ASX RELEASE **14 APRIL 2016**

BOTSWANA COPPER/SILVER PROJECT UPDATE
LATEST T3 INTERSECTIONS INCLUDE 52m @ 2.0% Cu WITH HIGH GRADE Ag

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Latest assays confirm wide zones of Cu and Ag in two RC drill holes within the sulphide host sequence (the 'Mineralised Sequence') which is estimated up to 70m true width**
- **MO-G-12R intersected 52m @ 2.0% Cu from 78m down hole depth, including 14m @ 3.4% Cu and 72.7g/t Ag from 116m. MO-G-12R ended in Cu mineralisation**
- **MO-G-12R includes many high grade Cu assays (best: 1m @ 6.9% Cu from 128m) and Ag assays (best: 1m @ 156 g/t Ag from 93m) confirming the high tenor of the sulphides**
- **MO-G-13R intersected 53m @ 1.1% Cu from 113m down hole depth, including 13m @1.49% Cu from 116m, 9m @ 1.87% Cu from 141m and 8m @ 1.4% Cu and 23.6g/t Ag from 158m**
- **All RC holes along the 400m strike length tested to date intersected significant visible Cu sulphides within the Mineralised Sequence, which remains open at depth**
- **Both diamond holes in progress (MO-G-01D & MO-G-02D) have intersected wide zones of visible vein and disseminated Cu sulphides within the Mineralised Sequence**
- **MO-G-01D has also intersected several zones of visible disseminated chalcocite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and galena below the Mineralised Sequence**
- **Initial interpretation suggests the Mineralised Sequence may be a shallow regional thrust onto the T3 Dome. Drilling is in progress to test further down dip and along strike**

The Board of MOD Resources Ltd (ASX: MOD) is pleased to announce very encouraging Cu and Ag assay results from two RC drill holes (MO-G-12R & MO-G-13R) on the first drill section, Section #1 at T3 (Figure 1). Assays are listed in Appendix 1 and 2, and significant intersections are plotted on Figure 1 and summarised in this release.

Both holes intersected multiple zones of moderate to high grade Cu and Ag mineralisation within the host Mineralised Sequence which is interpreted to occur within Kalahari hangingwall sediments. The Mineralised Sequence appears from limited data available to average approximately 70m true width and dip approximately 20 degrees to the north (Figure 1 and 2) and may represent a substantial, shallow-dipping regional thrust. If this is the case it may have wider implications for the potential along the T3 Dome.

Managing Director Julian Hanna said: 'The MOD and Metal Tiger joint venture only started drilling at T3 in early March, however early results are already demonstrating excellent widths and grades of mineralisation and opening up potential that may extend well beyond the current drilling. Our geologists have now intersected several zones with copper grades >3-4% Cu and silver grades >100g/t Ag, higher than anything else known in the Kalahari Copper Belt.'

Key results include:

MO-G-12R: Two significant zones of Cu and Ag, within a **52m down hole width interval which averages 2.0% Cu** from 78m depth. (Refer Appendix 1). MO-G-12R ended in Cu mineralisation.

- **12m @ 2.7% Cu & 42.7 g/t Ag from 87m** down hole depth, and
- **14m @ 3.37% Cu & 72.7 g/t Ag from 116m** down hole depth

MO-G-13R: Three significant zones of Cu including two with high grade Ag, within a **53m down hole width interval which averages 1.1% Cu** from 113m down hole depth. (Refer Appendix 2)

- **13m @ 1.49% Cu from 116m** down hole depth, and
- **9m @ 1.87% Cu from 141m** down hole depth, and
- **8m @ 1.4% Cu & 23.6 g/t Ag from 158m** down hole depth

Very high grade Ag assays (>100g/t Ag) in MO-G-12R & MO-G-13R are associated with high grade Cu assays (>4% Cu). High grade Cu and Ag occurs in zones with more intensive veining dominated by bornite (high tenor Cu sulphide) generally below chalcopyrite (moderate tenor Cu sulphide) within the Mineralised Sequence. Pb/Zn grades are lower than in MO-G-11R announced on 8 April 2016, but Cu/Ag grades are generally higher in MO-G-12R & MO-G-13R. Interpretation of data from MO-G-12R & MO-G-13R is ongoing.

