MetalsGrove
MINING LIMITED

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CLARIFICATION ANNOUNCEMENT

COMPLETION OF BRUCE PROSPECT DRILLING

Critical metals exploration and development company MetalsGrove Mining Limited (ASX: MGA), ("**MetalsGrove**" "**MGA**" or the "**Company**") provides the following clarification in respect of its announcement dated 3 July 2023, '*Drilling Complete at Bruce Rare Earth (REE) Copper-Gold Prospect-NT*'.

As reported on July 3, initial observations of drilling samples demonstrate continuity of the carbonatite system and a similar weathering profile to mineralisation encountered in the initial discovery holes.

Where the visual results were reported in Figures 1- 4, the following clarification is provided.

MGA wishes to provide clarification that these initial observations should not be considered a substitute for laboratory analysis which remains pending.

PLENTY RIVER DRILLING TARGET-PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

At the Plenty River Prospect, a total of eleven holes were drilled for 1,622 metres. All holes were drilled to test the large intrusive system and broader conductor (Refer Table 2).

All holes exhibited iron-oxide-carbonate-silicate alteration, with moderate to strong magnetic units with biotite garnet schist often associated with trace sulphides. While all drill holes intersected the top of the modelled magnetic anomaly, it currently remains inconclusive as to whether the source of the intense density feature has been adequately tested and explained.

Drill hole BRC23009 is intersected the carbonatite outcrop and the body of the magnetic anomaly modelled drilling targets with an apparent association observed medium to strong magnetic zones (Refer Figure 1 and 2).

The presence of chlorite alteration and trace sulphides in these holes is consistent with the exploration model being targeted. However, interpretation of the drill samples is ongoing and these observations are preliminary in nature.

Figure 1 – Plenty River Carbonatite Outcrop Sample Location 563314mE, 7470353mN Near Drill Hole BRC23009.

Figure 2 – Plenty River Phlogopite/Carbonatite Association Closer View, Sample Location 563314mE, 7470353mN Near Drill Hole BRC23009.

BRUCE DRILLING TARGET-PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW

At the Bruce prospect area, five holes were drilled for a total of 720 metres at two target zones (Refer Table 2).

Drill hole BRC23014 is intersected the body of the modelled drilling targets with an apparent association observed between the drilling target zone and Propylitic alteration zones (Refer Figure 4 and Table 1).

Interpretation of the samples from these drill holes is ongoing and these observations are preliminary in nature.

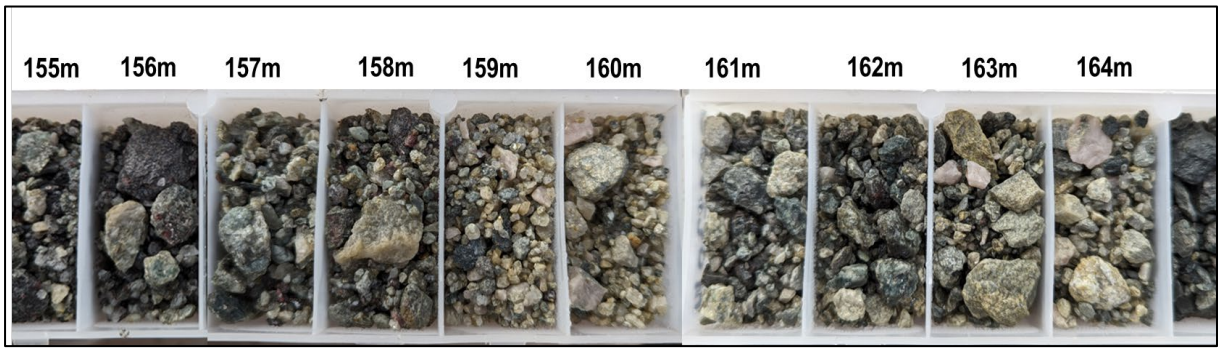

Figure 4 – Propylitic Alteration in Drill Hole BRC23014 from 155 to 164m.

Hole Id	From (m)	To (m)	Interval * m)	Alteration	Alteration Mode	Visual Estimate
BRC23014	154	155	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	155	156	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	156	157	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	157	158	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	158	159	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	159	160	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	160	161	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	161	162	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	162	163	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	163	164	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)
	164	165	1.00	Propylitic	Pervasive	Strong (1 to 5%)

Table 1 – RC drill hole BRC23014 visual estimate of Propylitic alteration.

