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ASX Announcement **22 October 2024**

Aucu - Gold and Copper Project Update

High Grades Returned up to 17.4gpt Gold and 4.9% Copper

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Highly Prospective with Numerous Walk Up Drill Targets** - multiple artisanal gold and copper workings are evidenced within the Project area and work undertaken by the Company to date has identified multiple exploration targets for immediate walk-up drilling.
- **High Grade Copper and Gold** – better results from the rock chip sampling program included:
  - ***Gold (gpt) – 1, 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 3.4 and two very high samples of >17.0 gpt***
  - ***Copper (%) – 0.2, 0.35, 0.5, 1.35, 1.8 and two very high samples of >4.8%***
- **Historical Proven Gold and Copper Province –** the concession area is situated in a historical Gold and Copper province of Tete, which is approximately 200km south of the Chifunde Gold Project owned by Africa Lion Gold.
- **Maiden Field Work and Drill Programme Planning Underway** – scheduled to commence for early November, comprising of field mapping, rock chip/soil sampling, aeromagnetic survey and a first pass 2,000m RC drilling programme. Before field work commences, an environmental, cultural and safety assessment will be undertaken.
- **Business development** - this Project represents a successful start to the first of the planned business development activities with the goal of increasing shareholder value.

Triton Minerals Limited ("Triton" or "the Company") is pleased to provide a Project update for the Aucu Project (the "Project") located in the province of Tete in central west Mozambique. This follows the announcement on 1 October that the Company entered into binding memorandum of understanding to acquire up to 80% of the "Aucu" Project (the "Project") located in the province of Tete in central west Mozambique[1].

AUCU PROJECT

The Project comprises of a single large exploration tenement (under application) covering 588km2 (26,000 hectares) which is double the size of the Ancuabe Mineral Concession and situated approximately 45km Northeast from the provincial capital city of Tete.

Tete Province, Mozambique

The Project is located in Tete Province, which is Mozambique Premier Mining area, which boasts a number of large coal mines and has numerous large scale advanced development project for iron ore, vanadium, gold and base metals. This is a favorable historical proven gold and copper province, which is approximately 200km south of the Chifunde Gold Project owned by Africa Lion Gold.

The Project will benefit from its proximity to existing mining operations and infrastructure, including the provincial capital of Tete, which is a major provincial service center that will provide access to skilled labor, suppliers and contractors, plus regional flights and transport. Existing mining operations are the Vale Coal Mine (Vulcan International Moatize Coal Mine) and Benga Mine (ICVL), which is serviced by a rail line to the ports of Nacala and Biera