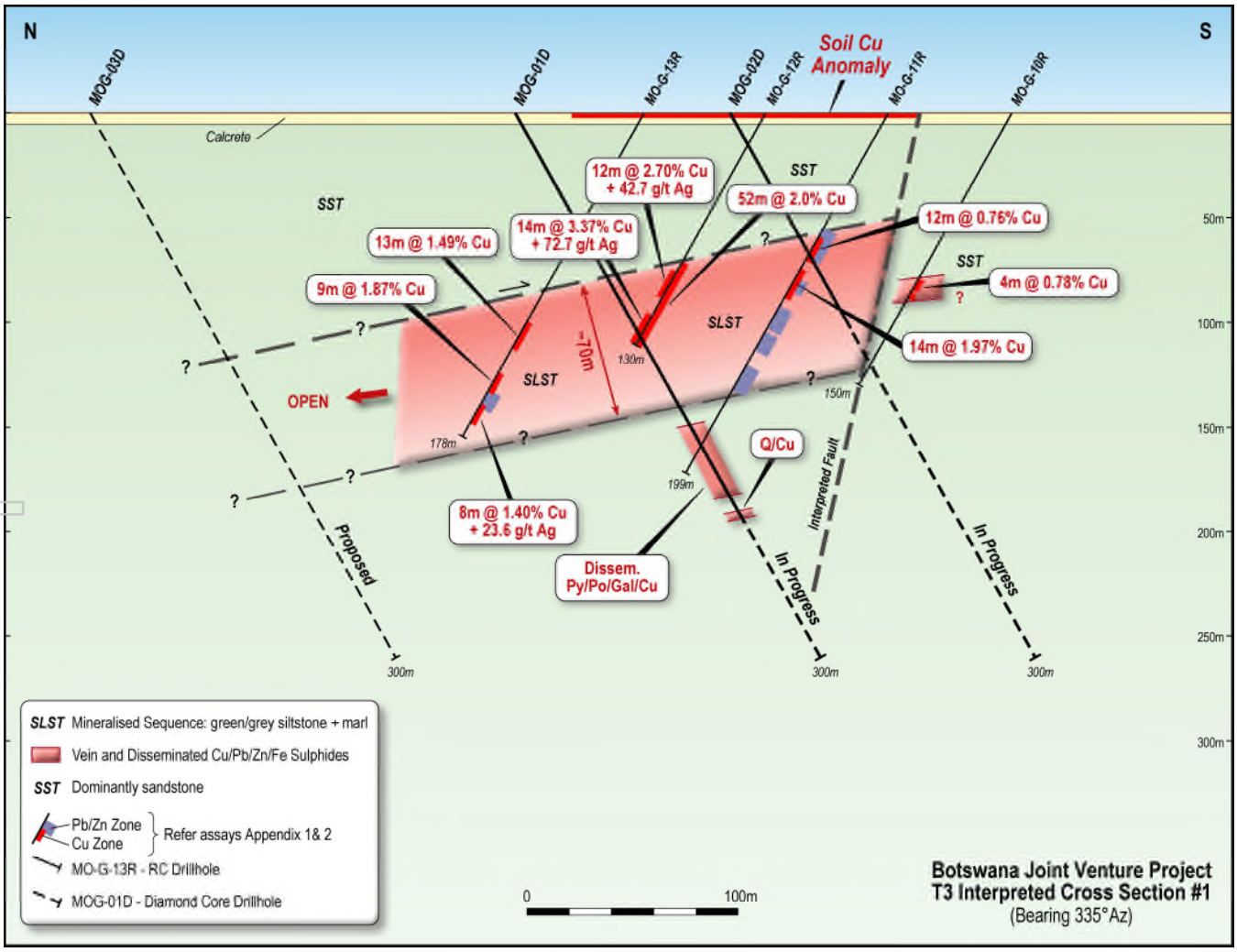

Figure 1: T3 - Preliminary Interpreted Cross Section #1 showing significant intersections. Refer to Appendix 1& 2 for assay results. (Note: all intersections are reported as down hole widths)

Rapid progress is also being made in the RC drilling program testing for extensions along strike from Section #1 (Figures 1 & 2). Six RC holes (MO-G-14R to MO-G-19R) have been completed on 100m spaced sections extending 300m east and 100m west of Section #1 (Figure 2). All six holes intersected significant widths of visible Cu/Pb/Fe sulphides within the Mineralised Sequence providing an early indication of continuity of the mineralisation and confirming the shallow dip of the host sequence.

Holes (MO-G-14R to MO-G-19R) intersected vein and disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite and assays are required to provide an estimate of grade and geometry of the sulphide zones within the host Mineralised Sequence. Estimates of true widths of the Mineralised Sequence for each drill hole are plotted on Figure 2.