**Propylitic (chlorite, epidote, albite and carbonate)*

**The reader is cautioned that that visual estimates of mineral abundance should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analytical results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary RC chip geological logging. The reported intersections are down hole lengths and are not necessarily true width.*

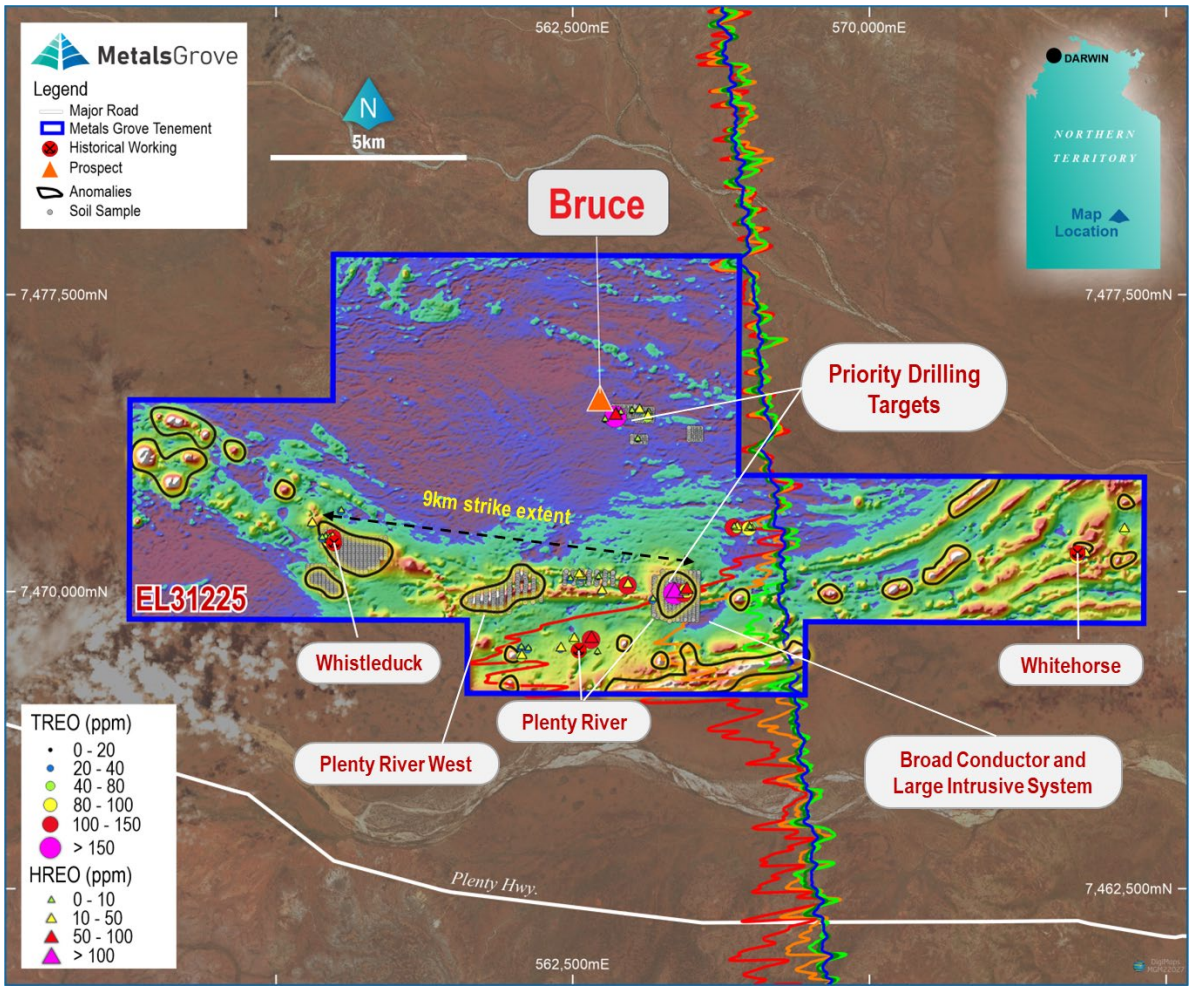

Figure 5 – Priority drilling targets - Bruce location plan.

