SOVEREIGN METALS LIMITED

4 August 2020

DRILLING CONTINUES TO RAPIDLY EXPAND KASIYA RUTILE DEPOSIT

*Sovereign Metals Limited (**the Company** or **Sovereign**) is pleased to report further high-grade rutile drilling results from Kasiya, the Company's flagship, large, high-grade rutile deposit in Malawi. These results continue to rapidly grow and define the deposit footprint, which is now over 7.5km long and up to 3km wide.*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Phase 6 drilling has extended the strike length of high-grade rutile mineralisation a further 1km, with the mineralised envelope now defined over 7.5km by up to ~3km.
- Rutile mineralisation at Kasiya remains open along strike to the north, south west, south east and laterally to the east.
- Key Phase 6 extensional drilling results from surface along the south west trend and a new emerging zone of mineralisation to the far west of Kasiya include;
  - ***8m @ 0.94% rutile inc. 2m @ 1.80% rutile***
  - ***3m @ 2.50% rutile***
  - ***3m @ 1.47% rutile***
  - ***11m @ 0.91% rutile***
  - ***10m @ 0.92% rutile***
- Infill drilling in the central zone of Kasiya also continues to produce high-grade results as expected and provides further definition of the mineralised envelope. Key infill results include;
  - ***11m @ 1.52% rutile inc. 7m @ 1.99% rutile inc. 2m @ 2.55% rutile***
  - ***13m @ 1.18% rutile inc. 6m @ 1.46% rutile inc. 3m @ 1.70% rutile***
  - ***12m @ 1.29% rutile inc. 7m @ 1.40% rutile***
  - ***14m @ 1.10% rutile inc. 3m @ 1.59% rutile***
  - ***11m @ 1.08% rutile inc. 5m @ 1.24% rutile***
  - ***11m @ 0.99% rutile inc. 5m @ 1.25% rutile***
- Initial assays on seven selected infill drill-holes show low-grade graphite averaging around 2% TGC within the high-grade rutile zones. Potential recovery of graphite as a by-product will be investigated as part of on-going technical studies.

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Sovereign's Managing Director Dr Julian Stephens commented:

"We continue to grow the Kasiya rutile deposit with further high-grade results extending the mineralised footprint to south-west. Infill holes in the central zone also have returned high-grades and thick intercepts, as expected. The Company is at a very exciting stage as we progress a number of work programs to culminate in the maiden JORC Mineral Resource for Kasiya towards the end of the quarter."

