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TORRINGTON TUNGSTEN AND TOPAZ PROJECT DRILLING UPDATE

Summary:

Assay results from the 129 Reverse Circulation percussion (RC) drill holes completed to 10 March 2017 have been received and checked.

Before being halted, the planned grid-based shallow RC drilling programme to locate additional silexite (hostrock to both the tungsten and topaz) around the greater Mt Everard area only located silexite bodies beneath the metasedimentary cover in three holes away from the historic workings. These will be followed up with additional drilling in future**.** The targeted step-out and infill drilling around the Mt Everard workings **(Figure 1)** has however returned very good grade and widths of tungsten mineralisation and this exploration model is now being employed at Wild Kate **(Figure 2)** to better understand both the silexite distribution and tungsten mineralisation.

Highlights from the RC drilling programme assays:

Mt Everard

Hole 97: 22m at 0.15% W from 0 to 22m, including 5m at 0.39% W from surface

Hole 98: 28m at 0.47% W from 0 to 28m

Hole 99: 8m at 0.10% W from 12 to 20m

Hole 100: 4m at 0.2% W from 7 to 11m

Hole 102: 10m at 0.14% from 7 to 17m

Hole 103: 6m at 0.12% W from 4 to 10m

Wild Kate

Hole 109: 8m at 0.20% from 0 to 8m

Hole 110: 12m at 0.17% W from 19 to 31m

Hole 119: 3m at 0.13% W from 10 to 13m

Hole 125: 33m at 0.10% W from 24 to 57m, including 21m at 0.13%W from 36 to 57m

Hole 129: 9m at 0.24% W from 30 to 39m

DC hole TOR001C drilled at the main Mt Everard workings intersected 16m at 0.14% W from surface (see ASX announcement of 15 March 2017). The remaining DC holes targeting ground penetrating radar anomalies adjacent to the workings unfortunately did not intersect any interpreted deeper silexite bodies.

Discussion:

The zones of mineralisation highlighted above are based on in-house Company criteria assuming a minimum width of 3m at 1,000ppm (0.1%) W is of potential interest. This may appear low, but one must be cognisant of the TOMRA XRT sorting trials which indicate the mineralised silexite lends itself perfectly to upgrading (ASX announcement of 11 November 2016). In addition to the grade increase, the metallurgical testwork completed and magnetic separation to produce high-grade tungsten concentrate (ASX announcement of 18 October 2016) and the low budget estimate cost for suitable processing plant (e ASX announcement of 10 January 2017) all point to a potential required mine grade of between 1,500 and 1,800ppm W at present concentrate values. This excludes any possible economic contribution from the topaz.

The intersections highlighted above are all downhole intercepts. The true widths of the mineralised zones will be determined by further drilling.

Whilst the extent and form of the historic workings indicated potential structural control to emplacement of the silexite host rock to tungsten mineralisation, the Company also tested for flat-laying zones of silexite developed as greisen at the contact of the Torrington Pendent metasedimentary rocks and the underlying Mole Granite (grid based drilling referred to above). To date no such bodies have been located within 15-20m of surface that could comprise recoverable resources.

The drilling has also intersected an altered intrusive aplite phase in contact with the silexite as distinct from the expected Mole Granite. Understanding the relationship between the silexite greisen, the aplite and the Mole Granite may well have a role in developing a mineralisation model in due course with additional drilling information.

A number of wide silexite intersections containing low grade tungsten (less than 500ppm or 0.05% W) have been returned. In addition barren silexite has also been intersected. Both of these silexite types will be targeted in follow-up drilling, testing for transition to fertile or better mineralised zones.

A Bormor small footprint RC drilling rig owned by Chief Drilling (Orange NSW) is contracted for the drilling. The machine is fitted with a cyclone-cone splitter from which a 1kg representative sample is collected in a calico bag. Each calico bag is scanned with a portable XRF analyser for tungsten (W) content as a guide to selection of samples to be submitted to the laboratory for XRF analysis. At ALS Brisbane the 1kg sample is pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns from which a pressed powder aliquot is prepared for XRF analysis. Samples with W values >5,000ppm are re-assayed by fusion XRF (ASX announcement of 15 March 2017). The ALS results confirm that the sample scanning / selection method utilising the Company's portable Olympus XRF analyser is valid.

Field personnel request element scans by XRF fusion on samples that differ from the norm (e.g. mineral composition or alteration) to ensure that nothing of possible economic interest is missed given past records of gold, tin and bismuth having been exploited in the general project area. To date nothing has been noted. The general samples dispatched to ALS for routine analysis reporting over +0.5% W also include multi-element scans as a further check for other possible mineralisation.

