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EPM 18998

"Sandman #5"

Combined Annual Technical Report

For period ending 3 September 2020

&

Final Technical Report

for the Period

4 September 2012 to 3 September 2020

Oresome Australia Pty Ltd

23 September 2020

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METADATA

Tectonic: Carpentaria Basin
Stratigraphy: Quaternary
Age: Pleistocene, Holocene
Maps: Vrilya Point (7375)
Locality: Vrilya Point
Commodities: Zircon, rutile, ilmenite, leucoxene, monazite
Key Words: Aerial Radiometric Surveys, Auger Drilling, Air Core Drilling,
Prospects: T14, T15, T16, T17
Pages: 17

1. SUMMARY

The Oresome Cape York Heavy Mineral Sands and Bauxite Project comprises of twelve granted tenements. All of the tenements are situated on western and northern Cape York and cover areas of known dune systems with indications of heavy minerals sands (HMS) deposits and laterite plateau areas prospective for bauxite deposits.

The Project has discovered and delineated two deposits within its portfolio.

At Urquhart Point (granted ML20669 and ML20737) which is located 4 km southwest of Weipa a Measured and Indicated Resource of 3.17 million tonnes (Mt) at 6.16% Heavy Minerals has been identified (see *MLM - ASX Release 20 May 2014*). This resource predominantly comprises zircon and rutile, as the main economic minerals, with minor amounts of ilmenite, leucoxene and aluminium silicates. An independent 3rd-party feasibility study returned a Proved and Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 1.18 Mt at 9.5% Heavy Minerals (HM), 8% oversize and 1% slimes. The HM mineral assemblage is estimated to comprise 11.7% zircon, 13.6% rutile and 13.1% ilmenite (see *MLM – ASX Release 24 June 2014*).

At Urquhart Bauxite (granted ML 100044) which is located approximately 5km southwest of Weipa a JORC 2012 Resource estimate (Inferred + Indicated + Measured) comprising 9.5 Mt averaging 52.8% Al2O3, 13.7% SiO2, 40.7% available alumina and 5.3% reactive silica at a 48% Al2O3 cut-off has been identified (see *MLM - ASX Release 14 November 2016*). An independent third-party pre-feasibility study returned a Proved and Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 6.5 Mt at 52.7% Al2O3, 13.3% SiO2, 40.6% available alumina and 5.7% reactive silica (see *MLM – ASX Release 12 September 2018*).

Exploration within the Project tenements indicates that there are additional HMS areas which have the potential to significantly add to this resource base. Desktop studies have identified one thorium anomaly, Target T17, within interpreted potential HMS depositional environments in EPM 18998.

During 2019 HMS markets demonstrated steady state recovery though business and consumer confidence in the HMS market continued to be tempered by a subdued outlook for global economic growth. Under these market conditions Oresome's Project strategy has included:

- Commencing a review and ranking of its regional HMS exploration tenements;
- On the basis of the preliminary outcomes from that review regional exploration has commenced on a number of tenements.

Exploration for minerals sands on EPM 18998 is planned for 2018 - 2019 subject to continuing improved market conditions for mineral sands products.

2. INTRODUCTION

Oresome Australia Pty Ltd, (Oresome) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Metallica Minerals Limited. At the time of writing Oresome tenements comprise twelve granted exploration tenements. All the tenements are located on Cape York in far North Queensland and cover known or potential heavy mineral sand deposits and/or include areas of laterite plateau with potential to host direct shipping bauxite.

Historically the presence of heavy mineral sands has been known in Cape York from the 1950's with the first such lease on the west coast being ML6023 applied for 8 July 1960 and granted 25 March 1982 for heavy mineral sands at Urquhart Pt across the Embley River from Weipa.

The 'reddish cliffs' of the Cape York Peninsula coastline were noted by Matthew Flinders as early as 1802 and the first geological reconnaissance of the area by Clements Jackson in 1902 confirmed the presence of 'brown pisolitic ironstone' outcrops. However, it was not until Harry Evans was prospecting for oil on the peninsula in 1955 that the existence and true extents of the Weipa Bauxite Province were identified.

On the 8th September 2014 Oresome entered into a Joint Venture agreement (JV) with private Chinese investor, Ozore Resource Pty Ltd over the Cape York HMS and Bauxite Project. The JV is held 50% by Oresome and 50% by Ozore.

