METEORIC RESOURCES NL

EL30701, TENNANT CREEK, NORTHERN TERRITORY

ANNUAL REPORT

Reporting Period 20 August 2016 to 19 August 2017

Project Holder: Meteoric Resources NL

Project Operator: Meteoric Resources NL

Target Commodity: Gold, Copper

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Report Date: 14 October 2017

INTRODUCTION

EL30701 covers a magnetic anomaly termed the R29 or Babbler prospect situated 34km ESE of Tennant Creek (reported location 19°43'00"S, 134°31'20"E) on previous mineral leases MLC226-271 inclusive. Access is gained from Tennant Creek via the Gosse River road and then by station tracks and rough bush tracks.

TENURE

The tenement details are summarised below:

Tenement Number	Area sub-blocks	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Annual Expenditure Covenant $	Annual Rent $
EL30701	15	20 Aug'15	19 Aug'21	7,300	812

GEOLOGY

The geology comprises a sequence of rhyolitic volcanics and sediments interpreted by the NTGS to be Paleoproterozoic Ooradidgee Group, flanking the Channingham Granite, part of the Tennant Creek Supersuite of granite intrusions – see Figure 1. A wedge of older E-W trending Warramunga Formation rocks occurs to the north of EL30701, hosting the Perseverance and Bluebird copper-gold occurrences.

At the R29 prospect the exposed rocks are reported to comprise a westerly dipping sequence of rhyolitic tuffs and possible flows, and well bedded greywacke-siltstone units. The stratigraphic top is to the west. The R29 magnetic anomaly is situated near a sequence of altered chloritic tuffs in an area of non-outcrop. The tuffs consist of quartz, feldspar and chlorite in a red fine grained siliceous matrix. Two phases of alteration are recorded; chloritisation of felspar, biotite and the groundmass; and sericitisation of feldspar and biotite.

Overlying this rhyolitic sequence, 250m W of the magnetic anomaly is a silicified greywacke unit. This unit is characterised by numerous quartz-chlorite stringers throughout. Overlying this is a sequence of chloritic rhyolitic tuffs with 1-5% pyrite as disseminations and fracture fillings. Minor chalcopyrite and bornite occur as fracture fillings. This sequence includes an area of outcrop which is sheared and brecciated and may represent a rhyolite breccia dome. Overlying this pyritic horizon is a sequence of altered rhyolite which in turn is overlain by a tourmalinised rhyolite unit.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

- 1970: MAT Exploration Pty Ltd carried out a 200m line spacing aeromagnetic survey (N-S lines) over ATP2093.
- 1973: Australian Development Ltd (ADL), on behalf of Nobelex NL, identified the R29 magnetic anomaly and located it using ground magnetic traverses.
- 1974: ADL carried out a 200m line spacing aeromagnetic survey (N-S lines) over EL96, and geological mapping (1:2500 scale), a 50m spaced ground magnetic survey (E-W lines), and a shallow RAB drilling programme (44 holes, total 674m) over R29.
- 1974: ADL drilled diamond holes DDH466 and 469 into the pyritic rhyolite target and DDH468 and percussion holes SHDH169 and 170 into the R29 magnetic anomaly.

- 1975: ADL was granted mineral leases MLC266-271.
- 1975: ADL drilled diamond holes DDH479 and 482 into the R29 magnetic target (cumulative total; 864.5m of diamond and percussion drilling).
- 1991: PosGold Ltd carried out a regional gravity survey.
- 1995: PosGold carried out a review of previous exploration and photogeological mapping.
- 1996: PosGold relinquished MLC266-271 and retained the area as SEL8687.
- 2012: Ao-Zhong International Mineral Resources collected 26 soil samples on EL29335 before relinquishing the area in 2014.

The ADL ground magnetic survey identified a discrete N-S anomaly some 600m in length with a maximum amplitude of 250nT – see Figure 2. The anomaly was interpreted to be a banded iron formation or a magnetite body parallel to the strike of the volcanics. The magnetic body was interpreted to be entirely within the volcanics as indicated by the shallow RAB drilling. The RAB drilling was completed along a profile line to obtain bedrock and geochemical data across the axis of the magnetic anomaly. This drilling delineated a volcanic-sediment contact approximately 100m W of the anomaly axis, with anomalous gold values up to 2m @ 2.1g/t from 18m at bottom of hole, however location details of this drill traverse have not been located.

