AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT
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DETAILED HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EXCELLENT AIRCORE DRILLING RESULTS AT POIOMBO TARGET, CORRIDOR SOUTH PROJECT, MOZAMBIQUE

Key Highlights

- **DETAIL IS PROVIDED TO CLARIFY SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES FOLLOWING YESTERDAY'S OUTSTANDING ANNOUNCEMENT OF AIRCORE DRILLING ASSAYS AT POIOMBO TARGET.**
- **MRG CONFIRMS THAT THE EXCELLENT RESULTS REPORTED ARE INDEED CORRECT AND FOLLOW RIGOROUS FIELD AND LABORATORY PROTOCOLS.**
- **STRANDLINE-STYLE MINERALISATION OCCURS IN TWO HOLES AT SIMILAR ELEVATION IN ADJACENT HOLES 500M APART.**
- **HOLE 20CSAC355 COMPRISES AN UNCUT DOWNHOLE AVERAGE OF 36M @ 7.09% THM.**
- **HOLE 20CSAC356 COMPRISES AN UNCUT DOWNHOLE AVERAGE OF 51M @ 5.40% THM.**
- **SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL ASSAYS FOR HOLE 20CSAC355 INCLUDE:**
    - **16.38% THM FROM 24-27M,**
    - **16.80% THM FROM 27-30M AND**
    - **10.18% THM FROM 30-33M.**
- **SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL ASSAYS FOR HOLE 20CSAC355 INCLUDE:**
    - **8.42% THM FROM 30-33M,**
    - **14.82% THM FROM 33-36M AND**
    - **8.87% THM FROM 36-39M.**

MRG Metals Limited ABN: 83 148 938 532 / ASX Code: MRQ Phone: +61 3 5330 5800 / Fax: +61 3 53330 5890
12 Anderson Street West, Ballarat VIC 3350 / PO Box 237 Ballarat VIC 3353 www.mrgmetals.com.au / info@mrgmetals.com.au

Background

MRG Metals (ASX Code: MRQ) is pleased to provide the full suite of assays for aircore holes 20CSAC355 and 20CSAC356 (Table 1 and Figure 1) from the Poiombo target on the Corridor South project, previously provided in summary (refer ASX announcement 18 June 2020). These aircore holes are 500m apart on a drill line at the southwest end of the Poiombo target, which was defined from a magnetic anomaly. Each hole contains thick intervals of excellent high grade heavy mineral sand mineralisation.

In summary, hole 20CSAC355 comprises an uncut downhole average of 7.09% total heavy mineral (THM) over 36m from 0–36m and hole 20CSAC356 has an average uncut result of 51m @ 5.40% THM.

Drill Sample Result Details for 20CSAC355 and 20CSAC356

Hole 20CSAC355 was drilled to 36m depth, comprising 12 primary samples (2035501-2035509; 2035511-2035513) and 1 field duplicate sample (2035510). Each drill sample interval was 3m in length. Field visual estimates of THM% were logged from an approximately 20g grab-sample taken from the larger 20-25kg primary sample, by wet panning and concentrating the heavy mineral. Field estimates of THM% are moderate to high (2.0%–6.7% visTHM) between 0-24m and this correlates with laboratory data of 2.96%–6.57% THM (Table 1). Between the interval 24-33m downhole, higher estimated grades (7.3%–7.8% visTHM) are logged and correlate with laboratory results of 10.18%–16.80% THM. The final sample interval 33-36m, then shows a lower estimated THM% of 5.2% which correlates with a laboratory result of 6.23% THM.

While the field estimated grades in the higher grade zone (24-33m) of hole 20CSHA355 were underestimated, the correlation pattern of moderate and high between the estimated grades and laboratory grades exits. Importantly, the field duplicate sample 2035510, submitted 'blind' to the laboratory, returned a grade of 16.42% THM which compares very well to the paired primary sample 2035509 with a grade of 16.38% THM (Table 1).

