

March 2018 Quarter Activities Report

HIGHLIGHTS:

Brazil Lithium:

- Grab Samples from second round of sampling have returned further high-grade results comprising Amblygonite and Lepidolite lithium minerals returning grades of up to 9.33% Li₂O

Chile Cobalt:

- First geology mapping campaign completed
- Sulphide mineralization was observed as Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Magnetite and Cobaltite
- Geochemistry sampling in the proximity of the historical mine did not return significant cobalt values
- A drone borne geophysical magnetic campaign is being planned as the next step of exploration work

Corporate Activities:

- Arbitration Proceedings continue with DNI Metals over Toamasina Graphite Project
- Request for final award in Arbitration Proceedings with Kenora Prospectors and Miners regarding Shoal Lake East Gold Project in Canada
- Sale of Brazilian drilling business assets in subsidiary completed

Cougar Metals NL is a Perth based exploration company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: CGM).

Cougar is acquiring an 85% interest in the Ceara Lithium Project, located in north-eastern Brazil. The Project comprises 35 tenements with an area of ~60,000Ha covering the historical lithium mining centre at Solonopole the Cristal pegmatite swarm. Work to date at Solonopole has yielded high grade lithium and tantalum results from grab samples. Two principal areas of interest – each about 10km in strike have been identified. Soil sampling and trenching of targets is planned for Q3 FY2018 to delineate drilling targets.

Cougar is earning a 100% interest in the Plateado Cobalt project 130km North of Santiago, Chile. The project contains a small historical, high grade cobalt mine. An initial exploration program on Soil sampling and aeromagnetics is currently underway.

Directors & Officers

Randal Swick – Executive Chairman
David Symons – Non Executive Director
Brian Thomas – Non Executive Director
Scott Reid – General Manager
Brett Tucker – CFO & Company Secretary

Capital Structure

Shares on Issue: 916,232,139
Last Price (27/04/2018): \$0.006

Substantial Shareholders

Marcia Swick – 33.3%
Savvy Capital Management – 16.7%

ACTIVITIES REPORT

Ceara Lithium Project, Brazil (CGM to acquire 85%)

Highlights

- Grab sampling has returned high grade lithium results within Amblygonite pegmatites with the top 10 samples returning grades between 1.5% Li_2O and 9.29% Li_2O
- High grade tantalite results returned up to 2880ppm
- Ten small scale historical lithium and tantalite mines identified to date
- Two target zones each approximately 10km in strike have been identified with clusters of outcropping pegmatites
- Regional geological mapping has identified additional pegmatite outcrops

Background:

The Ceara Lithium Project is located in Ceara State, in north-eastern Brazil. The Project comprises two separate areas, namely Solonopole and Cristais with initial exploration efforts focussing on the Solonopole Area located in the central part of Ceará State, 276km by sealed road South of the city of Fortaleza, Brazil.

Both Cristais and Solonopole have excellent infrastructure being located along major sealed highways and in close proximity to a high voltage national electricity grid.

The regional around the town of Solonopole (population of 18,000) is principally know for agricultural, mainly cattle farms.

However, 30-40 years ago the region was known for intense artisanal mining activity where small mines were operated for the extraction of tantalite-columbite, spodumene, amblygonite, beryl, crystal, albite and tourmaline.



Fig1. Location of Ceara Lithium Project

Government mapping and sampling undertaken by the Brazil Government Mining Department (DNPM) in 2012 identified more than 200 pegmatites over a 40 km by 10 km region which host the historical mines and this has been the focus of Cougar's recent exploration work.

Solonopole represents one of only 2 known lithium producing areas in all of Brazil. Cougar, as first mover, intends to establish a dominant holding within this region.

Solonopole Project:

The Solonopole project comprises of 26 granted exploration permits with an additional 4 permits granted in recent days. These permits cover an area of 42,630 Ha or 426 square kilometres.

During the quarter, Cougars exploration Geologist has been conducting mapping, sampling and general reconnaissance activities to systematically assess the large tenement package.

The mapping and reconnaissance activity consists of planning the routes, requesting authorisations from landowners and traversing historic roads and trails in search of occurrences of mineralised pegmatites and abandoned mines. GPS recordings are undertaken of the routes, positions of structural features, photos and sample collection points.

