TODD RIVER RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
21 August 2017

TODD RIVER IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT LITHIUM POTENTIAL AT ANNINGIE TIN FIELD, NT

High-grade rock chip results of up to 4.41% Li_2O, supporting pathfinder elements and extensive mapped LCT pegmatite reveal potential for an exciting new lithium drill target

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Extensive mapping and sampling program over the Anningie Tin Field, part of Todd River's 100%-owned Walabanba Base Metal Project in the NT, has resulted in:**
  - **Rock chip results of up to 4.41% and 4.22% Li_2O (lithium oxide), including:**
    - ***Three values greater than 1% Li_2O; and***
    - ***Several results in excess of 0.1% Li_2O;***
  - **Supporting pathfinder elements in rock chip results of up to 2,890ppm Cs, 2.31% SnO_2, 388ppm Ta, 157ppm Ga and 101ppm Tl over of an anomalous area of 400m by 350m; and**
  - **The delineation by mapping of an extensive Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite, which is highly prospective for lithium and tantalum mineralisation.**
- **Further work to commence shortly to define drill targets for both lithium and tin.**
- **Strong progress with other ongoing Todd River exploration activities:**
  - ***Airborne EM survey over the McArthur River tenure is progressing well;***
  - ***DHEM surveying of drill holes at the Mount Hardy Copper Project is now complete, with geophysical modelling and assessment in progress;***
  - ***Drilling and DHEM surveying at Walabanba has nearly finished with results to be reported shortly.***

Todd River Resources Limited (ASX: TRT) is pleased to advise that it has identified a **significant pegmatite-hosted lithium target** at the Anningie Tin Field, within its 100%-owned Walabanba Base Metal Project in the Northern Territory, following successful mapping and sampling.

Sampling yielded **rock samples with exceptionally high-grade lithium results including values of up to 4.42% lithium oxide (Li_2O)** and anomalous soil results over a 12 hectare area within the historical Anningie Tin Field.

The **Anningie Tin Field is the largest recorded pegmatite-hosted tin field in the Northern**

ABN 45 600 308 398
Level 1 282 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008 | PO Box 2019 Subiaco WA 6904
P +61 8 9327 0950 | **F** +61 8 9327 0901 | **E** corporate@trrltd.com.au
www.trrltd.com.au

Territory, covering an area of approximately 10 square kilometres. It is located in the southern half of the Walabanba Hills on Anningie Station and within Todd River's Exploration Licence 26848, 250km north of Alice Springs (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Todd River Resources' projects and location of the Walabanba licences.

Figure 2: The Anningie Pegmatite and Tin Field area.

Mapping of the Bismark and Clark's old tin-tantalum working areas has resulted in the delineation of an anomalous area of approximately 350m x 450m with scattered outcrops of pegmatite with widespread anomalism for lithium and other lithium-tin-tantalum pegmatite-related elements (see Figures 3 and 4). The mapping has not closed off the pegmatite swarm, which is considered potentially to cover a strike length of several kilometres.

Figure 3. **Photograph of the main area of workings at Bismark. Showing outcropping LCT pegmatite, historical workings and costean, and the remnants of the 1963 drill hole DDH2A (picket on right). Looking north-east towards the Clarks area.**

Figure 4. **Outcropping feldspar-quartz-mica LCT pegmatite and micaceous greissen**

Todd River's ASX release from 11 July 2017 outlined the historical work completed on the Anningie Tin Field, namely:

- Historical workings dating from the 1930s to the 1970s which focused on the extraction of only tin (Sn) and tantalum (Ta); and

- Work by the Northern Territory Geological Survey reported in 2005 which confirmed that the pegmatites in the area were of the LCT (lithium-caesium-tantalum) type, and that they had the most favourable geochemistry of all northern Arunta pegmatites studied. However, lithium was not assayed in any previous work.

The Company's re-sampling of drill core found at the Bismark Prospect dating back to 1974 also confirmed the LCT type for the pegmatites in the area.

