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Meridian Mining signs option agreement on advanced Cabaçal Cu-Au Project

Extensive open Copper-Gold project in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil secured

LONDON, August 26, 2020 /Newsfile/ - Meridian Mining SE (TSXV: MNO) (“Meridian” or the “Company”) today announces that it has signed an option agreement (“the Agreement”) to acquire a 100% beneficial interest in the Cabaçal Copper-Gold Project (“Cabaçal”), in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, located 330km west of Cuiabá (Figure. 1), for a total consideration of USD 8.75 M and 4.5 M Meridian shares (*Table 1*) from two private Brazilian companies Prometalica Mineração Ltda and IMS Engenharia Mineral Ltda (together “the Vendors”). The payments in cash and shares are spread over approximately 39 months and are milestone based (*Table 1*). This is an arm’s length transaction.

Highlights of the Cabaçal project are:

- Cabaçal has an undeveloped Cu-Au mineralization zone extending from near surface to 175m depth, traced over 1.8 km in historical drilling, and open at depth and along strike:
 - Historical mineralisation intersected by BP-M can be exceptionally thick;
 - e.g. Diamond drill hole JUSPD075 21.0 m @ 0.59% Cu & 1.04 g/t Au;
- The Cabaçal project has an extensive database:
 - 600 surface and underground diamond drill holes (“DDH”) totalling 70,000 m;
 - 17,300 assay samples (stream sediments, soil, channel and drill core);
 - 2,800 km line of aerial geophysics;
 - 190 km of ground geophysics (magnetics, induced polarisation and electromagnetic);
- Cabaçal has additional targets for Cu-Au-Ag and Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization untested by drilling and defined by geophysical surveys and soil-stream geochemistry; and
- Exploration and mining tenure covers 18,460 Ha:
 - Extends over a 30km strike length of the prospective Proterozoic greenstone sequence;
 - Highly prospective for repeat VHMS mineralisation.

The Cabaçal Cu-Au deposit was discovered in 1983 by BP Minerals (“BP-M”), then acquired by Rio Tinto (at the time RTZ) as part their USD 4.3 B acquisition of BP Minerals in 1989. The project was acquired by the Vendors from Rio Tinto in 2005. Cabaçal has an historical inferred resource* of 21.7 Mt @ 0.6 % Cu & 0.6 g/t Au completed by Falcon Metais Ltda in 2009 (“Falcon”), as more particularly set out below.

** Note: The historic resource was completed by Falcon and presented to the Vendors in a report dated 22 April 2009. The Company has not treated this resource as a current mineral resource for purposes of National Instrument 43-101. Readers are cautioned that the historic resource is not considered to be current for purposes of NI 43-101. The historical resource was estimated via an Inverse Square Distance method, using data from 301 diamond drill holes. A uniform density of 2.7 was applied for tonnage calculation, using 3D solids modelled from 54 sections. A 0.20% Cu Equivalent % cut off grade was applied (CuEquiv % = Cu % + (0.51 * Au ppm); Metallurgical Recovery = 85% Cu, 65% Au; Au price US\$ 845 / oz; Cu price US\$ 4000 / ton). Given the amount of historic exploration data on the Cabaçal project the Company considers the historic resource to be relevant to understand the mineral potential of the Cabaçal project. However, as part of its due diligence review of the Cabaçal project the Company will seek to validate the historic resource. Historical resource numbers are rounded to 1 decimal place. A qualified person has not*

done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves

The Cabaçal project is located in the Alto Jauru Belt, a historical centre of gold and base metal mining. The Cabaçal Cu-Au deposit was previously mined by BP-M/ RTZ as a shallow, selective high-grade underground operation in in the late 1980's to early 1990's. The main zone of massive to stockwork, stringer and disseminated Cu-Au sulphide mineralization was never mined. Cabaçal's Cu-Au mineralisation remains open beyond ~175 meters below surface, and along strike. At the time of mine's closure by RTZ the approximate price for Cu¹ and Au² during 1991 was USD 1.04 per lb & USD 365.0 per ounce, respectively. The mineral system extends over a strike of 1,800m and has been defined by over 400 historic diamond drill holes. It is shallow-dipping, making it an attractive target for open pit development.

