Significant Cobalt Discovery in Hole TCDD001 at Mount Read Cobalt Project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drill hole TCDD001 intersects significant cobalt mineralisation at Thomas Creek cobalt-copper-gold Prospect.**
- **Results include:**
  - **3m at 0.23% cobalt from 150m**

    ***Including* 1m at 0.33% cobalt**
  - **1m at 0.15% cobalt and 0.31% copper from 157m**
- **Cobalt associated with a zone of semi-massive pyrite veining**

Accelerate Resources Limited ("Accelerate" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the discovery of significant cobalt mineralisation in diamond drill hole TCDD001, at the Thomas Creek copper-cobalt-gold prospect, where earlier surface sampling by the Company has returned results including, 3,300ppm Co, 1.52% Cu from and 0.59 g/t Au from saprolitic bedrock, beneath peaty soil cover (see ASX announcement 14th February 2018).

Hole ID	Interval (m)			Cobalt		Copper
	From	To	Width	ppm	%	%
TCDD001	**150**	**153**	**3m**	**2323**	**0.23**	**0.09**
incl.	150	151	1m	2500	0.25	0.13
incl.	151	152	1m	3330	0.33	0.06
TCD001	**157**	**158**	**1m**	**1520**	**0.15**	**0.31**
TCD001	**165**	**166**	**1m**	**658**	**0.06**	**0.26**

Table 1: TCDD001 Significant Results

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The drilling results include **1m at 0.33% cobalt** which is hosted by semi-massive pyrite veins within a zone of coarsely disseminated pyrite, associated with hydrothermal breccias. The cobalt-pyrite mineralised veins include;

- **150.60m to 151.85m of 30% semi-massive pyrite with clots up to 8mm and trace chalcopyrite veinlets**
- **152.20m to 152.45m of 10% semi-massive pyrite and stringers and trace chalcopyrite veinlets**
- **156.90m to 157.40m of 15% semi-massive pyrite with clots up to 8mm**

Photo 1: TCDD001 drill core from 148.6m to 153.4m

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Hole ID	East MGA94 Zone 55	North MGA94 Zone 55	AHD m	Azimuth	Dip	HQ m	NQ m	EOH
TCDD001	369894	5285793	219	090	-60	60.90	212.00	272.90

Table 2: TCDD001 Collar Details

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Drill hole TCDD001, 272.9m EOH, is the first of three holes targeting a large chargeable IP anomaly located along the eastern margin of an ovoid aeromagnetic body, below a surface copper-cobalt anomaly (see ASX announcement dated 6th April 2018). The inclined hole (-60º dip, 090º azimuth) intersected a sequence of altered andesitic lavas and volcanic breccias, cross-cut by a number of late stage intrusives, including Potassium feldspar altered monzodiorites.