Hole 20CSAC356 was drilled to 51m depth, comprising 17 primary samples (2035601-2035617). Each drill sample interval was 3m in length and field visual estimates of grade were logged at the drill site for each sample in a similar fashion to that described above. In this hole, field estimates of THM% between 0-30m depth are moderate to high (1.8%–7.2%), which correlates well with laboratory results of 2.22%–5.41% THM (Table 1). Between the interval 30-39m higher estimated grades are logged (8.0%–19.5% visTHM) which correlates with higher laboratory assay results of 8.42%–14.82% THM in the same zone. From 39-45m downhole, the field estimated grades reduce to 1.4%–5.7% visTHM which correlates with the laboratory results of 2.87%–5.79% THM. The final two sample intervals that are between 45-51m both have field estimates of 8.0% THM, which correlate with laboratory results of 5.68% and 7.21% THM.

In this hole, 20CSAC356, the higher grade zone was over estimated in field logs. However, the zones of moderate, high and higher grades within the field estimates still correlate well with the same pattern in the laboratory results (Table 1).

On the basis of the very high grades returned from laboratory assays, it is clear that Strandline-style heavy mineral sand mineralisation occurs in hole 20CSAC355 between 24-30m depth and also 500m northwest in hole 20CSAC356 between 33-36m depth. The difference in depth down hole of the high grade strandline zone may be in part related to differences in elevation of the collars. The strandline mineralisation is connected to surface with high to moderate THM grades. The strike of the mineralisation is likely northeast-southwest, sub-parallel to the Poiombo magnetic anomaly, but additional drilling will be required to determine the validity of this interpretation and if the mineralisation continues at very high grade between the two holes and along strike.

Significant effort is made to provide the best field estimated THM% grades, including using images of panned samples with related assay grades. A consistent grab sample mass used for each panned sample and retrospective comparisons of laboratory data with field estimates. However, it should be noted that field estimation and consistency of estimation between individual loggers, becomes difficult between 5-10% THM and very difficult >10% THM.

The Company's database contains validation queries for both field data (separated into 'Collar', 'Lithology' and 'Sample') and laboratory data to identify miss-matched data and any data out of sequence.

*MRG Chairman, Mr Andrew Van Der Zwan, said "**Given the significance of yesterday's announcement outlining the assay results at Poiombo, we had a number of enquiries seeking further clarification on the exceptional results. We are pleased to provide the clarification on the laboratory assay results, which in some very high grade holes showed some variation from field visual estimates of the same intervals previously reported. The formal laboratory assay results have been validated and more importantly help identify the significance and geological importance of the Strandlines identified.***

While we would love visual field estimates to always match identically with the formal assay results, this is clearly not achievable and the visual estimates should only be used as a guide. This is more evident as grade increases; a good problem to have as we continue to grow the number of follow up high grade targets".

Aircore Drilling Details

Aircore samples were sent to Western GeoLabs in Perth for heavy liquid separation analysis. Samples were initially oven dried and disaggregated if required by hand, weighed and then split to approximately 100g sub-samples. The sub-sample was wetted and attritioned to ensure further breakdown of any clay aggregates and then de-slimed at 45µm to measure Slime percent. The sub-sample was then screened at +1mm to remove and measure Oversize percent. The +45µm-1mm fraction was then subjected to heavy liquid separation (HLS) with tetrabromoethane (TBE) at specific gravity of 2.95. The settling time for HLS was 45 minutes with several stirs of the liquid to ensure adequate heavy mineral 'drop'.

In terms of QAQC, field duplicate samples and standard reference material (SRM) samples are inserted at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples (alternating between duplicate and standard) and submitted 'blind' to the laboratory. At the laboratory, additional duplicates are routinely prepared at a frequency of 1 per 10 primary samples.

Table 1: Detailed laboratory sample data for reconnaissance aircore drill holes 20CSAC355 and 20CSAC356 at Poiombo target. Visual field estimate data (VIS THM%) are included to demonstrate relative correlation with laboratory data.