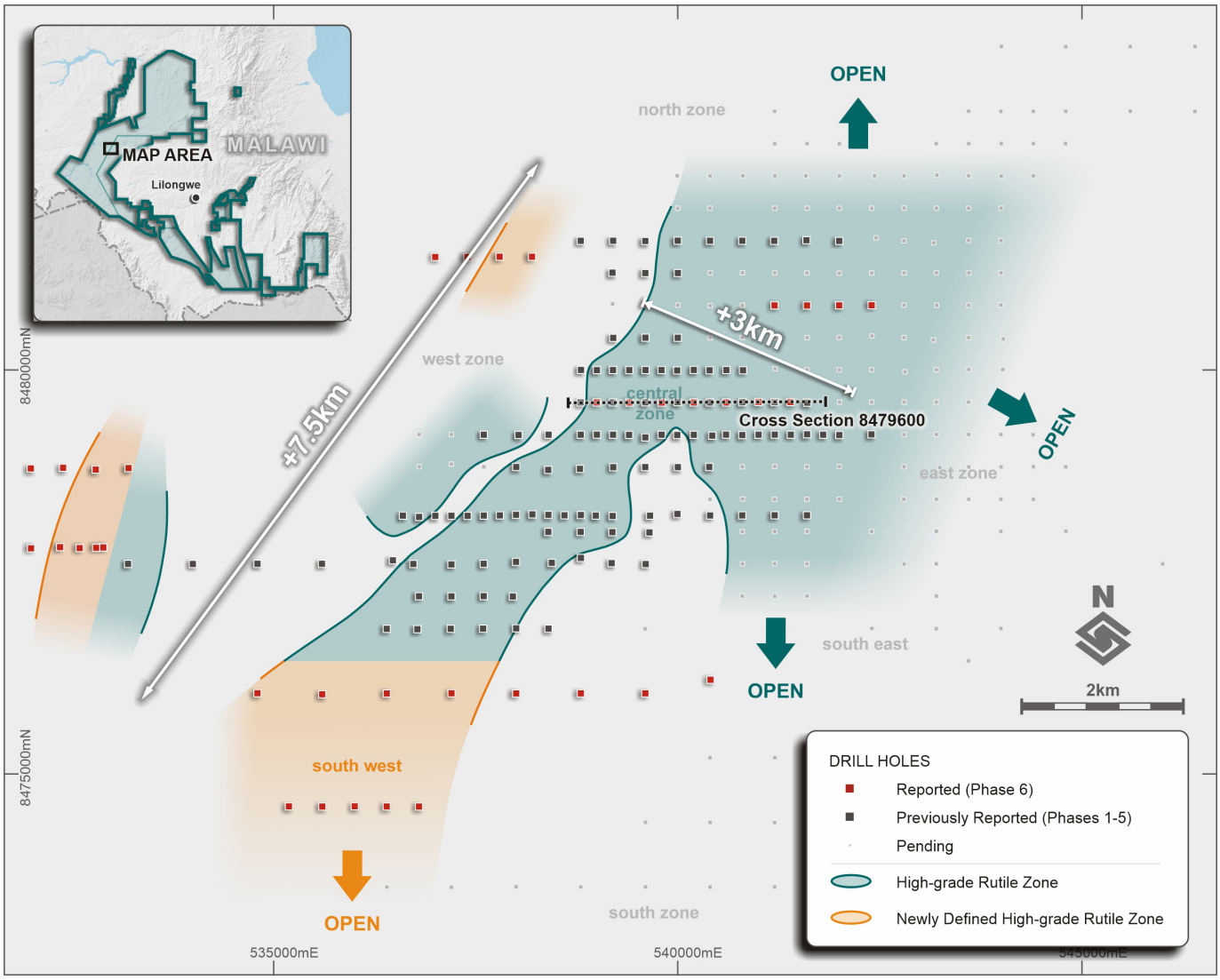

Figure 1. Kasiya drill plan showing extents of rutile mineralisation with the new extended areas defined by the Phase 6 extensional and infill drill-holes.

ENQUIRIES

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KASIYA EXTENSIONAL & INFILL DRILL PROGRAM – PHASE 6

Phase 6 results from Kasiya include infill, extensional and regional drilling comprising a further 42 (26 extensional, 9 regional and 7 infill) hand-auger holes for 366m total. The total number of holes reported from the Kasiya area to date (Phases 1 through 6 combined) is 151 with over 1,400m drilled.

These results continue to demonstrate high-grade rutile from surface across the large mineralisation footprint at Kasiya, with further extensions emerging to the south west. The strike length of high-grade mineralisation has been extended by 1km, with the total length now exceeding 7.5km with widths of the mineralised envelope ranging up to ~3km. The mineralised envelope continues to remain open along strike to the north, south-west, south-east and open laterally to the east. New zones of rutile mineralisation are also beginning to emerge and include an area about 3km west of Kasiya.

The high-grade rutile drill results are all from surface to as deep as 14m in some holes. Significant rutile enrichment is generally present in the 0-8m from surface range. In most cases, the drill depth was restricted by the hand-auger drilling equipment capacity and it is assumed that high-grade, free-dig rutile mineralisation should continue vertically to the base of saprolite at approximately 25m depth.

Key Phase 6 extensional drilling results from surface along the south west trend and a new emerging zone of mineralisation 3km west of Kasiya include;

- ***8m @ 0.94% rutile inc. 2m @ 1.80% rutile***
- ***3m @ 2.50% rutile***
- ***3m @ 1.47% rutile***
- ***11m @ 0.91% rutile***
- ***10m @ 0.92% rutile***

Phase 6 infill drilling in the central zone continues to produce high-grade results from surface as expected and provides further definition on the mineralised envelope. Key infill results from surface include;

- ***11m @ 1.52% rutile inc. 7m @ 1.99% rutile inc. 2m @ 2.55% rutile***
- ***13m @ 1.18% rutile inc. 6m @ 1.46% rutile inc. 3m @ 1.70% rutile***
- ***12m @ 1.29% rutile inc. 7m @ 1.40% rutile***
- ***14m @ 1.10% rutile inc. 3m @ 1.59% rutile***
- ***11m @ 1.08% rutile inc. 5m @ 1.24% rutile***
- ***11m @ 0.99% rutile inc. 5m @ 1.25% rutile***

The second round of infill resource drill results continue to demonstrate the quality, broad scale and high-grade of the Kasiya Deposit. The central zone shows a broad blanket of high-grade rutile mineralisation at surface which remains open at depth in some areas (Figure 2).

The successful results of both extensional and regional drilling significantly increases the Company's confidence in its refined geological exploration model. This now gives Sovereign's geological team the ability to predict, with some accuracy, new areas of rutile mineralisation prior to any soil sampling or drilling. If the Company's geological exploration model holds true regionally, the potential across Sovereign's exploration licences is immense.

