METALS of AFRICA
LIMITED

ASX Announcement
Metals of Africa Ltd

28 October 2014

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MTA Capital Structure

Shares on Issue: 129,378,027

Shares Trading: 119,034,827

Listed Options: 57,854,396
($0.15, 07/01/2017)

Unlisted Options
5M ($0.25; 30/6/15)
5M ($0.40; 30/6/15)
4M ($0.25; 31/12/15)
2.49M ($0.15; 3/12/16)
600k ($0.168; 3/12/16)
5M ($0.093; 31/3/17)

Market Cap. @ $0.125; A$16.2M

MTA Board

Gilbert George
Non Exec Chairman

Cherie Leeden
Managing Director

Brett Smith
Non Exec Director

Steven Wood
Company Secretary

ASX Code: MTA

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High grade zinc and lead mineralisation confirmed at Kroussou Project, Gabon

Up to 35 % zinc and 23% lead at surface

Highlights

- **First field program completed at MTA's Kroussou base metal project in Gabon**
- **Portable XRF Niton (pXRF) results confirm high grade zinc and lead of up to 35 % zinc (Zn) and 23% lead (Pb) in outcrop**
- **Multiple mineralised outcrops observed in single paleovalley, numerous unexplored and under-explored paleovalleys along 80km N-S length of license requires follow-up work**
- **Rock chip sample results expected December with likely shallow base metal drill targets for 2015 exploration program**

Metals of Africa Limited (ASX: **MTA)** ("the Company") is pleased to announce an initial reconnaissance visit to its Kroussou Project in Gabon has been completed and confirms high grade base metal mineralisation outcropping at surface from numerous localities. The 5m wide mineralised horizon is flat dipping 5-15° and laterally extensive along a paleovalley greater than 3km in strike length.

The results come from the Company's recently completed rock chip sampling program and include zinc grades ranging from 3.58% up to 35.01% and lead grades ranging from 7.62% up to 23.06% based on field portable Niton XRF analysis. Laboratory analysis is required to verify these results and 60 rock chip samples are being prepared for export to a laboratory in South Africa for whole rock analysis. Laboratory results are anticipated in December 2014.

These high grade results are insitu outcrop at surface hosted by sandstone, conglomerate and dense barite. The field portable XRF results of anomalous rock chip samples only are presented in Table 1.

Metals of Africa Managing Director Cherie Leeden said:
"The high zinc and lead grades at surface, combined with such a mega prospective geological setting over an 80 km strike length within our license is very exciting. It's rare to find this kind of zinc and lead grades at surface so we're looking forward to advancing this very promising base metal target. Gabon experiences a dry season during our East African wet season which is ideal in that MTA can remain active in the field in Gabon during the first quarter of 2015"

Discovery of mineralisation at Kroussou was initiated in the 1960's by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) and then re-evaluated in 1982-1983 by BRGM in joint venture with Comilog (Gabon government owned mining company). The field work conducted in October 2014 by MTA confirms the prospect contains several outcropping high grade zinc and lead mineralisation, host stratigraphy flat lying to shallow dipping indicating favourable open cut mining parameters and is close to infrastructure within a progressive and secure African country.

Kroussou Exploration Project Location

The Kroussou Project is located in central southern Gabon in the Province of Ngounie, 3-4 hours' drive southeast of the Gabon capital of Libreville. The License is 1496km^2 and includes an 80km north-south strike length of the targeted sediments which are historically known to host reported lead, zinc and barite (Ba) occurrences.

