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NEW HIGH-GRADE DISCOVERY EXPANDS RUTILE PROVINCE

FUNDING SECURED THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT

Sovereign Metals Limited (the **Company** or **Sovereign**) is pleased to announce the discovery of a significant new area of high-grade rutile mineralisation in initial wide-spaced drilling. The new zone called Nsaru is located within the same geological domain as Kasiya, the Company's flagship, large, high-grade rutile deposit. Sovereign's very large and expanding rutile footprint in Malawi could prove to be one of the world's most significant source of the highest purity and most environmentally sustainable titanium feedstock.

HIGHLIGHTS

-  **New area of high-grade rutile mineralisation discovered at Nsaru**, located within kilometres of the very large and high-grade Kasiya deposit.

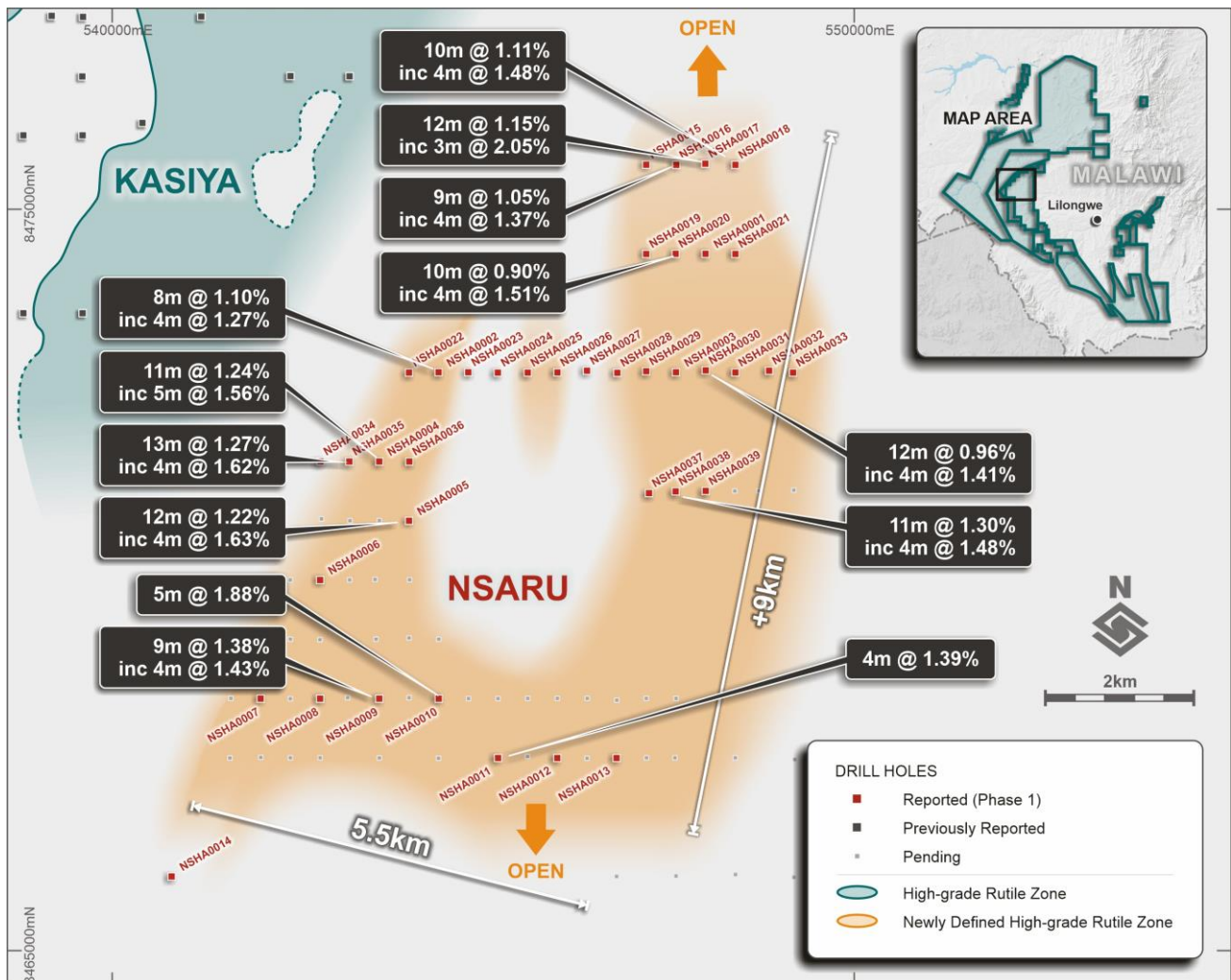


Figure 1. Map of the new, high-grade rutile discovery at Nsaru.

- ◆ At this early stage of discovery, Nsaru is showing high-grade rutile mineralisation from surface with widths of up to 5.5km across and a current strike length of about 9km
- ◆ **Mineralisation remains open** to the north and importantly to the south at its widest zone
- ◆ The area of drilled mineralisation to date at Nsaru is approximately **25km²** and combined with Kasiya's footprint of **66km²** gives a **total mineralised area of approximately 91km²**
- ◆ A total of 39 wide-spaced, reconnaissance holes were drilled to depths of up to 14 metres. 34 holes showed high-grade rutile with **very high-grades shown in the top 3-5m from surface** including;
 - **8m @ 1.10% inc. 4m @ 1.27% rutile**
 - **11m @ 1.24% inc. 5m @ 1.56% rutile**
 - **12m @ 1.22% inc. 4m @ 1.63% rutile**
 - **9m @ 1.38% inc. 4m @ 1.43% rutile**
 - **12m @ 1.15% inc. 3m @ 2.05% rutile**
 - **11m @ 1.30% inc. 4m @ 1.48% rutile**
 - **13m @ 1.27% inc. 4m @ 1.62% rutile**
 - **9m @ 1.05% inc. 4m @ 1.37% rutile**
 - **10m @ 1.11% inc. 4m @ 1.48% rutile**
 - **5m @ 1.88% rutile**

Strategic funding secured through Institutional Placement