Todd River's field staff have now completed the following activities: portable XRF (pXRF) soil sampling over the Bismark and Clarks tin prospect areas, geological mapping at 1:2000 scale over both prospects, and the collection of 142 rock chip samples for laboratory analysis.

Portable XRF soil sampling was undertaken over both prospects on a 50m x 200m spacing, with in-fill to 25m x 100m spacing. While this soil sampling method is not able to directly detect lithium, the analyses do provide results for associated pathfinder elements, namely Sn, W, Ta, and Nb.

All these lithium-pathfinder elements have anomalies in the vicinity of the Bismark workings, with maximum values being: tin (1042ppm Sn); tantalum (170ppm Ta); niobium (88pppm Nb); and tungsten (105ppm W). pXRF results for niobium over the Bismark area are shown on **Figure 5**.

Detailed geological mapping (Figure 6) has outlined the Bismark-Clarks area as having Paleoproterozoic Aileron Province Lander Rock Formation basement aluminosilicate-rich schists together with a zone of intrusive gabbro/amphibolite. Outcrop is reasonable, although weathered, with thin (<2m thick) alluvium along gullies and creeks.

Both the gabbro unit and the foliated Lander schist are folded, with steeply dipping contacts and a steep NW-plunging closure. Pegmatite intrusions appear to post-date this structural event, as they cut the folded stratigraphy. The pegmatite varies in thickness with several areas of 5-10m true thickness, and numerous 1-5m wide zones.

The composition varies with most weathered pegmatite outcrops dominated by feldspars with subordinate quartz and muscovite mica, and trace tourmaline and cassiterite noted.

The pegmatite has a broad spatial association with the amphibolite unit as well as the fold nose area. Likewise, the anomalous geochemistry (both pXRF soils and rock chip results) are most anomalous near the amphibolite fold closure.

142 rock chip samples were submitted for sodium peroxide fusion ICP determination analysis at ALS (lab code ME-MS89L). Results for relevant elements are listed in **Table 1**, shown on **Figure 6,** and detailed in **Appendix 1**.

Significant anomalous results for all the lithium-pegmatite related elements were returned, as outlined below:

ELEMENT	Laboratory Assay
• Lithium	Maximum value: **4.41% Li_2O** Three values: **>1% Li_2O** 15 values: **>0.1% Li_2O** 54 values: exceeding **100 ppm Li**
• Caesium	Maximum value: **2,890 ppm Cs** Six values: **>1000 ppm Cs**
• Tin	Maximum value: **2.31% SnO_2 (18,200ppm Sn)** 27 values: **>1000ppm Sn**
• Tantalum	Maximum value: **388ppm Ta** Five values: **>300ppm Ta** 36 values: **>100ppm Ta**
• Tungsten	Maximum value: **689ppm W**
• Gallium	Maximum value: **157ppm Ga**
• Niobium	Maximum value: **256ppm Nb**
• Thallium	Maximum value: **101ppm Tl**

These results are highly anomalous and confirm both that the pegmatites found in this area are all of the LCT type, and that the area has high prospectivity for Li-Sn-W-Ta-Cs related mineralisation.

An anomalous area of 350m x 400m has been outlined by both the pXRF soil data and the rock chip sample results.

Values above 1% Li_2O are considered economic in deposits where sufficient open-pittable tonnages can be outlined. Examples include Pilbara Minerals (ASX: PLS), which has delineated have 156Mt of Mineral Resources at 1.25% Li_2O at Pilgangoora in WA (ASX: PLS – ASX Release 7/08/2017) and Neometals (ASX: NMT), which has defined Mineral Resources of 78Mt at 1.37% Li_2O at Mount Marion near Kalgoorlie (ASX: NMT – ASX Release 28/7/2017).

The three rock chip values exceeding **1% Li_2O offer encouragement for potential economic grade mineralisation in the Bismark area**.