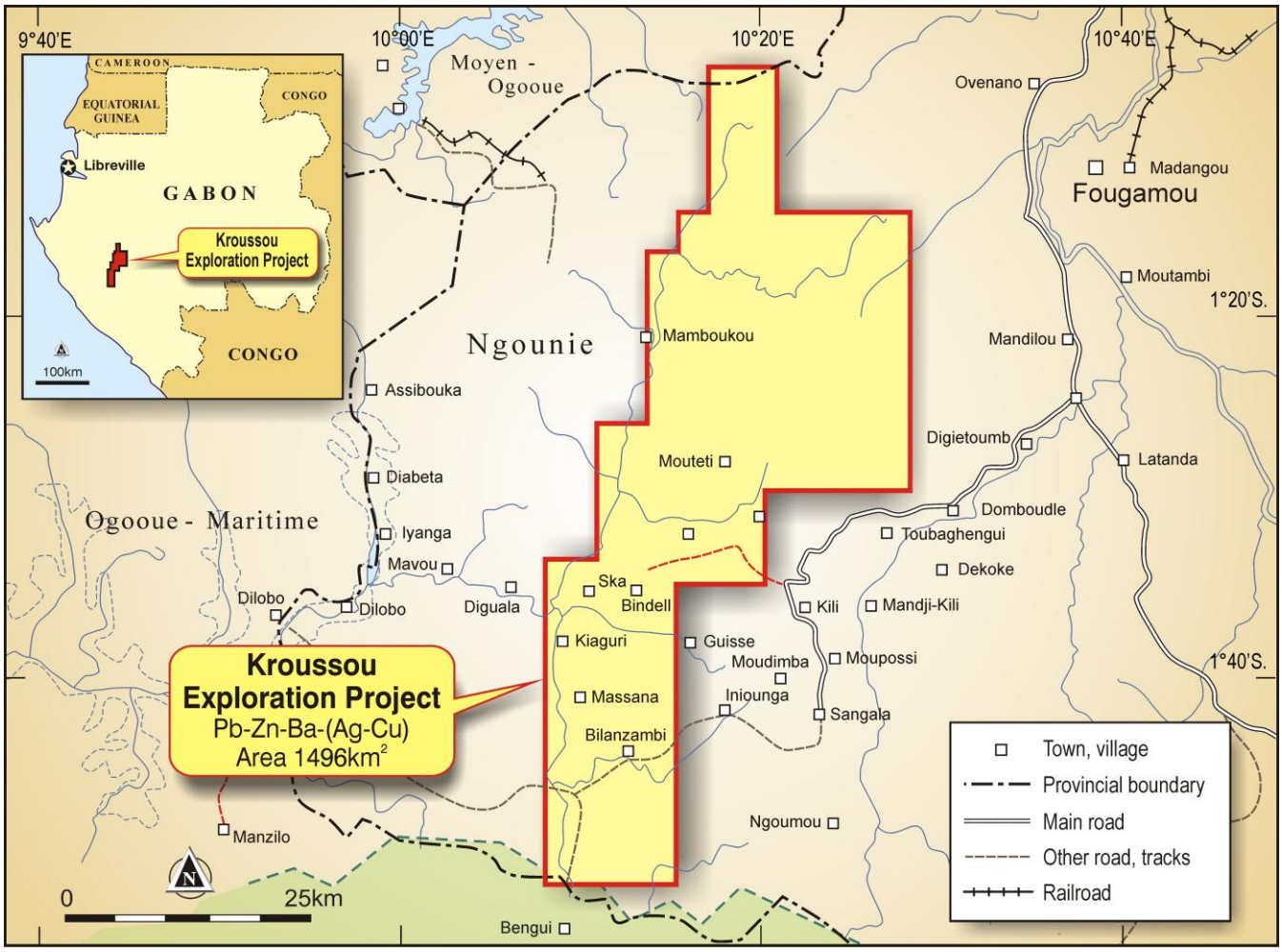

Figure 1. Location map of the Kroussou license

Kroussou Exploration Project Background

The project was historically discovered and explored by BRGM in the 1960s with mapping, rock chip analysis and drilling conducted and then re-evaluated in 1982 and 1983 by BRGM in joint venture with Comilog. Prior to drilling during the 1960's, BRGM conducted exploration along the entire Gabon coastal sedimentary contact for Pb-Zn and deemed Kroussou to be the most prospective project in Gabon. Numerous outcrops of Pb, Zn and

less common Ag were mapped within a single paleo-valley where mineralisation was deposited within the outcropping and near surface Gamba Formation which is part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and Cocobeach Complex. Mineralisation is deposited at the interface of meteoric and saline fluid flow (figure 2 & 3). The historical resource estimate completed by BRGM over a small portion of the drilled Kroussou-Dikaki prospect reported 22,400t @ 20% Pb (average).

