ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

EXPLORATION UPDATE
EDWARDS CREEK ARUNTA PROJECT-NT

Highlights:

- ***Maiden RC drilling programme comprising two holes for 431m completed at Edwards Creek to test downdip extension of major structure.***
- ***RC drilling intersected a mineralised shear zone – up to 17m* including:***
  - ***Up to 3.5%** zinc, 0.8%** copper, 0.5%** tungsten, 0.2%** lead and 1500ppm** TREO.***
  - ***ECR23001: 17m* @ 550ppm** TREO, 34% HREO/TREO, 23% MREO/TREO, 16% Y_2O_3/TREO, 10% NdPr/TREO from 13m.***
- ***Historical drilling returned high-grade mineralisation including: 4.5m @ 2.25% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 1.54% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au from 47m and 18.6m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.17% Pb, 0.49% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au from 44.3m.***
- ***Recently discovered malachite-stained ironstone unit returned a maximum value of 0.81% Cu.***
- ***Drilling has tested only a small area within the Edwards Creek Prospect with further encouraging targets yet to be tested.***
- ***Recently completed maiden drilling at the nearby Bruce REE Prospect returned highly encouraging results including high-grade carbonatite rare earth element (REE) grades of up to 7,000ppm (0.70%) TREO, 35% MREO/TREO, 28% NdPr/TREO and 36% Y_2O_3/TREO with multiple zones of mineralisation.***

Critical metals exploration and development company **MetalsGrove Mining Limited** (ASX: **MGA**), ("**MetalsGrove**" "**MGA**" or the "**Company**"), is pleased to provide an update on the maiden drilling programme recently completed at the Edwards Creek Copper-Zinc Prospect in the Northern Territory.

The initial programme included two RC holes for a total of 431m and was designed to test several targets identified through both historic and recent geophysical, electromagnetic and radiometric data sets.

Initial results from this round of drilling indicate drilling intersected only a small portion of the total system, however this has provided invaluable data on the mineralogy, geology, and geometry of mineralisation. The REE and gossan mineralisation remains open in all directions.

Commenting on the latest round of drilling at Arunta, Managing Director Sean Sivasamy said: "*Initial results from Edwards Creek drilling shows the mineralised system has been intersected, confirming the mineral potential of the project area. Importantly, MGA's technical team has identified schistose texture hard rock REE mineralisation at shallow depth.*

We continue to build our knowledge and technical understanding of our highly prospective and large-scale Arunta Project, and we are committed to unlocking its value through continued systematic exploration over the coming months.

** Drilling widths reported are downhole and no estimate of true width is given with 4m internal dilution.*
*** Some numbers are rounded to one decimal place for the elements and rounded to whole number for REE values.*

MetalsGrove MINING LIMITED

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ASX Code
MGA

Shares on Issue
52,710,000

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Maiden RC drilling-Edwards Creek

The Edwards Creek Project (EL32420) is located 75km north-northeast of Alice Springs and covering an area of 380 square kilometres in the highly prospective Arunta Region in the Northern Territory.

Maiden drilling was encouraging and showed mineralisation zones up to 17 metres (drill width) of weak to intense sericite and silicification with disseminated sulphides in gneissic granitoid structures. The observations from the Company's maiden drilling programme align with the pre-drill geological model that indicated Edwards Creek could potentially host large REE and copper-zinc mineralisation system at depth.

