ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

MetalsGrove
MINING LIMITED

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MetalsGrove awarded exploration tenement E77/3152 prospective for copper and gold

Highlights

- *MetalsGrove is pleased to advise that it has won the ballot for exploration tenement E77/3152, located approximately 135 km south of the Southern Cross township and gold province in Western Australia.*
- *To be known as the Leake Prospect, the tenement, covering some 66.7 km² in area, is considered highly prospective for copper and gold.*
- *Historical soil sampling identified a coherent copper anomaly situated on the northern portion of the tenement and open to the south.*
- *A single line of aircore drilling has also been completed, with anomalous copper values also recorded.*
- *The Great Southern Gold Mine, located approximately 2 km to the south-east along a granite-granite contact, extracted 1000t at **7.13g/t** in the 1920s and 2053t at **5.72g/t** during the 1980s.*

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Managing Director and CEO, Mr Lijun Yang, said:

"In our 2 September 2024 announcement, I discussed the favourable environment for gold and copper as the basis for conducting the upcoming exploration program at the Company's Bruce-Gold Copper Prospect in the Northern Territory.

In that context, I am very pleased that we have been awarded tenement E77/3152 with its high prospectivity for copper and gold.

The limited exploration effort conducted on the tenement to date, a modest soil sampling program and one line of aircore drilling, has demonstrated the presence of a coherent copper anomaly.

My initial thinking is to undertake further soil sampling with a view to extending the copper anomaly to the south prior to a possible follow-up drilling campaign.

The fact that the nearby area has been mined previously for gold and nickel all adds to the general prospectivity of the area."

Multi-metal resources exploration company, **MetalsGrove Mining Limited** (**ASX:MGA**) ("**MetalsGrove**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that, through a recent ballot, it has won the rights to ELA 77/3152, a tenement prospective for copper and gold.

The tenement, which is situated approximately 135 km south of the Southern Cross township and gold province and approximately 385 km east of Perth, comprises an area of approximately 66.7 km^2 (refer Figure 1).

Figure 1. Map identifying location of Leake Prospect – tenement ELA 77/3152 – shown to the far right.

The tenement is one of nine applied for in mid-2023 by the previous MetalsGrove management team in the broader Dundas/Leake area with the primary target being lithium.

However, given the recent demise in the market for lithium, MetalsGrove has decided to relinquish eight of the tenements but proceed to grant the copper/ gold opportunity in ELA 77/3152.

To reflect the change in focus from lithium to copper-gold, the opportunity will be known as the Leake Prospect (previously, the Dundas Prospect).

The Leake Prospect is situated within a substantial tenement package prospective for gold, nickel and lithium held by Forrestania Resources Limited (ASX: FRS) ("**Forrestania**").

Forrestania's Great Southern Gold Mine is located approximately two kilometers from the southernmost tip of ELA 77/3152 along a granite-granite contact tending onto E77/3152.

The area has a rich mining history with approximately 1000t at **7.13g/t** in the 1920s and 2053t at **5.72g/t** during the 1980s extracted**.**

A map illustrating tenement ELA 77/3152 on local area geology, and its location with respect to Forrestania's Great Southern Gold Mine, is set out in Figure 2.