Outcropping economic minerals observed by MTA consultants during the October 2014 reconnaissance include galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and greenockite (only cadmium mineral and is commonly a by-product of Cu, Zn and Pb mining). Anomalous copper up to 0.17% was also detected by the field portable XRF in association with lead. Field observations were limited to outcrops within river channels and potential may exist for mineralisation to extend beyond the river channels within the same stratigraphic horizon. The primary exploration commodity of interest is zinc and lead, secondary commodity is copper-gold-silver and tertiary commodity is barite.

The geological model favoured for the mineralisation is a Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) hosted in clastic sediments and similar to the Laisvall deposit in Sweden and L'Argentière in France. MTA observed mineralisation was hosted in coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate in reducing conditions and is locally silicified.

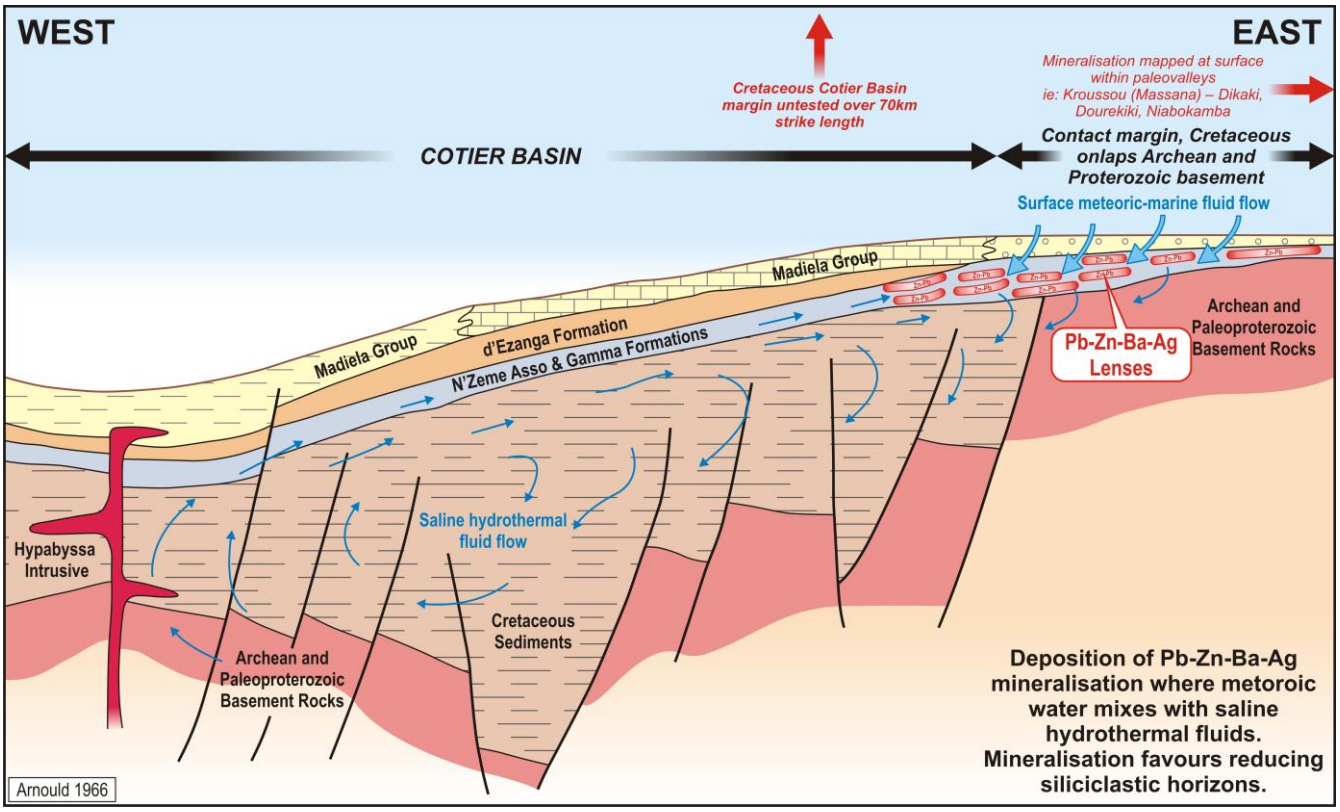

Figure 2. Schematic cross section illustrating the Kroussou-Dikaki (Massana) mineralisation model