Table 1: The schedule for the Agreements milestone payments are as follows:

Meridian Option Agreement - Cabaçal Cu-Au					
Payments	Payment Schedule (Months)	Requirements	Vendor Payment USD	Shares	Comments
Payment 1	On signing	MNO will have exclusivity during the Due Diligence period	25,000	-	Payment due 5 business days from signing; permits a 90-day Due Diligence period
Payment 2	4	Positive Due Diligence; Filing of Title Transfer	275,000	-	Second installment is payable up to 30 days from Positive Due Diligence and filing of Assignment Requests at ANM
Payment 3	16	1st phase drilling program, subject to statutory approvals & access agreements, with independent QP review	1,750,000	-	Verification and extensional drilling; DDH & geophysics database validation. Third Installment is 12 months from Second Installment
Payment 4	22	Completion of NI 43-101 resource estimation	-	1,000,000 *	* or option for CAD 300,000
Payment 5	31	Positive Feasibility Study concluded	1,850,000	1,500,000*	* or option for CAD 450,000
Payment 6	est. 41	Installation Permit (LI) granted by the Mato Grosso State	2,250,000	2,000,000*	* or option for CAD 600,000 Payable 30 days from issuance of the LI
Payment 7		Cabaçal mine construction finance has been secured	2,600,000		Seventh installment is payable 45 days after signing of Bindng Project Finance documents
Total financial consideration USD			8,750,000	4,500,000	* Option for cash or shares at vendor's discretion

Dr Adrian McArthur, CEO & President, states, "Cabaçal represents an outstanding opportunity for Meridian's future. Having laid dormant in two small private companies for so long the Company looks forward to leverage off the historical exploration data of RTZ and BP Minerals, and quickly take Cabaçal's drilled and mapped Cu-Au mineralization to a NI43-101 statement and then to a feasibility study through a targeted program of infill and confirmation drilling and metallurgical testwork. The extensive mineral system consists of a stacked series of shallow-dipping Cu-Au lenses - an ideal geometry for testing the open-pit development potential. Such deposits tend to occur in clusters, and the existing geophysical and geochemical surveys indicate clear targets in prospective stratigraphy along strike. Securing the 30km Cabaçal VMS trend opens up the potential of future resource development and exploration success".

History, Geology, and Mineralization Model

The Cabaçal deposit is located in the SW Amazonian craton in Mato Grosso, an important gold-producing state. The deposit is hosted by Proterozoic metavolcanic-sediment rocks of the Alto Jauru Greenstone Belt. The belt consists of an association of bimodal volcanic and sedimentary rocks (tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mata Preta Formation, felsic volcanics of the Manuel Leme Formation, meta-sedimentary rocks of the Rancho Grande Formation, intruded by granites, tonalites, and gabbroic dykes).

The discovery of the Cabaçal Deposit has its origins in the 1980's gold rush, during which local companies backed by BP International carried out extensive mapping, stream and soil geochemistry, and reconnaissance drilling, which led to the discovery of the Cabaçal Deposit in 1983. The project operated as an underground mine producing 869,279t at 5g/t Au and 0.82% Cu over four years up to 1991. Regional exploration by RTZ and BP consisted of >600 drill holes (70,000 m of drilling), of which 406 holes were drilled at Cabaçal.

The deposit is considered to be a deformed Cu-Au rich end member of the Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) deposit style. Globally, such deposits have been major global hosts of base metals, gold and silver. Deposits tend to form in districts of about 40 km in diameter, that may contain dozens of periodically spaced mineral centres, related to hydrothermal convection cells on the ocean floor. With tilting, deposits may now be at or below the present-day erosional surface. Whilst VHMS deposits are well known for their base metal production, notable examples exist of copper-gold and gold-only end members, including Mt Lyell (Cu-Au) and Henty (Au) of the Mt Read Volcanics (Tasmania, Australia), and LaRonde Penna deposit of the Doyon-Bousquet-mining camp (Quebec, Canada).

