AVZ Minerals Limited

28 July 2017

AVZ drills 202.8 metres @ 1.57% Li_2O at the Manono Lithium Project

Highlights

- Initial seven-hole drill program at Manono Lithium Project completed and first drill hole assays received
- **High-grade lithium mineralisation** is present throughout the intersection of the Roche Dure Pegmatite
- **Assays from AVZ's first reported diamond drill hole,** MO17DD002, **returned 202.8m* @ 1.57% Li_2O and 1078ppm Sn**
- **The visual estimates of spodumene abundance logged in drill core are reflected in the reported assay results**
- Tin grades are reported up to 0.73% within narrow intercepts near contact zones
- **Six drill hole results remaining are expected by the end of August 2017**
- **Extensive RC and diamond drilling program is planned for late Q3 / early Q4 2017**

AVZ's Executive Chairman Mr Eckhof commented "*The excellent assay results from hole MO17DD002 are a major step forward in defining a world class resource at the Manono Lithium project. I look forward to being able to report further world class results from the remaining 6 drill holes in this intitial program (due by the end of August) and the next round of drilling planned for late Q3 / early Q4 2017.*"

* Down-hole length. Additional drilling is required to confirm the pegmatite's true-thickness but it is estimated to be approximately 190m.

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AVZ Minerals Limited (ASX:AVZ) is pleased to provide an update of the initial phase of drilling at the Manono Lithium Project (AVZ 60%).

Drilling Summary

The pegmatites at the Manono Lithium Project extend for a strike length of at least 13kms. AVZ has named the six largest pegmatites using the names of the historical open-cut shallow pits within the area.

The initial phase of drilling, comprising seven diamond drill holes for a total of 1,739 metres and testing five of these large pegmatites, has been completed; MO17DD001 to MO17DD007 (Figure 1 and Table 1). The drill core has been cut and samples have been submitted to ALS GLOBAL Perth, W.A. for assay.

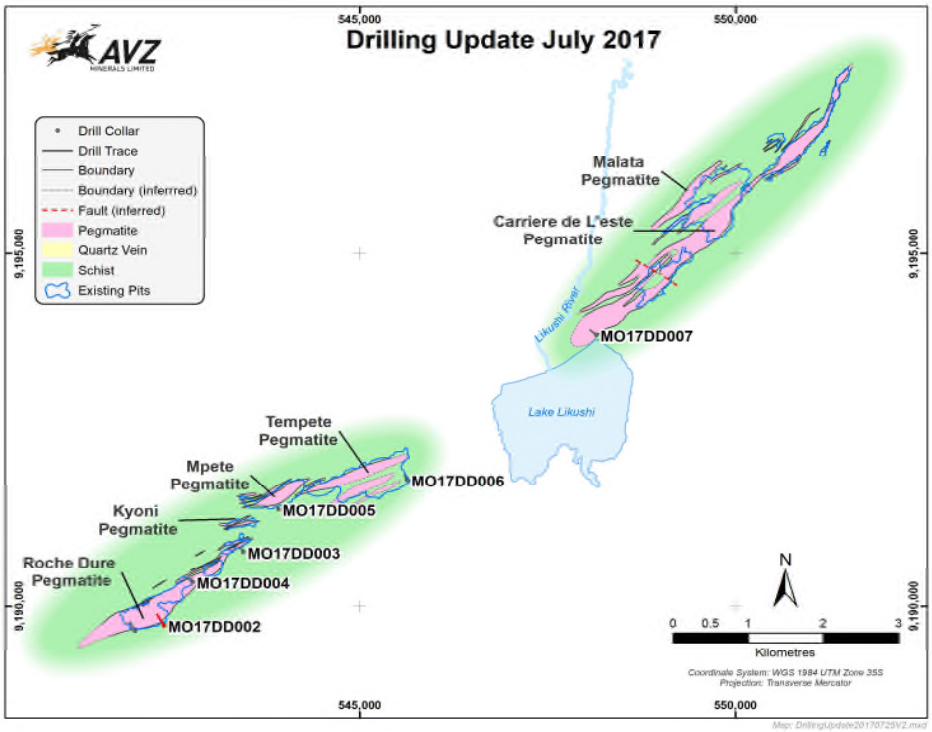

Figure 1: Drill Hole Locations

Table 1. Drill-hole Collar Summary Data

Drill-hole ID	Drilling method	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation (m)	Grid	Zone	Dip [degrees]	Azimuth (Magnetic) [degrees]	EOH (m)	COMMENTS
M017DD001	DDH	542009	9189655	656	WGS-84	35 S	-60	330	311.5	PQ to 38.75m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD002	DDH	542391	9189727	653	WGS-84	35 S	-50	320	300.7	PQ to 66m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD003	DDH	543453	9190760	632	WGS-84	35 S	-60	330	234	PQ to 61.5m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD004	DDH	542774	9190346	637	WGS-84	35 S	-70	330	153	PQ to 53m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD005	DDH	543921	9191373	631	WGS-84	35 S	-70	330	138.5	PQ to 74.2m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD006	DDH	545683	9191760	618	WGS-84	35 S	-70	330	250.25	PQ to 62.5m, HQ to EOH.
M017DD007	DDH	548145	9193850	606	WGS-84	35 S	-70	310	351	PQ to 47.3m, HQ to EOH.

Results for the first batch of samples, those from drill-hole MO17DD002, have been received (Table 2). These initial assay results confirm the visual estimates of spodumene abundance in MO17DD002 (Figure 2). MO17DD002 diamond drill hole returned 202.8m @ 1.57% Li_2O and 1078ppm Sn. Tin mineralisation at these levels within this pegmatite is considered to be of potential economic value.

