



2 December 2019

EXPLORATION UPDATE: RECENT GROUND GEOPHYSICS RESULTS CONFIRM COPPER-GOLD SOIL ANOMALIES AT DEPTH & SIGNIFICANT INCREASES TO COPPER TARGETS

Summary

A recent geophysical regional analysis to better define copper drill targets has confirmed the geophysical signature for copper deposits along the Andrade and Primavera trend where the Company already has a JORC Total Inferred Mineral Resource of 10.8 million tonnes with an average grade of 0.56% copper. The results indicate a possible copper extension to both the north and south of these existing targets. The Company plans to commence a drilling program the second week of January 2020 at these targets. Geophysical anomalies are also indicating mineralisation extensions to both the north and south of our existing targets at Carlota and Passo Feio. A possible copper extension is further indicated to the south of our Seival target. This makes for a total of 6 extensions to existing copper targets which are indicated in red on Figure 1.

The same analysis also indicates new geophysical anomalies with the identification of 7 new copper targets. They are indicated in blue on Figure 1.

We recently announced high grades as 13m at 4.2g/t gold and 0.4% copper *at surface* at our Carlota copper-gold target. It is significant that the geophysical analysis now confirms that these copper-gold anomalies are indicated *at depth*. The analysis further indicates possible copper extensions to the north and south of this Carlotta target. Drilling is also planned to commence at Carlotta in a same week of Andrade using a second drill rig.

In parallel with the geophysical analysis ground geophysical survey work continues to be undertaken to better refine drilling targets for the drilling program to begin in January 2020. At Carlota this work mapped copper-gold anomalies previously reported at depth.

Further geological work will be undertaken to confirm the geophysical regional targets. A detailed technical analysis follows:

Highlights:

- **Reprocessing and reinterpretation of historical ground geophysics data using the Induced Polarization method (IP), covering an area of about 9 x 3 km along the Andrade and Primavera trend has generated new targets and confirmed the geophysical signatures for copper deposits.**

- An IP survey totaling about 12 line-km was recently completed over the Carlota Target to follow up on significant copper- and gold-in-soils anomaly, has mapped a prominent chargeability anomaly that merits further drill testing.
- 6 line-km of IP were planned to follow-up on the copper geochemical anomalies at the Passo Feio Target.
- Reprocessing of the regional airborne geophysical data resulted in the selection of several new copper targets.
- Drill test of these promising geochemical and geophysical anomalies planned for Q1 2020.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 2 December 2019 - Aguia Resources Limited (ASX: AGR) (“Aguia” or the “Company”) is pleased to update shareholders on the exploration program currently underway in its Copper Targets in Southern Brazil. As announced previously, Aguia’s exploration program returned excellent copper- and gold-in-soils results at the Carlota Target and copper- and silver-in-soils results at the Passo Feio Target, both targets located in the surroundings of the Caçapava Granite. To follow-up on these targets the Company’s exploration team has reviewed the historical data set, that includes both airborne and ground data and initiated an extensive IP survey over its copper targets.

Aguia has engaged Fathon Geophysics, a respected Perth-based consultancy, to reprocess the raw airborne dataset from the airborne fixed-wing mag-radiometrics survey that was acquired from the Brazilian Geological Survey (CPRM). As a result, several new copper targets were identified within Aguia’s landholdings as shown in Figure 1. These new targets will be subject to further scouting and geological mapping.

In parallel to the regional geophysical analysis, the Company initiated an extensive ground geophysical survey, using the IP method with Dipole-Dipole array, in preparation for the upcoming drilling program expected to take place in Q1 2020. The survey is in progress and so far, has covered the Carlota Target and has just been initiated at the Passo Feio Target. The objective of the survey is to map extension at depth of the surface geochemical anomalies. IP is an exploration method that introduces electrical currents into the ground and measures how it interacts with the rocks. Sulfide minerals, which is Aguia’s main target, are metallic and able to charge or store electricity, and also offering low resistivity to the flow of electricity. Thus, a chargeability anomaly coupled with low resistivity may indicate the presence of sulfide mineralization at depth and will serve to refine the collaring of our drill holes.

