AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE ANNOUNCEMENT & MEDIA RELEASE
3 FEBRUARY 2020

NEW AIRCORE DRILLING ASSAYS CONTINUE TO DELIVER SIGNIFICANT HEAVY MINERAL GRADES AT KOKO MASSAVA

Key Highlights

- **NEW AIRCORE DRILL ASSAYS SUPPORT DELINEATION OF A ZONE OF HIGH GRADE (>5% THM) HMS MINERALISATION WITH A SURFACE FOOTPRINT OF 7KM STRIKE AND 1.5KM WIDTH.**
- **PROGRESS RESULTS (44 OF 82 HOLES DRILLED) FROM KOKO MASSAVA CONFIRM MASSIVE RESOURCE POTENTIAL AT GRADES GREATER THAN 4.5% AVERAGE THM AND DEMONSTRATE POTENTIAL FOR INTERNAL ZONES OF SIGNIFICANT TONNAGE AT HIGHER GRADE THAN THIS AVERAGE.**

Results Reported Here:

COMPLETION OF BATCH 1: HOLES 19CCAC104 -111 (8 HOLES) ADD TO THE STRONG RESULTS REPORTED 10 DECEMBER 2019.

HOLE 19CCAC104 – 37M @ 5.03% , including 21M @ 5.85% THM from surface.

HOLE 19CCAC107 - 51M @ 5.65% THM , including 36M @ 6.53% THM from surface (hole ended @ 7.25% THM).

HOLE 19CCAC109 – 57M @ 5.92 % THM, including 36M @ 7.21% THM from surface and 9M high grade zone @ 11.97% THM.

HOLE 19CCAC111 – 57M @ 5.14% THM, including end of hole 9M @ 10.91% THM.

FIRST PART OF BATCH 3: HOLES 19CCAC135-148 (14 HOLES) ASSAYS AVERAGE OF >4.2% THM ACROSS ALL HOLES, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF HIGH GRADE (>5%THM) HOLES.

HOLE 19CCAC135 – 51M @ 4.11% THM , including end of hole 24M @ 5.75% THM.

HOLE 19CCAC137 - 51M @ 5.15% THM , including 48M @ 5.4% THM from surface and 15M @ 8.16% THM from 30 - 45M.

HOLE 19CCAC143 – 51M @ 5.75% THM, including end of hole 18M @ 8.58% THM.

- **THE REMAINING AIRCORE DRILL SAMPLES ARE NOW AT PERTH LABORATORY. ASSAY RESULTS FOR THE REMAINDER OF BATCHES WILL BE DUE IN THE COMING WEEKS.**
- **ACTIVITIES ARE NOW FOCUSSED ON INFILL AIRCORE DRILLING AS REQUIRED TO OPTIMISE THE MINERAL RESOURCE STUDY. HAND AUGER EXTENSION OF THE MINERALISED FOOTPRINT FOCUSSING ON IDENTIFICATION OF FURTHER HIGH GRADE ZONES IS UNDERWAY. AUGER DRILL PROGRESS WILL BE UPDATED SHORTLY.**
- **MINERAL ASSEMBLAGE STUDY OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM 9 AUGER HOLES FROM KOKO MASSAVA AND 1 HOLE FROM POIOMBO IS CURRENTLY UNDERWAY. THE RESULTS FROM THIS WORK WILL UPDATE THE PRELIMINARY MINERAL ASSEMBLAGE DATA FROM SURFACE SAMPLES ANNOUNCED ON 19 JULY 2019.**

Background

MRG Metals (ASX Code: MRQ) is pleased to provide the third highly significant laboratory assay results from aircore drilling on the Koko Massava prospect within the Corridor Central tenement (6620L). This third laboratory data set for aircore samples from Koko Massava continues to deliver high grade heavy mineral sand (HMS) intersections over significant lateral and vertical extent. The quantitative results continue to closely mirror the qualitative field analyses and support the Company's confidence is the significant size of the mineralised footprint.

