



ASX Announcement

28 April 2017

ASX Code: VKA

Quarterly Report for the period ended 31 March 2017

During the quarter ended 31 March, 2017, Perth-based Viking Mines Ltd (Viking or the Company) was actively focussed on concluding the acquisition of Argo Metals Group Limited and concluding the sale agreement for the Akoase gold project in Ghana.

1. Thailand Technology Metals

1.1 Reung Kiet Lithium Project, Thailand (VKA 75% on grant of licenses)

During the March 2017 quarter the Company continued the application process for the three Reung Kiet Special Prospecting Licenses. The process has passed through the Minerals Act Committee and the applications are now being prepared for presentation to the Minister.

While the license application process is underway the Company is permitted to conduct non ground disturbing activities. The Company has conducted extensive liaison activities with local communities with very positive feedback. As a result of this work the Company is well positioned to commence drilling upon the grant of the exploration licenses. Landholder responses have been positive but landholder agreements for drilling access cannot be executed until the exploration license is at hand.

The Company released comprehensive statements to the ASX regarding progress at the Bang I Tum and Reung Kiet Lithium prospects during the quarter (see 15 February 2017 and 21 February 2017 ASX Announcements respectively). In addition to these announcements the following work was completed during the quarter:

1. Site visits were conducted by selected drilling contractors to assess site locations and access in preparation for final quotes. Final quotes have now been received and are being reviewed.
2. Samples were submitted for XRD analysis and metallurgical samples were collected from both prospects. Results from both the XRD analysis and initial metallurgical results should be received during May.
3. Programs of soil and rock chip sampling along with mapping are underway at priority target areas. Results will provide more detailed data of target areas along and across existing trends.

Bang I Tum Main trend

Results from rock chip sampling were received, confirming moderate to high grades of Li₂O along the Main trend at Bang I Tum. As demonstrated in Figure 1, the highest grade sample returned was

1.95% Li_2O , which was located at Bang I Tum South, this occurs ~80m northeast of a previously reported float traverse which returned 75m @ 1.2% Li_2O .