Cougar has identified 10 prospects with mineralised pegmatites to date, which are the current priority for exploration efforts. Soil sampling programs consisting of a 50x50m grid were undertaken across the prospects to assist in defining the strike extents. The location and description of the 10 prospects is provided in Figure 3 below:

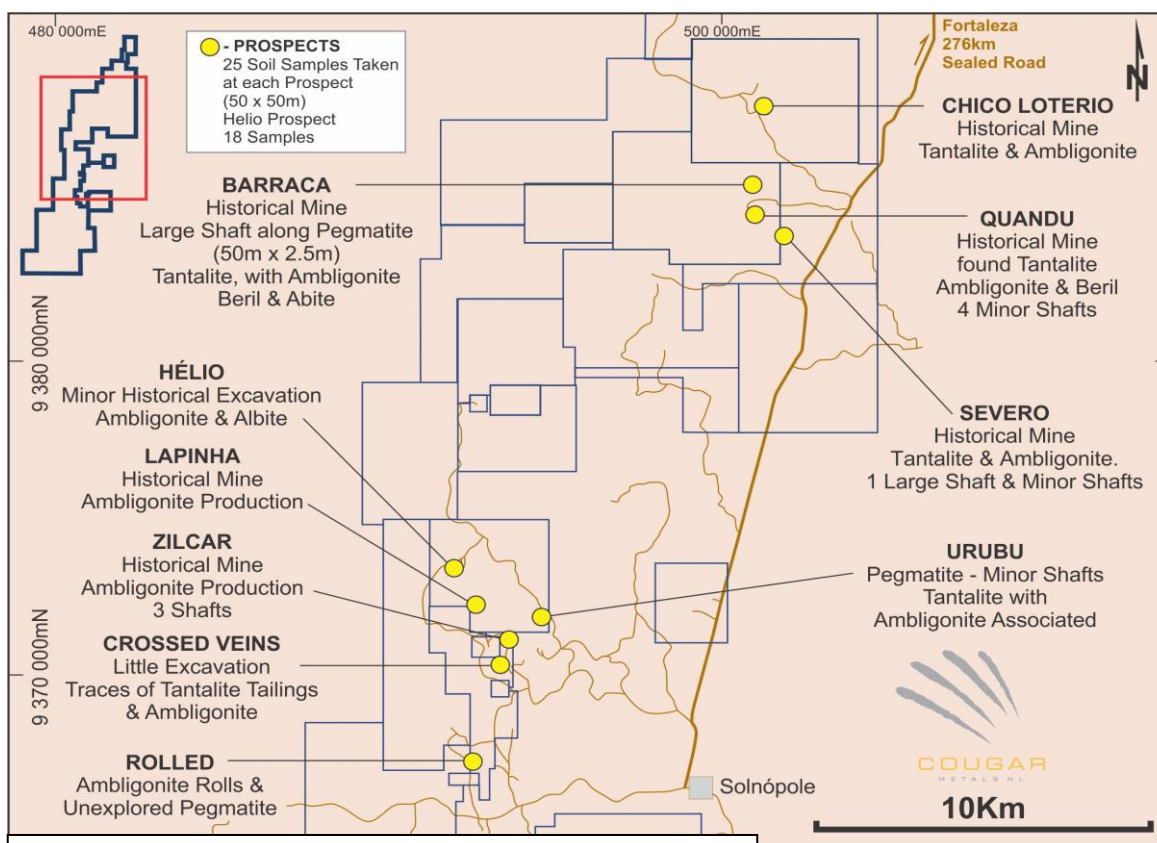


Fig 2. Location of historical Lithium/Tantalite workings

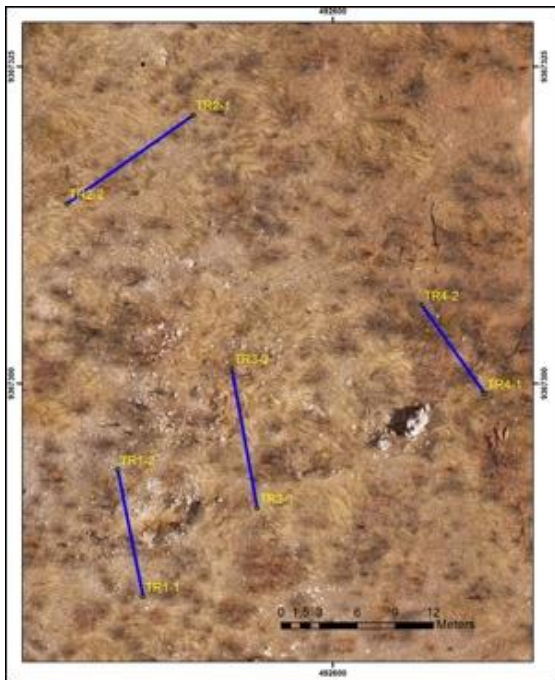
Lithium minerals identified include Amblygonite, Spodumene and Lepidolite, and typically have been associated with minor columbite and tantalite mineralisation.

