Prospect Resources

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 January 2024

WinBin discovery returns 63m interval of high-grade lithium mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Remaining assay results (11 holes) received from Phase 3 diamond drilling at Step Aside Project; significant intercepts include:**
  - **63.1m @ 1.17% Li_2O from 74.9m, incl. 41.0m @ 1.49% Li_2O from 97.0m (CDD072) – WinBin**
  - **17.0m @ 1.54% Li_2O from 52.0m, incl. 9.0m @ 2.13% Li_2O from 56.0m (CDD067) – WinBin**
  - **9.0m @ 1.12% Li_2O from 90.0m (CDD068) – WinBin**
  - **1.5m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 17.6m (CDD035B) – Pegmatite C**
  - **2.2m @ 0.91% Li_2O from 37.5m (CDD065) – Pegmatite C**
- **These additional results demonstrate that the high-grade mineralised zone at WinBin extends for considerable depth and strike from the initial discovery cluster and remains open to the south.**
- **Drill holes targeting Pegmatite C also confirm that a broader mineralised zone continues further northwest through the co-joined WinBin/Pegmatite C Extension.**
- **Phase 4 programme (2,000m diamond drilling) commenced, targeting extension of WinBin further south, and follow-up of high-grade intersections at Pegmatite E.**
- **Preliminary metallurgical test work studies underway.**

Prospect Resources Limited (ASX: PSC) (**Prospect** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further encouraging assay results from the completed Phase 3 drilling programme at the Step Aside Lithium Project (**Step Aside**) (PSC 90%) in Zimbabwe.

Prospect Managing Director and CEO, Sam Hosack, commented:

"We are very pleased with the final outcomes from the Phase 3 drilling completed at Step Aside last year. The WinBin discovery has continued to return exceptional intercepts, demonstrating its high-grade character and delivering ongoing growth in its strike and depth extents.

"The commencement of Phase 4 drilling at Step Aside is another significant milestone, with this program targeted to test the potential continuation of the WinBin strike extent to the south, as well as testing in the area of the high-grade intersections previously returned around Pegmatite E further north.

"We look forward to keeping shareholders abreast of further key advancements at Step Aside over the coming year."

Final Phase 3 drilling programme results

The final results from the Phase 3 diamond drilling programme at Step Aside have now been received, including the assays for the large diameter metallurgical drill hole CDD067, which effectively twinned the discovery hole CDD055 (see Figure 1).

A very promising result was returned from drill hole CDD072, which was initially designed to intersect the WinBin pegmatite obliquely to its interpreted strike, however, the drill trace passed directly down plunge along the intrusion, resulting in an uninterrupted 160.4m pegmatite intersection of the deposit that was variably zoned internally (Prospect ASX Announcement 20 December 2023).

The central section of this long intersection (interpreted as the zoned core) was strongly mineralised with lithium, returning a **63.1 metre** intercept grading **1.17% Li_2O** from 74.9m down hole, and including an impressive **41.0m @ 1.49% Li_2O** section from 97.0m (see Figure 2).

This result effectively derisks the proposed Phase 4 drilling of the WinBin deposit further south of the original discovery hole cluster, by confirming high lithium grades and spodumene mineralisation exists both at depth, to at least 110m vertically from natural surface, and approximately 100m along strike from the CDD055-056 intersections.

The completion of the Phase 3 programme and return of all assays has further demonstrated that the thickened, deep set, lithium mineralisation defined at the WinBin deposit inflects and cojoins an extension to Pegmatite C, and forms an arcuate system striking over at least 580 metres, which is open at depth.

WinBin is hosted in a metasedimentary rock sequence, which effectively “refracts” or causes it to change direction to the northwest at the contact with mafic sequences that form the main Colga Hill at Step Aside. By inference, the Phase 3 programme has shown that WinBin “feeds” the pegmatite swarm further north, defined during the earlier Phase 1 and 2 drill campaigns completed by Prospect.

Assay results were also returned from a number of holes (including re-entries) targeting Pegmatite C, northwest of WinBin. Whilst the results show narrower intersections than the feeder system, they indicate that Step Aside continues to return high lithium grades close to surface.

