2 March 2016

Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange
10th Floor, 20 Bond Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

DRILLING EXPANDS AREA OF KNOWN HEAVY MINERAL SAND CONCENTRATION MANNAR ISLAND, REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling conducted over expanded project area indicates significant heavy metal concentrations extend over 400 metres inland.**
- **Samples are being consigned to a laboratory for analysis and results expected within 6 weeks.**
- **Observations provide confidence that the Company's maiden JORC resource of 10.3mt of %THM of 11.7% can be increased.**
- **A 12km^2 area has been proposed as a priority area for a follow up drilling program designed for resource extension.**
- **76 drill holes represent only a small percentage of the prospective geology of the Mannar Island tenure.**

The Board of Windimurra Vanadium Limited ("Windimurra") is pleased to report that power and hand auger drilling on the Srinel Holdings Ltd ("Srinel") Mannar Island tenure in North West Sri Lanka has provided encouraging signs of significant heavy mineral sand concentration outside the previously reported resource envelopes (Figure 1).

Srinel Holdings Ltd is an unlisted company registered in Mauritius which holds via subsidiary companies 13 exploration licences (covering 348km^2) and an exploration license application

(covering 42km^2). Windimurra has exercised its option to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Srinel under the updated terms as released to ASX on 29 January 2016.

An initial JORC inferred mineral resource of 10.3 Mt with total heavy mineral (THM) of 11.7% was reported to the Australian Securities Exchange on the 22 April 2015 *. This resource was based on an historical drill hole data base of 785 auger drill holes and from the 115 holes drilled in early 2015. The drilling and the defined resource envelope was largely confined to within 150m of the Mannar Island shoreline.

A reconnaissance drilling program comprised of 76 drill holes (Table 1) has been recently completed to assess the potential for extending the resource envelope further inland. Based on visual logging of the drilling samples it is clear that significant concentrations of heavy mineral extend at least 400m inland (Figure 1). Samples are being consigned to an assay laboratory for analysis. Results are anticipated in about 6 weeks. Details of the drilling program, logging and sampling procedures are contained in Appendix 1.

As a result of this recent drilling a 12 km2 area has been proposed as a priority area for resource extension drilling (Figure 1).

As noted above, Windimurra exercised its option to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Srinel under the updated terms as released to ASX on 29 January 2016 ("Acquisition"). An additional $50,000 option fee has been paid to secure the expanded project area. In addition, it is agreed that the 400 million Consideration Shares to be issued by WVL to Cuprum under the Amended Option Deed be reduced by the number of Shares having a value of $60,000 based the volume weighted average price for the Company's shares over the 5 trading days immediately before the date of the General Meeting of WVL Shareholders to approve the Acquisition.

**The JORC resource referred to here was reported by the Company to the Australian Securities Exchange on the 22 April 2015 and remains current.*

Except where indicated, technical comments and descriptions above have been compiled by James Searle BSc (hons), PhD, a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, with over 34 years experience in metallic and energy minerals exploration and development, and as such has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which was 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". Dr Searle consents to the inclusion of this technical information in the format and context in which it appears.