During the period some 141 soil samples, 60 trench samples and 52 rock samples were collected. From the results received during the quarter, high grade lithium results within Amblygonite (a high-grade lithium mineral) pegmatites were reported. The top 10 samples returning grades between 1.5% Li₂O and 9.29% Li₂O. Lower grade Lithium zones have returned high grade Tantalum with one sample returning 3534ppm Ta.

The complete results including associated JORC disclosures were provided in ASX announcements dated 15 January 2018 and 31 January 2018.

Trenching Program

Four trenches were opened for sample collection at the “Rolled” Project. The trenches were opened at the beginning, middle and end of a small mining pit and another parallel to vein. The trenches opened were 10 meters long and 80 cm wide with two vertical samples taken every meter, one at the top of the cut and one at the bottom. 60 trench samples were collected and send for analysis.





Exploration Program planned for Q4 2018

Follow-up exploration work during the next Quarter will be focussed on extending the soil grids between existing high-grade outcropping pegmatites to identify the regional trend of hidden pegmatites below the soil cover and follow-up trenching. Drilling will be planned following trenching results being received and is expected to start in late Q4 FY 2018.

About Lithium

Lithium is a soft silvery-white metal which is highly reactive and does not occur in nature in its elemental form. In nature it occurs as compounds within hard rock deposits (such as those found at Solonopole and Cristais prospects and known as Lithium Bearing Pegmatites) and in salt brines.

Lithium and its chemical compounds have a wide range of industrial applications resulting in numerous chemical and technical uses. Lithium has the highest electrochemical potential of all metals, a key property in its role in lithium-ion batteries.

Lithium Bearing Pegmatites

Pegmatite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock formed from crystallized magma below the Earth's crust. Pegmatite lithium deposits, also known as hard-rock lithium deposits, can contain extractable amounts of a number of elements, including lithium, tin, tantalum and niobium. The lithium minerals that occur in the pegmatites include spodumene, apatite, lepidolite, tourmaline and amblygonite.

The Company is further encouraged of the prospectively of the Solonopole Lithium Project by the return of high grade results in the last two rounds of sampling. These results together with recent site visit by Cougar's Managing Director, Randal Swick and Cougar's General Manager, Scott Reid have resulted in an acceleration of exploration activities.

A further update is expected be provided in early May, pending the receipt of analysis and interpretation of further soil and channel samples.

Plateado Cobalt Project in Chile (CGM earning 100%)

On 7 February 2018 Cougar announced a farm-in agreement over the Plateado cobalt project in Chile with Antasitua Chile SPA, where Cougar can earn 100% of the project by meeting various exploration expenditures and payments.

The Key terms of the LOI:

- A new Australian parent company (Newco) shall be formed to hold the Chilean project. The shares of Newco will initially be held by the Manager (Mr Ricardo Rangel) but transferred to Cougar, upon the following conditions being met within 18 months of the LOI's execution date:
 - A minimum exploration expenditure of AUD \$100,000 with a minimum expenditure of AUD \$40,000 within 6 months of the LOI's execution.
 - A cash payment of AUD \$100,000 to ACS or its nominee.
- The beneficial ownership of the Australian parent shall remain with the manager but pass to Cougar upon an exploration spend (or a cash payment to the vendor of the shortfall) of AUD 300,000, provided this is completed within 3 years of the execution date of the LOI.
- Cougar will engage the consulting services of the Manager and a local geologist on agreed terms.