Significant intercepts returned for the Pegmatite C drilling included:

CDD035B **1.5m @ 1.38% Li_2O from 17.6m**

CDD065 **2.2m @ 0.91% Li_2O from 37.5m**

CDD050 **1.2m @ 1.06% Li_2O from 74.8m**

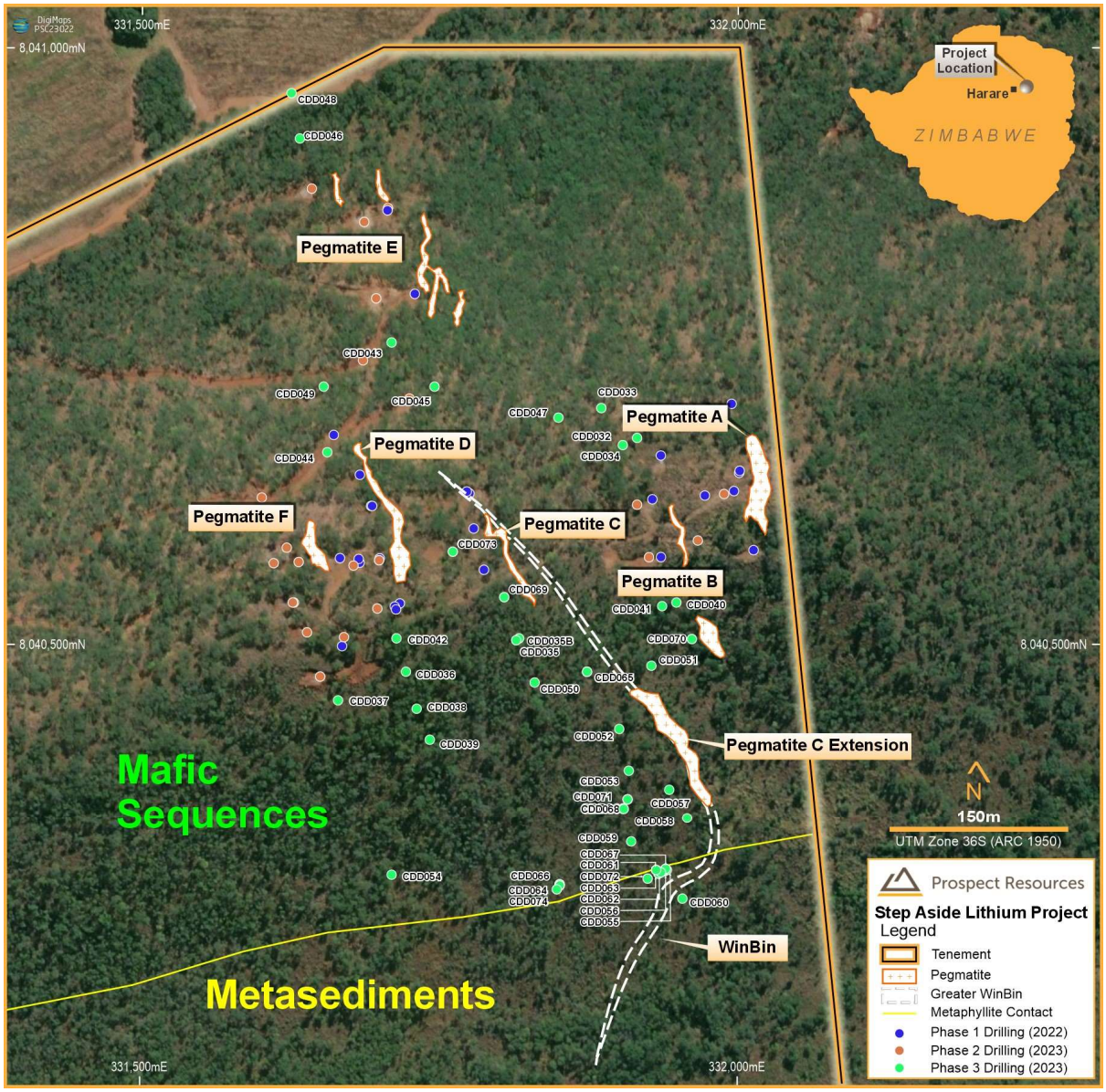

Figure 1: Plan view showing Phase 3 drilling at Step Aside and updated WinBin interpretation

The extended Phase 3 programme proved very successful in extending WinBin to the north and south (and importantly at depth), with the geological interpretation now indicating that the mineralised pegmatite "bends" where the host rock changes composition. The current interpretation at Step Aside indicates that this feeder system has likely generated the narrower Pegmatite A, B, D and F swarm defined further north, with those deposits also open at depth.