3. TENURE

Oresome's Cape York Heavy Mineral Sands and Bauxite Project (**the Project**) at its peak comprised of nineteen tenements, of which seventeen were granted and the remaining two tenements were under application. Regular reviews of the exploration potential and outcomes from work programs on the Project resulted in the tenement holding being reduced to comprise, at the time of writing, of twelve granted tenements, the portfolio covering 330 sub blocks or some 1,000 km^2 along and inland from the west coast of Cape York.

EPM 18998 was granted to Oresome Australia Pty Ltd on 4th September 2012 for 5 years expiring 3 September 2017. At grant it contained 31 sub blocks and Project Status was

granted on 8th April 2014. The EPM was subsequently reduced to 24 sub-blocks (Table 1 and Figure 1 below) on the 14th September 2015.

EPM No	Name	Project Status	Granted	Expires	Sub Blocks
15268	Urquhart Pt	Y	25-Oct-07	24-Oct-22	16
15371	Doughboy	Y	29-Sep-09	28-Sep-24	13
15372	Jardine	Y	29-Sep-09	28-Sep-22	20
18015	Jackson River 2	Y	19-Oct-10	18-Oct-20	2
18737	Sandman No 3		22-Jan-15	21-Jan-25	34
18738	Sandman No 2	Y	4-Sep-12	3-Sep-21	47
18998	Sandman No 5	Y	4-Sep-12	3-Sep-20	24
19001	Sandman No 6	Y	13-Sep-12	12-Sep-20	20
25482	Sandman No. 10		19-Mar-15	18-Mar-20	11
25509	Sandman No 11		1-Apr-15	31-Mar-20	41
25611	Upper Embley		24-Jul-17	23-Jul-22	13
25687	Vrilya East		2-Apr-15	1-Apr-20	78
27243	Skardon River Nth		Application		1
27244	Urquhart Sth Bauxite		Application		10
				Total	330

Table 1: Oresome Cape York Project Tenements

Since commencement of the Project Oresome have applied for and been granted current Mining Leases ML 20669 granted 8th October 2013 and expiring 31st October 2023;ML 20737 granted 26th March 2015 and expiring 31st March 2025, both at Urquhart Point and ML 100044 granted 1st February 2018 and expiring 31st January 2033 at Urquhart Bauxite.

An access agreement has been entered into with Apudthama Land Trust and with Northern Cape York People #1 through the Cape York Land Council.

