ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Code: HGM
ACN: 062 879 583
27 March 2018

COBALT-COPPER-NICKEL MINERALISATION IN HISTORICAL DUMPS AT LEOGANG

- **Results from mining 'waste' dump samples show up to 0.68% Cobalt, 7.5% Copper and 3.5% Nickel.**
- **The 'waste' dump materials tested represent materials that were left over from historic mining.**
- **Geochemical anomalies in soil data support an interpretation that both layer 1 and layer 2 targets may be mineralised.**
- **Information will be used in the next phase for Nockelberg's Exploration Target assessment.**

High Grade Metals Limited ("**HGM**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that it has received results from a geochemical sampling program at the Nockelberg prospect in the Leogang Exploration Area. The results show grades of up to 0.68% Cobalt, 7.5% Copper and 3.5% Nickel in whole rock samples taken near historic adits, and anomalous copper, cobalt and nickel in soil samples.

Grades of such 'waste' material are extremely positive indicators of potential subsurface grade which was, at times, economically extracted from the Nockelberg area.

CEO Comment:

"As we move through the exploration program in Austria, we are following a systematic path. In this case, we are able to show that target layers modelled are supported along their length by geochemical (soil) anomalies giving multiple targets. Further, samples from 'waste' still carry, what I regard, as an impressive grade. Having new geochemical evidence of the grade of mineralisation based on whole rock samples, and comprehensive geological modelling completed, the Company will create an Exploration Target assessment for this prospect."

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ASX code: HGM

Company Secretary:
David Palumbo

Waste Dumps

The intention of the sampling program was to test:

- whether the waste dump areas outside major adits contain rocks of high grade materials as they may be representative of material previously extracted; and

- whether or not the lower target layer is supported by a geochemical anomaly (thus, could be mineralised).

Critically, the answers to both questions now received support the next phase of exploration at the Nockelberg prospect.

The broad soil geochemical anomaly adds credence to the contention that the bottom layer (refer ASX release 20 March 2018), previously regarded as not mineralised, may be a suitable drilling target.

Sampling was focussed on the old waste dumps from the historic rock extraction process. A waste dump is where material not deemed through visual assessment as being 'high grade enough' to process is discarded. Where material was not taken for processing, it was discarded. It is not a tailings dump, which is produced as a result of primary ore processing (and thus consists of leftovers). HGM's view is that sampling the waste material is indicative of both a base case approximate target 'grade', and what the mine was principally extracting. In this case, high grade copper suggests that the material was discarded as the focus for the miners was not copper; it was either Cobalt or Nickel.

The waste dump samples are shown in Figures 1, 2 & 3 (appended to rear of release in terms of Co, Ni & Cu), and identified in Table 2 (below).

Sample-Nr.	Coordinates (EPSG: 31252)			Co[1]	Cu[1]	Ni[1]	Cu[2]	Ni[2]	Ni[3]	Co[3]
	x	y	z	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%
1000001	-49615,69	255026,74	1362,49	388	30.4	806	-	-	0.083	0.039
1000002	-49368,53	255017,58	-	2720	2770	6730	-	-	0.658	0.261
1000003	-49280,84	255062,46	1311,70	152.0	4110	285	-	-	0.027	0.015
1000004	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	634	4620	888	-	-	0.083	0.058
1000005	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	97.2	1240	247	-	-	0.025	0.009
	Blank			2.4	29.6	2.1	-	-	<0.002	<0.002
1000007	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	316	4370	558	-	-	0.057	0.030
1000008	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	3760	>10000	5060	1,680	-	0.500	0.375
1000009	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	50.6	1410	174.0	-	-	0.018	0.004
1000010	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	4320	>10000	7630	7.41	-	0.772	0.436
1000011	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	5830	>10000	7030	1,370	-	0.695	0.590
1000012	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	2660	>10000	5790	2.52	-	0.600	0.277
	Duplicate of 1000012			3660	>10000	6720	2.58	-	0.686	0.376
1000014	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	2870	>10000	5630	7.82	-	0.581	0.293
1000015	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	3060	>10000	7290	2.84	-	0.761	0.320
1000016	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,09	4270	>10000	7200	1,650	-	0.699	0.428
1000017	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	6510	>10000	>10000	4.74	1,085	1,085	0.686
GeoReM	WMS-1 Standard			1620	>10000	>10000	1,230	3.50	3.48	0.163
1000019	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	938	>10000	2410	2.79	-	0.244	0.098
1000020	-49252,74	255048,84	1305,90	1110	>10000	1160	1,755	-	0.113	0.117

[1] Method: ME-MS61

[2] Method: ME-OG62

[3] Method: ME-ICP81

Table 2 (above) – locations and results of whole rock geochemistry from waste dumps taken in the reconnaissance program.

Soil Sampling

The samples were taken in areas where no previous information was available, and specifically intended to better characterise the chances of underlying target stratigraphy hosting mineralisation. Anomalous samples were located along the general trend of the lower layer 2 (as marked on Figure 1), in addition to taking samples which had no anomaly (as expected), outside of the main layer trends.

Soil geochemical exploration will be a major part of the program moving forward in the Leogang Exploration Area as a whole, and also across the HGM portfolio. It provides, as shown here, a very rapid and valuable exploration result that supports exploration planning.

The soil geochemical sample locations are shown in Figures 1, 2 & 3 (appended to rear of release in terms of Co, Ni & Cu), and noted in Table 3.

