ARCADIA LITHIUM PROJECT DELIVERS ROBUST PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY, ON TRACK FOR DEVELOPMENT

PFS CONFIRMS THE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF THE ARCADIA LITHIUM PROJECT TO BECOME A SIGNIFICANT PRODUCER OF SPODUMENE, PETALITE AND TANTALITE CONCENTRATES

PFS HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Maiden JORC Probable Ore Reserves declared of 15.8 Mt @ 1.34 % Li_2O and 125 ppm Ta_2O_5 forms the basis for a standalone 1.2 Mtpa mining and processing operation over a 15 year Life of Mine (LoM)**
- **The Arcadia development schedule envisages a 9 month lead time to production with plant commissioning in Q3 2018**
- **This PFS examines an extended LoM which includes Inferred Mineral Resources (scheduled late in the LoM plan) within planned pits, containing a pit inventory of 23 Mt @ 1.34 % Li_2O and 124 ppm Ta_2O_5, inclusive of Probable Reserves and Inferred Resources. The Company has a reasonable basis to believe it supports an extended LoM of 20 Years at an average strip ratio of 2.79 : 1**
- **An additional PFS is underway with engineering consultants Hatch, due end of Q3 2017, for a lithium carbonate & hydroxide plant fed by the entire Li_2O mineral concentrate production of the Arcadia Mine to become the only vertically integrated producer outside the Asia Pacific**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF PFS MINE PLAN:

- **NPV[1] (10 % Discount Rate, pre Tax) of USD139 Million, IRR[1] of 39 % and payback of 2 years**
- **LoM Revenue USD2 Billion at a Cash Operating Cost[2] of USD320 per tonne concentrate**
- **Capital Expenditure of USD52.5 Million**

1 NPV_{10} and IRR Calculated after State Royalty (2 %) and Minerals Marketing Corporation Zimbabwe commission (0.875 %) on gross production, pre tax

2 Cash Operating Costs include all costs associated with producing and shipping Li_2O concentrates and are net of byproduct credits from Ta_2O_5 sales

The below tables show the variation possible in the NPV_{10} of the project should the long term Spodumene and Petalite prices change, vs. OPEX variation and CAPEX variation. PFS base case is shaded grey with realistic upside shaded in yellow.

Table 1 Variation in Project NPV_{10} (USD M) versus concentrate price and OPEX variation

NPV_{10} USDM		Spodumene & Petalite Price CFR USD/t					
		$500	$540	$600	$800	$1 000	*Spodumene*
		$380	$400	$450	$550	$680	*Petalite*
OPEX	115 %	**-$2**	**$43**	**$134**	**$360**	**$621**	+15 %
	105 %	**$62**	**$107**	**$198**	**$424**	**$685**	+05 %
	100 %	**$94**	**$139**	**$230**	**$456**	**$716**	**Base Case**
	90 %	**$157**	**$202**	**$294**	**$519**	**$780**	-10 %
	75 %	**$253**	**$298**	**$389**	**$615**	**$876**	-25 %

Table 2 Variation in Project NPV_{10} (USD M) versus concentrate price and CAPEX variation

NPV_{10} USDM		Spodumene & Petalite Price CFR USD/t					
		$500	$540	$600	$800	$1 000	*Spodumene*
		$380	$400	$450	$550	$680	*Petalite*
CAPEX	130 %	**$84**	**$129**	**$220**	**$446**	**$706**	+30 %
	115 %	**$89**	**$134**	**$225**	**$451**	**$711**	+15 %
	100 %	**$94**	**$139**	**$230**	**$456**	**$716**	**Base Case**
	85 %	**$99**	**$144**	**$235**	**$461**	**$721**	-15 %
	70 %	**$104**	**$149**	**$240**	**$466**	**$726**	-30 %

ARCADIA LITHIUM PFS STUDY INTRODUCTION

Prospect Resources Ltd (ASX: PSC) (the "Company") is pleased to announce that its Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") over the Arcadia Lithium Project in Zimbabwe has been completed. The results of the PFS confirm and validate the Company's objective of developing Arcadia to become a significant producer of high quality spodumene, petalite and tantalite concentrates in the near term.