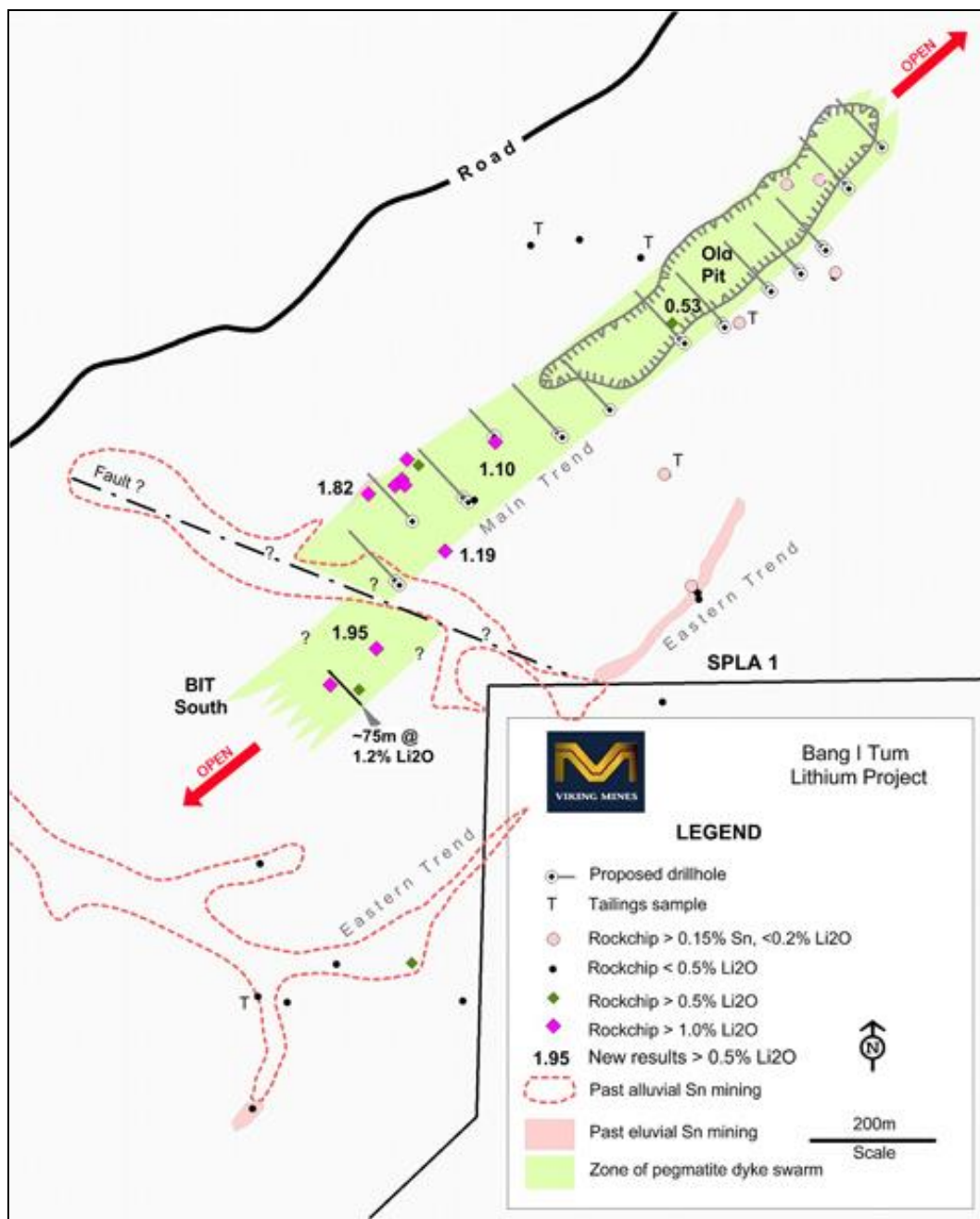


Fig. 1: Bang I Tum Prospect - 21 Rock Chip Samples and Planned Drilling.

Soil sampling is currently focussed on extending the Main trend at Bang I Tum north and south of the historic tin mine. Pegmatites assaying anomalous Li and Sn have been reported along trend and up to 6km to the south west of the Bang I Tum historic tin mine.

Initial assay results from the above work will be available in May.

Proposed drill hole locations have been finalised along the Bang I Tum trend, as shown in Figure 1. Drilling is expected to begin shortly after the licence is granted.

Reung Kiet Trend

During the quarter Viking received the results from orientation and reconnaissance soil sampling and rock chip sampling at the Reung Kiet prospect, these results and Figure 2 below were incorporated into the 15 February 2017 ASX Announcement.