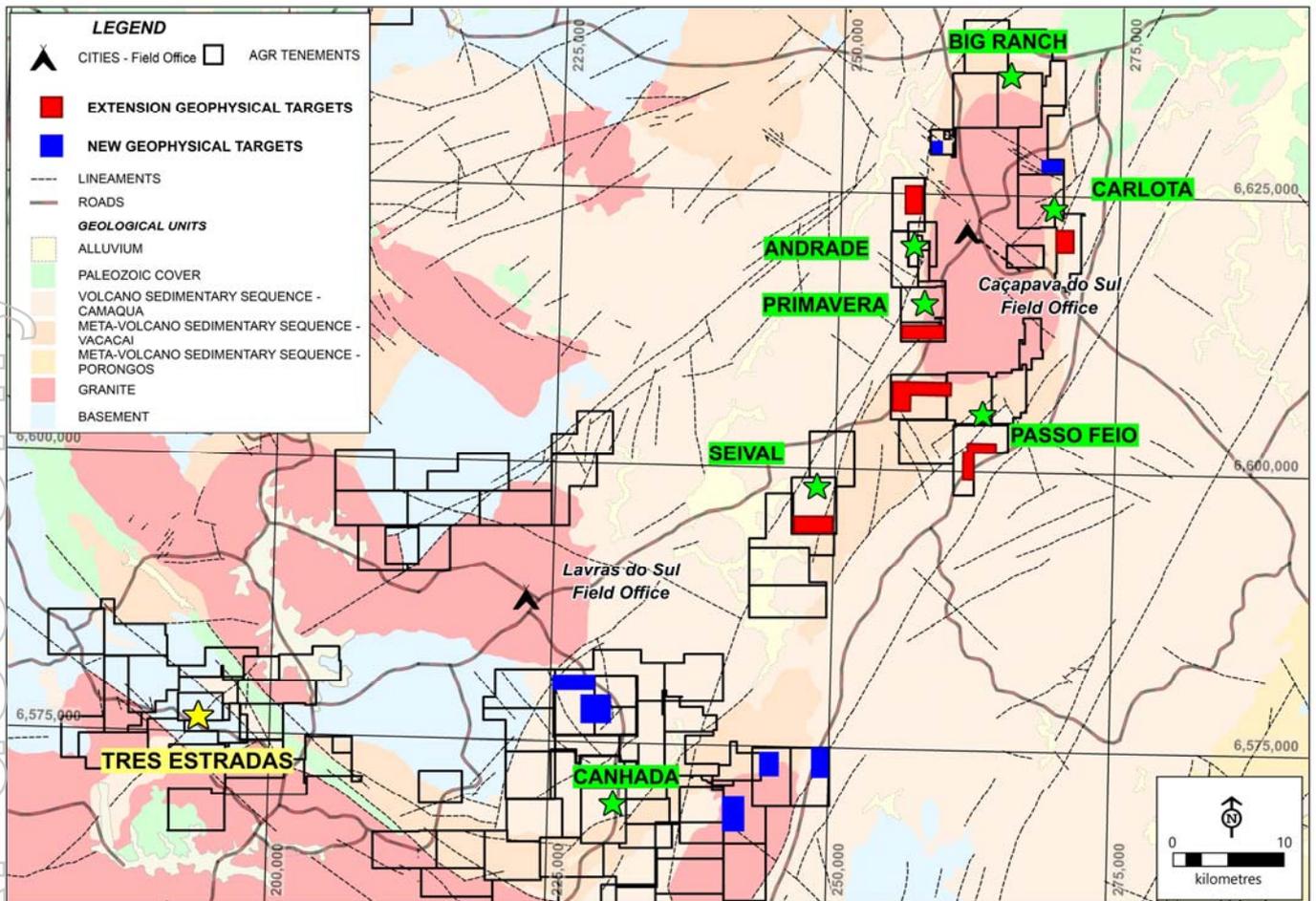


Figure 1. Regional geological map of the Rio Grande Copper Belt, highlighting the distribution of Agua's tenements, our copper phosphate projects and copper-gold targets along the belt, as well as the new geophysical targets identified recently via reprocessing of the regional airborne geophysical data.

So far, 12.2 line-km of IP using the Dipole-Dipole array, has been completed at Carlota Target. The survey mapped a very prominent chargeability anomaly that wraps around the copper and gold geochemical anomalies previously reported, providing better resolution targeting and refining of the collaring of drill holes. The data was processed to produce a 3D IP model of the electrically anomalous zone. At the Carlota Target an anomaly in excess of 600 meters emerged from the modeling and appears to indicate a structurally-controlled zone plunging to the south (Figures 2 and 3).