HOLE_ID	SAMPLE NUMBER	FROM (M)	TO (M)	VIS THM%	THM%	SLIME%	O/S%	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE CATEGORY
20CSAC355	2035501	0	3	2.6	4.48	14.04	2.62	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035502	3	6	2.0	2.96	16.53	3.18	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035503	6	9	2.8	2.96	15.52	2.86	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035504	9	12	3.4	3.75	19.13	2.10	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035505	12	15	4.6	5.45	31.64	1.34	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035506	15	18	3.5	4.70	25.69	3.26	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035507	18	21	3.6	4.60	25.32	5.97	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035508	21	24	6.7	6.57	18.84	0.94	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035509	24	27	7.8	16.38	21.36	0.00	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035510	24	27	-	16.42	21.35	0.00	AIRCORE	*DUPLICATE OF* 2035509
20CSAC355	2035511	27	30	7.6	16.80	21.12	0.00	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035512	30	33	7.3	10.18	16.15	0.00	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC355	2035513	33	36	5.2	6.23	15.62	0.26	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035601	0	3	3.0	3.40	13.54	1.00	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035602	3	6	3.3	3.65	16.54	0.79	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035603	6	9	2.5	4.02	19.82	0.66	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035604	9	12	6.0	5.13	19.22	0.71	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035605	12	15	5.2	5.41	27.08	0.44	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035606	15	18	4.7	3.76	20.82	0.64	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035607	18	21	1.8	2.22	17.17	0.90	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035608	21	24	4.8	2.23	15.63	0.90	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035609	24	27	4.3	3.04	12.89	0.86	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035610	27	30	7.2	5.26	14.70	0.61	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035611	30	33	10.0	8.42	18.47	0.60	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035612	33	36	19.5	14.82	15.90	1.07	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035613	36	39	8.0	8.87	14.44	2.38	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035614	39	42	5.7	5.79	11.31	2.36	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035615	42	45	1.4	2.87	13.24	1.65	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035616	45	48	8.0	5.68	19.01	0.55	AIRCORE	PRIMARY
20CSAC356	2035617	48	51	8.0	7.21	16.32	1.79	AIRCORE	PRIMARY

Note: VIS = visual estimated; O/S = Oversize (+1mm); Dip of all holes in -90 degrees and azimuth is 360 degrees.

