Maiden JORC Graphite Resource at Balama Central Project - Mozambique

First-phase drilling defines 16.3 Mt at 10.4% TGC

Highlights

- Maiden Mineral Resource at Balama Central Project in Mozambique of **16.3Mt at 10.4% TGC** and 0.21% V_2O_5 for 1.7Mt of contained graphite and 34kt V_2O_5
  - Indicated Mineral Resource: **8.9Mt at 9.3% TGC** and 0.16% V_2O_5
  - Inferred Mineral Resource: **7.4Mt at 11.8% TGC** and 0.27% V_2O_5
- Exploration Target of **43-78Mt at 9-13% TGC** also confirmed - highlighting the Project's upside potential. Maiden resource defined in <4 week drill program.

Key features of the Mineral Resource:

- Mineral Resource includes a high grade (>18% TGC) zone from surface
- Over 50% by volume of Mineral Resource is large or jumbo flake size
- Positive, very friable/soft nature of material

- MTA is completing a Concept Study and will proceed to a Pre-feasibility Study ("PFS") based on a mine life of at least 10 years
- PFS metallurgical work has commenced
- Off-take discussions are ongoing with end users
- MTA focus remains on becoming a low-cost producer of high quality natural flake graphite

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Metals of Africa Limited (ASX: MTA) ("the Company") has delineated a Maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate ("Mineral Resource") for its Balama Central Graphite Project ("the Project") in the world class Cabo Delgado graphite province in Mozambique, East Africa. The Project consists of two known occurrences of graphite mineralisation; the Lennox and Byron prospects.

Total resource calculated is:

- 16.3Mt at 10.4% total graphitic carbon (TGC) and 0.21% vanadium oxide (V2O5) for 1.7Mt of graphite; and
- 34kt of V2O5 (at a 6% TGC cut-off).

Metals of Africa Limited (ASX: MTA)

21 March 2016

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MTA Capital Structure

Shares on Issue:	**211m**
Listed Options: ($0.15, 07/01/2017)	**58m**
Unlisted Options (various price, expiry)	**8.5m**
Market Cap. @ $0.055	**$12m**

MTA Board

Gilbert George
Non-Executive Chairman

Cherie Leeden
Managing Director

Brett Smith
Non-Executive Director

Steven Wood
Company Secretary

Projects

Mozambique - Graphite

Montepuez Central
61.6Mt at 10.3% TGC, 0.26% V2O5

Balama Central
16.26Mt at 10.45% TGC, 0.21% V2O5

Gabon - Lead Zinc

Kroussou
Up to 9.69% zinc and 33.10% lead

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The Mineral Resource comprises an:

- Indicated JORC Mineral Resource of 8.9Mt at 9.3% TGC and 0.16% V_2O_5 for 836kt of graphite and 14kt V_2O_5; and an
- Inferred JORC Mineral Resource of 7.3Mt at 11.8% TGC and 0.27% V_2O_5 for 863kt TGC and 20kt V_2O_5.

Balama Central Graphite Project
March 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (6% TGC Cut-off)

Class	Tonnage	TGC	V_2O_5	Cont. Graphite	Cont. V_2O_5
	Mt	%	%	kt	kt
Indicated	8.9	9.3	0.16	836	14
Inferred	7.3	11.8	0.27	863	20
Total	**16.3**	**10.4**	**0.21**	**1,699**	**34**

Managing Director, Cherie Leeden commented:

"Based on a modest but effective four week drill program that was completed using only one drill rig, we have achieved our objective of delineating an attractive high grade Mineral Resource capable of allowing us to progress to a Pre-feasibility Study based on a mine life of at least 10 years. The endowment of high quality graphite within the Cabo Delgado province is further illustrated with our results.

We believe that this province in Mozambique will be responsible for delivering some of the lowest graphite OPEX outcomes in the world, a factor that we consider is what most end users are focused on.

Our flake size and quality is exceptional and both our Balama Central and Montepuez deposits clearly boast the best ratio of large and jumbo flake of all graphite deposits in Mozambique. Large and jumbo flake sells for a premium and gives us optionality with respect to many end users. "

The Mineral Resource for Balama Central is based on a 20 diamond hole 1,600 metre drill program conducted in Q4, 2015.

The results exceeded expectations. The drilling was conducted as a cost effective program, within a tight timeframe. It has returned a Maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate with a high grade Mineral Resource, at 10.4% TGC that includes a geological unit that averages 18% TGC. These strong results will be a major consideration for the any future mining operations.

In addition to the Mineral Resource, an Exploration Target was calculated based on the potential to expand the wireframes from the Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The Balama Exploration Target is summarised in the table overpage.

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Balama Central Graphite Project

Exploration Target Summary Table

Domain	Tonnage Range Mt	Grade Range TGC %	Cont. Graphite Range Mt
High Grade	17 to 31	13 to 19	2.2 to 5.9
Medium Grade	26 to 47	6 to 9	1.6 to 4.2
Total	**43 to 78**	**9 to 13**	**3.8 to 10.1**