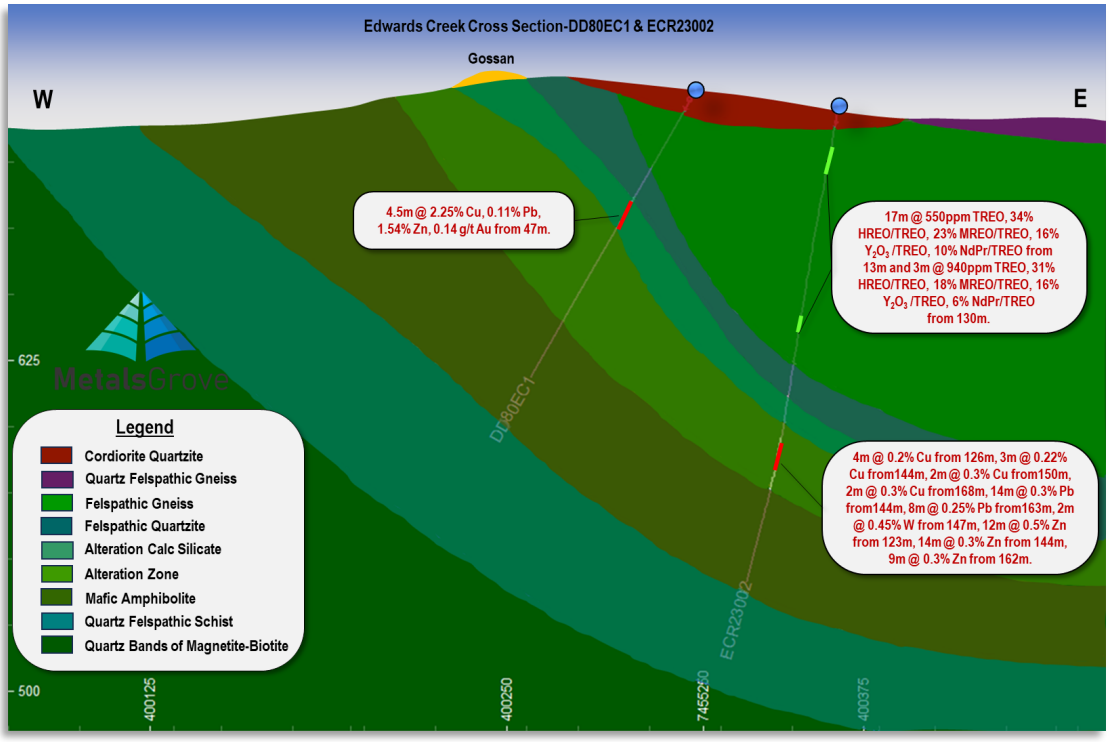

Figure 1: Cross Section DD80EC1 and ECR23002 at the Edwards Creek Prospect.

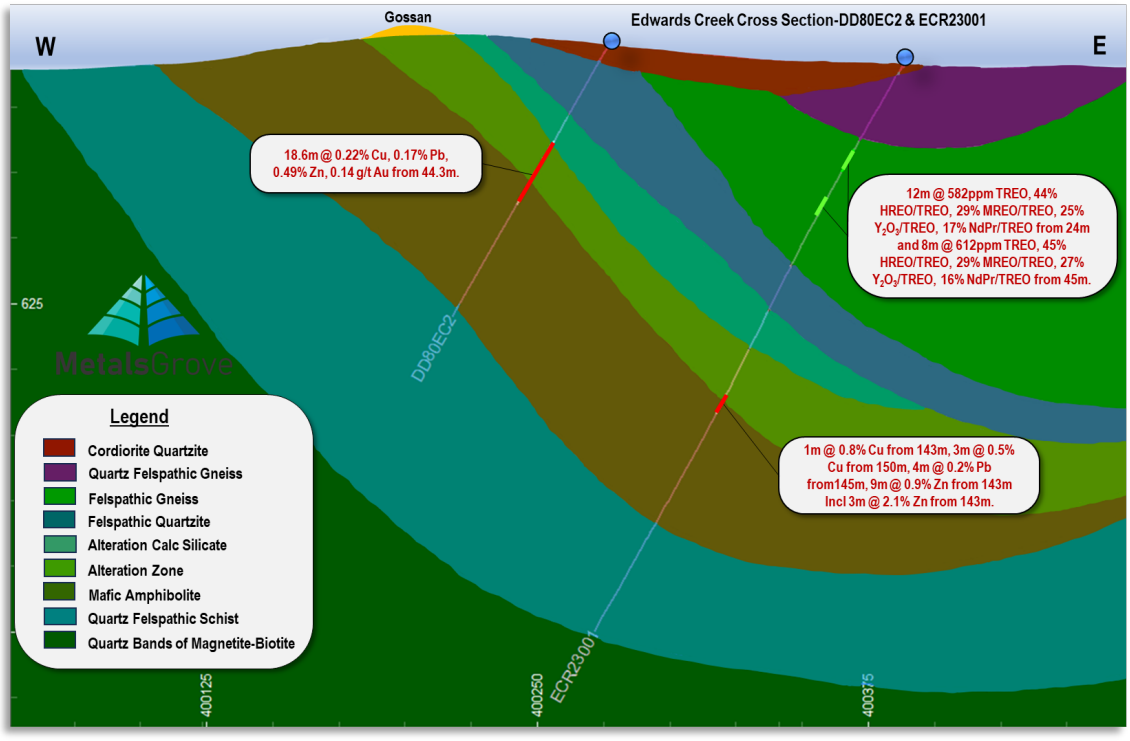

Figure 2: Cross Section DD80EC2 and ECR23001 at the Edwards Creek Prospect.

