EXPLORATION DEMONSTRATES LARGE IP ANOMALY AT OBRADOV POTOK, ROGOZNA PROJECT, SERBIA

NEW TARGET AREA TAKING SHAPE

Highlights:

- **Preliminary IP survey data has identified a strong, near-surface chargeability anomaly within the Obradov Potok target area.**
- **Drilling continues across Rogozna with four rigs in action, with four holes completed to date and initial assays expected in the coming weeks.**
- **A total of seven drilling rigs operating across the Rogozna Project, Serbia and the Yandal Project, Western Australia.**

Introduction

Strickland Metals Limited (ASX:STK) (**Strickland** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its 100%-owned Rogozna Gold and Base Metals Project in Serbia.

Paul L'Herpiniere, Managing Director of Strickland, said: "It is great to receive such promising early results from the IP survey at Obradov Potok, with a strong chargeability anomaly that is currently approximately 400 metres long and 200 metres wide, spatially coincident with multi-element geochemical anomalism identified from soil sampling.

All the currently defined deposits on the neighbouring license are spatially associated with IP anomalies, which map disseminated sulphides and argillic alteration in the volcanics sitting above the underlying skarn-hosted deposits.

The early recognition of similar geophysical anomalism at Obradov Potok, located just 2 kilometres to the west of a known deposit at Gradina, bodes well for the potential discovery of a new deposit at Rogozna."

Exploration Update

Geophysical surveys, including Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) and ground gravity, commenced recently across the Zlatni Kamen license. The surveys were designed to test the geophysical properties of the Obradov Potok and Jezerska Reka prospects where previous work identified anomalous levels of gold, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic and bismuth in soils associated with extensive hydrothermal alteration at surface.

Preliminary results from the IP survey have demonstrated a strong, near-surface chargeability anomaly at the Obradov Potok prospect. The anomaly, which commences at a depth of ~100m below surface, is present on each of the first five completed lines, indicating an approximately 400 metres strike-length of anomalism along a roughly NNW to SSE trend, open to both the north and south. The footprint of the anomaly is spatially associated with strong gold and pathfinder anomalism in soils (Figure 1) providing further support for the likelihood of extensive mineralisation within the target area.

On the drilling front, we have completed four holes to date across Shanac, Medenovac and Copper Canyon South. Four rigs continue to operate around the clock. Three of these are focused on resource delineation with two at Shanac and one at Medenovac. A fourth rig is dedicated to exploration for new deposits. This rig has completed a hole at Copper Canyon South and commenced drilling at the Veleiki Cu-Au target over the last weekend. We look forward to updating the market with initial assay results that are expected to be received in the coming weeks.

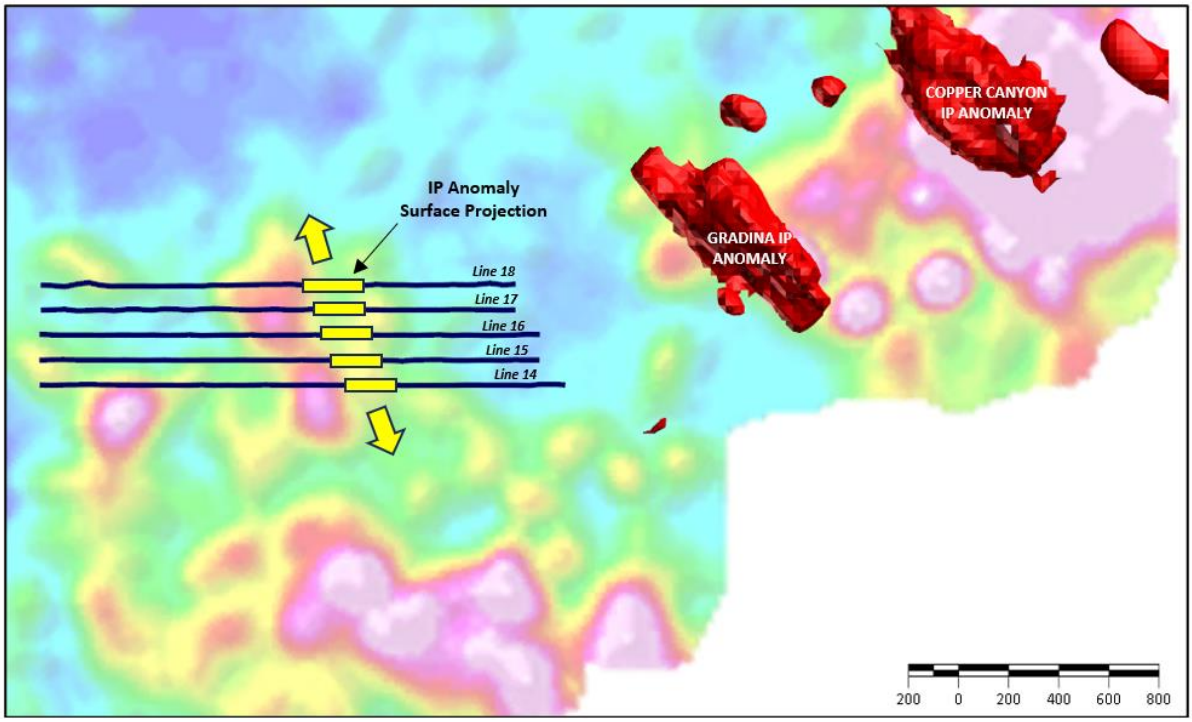

Figure 1. Plan view of Obradov Potok, showing IP survey lines, surface projection of chargeability anomalies, 3D IP anomalies at Gradina-Copper Canyon and background Gold-Arsenic response in soils

