

Drilling Update at T3 and T1 Projects

Significant infill and underground intersections include:

- **MO-G-130D:** 35m @ 2.0% Cu & 34g/t Ag from 102m downhole, within Base Case Pit
- **MO-G-131D:** 16m @ 1.1% Cu & 10g/t Ag from 76m downhole, within Base Case Pit
- **MO-G-146D:** 31.9m @ 1.0% Cu & 9g/t Ag from 183.2m downhole, below Expansion Pit
- **MO-G-132D:** 11.5m @ 1.8% Cu & 36g/t Ag from 243m downhole, outside Pit (V2)
- **MO-G-145D:** 6.2m @ 1.9% Cu & 40g/t Ag from 268m downhole, outside Pit (V2)
- **MO-G-161D:** 13.8m @ 2.3% Cu & 60g/t Ag from 247.7m downhole, below Expansion Pit

MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) today announced an update on drilling activity and results from the T3 Pit, T3 Underground and T1 Underground Projects. Four diamond drill rigs are active at T3, two at T1 and two have commenced drilling at the T3 Dome complex. Two additional drill rigs are expected next week.

The T3 Project forms part of a joint venture with AIM-listed Metal Tiger Plc (30%) within an extensive holding of licences operated by in-country subsidiary, Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd (Tshukudu) in the central part of the Kalahari Copper Belt in Botswana.

The T1 (Mahumo) Underground Project (MOD 100%) is located on the same structural contact that hosts Cupric Canyon Capital's large Zone 5 resource, ~100km NE of T1. The Zone 5 resource comprises 100.3Mt @ 1.95% Cu and 20g/t Ag which is planned to be mined underground.

T3 (Motheo) Pit – Resource Infill and Extension Program

The objectives of this program are to infill the current resource to convert Inferred to Indicated and Measured resource categories and to extend the total resource to support the Expansion Case model in the PFS (announced 31 January 2018). Drilling is complete, assays received to date are in line with expectations and a table of significant intersections is included in this release (Table 1).

Assay results for all drill holes to be included in the revised mineral resource have been received and a revised resource which will be prepared by leading consultants CSA Global, is expected in June 2018. Previous assay results for the infill and extension program were announced 26 March 2018.

T3 Underground – Resource Extension Program

Approximately 50 holes in the T3 underground resource program have been completed. Continuity of two high grade veins, V1, and V3 is demonstrated in drilling to date along ~1500m strike length at T3 (Figure 1).

T3 (Motheo) Pit – Geotechnical and Sterilisation Drilling

An eight-hole geotechnical drilling program for the Expansion Case pit has commenced and sterilisation drilling is also underway below the planned T3 plant site and other surface infrastructure. Three diamond rigs are being used to expedite these programs which are critical path items for the ongoing T3 Pit feasibility study.