The contracted ground geophysics crew was just mobilized to the Passo Feio Target, where a 6 line-km IP survey is about to be initiated. The IP lines were planned to follow-up the copper-in-soil anomalies and the mineralized trenches mineralized previously.

As part of the effort of refining our copper targets we have reprocessed the historical IP data available for the Andrade – Primavera zone. The exercise initiated with the remodeling of the data over the known Andrade inferred resource of 10.8 Mt grading 0.56% copper. As a result, the 3D geophysical model married extremely well the resource model that was based in extensive drilling. This allowed the extension of the reprocessing and modeling along an 9.3 km corridor extending from Andrade at the north and beyond Primavera at the south. Figure 4 is a block diagram displaying the results of this program, and clearly several new and untested IP emerged and are programmed to be investigated in the upcoming drill program.

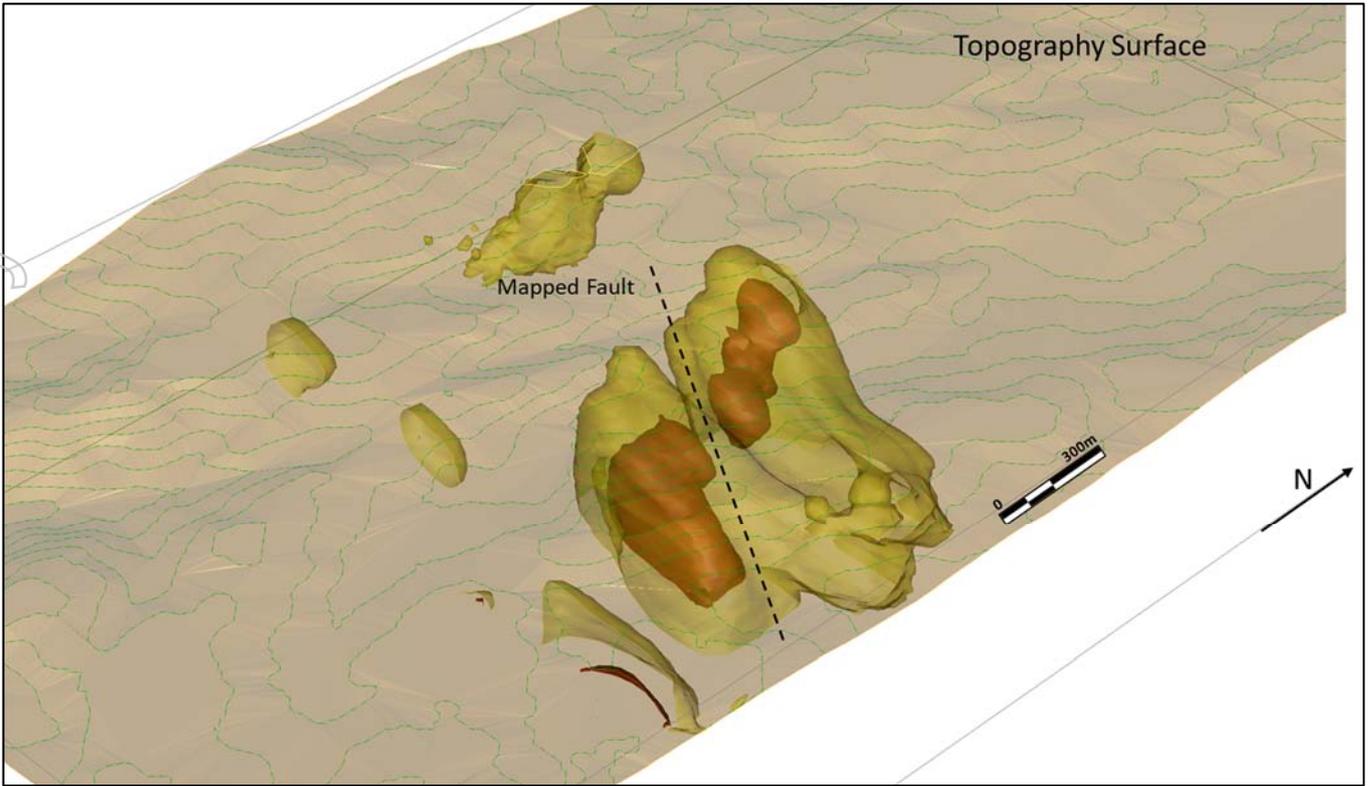


Figure 2. Surface projection of the 3D IP chargeability model at the Carlota Target.