The laboratory results are for a batch of 340 samples, including QAQC samples, from a total of 30 aircore drill holes. The hole numbers for samples returned in this batch include 19CCAC104–111 and 19CCAC135–148 (Figure 1). Samples from the first interval (0-3m) of each of the holes 19CCAC112–119 (refer announcement 16 December 2019) were also returned in this batch and therefore those holes are now completed and also reported here.

Overall, the available laboratory data set shows the aircore holes noted above attained an uncut average downhole grade range of 3.07%–5.92% THM, from hole depth range of 24-69m. These results highlight the robust nature of the HMS mineralisation in the Koko Massava area that begins near surface and continues to the end of hole in numerous cases. Based on the data set currently available, the surface footprint of the zone of high grade HMS mineralisation >5% THM is up to 7km in strike and 1.5km in width (Figure 1).

MRG Chairman, Mr Andrew Van Der Zwan, said "*Koko Massava exploration continues to bear fruit. The footprint is massive in scale and the number of holes of average THM greater than 5% from surface, combined with multiple holes with even higher grade zones should feed well into the Mineral Resource Estimation process with a focus on confirming substantial tonnage of highest grade THM. All future drilling at Koko Massava will be targeting this objective. It is important to recognize that exploration of our Corridor Central and Corridor South properties has just begun. Our early exploration success in both THM grade and scale at Koko Massava affords us the ability to concentrate on finding high grade tonnage at our other targets while proving up a high grade resource at Koko Massava.*

***February will be significant as we feed data into the Mineral Resource Estimation process; we have already commissioned detailed mineral assemblage analysis of 9 test samples from across Koko Massava, which is due shortly and contracted Lab testing services to simulate separation processes to determine possible concentrate structures and grade*."**

Aircore Sample Laboratory Results

The best hole from this new laboratory batch was 19CCAC109, which assayed a maximum of 14.51% THM (Table 1). Overall, based on the complete dataset, hole 19CCAC109 comprised an uncut downhole average of 5.92% THM over 54m from surface, including 36m @ 7.21% THM from surface, including 9m @ 11.97% THM from 27-36m.

The second most significant hole was 19CCAC143, which returned an uncut 51m @ 5.75% THM (Table 1), with a maximum grade sample interval of 14.11% THM (45-48m).

Importantly, 76% of holes were collared (0-3m) in sand with grades >3.0% THM. Holes 19CCAC104 and 108 were collared in grades >5.0% THM, highlighting the near-surface nature of the HMS mineralisation over broad areas.

With respect to comparison between the visual estimation and laboratory result for THM%, within this sample batch reported here, the average of the absolute differential is only 1.25% THM (range 0.03% to 7.2%, n = 357). To this end, there is a high likelihood that the majority of additional laboratory results to be returned as Aircore Batch 4 (holes 19CCAC149-160) and Batch 5 (holes 19CCAC161-185) will exceed the field visual estimated THM% grades.

The Company's third aircore laboratory results, reported herein, for drilling within the Koko Massava prospect further validate the potential for definition of a significant HMS mineral resource. Additional new laboratory results for aircore drill samples are expected by mid February 2020.

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: Summary laboratory sample data for aircore drilling at Koko Massava. Visual field estimate data (VIS THM%) are included to demonstrate relative correlation with laboratory data.

HOLE ID	UTM EAST WGS84	UTM NORTH WGS84	EOH (M)	ELEV'N (M)	AVG HOLE VIS THM%	AVG HOLE THM%	MAX HOLE THM%	MIN HOLE THM%	AVG HOLE SLIME%	AVG HOLE O/S%	INCLUDES
19CCAC104	**567446**	**7262186**	**37.5**	**64**	**4.9**	**5.03**	**8.62**	**2.17**	**13.47**	**0.36**	**21m @ 5.85% THM (0-21m)** **3m @ 8.62% THM (21-24m)** **6m @ 4.51% THM (24-30m)**
19CCAC105	567173	7262563	33	38	4.3	3.59	6.33	2.55	11.68	1.07	24m @ 3.27% THM (0-24m) 3m @ 6.33% THM (24-27m)
19CCAC106	566833	7261342	45	27	2.1	3.07	6.58	1.55	14.55	1.28	36m @ 2.81% THM (0-36m) 3m @ 6.58% THM (36-39m)
19CCAC107	**567121**	**7260958**	**51**	**54**	**4.3**	**5.65**	**10.30**	**1.38**	**13.59**	**0.85**	**36m @ 6.53% THM (0-36m)** **3m @ 10.30% THM (30-33m)** **15m @ 3.55% THM (36-51m)**