Importantly, the drill intersections and assays returned from CDD072 show that WinBin is variably zoned internally, with a higher-grade core holding coarse spodumene mineralisation that extends to considerable depth and strike, from the initial discovery hole cluster where the system bends towards the northwest (see Figure 1 above).

The newly returned results have consolidated the Company's 3D interpretation of the WinBin mineralisation and have helped to refine the Phase 4 diamond drilling programme, which is now underway.

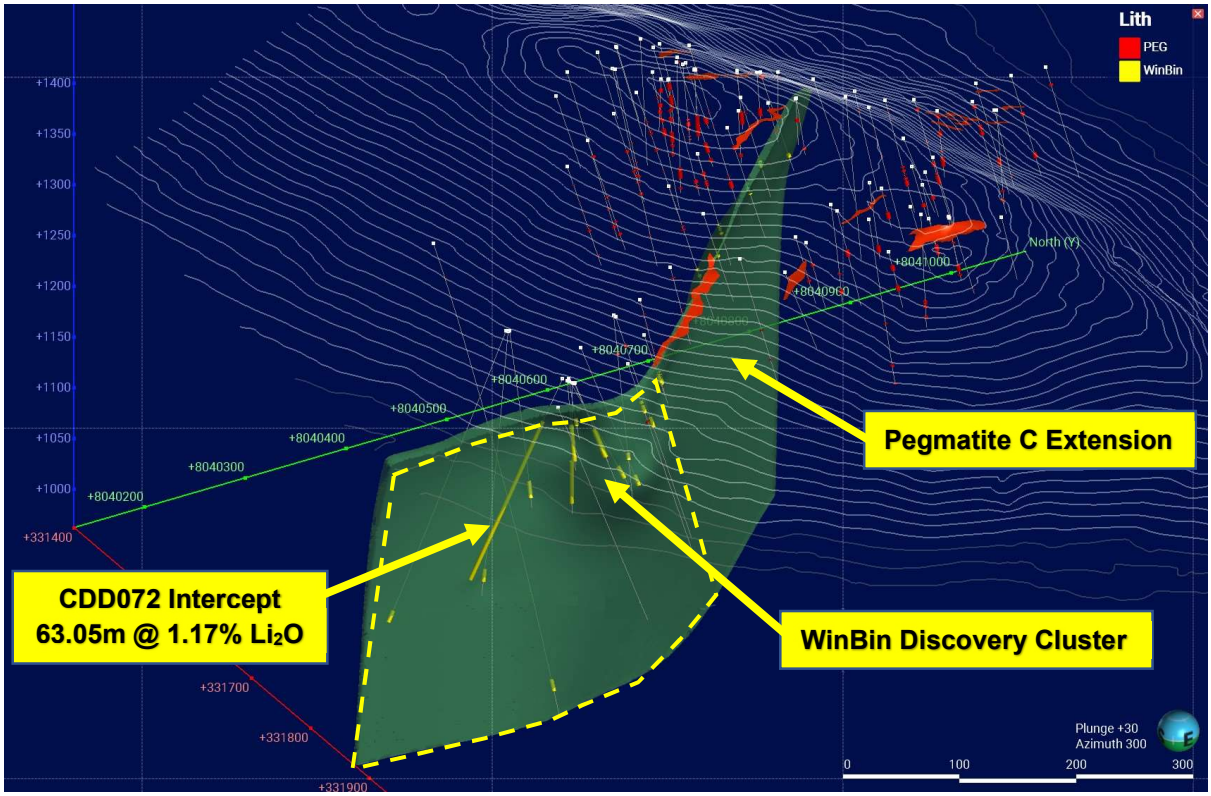

Figure 2: 3D oblique projection of combined WinBin/Pegmatite C extension looking northwest

Preliminary metallurgical test work studies have also commenced for Step Aside.