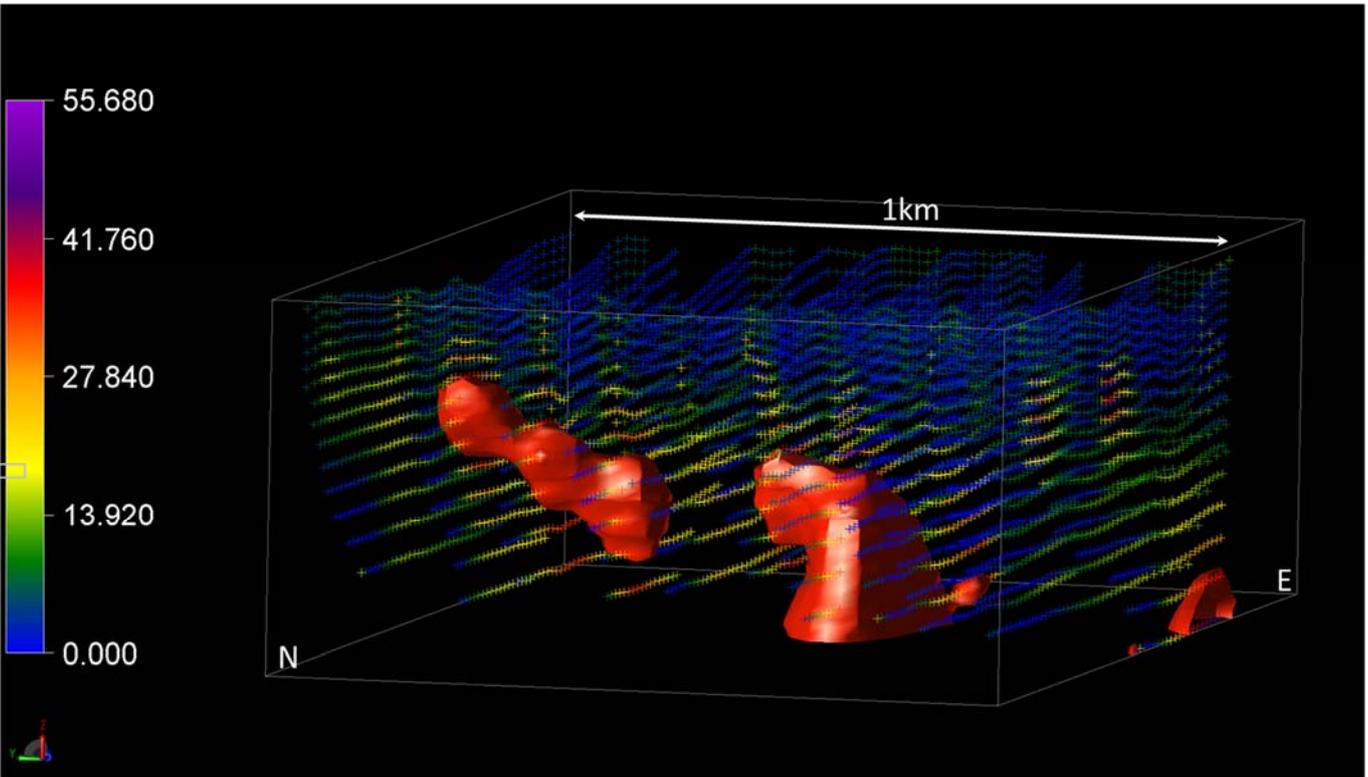


Figure 3. 3D model of the IP chargeability data along the Carlota Target.