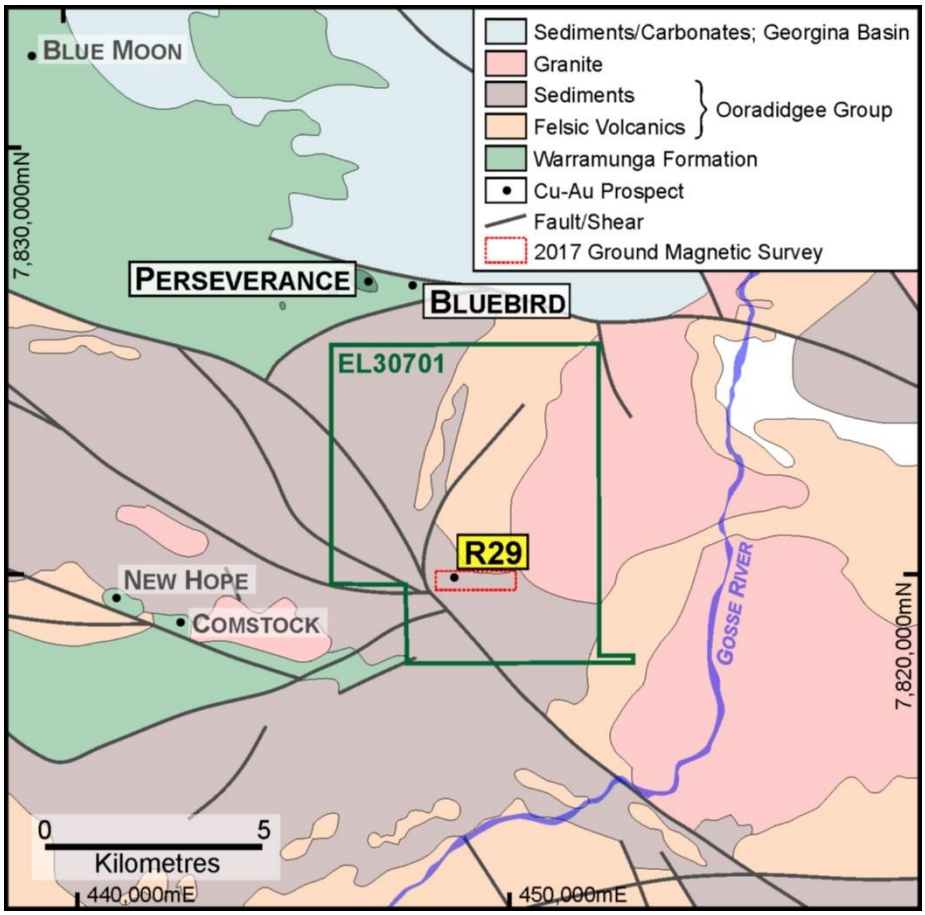

Figure 1
EL30701 Simplified Geology and R29 Location

Two diamond holes (DDH466 and 469) were drilled into the pyritic rhyolite identified during the geological mapping. DDH466 intersected a thick sequence of rhyolite with abundant pyrite. Several

gold-anomalous zones were intersected including 10m @ 0.8g/t from 170m in quartz and sulphide veined chloritic tuff and a narrow high grade intersection of 0.3m @ 200dwt/t (310g/t Au) from 124m in a quartz vein (assay not verified) – see Table 1. DDH469 intersected minor disseminated pyrite throughout with several gold-anomalous zones including 12m @ 0.6 g/t from 6m.

Three diamond holes (DDH468, 479 and 482) and two percussion holes (SHDH169 and 170) were drilled into the R29 magnetic target on two sections 100m apart. The holes were drilled from both east and west and all failed to intersect the source of the magnetic target. The holes intersected a sequence of massive chlorite altered rhyolite with some gold-anomalous zones including 3m @ 2.6g/t from 70m in