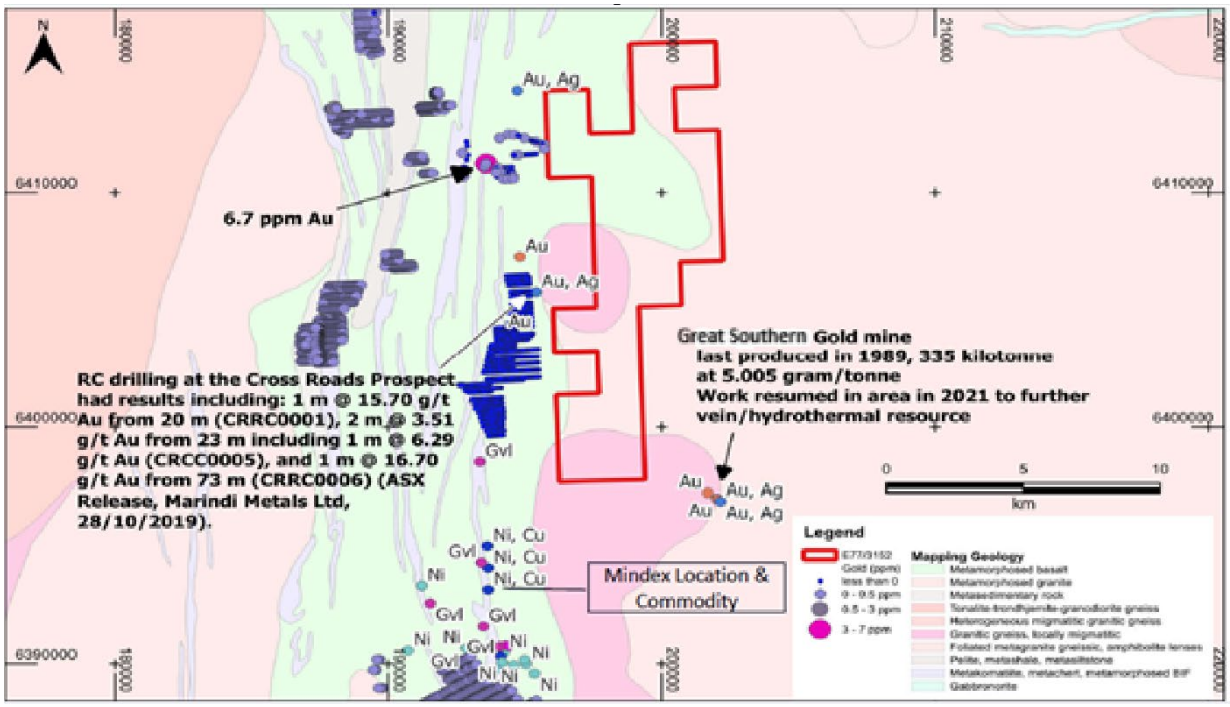

Figure 2: Map identifying tenement ELA 77/3152 on local area geology, and its location with respect to Forrestania's Great Southern Gold Mine.

Historic Exploration

The lithology of tenement ELA 77/3152 is dominantly comprised of undivided granite, with a significant proportion (~25%) of greenstone and minor granitic gneiss.

The tenement has had only limited exploration effort previously:

- A single line of 21 aircore (AC) drill holes undertaken by Cassini Resources Limited in 2011
- A soil sampling program undertaken by Marindi Metals Limited in 2018

The aircore drilling line is located proximal to the copper anomaly (with details set out in Table 1).

The majority of holes were drilled to blade refusal at a depth of approximately 15 metres with the deepest hole being 32 metres.

The holes were assayed for gold in four-metre composites with the last meter also assayed for multi-elements, including copper.

The highest gold assay recorded was 0.06 ppm.

Copper values ranged from 15 – 297 ppm.

No rock chip sampling has been conducted on the tenement itself.

However, rock chips assayed from meta-komatiite samples within greenstone located some one to three kilometres to the west were anomalous for gold and silver.

The soil sampling program was completed along a series of east-west lines of between 0.8 to 1.5 km in length and at a nominal spacing of 200 m. Samples were collected from a depth of 10 to 20cm, with 250 to 300 g (sieved through a -1.6 sieve) of material sent to ALS for four acid ICP ME-MS61 multi element analysis (Table 2).

The soil samples demonstrated the presence of a coherent copper anomaly in the northern part of ELA 77/3152.

Multiple copper results of more than 30 ppm were recorded, with a maximum value of 140 ppm (Table 2).

Anomalous copper is observed on three soil lines and remains open to the south.

A map illustrating soil sample and drill hole collar locations, and assay results derived therefrom, on location area geology is set out as Figure 3.