HOLE ID	UTM EAST WGS84	UTM NORTH WGS84	EOH (M)	ELEV'N (M)	AVG HOLE VIS THM%	AVG HOLE THM%	MAX HOLE THM%	MIN HOLE THM%	AVG HOLE SLIME%	AVG HOLE O/S%	INCLUDES
19CCAC108	567414	7260558	51	81	3.1	4.52	6.86	0.62	14.03	1.27	24m @ 5.41% THM (0-24m) 21m @ 4.58% THM (24-45m)
19CCAC109	**567709**	**7260157**	**54**	**97**	**5.0**	**5.92**	**14.51**	**1.93**	**15.76**	**0.71**	**36m @ 7.21% THM (0-36m) 9m @ 11.97% THM (27-36m) 18m @ 3.34% THM (36-54m)**
19CCAC110	568023	7259759	51	93	2.4	3.35	5.88	1.86	18.37	0.48	39m @ 3.29% THM (0-39m) 6m @ 5.06% THM (39-45m)
19CCAC111	**568363**	**7259389**	**57**	**77**	**3.2**	**5.14**	**12.90**	**2.84**	**19.25**	**1.14**	**48m @ 4.06% THM (0-48m) 9m @ 10.91% THM (48-57m)**
19CCAC112	568301	7257779	51	72	3.3	4.46	7.17	3.37	17.42	0.55	Refer release 16 Dec 2019
19CCAC113	567997	7258191	75	77	2.6	4.87	9.36	1.77	17.01	1.60	Refer release 16 Dec 2019
19CCAC114	567698	7258564	63	79	2.8	4.82	8.64	3.20	19.44	1.16	Refer release 16 Dec 2019
19CCAC115	**567390**	**7258955**	**75**	**95**	**2.6**	**5.60**	**11.51**	**2.63**	**14.41**	**1.22**	**Refer release 16 Dec 2019**
19CCAC116	**567105**	**7259362**	**54**	**81**	**2.4**	**6.18**	**17.64**	**1.70**	**11.88**	**1.12**	**Refer release 16 Dec 2019**
19CCAC117	566784	7259790	54	62	2.0	3.67	7.26	1.46	10.29	1.32	Refer release 16 Dec 2019
19CCAC118	**566480**	**7260153**	**51**	**54**	**3.5**	**5.70**	**12.55**	**2.41**	**11.17**	**1.09**	**Refer release 16 Dec 2019**
19CCAC119	**566185**	**7260561**	**51**	**36**	**2.7**	**5.40**	**14.14**	**2.80**	**9.80**	**1.24**	**Refer release 16 Dec 2019**
19CCAC135	565746	7256137	51	63	3.7	4.11	7.39	1.62	20.17	1.31	30m @ 2.95% THM (0-30m) 6m @ 7.03% THM (30-36m) 15m @ 5.25% THM (36-51m)
19CCAC136	566082	7255762	51	60	3.6	3.65	6.00	1.83	20.05	0.87	27m @ 3.50% THM (0-27m) 12m @ 4.49% THM (27-39m) 6m @ 3.92% THM (39-45m)
19CCAC137	**566362**	**7255355**	**51**	**53**	**5.3**	**5.15**	**12.08**	**2.33**	**22.50**	**0.87**	**30m @ 4.14% THM (0-30m) 15m @ 8.16% THM (30-45m)**
19CCAC138	565724	7254549	51	32	4.4	3.27	6.81	0.61	15.47	4.88	18m @ 3.07% THM (0-18m) 15m @ 5.48% THM (18-33m)
19CCAC139	565453	7254958	42	27	3.8	3.14	8.56	0.34	15.11	6.62	24m @ 3.10% THM (0-24m) 6m @ 6.53% THM (24-30m)
19CCAC140	565114	7255341	51	40	5.8	4.54	8.13	2.07	15.02	1.30	18m @ 4.90% THM (0-18m) 27m @ 3.72% THM (18-45m) 6m @ 7.15% THM (45-51m)
19CCAC141	564820	7255732	51	46	4.6	4.07	13.02	2.11	11.24	2.32	15m @ 3.57% THM (0-15m) 6m @ 4.99% THM (15-21m) 21m @ 3.01% THM (21-42m) 3m @ 13.02% THM (42-45m)
19CCAC142	564499	7256163	51	48	4.8	4.51	11.12	1.11	11.77	1.54	21m @ 3.87% THM (0-21m) 9m @ 5.84% THM (21-30m) 21m @ 4.57% THM (30-51m)
19CCAC143	**564211**	**7256523**	**51**	**55**	**6.4**	**5.75**	**14.11**	**2.04**	**12.00**	**2.70**	**33m @ 4.21% THM (0-33m) 12m @ 6.48% THM (33-45m) 6m @ 12.79% THM (45-51m)**
19CCAC144	563908	7256939	45	53	4.1	4.36	9.36	0.98	9.39	3.44	24m @ 5.09% THM (0-24m) 9m @ 6.35% THM (24-33m)
19CCAC145	563613	7257334	50	58	3.9	3.29	6.56	1.45	15.06	3.99	12m @ 5.29% THM (0-12m)
19CCAC146	563298	7257731	24	35	4.6	3.90	6.16	2.22	14.64	1.68	21m @ 3.57% THM (0-21m) 3m @ 6.16% THM (21-24m)
19CCAC147	563937	7258557	51	70	3.1	4.62	7.80	2.07	13.59	1.43	33m @ 3.87% THM (0-33m) 18m @ 5.98% THM (33-51m)
19CCAC148	563638	7258919	69	46	2.7	4.80	13.34	1.18	10.63	1.31	24m @ 4.06% THM (0-24m) 6m @ 7.20% THM (24-30m) 15m @ 3.68% THM (30-45m) 18m @ 7.02% THM (45-63m)