Table 3 (below) – locations and raw results of the soil geochemical results from the reconnaissance program

Sample-Nr.	Coordinates (EPSG: 31252) x	y	z	Soil-Colour	Co[(1)] ppb	Cu[(1)] ppb	Ni[(1)] ppb
2000001	-49640,68	255055,42	1353,19	light-brown	231	17	396
2000002	-49646,54	255090,88	1365,07	light brown to ocher	73,4	654	82
2000003	-49627,07	255116,3	1386,63	black	279	599	680
2000004	-49611,14	255127,98	1411,1	black	708	2590	1875
2000005	-49568,72	255104,47	1401,96	brown	105,5	80	1930
2000006	-49571,08	255095,07	1396,15	brown	224	35	105
2000007	-49507,5	255068,76	1380,36	brown	129,5	324	380
2000008	-49490,87	255018,29	1367,33	light-brown	1010	14100	6640
2000009	-49484,83	255007,99	1346,74	brown to light brown	1135	10600	705
2000010	-49539,02	255013,32	1355,28	dark-brown to black	1110	4440	11350
2000011	-49573,61	255032,18	1370,92	dark-brown	533	9980	11750
	Duplicate of 2000011				434	9900	11550
2000013	-49602,93	255058,92	1367,6	light-brown to ocher	121	1280	916
2000014	-49542,32	254987,2	1342,8	brown grey	47,1	3640	1425
2000015	-49513,41	254992,09	1343,73	grey	102,5	27700	1560
GeoREM	WMS-1 Standard				67500	236000	>1000000
2000017	-49431,21	255019,72	1346,16	dark-brown	377	65300	10250
	Blank				22,3	438	109
2000019	-49422,74	255051,36	1340,97	brown grey	3530	70900	11500
2000020	-49403,36	255068,62	1360,56	dark-brown	3280	11550	2050
2000021	-49437,8	255094,72	1380,53	dark-brown	777	17050	1235
2000022	-49420,26	255054,23	1374,35	brown grey	1040	41800	3710
2000023	-49393,79	255045,28	1344,96	dark-brown to grey	4210	78400	3810
2000024	-49368,04	255022,38	1347,86	dark-brown	479	487000	1105
2000025	-49292,78	255082,8	1338,65	brown grey	104,5	3480	742
2000026	-49349,63	255101,24	1353,16	dark brown	875	814	8640
2000027	-49304,62	255032,39	1312,32	dark brown to black	4200	138500	6910
[(1)]Method:	ME-MS23						

Geochemical Results

For a full description of the processes used according to the JORC Code (2012), please see Table 1 appended to this release.

The Leogang Project



The Leogang Project is located approximately 3 km west of Leogang (population circa 3,200) and 11 km west of Saalfelden (population 16,000) in the District of Zell am See, Federal State of Salzburg. The Leogang Exploration Area comprises 30 Freischürfe and covers a total area of approximately 12 km2, including the historical Nockelberg and Leogang mine sites.

Nickel and cobalt were mined in the region from the mid-16th century when Leogang was famed for the diversity of its mineralogy and rich ore grades. At various times in its past, cobalt, nickel, copper and silver have been mined at Leogang. However, historical mining records are incomplete and unreliable, although it is clear that a mineralised body has been exploited over a considerable period of time.

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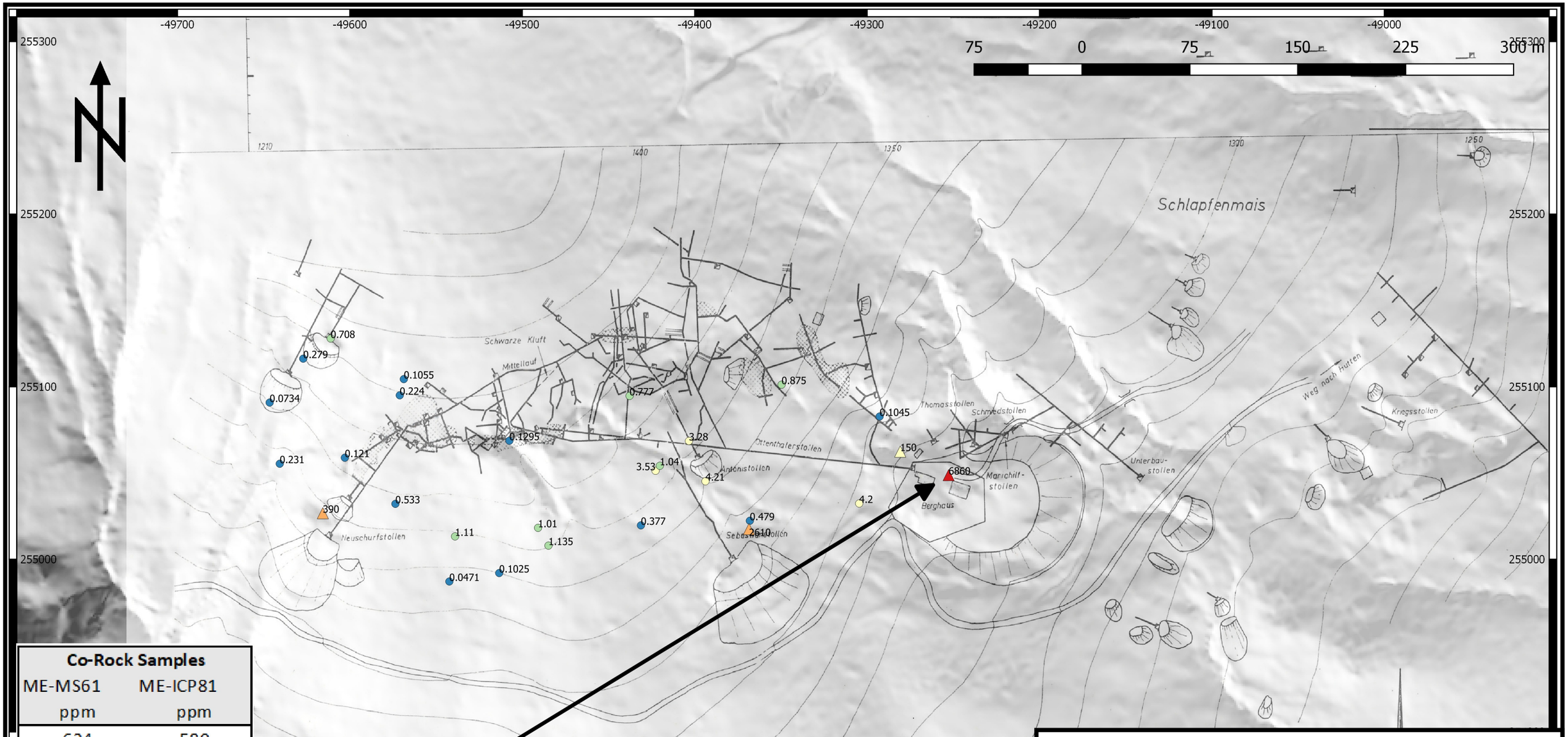
Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Results underlying the geochemical results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled

under the supervision of Mr Torey Marshall, the Managing Director and CEO of HGM. Mr Marshall is a competent person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Marshall has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in this ASX Release of the matters based on his information noted in the form and context in which it appears.

About High Grade Metals Ltd

High Grade Metals (ASX: HGM) is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of brown fields cobalt, copper and gold assets. The company's major projects are all located in mining friendly Austria, which covers an area of about 84,000 km^2 across Central Europe. The highly experienced management aims to grow the value of HGM's project portfolio to benefit shareholders by leveraging innovation and maximizing value of the assets through systematic exploration and teamwork. The dynamic two-year exploration and development program, focused on discovering, then defining resources, with a view to moving quickly into production, underpins the Company's business strategy.



Co-Rock Samples	
ME-MS61	ME-ICP81
ppm	ppm
634	580
97.2	90
316	300
3760	3750
50.6	40
4320	4360
5830	5900
2660	2770
2870	2930
3060	3200
4270	4280
6510	6860
938	980
1110	1170

Co [ppm]

Rock Samples - Co [ppm]

- 0.04 - 0.53
- 0.53 - 1.14
- 1.14 - 150.00
- 150.00 - 2610.00
- 2610.00 - 6860.00

Soil Samples - Co [ppm]

- 0.04 - 0.53
- 0.53 - 1.14
- 1.14 - 150.00
- 150.00 - 2610.00
- 2610.00 - 6860.00

Client: High Grade Metals

Contractor: GEO UNTERWEISSACHER

PROJECT:

Noeckelberg - Co Soil and Hard rock sampling

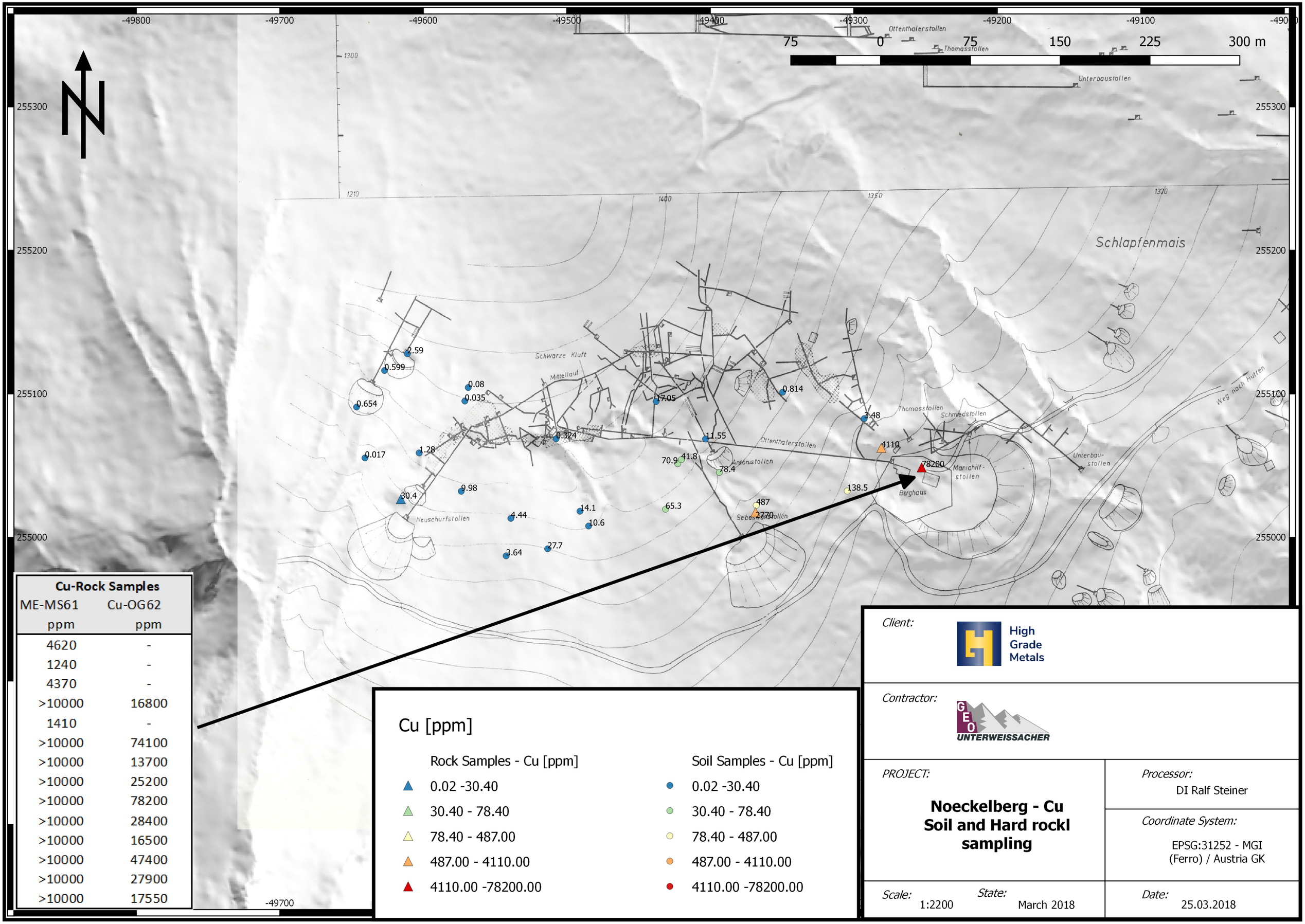
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Coordinate System: EPSG:31252 - MGI (Ferro) / Austria GK