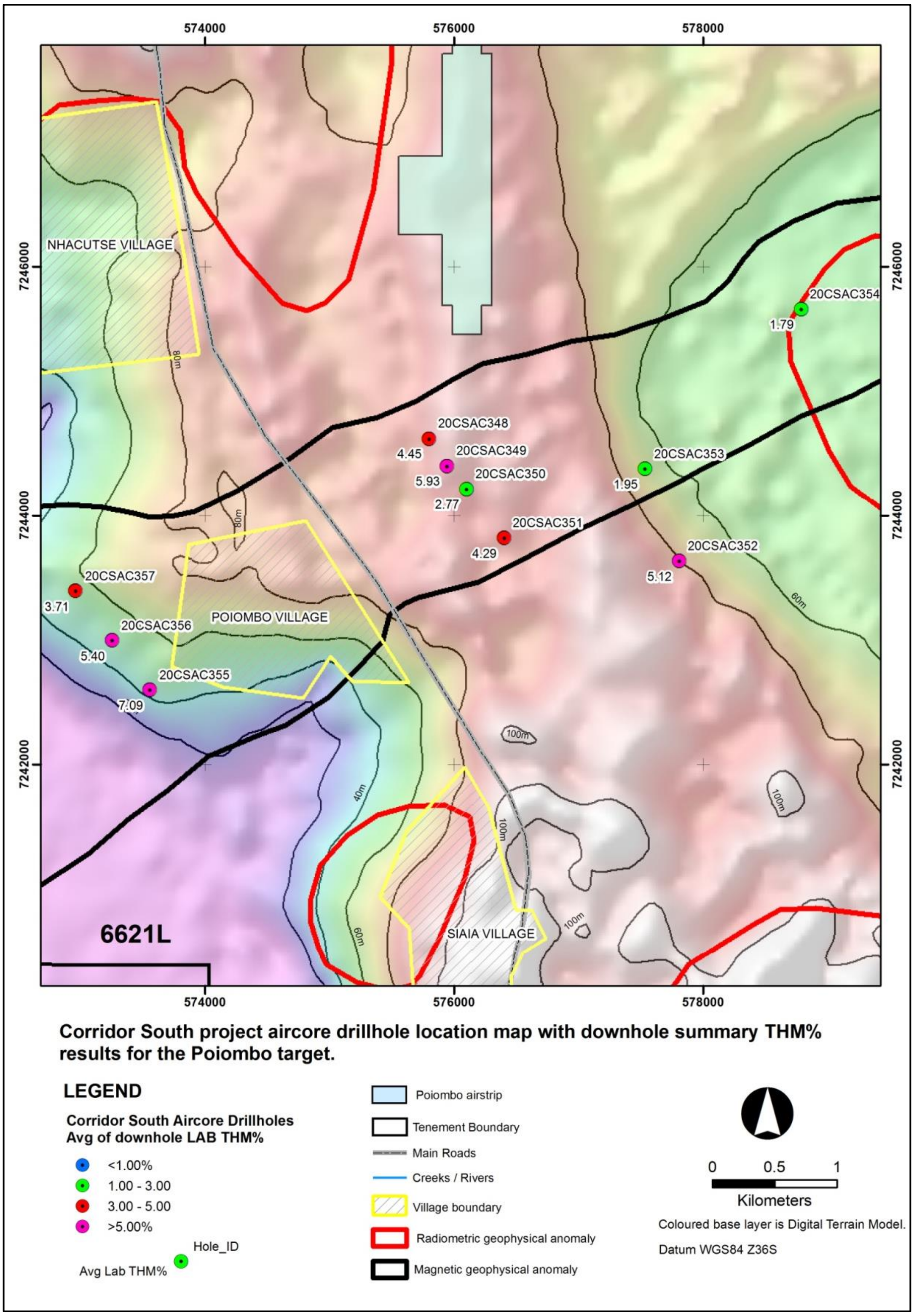

Figure 1: Location map of Poiombo target reconnaissance aircore drillholes showing summary laboratory data for THM% grades.

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to Mozambique Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Dr Mark Alvin, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Alvin is an employee of the Company and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