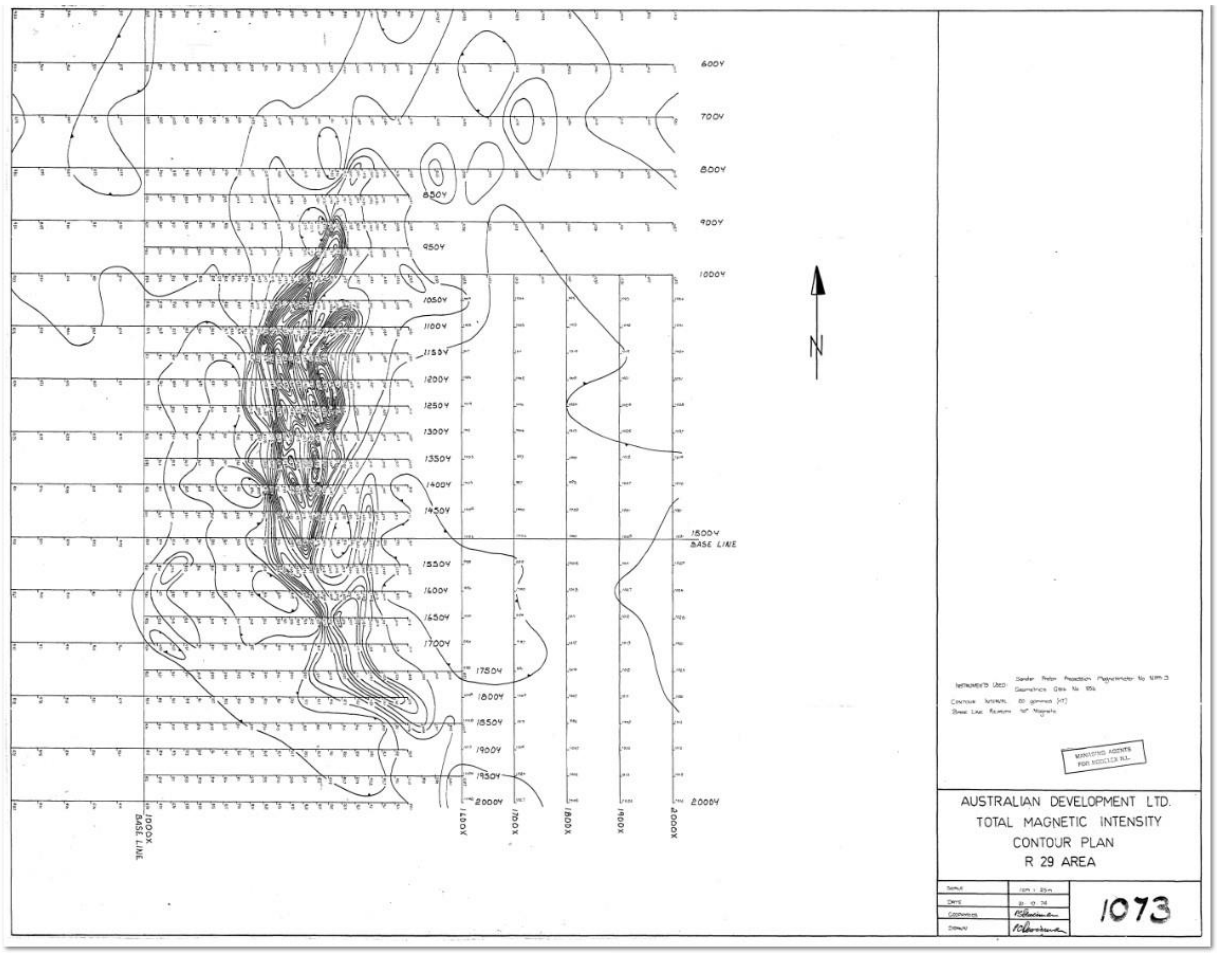

Figure 2
R29 Ground Magnetics (1974)

DDH468 in quartz veined brecciated rhyolite and 9m @ 0.3g/t from 6m and 39m in SHDH169. DDH479 and 482 did not intersect any anomalous base metal values however they do not appear to have been assayed for gold – see Table 1.

The regional gravity survey carried out by PosGold (station spacing unknown) does not indicate any anomalism at R29. The photogeological interpretation identified a pronounced NW-trending structure passing close to R29. The very wide spaced soil sampling by Ao-Zhong did not reveal any significant anomalism.