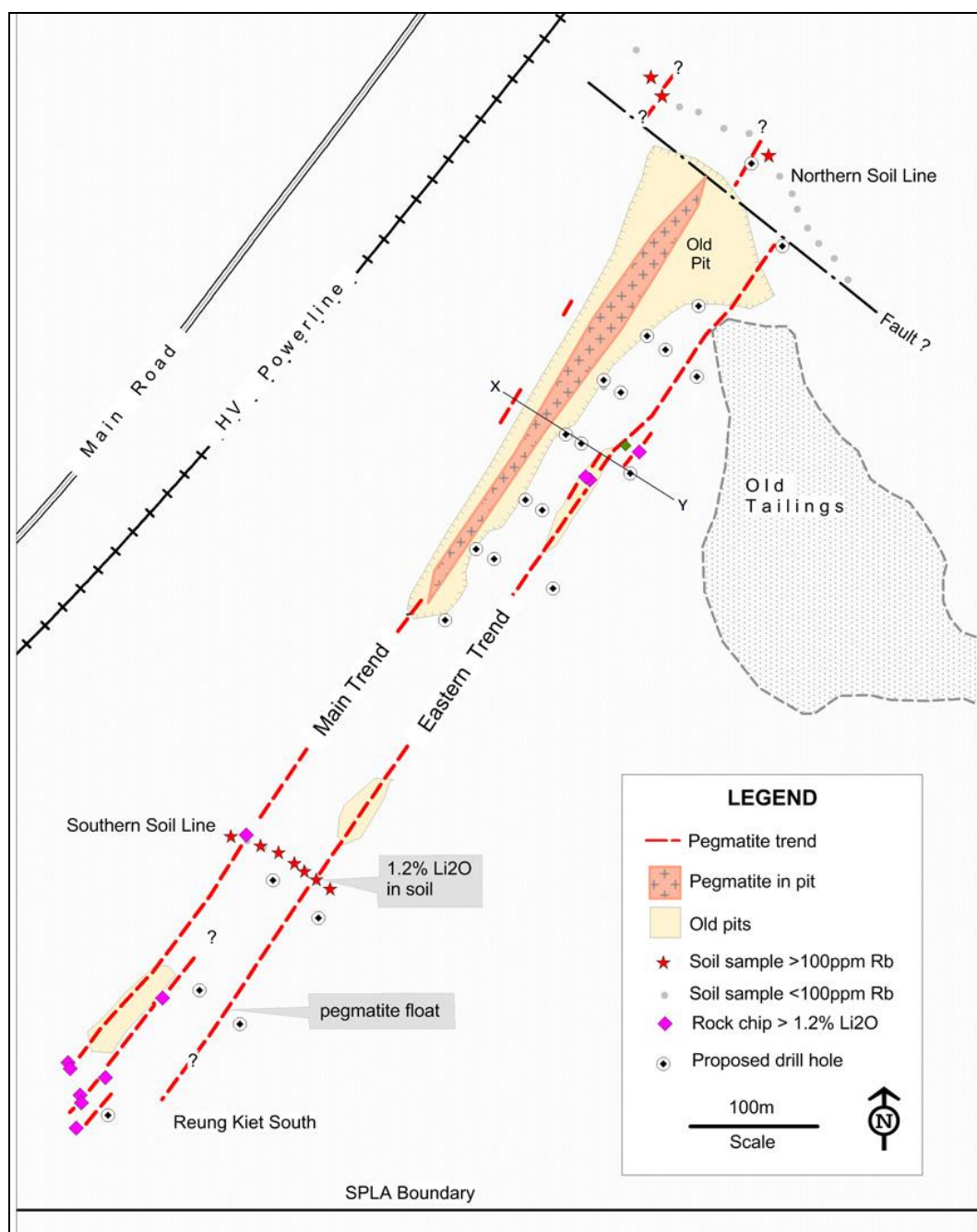


Fig. 2: Reung Kiet Lithium Prospect, Sampling and Planned Drilling.



The Main pegmatite trend extends southwest along strike and exhibits excellent exposures of several lepidolite pegmatite dykes in a swarm of ~30m wide. Previous rock chip and channel sampling returned results have returned up to 1.9% Li₂O (see Figure 2).

The second, new Eastern trend is located ~65-75m east of the Main Trend, ~1km long and runs parallel to Main Trend. Minor historical workings are present with individual dykes up to 4m wide. Rock chip sampling indicates Li₂O grades of 0.99% to 1.49% (see Figure 2).

Additional soil and rock chip sampling will be conducted along the Reung Kiet pegmatite trend. This will provide more detailed information and assist further drill planning.

Proposed drill sites have been located and surveyed. Drilling is expected to commence as soon as practicable after licence grant and when a rig becomes available from the Bang I Tum drilling program.

1.2 Khao Soon Tungsten Project, Thailand (VKA option to earn 75%)

During the March 2017 quarter the Company continued to assess the Khao Soon project. Initial results were reported in the Company's 7 February 2017 ASX announcement. The Company has an option to earn 75% of Khao Soon (see 18 November 2016 ASX Announcement) and field work during the quarter continued to help the Company assess whether to proceed with the project through exercise of its option.

Subsequent to the quarter end the Company has elected not to exercise its option over the Khao Soon Tungsten Project.

2. Akoase Gold Project (Ghana, VKA 100% - reducing to 0% upon completion of sale)

The Company entered into a sale and purchase contract with Akoase Resources Ltd (ARL) for the sale of the Akoase Gold Project on the 8th of June, 2015.

As Viking advised in its 13 February 2017 ASX announcement, after having received all the necessary government approvals, including Ministerial consent, to complete the sale of the Akoase tenements, the purchaser missed the deadline for the final cash payment of USD 6 million as required under the sales contract.

Viking has since been in negotiations on this matter and the Company believes that it is close to a satisfactory resolution. The Company expects to receive further proceeds from this sale and to be able to make an announcement on this matter within the next month.



3. Berkh Uul Coal Project (Mongolia, VKA 100%)

No on-ground activity on the project during the quarter.

