ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27 April 2021

MARAO DELIVERS VERY ENCOURAGING MINERAL ASSEMBLAGE RESULTS

Key Highlights

- **50.05% Valuable Heavy Mineral (VHM) (Ilmenite, Altered Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon) returned from Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis undertaken on sample 20MR03 from MRG's new Marao (6842L) Project.**

- **The sample was one of two taken from a road building sand quarries during reconnaissance grid auger drilling, which achieved early exploration success in the first 25 holes by delivering the first target (refer ASX Announcements 03 December 2020, 08 February 2021 and 18 March 2021).**

- **The corresponding assay for 20MR03 is 3.54% Total Heavy Mineral (THM), with a low 9.76% slime (refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2021).**

- **Importantly, this very encouraging 20MR03 VHM result is located within the footprint of this first Marao HMS target, which has a surface footprint of >5 sq km (refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2021), defined by 9 auger drill holes, at visually estimated (VIS EST) +3% THM. Holes were drilled to 13.5m, the highest grade hole assaying VIS EST 5.1% THM.**

- **Other significant aspects of this mineral assemblage investigation include:**
    - **Andalusite represents a significant portion of the Heavy Mineral Concentrate, 8.36% in the case of sample 20MR03; and**
    - **Zircon content of 3.12% is relatively high compared to MRG's Koko Massava deposit (refer ASX Announcement 22 April 2020).**

- **Auger drilling at Marao is currently on hold while the ~30 hole infill aircore drilling project tests a very high grade part of the Koko Massava deposit (refer ASX Announcement 10 March 2021).**

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MRG Metals Limited ("**MRG**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX Code: MRQ**) is pleased to update the market on preliminary mineral assemblage results returned from its new, 100% owned Marao (6842L) **HMS** licence (Figure 1).

A reconnaissance hand auger grid drillhole program of approximately 395 holes at 500m X 1000m spacing is in progress, with the initial 25 holes (Figures 2 and 3) returning very positive VIS EST THM results (**refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2021**). The first HMS mineralised target, the Magonde target, has been identified through 9 hand auger holes in this area returning VIS EST THM of >3% THM (Figure 3).

The Magonde target was drilled to depths of between 13.0 and 13.5m, with the mineralisation identified from surface. The target area covers a total area of +5 sq km. Within the target area, the two highest VIS EST THM holes, 21MUHA014 **with VIS EST 4.3% THM to 13.5m** and 21MUHA015 with **VIS EST 5.1% THM to 13.5m**, clearly demonstrating the significant potential for higher grade mineralisation to be identified. The holes remained in mineralisation at the end of drilling, highlighting the prospectivity for additional deeper lying mineralisation.

Reconnaissance grab samples collected from two road building sand quarries (Figures 2 and 3) returned analytical results from Scientific Services laboratory in Cape Town of **2.96 and 2.83% THM** respectively from two samples (20MR 01 and 02) in the western quarry (Quarry 1) and **3.54% THM** from the eastern quarry (sample 20MR 03; Quarry 2; **refer ASX Announcement 18 March 2021**).

Quarry 2 is situated within the northern edge of the new Magonde mineralised target (Figure 3). Mineralogical investigation done to date (X-Ray Diffraction (SEM) Analysis; X-Ray Florescence and Automated Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) Analysis) conducted by SJTMetMin supplied encouraging **VHM** results, especially for the sample in Quarry 2 within the Magonde target (Table 1). The VHM (Ilmenite, Altered Ilmenite, Rutile and Zircon) for the 2 samples vary from 44.1% for the samples within Quarry 1 and 50.05% for the sample in Quarry 2. Additional mineralogical studies (light and optical microscopy, particle counting) are underway.

The mineralogical studies determined that the aluminium silicate mineral within the HMC is andalusite and not sillimanite or kyanite as is often the norm. The andalusite content of the HMC is also relatively high, 8.74% for the samples at Quarry 1 and 8.36 for the sample at Quarry 2 (Table 1). The results from this initial reconnaissance mineralogical study supplies additional confidence in the prospectivity of the Marao (6842L) licence. The studies on these samples will be augmented by comprehensive mineralogical studies based on HMC from the hand auger drillholes.