Assay results pending for the remaining six diamond drill holes are expected by the end of August 2017. The location of these drill-holes is shown in Figure 1.

In all cases, thick intervals of pegmatite have been intersected and spodumene is present within all the pegmatites, as displayed in Figure 2.

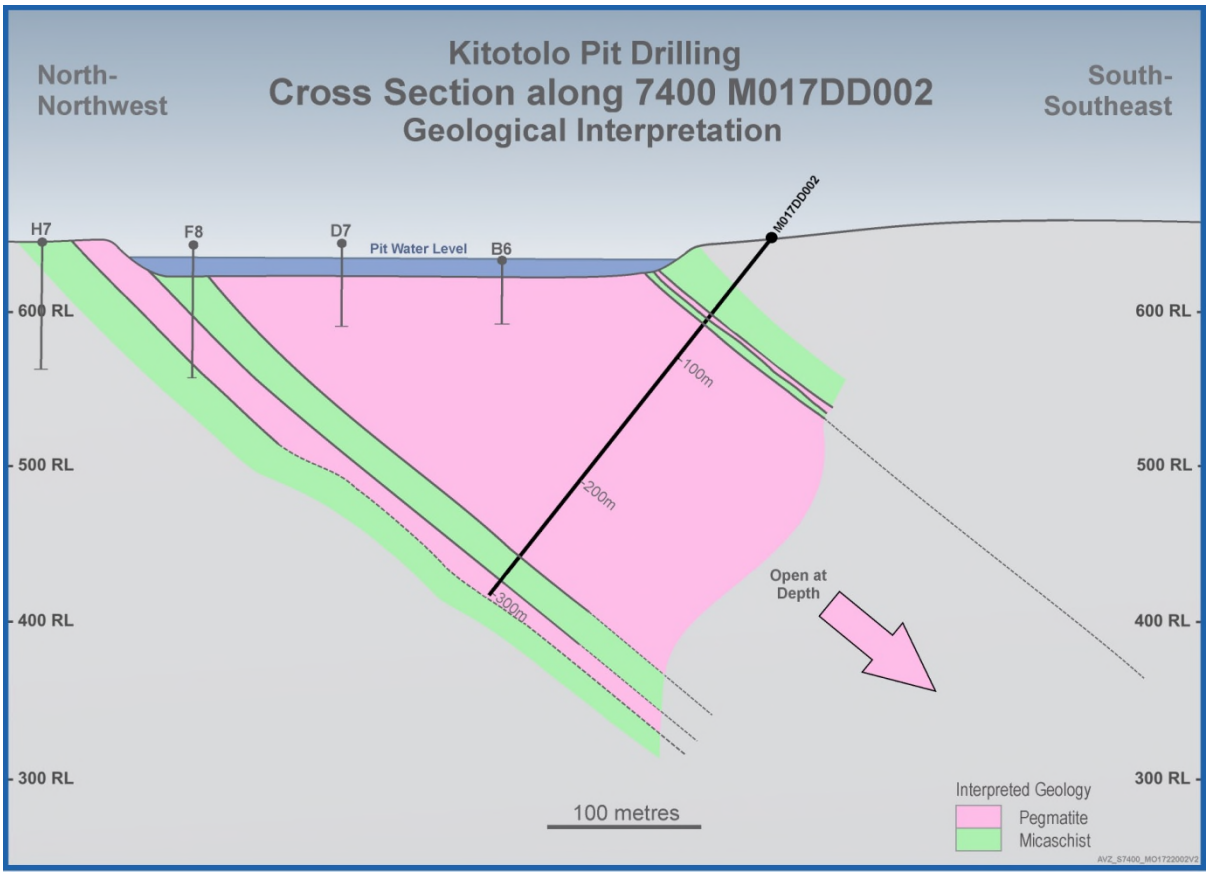

Figure 2: Cross section showing MO17DD002 intersecting the Roche Dure Pegmatite

Table 2: MO17DD002 Summary of Mineralisation.

From(m)	To(m)	Mineralisation	Comments
0	65.5	nil	Schist Host-rock
65.5	**268.3**	**202.8m @ 1.57% Li_2O & 1078ppm Sn**	**The entire Roche Dure Pegmatite**
65.5m	68m	2.5m @ 0.02% Li_2O & 7342ppm Sn	Wall-zone of the pegmatite
68m	73.85m	5.85m @ 0.07% Li_2O & 2838ppm Sn	Greisen zone
73.85m	**268.3m**	**194.45m@ 1.63% Li_2O & 957ppm Sn**	**Main body of the pegmatite**
268.3	288	nil	Schist Host-rock
288	300.7	12.70m @ 1.29% Li_2O & 917ppm Sn	Footwall pegmatite beneath the Roche Dure Pegmatite