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	Depth
Plenty River	BRR23001	565065	7470151	170	-60	175.00
Plenty River	BRR23002	565193	7469985	180	-65	106.00
Plenty River	BRR23003	565314	7469983	180	-65	124.00
Plenty River	BRR23004	565370	7470065	180	-65	118.00
Plenty River	BRR23005	565309	7470174	170	-60	175.00
Plenty River	BRR23006	565094	7469985	180	-65	100.00
Plenty River	BRR23007	564867	7470067	170	-60	175.00
Plenty River	BRR23008	564781	7470226	175	-60	175.00
Plenty River	BRR23009	563299	7470342	175	-65	124.00
Bruce	BRR23010	564190	7473874	180	-65	150.00
Bruce	BRR23011	564008	7474590	180	-65	148.00
Bruce	BRR23012	563679	7474486	180	-65	130.00
Bruce	BRR23013	563590	7474528	180	-65	120.00
Bruce	BRR23014	563660	7474593	180	-65	172.00
Plenty River	BRR23015	563141	7470384	170	-65	150.00
Plenty River	BRR23016	563292	7470370	170	-65	200.00

Table 2. Drill hole details for Bruce drilling at Arunta Project.

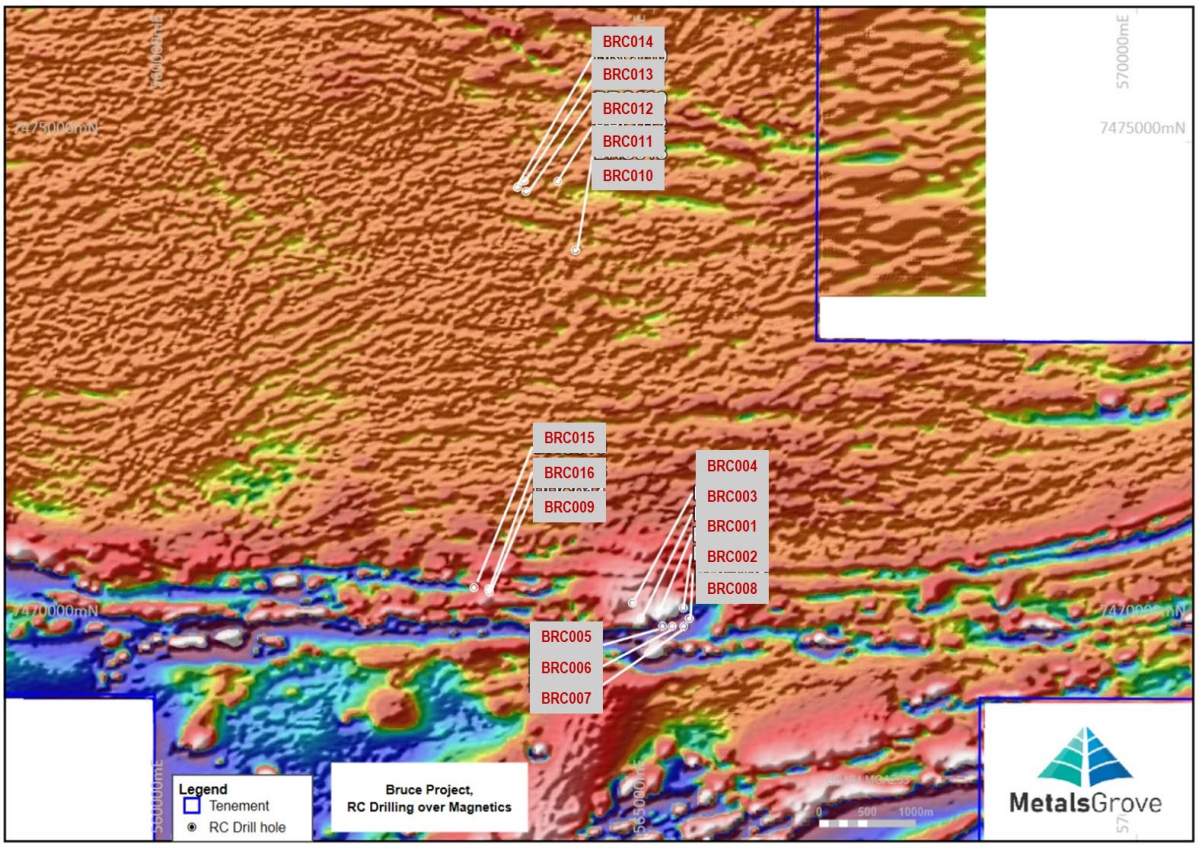

Figure 6 –Bruce drill hole location plan over 1VD Magnetics.