Drill hole location plans are presented as Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix 1 together with a table of drill hole information.

Work in progress and planned:

The next batch of samples from 3HQ DC and 60 RC additional holes completed to 13 April have now been processed and delivered to ALS in Brisbane.

The drilling programme will now focus on targeted drilling to increase resources as a first priority at Wild Kate and Burnt Hut before returning to Mt Everard to follow-up on the first-pass programme.

In closing it is again worth mentioning the prolonged and exceptionally heavy rainfall that the Torrington area has sustained from start of drilling in January until the passing of Cyclone Debbie, which severely delayed the planned exploration and drilling programmes. At present less than half the planned drilling has been completed.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors of TopTung Limited

Dr Leon Pretorius
Executive Chairman
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Competent Person Statement

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Leon Pretorius. Dr Pretorius is the Executive Chairman of TopTung Ltd and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM) (CP) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Dr Pretorius has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Pretorius as a "Competent Person" as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012). Dr Pretorius consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Pretorius holds shares TopTung Ltd.

Attachments

Appendix 1 - Drilling Information.

Appendix 2 - JORC Table 1

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1: Mt Everard Drill Hole Location Plan

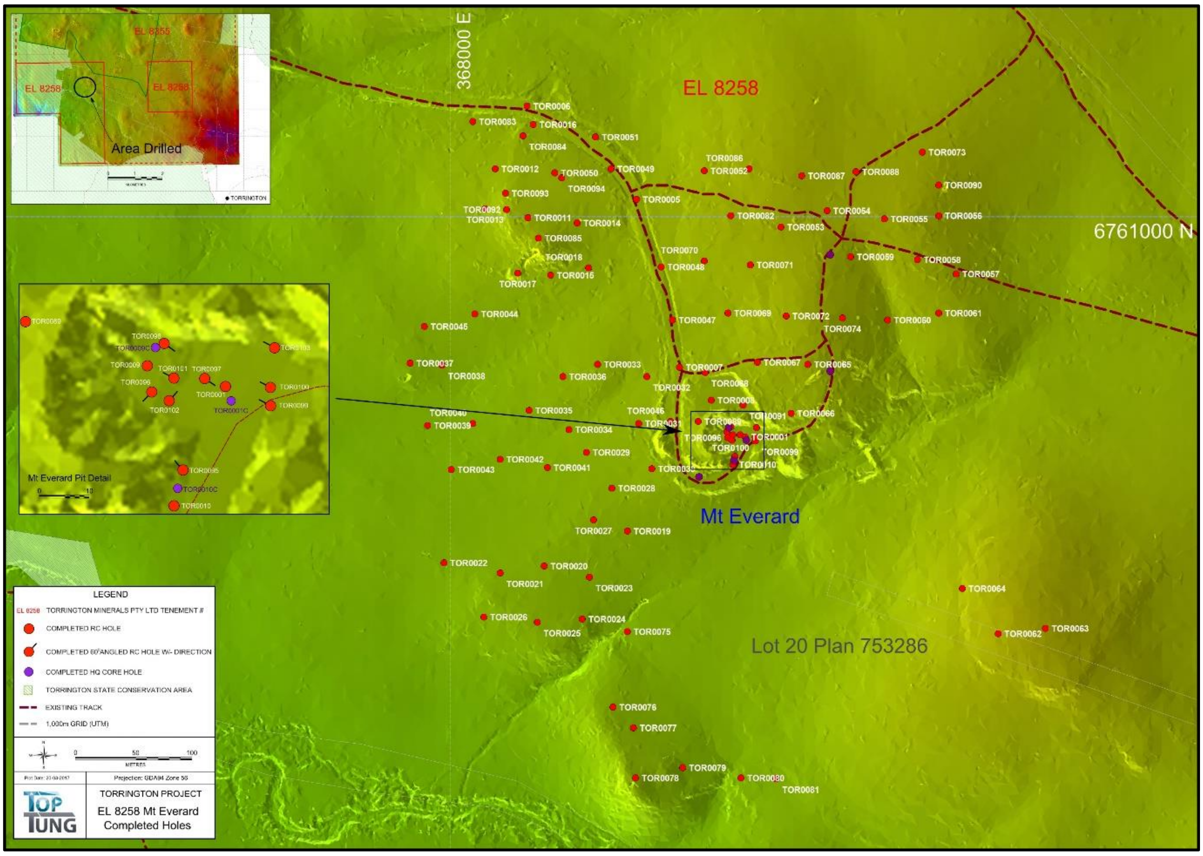

Figure 2: Wild Kate Drill Hole Location Plan

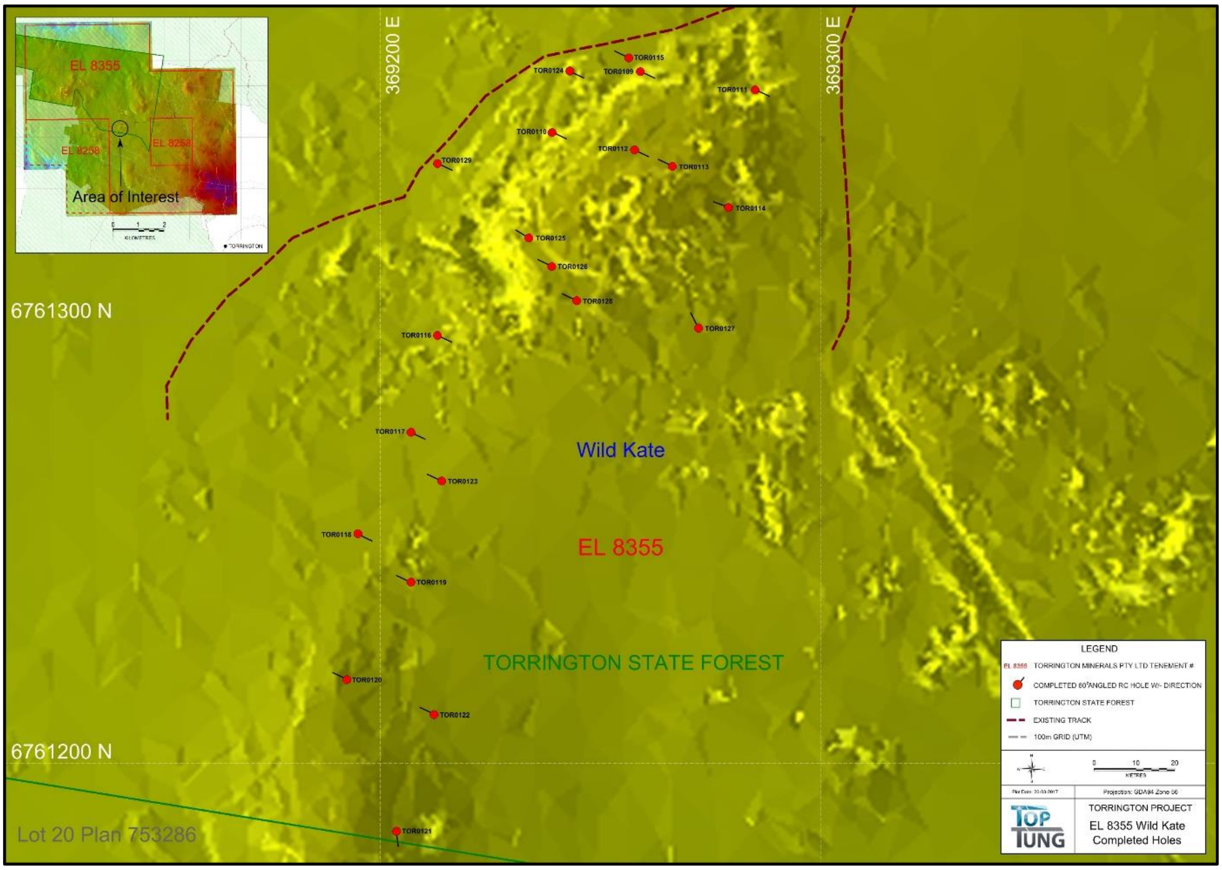

Table 1: Drill Hole Location Information

Hole No.	mE	mN	Azi.	Dip	RL*	Depth(m)
Mt Everard						
TOR0097	368,283	6,760,787	135	-60	1048	42
TOR0098	368,274	6,760,795	125	-60	1040	36
TOR0099	368,298	6,760,781	300	-60	1049	23
TOR0100	368,298	6,760,785	300	-60	1053	27
TOR0102	368,275	6,760,782	40	-60	1066	24
TOR0103	368,299	6,760,794	300	-60	1060	21
Wild Kate						
TOR0109	369,259	6,761,357	120	-60	1082	33
TOR0110	369,239	6,761,343	120	-60	1077	39
TOR0119	369,207	6,761,241	300	-60	1069	37
TOR0125	369,234	6,761,319	305	-60	1079	58
TOR0129	369,213	6,761,336	120	-60	1072	46
*AHD	Coordinates GDA 94 UTM Zone 56 (South)					