Best Assay Results

- **ECR23001: 12m @ 582ppm TREO, 44% HREO/TREO, 29% MREO/TREO, 25% Y_2O_3/TREO, 17% NdPr/TREO from 24m and 8m @ 612ppm TREO, 45% HREO/TREO, 29% MREO/TREO, 27% Y_2O_3/TREO, 16% NdPr/TREO from 45m.**
- **ECR23002: 17m @ 550ppm TREO, 34% HREO/TREO, 23% MREO/TREO, 16% Y_2O_3/TREO, 10% NdPr/TREO from 13m and 3m @ 940ppm TREO, 31% HREO/TREO, 18% MREO/TREO, 16% Y_2O_3/TREO, 6% NdPr/TREO from 130m.**
- **ECR23001: 1m @ 0.8% Cu from 143m, 3m @ 0.5% Cu from 150m, 4m @ 0.2% Pb from 145m, 9m @ 0.9% Zn from 143m Incl 3m @ 2.1% Zn from 143m.**
- **ECR23002: 4m @ 0.2% Cu from 126m, 3m @ 0.22% Cu from 144m, 2m @ 0.3% Cu from 150m, 2m @ 0.3% Cu from 168m, 14m @ 0.3% Pb from 144m, 8m @ 0.25% Pb from 163m, 2m @ 0.45% W from 147m, 12m @ 0.5% Zn from 123m, 14m @ 0.3% Zn from 144m, 9m @ 0.3% Zn from 162m.**

Hole ID	Sample ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	TREO	LREO	HREO	MREO	NdPr	HREO/	MREO/	NdPr/	Y_2O_3/
				ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	TREO	TREO	TREO	TREO
ECR23001	MG06862	21	22	576	351	246	173	100	43%	30%	17%	24%
ECR23001	MG06863	22	23	622	355	289	186	103	46%	30%	17%	27%
ECR23001	MG06864	23	24	810	462	375	243	134	46%	30%	17%	26%
ECR23001	MG06865	24	25	685	392	316	207	115	46%	30%	17%	26%
ECR23001	MG06866	25	26	779	437	367	227	126	47%	29%	16%	28%
ECR23001	MG06869	28	29	519	362	175	163	106	34%	32%	20%	18%
ECR23001	MG06872	31	32	727	440	311	219	126	43%	30%	17%	24%
ECR23001	MG06873	32	33	744	406	363	217	116	49%	29%	16%	28%
ECR23001	MG06887	45	46	686	370	338	200	108	49%	29%	16%	29%
ECR23001	MG06888	46	47	760	432	353	225	125	46%	30%	16%	27%
ECR23001	MG06889	47	48	699	415	308	213	124	44%	30%	18%	26%
ECR23001	MG06892	50	51	537	294	260	149	80	48%	28%	15%	29%
ECR23001	MG06893	51	52	772	434	364	230	126	47%	30%	16%	27%
ECR23001	MG06894	52	53	618	355	282	179	100	46%	29%	16%	27%
ECR23002	MG07114	13	14	522	348	198	120	45	38%	23%	9%	19%
ECR23002	MG07115	14	15	526	375	176	120	48	33%	23%	9%	16%
ECR23002	MG07117	16	17	514	389	150	122	54	29%	24%	11%	13%
ECR23002	MG07118	17	18	580	448	161	137	60	28%	24%	10%	11%
ECR23002	MG07119	18	19	617	462	185	147	65	30%	24%	10%	13%
ECR23002	MG07120	19	20	583	435	177	140	62	30%	24%	11%	13%
ECR23002	MG07123	22	23	547	411	163	130	56	30%	24%	10%	13%
ECR23002	MG07124	23	24	636	445	221	149	60	35%	23%	9%	16%
ECR23002	MG07126	24	25	593	432	189	140	59	32%	24%	10%	14%
ECR23002	MG07127	25	26	618	419	228	140	53	37%	23%	9%	18%
ECR23002	MG07128	26	27	600	411	217	136	52	36%	23%	9%	18%
ECR23002	MG07129	27	28	578	376	226	131	51	39%	23%	9%	20%
ECR23002	MG07130	28	29	602	421	208	139	58	34%	23%	10%	17%
ECR23002	MG07131	29	30	529	294	252	110	43	48%	21%	8%	27%
ECR23002	MG07236	130	131	613	348	288	115	34	47%	19%	6%	26%
ECR23002	MG07237	131	132	1494	1198	351	233	95	23%	16%	6%	12%
ECR23002	MG07238	132	133	720	588	168	135	48	23%	19%	7%	9%

Table 1. Best intersections from the 2023 Edwards Creek RC drill programme, intersections are reported as down-hole widths using a cut-off of 500ppm TREO.