Further assessment of these results will follow mineralogy/petrology-focused work to determine the lithium minerals present in the area. More mapping and sampling will likely be required prior to the definition of drilling targets.

The work program outlined above was completed by Todd River field staff while also supervising the Walabanba drilling program to the north and east.

Other Exploration Program Activity

The Company is pleased to advise that its maiden 2017 exploration program is continuing to make strong progress on a number of other fronts, as summarised below:

- **McArthur River Zinc Project**: The airborne EM survey (announced in the ASX release 14 August 2017) is nearing completion and data validation and interpretation will continue through late August.

- **Mount Hardy Project**: Down-hole EM surveys have been completed over the last few days and are now being interpreted by the Company's geophysical consultant.

- **Walabanba Project**: Drilling on the EM targets at Walabanba will be completed this month and results will be reported as they come to hand.

- **Stokes Yard**: Mapping and sampling has been completed over the Stokes Yard base metal prospect, located west of Alice Springs

- **Manbarum Zinc project:** Review in progress. Current zinc prices make this the largest unexploited zinc project in Australia.

Next Steps

The Anningie Tin Field will require petrographic/mineralogical studies to determine the lithium species mineralogy, and possibly further detailed mapping and sampling, to determine areas requiring drill testing.

Elsewhere, geophysical data is being processed and interpreted over the next month at both Mount Hardy (DHEM surveys) and McArthur River (AEM SkyTEM survey).

Analytical results from the drilling at Walabanba drilling are expected in early September.

A decision on the direction which the Company intends to take on the large-scale Manbarum Zinc Project is expected shortly.

Management Comment

Todd River Technical Director Paul Burton said the Company's 2017 exploration program was now gathering momentum on several fronts.

"Our geological team has made an exciting breakthrough with the identification of a very promising lithium target at the Anningie Tin Field during a reconnaissance drilling program conducted while they were supervising the drilling program at the Walabanba Base Metal Project," he said.

"While there is further work to do before finalising drill targets, the grade of the surface samples, the strength of the lithium indicator minerals and the size of the mapped LCT-type pegmatite suggests that this could emerge as an exciting lithium exploration opportunity.

"Given the extremely favourable outlook for lithium, we intend to pursue this opportunity as a priority in parallel with ongoing work on our base metal prospects."

"In that regard, shareholders can look forward to strong news-flow over the coming weeks, with DHEM results and analysis expected from Mount Hardy, initial assay results from Walabanba and subsequent DHEM results also from Walabanba.

"The results which we expect to deliver over next few weeks will help shape our exploration priorities and focus over the next 3-6 months. Given the continued strength of all of the key commodities for which Todd River is exploring, we are very optimistic about the Company's future and growth prospects."

Paul E Burton
Technical Director

21 August 2017

Enquiries:
Paul Burton,
Technical Director + 61 (0) 8 9327 0950

Nicholas Read
Read Corporate + 61 (0) 8 9388 1474

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Exploration Manager Mr Kim Grey B.Sc. and M. Econ. Geol. Mr Grey is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and an employee of Todd River Resources Limited. Mr Grey has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Grey consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appear.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by Todd River Resources Ltd. This announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained.
This is for information purposes only. Neither this nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of Todd River Resources Ltd shares in any jurisdiction.
This does not constitute investment advice and has been prepared without taking into account the recipient's investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs and the opinions and recommendations in this presentation are not intended to represent recommendations of particular investments to particular persons. Recipients should seek professional advice when deciding if an investment is appropriate. All securities transactions involve risks, which include (among others) the risk of adverse or unanticipated market, financial or political developments.
To the fullest extent permitted by law, Todd River Resources Ltd, its officers, employees, agents and advisers do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the currency, accuracy, reliability or completeness of any information, statements, opinions, estimates, forecasts or other representations contained in this announcement. No responsibility for any errors or omissions from this arising out of negligence or otherwise is accepted.
This may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside the control of Todd River Resources Ltd. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied. For more information please see the company's website at www.trrltd.com.au