Scale: 1:2200

State: March 2018

Date: 25.03.2018



Cu-Rock Samples	
ME-MS61	Cu-OG62
ppm	ppm
4620	-
1240	-
4370	-
>10000	16800
1410	-
>10000	74100
>10000	13700
>10000	25200
>10000	78200
>10000	28400
>10000	16500
>10000	47400
>10000	27900
>10000	17550

Cu [ppm]

Rock Samples - Cu [ppm]	Soil Samples - Cu [ppm]
0.02 -30.40	0.02 -30.40
30.40 - 78.40	30.40 - 78.40
78.40 - 487.00	78.40 - 487.00
487.00 - 4110.00	487.00 - 4110.00
4110.00 -78200.00	4110.00 -78200.00

Client: High Grade Metals

Contractor: GEO UNTERWEISSACHER

PROJECT:

Noeckelberg - Cu Soil and Hard rockl sampling

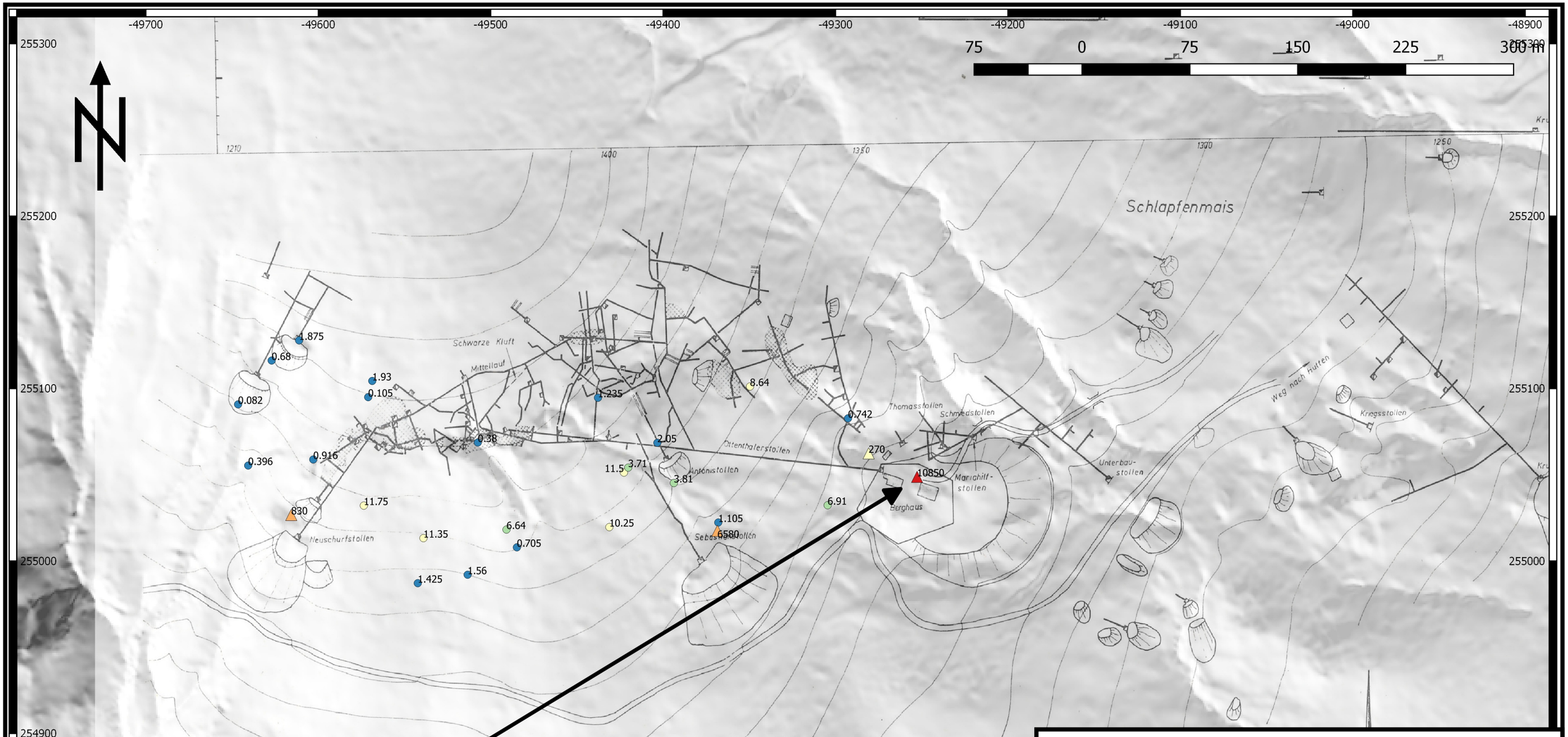
Processor: DI Ralf Steiner

Coordinate System: EPSG:31252 - MGI (Ferro) / Austria GK

Scale: 1:2200

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Ni-Rock Samples		
ME-MS61	Ni-OG62	ME-ICP81
ppm	ppm	ppm
888	-	830
247	-	250
558	-	570
5060	-	5000
174.0	-	180
7630	-	7720
7030	-	6950
5790	-	6000
5630	-	5810
7290	-	7610
7200	-	6990
>10000	10850	10850
2410	-	2440
1160	-	1130

Ni [ppm]