Note: VIS = visual estimated; O/S = Oversize (+1mm); All data averages are grade weighted and uncut from surface. Dip of all holes in -90 degrees and azimuth is 360 degrees.

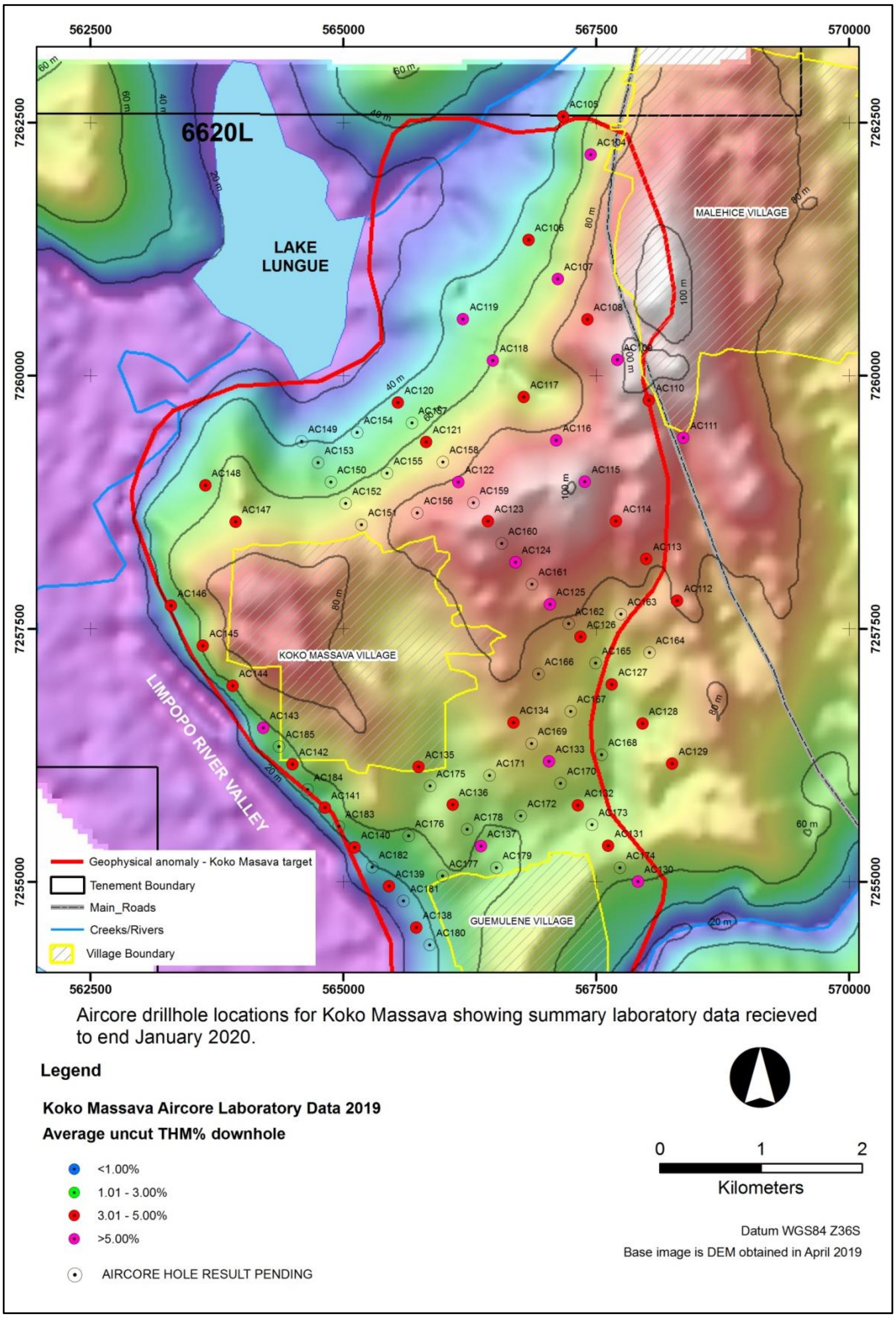

Figure 1: Location map of Koko Massava aircore drillholes reported previously and new holes included in this update, showing summary laboratory data for THM% grades. Drillhole names are shortened for map presentation, but are all prefixed by '19CC'.

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-

On behalf of:

Mr Andrew Van Der Zwan
Chairman
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 a 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. • 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 sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to*	• 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 archived at the onsite warehouse for reference. • The water table depth was noted in all geological logs if intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 (SRM) samples are inserted 'blind' into the sample batches in the field at a frequency of 1 per 50 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
Data spacing and	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the*	• Grid spacing used in the Phase 1 drill program is 1000m between drill lines (traverses) and 500m between hole stations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
distribution	*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.*	• The 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 Phase 2 (500m x 500m and 1000m x 250m spaced holes) has provided 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, 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, dedicated 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 Central tenement (6620L) 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. • 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.
