ASX/ Media Announcement
27 March 2018

Vital Metals hits 4m @ 157g/t Au at Bella Tondi

HIGHLIGHTS

- Vital hits **4m @ 157g/t Au** from 76m in hole BTRC040 in the emerging high-grade southern zone at Bella Tondi in Niger
- This hole is 200m south along strike from the high-grade result of 2m @ 36.5g/t Au from 62m in hole BTRC005B reported 8 March 2018
- Vital will now aggressively target along strike, down-dip and down-plunge extensions at Bella Tondi to identify more high-grade shoots
- Additional assays from 7 more holes are in progress, expected within 3 weeks

Vital Metals Limited (ASX: VML) is pleased to report it has identified ultra-high-grade gold mineralisation from further results from its maiden reverse circulation (RC) drill program at the Bella Tondi prospect, part of the Bouli Gold Project in Niger, West Africa.

Vital Managing Director Mark Strizek said:

"BTRC040 has hit ultra-high grade of **4m @ 157 g/t Au** from 76m. This was from a zone where visible gold was observed in RC cuttings.

"This is an exceptional result that builds the grade profile of Bella Tondi from the previous best result which was BTRC005B 200 metres to the north that hit 2m @ 36.5g/t Au from 62m.

"We are planning to drill deeper and test the depth potential of these high-grade shoots that have been shown to have a greater depth extent than their strike.

"These latest results from Bella Tondi indicate why so many artisanal miners were focussed on chasing the gold mineralisation along the Bella Tondi Structure."

Bella Tondi drilling

Vital's 3,000m maiden RC drill program at Bella Tondi has successfully intersected gold mineralisation below extensive hard rock artisanal mining activity.

Gold grades of up to **4m @ 157 g/t Au** returned along strike with multiple zones of gold mineralisation including:

- **BTRC040: 10m @ 63.5 g/t Au from 74m inc 4m@ 157 g/t Au from 76m**
- **BTRC022B: 2m @ 13.1g/t Au from 83m**[1]
- **BTRC005B: 8m @ 10.3g/t Au from 62m including 2m @ 36.5g/t Au from 62m**[1]
- **BTRC041: 2m @ 9.9 g/t Au from 64m**
- **BTRC029: 15m @ 3.1g/t Au from 56m, ending in mineralisation**[1]

[1] ASX Announcement 8 March 2018

- **BTRC037: 2m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 40m**
- **BTRC035: 4m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 44m**

Significant intersections from 2m composite samples are summarised in Table 1. A plan of the drilling is presented in Figure 2 with a cross-section in Figure 3. Drill collar details can be found in Table 2.

Multiple voids have been intersected in drill holes. These voids are thought to represent higher grade material mined out by artisanal workers over a 12-month period.

RC drill fences are spaced at a nominal 100m over 1.5km strike length. Vital is planning further RC and possible diamond drilling along strike and down dip to define the controls on the mineralised gold intersections.

The average depth of the drilling program is very shallow. The deepest intercepts reported below artisanal workings lie between 50m to 70m below surface. Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

Logging of RC drill chips has identified the mafic intrusive to be a dolerite on a sheared contact with metasediments on the east. Gold mineralisation appears to be associated with quartz veining, pyrite, magnetite, hematite and sericite and carbonate alteration. The oxidation at the southern end of Bella Tondi is deep and will be amenable to free dig.

RC samples from the drill program were sent to Niamey for clearance by customs and then transported by road to Ouagadougou for sample preparation and analysis at Actlabs. The samples were retained in the custody of Vital until handover to Actlabs.

Next Steps

Vital is planning further drilling along strike and at depth with either a larger RC rig or a diamond rig to allow depth extensions to be tested. Drilling is expected to commence within 6 weeks.