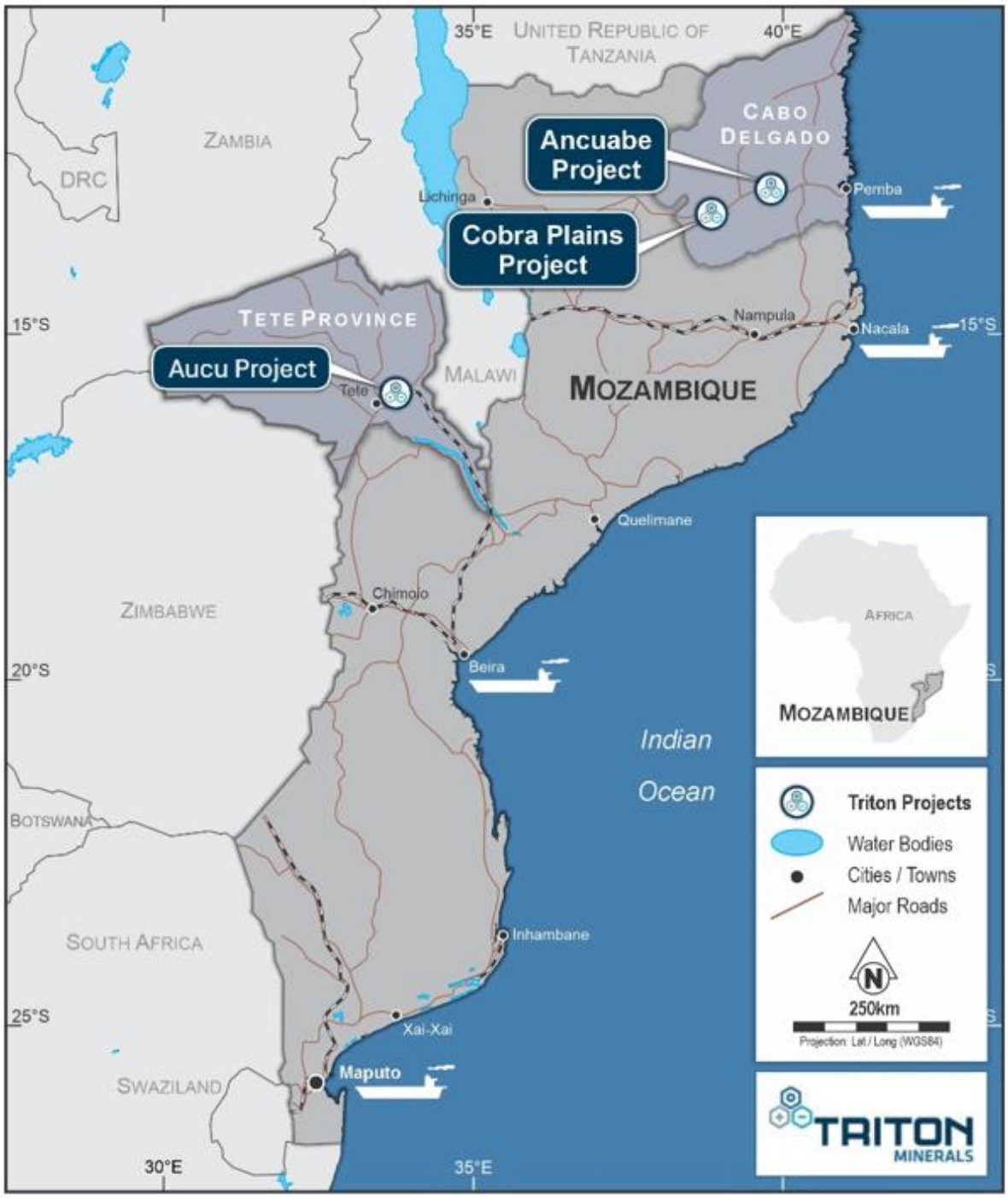

Figure 1: Aucu Project Location – Tete Province of Mozambique

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Project Area, Moatize District

The Project area is located in Moatize district which is the principal town and administrative centre of the Moatize District in western Mozambique's Tete Province. It is located on the eastern side of the Zambezi River at the confluence of the Moatize and Revuboe Rivers. After Tete, it is the second largest urban area, by population, in western Mozambique.

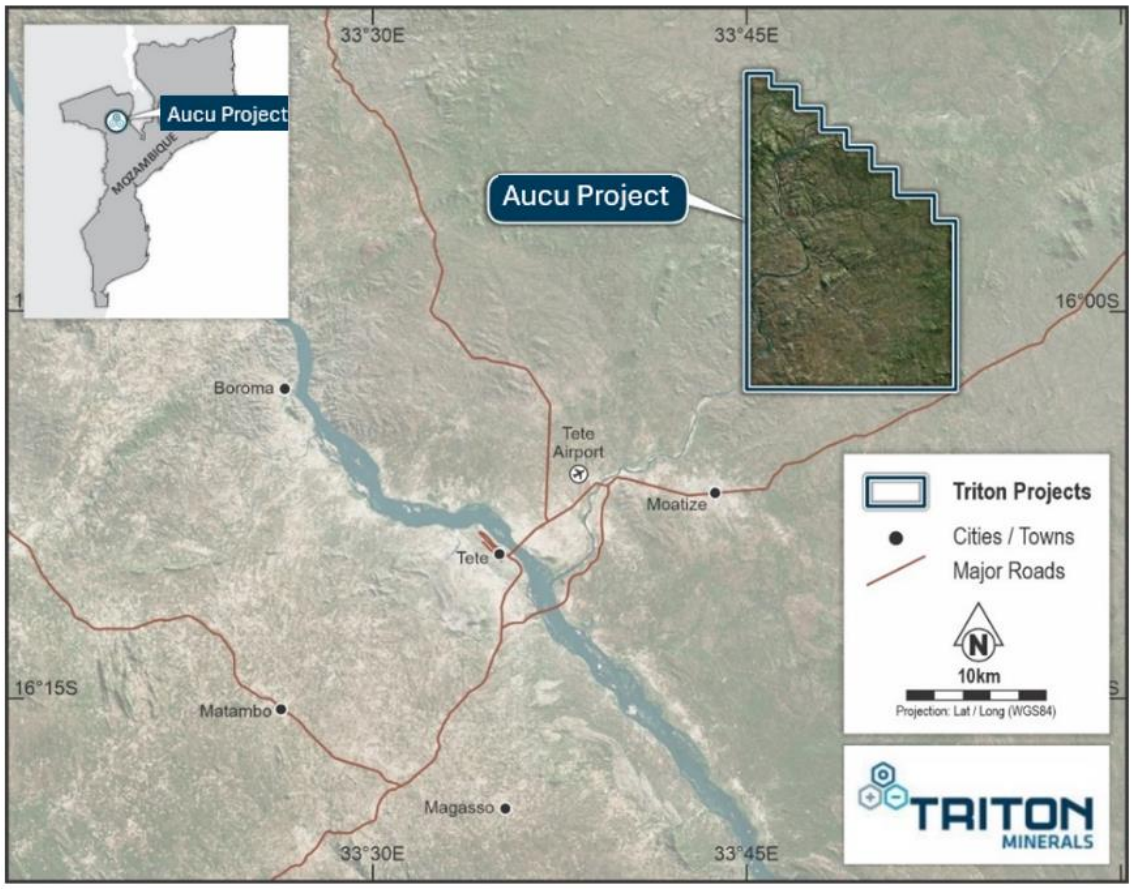

Figure 2: Project Location – Aucu Tete

The Project represents a significant opportunity for exploration and development within the region comprising some 588km2 (26,000 hectares) as no modern exploration has been recorded in the project area. Coupled with widespread artisanal mines, Triton sees a very real possibility of a mineral deposit discovery.