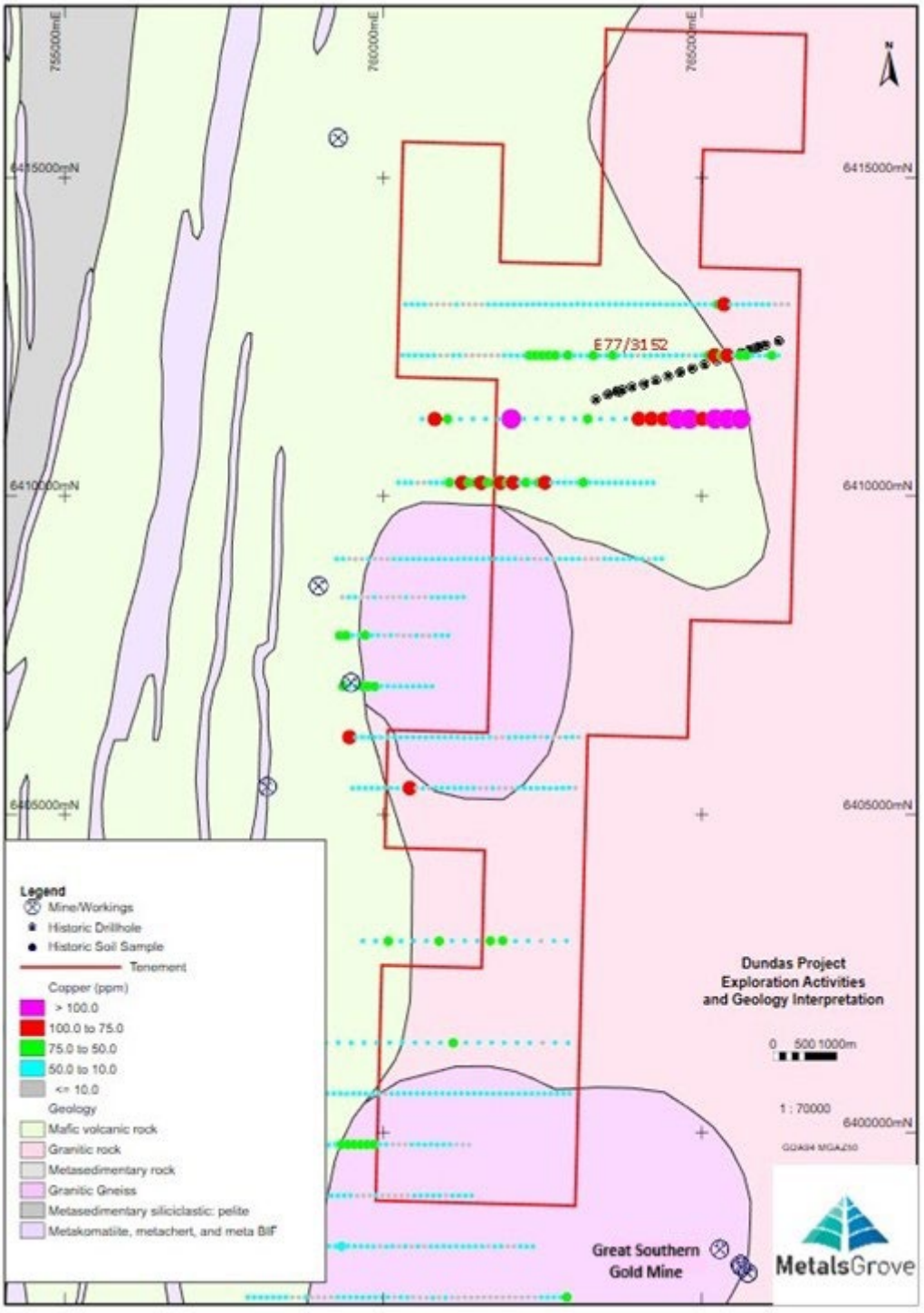

Figure 3. Map of Leake Prospect identifying soil sample and drill hole collar locations, and assay results derived therefrom, on location area geology.

Next Steps

In due course, MetalsGrove intends to undertake a further soil sampling program at the Leake Prospect:

- To the south of the copper anomaly to define and determine optimal drill locations for testing
- To test the granite-granite contact along strike of Forrestania's Great Southern Gold mine.

This announcement was authorised for release by the MetalsGrove Mining Ltd Board of Directors.

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About MetalsGrove

MetalsGrove Mining Ltd (ASX: MGA) is a mineral resource exploration company with a portfolio of prospects targeting gold, copper and other minerals located in Australia.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Strategy

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration strategy and results is based on information provided to and compiled by Mr Lijun Yang who is currently a member of the Australian Association of Geologists (MAIG). Mr Lijun Yang is Managing Director and CEO of MetalsGrove Mining Limited.

Mr Lijun Yang 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 Lijun Yang consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information contained herein, in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement includes information that relates to Exploration Results prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012) and extracted from the Company's initial public offering Prospectus as well as all previous ASX announcements. A copy of this prospectus and all these announcements are available from the ASX Announcements page of the Company's website: https://metalsgrove.com.au/

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.