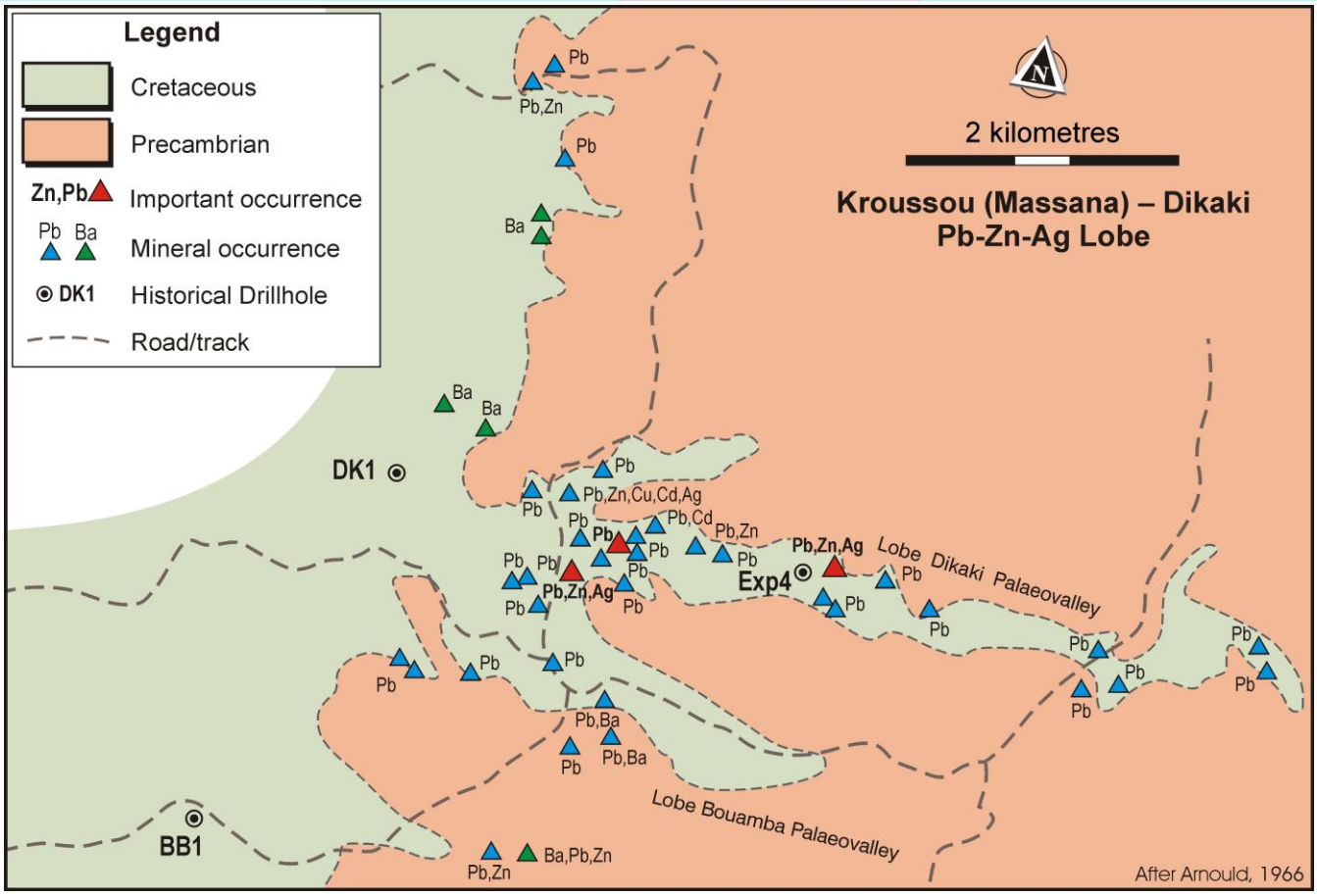

Figure 3. Historically recorded surface mineralisation occurrences within the Dikaki & Bouamba paleovalleys showing 3 historical BRGM drillholes DK1, BB1 and Exp4. Further drilling was undertaken near hole Exp4 in the 1960's in which a resource tonnage and grade was estimated. Mineralisation is reported to have been intersected in DK1 and BB1 however the intersections were not sent for laboratory analysis.

Geological Summary

Kroussou Pb-Zn occurrences are located along the Eastern margin of the Cottier basin in Gabon which formed progressively during the rift and drift phases of the Atlantic ocean, these continental and evaporate sediments exist along the west coast of Africa and are important hosts for various Pb-Zn deposits in Morocco, Algeria and Angola and is also host to the West African petroleum deposits.

The Kroussou project contains paleo-karst filled Pb-Zn deposits on the basin margin and onlap Precambrian gneissic basement which is often paleo weathered and enriched in sulfides. The stratiform deposits vary from Cu and Pb rich and occur in Morocco Merija and Bou-Sellam (Pb-Zn), in Angola Cachoeiras (Cu) in Algeria (Cu) and Gabon Kroussou (Pb-Zn). The M'Passa Pb-Zn mine is located in Peoples Republic of Congo in the nearby Niari (Nyanga) synclinorium however is reported to be hydrothermal in origin.

On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones, and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cottier Basin with continental basement rocks.

On a local scale, the stratiform mineral occurrences are mainly controlled by paleochannels and paleokarsts of highly variable size and mineral lense morphology is defined by the nature of the deposited sediments.