-ENDS-

Authorised by the Board of MRG Metals Ltd.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A sample of sand, approximately 20g, was scooped from the sample bag of each sample interval for wet panning and visual estimation. • The same sample mass is used for every pan sample visual estimation. • The consistent sized pan sample is to ensure visual calibration is maintained for consistency in percentage visual estimation of total heavy mineral (THM). • Geotagged photographs are taken of each panned sample with the corresponding sample bag to enable easy reference at a later date • The larger 3m interval aircore drill samples were homogenized prior to being grab sampled for panning. • The large 3m drill samples have an average of about 23kg and were split down in Mozambique to approximately 300-600g by a 3-tier riffle splitter for export to the Primary processing laboratory. • At the laboratory the 300-600g laboratory sample was dried and split to 100g, de-slimed (removal of -45µm fraction) and oversize (+1mm fraction) removed, then subjected to heavy liquid separation using TBE to determine total heavy mineral (THM) content.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation 'Aircore' drilling with inner tubes for sample return was used. • Aircore drilling is considered a standard industry technique for heavy mineral sand (HMS) mineralization. Aircore drilling is a form of reverse circulation drilling where the sample is collected at the face and returned inside the inner tube. • Aircore drill rods used were 3m long. • Drill rods used were 76mm in diameter and NQ diameter (80mm) Harlsan aircore drill bits were used. • All holes have been drilled vertically. • The drilling onsite is governed by an Aircore Drilling Guideline to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ensure consistency in application of the method.
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.*	• Drill sample recovery is monitored by measuring and recording the total mass of each 3.0m sample at the drill rig with a standard spring balance. • Further drill sample recovery is recorded by measuring the total mass of the dried drill sample at the field base. • While initially collaring the hole, limited sample recovery can occur in the initial 0.0m to 3.0m sample interval owing to sample and air loss into the surrounding loose soil. • The initial 0.0m to 3.0m sample interval is drilled very slowly in order to achieve optimum sample recovery. • The entire 3.0m sample is collected at the drill rig in large numbered plastic bags for dispatch to the onsite initial split preparation facility. • At the end of each drill rod, the drill string is cleaned by blowing down with air to remove any clay and silt potentially built up in the sample pipes and cyclone. • The twin-tube aircore drilling technique is known to provide high quality samples from the face of the drill hole. • Wet and moist samples are placed into large plastic basins to sun-dry prior to riffle splitting the subsample.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The 3.0m aircore drill intervals are logged onto paper field log sheets at the drill site prior to transcribing into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet at the onsite field office. • The aircore samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, sorting, estimated %THM, estimated %slimes and any relevant comments, such as slope and vegetation. • Geological logging is governed by an Aircore Drilling Guideline document with predefined log codes and guidance of what to include in data fields to ensure consistency between individuals logging data. • Data is backed-up each day at the field office to a cloud storage site. • Data from the Microsoft Excel spreadsheets is imported into a Microsoft Access database and the data is subjected to numerous validation queries to ensure data quality.
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*	• The entire 3.0m aircore drill sample collected at the rig was dispatched to a sample preparation facility to split with a 3-tier riffle splitter to reduce sample mass for the sub-sample. • After the sub-sample for export has been collected, the remaining portion of the 3m sample interval is returned to its original bag and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	archived at the onsite warehouse for reference. • The water table depth was noted in all geological logs if intersected. • Employees undertaking the primary sampling and splitting are closely monitored by a geologist to ensure sampling quality is maintained. • Almost all of the samples are sand, silty sand, sandy silt, clayey sand or sandy clay and this sample preparation method is considered appropriate. • The sample sizes were deemed suitable to reliably capture THM, slime, and oversize characteristics, based on industry experience of the geologists involved and consultation with laboratory staff. • Field duplicates of the samples are completed at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples and are inserted 'blind' into the sample batches. • Standard Reference Material (SRM) samples are inserted 'blind' into the sample batches in the field at a frequency of 1 per 50 samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The wet panning of samples provides an estimate of the %THM content within the sample which was sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM. • The field derived visual panned THM estimates are compared to a range of laboratory derived THM images of pan concentrates. This allows the field geologists to calibrate the field panned visual estimated THM with known laboratory measured THM grades. **Laboratory Analysis Methodology** • The individual 300-600g aircore sub-samples were sent to Western GeoLabs in Perth, Western Australia, which is considered the Primary laboratory. • The 300-600g aircore samples were first oven dried, disaggregated to break up any clay balls, and riffle split to 100g sub-samples. They were then wetted and attritioned and screened for removal and determination of Slimes (-45µm) and Oversize (+1mm) contents. • The +45um-1mm sample fraction was then analysed for THM% content by heavy liquid separation (HLS). • The laboratory used TBE as the heavy liquid medium for HLS – with density 2.95 g/ml, measured daily. • This is an industry standard technique for HLS to determine THM in HMS exploration. • Field duplicates of the aircore samples were collected at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples and submitted 'blind' to the Primary laboratory with the field sample batch. Standard Reference Material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(SRM) samples are inserted 'blind' into the sample batches in the field at a frequency of 1 per 50 samples. • Western GeoLabs completed its own internal QA/QC checks that included laboratory repeats every 10th sample prior to the results being released. • Analysis of the Company and laboratory QA/QC samples show the laboratory data to be of acceptable accuracy and precision. • The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this stage test work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Selected visual estimated THM field data are checked by the Chief Geologist. • Significant visual estimated THM >5% are verified by the Chief Geologist. This is done either in the field or via field photographs of the pan sample. • The Chief Geologist makes regular visits to the field drill sites to check on process and procedure. • Numerous aircore twin holes were drilled at auger hole locations. • The field data has been manually transcribed from paper logs into a master Microsoft Excel spreadsheet which is appropriate for this stage in the exploration program. Data is then imported into a Microsoft Access database where it is subjected to various validation queries. • Test work has not yet been undertaken at a Secondary laboratory to check the veracity of the Primary laboratory data. This work is planned as part of the Company's standard QA/QC procedure. • A process of laboratory data validation using mass balance is undertaken to identify entry errors or questionable data. • Field and laboratory inserted duplicate sample pairs (THM/oversize/slime) of each batch are plotted to identify potential quality control issues.
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.*	• Downhole surveys for shallow aircore holes are not required due to the shallow nature. • A handheld 16 channel Garmin GPS was used to record the positions of the aircore holes in the field. • The handheld Garmin GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The datum used for coordinates is WGS84 zone 36S. • The accuracy of the drillhole locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Grid spacing used in the reconnaissance phase drill program is 3000m between drill lines (traverses) and 250m to 500m between hole stations. Hole locations were not spaced systematically due to the reconnaissance nature of the program. • The 250m to 500m space between aircore holes is sufficient to provide a reasonable degree of confidence in geological models and grade continuity within the holes for aeolian style HMS deposits. • Closer spaced drilling in the next phase (500m x 500m and 1000m x 250m spaced holes) will provide a higher confidence in geological models and grade continuity between the holes. • Each aircore drill sample is a single 3.0m sample of sand intersected down the hole. • No compositing has been applied to values of THM, slime and oversize.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The aircore drilling was oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralization defined by reconnaissance auger drill data and geophysical data interpretation. • Drill holes were vertical and the nature of the mineralisation is relatively horizontal. • The orientation of the drilling is considered appropriate for testing the lateral and vertical extent of mineralization without any bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Aircore samples remain in the custody of Company representatives until they are transported to Maputo for final packaging and securing. • The Company uses a commercial shipping company, Deugro or DHL, to ship samples from Mozambique to Perth. • The Company dispatched these aircore samples to Western GeoLabs in Perth for heavy liquid separation analysis. • Western GeoLabs is a dedicated and specialist, heavy mineral sand analysis laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal data and procedure reviews are undertaken. • No external audits or reviews have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The exploration work was completed on the Corridor South tenement (6621L) which is 100% owned by the Company through its 100% ownership of its subsidiary, Sofala Mining & Exploration Limitada, in Mozambique. • All granted tenements have initial 5 year terms, renewable for 3 years. An application for renewal of tenement 6621L was submitted on 23 September 2019 and is under review. The Ministry of Mineral Resources requested supplementary data for the renewal application on 14 April 2020, and this was submitted by the Company on 29 April 2020. • Traditional landowners and village Chiefs within the areas of influence were consulted prior to the auger programme and were supportive of the programme. • An Environment Management Plan was prepared by an independent consultant and submitted to the Provincial Directorate of Lands, Environment and Rural Development in accordance with Mining Law and Regulations. An Environmental License has been obtained by the Company
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Corridor Sands Limitada, a subsidiary of Southern Mining Corporation and subsequently Western Mining Corporation, in 1999. BHP-Billiton acquired Western Mining Corporation and undertook a Bankable Feasibility Study of the Corridor Deposit 1 about 15km north of the Company's tenements. • The Company has obtained digital data in relation to this historic information. • The historic data comprises limited Reverse Circulation Aircore drilling. • The historic results are not reportable under JORC 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Two types of heavy mineral sand mineralisation styles are possible along coastal Mozambique: 1. Thin but high grade strandlines which may be related to marine or fluvial influences, and 2. Large but lower grade deposits related to windblown sands. • The coastline of Mozambique is well known for massive dunal