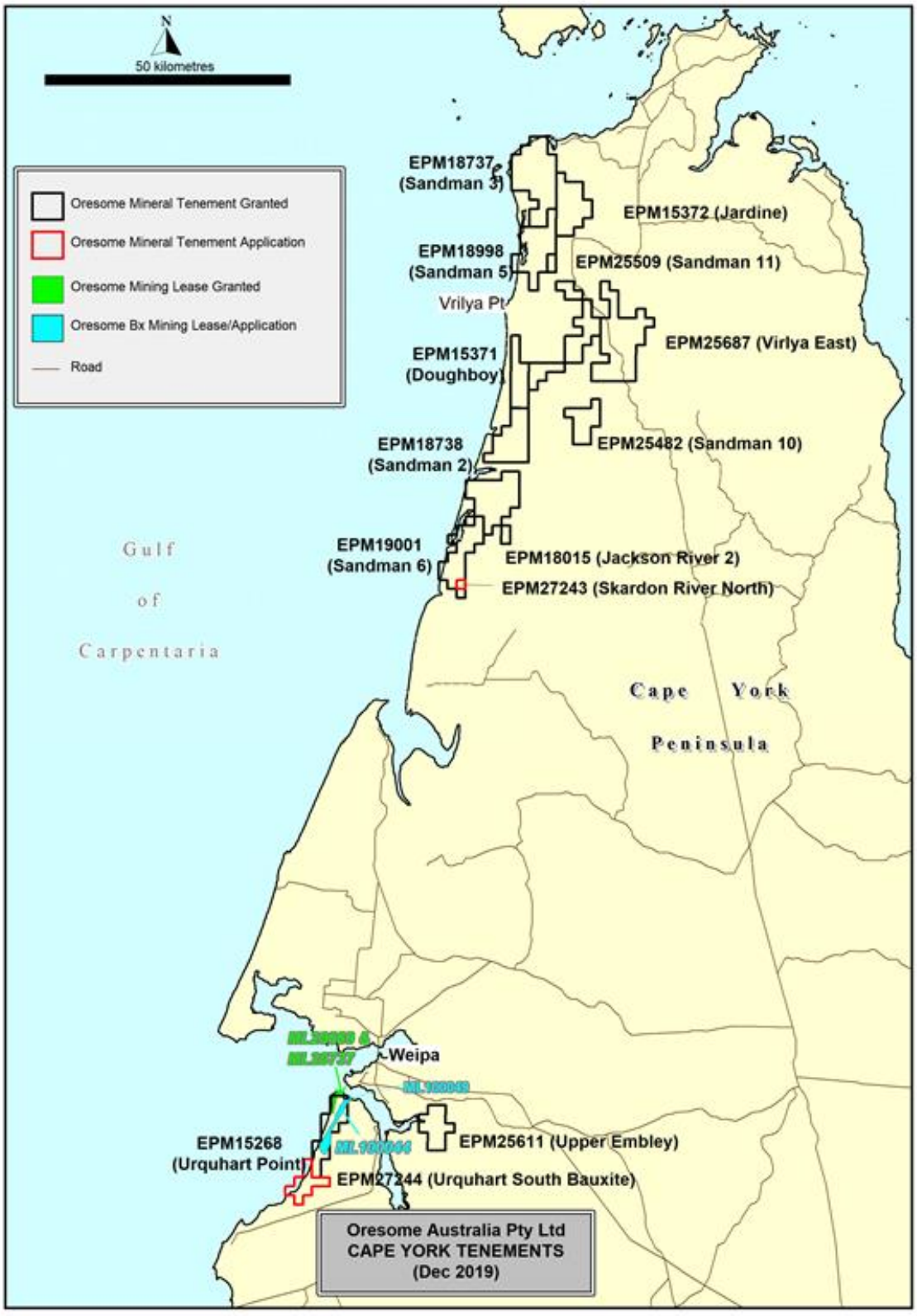

Figure 1: Cape York Project Location and Tenements

4. GEOLOGY

The majority of the tenement area is of low elevation and comprises Quaternary sediments within current and paleo-river dominated systems (Figure 2). It is possible that linear clastic beach deposits including ancient strand lines, which are generally parallel to the current coastline, have been reworked by river processes associated with the local river systems. Any HMS deposits that may have been formed by linear beach processes may have been reworked into alluvial lag deposits now buried by shallow alluvial sands and silts.

