ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Exploration Update – Tanga South Tajiri

27 March 2019

STRANDLINE
resources limited

More thick intersections point to large mid-year Resource increase at Tajiri mineral sands project

Tajiri on track to be a significant deposit based on both tonnage and heavy mineral content

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest results from Resource drilling at Tajiri mineral sands project in Tanzania continue to highlight strong potential for large increase in the JORC Resource of 147Mt at 3.1% Total Heavy Mineral (THM)**
- **Heavy mineral sand intersections from the Tajiri channel target include:**
  - 19TJAC1989 - 42m @ 4.1% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH
  - 19TJAC2037 - 54m @ 6.9% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH
  - 19TJAC2038 - 45m @ 7.9% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH
  - 19TJAC2042 - 66m @ 8.1% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH
  - 19TJAC2041 - 48m @ 6.2% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH
- **Titanium-dominated domain discovered from surface and is ~30-40m thick, comprising high-value mineral assemblage averaging 60% Ilmenite and 10% combined rutile and zircon**
- **The recent results continue to support Strandline's Exploration Target at Tajiri, including its assumptions of high-grade mineralisation and resource size potential**
- **An updated JORC Mineral Resource estimate is due for release in the middle of this year**

Strandline Resources (ASX: STA) is pleased to announce another round of strong assay results which will help underpin a substantial mid-year Resource increase at its Tajiri mineral sands project in Northern Tanzania.

The results provide more evidence that Tajiri is emerging as a game-changer for Strandline. The project has a valuable JORC Resource of 147 million tonnes grading 3.1% THM that contains 339,000t rutile, 201,000t zircon, 3,132,000t ilmenite and 322,000t almandine garnet.

The current Tajiri Mineral Resource is in addition to the Exploration Target of 38Mt to 64Mt for the combined TC Central and South zones (refer to announcements 23 October 2018 and 18 February 2019). Tajiri is the second-most advanced project in the Company's mineral sands portfolio behind the development-ready Fungoni project.

The results are from the final batch of drill samples along a 3,000m strike length of the "channel" target south of the T4C Resource. Thick high-grade intervals of mineralisation have been discovered along an 800m-long bend in the interpreted paleo-coastline.

The bend has formed an effective trap-site for the accumulation of heavy mineral sands located between the TC Central and TC south (Refer to Figure 1). The drill data is now being used to update the current JORC Mineral Resources of 147Mt at 3.1 % THM, with mineralogical and geological domaining underway.

Figure 2 shows photos of shallow high-grade panned samples taken from the drill rig with the corresponding laboratory-derived THM-percentage analysis. The pans show thick black accumulations of titanium-dominated mineral with a minor garnet trail.

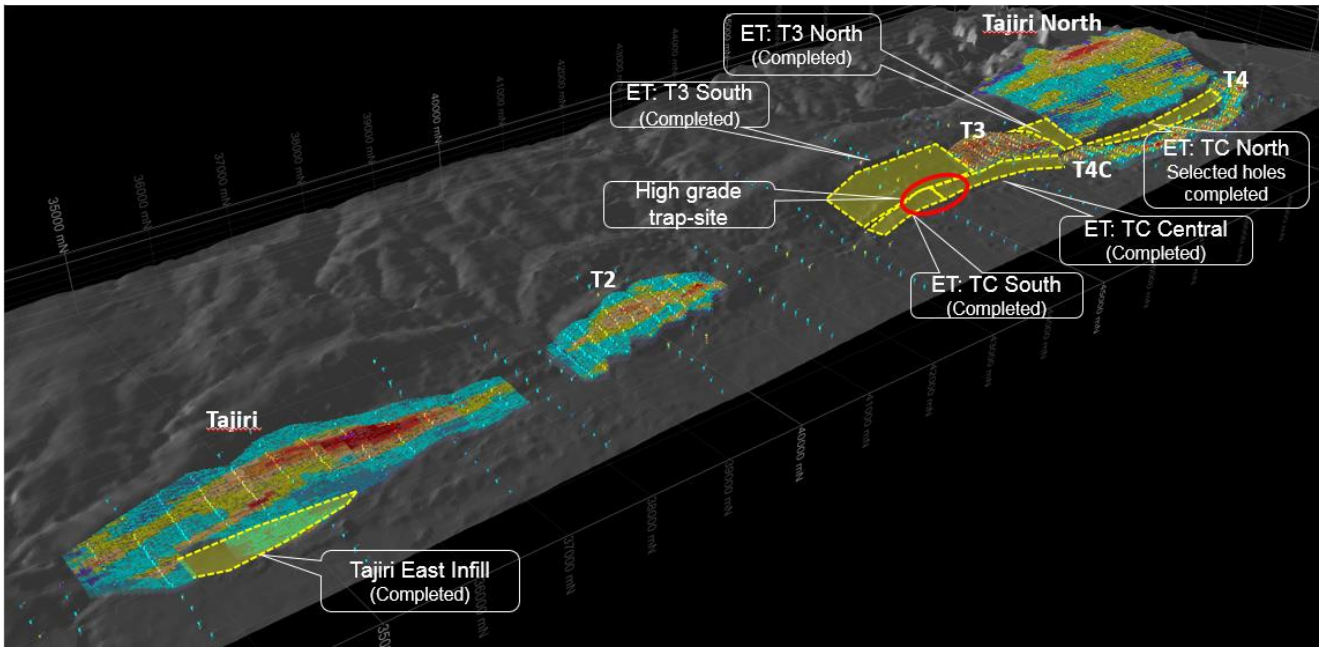

Figure 1 Tajiri Mineral Resources - 3D Image showing Exploration Target (**ET**) areas and "Completed" AC drilling areas. The high-grade trap-site is also identified.