The Project once granted will be available for systematic and modern-day exploration programs to be conducted on a broad scale. Future exploration programs will initially follow-up preliminary targets generated from regional reconnaissance mapping and rock chip/soil sampling programs completed during the project due diligence site visit, which identified numerous artisanal workings the majority of which extended to approximately between 5m below surface with a some extending up to 30m below surface.

Regional Geology

Tete province sits within the prolifically mineralised Mozambique Belt. Relevant aspects of the regional geology are illustrated in Figure 3, which is dominated by igneous and sedimentary rocks. The Precambrian rocks are divided into two contrasting segments by a major zone of cataclasis and shearing the Sanangoe Zone (Hunting 1984; Barr *et al.* in preparation). The northern zone dominated by granite and sienite with intrusions of granitoids, metasediments and Vulcanic rocks and underlain by belts of gneisses and granulites separated by large tracts of granite.

These rocks are intruded by later suites of granite and ultramafic rocks. Gabbro-anorthosite complexes are concentrated in the eastern area of gneisses and granulites which have complex structures lacking a regional grain. They also occur as resistors in later granites.

That part of the province east of Desaranhama Granite is also composed of gneisses and granulites (Angonia Group, Figure 3) but contrasts with areas further west in having regular north-northwest trends, apparent not only on the geological map but also in the airborne magnetic and spectrometric data. These rocks are continuous with those in the Kirk Plateau and Dedza areas of Malawi (Bloomfield and Garson 1965; Thatcher 1965).

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The country rocks south of the thrust Zone are strongly contrasted with those to the north. Granite which is very widespread and plentiful to the north is subordinate to biotite and hornblende gneiss. The gneisses and associated metasediments are involved in periclinal folding which is the main structural feature of southern Tete Province and indeed of the whole vast tract of country extending down and eastern margin of the Zimbabwe Craton (Vail 1964; Hunting 1984). This zone is characterized by a diversity of geological formations that span different ages and types of rocks, with notable karoo formations, which are important deposits of coal, the Tete Complex appears to form part of this gneissic sequence. The region is known for its wealth of minerals resources, making it an area of interest for exploration of coal, as well as other metals such as copper and gold.