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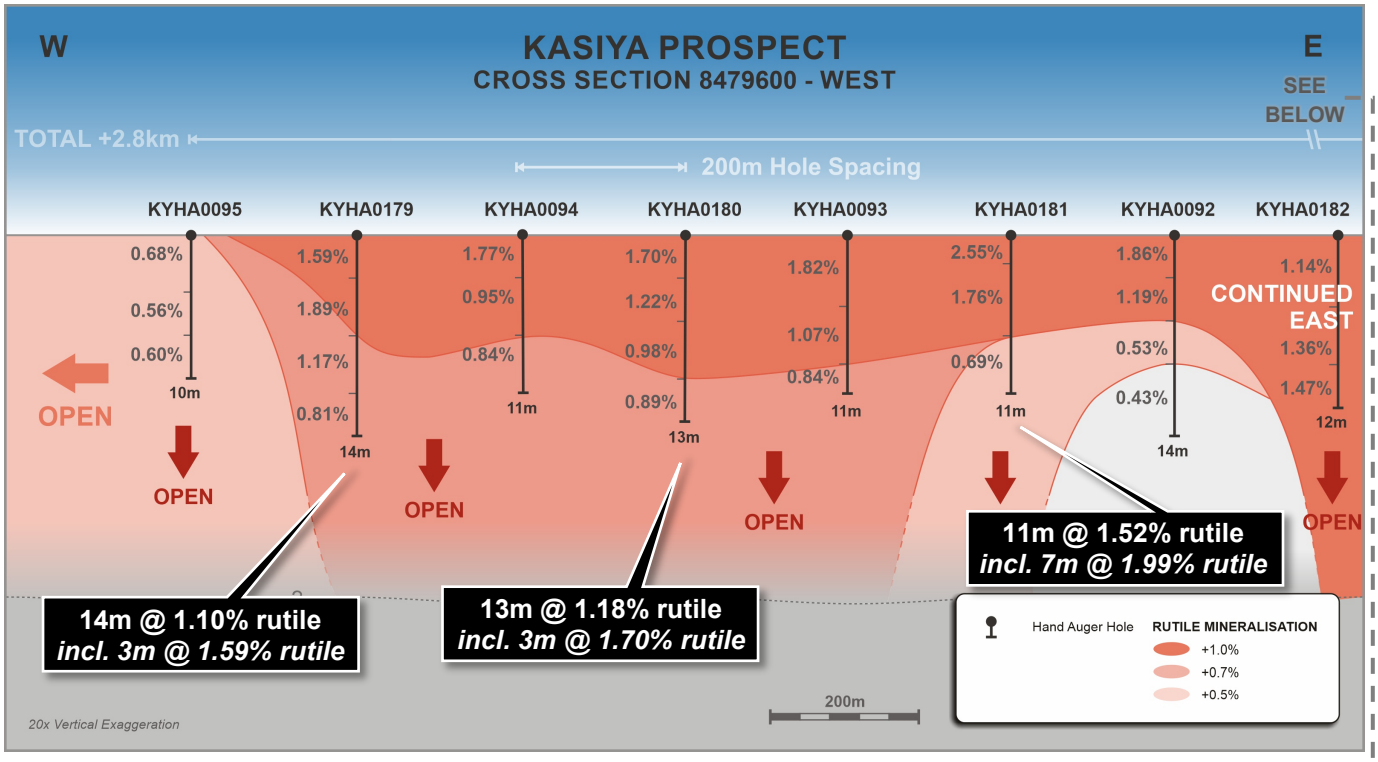
CROSS SECTION

Section 8479600 in two parts



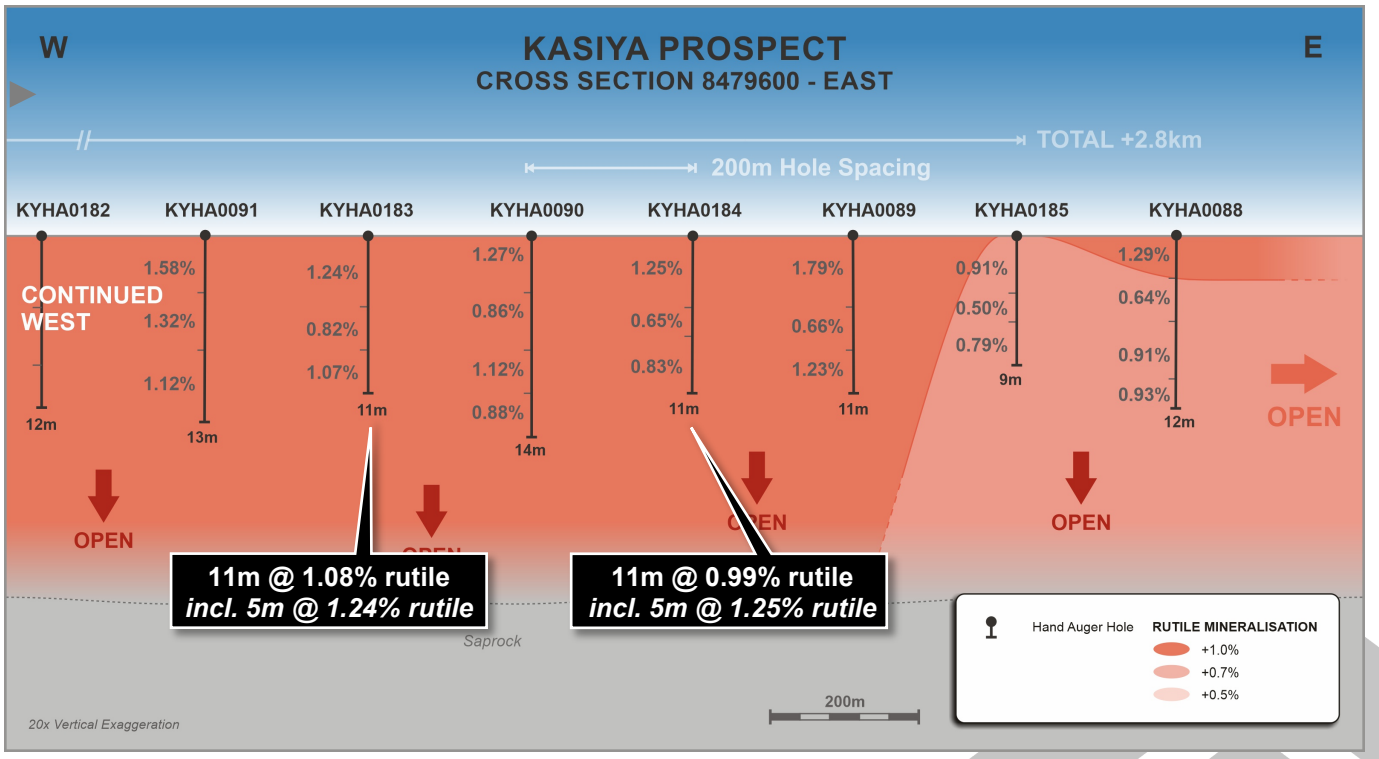


Figure 2. Cross Section of the complete drill line showing the broad high-grade mineralisation with multiple holes open at depth and mineralisation open laterally in both directions. The width of mineralisation has necessitated breaking this cross-section into two parts.