This PFS supports the declaration of a Maiden Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 15.8 Mt grading at 1.34 % Li_2O and 125 ppm Ta_2O_5. Arcadia's Probable Ore Reserves forms the basis of a standalone 1.2 Mtpa mining and processing operation over a 15 year Life of Mine (LoM). The PFS further examines a mine plan, which includes a pit inventory of Probable Ore Reserves and Inferred Mineral Resources within the pit outlines, giving a pit inventory of 23 Mt @ 1.34 % Li_2O and 124 ppm Ta_2O_5, a Life of Mine of 20 Years and an average strip ratio of 2.79 : 1.

Not included in the Main Pit Ore Reserve estimate but contained within the pit design is an Inferred Mineral Resource[+] of 3.1 Mt at 1.31 % Li_2O and 152 ppm Ta_2O_5 as well as two satellite pits containing Inferred Mineral Resources of 0.98 Mt at 1.54 % Li_2O and 90 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 3.1 Mt at 1.54 % Li_2O and 125 ppm Ta_2O_5 respectively. [+] Cautionary Statement: With respect to the Inferred Mineral Resources, there is a low level of geological confidence associated with Inferred Mineral resources and there is no certainty that further exploration work will result in the determination of Indicated Mineral resources or that the production target itself will be realized.

Further to the above cautionary statement, infill drilling has been completed to test the pit inventory areas containing Inferred Mineral Resources, which are scheduled late in the LoM plan. On receipt of this drilling information, the Company plans to re-estimate the Mineral Resource and up-date the Ore Reserves. The Company believes it has a reasonable basis for this pit inventory as the Inferred Mineral Resources have been tested by the recent infill drilling, and confirms sufficient mineralisation continuity for category upgrade once all the necessary checks have been completed.

The results of the PFS confirm the strong and robust economics and financial viability of the project with a 39 % IRR and pretax NPV_{10} of USD139 Million. Arcadia is set to generate Life of Mine revenues of approximately USD 2 Billion from production of a variety of Lithia and tantalite products targeting the battery (chemical) and glass/ceramics (technical) lithium markets along with traditional tantalite end consumers in the electronics markets. These estimates have been based on conservative Life of Mine average spodumene prices of USD540/t (6 % Li_2O) and petalite prices of USD400/t (4.1 % Li_2O).

The estimated Capital Expenditure (including initial working capital) of USD52.5 Million represents a key variable in the PFS result, and certainly supports the Company's aims and objectives of bringing Arcadia into production before the end of 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the establishment of a lithium carbonate and hydroxide chemical plant at Arcadia to produce high end specialty lithium chemical products, with a PFS due to be completed during Q3 2017.

Commenting on the PFS results, Prospect's Chairman, Mr. Hugh Warner, said: "This result is a phenomenal outcome for Arcadia, our Project Team and importantly our shareholders. In the space of less than a year, we have developed Arcadia to a stage where we have defined a globally significant deposit containing highly sought after lithium products in spodumene and petalite."

"We decided to extend the PFS period to ensure our extensive metallurgical testwork programs were completed in order to properly support these aspects of the PFS. We are now confident that Arcadia will have the ability to produce battery grade lithium, glass & ceramic grade lithium and tantalite products to the market by late 2018."

"Following Government environmental and financial approvals and coupled with the excellent results of this PFS, the development of Arcadia can now be fast tracked. This is undoubtedly supported by the very low startup costs, which further places Prospect at an advantage to its peers. Prospect can now actively pursue and execute offtake agreements and pursue funding options to develop this quality asset"

"A significant value add to the project is through our ongoing feasibility of establishing a lithium carbonate and hydroxide chemical plant that would make Prospect a vertically integrated producer of lithium products to the market, and I look forward to the results of the PFS due later in the year"

"The Prospect Resources team, along with our key consultants and contractors must be thanked for the hard work and effort put in, adding significant value to our Company and shareholders." The PFS has demonstrated Arcadia's potential to create significant shareholder value and our next task is to focus on bringing Arcadia into production by end 2018 and to further assess the downstream beneficiation options at Arcadia."