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 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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>coastal zones.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>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.</td><td>Summary drill hole information is presented within Table 1 and selected detailed drill information in Table 2 of the main body of text of this announcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>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.</td><td>No cut-offs were used in the downhole averaging of results.
An example of the data averaging is shown below.
<table>
<tr><th>HOLE_ID</th><th>FROM</th><th>TO</th><th>PCT VIS THM</th><th>Average visTHM</th><th>Average visTHM</th></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>0.0</td><td>3.0</td><td>6.0</td><td rowspan="13">37.5m @ 4.9%</td><td rowspan="9">27m @ 6.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>3.0</td><td>6.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>6.0</td><td>9.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>9.0</td><td>12.0</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>12.0</td><td>15.0</td><td>6.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>15.0</td><td>18.0</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>18.0</td><td>21.0</td><td>5.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>21.0</td><td>24.0</td><td>8.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>24.0</td><td>27.0</td><td>4.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>27.0</td><td>30.0</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>30.0</td><td>33.0</td><td>2.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>33.0</td><td>36.0</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>19CCAC104</td><td>36.0</td><td>37.5</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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’).</td><td>Vertical aircore holes are interpreted to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation.
Downhole widths are reported.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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</td><td>Figures are displayed in the main text.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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. • As the project advances, TiO_2 and contaminant test work analyses will also be undertaken.