- ◆ Sovereign has secured commitments for A\$8.0 million (gross proceeds) from Northern Hemisphere-based institutional investors to subscribe for 20,000,000 new ordinary shares at an issue price of A\$0.40 plus a one-for-two unlisted option with an exercise price of A\$0.50 and 12 month expiry (**Placement**).
- ◆ Sprott Capital Partners LP acted as exclusive financial adviser to the Placement, with affiliates of the Sprott Group participating in the Placement.
- ◆ The Placement will fund exploration and development activities on the Company's strategic rutile province in Malawi with the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Kasiya expected in the next quarter.

Sovereign's Managing Director Dr Julian Stephens commented:

"The new high-grade rutile discovery at Nsaru confirms we have one of the largest and globally significant rutile provinces on our hands. We are looking forward to the maiden JORC resource estimate for Kasiya next quarter, which we believe will put the Company on the path toward eventually delineating one of the largest rutile deposits in the world. The emergence of this new, globally significant rutile province has been strongly endorsed by the high-calibre of the investors who participated in the Placement. We are now well funded to continue accelerating our activities, with a number of key milestones to be met over the coming months."

ENQUIRIES

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NSARU RUTILE DISCOVERY

The Nsaru prospect was identified by the Company's geological team as an area with strong potential for rutile mineralisation using the proprietary geological exploration targeting model developed by Sovereign. Nsaru is located within just a few kilometres of the large and high-grade Kasiya rutile deposit, and may eventually link up with Kasiya once more drilling has been completed.

Initially 39 wide-spaced, reconnaissance hand-auger holes were drilled for a total of 371m to test the Nsaru target. Over 87% of the holes drilled intersected high-grade rutile mineralisation generally in the top 8-12m of the weathering profile. These results are similar to those received at Kasiya, with the majority of the highest rutile grades in the top 3-5m from surface. Moderate grade rutile mineralisation also extends to depth where it generally remains open in most holes.