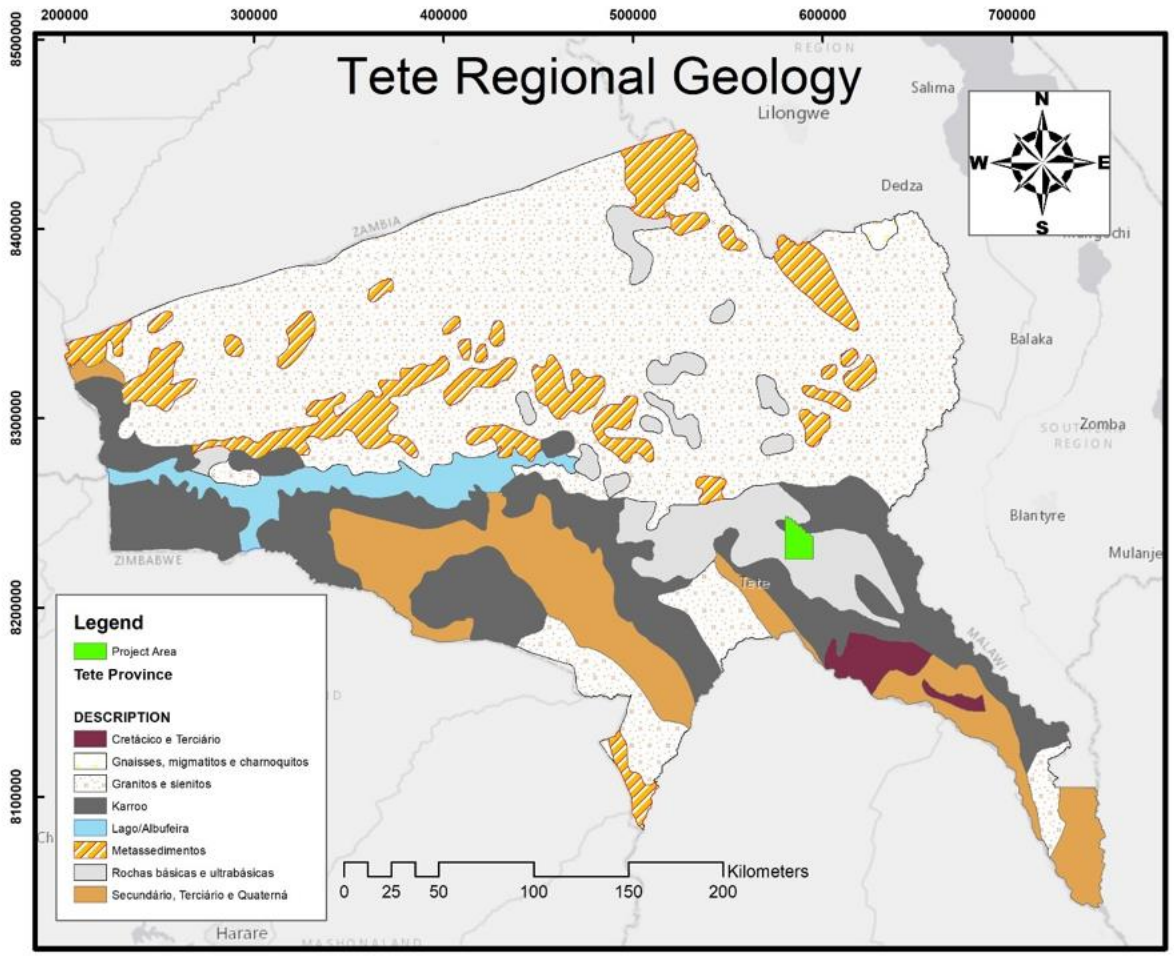

Figure 3: Regional Geology Map

Aucu Project Geology

Reconnaissance field work conducted on the tenement (Figure 4) has discovered high grade gold and copper mineralization in various areas. This tenement comprises a ferruginous Quartz Feldspathic vein (Gossan) system undulating over most of the area and evidencing intrusions into the dominant formation, the tenement area is within the Tete Gabbro-Anorthosite complex which lies immediately to the West of the Moatize Carboniferous Basin.

The lithology is mostly composed of gabbro and anorthosite and contains some ultramafic rocks. Gneisses were observed at the Eastern extent of the License and in the SE Calco silicates and marbles were mapped.

In the project area, mafic and ultramafic rocks, with marble are found at the southeast conner of the concession. Fresh gabbro is a grey, homogeneous, unfoliated medium to very coarse-grained granular rock. The main minerals are plagioclase (sodic labradorite), pyroxene and Fe Ti oxides. The pyroxene is either augite or hypersthene in many gabbros and norites, both pyroxenes occur, often in intergrowths; In a few cases, they are accompanied by olivine. Light brownish to greenish grey, medium grained marble forms low ridges parallel to the contact of the Tete Suite. The observed thickness of the steeply southeast dipping, pure marble layers is about 30 m, and the distinct bedding visible on weathering surfaces advocates a sedimentary protolith occur in some parts along the rims of the Chacocoma and Mazoe domes, where they have largely been modified into coarse remobilised masses or remobilised into tectonic breccias of the wall rock, in association with silicification Carbonate rocks with tectonically mixed aspect in places contain calc silicates, whose role is not clear In the project area. Concentrations of gold, copper and iron can be found in the hydrothermally altered shear zones intersecting the supracrustals of the Fíngoè Supergroup Banded iron formations with low grades of gold and

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sulphides are common in the mafic and pyroclastic volcanics in the lower part of the Fíngoè Supergroup in Tete, calcitic marble has been quarried at Boroma for producing lime.

A pervasive quartzo-feldspathic rock mapped across much of the tenement surveyed often displays ferruginous (gossan) alteration. This alteration hosts most of the artisanal mining within the license.

Copper mineralisation in the form of malachite associated with gabbro is common within the License. Some artisanal mining groups are already mining malachite in commercial quantities.

Project Due Diligence and Artisanal Workings

During the project due diligence site visit a reconnaissance mapping and rock chip/soil sampling program was completed, which identified aapproximately 9 areas of artisanal mining workings of both underground and open pit activities as per figures 7 and 8. The underground workings extended to approximately between 5m and 10m below surface with some extending up to 30m below surface, with some using mechanised equipment and explosives for blasting. The pits range up to 10m deep. A total of 19 samples were collected during assessment of the project.