Bruce Prospect Background

The Bruce rare earth prospect is located within the Central Desert Region of the Northern Territory and covers an area of approximately 17,722 ha. MGA recently reported (see ASX announcement dated 7th June 2023) that it had identified outcropping carbonatite and high grade REE mineralisation that now extends more than 9km in length with multiple parallel mineralised areas and with a high percentage of valuable magnetic and heavy rare earth elements up to 1,800 ppm TREO, 38% HREO/TREO, 31% MREO/TREO, 23% NdPr/TREO, 23% Y_2O_3/TREO.

MGA reported (see ASX announcement dated 20th July 2022) that it had identified a broad conductor along strike from the Plenty River mine which is adjacent to magnetic features interpreted to be components of the pegmatite intrusion.

Significant rare earth occurrences have been found in the Harts Range and Plenty River mica fields within the Irindina Province. Joklik (1955) and Daly and Dyson (1956) provided details of the mica mines and documented numerous minerals associated with the host pegmatites. MGA is currently exploring pegmatite, breccia, vein and alteration-hosted rare earth mineralisation at Bruce.

The Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) completed a geological study at Arunta region and identified numerous pegmatites hosting rare earth occurrences including Plenty River mica mine area. NTGS survey mapping and location of mineral occurrences (Geological Survey Record 2003-004, Rare earth element mineralisation in the eastern Arunta Region - KJ Hussey).

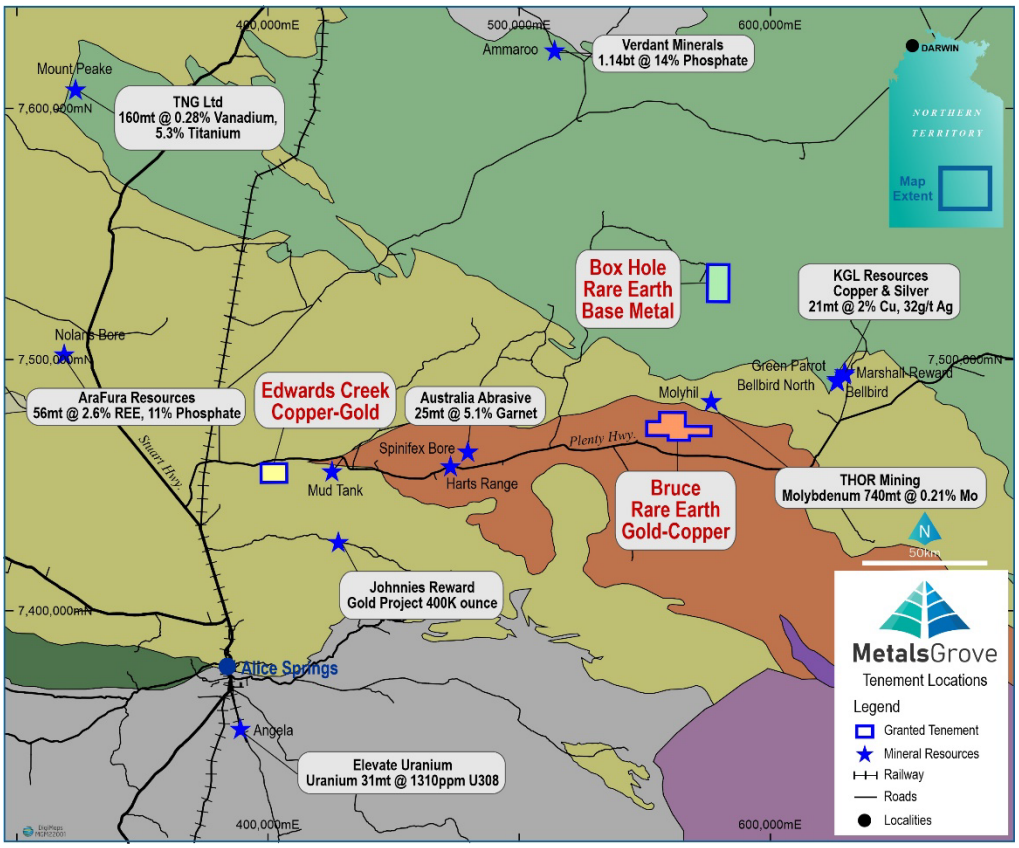

Figure 6 – Arunta Project Location Map.

