

Melbourne, 24th November, 2014

Clean TeQ agrees to acquire Syerston Project from Ivanhoe Mines Group

Highlights:

- **August 2014 drilling to underpin further in-fill drilling to deliver a maiden scandium resource in coming months.**
- **Test work underway using Clean TeQ proprietary technology to demonstrate a significant increase in scandium value compared to current industry best practice.**
- **Discussions commenced with potential offtakers for scandium supply.**
- **Clean TeQ Metals Pty Ltd formed to develop Syerston as the foundation for its new strategy in metal recovery.**

Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (CLQ: ASX) is pleased to announce it has acquired the Syerston Project in central New South Wales from a wholly owned subsidiary of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd (TSX: IVN).

The purchase is a significant first step in implementing the Board's strategy to build Clean TeQ's metal recovery business by identifying and securing projects which are able to be transformed into world class assets by utilising Clean TeQ's innovative and disruptive technologies.

Acquisition Structure

Clean TeQ Metals Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean TeQ Ltd, has agreed to acquire all the outstanding shares in Ivanplats Holding Company Pty Ltd, the Australian holding vehicle for Ivanhoe Mines Group's interest in the Syerston Project. As part of the acquisition, Clean TeQ Metals will acquire the following:

- 100% title to the Syerston exploration license and the six mining lease applications underlying the Project;
- Freehold interest in four separate farming properties, comprising 2,884 hectares in total, underlying the mineral title; and
- Water rights owned by the project company.

The consideration for the acquisition will be paid at completion, which is expected in the first quarter of calendar 2015, and comprises:

- A\$1.0 million in Clean TeQ scrip, to be satisfied through the issue of shares in Clean TeQ to Ivanhoe Mines, priced at a 5-day VWAP at completion;

- A\$100,000, payable in cash at completion; and
- A 2.5% gross royalty on the Project payable to Ivanhoe Mines.

Completion will occur on satisfaction of a number of conditions which are customary in a transaction of this nature, including Clean TeQ shareholder approval. Additionally, Clean TeQ will complete metallurgical test work from drill samples taken from the Project area.

Clean TeQ has also issued Ivanhoe Mines a promissory note with a face value of A\$3 million, payable in three years' time and carrying a zero coupon. The note will enable Clean TeQ to evaluate options for retaining the freehold title in the farming properties as part of a development plan over the next three years. In the event that ownership of the freehold is not deemed critical to the project development plan, it can be sold, with the proceeds used to satisfy redemption of the note.

The Agreement provides an excellent opportunity for both companies, as it allows Ivanhoe to focus on its projects in Africa, while still realising value in the Project through its Clean TeQ shares, the promissory note and future royalties.

Clean TeQ Chairman Sam Riggall said today: *"The deal announced today with Ivanhoe Mines is an important milestone for Clean TeQ and its shareholders. It is based on the simple premise that Clean TeQ's suite of ion exchange technologies can unlock significant value in metal extraction and purification processes, whether from primary mine production or industrial process streams. We are particularly excited to have the opportunity to continue our ground-breaking work in scandium recovery, a metal we believe has enormous significance for the next generation of high performance alloys and fuel cells for aerospace, transportation and energy markets. Our significant investment in recent years in scandium recovery technology has positioned us well to be a market leader in this field."*

Project History

The Syerston Project is located 2km from the regional town of Fifield (350km northwest of Sydney). The Fifield District is noted for its intense magnetic geological anomalism and significant occurrences of minerals containing platinum, nickel, cobalt and scandium. The district remains the location of Australia's only historic source of platinum production, with approximately 20,000 ounces of the metal being extracted from deep leads between 1887 and the mid-1960s.

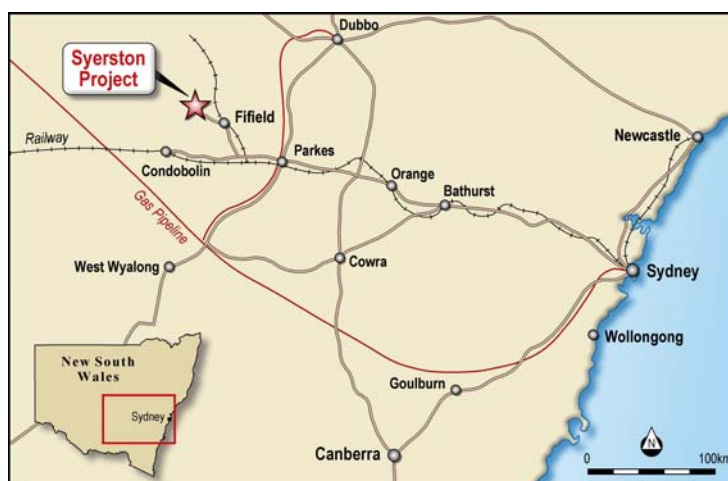


Figure 1: Syerston Scandium Project Location

Despite promising indications of platinum mineralization, few companies have succeeded in identifying economic grades of PGM mineralisation.

In 2000, SNC-Lavalin completed a feasibility study for Black Range Minerals Limited, the owner of the Project. The study focused on a variety of development options for a nickel laterite operation and throughout 2002 and 2003 work focused on project financing.

In 2004, Ivanhoe Mines acquired the Project from Black Range Minerals and continued to progress development studies for the resource, focussing principally on extracting nickel and cobalt from the laterite. As part of its studies, it completed an in-fill RC drill program comprising of 174 holes over 6,748 metres. The extensive drill samples were assayed for key minerals, including nickel, cobalt, platinum and scandium.

Throughout the history of the Project, the scandium occurrences in the assays remained little more than a geological curiosity. However, as industrial uses for scandium have grown, so has its importance to the Project.