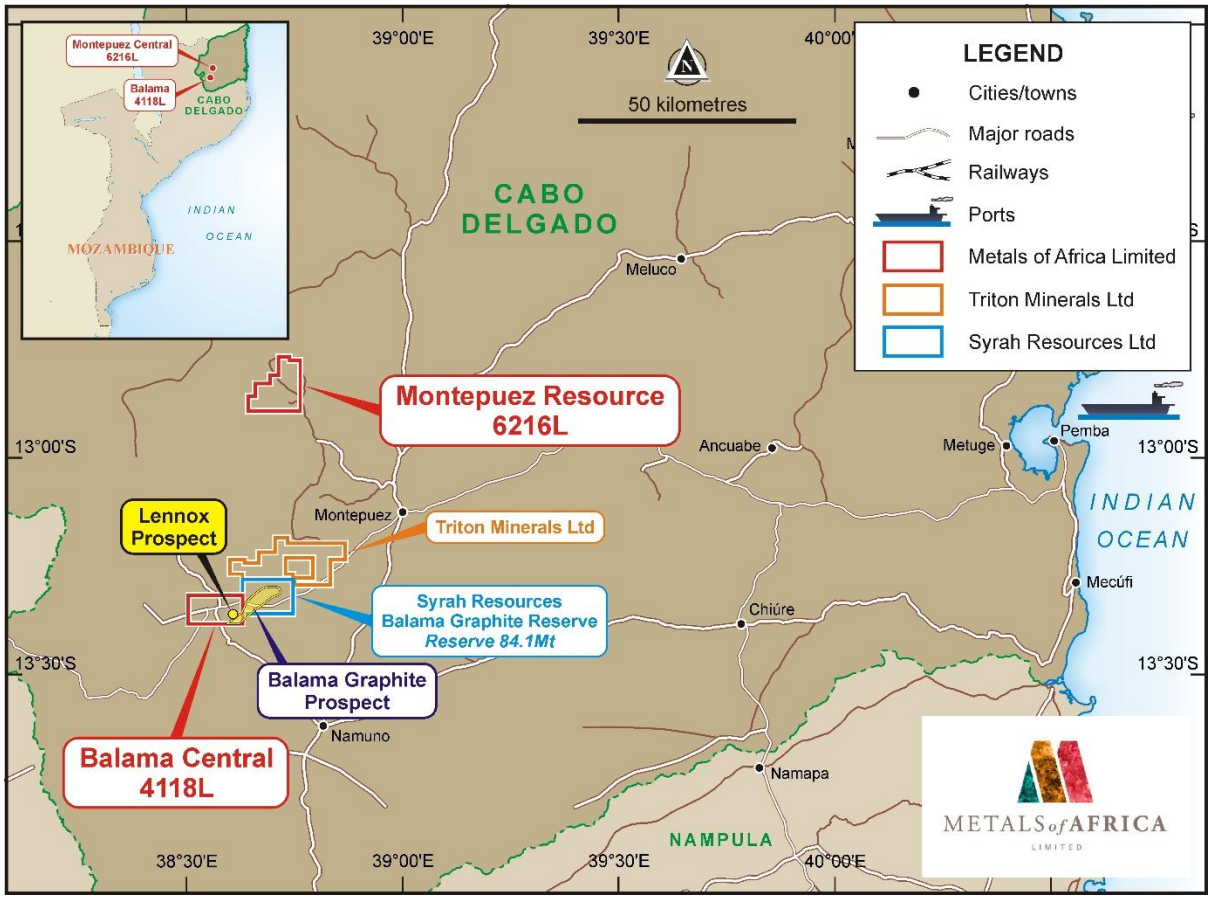


Figure 1. Location map of the Balama Central license (4118L) with the Lennox Prospect shown relative to MTA's Montepuez Project. The Lennox Prospect is a strike extension of the mineralisation that runs through the Syrah Resources Balama Project.

Background to Maiden JORC Mineral Resource Estimate

The Maiden Mineral Resource from the Balama Central Project is a result of a short resource definition drilling program completed by the Company between the 30th of October and the 8th of December 2015 (with a 10 day break in drilling during that period). The drill program consisted of 20 HQ3 diamond holes for 1,600 metres. The project is a virgin graphite discovery made by the Metals of Africa technical geology team, and the Company has moved from a reconnaissance pitting program to drill-out, to the confirmation of its maiden JORC-compliant Mineral Resource at the project in less than 6 months. The Mineral Resource estimate contains a significant proportion of Indicated category.

The area has had no previous exploration prior to Metals of Africa acquiring the license. The discovery was made via the application of systematic field exploration practices; mapping, airborne geophysical surveying, trenching and drilling.

The Mineral Resource was estimated in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource has been estimated by RungePincockMinarco Limited (RPM) in Australia. Refer Table 1 for summary of results.

Figure 2. Infrastructure map illustrating proximity to the nearest deep water ports

Development Strategy

With the successful definition of the Maiden Mineral Resource estimate at the Balama Central Project, Metals of Africa is well positioned for the rapid development of the Project. It aims to complete a Concept Study within the next two weeks and will then focus on the completion of a Pre-feasibility Study (PFS). Various PFS activities have already commenced at the Project, including additional metallurgical and spherical graphite test work. The Company also advises that it is progressing off-take discussions with a number of interested parties.

The PFS will investigate whether MTA is to pursue the development of Montepuez Central in parallel with advancing the Balama Central Graphite Project, both located in the Cabo Delgado province in Mozambique.

Balama Graphite Project

March 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (6% TGC Cut-off)

Type	Indicated Mineral Resource				
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	V_2O_5 %	Cont. Graphite kt	Cont. V_2O_5 kt
Weathered	2.1	9.9	0.17	205	4
Primary	6.9	9.2	0.15	631	11
Total	**8.9**	**9.3**	**0.16**	**836**	**14**

Type	Inferred Mineral Resource				
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	V_2O_5 %	Cont. Graphite kt	Cont. V_2O_5 kt
Weathered	2.0	12.2	0.27	244	5
Primary	5.3	11.7	0.28	619	15
Total	**7.3**	**11.8**	**0.27**	**863**	**20**

Type	Total Mineral Resource				
	Tonnage Mt	TGC %	V_2O_5 %	Cont. Graphite kt	Cont. V_2O_5 kt
Weathered	4.1	11.0	0.22	449	9
Primary	12.2	10.3	0.21	1,250	25
Total	**16.3**	**10.4**	**0.21**	**1,699**	**34**

March 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate (6% TGC Cut-off) Notes:

Note:

1. Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.
2. Flake sizes for the Mineral Resource are tabulated in Tables 2 to 4 below.
3. The Statement of Estimates of Mineral Resources has been compiled under the supervision of Mr. Robert Dennis who is a full-time employee of RPM and a Member of the AusIMM and AIG. Mr. Dennis has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code (2012).
4. All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at 14 March, 2016. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. The totals contained in the above table have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate. Rounding may cause some computational discrepancies.
5. Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The Joint Ore Reserves Committee Code – JORC 2012 Edition).
6. Reporting cut-off grade selected based on other known economically viable deposits around the world.
7. TGC = total graphitic carbon.

Table 1 with Notes. Balama Central Graphite Project - Maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource summary.

Exceptional flake size

Further to the JORC compliant Mineral Resource MTA has also conducted flake size assessment using MLA analysis. The initial test work indicates very coarse flake sizes; returning 52.8% for Large (180-300um) and Jumbo (>300um) flakes within the weathered and primary ore zones. This work has been conducted by Actlabs Geometallurgy of Ontario Canada with 30 samples submitted from the Lennox Prospect located within the Balama Central License. One theory on why the flake size is so large in this vicinity relates to the pegmatite intrusions within the local geology.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Balama Central Graphite Project is located within Xixano Complex and traverses the tectonic contacts between the Nairoto, Xixano and Montepuez Complexes. The Xixano Complex includes a variety of metasupracrustal rocks enveloping predominantly mafic igneous rocks and granulites that form the core of a regional north-northeast to south-southwest trending synform. Graphite-bearing mica schist and gneiss are found in the Xixano Complex.

Locally the Balama Central Graphite Project, is comprised of a series of graphitic schist's associated with barren pegmatites and minor aplite dikes that truncate the mineralised zones.

GS 1 - high grade graphite schist, (15-25%TGC) massive to poorly foliated, occasional bands; generally fine flake but coarser in presence of carbonate; fine quartz-feldspar matrix, few accessories may include interstitial or tension fracture fill carbonate, trace to minor stringer/ disseminated sulphides; metasediment in appearance but may display high strains and shearing. Soft and friable when weathered.

GS2 - massive to banded to laminated graphitic schist (variable grades 5 -10% TGC), resembling metasediment; graphite is fine to coarse, disseminated to foliation controlled fine quartz-feldspar matrix, common accessories include pyrrhotite (1-5%), trace to minor green (V / Cr bearing) sericite, Low moderate content, feldspar rich, friable when weathered.

GS3 - Graphitic pelitic schist- 10-15% green (V) mica - graphite -fs-qz schist, (variable grade 5-15%TGC). Graphite is dominantly coarse flake in a coarse granoblastic quartz groundmass. Green sericite often pseudomorphing an earlier mineral (sillimanite-kyanite), some deeper green muscovite (possibly roscoelite), commonly 5% and up to 15%.

GS4 - intercalated psammite to pelite in poorly defined bands 5-20cm thick; overall low grade graphite,(<5% TGC), which is mostly in pelitic bands containing green sericite pseudomorphs as for GS3; psammitic bands are grey fine grained granoblastic quartz-feldspar.

The Lennox Prospect is composed of relatively 'simple' geology with interpreted moderate west dipping mineralised zones at 60° - 70° trending west-northwest host rocks.

The graphite forms as a result of high grade metamorphism of organic carbonaceous matter. The protolith in which the graphite formed may have been globular carbon, composite flakes, homogenous flakes or crystalline graphite.

The strike length of the graphite mineralisation exceeds 1,400m and is open along strike to the north and down-dip for all drilled sections 200x50m and 400x50m, the Prospect therefore has potential to increase prospect tonnage with further drilling targeting the northern portions of the VTEM conductor.