Importantly, chalcopyrite was intersected at only 20m down hole depth in MO-G-18R. The occurrence of chalcopyrite at such shallow depth may be due to preservation of the Cu sulphides from oxidation by the surface calcrete layer which covers the T3 area.

An additional traverse of two RC holes (MO-G-20R & MO-G-21R) is planned to be drilled 400m east of Section #1. If these holes also intersect visible Cu mineralisation, it is likely that future drill hole sections will be spaced 200m along the interpreted strike of the host Mineralised Sequence (Figure 2).

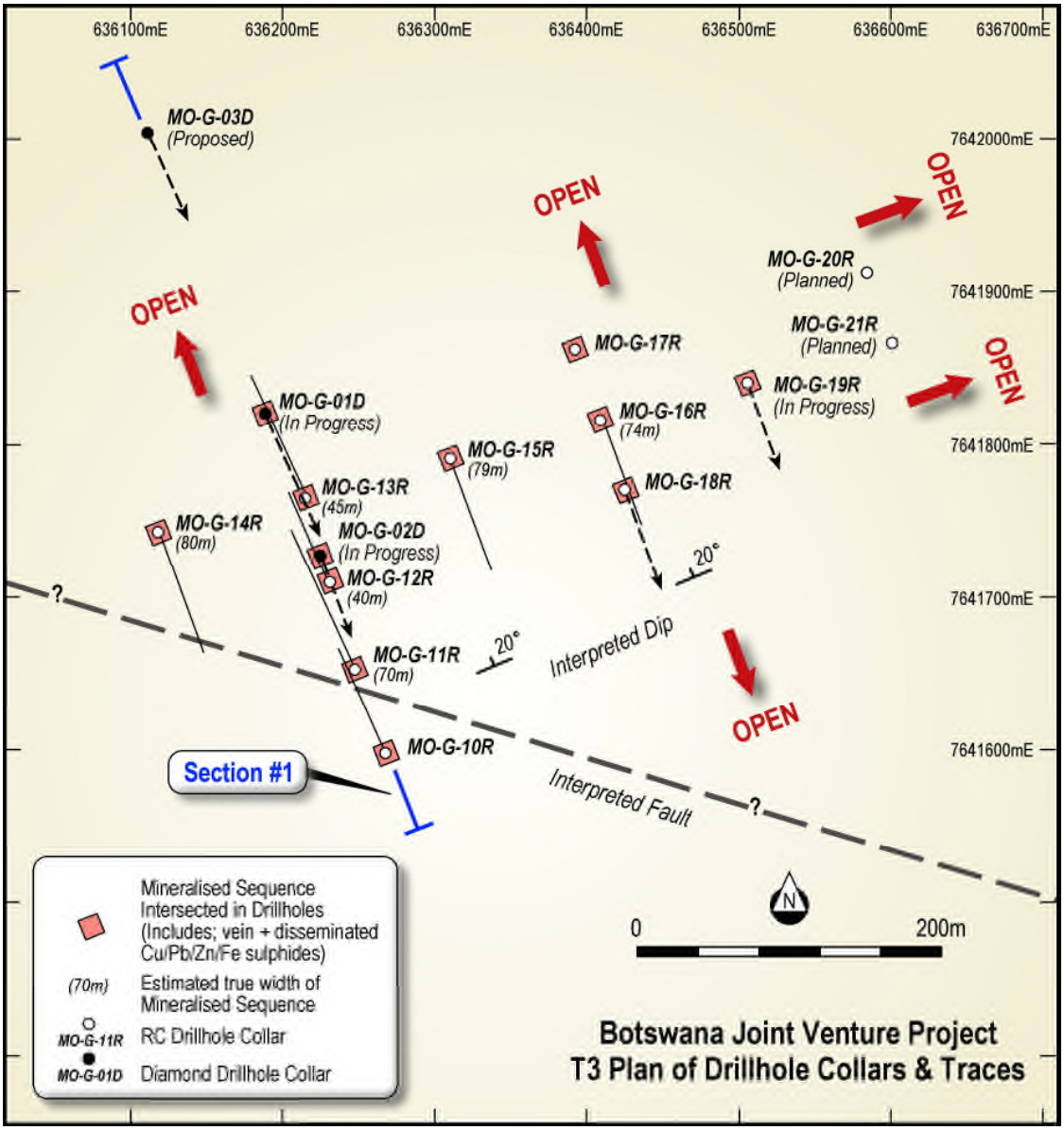

Figure 2: T3 plan of drill hole collars and traces, showing estimated true width of host Mineralised Sequence

Diamond Core Drilling Program

Two diamond drill holes (MO-G-01D & MO-G-02D) are in progress to test a number of targets to 300m depth on Section #1 at T3 (Figure 1). Both drill holes have already intersected significant vein and disseminated Cu sulphides including bornite (Figure 3) within the Mineralised Sequence and are providing a wealth of new information about the mineralisation. A summary drill log for MO-G-01D is included in this release (Table 2). MO-G-01D is being extended to test potential for deeper mineralisation.