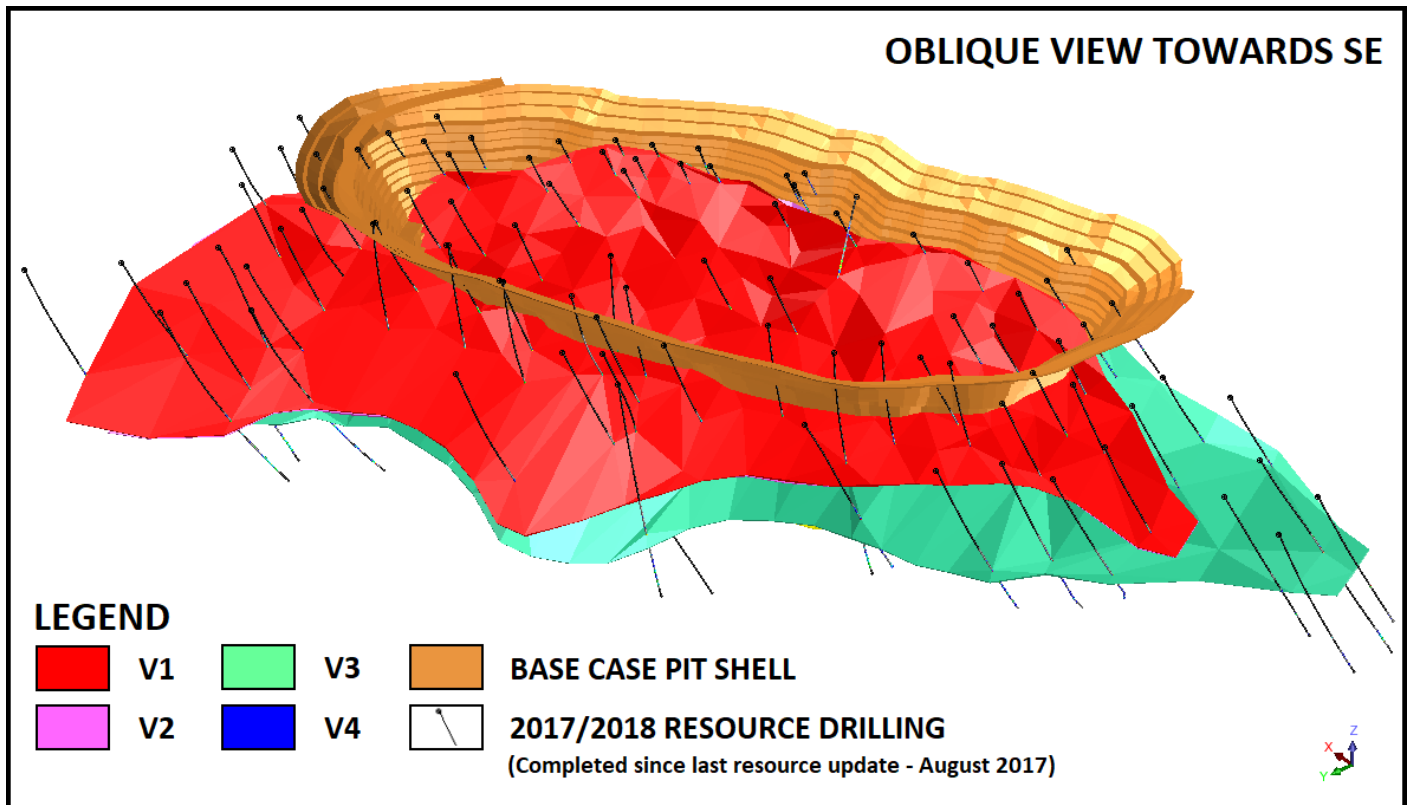


Figure 1: Wireframe of high grade T3 vein intersections (>1.5% Cu) extending outside Base Case pit.

T1 (Mahumo) Underground – Resource Extension Drilling

The T1 Project located approximately 20km NE of T3, represents a potential high-grade underground deposit which could potentially provide an additional ore source for the planned T3 development.

The preliminary T1 resource is **2.7Mt @ 2.0% Cu and 50g/t Ag** (announced 25 March 2015) (Table 3). The current Resource Extension program consists of drilling on 200m spaced sections below the 2.4km long resource. Two diamond rigs are drilling initially at the western end of the deposit.

Seven drill holes (MO-155D to MO-161D) of the planned 20-hole program have been completed to date. Most have intersected encouraging visible copper mineralisation (bornite and chalcocite) on the prospective NPF contact. Assays are pending for all seven drill holes.

T3 Dome Complex – Planned Drilling Campaign

As announced on 15 May 2018, the Company has commenced a major drilling campaign to test numerous compelling EM targets along the T3 Dome Complex. This follows completion of a public review of the Environmental Management Plan announced 4 April 2018.

-ENDS-

For and on behalf of the Board.

