MYANMAR METALS LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Date 30 April 2021
ASX Code: **MYL**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr John Lamb
Executive Chairman, CEO

Mr Rowan Caren
Executive Director

Mr Jeff Moore
Executive Director

Mr Paul Arndt
Non-Executive Director

Mr Andrew Teo
Non-Executive Director

ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares	1,901 m.
Unlisted Options	54 m.

MARCH 2021 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Highlights

- **State of Emergency in Myanmar in place since 1 February 2021**
- **Significant uncertainty remains over how the political situation in Myanmar may affect the Company and its projects**
- **Expenditure reduction measures initiated in response to the State of Emergency**
- **Scale of drilling program at Bawdwin reduced**
- **Locrian and Wuntho projects relinquished**
- **Mining optimisation completed as part of the feasibility study works which included a number of important technical conclusions**
- **Cash balance at 31 March 2021 of $13.1 million**

State of Emergency in Myanmar

On 1 February 2021, a State of Emergency (**SOE**) was declared in Myanmar. The Commander in Chief of the Myanmar Military formed the State Administration Council (**SAC**) on 2 February 2021. The SAC is exercising the powers of the executive and legislative branches of Myanmar's government.

In response to the SOE, Myanmar Metals (MYL or "the Company") voluntarily requested a Trading Halt on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The Company subsequently requested a Voluntary Suspension of trading in its securities, pending clarity over the status of its Bawdwin project in Myanmar. Trading in the Company's securities remain in Voluntary Suspension at this time.

The SAC has subsequently announced a number of ministerial and senior administrative appointments but the business environment in Myanmar remains uncertain.

In response to the uncertainty created by the SOE, the Board initiated a strategic review of all its operations in Myanmar and implemented a substantial expenditure reduction program to preserve its cash reserves.

To date, these measures include:

- repatriating all foreign nationals from Myanmar,
- suspending all drilling activity and other project works at Bawdwin,
- relinquishing the Company's interests in both the Locrian Precious Metals Project (Locrian) and the Wuntho Exploration Project (Wuntho),
- reducing expenditure on all non-essential activities, and
- a redundancy program for MYL management and BJV personnel.

Further expenditure reduction measures remain under active consideration.

In light of the ongoing political uncertainties in Myanmar, the Company is currently reviewing all its commercial activities and interests in Myanmar, and may take further actions to minimise its expenditure and risk exposure as required.

In response to the declaration of the SOE, several nations, notably the United States of America and the United Kingdom, have imposed targeted economic sanctions against members of the Myanmar military, leaders of Myanmar's new government and entities associated with the Myanmar military. Australia has not imposed sanctions in response to the SOE at this stage.

Advice received by MYL in relation to the sanctions confirms that the current implementation of US Government Executive Order 14014 does not prohibit transactions with the Government of Myanmar, or restrict trade with Myanmar, but forbids transactions in or passing through the U.S involving, directly or indirectly, the specific entities added to the SDN ("Specially Designated Nationals") List. Therefore, there is no legal or regulatory impact of these measures on the Company's proposed operations in Myanmar. The US sanctions do not target any entities or individuals with which MYL does or has done business.

The SOE has triggered a civil disobedience movement (CDM) across Myanmar, which has significantly impaired the ability of government agencies and civil society organisations to function effectively. Myanmar Metals expresses its deep regret and sympathies to the families and friends of all those who have suffered as a result of the violence in Myanmar.

Media reports indicate that violence between various armed ethnic organisations and the Myanmar military, particularly in northern Shan State (where the Bawdwin project is located), has escalated in recent weeks, severely restricting road travel in the region. The violence has exacerbated the problem of feeding and housing internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking refuge and humanitarian support as they seek to escape the fighting. Where it can,

Myanmar Metals continues to provide support to local communities affected by the influx of IDPs, through donations of food and other support.

Bawdwin Approvals

Prior to the events of February 1, the Company was confident that the approvals process was progressing in a positive direction and that a conclusion to the process was imminent. A briefing with the former MIC Chair and Australia's Ambassador to Myanmar took place on 28 January 2021.

Subsequent to February 1, the Company has communicated with officials from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) in respect of the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) which would underly an application for a foreign investment permit from the MIC. The negotiations have not materially progressed.