The mineralisation is hosted within the Gamba Formation of the N'Zeme Asso Series or in basement gnessic rocks but very close to the Lower Cretaceous boundary. Mineralisation appears as disseminations and short lenticular veins which are stratiform to Cretaceous and disconformable to basement gneiss with quartz-chalcedony-barite filing and mineralised with galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite and sometimes silver (BRGM).

Proposed Kroussou Forward Work Program

- Export and analyse rock chip samples from October 2014 field program
- Source and compile historical BRGM maps and drill information
- Further field mapping and trenching to investigate further areas of surface mineralisation
- Design 2015 shallow drill hole program to test for lateral extensions of the Pb-Zn mineralised horizons

Sample_ID	Pb_Pct	Zn_Pct	Cu_Pct
ml241	0.03	0.04	0.02
ml272	0.05	0.05	0.01
ml054	0.19	3.58	0.00
ml432	0.27	35.01	0.00
ml418	0.49	8.94	0.00
ml386	0.73	3.74	0.00
ml029c	7.62	8.43	0.09
ml028	19.57	0.16	0.17
ml029b	22.97	0.43	0.07
ml029a	23.06	0.17	0.06

Table 1. Summary of pXRF rockchip sample results displaying anomalous sample results only. Values are in percent (%). All samples were taken from different geographical locations spread over a 3km length of the Dikaki River. Sample ml029a & b were taken from an historical 13m long, 1.5m deep trench. Sample ml029c was taken from the top of a nearby adit.

Photo 1. Disseminated galena and sphalerite in a silicified sandstone.
Photo 2. Banded mudstone mineralised with fine grained zinc.
Photo 3. Disseminated galena in conglomerate.