APPENDIX 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.* • *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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	• The RC samples were collected from a trailer mounted cyclone in green plastic bags in 1m intervals. A 1kg representative sample is passed through a cyclone and cone splitter system, collected in a calico bag and placed on top of the green plastic for that metre interval. • All sampling of RC holes was undertaken using TopTung's sampling procedures and QAQC in line with industry best practice which includes standard and duplicate samples on average every 20 samples. • The RC rig provides a sample at the end of each metre of drilling. A 1kg sample is collected from the cone splitter which is representative of that metre drilled. • Each calico bag is scanned with a portable XRF analyser for tungsten (W) content as a guide to selection of samples to be submitted to the laboratory for XRF analysis. • Drill core is cut with a diamond saw and half core samples submitted to the laboratory for XRF analysis. Full core was also submitted for assay with representative chips retained after crushing in chip trays for each metre.
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).*	• RC Percussion drilling as vertical or 60º angle holes varying in depth from 15 to 50m. The face-sampling RC hammer bit has a diameter of 5.25inches (133mm). • Diamond drilling as vertical or 60º angle holes varying in depth from 15 to 50m. Drilling to date has been HQ core size. • Both drill rigs are owned and operated by Orange (NSW) based Chief Drilling Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:** The RC samples were collected dry. RC recoveries were visually estimated, and recoveries recorded in the log as a percentage. Recovery of the samples was good, generally estimated to be 100%, except for some sample loss at the top of the hole. All RC holes have been dry. • **DD:** Drillers measure core recoveries for every drill run completed using three metre core barrels. The core recovered is physically measured by tape measure and the length recovered is recorded for every three metre "run". Core recovery can be calculated as a percentage recovery. Generally 100% recoveries were achieved. • No sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
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.*	• Resolve-Geo contract geologists geologically logged all chips and drill core, using TopTung's logging scheme. • Sample logging is both qualitative e.g. logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology and alteration type; and quantitative e.g. % mineral present depending on the feature being logged. • **RC:** Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All samples are wet-sieved and stored in a chip tray. **DD:** Logging of drill core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core is photographed in the cores trays, with individual photographs taken of each tray both dry, and wet, and photos uploaded to the TopTung database. • All holes were logged in full at the drill site and data entered into digital templates at the project office.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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*	• Core was cut with a diamond saw with the same half always sampled and the other half retained in core trays. The 50% sampling is considered appropriate for the majority of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	mineralisation intersected to date. • Dependent on the style of mineralisation full core was also submitted for assay with representative pieces of each metre sampled being retained. • All RC sub-samples are collected via a cone splitter as part of the trailer mounted cyclone system. All samples are dry and pass through the cyclone – splitter system as required. • The trailer mounted cone splitter is adjusted to ensure that the 1m split sample weighs on average 1kg. The cyclone and cone splitter is cleaned using an air nozzle after every drill rod – 6m. Sampling equipment and sample bags are kept clean at all times. • TopTung's sampling procedures and QAQC is used to maximise representivity of samples. • TopTung has undertaken an analysis of the QAQC of the Torrington drilling which has included the use of certified reference materials (standards) and unmineralised samples (blanks). • The 1kg sub-samples are considered appropriate for the style of tungsten mineralisation being targeted at Torrington. • Some duplicate sampling has also been undertaken. • Half core and full core samples over 1m length were crushed ALS in Brisbane or at Townes Contracting Tenterfield NATA laboratory to 100% passing 5mm and a representative 1kg sub-sample split off for assay. • At the ALS Brisbane, the 1kg sub-samples were pulverized to 90% passing 75 microns from which a pressed powder aliquot was prepared for assay.
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 instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Samples from drilling were submitted to ALS in Brisbane. Samples were analysed for tungsten (W) by pressed powder XRF. Samples with W values >5,000ppm were re-assayed by fusion XRF. • External quality assurance of the laboratory assays was monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (**CRM**).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Field duplicates consisting of a split sub-sample of the original crushed sample material are also submitted for assay. • Two **CRMs** are alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. • Two blanks are inserted into the sample sequence • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage. • The Company uses a handheld XRF analyser to select samples for laboratory assay. This instrument is calibrated twice daily using **CRMs**. For the first batch of samples submitted to ALS for assay a comparison between the laboratory XRF results and the scanned values show excellent correlation.