There remains significant uncertainty over the PSA negotiations and the MIC application process and the Company is unable to make any definitive statements about when, or if, the process will continue.

Bawdwin Mining Optimisation

On 20 April, the Company provided a summary of a mining optimisation completed as part of the feasibility study works. This information was provided within the context of the Company undertaking a strategic review in relation to its interest in the Bawdwin project, as announced on 16 March 2021.

Bawdwin's JORC (2012) compliant Indicated Mineral Resources were used as the basis for an open-pit optimisation process to define Phase 1 of mining at Bawdwin (the "Starter Pit"). Input parameters provided by technical consultants and the Bawdwin Joint Venture ("BJV") enabled the generation of a series of open-pit shells. A methodical evaluation of the pit shells resulted in the selection of a final pit shell to be used as the basis for an open pit mine design.

The announcement provided discussion on the input parameters and results of the mining optimisation including technical conclusions relating to geology and metallurgy, mining, geotechnical, processing plant, infrastructure, tailings management, implementation and operations. Financial estimates which rely on the Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) fiscal terms cannot be determined at this time as the PSA negotiations are incomplete.

The Company's investment in the Bawdwin project is exposed to a number of significant risk factors. These risk factors include the political instability in Myanmar. A summary of these risk factors was included in the announcement dated 20 April 2021.

Bawdwin Exploration

Chin South

A program of drilling was conducted during the quarter testing exploration targets at Chin South, Meingtha South and Mt Teddy. The program was suspended in February with fewer holes drilled than initially planned due to the SOE in Myanmar. Three targets were tested with 668m of diamond drilling completed from 5 holes (BWDD083-87). Collar details are given in Appendix 1 Table 1.

Two holes were drilled at Chin South to test for a southern extension of the copper rich lode mined in the 1930's. BWDD083, drilled closest to the historic underground workings but 35m down dip successfully intersected mixed copper sulphide and oxide mineralisation over two closely spaced intervals (2m at 2.88% copper from 53m and 3m at 6.71% copper from 58m). Using a lower 0.1% copper lower cut, the zone averaged 9m at 2.95% copper (downhole).

BWDD084 was drilled grid east, 25m south of BWDD083 and intersected two zones of sulphide mineralisation separated by a zone of backfill from historic, undocumented mining. Even with the majority of the zone mined out, the holes intersected 2m at 5.19% copper from 35m and 2m at 2.07% copper from 47m. The Chin South zone has potential

to have a 10m true width if drilled deeper, away from the historic mining). See Appendix 1 Table 2 and 3 for copper and cobalt assays respectively).