Viking had received informal advice that all proposals relating to changes to boundaries of protected areas affecting mineral licenses, introduced under Long Name Law in 2010, would be considered by the Ministry for Mines and Heavy Industry (MMHI) immediately after the Mongolian Lunar New Year holiday period, which ended in mid-February. No guidance has been forthcoming from MMHI and the Company is now considering its legal options.

4. Khonkhor Zag Coal Project (Mongolia, VKA 100%)

No on-ground work was undertaken on the project during the quarter. Joint venture partners are currently being sought to assist with development of the project.

5. Corporate

A General Meeting was held on 4th April 2017 where all resolutions placed before shareholders were approved. As a result the Company will proceed with the acquisition of Argo Metals Group Limited on the terms as set out in the Notice of Meeting.

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Competent Persons Statement: The information in this Public Report that relates to gold Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Peter McMickan, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr McMickan is a full time employee of Viking Mines Limited. Mr McMickan has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr McMickan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Public Report that relates to technology metals Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr David Hobby, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hobby is a full time employee of Argo Metals Group Limited. Mr Hobby has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Hobby consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements: This document may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements may include, but are not limited to statements concerning Viking Ashanti Limited's planned exploration programs and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Although Viking Ashanti Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward looking statements.

About the Reung Kiet Lithium Project

The Reung Kiet Lithium Project (the 'RK Project') is located 60km north of Phuket in southern Thailand and comprises three contiguous prospecting license applications in the final stages of approval, being SPLA1, SPLA2 and SPLA3 (the 'RK Applications'). The RK Applications cover an area of ~44km² and have been applied for by Siam Industrial Metals Co. Ltd. (SIM), a single purpose Thai entity in which Argo holds 75% of the issued shares and Argo's joint venture partner, Sydney based Thai Goldfields NL, holds 25%.