ARCADIA LITHIUM PFS OUTCOMES

The Company commissioned BioMetallurgical Zimbabwe (BMZ) to undertake the PFS on the Arcadia Lithium Project. The PFS represents the culmination of technical and financial inputs from the Company's in house team and supported by several independent consultants and contractors comprising:

- Geology, Mineral Resources and Reserves – Digital Mining Services, Harare and The MSA Group, Johannesburg
- Mine Design and Planning – McDhui Mining Services, Johannesburg
- Geotechnical Design – Practara, Harare
- Metallurgical Test Work – FT Geolabs, Johannesburg and Nagrom, Perth
- Tailings Storage Facility Design – Blonton Management Consultants, Bulawayo

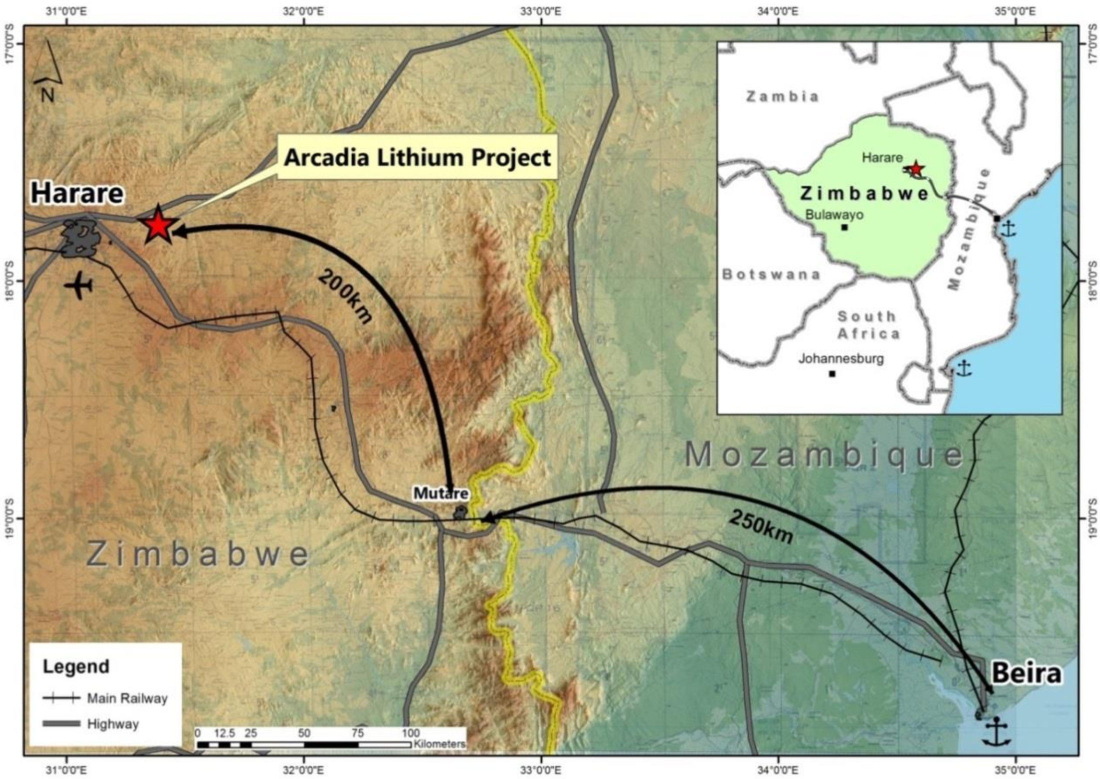
- Environmental Impact Assessment – Envirosmart Consultancy, Harare
- Layout and CAPEX estimates – LogiProc and Consulmet, Johannesburg

LOCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Arcadia Lithium Project is located approximately 38 km east of Harare, Zimbabwe and occupies an area of more than 9 km^2 of granted Mining Rights and consists of several historical lithium and beryl workings within an existing agricultural area. The Project is located close to major highways and railheads, with the Beira Port being less than 450 km away by rail/road transport (Figure 1).

