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ASX Announcement 3 June 2019

Significant Exploration Target and drilling program established for development of large scale mining and processing operations at Graphmada Graphite Mine.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Bass aims to materially increase its resource inventory to underpin plans for the future development of large scale mining and processing operations.
- Significant exploration potential now identified in addition to existing Mineral Resources.
- The Exploration Target estimate for the Graphmada Graphite Mine is a total of 86-146 million tonnes of additional graphite mineralization potentially containing between 4.1mt to 8.4mt of contained graphite made up of:
    - 13-23 million tonnes of additional soft, easily minable saprolitic graphite mineralization, potentially containing between 0.6mt to 1.3mt of contained graphite.
    - 73-123 million tonnes of additional primary graphite mineralization potentially containing between 3.5mt to 7.1mt of contained graphite.
- The Exploration Target estimated for potential additional mineralization incorporates auger and diamond drilling results, outcropping mineralization, field mapping, rock chip sample results, along with mine operational data and product sales performance.

Important Note: An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade, relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate an additional Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of an additional Mineral Resource.

Bass Metals Limited (ASX: "BSM") (the "Company" or "Bass") is pleased to announce a brownfields Exploration Target estimate in accordance with the JORC Code (2012), for its 100% wholly owned Graphmada Large Flake Graphite Mine, located in Madagascar together with a planned resource delineation exploration program.

Bass has long been of the view that significant additional graphite mineralization exists in the broader Graphmada area beyond the currently delineated Mineral Resources. The Company, with an extensive data set of historical exploration and drilling currently underway at Mahefedok and the Mahela Prospect, recently assessed the exploration potential of the region. Understanding the exploration potential of Graphmada is key to developing an effective exploration and future production expansion strategy. The aim of the current and upcoming exploration programs will be to increase the resource inventory to underpin the future development of large-scale mining and processing operations.

Existing Mineral Resources

Deposit	JORC Code	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Total Graphitic Carbon	Contained Graphite (kT)
Loharano	2004[1]	Indicated	0.4	5.1%	22
		Inferred	5.3	4.0%	213
		Total	**5.7**	**4.1%**	**235**
Mahefedok	2012[2]	Indicated	0.8	4.2%	33
		Inferred	2.7	4.2%	114
		Total	**3.5**	**4.2%**	**146**

[1] Reported in accordance with the 2004 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code 2004) at a >2% cut-off and first disclosed by Stratmin Global Resource PLC under the JORC Code 2004. Bass Metals notes that the estimates have not been updated to JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Reference should be made to the Company's announcement of 2/09/15, for further detail.

[2] Reported in accordance with the 2012 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code 2012') at a >3% cut-off and first released to the ASX on 21/06/17 "Maiden Mineral Resource for Mahefedok Deposit".

EXPLORATION TARGET POTENTIAL

An Exploration Target[3] for potential mineralization, additional to the existing Mineral Resources, was volumetrically estimated and is summarised as below:

Prospect	Classification	Tonnes (Mt)		Total Graphitic Carbon		Contained Graphite (kT)	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Mahefedok	Weathered	2.6	5.2	4%	5%	104	259
	Primary	13.8	27.6	4%	5%	553	1,382
Mahela	Weathered	8.6	13.0	5%	6%	432	778
	Primary	46.1	69.1	5%	6%	2,304	4,147
Ambatofafana	Weathered	0.9	1.7	5%	6%	43	104
	Primary	4.6	9.2	5%	6%	230	553
Ambatofafana-East	Weathered	1.6	3.2	5%	6%	79	190
	Primary	8.4	16.9	5%	6%	422	1,014
	Weathered	**13.7**	**23.0**	**4%**	**6%**	**658**	**1,331**
	Primary	**73.0**	**122.9**	**4%**	**6%**	**3,510**	**7,096**
	Total	**86.6**	**145.9**	**4%**	**6%**	**4,168**	**8,427**

Note: Specific Gravity of 1.8 for Weathered and 2.4 for Primary was applied to volumetric estimates to determine tonnes, and when used with estimate TGC grades, contained graphite was estimated.