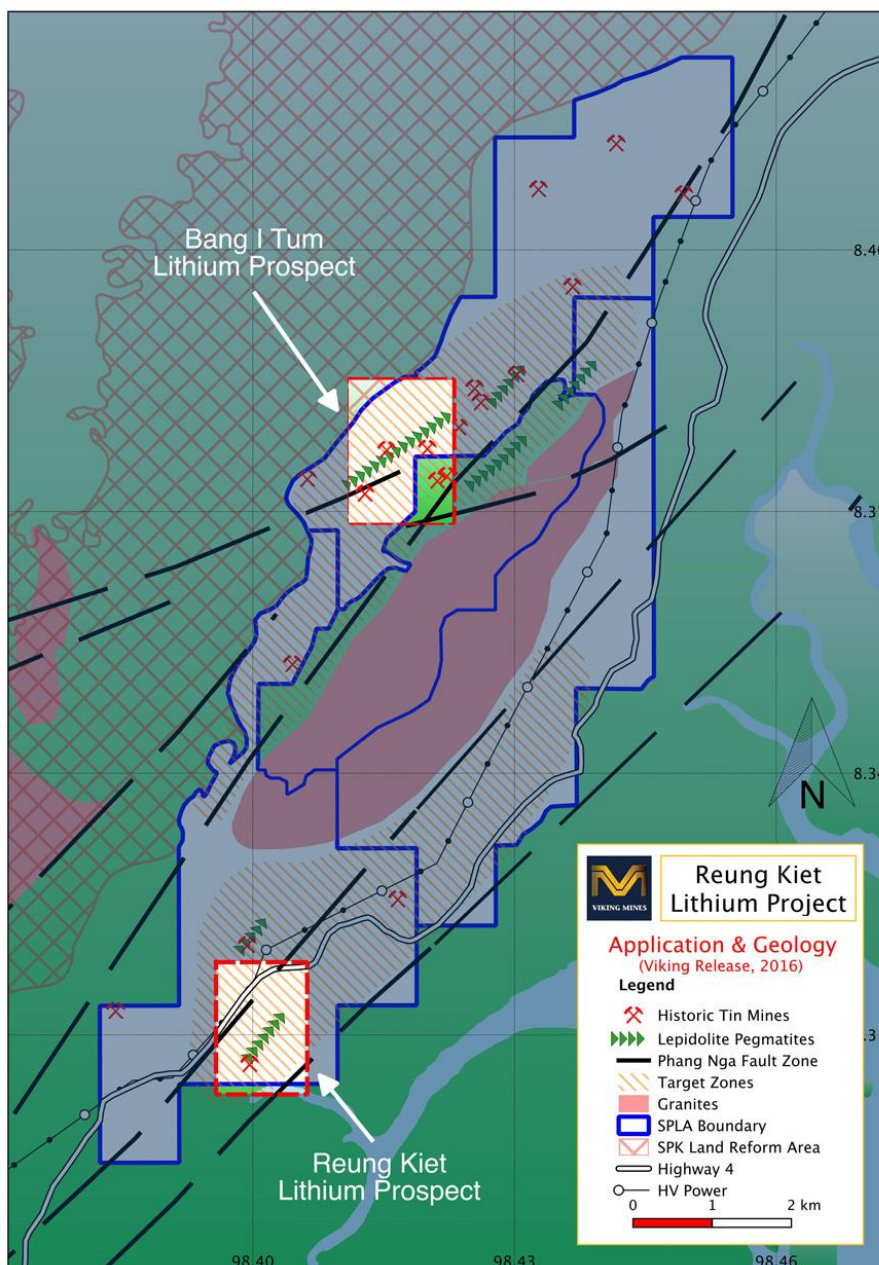


Fig. 3: Reung Kiet Lithium Project, Thailand.

The RK Project is a brownfields project and exhibits several outcropping lepidolite rich pegmatites located along strike from historical open cut mines. The two key pegmatite trends are over 4km long. The historical mines sit within two +1.0km long lepidolite pegmatite trends. These are the Reung Kiet



and Bang I Tum pegmatites. Mapping suggests that these pegmatites extend by 1-2km. Both the lepidolite pegmatites and the trend in which they sit are amongst the longest in the lithium peer group. Rock-chip samples collected by Argo and Viking averaged 1.46% Li_2O , with a peak of 1.98% Li_2O ; these grades sit at the higher end of the Li_2O peer group. Significant levels of Ta_2O_5 (average 238ppm) and Sn (average 0.08%) were also present in the above samples. Historical metallurgy yielded a 3.5% Li_2O concentrate with 80% recoveries. Readers are advised to refer to the 18 November 2016 ASX announcement “Viking Acquires Lithium and Tungsten Projects in Thailand” for further information.

About the Akoase Gold Project

The Akoase Project is an advanced exploration gold project located approximately 125km northwest of Accra in Ghana. The Project comprises the Akoase East (JORC (2012) classified Inferred resource of 790,000 ounces), Akoase South-East and Akoase West licenses. Akoase is 25km from Newmont’s 8 million ounce Akyem Gold Mine, on the margins of the Ashanti Gold Belt, one of the most prolific gold bearing provinces in the world (Figure 2).

The information in this report concerning the Mineral Resources of Viking Mines is extracted from the report entitled “12% Increase to 790,000 oz in Gold Resource for Ghana Project” created on 4 October 2013 and is available to view on Viking Mines website at www.vikingmines.com. Viking Mines confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Viking Mines confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About the Berkh Uul Coal Project

Berkh Uul is located 400 km north of Ulaanbaatar in north-eastern Mongolia within the Orkhon-Selenge coal district and within 20km of the Russian border (Figures 1 and 3). The project is within 40km of rail access into Russian off-take markets, in close proximity to water, infrastructure and transport.

The deposit consists of shallow, consistent coal seams of high quality bituminous coal amenable to low strip ratio open pit mining.

Discussions with nearby cement works and power stations confirm a local industrial demand for unwashed Berkh Uul coal, due to its low ash and relatively high calorific value. To date four Memoranda of Understanding for the supply of coal from Berkh Uul have been signed with local industrial end-users.

On 17 March, 2014, Viking announced a new Indicated and Inferred coal resource estimate, classified in accordance with the JORC (2012) Code, for the Berkh Uul coal project. The resource estimate was completed by consultancy group, RungePincockMinarco Ltd, and totals 38.3 Mt. Of this, 21.4Mt is classified as Indicated and 16.9Mt classified as Inferred. The coal is bituminous in rank (ASTM classification) with average in situ quality as follows: Total Moisture 19.8%, Calorific Value 5,323 kcal/kg (air dried basis, adb), Ash 15.5% (adb), and Total Sulphur 0.37% (adb).