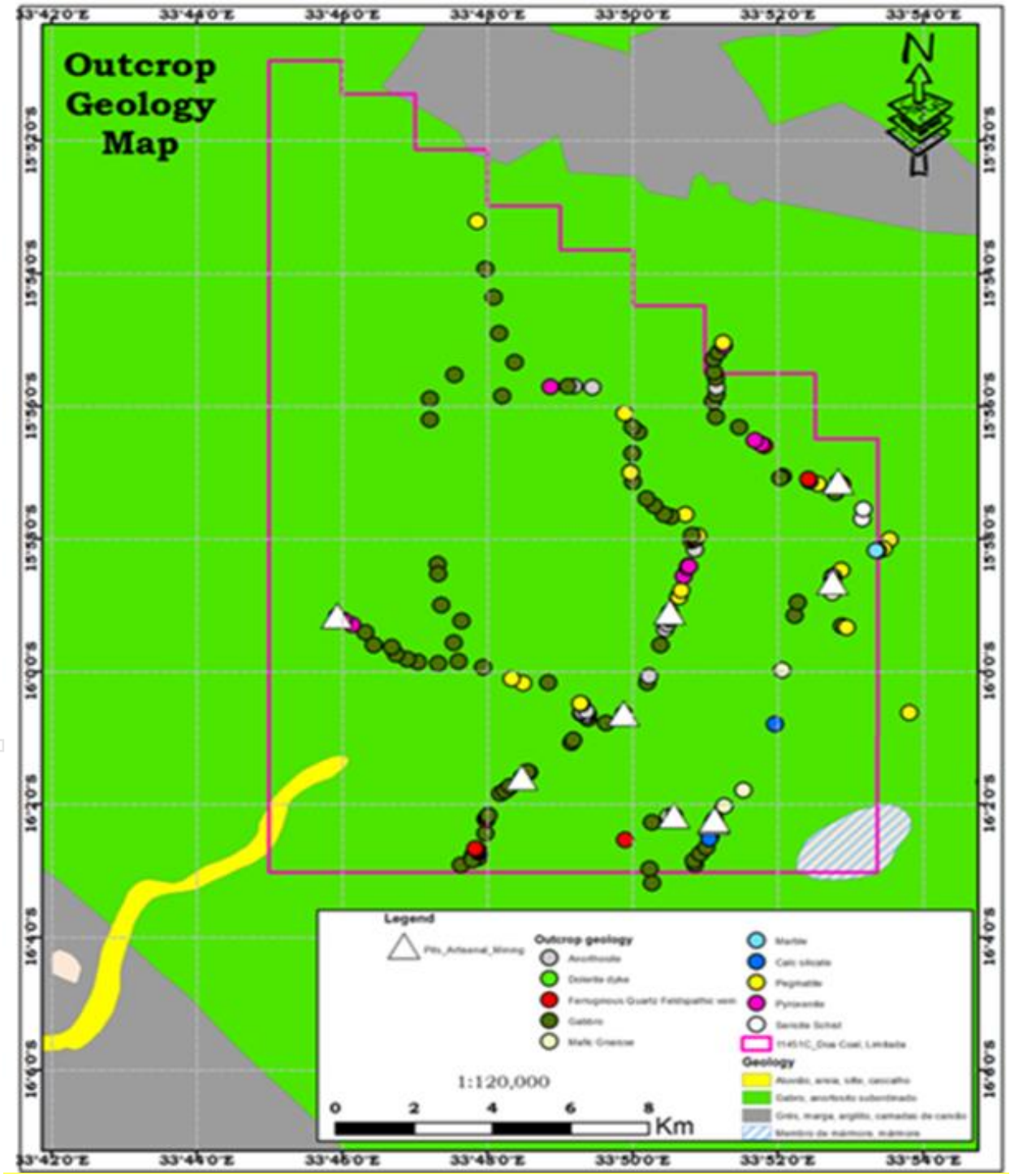

Figure 4: Aucu Project Field Mapping - Outcrop and Artisanal Mining Locations

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The samples collected are mostly gossan, gabbro with malachite and pyroxenites from different outcrops as per figures 5 and 6.

The purpose of the sample analysis was to assess and evaluate specific mineral composition of the rocks and soil to understand the area, to make informed decisions about the area and identify potential mineral deposits.

Figure 5: Copper mineralization assayed in green Malachite 4.8%

Figure 6: Gold mineralization assayed 17.5 (g/t) in Ferruginous Quartz Feldspathic vein (Gossan)X