EXPLORATION TARGET METHODOLOGY

Within Bass' Permit PE26670, there are at least three conspicuous, outcropping graphite prospects, namely Mahefedok, Mahela, and Ambatofafana (see Figure 1). These prospects represent several historically mapped graphitic gneiss units traceable along significant strike lengths at the surface.

[3] Important Note: An Exploration Target is a statement or estimate of the exploration potential of a mineral deposit in a defined geological setting where the statement or estimate, quoted as a range of tonnes and a range of grade, relates to mineralization for which there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource. The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate an additional Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of an additional Mineral Resource.

The graphite mineralization within the Permit area is hosted in gneissic units, striking north-south and dipping to the west at approximately 40°. The mineralization is both soft, easily minable regolith (Weathered) and underlying fresh (Primary) bedrock.

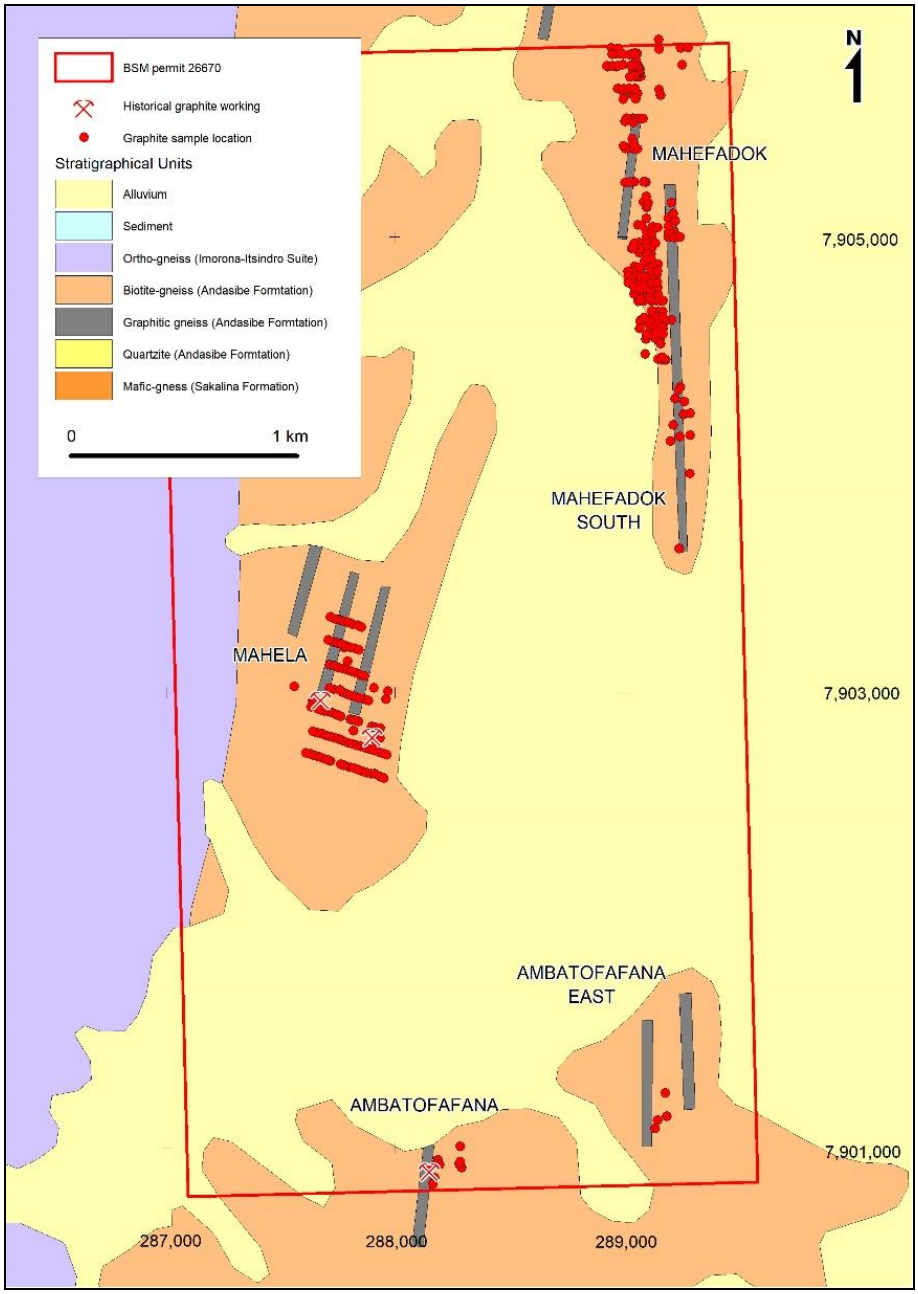

Figure 1. Map showing the Mahefadok, Mahela, and Ambatofafana graphite prospects.

Tonnage Range

The Exploration Target comprises of estimates of mineralization based on detailed geological analysis and interpretation, which incorporated results of comprehensive mapping and sampling across the Company's permitted area. The data used includes operational, outcrop exploration, geophysical surveys, and supporting pitting, trenching, auger, and drilling information.