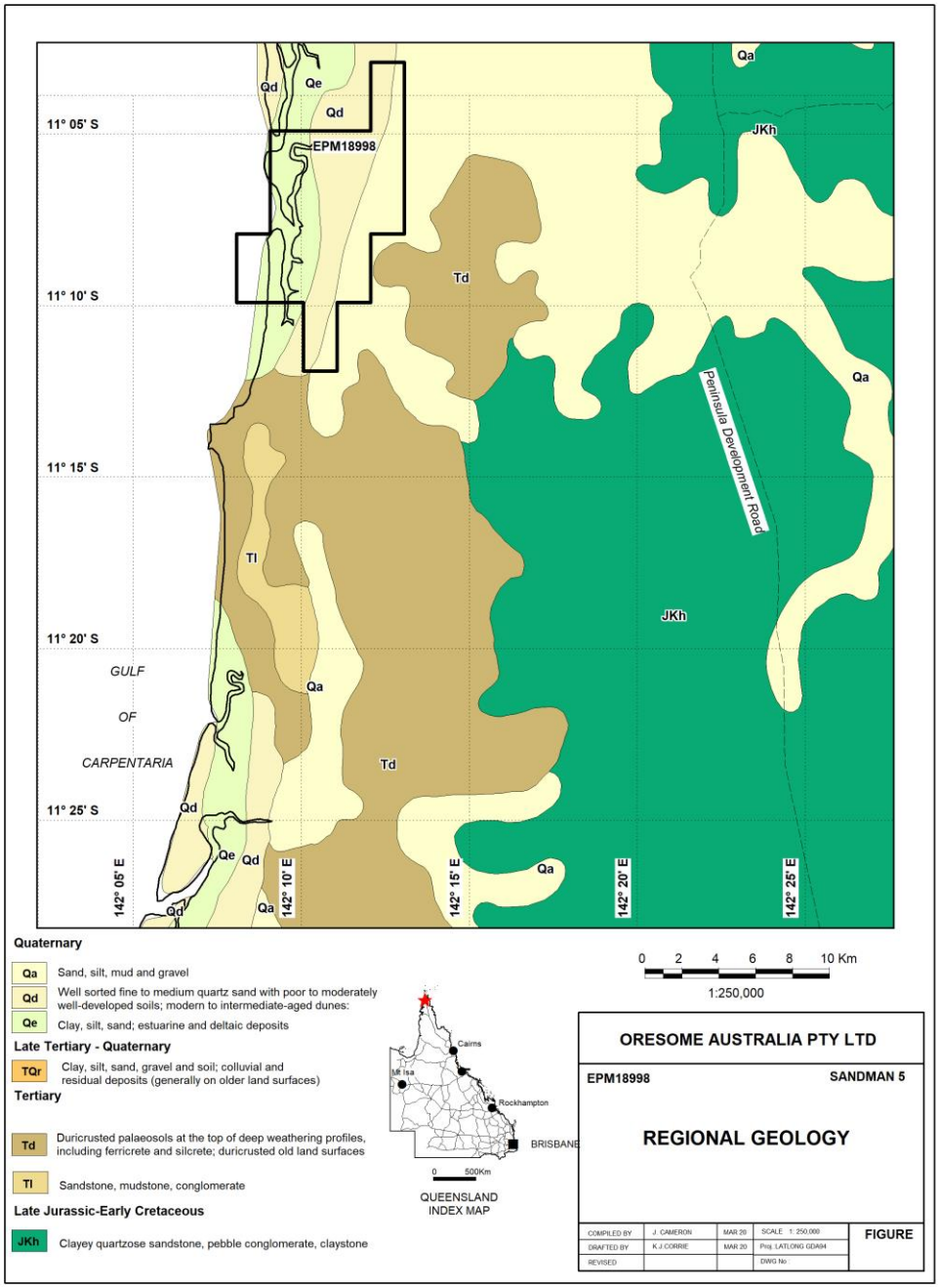

Figure 2: EPM 18998 Geology

5.CAPE YORK HEAVY MINERAL SANDS AND BAUXITE PROJECT

Oresome's current granted tenements and those under application cover an area of approximately 1,000 km^2 and are located between Weipa in the south to Bamaga in the north on the western coastline and divide of the Cape York Peninsula (Figure 1).

Landforms vary extensively from saline mudflats and mangroves to dense vine forests, swampy grasslands and open eucalypt forest plateau areas. Reviews of satellite and air photo data show these landform areas characterised by i) - dune systems in a number of shapes indicating various depositional styles that give rise to long narrow systems, "J" shaped systems reminiscent of those on Urquhart Point, with swales carrying extensive swamps cut by small creek systems, and ii) – flat lying lateritic plateau areas prospective for bauxite which are highly dissected by creeks and swamps.

Completed desk top studies and reconnaissance exploration within the greater Project area has identified extensive deposits of sand, strand lines and dunes which cover significant portions of the tenements. These tenements cover areas of both coastline and paleo-coastline and are likely to have been formed by the same processes as those that formed the Urquhart Point HMS deposit making these areas highly prospective for similar style deposits.

A modal analysis of the Cape York coastline indicates that better value HMS deposits are more likely to occur north of Weipa than south of Weipa. The analysis also identifies the siliceous paleo beaches as potential hosts for HMS. The Oresome tenements generally cover these paleo-beaches and these areas are being targeted for HMS exploration.

While the initial exploration focus for the tenements was targeted towards HMS mineralization, reviews of the current and previous exploration and the geological setting identified the potential for bauxite mineralisation of the Weipa style to be present within lateritic caps developed above Rolling Downs Group sediments and Bulimba Formation fluvial sediments of the Tertiary age Karumba Basin and which form coastal and inland plateau areas within a number of the EPM's.

EPM 18998 'Sandman #5' was applied for to target HMS mineralization.

6. EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

6.1 Preliminary Studies

Heavy mineral sands have been known at Urquhart Point since the 1950s and the project has been through a series of exploration programs and ownership changes since its discovery. Oresome have most recently been working to develop a mine and commence mining operations within ML 20669 and ML 20737 at Urquhart Point.

During 2005 and 2006 a number of EPMs were applied for independently by Oresome and Matilda Minerals Ltd (Matilda) for HMS exploration. Matilda's tenements extended north of Weipa to the top of Cape York. In 2006 Oresome and Matilda entered into a joint venture (JV) over EPM 15268. Matilda managed the JV and between 2006-2008 completed a series of spiral and shell auger hand drilling programs at Urquhart Point on EPM 15268 and defined an Indicated Mineral Resource of 2.8 Mt @ 7% HM.

