

European Metals
Holdings Limited

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Company Secretary

Ms Julia Beckett

Corporate Information

ASX: EMH

AIM: EMH

Frankfurt: E861.F

CDIs on Issue: 129M



EUROPEAN METALS

28 April 2017

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT – MARCH 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling program completed & appointment of Czech Country Manager**
- **Initial steps towards mining licence achieved**
- **Final drilling results**
- **Substantial increase in Indicated Resource at Cinovec**
- **Preliminary Feasibility Study confirms Cinovec as potentially low cost lithium carbonate producer**

European Metals Holdings Limited (“**European Metals**” or “**the Company**”) (**ASX & AIM: EMH**) is pleased to announce continued progress in the development of its 100% owned globally significant Cinovec Lithium/Tin Project in Czech Republic during the three month period ending March 2017.

DRILL PROGRAM COMPLETED & APPOINTMENT OF CZECH COUNTRY MANAGER

The planned core drillhole programme was completed in mid-January 2017 on time and on budget and without time loss incidents. In total 17 drillholes were drilled to a summary depth of 6,081 meters.

The Company also announced the appointment of Richard Pavlik, a highly experienced mining executive to the role of Country Manager. Mr Pavlik holds a Masters Degree in Mining Engineer from the Technical University of Ostrava in Czech Republic. He is the former Chief Project Manager and Advisor to the Chief Executive Officer at OKD. OKD has been a major coal producer in the Czech Republic. He has almost 30 years of relevant industry experience in the Czech Republic.

Mr Pavlik also has experience as a Project Analyst at Normandy Capital in Sydney as part of a postgraduate programme from Swinburne University. Mr Pavlik has held previous senior positions within OKD and New World Resources as Chief Engineer, and as Head of Surveying and Geology. He has also served as the Head of the Supervisory Board of NWR Karbonia, a Polish subsidiary of New World Resources (UK) Limited. Mr Pavlik’s primary responsibilities will be to manage the in-country aspects of the Cinovec development programme, coordinate technical work and liaise with Government authorities on permitting and licensing of the project.

INITIAL STEPS TOWARDS MINING LICENCE ACHIEVED

The Company was informed in late January that the Cinovec South resource estimate was approved by a Committee of Experts and was subsequently added to the Czech State Register of Mineral deposits, which is the first step towards achieving a mining licence.

FINAL DRILLING RESULTS

The analytical results from the final seven drillholes were received by early February and they were excellent in terms of Lithium grade and the length of the mineralised intervals. A summary of the results are as follows:

- Hole CIW-22 contains the best lithium intercept to date from the Company's drill programme of 264.5m averaging 0.54% Li₂O. This hole, collared in the central part of Cinovec main, also contains significant tin, tungsten, niobium and tantalum mineralisation. An unexpected bonus was the high-grade zone of tungsten, intersected by drillhole CIW-22 at 238m depth which graded almost 3% of tungsten
- Centrally located, hole CIW-25 contains the Company's longest lithium intercept to date with a length of 361.5m averaging 0.43% Li₂O, including a high grade lithium interval of 14.7m averaging 0.93% Li₂O, and significant intervals of Sn and W
- Hole CIW- 23, also located in the central part of Cinovec main, returned an interval of 261.1m averaging 0.50% Li₂O
- Hole CIW-26, located at the western edge of the deposit, returned an interval of 236.25m averaging 0.49% Li₂O
- Hole CIW-10, also located at the western edge of the deposit, returned an interval of 233.9m averaging 0.43% Li₂O
- Hole CIW-27, located in the central part of Cinovec main, returned a Li intercept of 235m averaging 0.49% Li₂O incl. high grade zones of 14m @ 0.97% Li₂O and 2m @ 1.79% Li₂O
- Hole CIW-06, also centrally located, returned a Li intercept of 258.5 m averaging 0.44% Li₂O including high grade zones of 3m at 1.11% Li₂O, 2.75m at 0.91% Li₂O and 2m at 1.03% Li₂O

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN INDICATED RESOURCE AT CINOVEC

On completion of the extensive seven-month drilling program, the Company has successfully been able to increase the confidence in the resource base and substantially upgrade a significant part of the resource from the Inferred category to the higher confidence JORC compliant Indicated Mineral Resource category as follows;