Figure 2 Panned samples from holes 18TJAC2037 and 18TJAC2038 within the high-grade trap site. The photos show the bagged samples as drilled and panned from the field with the laboratory derived THM analysis superimposed over the image. Refer to Figure 6 for a cross-section.

SUMMARY OF THE TANGA SOUTH TAJIRI AC DRILL PROGRAM

The large-scale Tajiri deposits are in Northern Tanzania near the Port City of Tanga, some 45km to the north. The Company has performed multiple stages of exploration to define the higher-grade mineralised zones along Tajiri's 20km mineralised corridor.

This air core drilling program was completed in February 2019 for a total of 405 holes for 8,600m across the Tajiri Exploration Target areas. The majority of the drill metres have been focussed primarily along a 3,000m section of the channel zone which includes the TC Central and TC Southern zones of mineralisation (refer Figure 1 and 3).

The drill results received from the program have provided further confidence that the Exploration Target range of an additional 38Mt to 64Mt for the combined TC Central and South zones is achievable (refer to announcements 23 October 2018 and 18 February 2019).

Significant drill results from this drill program include:

- **19TJAC1989 - 42m @ 4.1% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH**
- **19TJAC2037 - 54m @ 6.9% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH**
- **19TJAC2038 - 45m @ 7.9% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH**
- **19TJAC2042 - 66m @ 8.1% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH**
- **19TJAC2041 - 48m @ 6.2% Total Heavy Mineral (THM) from surface to EOH**

In addition to previous results announced to the ASX on the 18 February 2019 which include:

- **19TJAC1972 - 42m @ 3.3% THM from surface to EOH**
- **19TJAC1973 - 42m @ 4.0% THM from surface to EOH including 19.5m @ 5.71% THM from 13.5m**
- **19TJAC1976 - 42m @ 7.9% THM from surface including 22.5m @ 11.5% THM from 13.5**
- **18TJAC1983 - 42m @ 4.5% THM from surface to EOH**

The resource drilling along the Channel comprises vertical holes on a nominal 200 x 50m grid pattern oriented 120°, which is approximately perpendicular to the modern and interpreted ancient coastlines. The holes have been drilled to about 42m depth with mineralisation generally encountered from surface to the end of the hole. Approximately 3000m of strike south of the T4C Indicated Mineral Resource have been drilled to date with a cross strike width of between 300 to 500m (refer to Figure 3).

The drilling has delineated thick, high-grade intervals of heavy mineral sands at a bend along the interpreted paleo-coastline that has created an effective trap site for the accumulation of mineral sands. As expected, the highest grades are found adjacent the topographic ridge on the west and tend to decrease to the east.

Titanium-rich mineral assemblages with elevated zircon grades are generally observed in the upper half of the drill holes which is gradually diluted by garnet at depth. The titanium-rich domain typically extends to 30m depth from the surface (refer to Figure 4, 5 and 6).

Previous mineral assemblage (SEM-EDX) test work undertaken on holes within the channel zone are also displayed in cross-sections (Figure 4, 5 and 6) and extend over 1.2km of strike. The assemblage data shows the titanium rich domains associated with the topographic bend comprise approximately 60% Ilmenite, 10% combined rutile-zircon and 0.5% leucoxene. The upper titanium zones vary in garnet content ranging from approximately 3% to 11% garnet (almandine dominant). At the bottom of the holes almandine garnet constitutes about 50-60% of the mineral assemblage.

Classification of the mineralogical domains will continue as more of the heavy mineral concentrate sachets are processed. This will further assist in characterising the mineralisation in preparation for an updated Mineral Resource estimate due mid this year.