The immediate host rocks consist of foliated cherts and volcanoclastic rocks, with hydrothermal overprints of variable sericite, biotite, and chlorite alteration. Cu-Au mineralization has been traced over 1.8km in the mine environment, although much of the drilling is focussed over a 750m sector. Mineralization dips moderately, presenting a good geometry for potential open pit development. As part of the due diligence program, the Company will engage SRK to undertake a detailed audit of the database and past foreign resource estimates, to scope the program requirements over the next 12 months. Current interpretations show that the targeted mineralization forms a series of stacked sheets (Figure 2), which individually can have widths of ~ 10 – 40 m and have been traced ~250-500 m down-dip. The due diligence program will assess the Vendors own recommendations to focus a 7200 m drilling program over a 1km strike length of the central Cabaçal Cu-Au trend. Comparative chemical and geological analysis by the Vendors twinning a RTZ DDH returned a reliable comparison (Figure 3). The historical mining activity confirms that Cabaçal will be amenable to conventional metallurgical processing for VHMS type mineralization.

The Cabaçal project tenure covers a 30km strike length of the prospective Proterozoic greenstone belt, and comprises:

- The Cabaçal Mining Lease Application (4,028 Ha; 866292/2004)
- The Santa Helena Mining Lease (875 Ha; 861956/1980)
- Three exploration licenses:
 - 867407/2008 (9,813 Ha)
 - 866002/2016 (2,566 Ha)
 - 866455/2016 (1,180 Ha)

Polymetallic base metal mineralization was more recently exploited at Santa Helena, but the mine is now closed and rehabilitated. Prioritized satellite targets have been defined through a combination of geophysical and geochemical methods, with the VTEM survey in particular highlighting extensions of the prospective stratigraphic horizon. The Vendors have recommended a program of exploratory drilling, to test NE and SW extensions to the Cabaçal trend, and satellite targets at the Fazenda São Paulo Prospect, Sucuri Prospect, and Fazenda Álamo Prospect.

