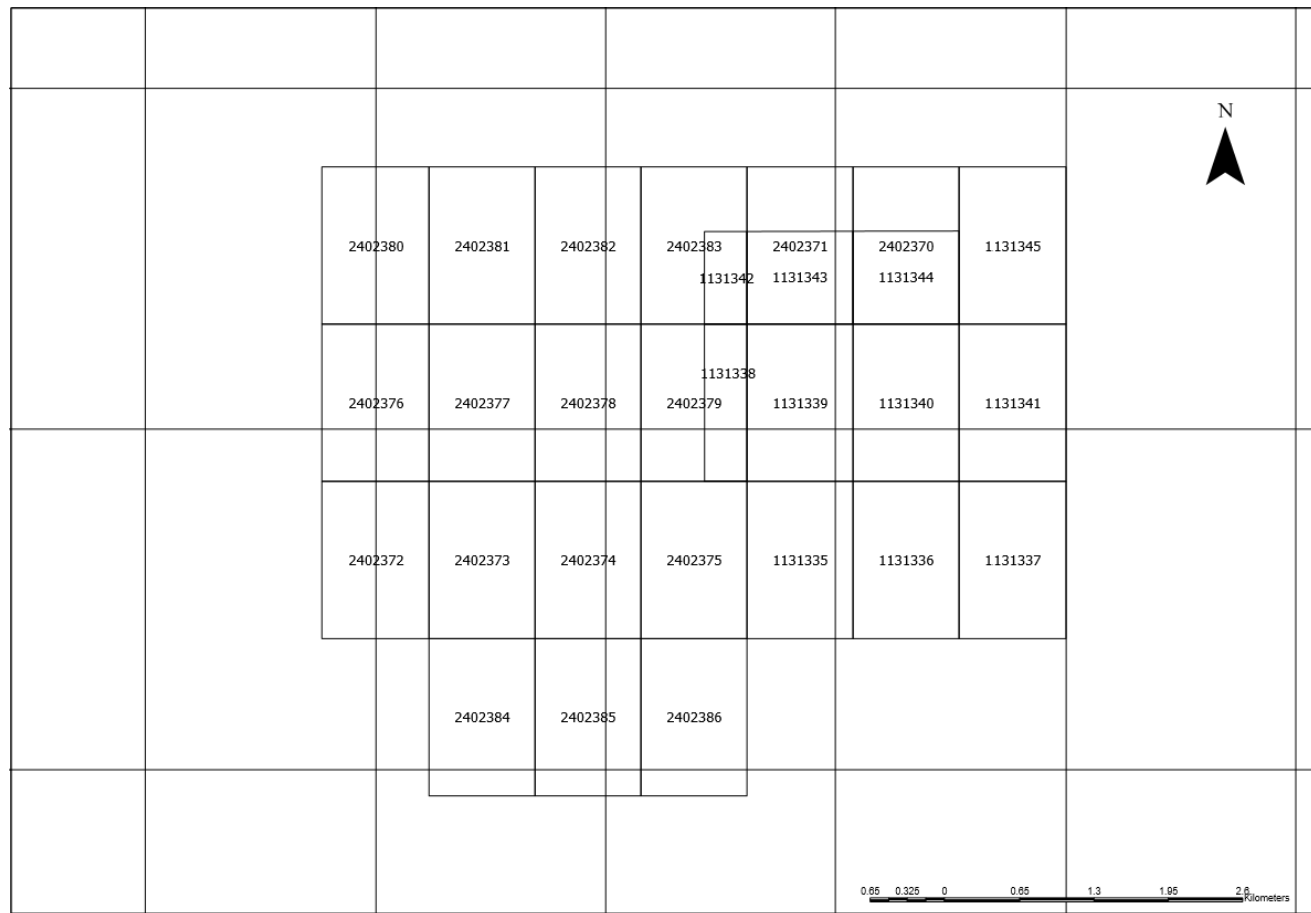
## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results La Force

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

	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Company is proposing to acquire the claims comprising the La Force Project in Quebec, Canada. The details of the transaction were listed in part 2 of Annexure A of an earlier announcement (see JORC tables originally reported in the acquisition announcement dated 26/05/2017: Meteoric To Acquire High Grade Cobalt And Sudbury Style Polymetallic Projects In Proven Mining Province (See ASX: MEI).</li> <li>The Company has entered into a binding sale and purchase agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Cobalt Canada Pty Ltd which holds the right to acquire 100% of four projects in Ontario, Canada, including the La Force Project under separate agreements. The consideration for the Acquisition of Cobalt is 60,000,000 Shares and \$30,000 cash. Completion of the Acquisition is subject to satisfaction within three months of a number of conditions including, the Company obtaining shareholder approval of the Acquisition; the Company completing technical, financial and legal due diligence on Cobalt and its assets; and the Company receiving firm commitments for the amount of the Capital Raising (see above). The sellers of Cobalt have given warranties and representations in favour of the Company which are customary for a transaction of this nature.</li> <li>Under the agreement to acquire the La Force Projects, the Company will also pay a total of CAD\$35,000 in cash and issue CAD\$100,000 worth of Shares (based on a 10 day volume weighted average price of Shares (VWAP) and the CAD:AUD exchange rate at the time of issue).</li> <li>Pursuant to the Acquisition, the Company assumes the obligations under various net smelter royalty agreements, ranging from 1.5% - 2% over the four Canadian Projects to 4% over selected Mining Claims.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> <li>No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of the La Force Project</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work completed at La Force has been supervised at all times by a QP.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La Force represents a nickel-copper-PGE sulphide occurrence associated with gabbroic intrusive rock. The claims cover part of an elongate, east-west trending gabbroic intrusion approximately 4.6 km long and 0.15 km wide. The gabbro body occurs near the northern margin of a 4.2 km wide dioritic plug.</li> <li>The main La Force nickel and copper mineralisation occurs within the western segment of the gabbro. The mineralisation is hosted within amphibolite which is enveloped by porphyritic gabbro that grades into porphyritic diorite and gabbro. Known gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins developed along or adjacent to sheared volcanic-gabbro or granitoid-volcanic contacts.</li> </ul>

# Annexure A

## Part 1 – Claims supporting the La Force Project



Part 2 – La Force Project Claims

Claim Number	Claim Number
1131335	2402375
1131336	2402376
1131337	2402377
1131339	2402378
1131340	2402379
1131341	2402380
1131345	2402381
2402370	2402382
2402371	2402383
2402372	2402384
2402373	2402385
2402374	2402386