The proximity to Harare as a source of skilled and semi-skilled labour, engineering skills and its location as a regional transport hub serves the project's infrastructure and logistics needs very well. The Project area has access to sufficient ground and surface water resources to service the Project's development and operational needs. Grid power (33 kVA) is located less than 3 km away from the Project, although onsite generation will initially be used.

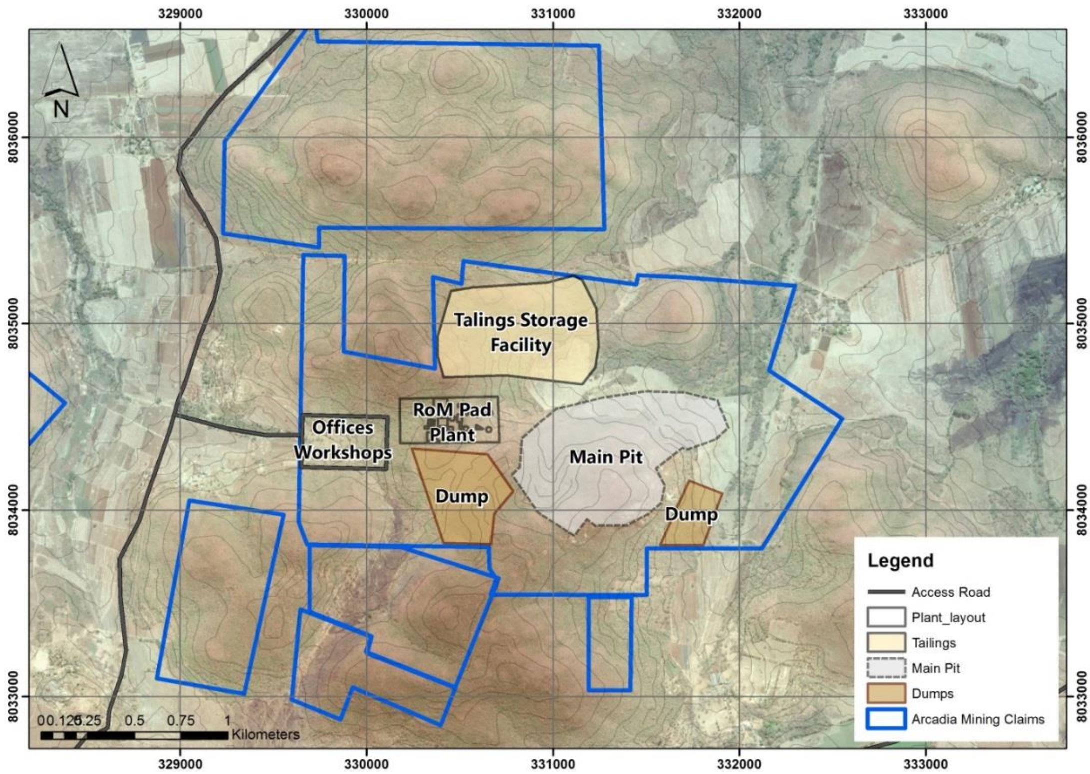
Figure 1 – Location of Arcadia Lithium Project



The findings of the PFS defined a 1.2 million tonne per annum (Mtpa) mining and processing operation annually producing, on average for the LoM, 75 000 tpa spodumene and 155 000 tpa petalite concentrates destined for the battery (chemical) and glass/ceramics (technical) markets.