Table 1. Drill hole collar location

Hole Id	Type	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
HN12-01	AC	766219	6412424	387	12	-90	0
HN12-02	AC	766011	6412362	380	4	-90	0
HN12-03	AC	765814	6412298	384	27	-90	0
HN12-04	AC	765627	6412239	388	18	-90	0
HN12-05	AC	765438	6412179	395	5	-90	0
HN12-06	AC	765246	6412117	400	8	-90	0
HN12-07	AC	765054	6412057	405	29	-90	0
HN12-08	AC	764863	6411994	399	32	-90	0
HN12-09	AC	764673	6411932	400	19	-90	0
HN12-10	AC	764482	6411872	404	16	-90	0
HN12-11	AC	764288	6411807	404	14	-90	0
HN12-12	AC	764106	6411750	409	28	-90	0
HN12-13	AC	763912	6411705	405	11	-90	0
HN12-14	AC	763720	6411623	400	27	-90	0
HN12-15	AC	763537	6411583	395	26	-90	0
HN12-16	AC	763346	6411506	384	25	-90	0
HN12-17	AC	763675	6411631	392	21	-90	0
HN12-18	AC	763765	6411659	400	16	-90	0
HN12-19	AC	765766	6412285	385	24	-90	0
HN12-20	AC	765863	6412318	386	21	-90	0
HN12-21	AC	765911	6412333	379	22	-90	0

Table 2. Marindi Metals Soil sample locations (> 30ppm Copper)

Sample ID	Type	East (GDA94z50)	North (GDA94z50)	Elev (m)	Cu (ppm)
MZN09711	SOIL	764620	6411199	387	140
MZN09714	SOIL	765222	6411200	387	129
MZN09716	SOIL	765621	6411200	387	127
MZN09712	SOIL	764821	6411200	387	111
MZN09698	SOIL	762021	6411202	387	110
MZN09715	SOIL	765419	6411201	387	103
MZN09666	SOIL	761850	6410200	387	97.3
MZN09709	SOIL	764220	6411202	387	97.1
MZN09673	SOIL	762550	6410202	387	96.8
MZN09710	SOIL	764420	6411200	387	95.1
MZN09766	SOIL	765209	6412200	387	91.7
MZN09768	SOIL	765410	6412199	387	88.4
MZN09713	SOIL	765022	6411200	387	88.1
MZN09827	SOIL	765360	6413002	387	85.5
MZN09668	SOIL	762050	6410200	387	81.3
MZN09481	SOIL	760429	6405400	387	75.6
MZN09708	SOIL	764022	6411202	387	75.5

MZN09465	SOIL	761691	6403000	387	69.8
MZN09767	SOIL	765312	6412199	387	69.8
MZN09826	SOIL	765260	6413000	387	67.2
MZN09737	SOIL	762309	6412199	387	66.4
MZN09704	SOIL	763221	6411200	387	65.8
MZN09466	SOIL	761888	6403003	387	64.1
MZN09740	SOIL	762611	6412199	387	63.9
MZN09667	SOIL	761951	6410200	387	60.3
MZN09670	SOIL	762250	6410201	387	58.9
MZN09739	SOIL	762511	6412198	387	57.9
MZN09679	SOIL	763151	6410201	387	56.9
MZN09750	SOIL	763613	6412201	387	56.9
MZN09738	SOIL	762410	6412200	387	56.3
MZN09445	SOIL	761110	6401397	387	55.8
MZN09672	SOIL	762449	6410200	387	54
MZN09741	SOIL	762711	6412199	387	51.8
MZN09775	SOIL	766111	6412198	387	51.3
MZN09743	SOIL	762911	6412201	387	51
MZN09770	SOIL	765610	6412197	387	51
MZN09771	SOIL	765709	6412199	387	50.6
MZN09765	SOIL	765110	6412200	387	50.4
MZN09747	SOIL	763312	6412199	387	50.1
MZN09646	SOIL	764079	6409000	387	49.9
MZN09701	SOIL	762620	6411202	387	49.1
MZN09719	SOIL	760510	6412200	387	48.1
MZN09682	SOIL	763450	6410197	387	47.8
MZN09442	SOIL	760513	6401399	387	47.4
MZN09809	SOIL	763559	6413001	387	47.2
MZN09700	SOIL	762419	6411202	387	46.4
MZN09774	SOIL	766011	6412197	387	46.3
MZN09675	SOIL	762751	6410201	387	46
MZN09749	SOIL	763511	6412199	387	45.9
MZN09671	SOIL	762351	6410198	387	45.3
MZN09441	SOIL	760309	6401402	387	43.6
MZN09772	SOIL	765812	6412199	387	43.1
MZN09449	SOIL	761907	6401398	387	42.4
MZN09446	SOIL	761310	6401402	387	42.3
MZN09800	SOIL	762662	6412998	387	41.9
MZN09450	SOIL	762110	6401399	387	41.8
MZN09702	SOIL	762822	6411200	387	41.7
MZN09426	SOIL	762340	6400598	387	41.6
MZN09453	SOIL	762710	6401402	387	41.2
MZN09669	SOIL	762148	6410199	387	41.2
MZN09427	SOIL	762442	6400598	387	40.6
MZN09802	SOIL	762857	6413000	387	40.5