ENDS

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Strizek, a Competent Person who is a Member or The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Strizek is a full time employee of the Company. Mr Strizek has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Strizek consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

Certain written statements contained or incorporated by reference in this new release, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, constitute forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-

looking statements. The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “contemplate”, “target”, “plan”, “intend”, “continue”, “budget”, “estimate”, “may”, “will”, “schedule” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of tungsten, gold or other metal production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions related to future business, economic, market, political, social and other conditions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, but are not limited to: competition; mineral prices; ability to meet additional funding requirements; exploration, development and operating risks; uninsurable risks; uncertainties inherent in ore reserve and resource estimates; dependence on third party smelting facilities; factors associated with foreign operations and related regulatory risks; environmental regulation and liability; currency risks; effects of inflation on results of operations; factors relating to title to properties; native title and aboriginal heritage issues; dependence on key personnel; and share price volatility and also include unanticipated and unusual events, many of which are beyond the Company's ability to control or predict.

For further information, please see the Company's most recent annual financial statement, a copy of which can be obtained from the Company on request or at the Company's website: www.vitalmetals.com.au. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. All forward-looking statements made in this new release are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and, accordingly, not to put undue reliance on such statements.

Figure 1: Project location plan

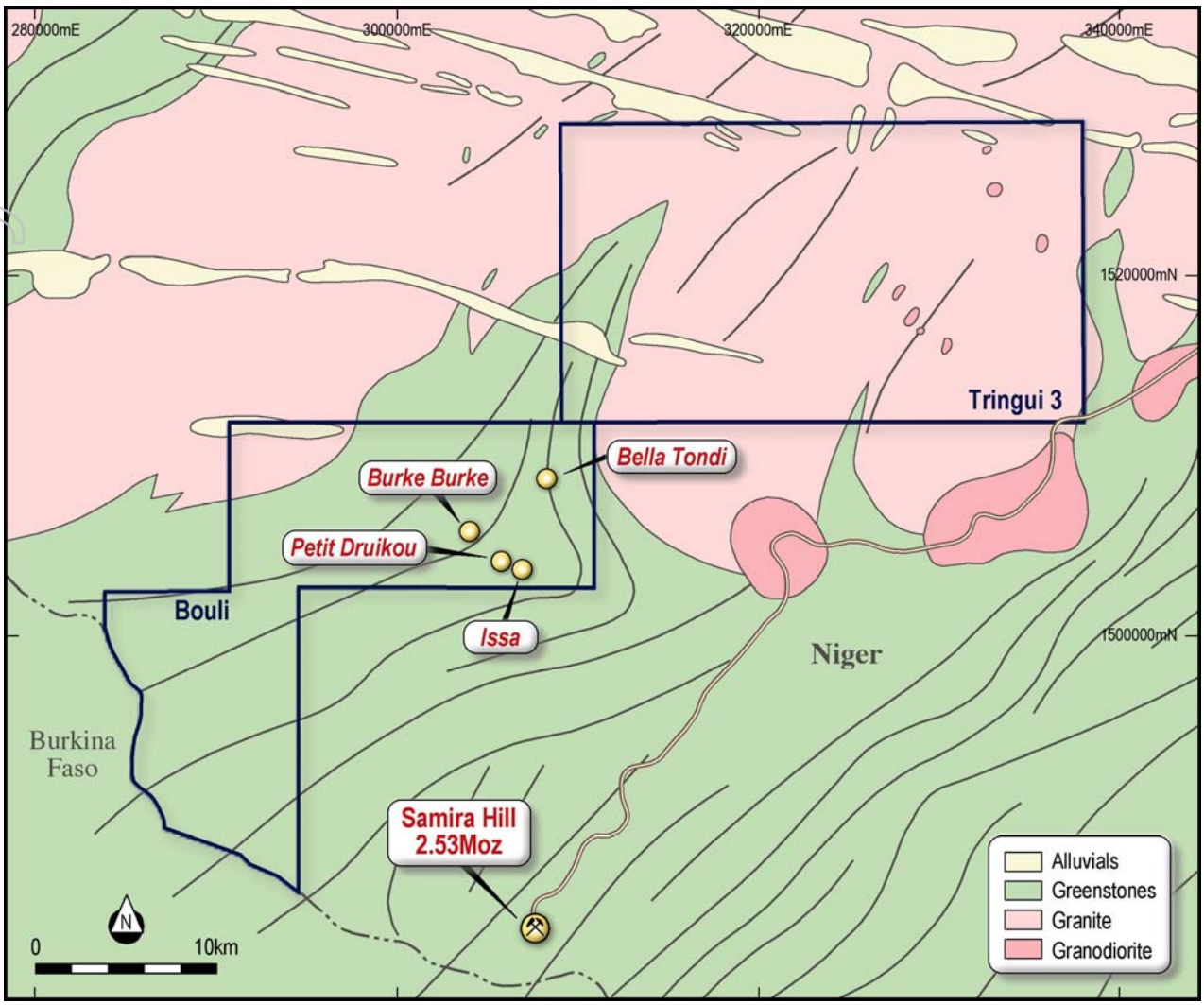

Figure 2: Bella Tondi drilling plan

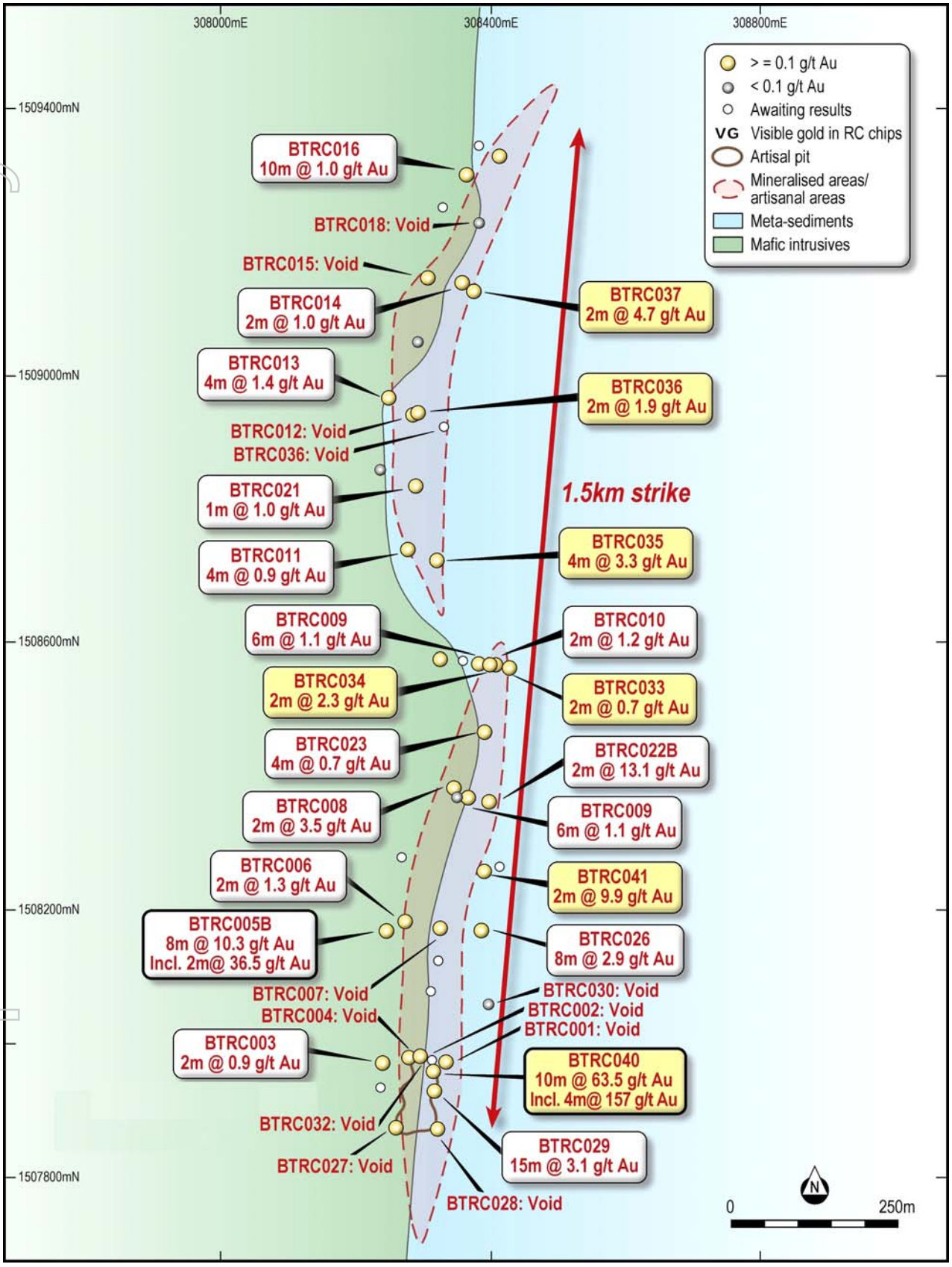

Figure 3: Bella Tondi drilling cross-section

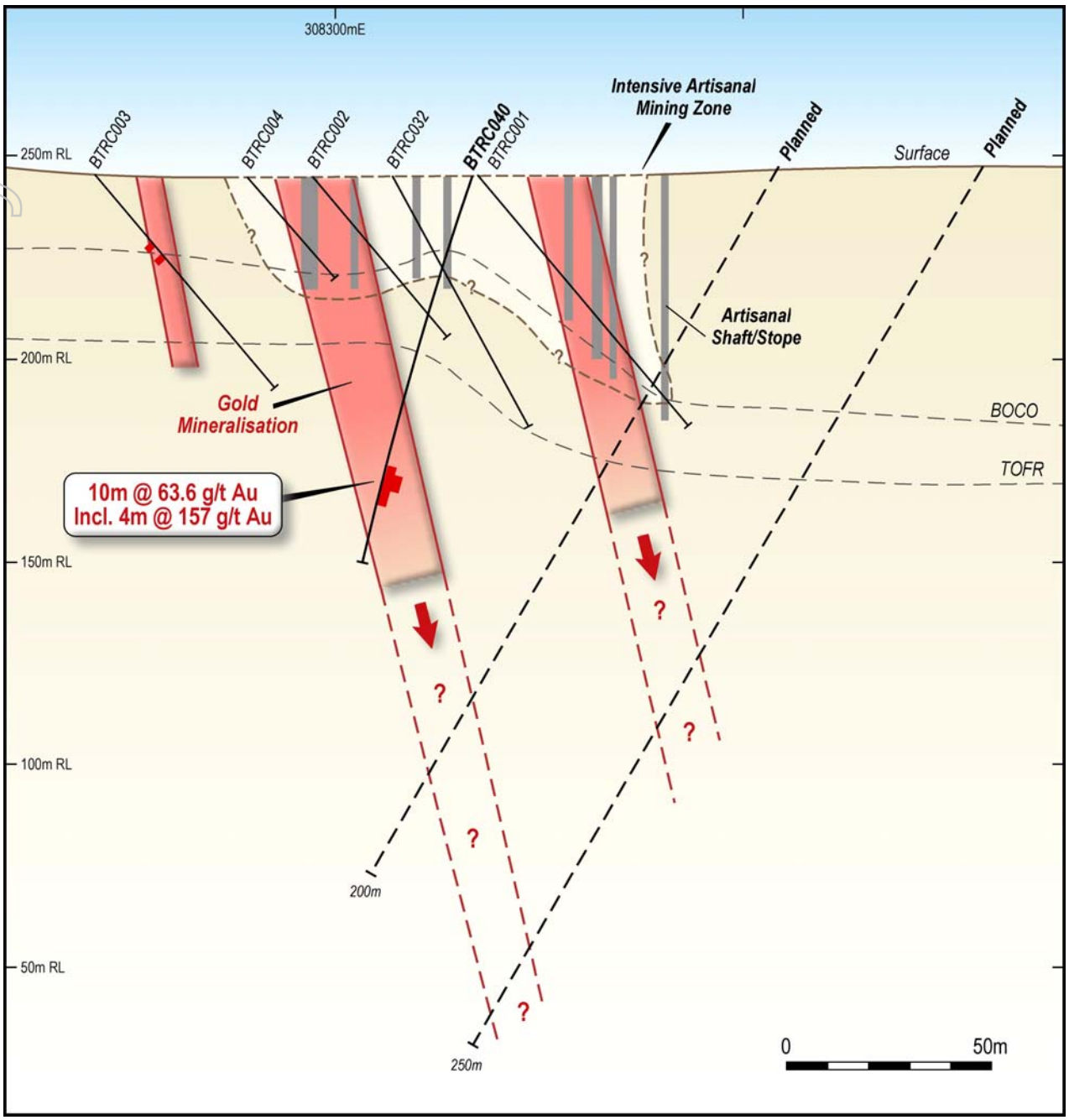

Table 1: Significant Drill Intersections – Bella Tondi

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au g/t	DH TYPE
BTRC030	64	66	2	0.78	RC
BTRC033	46	52	6	0.53	RC
BTRC033	54	56	2	0.71	RC
BTRC033	60	62	2	0.70	RC
BTRC034	16	22	6	0.64	RC
BTRC034	66	72	6	0.65	RC
BTRC034	86	88	2	2.27	RC
BTRC035	44	48	4	3.28	RC
BTRC035	70	74	4	0.65	RC
BTRC035	88	90	2	0.57	RC
BTRC036	44	48	4	0.70	RC
BTRC036	80	82	2	1.14	RC
BTRC036	86	92	6	0.63	RC