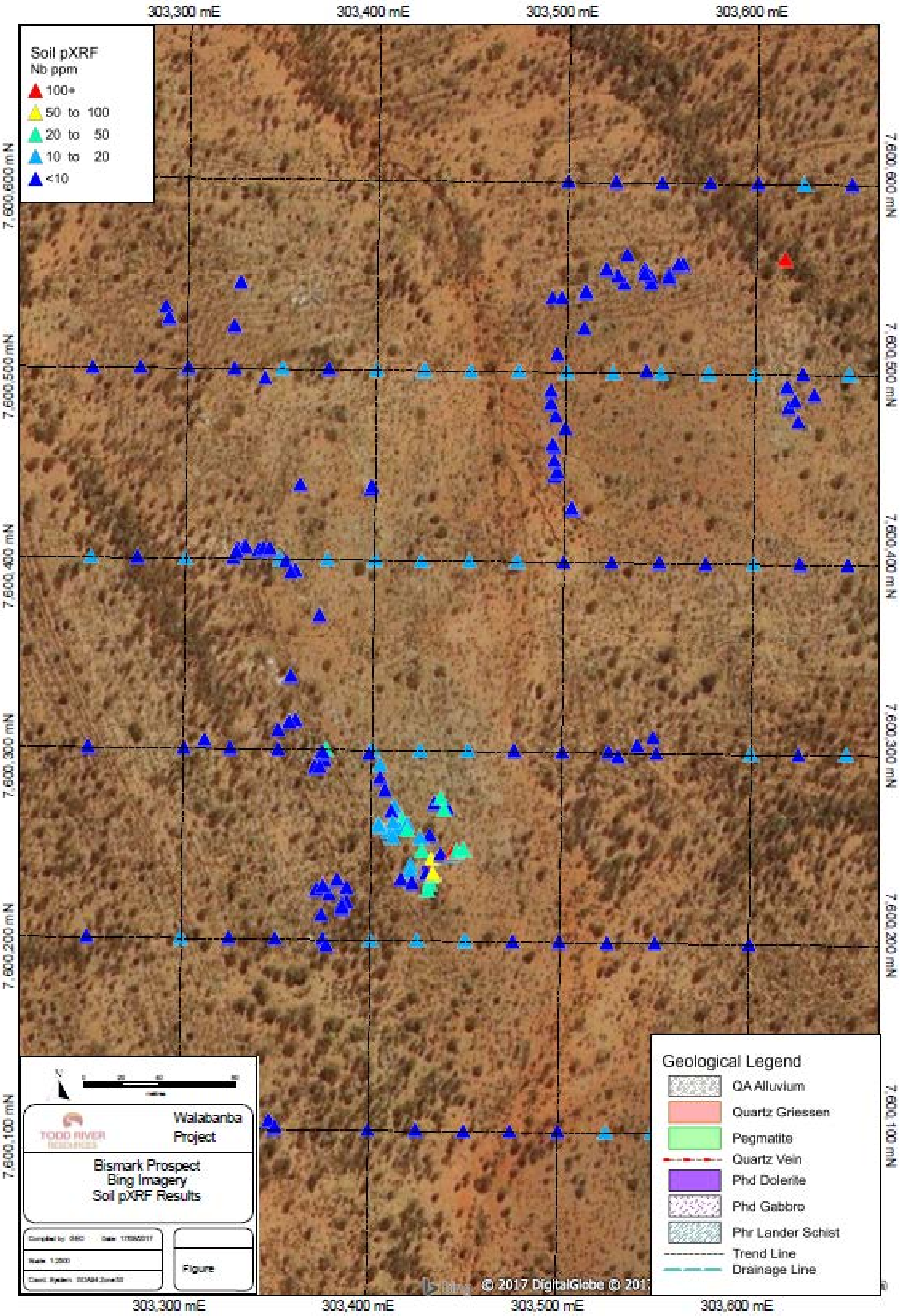

Figure 5. **Portable XRF soil results for niobium over the Bismark tin workings area.**