As announced on 8 April 2016, the interpretation of the geology, structure and geometry of the Cu/Ag/Pb/Zn mineralisation at T3 is still at an early stage. The MOD/MTR joint venture now has one RC drill rig and two diamond core drill rigs on site and the geological team lead by MOD's GM Exploration (Africa) Jacques Janse van Rensburg has been increased to manage the expanding project.

Drill Hole ID	Collar UTM East	Collar UTM North	Azi	Dip	EOH m
MO-G-10R	636268	7641598	335	-60	150
MO-G-11R	636247	7641653	335	-60	199
MO-G-12R	636231	7641710	335	-60	130
MO-G-13R	636214	7641765	335	-60	173
MO-G-14R	636118	7641743	160	-60	170
MO-G-15R	636309	7641791	160	-60	158
MO-G-16R	636409	7641816	160	-60	150
MO-G-17R	636392	7641863	160	-60	160
MO-G-18R	636425	7641770	160	-60	50
MO-G-19R	636505	7641841	160	-60	120
MO-G-01D	636189	7641820	160	-60	current
MO-G-02D	636225	7641728	160	-60	current

Table 1: T3 - RC and diamond drill hole collar coordinates and survey parameters

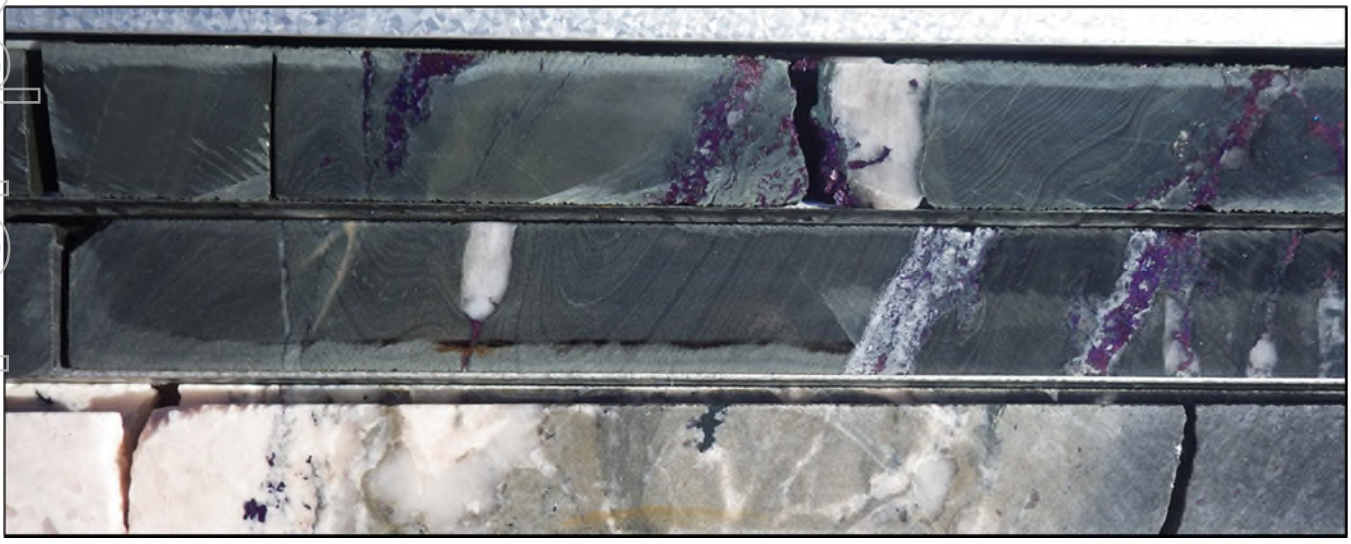

Figure 3: Example of Bornite vein hosted mineralisation in drill core from MO-G-01D (Assays awaited)

