ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

SURFACE SAMPLING COMMENCED AT UPPER COONDINA LITHIUM PROJECT-WA

Highlights:

- ***Upper Coondina (E45/5952) is considered by MGA to be highly prospective for lithium-tin-tantalum and is located in the Pilbara Tier-1 lithium mineral field of WA***
- ***Extensive surface soil sampling (~2,500 samples) programme underway covering approximately 50% of the project area***
- ***A 590-line kilometre helicopter borne magnetic and radiometric survey will be commencing next month to provide detailed lithological and structural mapping***
- ***New drill target generation and data processing to be undertaken simultaneously as the survey progresses***
- ***Drilling is planned following completion of the surface soil sampling, heritage survey and the airborne magnetic and radiometric survey and surface mapping***

Critical metals exploration and development company **MetalsGrove Mining Limited** (ASX: **MGA**), ("**MetalsGrove**" "**MGA**" or the "**Company**"), is pleased to announce that an extensive surface soil programme is underway at the Company's Upper Coondina Lithium Project in Western Australia.

The programme will comprise approximately 2,500 samples on a grid spaced 50m x 200m covering ~50% of the Upper Coondina Project area.

The untested magnetic anomaly (see Figure 2) identified within the project area will be a key focus of these upcoming work programmes.

Commenting on the start of exploration at Upper Coondina, MetalsGrove's Managing Director, Sean Sivasamy commented:

"Upper Coondina is our flagship asset in Western Australia, and we are very excited to have our aggressive exploration strategy underway.

Our initial phase of work will aim to better define our key targets within the Upper Coondina Project before we commence our maiden drilling programme later this year. We have a busy pipeline of activity underway across our portfolio and I look forward to providing shareholders with regular updates as work progresses."

MetalsGrove
MINING LIMITED

Date
9th August 2022

ASX Code
MGA

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Upper Coondina Project Background

The Upper Coondina Project is located 85 km south-west of Marble Bar in the East Pilbara district of WA. The Project is located approximately halfway between the major mining regional service centres of Port Hedland and Newman, located approximately 200 km northwest and 180 km south-southeast of the project, respectively.

The Project comprises a single granted Exploration Licence. The tenement covers an area of approximately 6,363 ha and the maximum distance across the project is about 11 km east–west and 8 km north–south. Nearby lithium mines include the Wodgina, Pilbara Minerals and recent lithium developer Global Lithium.