REE Elemental Conversion:

Conversion of elemental analysis (REE parts per million) to oxide (REO parts per million) was using the below element to oxide conversion factors.

Element Conversion Factor - Oxide Form

Ce x 1.2284 = CeO_2, Dy x 1.1477 = Dy_2O_3, Er x 1.1435 = Er_2O_3, Eu x 1.1579 = Eu_2O_3, Gd x 1.1526 = Gd_2O_3, Ho x 1.1455 = Ho_2O_3, La x 1.1728 = La_2O_3, Lu x 1.1371 = Lu_2O_3, Nd x 1.1664 = Nd_2O_3, Pr x 1.2083 = Pr_6O_{11}, Sm x 1.1596 = Sm_2O_3, Tb x 1.1762 = Tb_4O_7, Tm x 1.1421 = Tm_2O_3, Y x 1.2699 = Y_2O_3, Yb x 1.1387 = Yb_2O_3

Rare earth oxide is the industry-accepted form for reporting rare earth analytical results. The following calculations are used for compiling REO into their reporting and evaluation groups:

- TREO: (Total Rare Earth Oxide) = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + $Y2O_3$ + Lu_2O_3.
- LREO: (Light Rare Earth Oxide) = La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3.
- HREO: (Heavy Rare Earth Oxide) = Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + Y_2O_3 + Lu_2O_3.
- MREO: (Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide) = Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3.
- NdPr: Nd_2O_3+ Pr_6O_{11}.

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Cu ppm	Cu %
ECR23001	MG06989	143	144	7984	0.80
ECR23001	MG06996	150	151	4852	0.49
ECR23001	MG06997	151	152	2063	0.21
ECR23002	MG07232	126	127	2523	0.25
ECR23002	MG07233	127	128	1762	0.18
ECR23002	MG07234	128	129	1306	0.13
ECR23002	MG07235	129	130	1603	0.16
ECR23002	MG07250	144	145	1939	0.19
ECR23002	MG07252	145	146	2753	0.28
ECR23002	MG07253	146	147	1862	0.19
ECR23002	MG07257	150	151	1171	0.12
ECR23002	MG07258	151	152	3661	0.37

Table 2. Best intersections from the 2023 Edwards Creek RC drill programme, intersections are reported as down-hole widths using a cut-off of 0.1% Cu%.

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Zn ppm	Zn %
ECR23001	MG06989	143	144	21841	2.18
ECR23001	MG06990	144	145	5374	0.54
ECR23001	MG06991	145	146	34752	3.48
ECR23001	MG06992	146	147	3651	0.37
ECR23001	MG06993	147	148	1203	0.12
ECR23001	MG06994	148	149	3980	0.40
ECR23001	MG06995	149	150	2096	0.21
ECR23001	MG06996	150	151	1705	0.17
ECR23001	MG06997	151	152	2019	0.20
ECR23002	MG07229	123	124	1920	0.19
ECR23002	MG07230	124	125	4858	0.49
ECR23002	MG07231	125	126	7763	0.78
ECR23002	MG07232	126	127	9302	0.93
ECR23002	MG07233	127	128	8092	0.81
ECR23002	MG07234	128	129	7000	0.70
ECR23002	MG07235	129	130	6500	0.65
ECR23002	MG07236	130	131	3629	0.36
ECR23002	MG07237	131	132	2131	0.21
ECR23002	MG07239	133	134	1747	0.17
ECR23002	MG07240	134	135	1345	0.13
ECR23002	MG07244	138	139	2349	0.23
ECR23002	MG07250	144	145	5131	0.51
ECR23002	MG07252	145	146	6356	0.64
ECR23002	MG07253	146	147	4301	0.43
ECR23002	MG07254	147	148	2133	0.21
ECR23002	MG07257	150	151	3167	0.32
ECR23002	MG07258	151	152	9152	0.92
ECR23002	MG07259	152	153	2290	0.23
ECR23002	MG07260	153	154	1518	0.15
ECR23002	MG07263	156	157	2869	0.29
ECR23002	MG07264	157	158	1788	0.18
ECR23002	MG07269	162	163	1392	0.14
ECR23002	MG07270	163	164	4489	0.45
ECR23002	MG07271	164	165	2230	0.22
ECR23002	MG07272	165	166	1391	0.14
ECR23002	MG07276	168	169	8076	0.81
ECR23002	MG07277	169	170	3442	0.34
ECR23002	MG07278	170	171	1562	0.16
ECR23002	MG07282	174	175	1232	0.12

Table 3. Best intersections from the 2023 Edwards Creek RC drill programme, intersections are reported as down-hole widths using a cut-off of 0.1% Zn%.