GRAPHITE ASSAYS

The Company assayed an initial seven selected infill drill-holes across a single drill line, within a known high-grade rutile zone and where visual, coarse-flake graphite had been identified. The assays show the occurrence of graphite across the entire zone with an average of around 2% total graphitic carbon (TGC) associated with high-grade rutile (in the top 8m or so). The potential for a graphite by-product will be investigated as part of ongoing technical studies.

See Table 2 in the Appendix for the complete graphite assay results from Kasiya.

Figure 3. Logging of rutile hand-auger samples at Kasiya.

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FORWARD PLAN

The ongoing rutile work programs for Kasiya and the Company's other prospects within the Malawi Rutile Province include;

- Continued analyses and reporting of drill samples over the coming weeks ahead of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for Kasiya which is on target for late Q3 2020;
- Step-out and regional drilling at Kasiya and the broader surrounding area to identify extensions and satellite mineralised zones;
- Bulk-scale metallurgical test-work on a 1 tonne sample from Kasiya is near completion with results expected in the coming weeks;
- Push-tube drilling at Kasiya to twin hand-auger holes also obtaining cored samples for specific gravity (SG) determination and initial geotechnical analysis;
- Mining and tailings studies are ongoing which will feed into a future Scoping Study;
- The Company is using its refined geological exploration model to target more high-grade, Kasiya-like rutile mineralisation further afield; and
- Investigation of the potential for a coarse-flake graphite by-product from Kasiya.

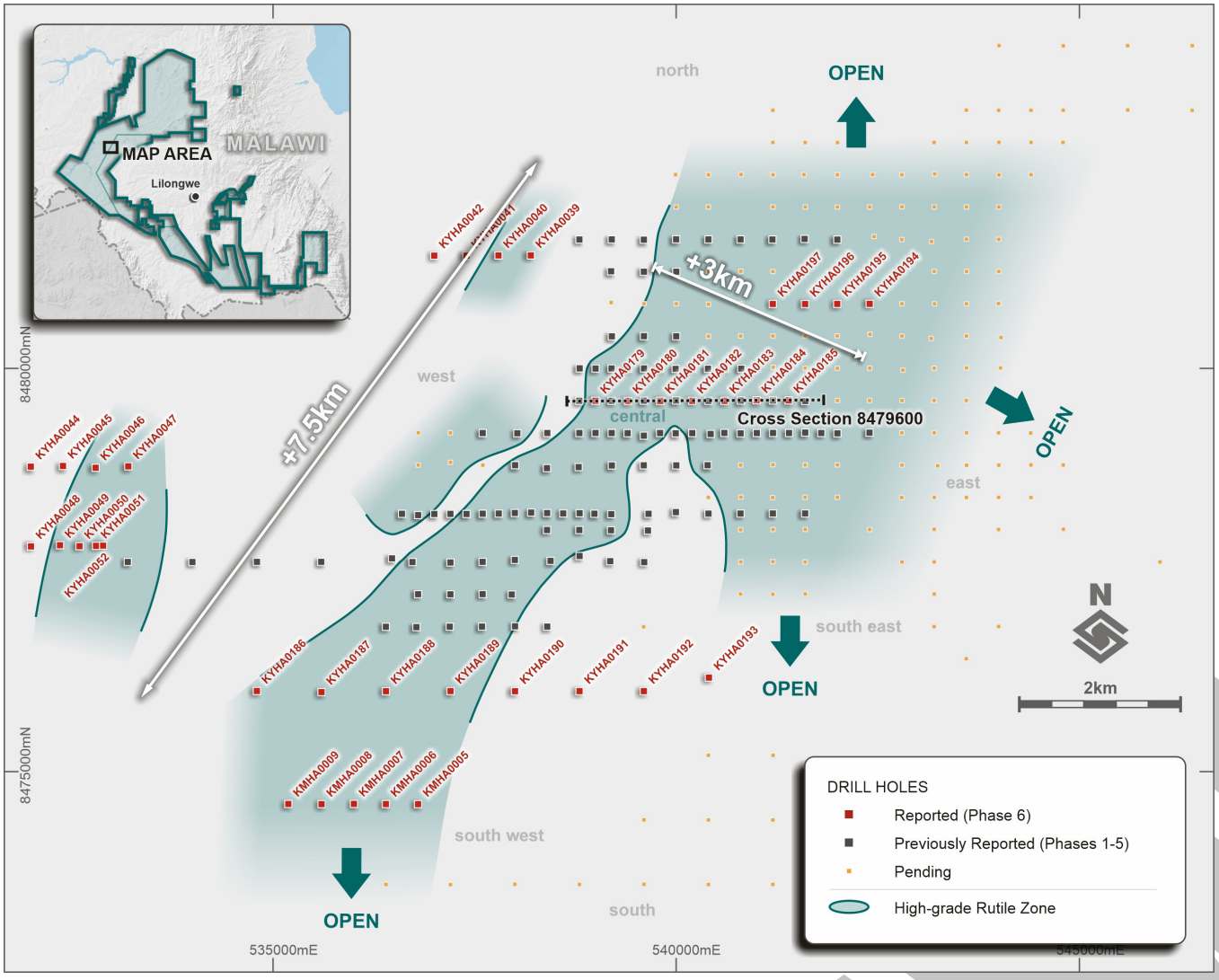

Figure 4. Drill plan showing completed Phases 1-6 of reported and pending shallow hand-auger holes at Kasiya.