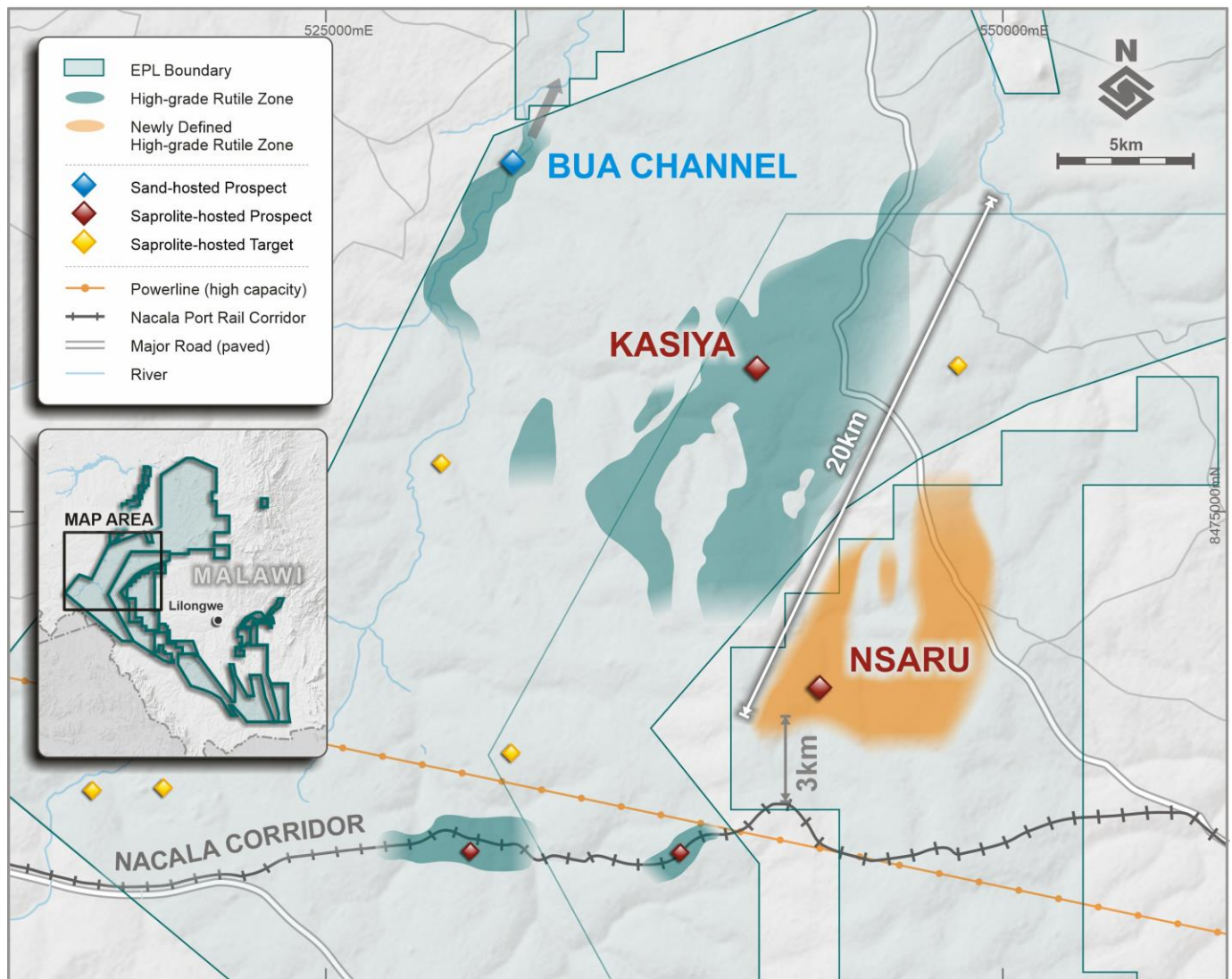


Figure 2. Map of new mineralised area at Nsaru showing its relationship to the large Kasiya rutile deposit.