Phase 4 diamond drilling programme

Following the substantial exploration success from the Phase 3 drilling programme, Prospect approved a 2,000m Phase 4 diamond programme focusing primarily on extending the WinBin discovery further southwards.

Additional exploration drilling will also target Pegmatite E, following up results of previously defined lithium mineralisation which produced high-grades at reasonable thickness (see Prospect ASX Announcement 20 December 2023).

Prospect has recently commenced the Phase 4 drilling programme, which is expected to be completed early in Q2 2024, with all assays then expected by the end of Q2 2024.

This release was authorised by Sam Hosack, CEO and Managing Director.

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About Prospect Resources Limited (ASX: PSC, FRA:5E8)

Prospect Resources Limited (ASX: PSC, FRA:5E8) is an ASX listed company focused on the exploration and development of mining projects, specifically battery and electrification metals, in Zimbabwe and the broader sub-Saharan African region.

About Lithium

Lithium is a soft silvery-white metal which is highly reactive and does not occur in nature in its elemental form. In nature it occurs as compounds within hard rock deposits and salt brines. Lithium and its chemical compounds have a wide range of industrial applications resulting in numerous chemical and technical uses. Lithium has the highest electrochemical potential of all metals, a key property in its role in lithium-ion batteries.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Mr Roger Tyler, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Tyler is the Company's Chief Geologist. Mr Tyler has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Tyler consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Prospect confirms it is not aware of any new information or data which materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. Prospect confirms the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions, and other forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. They may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. All references to dollars ($) and cents in this announcement are in United States currency, unless otherwise stated.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

APPENDIX 1: Phase 3 Drill hole collar locations for Step Aside Lithium Project

Hole_ID	Drill Type	Deposit(s)	DH_East	DH_North	DH_RL	Datum	DH_Dip	DH_Azimuth	DH_Depth
CDD035B	DD	Pegmatite C	331815	8040505	1427	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	85	100.00
CDD050	DD	Pegmatite C/WinBin	331829	8040468	1413	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	80	120.24*
CDD064	DD	WinBin	331850	8040297	1329	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-70	145	230.84
CDD065	DD	Pegmatite C	331873	8040477	1405	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	80	80.08
CDD067	DD	WinBin	331939	8040311	1319	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	70	75**
CDD068	DD	Pegmatite C/WinBin	331907	8040370	1351	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	80	200.84
CDD069	DD	Pegmatite C	331805	8040541	1438	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	85	100.98
CDD071	DD	Pegmatite C/WinBin	331905	8040364	1351	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-55	110	160
CDD072	DD	WinBin	331925	8040305	1319	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-65	195	203.84
CDD073	DD	Pegmatite C	331762	8040579	1435	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-60	85	100.98
CDD074	DD	WinBin	331849	8040296	1330	UTM_WGS84_36S (ARC 1950)	-55	160	280.00

* Re-entry

** Metallurgical Hole

APPENDIX 2: Significant drill hole intersections for Phase 3 drilling at Step Aside

Hole ID	Deposit		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li2O_pct
CDD035B	Pegmatite C		17.56	19.06	1.50	1.38
CDD050	Pegmatite C		74.77	76.00	1.23	1.06
CDD065	Pegmatite C		37.52	39.74	2.22	0.91
CDD067	WinBin		52.00	69.00	17.00	1.54
		incl.	56.00	65.00	9.00	2.13
CDD068	WinBin		90.00	99.00	9.00	1.12
CDD071	WinBin		120.00	122.00	2.00	0.96
CDD072	WinBin		55.73	58.03	2.30	0.94
			63.19	64.89	1.70	1.11
			74.95	138.00	63.05	1.17
		incl.	97.00	138.00	41.00	1.49