Figure 7: Artisanal mining following ferruginous quartz

Figure 8: Artisanal mining following green malachite mining in the Project area

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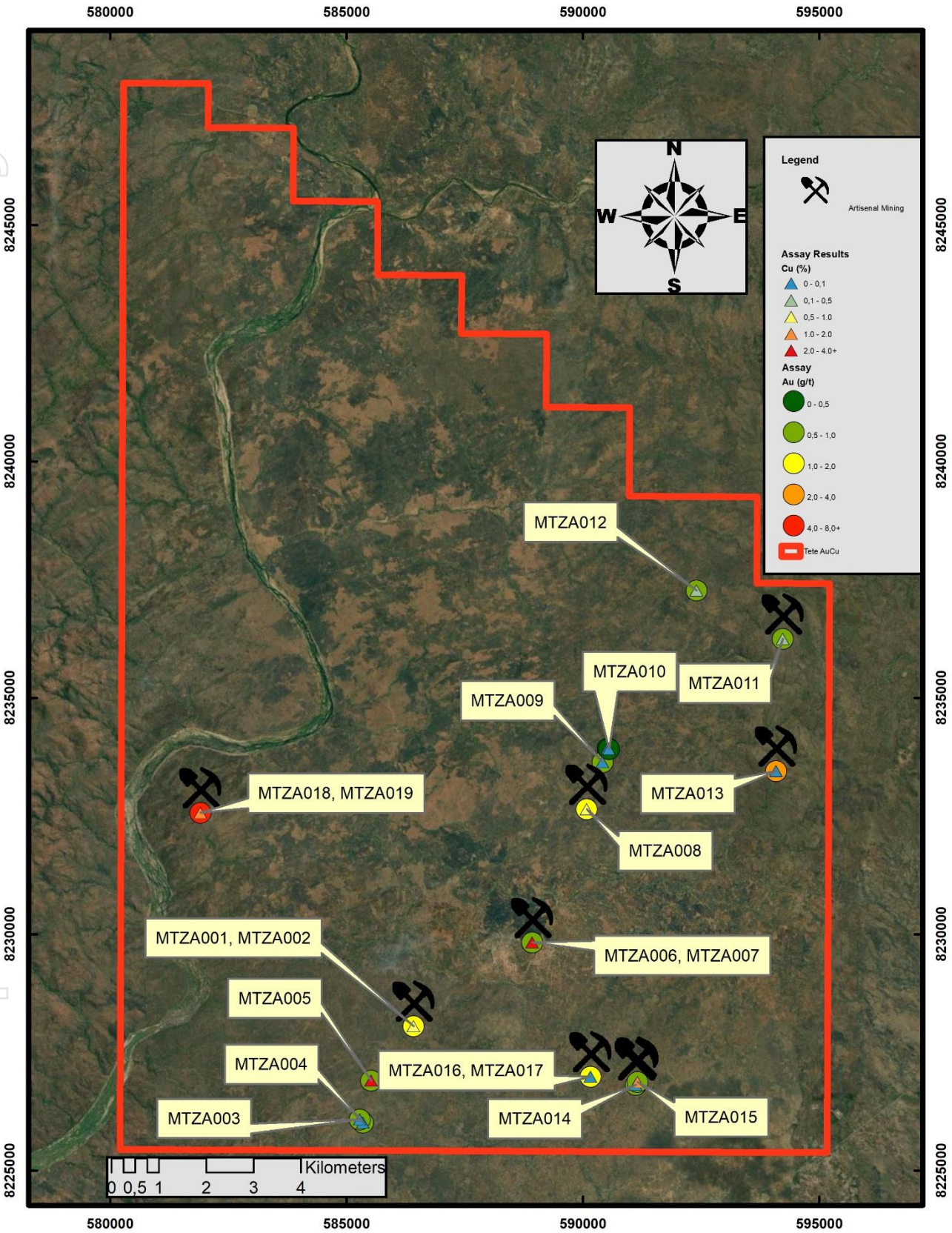

Figure 9: Artisanal Mining Locations Observed

Where outcropping mineralization has been exploited by artisanal miners, Triton has returned rock chip samples containing strong gold and copper mineralization in the afore mentioned ferruginous quartzo-feldspathic vein (gossan).

From the 19 reconnaissance samples collected during the due diligence site visit, high grade copper and gold assay results have been received as per Table 1. From the collected samples gold was consistently elevated (up to 17.5g/t) with associated copper to 4.8 (%) (Table 1, Figures 4 and 6).

Some of the better results are:

- Gold (gpt) – 1, 1.3, 1.5, 2.2, 3.4 and two very high samples of >17.0gpt
- Copper (%) – 0.2, 0.35, 0.5, 1.35, 1.8 and two very high samples of >4.8%

Sample ID	Prospect	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
MTZ A001	Tete AuCu	586421	8227947	0.36	1.33
MTZ A002	Tete AuCu	586421	8227947	0.20	0.99
MTZ A003	Tete AuCu	585286	8225980	0.01	0.10
MTZ A004	Tete AuCu	585355	8225911	0.01	0.09
MTZ A005	Tete AuCu	585522	8226802	4.89	0.09
MTZ A006	Tete AuCu	588935	8229725	4.84	0.20
MTZ A007	Tete AuCu	588935	8229725	0.58	0.38
MTZ A008	Tete AuCu	590082	8232536	0.53	1.46
MTZ A009	Tete AuCu	590421	8233531	0.01	0.09
MTZ A011	Tete AuCu	594228	8236145	0.10	0.12
MTZ A012	Tete AuCu	592409	8237168	0.16	0.12
MTZ A013	Tete AuCu	594091	8233350	0.04	3.43
MTZ A014	Tete AuCu	591124	8226706	0.01	0.10
MTZ A015	Tete AuCu	591162	8226772	1.35	0.07
MTZ A016	Tete AuCu	590162	8226884	0.01	2.19
MTZ A017	Tete AuCu	590162	8226884	DL	0.24
MTZ A018	Tete AuCu	581915	8232463	0.24	17.44
MTZ A018	Tete AuCu	581915	8232463	0.24	17.37
MTZ A019	Tete AuCu	581915	8232463	1.78	0.82

Table 1: Rock chip assay summary results

MAIDEN PROJECT WORKS PLANNED

This first pass orientation sampling has allowed Triton to assess and evaluate potential drill targets for further work in locating economically significant ore deposits. The multiple artisanal gold workings evidenced within the project area and work undertaken to date has identified multiple exploration targets for follow up.