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About MOD Resources

MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) is an Australian-listed copper company actively exploring in the Kalahari Copper Belt, Botswana. MOD owns 70% of a UK incorporated joint venture company, Metal Capital Limited with AIM-listed Metal Tiger Plc (30%).

Metal Capital's wholly owned subsidiary, Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd (Tshukudu) is the Botswana operating company which owns the T3 copper/silver deposit where a discovery RC drill hole intersected 52m @ 2.0% Cu and 32g/t Ag from shallow depth in March 2016.

MOD announced a substantial maiden copper/silver resource at T3 on 26 September 2016. Total cost of discovery of T3 and delineation of the maiden resource was an exceptionally low US\$1.7 million, equivalent to only US 0.22 cents/lb copper contained within the resource.

On 6 December 2016, MOD announced results of its scoping study for an open pit mine at T3. MOD announced an updated resource of 36Mt at 1.14% Cu containing 409kt copper on 24 August 2017.

Results of a pre-feasibility study for a very robust long life open pit mining and processing operation were announced on 31 January 2018. MOD has commenced the T3 Pit Feasibility Study and is conducting a substantial drilling campaign exploring for satellite deposits at numerous other high priority targets along the T3 Dome Complex and across the Company's wider regional holdings.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results at the Botswana Copper/Silver Project is reviewed and approved by Jacques Janse van Rensburg, BSc (Hons), Business Development Manager for MOD Resources Ltd. He is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) No.400101/05 and has reviewed the technical information in this report. Mr Janse van Rensburg has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity, which it is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Janse van Rensburg consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.



HOLE_ID	SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS Announced 24 May 2018	T3 Pit Model / Vein
MO-G-125D	7m @ 1% Cu & 25g/t Ag from 277m downhole	V2
and:	5m @ 0.9% Cu & 11g/t Ag from 368m downhole	V4
and:	35m @ 0.3% Cu & 3g/t Ag from 395m downhole	NPF Contact
and:	2m @ 2.9% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 432m downhole	NPF Contact
and:	20.5m @ 0.3% Cu & 3g/t Ag from 434m downhole	NPF Contact
MO-G-128D	2.7m @ 1.7% Cu & 43g/t Ag from 320m downhole	V1
MO-G-129D	8m @ 1.2% Cu & 9g/t Ag from 101m downhole	Base Case Pit
MO-G-130D	4m @ 1.3% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 67m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	12m @ 1.1% Cu & 4g/t Ag from 85m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	35m @ 2% Cu & 34g/t Ag from 102m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	5m @ 1% Cu & 7g/t Ag from 151m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	1.7m @ 1.4% Cu & 17g/t Ag from 159m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	10.5m @ 1.2% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 207.5m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	3m @ 1.2% Cu & 17g/t Ag from 301m downhole	Below Expansion Pit
MO-G-131D	16m @ 1.1% Cu & 10g/t Ag from 76m downhole	Base Case Pit
MO-G-132D	10.7m @ 1.2% Cu & 18g/t Ag from 203.3m downhole	V1
and:	11.5m @ 1.8% Cu & 36g/t Ag from 243m downhole	V2
MO-G-133D	2.2m @ 2% Cu & 22g/t Ag from 293.5m downhole	V2
and:	7m @ 0.5% Cu & 7g/t Ag from 366m downhole	NPF Contact
and:	1.7m @ 1.4% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 389m downhole	NPF Contact
and:	7.6m @ 0.5% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 392m downhole	NPF Contact
MO-G-134D	16m @ 0.9% Cu & 5g/t Ag from 55m downhole	Base Case Pit
MO-G-135D	4.7m @ 0.6% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 47.3m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	5.1m @ 1.1% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 54.6m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	19m @ 0.8% Cu & 26g/t Ag from 254m downhole	Expansion Pit
MO-G-139D	6m @ 1.5% Cu & 38g/t Ag from 294m downhole	V2
and:	3m @ 1.1% Cu & 13g/t Ag from 360m downhole	V4
and:	28m @ 0.4% Cu & 5g/t Ag from 455m downhole	NPF Contact
MO-G-143D	7m @ 1.3% Cu & 27g/t Ag from 283m downhole	V2
MO-G-144D	17.6m @ 0.9% Cu & 5g/t Ag from 145.4m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	3.5m @ 1.1% Cu & 27g/t Ag from 194m downhole	V3
MO-G-145D	6.2m @ 1.9% Cu & 40g/t Ag from 268m downhole	V2