The extensive data set was used to estimate the extent and thickness of intersected or outcropping graphitic lenses, relating the estimates to operational knowledge and production information.

Current operations at Mahefedok target three zones of mineralization constituting the existing Mineral Resource of 3.5mt at 4.2% TGC. The strike lengths of these northern, central and southern zones are approximately 500m, 850m, and 300m respectively for a cumulative strike length of roughly 1,650m. Each zone consists of several individual lenses that vary between 2m and 14m in true thickness (see Figure 2). Mahefedok's prospectivity is based on the possible extension of this Mineral Resource at depth and along strike, which is estimated to strike for a further 1,800m to the south.

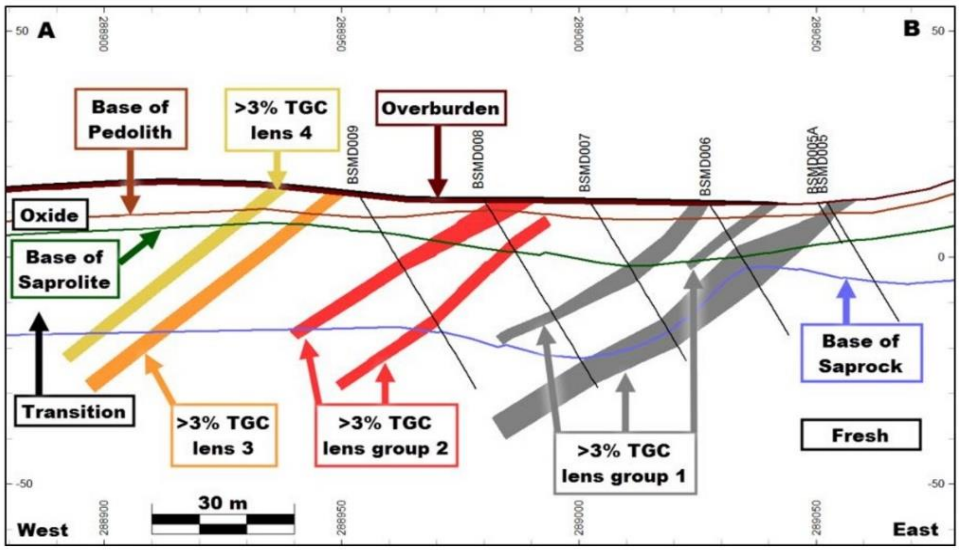

Figure 2. Cross section of the northern mineralization zone at the Mahefadok prospect.

The Mahela Prospect, which has undergone extensive exploration and a large amount of historical research of outcropping graphite lenses, is known to have three distinct mineralization zones. These zones, western, central and eastern have approximate strike lengths of 600m, 1,200m and 1,200m respectively, for a cumulative strike length of approximately 3,000m. Each zone consists of individual lenses that vary between an estimated 40m and 60m in cumulative thickness.