The information in this Report concerning the Berkh Uul Mineral Resource is extracted from Viking's announcement to the ASX entitled "New 38.3Mt resource for Merger Company's Mongolian coal project" dated 17 March, 2014, and is available to view on Viking's website at www.vikingmines.com. Viking confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Viking confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

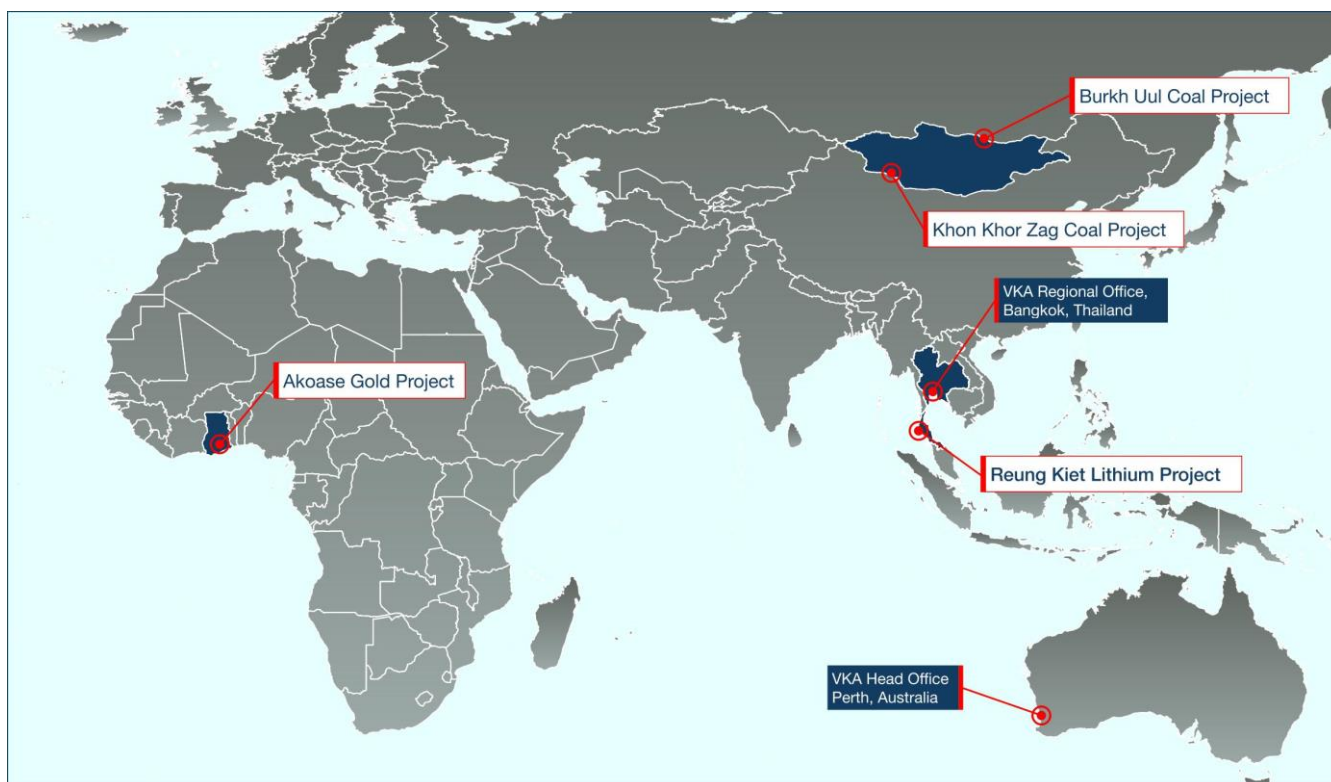


Figure 4 – Location of Viking Mines' Projects.