BTRC036	94	96	2	1.87	RC
BTRC037	20	22	2	0.65	RC
BTRC037	40	42	2	4.65	RC
BTRC040	74	84	10	63.49	RC
includes	76	80	4	157	RC
BTRC041	64	66	2	9.91	RC
BTRC041	84	85	1	1.24	RC

- * denotes ending in mineralisation
- All holes are RC
- Assay results are for 2m composite samples generated from 2 x 1m intervals and submitted for assay
- Gold assaying was completed at ACTLABS laboratories in Ouagadougou using 50g fire assay and an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish
- Composite intervals selected using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, 4m max included waste and no top cut

Table 2: Drill Collar – Bella Tondi

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Az	Dip	EOH	>0.1 g/t Au
BTRC030	308407	1508058	248	275	-60	90	Y
BTRC031	308317	1508078	249	275	-60	65	Y
BTRC032	308315	1507975	245	95	-60	70	Y
BTRC033	308455	1508566	259	275	-60	100	Y
BTRC034	308364	1508573	255	95	-60	100	Y
BTRC035	308345	1508726	252	290	-60	95	Y
BTRC036	308336	1508926	252	290	-60	100	Y
BTRC037	308396	1509120	252	290	-60	100	Y
BTRC038	308335	1509251	252	110	-50	100	N
BTRC039	308242	1507933	242	95	-60	120	Y
BTRC040	308334	1507966	245	275	-70	99	Y
BTRC041	308419	1508265	252	275	-60	85	Y

- All holes are RC

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
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.*	• Bella Tondi was drilled using Reverse Circulation (RC) techniques. Holes are angled to optimally intersect mineralised zones. All RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. All intervals were split and sub-sampled at 1m intervals using three-tier riffle splitters. Two of the sub-samples were combined to produce a 2m composite sample which was submitted for analysis. QA/QC procedures were completed as per industry best practice standards (certified blanks and standards and duplicate sampling). Samples were despatched to ACTLABS in Ouagadougou for sample preparation, where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis using a fire assay facility in Ouagadougou where 50g fire assays, AAS finishes and screen fire assays have been conducted.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation "RC" drilling within the exploration area comprises 5 1/8 inch diameter face sampling hammer and hole depths range from 13m to 100m.
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.*	• RC recoveries are logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >80% which is considered acceptable. A technician is always present at the rig to monitor and record recovery. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and were routinely cleaned. Vital Metals employees managed sampling to ensure correct sampling practices. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. Every attempt was made to minimise the collection of wet samples with the hole being