Highlights

- The Plateado Cobalt Project contains a historical mine which is reported to have produced high-grade cobalt
- Sampling in early 2017 of historical workings and dumps has returned grades between 0.33% Co and 1.07% Co
- A geology mapping campaign was completed within a four square kilometre area which contains the historical mine at the southern edge.
- Sulphide mineralisation was observed as Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Magnetite and Cobaltite

A drone borne magnetics geophysical campaign is planned for May 2018, to understand the structural setting of the area.

Project Background:

The Plateado Project comprises 12 contiguous granted tenements, listed as Plateado 1 to 12 in the name of Antasitua Chile SPA, covering an area of 36km² in the province of Petorca, Chile.

A 1941 report sourced from the Nacional Service of Geology and Mining (Sernageomin) describes the workings located near the top of El Bordo hill as having commenced in 1899 and periodically worked in the 1930's to produce high-grade cobalt.

Antasitua undertook a site visit to the Plateado Project in early 2017 and located a 25m x 25m x 4.5m deep pit near the top of El Boldo hill. Rock-chip sampling of the workings returned grades of between 0.33% Co and 1.07% Co from samples containing cobaltite and erythrite. Four lines of soil sampling in the surrounding of the mine also returned anomalous cobalt values (Fig 2).

Refer to ASX announcement dated 3 April 2018 for a list of results and associated JORC disclosures.