The Ambatofafana Prospects, have outcrops of a single zone of graphite mineralization, each with an approximate strike length of 300m that vary between 20m and 40m in cumulative thickness.

Operationally established densities for Weathered (1.8) and Primary (2.4) rock types were applied to estimate tonnage. A vertical extent typical of a reasonable open pit depth of 200m was used to truncate the estimate at depth.

Grade Range

The grade ranges used to develop the conceptual Exploration Target have been defined referencing an extensive and long-established data set obtained from outcrop and drill sampling. These samples show a robust correlation with known Mineral Resource grades and subsequent Head Grade received at the Graphmada Process Plant.

Based on the undiluted grades recorded, the Company believes there is a reasonable basis for an Exploration Target with grades ranging from 4% TGC to 6% TGC.

Applying the average TGC grades to the estimate tonnes, the contained graphite was subsequently estimated.

EXPLORATION STRATEGY

The objective of the ongoing exploration activities and future planned drilling programs will be to test the Exploration Target as presented herein and to delineate further Mineral Resources to underpin plans for the future development of large scale mining and processing operations.

Figure 3: Mahefedok Deposit location.

Currently, the Company is aiming to upgrade in confidence the Mineral Resource for the Mahefedok Deposit and potentially expand the resource, for which drilling is now complete. Samples from this program are currently being processed at Bass' specialist graphite laboratory.

Figure 3: A selection of diamond core showing extensive graphite mineralisation from Mahefedok drilling

Post the Mahefedok drilling, Bass commenced diamond drilling at Mahela and is seeking to estimate a maiden Mineral Resource for the prospect later this year.

The Mahela Prospect is located 3.5 kilometres south of the recently refurbished Graphmada Process Plant and associated infrastructure. The mineralised footprint is two to three times that of the Loharano Deposit and is now thought to be an adjacent mineralisation horizon to the Mahefedok Deposit, the Company's primary graphite asset.

In 2018, a maiden 41 auger hole program, for a total of 338m drilled was completed, to an average depth of 8m, with results returning weighted averages up to 5.1% Fixed Carbon (FC) over 12.5m, including 7.3% FC over 5.0 m. The exploration team followed up on these highly encouraging results with further auger drilling in 2019[4].

The team completed 44 auger holes for a total of 411m drilled, to an average depth of 9m. Samples were prepared, split and analysed by Bass Metals' Graphmada Mine laboratory facility for FC using the Muffle Furnace method, with results returning weighted averages up to 6.8% FC over 11.3m, including 8.4% FC over 8m[5].

The current diamond drilling is expanding on this work, with the aim of defining a significant mineralization footprint. To date results have been very encouraging, with significant zones of graphite being intersected. A follow up drilling program of approximately 2,000 meters, planned for later this year, will be used as infill and extension to this maiden diamond drilling program.

Following these works, an augering program will commence for the Ambatofafana Prospects to delineate mineralization boundaries in preparation for future diamond drilling. The Company is expecting to follow up this program of works with a diamond drill program early in 2020, post the Mahefedok and Mahela drilling.

[4] ASX Announcement 9 April 2019 "Bass progresses exploration at Graphmada Graphite Mine."
[5] ASX Announcement 9 April 2019 "Bass progresses exploration at Graphmada Graphite Mine."

ADDITIONAL MINERALIZATION POTENTIAL NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXPLORATION TARGET

The estimate of this Exploration Target uses intersected and outcropping mineralization within Permit PE26670. There is a large area within the Permit that is covered by alluvium of approximately 5-10m in thickness. This area, thought to be underlain by both weathered and primary graphitic gneiss, similar to the exploration area of interest, has not been included in this Exploration Target estimate.

This Exploration Target does not include the Andapa Discovery[6], which is covered by a separate Permit (PE24730). Exploration to date at Andapa has confirmed that the area contains at least three-parallel graphitic units striking over distances varying between 1.3km and 2.1km, with grades of up to 5.5% fixed carbon (FC) in the first 10m from surface.