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A NEW RUTILE PROVINCE

Additional to the flagship Kasiya rutile deposit, numerous other prospects and targets have been identified by the Company. Sovereign believes it has now discovered a globally significant, strategic rutile province across its large Malawi ground holding.

The Malawi Rutile Province features two confirmed, discrete rutile mineralisation styles hosted respectively in sand and saprolite (soft, friable weathered material) which are both amenable to conventional processing. Rutile mineralisation identified to date has generally not been spatially constrained by drilling at either of the two main prospects, Kasiya (saprolite) and the Bua Channel (sand). The Company is targeting large resources that could support long-life, large-scale rutile production.

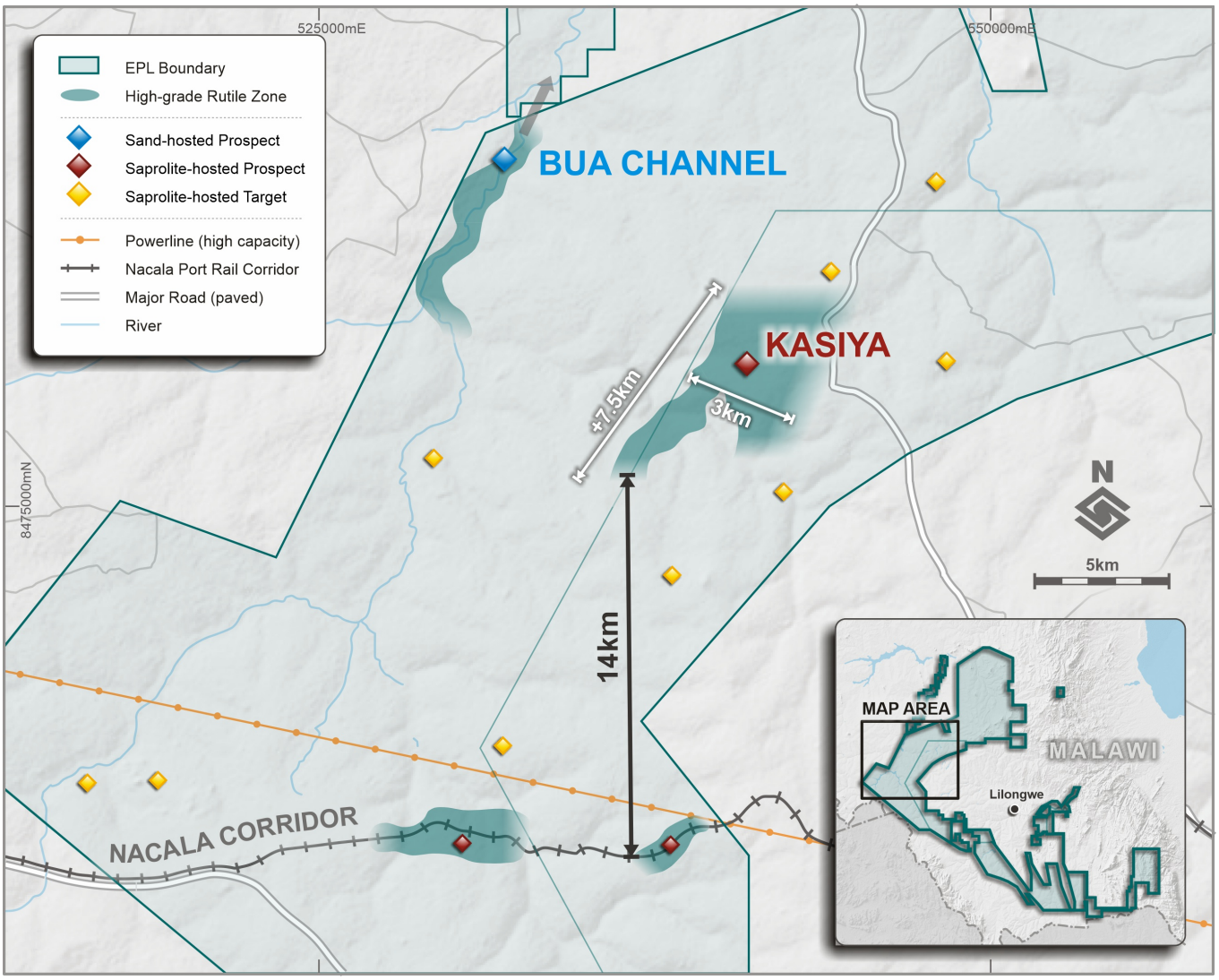

Figure 5. Map of the broader Kasiya and Bua Channel area showing the multiple rutile deposits, prospects and targets and proximity to the Nacala Rail Corridor.

This potentially globally significant rutile province is located in Malawi, a stable, transparent jurisdiction, increasingly attracting international investment with significant potential for mining to contribute to the country's economic growth and development. The country hosts excellent existing infrastructure (grid power, road network and established labour pool) as well as the Nacala Logistics Corridor passing through Malawi to the Indian Ocean (Nacala Port) providing a low-cost transportation solution and access to all major international export markets.