Rock Samples - Ni [ppm]	Soil Samples - Ni [ppm]
0.082 - 2.05	0.082 - 2.05
2.05 - 6.91	2.05 - 6.91
6.91 - 270.00	6.91 - 270.00
270.00 - 6580.00	270.00 - 6580.00
6580.00 - 10850.00	6580.00 - 10850.00

Client: High Grade Metals

Contractor: GEO UNTERWEISSACHER

PROJECT:

Noeckelberg - Ni Soil and Hard rock sampling

Processor: DI Ralf Steiner

Coordinate System: EPSG:31252 - MGI (Ferro) / Austria GK

Scale: 1:2200

State: March 2018

Date: 25.03.2018

The JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	HISTORICAL • No historic procedures or flow sheets were sighted that explain the historic drilling and sampling processes completed at any of the mines within the portfolio described. • Historical data referenced is contained in old reports, largely publicly accessible within the Austrian data system provided by the relevant government department or over the internet. • The Company has assumed that all reported occurrences/assays are representative of technology available at the time but no reliance has been put on it, nor is any of it regarded as 'industry standard' under any modern code. • No reference to sampling/analytical method, applicability or procedures were documented in any documentation referenced to the satisfaction of the Company. • Channel sampling (133 samples) in the Schellgaden area comprised: making two parallel incisions with an hand-held electric diamond rock saw, about 3cm apart and about 2cm deep from top of the face to the bottom (depending on the age of the stope between 1.50 and 1.80, in rare cases over 2m, and where it exceeded 2.5 to 3m sampling was split into an upper and lower portion). The next step was to chisel the sample – wall rock and ore off the face collecting it in a sample bag. The cuts were always vertical to bedding and the stratiform ore layers. Samples and sample location were marked accordingly. Once sampling was completed the channel was measured and lithologies mapped: total length of channel, length of hanging wall, of the ore and of the foot wall (if wall rock was part of the channel). This allowed for a later calculation of a factor of ore dilution used to get the actual grade of each sampled ore body. It was during this mapping process that the frequent difference in wall rock lithologies was noted, leading to the multi-layer gold-horizon model for the Schellgaden ore deposit(s), which was confirmed by the core drilling 1995 and 1997. • In the period 1995 to 1997, Argosy Minerals completed geological mapping, underground mine channel sampling and 4 drillholes in the area of the Schellgaden mine. • After Argosy left the project, a single 295m hole was drilled in 1997 through the main mine historic Schellgaden mine area, and another shallow diamond hole adjacent to an access road in 2008/9 for the purposes of permit renewals. MODERN PROGRAM • The modern program will include all industry standard processes applicable to drilling, geochemistry, geophysics and geological modelling. • Geological modelling completed integrated historical mapping, published academic articles, modern topographic imagery and desktop interpretation based on geological expertise available to the Company • Geochemical soil and rock chip reconnaissance sampling referred to was undertaken by experienced geologists such that: o Soils – were extracted at a circa 15cm depth from the surface profile and after removal of excess contaminents (rocks, roots, leaves etc). Each sample was circa 400g

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ They were extracted by digging via small hand held implements ▪ Where the sample was considered to contain too many contaminants and not enough soils, another hole was dug nearby and the sample retaken ▪ This ensured that representivity of the samples was consistent across each location ▪ The resultant sample quality is considered very high o Waste Dump samples were extracted by digging down through the snow and any surface soils to access rocks on the discard pile. Each sample was circa 3kg in weight ▪ Rocks were extracted and examined for continuity to ensure that they were representative of discarded material coming from subsurface, as opposed to being random. In this manner, where 5 extracted were similar, they were regarded as representative and taken as whole rock samples ▪ Sample integrity and representitivity is thought to be high as a result to be high as a result of this process
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).*	HISTORICAL • Drilling was not referenced in any results mentioned in this release as the Company was not satisfied with the information available. There are reported diamond core holes (size to be verified), at the Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siflit properties. • In the period 1995 to 1997, Argosy Minerals planned and executed the drilling of 4 diamond holes on the Schellgaden North property, adjacent to the historic mine. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area
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 material.*	• No drilling results were reported in this release, and no historic drilling from the key 1995 programs is available for further analysis (including a formal assessment on recovery. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • The Company is seeking to verify some aspects of historical drilling undertaken at Goldeck-Siflitz and Schellgaden

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	HISTORICAL • No satisfactory records of logging and sampling have been satisfactorily verified by the Company at this time. • No Resource estimate, mining or metallurgical study is discussed in this release. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • The Company is seeking to verify logging completed at Schellgaden and Goldec-Siflitz • No drillhole logging was completed, although rock descriptions (single whole rock), were noted
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.*	HISTORICAL • No drillcore was reported in this release • For Schellgaden, all samples were sent initially to the Laboratory of Geosciences at the University of Salzburg then cores were cut in half parallel to axis, followed by a detailed continuous description of geological features by the project manager/chief geologist, and sample intervals were determined based on lithologies and mineralization; each sample (core & channel) crushed by a jaw crusher, reducing size to <2mm, followed by putting the crushed homogenized sample through a sample splitter, and repeating the process until 100-150g sample was obtained, which was then ground for about one hour in an agate mill, then sent to Bondar-Clegg, N Vancouver, B.C. for geochem "gold plus "34" analysis. Only duplicates 'taken randomly' are reported in historic documentation • No QA/QC measures were satisfactorily identified by the Company at this time • The bulk of reported samples, based on historical references, is classed as a rock chip sample • No satisfactory documentation with respect to sample sizes, methodology or use of blanks/duplicates has been sighted • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN • The Company is seeking to verify sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation that may have been adopted at the Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siflitz projects • The samples referred to in this release were soil and or whole rock. Aside from the soil samples, which had excess non soil contaminents removed (rocks, roots, leaves etc), prior to sample bagging, there was no other preparation until received by the laboratory (ALS Laboratories) • As noted under 'Sampling Techniques', no further sub sampling occurred outside of sieving for soil samples. Equally repeat testing and observation in the field for representivity was undertaken to ensure that the sampling maximised representivity of the spot location • Prior to being received by ALS Laboratories, it was deemed that sample sizes and sample techniques were appropriate generally, and with specific reference to the grain size