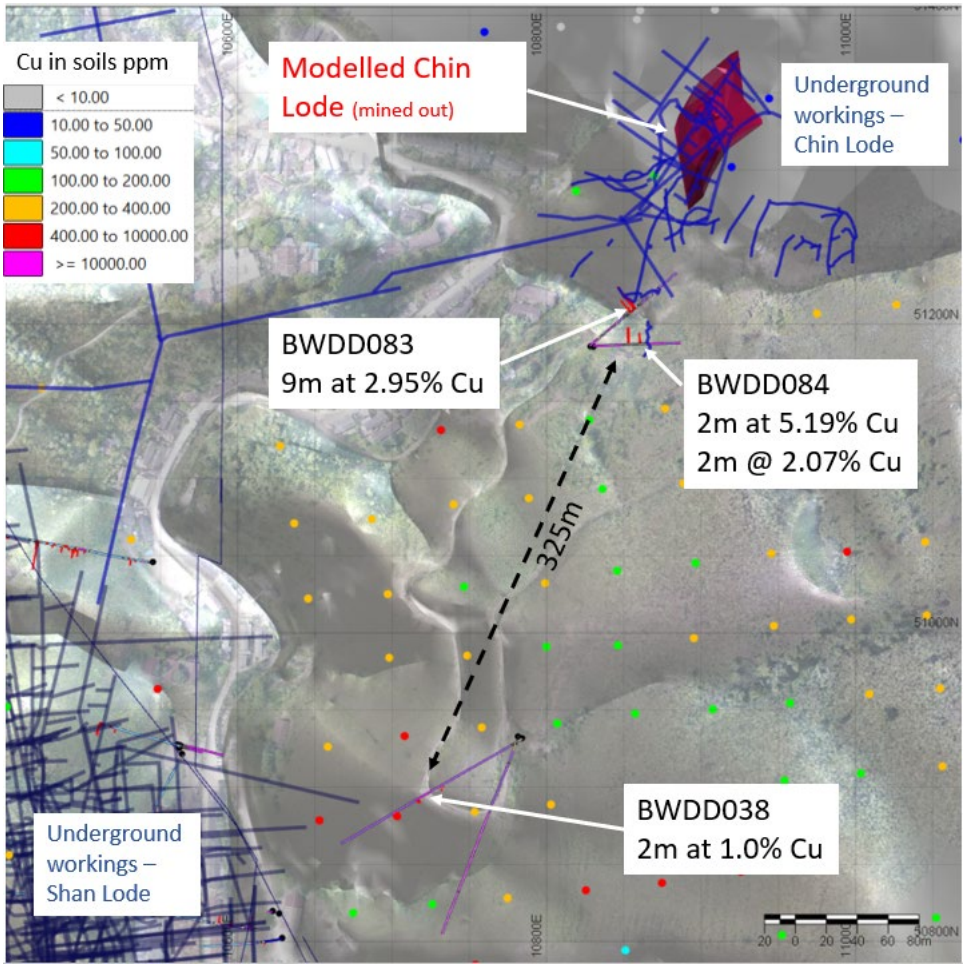

Figure 1 Drilling at Chin South, note 325m zone of anomalous copper in soils between copper mineralised holes BWDD038 and new holes BWDD083 and 84.

Meingtha South

At Meingtha South, one hole was drilled to see if a link could be found between an easterly offset on the Meingtha lode, and the mineralisation drilled further southeast in ER Valley as suggested in gradient array resistivity images. This theory has been largely verified following strong copper, cobalt and lead intersections in BWDD086 which was drilled grid west into the Meingtha Ridge from northern ER Valley.

Multiple copper-cobalt mineralised zones were drilled in the 210m hole, with the hole ending in mineralisation due to drilling problems. Best downhole intersections using at 0.5% copper cut were 15m at 2.31% copper, 0.48% cobalt and 0.66% nickel from 77m, and 10m at 2.89% copper, 0.22% cobalt and 0.38% nickel from 102m within rhyolite porphyry.

Cobalt often extended outside of the copper zones over broad intervals (Table 2), with a best intersect of 42m @ 1.61% copper, 0.26% cobalt and 0.39% nickel from 74m. The deep mineralisation at Meingtha, also hosted by rhyolite porphyry, is also rich in copper and cobalt and it is possible that the Meingtha South extension is a fault offset of this zone.

BWDD086 also intersected some zones of lead and lesser zinc mineralisation with best downhole intervals of 10.0m at 3.75% lead, 1.16% zinc from 67m, and 9m at 4.80% lead from 146m (Appendix 1 Table 4).