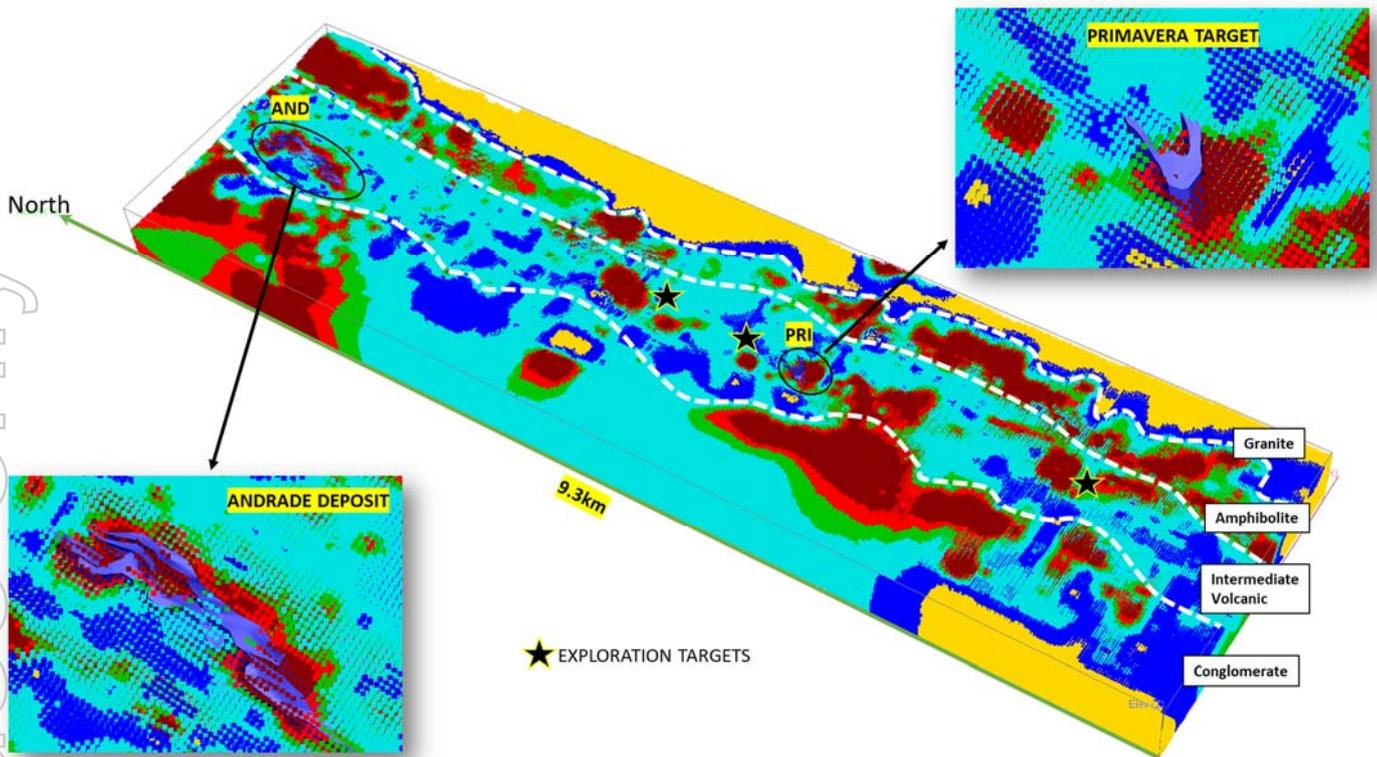


Figure 4. 3D model of the reprocessed and reinterpreted IP historical data, highlighting the geophysical signature of Andrade and Primavera deposits and showing the numerous exploration targets along this 9.3 km-long highly prospective zone.

Quote by Managing Director Mr Fernando Tallarico

Managing Director Fernando Tallarico commented: “We are extremely pleased with the outcome of the geophysical program. A review and reprocessing of the historical regional data allowed the identification of new copper targets within our tenements. The ground geophysical data returned extremely encouraging results as they will allow a much better and refined collaring of holes to test the Carlota Target and has revealed a number of new exploration targets along the Andrade – Primavera trend, all of which we will test in the upcoming diamond drilling program that we expect to initiate in the new year”.

AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE TO ASX BY CHRISTINA MCGRATH, CHAIR OF AGUIA RESOURCES LIMITED

For further information, please contact:

For more information in relation to the review or about Agua, please contact Christina McGrath, Chairman of the Board at cmcgrath@aguiaresources.com.au and Fernando Tallarico, Managing Director at ftallarico@aguiafertilizantes.com.br or visit's Agua's website at www.aguiaresources.com.au.

JORC Code Competent Person Statements:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Fernando Tallarico, who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Dr Tallarico is a full-time employee of the company. Dr Tallarico has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Dr Tallarico consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Aguia:

Aguia Resources Limited, ("Aguia") is an ASX listed company whose primary focus is on the exploration and development of mineral resource projects in Brazil. Aguia has an established and highly experienced in-country team based in Rio Grande State, Southern Brazil with corporate offices in Sydney, Australia. Aguia's key projects are located in Rio Grande do Sul, a prime farming area which is 100% dependent on phosphate imports. The Rio Grande phosphate deposits exhibit high quality and low-cost production characteristics, and are ideally located with proximity to road, rail, and port infrastructure. Aguia's experienced management team has a proven track record of advancing high quality mining assets to production in Brazil.