This Exploration Target estimate also does not cover any possible extensions to the Loharano Deposit[7].

MR TIM MCMANUS (CEO)

"To date, our focus from operations at Graphmada has been on the establishment of reliable production and key customer relationships in the markets for our premium quality large flake graphite. We have always been firm of the view a potentially much larger resource and ultimately much larger production rate at Graphmada is achievable. While continuing to progress its current mining and progressing operations, Bass now aims to materially increase its resource inventory to underpin plans for the future development of large scale mining and processing operations."

[6] See ASX Announcement 'Outstanding assay results confirmed for Andapa discovery' released on the 2/03/17.

[7] Reported in accordance with the 2004 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code 2004) at a >2% cut-off and first disclosed by Stratmin Global Resource PLC under the JORC Code 2004. Bass Metals notes that the estimates have not been updated to JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Reference should be made to the Company's announcement of 2/09/15, for further detail.

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Any forecasts or other forward-looking statements contained in this announcement are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and may involve significant elements of subjective judgment and assumptions as to future events which may or may not be correct. There are usually differences between forecast and actual results because events and actual circumstances frequently do not occur as forecast and these differences may be material.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tim McManus, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of the Company.

Tim McManus has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

Tim McManus consents to the inclusion of the information in this document in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Discussion and results within this appendix relate to the Exploration Target estimate herein.

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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 sounds, 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30-g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	All samples (auger, diamond and rock chip) were collected in line with company standards and where required included composite samples of the graphite bearing host rocks. Visual estimation of graphite percentages and flake sizes have been used to define mineralization prior to return of assays. Samples were oven dried, manually crushed to minus 2 mm, split twice through a 50/50 riffle splitter to obtain a representative sub-sample, weighing between 100-150 g, and then pulverize that 85 % pass -75 µm. The pulp samples were sent to the Bass Metals in-house laboratory for preliminary Fixed Carbon analysis. Where applicable, the reject pulp samples were also sent to a SANAS accredited laboratory (Bureau Veritas) in South Africa for Graphitic Carbon (GC), Total Carbon (TC) and Sulphur (S) analysis. Where applicable, duplicate pulp samples were analyzed by a SANAS accredited laboratory (Bureau Veritas) in South Africa to provide checks on sample representatively.
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 diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Conventional wireline diamond drilling was used to obtain all drill core and drilling was undertaken with a XY-2BTC trailer mounted drilling rig. The nominal core diameter was 63.5 mm and the nominal hole diameter was 96.1 mm. Coring was completed with appropriate diamond impregnated tungsten carbide drilling bits. Drill runs were completed

		employing either a 1.5 m or 3.0 m length HQ core barrel. Drill holes were inclined at 60 °, direction East. The core was not orientated as the material recovered was predominantly soft saprolitic material not conducive to orientation. Where augering was undertaken, 1m samples were taken to a maximum depth of 10m in the 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.	At the completion of each drill run the steel splits containing the core were pumped out of the retrieved core tube. Core was then carefully transferred from the core barrel into plastic sleeves, which were transferred to core trays for recovery measurements and calculations recorded by both the driller and the Company geologist. Drilling, orientated perpendicular to the orebody was conducted with specific drilling mud additives to aid drill hole wall integrity, along with slow drilling rates to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. There is no known relationship that exists between sample recovery and grade at this time. Inconsequential sample bias would have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Samples were all geologically logged and photographed, and geological recording of relevant data was captured on Bass Metals logging templates. All data was codified to a set company codes system as per sampling and logging procedures which are in place. All logging included lithological features, estimates of graphite percentages and flake sizes which is quantitative and is recorded on the logging sheets. Photographs have been taken as a qualitative check on logging when the need arises.
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	Samples were solar dried, crushed and split twice using a 50:50 riffle splitter. The crushing and splitting equipment was cleaned according to best practice procedures prior to every run. Each sample was manually crushed to nominal -2mm and approximately 100-150g sub-samples was collected and send to the