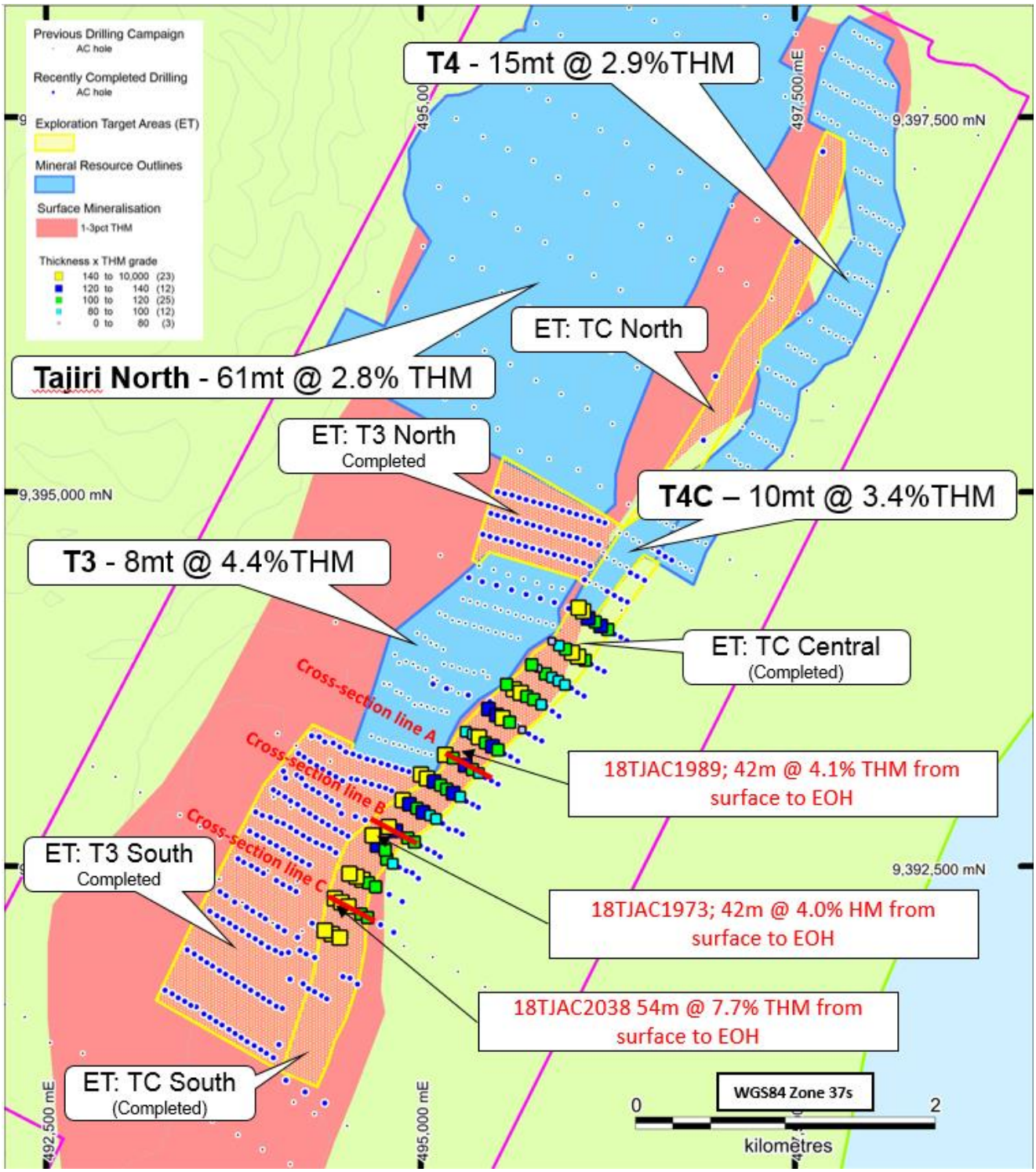

Figure 3 Tajiri Mineral Resources - showing Exploration Target areas (yellow), **MRE** outlines (blue) and recently AC drill holes from TC South and Central ET areas. Significant thickness x THM% results from this release are also presented in addition to the location of the cross sections in Figure 4, 5 & 6.

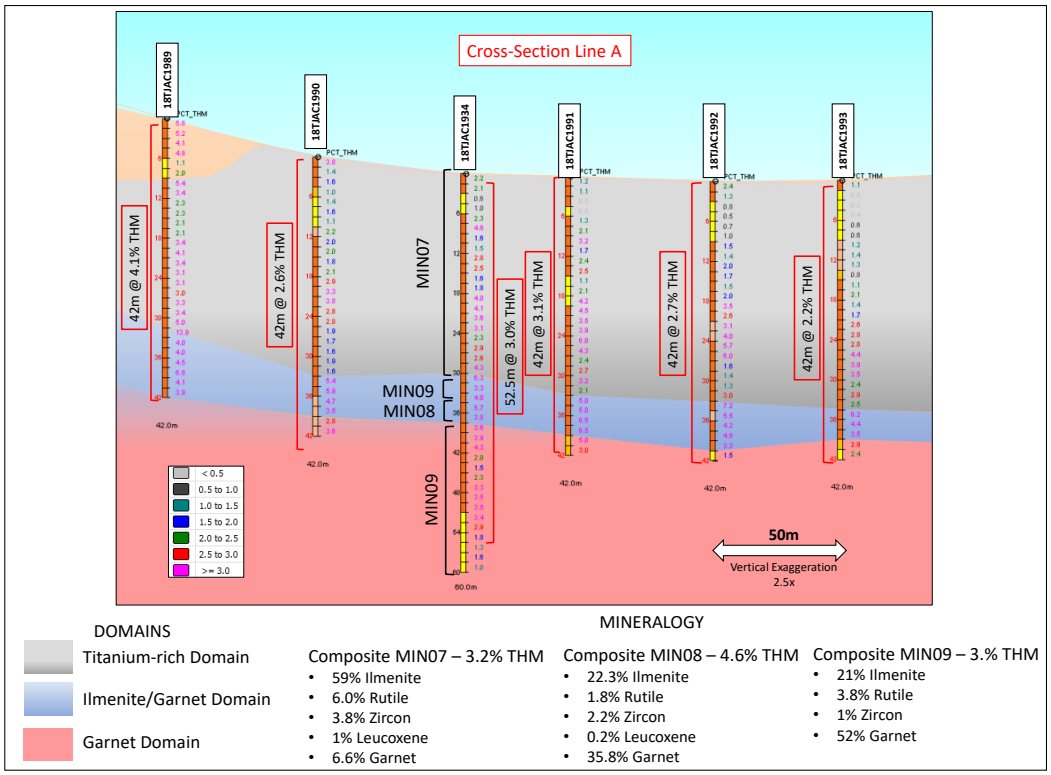

Figure 4 Tajiri Mineralisation Cross-section Line A - showing THM grades analysed down hole, significant mineral intersects and mineral assemblage testwork completed from previous drill holes 18TJAC1934.