During the same period Matilda explored its 100% owned EPM's where a number of regional targets were tested with helicopter reconnaissance hand auger programs. This work totalled 114 holes drilled for 218 metres with 255 samples submitted for analysis. The Matilda work was undertaken using a hand shell auger and holes rarely penetrated below 2 metres. Only 3 samples returned greater than 1% HM.

Matilda subsequently withdrew from the Urquhart Point JV in 2008 and either relinquished or surrendered their Exploration Permits to Oresome who expanded their portfolio of tenements to form the current Project.

Oresome noted that one of the mineral sands projects the company reviewed in Victoria was able to be targeted by airborne radiometrics due to low concentrations of radioactive uranium and thorium in the zircon, ilmenite and rutile mineral suite. As a result Oresome considered that a re-interpretation of the Matilda work and potential target areas within the tenement portfolio could be of value to screen and test for significant mineralisation.

Prior to grant – in the initial re-appraisal of the western Cape areas – Oresome requested Salva Resources to conduct a desktop review of the radiometric characteristics of the exploration permits with the Project. This work identified a total of 22 Thorium anomalies for

ground follow up which commenced in 2013. In EPM 18998 the thorium signal highlighted an anomaly T17 (Figure 3), a curvi-linear zone of Th anomalism running parallel to the coast and is geologically mapped as consisting of mud, silt and sands (Qac).

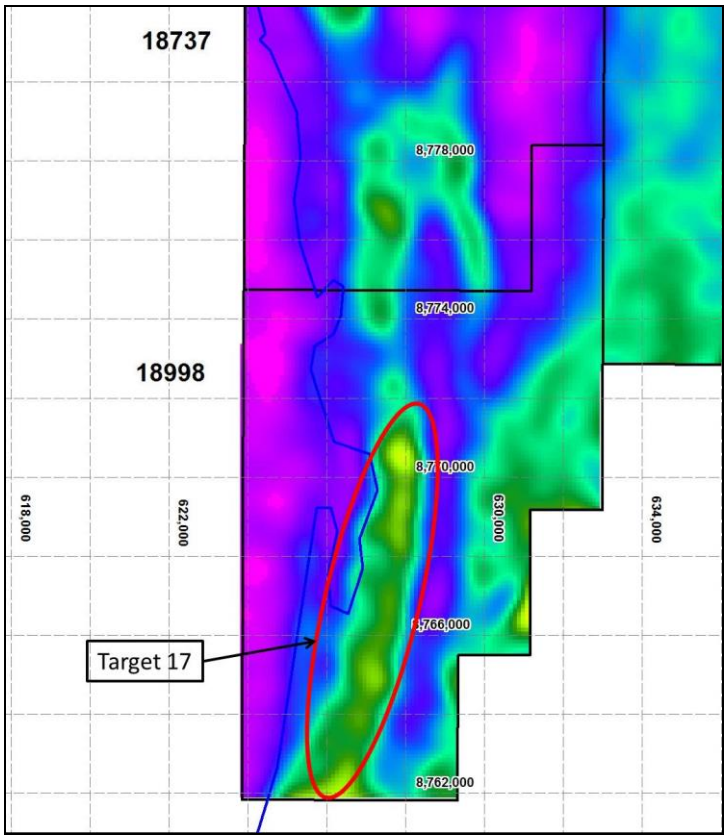

Figure 3: EPM 18998 Thorium image outlining Target T17

6.2 Programs for the Period Ending 3 September 2013

Due to complex vegetation patterns combined with swamps cut by west flowing major creeks and smaller tributaries paralleling the north south coast many of the target areas were not readily accessible by 4WD vehicle or marine craft. As a result a helicopter reconnaissance program to assess and sample a number of the target areas was conducted in May 2013. This program has been previously reported (Duck, 2013) and included examination of T17 as described below.