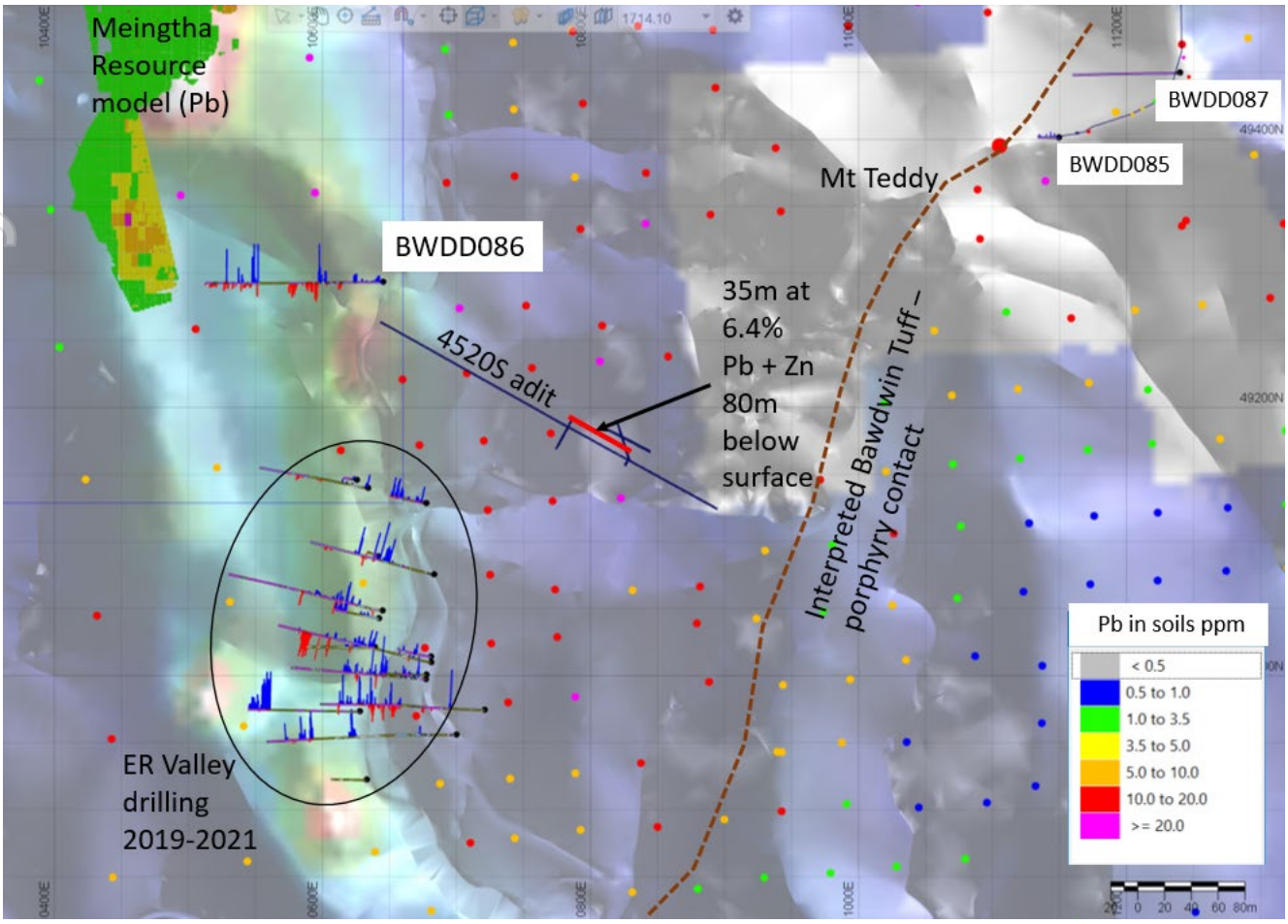

Figure 2 Plan view showing locations of BWDD085-87 at Meingtha South and Mt Teddy. Image of reversed resistivity draped on topography and soil sampling. Of major interest is a possible link between the Meingtha resource and ER Valley drilling highlighted by BWDD086 and a parallel resistivity anomaly. Lead drill hole assay are in blue and copper in red bar graphs.

Mt Teddy

The north-western side of the Mt Teddy peak hosts a very strong lead in soil anomaly and several float samples have returned XRF analyses in excess of 1% lead. Near the ER Valley floor to the west the 1960's era 4520S adit strong lead and zinc mineralisation (35m at 6.4% combined lead-zinc) was recognised within the preferred Bawdwin Tuff host rock. Two holes were drilled grid west on Mt Teddy to try and test beneath the soil anomalies where the host lithology was interpreted to represent the prospective tuff.

Both BWDD085 and BWDD087 intersected thick sequences of rhyolite porphyry but did not penetrate far enough to the west to intersect the more prospective tuff unit, thought to be hosting lead mineralisation near surface. Both holes were highly anomalous in lead, with BWDD085 averaging 0.4% lead from surface to end of hole at 100m, and BWDD087 averaged 0.2% lead from surface to end of hole at 150m. These lead levels within the rhyolite porphyry are very encouraging and drilling further to the west to intercept the target Bawdwin Tuff unit is recommended.