At this very early stage of exploration, Nsaru shows a high-grade mineralised envelope with widths of up to 5.5km across and a strike length of about 9km. Mineralisation remains open along strike to the north and importantly to the south at its widest zone. The area of high-grade rutile mineralisation identified by drilling to date at Nsaru is approximately 25km².

When added to the mineralised area at Kasiya of 66km², Sovereign's total high-grade mineralised footprint is approximately 91km² and is expected to keep growing with further drilling. The Company's maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for Kasiya is advancing and will be based on a substantial portion of the extensive Kasiya footprint.

Given these excellent initial results from Nsaru, the Company has commenced a further, more systematic drill program aimed at bringing the drill spacing down to at least 800m by 400m in order to incorporate the results into a future MRE.

INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT

Sovereign has secured commitments for A\$8.0 million (*gross proceeds*) from Northern Hemisphere based institutional investors to subscribe for 20,000,000 new ordinary shares of the Company at an issue price of A\$0.40 plus a one-for-two unlisted option with an exercise price of A\$0.50 and 12 month expiry (**Placement**).

Sprott Capital Partners LP acted as exclusive financial advisor with affiliates of the Sprott Group (**Sprott**) participating in the Placement. Sprott is a leading North American-based asset management firm with an enviable track record of identifying and funding successful early stage resource projects.

The Placement will fund exploration and development activities on the Company's globally significant, strategic rutile province in Malawi.

The Company will issue the shares and options utilising its existing capacity under Listing Rule 7.1.

CONCLUSIONS & FORWARD PLAN

Sovereign's view is that it has discovered a potentially globally significant rutile province with the Kasiya deposit and the new discovery at Nsaru. Securing this additional funding will allow the Company to continue with the ongoing work programs for Kasiya, Nsaru and the other prospects which include;

- ❖ A maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Kasiya, expected to cover a substantial portion of its extensive 66km² mineralised footprint;
- ❖ Continued step-out and extensional drilling at Kasiya, Nsaru and the broader surrounding area to identify extensions and discover new regional mineralised zones;
- ❖ Mining and tailings studies continue and will feed into a future Scoping Study;
- ❖ Metallurgical variability test-work is in the final planning stages on three separate samples representative of the different regolith units from Kasiya;
- ❖ Investigation and further test-work for a potential coarse-flake graphite by-product from Kasiya; and
- ❖ Re-examination of the Company's Malingunde Graphite Project in light of renewed market interest for graphite, particularly related to sustainability and the Li-ion battery sector.



Figure 3. Sovereign’s field team hand-auger drilling at Nsaru.

DRILL RESULTS

Drilling results from Phase 1 at Nsaru are shown below in Table 1.

Hole ID	Interval Thickness	Rutile %	From (m) Downhole	Comments	Purpose
NSHA0001	8	0.93	surface	<i>open at depth</i>	<i>exploration</i>
incl	4	1.16	surface		
NSHA0002	8	1.10	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.27	surface		
NSHA0003	9	0.88	surface	<i>open at depth</i>	<i>exploration</i>
incl	3	1.04	surface		
NSHA0004	11	1.24	surface	open at depth	exploration
incl	5	1.56	surface		
NSHA0005	12	1.22	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.63	surface		
NSHA0006	13	0.79	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	5	1.18	surface		
NSHA0007	5	0.78	surface		<i>exploration</i>
NSHA0008	10	0.84	surface	<i>open at depth</i>	<i>exploration</i>
incl	4	1.03	surface		
NSHA0009	9	1.38	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.43	surface		
NSHA0010	5	1.88	surface	open at depth	exploration
NSHA0011	4	1.39	surface		exploration