Table 2 - Lennox Weathered Flake Size Classification

Classification	Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval	Cumulative %
Jumbo	>300	32.8	32.8
Large	180-300	18.7	51.5
Medium	150-180	5.8	57.4
Fine	75-150	16.7	74.1
Very Fine	<75	25.9	100.0

Table 3 - Lennox Primary Flake Size Classification

Classification	Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval	Cumulative %
Jumbo	>300	34.7	34.7
Large	180-300	19.3	54.0
Medium	150-180	5.7	59.7
Fine	75-150	16.4	76.1
Very Fine	<75	23.9	100.0

Table 4 - Lennox Combined Flake Size Classification

Classification	Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval	Cumulative %
Jumbo	>300	33.8	33.8
Large	180-300	19.1	52.8
Medium	150-180	5.7	58.6
Fine	75-150	16.6	75.1
Very Fine	<75	24.9	100.0

Table 2 to 4. Summary table for Material Type Flake Size Classification.

MTA's flake size distribution contains a significantly higher amount of large and jumbo flake compared to two other reported graphite deposits in Mozambique, Syrah Resources Limited ("SYR") and Triton Minerals Limited (Administrators Appointed) ("TON").

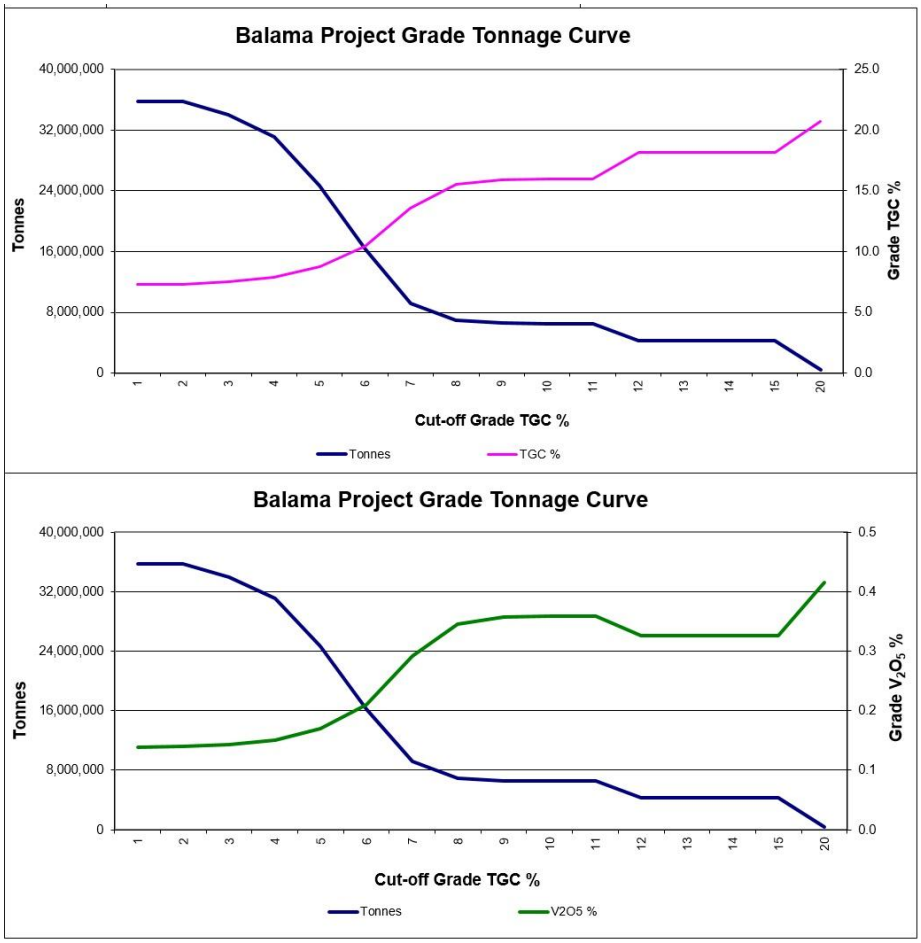
Classification	Sieve Size (µm)	MTA Balama Resource (%)	MTA Montepuez Resource (%)	SYR (%)	Sieve Size (µm)	TON (%)
Jumbo	>300	**33.8**	**32.7**	8.5	>400	7.3
Large	180-300	**19.1**	**23.5**	12.0	212-400	15.9
Medium	150-180	**5.7**	**7.5**	11.5	106-212	36.0
Fine	75-150	**16.6**	**20.7**	22.5	75-106	17.1
Very Fine/Amorphous	<75	**24.9**	**15.5**	45.5	<75	23.7

Table 5. Comparison of MTA's flake size distribution with other graphite deposits in the region

Balama Graphite Project
March 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate

Grade Range TGC%	Incremental Resource Tonnes t	TGC %	V_2O_5 %	Contained Graphite (t)	Contained Vanadium (t)	Cut-off Grade TGC%	Cumulative Resource Tonnes t	TGC %	V_2O_5 %	Contained Graphite (t)	Contained Vanadium (t)
1.0 - 2.0	13,477	1.79	0.03	241	4	1	35,795,292	7.29	0.14	2,609,203	49,874
2.0 - 3.0	1,764,208	2.81	0.06	49,654	1,088	2	35,781,815	7.29	0.14	2,608,962	49,870
3.0 - 4.0	2,948,894	3.54	0.07	104,289	2,100	3	34,017,607	7.52	0.14	2,559,308	48,783
4.0 - 5.0	6,369,403	4.56	0.08	290,286	4,898	4	31,068,713	7.90	0.15	2,455,019	46,682
5.0 - 6.0	8,438,688	5.52	0.09	465,744	7,630	5	24,699,310	8.76	0.17	2,164,733	41,784
6.0 - 7.0	7,115,854	6.48	0.11	461,131	7,520	**6**	**16,260,622**	**10.45**	**0.21**	**1,698,989**	**34,155**
7.0 - 8.0	2,231,995	7.35	0.12	163,987	2,719	7	9,144,768	13.54	0.29	1,237,858	26,635
8.0 - 9.0	365,188	8.35	0.13	30,483	463	8	6,912,773	15.53	0.35	1,073,871	23,916
9.0 - 10.0	10,415	9.11	0.11	949	12	9	6,547,585	15.94	0.36	1,043,388	23,453
10.0 - 11.0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	10	6,537,170	15.95	0.36	1,042,439	23,442
11.0 - 12.0	2,239,835	11.74	0.42	263,009	9,452	11	6,537,170	15.95	0.36	1,042,439	23,442
12.0 - 13.0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	12	4,297,335	18.14	0.33	779,430	13,990
13.0 - 14.0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	13	4,297,335	18.14	0.33	779,430	13,990
14.0 - 15.0	3,979	14.69	0.23	585	9	14	4,297,335	18.14	0.33	779,430	13,990
15.0 - 20.0	3,880,419	17.86	0.32	693,212	12,264	15	4,293,356	18.14	0.33	778,845	13,981
> 20.0	412,937	20.74	0.42	85,633	1,716	20	412,937	20.74	0.42	85,633	1,716
Total	**35,795,292**	**7.29**	**0.14**	**2,609,203**	**49,874**						

Table 6. Grade and Tonnage tables according to TGC cut-off with incremental and cumulative resources tabulated. The 6% TGC cut-off is highlighted in bold under cumulative resource.



Graph 1 and 2. Grade and Tonnage graphs for the Balama Central Project associated with the grade and tonnage table presented in Table 6.