MRG Metals Chairman, Mr Andrew Van Der Zwan said: *"Exciting first mineral assemblage results at Marao, albeit from a small number of samples, supports further exploration of this initial high-grade zone. On face value, sample 3, with +45% Ilmenite and with mass indications of in excess of 50% TiO2 has two significant benefits.*

Firstly, the uplift in Ilmenite increases the inground value of the ore and the +50% TiO2 potential increases the quality/value of concentrate. Secondly and even more encouraging, is the very high level of Zircon at over 3% within the VHM components. Add to this the potential for previously unrecognised value of the Iron ore components, given high relative iron ore pricing which approaches historic ilmenite concentrate value, combined with the Andalusite potential, may significantly increase the VHM percentage of the THM.

Whilst it is still early days at Marao, our work to date has already provided evidence that Marao contains significant potential. We now await the assemblage data from the infill drilling programs in very high grade zones at Nhacutsce and Koko Massava, likely leading to Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) calculations to be undertaken on both."

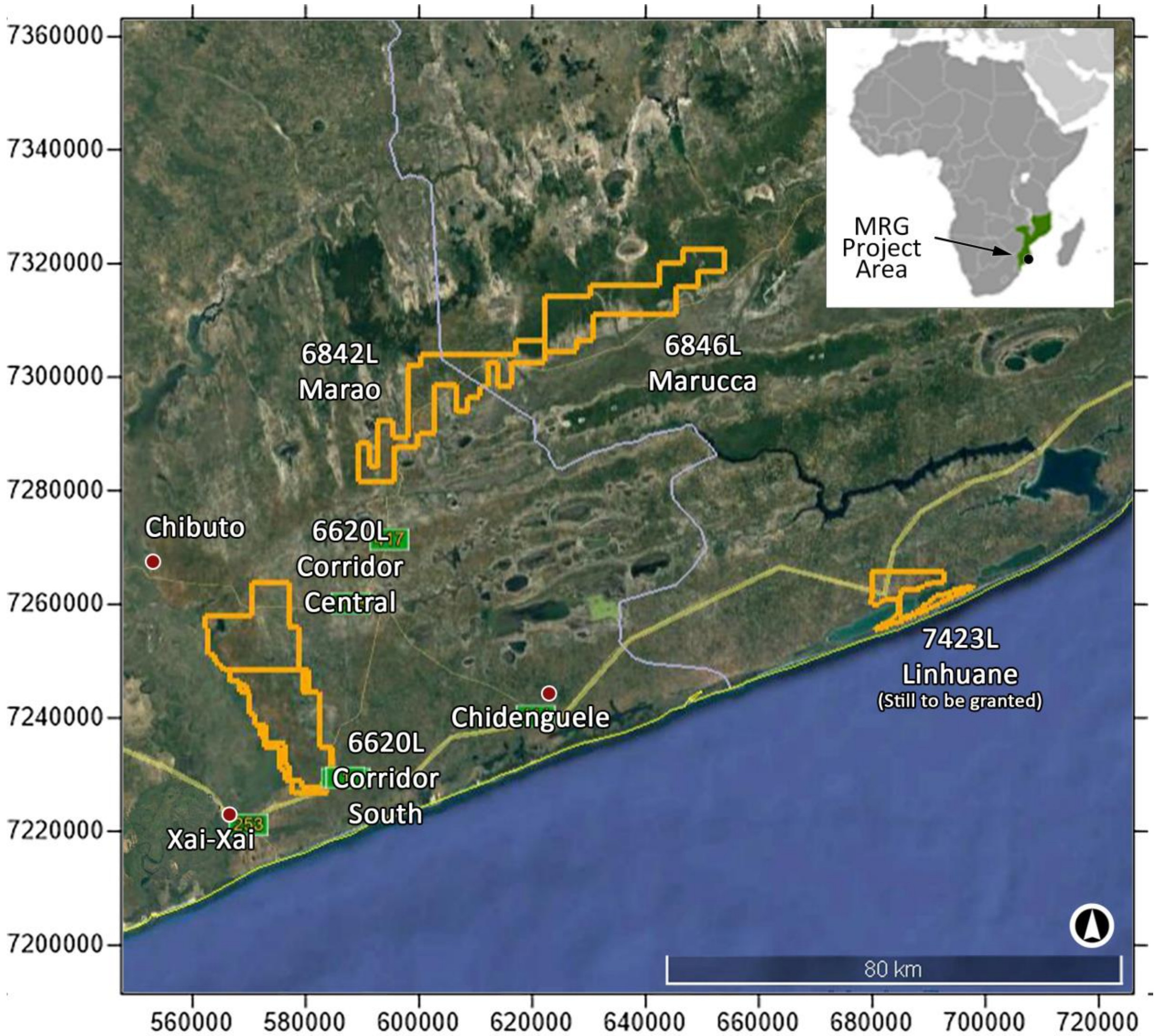

Figure 1: *MRG Projects in Mozambique, reconnaissance mineralogical studies taking place within Marao (6842L) and aircore drilling taking place within MRG's Koko Massava deposit in Corridor Central (6620L) Projects.*

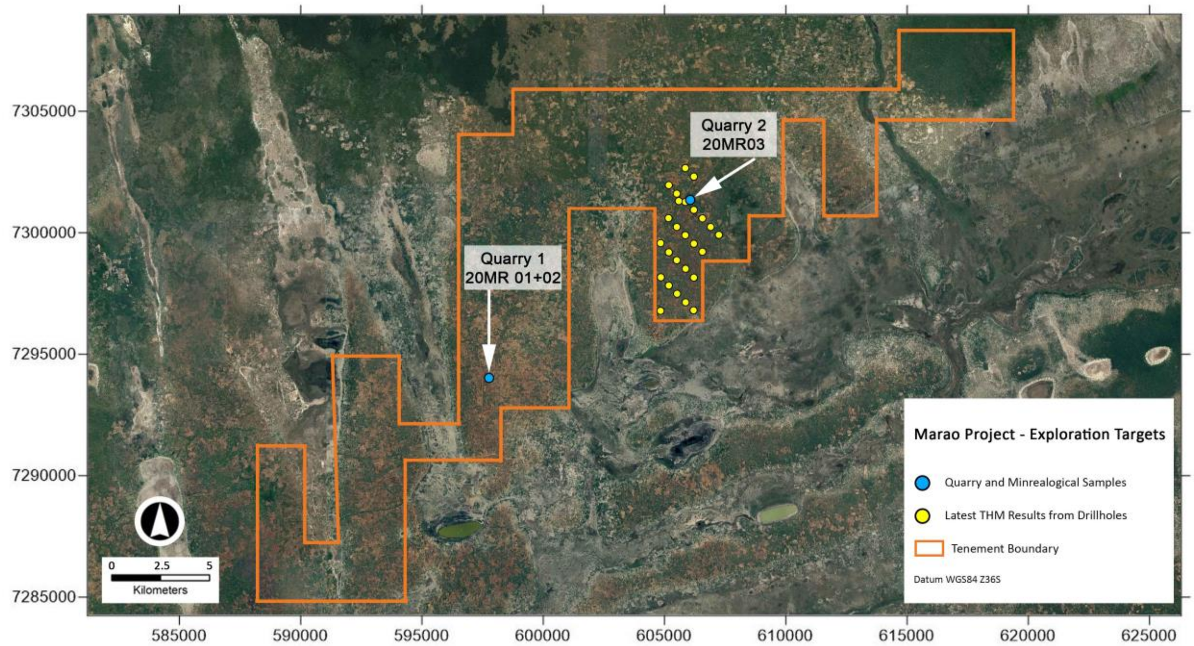

Figure 2: *The position of the 2 road building sand quarries and mineralogical samples; as well as the position of the auger holes completed to date within Marao 6842L.*