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Pb ppm	Pb %
ECR23001	MG06991	145	146	1475	0.15
ECR23001	MG06992	146	147	1538	0.15
ECR23001	MG06993	147	148	528	0.05
ECR23001	MG06994	148	149	1721	0.17
ECR23002	MG07244	138	139	1733	0.17
ECR23002	MG07250	144	145	4151	0.42
ECR23002	MG07252	145	146	5954	0.60
ECR23002	MG07253	146	147	4003	0.40
ECR23002	MG07254	147	148	1671	0.17
ECR23002	MG07255	148	149	594	0.06
ECR23002	MG07256	149	150	118	0.01
ECR23002	MG07257	150	151	2469	0.25
ECR23002	MG07258	151	152	7477	0.75
ECR23002	MG07259	152	153	1838	0.18
ECR23002	MG07260	153	154	1153	0.12
ECR23002	MG07261	154	155	569	0.06
ECR23002	MG07262	155	156	329	0.03
ECR23002	MG07263	156	157	2512	0.25
ECR23002	MG07264	157	158	1477	0.15
ECR23002	MG07270	163	164	3724	0.37
ECR23002	MG07271	164	165	1925	0.19
ECR23002	MG07272	165	166	1166	0.12
ECR23002	MG07273	166	167	476	0.05
ECR23002	MG07274	167	168	292	0.03
ECR23002	MG07276	168	169	7310	0.73
ECR23002	MG07277	169	170	3183	0.32
ECR23002	MG07278	170	171	1412	0.14

Table 4. Best intersections from the 2023 Edwards Creek RC drill programme, intersections are reported as down-hole widths using a cut-off of 0.1% Pb%.

HOLE ID	SAMPLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	W ppm	W %
ECR23002	MG07254	147	148	3989	0.40
ECR23002	MG07255	148	149	4805	0.48

Table 5. Best intersections from the 2023 Edwards Creek RC drill programme, intersections are reported as down-hole widths using a cut-off of 0.1% W%.

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	AZI	DIP	DEPTH (m)
ECR23001	400389	7455146	280	-60	250.00
ECR23002	400354	7455215	280	-80	181.00

Table 6. Drill hole details for Edwards Creek drilling at Arunta Project.

Edwards Creek Prospect

The Edwards Creek Prospect is centred on a 'siliceous gossan' that forms a prominent brown ferruginous ridge. Green malachite staining prompted the acquisition of exploration licences over the prospect in the 1970s. In 1980, CRAE identified an electromagnetic (EM) conductor associated with the siliceous gossan and drilled two diamond drill holes (DD80EC01 and DD81EC02) intersecting stratabound base metal mineralisation. Historic results include: DD80EC01: 4.5m @ 2.25% Cu, 0.11% Pb, 1.54% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au from 47m, DD81EC2: 18.6m @ 0.22% Cu, 0.17% Pb, 0.49% Zn, 0.14 g/t Au from 44.3m.

Territory Exploration Pty Ltd acquired new EM data over Edwards Creek in 2017 and identified a strong EM conductor that was interpreted to be caused by sulphide mineralisation at depth. Two RC holes were drilled to test the conductor intersecting relatively weak zones of copper mineralisation.