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No satisfactory description of analytical method is available for most of the samples • With respect to Schellgaden, the type of assay performed by a recognised laboratory in Canada is deemed appropriate, though the procedures in terms of blanks, duplicates and standards, do not meet current industry practice. It is recognised as an appropriate test that was routinely completed by companies at the time. • No geophysical or geochemical instruments are reported in this release • No QA/QC procedures were documented • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • The Company is in the process of verifying the quality of assay data and laboratory tests used on certain programs at Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siflitz • The assay procedures used are considered appropriate principally as ALS Laboratories performed all the analytical procedures. • For soil sampling, HGM adopted the best practice guidelines for Ionic Soil geochemistry, and processed the samples to give parts per trillion sensitivity (ICP MS technique) • For Whole rock sampling HGM adopted best practise from ALS Laboratories where samples were received, finely crushed to where 70% of material was <2mm, the sample was split (riffle), Pulverise the split to <75um, a pulverising and crushing QC test was performed and the samples evaluated using ICP AES and ICP MS • The assay procedures were of high quality and appropriateness for the samples submitted. This was completed by an external laboratory which produced acceptable levels of accuracy and precision • In both cases, blanks, standards and duplicates were submitted at tight intervals, in this case every 6th sample processed was one of the mentioned checks.
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.*	HISTORICAL • No Drilling has been reported in this release, only rock chip samples. • Paper records were translated to English (where they first were German), and otherwise reports were available written in English • No documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification or storage information has been sighted • No adjustments were made to any of the historical data presented though the Argosy channel sampling (Schellgaden and Goldeck) was described above. Typically a length of channel was measured and logged lithologically to allow identification of known barren wallrock. The sample was essentially then crushed and split as per specification and processed as a single sample. After receiving this 'diluted' result, it was corrected by adjusting the grade over a prospective interval that had the barren portion removed (based on the lithological logging). This is particularly salient for Schellgaden where, for example only, a sample length of 2m, which might have 50cm above and below a zone of barren wall rock, may assay at 10g/t over 2m, would be corrected to be 20g/t over 1m by decreasing the overall length (removing wallrock in the calculation). • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Company will verify, via repeat sampling, key channel and rockchip samples reported historically at Schellgaden and Leogang, and augment with acquisition of new data (drilling).
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.*	HISTORICAL • No drillhole locations were reported as none were surveyed, only rockchip samples from localities were reported. • Whilst no detailed map is presented in this release, the projection system is typically a Gauss Kruger for tenement maps • No topographic map was presented in this release • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • The Company will undertake a survey to properly locate any historic drilling or mining that may have been completed in any of the project areas. • Topographic data available from the Austrian State was used (5m accuracy) to superimpose historic mine maps over and determine relative mining levels. The accuracy of the old maps and sections is indeterminable and it was fitted to the topographic map via observation of access shafts and adits. The fit between newly acquired data and historic data was quite strong.
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.*	HISTORIC • The historic rock chip sampling appears to have been completed on an irregular spacing within selected localities, almost certainly within old workings • No satisfactory evidence of sample compositing being applied for any project at this time • No Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve is reported in this release • As a result of wide spacing and reliance on historical information that has yet to be replicated, it is considered only appropriate expressed as a broad exploration result with considerable additional work required MODERN PROGRAM • The Company is assessing the appropriate data spacing and distribution at the Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siflitz projects in terms of channel sampling and drillholes completed. The drillhole program is sparse, and channel sampling requires subsurface mine surveys to properly locate • The data spacing in interpretation was strong as it was based on historic field mapping and interpretation of airborne imagery. Cross sections generated by previous researchers on circa 250m spacing were also spliced into the interpretation and used as control on the interpretation. Interpolation in the construction of the bodies was created by the software package Leapfrog. The Company applied a hard cut off to the end of the interpreted body based on a lack of confidence deeper than circa 300m sub surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	HISTORICAL • No documentation on the sampling of possible structures and any bias was sighted in any documentation for the Cobalt-Nickel-Copper properties, in particular Leogang & Nockelberg. The sampling is assumed to be biased to the lithologic host of mineralisation being a dolomitic unit. The controls on that unit are not discussed in detail in specific reference to historically sampled units • In terms of Schellgaden historic workings and the Argosy exploration program (which includes work at Goldeck), the data was gathered across old 'mine faces', and drilling was completed roughly perpendicular to known mineralisation to accurately test the thickness of any mineralisation encountered. Post drilling analysis in particular did identify additional structural controls to these areas which should be followed up in new programs. • In terms of the Argosy program across Schellgaden and Goldeck in particular, there appears to be no bias introduced in drilling. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • Adapting and testing the geological models resulting from historical exploration will be critical in ensuring that any potential mineralisation is tested properly at the material projects of Leogang and Schellgaden • This modelling has been created to better understand the orientation of geological structures as part of program planning.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	HISTORICAL • Sample security measures during transport and sample preparation are unknown. MODERN PROGRAM • Industry standard best practice will be applied for physical data capture • This was not applicable for desktop geological modelling
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	HISTORICAL • No details sighted on any previous sampling reviews or audits and none were undertaken MODERN PROGRAM • No audit has been undertaken, standards and procedures are reviewed on a tri-weekly basis and their application to the program checked by company representatives to ensure contractors adhere to minimum standards. • Geological modelling was checked by multiple professional geoscientists for internal consistency and defensible peer review. Interpretation is subjective in all cases.