Run of Mine ("RoM") material will be extracted via a single open pit operation that will serve a process facility that will utilize standard communition, dense media separation ("DMS"), floatation and gravity techniques to recover spodumene, petalite, tantalite concentrates as well as silica sand and mica as by-products. Lithia and tantalite concentrates will be bulk transported to Beira for onward shipping to downstream customers, whilst by-products will supply the domestic industrials markets in Zimbabwe.

Figure 2 – Arcadia Project Infrastructure and Layout



GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

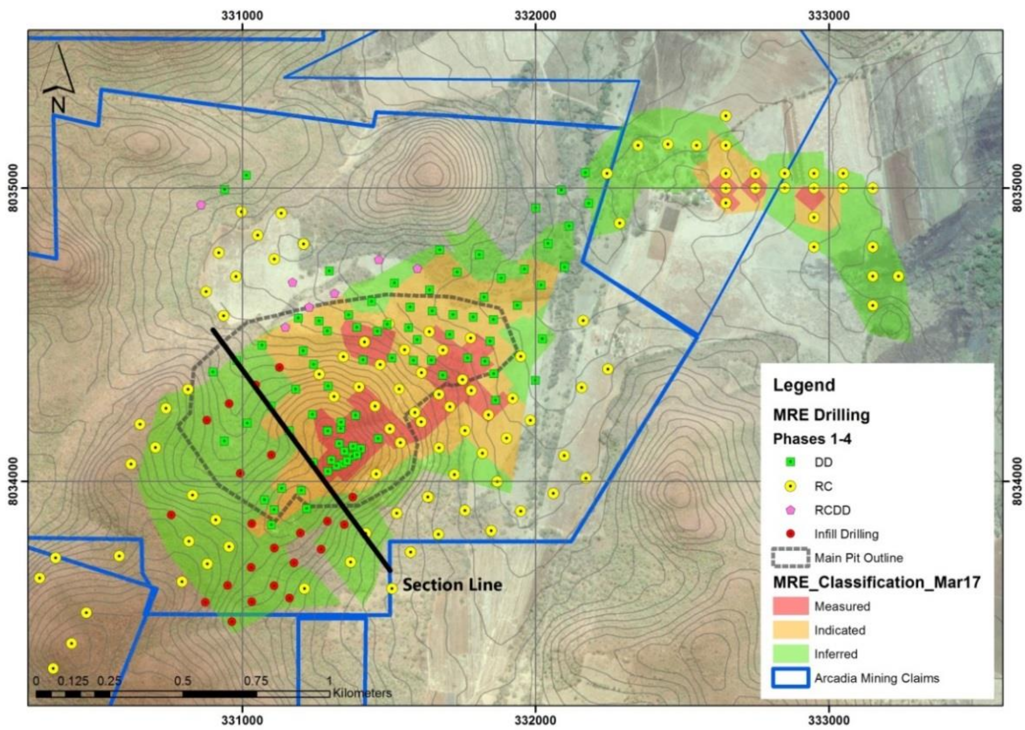
The Arcadia Lithium deposit is hosted within a series of stacked, sub parallel petalite-spodumene bearing pegmatites that intrude the local Archaean age Harare Greenstone Belt. Dimensions of the pegmatites defined by drilling to date are 3.5 km along strike (SW-NE), with an average thickness of 15 m and dipping 15 degrees to the NW. The Main Pegmatite is exposed in the historical pit, and the deposit is open along strike to the southwest, where drilling is ongoing. The deposit is cut by the NNE-SSW trending Mashonganyika Fault zone, as well as a regional SW-NE trending dolerite dyke that appears to truncate the pegmatite to the NW. Continuation of the Lower Main Pegmatite has been identified and tested to the north east of the Mashonganyika Fault Zone.

Since initiation of drilling in July 2016, the Company has completed over 18 000 m of Diamond and Reverse Circulation drilling that has to led to the definition of several JORC Mineral Resource estimates, the most recent defining the fifth largest JORC Compliant hard rock lithium resource globally. Please refer to Prospect Resources' ASX Announcement 14 March 2017 for further details. These Mineral Resource estimates have formed the basis to and underpin the PFS (Table 1 and Figure 3) and have been prepared by a Competent Person as referred to in the ASX Announcement 14 March 2017.