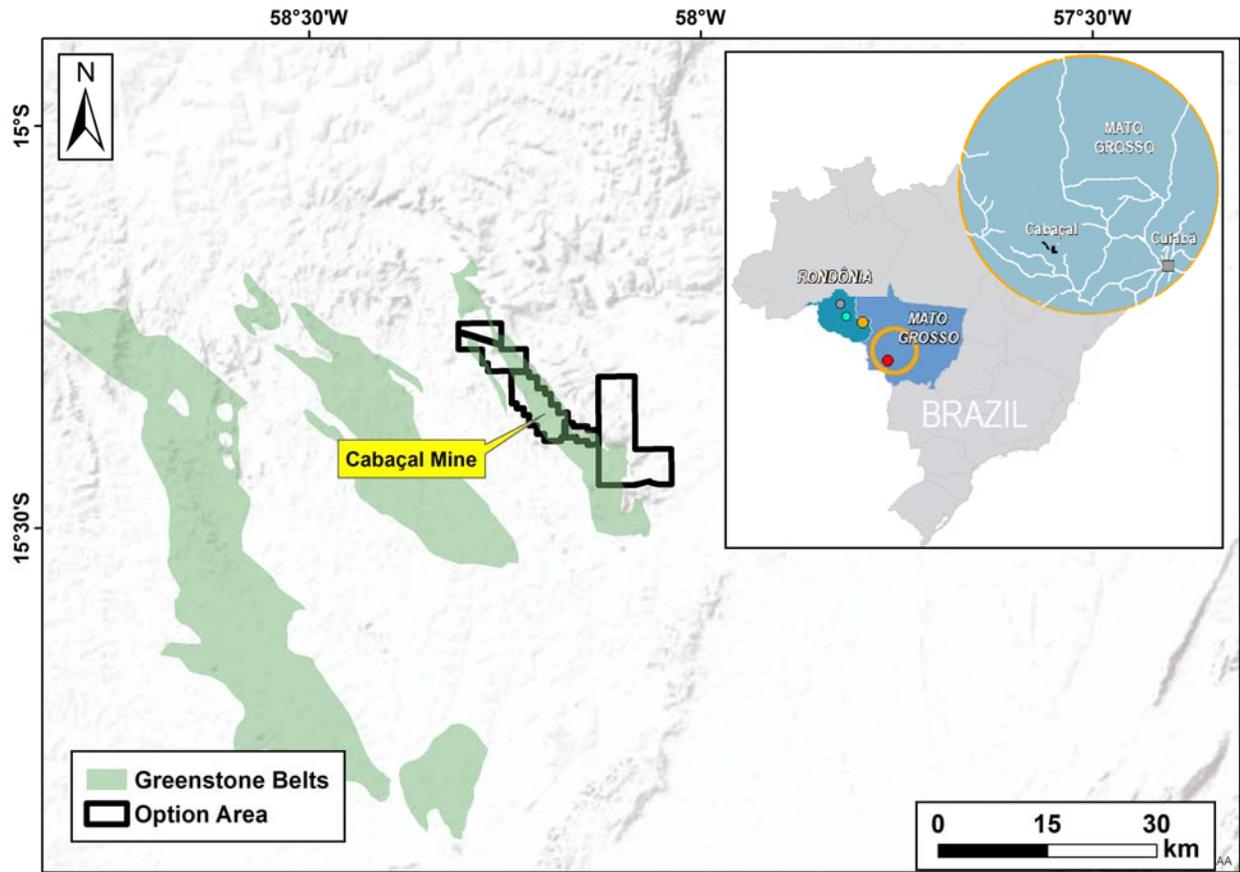


Fig. 1: Regional map showing the location of the Cabaçal Project.

The Cabaçal mineral rights are free and clear from all liens and/or any encumbrances of any nature, including past environmental, mining and employment liabilities. There is one historical 1.5% NSR associated with the Santa Helena project. Meridian is aware that Cabaçal is located within the buffer zone of Brazil's frontier and that the Company will comply with all applicable Brazilian Laws. The buffer zone is a political protection zone and not an economic exclusion zone. The terms of the proposed Agreement gives the Company the option, under certain conditions, to return the mineral rights to the Vendors on a "as is" basis, without any obligation to making any outstanding payments and to complying with other obligations.