		purged after a rod change and before the commencement of drilling the next rod. No significant bias is expected and any potential bias is not considered material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Vital Metals uses specifically designed log sheets to capture all geological data. During logging, part of the RC sample is washed, logged and placed into chip trays, which are stored on site. Logging of RC samples recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour and other features of the samples. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for inclusion in any future Mineral Resource estimation or mining studies and metallurgical studies.
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.*	• Sampling of RC holes was completed on 1-metre downhole intervals or as a 2-metre composite sample; bulk samples were taken from the cyclone by Vital Metals field assistants and split through a three-tier Jones riffle splitter to collect 2 6.5kg samples. Every attempt was made to ensure that the splitter that was used was in good condition, level and that the splitter was cleaned with compressed air after each sample was passed through it to minimise contamination. Every effort was made to ensure that samples were sampled dry. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. Field duplicates were inserted at 15m intervals or where mineralisation was anticipated and Standards were inserted at 30m intervals. Approximately 1:15 RC field duplicates were taken from 1m riffle split samples at the rig. Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the gold mineralisation based on the intersections, the sampling methodologies, observed gold particle size and assay values.
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*	• Assaying was completed at ACTLABS laboratories in Ouagadougou using 50g fire assay and an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS) finish which is considered a near total assaying technique if completed properly. This method is

	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.*	appropriate and returns accurate and precise values for gold. Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards. The laboratory inserted feldspar flushes, standards, repeats and duplicates. Repeat or duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of samples is within acceptable limits.
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.*	• Several company personnel visually verified intersections in RC chips as well as trenches and outcrops. Primary data was collected in the field on paper and then was transcribed into company standard Excel templates using lookup codes. The geo-information was validated on-site by the Company's database technicians and then validated and merged into a final database by the company's senior geologist. There has not been any adjustment to assay data
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.*	• Drill hole collar locations as reported have been picked-up using a Garmin GPS. Final locations will come from a pickup by a surveyor using a total station. Base stations have been set up on site based on the Trigonometrical point outside of town of Po. Downhole surveying was completed by the drilling contractor using a Reflex EZ-shot Downhole Survey instrument. All drill holes have been located using UTM grid WGS84 Z31N. Topographic control has been gained with the use of ASTER data on 50m centres. Spot heights have been measured by surveyors in areas with moderate to high relief.
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.*	• Further drilling is required to test zones of gold anomalism. Drill fences are spaced on 100m centres. There appears to be reasonable geological and grade continuity between sections however further drilling is required to enable support for the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. Samples have been compositing and are reported as a weighted average.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of*	• Drill sections are approximately orientated West to East with respect

geological structure	*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.*	to grid North. This orientation allows for the delineation of North-South structures internal to the shear zone as well as the overall NS trend. Holes are drilled at -65° to -50°
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Vital. Samples are stored on site and delivered by Vital personnel to ACTLABS Ouagadougou for sample preparation. Whilst in storage, they remain under guard in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Vital personnel and consultants have completed site visits and data reviews since acquiring the project. No material issues have been noted.

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.*	➢ *Bella Tondi, Burke Burke and Petit Druirkou prospects are located on the Bouli exploration permit, which is one of Vital's three permits which it has entered into an option agreement with Gold Mayonant Production SARL which is a subsidiary of SUMMA which includes the contigious permits of Bouli, and Tiringui 3 and a separate, third permit to the North of Niamey, the Keradet Permit. The Bouli and Tiringui 3 permits are located within the Tillaberi Regio, Department of Tera. The permits are held by Gold Mayonant Production SARL (a subsidiary of SUMMA, a private Turkish company). The combined area of the permits covers an area over 4289km2 and gives the holder the right to explore for gold. Annual licence fees have been paid up to date with the authorities of Niger and the agreement has a duration of 20 years. The current Mining Code provides free state equity participation of 10 per cent in all companies on the delivery to the company of an industrial exploitation permit for a large-scale mine. This state equity participation is free and non-dilutable. On formation of a 50/50 joint venture, between Vital Metals and SUMMA, SUMMA can then elect to jointly fund development or withdraw from the joint venture in return for a 2.5% royalty*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Gold was initially discovered by local orpailleurs in the Liptako region of Western Niger in the early 1980's. Following this the Republic of Niger completed a 5 year multidisciplinary study consisting of mapping, prospecting and geochemical surveys. Various companies have explored the region such as the Canadian listed companies of Etruscan Resources and SEMAFO, who have operated the Samira Hill Gold Mine to the South East permits of Tiawa and Saoura*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The Projects of the Bouli Permit sit within the Lower Proterozoic (Birmian) volcanic and*