Technical Discussion

MTA is highly encouraged by the high grade graphite results received to date and believe there is excellent potential for additional mineralisation tonnage to be proved in future drill programs, with known Mineral Resources remaining open along strike and down dip. At the present time MTA does not believe it necessary to

close-off the down-dip portions of the Mineral Resource with graphite mineralisation extending >100m vertical depth. The Company prefers to continue its focus on proving more near-surface tonnage which will likely provide better economic extraction potential.

MTA has commenced metallurgical test work on its graphite concentrate products and information pertaining to these studies will be released when finalised.

MTA drilled 20 diamond core exploration drill holes with 1,600 m drilled between 30th of October 2015 and 8th December (with a 10 day break in drilling during that period) at the Balama Central Project.

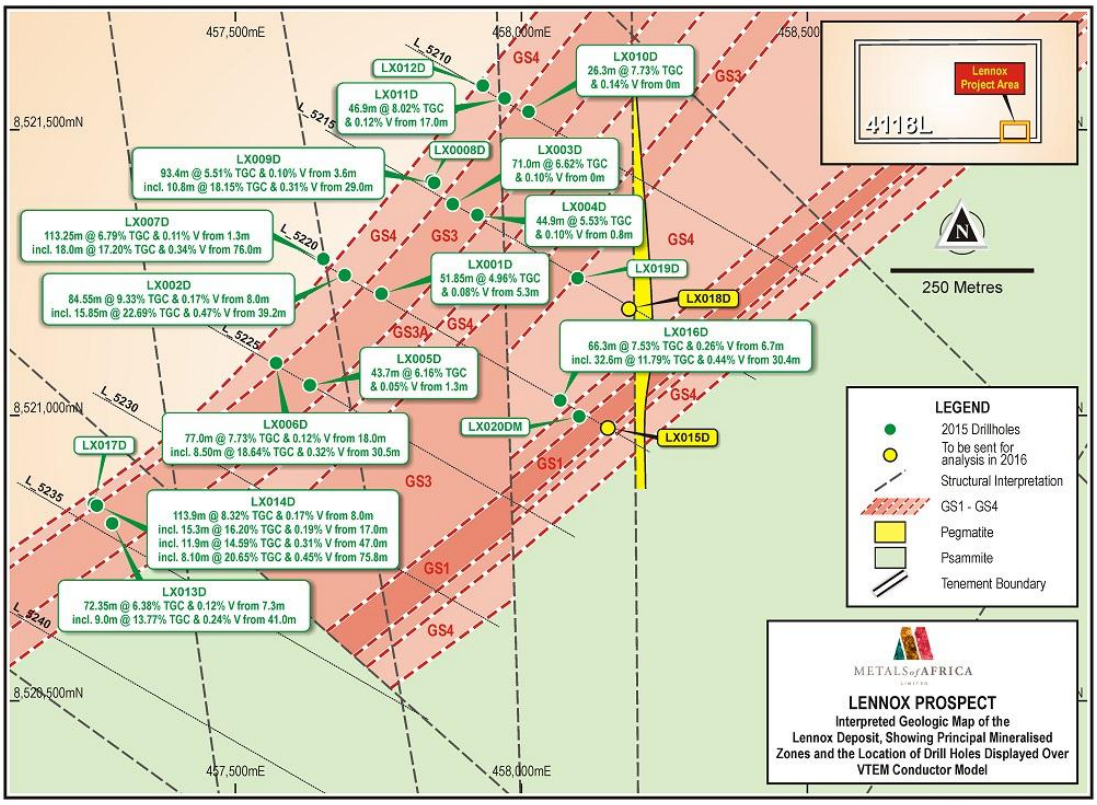


Figure 3 – Interpreted Geological Map of the Lennox Deposit

Figure 3 provides the Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource polygon for the Lennox Prospect with a simplified surface geology map showing a large area to the west of mapped graphitic schist which is yet to be drill tested and is co-incident with a VTEM conductor target. Further drilling is required to test portions of the VTEM conductor model and follow up the highly encouraging high grade mineralisation in LX016D during the 2016 field season.

Figures 4 to 6 shows a selection of actual cross sections of the holes drill by MTA with significant intercepts annotated for each drill hole. All of these holes are included in the JORC Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate.

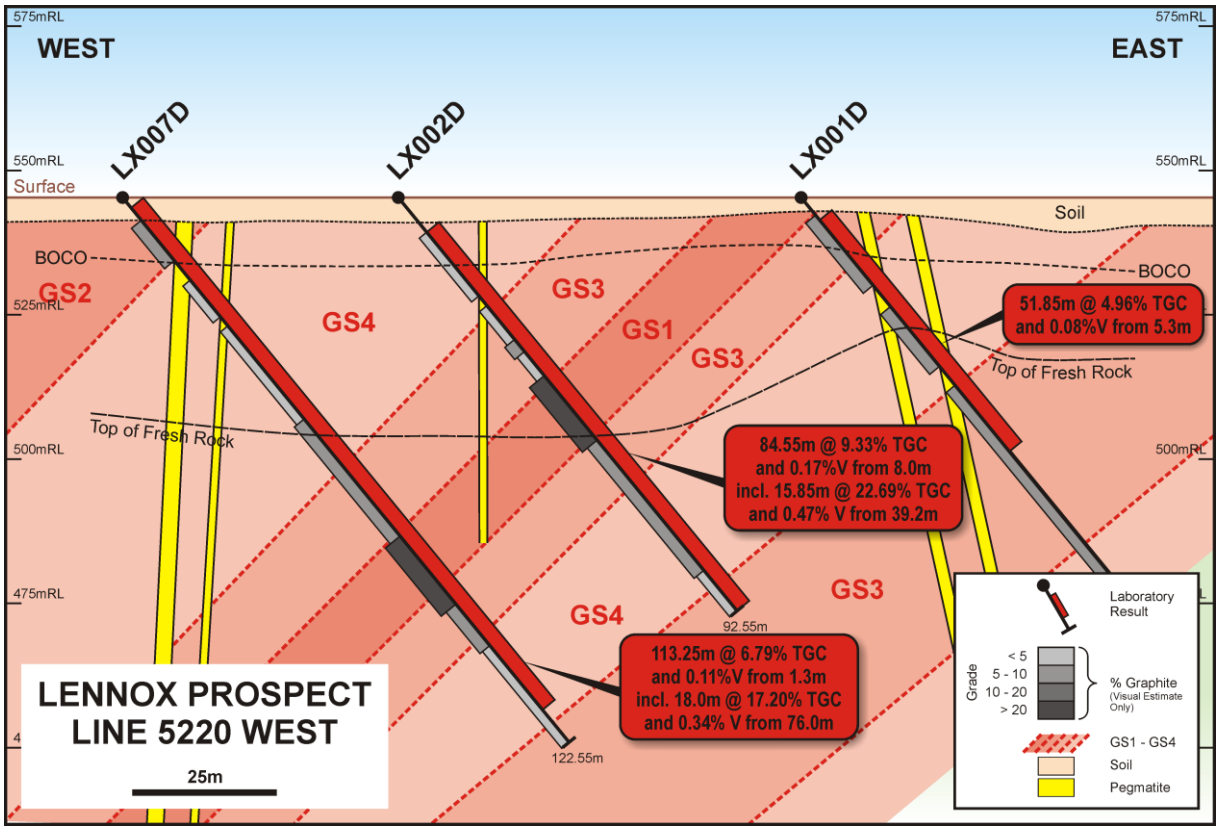


Figure 4. Geological cross Section of the Lennox Prospect section line 5,220 Central – Discovery Section sub-cropping GS3 mineralisation within a creek