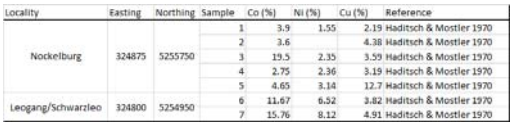
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria		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.*	• The full list of tenements purchased with an undiluted 100% working interest are included in the body of the announcement dated 13 November 2017 or prospectus dated 30 January 2018 • The Gold Projects have a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty, payable up to a cumulative total of US$2,500,000 is reached. After that, there are no royalties • There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate a suitable exploration program in the area outside of standard landholder and regulator consents required under the relevant mining code
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The disparate nature of books and records, coupled with the very long history of some projects precludes identification of all phases of exploration completed to date • No substantive modern exploration (that is, exploration undertaken over the last 50 years), has been identified as having taken place over the Cobalt-Nickel-Copper exploration areas though recognition is given to current academics studying the area and past reports which have been referenced in this release from "Die Kupfer-nickel-kobalt-verezung IM Bereich Leogang (Inschlagalm, Schwarzleo, Nockelberg" by JG Haditsch and H Mostler 1970 • Argosy Minerals completed exploration programs between 1995 and 1997 over the Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siftliz area. This was limited in scope (very good confirmatory channel sampling and geological mapping/modelling ahead of a small drilling program), though executed well. They completed an extensive underground mine/working face sampling program (channel samples), to test the actual presence of gold mineralisation and historically reported grades. Where those samples were deemed representative, small drilling programs were undertaken at Schellgaden and Goldeck. The results showed relatively flat lying mineralised bodies in the Schellgaden area and they considered 4 to be present • Eurocan Mining Gmbh have undertaken geological studies augmented by two drillholes in the 22 years post Argosy that they controlled the Schellgaden area. The STB-1 vertical diamond hole (295m), proved that the Argosy drilling was not completed in the right location, and that the number of mineralised units present was higher, plus there were additional 'blind addits' or former mine stopes below those recognised in historical records. The studies also suggested strongly that there may be missed mineable ore in the mine, which should be properly explored by a systematic drilling program. Ultimately, the geological interpretation of mineralised bodies post drilling the STB-1 core hole, suggests up to 11 mineralised bodies are present. • No historic exploration results have been referenced at the Nockelberg prospect (within the Leogang project area). Historic reporting has referenced mineralised material extracted at the site and as such is artisanal mining. No systematic work has been previously completed outside of research work referenced in the prospectus dated 30th January 2018

Criteria		Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project areas comprise a diverse set of deposit styles, principally located around the periphery of the Tauern window. The mid-Alpine sequences have been exposed to volcanic, hydrothermal, epithermal, epigenetic, structural and metamorphic/metasomatic events which has produced a polymetallic halo effect that is quite variable. In general Austria can be subdivided into major tectono-stratigraphic groupings, and particularly those that relate to the Tauern window, around which, the majority of mineralised bodies have been located to date (commodity agnostic). The northern part of the country is dominated by the Bohemian Massif, to the south the Molasse, Helvetic and Penninic zones. Material projects disclosed in this release are located in the northern calcareous zone (Leogang), and the southern Penninic zone (Schellgaden). Overall, the Tauern window is classed as a nappe structure, with significant N-S thrusting creating a series of sheets. Its these exposed sheets that carry mineralisation in certain areas around the window. • The style of mineralisation at Leogang/Nockelberg relates to the host lithology, dolomites, and their proximity to hydrothermal fluids. Commonly these fluids will concentrate around zones of structural deformation and the main mineralised zone at Leogang is widely reported as proximal/part of a thrusted package, which is demonstrably occurring over a wide area of central Europe (regional structural history). Where previous research indicated structural controls on the mineralised unit, there is little regional exploration information to assess whether the geological setting of mineralisation can be broadened from the Leogang type section/deposit of upper Silurian to Middle Devonian age. • The style of mineralisation at Schellgaden relates specifically to the genesis of the Penninian epi-metamorphic formations which are a volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary origin which were deposited during the early Palaeozoic in a series of E-W basins. Due to volcanism active during the deposition, which effectively has produced rhythmic exhalites, a complex series of syngenetic stratabound ore deposits have been formed. Mineralisation is complex and regional overlapping of metallogenic processes often created a unique blend of ore types. For instance tungsten and antimony ores often have quite high gold grades and are ascribed to the earliest stage of metallogenic evolution. In terms of Schellgaden, it belongs to this exact system and timing of evolution. It is a stratabound series of mineralised units that tend to show much higher gold grades than other constituent commercial minerals (though does have Copper and Silver in some areas). This stratabound layering of mineralisation is horizontal to subhorizontal over large areas and currently the geological model suggests all the old mines and workings occur in this layer (locally the Kareck series within the Habach Formation). These flat lying beds are faulted and offset in the historic mine workings, though mineralisation is not controlled by faulting, only its current representation of prospective zones to be drilled.
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*	• No Drilling has been reported in this release • The Company is undergoing a process of resurveying and evaluation of limited drilling completed at Schellgaden and Goldeck-Siflitz. No drilling results or locations are known at the Leogang/Nockelberg area. • The drilling information has been excluded due to the need to verify most aspects required under the JORC Code 2012 with independent studies, and that it does not alter the presentation of data insofar as the properties concerned are 'exploration' and all require substantially more drilling than has been excluded. No representation