Target 17 is a long low level Th anomaly over the swamps of the inlet adjacent to Crystal Creek immediately north of Vrilya Point. Matilda in 2009 carried out limited hand auger testing of an adjacent sand ridge that extends for in excess of 17km to the immediate east of this anomaly. They drilled a short line of 6 shallow holes (average 2.04m) and results were

essentially negative with a maximum of 0.16%HM in the six holes The anomaly is a sequence of low level thorium values directly overlying a complex of swamps, mangroves and clay pans that are dominantly tidal and with an estimated RL of the order of 1m. The sand ridge has a peak of 11 metres (off the Vrilya Point 1:100,000 topo map). The Matilda holes averaged 2.04m depth, with a max 3.4m. While no landing was attempted at T17 during the May 2013 reconnaissance program it is considered that there will be HM present in the dune and it has not been adequately tested to date.

The results of this program confirmed that there are significant areas of potentially high heavy mineral content including high values of zircon – in some cases more than is recorded at Urquhart Point – within the Project area.

In summary that report concluded:

1. New mineralisation was identified at Target 16, with radiometric and topographic data suggesting potential for a new zircon rich mineral province extending north from Urquhart Point to Vrilya Point over a distance of possibly 200km with intermittent occurrences.
2. Assay results showed that the new mineralised zones contain significantly higher zircon content than at Urquhart Point
3. The relationship between HM and radiometrics was demonstrated with the presence of HM showing radiometric anomalism, whereas the absence of radiometric anomalism was not an indicator of the absence of HM. Although not proven in this instance, but from previous experience of Hagan and Duck,(Pers comm), radiometric effects of mineralisation are masked by shallow sand cover

This helicopter reconnaissance program provided sufficient impetus to warrant further exploration of the identified targets.

6.3 Program 2013 - 2014

No field program was undertaken on EPM 18998 during the 2013-2014 reporting period. The focus of work on the Cape York HMS and Bauxite Project was to primarily test the area of HMS mineralisation at Target 16 in EPM 15371, identified in the previous year's reconnaissance exploration program.

A power auger drilling program was undertaken on T16 in November 2013. The program could not take place until late in the dry season as access was delayed due to wet and boggy conditions prevailing from the previous wet season. As a result the program was then shortened due to the early onset of the wet season. A pattern of 36 shallow auger holes was drilled over a 1.8km north south by 0.8km east west (some 113 Ha) area. All holes in the pattern (except 2) carried mineralisation with assay grades of in excess of 0.7% HM, with visual estimates of zircon content of around 50% of that – the rest being titanium minerals.

6.4 Program 2014 - 2015

Four-wheel drive vehicle access to the identified T17 target on EPM 18998 was investigated but it was determined that there was no immediate access available due to the low landform resulting in limited high ground for access and a significant number of creek and swamp crossings required. As a result, work on the ground was delayed until the 2016 season.

Two programs were undertaken within the Cape York HMS and Bauxite Project which provided results that contributed to the improved understanding of the geological setting and potential style and occurrence of mineralisation that may occur within EPM 18998 and included:

Firstly, an aircore drilling program was undertaken on the T16, target located northeast of T14 and T15 targets, within EPM 15371. At T16 Oresome delineated a Heavy Mineral (titanium minerals and/or zircon) target in 2013. The T16 2014 program comprised 334 HQ air core holes drilled for a total of 1,912 metres. While the drilling program intersected HMS mineralisation, the T16 exploration target was significantly downgraded as a result of the more extensive drill program which not only closed off the HMS mineralisation identified in late 2013 but also returned a lower average HM grade.

Secondly, a program with the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ) - Industries Priorities Initiative Program developed by the State Government to enhance prospectivity of the Cape York Region. The concept of the GSQ Project was developed to look at the known fine sands and vegetation anomalies of the central northern Cape York for HM potential, with secondary aspects to review potential for other mineralisation in the same area.

This work was designed to follow on from the T16 Prospect drilling program and consisted of:

- A desk top study of the airborne radiometric and magnetic data flown by the State in 2009, was over the GSQ study project area.
- Detailed modelling of selected airborne magnetic anomalies for follow up.
- A geomorphological review of the HM mineral potential of Northern Cape York considering source, transport and deposition.
- Air core drilling of selected aeromagnetic targets and potential HM trap site areas.

Key outcomes from that program, as they relate to EPM 18998, include the further highlighting of the depositional/reworking zone of the Crystal Creek and Jardine River systems as a potential trap site. This includes the area previously identified as T17.