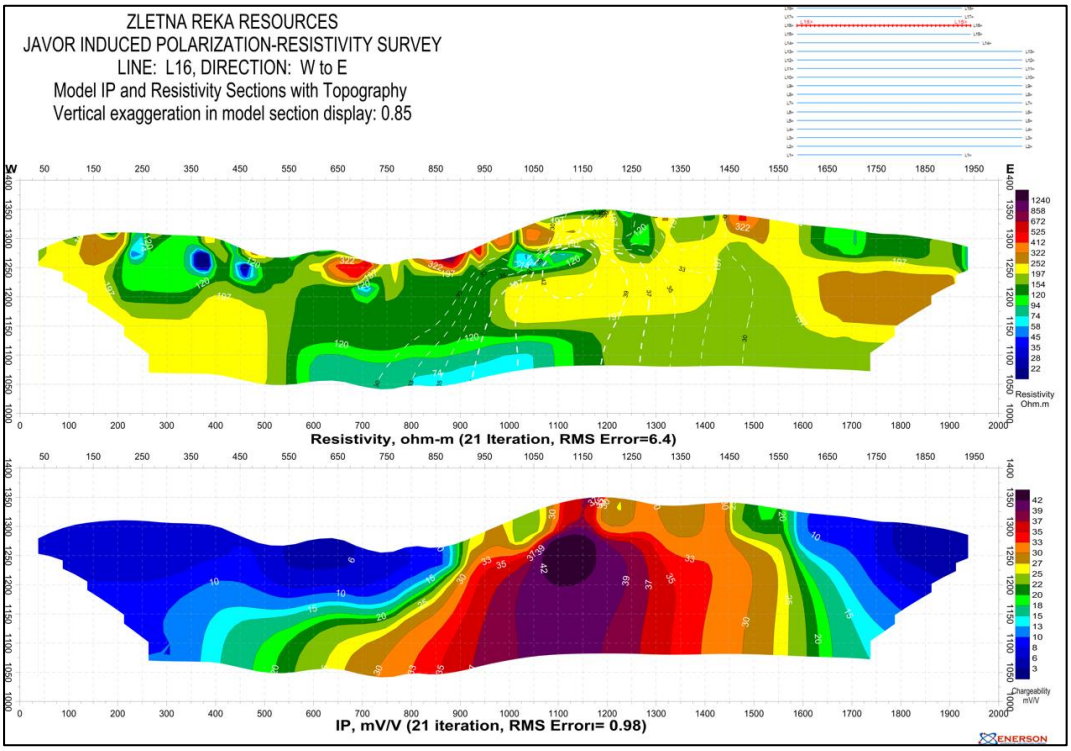

Figure 2. Cross-section of IP survey line 16, showing resistivity and chargeability responses in 2d