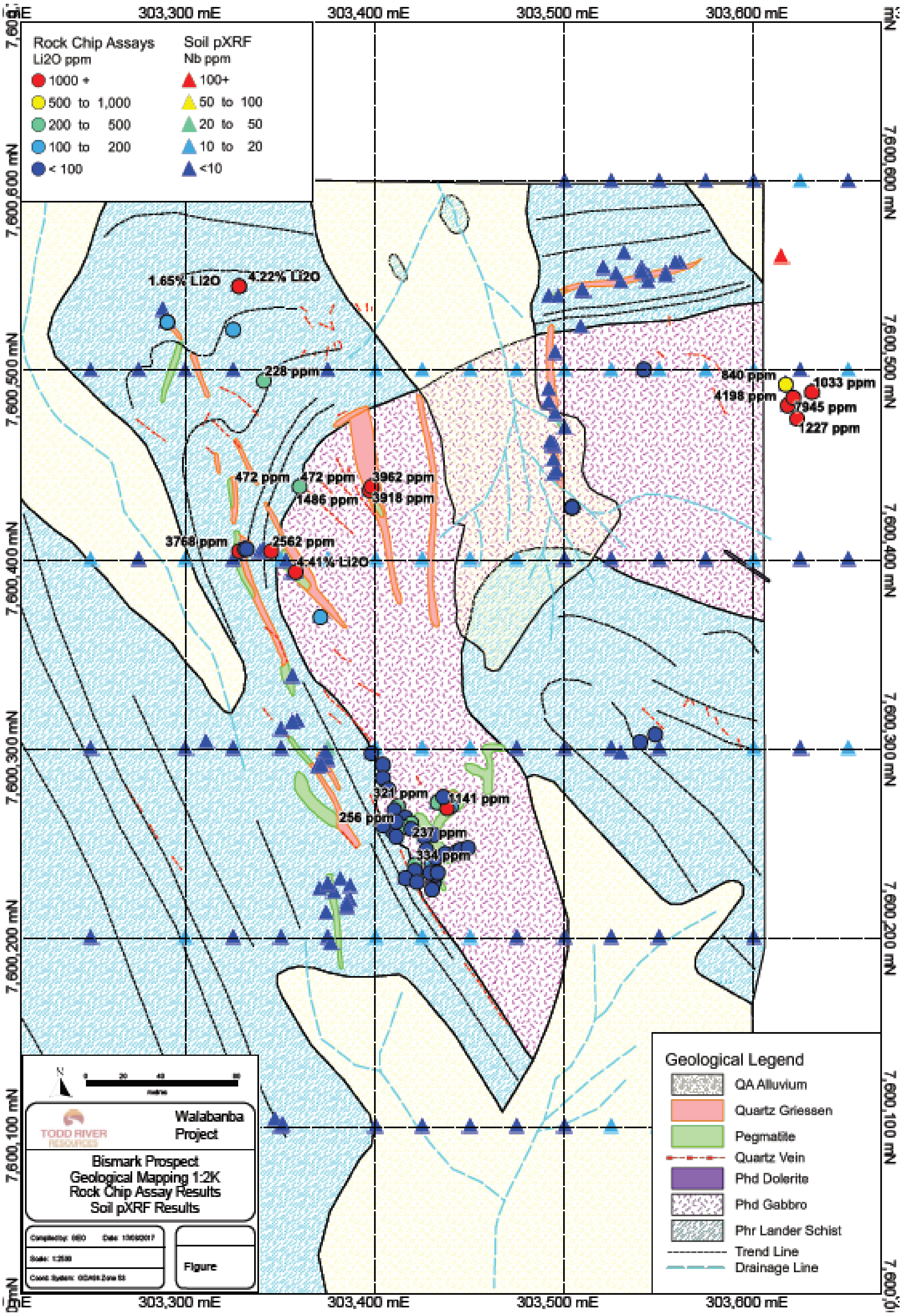

Figure 6. **Geological mapping over the Bismark tin workings area, with rock chip sampling Lithium results outlined.**

Table 1. **Rock Chip Analytical Data**
All samples listed with analyses of relevant elements – Cs, Li, Sn, and Ta.
Analysis by sodium peroxide fusion and ICP-MS (ALS ME-MS89L).