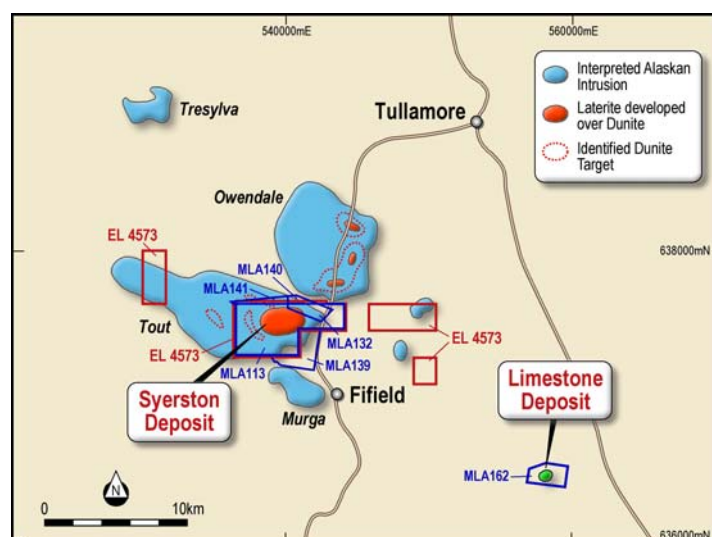


Figure 2: Syerston Project Tenements Acquired

The Fife District remains one of the few known locations in the world where scandium occurs naturally in potentially economic concentrations. Grades averaging over 400 ppm have been defined in resources on the boundary of neighbouring license areas.

The extensive assays from historic drill campaigns show the presence of significant scandium grades across the Project area. Recent drilling completed by Ivanhoe Mines in August 2014 supports the historic data, with even higher grades being encountered trending south and east across the property. Clean TeQ intends to complete the drill campaign to define a scandium resource in coming months.

Technology – The Key to Unlocking Value in Scandium Extraction

Clean TeQ's proprietary ion exchange technology has been primarily developed for the extraction and purification of base and strategic metals. While not common in the western world, ion exchange technologies for the recovery of metals have been used extensively and successfully for many decades in the former Soviet Union.



Figure 3: A sample of ore taken from historic drill core at Syerston

Between 2004 and 2008, the application of Clean TeQ's technology for metal recovery from lateritic ores was developed in collaboration with BHP Billiton through an A\$8 million investment. Clean TeQ's unique resin-in-pulp (RIP) process, utilising a combination of continuous ion exchange sorption and desorption processes, was proven to extract and concentrate nickel and cobalt directly from acidic lateritic pulps at a much lower cost than conventional routes.

Following successful completion of piloting for nickel recovery, Clean TeQ has applied its technology across a number of industrial applications. In the past three years, it has worked closely with the titanium dioxide industry to develop a cost-effective alternative to conventional solvent extraction processes to recover scandium from titanium dioxide intermediate process streams.

This work has recently culminated in the delivery of a scandium recovery pilot plant to a large Japanese titanium dioxide producer. The pilot plant is currently being commissioned.

Data from the pilot plant will be used to confirm the production cost of scandium oxide from this industrial source and allow for multiple process streams to be trialled. Subject to successful piloting and agreement on commercial terms, a review of the options for full scale development in Japan will be undertaken.

Clean TeQ believes that its scandium technology provides a significant capital and operating cost advantage over conventional solvent extraction processes.

While the process for recovery of scandium oxide from primary mine production will have its own specific flow sheet, Clean TeQ believes



Figure 4: Resin-In-Pulp Pilot Plant

the foundation technology and ionic extraction and purification chemistry of the process will remain the same.

At Syerston, leaching and extraction work has commenced on samples taken from both historic and recent drill campaigns. The mineralisation is hosted in a weathered lateritic material typically only a few metres below the surface. Therefore, mining of ore is expected to be relatively simple, with the focus on the efficiency of the leaching and extraction steps, in particular acid and reagent consumption and metal recovery.

Following successful laboratory testwork, Clean TeQ intends to deploy its pre-constructed resin-in-pulp pilot plant (Figure 4) in the field to validate the technology and economics. The immediate availability of this plant will allow a fast-tracking of test work while significantly reducing development risk and cost.

About Scandium

Scandium is a transitional metal, often classified as a rare earth element. It has been recognized for many decades as a metal conferring exceptional alloying properties for the production of light-weight, strong sheet and component metals (particularly aluminium). However, its uptake has been severely limited by its relative scarcity in mineable economic concentrations. As one analyst has noted, scandium “is devilishly difficult for mother nature to concentrate.”

All scandium produced in the world today is a by-product from the extraction of other elements, usually uranium, nickel and cobalt. It is usually sold as a high purity oxide (Sc_2O_3 at 99.9%). There is no primary mine production of scandium anywhere in the world today. The lack of secure supply has led to significant volatility in pricing, with scandium oxide prices ranging between \$2,300/kg to \$5,200/kg over recent years (Source: QYResearch Scandium Oxide Industry Research Center, 2014).

The absence of reliable, secure and long term production has limited commercial applications of scandium in most countries. This is despite a comprehensive body of research and a large number of patents which identify significant benefits for the use of scandium over other elements. Key growth markets include:

- Strengthened aluminium-scandium alloys for the production of cheaper, lighter and stronger aircraft.
- Scandia stabilized zirconia has a growing market demand for use as a high efficiency electrolyte in solid oxide fuel cells, such as those produced by Bloom Energy.
- High performance athletic equipment, such as aluminium baseball bats, bicycle frames and lacrosse sticks.
- A ‘conditioner’ in mercury vapour lamps to enable light to be emitted that closely resembles sunlight.