Future exploration programs will initially follow-up preliminary targets generated from regional rock chip and soil sampling programs completed during the due diligence, which identified numerous artisanal workings, the majority of which extended to approximately between 5m below surface with a some extending up to 30m below surface.

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Subject to the approval of the INAMI (Mozambique Mine Department) application, the following field works are planned over the Project in early November;

- Field mapping
- Rock chip and soil sampling
- Aeromagnetic survey
- First pass 2,000m RC drilling programme.

Before field work commences, an environmental, cultural and safety assessment will be undertaken.

Triton's Executive Director and COO, Adrian Costello said:

"While we wait for the application to be approved, we are pleased to be advancing preparation and planning for the on-ground exploration works at our new Project.

The Aucu Project presents Triton with a truly unique exploration opportunity as it is highly prospective for a number of commodities, has significant scale, good location, favourable geological setting and a truly underexplored status.

Upon approval of the application, we are looking forward commencing field work and generating drilling targets in the near term."

FOOTNOTES:

1 **ASX Announcement – 01 October 2024, Acquisition of a Gold and Copper Project in Tete Mozambique**

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

For further information please contact:

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Forward looking statements

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts but rather are based on Triton Minerals Limited's current expectations, estimates and assumptions about the industry in which Triton Minerals Limited operates, and beliefs and assumptions regarding Triton Minerals Limited 's future performance. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", "potential" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are only predictions and not guaranteed, and they are subject to known and unknown risks uncertainties and assumptions, some of which are outside the control of Triton Minerals Limited.
Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this release. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance and no representation or warranty is made as to the likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forward-looking statements or other forecast. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements in this release speak only at the date of issue of this release. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and the ASX Listing Rules, Triton Minerals Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this release or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

Qualified Person Statement

Scientific or technical information in this disclosure that relates to the Aucu Project is based on information reviewed and approved by Mr Benjamin Pollard, B.Sc (Mineral Expl & Mining Geology) MAusIMM and a consultant to Triton Minerals Ltd. Mr Pollard is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Pollard consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the information, in the form and context in which it appears.

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Schedule 1 - JORC- Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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 representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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	• No drilling included in this announcement. • Rock chip samples were dried at a temperature < 60°C, crushed to better than 70% passing a 2mm mesh and split to produce a 250g charge pulverised to 200 mesh to form a pulp sample • 50g charges were split from each pulp for fire assay for Au with an atomic absorption (AA) finish. Samples returning >10ppm Au from the AA finish technique are re-analysed by 50g fire assay for Au with a gravimetric finish. • An additional charge is split from sample for four acid digests with ICP-MS reporting a 48-element suite. Within the 48 elements suite, overlimit analyses of a 5-element suite are performed with an ore grade technique (ICPAES) if any one element for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo exceeds detection limits in the ICP-MS method. • Soil samples were dried at a temperature < 60°C, sieve sample to 180 microns (80 mesh), and pulverized up to 250g of the sample to achieve 85% passing through 75 microns mesh to form a pulp sample. • 50g charges were split from each pulp for super trace gold and multielement in soils analysis. • Au was analysed by Aqua regia extraction with ICP-MS finish. An additional charge is split from sample for four acid digests with ICP-MS reporting a 48-element suite.
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).	• No drilling included in this announcement.
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	• No drilling included in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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.	• No drilling included in this announcement. • Geological observations have been routinely recorded for rock chip samples as part of detailed surface geological mapping
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all cores taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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.	• Rock chip samples were submitted in their entirety for analysis, no subsampling was completed. • Rock chip samples are obtained by breaking outcrop rocks, others were collected in artisanal mining pits also breaking the chips. • All samples were chips good enough and easily handled and be split to right size to send to the lab. • All samples were taken to preparations before sent to the lab, allowing for the identification rock chips profile in the area. The samples collected were hard rock and fresh, each individual sample was labelled into the bag, ensuring a minimum weight of 600g.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• The samples were directed to the company's offices. Upon entry into the digital sample inventory, they undergo splitting, and only a 600g portion is selected for further processing. This portion is then dried in an oven at 60°C for 8 hours to remove moisture. Subsequently, the dried sample undergoes crushing under pressure with a glass roller. The pulverized sample is then pelletized and is ultimately prepared for analysis using the handheld p-XRF.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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	• Assaying and Laboratory procedures reported are completed by certified independent labs and considered to be appropriate and in accordance with best practices for the type and style of mineralisation being assayed for. Gold Fire Assay technique used is a total recovery technique for gold analysis. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold and silver content of the samples. • No geophysical tools or other instruments were used in relation to the reported exploration results. • The laboratory's own quality control ("QC") procedure(s), Titan Minerals Ltd did not inserts its own Quality assurance. • Rock chip samples were analysed by Antech Laboratories located in KweKwe, Zimbabwe. Assay involved Fire assay with AA finish and XRF multi elements scan AMNA methods following preparation as outlined above. Forty elements are analysed, with their respective detection limits outlined below
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• No drilling reported, only surface soil and rock chip sample results. • No adjustment to data is made in the reported results
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control	• No drillholes reported. • Rock chip samples were located using a GPS. • Grid system used for all undertakings at the Dynasty Project is WGS 84 Zone 36 South