Other Projects

As an early outcome of the strategic review, the Board determined that it is not prudent to expend further funds on exploration projects in Myanmar, which bear a longer horizon to a point of value realisation. Accordingly, on 16 March, the Company announced that it had agreed terms to withdraw from the Tarlay Gold Project and in doing so, MYL would pay the balance of Locrian Precious Metals' acquisition costs (US$390,000) and a break fee of US$90,000. MYL also

withdrew from the planned acquisition of the Wuntho Project, a copper-gold porphyry exploration project in the Sagaing Region of Myanmar, which was announced earlier during the period.

Financial Position

At the end of the December Quarter, MYL held $13.1 million in cash with no debt.

Operating cashflows during the quarter totalled $2.89 million. This included exploration and evaluation costs at Bawdwin, and staff and corporate costs. It also included US$480,000 of costs noted above in respect of the withdrawal from the Locrian project.

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5, the Company confirms that payments made to directors during the quarter totalling $281,000, comprised of salaries and fees.

Closing remarks

John Lamb, Executive Chairman and CEO, stated:

"The events of February 1 have forced us to re-evaluate our commercial operations in Myanmar.

While we remain committed to preserving the value of our investments in Myanmar, the current political situation does not allow us to operate our business as before.

Our primary responsibility is to act in the best interests of our shareholders, and this remains at the forefront of the Board's considerations. We are working closely with our JV partners to seek an appropriate way forward to maximise the value of our interest in the Bawdwin project in a timely, equitable and transparent manner."

Authorised for release to the ASX by

John Lamb

Executive Chairman and CEO

About Myanmar Metals Limited

Myanmar Metals Limited (ASX: MYL) is an explorer and mine developer listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The Company holds a majority 51% participating interest in the Bawdwin Project in joint venture with its two local project partners, Win Myint Mo Industries Co. Ltd. (WMM) and EAP Global Co. Ltd. (EAP).

The Bawdwin Joint Venture (BJV) intends to redevelop the world class Bawdwin Mineral Field, currently held under an existing Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) between WMM and Mining Enterprise No. 1, a Myanmar Government business entity within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. to be replaced by BJV's PSA upon completion of government approvals processes.

Competent Person Statements

The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 'JORC Code') sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Information contained in this announcement has been presented in accordance with the JORC Code.

The information in this report that relates to Geology and Exploration Results is based, and fairly reflects, information compiled by Mr Andrew Ford, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ford is a full-time employee of Myanmar Metals Limited. Mr Ford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Ford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Tenements

Title / Reference	*Status*	*Party Name*	*MYL Interest*
Myanmar			
Bawdwin	*Production sharing contract; Granted Mining Concession*	*Win Myint Mo Industries*	*51% participating interest*

Appendix 1 – Drilling data

Table 1 Collar Details, Bawdwin Mine Grid

Hole ID	Hole Type	BMG East	BMG North	BMG RL	Collar Azimuth BMG	Dip	Max Depth m
BWDD083	Diamond	325327	2557468	1057	240	-65	115.8
BWDD084	Diamond	325328	2557469	1057	238	-60	90.1
BWDD085	Diamond	326675	2556256	1218	233	-50	100
BWDD086	Diamond	326343	2555862	949	233	-51	210
BWDD087	Diamond	326717	2556350	1234	233	-48	150

Table 2 All composite intervals for drill holes reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Cu with a maximum of 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Cu%	Co ppm	Ni ppm
BWDD083	53	55	2	2.88	141	32
	58	61	3	6.71	66	40
BWDD084	35	37	2	5.19	22	15
	47	49	2	2.07	6	4
BWDD086	49	53	4	1.47	3,891	7,373
	67	68	1	0.74	768	1,264
	77	**92**	**15**	**2.31**	**4,821**	**6,641**
	95	96.3	1.3	0.63	1,295	2,255
	102	**112**	**10**	**2.89**	**2,153**	**3,774**
	148	149	1	4.49	1,798	2,938
	155	168	13	0.81	886	1,414
	173	174	1	0.93	884	1,590
	176	178	2	1.55	5,249	7,744
	182	188	6	1.33	1,019	1,755
	196	205	9	0.98	2,030	3,772
	209	210	1	0.56	1,338	2,358