In 2010 the European Union identified aluminium-scandium alloys as one of the five most critical emerging technologies in the automotive engineering and aerospace industry (EC Enterprise and Industry Working Group, *Critical Raw Materials for the EU*, 2010). China has also placed a high strategic priority on securing scandium supply as its rare earths industry is facing significant environmental management issues.

Market Development

The lack of any reliable supply of scandium has been the limiting factor in development of this market. However, this has the potential to change rapidly as scandium from primary mine production is brought on stream and expanded.

Clean TeQ is confident that through the application of its proprietary technology to the Syerston Project it will have the potential to develop the world's first primary source of scandium oxide production for industries requiring reliable, cost-effective supply of this highly strategic metal. This could be particularly important for the aluminium industry, where low prices, systemic over-capacity in smelting and low growth in new applications could be overcome by a radical re-shaping of the performance characteristics of the metal and its value in use in many new applications.

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About Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (ASX: CLQ) – Based in Melbourne, Clean TeQ, using its proprietary Clean-iX[®] continuous ion exchange technology, is a world leader in resource recovery and industrial water treatment.

For more information about Clean TeQ please visit the Company's website at www.cleanteq.com.

The information in this announcement regarding the Syerston Project has not been prepared by, reviewed, or approved, by Ivanhoe Mines, and remains the sole responsibility of Clean TeQ.



Clean TeQ Metals: Scandium & Syerston

A new Clean TeQ Business

leveraging technology to develop new strategic metal markets

Clean TeQ Holdings Limited (ASX: CLQ)

Disclaimer and Important information

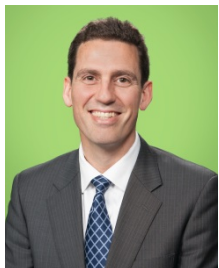
Certain statements in this presentation are forward looking statements. By their nature, forward looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties or assumptions that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward looking statements. These risks, uncertainties or assumptions could adversely affect the outcome and financial effects of the plans and events described herein. Forward looking statements contained in this presentation regarding past trends or activities should not be taken as representation that such trends or activities will continue in the future. You should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this presentation.

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Past performance cannot be relied upon as a guide to future performance.

All amounts including “\$” or “A\$” are in reference to Australian Dollars unless stated otherwise.

Clean TeQ Management Team



CHAIRMAN & CEO - Sam Riggall

Sam is a graduate in law and commerce and an MBA from Melbourne University. He was previously Executive Vice President of Business Development and Strategic Planning at Ivanhoe Mines Ltd. Prior to that Sam worked in a variety of roles in Rio Tinto for over a decade covering project generation and evaluation, business development and capital market transactions.



GENERAL MANAGER - METALS - John Carr

John Carr is a graduate in chemical engineering from Melbourne University and an MBA from Deakin University. John has previously worked as a process engineer for Rio Tinto. John is General Manager and responsible for the Metals Division and has spent almost 8 years with the company developing its technologies for metal extraction and water treatment.



FOUNDER & CTO - Peter Voigt

Peter Voigt is a graduate in chemistry and a MAppSc from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Peter established Clean TeQ in 1990 and became a director of the Company on 10 September 2007 and CEO in 2010. In November 2013 Peter moved to become the Chief of Innovation and Executive Director.



GENERAL MANAGER GLOBAL WATER – Ealden Tucker

Ealden has over 20 years' senior Global Operations experience within Multi National Company environments and geographies. Previously, he was the Managing Director for Armocon Technologies China, and prior to this was the GM, Country Manager for Flowserve Valves & Controls China, and various senior positions during his 18 years with Tyco Flow Control.



CFO - Tony Panther

Tony Panther is a graduate in accounting and law. Tony has previously worked as a CFO in an ASX listed biotechnology company and as a senior auditor in a global accounting firm. Tony joined Clean TeQ in January 2013 and is responsible for the Company's financials.

Clean TeQ Technology | A Proven Track Record



Base Technology Development in Metals

- ARRICT 1951 - 2000
- 30+ full scale plants in operation mainly in uranium and gold recovery.

Clean TeQ Development in Metals

- 2004: Extraction of **REEs** from acid leached ores demonstrated
- 2006: Extraction of **Scandium** from acid leached laterite ore demonstrated
- 2007: Extraction of **Nickel and Cobalt** from Acid leached laterite demonstrated
- 2008: License to **BHPB** for **Nickel and Cobalt**.
- 2009: Extraction of **Uranium** from alkaline and hyper-saline leachates demonstrated
- 2010: Extraction of **Gold** from thiosulphate leached ore demonstrated
- 2013: Extraction of **Copper** from acid leach oxide ore demonstrated
- 2012-2014: Extraction of **Scandium** from TiO_2 process streams demonstrated

CLQ has filed over **several patents** and has invested over **A\$15M on Research, Development and Demonstration**