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	on a Mineral resource can be inferred and the past completed programs were quite minor versus testing a broad suite of concepts that would otherwise demonstrate anything other than an area having 'potential'. As a result the exclusion is justified as not material, and its absence does not detract from the understanding presented. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area
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 should be clearly stated.*	HISTORICAL • No aggregation methods are reported, or have been sighted for the Cobalt-Nickel-Copper Properties, in particular the Leogang area • No metal equivalence figures have been reported for any project in this release • The Argosy channel sampling (Schellgaden and Goldeck) was described above. Typically a length of channel was measured and logged lithologically to allow identification of known barren wallrock. The sample was essentially then crushed and split as per specification and processed as a single sample. After receiving this 'diluted' result, it was corrected by adjusting the grade over a prospective interval that had the barren portion removed (based on the lithological logging). This is particularly salient for Schellgaden where, for example only, a sample length of 2m, which might have 50cm above and below a zone of barren wall rock, may assay at 10g/t over 2m, would be corrected to be 20g/t over 1m by decreasing the overall length (removing wallrock in the calculation). The results reported historically, and presented in this release are 'undiluted' (i.e. with wallrock calculation made), for the channel samples taken at Schellgaden and Goldeck. • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area
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').*	HISTORICAL • No drilling reported, no mineralisation widths and intercepts from drillholes on any project referred to in this release. • The widths/thickness of any orebody reportedly present or mined in the Leogang-Nockelberg area is not known. • In the Argosy channel sampling broadly undertaken across a large number of sites (but where specifically applicable to the Schellgaden and Goldeck projects); the samples were taken from the top of a mineralised face in an old adit/working/stope, to its base. This corresponds to a perpendicular channel sample which is representative of the overall thickness of a mineralised body being sampled. The thickness of channel samples taken varied from tens of centimetres (quite thin), to 3 metres (quick thick). Significant variation in the thickness of zones was observed during due diligence and as such the true thickness of any layer, at any given point, cannot be reliably estimated at this time • No drilling results have been sighted for the Leogang Exploration Area MODERN PROGRAM • The modern resampling and resurveying of the mine areas in all projects will allow a better understanding of the true geometry of the potentially mineralised bodies present, therefore improve drill planning such that it can optimally intersect a target

Criteria		Commentary
		• The geological modelling is designed to orient the geological structures in preparation for drilling planning to ensure intercepts are, within the boundaries of interpretation, likely to be as orthogonal to target units as possible
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.*	• Refer to Figure 1 for tenure location • No drilling is reported in this release, and no resource or discovery is reported in 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.*	• Representative reporting of the range of results found in literature currently available to the company has been presented in the release. This includes the highest and lowest grades available from rockchip samples across 8 main project areas and 50+ old mines and workings. The spot nature of rockchip samples, lack of documentation, lack of drillholes, variable thickness of key zones as observed, and lack of modern exploration generally is appropriately reported. These areas can, at best, be described as being broadly 'prospective', but none have had modern techniques and rigor applied. • No drilling results have been reported • Results for sampling reported historically at what the company believes to be a material property, and focus of exploration at Leogang/Nockelberg is shown below. (reported in a UTM WGS84 location) • A summary of results from channel sampling completed by Argosy at what the company believes to be a material property and focus of exploration at Schellgaden is shown in Appendix 3  • No inferences are made from the geological modelling outside of the observation that the mine appears to have had a limited extent versus the target horizon which appears to have hosted mineralisation and its possible separation into two bodies that will need to be further tested via geophysics and geochemistry ahead of drilling.
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.*	• All substantive exploration information has been reported at this time for all the projects. • The Company is undertaking a detailed review of the Schellgaden project in light of the historic work completed which includes a historic NI43-101 (completed by an underlying vendor and does not meet current code requirements), a historic prefeasibility study, and preliminary metallurgical testing. This cannot be reported at this time as significant elements to the reports and assumptions need to be verified or updated. This information, if proven to be accurate or currently acceptable, could be material in the future. • The geological modelling reveals two units which could host mineralisation. The modelling further suggests that the old mine area, based on historic maps and sections, might be of limited extent. Further work will be undertaken to understand potential rock volumes, which may form the basis of an Exploration Target (in addition to new soil/rock sampling being completed)

Locality	Easting	Northing	Sample	Co (%)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Reference
Nockelburg	324875	5255750	1	3.9	1.55	2.19	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
			2	3.6		4.38	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
			3	19.5	2.35	3.59	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
			4	2.75	2.36	3.19	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
			5	4.65	3.14	12.7	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
Leogang/Schwarzleo	324800	5254950	6	11.67	6.52	3.82	Haditsch & Mostler 1970
			7	15.76	8.12	4.91	Haditsch & Mostler 1970

Criteria		Commentary

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.*
		• The Company has prepared a 2 year program with the specific intention of advancing the understanding of any potential mineralisation to be substantial enough to be proven through drilling as a resource at the Leogang/Nockelberg and Schellgaden areas. As such a combined circa $4.1m program across the material projects has been preliminarily designed to:
		  • Survey main underground mines and addits via Laser, complete topographic surveys of the surface to enable final drill planning;
		  • Complete core/RC drilling at the Leogang/Nockelberg and Schellgaden areas to prove the existence of a resource that could be extended;
		  • Complete additional regional/local geochemical and geophysical surveys to assist in proving direction of extension of any mineralised body/unit;
		  • Complete an updated prefeasibility study, inclusive of metallurgical studies, and resource modelling where a mineralised body can be elevated to a Mineral Resource under the JOC (2012) requirements. The Company believes that by concentrating on the Leogang/Nockelberg and Schellgaden areas, this could be forthcoming quite quickly.
		• The Company will undertake metallurgical test work, environmental baseline studies and various engineering studies should the early stage drilling program result in the discovery of potentially economic mineralisation
		• Further work will include the continuing assembly of, and translation of (where appropriate), all historic information that can be found on the projects
		• The geological modelling reveals two units which could host mineralisation. The modelling further suggests that the old mine area, based on historic maps and sections, might be of limited extent. Further work will be undertaken to understand potential rock volumes, which may form the basis of an Exploration Target (in addition to reconnaissance soil/rock sampling being completed currently)

Disclaimer: Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as “expect(s)”, “feel(s)”, “believe(s)”, “will”, “may”, “anticipate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company’s prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.