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Li2O_%	Sn_ppm	SnO2_%	Ta_ppm
W17103	303728	7600530	179	45		90		44.5
W17104	303726	7600538	91.4	33		132		42
W17105	303734	7600536	48.4	131	0.03%	4		1.56
W17106	303735	7600529	52.2	116	0.02%	4		1.34
W17107	303732	7600527	317	124	0.03%	140		25.8
W17108	303734	7600510	317	20		35		11.05
W17109	303732	7600503	369	35		43		19.7
W17110	303733	7600502	101	111	0.02%	211		42.5
W17111	303728	7600503	77.3	135	0.03%	60		33
W17112	303728	7600500	107.5	33		392		55.2
W17113	303734	7600460	95.6	20		41		41.7
W17114	303733	7600459	51.9	23		52		64.3
W17115	303729	7600456	44.8	13		52		45.9
W17116	303729	7600460	175.5	260	0.06%	156		17.55
W17117	303730	7600461	84.8	144	0.03%	99		36.8
W17118	303714	7600499	97.5	35		95		49.8
W17119	303717	7600504	168	135	0.03%	97		48.7
W17120	303718	7600504	23.9	8		58		37.9
W17121	303723	7600503	206	209	0.04%	340		35.8
W17122	303723	7600502	214	250	0.05%	137		37.1
W17123	303728	7600527	266	110	0.02%	106		64.2
W17124	303725	7600522	99	116	0.02%	81		35.9
W17125	303728	7600517	87.7	35		56		13.45
W17126	303722	7600515	227	44		64		14.7
W17127	303722	7600511	145.5	250	0.05%	326		41.6
W17128	303727	7600504	166	460	0.10%	119		21.4
W17129	303730	7600499	218	450	0.10%	124		20.2
W17130	303730	7600494	183.5	198	0.04%	121		39.6
W17131	303730	7600491	35.1	28		80		49.1
W17132	303733	7600481	10.1	8		526		67.2
W17133	303731	7600477	51.3	144	0.03%	46		54.5
W17134	303733	7600474	49.8	18		236		52.5
W17135	303734	7600467	67.9	19		90		59.3
W17136	303736	7600464	142.5	156	0.03%	213		39.3
W17137	303732	7600461	62.1	46		100		26.9
W17138	303732	7600459	18	11		54		43.7
W17139	303736	7600461	54.1	35		44		77
W17140	303736	7600464	140	26		110		46.4
W17141	303730	7600474	201	97	0.02%	111		9.51
W17142	303726	7600476	353	124	0.03%	88		20.8
W17143	303724	7600486	102	174	0.04%	116		28
W17144	303723	7600488	128.5	30		323		10.35
W17145	303723	7600503	354	440	0.09%	203		53.6
W17146	303717	7600505	61.5	14		395		110.5
W17147	303710	7600513	32.5	9		4		0.62
W17148	303718	7600517	180	79		138		63
W17149	303728	7600517	281	196	0.04%	794	0.10%	65