	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.	Bass Metals in-house laboratory in Madagascar. The in-house laboratory then pulverized such that 80% of the sample is -75 micron or less in size. Reject pulp samples will be sent to a SANAS accredited laboratory (Bureau Veritas) in South Africa for further analysis. Certified graphite standards (GC-09 and GC-10) and silica blanks (AMIS0439) will be inserted with the dispatch of the samples to the SANAS accredited laboratory in South Africa. SANAS Laboratory will insert check samples (blanks, standards and duplicates) to maintain QAQC standards.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Samples were analysed at the Bass Metals in-house laboratory for a preliminary evaluation of the carbon grade. The Muffle Furnace method was used to determine Loss on Ignition (LoI), Volatile Matter (VM) and Fixed Carbon (FC). LoI Test: a crucible is placed on an electronic balance, primarily zeroed and the weight recorded. 1 gram +- 0.01 of the sample are added, the weight of crucible + sample are recorded. The crucible is placed in the Muffle Furnace at 950°C +-25°C for 8 hours continuously. After the crucible is removed and cooled, the ash + crucible is then weighed and recorded. The LoI % is calculated as follows: $LOI\ \% = (1 - \frac{\text{Weight of ash}}{\text{Weigh of original sample}}) \times 100$ VM Test: a crucible is placed on an electronic balance, primarily zeroed and the weight recorded. 2 grams +- 0.01 of the sample are added, the weight of crucible + sample are recorded. The crucible is placed in the Muffle Furnace at 950°C +- 25°C for 7 minutes. After the crucible is removed and cooled, the ash + crucible is then weighed and recorded. The VM % is calculated as follows: $V\ M\ \% = (1 - \frac{\text{Weight of ash}}{\text{Weigh of original sample}}) \times 100$

		The FC % of the sample is calculated as follows: FC % = (LOI % - VM %) Analysis by the SANAS Accredited Laboratory in South Africa may include sub-sample preparation included sorting and pulverizing such that 80% of the sample is -75 micron or less in size. A split of the sub-sample will be analysed using a LECO Analyser to determine Total Carbon (TC), Sulphur (S) and Graphitic Carbon (GC) contents (these are considered both partial and total digestion analyses). For TC and S, a stream of oxygen passes through a prepared sample (0.05 to 0.6g), it is heated in a furnace to approximately 1350°C and the sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide released from the sample are measured with infrared detection. For GC, a 0.1g sample is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid to remove inorganic carbon. After filtering, washing and drying, the remaining sample residue is roasted at 425°C to remove organic carbon. The roasted residue is analysed for Carbon - High temperature LECO furnace with infra-red detection. Internal Laboratory check samples (blanks, standards and duplicates) are also analysed as per normal laboratory practice.
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 data was collected initially on paper log sheets by Bass Metals personnel. This data was hand entered into spreadsheets and validated by an external consultant. All paper log sheets were scanned, and electronic spreadsheets stored together with the photographs of the geological features logged. The master collar, lithology and assay database with all photographs are backed-up and stored on an external hard drive. No adjustments were made to the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),	Hand-held Garmin GPS's were used to locate auger locations, and final location coordinates