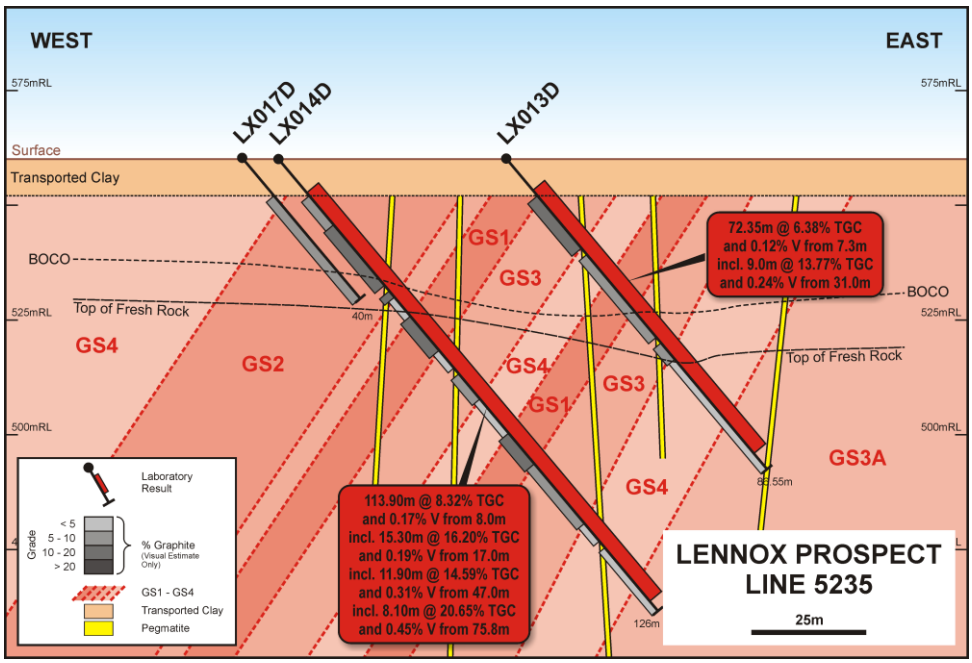


Figure 5. Geological cross Section of the Lennon Prospect south west extension located under shallow alluvial cover section line 5,235

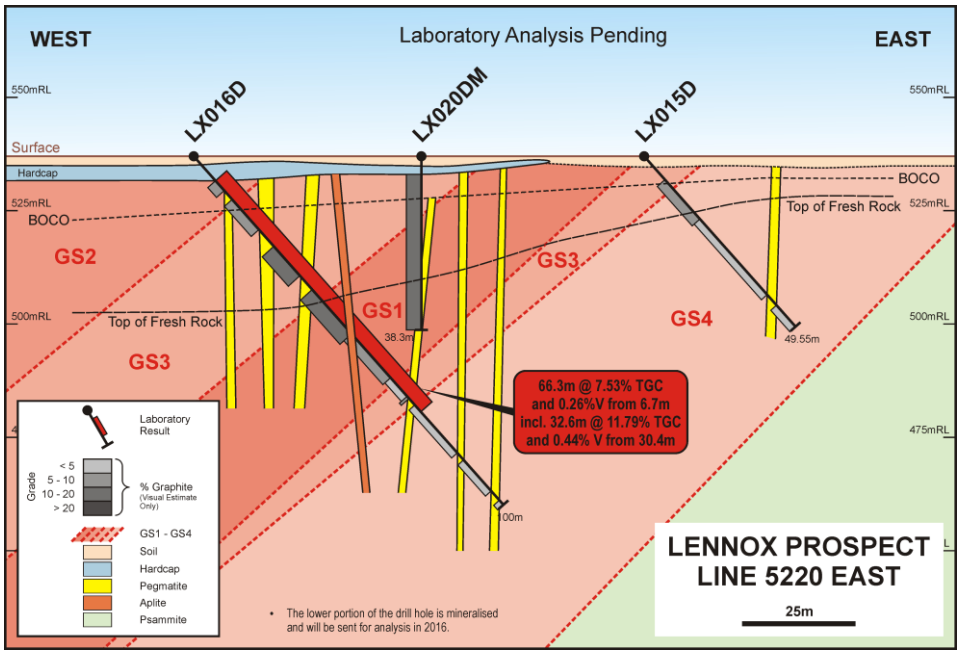


Figure 6. Geological cross Section of the Lennox Prospect high priority target for 2016 section line 5,220

Figure 7: Mozambique Country Location Map and general location of the Project area.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Diamond core was sampled as quarter core at 1 or 2m intervals using a standard electric core saw. Core was sampled from one side of the core for consistency.

Samples were submitted to the ALS Minerals facility in Johannesburg, South Africa for sample preparation. Samples were weighed, assigned a unique bar code and logged into the ALS system. The entire sample was oven dried at 105˚ and crushed to -2mm. A 300g sub-sample of the crushed material was then pulverised to better than 85% passing -75µm using a LM5 pulveriser. The pulverised sample was split with multiple feed in a Jones riffle splitter until a 100-200g sub-sample was obtained. The sub-sample was dispatched to the ALS Minerals Laboratory in Brisbane, Australia for analysis.

Drilling Techniques

All drilling was undertaken with HQ3 triple tube drill core at Balama Central. Core recoveries of >95% were achieved at the Project. Where excessive core loss was encountered re-drill was undertaken.

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond drilling of less than 200m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the lode positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas where drill hole spacing was greater than 200m by 50m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones.

Sample Analysis Method

Analysis of the samples was conducted at ALS in Brisbane using the following methods: Method C-IR18 Total Graphitic Carbon, Method C-IR07 Total Carbon, Method S-IR08 Total Sulphur, Method Ash-01 Ash Content, Method ME-GRA05g Loss on Ignition, Method ME-ICP06 Major Oxides, Method ME-MS81 Ultra Trace Level Method, and Method ME-ACD81 Four Acid Digest. The methods are appropriate for understanding graphite deposits and are total methods.

Estimation Methodology

Ordinary kriging (OK) grade interpolation was used for the estimate, constrained by Mineral Resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 1% TGC cut-off grade with a minimum down-hole length of 2m. Three passes were used to estimate the blocks in the model and more than 99% of blocks were filled in the first two passes.

Cut-off Grades

The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 6% TGC cut-off selected based on other known economically viable deposits around the world. Grade tonnage information is included (Table 6) to demonstrate quantities and quality at variable cut-off grades.

Mining and Metallurgical Methods and Parameters

A total of 30 representative samples were collected from core from the various material type domains that occur at Balama Central. The samples were sent to Activation Laboratories Limited (Actlabs) in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada for MLA to characterise flake size distribution. The results of the MLA indicate that the Project is characterised by relatively coarse flakes, as shown by approximately 53% of the project having large (180-

300µm) or jumbo (>300µm) flakes.

Samples from the Prospect have been sent for Comminution (SMC) testing at JKTech in Brisbane and Separation testing at ALS Ammtec in Perth. The testwork is currently being conducted with the aim of characterising ore types and defining a flowsheet.

RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open cut mining techniques. No assumptions have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.

The high grade nature of the mineralisation, the size of the deposit and the high amount (>50%) of large and jumbo flakes observed during MLA testing support the CP's opinion that the project has potential for eventual economic extraction.

Background to JORC Exploration Target

In addition to the Mineral Resource, an Exploration Target was calculated based on the potential to expand the wireframes from the Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The Balama Exploration Target is summarised in the tables below.