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.*	• The Competent Person **(CP)** is TopTung's Executive Chairman Dr. Leon Pretorius is personally supervising the drilling and sampling. • The **CP** and TopTung's Technical Director have reviewed the laboratory data and have confirmed the calculation of significant intersections. • At least two different company personnel and the contract geologist have visually verified intersections in the collected drill chips. A representative sample of each metre is collected and stored for further verification if needed. • Drill core or core photos are used to verify drill intersections in diamond core samples. • No twin holes have been drilled at this early stage in the programme. • No adjustments are made to the primary assay data imported into the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All hole collars were surveyed in GDA94 Zone 56 (Southern Hemisphere) using a handheld GPS. • The drill hole collars will be re-surveyed by a qualified surveyor using a differential GPS which may result in minor adjustments to coordinate data. • Vertical holes and shallow angle holes were not downhole surveyed. • Topographic control is from a detailed LiDAR survey flown over the Project area. The laser system provided vertical accuracy of ± 6cm. • The LiDAR survey also mapped the abandoned workings, waste dumps, shallow trenches and tracks from the historic mining.
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.*	• Drill hole location is in part determined by access to the historic workings. Drilling away from workings was initially on a 25 by 50m grid, but that has been abandoned in favour of targeted drilling in future. This can be seen in figures 1 and 2 • Insufficient assay data has been collected to map grade distribution at this time although such drilling is in part complete. • No assay compositing has been applied.
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.* • *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.*	• Angle holes were drilled perpendicular to perceived mineralisation trends defined by historical workings. • Both vertical and angle holes test the depth extent of the silexite host rock within larger bodies of mineralisation. • Vertical holes test for the presence of silexite host rock beneath the flat laying metasediment cover. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this stage.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The **CP** manages the chain of custody of RC sub-samples and drill core delivered to the Company's exploration facility in Torrington (7km from site) daily. Once processed, samples are bagged and transported by the **CP** to ALS Brisbane.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample pulps and coarse rejects are stored at ALS Brisbane as an interim measure and collected for return to Torrington base as return loads. • In Torrington, samples are kept in a secure yard fitted with CCTV. Tracking sheets have been set up online to monitor the progress of batches of samples through the laboratory. Representative chip trays from the RC drilling and drill core are securely stored in a shipping container.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques are industry-standard. No specific audits or reviews have been undertaken at this stage in the programme. • For the first batch of samples submitted for assay by ALS both powder and fusion XRF analyses were done on each sample before deciding on using powder XRF with random and routine checks by fusion XRF. The ALS results compare well to the sample scanning / selection method from the Company's portable XRF analyser.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Torrington Tungsten and Topaz Project comprises granted EL 8258 and EL 8355 owned by Torrington Minerals Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX listed TopTung Limited (TTW). • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company's website (www.toptung.com.au) details historical mining and exploration at Torrington
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Tungsten mineralisation at Torrington is hosted by silexite in the Torrington Pendant. Silexite is a quartz-topaz the late intrusive phase of the Mole Granite. • Tungsten occurs mainly as ferberite, the Fe rich wolframite end member. It appears as either disseminated euhedral-anhedral (fine to coarse grained) crystals in silexite bodies and quartz veins or as euhedral crystals <5cm in length and in bungs within silexite bodies or quartz veins. • Topaz which constitutes between 15-20% of the silexite may add positive economic value to the project.
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.* • *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.*	• Refer to Table 1 in Appendix 1 of this ASX release.
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.* • *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.*	• Intercepts presented only include intersections with a minimum 3m width averaging over 1,200ppm W. Widths in excess of 6m averaging over 1,000ppm W are also presented. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the assay data at this stage. • There are no metal equivalents used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections reported are downhole widths. • Only assumed widths (i.e. vertical extent) of the silexite bodies are known. True widths of the silexite dykes/veins intersected will only be known after further drilling to determine the geometry of the mineralisation.
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.*	• Drill hole location plans are shown as Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix 1.
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.*	• Significant results only are reported in the text at this time. Narrow and low grade intercepts will be targeted by follow-up drilling.
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 Company's website (www.toptung.com.au) details historical mining and exploration, geology, mineralisation, JORC Resources and exploration and recent metallurgical testwork completed by the Company at Torrington.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Follow up drilling is in progress as discussed in the text.