Drill Hole ID MO-G-01D (m)	Geology and Mineralisation Category
0-3	Overburden
3-10	MST
10-26	Coarse grained SST
26-36	Grey SST
36-61.7	SLT/SST
61.7-90	SLT
90-93.7	SLT (mal + chryso)
93.7-94.7	Vein hosted (+++cpy)
94.7-103	SLT with multiple veinlets (py, cpy)
103-106	SLT (py)
106-114	SLT (++cpy vein hosted mainly)
114-122	SLT (++cpy, +bn)
122-126	SLT (+cpy, ++bn)
126-127	Marl (++bn)
127-129	SST/SLT (++bn)
129-131	(cpy, +bn)
131-133	Weak bn and cc
133-137	SST/SLT (bn, cc, cpy)
137-140	Marl (cpy, py)
140-143	SST/SLT (+bn, -cc)
143-147	SLT (-bn)
147-149	Marl (+cpy, -bn)
149-154	SLT (+bn, +cc)
154-158	SLT (-bn, -cc)
158-160	Marl (-cpy)
160-163	SLT (+cpy, -Pbs)
163-170	SST/SLT (-cpy)
170-219.8	SLT/SST (+cc, +py, +Pbs, po)
219.8	Vein hosted cpy and bn (~0.10m cq vein)

Table 2: Summary drill log of **diamond core drill hole MO-G-01D** (still in progress)

Mineralisation key:

(i) - = minor; + = weak; ++ = moderate; +++ = strong
(ii) cpy = chalcopyrite; cc = chalcocite; bn = bornite; Pbs = galena; py = pyrite; po = pyrrhotite; mal = malachite; chryso = chrysocola; cq = carbonate quartz

Note: *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. Apart from the announced Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resource there has been insufficient exploration at other Exploration Targets to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the Exploration Targets being delineated as a Mineral Resource.*

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Appendix 1: RC Drill Hole MO-G-12R - Assay Results (62 - 129m)

INTERVAL (m)		Ag	Cu	Cu	Mo	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
From	To	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*
62	63	<3.0	1037		<2.5	1866		994	
63	64	<3.0	467		<2.5	583		1008	
64	65	<3.0	313		<2.5	979		1157	
65	66	<3.0	390		<2.5	724		1091	
66	67	<3.0	225		2.5	919		1239	
67	68	<3.0	172		<2.5	626		1184	
68	69	<3.0	308		<2.5	626		605	
69	70	<3.0	105		<2.5	604		695	
70	71	<3.0	106		<2.5	498		676	
71	72	<3.0	91		<2.5	370		457	
72	73	<3.0	679		<2.5	102		148	
73	74	<3.0	3477		<2.5	78		233	
74	75	<3.0	3302		<2.5	29		181	
75	76	<3.0	2027		4.3	46		150	
76	77	14.3		1.16	8.6	384		330	
77	78	<3.0	1197		<2.5	34		127	
78	79	12.1		1.99	4.0	175		272	
79	80	18.4		3.09	4.8	214		268	
80	81	7.7		1.49	4.7	135		227	
81	82	<3.0	844		<2.5	70		94	
82	83	8.1		1.07	2.8	249		325	
83	84	4.2	8491		3.6	208		284	
84	85	<3.0	9675		3.4	349		331	
85	86	<3.0	8718		<2.5	316		305	
86	87	<3.0	8680		2.5	102		215	
87	88	**4.3**		**3.07**	9.7	19		231	
88	89	**3.9**		**2.53**	13	30		168	
89	90	**9.0**	**6870**		55	44		224	
90	91	**<3.0**		**2.41**	38	59		209	
91	92	**<3.0**		**1.62**	444	107		165	
92	93	**25.0**		**2.03**	104	143		309	
93	94	**156.1**		**4.71**	27	56		221	
94	95	**109.0**		**4.22**	54	56		281	
95	96	**87.4**		**3.10**	158	73		246	
96	97	**17.9**		**2.55**	8.2	37		205	
97	98	**54.3**		**3.50**	63	63		238	
98	99	**39.5**		**1.95**	76	48		243	
99	100	<3.0	3319		<2.5	16		262	