Clean TeQ Technology | Clean-iX[®] Benefits

hydrogen 1 H 1.0079																		helium 2 He 4.0026																			
lithium 3 Li 6.941		beryllium 4 Be 9.0122																boron 5 B 10.811		carbon 6 C 12.011		nitrogen 7 N 14.007		oxygen 8 O 15.999		fluorine 9 F 18.998		neon 10 Ne 20.180									
sodium 11 Na 22.990		magnesium 12 Mg 24.305																aluminum 13 Al 26.982		silicon 14 Si 28.086		phosphorus 15 P 30.974		sulfur 16 S 32.065		chlorine 17 Cl 35.453		argon 18 Ar 39.948									
potassium 19 K 39.098		calcium 20 Ca 40.078		scandium 21 Sc 44.956		titanium 22 Ti 47.867		vanadium 23 V 50.942		chromium 24 Cr 51.996		manganese 25 Mn 54.938		iron 26 Fe 55.845		cobalt 27 Co 58.933		nickel 28 Ni 58.693		copper 29 Cu 63.546		zinc 30 Zn 65.38		gallium 31 Ga 69.723		germanium 32 Ge 72.63		arsenic 33 As 74.922		selenium 34 Se 78.96		bromine 35 Br 79.904		krypton 36 Kr 83.80			
rubidium 37 Rb 85.468		strontium 38 Sr 87.62		yttrium 39 Y 88.906		zirconium 40 Zr 91.224		niobium 41 Nb 92.906		molybdenum 42 Mo 95.94		technetium 43 Tc 98		ruthenium 44 Ru 101.07		rhodium 45 Rh 102.91		palladium 46 Pd 106.42		silver 47 Ag 107.87		cadmium 48 Cd 112.41		indium 49 In 114.82		tin 50 Sn 118.71		antimony 51 Sb 121.76		tellurium 52 Te 127.60		iodine 53 I 126.905		xenon 54 Xe 131.29			
cesium 55 Cs 132.91		barium 56 Ba 137.33		* 57-70		lanthanum 57 La 138.905		hafnium 72 Hf 178.49		tantalum 73 Ta 180.948		tungsten 74 W 183.84		rhenium 75 Re 186.207		osmium 76 Os 190.23		iridium 77 Ir 192.22		platinum 78 Pt 195.084		gold 79 Au 196.967		mercury 80 Hg 200.59		thallium 81 Tl 204.38		lead 82 Pb 207.2		bismuth 83 Bi 208.98		polonium 84 Po [209]		astatine 85 At [210]		radon 86 Rn [222]	
francium 87 Fr [223]		radium 88 Ra [226]		* *		89-102		actinide series		rutherfordium 104 Rf [261]		dubnium 105 Db [262]		seaborgium 106 Sg [266]		berkelium 107 Bk [267]		californium 108 Cf [285]		einsteinium 109 Es [287]		fermium 110 Fm [289]		mendelevium 111 Md [291]		nobelium 112 Uub [293]		ununium 113 Uuq									

*Lanthanide series

La 57 138.905	Ce 58 140.12	Pr 59 140.908	Nd 60 144.24	Pm 61 [145]	Sm 62 150.36	Eu 63 151.964	Gd 64 157.25	Tb 65 158.925	Dy 66 162.50	Ho 67 164.930	Er 68 167.259	Tm 69 168.933	Yb 70 173.054
Ac 89 [227]	Th 90 232.038	Pa 91 231.036	U 92 238.029	Np 93 [237]	Pu 94 [244]	Am 95 [243]	Cm 96 [247]	Bk 97 [247]	Cf 98 [251]	Es 99 [252]	Fm 100 [257]	Md 101 [288]	No 102 [289]

** Actinide series

Target Metals:

Base Metals

Rare Earth Elements

Platinum Group Metals

Radioactive Elements

Precious Metals

- Clean-iX[®] combines the processes of:
 - Leaching
 - Extraction
 - Elution/Desorption
- Clean-iX[®] recovers single or multiple metals.
- **Key Advantages:**
 - Higher metal recovery.
 - High selectivity for target metals, reducing system size and reagents.
 - Multiple metal products produced from one process.
- **Benefits compared to conventional routes:**
 - Simplification of process flow sheet significantly reducing capital costs.
 - High efficiency extraction and reagent utilisation, reducing operating costs.