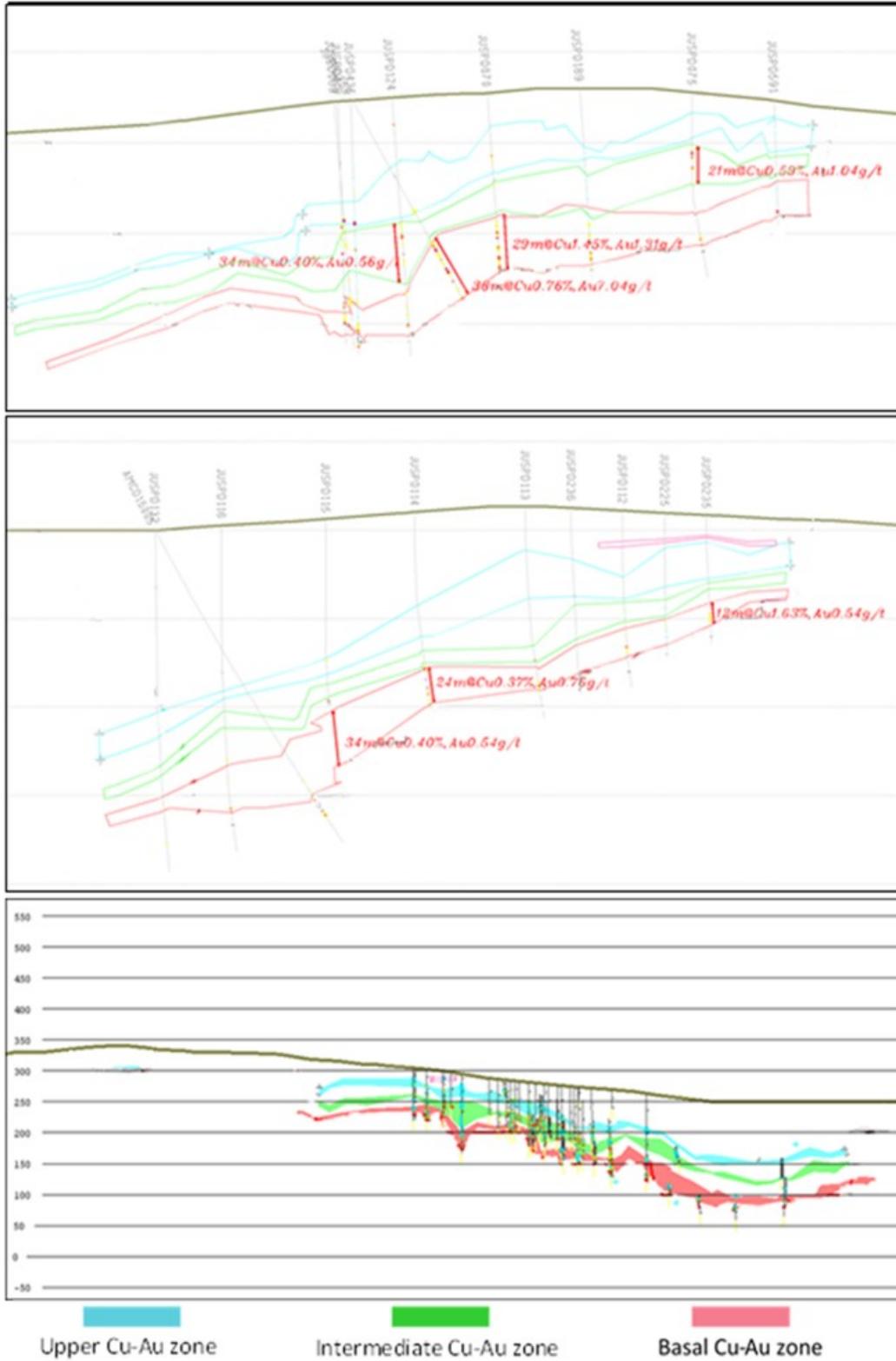


Figure 2: Sections through the Cabaçal mineralization, showing shallow-dipping stacked lenses of copper-gold mineralization. (Note: widths, grade, drill orientation and geological sections are from historical data. Please see relevant Note on page 1)