MZN09744	SOIL	763011	6412199	387	40.1
MZN09821	SOIL	764759	6413002	387	38.3
MZN09674	SOIL	762651	6410199	387	38
MZN09736	SOIL	762213	6412197	387	38
MZN09769	SOIL	765511	6412201	387	38
MZN09820	SOIL	764661	6412999	387	38
MZN09806	SOIL	763258	6413000	387	37.5
MZN09367	SOIL	759959	6399802	387	36.8
MZN09742	SOIL	762810	6412200	387	36.4
MZN09443	SOIL	760712	6401400	387	36.3
MZN09825	SOIL	765161	6413000	387	36.3
MZN09746	SOIL	763209	6412200	387	36.2
MZN09530	SOIL	761680	6406203	387	35.9
MZN09764	SOIL	765011	6412201	387	35.7
MZN09345	SOIL	761402	6398999	387	35.3
MZN09699	SOIL	762219	6411200	387	35.3
MZN09428	SOIL	762541	6400598	387	35.2
MZN09375	SOIL	760760	6399803	387	35.1
MZN09801	SOIL	762758	6413000	387	35.1
MZN09824	SOIL	765061	6413001	387	35
MZN09518	SOIL	760479	6406202	387	34.7
MZN09676	SOIL	762850	6410200	387	34.7
MZN09478	SOIL	760132	6405401	387	33.3
MZN09487	SOIL	761028	6405400	387	33
MZN09515	SOIL	760181	6406198	387	32.8
MZN09776	SOIL	766210	6412200	387	32.5
MZN09680	SOIL	763252	6410201	387	32.1
MZN09706	SOIL	763619	6411199	387	31.8
MZN09707	SOIL	763819	6411202	387	31.8
MZN09773	SOIL	765911	6412198	387	31.7
MZN09516	SOIL	760282	6406198	387	31.3
MZN09677	SOIL	762948	6410202	387	30.8
MZN09429	SOIL	762639	6400600	387	30.4