MO-G-146D	31.9m @ 1% Cu & 9g/t Ag from 183.2m downhole	Below Expansion Pit
and:	11m @ 1.1% Cu & 25g/t Ag from 218m downhole	V2
and:	9.8m @ 0.8% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 259.2m downhole	V3
MO-G-147D	10m @ 0.7% Cu & 3g/t Ag from 231m downhole	V1
and:	5m @ 1.2% Cu & 28g/t Ag from 261m downhole	V2
MO-G-151D	8m @ 1.4% Cu & 10g/t Ag from 115m downhole	Base Case Pit
MO-G-152D	10m @ 0.9% Cu & 21g/t Ag from 276m downhole	V1
MO-G-153D	6m @ 1.5% Cu & 12g/t Ag from 176m downhole	Expansion Pit
MO-G-154D	18m @ 1% Cu & 16g/t Ag from 204m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	10.1m @ 0.9% Cu & 16g/t Ag from 234.9m downhole	Expansion Pit
MO-G-155D	17.7m @ 1.1% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 108.3m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	24.8m @ 1.3% Cu & 4g/t Ag from 152.2m downhole	Base Case Pit
MO-G-156D	12.6m @ 0.9% Cu & 9g/t Ag from 186m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	14m @ 1% Cu & 21g/t Ag from 235m downhole	Expansion Pit
MO-G-157D	16.8m @ 0.9% Cu & 14g/t Ag from 206m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	8m @ 0.5% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 237m downhole	V2
MO-G-158D	11m @ 1.4% Cu & 22g/t Ag from 192m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	10m @ 0.9% Cu & 19g/t Ag from 315m downhole	V4
MO-G-159D	15m @ 1.1% Cu & 13g/t Ag from 164m downhole	V2
MO-G-160D	2m @ 1.1% Cu & 6g/t Ag from 134m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	12m @ 0.7% Cu & 3g/t Ag from 140m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	1.3m @ 5.9% Cu & 134g/t Ag from 167.7m downhole	Base Case Pit
and:	2.3m @ 1.4% Cu & 17g/t Ag from 198m downhole	V3/Base Case Pit
MO-G-161D	17.9m @ 1.1% Cu & 13g/t Ag from 193m downhole	Expansion Pit
and:	22.3m @ 1.6% Cu & 39g/t Ag from 247.7m downhole	Below Expansion Pit
Incl:	13.8m @ 2.3% Cu & 60g/t Ag from 247.7m downhole	Below Expansion Pit
MO-G-162D	4.2m @ 0.7% Cu & 23g/t Ag from 137.8m downhole	V2
and:	1.5m @ 6.3% Cu & 106g/t Ag from 155.5m downhole	V2

Table 1: Significant copper and silver intersections in drill holes described in this announcement