Clean TeQ Metals | A New Strategic Direction

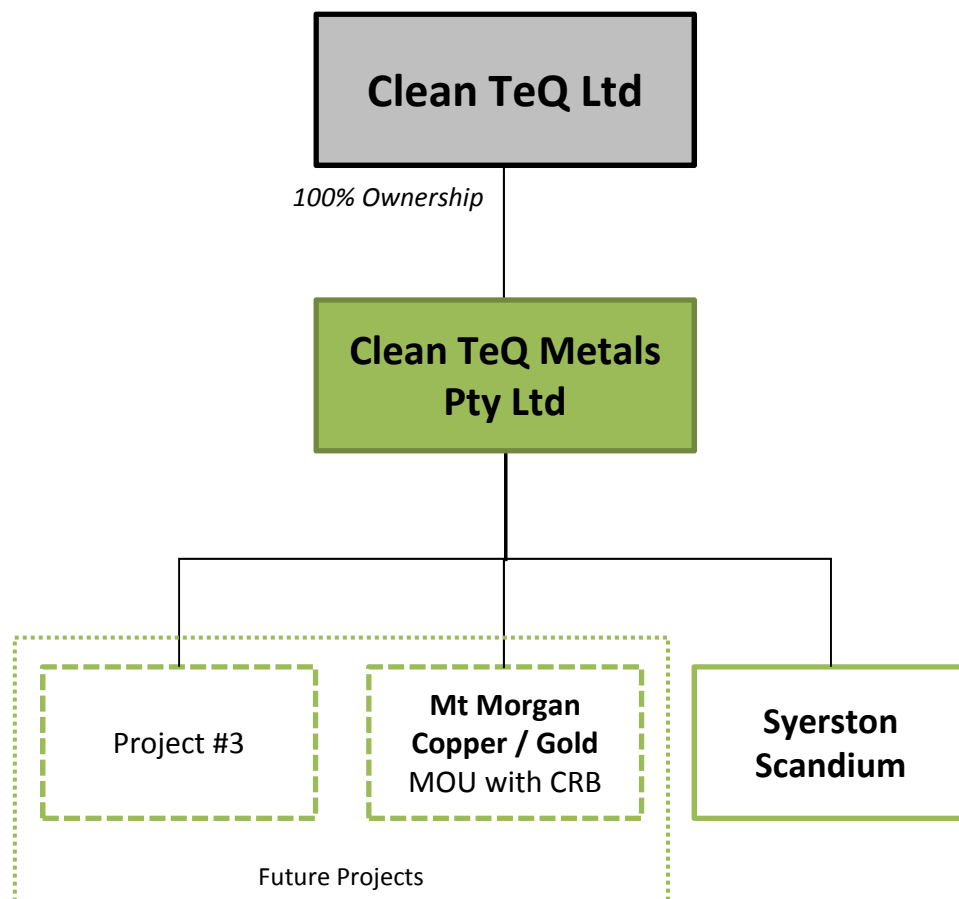


- Clean TeQ Metals (“**CTM**”) formed to leverage CLQ IP and partnerships to develop metal markets for the next generation of industrial products.
- Targeting projects where:
 - CLQ’s IP and expertise will provide a **value uplift**;
 - Mining asset is geologically de-risked but **requires process innovation**;
 - Clean TeQ is able to take a lead role, through **direct investment and/or acquisition**.

➤ Key Projects for CTM:

Strategic Metals:	Sc, PGMs, REE’s	Next Gen Manufacturing
Low Grade Ores:	Cu, Ni, Co, Zn	Next Gen Commodity Mines
Polymetallics:	Cu/Au, Au/Ag	Next Gen Metal Mines
Tailings:	Au, Ag, Ni, Co, Cu, Zn	Value Creation from Wastes

Clean TeQ Metals | Structure

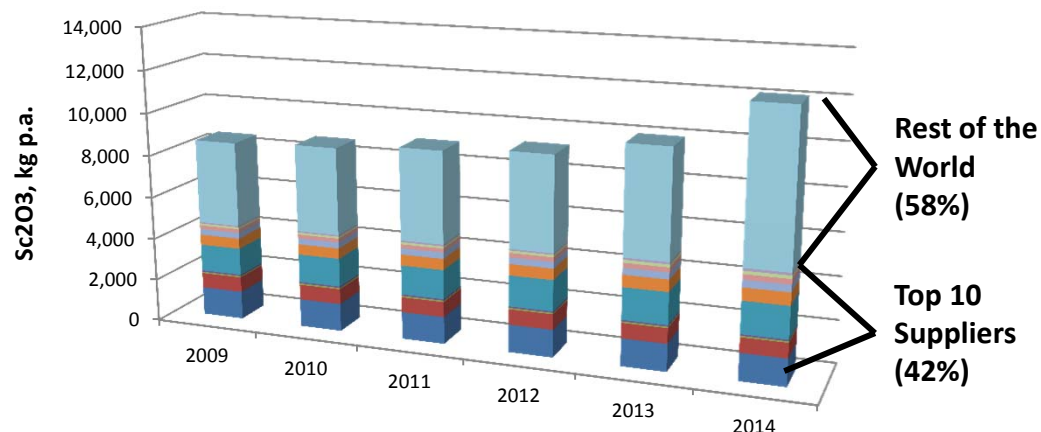


- Clean TeQ Metals (“CTM”) formed to focus on acquisition or investment and development of assets utilising its technology.
- Wholly owned subsidiary of CLQ.
- Dedicated management team to be established for each Project.
- Technology License from CLQ for primary ore and tailing metal recovery.
- First project identified and under MOU with Carbine Resources – Mt Morgan Gold/Copper Mine. (see announcement 19/11/2014)
- **Second project identified and acquired – Syerston Scandium Project.**

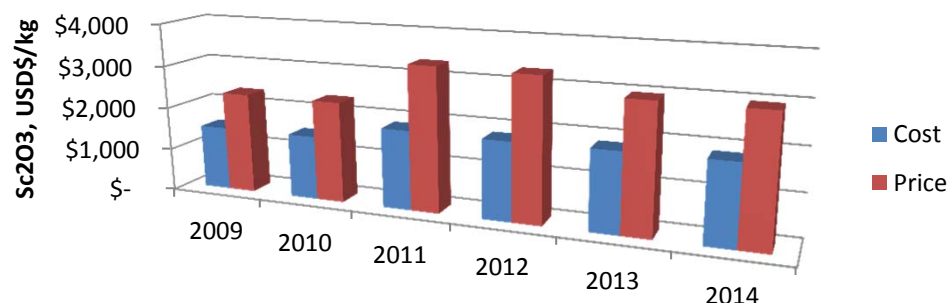
Scandium | The Next Strategic Metal



Historical Global Scandium Oxide Production



Historical Global Scandium Oxide Price & Cost



(Source: QY Research Scandium Oxide Research Centre)

- Scandium, or Scandium Oxide (Sc_2O_3) as it is commonly marketed has enormous potential to play **a key role in the emerging aerospace, transport and energy sectors.**
- Main source: by-products or stockpiles.
- Due to limited supply, the total global consumption ranges from **5-12tpa.**
- Supply is heavily fragmented.
- 2014 Average price was **USD\$2,800-3,800/kg Sc_2O_3 .**
- 2014 Average production cost was **USD\$1,800/kg Sc_2O_3 .**
- Largest potential market growth areas are: Al-Sc Alloys and Solid Oxide Fuel Cells

Scandium | Al-Sc Alloys



20-year new deliveries of passenger and freight aircraft



20,242 single-aisle aircraft
+724 aircraft over GMF 2012



7,273 twin-aisle aircraft
+299 aircraft



1,711 very large aircraft
+5 aircraft

29,226 new aircraft
+1,028 aircraft

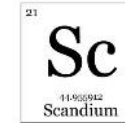
Passenger aircraft (≥ 100 seats)
Jet freight aircraft (>10 tons)

Market value of \$4.4 trillion

(Global Demand. Source: Airbus GMF)

- Component parts for commercial aerospace and automotive industries.
 - 0.2-0.8% Sc in Al alloys produces a lighter material with increased strength, weldability, reduced corrosion.
 - Aircraft using Al-Sc alloys will have:
 - 15% reduction in manufacturing cost; and
 - 15% reduction in weight (increasing fuel efficiency).
- (Source: QY Research Scandium Oxide Research Centre)
- Use of Al-Sc alloys in automotive industry provides additional demand.
 - Largest market potential with >300 tpa, depending on Sc_2O_3 cost. (Source: Kaiser Research Centre)

Scandium | Al-Sc Alloys



- The world's largest commercial aerospace and automotive companies are investing in the use of scandium-based alloys:



- Scalmalloy® Al-Mg-Sc alloy developed for fuselage and high fatigue areas.