Balama Central Graphite Project

Exploration Target

Domain	Tonnage Range Mt	Grade Range TGC %	Cont. Graphite Range Mt
High Grade	17 to 31	13 to 19	2.2 to 5.9
Medium Grade	26 to 47	6 to 9	1.6 to 4.2
Total	**43 to 78**	**9 to 13**	**3.8 to 10.1**

Balama Central Exploration Target Flake Size Distribution Range

Classification	Sieve Size (µm)	% in Interval Range
Jumbo	>300	25 to 36
Large	180-300	15 to 21
Medium	150-180	4 to 7
Fine	75-150	14 to 19
Very Fine	<75	20 to 27

Tonnage ranges for the Balama Project surrounding area was calculated based on the potential to expand the wireframes from the Balama Mineral Resource, where mineralisation was not closed by drilling; and supported by geological mapping and VTEM geophysical surveys. VTEM anomalism occurs on at least two parallel trends to the Mineral Resource, as well as extensions to the known Mineral Resource. Volumes for the Exploration Target were based on this VTEM anomalism (minus the existing Mineral Resource). Down-dip extent approximations were based on observations from drilling within the Mineral Resource area, with upside cases based on the knowledge that all mineralisation within the Mineral Resource is open at depth.

Grade ranges and flake size distribution ranges for the Balama deposit surrounding area was calculated based on grades and flake sizes from the Balama Mineral Resource.

RPM considers the Exploration Target valid because MTA, subject to market conditions, currently intends to undertake a targeted drilling program over the next two years to define the mineralisation extents on a drill spacing of 400m (along strike) by 50m (across strike) for approximately 2,000 m of drilling.

On behalf of Board of Directors Metals of Africa Ltd

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About Metals of Africa Limited

Metals of Africa (ASX: MTA) is a diversified minerals exploration company dedicated to exploring and developing world class deposits in Africa. The Company's core focus is graphite. The Company is focused on the rapid development of its graphite assets located in Mozambique and is seeking a JV partner to advance its zinc project located in Gabon. MTA prides itself on zero harm, environmental best practice and positive community relations.

Metals of Africa is conducting a series of research and development activities and trials in both Australia and Africa in establishing the best process methodology in mineral exploration, mining and processing. This activity is for the benefit of the company's holdings and in the licensing of intellectual property as a means of bringing these ideas to the market.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms. Cherie Leeden, who is Managing Director and who holds shares and options in the Company. Ms. Leeden is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms. Leeden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Dennis who is a Member of Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full time employee of RPM Limited. Mr Dennis has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Dennis consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Appendix 1 to Announcement: Balama Central Maiden Mineral Resource

Exploration results at Balama Central were reported by MTA and released to the ASX during 2015 to 2016. Ms Cherie Leeden, Managing Director of MTA compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. Mr Robert Dennis, an employee of RungePincockMinarco Limited (RPM) compiled the information in Section 3 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for that section.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	MTA 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.*	· All mineralised samples were nominally 2m ¼ core. · The mean sample length for mineralised samples was 1.95m. · Non-mineralised (pegmatites) were sampled at a larger sample interval with a maximum length of 3m ¼ core as the pegmatites contain no graphite. · Standard industry electric core saw was used to cut the drill. · The maiden drill program consisted of 20 HQ3 diamond core hole for 1,605m
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,*	· HQ3 triple tube diamond core drill hole sampling techniques have been used to provide a greater level of geological understanding (lithology, bedding dip, fault

	etc).	angles etc). Drill core also provides a more representative sample for geochemical and physical mineral properties assessment of the graphite products. · Core holes were drilled between the 30th of October and the 8th of December 2015 by MTA drill contractors. · Two diamond core holes were re-drilled due to low core recovery in initial attempts. · All holes were collared with HQ3 (63.5mm) core diameter and drilled to depth, the Project had a mean drill hole depth of 80.2m.
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.*	· Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an iron angle cradle for orientation marking by trained field technicians, with sample core recovery measured for each core run. · Down hole depths were validated against core blocks, drillers run sheets and rod counts. · Average core recovery returned is 95.6% and there is no relationship with core recovery and graphite grade and no sample bias identified. · Some core loss was encountered in the oxide zone however is not interpreted to be sufficiently significant to warrant hole re-drilling to recover further sample for laboratory re-analysis.
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.* ·	· Drill holes were logged by trained and experienced geologists and level of detail supports the Mineral Resource classification. · Geological logging of all drill core included; weathering, lithology, colour, mineralogy, mineralisation and visual graphite estimates. · Core was oriented with alpha and beta measurements converted to strike and dip for planar and linear features such as bedding and structural measurements.

		· Geotechnical logging was conducted on all drill core, verifying core % recovery and capture of RQD and fracture frequency on run intervals. · All data is initially captured on paper logging sheets, and transferred to locked excel format tables for validation and is then loaded into the parent access database. · All diamond drill core has been photographed and archived, firstly after mark-up and secondly after sampling. · The logging and reporting of visual graphite percentages on preliminary logs is semi-quantitative and not absolute. · MTA hired an experienced graphite geologist to assist with the core logging and geological interpretation. · Further petrological analysis needs to be conducted on the drilled lithologies to provide further information on protolith. . .
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.*	· Core samples were cut using an industry standard saw, with HQ3 core ¼ cored to enable sufficient core sample to conduct preliminary metallurgical test work.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	· *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,*	· All drill core samples were submitted to ALS Johannesburg (South Africa) for sample preparation and geochemical analysis was completed by ALS in Brisbane (Australia). Samples were sorted, oven dried at 105°C, crushed to -2mm

tests	*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.*	and a 300g subsample taken for pulverising in an LM5 with 85% passing -75um. · Loss on Ignition (LOI) has been determined between 105° and 1050° C. Results are reported on a dry sample basis. · Analysis includes Total Carbon Total Sulphur analysis by LECO, LOI TGA and ICP-AES. · The detection limits and precision for the Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) and Total Sulphur (TS) analysis are considered adequate for resource estimation. · QAQC protocols include the use of; a coarse blank to monitor contamination during the preparation process, Certified Reference Material (CRM) and duplicate ¼ core sampling all at an insertion ration of 1:20. · All laboratory batch QC measures are checked for bias before final entry in the database, no bias has been identified in the results received. Duplicate samples returned good repeatability. · The CRM TGC values range between 4-24%. The blank samples comprised 1-2kg sample of dolomitic marble quarried from a location 50km east. · Four CRM (GGC001, GGC004, GGC005 and GGC010) are used to monitor analysis of laboratory for graphitic carbon, carbon and sulphur. · One base metal CRM (AMIS 346) is being utilised to monitor vanadium.
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.* · *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	· Significant intersections were visually field verified by the exploration manager during the 2015 site visit. · No twinned drill holes have been drilled on the project to date as holes are drilled predominantly with diamond and no sampling bias is expected. · Data entry procedures are described in the logging section.