- Lithium Indicated Resource increased 50% to 3.9 Mt LCE, contained in 347.7 Mt @ 0.45% Li₂O and 0.04% Sn (0.1% Li cut-off)
- Lithium Total Resource increased 11.8% to 7.0 Mt LCE, contained in 656.5 Mt @0.43 % Li₂O and 0.04% Sn (0.1% Li cut-off)
- Total contained tin in the Total Mineral Resource increased to 262,600 tonnes
- Lithium Exploration Target remains 350 to 450 Mt @ 0.39% to 0.47% for 3.4 Mt to 5.3 Mt of LCE

DEVELOPMENTS POST REPORTING PERIOD

Preliminary Feasibility Study confirms Cinovec as potentially low cost lithium carbonate producer

The company successfully completed the Preliminary Feasibility Study and the results highlight that Cinovec can be a low cost lithium carbonate producer. The highlights of the study are as follows (\$ figures quoted in USD);

- Net overall cost of production - \$3,483 / tonne Li₂CO₃
- Net Present Value (NPV) - \$540 M (post tax, 8%)
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR) - 21% (post tax)
- Total Capital Cost - \$393 M
- Annual production of Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate - 20,800 tonnes
- Study based on only 9.9% of defined Indicated Mineral Resources

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The completion of the PFS follows a comprehensive metallurgical testwork campaign managed by European Metals. The PFS was undertaken by independent consultants who are specialists in the required areas of work. These included:

- Resource Estimation – Widenbar and Associates Pty Ltd
- Mining – Bara Consulting Ltd
- Front-End Comminution and Beneficiation (“FECAB”) – Ausenco Limited
- Lithium Carbonate Plant (“LCP”) – Hatch Pty Ltd

The study is based upon a mine life of 21 years processing on average 1.7 Mtpa of ore, producing 20,800 tpa of battery grade lithium carbonate via a sodium sulphate roast.

SUMMARY

It has been another productive quarter for European Metals with a number of key developments which are very positive for the company. These developments indicate significant enhancements to the economics of the Cinovec Project which have now been reflected in the Preliminary Feasibility Study. The company will now move directly into a definitive feasibility study to accelerate the project towards development.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CINOVEC

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Cinovec Lithium/Tin Project

European Metals owns 100% of the Cinovec lithium-tin deposit in the Czech Republic. Cinovec is an historic mine incorporating a significant undeveloped lithium-tin resource with by-product potential including tungsten, rubidium, scandium, niobium and tantalum and potash. Cinovec hosts a globally significant hard rock lithium deposit with a total Indicated Mineral Resource of 348Mt @ 0.45% Li₂O and 0.04% Sn and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 309Mt @ 0.39% Li₂O and 0.04% Sn containing a combined 7.0 million tonnes Lithium Carbonate Equivalent and 263kt of tin.

This makes Cinovec the largest lithium deposit in Europe, the fourth largest non-brine deposit in the world and a globally significant tin resource.

The deposit has previously had over 400,000 tonnes of ore mined as a trial sub-level open stope underground mining operation.

EMH has completed a Preliminary Feasibility Study, conducted by specialist independent consultants, which indicated a return post tax NPV of USD540m and an IRR of 21%. It confirmed the deposit is amenable to bulk underground mining. Metallurgical test work has produced both battery grade lithium carbonate and high-grade tin concentrate at excellent recoveries. Cinovec is centrally located for European end-users and is well serviced by infrastructure, with a sealed road adjacent to the deposit, rail lines located 5 km north and 8 km south of the deposit and an active 22 kV transmission line running to the historic mine. As the deposit lies in an active mining region, it has strong community support.

The economic viability of Cinovec has been enhanced by the recent strong increase in demand for lithium globally, and within Europe specifically.

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CONTACT

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.europeanmet.com or contact:

Mr. Keith Coughlan
Managing Director

COMPETENT PERSON

Information in this release that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by European Metals Director Dr Pavel Reichl. Dr Reichl is a Certified Professional Geologist (certified by the American Institute of Professional Geologists), a member of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists and is a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and a Qualified Person for the purposes of the AIM Guidance Note on Mining and Oil & Gas Companies dated June 2009. Dr Reichl consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Reichl holds CDIs in European Metals.