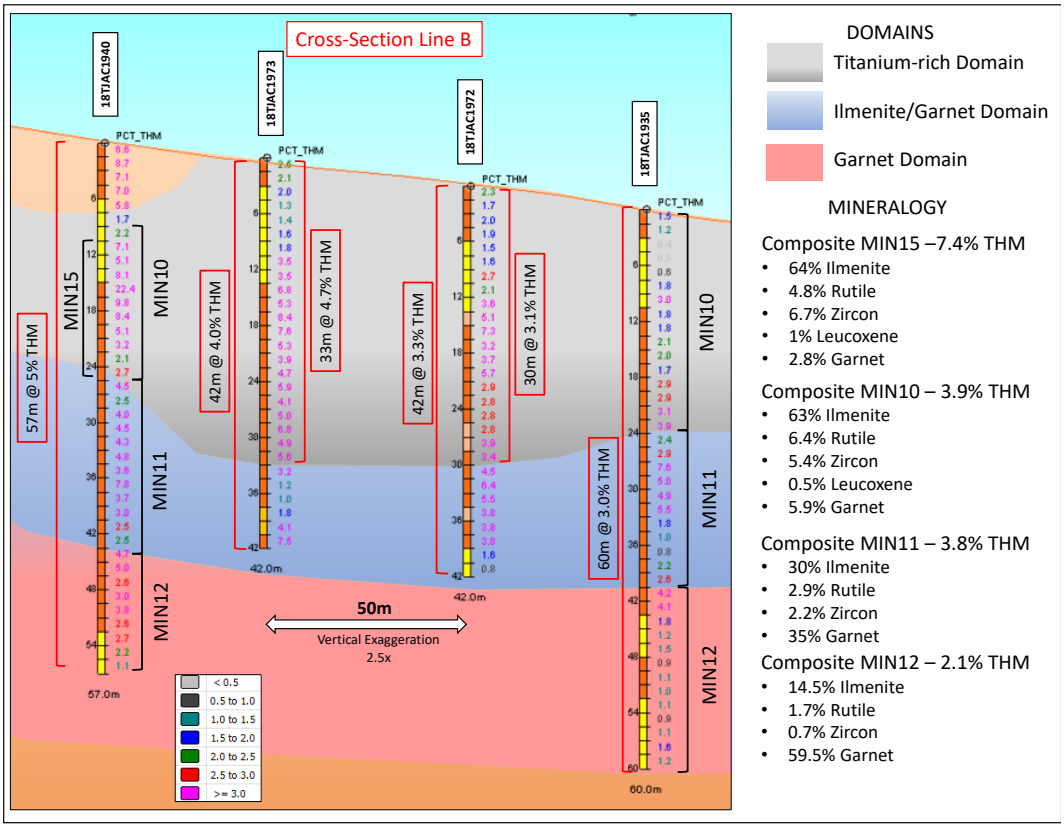

Figure 5 Tajiri Mineralisation Cross-section Line B - showing THM grades analysed down hole, significant mineral intersects and mineral assemblage testwork completed from previous drill holes 18TJAC1935 and 18TJAC1940 (refer to ASX released 18/02/2019).

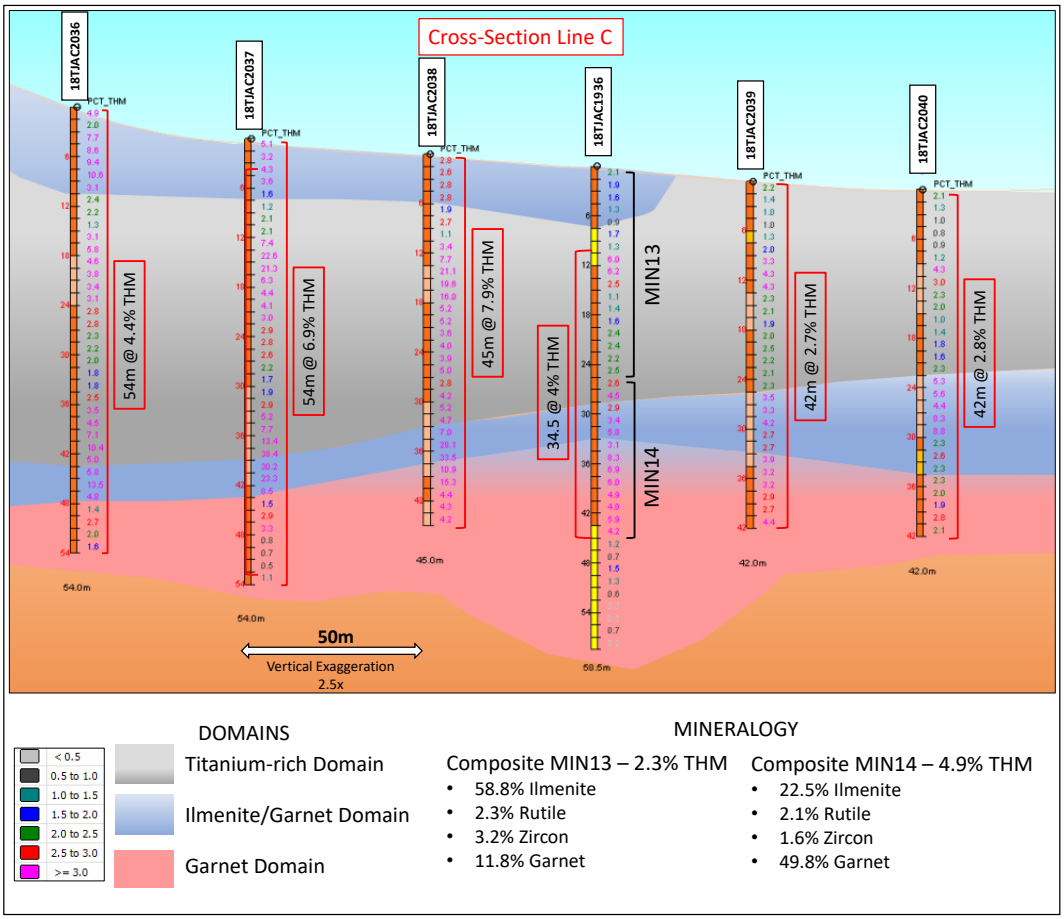

Figure 6 Tajiri Mineralisation Cross-section Line C - showing THM grades analysed down hole, significant mineral intersects and mineral assemblage testwork completed from previous drill holes 18TJAC1936.