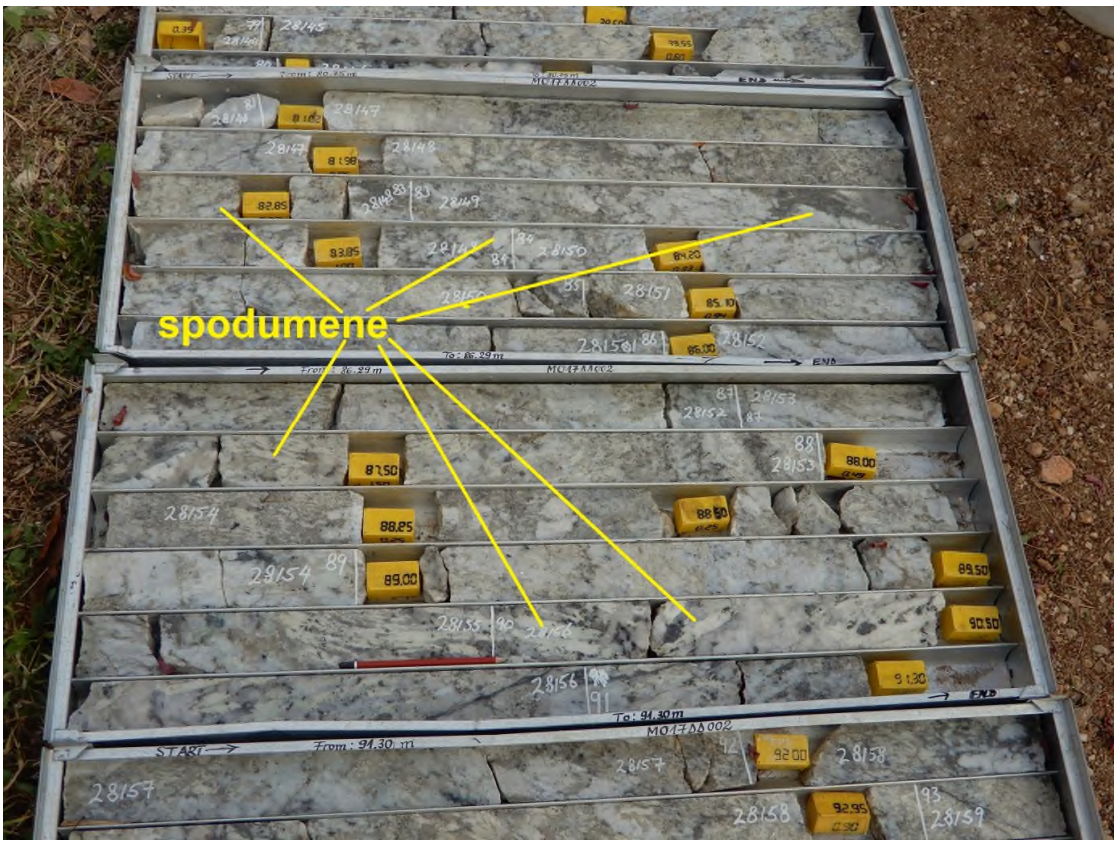

Figure 3: Cut drill-core of the interval from about 81m (top of image) to about 93m (bottom of image) of drill-hole MO17DD002.

The assay result for this 12m interval (in Figure 3 above) is approximately 1.46% Li_2O, confirming the visual impression that the pegmatite is comprised of about 25% spodumene as defined in logging to date.

The assay results (Appendix 1) show that well-developed lithium mineralisation was intersected by MO17DD002 throughout most of the Roche Dure pegmatite with the exception being the narrow wall zones of the pegmatite and a greisen zone within the pegmatite near the hanging-wall contact of the pegmatite with the host-rock. However, the pegmatite wall-zone and greisen are highly enriched in tin.

The orientation of the Roche dure Pegmatite is reasonably well-constrained by outcrops, pit-wall exposures and mapping completed by AVZ which enabled the drill-hole to be planned so that MO17DD002 achieved a near-perpendicular intersection of the pegmatite (Figure 2). Although the exact true-thickness of the Roche Dure Pegmatite will not be confirmed until additional drilling is completed, the 202.8m intersection achieved by MO17DD002 is close to the true-thickness of the pegmatite, which is likely to be approximately 190m in this location.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Peter Spitalny, a Competent Person whom is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Spitalny is a full-time employee of Hanree Holdings Pty Ltd. Mr Spitalny has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 Spitalny consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX ONE – Assay Results