The information in this release that relates to Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets has been compiled by Mr Lynn Widenbar. Mr Widenbar, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, is a full time employee of Widenbar and Associates and produced the estimate based on data and geological information supplied by European Metals. Mr Widenbar has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context that the information appears.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the company’s business and operations in the future. The company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the company or management or beyond the company’s control.

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Although the company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

LITHIUM CLASSIFICATION AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Lithium grades are normally presented in percentages or parts per million (ppm). Grades of deposits are also expressed as lithium compounds in percentages, for example as a percent lithium oxide (Li₂O) content or percent lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃) content.

Lithium carbonate equivalent (“LCE”) is the industry standard terminology for, and is equivalent to, Li₂CO₃. Use of LCE is to provide data comparable with industry reports and is the total equivalent amount of lithium carbonate, assuming the lithium content in the deposit is converted to lithium carbonate, using the conversion rates in the table included below to get an equivalent Li₂CO₃ value in percent. Use of LCE assumes 100% recovery and no process losses in the extraction of Li₂CO₃ from the deposit.

Lithium resources and reserves are usually presented in tonnes of LCE or Li.

The standard conversion factors are set out in the table below:

Table: Conversion Factors for Lithium Compounds and Minerals

Convert from		Convert to Li	Convert to Li ₂ O	Convert to Li ₂ CO ₃
Lithium	Li	1.000	2.153	5.324
Lithium Oxide	Li ₂ O	0.464	1.000	2.473
Lithium Carbonate	Li ₂ CO ₃	0.188	0.404	1.000

WEBSITE

A copy of this announcement is available from the Company’s website at www.europeanmet.com.

TECHNICAL GLOSSARY

The following is a summary of technical terms:

“ball and rod indices”	Indicies that provide an assessment of the energy required to grind one tonne of material in a ball or rod mill
“carbonate”	refers to a carbonate mineral such as calcite, CaCO ₃
“comminution”	The crushing and/or grinding of material to a smaller scale
“cut-off grade”	lowest grade of mineralised material considered economic, used in the calculation of Mineral Resources
“deposit”	coherent geological body such as a mineralised body
“exploration”	method by which ore deposits are evaluated
“flotation”	selectively separating hydrophobic materials from hydrophilic materials to upgrade the concentration of valuable minerals
“g/t”	gram per metric tonne

“grade”	relative quantity or the percentage of ore mineral or metal content in an ore body
“heavy liquid separation”	is based on the fact that different minerals have different densities. Thus, if a mixture of minerals with different densities can be placed in a liquid with an intermediate density, the grains with densities less than that of the liquid will float and grains with densities greater than the liquid will sink
“Indicated” or “Indicated Mineral Resource”	as defined in the JORC and SAMREC Codes, is that part of a Mineral Resource which has been sampled by drill holes, underground openings or other sampling procedures at locations that are too widely spaced to ensure continuity but close enough to give a reasonable indication of continuity and where geoscientific data are known with a reasonable degree of reliability. An Indicated Mineral Resource will be based on more data and therefore will be more reliable than an Inferred Mineral Resource estimate
“Inferred” or “Inferred Mineral Resource”	as defined in the JORC and SAMREC Codes, is that part of a Mineral Resource for which the tonnage and grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from the geological evidence and has assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through the appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, working and drill holes which may be limited or of uncertain quality and reliability
“JORC Code”	Joint Ore Reserve Committee Code; the Committee is convened under the auspices of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
“kt”	thousand tonnes
“LCE”	the total equivalent amount of lithium carbonate (see explanation above entitled Explanation of Lithium Classification and Conversion Factors)
“lithium”	a soft, silvery-white metallic element of the alkali group, the lightest of all metals
“lithium carbonate”	the lithium salt of carbonate with the formula Li_2CO_3
“magnetic separation”	is a process in which magnetically susceptible material is extracted from a mixture using a magnetic force
“metallurgical”	describing the science concerned with the production, purification and properties of metals and their applications
“Mineral Resource”	a concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth’s crust in such a form that there are reasonable prospects for the eventual economic extraction; the location, quantity, grade geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge; mineral resources are sub-divided into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories
“mineralisation”	process of formation and concentration of elements and their chemical compounds within a mass or body of rock
“Mt”	million tonnes
“optical microscopy”	the determination of minerals by observation through an optical microscope
“ppm”	parts per million
“recovery”	proportion of valuable material obtained in the processing of an ore, stated as a percentage of the material recovered compared with the total material present
“resources”	Measured: a mineral resource intersected and tested by drill holes, underground openings or other sampling procedures at locations which are spaced closely enough to confirm continuity and where geoscientific data are reliably known; a measured mineral resource estimate will be