Cautionary Statement on Forward Looking Information

This press release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Australian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements regarding the results of the Mineral Resource Statement, the mineral resource estimates, production targets, the anticipated timetable, permitting, forecast financial information, bankable feasibility study and ability to finance the project, and the prospectivity and potential of the Três Estradas Phosphate Project and Rio Grande Copper claims.

Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". The material factors and assumptions underlying the forward-looking information of the Mineral Resource Statement results have been outlined above and will be detailed in the associated technical report.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including risks inherent in the mining industry and risks described in the public disclosure of the Company which is available on the ASX website at www.asx.com.au and on the Company's website at www.aguiaresources.com.au. These risks should be considered carefully.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Persons reading this news release are cautioned that such statements are only predictions and there can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, options, future events, results or otherwise and does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

**None of the Australian Stock Exchange or their Regulation Services Provider Accepts
Responsibility for the Adequacy or Accuracy of this Release.**

JORC Code, Table 1

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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples, from every outcropping rock, were collected initially along lines 400 metres apart, until the mineralized target was delineated; 22 rock samples were collected on Passo Feio target, 16 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 810.081/2019 and 6 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 810.385/2011 area; 181 channel samples were collected on Passo Feio Target from trenches. The samples were collected every metre along the wall of the trenches; 31 rock samples were collected on Carlota target, 27 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 811.279/2015 area and 4 rock samples were collected within the DNPM 811.278/2015 area; 170 channel samples were collected on Carlota target from a shallow hand dug trench. The channel samples were collected every metre along the floor of the opened trench Soil samples on Passo Feio Target were collected on 400x50m grid, for a total of 412 soil samples collected to date; Soil samples on Carlota target were collected on 200x25m grid, for a total of 583 soil samples collected to date; All soil samples targeted the B-Horizon soil profile; These samples were sent to the ALS Laboratory in Vespasiano, Brazil for preparation and assaying.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample location are picked up using hand-held GPS, according to the local UTM coordinate system (SAD 69, Zone 22S). Sampling was carried out using comprehensive Aguia protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock and soil samples were sent to ALS laboratories and analysed using methods ICP, ME-ICP61 and Fire Assay, Au-AA24. Elements assayed for include Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn and Au.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
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"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. • Not applicable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample preparation was completed at ALS's Belo Horizonte laboratory in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques. The sample preparation techniques meet industry standards and are considered appropriate for the mineralization being investigated. • Sample preparation was completed using standard crushing and pulverization techniques PREP-31 (rock and drill samples). All samples were dried, crushed, and milled to 70% passing 2 mm, riffle split off 250 g, then the split pulverized to better than 85% passing