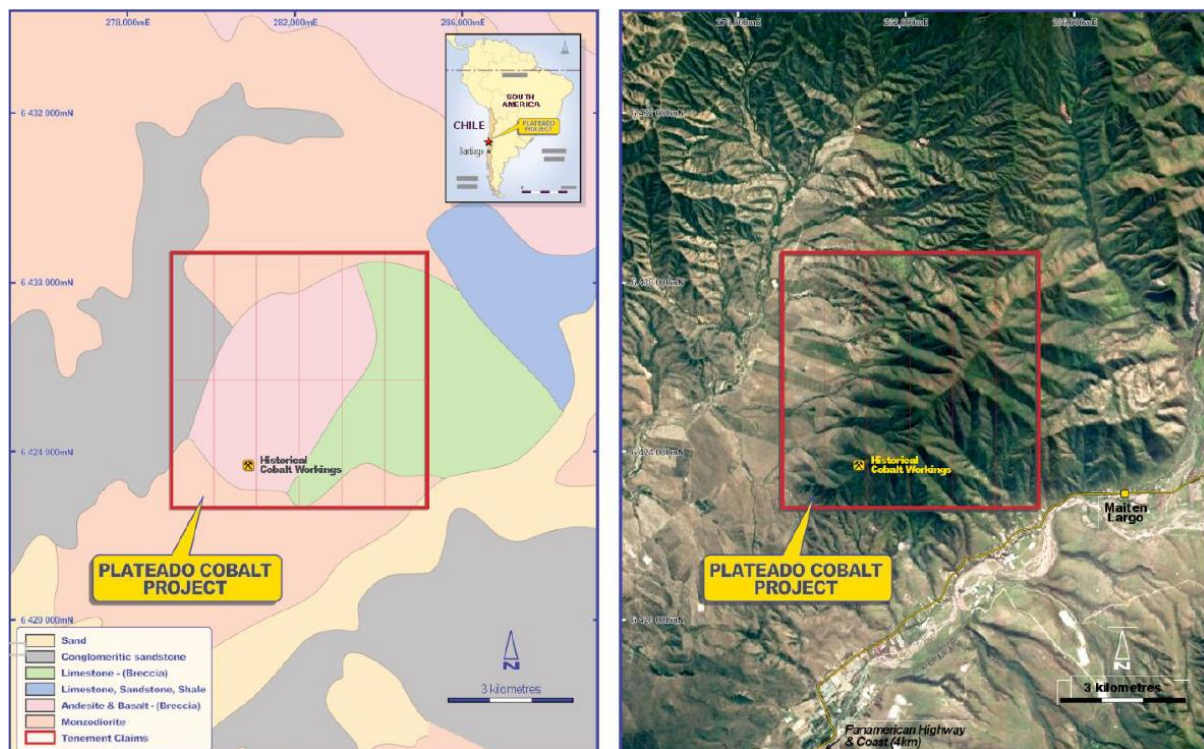


Fig. 1 Plateado cobalt project

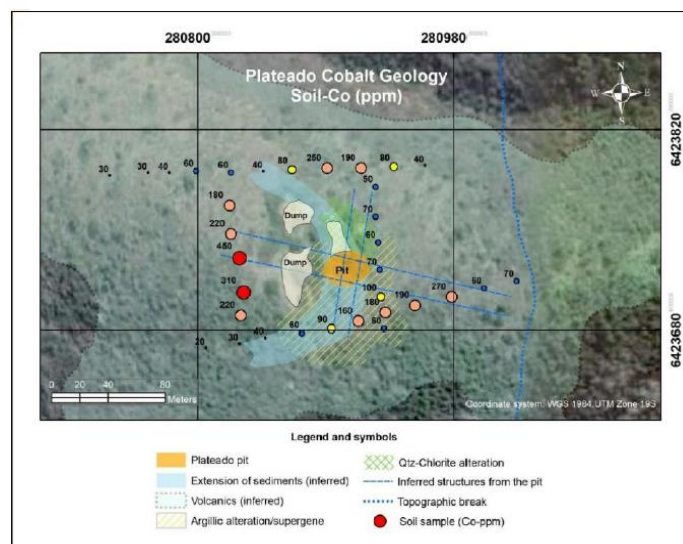


Fig. 2 Soil sampling in the surroundings to the historical mine

Mapping Programme March/April 2018

An approximately four square kilometre area within the thirty six square kilometre tenement was selected as the initial target area for exploration works. A total of 112 points were visited and logged resulting in the production of a preliminary geological map (Fig 3).

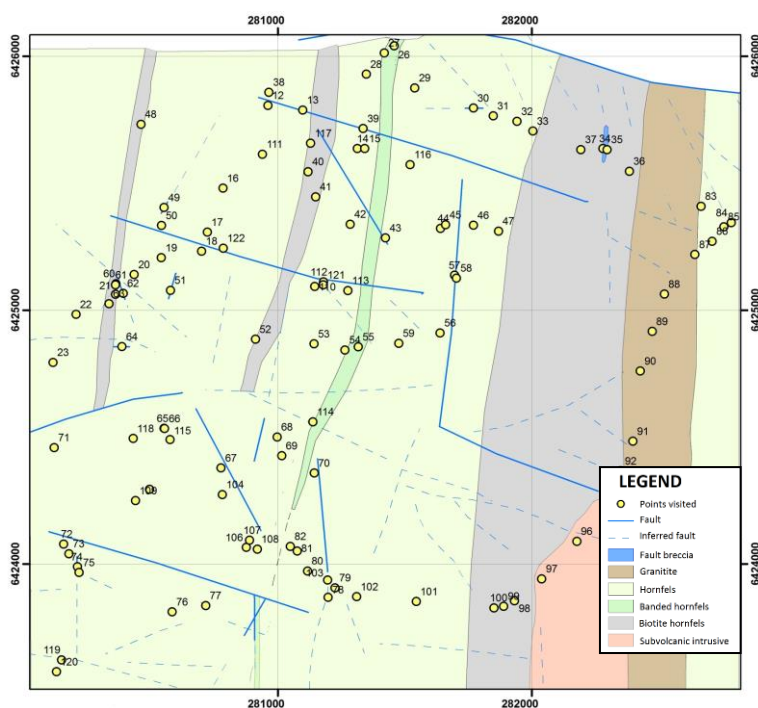


Fig. 3 Mapped points with project geology

The area under study is composed by a packet of Hornfels rocks bordered to the east by a group of Granitic rocks (Photo 1) and intruded to the south east by a subvolcanic intrusive of andesitic nature. Within the metamorphosed Hornfels rocks there are some areas where further differentiation can be observed as Biotite Hornfels or Banded Hornfels.

Sulphide mineralisation was observed as Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Magnetite and Cobaltite accompanied with an intense silicification and albite-chlorite-epidote, potassic and sericitic alteration.



Photo. 1 a. Hornfels

b. Granatite (Point P-87)

Geochemistry

A total of 54 rock chip samples were collected with the location of the same being selected on an ad hoc basis depending on the presence of outcropping or floating material found during the mapping campaign. The samples were collected to gather an understanding on the type of minerals that exist in the system and in search for new evidence of cobalt mineralisation.

Assay results received from the rock chip samples reported no significant cobalt mineralisation but did assist in the identification of rock types. These results will be incorporated in the analysis of the geological mapping.