INTERVAL (m)		Ag	Cu	Cu	Mo	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
From	To	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*
100	101	<3.0	2627		<2.5	30		246	
101	102	<3.0	1432		<2.5	12		221	
102	103	<3.0	691		<2.5	10		140	
103	104	<3.0	2955		2.8	24		170	
104	105	<3.0	3410		<2.5	13		207	
105	106	19.8		1.30	19	41		172	
106	107	12.8		1.39	<2.5	209		325	
107	108	<3.0	3576		4.0	267		211	
108	109	<3.0	1046		<2.5	62		236	
109	110	<3.0	1465		6.6	55		205	
110	111	<3.0		1.23	6.4	68		247	
111	112	<3.0	5139		3.2	14		213	
112	113	<3.0		1.67	3.8	39		218	
113	114	<3.0		1.67	12	192		142	
114	115	<3.0	9656		9.5	126		139	
115	116	<3.0	8119		<2.5	119		215	
116	117	**46.9**		**2.99**	7.3	31		241	
117	118	**101.5**		**4.06**	9.5	110		292	
118	119	**102.3**		**5.01**	99	56		336	
119	120	**120.0**		**5.94**	14	176		380	
120	121	**128.3**		**5.59**	443	142		209	
121	122	**91.5**		**3.15**	2075	100		293	
122	123	**64.9**		**2.57**	722	157		324	
123	124	**41.4**		**1.75**	9.4	67		261	
124	125	**92.3**		**4.73**	373	67		322	
125	126	**22.9**		**1.02**	4.8	30		257	
126	127	**31.0**		**1.41**	30	41		240	
127	128	**14.5**	**7768**		107	17		296	
128	129	**148.9**		**6.92**	483	58		306	
129	130	**21.5**		**1.25**	5.9	19		230	

Appendix 2: RC Drill Hole MO-G-13R - Assay Results (83 - 172m)

INTERVAL (m)		Ag	Cu	Cu	Mo	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
From	To	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*
83	84	<3.0	167		<2.5	89		144	
84	85	<3.0	50		<2.5	24		75	
85	86	<3.0	63		<2.5	130		140	
86	87	<3.0	694		<2.5	320		328	
87	88	<3.0	386		<2.5	287		275	
88	89	<3.0	403		<2.5	285		282	
89	90	<3.0	104		<2.5	137		219	
90	91	<3.0	724		<2.5	87		161	
91	92	<3.0	146		<2.5	936		989	
92	93	<3.0	939		<2.5	86		201	
93	94	<3.0	2982		<2.5	84		239	
94	95	<3.0	819		<2.5	110		220	
95	96	<3.0	576		<2.5	72		222	
96	97	<3.0	212		<2.5	540		845	
97	98	<3.0	402		<2.5	321		369	
98	99	<3.0	192		<2.5	415		1125	
99	100	<3.0	404		<2.5	889		617	
100	101	<3.0	140		<2.5	436		502	
101	102	<3.0	486		<2.5	128		176	
102	103	<3.0	176		<2.5	275		331	
103	104	<3.0	2238		3.1	156		192	
104	105	<3.0	2321		<2.5	78		205	
105	106	<3.0	2069		<2.5	314		532	
106	107	<3.0	2157		<2.5	331		364	
107	108	6.9		2.02	5.0	847		722	
108	109	<3.0	5046		<2.5	615		446	
109	110	<3.0	3649		<2.5	362		238	
110	111	<3.0	1673		3.1	360		253	
111	112	<3.0	2734		<2.5	177		320	
112	113	<3.0	3488		5.6	87		158	
113	114	<3.0	6789		14	55		147	
114	115	<3.0	4548		8.3	63		183	
115	116	<3.0	5707		16	57		199	
116	117	4.4		**1.34**	39	114		216	
117	118	13.7		**1.10**	27	50		321	
118	119	7.3		**1.46**	180	68		148	
119	120	23.4	**9506**		78	12		139	
120	121	25.8		**1.32**	89	15		224	
121	122	<3.0	**7130**		15	25		238	
122	123	<3.0		**1.28**	13	<10		245	
123	124	<3.0	**8185**		4.7	12		313	
124	125	<3.0		**1.25**	5.9	16		393	
125	126	<3.0		**2.27**	3.8	45		481	
126	127	7.6		**2.57**	37	267		513	
127	128	<3.0		**1.72**	<2.5	56		397	
128	129	4.0		**2.63**	9.5	115		420	
129	130	<3.0	7061		<2.5	62		314	