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COVID-19 UPDATE

As previously reported, Sovereign is maintaining operations in Malawi on a reduced basis with safety paramount. The Company continues to actively evaluate the situation for all risks to employees, communities and general operational safety and will make any required adjustments as the situation evolves, or as required by the Government of Malawi.

Figures 6-7. Sovereign team members hand-auger drilling at Kasiya.

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DRILL RESULTS - RUTILE

Rutile drilling results from Phase 6 at Kasiya are shown below in Table 1.

Hole ID	Interval Thickness	Rutile %	From (m) Downhole	Comments	Purpose
KMHA0001	No significant results				Regional
KMHA0002	No significant results			hole failed at 4m	Regional
KMHA0003	No significant results			hole failed at 4m	Regional
KMHA0004	No significant results			hole failed at 4m	Regional
KMHA0005	13	0.77	surface	open at depth	Regional
KMHA0006	8	0.55	surface		Regional
KMHA0007	4	0.56	surface		Regional
KMHA0008	5	0.78	surface		Regional
KMHA0009	5	0.58	surface		Regional
KYHA0039	8	0.74	surface		Extensional
KYHA0040	4	0.70	surface		Extensional
KYHA0041	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0042	No significant results			hole failed at 3m	Extensional
KYHA0043	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0044	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0045	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0046	5	0.55	surface		Extensional
KYHA0047	8	0.63	surface		Extensional
KYHA0048	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0049	11	0.73	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0050	11	0.66	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0051	10	0.92	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0052	11	0.91	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0179	***14***	***1.10***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***3***	***1.59***	***surface***		
KYHA0180	***13***	***1.18***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***6***	***1.46***	***surface***		
incl	***3***	***1.70***	***surface***		
KYHA0181	***11***	***1.52***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***7***	***1.99***	***surface***		
incl	***2***	***2.55***	***surface***		
KYHA0182	***12***	***1.29***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***7***	***1.40***	***5m***		
KYHA0183	***11***	***1.08***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***5***	***1.24***	***surface***		
KYHA0184	***11***	***0.99***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Infill***
incl	***5***	***1.25***	***surface***		
KYHA0185	9	0.78	surface	open at depth	Infill
KYHA0186	4	0.82	surface		Extensional
KYHA0187	3	0.82	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0188	10	0.69	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0189	4	0.52	surface		Extensional
KYHA0190	3	0.62	surface		Extensional

Hole ID	Interval Thickness	Rutile %	From (m) Downhole	Comments	Purpose
KYHA0191	3	1.47	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0192	No significant results				Extensional
KYHA0193	No significant results			hole failed at 3m	Extensional
KYHA0194	***3***	***2.50***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Extensional***
KYHA0195	***8***	***0.94***	***surface***	***open at depth***	***Extensional***
incl	***5***	***1.15***	***surface***		
incl	***2***	***1.80***	***surface***		
KYHA0196	7	0.70	surface	open at depth	Extensional
KYHA0197	5	0.81	surface		Extensional

DRILL RESULTS – GRAPHITE

Graphite assay results from Kasiya are shown below in Table 2.

HoleID	From	To	Interval Thickness (m)	TGC %
KYHA0179	0	3	3	0.2%
KYHA0179	3	7	4	2.0%
KYHA0179	7	11	4	4.7%
KYHA0179	11	14	3	3.8%
KYHA0180	0	3	3	0.5%
KYHA0180	3	6	3	2.4%
KYHA0180	6	10	4	3.8%
KYHA0180	10	13	3	5.6%
KYHA0181	0	3	3	0.5%
KYHA0181	3	7	4	1.7%
KYHA0181	7	11	4	2.8%
KYHA0182	0	5	5	1.2%
KYHA0182	5	9	4	3.2%
KYHA0182	9	12	3	2.3%
KYHA0183	0	5	5	2.0%
KYHA0183	5	8	3	3.6%
KYHA0183	8	11	3	3.1%
KYHA0184	0	5	5	0.4%
KYHA0184	5	7	2	1.4%
KYHA0184	7	11	4	32.6%
KYHA0185	0	4	4	0.4%
KYHA0185	4	6	2	1.6%
KYHA0185	6	9	3	3.3%

TGC: Total Graphitic Carbon

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results are based on information compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Dr Stephens is the Managing Director of Sovereign Metals Limited and a holder of ordinary shares and unlisted options in Sovereign Metals Limited. Dr Stephens has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Stephens consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

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

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

APPENDIX 1: DRILL HOLE DATA

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Depth (m)
KMHA0001	532799	8472399	1071	4
KMHA0002	532401	8472401	1076	7
KMHA0003	531996	8472399	1079	4
KMHA0004	531600	8472402	1075	4
KMHA0005	536799	8474598	1115	13
KMHA0006	536399	8474600	1112	14
KMHA0007	536004	8474602	1110	12
KMHA0008	535602	8474599	1109	15
KMHA0009	535190	8474601	1102	9
KYHA0039	538197	8481403	1093	11
KYHA0040	537796	8481403	1088	10
KYHA0041	537399	8481399	1081	6
KYHA0042	536999	8481400	1078	3
KYHA0043	531601	8478795	1049	7
KYHA0044	531996	8478783	1054	9
KYHA0045	532395	8478791	1061	7
KYHA0046	532799	8478770	1066	10
KYHA0047	533204	8478787	1071	10
KYHA0048	531998	8477794	1056	5
KYHA0049	532357	8477809	1063	11
KYHA0050	532600	8477797	1064	11
KYHA0051	532805	8477802	1065	10
KYHA0052	532892	8477804	1063	11
KYHA0179	538999	8479600	1094	14
KYHA0180	539401	8479599	1098	13
KYHA0181	539801	8479598	1100	11
KYHA0182	540199	8479599	1102	12
KYHA0183	540600	8479599	1105	11
KYHA0184	540998	8479605	1109	11
KYHA0185	541396	8479605	1112	9
KYHA0186	534799	8476001	1092	12
KYHA0187	535601	8475988	1095	3
KYHA0188	536401	8475999	1096	10
KYHA0189	537201	8476001	1099	11
KYHA0190	538001	8475998	1094	8
KYHA0191	538800	8475999	1089	3
KYHA0192	539599	8475999	1097	7
KYHA0193	540406	8476168	1093	3
KYHA0194	542400	8480802	1114	3
KYHA0195	541997	8480801	1107	8
KYHA0196	541599	8480799	1101	7
KYHA0197	541199	8480801	1097	7