Table 1: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource estimate summary (>1 % Li_2O)

High Grade Zone - 1 % Li_2O Cut-off					
Category	**Tonnes**	**Li_2O %**	**Ta_2O_5 ppm**	**Li_2O Tonnes**	**Ta_2O_5 lbs**
Measured	5,700,000	1.48 %	134	83,800	1,700,000
Indicated	15,100,000	1.38 %	118	208,000	3,900,000
Inferred	14,100,000	1.44 %	133	203,000	4,100,000
TOTAL	**34,900,000**	**1.42 %**	**127**	**494,800**	**9,700,000**

Figure 3 – Drilling Completed over the Arcadia Lithium Deposit showing Mineral Resource Classification and infill drilling

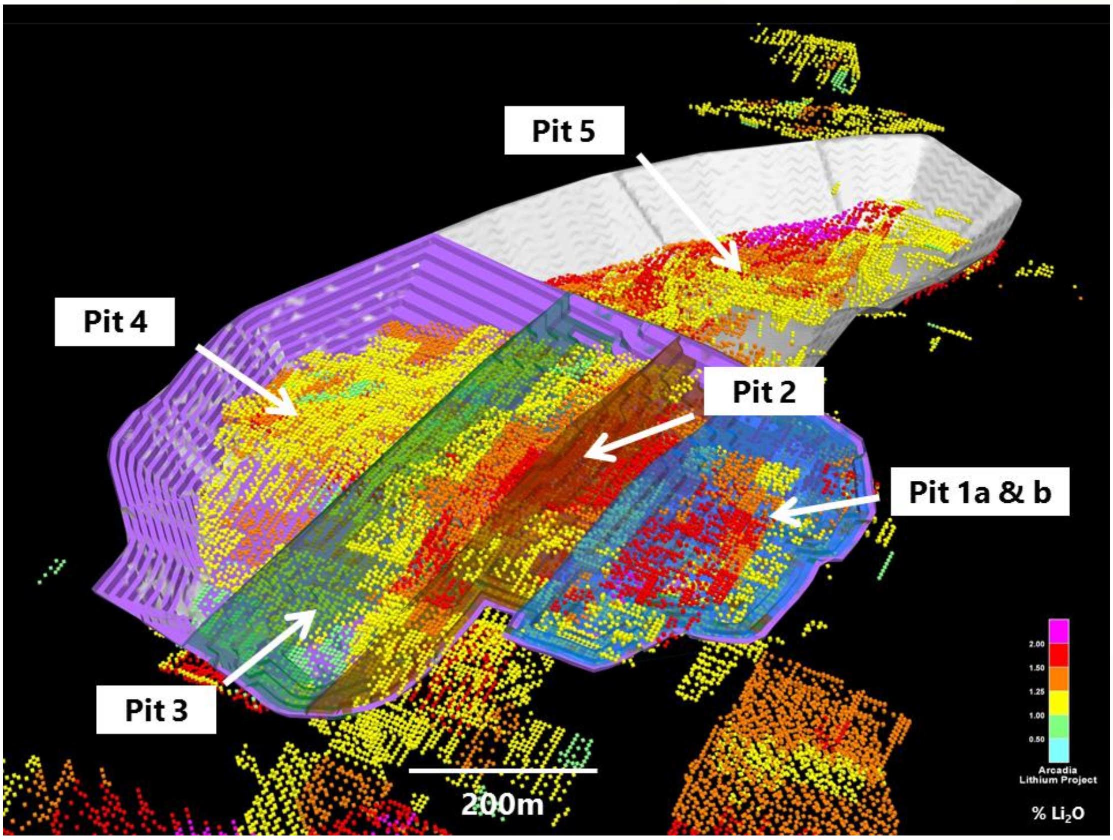


Additional drilling is ongoing with a focus of converting existing Inferred Resources located within the PFS pit inventory to higher Indicated and Measured Resources. Assay results will then be incorporated and an updated Mineral Resource estimate completed, whose results will provide further resolution and refinement for the mining plan at Arcadia (Figure 3).