	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	were completed taking average readings up to 5 minutes and with estimated positional errors between 1 and 3 meters. A DGPS survey unit has been used on all diamond drill holes and topographic surface survey's and has an accuracy of +/-10cm. The WGS84 UTM Zone 39S projection system is used in the region.
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.	Samples were collected along historical mapped graphitic units. The purpose of the sample locations was to confirm the presence of the historical mapped graphitic units within the project area. In other areas of the region the data collected is insufficient to determine a Mineral Resource and are considered preliminary exploration results only. Sample compositing has been applied for all Mineral Resource estimates but not for auger and rock-chip samples.
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.	Drilling was approx. orientated perpendicular to the estimated dip and strike of the mineralization to limit bias. Drill holes were inclined at 60 °, direction East. Subsequent samples are deemed to be unbiased in terms of known structures and the deposit type.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples were stored in a secure storage area at the Bass Metals sample storage facility. Samples bags were sealed as soon as sub-sampling was completed, and stored securely until dispatch to the laboratory in South Africa via courier.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The sampling techniques and data were reviewed by an external consultant Vato Consulting and internally peer reviewed. It is considered by the Company that industry best practice methods have been implemented by the company at all stages 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 license to operate in the area.	Exploitation permit no PE 26670 is located in the Toamasina Province of Madagascar and held by the Malagasy company, Graph-Mada SARL which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ASX listed company, Bass Metals Ltd. Permit no PE 26670 was granted on 21/01/2008 and is valid for 40 years. The permit is in good standing, and all statuary approvals are in place to conduct exploration and exploitation activities throughout this permit area, including mining.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Graph-Mada SARL excavated 4 pits in the northern part of the Mahefedok Deposit in 2013, which revealed significant regolith-hosted graphite mineralization at depth. These pits were excavated over a north-south distance (and along strike of the Mahefedok Orebody) of approx. 70 meters and Graph-Mada's in-house laboratory analysis of the pit samples returned up to 3 m @ 7.04 % Total Carbon (TC). In 2015, Stratmin Global Resources PLC, through its subsidiary Graph-Mada SARL, collected 34 outcrop samples over PE 26670. Also in 2015 ground magnetic, self-potential, induced polarization and electric resistivity surveys were completed and 75 pits (up to depths of 5.9m) and 6 trenches (up to depths of 6.0m) were excavated over the Mahefedok Deposit. For the ground magnetic survey a Geotron G5 magnetometer was used and readings were recorded every 10 m in nanotesla (nT). A base station was set-up using a second Geotron G5 magnetometer and readings were recorded every 30 seconds in nT. Diurnal drift corrections were completed using Geotron Dump G5 software. The corrected ground magnetic data were processed (including, gridding, filtering, and contouring) using Encom DiscoverTM (v12) software. The processing methodology involved gridding the diurnally corrected data using the Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW2) interpolation algorithm (to the power of 2), a search distance of 200 m and a spatial resolution / cell size of 5 m. Filtering involved the application of a 3x3 cell averaging filter

		and contouring was at an interval of 25 m. For the ground self-potential (SP) survey a pair of non-polarising electrodes (e.g. IRIS copper-sulphate pots), a reel of insulated wire and a high impedance voltmeter were used. Procedures for SP surveys involved a series of parallel lines orientated perpendicular to the strike direction of the anticipated mineralization and spaced to suit the required resolution. For the Mahefedok surveys, line and station spacing was 10 m and the surveys were conducted using the fixed-base procedure. Data at each station included the distance from line base (m), normal voltage (mV), resistance (Kilohms), and base revolving pot drift voltage (mV). To obtain the absolute voltage of a station relative to the survey base there were two corrections: the drift correction, and the base tie-in correction. The absolute voltage for any other station on a line was determined by adding the normal voltage at that station to the appropriate drift and tie-in corrections. The corrected SP data were processed using Geosoft Oasis Montaj software and involved using the Kriging technique with a grid size of 20 m. For the ground induced polarization (IP) and electric resistivity (ERT) surveys an IRIS SYSCAL R2 Resistivity and IP system, consisting of multinodes, a battery, 32 stainless-steel electrodes, and electrode reel wires were used. Procedures for IP/ERT surveys involve a series of lines over identified SP anomalies. For the Mahefedok surveys, lines were approx. 150 m in length and station spacing of 5 m. The surveys were conducted using a time domain Wenner / Schlumberger sequence array with a depth penetration of approx. 25 m. All measurements (chargeability and resistivity) were recorded automatically after uploading the sequence array using the IRIS ELECTRE software, and all data was downloaded after the survey using the IRIS PROSYS software. The resistivity of the sub-surface was calculated (in ohm), and the IP response was also recorded and the chargeability calculated (in milliseconds). Processing was done using the GEOTOMO RES2DINV software, and the program used the smoothness-constrained Gauss-Newton least-squares inversion technique to produce an inverted depth-section of the subsurface from the apparent electrical chargeability and resistivity data. The results of the programs delineated at least three anomalies over a strike distance of approx. 1.6 km for follow up drilling. In 2016, a trial pit at Mahefedok was mined