** All holes were vertical.*

APPENDIX 2: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
Sampling Techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	A total of 42 hand auger holes for 366 metres were drilled at the Kasiya Prospect to obtain samples for quantitative mineralogical determination. Samples were composited based on regolith boundaries and chemistry generated by hand-held XRF, generally at 3, 4 or 5 metre (m) intervals.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drilling and sampling activities were supervised by a suitably qualified Company geologist who was present at all times. All bulk 1-metre drill samples were geologically logged by the geologist at the drill site Each 1m sample was sun dried and homogenised. Sub-samples were carefully riffle split to ensure representivity. ~1.5kg composite samples were processed. Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up the composite. The primary composite sample is considered representative for this style of rutile mineralisation. ~1.5kg duplicate composite samples from 7 of the 42 holes were also generated for the purpose of graphite analysis.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Logged mineralogy percentages, lithology information and TiO2% obtained from handheld XRF were used to determine compositing intervals. Care is taken to ensure that only lithological units with similar geological and grade characteristics are composited together. Flake graphite content is visually estimated as volume % (% v/v) of each 1-metre bulk drill samples (or core logging intervals) during geological logging by Company geologists.
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).*	Hand-auger drilling with 62mm diameter spiral bits with 1-metre long steel rods. Each 1m of drill sample is collected into separate sample bags and set aside. The auger bits and flights are cleaned between each metre of sampling to avoid contamination.
Drill Sample Recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Samples are assessed visually for recoveries. Overall, recovery is very good. Drilling is ceased when recoveries become poor once the water table has been reached.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The Company's trained geologists supervise auger drilling on a 1 team 1 geologist basis and are responsible for monitoring all aspects of the drilling and sampling process.
	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.	No bias related to preferential loss or gain of different materials has occurred.
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.*	All individual 1-metre auger intervals are geologically logged, recording relevant data to a set template using company codes. A small representative sample is collected for each 1-metre interval and placed in appropriately labelled chip trays for future reference.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	All logging includes lithological features and estimates of basic mineralogy. Logging is generally qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersection logged	100% of samples are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable – no core drilling conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	Samples from the 42 auger holes drilled were composited. Each 1m sample was sun dried and homogenised. Sub-samples were carefully riffle split to ensure sample representivity. ~1.5kg composite samples were processed. Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up the composite. The primary composite sample is considered representative for this style of rutile and graphite mineralisation and is consistent with industry standard practice.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Use of the above compositing and sampling technique is deemed appropriate given the dry nature of the samples.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	The sampling equipment is cleaned after each sub-sample is taken.
	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.	Extreme care is taken to ensure an equivalent mass is taken from each 1m sample to make up each composite.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample size is considered appropriate for the material sampled.
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.*	***Rutile:*** The Malawi onsite laboratories rutile sample preparation methods are considered quantitative to the point where a heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) is generated. Final results generated are for recovered rutile i.e. the % mass of the sample that is rutile that can be recovered to a heavy mineral concentrate. The following workflow for the samples was undertaken on-site in Malawi for all 42 holes; • Dry sample in oven for 1 hour at 105ºC • Soak in 1% TSPP water and lightly agitate. Leave for 12 hours. • Wet screen at 5mm, 600mm and 45µm to remove oversize and slimes material • Dry +45µm -600mm (sand fraction) in oven for 1 hour at 105ºC 23 of the 42 holes samples received the following workflow undertaken on-site in Malawi; • Pass +45µm -600mm fraction across wet table twice to generate a heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) • Dry HMC in oven for 30 minutes at 105ºC • Bag +45µm -600mm HMC Fraction and send to Perth, Australia for quantitative mineralogical determination. 19 of the 42 holes samples received the following workflow undertaken at Perth based Laboratories. • Split ~150g off Sand fraction for (2 x 75g) Heavy Liquid Separation (HLS) using Tetrabromomethane (TBE, SG 2.96g/cc) as the liquid heavy media. Work undertaken at Diamantina Laboratories. All 42 hole's samples underwent the final workflow undertaken at Perth based Laboratories. • Magnetic separation of the total heavy mineral (THM) Sinks by Carpco magnet @ 16,800G (2.9Amps) into a magnetic (M) and non-magnetic (NM) fraction. Work undertaken at Allied Mineral Laboratories (AML) in Perth. • The NM fractions were sent to Intertek Genalysis Perth for quantitative XRF analysis. • Rutile is reported as: rutile mineral recovered to the total NM concentrate fraction as a % of the total primary, dry raw sample mass. ***Graphite:*** 7 of the 42 holes samples underwent further graphite analysis. The assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be appropriate for reporting graphite mineralisation, according to industry best practice. Each entire sample was pulverised to 85% passing -75µm. Approximately 100g pulp is collected for analysis at Intertek Genalysis Perth. A sample of 0.2g is removed from the 100 gram pulp, first digested in HCl to remove carbon attributed to carbonate, and is then heated to 420°C to remove any organic carbon. An Eltra CS-2000 induction furnace infra-red CS analyser is then used to determine the remaining carbon which is reported as Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) as a percentage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Hand Auger Drilling Commentary
	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.	Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. No handheld methods are used for quantitative determination.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Intertek Genalysis used internal standards and duplicates. The overall quality of QA/QC is considered to be good.