- Boeing and Ford have filed a patent for a Al-Mg-Sc alloy, for use for aircraft and automotive components.



- Master alloy manufacturer developing scandium-aluminium master alloys for the aerospace industry and other transport sectors.

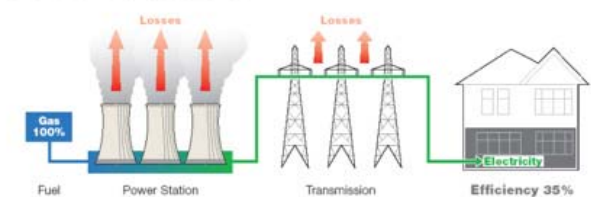


- Aluminium manufacturer who is developing high performance alloys to use in next gen aircraft components.

Scandium | Solid Oxide Fuel Cells



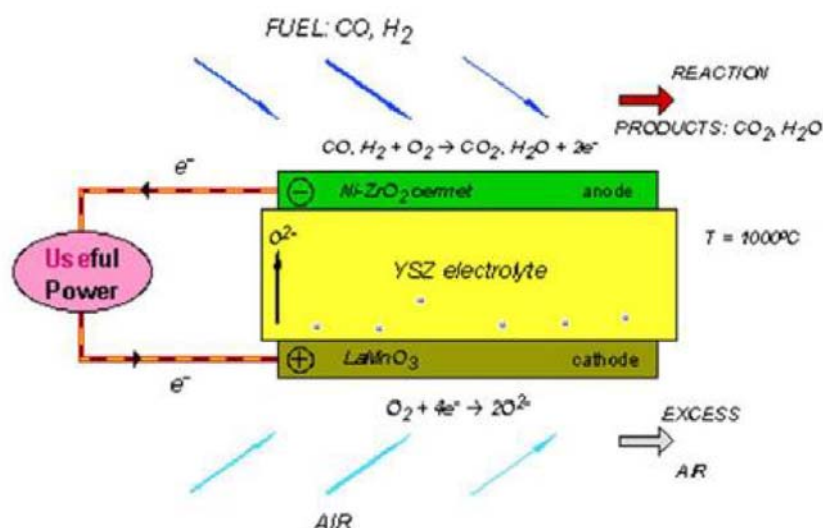
Centralised Generation



Distributed Generation



(Source: SOFC Power)



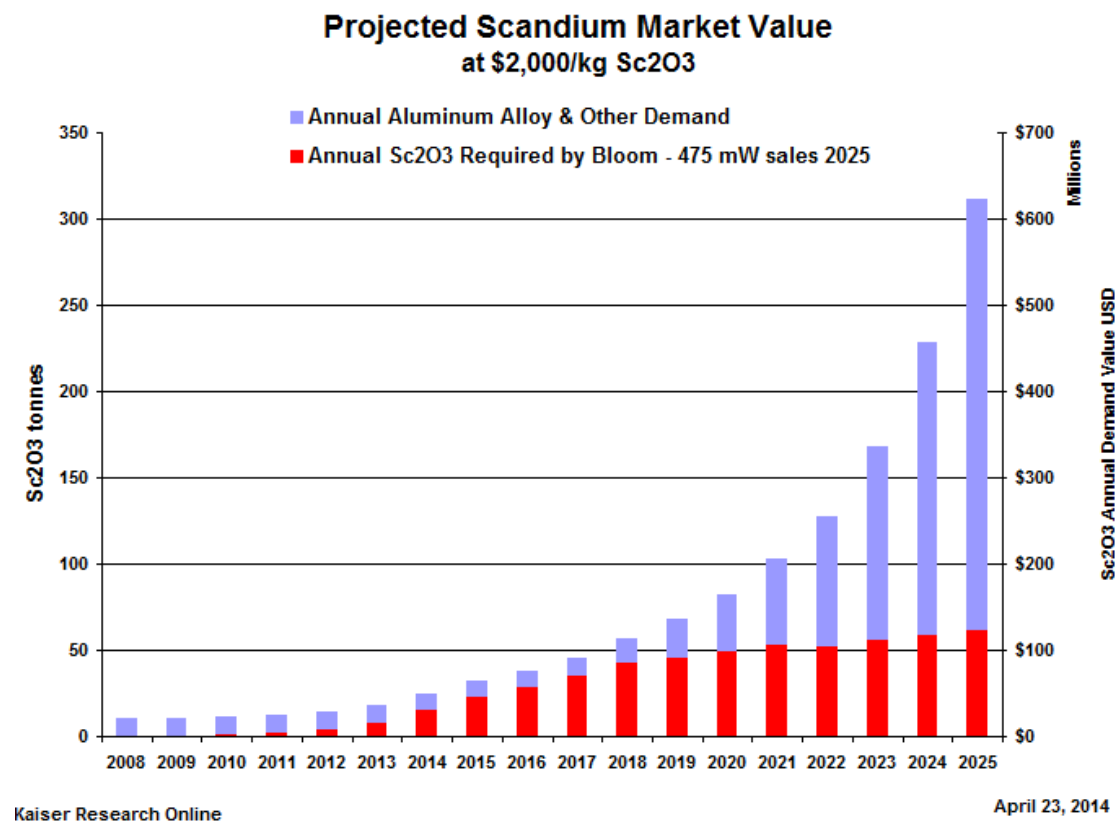
Source: Public information. QYResearch Scandium Oxide Research Center; Nov, 2014