						Li	Li_2O*	Sn	Ta	Nb
						ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
From(m)	To(m)	sampled length(m)	Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample composition	100		5	0.5	5
0	63.5		N/A							
63.5	64.5	1	28831	half-core	Mica Schist	200	0.04	44	1.6	13
64.5	65.5	1	28832	half-core	Mica Schist	200	0.04	61	1.2	16
65.5	66.5	1	28833	half-core	Pegmatite	100	0.02	6910	95.3	95
66.5	68	1.5	28834	half-core	Pegmatite & Greisen	100	0.02	7630	193	133
68	69	1	28835	half-core	Greisen	200	0.04	4440	153.5	138
69	70	1	28836	half-core	Greisen	900	0.19	4640	150.5	149
70	71	1	28837	half-core	Greisen	100	0.02	845	43.4	56
71	72	1	28838	half-core	Greisen	300	0.06	4220	146	135
72	73	1	28839	half-core	Greisen	100	0.02	1070	53.1	59
73	73.85	0.85	28840	half-core	Greisen	500	0.11	1630	66.8	71
73.85	75	1.15	28841	half-core	Pegmatite	<100	0.0215	1220	39.7	55
75	76	1	28842	half-core	Pegmatite	300	0.0646	1300	43.1	81
76	77	1	28844	half-core	Pegmatite	20500	4.4137	330	11.2	19
77	78	1	28845	half-core	Pegmatite	5400	1.1626	2120	54.7	82
78	79	1	28846	half-core	Pegmatite	8600	1.8516	924	47.1	74
79	80	1	28847	half-core	Pegmatite	7600	1.6363	1650	58.9	89
80	81	1	28848	half-core	Pegmatite	2700	0.5813	307	>2500	837
81	82	1	28849	half-core	Pegmatite	9200	1.9808	863	66.1	87
82	83	1	28850	half-core	Pegmatite	9700	2.0884	1490	42.5	59
83	84	1	28852	half-core	Pegmatite	2800	0.6028	1480	44.2	84
84	85	1	28853	half-core	Pegmatite	5500	1.1842	948	32.3	47
85	86	1	28854	half-core	Pegmatite	3200	0.689	2170	44.5	72
86	87	1	28855	half-core	Pegmatite	4600	0.9904	1220	56.1	60
87	88	1	28856	half-core	Pegmatite	9600	2.0669	1860	44.3	66
88	89	1	28857	half-core	Pegmatite	6900	1.4856	868	52.1	73
89	90	1	28858	half-core	Pegmatite	4800	1.0334	1380	42.5	71
90	91	1	28859	half-core	Pegmatite	9800	2.1099	437	30.8	56
91	92	1	28860	half-core	Pegmatite	7600	1.6363	1020	47.6	84
92	93	1	28861	half-core	Pegmatite	7600	1.6363	1530	32.1	60
93	94	1	28862	half-core	Pegmatite	4700	1.0119	1110	32.2	51
94	95	1	28864	half-core	Pegmatite	7700	1.6578	1160	41.2	72
95	96	1	28865	half-core	Pegmatite	9300	2.0023	725	31.2	64
96	97	1	28866	half-core	Pegmatite	8300	1.787	946	34.5	76
97	98	1	28867	half-core	Pegmatite	9200	1.9808	1240	38.8	61
98	99	1	28868	half-core	Pegmatite	3700	0.7966	1040	34.1	64
99	100	1	28869	half-core	Pegmatite	11900	2.5621	1390	41.7	70
100	101	1	28870	half-core	Pegmatite	6400	1.3779	1290	37.5	64
101	102	1	28871	half-core	Pegmatite	4300	0.9258	934	43.3	63
102	103	1	28873	half-core	Pegmatite	5800	1.2487	1010	34.1	68
103	104	1	28874	half-core	Pegmatite	8300	1.787	1440	33.7	67
104	105	1	28875	half-core	Pegmatite	8600	1.8516	1670	42.6	90
105	106	1	28876	half-core	Pegmatite	10900	2.3468	1310	36	58
106	107	1	28877	half-core	Pegmatite	5600	1.2057	1080	39	63
107	108	1	28878	half-core	Pegmatite	6800	1.464	856	50.7	78
108	109	1	28879	half-core	Pegmatite	6200	1.3349	1350	53.4	93
109	110	1	28880	half-core	Pegmatite	11300	2.4329	958	50.4	82
110	111	1	28881	half-core	Pegmatite	8500	1.8301	1940	55.5	92
111	112	1	28882	half-core	Pegmatite	8900	1.9162	836	39.3	75
112	113	1	28884	half-core	Pegmatite	5300	1.1411	1280	57.1	108
113	114	1	28885	half-core	Pegmatite	2100	0.4521	1390	50.3	94
114	115	1	28886	half-core	Pegmatite	11300	2.4329	3880	65.6	108
115	116	1	28887	half-core	Pegmatite	13400	2.885	799	22.2	56
116	117	1	28888	half-core	Pegmatite	10200	2.1961	2370	45.5	79
117	118	1	28889	half-core	Pegmatite	7800	1.6793	941	28.1	71
118	119	1	28890	half-core	Pegmatite	7900	1.7009	1190	30.9	72
119	120	1	28892	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	1260	35.8	80