Results are expected to continue to be received during April from drilling north and south of T3 and adjacent T4C.

TANGA SOUTH TAJIRI MINERAL RESOURCE DATA

The 100%-owned Tajiri tenement comprises a series of higher-grade mineral sands deposits stretching along 20kms of Tanzanian coastline. The resources titled Tajiri, T2, T3, T4, T4C Channel and Tajiri North combine to form part of a potential major mine development in the Tanga South mineralised province.

Table 2 JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tanga South Tajiri Project, at February 2018

MINERAL RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR THE TAJIRI PROJECT												
Summary of Mineral Resources (1)								THM Assemblage (2)				
Deposit	THM % cut-off	Mineral Resource Category	Tonnage	Insitu HM	THM	SLIMES	OS	Ilmenite	Rutile	Zircon	Leucoxene	Garnet
			(Mt)	(Mt)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Tajiri	1.5%	Indicated	36	1.3	3.7	34	4	71	10	6	0	3
Tajiri North	1.7%	Indicated	61	1.7	2.8	48	4	75	6	4	1	1
T2	1.7%	Indicated	17	0.5	2.8	32	11	57	7	4	0	19
T3	1.7%	Indicated	8	0.4	4.4	33	7	68	6	5	1	5
T4	1.7%	Indicated	15	0.4	2.9	22	6	61	8	4	0	12
T4C	1.7%	Indicated	10	0.3	3.4	20	11	44	5	2	0	31
		Total	**147**	**4.6**	**3.1**	**37**	**6**	**68**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**7**
(1) Mineral Resources reported at various THM cut-offs												
(2) Mineral Assemblage is reported as a percentage of insitu THM content												
Appropriate rounding applied												

Refer to the ASX announcement dated 16 February 2018 for full details of the Tajiri Mineral Resource estimate.

TANZANIA MINERAL SANDS COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and the Exploration Target is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brendan Cummins, a permanent employee of Strandline. Mr Cummins is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cummins consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear. Mr Cummins is a shareholder of Strandline Resources.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which are outside of the control of Strandline. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include commodity prices, currency fluctuations, economic and financial market conditions, environmental risks and legislative, fiscal or regulatory developments, political risks, project delay, approvals and cost estimates. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those contained in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward looking statements in this announcement reflect the views of Strandline only at the date of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable laws and ASX Listing Rules, Strandline does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward looking statements in this announcement to reflect changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward looking statements is based.

ABOUT STRANDLINE

Strandline Resources Limited (**ASX: STA**) is an emerging heavy mineral sands (**HMS**) developer with a growing portfolio of 100%-owned development assets located in Western Australia and within the world's major zircon and titanium producing corridor in South East Africa. Strandline's strategy is to develop and operate quality, high margin, expandable mining assets with market differentiation and global relevance.

Strandline's project portfolio comprises development optionality, geographic diversity and scalability. This includes two zircon-rich, 'development ready' projects, the Fungoni Project in Tanzania and the large Coburn Project in Western Australia, as well as a series of titanium dominated exploration targets spread along 350km of highly prospective Tanzanian coastline, including the advanced Tanga South Project and Bagamoyo Project.

The Company's focus is to continue its aggressive exploration and development strategy to maximise shareholder value.

Figure 7 Strandline's world-wide mineral sands exploration & development projects

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Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was used to obtain samples for analysis at 1.5m intervals • Each 1.5m sample was homogenized within the sample bag by rotating the sample bag • A sample of sand, approx. 20gm, is scooped from the sample bag for an initial visual THM% estimation and logging. The same sample mass is used for every pan sample for visual THM% estimation • The standard sized sample is to ensure calibration is maintained for consistency in visual estimation • A sample ledger is kept at the drill rig for recording sample intervals and sample mass, and photographs are taken of samples for each hole to cross-reference with logging • The 1.5m Aircore drill samples have an average range between 8kg and 12kg and were split down to approximately 500g by using a levelled riffle splitter on a firm surface for export to the processing laboratory • The laboratory sample was dried, de-slimed (removal of -45µm fraction) and then had oversize (+1mm fraction) removed. Approximately 100gm of sample was then split to use for heavy liquid separation using TBE to determine total heavy mineral content
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).*	• Aircore drilling with inner tubes for sample return was used • Aircore is considered a standard industry technique for HMS mineralization. Aircore drilling is a form of reverse circulation drilling where the sample is collected at the face and returned inside the inner tube • Aircore drill rods used were 3m long • NQ diameter (76mm) drill bits and rods were used • All drill holes were vertical
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.*	• AC Drill sample recovery is monitored by measuring and recording the total mass of each 1.5m sample at the drill rig with a standard spring balance • While initially collaring the hole, limited sample recovery can occur in the initial 0.0m to 1.5m sample interval owing to sample and air loss into the surrounding loose soil • The initial 0m to 1.5m sample interval is drilled very slowly in order to achieve optimum sample recovery • The entire 1.5m sample is collected at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drill rig in large numbered plastic bags for dispatch to the initial split preparation facility • Wet weight samples are also recorded and then the when the sample is dried the weight is recorded again and checked against the population weights for consistency • Wet and moist samples are placed into large plastic basins to air dry in the field prior to splitting • Samples that are beyond the expected weight ranges are re-drilled • At the end of each drill rod, the drill string is cleaned by blowing down with air to remove any clay and silt potentially built up in the sample pipes • The twin-tube aircore drilling technique is known to provide high quality samples from the face of the drill hole
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The 1.5m aircore samples were each qualitatively logged onto paper field sheets prior to digital entry into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet • The aircore samples were logged for lithology, colour, grainsize, rounding, hardness,sorting, estimated THM%, estimated Slimes% and any relevant comments - such as slope, vegetation, or cultural activity • Every drillhole was logged in full with detailed logging happening with a cap ful of sand taken from the split sample to improve representivity • Logging is undertaken with reference to a Drilling Guideline with codes prescribed and guidance on description to ensure consistent and systematic data collection
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 1.5m AC drill sample collected at the source was dispatched to a sample preparation facility to split with a level riffle splitter to reduce sample size • The water table depth was noted in all geological logs if intersected • Samples with clay aggregates are gently hit with a rubber mallet to break them down so the sample with flow easily through the splitter chutes • A total of 400 to 600gm of each sample was inserted into calico sample bags and exported to Western Geolabs in Perth for analysis • Employees undertaking the splitting are closely monitored by a geologist to ensure sampling quality is maintained • Almost all of the samples are sand, silty sand, sandy silt, clayey sand or sandy clay and this sample preparation method is considered appropriate • The sample sizes were deemed suitable to reliably capture THM, slime, and oversize