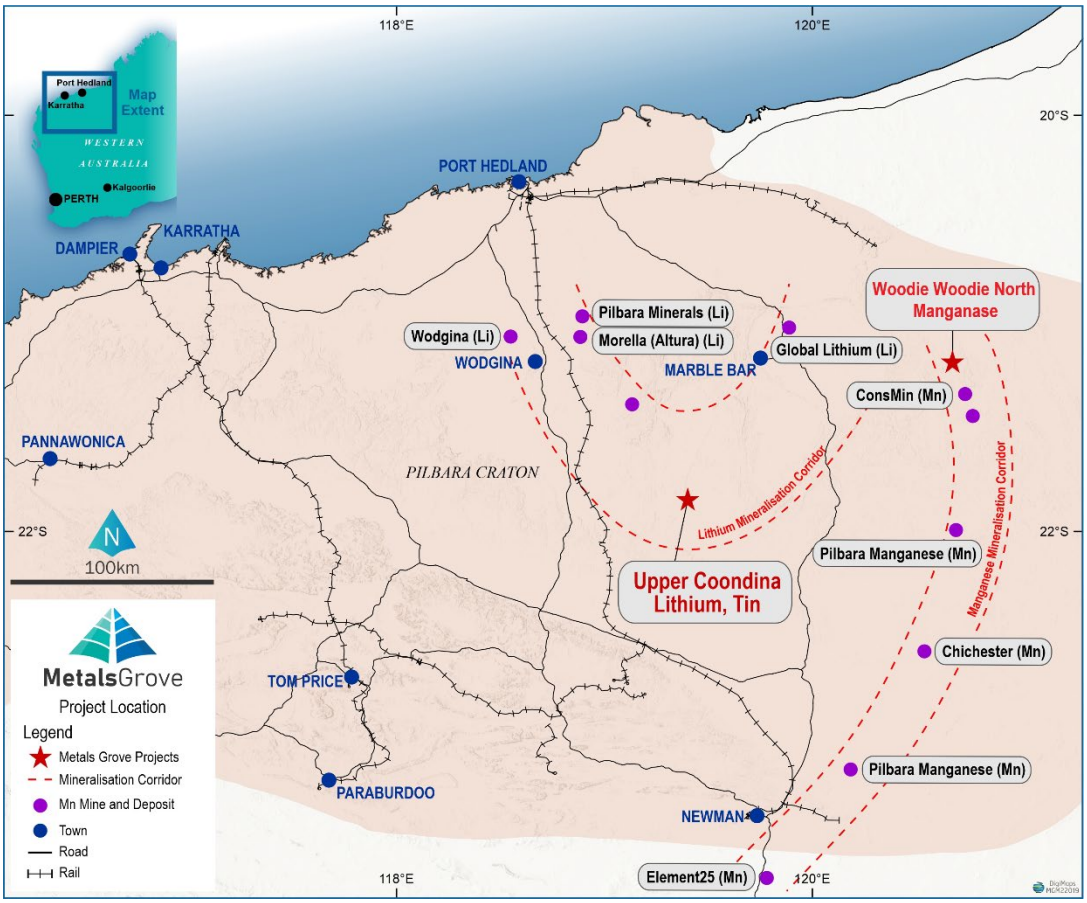

Figure 1: Upper Coondina Project Location Plan

Recent site visit grab sampling has demonstrated the strong potential of the project area with six samples returning positive values including up to 248 ppm LiO_2 and 1,496 ppm rubidium.

Sample ID	East	North	LiO_2 (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Cs (ppm)	Ta (ppm)
UC0001	751189	7581256	13.56	6.3	235.36	4.57	0.08
UC0002	751167	7580398	173.1	80.4	1,496.01	78.64	0.54
UC0003	751093	7580635	247.81	115.1	986.47	112.91	67.33
UC0004	749702	7579380	78.58	36.5	125.84	10.08	1.07
UC0005	748926	7579189	56.41	26.2	317.61	7.47	2.37
UC0006	748779	7579415	136.28	63.3	237.8	5.41	0.19

Table 1: Grab sample assay results – refer to Schedule 1 of this announcement for the full results