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based on a substantial amount of reliable data, interpretation and evaluation which allows a clear determination to be made of shapes, sizes, densities and grades. Indicated: a mineral resource sampled by drill holes, underground openings or other sampling procedures at locations too widely spaced to ensure continuity but close enough to give a reasonable indication of continuity and where geoscientific data are known with a reasonable degree of reliability; an indicated resource will be based on more data, and therefore will be more reliable than an inferred resource estimate. Inferred: a mineral resource inferred from geoscientific evidence, underground openings or other sampling procedures where the lack of data is such that continuity cannot be predicted with confidence and where geoscientific data may not be known with a reasonable level of reliability

“SAGability”	testing material to investigate its performance in a semi-autonomous grinding mill
“spiral concentration”	a process that utilises the differential density of materials to concentrate valuable minerals
“stope”	underground excavation within the orebody where the main production takes place
“t”	a metric tonne
“tin”	A tetragonal mineral, rare; soft; malleable: bluish white, found chiefly in cassiterite, SnO ₂
“treatment”	Physical or chemical treatment to extract the valuable metals/minerals
“tungsten”	hard, brittle, white or grey metallic element. Chemical symbol, W; also known as wolfram
“W”	chemical symbol for tungsten

ADDITIONAL GEOLOGICAL TERMS

“apical”	relating to, or denoting an apex
“cassiterite”	A mineral, tin dioxide, SnO ₂ . Ore of tin with specific gravity 7
“cupola”	A dome-shaped projection at the top of an igneous intrusion
“dip”	the true dip of a plane is the angle it makes with the horizontal plane
“granite”	coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock dominated by light-coloured minerals, consisting of about 50% orthoclase, 25% quartz and balance of plagioclase feldspars and ferromagnesian silicates
“greisen”	A pneumatolitically altered granitic rock composed largely of quartz, mica, and topaz. The mica is usually muscovite or lepidolite. Tourmaline, fluorite, rutile, cassiterite, and wolframite are common accessory minerals
“igneous”	said of a rock or mineral that solidified from molten or partly molten material, i.e., from a magma
“muscovite”	also known as potash mica; formula: KAl ₂ (AlSi ₃ O ₁₀)(F,OH) ₂ .
“quartz”	a mineral composed of silicon dioxide, SiO ₂
“rhyolite”	An igneous, volcanic rock of felsic (silica rich) composition. Typically >69% SiO ₂
“vein”	a tabular deposit of minerals occupying a fracture, in which particles may grow away from the walls towards the middle
“wolframite”	A mineral, (Fe,Mn)WO ₄ ; within the huebnerite-ferberite series
“zinnwaldite”	A mineral, KLiFeAl(AlSi ₃ O ₁₀ (F,OH) ₂ ; mica group; basal cleavage; pale violet, yellowish or greyish brown; in granites, pegmatites, and greisens

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ENQUIRIES:**European Metals Holdings Limited**

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The information contained within this announcement is considered to be inside information, for the purposes of Article 7 of EU Regulation 596/2014, prior to its release.

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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

EUROPEAN METALS HOLDINGS LIMITED (EMH)

ABN

154 618 989

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2017

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,184)	(3,343)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff and board remuneration	(118)	(260)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(354)	(783)
(f) UK listing	-	(52)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	3	12
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash (used in) operating activities	(1,653)	(4,426)
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) land, plant and equipment	(274)	(322)
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms

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Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(274)	(322)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	-	3,140
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	-	(81)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash (used in) financing activities	-	3,059

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,372	3,135
4.2	Net cash (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,653)	(4,426)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(274)	(322)
4.4	Net cash (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	3,059
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,446	1,446

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter, \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	1,446	3,372
5.2 Call deposits	-	-
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	1,446	3,372

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	70
6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2	

Payment to directors are for directors' remuneration

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	153
7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2	

Payment to related entities are for directors' remuneration, consulting services and rental

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		

none

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	253
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff and board remuneration	76
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	62
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	391

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced				
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased				

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.



Sign here:
(Company secretary)

Date: 28 April 2017

Print name: Julia Beckett

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.