- SOFC's convert gas into power, heat and water.
- SOFC's use hard ceramic materials as the electrolyte – normally yttrium-stabilised zirconium
- 85% energy efficient (with heat recycle)
- Large potential for low cost “green” energy, for conversion of natural gas to decentralised energy production.
- Sc-stabilised zirconium electrolyte allows for operation at much lower temperatures and extends operating life:
 - Lower CAPEX and OPEX.
- The main Sc-based SOFC producer, Bloom Energy, is predicting a Sc₂O₃ demand of 40tpa over the next 5 years.
(Source: Kaiser Research Centre)

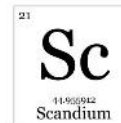
Scandium | Future Demand



- **Total demand could exceed 300tpa Sc_2O_3 , with a market value of USD\$450-600M.**
- Key considerations for developing the scandium market are:
 1. Sustainable long term supply for the development of the alloy market; and
 2. Lower long term price point.
- CTM is focusing on end users and product manufacturers to become partners in development of the scandium supply chain.



Scandium | Key Issues in Industry



- Australian high grade scandium mines represent the most promising long term scandium source, with >20kt of Sc in-ground (equivalent to 30-100 yrs of demand).
- If high grade and large resource base are all that are required to meet demand, **why isn't there an established scandium market?**
- Price is the other barrier to market growth:
 - A Sc_2O_3 price of less than USD\$1,500/kg.
 - Mines using conventional technologies have high operating costs and require high capital costs for construction.
 - To date, projects are built around a price of USD\$2,000/kg.
 - A credible long term offtake partner for greater than 100tpa of Sc_2O_3 .
 - Offtake agreements for large scale scandium required to secure scandium market.

Scandium | The CTM Scandium Mine

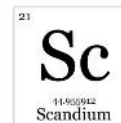


Clean TeQ Metal's Approach:

1. Using in-house proprietary IP, CTM is targeting **Sc₂O₃ production at <USD\$1,500/kg.**
 - Clean TeQ's development of scandium recovery will allow CTM to produce a lower cost processing route, targeting a lower capital and operating cost than the current industry standard.
2. Leveraging networks in the aerospace and aluminium markets, there is the potential to establish **a credible long term offtake partner for high amounts of Sc₂O₃** within a short period of time.
 - CTM has already begun discussions with key offtake partners with the aim of a long term scandium offtake agreement to be established.