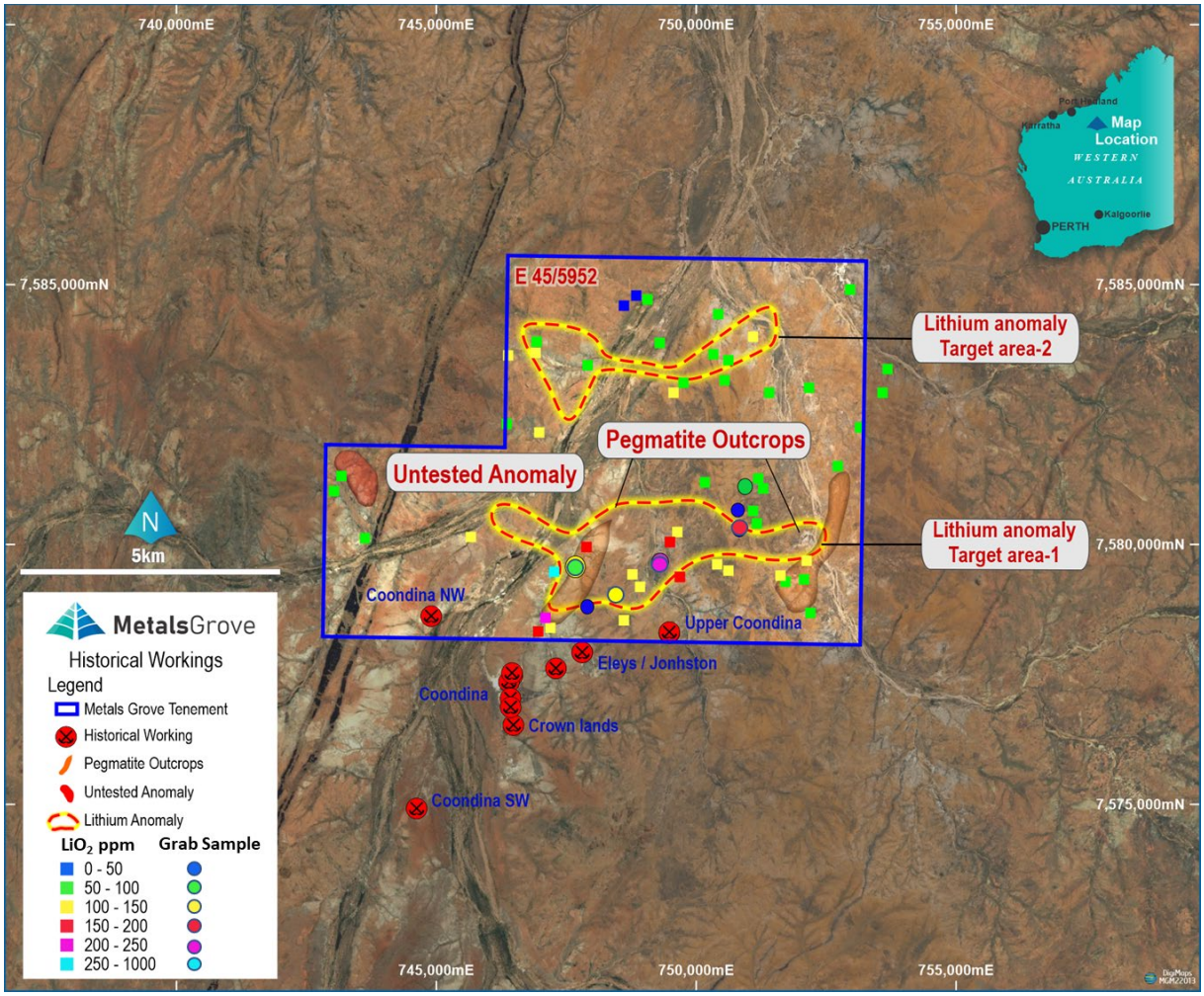

Figure 2: Upper Coondina tenement and sampling locations plan

Historical Exploration Summary

The Greater Shaw Tin Field has attracted exploration interest since the discovery of tin in 1890 however most of the exploration and subsequent mining of tin and tantalum has been on the small scale. The Shaw Tin Field, which has historically produced more than 6,500 t of tin concentrate, has attracted exploration interest since the discovery of tin in 1890.

In 1968, Marble Bar Nickel carried out a rock chip sampling programme covering tenement E45/3699 of the current Hillside CRG (A1714). A 1972 stream sediment sampling programme by Anglo American Services Limited targeting Ni-Cu mineralisation identified a copper anomaly in ultramafic and pillow basalts and another in altered gabbro, both of which were subsequently found to be insignificant.

In early 1968, the field was largely abandoned after the shallow deposits were soon exhausted. Towards the end of 1968, a local resident discovered further cassiterite mineralisation in cemented alluvium within a largely concealed tertiary drainage channel. In 1983, CSR Limited explored for economic secondary concentrations of tin and tantalum in the area. Their exploration program included follow-up on radiometric anomalies, stream sediment sampling and geological mapping. No discrete localities of anomalous tin could be identified. CSR Limited identified simple pegmatite veins as the sources of the tin.

No dedicated Li-focused exploration has been carried out within the project area, however given historical surface geochemical sampling has returned anomalous values up to 253ppm LiO_2, MGA considers that this untested magnetic anomaly warrants follow-up exploration to determine its source.

The exploration results that are referred to above were included in MetalsGrove's IPO prospectus dated 13 May 2022 (**Prospectus**). MetalsGrove is not aware of any new information in respect of these results and confirms that full details with respect to these results are included in the Prospectus.

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 and results is based on information provided to and compiled by Sean Sivasamy who is a Member of The Australian 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,

SHAREHOLDER ENQUIRIES	MEDIA ENQUIRIES	GENERAL ENQUIRIES
Sean Sivasamy Managing Director & CEO MetalsGrove Mining Ltd seans@metalsgrove.com.au	Sam Burns SIX° Investor Relations +61 400 164 067 sam.burns@sdir.com.au	MetalsGrove Mining Ltd www.metalsgrove.com.au info@metalsgrove.com.au

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 specialized 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 mineralization that are Material to the Public Report.*	• The rock chip samples were collected as 1-3 kg field samples from representative outcrops with the samples being collected from multiple sites from within a single outcrop to provide representivity of the samples
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.*	• No drilling results included in release
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*	• No drilling results included in release

	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All samples were described in the field by the field geologists
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.*	• There was no sub-sampling applied to the rock chip samples
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*	• The samples were assayed at Intertek using assay codes 4A/MS48 assay method • There were no QAQC samples submitted with these rock chip samples • The sample size is considered to be appropriate for the material grain size

	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.*	
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.*	• There has been no independent verification of the presented assay results or logging methodology
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.*	• Rock chip sample locations were undertaken using a hand help GPS in MGA94 Zone51
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 data spacing is sufficient for the reporting of first pass rock chip sample results
Orientation of data in relation to geologic al	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known,*	• The rock chip samples were collected from along the pegmatite samples

structure	*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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were delivered to the Intertek lab by MGA geologists
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• There have not been any external audits of these first pass rock chip sample results

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 rock chip samples were collected from tenement E45/5952 • 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 • Readers are referred to the Solicitor's Report in the Prospectus for further information of the legal status associated with the tenure of the Project
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 tenement lies within what is generally referred to as the Shaw Tin Field (Blockley, 1980), owing to the

		numerous alluvial tin and tantalum deposits in the area. The tin (mainly cassiterite) and tantalum (mainly tantalite) mineralisation was derived from albite pegmatites intruded along the margins of the post-tectonic Cooglegong and Spear Hill Monzogranites, which belong to the Split Rock Supersuite. Practically all of the tin concentrate produced from 1965–1968 came from shallow alluvial deposits following small, first or second order tributaries of the Shaw River. Tin-bearing gravels are restricted to the upper parts of the streams (Blockley, 1980).
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 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.*	• No drilling results included in release.
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 methods were applied to the rock chip sampling data

Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• The pegmatite samples are representative of the outcrops
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.*	• The reporting of these rock chip sample results is considered to be representative
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.*	• There are no other substantive exploration results associated with these rock chip samples
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 sampling and surface mapping is planned for later 2022 • Drilling will be planned subject to results • The images included show the location of the current areas of interest

Schedule 1 – Grab Sampling Results

Sample ID	East	North	Ag	Al	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca
			ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
UC0001	751189	7581256	0.00	72,712.00	1.30	1,383.60	2.26	0.21	47,730.00
UC0002	751167	7580398	0.00	72,352.00	0.60	2,488.00	3.54	0.31	460.00
UC0003	751093	7580635	0.16	50,491.00	0.80	667.50	25.55	6.75	1,626.00
UC0004	749702	7579380	0.00	53,784.00	2.00	913.60	3.42	1.13	69,572.00
UC0005	748926	7579189	0.00	66,683.00	1.30	734.00	1.95	0.13	23,500.00
UC0006	748779	7579415	0.00	78,943.00	0.60	1,001.00	1.03	0.06	5,124.00

Sample ID	Cd	Ce	Co	Cr	Cs	Cu	Fe	Ga	Ge
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
UC0001	0.08	65.03	3.20	10.00	4.57	5.20	3.21	33.38	2.50
UC0002	0.00	7.69	1.30	9.00	78.64	2.50	0.46	14.34	0.90
UC0003	0.03	12.04	1.30	9.00	112.91	4.90	0.64	30.10	2.30
UC0004	0.07	35.42	7.70	65.00	10.08	18.90	1.95	13.39	0.70
UC0005	0.02	11.75	2.20	14.00	7.47	4.80	1.10	16.31	0.80
UC0006	0.00	3.36	1.00	8.00	5.41	2.60	0.55	18.64	0.80

Sample ID	Hf	In	K	La	Li	Lio2	Mg	Mn	Mo
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
UC0001	1.37	0.00	43,382.00	35.15	6.30	13.56	484.00	593.00	0.80
UC0002	0.73	0.00	69,630.00	3.70	80.40	173.10	398.00	142.00	0.70
UC0003	3.42	0.00	32,049.00	5.62	115.10	247.81	409.00	496.00	1.40
UC0004	2.12	0.01	26,976.00	20.44	36.50	78.58	6,131.00	237.00	0.70
UC0005	1.56	0.01	46,016.00	6.06	26.20	56.41	1,389.00	195.00	1.00
UC0006	1.10	0.00	59,531.00	2.57	63.30	136.28	236.00	85.00	0.70

Sample ID	Na	Nb	Ni	P	Pb	Rb	Re	S	Sb
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm
UC0001	1,090.00	0.74	4.80	123.00	14.70	235.36	0.00	0.00	0.17
UC0002	12,226.00	3.39	4.10	0.00	21.10	1,496.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
UC0003	32,396.00	15.89	3.70	0.00	13.70	986.47	0.00	0.00	0.07
UC0004	16,412.00	4.90	45.50	183.00	13.90	125.84	0.00	0.00	0.14
UC0005	18,338.00	3.90	7.20	0.00	17.70	317.61	0.00	0.00	0.07
UC0006	23,513.00	0.94	2.40	118.00	28.00	237.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sample ID	Sc	Se	Si	Sn	Sr	Ta	Te	Th	Ti
	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
UC0001	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.50	1,423.60	0.08	0.00	10.36	246.00
UC0002	0.30	0.00	0.00	1.10	224.98	0.54	0.00	4.61	132.00
UC0003	0.20	0.00	0.00	7.60	164.11	67.33	0.00	3.15	268.00
UC0004	2.90	0.00	0.00	1.00	273.37	1.07	0.00	7.51	1,295.00
UC0005	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	196.05	2.37	0.00	3.76	437.00
UC0006	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	272.06	0.19	0.00	2.95	112.00

Sample ID	Tl	U	V	W	WTTOT	Y	Zn	Zr
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g	ppm	ppm	ppm

UC0001	2.42	0.73	45.00	0.40	1,615.80	5.72	6.00	45.10
UC0002	15.36	0.34	5.00	0.40	2,681.80	2.67	18.00	18.90
UC0003	10.46	2.42	6.00	1.50	1,836.30	3.55	26.00	42.70
UC0004	1.13	0.95	32.00	0.80	2,272.50	7.87	27.00	73.20
UC0005	2.66	0.97	13.00	0.20	1,195.80	5.54	14.00	48.20
UC0006	1.94	1.11	4.00	0.10	1,606.60	2.90	10.00	30.00