Appendix 1
Tenements Held at 31 March 2017

Ghana

License name	Location	License type	License Holder/ JV Partners*	Viking Mines Ownership
Akoase West	southern Ghana	Prospecting license	RAL	100%(reducing to zero% upon sale completion)
Akoase East	southern Ghana	Prospecting license	RAL	100%(reducing to zero% upon sale completion)
Akoase South-East	southern Ghana	Prospecting license	RAL	100%(reducing to zero% upon sale completion)
West Star*	southern Ghana	Mining lease	WMCL/RAL	100% hardrock
Tumentu	Southern Ghana	Prospecting license application	RAL	100%

RAL = Resolute Amansie Ltd is a 100% owned subsidiary of Viking Mines Ltd

WMCL = West Star Mining Company Ltd, joint venture partner in the West Star gold project

* subject to rescindment/renewal dispute with Minerals Commission

Mongolia

License name	Location	License type	License Holder/JV Partners*	Viking Mines ownership
Berkh Uul	Selenge province, Mongolia	Exploration license	BRX LLC	100%
Khonkhor Zag	Govi Altai province, Mongolia	Mining lease	Salkhit Altai LLC	100%

* BRX LLC and Salkhit Altai LLC are 100% owned subsidiaries of Viking Mines Ltd.

Thailand

License name	Location	License type	License Holder/JV Partners*+	Viking Mines ownership
Reung Kiet JSPL1	Southern Thailand	Prospecting license application	Siam Industrial Metals Co Ltd	75% on grant
Reung Kiet JSPL2	Southern Thailand	Prospecting license application	Siam Industrial Metals Co Ltd	75% on grant
Reung Kiet JSPL3	Southern Thailand	Prospecting license application	Siam Industrial Metals Co Ltd	75% on grant

+Viking Mines Ltd has entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Argo Metals Group Limited (Argo). Argo holds a 75% interest in the Reung Kiet license applications held by Siam Industrial Metals.