Drill Hole ID	WGS84_34S_E	WGS84_34S_N	RL (m)	EOH (m)	Azi (UTM)	Dip	COLLAR SURVEY
MO-G-125D	636145.382	7642203.046	1116.019	454.50	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-128D	636195.221	7642338.437	1115.593	376.70	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-129D	636469.149	7641864.887	1116.154	157.55	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-130D	636181.201	7641684.314	1116.822	403.50	340.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-131D	636419.080	7641871.982	1116.148	181.56	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-132D	636319.968	7642155.434	1116.635	313.70	160.00	-78.00	DGPS
MO-G-133D	636044.932	7642194.466	1115.402	424.45	160.00	-74.00	DGPS
MO-G-134D	636430.076	7641843.606	1116.391	160.58	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-135D	636382.839	7641807.321	1116.375	157.35	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-139D	635632.545	7642011.317	1115.127	496.70	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-143D	635822.121	7642071.317	1114.799	442.50	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-144D	636739.576	7642174.534	1116.610	271.55	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-145D	635591.797	7641937.217	1115.407	403.50	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-146D	636703.845	7642267.494	1116.869	355.65	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-147D	636111.811	7642164.131	1115.913	349.60	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-151D	636068.758	7641684.440	1116.527	155.62	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-152D	635523.209	7641910.229	1114.831	350.32	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-153D	635845.495	7641859.319	1115.406	265.65	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-154D	636180.462	7642117.864	1116.508	316.80	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-155D	636456.397	7641963.886	1116.303	220.85	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-156D	636528.645	7642197.316	1116.785	319.80	160.00	-80.00	DGPS
MO-G-157D	636075.971	7642092.520	1115.946	358.60	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-158D	636238.392	7642110.806	1116.492	349.70	160.00	-70.00	DGPS
MO-G-159D	636774.955	7642223.959	1116.714	265.60	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-160D	635891.460	7641765.592	1115.755	268.91	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-161D	636611.487	7642244.943	1116.939	352.73	160.00	-60.00	DGPS
MO-G-162D	635720.602	7641630.143	1115.631	301.60	160.00	-60.00	DGPS

Table 2: Parameters for diamond core drill holes described in this release
(Significant intersections listed in Table 1)

Total Resources @ Cu 1.0% cut-off						
JORC Category	Tonnes	Cu%	Ag g/t	CuEq%	Cu Tonnes	Ag Ounces
Measured	518,000	1.93	48.8	2.37	10,000	813,000
Indicated	1,726,000	1.87	48.0	2.30	32,280	2,660,000
Inferred	433,000	2.52	57.4	3.03	10,900	800,000
Total	2,677,000	2.00	50.0	2.44	53,180	4,273,000

Table 3: Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resources – announced 25 March 2015

Note: CuEq estimate used at 25 March 2015 = Cu% + (Ag g/t * 0.009)



Exploration Targets and Results

This announcement refers to Exploration Targets as defined under Sections 18 and 19 of the 2012 JORC Code. The Exploration Targets quantity and quality referred to in this announcement are conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration at Exploration Targets (which include potential resource extensions and EM targets) mentioned in this announcement to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource. This announcement includes several drill hole intersections, which have been announced by MOD Resources Limited previously.

Forward Looking Statements and Disclaimers

This announcement includes forward-looking statements that are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are outside the control of MOD Resources Limited.

Examples of forward looking statements included in this announcement are: 'Four diamond drill rigs are active at T3, two at T1 and two have commenced drilling at the T3 Dome complex. Two additional drill rigs are expected next week.' and 'The objectives of this program are to infill the current resource to convert Inferred to Indicated and Measured resource categories and to extend the total resource to support the Expansion Case model in the PFS (announced 31 January 2018).' and 'Assay results for all drill holes to be included in the revised mineral resource have been received and a revised resource which will be prepared by leading consultants CSA Global, is expected in June 2018.' and 'An eight-hole geotechnical drilling program for the Expansion Case pit has commenced and sterilisation drilling is also underway below the planned T3 plant site and other surface infrastructure. Three diamond rigs are being used to expedite these programs which are critical path items for the ongoing T3 Pit feasibility study.' and 'The T1 Project located approximately 20km NE of T3, represents a potential high-grade underground deposit which could potentially provide an additional ore source for the planned T3 development.' and 'Seven drill holes (MO-155D to MO-161D) of the planned 20-hole program have been completed to date. Most have intersected encouraging visible copper mineralisation (bornite and chalcocite) on the prospective NPF contact. Assays are pending for all seven drill holes.'