Verification of sampling & assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant mineralisation intersections were verified by qualified, alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been used.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	All data was collected initially on paper logging sheets and codified to the Company's templates. This data was hand entered to spreadsheets and validated by Company geologists. This data was then imported to a Microsoft Access Database then validated automatically and manually.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Rutile is reported as: rutile mineral recovered to the total NM concentrate fraction as a % of the total primary, dry raw sample mass. No adjustments have been made to graphite 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.*	A Trimble R2 Differential GPS was used to pick up the hand auger collars. No downhole surveying of auger holes is completed. Given the vertical nature and shallow depths of the auger holes drill hole deviation is not considered to significantly affect the downhole location of samples.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS84 UTM Zone 36 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	DGPS pickups are considered to be high quality topographic control measures.
Data spacing & distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The hand auger collars are spaced at approximately 400m along the extensional drill-lines and 200m along the infill lines. All extensional holes are designed to provide systematic strike and width extension of the anomalous lines of hand auger drilling previously reported along this same trend. It is deemed that these holes should be broadly representative of the mineralisation style in the general area. More work is required to accurately determine the variability of the mineralisation in the Kasiya region.
	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.	Not applicable, no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimations are covered by new data in this report.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Individual 1-metre auger intervals have been composited over a determined interval of interest for the 42 auger holes drilled in order to obtain a primary sample of ~1.5kg mass for mineralogical analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known considering the deposit type*	No bias attributable to orientation of sampling has been identified.
	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.	All holes were drilled vertically as the nature of the rutile mineralisation is horizontal. No bias attributable to orientation of drilling has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Samples were stored in secure storage from the time of drilling, through gathering, compositing and analysis. The samples were sealed as soon as site preparation was completed, and again securely stored during shipment and while at Australian laboratories.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	It is considered by the Company that industry best practice methods have been employed at all stages of the exploration.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environment settings.*	The Company owns 100% of 8 Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs) in Malawi. EPL0355 renewed in 2019 for 2 years, EPL0372 (under renewal application) and EL0413 renewed in 2019 for 2 years. EPL0492 and EPL0528 were granted in 2018 for an initial period of three years (renewable). EPL0537 and EPL0545 were granted in 2019 for an initial period of three years (renewable). EL0561 was granted in January 2020 for an initial 3 years (renewable) with field work permits subject to an acceptable Environmental and Social Management Plan – a new requirement under the Mining Act 2019.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments to exploration or mining exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No other parties were involved in exploration.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	The rutile deposit type could be termed a residual placer formed by the intense weathering of rutile-rich basement paragneisses. Rutile and graphite occur in a mostly topographically flat area west of Malawi's capital known as the Lilongwe Plain where a deep tropical weathering profile is preserved. A typical profile from top to base is generally soil ("SOIL" 0-1m) ferruginous pedolith ("FERP", 1-4m), mottled zone ("MOTT", 4-7m), pallid saprolite ("PSAP", 7-9m), saprolite ("SAPL", 9-25m), saprock ("SAPR", 25-35m) and fresh rock ("FRESH" >35m). The protolith is paragneisses which are enriched in rutile and graphite that occur within a broader Proterozoic gneiss package.
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 northings of the drill hole collar; elevation or RL (Reduced Level-elevation above sea level in metres of the drill hole collar); dip and azimuth of the hole; down hole length and interception depth; and hole length*	All collar and composite data is provided in the body and Appendices of this report. All holes were drilled vertically.
	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	No information has been excluded.
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.*	All results reported are of a length-weighted average. The results reported in the body of the report are on a lower cut-off of 0.5% Rutile. No cut-off grade has been applied to the graphite results as all assays are reported.
	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.	No significant aggregate intercepts have been reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	It is considered that the rutile mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style bodies in areas where the entire weathering profile is preserved and not significantly eroded. Flake graphite mineralisation is conformable with the main primary layering of the paragneiss host lithologies.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The rutile mineralisation lies in laterally extensive, near surface, flat "blanket" style bodies. From extensive historical graphite work in the region the graphite at Kasiya is interpreted to be flat lying or shallowly dipping.
	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'.	Downhole widths approximate true widths. Some mineralisation currently remains open at depth.
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 the drill collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of this 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 results have been reported in this report.
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.*	Rutile has been determined to be the major TiO_2-bearing mineral at and around several rutile prospects and within Sovereign's ground package. The company continues to examine numerous araes within the large tenement package for rutile mineralisation.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. test for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Laboratory processing of 2020 drilling samples on the saprolite prospects continues. Drilling is ongoing at the Kasiya prospect to further expand the area of known rutile mineralisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in the body of this report.