Applying these benefits will make **CTM the “market maker” for scandium.**

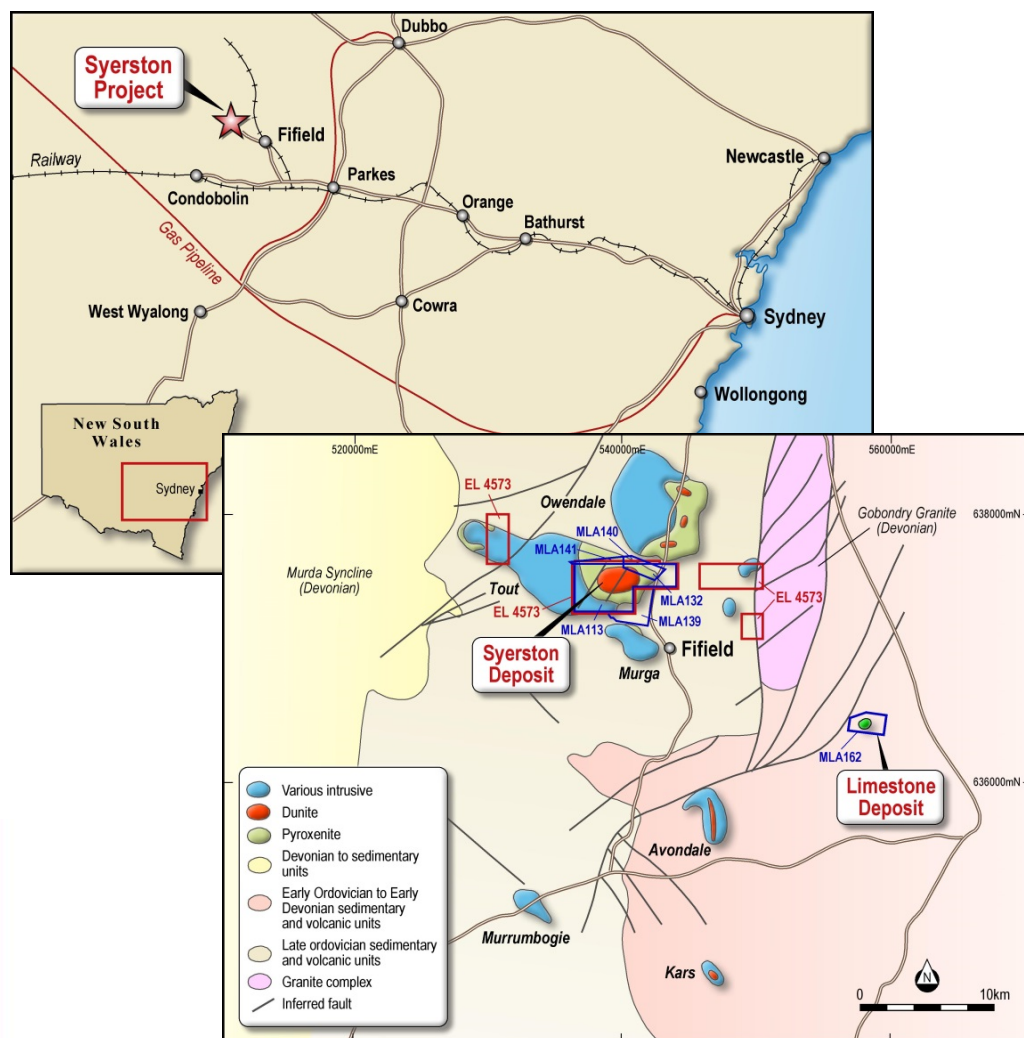
Scandium | Syerston Scandium Project



- CTM has agreed to acquire the **Syerston Project** with the following structure:
 - CTM has acquired 100% of the shares of Ivanplats Holding Company Pty Ltd (“**IHC**”) from Ivanhoe Mines subsidiary *Australia Nickel and Platinum Holding Co P/L*.
 - IHC’s wholly owned subsidiary, Ivanplats Syerston Pty Ltd (“**ISPL**”) owns the **Syerston Project** in NSW.
 - CTM has purchased the company for:
 - \$1M of CLQ scrip at a 5 day VWAP;
 - \$100k in cash; and
 - \$100k of in-kind development via a metallurgical test work program for Sc (currently underway).
 - The Agreement also includes a 2.5% royalty on net revenue for metals sold from the Project.

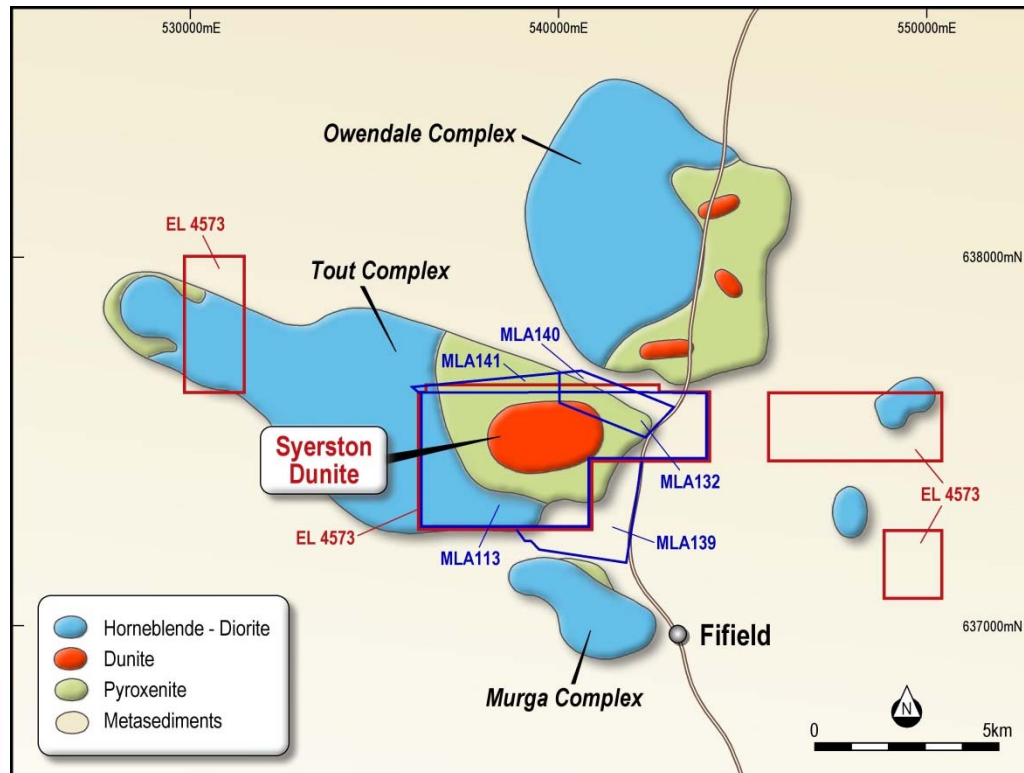
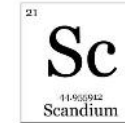
(Please see ASX release dated 24/11/2014 for further details on the agreement.)

Syerston | Project Location



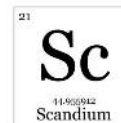
- The Syerston Project consists of:
 - An Exploration License over the deposit;
 - Mining Lease Applications (including limestone deposit);
 - Freehold land over portion of project area;
 - Water rights.
- Exploration begun in 1986 for PGMs. Drilling showed considerable Ni-Co mineralisation.
- **Extensive drilling and development to date:**
 - 2000: Black Range Minerals completed a feasibility study for Ni/Co, including 732 RC drill holes and 9 bulk met samples.
 - 2004: Ivanhoe Mines completed another feasibility study for Ni/Co after acquiring the project from Black Range, including an additional 175 RC drill holes for 6,748m.

Syerston | Project Geology



- The Syerston deposit is hosted within a lateritic weathered profile.
- The Tout Ultramafic Complex underlies the Project, with the dunite core at the centre inherently richer in nickel, cobalt, scandium and platinum than the outer mafic zone.
- Historically, no focus was given to scandium at Syerston, which has shown in this mineralisation to contain significant concentrations of Sc in areas.
- Neighbouring EL's have defined resources of approximately 400ppm Sc.
- Historical and recent drilling results will be used to establish a JORC compliant scandium resource and to develop a Sc-focused drilling program.

Syerston | Metallurgical Development



Ore sample taken from historic drill core at Syerston:



- Clean TeQ has already started development work using historical sample from the Syerston Project.
- This work forms the basis for the scoping study to be completed within the coming months.
- This work will confirm the flow sheet for processing and the high level economics of the process.
- New metallurgical samples will be obtained in future drilling campaigns and used for confirmation and optimisation testing.

Thank You



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