						Li	Li_2O*	Sn	Ta	Nb
						ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
From(m)	To(m)	sampled length(m)	Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample composition	100		5	0.5	5
120	121	1	28893	half-core	Pegmatite	8000	1.7224	804	37.4	69
121	122	1	28894	half-core	Pegmatite	7400	1.5932	975	40.5	86
122	123	1	28895	half-core	Pegmatite	13200	2.842	724	38.2	81
123	124	1	28896	half-core	Pegmatite	5700	1.2272	1070	46.4	67
124	125	1	28897	half-core	Pegmatite	7100	1.5286	487	42.2	67
125	126	1	28898	half-core	Pegmatite	8000	1.7224	507	25.5	62
126	127	1	28899	half-core	Pegmatite	17400	3.7462	674	17.7	25
127	128	1	28900	half-core	Pegmatite	9200	1.9808	116	50.2	83
128	129	1	28901	half-core	Pegmatite	1500	0.323	565	13.7	22
129	130	1	28903	half-core	Pegmatite	7900	1.7009	1405	32.9	60
130	131	1	28904	half-core	Pegmatite	13100	2.8204	602	24.9	49
131	132	1	28905	half-core	Pegmatite	9900	2.1315	549	23.2	64
132	133	1	28906	half-core	Pegmatite	9300	2.0023	2000	56.9	108
133	134	1	28907	half-core	Pegmatite	6500	1.3995	691	34.3	80
134	135	1	28908	half-core	Pegmatite	10400	2.2391	1095	79.1	90
135	136	1	28909	half-core	Pegmatite	7900	1.7009	804	50.4	111
136	137	1	28910	half-core	Pegmatite	6900	1.4856	1160	62.2	133
137	138	1	28911	half-core	Pegmatite	10100	2.1745	711	30.4	60
138	139	1	28912	half-core	Pegmatite	6600	1.421	333	19.7	42
139	140	1	28914	half-core	Pegmatite	14200	3.0573	706	27.3	62
140	141	1	28915	half-core	Pegmatite	11200	2.4114	564	17.9	44
141	142	1	28916	half-core	Pegmatite	7900	1.7009	1595	40.7	82
142	143	1	28917	half-core	Pegmatite	5300	1.1411	3760	64.3	122
143	144	1	28918	half-core	Pegmatite	3100	0.6674	548	29.6	59
144	145	1	28919	half-core	Pegmatite	10600	2.2822	669	24.9	62
145	146	1	28920	half-core	Pegmatite	3500	0.7536	1120	31	85
146	147	1	28921	half-core	Pegmatite	4400	0.9473	645	32.8	71
147	148	1	28922	half-core	Pegmatite	8200	1.7655	893	44.5	127
148	149	1	28923	half-core	Pegmatite	9800	2.1099	606	36.5	94
149	150	1	28925	half-core	Pegmatite	7200	1.5502	910	32.8	75
150	151	1	28926	half-core	Pegmatite	9700	2.0884	1670	39.9	87
151	152	1	28927	half-core	Pegmatite	2600	0.5598	1185	39.7	96
152	153	1	28928	half-core	Pegmatite	9900	2.1315	552	27.8	68
153	154	1	28929	half-core	Pegmatite	11100	2.3898	1120	37.2	96
154	155	1	28930	half-core	Pegmatite	7200	1.5502	1050	35.7	73
155	156	1	28931	half-core	Pegmatite	11200	2.4114	1030	38.9	71
156	157	1	28932	half-core	Pegmatite	10200	2.1961	670	43.1	85
157	158	1	28933	half-core	Pegmatite	10900	2.3468	484	42.2	48
158	159	1	28935	half-core	Pegmatite	4700	1.0119	298	23.6	50
159	160	1	28936	half-core	Pegmatite	2900	0.6244	697	26.8	66
160	161	1	28937	half-core	Pegmatite	5500	1.1842	709	54.3	104
161	162	1	28938	half-core	Pegmatite	2400	0.5167	768	41.6	113
162	163	1	28939	half-core	Pegmatite	6800	1.464	736	35.9	65
163	164	1	28940	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	676	37.6	89
164	165	1	28941	half-core	Pegmatite	13100	2.8204	463	28.3	62
165	166	1	28943	half-core	Pegmatite	7600	1.6363	479	31.7	72
166	167	1	28944	half-core	Pegmatite	10900	2.3468	214	10	23
167	168	1	28945	half-core	Pegmatite	13100	2.8204	465	29.3	63
168	169	1	28946	half-core	Pegmatite	2900	0.6244	417	16.3	52
169	170	1	28947	half-core	Pegmatite	8800	1.8946	440	18.6	62
170	171	1	28948	half-core	Pegmatite	4900	1.055	168	39.6	102
171	172	1	28949	half-core	Pegmatite	11400	2.4544	1010	24.1	64
172	173	1	28950	half-core	Pegmatite	10700	2.3037	200	15.5	55
173	174	1	28951	half-core	Pegmatite	5600	1.2057	636	13	44
174	175	1	28953	half-core	Pegmatite	21500	4.629	349	2.7	5
175	176	1	28954	half-core	Pegmatite	15300	3.2941	331	13.9	45
176	177	1	28955	half-core	Pegmatite	15000	3.2295	293	9.8	33
177	178	1	28956	half-core	Pegmatite	8500	1.8301	199	15.8	61

						Li	Li_2O*	Sn	Ta	Nb
						ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
From(m)	To(m)	sampled length(m)	Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample composition	100		5	0.5	5
178	179	1	28957	half-core	Pegmatite	4600	0.9904	120	25.7	99
179	180	1	28958	half-core	Pegmatite	4000	0.8612	183	16.4	66
180	181	1	28959	half-core	Pegmatite	7000	1.5071	236	10.9	35
181	182	1	28960	half-core	Pegmatite	5700	1.2272	2060	45.3	93
182	183	1	28962	half-core	Pegmatite	4000	0.8612	488	22.7	59
183	184	1	28963	half-core	Pegmatite	9900	2.1315	358	15.9	51
184	185	1	28964	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	431	19.9	56
185	186	1	28965	half-core	Pegmatite	13100	2.8204	482	24.2	59
186	187	1	28966	half-core	Pegmatite	3700	0.7966	1220	41.8	83
187	188	1	28967	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	1000	34.1	91
188	189	1	28968	half-core	Pegmatite	10900	2.3468	580	24.1	67
189	190	1	28969	half-core	Pegmatite	8400	1.8085	1000	37.4	90
190	191	1	28971	half-core	Pegmatite	2000	0.4306	533	19.2	62
191	192	1	28972	half-core	Pegmatite	15100	3.251	382	10.2	33
192	193	1	28973	half-core	Pegmatite	14600	3.1434	796	31	97
193	194	1	28974	half-core	Pegmatite	6600	1.421	958	28.8	93
194	195	1	28975	half-core	Pegmatite	7300	1.5717	1030	25.1	82
195	196	1	28976	half-core	Pegmatite	2400	0.5167	1180	19.5	51
196	197	1	28977	half-core	Pegmatite	1600	0.3445	918	22.2	60
197	198	1	28978	half-core	Pegmatite	5700	1.2272	644	30.8	89
198	199	1	28979	half-core	Pegmatite	9400	2.0238	1030	30.7	85
199	200	1	28980	half-core	Pegmatite	5100	1.098	1560	26.2	70
200	201	1	28981	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	873	28.3	80
201	202	1	28982	half-core	Pegmatite	13800	2.9711	456	18.8	41
202	203	1	28983	half-core	Pegmatite	7800	1.6793	627	33.2	69
203	204	1	28985	half-core	Pegmatite	9500	2.0454	872	31.7	75
204	205	1	28986	half-core	Pegmatite	12700	2.7343	405	30.7	84
205	206	1	28987	half-core	Pegmatite	9900	2.1315	906	34.1	104
206	207	1	28988	half-core	Pegmatite	14800	3.1864	453	21.5	46
207	208	1	28989	half-core	Pegmatite	7900	1.7009	1090	44.8	115
208	209	1	28990	half-core	Pegmatite	12100	2.6051	2470	33.4	63
209	210	1	28991	half-core	Pegmatite	9600	2.0669	259	12.4	32
210	211	1	28992	half-core	Pegmatite	7200	1.5502	713	33.2	84
211	212	1	28993	half-core	Pegmatite	3700	0.7966	675	23.1	65
212	213	1	28994	half-core	Pegmatite	7700	1.6578	893	17.5	50
213	214	1	28996	half-core	Pegmatite	6000	1.2918	273	14.3	54
214	215	1	28997	half-core	Pegmatite	2200	0.4737	239	20.6	78
215	216	1	28998	half-core	Pegmatite	14600	3.1434	223	10.8	40
216	217	1	28999	half-core	Pegmatite	8700	1.8731	213	17	53
217	218	1	29000	half-core	Pegmatite	3100	0.6674	139	27.2	107
218	219	1	29001	half-core	Pegmatite	6100	1.3133	166	20.4	74
219	220	1	29002	half-core	Pegmatite	5000	1.0765	153	20.1	87
220	221	1	29003	half-core	Pegmatite	3800	0.8181	92	21.8	74
221	222	1	29004	half-core	Pegmatite	12700	2.7343	113	15.3	58
222	223	1	29005	half-core	Pegmatite	8700	1.8731	696	16.6	53
223	224	1	29007	half-core	Pegmatite	6400	1.3779	1040	23.2	67
224	225	1	29008	half-core	Pegmatite	7500	1.6148	581	17	56
225	226	1	29009	half-core	Pegmatite	8700	1.8731	425	17	65
226	227	1	29010	half-core	Pegmatite	2300	0.4952	142	14.2	52
227	228	1	29011	half-core	Pegmatite	4900	1.055	178	21.3	70
228	229	1	29012	half-core	Pegmatite	6200	1.3349	218	16.1	62
229	230	1	29013	half-core	Pegmatite	3200	0.689	1130	36.5	103
230	231	1	29014	half-core	Pegmatite	10900	2.3468	848	35.4	80
231	232	1	29015	half-core	Pegmatite	3100	0.6674	480	44.2	103
232	233	1	29016	half-core	Pegmatite	9000	1.9377	470	20.2	58
233	234	1	29018	half-core	Pegmatite	5200	1.1196	1400	40.1	99
234	235	1	29019	half-core	Pegmatite	6100	1.3133	1290	34.2	80
235	236	1	29020	half-core	Pegmatite	2500	0.5383	829	32.8	87