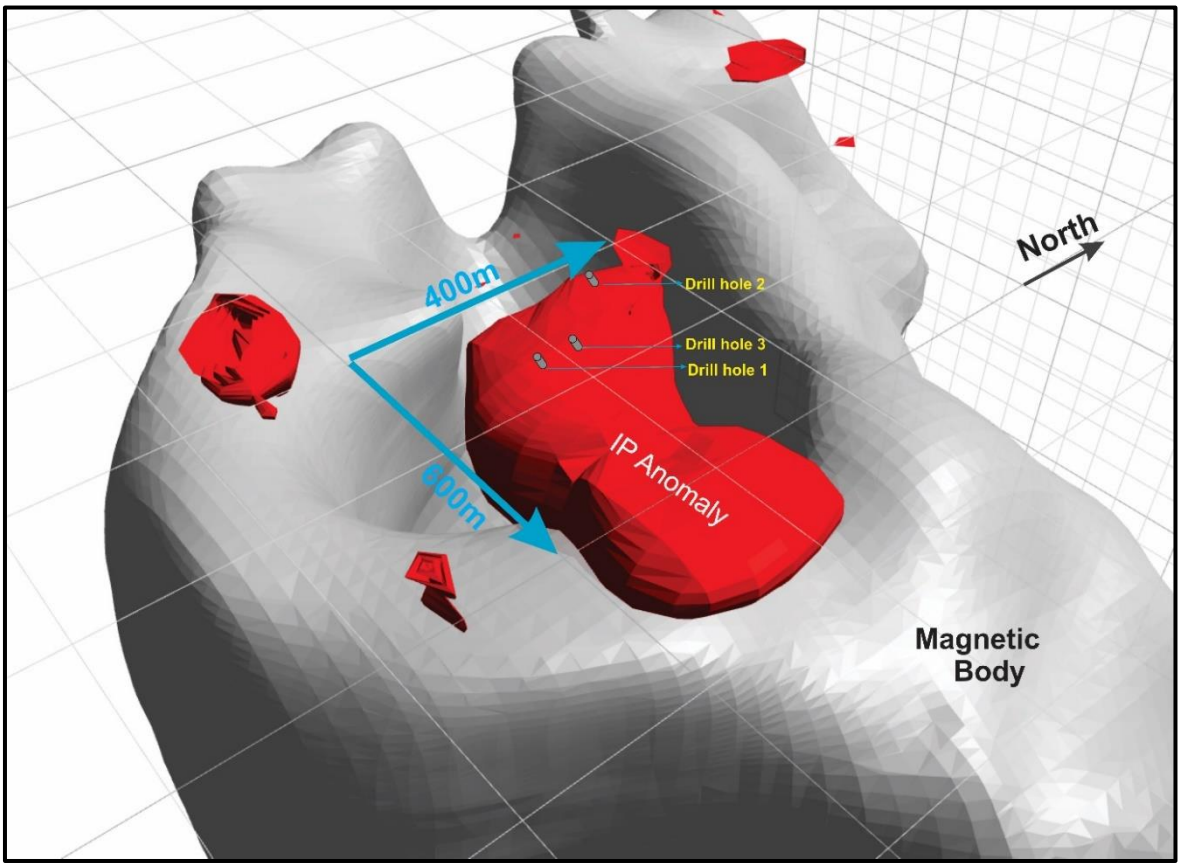

Figure 1: 3D Chargeable IP Anomalies with Drill Targets

The chargeable anomaly has dimensions of approximately 400m at its widest and up to 600 metres in length. The depth to the top of the IP anomaly is approximately 100m below the surface.

Summary

The discovery of significant cobalt mineralization associated with sulphide veining at depth is highly encouraging and confirms the potential of the Thomas Creek copper-cobalt prospect to host further mineralisation in this large and relatively untested target.

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Competent Person Statement:

Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Rust, who is the Exploration Manager for Accelerate Resources Limited and who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Rust has sufficient experience which 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 Rust consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Statements contained in this release, particularly those regarding possible or assumed future performance, costs, dividends, production levels or rates, prices, resources, reserves or potential growth of Accelerate Resources Limited, are, or may be, forward looking statements. Such statements relate to future events and expectations and, as such, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors.

—ENDS—

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JORC Table 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - TABLE 1 (Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data)

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.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling*	• Thomas Creek Bulk soil samples collected at base of soil/top of deeply weathered saprolitic basement, at approximately 40cm depth. Samples submitted to ALS in Adelaide and Perth for assay typically weigh 2-3kg. The analytical data reproduced was generated by ALS Minerals Laboratories using industry standard methods. All certificates of analysis for samples processed for assay were present in the reporting. • HQ and NQ diamond core drilling undertaken using an LF70 helicopter portable diamond drill rig. Recovered core generally in 1.5m runs, placed into plastic core trays. • HQ/NQ sized core was cut ultilising an Almonte Autosaw, with half core sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration zone, 108m to 202m, and the remainder of the hole half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 180 samples collected from the hole. • The 1m and 2m samples were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	was used to obtain 1 m 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 Au that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method) • Core is logged and recovery noted. Core orientation by a combination of spear and Orishot core orientation tool. • Sulphide mineralisation as mentioned in the report is based on visual appraisal and estimation of the core and recorded in the drill log by the site geologist.
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).*	• HQ and NQ diamond core drilling from surface, undertaken using an LF70 helicopter portable diamond drill rig. TCDD001, HQ core from surface to 60.90m. NQ core from 60.90 to 272.90m EOH. TCDD002, HQ core from surface to 71.80m. NQ core from 71.80 to 200.90m EOH. Core is oriented by a combination of spear and Orishot core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recovery is calculated each run by the driller and verified by the onsite geologist during logging. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 7m of hole TCDD001, with 64% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 97%. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 3m of hole TCDD002, with 57% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 98% • Sample recovery is checked by the site geologist. drilling using a 1.5m triple tube barrel assists in the sample recovery. • No sample bias has been established. Based on the use of diamond drilling and the high core recovery it is assessed that no sample bias exists within the results
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.*	• The diamond core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to be appropriate for mineral resources estimation. The logging records, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, sulphide mineralisation, weathering, colour and other appropriate features. • All diamond logging is quantitative. All core trays photographed. • All bulk soil sampling at Thomas Creek is qualitative and supports the soil geochemical data collated from historical published exploration results

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		• The entirety of holes TCDD001 and TCDD002 have been geologically logged to 272.90m EOH and 200.90m EOH respectively.
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.*	• Bulk soil sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Perth and Adelaide, following industry best practice standards. • HQ/NQ sized core was cut ultilising an Almonte Autosaw, with half core sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration zone, 108m to 202m, and the remainder of the hole half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 180 samples collected from the hole. • The 1m and 2m samples were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method) • Diamond core sample cutting sheets prepared and checked by a geologist with reference to the core mark-up, to ensure correct sample representation. • All diamond core samples collected from the same side of the core to ensure consistent, representative sampling

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Bulk soil sampling of the top of the in-situ saprolitic basement ensures that the sample is representative of the source of the mineralisation. • Bulk soil sample size (2-3 kg) accepted as general industry standard
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.*	• The 1m and 2m diamond half core samples were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for sample preparation, followed by ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method). The assaying technique is considered total. • Bulk soil samples were submitted for multi-element analyses by ALS laboratories. The assaying technique is considered total. • No geophysical techniques were used for determining analysis. • Due to the early stage of exploration no external, additional standards, blanks or duplicates have been used. No verification or additional assaying has been undertaken to date. QC relies on the supplied laboratory report