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.*	· All spatial data across the Project was collected in WGS84 UTM Zone 37 South datum. · Planned drill holes were surveyed using Garmin 62s GPS devices which typically have a ±5m error in the project area. · Final collar locations were picked up by GEOSURVEY utilising a differential GPS system with 0.02cm accuracy. · DEM data was obtained from the heliborne VTEM survey flown in 2014. · The topography used in the Mineral Resource estimate was generated from drill hole collars. This is seen as appropriate as the topography is relatively flat and there is 0.5 to 9m of overburden overlying the deposit. · Relex ACTII orientation survey tools were used to orientate the drill core and Reflext Ezy shot tools were used to survey the diamond core holes.
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.*	· Diamond drill holes are drilled at shallow angles (nominally-50° towards 100-110° UTM grid east) in an attempt to drill across stratigraphy. · MTA's graphite prospects adopt drill line spacing on 400m and 200m spaced lines with 50m hole spacing on section. This drill hole spacing is appropriate to classify Mineral Resources at the Project. · Samples were composited to 2m prior to Mineral Resource estimation. · The collar details for the Mineral Resource are tabulated in Appendix 2.
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*	· Reconnaissance geological mapping and pitting was conducted prior to drilling the prospect. Mapping and pitting confirmed the regional stratigraphic southwest-northeast trend and moderate (-50°-70° towards northwest) dipping rocks. The drill hole orientation was designed accordingly to limit potential bias.

	material.	· The drilling is considered to have no significant sampling bias.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· The samples are stored in the company's field base until laboratory dispatch. At which point the samples are shipped by courier to ALS – Johannesburg, South Africa for sample preparation and then couriered to ALS Brisbane Australia for geochemical analysis. · Any visible signs of tampering are reported by the laboratory and none have been reported to date.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· Bob Dennis of RPM reviewed drill core, sampling procedures and general site layout during the 2016 site visit and found that all procedures and practices conform to industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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 Balama Central Project, license 4118l comprises an area covering 96 km² and is held by Dombeya Mineracao Limitada. Metals of Africa Limited via a locally owned subsidiary Suni Resources Lda has complete power of attorney over license 4118 until it is transferred into Suni Resources Lda. The license has met all criteria to allow for the transfer under Mozambican laws and this transfer is anticipated imminently. · This announcement provides information regarding the newly discovered Lennox Prospect on the Balama Central Project. · The Balama Central Project contains the Lennox and Byron prospects. · All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct exploration activity and the Company has established a good working relationship with the government departments of Mozambique. The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the license or area.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· The Project area has been mapped at 1:250,000 scale as part of nation-wide geological study prepared by a consortium funded by the Nordic Development Fund. The Project area has also been flown with regionally spaced airborne geophysics (magnetics and radiometrics) as part of a post war government investment initiative. · There is no record of past direct exploration activities on the ground that MTA has knowledge of.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· The Company conducted an exploration program at the Project, which consisted of drill testing a series of coincident

		VTEM conductors and prospective stratigraphy with mapped graphitic outcrop occurrences. · The Balama Central Project is located on the Xixano Complex which is dated 735Ma. The complex consists of meta-supercrustal rocks surrounding mafic igneous and granolithic rocks at the core of a regional NNE-SSW trending synform. The complex comprises intermediate to mafic orthogneiss with intercalations of para-gneiss including mica gneiss, schist, quartz feldspar gneiss, metasandstone, quartzite and marble. The metamorphic grade amphibolite facies with preserved lenses of granulite facies rocks. · The Balama Central rocks found on the Project include granitic gneiss, schists, quartzite and graphitic schist ± sericite ± roscoelite. The rocks are typical of the graphitic psammopelite observed in Syrah Resources nearby Balama Project. The rocks are dominated by coarse granoblastic quartz with often 10-15% bright green vanadiferous sericite and roscoelite. · The deposit is predominantly disseminated with some massive graphitic schist zones dispersed throughout the stratigraphy. · The graphite forms as a result of high grade (amphibolite) metamorphism of organic carbonaceous matter, the protolith in which the graphite has formed may have been globular carbon, composite flakes, homogenous flakes or crystalline graphite. · Graphite-bearing mica schist and gneiss are found in different tectonic complexes in the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique.
Drill hole	· *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the*	· Exploration results are not being reported. A table of all drill

Information	*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.*	hole collars with all the listed information is shown in the Appendix 2. · All information has been included in the appendices. No drill hole information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* · *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* · *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	· Exploration results are not being reported. · Not applicable as a Mineral Resource are being reported. · Metal equivalent values have not been 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').*	· The geology at the Lennox Prospect is relatively well constrained with infill drilling and further drilling required to improve the Mineral Resource classification and close off mineralisation along strike and at depth.
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.*	· Relevant diagrams have been included within the ASX release 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*	· The report is believed to include all representative and relevant information and is believed to be comprehensive.
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.*	· Regional airborne geophysical (magnetics, radiometrics), DEM and regional geological mapping was used to assist mapping interpretation and drill hole targeting. · Subsequent to mapping, VTEM data was acquired from a neighbouring concession holder. · MTA also flew a VTEM and magnetic survey. · The exploration diamond drilling program was undertaken to test prospective stratigraphy and VTEM conductor anomalies within the project area in search of a graphite resource. · Early stage metallurgical assessments are ongoing and will be reported once complete. · Bulk density work was conducted.
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.*	· Not all drill hole were sampled in 2015 therefore LX012D, LX015D, LX018D remain to be cut and sampled. · LX02DM has been retained for use as potential metallurgical testing within the high grade oxide mineralisation · Undertake bulk sampling to progress the metallurgical characteristics of the project. · Plan future drill program for 2016 to follow up high grade mineralisation along strike of LX016D to close off mineralisation and improve Mineral Resource classification. · Drill holes away from the main VTEM conductor model to confirm the interpretation and understand the limitations of the VTEM as an exploration tool. · Map the other VTEM conductors north of the main mineralised trend to confirm the mineralisation style and grade.

		· Investigate procurement of digital elevation model.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	· *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* · *Data validation procedures used.*	· Geological and field data is collected using customised Excel logging sheets on tablet computers. The data is verified by company geologists before the data is imported into an Access database · RPM performed initial data audits in Surpac. RPM checked collar coordinates, hole depths, hole dips, assay data overlaps and duplicate records. Minor errors were found, documented and amended.
Site Visits	· *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* · *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	· A site visit was conducted by the Competent Person, Robert (Bob) Dennis of RPM during January 2016. Bob inspected the deposit area, drill core, outcrop and the core logging and sampling facility. During this time, notes and photos were taken. Discussions were held with site personnel regarding drilling and sampling procedures. No significant issues were encountered.
Geological Interpretation	· *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* · *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* · *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* · *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	· The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on visual confirmation in outcrop. · Geochemistry and geological logging has been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation. · The deposit consists of northwest dipping units. Infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust. · Outcrops of mineralisation and host rocks confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. · Infill drilling has confirmed geological and grade continuity. · The Lennox prospect is characterised by limited outcrop occurrences in a creak system with the rest of the prospect and VTEM anomaly under shallow alluvial cover up to 9m deep.
Dimensions	· *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as*	· The Lennox Mineral Resource area extends over a

	length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	southwest-northeast strike length of 1.4 km (from 8,520,630mN – 8,521,690mN), has a maximum width of 150 m (457,710mE – 457,840mE) and includes the 140 m vertical interval from 550mRL to 410mRL. The Byron Mineral Resource area extends over a southwest-northeast strike length of 300 m (from 8,520,850mN – 8,521,080mN), has a maximum width of 55 m (457,710mE – 457,840mE) and includes the 110 m vertical interval from 545mRL to 435mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	· *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* · *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* · *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* · *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* · *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* · *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* · *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* · *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* · *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* · *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	· Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades in three passes using Surpac software. Linear grade estimation was deemed suitable for the Balama Mineral Resource due to the geological control on mineralisation. Maximum extrapolation of wireframes from drilling was 200m along strike and 55m down-dip. This was half drill hole spacing in this region of the Project. Maximum extrapolation was generally half drill hole spacing. · Reconciliation could not be conducted due to the absence of mining. · No recovery of by-products is anticipated. · In addition to graphitic carbon (TGC), V_2O_5, S, LOI and TiO_2 were interpolated into the block model. Flake size was not estimated into the block model but was averaged for characterisation of the Mineral Resource. · The parent block dimensions used were 100m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 12.5m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The parent block size dimension was selected on the results obtained from Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis that suggested this was the optimal block size for the dataset. · An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and adjusted to account for the variations in lode orientations, however all other parameters were taken from the