						Li	Li_2O*	Sn	Ta	Nb
						ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
From(m)	To(m)	sampled length(m)	Sample ID	Sample Type	Sample composition	100		5	0.5	5
236	237	1	29021	half-core	Pegmatite	8600	1.8516	647	35.1	60
237	238	1	29022	half-core	Pegmatite	7000	1.5071	1530	43.8	62
238	239	1	29023	half-core	Pegmatite	1800	0.3875	1170	38.2	83
239	240	1	29024	half-core	Pegmatite	4600	0.9904	2190	46.1	75
240	241	1	29025	half-core	Pegmatite	3600	0.7751	3180	81.7	140
241	242	1	29026	half-core	Pegmatite	7000	1.5071	1770	46.2	82
242	243	1	29027	half-core	Pegmatite	12000	2.5836	412	29.6	60
243	244	1	29028	half-core	Pegmatite	5900	1.2703	1640	56.4	81
244	245	1	29030	half-core	Pegmatite	3200	0.689	792	60.5	64
245	246	1	29031	half-core	Pegmatite	5200	1.1196	1520	64.8	81
246	247	1	29032	half-core	Pegmatite	11200	2.4114	501	67.6	91
247	248	1	29033	half-core	Pegmatite	3600	0.7751	939	40.2	60
248	249	1	29034	half-core	Pegmatite	10400	2.2391	603	26.3	42
249	250	1	29035	half-core	Pegmatite	900	0.1938	923	45.6	81
250	251	1	29036	half-core	Pegmatite	6900	1.4856	432	29.7	85
251	252	1	29037	half-core	Pegmatite	9700	2.0884	968	52.1	79
252	253	1	29038	half-core	Pegmatite	3700	0.7966	242	48.1	81
253	254	1	29039	half-core	Pegmatite	3300	0.7105	3390	62.9	71
254	255	1	29040	half-core	Pegmatite	4300	0.9258	1970	74.7	68
255	256	1	29042	half-core	Pegmatite	4200	0.9043	507	58.2	64
256	257	1	29043	half-core	Pegmatite	500	0.1077	1170	59.4	71
257	258	1	29044	half-core	Pegmatite	500	0.1077	1200	45.5	88
258	259	1	29045	half-core	Pegmatite	9100	1.9592	1160	47.9	88
259	260	1	29046	half-core	Pegmatite	8400	1.8085	1190	27.7	55
260	261	1	29047	half-core	Pegmatite	9300	2.0023	228	30.5	96
261	262	1	29048	half-core	Pegmatite	6700	1.4425	473	18.8	75
262	263	1	29049	half-core	Pegmatite	10000	2.153	2110	51.7	81
263	264	1	29050	half-core	Pegmatite	7600	1.6363	1050	35.3	86
264	265	1	29051	half-core	Pegmatite	10800	2.3252	493	21.9	48
265	266	1	29053	half-core	Pegmatite	7500	1.6148	1670	39.1	62
266	267	1	29054	half-core	Pegmatite	10000	2.153	1710	90.6	74
267	268	1	29055	half-core	Pegmatite	500	0.1077	4910	61.8	96
268	268.3	0.3	29056	half-core	Pegmatite	600	0.1292	3240	62.1	77
268.3	269	0.7	29057	half-core	Mica Schist	300	0.06	76	24	27
269	270	1	29058	half-core	Mica Schist	1100	0.24	105	1.5	16
270	287		N/A	not sampled	Mica Schist					
287	288	1	29059	half-core	Mica Schist	2100	0.45	11	1.2	15
288	288.97	0.97	29060	half-core	Pegmatite	2200	0.4737	105	2.4	18
288.97	290	1.03	29061	half-core	Pegmatite	6100	1.3133	815	34.3	62
290	291	1	29062	half-core	Pegmatite	3900	0.8397	535	22	36
291	292	1	29063	half-core	Pegmatite	7300	1.5717	1080	46.1	86
292	293	1	29064	half-core	Pegmatite	12100	2.6051	714	40.3	59
293	294	1	29066	half-core	Pegmatite	6700	1.4425	1070	52.2	70
294	295	1	29067	half-core	Pegmatite	5400	1.1626	1780	43	76
295	296	1	29068	half-core	Pegmatite	3600	0.7751	759	33.6	59
296	297	1	29069	half-core	Pegmatite	6400	1.3779	371	20.6	38
297	298	1	29070	half-core	Pegmatite	7100	1.5286	689	75.3	138
298	299	1	29071	half-core	Pegmatite	5600	1.2057	839	73.8	151
299	300	1	29072	half-core	Pegmatite	4500	0.9689	1120	49.6	87
300	300.7	0.7	29074	half-core	Pegmatite	7700	1.6578	1340	56.3	77