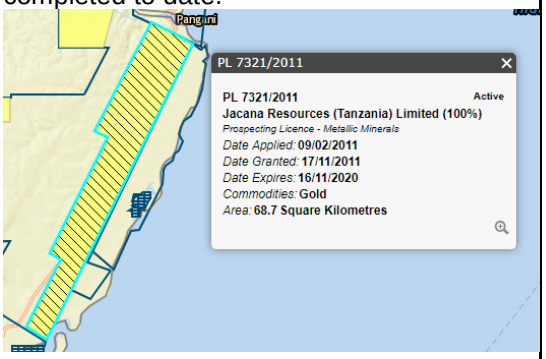
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		characteristics, based on industry experience of the geologists involved and consultation with laboratory staff • Field duplicates of the samples were completed at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples • Standard Reference Material samples are inserted into the sample stream in the field at a frequency of 1 per 50 samples
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The wet panning at the drill site provides an estimate of the THM% which is sufficient for the purpose of determining approximate concentrations of THM in the first instance Aircore sample: • The individual 1.5m aircore sub-samples (approx. 500g) were analysed by Western Geolabs in Perth, Western Australia, which is considered the Primary laboratory • The 500g samples are first screened to remove +3.3mm fraction, washed to remove Slimes (-45µm), screened for Oversize (+1mm). The remaining sand samples are analysed for total heavy mineral (-1mm to +45µm) content using heavy liquid separation • The laboratory used TBE as the heavy liquid medium – with density range between 2.92 and 2.96 g/ml • This is an industry standard technique • Field duplicates and HM Standards are alternatively inserted into the sample string at a frequency of 1 per 25 primary samples • Western Geolabs completed its own internal QA/QC checks that included laboratory repeats every 10th sample prior to the results being released • Analysis of QA/QC samples show the laboratory data to be of acceptable accuracy and precision • The adopted QA/QC protocols are acceptable for this stage test work • Test work has been undertaken at a Secondary laboratory (Diamantina Laboratory) to check the veracity of the Primary laboratory data. 1/40 samples are submitted to Diamantina for secondary THM analysis
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.*	• All results are checked by the Chief Geologist, in addition to the independent consulting Resource Geologist when appropriate • The Chief Geologist and independent Resource geologist make periodic visits to the laboratory to observe sample processing • A process of laboratory data validation using mass balance is undertaken to identify entry errors or questionable data • Field and laboratory duplicate data pairs (THM/oversize/slime) of each batch are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		plotted to identify potential quality control issues • Standard Reference Material sample results are checked from each sample batch to ensure they are within tolerance (<2SD) and that there is no bias • The field and laboratory data has been updated into a master spreadsheet which is appropriate for this stage in the programme. Data validation criteria are included to check for overlapping sample intervals, end of hole match between 'Lithology', 'Sample', 'Survey' files, duplicate sample numbers and other common errors • No adjustments are made to the primary assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Down hole surveys for shallow aircore holes are not required • A handheld GPS was used to identify the positions of the drill holes in the field. The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 10m in the horizontal • The datum used is WGS84 and coordinates are projected as UTM zone 37S • The drillhole collar elevation was collected from a detailed Digital Terrain Model or the original GPS data • The accuracy of the locations is sufficient for this stage of exploration
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Aircore Drilling • The drilling along the channel zone comprises 200 x 50m • This spacing is designed for detailed infill and expansion drilling appropriate for Mineral Resource Estimation • Each aircore drill sample is a single 1.5m sample of sand intersected down the hole • No compositing has been applied to models for values of THM, slime and oversize • Compositing of heavy samples will be undertaken on HM concentrates for mineral assemblage determination. Composite samples will be classified high grade (approximately >2%THM) and low grade (approximately <2%THM)
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The aircore drilling was oriented perpendicular to the strike of mineralization defined by drilling data at 120° • The strike of the mineralization is sub-parallel to the contemporary coastline and is known to be relatively well controlled by the 20m topographic contour and also coincides with a radiometric anomaly • Drill holes were vertical and the nature of the mineralisation is relatively horizontal • The orientation of the drilling is considered appropriate for testing the lateral and vertical extent of mineralization limiting any bias