		volcanosedimentary greenstone belts intruded by granitic plutons underlying the Liptako and Tillaberi Regions. The greenstone belts are typically folded along North East trends and generally consist of schistose, fine grained sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The metamorphic grade of the greenstone belts ranges from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies generally related to the distance from the intruding plutons. The main rock types observed in diamond core from the Bouli Permit are; fine grained moderately to strongly foliated, variably sheared metasediments intercalated with mafic to intermediate intrusives. Associated with the metasedimentary/metavolcanic package is a mixed deformed unit consisting of strongly foliated schist and ductile tectonic breccia. Fe-carbonate, albite, pyrite and strong silica alteration in shear zones with quartz-carbonate- pyrite veins are associated with gold mineralization and hosted in zones of brittle deformation which overprint the sheared lithologies.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• *Intercepts that form the basis of this announcement are detailed in a table within the body of this announcement and incorporate Hole ID, Easting, Northing, Dip, Azimuth, Depth and Assay data for mineralised intervals. Appropriate maps and plans also accompany this announcement.*
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*	• *Mineralised weighted average intercepts were calculated using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade and maximum of 2.0m internal dilution. Moving forward higher grade*

	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.*	*intercepts will typically be reported in addition to the overall intercept i.e. 15m @ 7.78g/t from 105m.*
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').*	• *Drill hole angles of -60 on varying azimuths are adequate for the mineralisation intercepted. All exploration drilling results to date have been reported as down hole lengths.*
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 diagrams in text*
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.*	• *All grades, high and low, are reported accurately with "from" and "to" depths and "hole identification" shown.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *The project is still a greenfields exploration project at this stage with no detailed studies related to the aforementioned parameters such as, but not limited to, geotechnical, metallurgical, hydrogeological or environmental issues have not yet been undertaken.*
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,*	• *Further infill and extensional drilling is planned and is in the process of being executed. A figure showing proposed work programs is included in the body of this report.*

	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

ABOUT VITAL METALS

Vital Metals Limited (ASX:VML) is an explorer and developer holding a portfolio of technology metals, gold and base metals. Our projects range from shovel ready development to advanced exploration across a range of jurisdictions in Australia, West Africa and Germany.

Watershed Tungsten Project – Queensland

The Watershed scheelite (calcium tungstate) Project, in far north Queensland, 150 kilometres north-west of Cairns, is the Company's flagship venture. The Watershed Tungsten Project is development-ready having a completed Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), is fully permitted and has all landowner and Indigenous agreements in place.

Nahouri Gold Project – Burkina Faso

The Nahouri Gold Project (100% Vital) is located in southern Burkina Faso. The Project is made up of three contiguous permits; the Nahouri, Kampala and Zeko exploration permits. The Project is located in highly prospective Birimian Greenstone terrain with 400 sq km of contiguous tenements lying on the trend of the Markoye Fault Corridor.

Bouli Gold Project – Niger

The Bouli Gold Project is a portfolio of three highly prospective gold permits in Niger, West Africa covering 4,289km² held by a subsidiary of SUMMA (a private Turkish company). Vital is working to earn interest in the project via the funding of an exploration work program.

Aue Tungsten Project – Germany

The Aue Tungsten Project (100% Vital) is located in the western Erzgebirge area of the German state of Saxony. The permit, comprising an area of 78 sq km is located in the heart of one of Europe's most famous mining regions surrounded by several world class mineral fields. Historical mining and intensive exploration work carried out between from the 1940's and 1980's showed high prospectivity of the Aue permit area for tungsten, tin, cobalt, uranium and silver mineralisation.

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Board & Management

David Macoboy
Chairman

Mark Strizek
CEO and Managing Director

Peter Cordin
Non-Executive Director

Andrew Simpson
Non-Executive Director

Francis Harper
Non-Executive Director

Matt Foy
Company Secretary

Capital Structure

1,320 million shares

231 million unlisted options