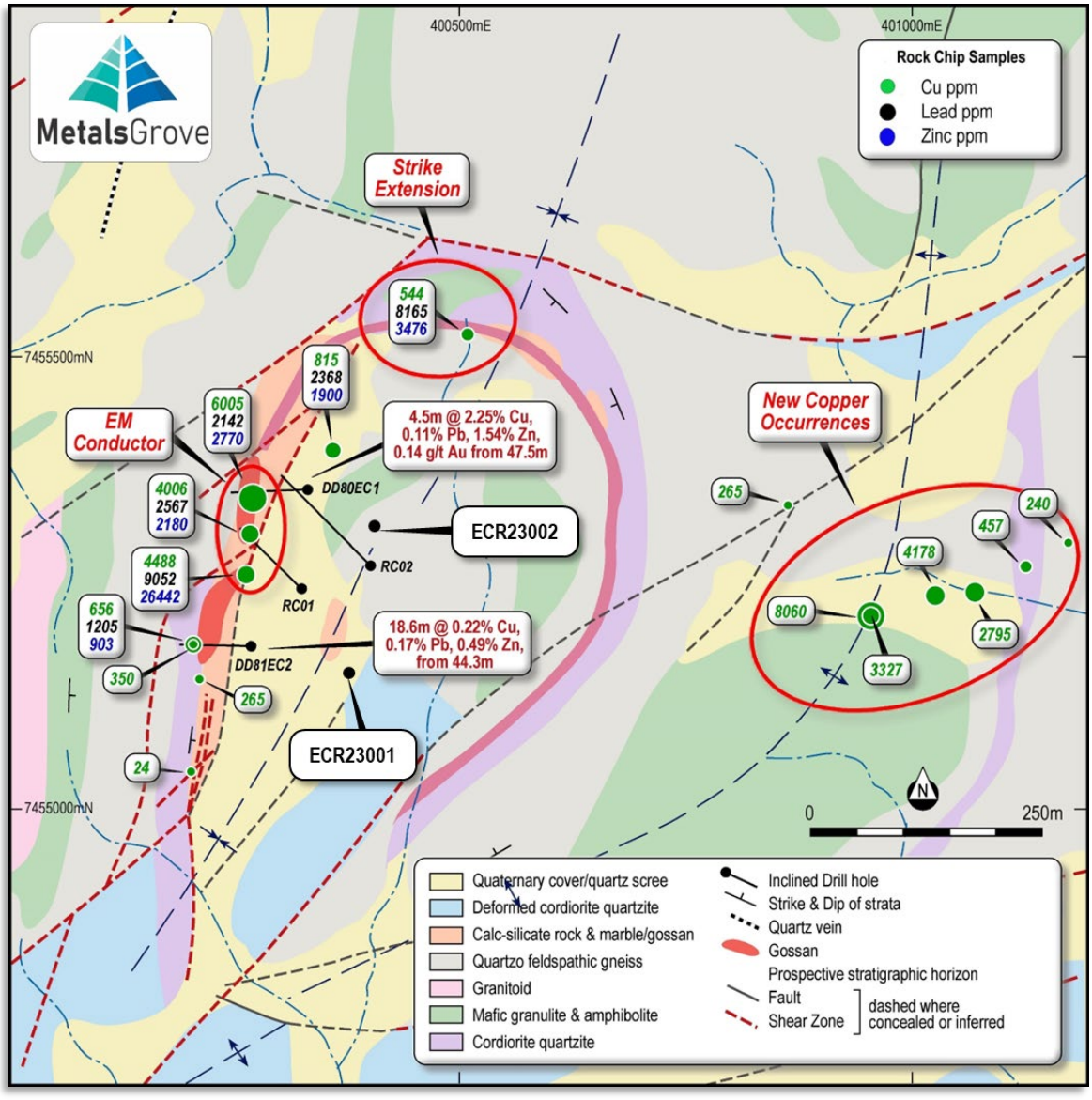

Figure 3: Edwards Creek Historical Drilling and Recent Drill Hole Location Plan

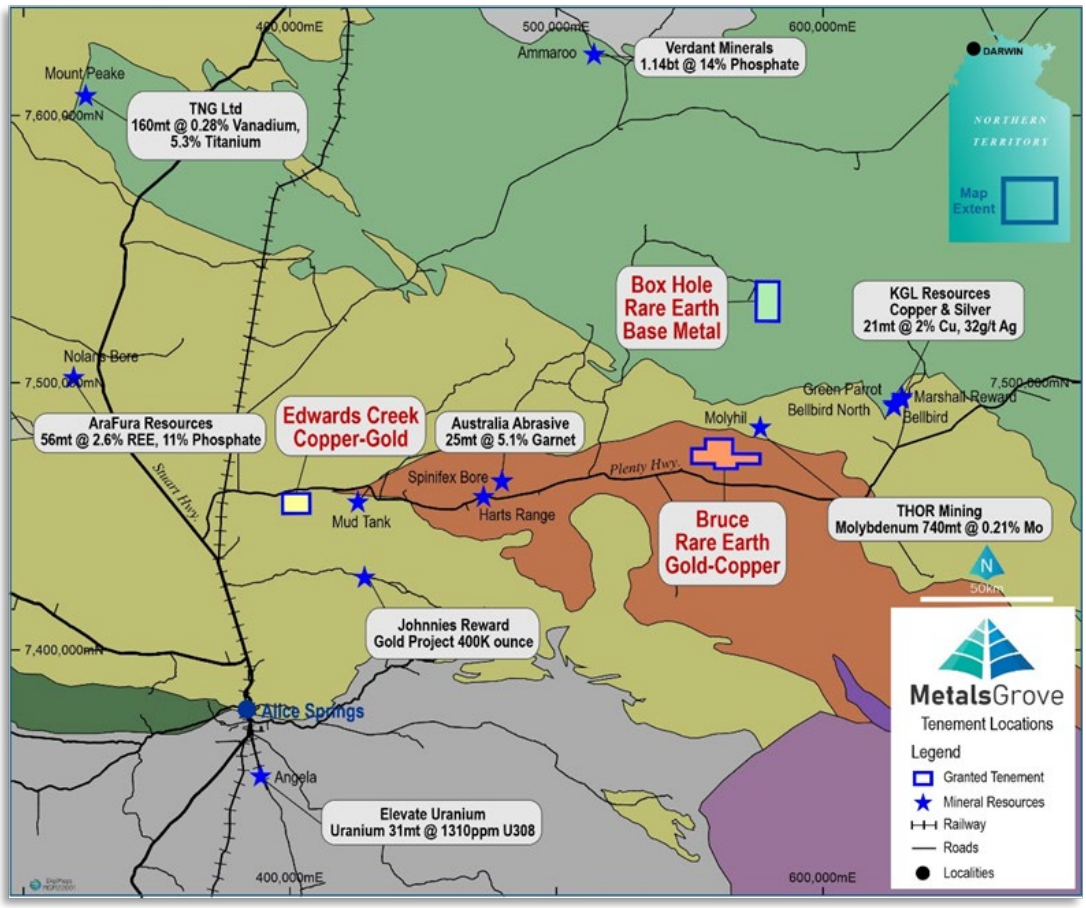

Figure 4: Arunta Project Location Map.

About MetalsGrove

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

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration Strategy

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

Mr Sivasamy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and exploration processes as reported herein to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

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

Forward looking statements

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

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

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

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

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Drilling was conducted on the Edwards Creek Prospect, Arunta Project-NT. Drilling was supervised and samples collected by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd which is an independent geological consultancy. • Drill holes on the project included two (2) reverse circulation (RC) holes. Samples were collected with one – metre intervals (approximately 2-3 kg) from a rig-mounted cone splitter were collected. • Samples were submitted Intertek Genalysis in Darwin NT. Analysis of the samples were completed using a 50-gram fire assay for gold and a four acid multi element analysis.
Drilling Techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of The samples were rock chip samples, no drill samples were collected.*	• The drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling Pty Ltd, with a schram RC drill rig. This drill uses a modern face sampling hammer with inner-tube and sample hose delivery to cyclone-cone splitter sample assembly. RC drilling used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer with a 4-inch rod string.
Drill Sample Recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery and sample condition was recorded for all drilling. Sample recovery was good for all drill holes.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC drill holes were logged for various geological attributes, including colour, lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralisation and veining. All holes were logged in full by geologists from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd.