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Aircore samples remained in the custody of Company representatives while they were transported from the field to Dar es Salaam for final packaging and securing • The samples were then sent using a commercial transport company (Deugro) to Perth and delivered directly to the laboratory after quarantine evaluation and heat treatment • The laboratory inspected the packages and did not report tampering of the samples
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews were undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The exploration work was completed on tenements that are 100% owned by the Company in Tanzania or are able to be acquired for 100% ownership • The drill samples were taken from tenement PL 7321/2011, • The tenement has exceeded it initial 4 years and have been reduced by 50% and renewed until 20 Dec. 2018. An application for a third renewal was applied and is now granted until the 16/11/2020. • Traditional landowners, local government and village Chiefs of the affected villages and farms were consulted and are supportive of the drilling programs completed to date. • 
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration work was completed by Tanganyika Gold in 1998 and 1999. OmegaCorp undertook reconnaissance exploration in 2005 and 2007. The Company has obtained the hardcopy reports and maps in relation to this Tanganyika and OmegaCorp information • The historic data comprises surface sampling, limited aircore drilling and mapping • Jacana Resources undertook auger drilling in 2012 on an over the mineralised area defined by Tanganyika and Omega
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Two types of heavy mineral placer style deposits are possible in Tanzania 1. Thin but high grade strandlines which may be related to marine or fluvial influences 2. Large but lower grade deposits related to windblown sands • The coastline of Tanzania is not well known for massive dunal systems such as those developed in Mozambique, however some dunes are known to occur and cannot be discounted as an exploration model. Palaeo strandlines are more likely and will be related to fossil shorelines or terraces in a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		marine or fluvial setting. In Tanzania three terraces have been documented and include the Mtoni terrace (1-5m ASL), Tanga (20-40m ASL) and Sakura Terrace (40 to 60m ASL). Strandline mineral sand accumulations related to massive storm events are thought to be preserved at these terraces above the current sea level.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The drill hole data are reported in Appendix 2.
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.*	• All length weighted intervals are reported for each hole in (Appendix 2)
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The nature of the mineralisation is broadly horizontal, thus vertical aircore holes are thought to represent close to true thicknesses of the mineralisation • Downhole widths are reported
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.*	• Figures and plans are displayed in the main text of the Release
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and*	• All drill results have been reported and tabulated in Appendix 2..

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Mineral assemblage work for the Tajiri Area has been previously reported • The material Mineral assemblage results reported in this release are reported in full with Figure 2. Detailed mineral assemblage work was undertaken on composite samples from across the channel mineralisation areas using SEM-EDX analysis undertaken by Process Mineralogical Consulting in Canada • Testwork completed to date have not identified any contaminants in the VHM
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.*	• Aircore drilling is ongoing along the channel (200m x 50m) to extend and infill zones of mineralization along the new channel zone • More detailed mineral assemblage studies will be completed on the mineral concentrates. • The results will be used to update and expand the current JORC MRE for Tajiri.

Appendix 2

HOLE_ID	Prospect	UTM E (WGS84)	UTM N (WGS84)	DIP	AZim	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	THM (%)	SLIME (%)
18TJAC1972	Tajiri Channel	494833	9392747	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.3	25
18TJAC1973	**Tajiri Channel**	**494785**	**9392773**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**4.0**	**26**
18TJAC1974	Tajiri Channel	494915	9392699	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.8	27
18TJAC1975	Tajiri Channel	494959	9392672	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.8	27
18TJAC1976	**Tajiri Channel**	**494879**	**9392952**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**7.9**	**25**
18TJAC1977	Tajiri Channel	494924	9392925	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.0	25
18TJAC1978	Tajiri Channel	494974	9392898	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	26
18TJAC1979	Tajiri Channel	495014	9392869	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.1	26
18TJAC1980	Tajiri Channel	495061	9392850	-90	360	42	0	42	42	1.9	28
18TJAC1981	Tajiri Channel	495103	9392827	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.0	27
18TJAC1982	**Tajiri Channel**	**495001**	**9393123**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**4.4**	**26**
18TJAC1983	**Tajiri Channel**	**495043**	**9393097**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**4.5**	**26**
18TJAC1984	Tajiri Channel	495088	9393074	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.2	28
18TJAC1985	Tajiri Channel	495133	9393052	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.8	27
18TJAC1986	Tajiri Channel	495174	9393025	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.4	27
18TJAC1987	Tajiri Channel	495215	9392998	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.9	26
18TJAC1988	Tajiri Channel	495262	9392974	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.2	27
18TJAC1989	**Tajiri Channel**	**495164**	**9393255**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**4.1**	**27**
18TJAC1990	Tajiri Channel	495218	9393235	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.6	28
18TJAC1991	Tajiri Channel	495298	9393184	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.1	25
18TJAC1992	Tajiri Channel	495345	9393157	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	26
18TJAC1993	Tajiri Channel	495387	9393134	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.2	26
18TJAC1994	Tajiri Channel	495301	9393407	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.3	30
18TJAC1995	Tajiri Channel	495348	9393392	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.1	27
18TJAC1996	**Tajiri Channel**	**495388**	**9393370**	**-90**	**360**	**49.5**	**0**	**49.5**	**49.5**	**4.3**	**25**
18TJAC1997	Tajiri Channel	495433	9393336	-90	360	46.5	0	46.5	46.5	2.3	24
18TJAC1998	Tajiri Channel	495478	9393312	-90	360	48	0	48	48	2.6	23
18TJAC1999	Tajiri Channel	495517	9393287	-90	360	45	0	45	45	2.5	24
18TJAC2000	Tajiri Channel	495451	9393561	-90	360	45	0	45	45	3.0	29
18TJAC2001	Tajiri Channel	495507	9393519	-90	360	42	0	42	42	3.3	25
18TJAC2002	**Tajiri Channel**	**495547**	**9393500**	**-90**	**360**	**51**	**0**	**51**	**51**	**3.2**	**25**
18TJAC2003	Tajiri Channel	495594	9393472	-90	360	45	0	45	45	2.5	23
18TJAC2004	Tajiri Channel	495676	9393423	-90	360	45	0	45	45	1.5	24
18TJAC2005	**Tajiri Channel**	**495621**	**9393691**	**-90**	**360**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**54**	**3.5**	**21**
18TJAC2006	**Tajiri Channel**	**495668**	**9393668**	**-90**	**360**	**52.5**	**0**	**52.5**	**52.5**	**3.0**	**20**
18TJAC2007	Tajiri Channel	495707	9393644	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.1	22
18TJAC2008	Tajiri Channel	495754	9393623	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.1	25
18TJAC2009	Tajiri Channel	495806	9393589	-90	360	48	0	48	48	1.7	21