INTERVAL (m)		Ag	Cu	Cu	Mo	Pb	Pb	Zn	Zn
From	To	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*	ppm 3AD/ICP*	% 3AD/ICP*
130	131	<3.0	672		<2.5	58		322	
131	132	<3.0	1962		<2.5	409		220	
132	133	<3.0	1883		<2.5	445		377	
133	134	<3.0	5614		7.9	45		220	
134	135	27.9		1.62	20	16		251	
135	136	<3.0	2594		6.5	21		242	
136	137	<3.0	2210		3.7	55		293	
137	138	<3.0		1.24	6.8	42		436	
138	139	<3.0		1.24	3.1	46		357	
139	140	<3.0	5692		<2.5	51		646	
140	141	<3.0	5898		<2.5	31		2333	
141	142	<3.0		**1.27**	5.4	1597		8793	
142	143	<3.0		**1.11**	2.8	3867		3026	
143	144	<3.0		**1.13**	<2.5	308		534	
144	145	5.6		**1.02**	11	112		378	
145	146	14.9		**1.92**	421	75		306	
146	147	45.4		**3.52**	280	869		294	
147	148	68.0		**4.95**	1556.1	77		264	
148	149	18.8		**1.02**	13	62		110	
149	150	17.7	**8878**		19.4	579		390	
150	151	6.3	5461		11	52		173	
151	152	<3.0	1751		3.2	3278		1429	
152	153	<3.0	2259		89	4149		2859	
153	154	<3.0	602		4.1	6885		8036	
154	155	<3.0	2211		3.4	3317		1553	
155	156	<3.0	1346		<2.5	69		268	
156	157	<3.0	1197		<2.5	82		250	
157	158	6.8	4876		5.2	37		277	
158	159	44.3		**2.52**	17	10851		326	
159	160	4.1	**2401**		<2.5	91		373	
160	161	20.5		**1.36**	9.9	64		476	
161	162	5.4	**3657**		11	82		500	
162	163	48		**2.99**	5.00	1623		609	
163	164	16		**1.11**	14	494		480	
164	165	17	**9955**		12	736		259	
165	166	33		**1.63**	4.4	291		195	
166	167	8.1	3512		6.2	29		104	
167	168	5.7	2480		18	17		83	
168	169	<3.0	879		4.0	22		80	
169	170	<3.0	770		5.1	11		80	
170	171	90.7		4.57	646	30		232	
171	172	<3.0	1260		201	<10		195	
172	173	<3.0	1355		25	<10		161	

Background

Botswana Copper Project

The combined DMI and MOD holdings comprise 25 prospecting licences with a total area >11,600km² in the relatively unexplored central and western Kalahari Copper Belt which is largely covered by sand and soil.

MOD has been an active explorer in the Kalahari Copper belt since 2011 and discovered the 'Corner K Deposit', now re-named Mahumo Copper/Silver Deposit in late 2011. The Mahumo deposit was discovered by drilling a soil anomaly along the northern margin of a major >20km wide structural zone (Mahumo Structural Corridor). The Mahumo Stage One resource is currently the highest grade copper resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt and is the basis for an underground mining scoping study. Mahumo remains completely open below the limit of drilling along 2.4km strike length and Stage Two drilling is designed to test for extensions to ~600m depth.

MOD through its subsidiary company MOD Resources Botswana (Pty) Ltd has 100% holdings and various existing joint venture interests in 11 granted prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 4,187km² in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MOD also owns 70% of Discovery Mines (Proprietary) Ltd ("DMI") through a subsidiary company Tshukudu Metals Botswana (Pty) Ltd, following the acquisition of DMI announced on 16 December 2015. DMI holds 14 prospecting licences with a total area of approximately 7,446km² in the same area as MOD's holdings.

London AIM listed company Metal Tiger Plc ("MTR") owns 30% interest in DMI through its interest in the UK joint venture company Metal Capital Ltd. The business fit between MTR and MOD is strong and both companies are working together to explore and potentially develop opportunities within their extensive holdings in the Kalahari Copper Belt. MTR is primarily focused on undervalued natural resource investment opportunities in which it can provide financial and business support to companies to maximize the value of their interests.

In November 2015 Cupric Canyon Capital announced results of a feasibility study for the potential development of a substantial underground mine at the Zone 5 deposit. Zone 5 is located approximately 100km NE of Mahumo along the same interpreted structural contact as Mahumo. Currently reported resources at Zone 5 are 100.3Mt @ 1.95% Cu and 20g/t Ag (December 2015). Zone 5 is the most significant announced resource in the Kalahari Copper Belt to date and may demonstrate the wider potential of this relatively under-explored region.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Geological Data and Exploration Results at the Botswana Copper Project is reviewed and approved by Jacques Janse van Rensburg, BSc (Hons), General Manager Exploration (Africa) 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.

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. Apart from the announced Mahumo Stage One Mineral Resource there has been insufficient exploration at other Exploration Targets 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: 'the sulphide host sequence (the 'Mineralised Sequence') which is estimated up to 70m true width'; and 'All RC holes along the 400m strike length tested to date intersected significant visible Cu sulphides within the Mineralised Sequence, which remains open at depth'; and 'demonstrating excellent widths and grades of mineralisation and opening up potential that may extend well beyond the current drilling'; and 'copper grades >3-4% Cu and silver grades >100g/t Ag, higher than anything else known in the Kalahari Copper Belt'; and 'which may represent a substantial, shallow-dipping regional thrust. If this is the case it may have wider implications for the potential along the T3 Dome.'