Follow up Activities

A drone born geophysical magnetic survey is being planned as the next step in the exploration work as it is envisaged that the results of this work will assist in the understanding of the structural setting of the area under study. The aeromagnetic lines will run on an east-west setting given that the structures known to date have a predominantly north-south direction. 100mts spacing between the lines will be utilised.



Chile - Country Overview

Chile has a liberal, open-market economy with strong macroeconomic stability and has been one of the fastest growing economies in Latin America in the last two decades (source: World Bank). Chile's innovative culture and well-educated workforce supports a strong and progressive quality of life and positions the country as a highly attractive destination for mineral exploration and mining investment.

The quality and scale of the country's deposits attracts the world's premier mining companies including Glencore, Anglo American, BHP Billiton, Barrick Gold, Teck, Antofagasta Minerals and Rio Tinto all with investments in Chile.

Chile's attractiveness as a mining destination is due to its privileged mineral endowment; its investor-friendly regulations and overall economic and political stability; its maturity as a mining jurisdiction with developed road and port infrastructure; and qualified human resources. The relative attractiveness of Chile for international investors is reflected in the Fraser Institute's 2016 survey when it was ranked 2nd in Latin America and 39th globally for investment attractiveness. (Source EY's 2016-2017 Mining and Investment Guide)

Drilling Business Update

As previously announced the Company made a decision to wind back drilling operations and liquidate its position in order for the Company to focus on its lithium and cobalt exploration assets. Cougar has retained its RC drilling capacity and is evaluating options in regards to these assets.

All of the subsidiaries assets have been liquidated and funds applied to the settling of creditors and employee settlements. All but 4 employees from the subsidiary, have been retrenched with the remaining four to be dismissed following the final relocation of Cougar Metals assets (2 RC rigs and associated equipment).

One small trailer mounted Aircore rig remains in secure storage in Madagascar.

Shoal Lake East Gold Project (Canada)

Work on the Shoal Lake East Gold Project remains in suspension pending the final award in arbitration proceedings. See Corporate Section below for updates.

Please refer to www.cgm.com.au for further details on this project.



Pyke Hill Project (Western Australia)

The Pyke Hill Project is located 40km southeast of Murrin Murrin Nickel Operation. Cougar holds the nickel and cobalt laterite rights to the project and has started an internal review of the project during the quarter to assess potential options for progressing the project.

PayneGeo has been commissioned to upgrade the Resource Report for the project in order for it to comply with JORC 2012 standards.

Independent Metallurgical Laboratories have also been commissioned to investigate treatment options for the Pyke Hill material.

Please refer to www.cgm.com.au for further details on this project.

Corporate

KPM Arbitration:

Following a favourable outcome on all claims in the arbitration proceedings by Cougar's wholly owned subsidiary Tycoon Gold resources and Kenora prospectors and Miners Limited a partial award was handed down for costs in Tycoon's favour in February, 2016.

The final award was held in abeyance pending the compliance by KPM of various orders under the partial award which, despite several extensions, KPM has failed to accomplish. As such Cougar has now requested that the arbitrator hand down a final award.

Cougar has submitted its expert reports claiming damages against KPM for determination by the arbitrator and a timetable has been agreed, with both parties now required to submit various documents to debate damages which will result in the arbitrator being able to make the final award around July 2018.

DNI Arbitration:

On November 3, 2017, Cougar Metals NL ("**Cougar**") delivered a Notice of Default to DNI Metals Inc. ("**DNI**") with respect to the Definitive Agreement, dated March 24, 2017 (the "**Agreement**"). The Agreement grants Cougar the option to acquire 50% interest in DNI Metals Madagascar SARL, the owner of a graphite mining project in Madagascar (the "**Project**") in exchange for Cougar's completion of various payments and a works program. Cougar's Notice of Default claims that DNI was in breach of the Agreement for withholding consent to a reasonable extension to the works program, failing to address security, and refusing to deal with Cougar's country manager or with its CEO. Cougar claims that it was delayed for in excess of 100 days, by a number of issues beyond its control, including:

- a) unavailability of the bulldozer leased by DNI for 30 days;
- b) inability to access the Project for 47 days due to local landholder issues and unpreparedness of the site; and
- c) 27 days due to the arrest and imprisonment of Cougar's driller due to a complaint by DNI.