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The drill samples were either collected as1m interval samples. The 1m sample that was collected through the cone splitter mounted to a vertical cyclone was submitted for analysis. The samples were collected as approximately 2 to 3 kg sub-sample splits. • The sample sizes and analysis size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for the commodities of interest. Samples were submitted to Intertek where they were run through a jaw crusher and then pulverized down to 80% passing 75 microns. • Quality Control on the RC drill rig included insertion of duplicate samples (2%) to test lab repeatability, insertion of standards (2%) to verify lab assay accuracy and cleaning and inspection of sample assembly. A standard or duplicate was inserted every 25th sample. • Samples were submitted Intertek Genalysis in Darwin NT.
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.*	• Samples were prepared and analysied by Intertek Genalysis in Darwin NT. The sample analysis uses a Four Acid 48 element package 4A/MS48 and rare earth element

	• *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.*	4A/MS48R finish. • Elements assayed included: Ag, Al, As, Au, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K, La, Li, Lu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. • The analytical techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the data to be used. • The Intertek Genalysis lab inserts its own standards and blanks at set frequencies and monitors the precision of the analyses. As well, the lab performs repeat analyses at random intervals, which return acceptably similar values to the original samples. • Laboratory procedures are within industry standards and are appropriate for the commodities of interest. • Industry certified Oreas standards were inserted in the RC chip sample stream every 50 samples, and field duplicates were collected every 50 samples. Only industry certified base metal standard were used. All standards will be scrutinized to ensure they fell within acceptable tolerances.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Consultant geologists, from Apex Geoscience Australia Pty Ltd ("Apex"), were involved in the logging of the RC drilling. Apex was involved in the whole process including drill hole supervision, chip sample collection and importing of the completed assay results. Drill hole logs were inspected to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. The entire chain of custody of this recent drilling was supervised by Apex Geoscience.