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Li2O_%	Sn_ppm	SnO2_%	Ta_ppm
W17150	303731	7600517	93.4	29		44		18.05
W17151	303735	7600513	47.4	52		91		25.5
W17152	303735	7600521	140	121	0.03%	133		2.24
W17301	304086	7600530	268	70		50		5.17
W17302	304086	7600533	10.1	6		44		8.33
W17303	304089	7600551	111	70		82		6.48
W17304	304090	7600552	232	370	0.08%	104		19.05
W17305	304090	7600552	181	175	0.04%	86		7.07
W17306	304090	7600560	44.1	29		54		5.63
W17307	304091	7600571	52.3	60		124		19.3
W17308	304094	7600580	167	101	0.02%	128		21.2
W17309	304091	7600593	99.1	12		513		42.9
W17310	304085	7600523	93.6	58		192		25.5
W17311	304085	7600514	145	198	0.04%	68		12
W17312	304087	7600509	254	240	0.05%	180		10.1
W17313	304085	7600504	189	300	0.06%	79		16.5
W17314	304086	7600495	21.3	38		20		15.1
W17315	304084	7600491	31.2	26		90		24.2
W17316	304084	7600484	9.9	5		22		7.44
W17317	304084	7600481	63.3	12		36		8.58
W17318	304085	7600478	77.2	21		37		8.12
W17319	304086	7600474	32.9	19		48		22.3
W17320	304087	7600471	40.7	28		56		37
W17321	303398	7600298	1.7	8		4		0.18
W17322	303404	7600292	5.3	10		17		0.46
W17323	303404	7600285	1.6	10		-3		1.67
W17324	303407	7600279	4.1	7		-3		1.3
W17325	303412	7600270	283	97	0.02%	11		0.76
W17326	303416	7600264	9.6	14		546		109.5
W17327	303419	7600261	86.9	110	0.02%	8870	1.13%	178
W17328	303415	7600259	1265	119	0.03%	160		182
W17329	303409	7600257	469	44		3800	0.48%	32
W17330	303421	7600239	92	155	0.03%	8920	1.13%	209
W17331	303431	7600237	136	10		6630	0.84%	317
W17332	303430	7600240	18	47		4220	0.54%	212
W17333	303432	7600243	17.5	5		481		146.5
W17334	303437	7600245	3.2	6		35		45.6
W17335	303443	7600245	112	22		1190	0.15%	212
W17336	303443	7600246	22.1	20		4830	0.61%	102.5
W17337	303445	7600247	56.6	4		317		89.8
W17338	303426	7600254	7.3	39		2660	0.34%	157
W17339	303419	7600258	29.5	18		2650	0.34%	94.8
W17340	303440	7600270	180.5	50		5060	0.64%	199.5
W17341	303438	7600269	303	530	0.11%	1330	0.17%	148
W17342	303436	7600275	72.6	20		1130	0.14%	133.5
W17343	303433	7600272	32.7	149	0.03%	2220	0.28%	206
W17344	303431	7600255	13.5	7		1670	0.21%	137
W17345	303427	7600247	64.8	29		200		203

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Cs_ppm	Li_ppm	Li2O_%	Sn_ppm	SnO2_%	Ta_ppm
W17346	303421	7600236	86.7	46		79		102.5
W17347	303416	7600232	6.2	5		15		115.5
W17348	303432	7600234	33.7	14		5720	0.73%	169
W17349	303432	7600234	300	28		1340	0.17%	97.9
W17350	303429	7600235	85.2	15		1520	0.19%	170
W17351	303433	7600235	21.7	10		4510	0.57%	201
W17352	303431	7600230	395	44		5030	0.64%	315
W17353	303430	7600226	38.1	39		37		1.86
W17354	303422	7600230	2.7	3		11		0.16
W17355	303449	7600248	105	24		3260	0.41%	388
W17356	303410	7600268	241	14		47		102
W17357	303411	7600262	39.1	14		6730	0.85%	323
W17358	303404	7600261	13.5	-2		1260	0.16%	106
W17359	303404	7600260	23.8	-2		7		65.5
W17360	303411	7600254	179.5	30		4030	0.51%	112
B001	303504	7600428	94.1	27		112		77.4
B002	303504	7600428	224	45		5780	0.73%	170
B003	303504	7600428	31.3	27		290		138
B004	303548	7600308	27.6	39		21		2.63
B005	303540	7600304	26.5	35		20		1.2
B006	303542	7600501	9.9	26		5		1.2
B007	303341	7600495	59.7	106	0.02%	6		1.24
B008	303325	7600522	36.7	91		8		1.1
B009	303328	7600545	118	7660	1.65%	50		197.5
B010	303328	7600545	94.7	19600	4.22%	216		24.4
B011	303290	7600526	80.1	42		100		67.8
B012	303290	7600526	175	92		2700	0.34%	166.5
B013	303398	7600438	666	1820	0.39%	799	0.10%	129
B014	303397	7600437	259	690	0.15%	64		75.3
B015	303398	7600439	1425	1840	0.40%	1080	0.14%	253
B016	303328	7600405	1695	1750	0.38%	411		64.5
B017	303331	7600406	32.5	32		119		67.2
B018	303332	7600406	44.5	34		82		36.2
B019	303345	7600405	1265	1190	0.26%	529		84.7
B020	303371	7600370	241	50		284		74.2
B021	303358	7600394	18.1	20500	4.41%	14		5.27
B022	303623	7600475	333	570	0.12%	18200	2.31%	304
B023	303618	7600482	613	1950	0.42%	183		33.1
B024	303617	7600493	469	390	0.08%	1430	0.18%	66.4
B025	303631	7600489	2250	480	0.10%	29		2.6
B026	303621	7600486	2890	3690	0.79%	480		139
B027	303360	7600439	90.3	219	0.05%	243		5.62