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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Forrestania, WA. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Cassini Resources Ltd. Drilling comprised twenty-one (21) air core (AC) holes. Samples were collected as 4m composites (1-2kg in size) and submitted to ALS Minerals in Perth for 30g Fire Assay. Bottom of hole 1m samples were also collected and submitted for ICP-AES 33 multi element analysis. • Soil samples were taken at depths of 10-20 cm and a weight of 250-300 g. They were sieved on site to -1.6 mm except for wet samples which were bulk sampled and returned to camp for drying and processing.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diametre, 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 drilling was conducted by Drillwise Pty Ltd, with an aircore rig. Holes were drilled to blade refusal with the deepest hole penetrating to 32m.
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.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was not recorded in the historic information. No relationship between recovery and grade is known.
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.*	• AC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, texture, grain size, weathering, and alteration. Only brief descriptions were recorded in the logs. Logging is only qualitative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	in nature. The entire drill hole from top to bottom was logged. • Soil samples the field data was recorded at each sample site including slope, presence of float, lag or calcrete and any other relevant observations such as proximity to old drill holes and diggings.
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 being sampled.*	• The drill samples were collected at 1 m scoop samples from the bottom of holes. The composite samples were collected as approximately 1 to 2 kg sub-sample using a scoop. The sample sizes and analysis-size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralization based on the style of mineralization, sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. • No historic information on the Quality Control used on the aircore drilling. It was noted that QAQC samples were used but details on the procedures is unknown. • Samples were submitted to ALS Minerals Lab, Perth for analysis. • The soil samples were taken at depths of 10-20 cm and a weight of 250-300 g. They were sieved on site to -1.6 mm except for wet samples which were bulk sampled and returned to camp for drying and processing. This sample collection is considerer appropriate.
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.*	• 108 composite samples were analysed at ALS for Au via 30g fire assay only. • The assay method and laboratory procedures were appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • Bottom of hole samples were also submitted to ALS for 33 element four acid digest with ICP-AES finish to assist with identification of pathfinder minerals and lithology. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Soil sample analysis was undertaken at ALS laboratories Malaga, Perth. The protocol used was a 4-acid digest ICP ME-MS61 for 48 elements and a separate Au-TL43 25 g aqua regia for gold. Field duplicate samples were noted to be collected but the frequency of these duplicates was not recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No verification of historic results has been completed beside reviewing open file information. • 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 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.*	• AC drill hole locations were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 3 m. No down holes surveys were completed. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. • The soil samples locations were established using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 3 m. All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 50 datum GDA94. • All elevation values are assumed. There is little to no topographic relief in the area.
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.*	• Distance of the drilling holes distance was 50-200m spacing at the Forrestania project. • The completed drill spacing and drill type in not sufficient to be used for a mineral resource calculation, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code. • Soil sample spacing between 0.8 to 1.5 km east-west line spacing with 200 m centres along the lines.
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.*	• Drill holes were drilled vertical. The drill line was completed perpendicular to the interpreted mafic greenstone. • Twenty-one holes are located an exploration line where is striking to southwest to northeast.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security was not record for the drilling or the soils but it is assumed that the samples being collected used pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweaves bags for transport to the lab. It is assumed that the samples were dropped of by company personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No formal audits or reviews have been performed on the project, to date. • The work was carried out by reputable companies and laboratories using industry best practice.

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.*	• Tenement ELA 77/3152 is pending and has not been granted yet. • 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
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. The main operators were Marinda Metals that conducted the soil sampling and then Cassini Resources Ltd that completed the drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The Forrestania greenstone belt forms part of the Southern Cross Domain in the central Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia (Cassidy et al., 2006). The Archaean greenstones comprise a lower association of tholeiitic basalt, up to six ultramafic units, and thin, banded iron-formation and chert units (Frost et al., 1998). This succession is overlain by an upper association of pelitic to psammitic schists (meta-sedimentary rocks). The greenstones form a regional north-plunging syncline, which has been intruded by granites and pegmatite dykes. During the Proterozoic, dolerite dykes were emplaced into east-west fractures. • The Forrestania Project area extends east from the eastern flank of the currently recognised limits of the Forrestania greenstone belt. The topography is relatively uniform except within the extreme southern and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		south-western portions where moderate hills provide some variation in relief. • The geology of the Project has been further interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC) from recently released public domain geophysical data. The tenement is coincident with a positive gravity anomaly that reflects a lobe of greenstones, semi-contiguous with the main greenstone belt. The existence of this lobe appears to have escaped the attention of most previous explorers but has become clear with the recent release of regional gravity data for the southern part of the Southern Cross Domain. There is little expression of the greenstones in the aeromagnetic data but aeromagnetic data highlight circular to elliptical granite plutons in the north and southwest parts of the Project. • The Forrestania Shear Zone is shown as bifurcating near the southern boundary of the tenement, and a western arm of the Shear Zone is interpreted to traverse the western part of the tenement. This interpretation is based on the reduced gravity signal, which can be explained as resulting from hydrothermal alteration of greenstones (+ granite gneiss). SGC interpret this western arm as an embayment of granite gneiss without the implication of a shear zone. However, the interpretation of the geophysical data that strain related to the Forrestania Shear Zone is partitioned around a central block of thick greenstones corresponding to a distinct gravity high is also considered equally legitimate.
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.*	• A table of anomalous copper soil samples have been included in the press release along with the collar locations of the aircore drilling.

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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 reporting of drill intersections have been reported in the press release.
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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').*	• It is too early in exploration activities to understand the orientation of any potential mineralisation as such there is no relationship between orientation of drilling and mineralisation known at this point in time.
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 and appropriate sectional views.*	• An appropriate exploration map and cross section has been included in the release. See maps in the body of the report.
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.*	• All exploration data and results conducted by Metals Grove to date have been reported
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.*	• Nothing to report.
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.*	• Soil sampling to designed to continue existing soils to the south to define the existing surface anomaly extents. Possibly AC drilling upon the receival of the above mentioned soil sampling.