		• The drill hole data was logged in a locked excel logging template and then imported into SQL database for long term storage and validation. • Data was reported by the laboratory and no adjustment of data was undertaken. • All assay results were verified by alternative company personnel and the Qualified Person before release.
Location of Data Points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• RC drill hole locations and rock chip samples were picked up using a handheld Garmin GPS, considered to be accurate to ± 5 m. • Downhole surveys have been completed at 30 m stations (and start and end of hole) using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (AXIS). The holes were largely straight. • All coordinates were recorded in MGA Zone 53 datum GDA94. • Topographic control is provided by a Digital Terrain Model based on the 30 m Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data.
Data Spacing and Distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The completed drill spacing is first pass in nature and is thought to be insufficient at this stage to confirm continuity of mineralisation that would be sufficient to support the definition of a mineral resource, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC code.
Orientation of data in relation to geologic al structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised*	• Where possible, drill holes at Edwards Creek were angled to the west (280º), which is thought to be roughly across strike of the mineralization and is generally considered the optimal drill orientation for this Prospect. • Drill holes were angled between 60-

	structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	80°. • The MetalsGrove drilling sampling was reconnaissance based and targeted areas of mapped gossan in the area.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The sample security consisted of the RC chip samples being collected from the field into pre-numbered calico bags and loaded into polyweave bags for transport to Darwin laboratory for analysis. The chain of custody for samples from collection to delivery at the laboratory was handled by Apex Geoscience Australia personnel. • The sample submission was submitted by email to the lab, where the sample counts and numbers were checked by laboratory staff.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or review has been completed by an external party and is not warranted at the current stage of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Tenure Status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The RC Drilling was collected from tenement EL32420. • There are no third-party arrangements or royalties etc. to impede exploration on the tenure. • There are no reserves or national parks to impede exploration on the tenure. • Ownership – 100% MetalsGrove Mining Ltd. • The tenement is in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties.	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All historical work referenced in this report has been undertaken by previous project explorers. Whilst it could be expected that work and reporting practices were of an adequate standard, this cannot be confirmed.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.*	• The local geology of the Edwards Creek Project consists of outcropping basement rocks of the Strangways Range and their contact with the overlying Wallaby Knob Schist Zone which represents a major structural break in the local area. The basement rocks consist largely of felsic and mafic granulites with associated mafic amphibolites and highly deformed rocks. Rock units found in the area are felsic and mafic granulites, quartz-biotite-feldspar gneiss, garnet-biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss, and amphibolites.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material*	• A summary of the drill hole collar location of the RC drill has been included in this press release.

	drillholes: • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.*	
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.*	• Where applicable when significant intercepts and aggregate data is are reported they are weighted average grades considering variable sampling lengths. Some significant intercepts are significant because of multiple anomalous elements. • Standard element to stoichiometric oxide conversion factors are used in calculating and reporting oxide equivalent elements. • Rare Earth Elements (REE) converted to oxide equivalents were aggregated as total rare earth elements TREO or Total Rare Earth Oxide elements and combined as Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREO), Light Rare Earth Elements (LREO), Magnetic Rare Earth Oxide (MREO) using industry standards. HREO, LREO and MREO as a percentage of TREO may also be reported. • TREO refers to the sum of all 15 REE's in their respective oxide equivalent (La_2O_3 + CeO_2 + Pr_6O_{11} + Nd_2O_3 + Sm_2O_3 + Eu_2O_3 + Gd_2O_3 + Tb_4O_7 + Dy_2O_3 + Ho_2O_3 + Er_2O_3 + Tm_2O_3 + Yb_2O_3 + $Y2O_3$ + Lu_2O_3). • MREO refers to the 4 Magnetic Rare Earth Oxides (Nd_2O_3+Pr_2O_3+Dy_2O_3+Tb_2O_3) • HREO refers to the Heavy Rare Earth Oxides (Eu_2O_3+Gd_2O_3+Tb_2O_3+Dy_2O_3+HO_2

		O_3+Er_2O_3+Tm_2O_3+Yb_2O_3+Y_2O_3+Lu_2O_3). • LREO refers to the Light Rare Earth Oxides (La_2O_3+Ce_2O_3+Pr_2O_3+Nd_2O_3+Sm_2O_3).
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Drill holes at the project were angled between 60-80° and to the west, corresponding to roughly perpendicular to the orientation of the mapped gossan structure. • Sections show identified mineralisation downhole. Some holes drilled in a deliberate orientation to gain perspective of structural or stratigraphic orientation and as such will not be a direct reflection of true thickness. All reported lengths are to be considered downhole lengths unless stated as calculated true thickness.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See maps in the body of the report.
Balanced Reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant information is reported within the document or included if not reported previously.
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*	• All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of the report.

	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work entails follow up drilling to test any anomalous mineralised zones intersected in this drilling program.