Hole ID	Interval Thickness	Rutile %	From (m) Downhole	Comments	Purpose
NSHA0012	9	0.91	surface	<i>open at depth</i>	<i>exploration</i>
incl	7	0.97	surface		
incl	3	1.14	surface		
NSHA0013	12	0.94	surface	<i>open at depth</i>	<i>exploration</i>
incl	5	1.09	surface		
NSHA0014	<i>no significant results</i>				<i>exploration</i>
NSHA0015	11	0.95	surface	open at depth	exploration
incl	4	1.06	surface		
NSHA0016	9	1.05	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.37	surface		
NSHA0017	12	1.15	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	7	1.42	surface		
<i>incl</i>	3	2.05	surface		
NSHA0018	10	1.11	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.48	surface		
NSHA0019	9	0.92	surface	open at depth	exploration
incl	3	1.32	surface		
NSHA0020	10	0.90	surface		exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.51	surface		
NSHA0021	10	0.63	surface		exploration
NSHA0022	11	0.67	surface		exploration
incl	3	1.02	surface		
NSHA0023	<i>no significant results</i>				exploration
NSHA0024	<i>no significant results</i>				exploration
NSHA0025	4	0.64	surface		exploration
NSHA0026	4	0.67	surface		exploration
NSHA0027	<i>no significant results</i>				exploration
NSHA0028	5	0.80	surface		exploration
NSHA0029	3	0.74	surface		exploration
NSHA0030	12	0.96	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	4	1.41	surface		
NSHA0031	3	0.93	surface	open at depth	exploration
NSHA0032	4	1.03	surface		exploration
NSHA0033	10	0.70	surface	open at depth	
NSHA0034	<i>no significant results</i>				exploration
NSHA0035	13	1.27	surface	open at depth	exploration
<i>incl</i>	8	1.46	surface		
<i>incl</i>	4	1.62	surface		
NSHA0036	6	0.93	surface		exploration
incl	3	1.34	surface		
NSHA0037	4	0.86	surface		exploration
NSHA0038	11	1.30	surface		exploration
<i>incl</i>	7	1.23	surface		
<i>incl</i>	4	1.48	surface		
NSHA0039	4	0.99	surface	open at depth	exploration

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Stephens is the Managing Director of Sovereign Metals Limited and a holder of ordinary shares, unlisted performance rights and unlisted options in Sovereign Metals Limited. Dr Stephens has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being 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 Stephens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This release may include forward-looking statements, which may be identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "projects", "plans", and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based on Sovereign's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Sovereign, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Sovereign makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release, to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of that release.

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This announcement has been prepared for publication in Australia and may not be released in the United States. This announcement does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in the United States or any other jurisdiction. Any securities described in this announcement have not been, and will not be, registered under the US Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration of the US Securities Act and applicable US state securities laws.

This ASX Announcement has been approved and authorised for release by the Company's Managing Director, Dr Julian Stephens.



APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth
NSHA0001	547999	8474403	1156	8
NSHA0002	544399	8472804	1131	8
NSHA0003	547600	8472803	1170	9
NSHA0004	543600	8471600	1121	11.5
NSHA0005	543999	8470800	1122	12
NSHA0006	542800	8470000	1126	14
NSHA0007	542000	8468401	1143	10
NSHA0008	542800	8468400	1135	10
NSHA0009	543600	8468400	1127	9
NSHA0010	544400	8468400	1140	5
NSHA0011	545200	8467600	1140	6
NSHA0012	546000	8467600	1162	9
NSHA0013	546799	8467600	1171	12
NSHA0014	540799	8466002	1162	7
NSHA0015	547198	8475605	1153	11
NSHA0016	547605	8475602	1153	9
NSHA0017	547996	8475618	1152	12
NSHA0018	548401	8475603	1147	10
NSHA0019	547200	8474400	1148	9
NSHA0020	547594	8474403	1157	10
NSHA0021	548400	8474400	1148	10
NSHA0022	544000	8472800	1128	11
NSHA0023	544800	8472804	1133	10
NSHA0024	545199	8472800	1137	8
NSHA0025	545600	8472799	1146	10
NSHA0026	546001	8472802	1153	11
NSHA0027	546400	8472826	1156	10
NSHA0028	546810	8472798	1160	12
NSHA0029	547200	8472817	1166	11
NSHA0030	548000	8472829	1166	12
NSHA0031	548400	8472801	1157	3
NSHA0032	548857	8472826	1156	8
NSHA0033	549179	8472800	1164	10
NSHA0034	542808	8471602	1101	4
NSHA0035	543197	8471600	1117	13
NSHA0036	544005	8471600	1121	10
NSHA0037	547236	8471173	1156	6
NSHA0038	547595	8471197	1163	11
NSHA0039	548000	8471203	1166	10

* All holes were vertical.