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• A total of 492 samples (543 including QC inserts) were collected during Phase 3 of the project, all of which were diamond drill core samples. • A total of 44 diamond holes for 5,105.07m metres were completed in Phase 3, which produced 492 samples, collected over 481.04 sampled metres. • Diamond samples were generally sampled at 1m intervals over the length of the pegmatite intersected, from the contacts with the country host rock. Sampling was completed within logged lithological contacts. • The 468 primary assay diamond samples were trucked to Performance Laboratory (Ruwa, Zimbabwe) where they were crushed, pulverised and split to produce a 100g analytical aliquot, which was then forwarded and analysed by 48 element four-acid ICP-MS at ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg (suite code ME-MS61). The 24 metallurgical diamond core samples from borehole CDD067 were shipped to GeoLabs (Centurion, South Africa) for preparation, with analytical aliquots split out and forwarded a) for Li assay at ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg using the Li-OG63 technique, and b) for Major Element determination at UIS Analytical Services in Centurion using XRF (UIS-XRF-T007). • Certified Reference Materials (produced by AMIS of Johannesburg), blanks and field duplicates were inserted into sample

		batches (with 4% of total submissions being CRMs, 3% blanks and 3% laboratory pulp duplicates). These insertions were done post-preparation at the field camp, under the supervision of the Project Geologist. • The CRMs used were AMIS0342 (0.16% Li), AMIS0339 (2.27% Li), AMIS0684 (4454 ppm Li), and AMIS0683 (2023 ppm Li).
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond drilling was completed largely using a truck mounted KLR 700 Multipurpose rig, augmented for 6 weeks by a truck mounted Geomech Africa (Atlas Copco) CS-1500 drill rig. The core diameter drilling size used in the majority of holes (43 of 44*) was HQ and NQ. HQ was drilled to an average depth of 28m before holes were cased [*in one instance, CDD067, which was a metallurgical hole, the hole was drilled in HQ down to an EOH of 75m, after PQ casing to 36m]. The sum of PQ metres, HQ metres, and NQ metres drilled in the Phase 3 programme totalled 5,105.07m.
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.	• During the diamond drilling process the recovered core was placed in a core tray. Metre marks were marked on the core. On the end of each 3m run, the total amount of metres recovered, and the expected metres were written on the core block. Any gain or loss was recorded on the core block. To ensure maximum recovery from the rig, RQD was completed on the core to determine the quality of rock core taken from a drill hole. • To ensure maximum recoveries, when the drilled core showed any signs of being crushed or broken by the drill bits, they would immediately be replaced. Rate of penetration was slowed at the start of the hole to reduce loss of weathered material thorough the circulating water flow.

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.	• Drill core samples were geologically logged detailing texture, structures, alteration, mineralisation, lithology, and weathering, using standard Company logging templates refined during the previous Arcadia work programmes. • The total diamond core metres logged is 5,105.07m, including all relevant pegmatite intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Core was split using an Almonte diamond cutter and a ¼ core section was sampled and bagged for preparation and analysis. • Preparation involved samples being dried, weighed, crushed and milled >80% passing 75µm. • Of the total number (492) of diamond core samples submitted for analysis in Phase 3, an additional fifty-one (51) QC inserts were included in dispatches, constituting a 10.4% insertion frequency. These QC inserts were comprised of CRMs, blanks, and pulp duplicates inserted “blind” at the field camp under the supervision of the Project Geologist. In addition, ALS Laboratory analysed internal QC standards and undertook repeat analyses.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable	• Pre-preparation of the 468 primary assay diamond core samples was completed at Performance Laboratories in Ruwa (Zimbabwe). During preparation samples underwent crushing and pulverising. Analysis was carried out by ALS Chemex in Johannesburg by means of 48 element four-acid ICP-MS (suite code ME-MS61). Pre-preparation of the 24 metallurgical samples from borehole CDD067 was completed at GeoLabs (Centurion, South Africa), with analyses carried out thereafter for a) Li at ALS Laboratories in Johannesburg (Li-OG63), and b) Major Elements at UIS Analytical