DNI rejected the grounds invoked by Cougar as not being beyond its control, but offered an extension of 20 days for Cougar to complete its obligations. Cougar claims the proposed extension



was well short of what was necessary. In addition, Cougar claims that DNI failed to address the security of Cougar's personnel from arrest, including Cougar's CEO.

On December 1, 2017, DNI issued a Notice of Default stating that Cougar had failed to meet its works program obligations and to make certain monthly payments. DNI alleged that Cougar failed to devote the necessary financial and technical resources to advance the Project and therefore failed to meet deadlines to complete its work.

On December 6, 2017, Cougar initiated arbitration to the London Court of International Arbitration ("LCIA"), as contemplated by the Agreement. Cougar seeks an order quashing DNI's Notice of Default, and claims for specific performance of the Agreement, including an order requiring DNI to obtain a valid mining permit, and to provide adequate protection from arrest and imprisonment for Cougar's employees and contractors. Alternatively, Cougar seeks an order for damages for breach and improper termination of the Agreement in the amount of US\$6 million per year for the life of the Project, and in the further alternative, an order for rescission of the Agreement with damages for DNI's alleged misrepresentation as to the mining permit it holds for the Project. Cougar also seeks damages resulting from DNI's statements to the market, in the amount of US\$5 million, and costs of the arbitration.

On December 8, 2017, DNI delivered a notice of termination of the Agreement, citing Cougar's failure to make monthly payments for DNI's assistance on the work program, totalling AUD\$29,333. Cougar contests the notice of termination and denies this sum was owing.

On January 10, 2018, DNI delivered a Response to the Notice of Arbitration, including a counter-claim. DNI denies Cougar's allegations in their entirety (including allegations relating to the non-existence of the mining permit) and seeks a declaration that the arbitral tribunal lacks jurisdiction to quash the Notice of Default with respect to Cougar's non-payment of monetary obligations. DNI also seeks a dismissal of Cougar's claims, a declaration that DNI lawfully terminated the Agreement, an order that Cougar refrain from making defamatory statements relating to its claims against DNI, and damages for such defamatory statements. Cougar denies DNI's right to bring a defamation claim, and also claims that the statements about which DNI complains are true.

Upon agreement of the parties, the LCIA appointed William G. Horton as sole arbitrator on January 31, 2018. The Tribunal issued a Procedural Order on February 9, 2018 that scheduled the evidentiary hearing for the week of September 24, 2018. On March 14, 2018, the Tribunal issued a decision on interim measures placing certain limits on the disclosures to be made regarding the arbitration.



For further information please contact the undersigned via email using r.swick@cgm.com.au.

Yours sincerely
COUGAR METALS NL

RANDAL SWICK
Executive Chairman

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 Cougar Metals NL, industry growth or other trend projections 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.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results are extracted from ASX Announcements. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results or Minerals Resource estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Summary of Tenements and Changes

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3, Cougar advises of the following:

Project (Australia)	Tenement Reference	Interest held by Cougar at 30 31 December 2017	Changes during the quarter (acquisitions /disposals)	Interest held by Cougar at 31 March 2018
Pyke Hill Nickel (Australia)*	M39/159	Ni/Co rights - 100%	-	Ni/Co rights - 100%
Shoal Lake Gold (Canada)	MH9	100%	-	100%
Shoal Lake Gold (Canada)	MH10	100%	-	100%
Shoal Lake Gold (Canada)	MH40	100%	-	100%
Shoal Lake Gold (Canada)	D259	100%	-	100%

* Cougar holds 100% of the Nickel and Cobalt Laterite rights in relation to the tenement, with tenement ownership to be transferred to Cougar upon the commencement of mining activities.

Project (International)	Tenement Reference	Interest held by Cougar at 31 December 2017	Changes during the quarter (acquisitions /disposals)	Interest held by Cougar at 31 March 2018
Toamasina Graphite Project	PE38642	Earning to 50%	-	Earning to 50%
Ceara Lithium Project	9666/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9667/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9668/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9669/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9670/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9671/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9672/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9673/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9674/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9675/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9676/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9677/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9678/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9679/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9680/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9615/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9681/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9682/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9616/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%