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
Sampling Techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	A total of 39 hand auger holes for 371.5m were drilled at the Nsaru Prospect to obtain samples for quantitative mineralogical determination. Samples were composited based on regolith boundaries and chemistry generated by hand-held XRF, generally at 3, 4 or 5m intervals.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Drilling and sampling activities were supervised by a suitably qualified Company geologist who was present at all times. All bulk 1-metre drill samples were geologically logged by the geologist at the drill site Each 1m sample was sun dried and homogenised. Sub-samples were carefully riffle split to ensure representivity. ~1.5kg composite samples were processed. Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up the composite. The primary composite sample is considered representative for this style of rutile mineralisation.
	<i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Logged mineralogy percentages, lithology information and TiO ₂ % obtained from handheld XRF were used to determine compositing intervals. Care is taken to ensure that only lithological units with similar geological and grade characteristics are composited together.
Drilling Techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).</i>	Hand-auger drilling with 75mm diameter enclosed spiral bits with 1-metre long steel rods. Each 1m of drill sample is collected into separate sample bags and set aside. The auger bits and flights are cleaned between each metre of sampling to avoid contamination.
Drill Sample Recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Samples are assessed visually for recoveries. Overall, recovery is very good. Drilling is ceased when recoveries become poor once the water table has been reached.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	The Company's trained geologists supervise auger drilling on a 1 team 1 geologist basis and are responsible for monitoring all aspects of the drilling and sampling process.
	<i>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.</i>	No bias related to preferential loss or gain of different materials has occurred.
Logging	<i>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.</i>	All individual 1-metre auger intervals are geologically logged, recording relevant data to a set template using company codes. A small representative sample is collected for each 1-metre interval and placed in appropriately labelled chip trays for future reference.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	All logging includes lithological features and estimates of basic mineralogy. Logging is generally qualitative.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersection logged</i>	100% of samples are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques Sub-sampling techniques	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable – no core drilling conducted.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Samples from the 39 auger holes drilled were composited. Each 1m sample was sun dried and homogenised. Sub-samples were carefully riffle split to ensure sample representivity. ~1.5kg composite samples were processed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
and sample preparation		Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up the composite. The primary composite sample is considered representative for this style of rutile mineralisation and is consistent with industry standard practice.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Use of the above compositing and sampling technique is deemed appropriate given the dry nature of the samples.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	The sampling equipment is cleaned after each sub-sample is taken.
	<i>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.</i>	Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up each composite.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample size is considered appropriate for the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The Malawi onsite laboratories sample preparation methods are considered quantitative to the point where a heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) is generated. Final results generated are for recovered rutile i.e. the % mass of the sample that is rutile that can be recovered to a heavy mineral concentrate. The following workflow for the samples was undertaken on-site in Malawi; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry sample in oven for 1 hour at 105°C • Soak in water and lightly agitate • Wet screen at 5mm, 600mm and 45µm to remove oversize and slimes material • Dry +45µm -600mm (sand fraction) in oven for 1 hour at 105°C • Pass +45µm -600mm (sand fraction) across wet table twice to generate a heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) • Dry HMC in oven for 30 minutes at 105°C Bag HMC Fraction and send to Perth, Australia for quantitative chemical and mineralogical determination. The following workflow for the samples was then undertaken at Perth based Laboratories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic separation of the HMC by Carpc magnet @ 16,800G (2.9Amps) into a magnetic (M) and non-magnetic (NM) fraction. Work undertaken at Allied Mineral Laboratories (AML) in Perth. • The NM fractions were sent to ALS Perth for quantitative XRF analysis. • Rutile is reported as: rutile mineral recovered to the total NM concentrate fraction as a % of the total primary, dry, raw sample mass.
	<i>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.</i>	Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. No handheld methods are used for quantitative determination.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	ALS used internal XRF standards and duplicates. The overall quality of QA/QC is considered to be good.