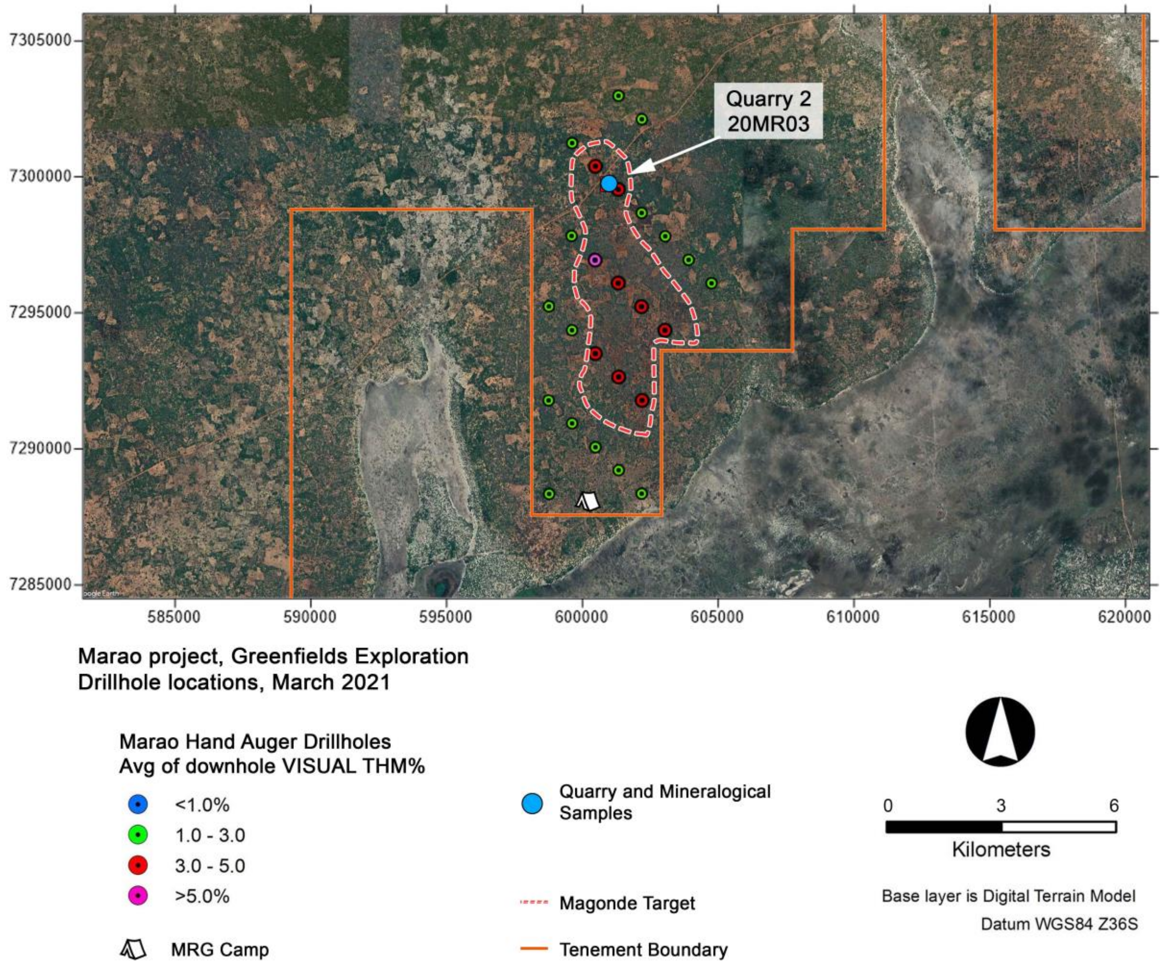

Figure 3: *Position of Quarry 2 and mineralogical sample 20MR 03 in relation to the new Magonde target, the VIS EST THM data from the initial 25 hand auger holes as well as the position of the field camp area within Marao 6842L.*

***Table 1:** Simplified mineral assemblage information from mineralogical study.*

Mineral	Mineral Formula	20MR 01+02	20MR 03
Zircon	**$ZrSiO_4$**	**2.09**	**3.12**
Rutile	**TiO_2**	**1.31**	**1.55**
Altered Ilmenite		**4.24**	**4.31**
Ilmenite (TiO_2 ~ 52%)	**$FeTiO_3$**	**36.46**	**41.07**
	VHM:	**44.10**	**50.05**
Fe(HiTi)-oxides	$(FeTi)_2O_3/(Fe,Ti)_3O_4$	26.31	21.06
Fe-oxides	$Fe_2O_3/FeO(OH)$	2.09	2.74
Chromite	$FeCr_2O_4$	5.20	3.29
Monazite	$(Ce,La,Nd,Th)PO_4$	0.15	0.13
Andalusite	Al_2SiO_5	8.74	8.36
Others		13.41	14.37
	TOTAL:	100.00	100.00

Competent Persons' Statement

The information in this report, as it relates to Mozambique Exploration Results is based on information compiled and/or reviewed by Mr JN Badenhorst, who is a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA). Mr Badenhorst is a contracted 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". Mr Badenhorst 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.