		to provide a bulk sample to the existing Graph-Mada processing plant. Approx. 8,751 tonnes of mined material was processed and produced approx. 135 tonnes of graphite, with graphite purities varying between 78.14 and 89.89 % (corresponding to an average of 83.52 %). Flake size distribution testing completed on the graphite produced yielded the following flake sizes: 21.95 % jumbo (+50 mesh / >300 microns); 28.18 % large (+80 mesh / 180-300 microns); 17.84 % medium (+100 mesh / 150-180 microns) and 31.19 % fine (-100 mesh / <150 microns).
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.	Crystalline "hard rock" flake graphite deposits occur in graphitic gneisses within Neoproterozoic metasedimentary type rocks and include accessory minerals of biotite (± sillimanite / kyanite, ± garnet). Due to the tropical climate and because graphite is comparatively inert, weathering of the "hard rock" graphitic gneiss units further concentrate the graphite to form residual regolith-hosted accumulations within the weathered profile. Regolith refers to weathered material that occurs above unweathered bedrock. Two primary subdivisions are the pedolith (PED) and the saprolith (SAP). Secondary subdivisions of the pedolith, from the surface downwards, include soil (SL), ferruginous zone (FZ), and the mottled zone (MZ). Secondary subdivisions of the saprolith, include saprolite (SP) and saprock (SR). The Mahela Project contains at least 3 lenticular bodies of flake graphite within the weathered profile described above. The 3 parallel striking graphitic units strike approx. northwest - southeast over strike distances from 600m and is open ended in to the north and south.
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	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of specific data is supplied in various announcements as per the footnotes herein and the above announcement. The plethora of information available has been able to determine the extent, style and nature of the Flake Graphite mineralization

	the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth Drillhole 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.	while initial sampling has determined that flake graphite mineralization persist throughout the mineralized zones defined by the preliminary exploration activities completed to date over the deposit.
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.	Samples have been reported as in-situ Fixed Carbon grades as analyzed by the Graphmada laboratory facility, which is staffed by a highly experienced technical team supplied with modern and accurate equipment suitable for operational estimates. Mineral Resource estimates are based on Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) results received from Bureau Veritas South Africa. No Metal Equivalents have been used.
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 drillhole 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Mineralization is hosted within a weathered regolith profile and the main mineralized lenses / horizons dip towards the west at between 30° and 45°. If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known and has thus been reported. See footnotes. Only the down hole lengths are reported - true width has not been estimated and tables have been annotated in the above announcement.
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.	This information has been accurately represented in the announcement and contains all relevant information required for the reader to understand the scale, orientation and nature of the regional graphitic mineralization and sample locations.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and	The summary table of all the sample results are contained within the various announcements annotated in the footnotes

	high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	herein and above.
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 relevant geological, geophysical and geomorphological information collected over the region has been discussed. Bulk samples from a trial pit at Mahefedok were also provided to Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) to assess the processing characteristics of the potential ore. The results demonstrated a saleable product could be produced as outlined in the above announcement. Density measurements from whole core samples were completed where graphite mineralization was visually observed. The caliper method was used for drill core samples that could be trimmed at right angles to form a regular cylinder. A vernier caliper was used to measure the core diameter at several points to estimate an average result, and the core length. The core was then weighed (wet and dried) and the density determined simply by using the formula of weight divided by volume. Wet densities varied between 1.67 and 3.13 gcm3 (with an average of 2.25 gcm3), dry densities varied between 1.26 and 3.05 gcm3 (with an average of 2.01 gcm3).
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.	A systematic exploration drilling program will be planned over the region as outlined herein, in addition to further auger and pitting with sampling, for grade estimation, flake size distribution and metallurgical testing.