Table 3 All composite intervals for drill holes reported above a cut-off grade of 500ppm Co with a maximum of 2m internal dilution.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Cu%	Co ppm	Ni ppm
BWDD083	10	12	2	0.03	604	286
BWDD084	3	4	1	0.06	619	322
	9	10	1	0.19	2,498	442
	22	24	2	0.02	1,173	295
BWDD086	46.8	48	1.2	0.10	632	1,224
	49	**64**	**15**	**0.52**	**4,511**	**6,960**
	67	70	3	0.44	763	1,263
	74	**116**	**42**	**1.61**	**2,608**	**3,869**
	148	149	1	4.49	1,798	2,938
	153	157	4	0.56	1,202	1,857
	160.6	168	7.4	0.93	931	1,492
	173	**188**	**15**	**0.84**	**1,384**	**2,112**
	195	**207**	**12**	**0.82**	**1,883**	**3,346**
	209	210	1	0.56	1,338	2,358

Table 4 All composite intervals for drill holes reported above a cut-off grade of 0.5% Pb with a maximum of 2m internal dilution

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t
BWDD085	19	24	5	0.80	NSI	NSI
	31	33	2	0.60	NSI	NSI
	35	37	2	0.70	NSI	NSI
	39	41	2	1.10	NSI	NSI
	58	59	1	1.10	NSI	NSI
	83	85	2	0.50	NSI	NSI
	86	88	2	0.60	NSI	NSI
	92	94	2	0.90	NSI	NSI
	99	100	1	0.70	NSI	NSI
BWDD086	4.1	9	4.9	1.36	0.67	18
	11	12	1	0.78	1.84	17
	13	14	1	0.59	0.36	11
	19	20	1	0.77	2.19	32
	24.4	25.7	1.3	1.17	0.25	8
	31	35	4	1.89	0.00	6
	67	**77**	**10**	**3.75**	**1.16**	**30**
	146	**155**	**9**	**4.80**	**0.01**	**22**
	165	171	6	1.49	0.03	17
	176	177	1	0.62	0.01	104
	184	185	1	8.74	0.17	28

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The evaluation program at Bawdwin includes diamond core drilling and RC drilling from August 2017 to March 2021. • The diamond drilling was completed from August 2017 to March 2021 using PQ, HQ and NQ triple tube diameter coring. Five drill holes for 668m were drilled in the recent program in 2021. • Drill core was geologically logged, cut and then ½ core samples sent to Intertek Laboratories for sample preparation in Yangon, Myanmar and then analysis in Manila, Philippines. The sample interval was nominally 1m or to geological and mineralisation boundaries.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling in 2021 was completed by Valentis Drilling Myanmar (TVDM) using one Elton 500 drill rig and one small man portable MP150 rig. Drilling is a combination of triple tubed PQ, HQ and NQ diameter diamond coring. Holes were typically collared in PQ, then reduced to HQ around 50 m, and later to NQ if drilling conditions dictated. Holes ranged from 90.1 m to 210 m depth. • Attempts were made to orientate the core, but the ground was highly fractured and broken with short drilling runs. Obtaining consistently meaningful orientation data was very difficult.
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.*	• To maximise core recovery, triple tube PQ, HQ and NQ core drilling was used, with the drilling utilising drillers experienced in drilling difficult ground conditions. Drill penetration rates and water pressure were closely monitored to maximise recovery. • During the diamond drilling the length of each drill run and the length of sample recovered was recorded by the driller (driller's recovery). The recovered sample length was cross checked by the geologists logging the drill core and recorded as the final recovery. • Core recoveries were variable and often poor with a mean of 80% and a median of 87%, with lowest recoveries in the 10% to 30% range. Low recoveries reflect poor