Table 1

Diamond and Percussion Drilling Summary

Hole ID	Date	Collar Coordinates		Depth	RL	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au	Cu
		X (E)	Y (S)	m	m	magnetic		m	m	m	g/t	%
DDH466	Jul-74	950.9	1560.7	200	296.4	90	70	9	12	3	0.3	
								90	93	3	0.3	
								94	103	9	0.6	
								115	116	1		0.14
								120	122	2	0.4	
								124	124.3	0.3	310	
								130	131	1	0.4	
								132	133	1	0.4	
								147	149	2	0.4	
								170	180	10	0.8	
								174	175	1		0.12
								182	183	1	0.7	
								184	185	1	0.3	
DDH469	Jul-74	1000	1600	130.3	295.6	90	60	6	18	12	0.6	
								36	42	6	0.5	
								78	79	1	0.5	
								86	89	3	0.5	
								92	94	2		0.12
								102	103	1	0.5	
								111	115	4	0.4	
DDH468	Jul-74	1319.6	1300	100.2	286.9?	270	50	33	46	13	0.4	
								47	55	8	0.6	
								63	64	1	0.6	
								70	73	3	2.9	
								80	81	1	0.4	
								83	87	4	0.4	
								89	94	5	0.4	
								99	100	1	0.4	
DDH479	Feb-75	1220	1200	150	288.2?	90	50			nsi	na	
DDH482	Feb-75	1400	1200	150	285.6	270	50			vsi	na	
SHDH169	Jul-74	1219.4	1001.7	73	288.2	90	50	6	15	9	0.3	
								39	48	9	0.3	
SHDH170	Jul-74	1269	1000	61	287.6	90	50	71	72	1	0.3	
								92	93	1	0.3	

Note: local grid. nsi: no significant intersection. na: not assayed for Au.

EXPLORATION BY METEORIC RESOURCES

During the year Meteoric carried out a ground magnetic survey with a cesium vapour magnetometer (Geometrics G-858) on E-W lines at 50m spacing, totalling 16.5 line-km. The location of the survey is shown in Figure 1. Access to the area proved to be heavily overgrown with dense bush, hampering the progress of the survey. Owing to slow progress and prior commitments by the geophysical contractor, the survey was not completed in its entirety, with approximately 50% of the proposed survey completed. Results of the survey are summarised in Figures 3 and 4. The survey shows a pronounced discrete magnetic anomaly in the western part of the survey area, interpreted to be the R29 anomaly. A broader anomalous magnetic zone occurs in the eastern part of the survey area, the cause of which is yet to be determined.