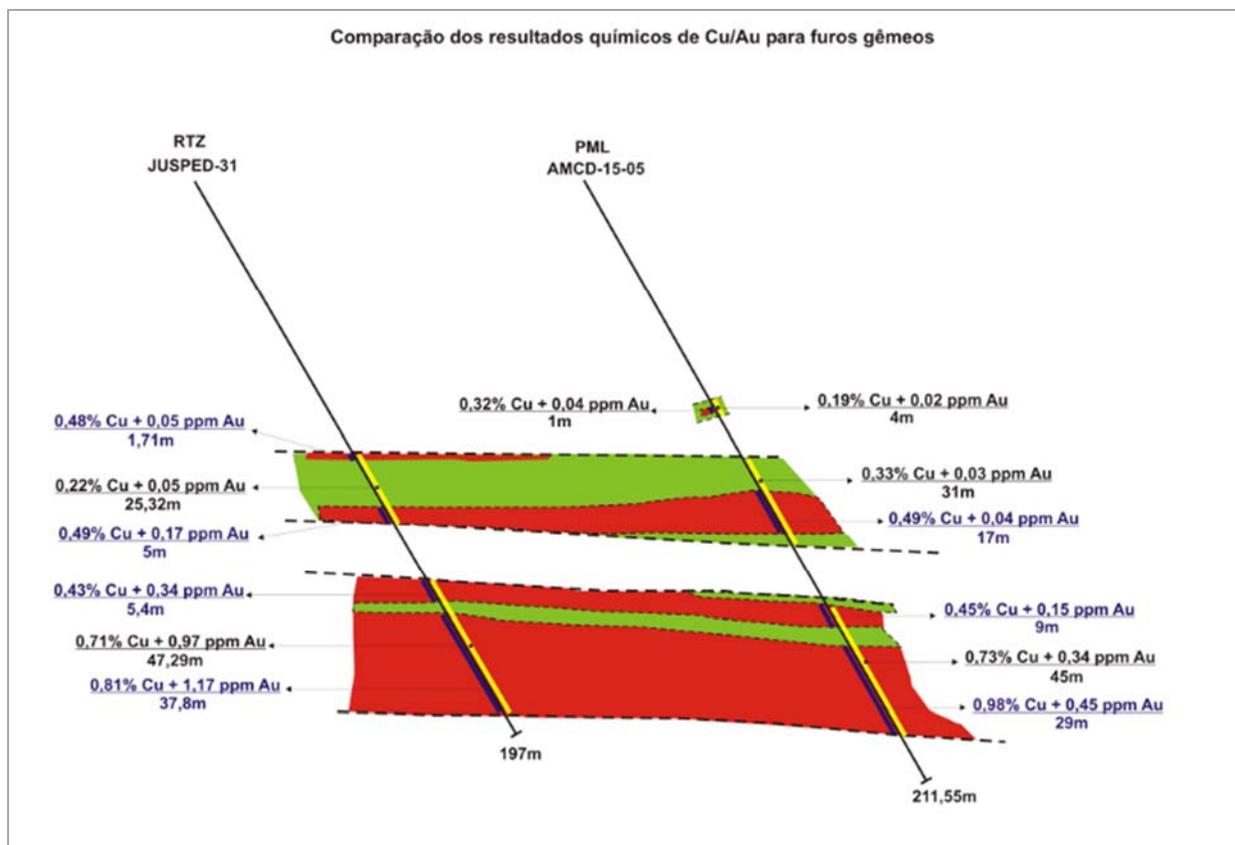


Figure 3: Comparative results of 2005 verification drilling by Prometálica compared to historical RTZ drilling. (Note: widths, grade, drill orientation and geological sections are from historical data. Please see relevant Note on page 1)

QUALIFIED PERSON

The technical information about the Company's exploration activity and exploration target range has been reviewed and approved under the supervision of Dr Adrian McArthur (B.Sc. Hons, PhD. FAusIMM), the Chief Geologist of Meridian Mining, who is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

¹ Historical copper price sourced from www.indexmundi.com

² Historical gold price sourced from www.kitco.com

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Meridian Mining SE

Adrian McArthur
CEO, President and Director

ABOUT MERIDIAN

Meridian Mining SE is focused on the acquisition, exploration, development and mining activities in Brazil. The Company is currently focused on exploring and developing the Espigão manganese and polymetallic projects, the Mirante da Serra manganese project, the Ariquemes tin area, and adjacent areas in the state of Rondônia.

Further information can be found at www.meridianmining.co.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this presentation contain forward-looking information or forward-looking statements for the purposes of applicable securities laws. These statements include, among others, statements with respect to the Company's plans for exploration, development and exploitation of its properties and potential mineralisation. These statements address future events and conditions and, as such, involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the statements. Such risk factors include, among others, failure to obtain regulatory approvals, failure to complete anticipated transactions, the timing and success of future exploration and development activities, exploration and development risks, title matters, inability to obtain any required third party consents, operating risks and hazards, metal prices, political and economic factors, competitive factors, general economic conditions, relationships with strategic partners, governmental regulation and supervision, seasonality, technological change, industry practices and one-time events. In making the forward-looking statements, the Company has applied several material assumptions including, but not limited to, the assumptions that: (1) the proposed exploration, development and exploitation of mineral projects will proceed as planned; (2) market fundamentals will result in sustained metals and minerals prices and (3) any additional financing needed will be available on reasonable terms. The Company expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as otherwise required by applicable securities legislation.

The Company cautions that it has not completed any feasibility studies on any of its mineral properties, and no mineral reserve estimate or mineral resource estimate has been established.

The TSX Venture Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the contents of this news release. Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.