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ground conditions and previously mined areas. • At present, no relationships between sample recovery and grade bias due to loss/gain of fines or washing away of clay material has been identified. It is assumed that the grade of lost material is similar to the grade of the recovered core.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All diamond core samples were geologically logged in a high level of detail down to a centimetre scale. Quantitative logging for lithology, stratigraphy, texture, hardness, RQD and defects was conducted using defined logging codes. Colour and any other additional qualitative comments are also recorded. • All drill core was digitally photographed.
Subsampling 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 core was half-core sampled. Most core was cut using an electric diamond saw and some more friable intervals were split manually. All core for sampling was pre-marked with the cut line, and only the left-hand side of the core was sent for assay to maintain consistency. • The core sampling intervals were generally at one metre intervals which were refined to match logged lithology and geological boundaries. A minimum sample length of 0.5 m was used.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The diamond drilling samples were all sent to Intertek Laboratories in Yangon for sample preparation. • All samples were dried and weighed and crushed to in a Boyd Crusher. A representative split of 1.5 kg was then pulverised in a LM5 pulveriser. A 200 g subsample pulp was then riffle split from the pulverised sample. The crusher residue and pulverised pulp residue were stored at the Yangon laboratory. • Sample pulps were sent to the Intertek analytical facility in Manila, Philippines where they were analysed using ICP-OES – four-acid digestion and multi-element analysis of 46 elements using four-acid standard ICP-OES and MS. Ore grade analysis was done on higher grades of lead, zinc, silver. • Quality control (QC) samples were submitted with each assay batch (certified reference standards, certified reference standard blanks and duplicate samples). The Laboratory inserted their own quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) samples as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		part of their internal QAQC. All assay results returned were of acceptable quality based on assessment of the QAQC assays.
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.*	• All diamond drill core samples were checked, measured and marked up before logging in a high level of detail. • The diamond drilling, sampling and geological data were recorded into standardised templates in Microsoft Excel by the logging/sampling geologists. • Geological logs and associated data were cross checked by the supervising Project Geologist • Laboratory assay results were individually reviewed by sample batch and the QAQC data integrity checked before uploading. • All geological and assay data were uploaded into a Datashed database. • The Datashed database was loaded into Micromine mining software. This data was then validated for integrity visually and by running systematic checks for any errors in sample intervals, out of range values and other important variations. • All drill core was photographed with corrected depth measurements before sampling. • No specific twin holes were drilled; however, three daughter holes were inadvertently cut due to challenging drilling conditions during re-entry through collapsed ground. and intersected mineralisation of very similar tenor and grade to the parent hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 diamond drilling, RC drilling and pit mapping and channel sampling all utilised UTM WGS84 datum Zone 47 North. • In June 2019 the Bawdwin Mine Grid (BMG) was created to ensure resource modelling was conducted on a grid near to parallel to the strike of the mineralisation. A grid origin adjacent to the Mine Office was assigned a coordinate of 50,000N and 10,000E and 1000m was added to the elevation of 950.3m The BMG grid north is oriented at 322.1717 decimal degrees. • All data in this report and ongoing reporting was converted to the BMG from UTM. • All diamond drill holes were surveyed using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS). The DGPS is considered to have better than 0.5 m accuracy. • All diamond drill holes have downhole surveys. These were taken using a digital single shot camera typically taken every 30 metres. • The topography used for this program was based on a GPS drone survey completed by Valentis. This is assumed to have <1 m accuracy and it was calibrated against the Bawdwin Mine UTM survey of the open pit area and surveyed drill-hole collars. This survey is of appropriate accuracy for the stage of the project.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The diamond holes in this program were exploration in nature and their spacing was variable depending on the target.
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.*	• Drill holes were generally drilled on 065 azimuth (true) which is perpendicular to the main north and north-northeast striking lodes. Holes were generally inclined at -50° to horizontal. Some holes were also drilled on 245 azimuth (true) because of access difficulties due to topography and infrastructure. • The drilling orientation is not believed to have caused any systematic sampling bias. Where drill direction was less than optimal, the geological model will be used to qualify the mineralised intersections.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core was taken twice daily from the drill rig, immediately following completion of day shift and night shift respectively. • Core was transported to the core facility where it was logged and sampled. • Samples were bagged and periodically sent to the Intertek laboratory in Yangon for preparation. All samples were delivered by a Valentis or BJV geologist to Lashio then transported to Yangon on express bus as consigned freight. The samples were secured in the freight hold of the bus by the Valentis or BJV geologist. The samples collected on arrival in Yangon by a Valentis driver and delivered to the Intertek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Integrity of all data (drill hole, geological, assay) was reviewed before being incorporated into the database system.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Bawdwin Mine is in NE Shan State, Myanmar. • The project owner is Win Myint Mo Industries Co Ltd (WMM) who hold a Mining Concession which covers some approximately 38 km^2. • WMM has a current Production-sharing Agreement with the Myanmar Government. • Myanmar Metals Limited (MYL) majority 51% interest in Bawdwin is held through a legally binding contractual Joint Venture between MYL, EAP and the owners of WMM. • Upon completion of a bankable feasibility study and the issue of Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) permits allowing the construction and operation of the mine by the Joint Venture, MYL will be a shareholder in the Concession holder.