	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Services in Centurion (UIS-XRF-T007). • Of the total of 543 samples (492 excluding QC inserts) submitted during Phase 3 of the project, all analyses have now been reported. The assay results of the diamond core samples were acceptable, as evidenced by evaluations of the fifty-one (51) QC inserts analysed. Twenty-two (22) CRM control samples were inserted in this phase of drilling, and of these, the eight (8) high-grade CRM AMIS 339 inserts (2.27% Li) performed well, with seven (7) reporting well within 2 standard deviations (<5% variance) of the certified grade, and one (1) falling just under the 2 standard deviation lower threshold (7% variance). Of the four (4) AMIS 683 standards (low-grade 2023 ppm Li) analysed, one (1) reported slightly below the lower 2x S.D. threshold (10.3% variance), two (2) were within range, and one (1) reported slightly above the upper 2x S.D. threshold (11.7% variance). Two (2) alternate low grade standards, AMIS 342 (0.16% Li) were also included in the insertion sequence, of which one (1) was in range, and the other (1) reporting marginally above the upper 2x S.D. boundary (12.9% variance). Additionally, eight (8) midgrade standards, AMIS 0684 (4454 ppm Li), were inserted, with 5 reporting fractionally below the lower 2x S.D. threshold (4.05%, 4.05%, 5.15%, 5.12%, and 6.69% variance respectively), and three (3) reporting well within range. • A total of fourteen (14) blanks were inserted in this phase of drilling, will all reporting within acceptable limits. • A sequence of fifteen (15) blind primary preparation pulp duplicate pairs were also submitted for analysis in this phase of drilling. All have now

		reported, with twelve (12) yielding <5% variance, two (2) reporting 5-10% variance from the pair average, and one (1) failing assessment with a >10% deviance from pair mean. Consequently, reanalysis has been requested on this particular sample pair, along with the 10 samples preceding and the 10 samples following in the analytical sequence. • Additional to the XRD work conducted on the 26 samples of borehole CDD055 and reported on 13 November 2023, upon assay completion for Phase 3, the remnant pulps of diamond core samples for this phase of drilling assaying >1% Li_2O are now to be sent to Geolabs for XRD analysis with the results to be back-calculated for comparison to the ALS-derived ICP values. These samples are currently being processed for submission.
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.	• Site regularly inspected by Senior Geological staff, including Exploration Manager, and CP & Chief Geologist (Roger Tyler). • Logging and assay data was recorded manually on hardcopy log sheets, and then captured digitally on a spreadsheet, with consistency between them rigorously checked internally. • Assay data were recorded digitally and electronically distributed in certified PDF copies along with transcribable format in an accompanying spreadsheet. • No Mineral Resource estimate has been carried out.
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	• All drill holes were surveyed when completed with an EMS down-hole survey instrument, a Board Longyear TruShot tool, and latterly a Reflex EZTrac instrument. The tools were lowered down to take the measurements of the hole trace relative to magnetic north. Starting at

	control.	the bottom of the hole the tools were raised to surface, and at 3m to 6m station intervals a reading was taken of both hole inclination and azimuth. These measurements were then converted from magnetic to UTM Zone 36 South (ARC1950) values. No significant hole deviations were evident in plan or section. • All planned collar positions were staked using a handheld Garmin GPS, with all final collar measurements being collected using a calibrated Differential GPS in UTM Zone 36 South (ARC 1950) values (see Appendix 1). After drill site rehabilitation, collar positions were marked with concrete beacons inscribed with all relevant borehole information.
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.	• Drill sites targeting Pegmatites B,C,D and E were spaced approximately 30-50m apart along strike from north-north-west to south-southeast, and inclined east targeting subsurface continuations of the outcropping pegmatites. These drill holes targeted pegmatite intercepts at depths of between 30m to 80m vertically. Drill sites targeting WinBin were initially clustered around the discovery site, where a radiating fan of 7 holes were drilled at various orientations (from 050° through to 195°) to determine the strike of the body. Step-out drilling on WinBin was done on an east-west orientation, with CDD054 located 220m west of the discovery cluster and drilling at an azimuth of 080°; and thereafter a fan of 3 holes oriented at 110°, 145° and 160° were drilled off a site positioned 80m west of the discovery cluster. These drill holes targeted intercepts of the WinBin pegmatite body at depths of between 25m to 320m vertically below surface topography.