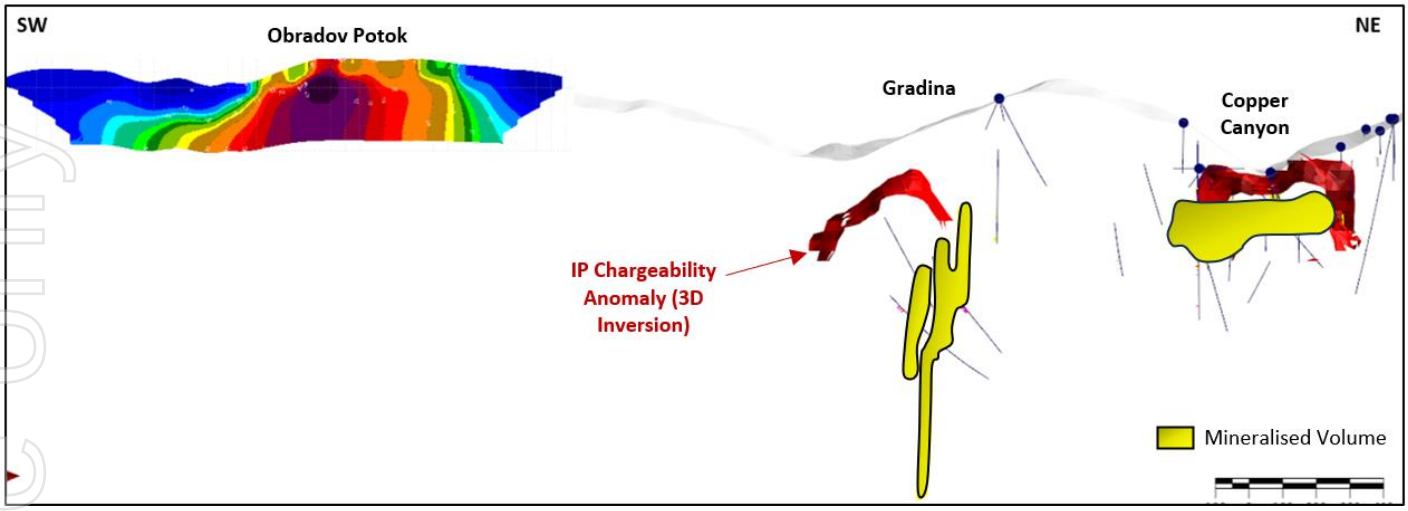

Figure 3. Long-section view (looking NW) of Obradov Potok through to Gradina and Copper Canyon, showing IP anomalism and drill-defined mineralisation volumes

This release has been authorised by the Company's Managing Director Mr Paul L'Herpiniere.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for its Rogozna Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Paul L'Herpiniere who is the Managing Director of Strickland Metals Limited and is a current Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Paul L'Herpiniere has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr L'Herpiniere consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources has been extracted from various Strickland ASX announcements and are available to view on the Company's website at www.stricklandmetals.com.au or through the ASX website at www.asx.com.au (using ticker code "STK"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement may contain certain forward-looking statements, guidance, forecasts, estimates, prospects, projections or statements in relation to future matters that may involve risks or uncertainties and may involve significant items of subjective judgement and assumptions of future events that may or may not eventuate (Forward-Looking Statements). Forward-Looking Statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "estimates", "will", "should", "could", "may", "expects", "plans", "forecast", "target" or similar expressions and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production and expected costs. Indications of, and guidance on future earnings, cash flows, costs, financial position and performance are also Forward Looking Statements.

Persons reading this announcement are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-Looking Statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change, without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretation of current market conditions. Forward-Looking Statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by Strickland that any Forward-Looking Statement will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, Strickland disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any Forward-Looking Statement whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Appendix 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 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 gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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).*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• **<u>Rogozna Project IP Survey Parameters</u>** Contractor: Enerson Engineering Method: Time domain 2D IP Configuration: Pole-dipole Fundamental dipole spacing: 100 metres Transmitter: VP10000 Tx Current: 2-6 Amperes Base frequency: 0.125Hz (2 sec on, 2 sec off) Receiver: ELREC PRO, 10 channel Remote electrode location: 469431mE, 4768164mN, Z: 1228.43 Coordinate System: UTM34N • In-field quality control is carried out by the specialist IP operator from Enerson Engineering.

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.*	• Data is transmitted daily from the Enerson field crew to the Enerson processing centre in Turkey. Quality control is carried out on the raw IP data to remove data with low current or voltage, or exhibiting noisy decays. An additional level of QAQC is performed by Terra Resources prior to the IP inversion process.
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.*	• IP electrode positioning is via an inbuilt GPS receiver in each data recording node. • Coordinate System: WGS84, UTM34N.
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.*	• Variable length lines, generally not less than 1Km lines, spaced at a line spacing of 100m and transmitters (tx) and receiver (rx) spaced every 50 metres. • These 2D IP lines are testing a multi-element soil anomaly, named Obrodov Potok which has multiple anomalies extending over a NW strike of 1.9Km.
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.*	• Each IP line was orientated at 90 degrees (E-W), cross cutting both the NW and NE structural trends. • Lithology is assumed to strike NW.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Other than internal QC processes, no additional audits or reviews have been undertaken.

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 Zlatni Kamen license where the geophysical survey is located is owned 100% by Zlatna Reka Resources (ZRR), a wholly owned subsidiary of Strickland Metals. • Jantar Grupa holds a 0.5% NSR royalty.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration prior to Strickland Metals was undertaken by ZRR, which at the time was a subsidiary of Ibaera Capital. • Soil sampling covers the majority of the license and was originally conducted at 200mx 100m and infilled to 100mx50m over anomalous areas. • Detailed geological mapping has also been carried out by ZRR. • ZRR also flew a ZTEM survey over the license area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Zlatni Kamen is within the Western Tethyan belt and is prospective for skarn, porphyry and epithermal mineralisation.

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.*
		• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

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*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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.*	• Please refer to the main body of text.
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.*	• No drilling is reported in this announcement.
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 meaningful and material information has been included in the main body of the text. • The coherent geochemical anomaly has been defined by >95th percentile levelled multielement geochemical data.
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.*	• A gravity survey is being carried out over the target area • 3D inversions of the geophysical datasets will be undertaken • These datasets will be used to plan a scout drilling program