6.5 Program 2015 - 2016

Post 2012 the mineral sands industry has experienced significant and continuing weakening of zircon and rutile prices. From the peak annualised nominal US$/t FOB price in 2012 of US$2300 for zircon and US$1911 for rutile to US$1050 and US$750 respectively in 2015 (Data sourced from Iluka Resources http://www.iluka.com). In 2016 the industry continued to experience the challenges of another year of lower and variable product demand and flat to eroding product prices, however there were some indications that the bottom of the cycle has been reached.

Under these market conditions Oresome made a strategic decision to focus the exploration activities on the Cape York HMS and Bauxite Project on the further identification, testing and quantification of the bauxite potential of its tenements.

As a result in 2016 exploration focussed on the Urquhart Bauxite deposit within EPM 15268. This work resulted in a significant increase in the volume and an upgrade of the resource category with a total JORC (2012) Measured, Indicated and Inferred resource estimate of 9.5 million tonnes at 52.8% Al_2O_3, 13.7% SiO_2, 40.7% Available Alumina and 5.3% Reactive Silica, a significant 26% increase in volume from the May 2015 maiden resource estimate (*Metallica Minerals ASX Announcement 14th November 2016*). Oresome plans further work on the Urquhart Bauxite deposit in 2017 in order to secure a mining lease over the project and advance it towards development.

6.6 Program 2016-2017

During 2017 the short to medium term outlook for the mineral sands market stabilised somewhat with some price increase reported during the early part of 2017. The longer-term outlook for heavy mineral sand prices is one of a slowly improving demand and signs of some recovery in the pigment market and general business conditions

Under these conditions Oresome's Project strategy is to maintain a watching brief on developments in the heavy minerals market, undertake desk top reviews and refinements of its heavy mineral targets with a view to upgrading the knowledge base in preparation for exploration and testing when the commodity market conditions were conducive to further investment and to focus on the on the advancement and development of the Urquhart Bauxite deposit within EPM 15268.

6.7 Program 2017-2018

During 2018 HMS markets demonstrated steady state recovery.

For zircon this was driven by significant inventory depletion in recent years and existing producers maturing mines entering into decline. In 2018 the premium zircon sand price increased towards US$1700/t (CIF China), levels last seen at the beginning of 2015. However these increases weakened as the year progressed.
For titanium products this was driven by production disruptions reducing supply and a resultant tightening in the market during 2018 which saw prices increase towards US$250/t. This resulted in a flow-on effect of raising downstream concerns for feedstock availability in 2019 and beyond. Current forecasts for titanium are for longer term demand growth outpacing supply with continued steady state pricing. (*Data sourced from public reports – Iluka Resources Ltd, Sheffield Resources Ltd, Mineral Commodities Ltd.*).

Under these market conditions Oresome's Project strategy includes:

- Undertake a review of its Urquhart Point HMS project to determine the feasibility and business case for commencing construction and mining operations;
- On the basis of the outcomes from that review advance exploration and target testing of HMS projects on Cape York.

6.8 Program 2018-2019

Business and consumer confidence in the HMS market continued to be tempered by a subdued outlook for global economic growth.

Zircon market conditions experienced over 2019 were impacted by geopolitical and trade tensions affecting business sentiment and customer purchasing particularly in China, India and Europe ceramics demand. Pressure on tile producers to remain competitive and reduce costs has shifted some demand to lower grades of zircon and increased instances of thrifting.

Titanium market conditions remained positive in 2019 for high grade titanium feedstocks, however, with continuing weakness in the non-premium feedstock market place.

These market conditions are occurring within an emerging environment of forecast feedstock supply deficits of both zircon and titanium products over the next decade, due to the growing impact of the depletion of current resources globally. In example, Rio Tinto in 2019 reported that it had curtailed operations at its Richards Bay Minerals operations (RBM) in South Africa following social unrest. RBM, whose existing operations are in decline, produces in the order of 18% of the world's TiO_2 units for pigment manufacture and around 20% of the world's zircon, an important opacifier in the ceramics industry. (*Data sourced from public reports – Iluka Resources Ltd, Sheffield Resources Ltd, Strandline Resources Ltd, Mineral Commodities Ltd.*)

Under these market conditions the JV commenced a review of its Cape York tenements prospective for HMS in order to identify and rank the highest potential target areas within the portfolio for on the ground exploration. While not finalised, the review has reconfirmed that a number of previously identified but as yet untested HMS targets are located within a number of the EPMs. Field reconnaissance programs have commenced to test a number of the target areas, initially on EPM19001 located adjacent to the Skardon River south of EPM 18998.