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Bawdwin Mine was operated as an underground and open pit base metal (Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu) mine from 1914 until 2009. • The only modern study on the mine was completed by Resource Service Group (RSG) in 1996 for Mandalay Mining. RSG compiled the historical underground data and completed a JORC (1995) Mineral Resource estimate. The digital data for this work was not located and only the hardcopy report exists.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Bawdwin deposit is hosted in volcanic (Bawdwin Tuff), intrusive (Lo Min Porphyry) and sedimentary (Pangyun Formation) rocks of late Cambrian to early Ordovician age. • The historical mine was based on three high-grade massive Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu sulphide lodes, the Shan, China and Meingtha lodes. These lodes were considered to be formed as one lode and are now offset by two major faults the Hsenwi and Yunnan faults. • The major sulphides are galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, covellite, gersdorffite, boulangerite, and cobaltite amongst other minerals. • The lodes are steeply dipping structurally-controlled zones and each lode incorporated anastomosing segments and footwall splays. • The lodes occur within highly altered Bawdwin Tuff which hosts extensive stockwork and disseminated mineralisation as well as narrow massive sulphide lodes along structures.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		This halo mineralisation is best developed in the footwall of the largest China Lode. • The main central part of the mineralised system is approximately 2 km in length by 400 m width, while ancient workings occur over a strike length of about 3.5 km. • The upper portion of the China Lode was originally covered by a large gossan which has been largely mined as part of the earlier open pit. The current pit has a copper oxide zone exposed in the upper parts, transitional sulphide mineralisation in the central areas and fresh sulphide mineralisation near the base of the pit. • The Bawdwin deposit is interpreted as a structurally controlled magmatic-hydrothermal replacement deposit emplaced within a rhyolitic volcanic centre.
Drillhole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* o *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *downhole 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 collar and composite data are provided in tables in the body of the document or as Appendices.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Length-weighted composites have been reported based on lower cut-off criteria that are provided in the composite tables, primarily 0.5% Pb, 0.5% Cu and 500ppm Co • No top-cut has been applied. The Bawdwin deposit includes extensive high grade massive sulphide lodes that constitute an important component of the mineralisation; top-cuts will be applied if appropriate during estimation of mineral resources • Metal equivalents are not reported here.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Drill holes were orientated at an azimuth generally to the main orientation of mineralisation with a dip at about 40-50° from the dip of mineralisation; reported drill composite intercepts are down-hole intervals, not true widths.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Diagrams that are relevant to this release have been included in the main body of the document or reported in previous announcements.
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.*	• A table showing all composite assay intervals calculated at a designated lower cut-off grade and details of internal dilution is included at the end of this report.
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.*	• In Company's opinion, this material has been adequately reported in this or previous announcements.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The details of additional work programmes will be determined by the results of the current exploration program that is currently underway. • It is envisaged that a drilling program will be undertaken to test exploration targets, supported by geology, geochemistry and geophysics.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

MYANMAR METALS LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
48 124 943 728	31 March 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (including US$480,000 of costs incurred upon exit from Locrian)	(2,381)	(5,138)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(311)	(787)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(199)	(910)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	5	28
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(2,886)**	**(6,807)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(1)	(1)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	(206)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(1)**	**(207)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	9,500
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	410
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	(7)	(420)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other – operating lease payments	(31)	(77)
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**(38)**	**9,413**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	15,959*	11,116
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(2,886)	(6,807)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(1)	(207)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(38)	9,413

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (9 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	74	(407)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period** * $4k adjustment to ensure consistency with 31 December 2020 statutory financials	**13,108**	**13,108**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	11,683	10,153
5.2	Call deposits	-	5,000
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (share of joint entity cash balances)	1,425	806
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**13,108**	**15,959**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	281
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

N/A

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(2,886)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(2,886)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	13,108
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	13,108
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	4.5

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Answer:
N/A

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:
N/A

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Answer: N/A	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 April 2021.....

Authorised by: .....By the Board .....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.