About MetalsGrove

MetalsGrove Mining Limited (ASX: MGA) is an Australian-based exploration and development company, focused on the exploration and development of its portfolio of high-quality lithium, rare earth, copper-gold, manganese and base metal projects in Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

MGA is committed to green metal exploration and development to meet the growing demand from the battery storage and renewable energy markets in the transition to a de-carbonised world.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Strategy

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy has been developed by Sean Sivasamy. All assay results have been complied by Mr Sivasamy who is a member of Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Sivasamy is Managing Director and CEO of MetalsGrove Mining Limited.

Mr Sivasamy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein 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 Sivasamy consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information contained herein, in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

This announcement may contain certain "forward looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis.

However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to exploration risk, mineral resource risk, metal price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks in the countries and states in which we sell our product to, and government regulation and judicial outcomes.

For more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors, see the Company's Prospectus, as well as the Company's other filings. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Authorised for release by the MetalsGrove Mining Limited Board of Directors,

SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES	MEDIA ENQUIRIES
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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 (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.* • *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.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Bruce Project, NT. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. • Drill holes on the project included sixteen (16) reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected with one – metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter were collected. • Samples were submitted Intertek Genalysis in Alice Springs and analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50-gram fire assay for gold and a four acid multi element analysis.
Drilling Techniques	• *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 The samples were rock chip samples, no drill samples were collected.*	• The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, with a schram RC drill rig. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize 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.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.

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.*	• RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
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 maximize 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.*	• The drill samples were either collected as1m interval samples. The 1m sample that was collected through the cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone was submitted for analysis. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on: the style of mineralization, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Intertek where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. • Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. • Samples were submitted Intertek Genalysis in Alice Springs and analysed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth.
Quality of Assay Data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used*	• Samples were prepared by Intertek Genalysis in Alice Springs and analysed by Intertek Genalysis

Laboratory Tests	*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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	in Perth. The sample analysis uses a Four Acid 48 element package 4A/MS48 and rare earth element 4A/MS48R finish. • Elements assayed included: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. • The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used. • The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Industry certified Oreas standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Only industry certified base metal standard were used. All standards will be scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
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.*	• Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd ("Apex"), were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation.

		The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience. • The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
Location of Data Points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• RC drill hole locations and rock chip samples were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes were largely straight. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 53 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
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.*	• The completed drill spacing is first pass in nature and is thought to be insufficient at this stage to confirm continuity of mineralisation that would be sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
Orientation of data in relation to geologic al structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Where possible, drill holes at Bruce and Plenty River were angled to the south (180º), which is thought to be roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill

	• *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.*	orientation for this Prospect. • Drill holes were angled between 60-65°. • The Metals Grove drilling sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of mapped pegmatite in the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to the laboratory in Alice Springs where it was trucked to the Darwin laboratory for analysis. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been completed by an external party and is not warranted at the current stage of exploration.

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 RC Drilling was collected from tenement EL31225. • There are no third-party arrangements or royalties etc. to impede exploration on the tenure. • There are no reserves or national parks to impede exploration on the tenure. • Ownership – 100% MetalsGrove Mining Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical work referenced in this report has been undertaken by previous project explorers. Whilst it could be expected that work and reporting practices were of an adequate standard, this cannot be confirmed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Bruce project tenement covers Lower Proterozoic rocks along, and flanking, the Delny-Mt. Sainthill Fault Zone, a feature developed within a wide west-northwest trending tectonic zone. Most of the project tenement is overlayed by Quaternary alluvium and soils. The project tenement is host to the historical Plenty River Mica Mining Area. Near the centre of the tenement lies the historical Bruce Au-Cu occurrence. The prospect is associated with quartz veins, where east-trending quartz veins contain Cu and also locally contain Au (up to 53 ppm Au; Wygralak and Mernagh 2005). The pegmatite outcrop hosting number of silicious and micaceous occurrences on the

		potential for LCT and REE bearing.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	• A summary of the drill hole collar location of the RC drill has been included in this press release. No results have been included.
Data Aggregation Methods	• *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.* • *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 laboratory results have been reported. • No data aggregation methods were applied to the data.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Drill holes at the project were angled between 60-65° and to the south, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mapped pegmatites. • No results have been reported. The interval widths noted in this press release are not known to be the true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for*	• See maps in the body of the report.

	any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole 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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• No laboratory results have been included.
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.*	• All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Future work entails follow up drilling to test any anomalous mineralized zones intersected in this program.