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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.*	• **Reconnaissance :samples** • Samples were collected from two (2) road building quarries within the exploration licence. • Quarry 1 is larger and 2 samples were collected, quarry 2 smaller with 1 sample collected. • A sample of the 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 • Visual estimated THM% results are were used to correlate with laboratory THM results from heavy liquid separation laboratory analysis. • Samples were sent to the laboratory as approximately 5km total per sample to generate sufficient Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) for mineralogical studies. • At the laboratory the sample was dried, 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. • Composite samples for Qemscan mineral assemblage analysis were created from the heavy mineral concentrates (HMC) from samples 20MR 01 and 02, sample 20MR 03 was not composited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• The reconnaissance samples were collected from surface. Drill samples derived mineralogical studies to follow.
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.*	• The reconnaissance samples were collected from surface. Drill samples derived mineralogical studies to follow.
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 samples were logged onto paper field log sheets prior to transcribing into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. • The samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, sorting, estimated %THM, estimated %slimes and any relevant comments, such as slope and vegetation. • Geological logging used was governed by a Hand Auger and Aircore Drilling Guideline with predefined log codes and guidance of what to include in log fields to ensure consistency between individuals logging data. This was done for data to be consistent with the rest of the MRG data. • Field photographs are taken of each panned sample at the sample site. • Data is backed-up each day at the field base 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 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*	• Full sample, generated a different spots within the quarries, were sent for analyses. • At the field base, the samples were homogenized within the calico bag by rotating it and then fed through a single tier riffle splitter, the sample size was not reduced for export to the Primary processing laboratory. • The sample was deposited into a new labelled calico sample bag with metal sample tag and prepared to be sent to the Primary laboratory for analysis. • The samples were dry. • All of the samples collected were sand or silty-sand and the preparation techniques are considered appropriate for this sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being sampled.	type. • The sample sizes were deemed suitable based on industry experience of the geologists involved and consultation with laboratory staff. • Employees undertaking the primary sampling and splitting are closely monitored by a geologist to ensure sampling quality is maintained.
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 is 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. • Mineralogical studies • Semi quantitative XRD, XRF and Automated SEM analyses were conducted by SJTMetMin, Noordheuwel, South Africa. • Qemscan is the Quantitative Evaluation of Minerals by Scanning Electron Microscopy. It is an integrated system comprising scanning electron microscope and energy dispersing spectrometer and software for data collection. • Qemscan is now routinely used for determination of bulk mineral assemblage for heavy mineral sand samples. • Polished sections were prepared for each of the composite samples. • SJTMetMin uses QAQC standards based on their internal systems and processes and industry standards. • Particle type definition is shown in the table below:

Particle Categoriser	Description
Fe-oxides	(≥70 mass% FeOx); <5 % TiO_2 & ≤15 mass% Sil & Ox Gg
Fe-oxides(Ti)	(≥ 50 mass% FeOx + Fe(HiTi); >5≤45 % TiO_2 & ≤15 mass% Sil & Ox Gg
Ilmenite I	(TiO_2≥45<55 mass%); Ilm-Alt Ilm≥50 mass% & <5 mass% Sil Gg
Ilmenite II	(TiO_2≥45<55 mass%);Ilm-Alt Ilm≥50 mass% & <15 mass% Sil Gg
Altered Ilmenite I	(TiO_2≥55<65 mass%);Ilm-Alt Ilm≥50 mass% & <15 mass% Sil Gg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
		Altered Ilmenite I&II	(TiO_2≥65<69 mass%);Ilm-Alt Ilm≥50 mass% & <15 mass% Sil Gg
		Altered Ilmenite II	(TiO_2≥69<80 mass%) <15 mass% Sil Gg
		Rutile	(TiO_2≥95 mass%)
		Anatase	(TiO_2≥85<95 mass%)
		Leucoxene	(TiO_2≥80<85 mass%)
		Sphene	(≥50 mass% Sphene)
		Zircon I	(≥98 mass% Zircon) "Prime" ≥66% ZrO_2
		Zircon II	(≥92<98 mass% Zircon) ≥62%<66% ZrO_2
		Zircon III	(≥77<92 mass% Zircon); ≥52%<62% ZrO_2
		Hi TiO_2 Sil Intergrowths	(≥30<45 TiO_2); & >15 mass% Sil & Ox Gg
		Low TiO_2 Sil Intergrowths	(≥5<45% TiO_2); & >15 mass% Sil & Ox Gg
		Quartz	(≥75 mass% Quartz)
		Feldspar	(≥75 mass% Feldspar)
		Andalusite I	(≥80 mass% Andalusite)
		Andalusite II	(≥50<80 mass% Andalusite)
		Andalusite+Quartz I	(≥80 mass% Andalusite + Quartz)
		Andalusite+Quartz II	(≥50<80 mass% Andalusite + Quartz)
		Chromite I	(≥80 mass% Chromite)
		Chromite II	(≥50<80 mass% Chromite)
		Pyroxene/Amphibole	(≥75 mass% Pyroxene/Amphibole)
		TiO_2 Other	(≥5<45% TiO_2); & Ilm-FeOx-Fe(Ti)Ox≥50 mass%
		Monazite I	(≥80 mass% Monazite)
		Monazite II	(≥50<80 mass% Monazite)
		Tourmaline I	(≥80 mass% Tourmaline)
		Tourmaline II	(≥50<80 mass% Tourmaline)
		Goethite	(≥50 mass% Goethite)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Kaolinite (Fe) – (≥50 mass% Kaolinite+Kaolinite(Fe)) **Goethite + Kaolinite** – (≥50 mass% Goethite+Kaolinite+Kaolinite(Fe)) **Corundum** – (≥75 mass% Corundum) **Other Oxides** – (≥75 mass% Other Oxides) **Other** – Not matching any of the above criteria
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.*	• Visual estimated THM field data was conducted by all geologists, including Chief Geologist. • As a rule, 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 geologic field data is manually transcribed into a master Microsoft Excel spreadsheet which is appropriate for this stage in the exploration program. • The raw field data is checked in the Microsoft Excel format first to identify any obvious errors or outlier data. The data is then imported into a Microsoft Access database where it is subjected to various validation queries. • The Qemscan data are checked by the SJTMetMin for correctness before provision to the Company, and then checked by the Company internally for obvious issues and outlier results. • The mineralogical data is compiled from various studies / analyses, results from XRD and XRF are therefore also used to correlate the SEM data.
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.*	• A handheld 16 channel Garmin GPS is used to record the positions of the sampling positions. • The handheld Garmin GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m in the horizontal. • The datum used for coordinates is WGS84 zone 36S. • The accuracy of the sample locations is sufficient for this early stage exploration.
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.*	• Sample spacing used in this reconnaissance mineralogical investigation is wide as only 2 areas were sampled.. • Auger holes that are being drilled will as a follow-up step be used for further mineralogical investigations. Drilling is currently taking place in a reconnaissance drill grid of 1,000m X 500m. • As the project progresses closer spaced drilling, followed be further

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		infill and deeper drilling via aircore, will take place. This will result in mineralogical studies of closer spaced data.
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 samples were collected from within road building quarries, within the mineralised sand being explored.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Field photographs are taken of each sample bag with corresponding sample number and panned sample in order to track numbers of samples per hole and per batch. • Grab samples remained in the custody of Company representatives while they were transported from the field site to Marao field camp / Chibuto field camp for splitting and other processing. • All 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.
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 Marao tenement (6842L) 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. The exploration licence 6842L was granted in 18 August 2020 and is therefore still in the first 5 year term. • Traditional landowners and village Chiefs within the areas of influence were consulted prior to the aircore drilling programme and were supportive of the programme. • Representatives from the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Directorate of Lands, Environment and Rural Development, and District Planning and Infrastructure Departments are also part of the consent and consultation process. • An Environment Management Plan is currently being prepared by an independent consultant and will be submitted to the Gaza 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 Rio Tinto. • The Company has obtained digital data in relation to this historic information. • The historic data comprises very limited Auger 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 coastal zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The reconnaissance samples were collected from surface. Drill samples derived mineralogical studies to follow.
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.*	• The reconnaissance samples were collected from surface. Drill samples derived mineralogical studies to follow.
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 reconnaissance samples were collected from surface, no width is associated to the samples.
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*	• Figures are displayed in the main text.

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 visual estimated significant mineral % data is presented in Table 1 of the main part of the announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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 light and optical microscopy and particle counting. • Auger drilling is taking place on the licence.