About Metals of Africa Limited (MTA)

MTA is a diversified minerals exploration company dedicated to exploring for world class deposits in Africa. MTA's core commodity targets are: lead, zinc, copper and graphite.

In Mozambique, MTA is focused on lead-zinc-silver-copper exploration for a Broken Hill Type target within the Rio Mazoe Project and adjacent Changara project. Running in parallel within Mozambique, the Company is also focused on graphite exploration at its Montepuez project.

In Tanzania, MTA boasts the Mkindu Project where the target is an Olympic Dam-style, Uranium-Iron oxide-Copper-Gold (U-IOCG) deposit which is also prospective for rare earth elements. The Kroussou Project in Gabon represents a shallow Mississippi Valley Type lead-zinc-silver target. The Company's management staff reside in Africa, which ensures optimum in-country relationships and maximum resources are spent in-ground.

Competent Persons Statement

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Appendix to Announcement:
High grade zinc and lead mineralisation confirmed at Kroussou Project, Gabon

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	MTA Commentary
Sampling techniques	· *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* · *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* · *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* · *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	· Rock chip samples taken in field and analysed using a Niton XLt field portable XRF analyser. · Rock samples are being sent to South Africa for laboratory analysis.
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).*	No drilling is reported
Drill sample	· *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries*	No drilling is reported

recovery	*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.*	
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.*	· No drilling is reported · Geology descriptions and gps co-ordinates recorded for each collected rock sample
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.*	· Surface rock chip samples collected during reconnaissance field visit, each sample weight recorded and labelled insitu or displaced · Industry acceptable blanks and standards were used. OREA23a granite blank and OREA131b Zn-Pb-Ag was applied as a Certified Reference Material to ensure satisfactory performance of Niton XLt. Note: Ag not measured by Niton analysis however will be analysed by South African laboratory. · All samples were taken from different geographical locations spread over a 3km length of the Dikaki River. Sample ml029a & b were taken from a 13m long, 1.5m deep trench and ml029c taken from the top of a nearby adit.

	· *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	· Field data geochemical results taken from field portable XRF Niton XLt model. Duration20 seconds per filter with 40 seconds in total, Certified Reference Materials (OREA131b) and Blank (OREA23a) taken 1:17 samples. · No calibration factors applied · Field Portable XRF analysis does not provide whole rock analysis but rather single point beam over <1mm2 of rock and should not be considered whole rock representative analysis. Laboratory analysis of grinding, splitting, pulverising and analytic technique is the industry standard acceptable method of whole rock analysis. · Certified Reference Material OREA131b (Pb-Zn) performed within acceptable range for Pb-Zn application in application to a field portable XRF device. · Certified Blank Material OREA23a performed satisfactorily for Pb-Zn application in application to a field portable XRF device. · The following elements were analysed; Cr, V, Ti, Sc, Ca, K, Mo, Zr, Sr, U, Rb, Th, Pb, Se, As, Hg, Zn, Cu, Ni,Co, Fe, Mn
Verification of sampling and assaying	· *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* · *The use of twinned holes.* · *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification* · *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	· Field data and point fact geology mapping was collected by independent consulting geologist Mathieu Lacorde from SRK Australia · Field geology descriptions per rock analysis were recorded in the field including gps co-ordinate · The Niton XLt model was carried in the field and used at camp, data was downloaded to computer in .csv format and converted to excel · Niton analytical results are deemed fit for purpose to indicate confirmation of mineralisation for Pb-