APPENDIX TWO - JORC TABLES 1 AND 2

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Diamond drilling, producing drill-core has been utilised to sample the pegmatite below ground surface. This method is recognised as providing the highest quality information and samples of the unexposed geology.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Based on available data, there is nothing to indicate that drilling and sampling practices were not to normal industry standards at the time within the Manono licence PR13359.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples which have then been cut longitudinally. Sections to be submitted for assay have been determined according to geological boundaries and, away from the contact zones, samples have been taken at 1-m intervals. The submitted half-core samples typically have a mass of 3kg – 4kg.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	The drilling discussed in the report preceding this table was completed using diamond core rigs with PQ and HQ sized drill rods. All holes are angled between -50^0 and -70^0 and collared from surface into weathered bedrock. All hole collars will be surveyed after completion. All holes are down-hole surveyed using a digital multi-shot camera at about 30m intervals. The core obtained to-date by drilling has not been oriented.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Current diamond core drilling is averaging greater than 90% recovery as calculated from RQD logs.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	AVZ has ensured supervision of drilling has been completed by an suitably qualified and experienced geologist to ensure that correct drilling protocols were followed and sample recovery was maximized.
	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.	For the vast majority of the drilling completed, recovery was near 100% and there is no sample bias due to preferential loss or gain of fine or coarse 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.	Drill-core is logged by a qualified geologists using paper logs with the data entered into an excel spreadsheet for uploading into the micromine software system. A complete copy of the data is held by an independent consultant. The parameters recorded in the logging are adequate 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	All core is logged and logging is by qualitative (Lithology) and quantitative (RQD) methods. All core is also photographed.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entirety of all drill-holes are logged for geological, mineralogical and geotechnical data.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Core is cut longitudinally and half-core is submitted for assay.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	The current program is diamond core drilling
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation incorporates standard industry best-practice and is appropriate. The half-core samples are sent to ALS Lubumbashi where they are crushed and then pulverized to produce a pulp. A 120gm subsample is split and then exported to Australia for analytical determination.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No subsampling is undertaken for current programs
	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	Duplicate sampling has been undertaken for the current program. After half-core samples have been crushed, a split is taken as a field duplicate and then placed into a pre-numbered bag. The Duplicate is then pulverized and a pulp split from the pulverized mass. An AVZ geologist supervises the preparation and bagging of the duplicate.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling methods are appropriate for the material being sampled for the purposes of the sampling and in-accord with standard industry best-practice.
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.	Diamond drill-hole (core) samples were crushed and pulverized by ALS Lubumbashi to produce pulps. These pulps were exported to Australia and analyzed by ALS Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia using a Sodium Peroxide Fusion followed by digestion using a dilute acid thence determination by AES or MS (methods by ME-ICP89 combined with method ME-MS91), with determination of a suite of 24 elements. Peroxide fusion results in the complete digestion of the sample into a molten flux. As fusion digestions are more aggressive than acid digestion methods, they are suitable for many refractory, difficult-to-dissolve minerals such as chromite, ilmenite, spinel, cassiterite and minerals of the tantalum-tungsten solid solution series. They also provide a more-complete digestion of some silicate mineral species and are considered to provide the most reliable determinations of lithium mineralization.
	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.	These geophysical instruments are not used in assessing the mineralization within AVZ's Manono Lithium Project.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)	AVZ has incorporated standard QA/QC procedures to monitor the precision, accuracy and general reliability of all assay results from assays of drilling samples. As part