Verification of sampling & assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by qualified, alternative company personnel.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twin holes have been used.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All data was collected initially on paper logging sheets and codified to the Company's templates. This data was hand entered to spreadsheets and validated by Company geologists. This data was then imported to a Microsoft Access Database then validated automatically and manually.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Rutile is reported as: rutile mineral recovered to the total NM concentrate fraction as a % of the total primary, dry raw sample mass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	A Trimble R2 Differential GPS was used to pick up the hand auger collars. No downhole surveying of auger holes is completed. Given the vertical nature and shallow depths of the auger holes drill hole deviation is not considered to significantly affect the downhole location of samples.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	WGS84 UTM Zone 36 South.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	DGPS pickups are considered to be high quality topographic control measures.
Data spacing & distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The hand auger collars are spaced at approximately 400m along the drill-lines. All extensional holes are designed to provide systematic strike and width extension of the anomalous lines of hand auger drilling previously reported along this same trend. It is deemed that these holes should be broadly representative of the mineralisation style in the general area. More work is required to accurately determine the variability of the mineralisation in the Nsaru region.
	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable, no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are covered by new data in this report.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Individual 1-metre auger intervals have been composited over a determined interval of interest for the 39 auger holes drilled in order to obtain a primary sample of ~1.5kg mass for mineralogical analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known considering the deposit type</i>	No bias attributable to orientation of sampling has been identified.
	<i>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.</i>	All holes were drilled vertically as the nature of the mineralisation is horizontal. No bias attributable to orientation of drilling has been identified.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i>	Samples were stored in secure storage from the time of drilling, through gathering, compositing and analysis. The samples were sealed as soon as site preparation was completed, and again securely stored during shipment and while at Australian laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i>	It is considered by the Company that industry best practice methods have been employed at all stages of the exploration.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	<i>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 environment settings.</i>	The Company owns 100% of the following Exploration Licences (ELs) under the Mines and Minerals Act 2019, held in the Company's wholly-owned, Malawi-registered subsidiary, Sovereign Services Limited: EL0372, EL0355, EL0413, EL0492, EL0528, EL0545, EL0561 and EL0582.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments to exploration or mining exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No other parties were involved in exploration.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	The rutile deposit type could be termed a residual placer formed by the intense weathering of rutile-rich basement paragneisses.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Rutile occurs in a mostly topographically flat area west of Malawi's capital known as the Lilongwe Plain where a deep tropical weathering profile is preserved. A typical profile from top to base is generally soil ("SOIL" 0-1m) ferruginous pedolith ("FERP", 1-4m), mottled zone ("MOTT", 4-7m), pallid saprolite ("PSAP", 7-9m), saprolite ("SAPL", 9-25m), saprock ("SAPR", 25-35m) and fresh rock ("FRESH" >35m).
Drill hole information	<i>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 northings 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; and hole length</i>	All collar and composite data are provided in the body and Appendices of this report. All holes were drilled vertically.
	<i>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</i>	No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	All results reported are of a length-weighted average. The results reported in the body of the report are on a nominal lower cut-off of 0.5% Rutile.
	<i>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.</i>	No significant aggregate intercepts have been reported.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	It is considered that the mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style, generally NNE striking bodies in areas where the entire weathering profile is preserved and not significantly eroded.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	The mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style, in generally NNE striking bodies.
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Downhole widths approximate true widths. Some mineralisation currently remains open at depth.
Diagrams	<i>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 the drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to figures in the body of this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All results have been reported in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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;</i>	Rutile has been determined to be the major TiO ₂ -bearing mineral at and around several rutile prospects and within Sovereign's ground package. The company continues to examine broad areas across the large tenement package for rutile mineralisation.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	<i>potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Laboratory processing of 2021 drilling samples on the saprolite prospects continues. Drilling is ongoing at the Nsaru prospect to further expand the area of known rutile mineralisation.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to diagrams in the body of this report.