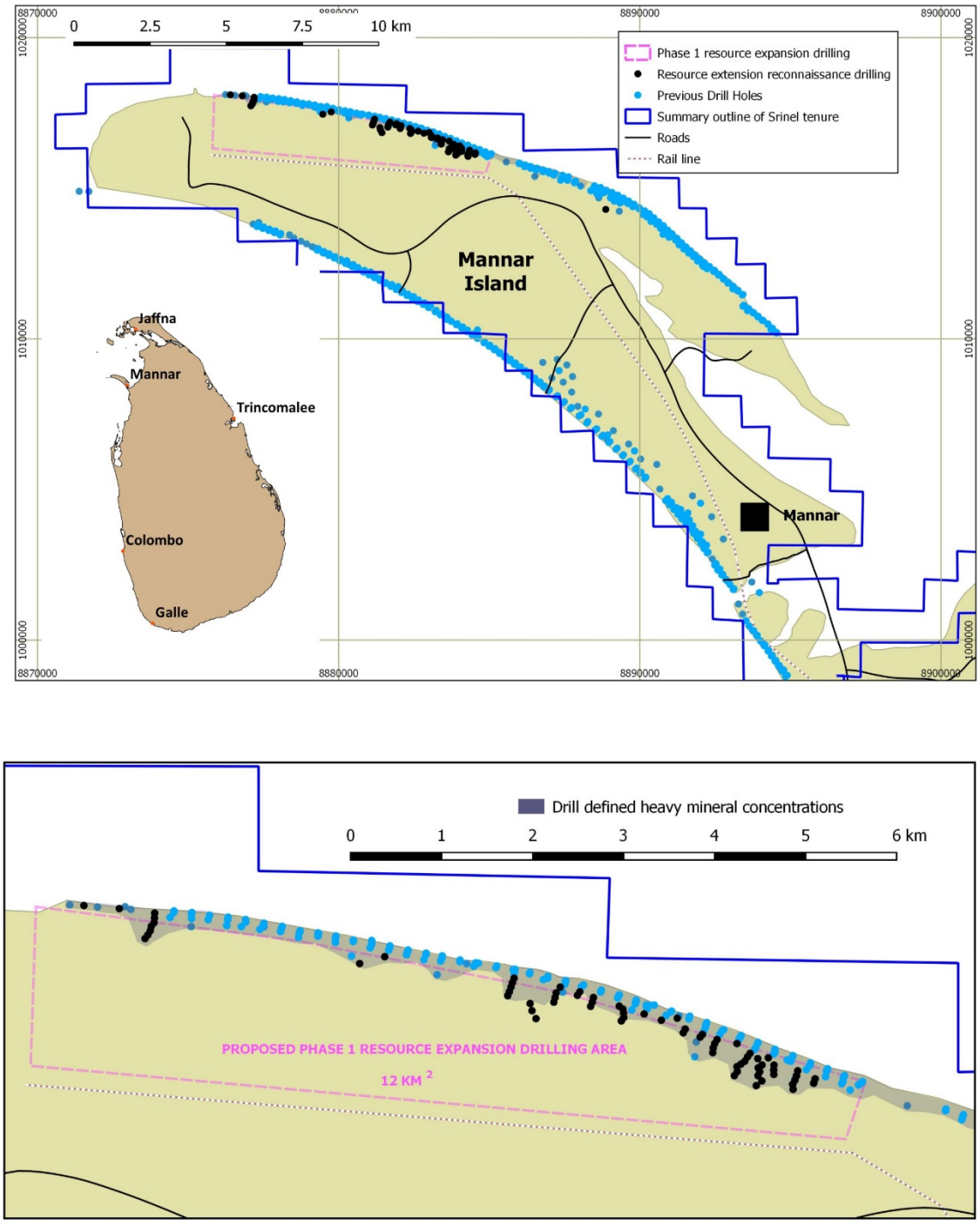

Figure 1 Mannar Project area and location of the recent reconnaissance drilling adjacent to the known heavy mineral accumulations on the North Coast of Mannar Island.

Table 1 Drill hole collars. Elevations not yet determined.