	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	of AVZ's sampling protocol, CRM's (standards), blank and duplicates are inserted into the sampling stream. In addition, the laboratory (ALS Perth) incorporates its own internal QA/QC procedures to monitor its assay results prior to release of results to AVZ. AVZ will also utilize a "sister laboratory" (external laboratory check) to complete checks upon assay results received from ALS Perth. To-date, the results are considered precise, accurate and unbiased.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification exploration work has so far been undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled or have been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data from previous exploration are currently stored in hardcopy and digital format on site. A hard drive copy of this is located at the administration office in country and all data is uploaded to the GIS consultants database in Perth, WA.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No assay data have been adjusted to date.
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.	All data points and drill collars have been set out utilizing hand held GPS units, having an accuracy of ± 3m in open ground. All data points will be surveyed using a DGPS system at regular intervals and at the end of the program.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS_84 Zone 35S UTM metric grid
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No survey has been undertaken. Hand held GPS coordinates have been utilized to locate sampling to date
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The drilling described in the report preceding this table incorporated drill-holes approximately 400m apart.
	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.	The drilling described in the report preceding this table was planned as a "proof-of-concept" and not to define a Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	The reported assay results are mostly of 1-metre intervals.
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.	The drill-hole orientation is designed to intersect the pegmatites such that drilling-intersections are at, or nearly at, 90^0 to the dip and strike of the pegmatite.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures are considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	There is no apparent bias in any sampling to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is maintained by AVZ personnel on-site to ALS Lubumbashi. At ALS Lubumbashi, the prepped samples (pulps) are sealed into a box and delivered DHL to ALS Perth, Western Australia.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling techniques or data have been independently audited.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Manono licence has been recently awarded as a Research Permit PR 13359 issued on the 28th December 2016 and valid for 5 years. All indigenous title is cleared and there are no other known historical or environmentally sensitive areas.
	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.	See above, no other known impediments.

Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration of relevance was undertaken by: Within PR13359 Geomines carried out a program of drilling, at the RD Pit only, between 1949 and 1951, targeted on the fresh pegmatite in the Kitotolo section at the western end of the Manono intrusion. The drilling consisted of 42 vertical holes drilled to a general depth of around 50 to 60m and reaching the -80m level. Drilling was carried out on 12 sections at irregular intervals ranging from 50m to 300m, and over a strike length of some 1,100m. Drill spacing on the sections varied from 50 to 100m. The licence area has been previously mined for tin and tantalum including “coltan” through a series of open pits over a total length of approximately 10km excavated by Zairetain sprl. More than 60Mt of material was mined from three major pits and several subsidiary pits. Ore was crushed and then upgraded through gravity separation to produce a concentrate of a reported 72%Sn. There are no reliable records available of tantalum or lithium recovery as tin was the primary mineral being recovered. Zairetain Parastatal Mineral company – limited exploration work within the Manono extension licences, Historical drilling of 42 diamond core drill holes and excavation and processing of approximately 90Mm3 of mineralised material for extraction of tin and tantalum at the nearby Manono mine.

Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Project lays within the mid-Proterozoic Kibaran Belt - an intracratonic domain, stretching for over 1,000 km through Katanga and into southwest Uganda. The belt strikes predominantly SW-NE and is truncated by the N-S to NNW-SSE trending Western Rift system. The rocks of the Kibaran Belt are comprised of a sedimentary and volcanic sequence that has been folded, metamorphosed and intruded by at least three separate phases of granite. The latest granite phase (900 to 950 My ago) is assigned to the Katangan cycle and is associated with widespread vein and pegmatite mineralization containing tin, tungsten, tantalum, niobium, lithium and beryllium. Deposits of this type occur as clusters and are widespread throughout the Kibaran terrain. In the DRC, the Katanga Tin Belt stretches over 500 km from near Kolwezi in the southwest to Kalemie in the northeast comprising numerous occurrences and deposits of which the Manono deposit is the largest. The geology of the Manono area is poorly documented and no reliable maps of local geology were observed. Recent mapping by AVZ has augmented the overview provided by Bassot and Morio (1989) and has led to the following description. The Manono Project pegmatites are hosted by a series of mica schists and by amphibolite in some locations. These host rocks have a steeply dipping penetrative foliation that appears to be parallel to bedding. There are numerous bodies of pegmatite, the largest of which have sub-horizontal to moderate dips, with dip direction being towards the southeast. The pegmatites post-date metamorphism, with all primary igneous textures intact. They cross-cut the host-rocks but despite their large size, the contact deformation and metasomatism of the host rocks by the intrusion of the pegmatites seems minor. The absence of significant deformation of the schistosity of the host rocks implies that the pegmatites intruded brittle rocks. The pegmatites constitute a pegmatite swarm in which the largest pegmatites have an apparent en-echalon arrangement in a linear zone more than 12km long. The pegmatites are exposed in two areas; Manono in the northeast, and Kitotolo in the southwest. These areas are separated by a 2.5 km section of alluvium-filled floodplain which contains Lake Lukushi. At least one large pegmatite extends beneath the floodplain. The pegmatites are members of the LCT-Rare Element group of pegmatites and within the pegmatite swarm there are LCT Albite-spodumene pegmatites and LCT Complex (spodumene sub-type) pegmatites.
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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	This information is included within the report preceding this table.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the	This information has not been excluded.

	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.	
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	Cut-off grades have not been incorporated in calculations of grades of mineralized intervals.
	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.	In the case where mineralization is present, it is reasonably homogenous. The mineralized intervals stated in the report preceding this table are not biased by inclusion of intervals of extremely enriched mineralization.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not stated.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported	Given the widely spaced reconnaissance nature of the current drilling, the geometry of the mineralization reported is not known for all pegmatite bodies intersected and true-thickness is not known. For those bodies of pegmatite for which geometry is reasonably well constrained, the true-thickness is stated.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	As above.
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.	The required sections are included in the report preceding this table.
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.	The drilling results from AVZ's drilling state complete intersections with higher-grade intervals included in-context of the entire mineralized intersection.
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.	This information will be supplied as the project advances and said data is generated.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	RC and Diamond drill testing of the identified priority targets will be on-going.
	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 diagrams in the attached release show the intersected pegmatite and potential extensions.