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.

This announcement has been prepared by MOD Resources Limited. The document contains background information about MOD Resources Limited current at the date of this announcement. The announcement is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement.

The announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this announcement nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction. The announcement may not be distributed in any jurisdiction except in accordance with the legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction. Recipients should inform themselves of the restrictions that apply to their own jurisdiction as a failure to do so may result in a violation of securities laws in such jurisdiction.

This announcement does not constitute investment advice and has been prepared without taking into account the recipient's investment objectives, financial circumstances or particular needs and the opinions and recommendations in this announcement are not intended to represent recommendations of particular investments to particular persons.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1 Reporting Exploration Results from Botswana Copper Project
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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was carried out using RC Drilling, at 1m sampling intervals. • After every 1m interval the hole is flushed by compressed air. • The full 1m interval was collected before being weighed and the weight recorded. • All samples were riffle split (50:50) into samples weighing approximately 1.5kg • These samples were taken to the core logging facility where a unique sample number was allocated to every interval sampled • All samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site • Samples are submitted to Setpoint laboratories in Johannesburg
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• The RC drill holes referred to in this release were drilled by reverse circulation drilling using a 5 inch – 127mm face sampling bit diameter and 900pfm – 24 bar compressor • The diamond drilling referred to in this release was drilled by HQ diameter drill core for the first 36m followed by NQ diameter drilling the rest of the drill holes.
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.*	• RC sample recovery was recorded by weighing every sample before splitting. • Sample size was found to be consistent • Diamond drilling recorded recovery. Core recovery was good • Drill core was sampled in 1m intervals or as appropriate to align with the geological contacts

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• During the core logging geologists follow MOD's standard operating procedure for RC logging processes. The meter interval (from & to) is recorded and the data below is described within the RC drill logs: ▪ 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	• *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.*	• All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals and riffle split into ~1.5kg samples. A reference sample is retained at core logging facility • All RC intervals are geologically logged and sample intervals selected for assays at Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg • All diamond core samples for the drill hole intersections were taken as half 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampled at site. Samples are bagged, labelled, sealed and shipped to the Set Point prep- laboratories in Johannesburg, SA, by the project manager. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards are inserted at a ratio of 1:10. Setpoint also has its own internal QA/QC control to ensure assay quality.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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, Ag, Zn, Pb and Mo by determination of 3 acid digest followed by ICP-OES finish: **PROCEDURE:** One gram of pulp material is digested using a combination of three acids (HNO3, HClO4 and HCl) and made up to a volume of 100ml. The resulting solutions are analysed for metals by the technique of ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry). **REPORTING**: A detection limit of <10ppm is reported. Values >10ppm are reported with no decimals and when the midpoint (5) between rounded off values is reached the number is rounded up. Below the midpoint, the number is rounded down. • All reported results are down hole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• 15-20% QA/QC checks are inserted in the sample stream, as lab standards, blanks and duplicates.
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.*	• The collar coordinates of the 12 drill holes were taken by hand held GPS and are reflected in Table 1. • Down hole surveys have been done on all diamond holes
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.*	• Samples of RC chips for assaying were throughout taken at 1m intervals
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.*	• Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect the target mineralisation at approximately right angles
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags were tagged, logged and transported to Setpoint laboratory in Johannesburg by Project Manager
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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 January 2016, the Minister of Minerals, Water and Energy extended the licence date to 31 December 2016. MOD expects to apply for a further renewal or an extension at least 3 months ahead of that date. MOD is already in discussion with the Ministry regarding this.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No previous exploration in the area of drilling apart from widely spaced soil sampling conducted by Discovery Mines.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The visible copper mineralisation intersected in drill holes on PL190/2008 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	• *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.*	• All information relating to the 10 RC drill holes and 2 diamond drill holes are listed in Table 1 of the release • No down hole surveys have been done on RC holes • There is no material change to this drill hole information
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Significant copper and silver intersections will be reported by MOD as received from the lab

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are not quoted • Down hole widths are used throughout
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.*	• A cross section has been generated and appear listed as Figure 1 • A plan of drill hole collar locations is included at Figure 2
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 to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note
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.*	• All substantive data is reported
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Any further work on PL190/2008 will be dependent on results from the next RC and DD holes