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results and drilling data, including significant intersections has been verified by other company personnel • No twinned holes have been completed at present • Primary drilling data, including lithology, colour, alteration, mineralisation, etc is collected using Excel templates in the field. Data from the field and assay laboratory is validated and stored into a database. • Electronic data is stored on the Perth office server. Data is exported from the database for processing by a number of different software packages. • All electronic data is routinely backed up. No hard copy data is retained. • No adjustments were made to the assay data
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.*	• Drill hole collars and bulk soil sample locations were located by GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. • The GDA94 Zone 55 datum is used as the coordinate system. • Topographic Control is from DTM and GPS. Accuracy +/- 5m

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• TCDD001 is the initial hole of a three hole program. Collar coordinates and hole dip, azimuth and depth for Hole TCDD001 is listed in Table 1 in the body of the report. Diamond core sampling was conducted on 1m and 2m composite spacing's over the entire hole length. • The sample spacing and geological logging is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity • 2m sample compositing has been undertaken for the diamond half core over the following intervals 6m to 108m and 202m to 272.9m EOH. The primary mineralised zone was 1m sampled between 108m to 202m.
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.*	• Unknown at this stage as the structural orientation of the mineralised zone is not fully known due to broken ground and loss of core orientation. • TCDD001 was oriented to the east to cross interpreted north northeast structures. Observation of the recovered core indicates that the recorded structures are generally close to perpendicular to the core axis, so it is considered that there is little sampling bias due to the hole orientation.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by AX8 Resources. Drill core is stored on site, before being transported to ALS in Perth for cutting and sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audits or reviews have been undertaken

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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.*	• Exploration Licence EL7/2013 is held by Sherlock Minerals Pty Ltd, and Exploration Licence EL6/2013 is held by Thylacine Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Sherlock Minerals. • The tenements are subject to a Sale Agreement, whereby Accelerate Resources will acquire 100% ownership of the tenements. All sale conditions have been met and the Company is awaiting formal approval of the tenement transfer from the Minister. • The tenements occur in the Southwest Conservation Area and is part of the Cape Sorell, Strategic Prospectivity Zone, which is protected by the Mining (strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993 – An Act to ensure continuing access for mining purposes to areas of the State having high potential for mineral exploration. • There is no Native Title claim over the tenement area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous historical exploration work by other Companies includes surface geochemistry, broad scale Pole-dipole IP, Gradient Array IP, 200m spaced VTEM and limited shallow

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling (8 holes). Modelling of the historical drilling indicates the IP targets have not been previously drill tested. For detailed description of historical work please refer to the Company's Prospectus (ASX release 12/02/2018).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Previous exploration activity at Thomas Creek by other explorers have defined a Cu-Co-Au soil geochemical anomaly associated with an aeromagnetic and ground induced polarisation (IP) geophysical anomaly suggestive of mineralisation associated with an intrusive stock into the volcanic sequence. Drilling completed by Plutonic Operations Ltd in the early 1990's confirmed anomalous Cu-Co-Au values associated with chalcopyrite bearing sulphides in alteration assemblages resulting from diorite intrusion into volcanic host rocks. • The combination of volcanic and intrusive rock stratigraphic association, geochemical signature, alteration assemblages, sulphide assemblages, and geophysical expression has been used by previous explorers to draw analogies between the potential for Thomas Creek and the Mount Lyell Cu-Au deposit of western Tasmania.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 body of the report above, which details, Hole Number, coordinates, dip & azimuth, Hole depth, and NQ and HQ intervals.

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.*	• Standard weight averaging technique used for mineralised intercept. No upper cut-off applied to copper, cobalt or gold due to moderate-low grade. 500ppm (0.05%) cut-off grade for cobalt and copper.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Not applicable as aggregate intercepts are of a similar grade and do not include short lengths of high grade aggregated with longer lengths of low grade. • Not applicable as metal equivalent values are not used.
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').*	• Mineralisation widths are based on observed semi-massive pyrite geological intervals as indicated in the text, with intercept lengths based on 1m sampling • The geometry between the mineralisation and the drill hole angle is unknown and based on geological observation. As a result the down hole length and true width 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.*	• Drill hole collar location and table of mineralised intersections are included in Table 1 and Table 2 within the body of the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All cobalt results above 500 ppm (0.05%) cut-off are reported. The cobalt mineralisation is directly related to the presence of semi-massive pyrite veining. All the remaining samples form the hole are below 205 ppm (0.02%) cobalt and average 66ppm (0.007%) cobalt
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.*	• All relevant exploration data is discussed in the text. Please refer to the Company's Prospectus (ASX release 12/02/2018), geophysics exploration update (ASX release 23/03/2018) , drilling program updates (ASX releases 27/04/2018 and 4/06/2018) for additional background information on previous exploration activities at Thomas Creek
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.*	• Planned future exploration involves further diamond drill testing of the IP target at Thomas Creek.

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