Appendix One - JORC Table One - Sampling Techniques and Data

Walabanba Rock Chip Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	2-3kg rock chip samples. All samples have been submitted to ALS Laboratories for industry standard preparation (whole sample crushed to >85% <75um) and analysis by ME-MS89L (multielement ICP) for a broad multi-element suite including lithium and related elements.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not relevant
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.	Not relevant
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.	Rock chips were geologically logged for lithology, mineralogy, colour, weathering, alteration, structure and mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice, with oven drying of samples prior to coarse crushing and pulverization (to >85% passing 75 microns) of the entire sample. The sample size (2-5 kg) is considered to be adequate for the material and grainsize being sampled and the style of mineralisation being assessed.
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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	All samples reported here were analysed at ALS in Perth by technique ME-MS89L (considered a "total" digest result). Lithium/Tin certified standards were inserted into the laboratory batch, results were acceptable.

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.	Sampling was conducted by the field geologist and verified by the Exploration Manager prior to dispatch. All data was entered into standardized spreadsheets on field laptops and uploaded into the company Access database. No adjustments have been made to the primary assay data
Locations 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 sampling locations were located up using a standard GPS unit to an accuracy of ca. 3-5m for Easting, Northing and RL. All coordinate data for the Walabanba project are in MGA_GDA94 Zone 53.
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.	Sampling was of an exploratory and reconnaissance nature and spacings are insufficient to establish continuity or define Resources.
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.	Samples were point sampled and so do not relate to the orientation of the mineralisation noted.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were under company supervision at all times prior to delivering to ALS laboratories in Alice Springs
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No sampling audits have been conducted at the Walabanba project to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Anningie Tin Field is located on tenement EL 26848 held by Todd River Metals Pty Ltd, which is wholly-owned subsidiary of Todd River Resources Limited. All tenements are in good standing with no know impediments
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All significant previous work is outlined in NTGS open file reports, with work conducted by TRT reported to the ASX in release 11 July 2017.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	At Anningie TRT is looking for Lithium mineralisation that is related to LCT-type pegmatites associated with the margins of evolved/differentiated granites.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o Easting and northing of the drill collar o Elevation of RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill collar o Dip and azimuth of the hole o Down hole length and interception depth o Hole length	Not relevant

Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No aggregation or averaging was conducted on the data reported here.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	The true orientation of the pegmatite hosted Li mineralisation is not known.
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.	See Figures 1 and 2.
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.	See Table 1 for comprehensive assay listings.
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.	No substantial new information is available other than that reported above.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Mineralogical work is continuing, and further sampling may be required prior to drill testing.