DHID	Northing WGS84	Easting WGS84	DHID	Northing WGS84	Easting WGS84
MA001	9.07343	79.85005	MA049	9.09764	79.78891
MA010	9.09206	79.80545	MA050	9.09809	79.78902
MA011	9.09115	79.80549	MA051	9.09855	79.78529
MA012	9.09038	79.80547	MA052	9.09809	79.78519
MA013	9.0894	79.8053	MA053	9.09763	79.78506
MA014	9.09724	79.7916	MA054	9.09695	79.79197
MA015	9.09655	79.79203	MA055	9.09611	79.79205
MA016	9.09579	79.79181	MA056	9.09912	79.7857
MA017	9.09601	79.78328	MA057	9.1	79.78109
MA018	9.09679	79.78288	MA058	9.09956	79.78092
MA019	9.0975	79.78269	MA059	9.09913	79.78078
MA020	9.09258	79.80468	MA060	9.09868	79.78062
MA021	9.09223	79.80442	MA061	9.09827	79.78045
MA022	9.09181	79.80415	MA062	9.10212	79.76816
MA023	9.09152	79.80377	MA063	9.10144	79.76565
MA024	9.09127	79.80337	MA064	9.09214	79.8065
MA025	9.09079	79.8034	MA065	9.09355	79.80337
MA026	9.09038	79.80311	MA066	9.09605	79.7974
MA027	9.09143	79.80587	MA067	9.09585	79.79581
MA028	9.09077	79.80564	MA068	9.09647	79.79409
MA029	9.08986	79.80585	MA069	9.09831	79.78742
MA030	9.09142	79.80707	MA070	9.09865	79.78766
MA031A	9.09095	79.80703	MA071	9.10642	79.74516
MA031B	9.09095	79.80704	MA072	9.10595	79.74514
MA032	9.0905	79.80705	MA073	9.10548	79.7451
MA033	9.09086	79.80944	MA074	9.10512	79.74482
MA034	9.09037	79.80932	MA075	9.10468	79.74472
MA035	9.08994	79.80917	MA076	9.10427	79.74448
MA036	9.08953	79.80894	MA077	9.10391	79.7442
MA037	9.08903	79.80898	MA078	9.10687	79.74163
MA038	9.09006	79.81118	MA079	9.10717	79.73809
MA039	9.08964	79.81104			
MA040	9.09497	79.79819			
MA041	9.09461	79.798			
MA042	9.09445	79.79992			
MA043	9.09418	79.79968			
MA044	9.09394	79.80138			
MA045	9.09355	79.80114			
MA046	9.09311	79.80099			
MA047	9.09265	79.80095			
MA048	9.09722	79.78874			

Appendix 1
JORC TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• 100% of recovered sample collected and bagged. • Sample interval down hole every 0.5m or part interval. • No sampling below water table.
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.).	• Powered vertical holes by auger drill rig, 75mm helical auger and slip cover, total holes 52, maximum depth 3.6m. • Hand auger , vertical, Dormer shell auger 75mm, 24 holes, maximum depth 2.5m

Criteria	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.	• Weight of sample recovered logged against estimate of 100% recovery weight. • For the hand auger holes, re-entry depth of auger tip noted against depth achieved before auger withdrawn to recover sample. Hole abandoned if more 3cm of fall back in hole noted.
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.	• Recovered samples logged in standardized format for all relevant visual parameters. • Photographic record of collected samples. • Logging of visual parameters qualitative but referenced to standard parameter sheets. • All drill hole samples logged at drill site. • Visual estimates of THM on every sample but only to record not present, present, abundant or very abundant.
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.*	• 100% of recovered sample bagged at drill site. • Homogenised by repeated rolling of sample bag. • Splitting of sample into 1.5kg lab sample and retained sample through 12 chute riffle splitter. Sample loaded evenly into splitter on top of removable baffle to ensure optimal split across the splitter. • Duplicate splits for 5% of samples retained and labelled with a non-sequential sample code for subsequent laboratory QA/QC
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*	• Not applicable samples not yet analysed.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	
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.*	• Duplicate lab samples for 5% of samples to
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 collars located using GPS WGD84 • Topographic control to be determined from subsequent DTM tie in.
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.*	• Reconnaissance drilling spacing varying from 50m to 100m along lines at 200m, 400m and 800m nominal separations.
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.*	• Not applicable
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure*	• Custody of samples documented,

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
security	*sample security.*	and integrity of packaging monitored.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Pending assay results of samples and duplicates.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Explanation	
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.*	• Granted exploration licenses. • No known overriding interests at this stage. • Normal state royalty regime.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previously reported to the ASX.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Holocene to Modern coastal sand deposit hosted heavy mineral sands

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.*
		• Tabulation of all drill hole information contained within table 1 of the announcement above, with the exception of RL which will be provided later when a DTM is available. At this time collar elevation is considered not material.

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*	• Not applicable at this stage, only reporting drilling completed.

Criteria	Explanation	
	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.*	
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').*	• Not applicable at this stage, only reporting drilling completed
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.*	• Plans of drill hole locations historical and subject of this announcement are provided. Sectional representation not relevant as assay results and intercepts are not being reported.
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.*	• Not relevant 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.*	• Not applicable.
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,*	• Drill of between 500 and 1,000 further auger holes planned for 2016. • Planned area of proposed drilling indicated in plan contained in announcement.

Criteria	Explanation	
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	