		variography derived from Object 1. Three passes were used for each domain. The first pass had a range of 200m, with a minimum of eight samples. For the second pass, the range was extended to 400m, with a minimum of four samples. For the final pass, the range was extended to 800m, with a minimum of two samples. A maximum of 30 samples was used for all three passes. · No assumptions were made on selective mining units. · TGC had a strong positive correlation with V_2O_5 and LOI. V_2O_5 and LOI also had a strong positive correlation. Remaining pairs had no correlations or weak negative correlations. · The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a nominal 1% TGC cut-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. · Statistical analysis was carried out on data from seven domains. After analysis, it was determined that no top-cuts were required. · Validation of the model included detailed comparison of composite grades and block grades by northing and elevation. Validation plots showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	· *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	· Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis.
Cut-off parameters	· *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	· The Mineral Resource has been reported at a 6% TGC cut-off selected based on other known economically viable deposits in the world. Grade tonnage information is included to demonstrate quantities and quality at variable cut-off grades.
Mining factors and	· *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining*	· RPM has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open cut mining techniques. No assumptions

assumptions	*dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	have been made for mining dilution or mining widths, however mineralisation is generally broad. It is assumed that mining dilution and ore loss will be incorporated into any Ore Reserve estimated from a future Mineral Resource with higher levels of confidence.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	· *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	· The Project has had MLA analysis completed on 30 samples comprising the main rock type and mineralisation style for each weathered domain to determine flake size and liberation. More than half of the project is composed of large and jumbo flake size which indicates reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Metallurgical testing has been initiated to confirm reasonable concentrate grades are likely to be produced.
Environmental factors or assumptions	· *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	· No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. MTA will work to mitigate environmental impacts as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.

Bulk density	· *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* · *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* · *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	· Various bulk densities have been assigned in the block model based on weathering and mineralisation. These densities were determined after averaging the 1,436 bulk density measurements obtained from diamond core. · Bulk density was measured using the water immersion technique. Moisture is accounted for in the measuring process. A total of 1,436 bulk density measurements were obtained from core drilled at the Project. · It is assumed that the bulk density will have little variation within the separate material types across the breadth of the project area.
Classification	· *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* · *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* · *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	· The Mineral Resource estimate is reported here in compliance with the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). The Mineral Resource was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. The Indicated Mineral Resource was defined within areas of close spaced diamond and RC drilling of less than 200m by 50m, and where the continuity and predictability of the mineralised positions was good. The Inferred Mineral Resource was assigned to areas of the Project where drill hole spacing was greater than 200m by 50m and less than 400m by 100m, where small isolated pods of mineralisation occur outside the main mineralised zones, and to geologically complex zones. · The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

		· The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	· Internal audits have been completed by RPM which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	· *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* · *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* · *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	· The lode geometry and continuity has been adequately interpreted to reflect the applied level of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. A recognised laboratory has been used for all analyses. · The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. · There is no historical mining or production from the Project; as a result reconciliation cannot be completed.

Appendix 2 - Drill Summary Table

Hole ID	Project	Prospect	Lease ID	UTM Datum	UTM East	UTM North	Elevation	Hole Type	Max Depth	BOCO Depth	BOPO Depth	Final Survey Type	Final Survey Date	Final Survey Company	Final Survey Accuracy
LX001D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457755.385	8521212.873	534.783	DD_HQ3	92.00	10	16.7	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX002D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457691.270	8521244.997	536.542	DD_HQ3	92.55	12	54	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX003D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457879.693	8521369.613	536.177	DD_HQ3	110.55	4	19	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX004D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457923.205	8521350.435	536.664	DD_HQ3	48.19	8	13	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX005D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457630.506	8521053.057	538.655	DD_HQ3	76.05	5	19	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX006D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457571.080	8521091.779	540.059	DD_HQ3	110.00	13	39	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX007D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457653.871	8521273.638	537.217	DD_HQ3	122.55	5	15	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX008D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457843.235	8521410.654	535.085	DD_HQ3	35.25	14.5	NA	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX009D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457847.180	8521407.012	535.172	DD_HQ3	113.55	12	39	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX010D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	458012.528	8521531.196	539.570	DD_HQ3	45.60	5	42	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX011D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457970.445	8521554.981	539.005	DD_HQ3	92.55	27	36	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX012D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457932.743	8521576.973	538.081	DD_HQ3	131.55	34	55	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX013D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457285.183	8520811.237	550.774	DD_HQ3	86.55	18	57	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX014D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457258.445	8520842.029	550.690	DD_HQ3	126.00	17	58	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX015D	Balama South	Byron	4118L	WGS84_37S	458150.932	8520977.992	532.812	DD_HQ3	49.55	12	25	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX016D	Balama South	Byron	4118L	WGS84_37S	458067.440	8521026.165	533.029	DD_HQ3	100.00	16	40	Geodetic GNSS	4/12/2015	Geosurvey	0.02
LX017D	Balama South	Lennox	4118L	WGS84_37S	457,253	8,520,846	537.0	DD_HQ3	40.00	9.8	NA	GPS	3/12/2015	MTA	5
LX018D	Balama South	Byron	4118L	WGS84_37S	458,188	8,521,186	584.0	DD_HQ3	71.55	15	34	GPS	4/12/2015	MTA	5
LX019D	Balama South	Byron	4118L	WGS84_37S	458,098	8,521,240	536.0	DD_HQ3	22.62	NA	NA	GPS	6/12/2015	MTA	5
LX020DM	Balama South	Byron	4118L	WGS84_37S	458,101	8,520,998	568.0	DD_HQ3	38.3	12	32	GPS	7/12/2015	MTA	5

Analytical Summary

ALS	Graphitic Carbon determed by LECO Combustion Infrared Detection Multi-element determined by four acid digest with ICP/0ES or ICP/MS
Datum	Collar coordinates are given in WGS84 Zone 37South
Licence	4118L - Balama South - Lennox Prospect, Cabo Delgado Province Northern Mozambique

Prospect	Hole ID	UTM East	UTM North	Nominal Sample Length	From (m)	To (m)	Analysis	Laboratory
Lennox	LX001D	457755.385	8521212.873	2	5.3	57.2	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX002D	457691.270	8521244.997	2	8.0	92.6	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX003D	457879.693	8521369.613	2	0.0	71.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX004D	457923.205	8521350.435	2	0.8	45.7	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX005D	457630.506	8521053.057	2	1.3	45.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX006D	457571.080	8521091.779	2	18.0	69.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX007D	457653.871	8521273.638	2	1.3	114.6	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX009D	457847.180	8521407.012	2	3.6	100.6	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX010D	458012.528	8521531.196	2	0.0	0.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX011D	457970.445	8521554.981	2	17.0	17.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX013D	457285.183	8520811.237	2	7.3	7.3	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Lennox	LX014D	457258.445	8520842.029	2	8.0	121.9	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane
Byron	LX016D	458067.440	8521026.165	2	6.7	73.0	TGC, TS, TS LOI ICP/OES	ALS Johannesburg / Brisbane