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		75 microns. Pulp splits are collected and retained in storage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard procedures were employed, including ensuring non-core samples are adequately homogenized before. Pulp splits are collected and retained in storage. ALS does introduce on routine basis certified reference material within every batch of samples, namely appropriate standards, duplicates and blanks. A QAQC report is sent together with the assay certificates.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No field duplicate samples or second half sampling were done.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sample size are adequate and representative for mineralisation type.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ICP method used is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of base metal hosted mineralisation. Sample preparation and analysis was completed at ALS's Belo Horizonte laboratory in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques. Routine assays were conducted using a four acid 'near total' digestion with ICP-AES finish (ME-ICP61 process) to provide analysis for 33 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn). All Cu and Co determinations were re-assayed by four acid (HF-HNO3-HClO4) digestion, HCl leach and ICP finish to provide an improved level of accuracy on these values (method ME-OG62). The preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralization sampled and are reliable to deliver the total content of the analysed compounds.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hand held XRF, Delta Analyser CS-4000 by Innov-X Systems, was employed to pre scan samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a calibration plate supplied by INOVV-X-Systems for the calibration of the Portable X-Ray Fluorescence equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control samples, including blanks, duplicates and standards were insert by ALS Laboratories as part of the internal QAQC protocol of the batches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	to any drilling by the Company. Thus no intersections were produced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also no independent verification were done at this initial stage of grassroots exploration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin holes weren't used. The Carlota and Passo Feio Targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock sample documentation and assay certificates were maintained by Aguia and the associated data stored in our exploration database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustment or data manipulation were performed.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock and soil samples were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 22S), using hand held GPS equipment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAD 1969 UTM system, Zone 22S
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No topographic survey was conducted at the targets by the Company yet.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock samples, from every outcropping rock, were collected initially along lines 400 metres spaced, within exploration permits DNPM 811.279/2015, 811.278/2015, 810.911/2016, 810.081/2019, 810.385/2011; Soil samples on Passo Feio Target were collected on 400x50m grid within exploration permits 810.081/2019, 810.385/2011 and 810.520/2011; Soil samples on Carlota target were collected on 200x25m grid within exploration permits 811.278/2015 and 811.279/2015.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To this point only rock sampling was performed as part of the initial grassroots exploration effort. The existing data is insufficient to conduct any mineral resource or reserve estimation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compositing was performed in any way at this point of the program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling patterns used did not introduce an apparent bias.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. Not applicable.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody of all sampled material was maintained by Aguia. Samples were stored in a secured facility in Lavras do Sul until dispatch to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the ALS preparation laboratory by commercial carrier.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audit or reviews were conducted at this point of the exploration program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> Carlota Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Permit DNPM 811.279/2015, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted September 2nd 2015, initial 3-years term expiry October 04th 2019. Titleholder has presented a Partial exploration Report and has submitted a request for renewal of the exploration for another three years. Exploration Permit DNPM 811.278/2015, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Initial 3 year term expiry February 23th, 2019. Titleholder has presented a Partial exploration Report and has submitted a request for renewal of the exploration for another three years. Passo Feio Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Permit DNPM 810.081/2019, 100% owned by Aguia Fertilizantes S.A. Granted June 19th 2019, initial 3-years term expiry June-17th 2022. Exploration Permit DNPM 810.385/2011, irrevocable right to 100% an exercised option agreement with Referencial Geologia Ltda. Initial 3-years term expiry March-14th 2022; Exploration Permit DNPM 810.520/2011, irrevocable right to 100% an exercised option agreement with Referencial Geologia Ltda. Initial 3-years term expiry March-14th 2022. Andrade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits DNPM 810.636/2007 and 810.808/2008, owned by Referencial Geologia Mineração e Meio Ambiente Ltda. Primavera: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits DNPM 810.647/2007 and 810.345/2009, owned by Referencial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geologia Mineração e Meio Ambiente Ltda.
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"> We are aware of historical exploration activity by Mining Ventures / Referencial in the area. To the best of our knowledge we are aware only of a soil sampling program in this region. Andrade/Primavera: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copper occurrences at Andrade were first reported in the late 19th century in government surveys. The first drilling program was undertaken by Vale in the early 1970s where the scout program revealed the first mineral intercepts. Between 2009 and 2010, Mining Ventures, a private Swiss exploration company, conducted an extensive exploration program which included mapping, soil geochemistry, trenching, IP and 10,300 metres of diamond drilling (49 holes) at Andrade.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carlota target is located along the eastern edge of the Caçapava Granite and consist of a 3-km-long zone where multiple hematite-rich breccias showings were fund with gold mineralization. The host sequence includes a variety of metavolcanic rocks displaying penetrative diapiropic foliation and radial fracturing clearly associated with the emplacement of the granite; Passo Feio target is located along the southern edge of Caçapava Granite and consist of a low mag airborne geophysical anomaly with copper showings in conglomerates and volcanic rocks; Mineralization at Andrade and Primavera sits along the contact between volcanic rocks at the footwall and sediments at the hanging wall. Strong chlorite alteration associated with carbonate alteration and potassic alteration are the hosts to the copper mineralization that includes mostly chalcocite and minor bornite and chalcopyrite
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. Only rock and soil sampling at this point. Rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<p>samples were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 22S), using hand held GPS equipment.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. ● No data manipulation was performed. ● The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to maps and sections in release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carlota and Passo Feio targets were not subject to any drilling by the Company. No data manipulation was performed. The grassroots stage of this initial exploration program does not require any data statistics or manipulation. We merely are reporting rock sample grades.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agua made use of an airborne magnetic geophysical survey completed by CPRM to aid in exploration targeting; Ground Geophysics Double-Dipole Induced Polarization/Resistivity method by AFC Geofisica.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As presented in the text of this report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As presented in the text of this report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

The available data is absolutely insufficient to allow any mineral resource reporting.

Section 4: Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

The available data is absolutely insufficient to allow any ore reserve reporting.

Section 5: Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

No diamond or gemstones are being prospected in this program.