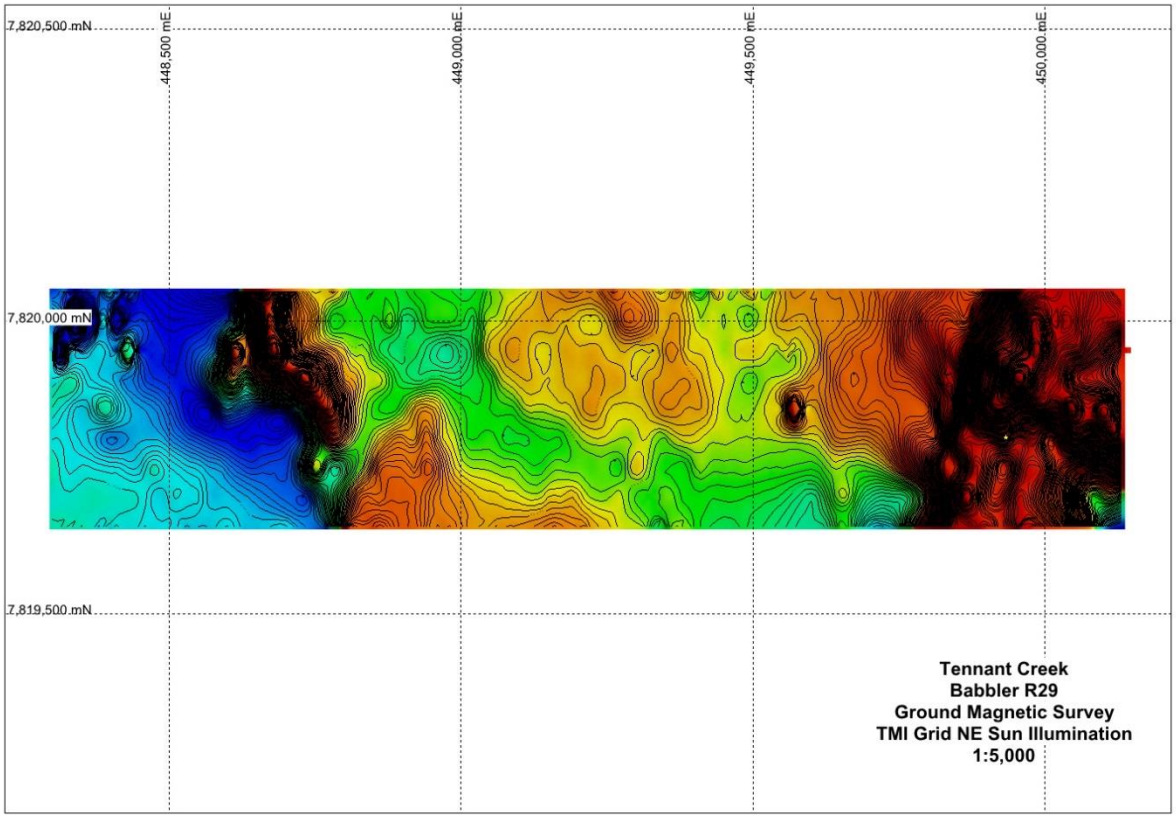

Figure 3

Ground Magnetic Survey - TMI Image with Contours

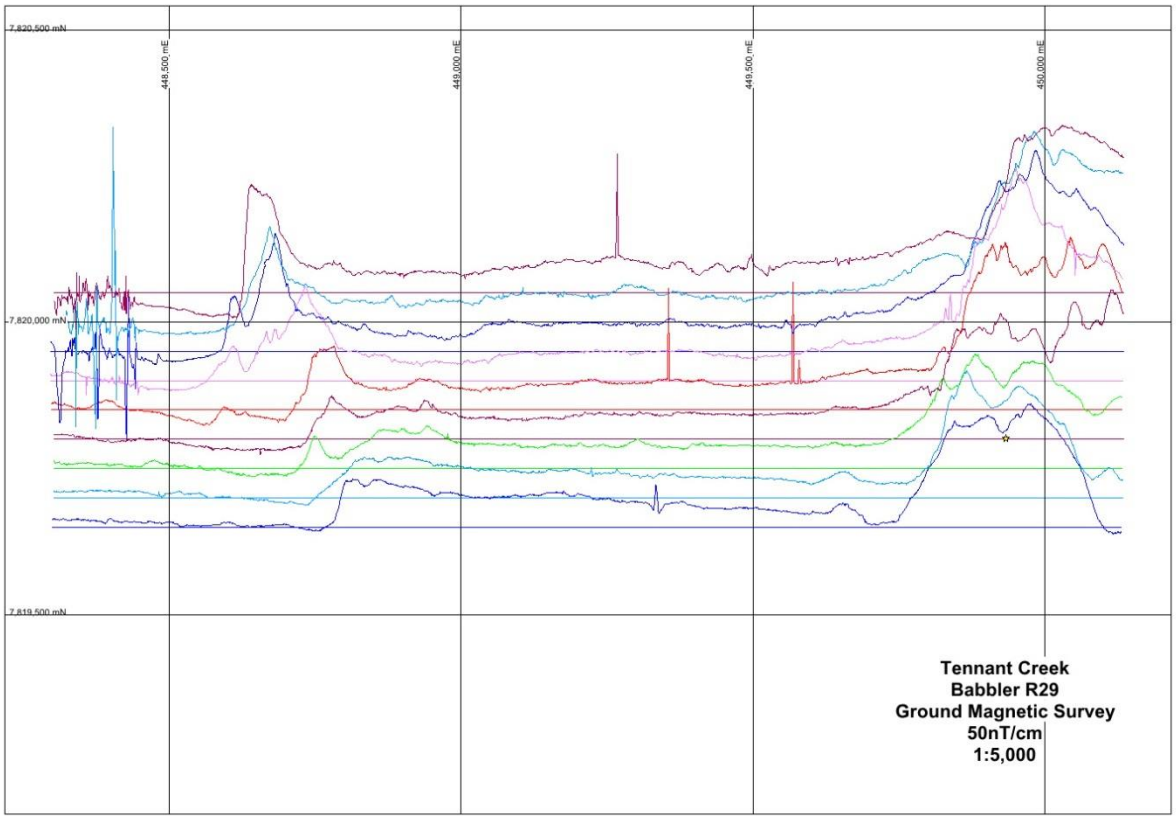

Figure 4

Ground Magnetic Survey – TMI Profiles

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

During the third-year term it is proposed to complete the detailed ground magnetic survey and carry out field inspections to assess the economic potential of the two magnetic anomalies identified. No ground disturbing activities are anticipated at this stage.

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October 2017

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