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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	• Data spacing for reported for rock chip sampling results not applicable as it was reconnaissance work of the area done. • Data spacing for reported rock chip samples was on an irregular/ ad hoc basis, with samples taken at the geologists' discretion as part of surface mapping activities. • No Sample compositing has been applied in reported exploration results.
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	• Rock chip samples may have been taken along the length of mineralised vein structures, so bias may be introduced. However, rock chip sample results are used for exploration targeting purposes and will not be considered for resource estimation purposes. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the rock chip sampling orientation, as the rock samples were taken randomly during reconnaissance work.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were collected by Titan Minerals geologists and held in a secure yard prior to shipment for laboratory analysis. Samples are enclosed in polyweave sacks for delivery to the lab and weighed individually prior to shipment and upon arrival at the lab. Sample shipment is completed through a commercial transport company with closed stowage area for transport
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• No Audit done to results by a third company or a different Lab.

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Schedule 2 - JORC- Reporting of Exploration Results Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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	• Triton Minerals Ltd, through its direct wholly owned Mozambican subsidiary holds a portfolio of exploration properties in the Cabo Delgado Province of Mozambique two Graphite Projects. One in Ancuabe District a tenement of 10276 Hectares a Mining Concession approved and EL on final stages of approval with number 9132C approved in 2019. Another Mining Concession in the District of Montepuez with an area of 17212.90 Hectares and MC number 11584C approved in 2023. • Mineral concessions in Mozambique are subject to government royalty, the amount of which is 6% for most minerals when productions starts. • Mineral concessions require the holder to (i) pay an annual surface tax of which can start at 30 Meticais fee per Hectare, (ii) Must have a Rights to enjoy land (DUAT), an approved Resettlement Plan and an approved Environmental License for Installation of Mine And production; and (iii) an annual reporting of Mine and production on the previous year's exploration and production activity. Mineral Concessions are renewable by the Mozambican Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy in accordance with the Mining Law on such terms and conditions as defined in the Mining Law.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• There are no known exploration records at the Mozambican Institute of Mine at the prospective area.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• The tenement is within the Tete Gabbro-Anorthosite complex which lies immediately to the West of the Moatize Carboniferous Basin. • The lithology is mostly composed of gabbro and anorthosite and contains some ultramafic rocks. Gneisses were observed at the Eastern extent of the License and in the SE Calco silicates and marbles were mapped. • There is a quartz feldspathic rock mapped across most of the MC surveyed. This unit is ferruginous with locally Gossan alteration. Gossans are sulphide alterations on the surface (can be a very good indicator for base metals in the License area). Therefore, these gossan to gossanous units are where most of the mining operations within the license are mining gold and copper. Approximately 9 areas of illegal artisanal mining with pits over 10m deep (underground development using explosives for blasting) mapped. • Apart from the gossan observed, is to highlight the predominance of malachite associated with gabbro in extensive areas within the License. Some artisanal mining groups are mining malachite in large quantities for sale. • Malachite is a copper carbonate hydroxide mineral, with the formula $Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$. is the most abundant alteration product of primary Cu minerals such as chalcocite and chalcopyrite. Malachite has been an important copper ore since prehistoric times and usually occurs in subordinate amounts in copper ores. Malachite indicates the presence of Cu

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Only significant rock chip samples considered as significant i.e. results > 1.0 g/t Au have been reported. • Rock chip samples have been tabulated containing significant values with gold grades exceeding 17.0g/t Au and are included in a table of report results.
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.	• No data aggregation has been used for reporting of significant rock chip values. • No metal equivalent reporting is applicable to this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known')	• Reported rock chip values are point data, and do not represent true widths of mineralisation. • Additional trenching, drilling and modelling of results is required to confirm the true width and orientation of mineralised zones.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comments
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	• Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person
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 material exploration results for surface geochemistry are included in this report, and location of all results are included in Figures provided in their entirety
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	• No other available datasets are considered relevant to reported exploration results. • The surveys conducted are limited in scale relative to the Project and are not considered material to assess potential of the larger Project area
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	• Additional mapping, trenching and drilling is planned to better define structural controls on mineralisation and assess open ended mineralisation on multiple mineralised corridors within the Project area. Further mapping and sampling are to be conducted along strike of reported work to refine and prioritise targets for drill testing. • Included in body of report as deemed appropriate by the competent person

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