Project (International)	Tenement Reference	Interest held by Cougar at 31 December 2017	Changes during the quarter (acquisitions /disposals)	Interest held by Cougar at 31 March 2018
Ceara Lithium Project	9617/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9618/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9683/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9684/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9685/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9686/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9687/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9619/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9620/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9621/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	9622/2016	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	1521/2017	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	6349/2017	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	6350/2017	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	6351/2017	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
Ceara Lithium Project	6352/2017	Earning to 85%	-	Earning to 85%
PLATEADO 1	520101114	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 2	520101134	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 3	520101136	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 4	520101128	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 5	520101129	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 6	520101137	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 7	520101128	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 8	520101135	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 9	520101130	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 10	520101132	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 11	520101133	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%
PLATEADO 12	520101131	Earning 100%	-	Earning 100%

Plateado Cobalt Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 54 rock chip samples were collected within an approximately four square kilometres area which includes at the south edge the historical workings. The location of the samples was selected on an ad hoc basis depending on the presence of outcropping or floating material that was found during the mapping campaign. The samples were designed to gather an understanding on the type of minerals that exist in the system and in search for evidence of Cobalt mineralisation. Rock chip samples are considered representative from the material from which they were collected and sampling techniques are considered appropriate for exploration purposes.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling results reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximize 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 material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling results reported.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no core and chip samples reported

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 maximize 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock chip and soil samples were collected in situ with sample weights of 1.2 to 3.3 KG. • All samples for laboratory analysis were submitted to Andes Analytical Assay Laboratory (AAA) located in Santiago and then analysed by them by the 22 elements ICP-AES-HF22 method. Of the 54 samples ten were selected to be also tested for gold by the AEF-AAS-1E42 method. The policy for selecting the ten samples was the highest level of silicification, then highest content of sulphides and finally the presence of small (millimetre size) quartz veinlets • Sample were coarse crushed to about 80% passing to Tyler 10 mesh. Following splitting of sample, the remaining sample was pulverised to 95% passing to Tyler 150 mesh. • No field duplicates or external standards were inserted with the field samples. • Samples are considered representative of the material collected • Sample sizes are considered appropriate all of the material collected
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical techniques used where appropriate and the technique considered total • AAA laboratory produce QAQC reports for each analytical submission which includes the inclusion of standards blanks and duplicates, and also report on the precision of their analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable • Not applicable • All field data was manually collated and entered into spreadsheets and validated • All electronic data is backed up

	<i>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments required
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of hand-held GPS units. Accuracy of +/- 10m. The grid system used was WGS 1984 UTM Zone 19S No topographic control has been used for the sampling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were based on visual observations and not designed to any grid specifications and is not sufficient to define the existence or absence of mineralisation trends
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no clear mineralised structures have been identified yet.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were kept in sealed bags and sent to AAA laboratory by a geological contractor.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or reviews were undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plateado Project comprises 12 contiguous granted tenements, listed as Plateado 1 to 12, in the name of Antasitua Chile SPA, covering an area of 36km² in the province of Petorca, Chile. The company has entered into a LOI to acquire 100% of the project portfolio on terms outlined in the ASX release dated 7th of February 2018 Tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist

Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project contains an area of historical cobalt workings. A 1941 report sourced from the Chilean department of mines describes the workings located near the top of the El Boldo Hill as having started in 1899 and periodically worked in the 1930s to produce high grade cobalt .The workings are indicative of artisanal scale mining, however there are no indications that the area has been systematically explored with modern exploration techniques Some exploration work, including rock and soil sampling was carried out by consultants on behalf of Uranium Equities Ltd in 2017
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geological setting comprises metamorphic rocks of the hornfel type which are being affected from the west by granodioritic, dioritic, quartzitic intrusive rocks of the middle Jurassic Mincha unit. The cobalt mineralisation identified in the historical workings is interpreted to lie within a 4-5m wide sedimentary unit which strikes north-south and dips at about 30 degrees west. Antasitua and the report sourced from the Chilean department of mines has also indicated that the local geological setting may contain primary feeder-type veins within the underlying andesite volcanic sequence.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no significant

aggregation methods	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 should be clearly stated. 	results received
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drill hole results reported
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location being selected on an ad hoc basis depending on the presence of outcropping or floating material found during the mapping campaign. Results returned no significant cobalt mineralisation.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant results were received, as reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None to report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too early stage to discuss extensions to mineralisation. Require results and additional exploration work

	<i>not commercially sensitive.</i>	
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