6.9 Program 2019-2020

During the reporting period, Oresome undertook two reviews of previous exploration and resource information over the deposit and conducted investigations into the prospectively of the tenement and nearby regional tenements owned by Oresome. The objective of the reviews

was to identify those tenements which have produced historical evidence of bauxite, silica sand or HMS minerals, or are highly prospective for these minerals in the future.
This work resulted in a ranking of Oresome tenement areas in the Northern Cape York region, ordered by the prospectively of the respective tenements.
As a result of this work, in April 2020 three (3) EPMs, EPM18015, EPM 19001, EPM 25611 were relinquished and one EPM 25482 was reduced by 8 sub-blocks. A further review then in July 2020 resulted in four (4) EPMs, being EPM15372 , EPM18737, EPM18998 and EPM25687 being identified as the lowest ranking which were then relinquished.
Oresome is continuing to target bauxite, silica sand or HMS minerals deposits for the purpose of producing a saleable product for industry and export for both overseas and/or domestic use.
Oresome has continued to investigate the resource potential and the possibility of producing bauxite, silica sand or HMS minerals for the growing industry base as well as the broader domestic and export markets.
Other activities which were planned over the reporting period were deferred due to delays and restrictions on access and the availability of contractors resulting from the Covid19 pandemic.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The tenement comprises twenty-four (24) sub-blocks located on the coastal Jardine River floodplain due west the Peninsula Development Road (Image 3). EPM18998 was applied for to target HMS based on the model of identifying regional radiometric anomalies (K, Th, U) as potential indicators of HMS mineralisation within potential sand depositional zones.

EPM18998 was first granted in 2012 and in the 6 years it has been held in the CYJV there are no records of ground work being undertaken.

A review and interpretation of the Cape York radiometrics by Salva in 2011 identified one radiometric anomalies T 17 within the EPM.

Target 17 is described as a long low-level Thorium anomaly located over a complex of swamps, mangroves and clay pans that are dominantly tidal and have an estimated RL in the

order of 1m. The sand ridge located due east of the anomaly has a peak of 11 metres (off the Vrilya Point 1:100,000 topographic map). T-17 is situated at the inlet adjacent to Crystal Creek immediately north of Vrilya Point.

Matilda in 2009 carried out some hand auger testing of an adjacent sand ridge that extends for in excess of 17km to the immediate east of this anomaly. They drilled a very short line with shallow holes (average depth of 2.04m, maximum depth of 3.4m) and results were essentially negative with a maximum of 0.16%HM in the six holes.

During this May 2013 Oresome undertook a helicopter reconnaissance program to investigate a number of the identified radiometric anomalies within the CY tenements, however no landing was attempted at T17. Duck 2013 in his report on that program considered that there will be HM present in the dune and it had not been adequately tested to date.

Regional studies by Worrall (2015) identified the Jardine River plain as an area of potential interest as it may represent a depositional setting for HMS bearing sediments derived from weathering of Mesozoic Helby Suite units which are deposited along the central spine of northern Cape York. The area between Mutee Head and Vrilya Point was identified as a potential site for HMS investigation and which includes Target 17 in EPM 18998. The source for this target area is interpreted to be the Jardine River and Crystal Creek both with headwaters in the area where HMS were identified in Mesozoic sediments (Jurassic – Cretaceous Helby Beds). Worrall further identified that if present the most likely effective depositional setting would be the southern end of the Jardine embayment within EPM18998.

EPM18998's current tenure expires on 4 September 2020. An application to renew the tenement for a further 5-year term has been lodged with DNRM. On review of the renewal application DNRM have indicated that they are hesitant to renew the tenement on the basis that no exploration has been undertaken on the tenement. They are considering limiting the renewal to one (1) year with a condition to drill within the year. While the JV has provided information illustrating that there has been significant drilling undertaken on the CYJV project. If the DNRM do not accept that argument it is considered to be unlikely, given the current stage of work, that the JV will be in a position to comply with the DNRM conditions.

Infrastructure in the area is limited and the potential for marine transhipment options are impacted by the boundary limits of the West Cape York Marine Park (Figure 2) which will

likely result in delays and restrictions to any permitting. The impacts of these commercial factors are potentially significant.

Conclusions from these results coupled with the lack of funding for exploration and the potential challenges of infrastructure, environment, native title and marine activity restrictions compound to downgrade the commercial potential of EPM18998. A decision to surrender the permit was made.

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