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Reung Kiet Lithium Project

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, downhole gamma sondes, handheld XRF instruments, etc).</p> <p>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</p> <p>Aspects of determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Report (eg 'RC drilling used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'; or where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems).</p>	<p>Rock-chip, channel and float samples. Samples collected were around 1- 3kg of pegmatite occurring as outcrops and subcrops.</p> <p>Samples were selected in order to ascertain the degree of lithium enrichment in the different pegmatites and enable geochemical characterisation of individual pegmatites. As such, the samples are representative of the lithium mineralisation within the pegmatites but do not necessarily represent the composition of the entire pegmatite.</p> <p>Samples were collected by Argo or Viking's experienced field geologists and sent to either ALS Chemex in Brisbane or SGS in Perth for analyses.</p> <p>Laboratory QAQC duplicates and blanks were inserted.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit, whether core is oriented; if so, by what method, etc).</p>	No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	<p>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</p> <p>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery, ensuring representative nature of samples.</p> <p>Is sample recovery and grade related; has sample bias occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material?</p>	Not drilling undertaken
Logging	<p>Have core/chip samples been geologically/geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <p>Is logging qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <p>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</p>	<p>Rock-chip samples are not logged, however sample type and geological details are recorded.</p> <p>Soil samples are described and the site characteristics recorded.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p>If core, cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</p> <p>If non-core, riffled, tube sampled etc and sampled wet or dry?</p> <p>For all sample types, nature, quality and appropriateness of sample preparation technique.</p> <p>QAQC procedures for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <p>Measures taken to ensure sampling is representative of the material collected, e.g. results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <p>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the</p>	<p>Not applicable, no drilling undertaken</p> <p>All samples were dry. No duplicate samples collected.</p> <p>Laboratory standards, splits and repeats were used for quality control.</p> <p>The sample type, size, preparation and method is of acceptable industry standard and practice for this stage of investigation and style of mineralization.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>Nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used; whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <p>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments etc, parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied, their derivation, etc.</p> <p>Nature of QAQC procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks); whether acceptable accuracy levels (ie lack of bias) / precision established.</p>	<p>Sample preparation is integral to the analysis process as it ensures a representative sample is presented for assay. The preparation process includes sorting, drying, crushing, splitting and pulverising. For MMM, the samples were dried, crushed and sub-sample pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns using in-house facilities in Thailand. For Viking samples were dried, crushed and sub-sample pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns by SGS in Bangkok. Pulps were then air freighted to Australia for analysis.</p> <p>All new samples "as collected" were analysed using a hand held Olympus Delta 400 Premium in Geochem mode, with dual beam analysis for 30 seconds each. Rb assays show very good correlation. Most other elements of interest also exhibit good correlation with lab results.</p> <p>Rock samples were assayed for MMM by mixed acid digest or sodium peroxide with ICP finish by ALS Chemex in Brisbane for Li, Sn and Ta</p> <p>Viking rock and soil samples were analysed by sodium peroxide fusion digest with ICP-MS finish at SGS in Perth for Li, Sn, Ta.</p> <p>Laboratory standards, splits and repeats were used for quality control.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>Verification of significant intersections by independent / alternative company personnel.</p> <p>The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>Sample results have been checked by company Senior Geologist.</p> <p>Assays reported as Excel xls files and secure pdf files.</p> <p>Data entry carried out digitally by field personnel to minimize transcription errors. Field documentation procedures and database validation conducted to ensure that field and assay data are merged accurately.</p> <p>Following factor adjustments applied to assay data for reporting purposes: Li to Li₂O 2.153 Ta to Ta₂O₅ 1.22</p>
Location of data points	<p>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings etc used in estimation.</p> <p>Specification of grid system used.</p> <p>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>Sample locations picked up with hand held Garmin GPS, with approximately 3-7m accuracy, sufficient for first pass pegmatite mapping.</p> <p>All locations recorded in lat/long or UTM WGS84 Zone 47N.</p> <p>Topographic locations interpreted from Thai base topography.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>Is data spacing and distribution sufficient to establish degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Resource / Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied?</p> <p>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>All samples were selected by the geologist to assist with identification of the nature of the mineralisation present at each location. No set sample spacing was used and samples were taken based upon geological variation at the location.</p> <p>Sample compositing was not applied</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Does the orientation of sampling achieve unbiased sampling of possible structures; extent to which this is known/understood.</p> <p>If relationship between drilling orientation and orientation of mineralised structures has introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</p>	<p>Channel samples collected off exposed faces, which do not provide orientation, or true width information. Associated structural measurements and interpretation by geologist can assist in understanding geological context.</p> <p>All other samples point samples. Soil samples were collected on lines oriented normal to known pegmatite trends.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were either securely packaged when transported by independent carrier or transported by company personnel to ensure safe arrival at assay preparation and analysis facility.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None conducted at this stage of the exploration program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Three contiguous prospecting licence applications (SPLA1-3) covering an area of 44 sq km have been applied for by Thai company Siam Industrial Metals Co. Ltd. (SIM).). Mandalay Mining and Metals (MMM) holds 75% of SIM, with Sydney based Thai Goldfields NL holding the remaining 25%.Project is located 60km north of Phuket in southern Thailand.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Institute of Geological Sciences, a precursor of the British Geological Survey (BGS) in the late 1960's. This work consisted of geological mapping, documenting old workings, some surface sampling and metallurgical test work. The pegmatite in the Main pit was mapped.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project area sits adjacent and sub-parallel to the regionally extensive northeast trending Phangnga fault. The Cretaceous age Khao Po granite intrudes into Palaeozoic age Phuket Group sediments along the fault zone, and is thought to be the source of the pegmatite dykes and the associated Li-Sn-Ta mineralization .The pegmatites are located proximal to the granite in northeast trending fault zones, and are fine grained, aplitic in places, showing no evidence of zoning.
Drillhole Information	A summary of information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation for all Material drill holes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole length and interception depth hole length. If exclusion of this information is not Material, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Drilling is not being reported
Data aggregation methods	Weighting averaging techniques, maximum/ minimum grade cutting and cut-off grades are Material and should be stated. Where compositing short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, compositing procedure to be stated; typical examples of such aggregations to be shown in detail. Assumptions for metal equivalent values to be clearly stated.	Sample results reported as individual surface samples.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If mineralisation geometry with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>If it is not known and only down hole lengths are reported, a clear statement to this effect is required (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</p>	<p>Not applicable, rock chip sample results reported as individual surface samples collected off subcrop or exposed faces. For channel samples relationship between sample width and true width not known.</p>
Diagrams	<p>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts to be included for any significant discovery. These to include (not be limited to) plan view of collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>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.</p>	<p>Results of assays for Li and Rb of all samples collected by MMM and Viking reported above or previously reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>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.</p>	<p>All meaningful and material exploration data relevant to the deposit style sought has been reported</p>
Further work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas (if not commercially sensitive).</p>	<p>It is envisaged that further mapping and sampling is warranted to investigate potential additional lithium pegmatites, together with drilling to test extensions at depth.</p>