HOLE_ID	Prospect	UTM E (WGS84)	UTM N (WGS84)	DIP	AZim	EOH (m)	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL (m)	THM (%)	SLIME (%)
18TJAC2010	Tajiri Channel	495831	9393796	-90	360	55.5	0	55.5	55.5	2.1	18
18TJAC2011	Tajiri Channel	495875	9393773	-90	360	51	0	51	51	1.9	20
18TJAC2012	T4C Channel	495918	9393748	-90	360	51	0	51	51	1.8	21
18TJAC2013	T4C Channel	495963	9393722	-90	360	48	0	48	48	1.9	21
18TJAC2014	T4C Channel	496096	9393885	-90	360	48	0	48	48	2.3	24
18TJAC2015	T4C Channel	496051	9393910	-90	360	52.5	0	52.5	52.5	2.7	22
18TJAC2016	T4C Channel	496011	9393936	-90	360	55.5	0	55.5	55.5	2.6	20
18TJAC2017	T4C Channel	495966	9393959	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.0	23
18TJAC2018	T4C Channel	495923	9393982	-90	360	48	0	48	48	1.8	22
18TJAC2019	T4C Channel	496249	9394091	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.3	23
18TJAC2020	T4C Channel	496203	9394114	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.5	22
18TJAC2021	T4C Channel	496164	9394141	-90	360	51	0	51	51	2.3	23
18TJAC2022	T4C Channel	496118	9394164	-90	360	54	0	54	54	2.4	23
18TJAC2023	T4C Channel	495876	9394014	-90	360	42	0	42	42	1.8	31
18TJAC2024	T4C Channel	495785	9393832	-90	360	42	0	42	42	1.5	31
18TJAC2025	T4C Channel	495742	9393854	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	30
18TJAC2026	**T4C Channel**	**496085**	**9394212**	**-90**	**360**	**57**	**0**	**57**	**57**	**3.2**	**19**
18TJAC2027	**T4C Channel**	**496052**	**9394234**	**-90**	**360**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**54**	**3.1**	**22**
18TJAC2028	T4C Channel	495572	9393723	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	28
18TJAC2029	T4C Channel	494773	9392557	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	26
18TJAC2030	T4C Channel	494814	9392527	-90	360	45	0	45	45	2.2	26
18TJAC2031	T4C Channel	494610	9392420	-90	360	45	0	45	45	3.3	27
18TJAC2032	T4C Channel	494652	9392400	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.5	27
18TJAC2033	T4C Channel	494699	9392374	-90	360	45	0	45	45	2.4	26
18TJAC2034	**T4C Channel**	**494571**	**9392441**	**-90**	**360**	**51**	**0**	**51**	**51**	**4.5**	**29**
18TJAC2035	**T4C Channel**	**494523**	**9392460**	**-90**	**360**	**51**	**0**	**51**	**51**	**5.5**	**27**
18TJAC2036	**T4C Channel**	**494425**	**9392297**	**-90**	**360**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**54**	**4.4**	**29**
18TJAC2037	**T4C Channel**	**494469**	**9392268**	**-90**	**360**	**54**	**0**	**54**	**54**	**6.9**	**29**
18TJAC2038	**T4C Channel**	**494517**	**9392243**	**-90**	**360**	**45**	**0**	**45**	**45**	**7.9**	**26**
18TJAC2039	T4C Channel	494600	9392192	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.7	28
18TJAC2040	T4C Channel	494646	9392169	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.8	29
18TJAC2041	**T4C Channel**	**494407**	**9392056**	**-90**	**360**	**48**	**0**	**48**	**48**	**6.2**	**29**
18TJAC2042	**T4C Channel**	**494360**	**9392082**	**-90**	**360**	**66**	**0**	**66**	**66**	**8.1**	**29**
18TJAC2043	T4C Channel	494461	9392033	-90	360	48	0	48	48	3.1	30
18TJAC2044	T4C Channel	494708	9392649	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.9	26
18TJAC2045	T4C Channel	494762	9392617	-90	360	42	0	42	42	2.5	27
18TJAC2046	**T4C Channel**	**494680**	**9392717**	**-90**	**360**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**4.3**	**25**