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		systems such as those developed near Inhambane (Rio Tinto's Mutamba deposit), near Xai Xai (Rio Tinto's Chilubane deposit) and in Nampula Province (Kenmare's Moma deposit). Buried strandlines are likely in areas where palaeoshorelines can be defined along coastal zones.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Summary drill hole information is presented within Table 1 of the main body of text of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results 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.*	• No cut-offs were used in the downhole averaging of results. • An example of the data averaging is shown below.

HOLE_ID	FROM	TO	PCT VIS THM	Average visTHM	Average visTHM
19CCAC104	0.0	3.0	6.0	37.5m @ 4.9%	27m @ 6.3%
19CCAC104	3.0	6.0	6.0		
19CCAC104	6.0	9.0	6.0		
19CCAC104	9.0	12.0	8.0		
19CCAC104	12.0	15.0	6.2		
19CCAC104	15.0	18.0	6.6		
19CCAC104	18.0	21.0	5.5		
19CCAC104	21.0	24.0	8.0		
19CCAC104	24.0	27.0	4.0		
19CCAC104	27.0	30.0	2.5		
19CCAC104	30.0	33.0	2.0		
19CCAC104	33.0	36.0	1.7		
19CCAC104	36.0	37.5	1.5		

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• Vertical aircore holes are interpreted to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation. • Downhole widths are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figures are displayed in the main text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• A summary of the laboratory data is presented in Table 1 of the main part of the announcement, comprising downhole averages, together with maximum and minimum estimated THM values in each hole. Slime and oversize statistics are also presented.
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.*	• No other material exploration information has been gathered by the Company.
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.*	• Further work will include additional aircore and auger drilling and sampling, infill drilling and sampling and heavy liquid separation analysis. • High quality targets generated from reconnaissance work are planned to be drilled with aircore techniques. • Additional mineral assemblage and ilmenite mineral chemistry analyses will also be undertaken on suitable composite HM samples to determine valuable heavy mineral components.