		Zn.
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 gps data recording device supplied by SRK Australia was used for recording point locations and mapping while in the field · Data was recorded in datum WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_32S · No topographic control was undertaken
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.*	· Field reconnaissance consisted of walking up river systems where outcrop is best located given tropical terrain · Rock samples were taken and recorded with in-situ or displaced parameters recorded
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.*	· Rock samples were collected based on outcropping horizons of economic interest, Kroussou marker horizon was used for orientation of 5m wide mineralised Pb-Zn horizon.
Sample security	· *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	· 60 rock chip samples were taken and are presently being organised for dispatch from Libreville to a laboratory in South Africa. They are in temporary storage at the Ministry of Mines Gabon.
Audits or reviews	· *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	· Rock samples were taken in field by independent consulting geologist Mathieu Lacorde from SRK Australia · No auditing or reviews have been conducted of the rock samples or outcrop mapping, further follow-up field work is required.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	· *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* · *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	· MTA acquired 3 projects in Gabon as part of the acquisition of Select Resources (ASX: SLT) in February 2014 including Kroussou. MTA has 90% equity in these projects, the remaining 10% equity is with Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR). HCR's 10% equity is free carried by MTA for 2 years at which point HCR must contribute proportionately or dilute to a 0.75% NSR. · The Kroussou tenure is a Prospecting License and was awarded 03.01.2014 for 12 months renewable for a further 12 month period as a Prospecting License or conversion to an Exploration License renewable each year for a further 3 year period. · The Kroussou Prospecting License permits base and precious metal, rare earth and platinum group element exploration over the license area. · The Kroussou Prospecting License is 1496km2. · All statutory approvals have been acquired to conduct non ground disturbing exploration activity and the Company has established a good working relationship with the government of Gabon. · The company is not aware of any impediments relating to the licenses or area.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	· Historical exploration as conducted by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) in the 1960's, the project was then later re-examined in 1982-

		1983 by the BRGM in joint venture with Comilog which is a Gabonese government owned mining company. · BRGM discovered the Kroussou Pb-Zn-(Ag) mineral occurrences as well as others along various river systems on the Kroussou license. · BRGM conducted drilling on the project in the 1960's and MTA is proposing to obtain various reports on the drilling as well as historical exploration work conducted from the 1960's to 1980's. · The October 2014 MTA field reconnaissance visit was conducted by SRK Australia consulting geologist Mathieu Lacorde. · Review of SRK reconnaissance report and geological information was conducted by MTA consulting geologist Regina Molloy.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	· The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within silciclastic horizons in a reducing environment. · On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. · Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cottier Basin. · Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones, and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cottier Basin with continental basement rocks.

		· MTA reconnaissance identified mineralisation within coarse-grained arkosic sandstone and conglomerate and observed local silicification.
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.*	· No drilling is reported
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 drilling is reported · No aggregation values are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* · *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole*	· No mineralisation widths are reported

intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	· Figure 1 is a location map of the Prospecting License relative to Gabon country · Figure 2 is a schematic cross section illustrating the Kroussou-Dikaki (Massana) mineralisation model after Arnould 1966 (historical explorer). · Figure 3 depicts surface mapped mineralisation within the Kroussou-Dikaki mineralised paleovalley as well as 3x historical drill holes after Arnould 1966. Further drill holes were drilled and this information is being sourced by MTA at present.
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*	· Table 1 reports anomalous rock chip sample results of field Niton analysis for Pb, Zn and Cu. Historical exploration reported high grade Pb and Zn intercepts and this was confirmed during MTA reconnaissance using the Niton field portable XRF.
Other substantive exploration data	· *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	· Regional 1:M scale and 1:200K Fougamou 2009 government geology and mineralisation maps were referenced for mineral occurrences and was used as part of the reconnaissance field visit · SRTM imagery was also referred as part of the reconnaissance field visit · Kroussou project information was referenced from o 2002 Carte Geologique de la Republique Gabonaise 1M, notice explicative o 2002 Metallogenique de la Republique Gabonaise 1M, notice explicative

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.*	· Export and analyse rock chip samples from October 2014 field program · Source and compile historical BRGM maps and drill information · Business registration and license renewal · Field mapping and trenching to investigate further areas of surface mineralisation · Design 2015 shallow drill hole program to test for lateral extensions of the Pb-Zn mineralised horizons