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 sites targeting Pegmatites B, C, D, and E were sited north-south following the pegmatite's mapped strike direction, dipping generally eastwards approximately orthogonal to the interpreted dip direction of the targeted pegmatite bodies. The dip angle of these holes was planned to intersect the targeted pegmatites as near to perpendicular as possible. Drill sites targeting WinBin were sited east-west, dipping in a range of azimuths between east and south in order to determine the orientation of the body. Owing to a) the initially unknow strike, and b) the curving nature of the WinBin body subsequently defined, 2 intercepts were oblique to strike, however 9 holes successfully achieved orthogonal to sub-perpendicular intercepts.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Minimal preparation was completed at site, with pegmatite intercepts and samples being stored and processed at the Company's new purpose-built Core Yard in Harare. Diamond core samples were placed in sealed bags to prevent contamination.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Not applicable

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.	• BM claim block Step Aside 19948 (100 hectares) – 90% Prospect Resources. • The environmental impact assessment has been granted and Q3 quarterly review conducted. • Rural farmland – fallow.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No detailed records of any historical exploration exist, but the area was mapped in some detail by the Zimbabwean Geological Survey in 1990. (Bulletin No. 94) The small Colga pegmatite was mapped, but no sampling was recorded. • An historical geochemical soil sampling programme was conducted on survey lines in the surrounding farm areas and partially covered the Step Aside Project. Those soil samples were collected at 20m intervals with 100m spacing. • The soil lines were approximately perpendicular to the strike of the pegmatites, geologically mapped earlier in the region. The area surrounding Colga Hill - adjacent to Step Aside - was determined as being broadly anomalous in lithium (>200ppm lithium).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• Moderate to steeply dipping Li-Cs-Ta pegmatites, with spodumene, lepidolite, and petalite present. • The occurrence of the pegmatites at Step Aside appears to be closely related to the regional Mashonganyika Fault. • There are seven outcropping and mapped pegmatite bodies occurring as a swarm at Step Aside, named Colga Pegmatites A to

		F, with an Extension to C having been identified in Phase 3. All the mapped pegmatites of the Colga Swarm have a general mapped north-northwest→south-southeast strike. Pegmatite A has a dip of 70° and a surface thickness of 10m. Pegmatite B has a dip of 72° and a surface thickness of 5m. Pegmatite C has a dip of 73° and surface thickness of 3m. Pegmatite D has a dip of 75° and a surface thickness of 8m. Pegmatite E has a surface thickness of 7m with a dip of 80°. Pegmatite F has surface thickness of 6m with a dip of 72°. • The WinBin pegmatite body has no outcrop on surface to the south, and is currently interpreted as a feeder body to the Colga Swarm (and Pegmatite C in particular, the cojoination of which has been defined), and has an arcuate strike trending between north-west and south-southwest, and a westerly dip of approximately 80°.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ 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.	• See Appendices 1 and 2.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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.	• Borehole intersections were reported using downhole length weighted averaging methods. No maximum or minimum grade truncations were used. The mineralisation is constrained to within the pegmatites.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• The drill holes were drilled with varying azimuths and dips intended to intersect the pegmatites perpendicularly to the mapped geological strike direction. Some variation to this was encountered when defining the orientation of WinBin specifically, owing to the absence of outcrop on this body. • 89% of holes intersected the pegmatites as planned, although the pegmatites do bifurcate and vary in thickness (and curve, in the case of WinBin). • Borehole lines were drilled parallel to the north-northwest-south-southeast strike of the Colga Pegmatite Swarm; and in the case of WinBin, east-west diagonally to the subsequently defined strike of the body.
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.	• Relevant maps and sections are attached in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative	• The Company believes that all results have been reported and comply with balanced reporting.

	reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.	• No known previous exploration work for lithium conducted on the tenement historically, prior to the present programmes being undertaken by Prospect Resources.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Given the encouraging lithium drilling intersections and associated assay results, there is need to follow up on the existing holes with more intercepts along strike to determine extent, width, and grade continuity of the defined pegmatites, particularly the WinBin body and its cojoinations with the Colga Swarm. The latter will necessitate opening up drilling access further south to ensure optimal orientation of new bore hole sites, and may require re-entry and deepening of pre-existing holes to the north.