Actual values, results, interpretations or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied in this announcement. Given these uncertainties, recipients are cautioned not to place reliance on forward-looking statements in the announcement as they speak only at the date of issue of this announcement. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law and ASX Listing Rules, MOD Resources Limited does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any information or any of the forward-looking statements in this announcement or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward-looking statement is based.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper/Silver Project
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core was sampled in 1m intervals or as appropriate to align with the geological contacts All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site Samples are submitted to ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diamond drilling referred to in this release was either drilled by HQ diameter drill core or NQ diameter drill core
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling recorded recovery. Core recovery was good
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the core logging geologists follow MOD's standard operating procedure for RC and Diamond logging processes. The metre interval (from and to) is recorded and the data below is described within the drill logs:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major rock unit (colour, grain size, texture) Weathering Alteration (style and intensity) Mineralisation (type of mineralisation, origin of mineralisation, estimation of % sulphides/oxides) Veining (type, style, origin, intensity) Data is originally recorded on paper (hard copies) and then transferred to Excel logging sheets Logging is semi quantitative based on visual estimation For diamond drilling the geological logging process documents lithological and structural information as well as geotechnical data such as RQD, recovery and specific gravity measurements
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All NQ diameter core samples for the drill hole intersections were taken as half core samples. HQ diameter drill core samples were taken as quarter core samples MOD took photos of all core samples on site MOD has implemented an industry-standard QA/QC program. Drill core is logged, split by sawing and sampled at site. Samples are bagged, labelled, sealed and shipped to ALS laboratories in Johannesburg, SA. Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10. ALS also has its own internal QA/QC control to ensure assay quality
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10 on site At the lab the split for analysis is milled to achieve a fineness of 90% less than 106 µm (or a fineness of 80 % passing 75 µm). Prep QC: At least one out of every 10 samples of every batch is screened at 75µm or 106µm, whichever is applicable, to check that 80% of the material passes. The % loss for samples screened should be <2% Analysis for Cu and Ag by HF-HNO₃-HClO₄ acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. ME-ICP61 as well as Non sulphide Cu by sulfuric acid leach and AAS: Cu-AA05 All reported results are down hole widths
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic protocols). Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collar coordinates of the drill holes were taken by GPS and later by DGPS and are reflected in Table 2. Down hole surveys have been done on all diamond holes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples of drill core for assaying were throughout taken at a maximum of 1m intervals
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample bags were tagged, logged and transported to ALS laboratory in Johannesburg.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOD's sampling procedure is done according to standard industry practice



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PL190/2008 is a granted Prospecting Licence held by 100% by Discovery Mines (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd which is wholly owned by Metal Capital Limited which is owned 70% MOD Resources Ltd and 30% Metal Tiger Plc. In November 2016, the Minister of Minerals, Water and Energy extended the licence date to 31 December 2018 PL686/2014 is a granted Prospecting Licence which is wholly owned by MOD Resources (Pty) Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines, as well as two previously drilled, diamond drill holes
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visible copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes on PL190/2008 and PL686/2014 is interpreted to be a Proterozoic or early Palaeozoic age vein related sediment-hosted occurrence similar to other known deposits and mines in the central Kalahari Copper Belt
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information relating to the diamond drill holes described in this announcement are listed in Table 1 as well as Figure 1 of the release All diamond drill holes are surveyed There is no material change to this drill hole information
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant copper and silver intersections will be compiled and reported by MOD when assay results are received from the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths are estimated and are subject to confirmation by further drilling Down hole widths are used throughout
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1: Wireframe of high grade T3 vein intersections (>1.5% Cu) extending outside Base Case pit
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All substantive data is reported
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (tests for lateral, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any further work on T3 and PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from RC and diamond drilling programs and along strike and down dip from the T3 deposit and on the open pit mine FS currently in progress. Any further work on T1 and PL686/2014 will be dependent on results from RC and diamond drilling programs.