MINING METHOD

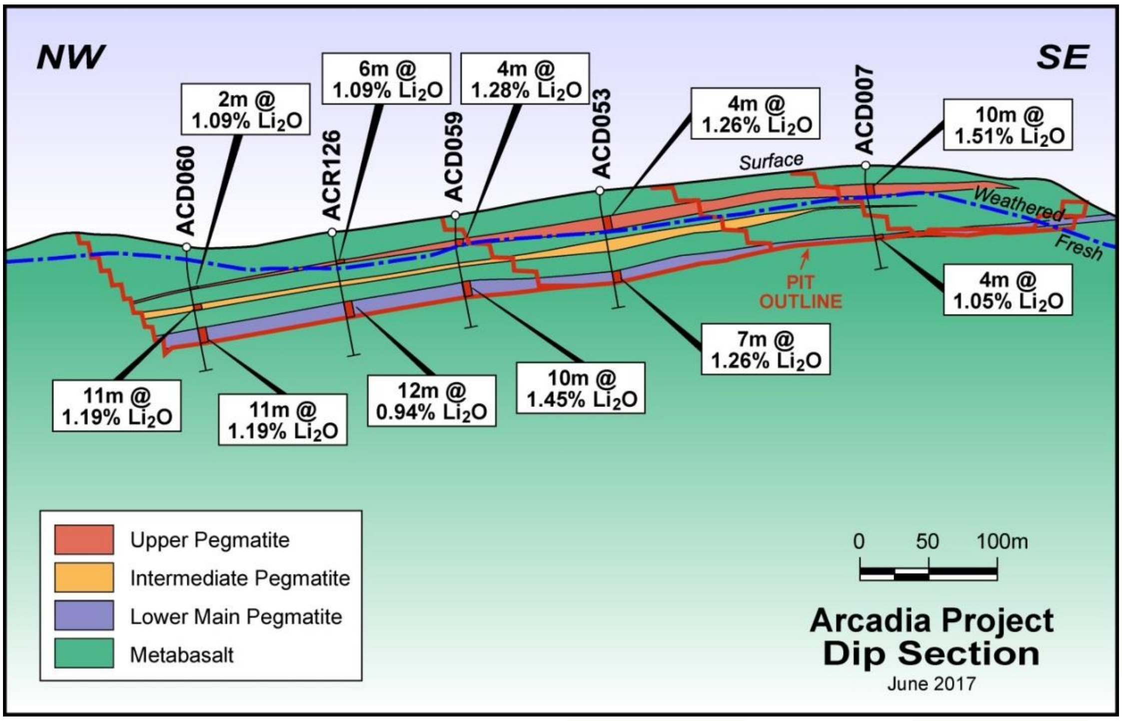
Conventional open pit mining is proposed for the delivery of 100 000 t/month or 1.2 Mtpa of RoM material to the communition and processing facilities. In order to develop the pit design for the Arcadia deposit, an optimised pit shell was first prepared using Dassault System Surpac© software. The mining method is based on six nested sequential open pits (1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and 5). The final pit, (5) will measure some 1.1 km by 750 m, with a maximum depth of 130 m on the final high-wall. The total surface area of the final pit 5 will be approximately 0.55 km^2.

Figure 4 – Arcadia Main Pit, showing sequential extraction with Block Model >1 % Li_2O (looking North)



Mining is anticipated to commence from the location of the historical open pit where the Main Pegmatite is exposed (Figure 5 and 6). Pit slope parameters were designed based on recommendations made by Geotechnical Consultants (Practara) with overall slope angles planned to be 54º - 56º, with a batter angle of 80º. 10 m high benches are planned, with an operating berm width of 15 m, and a final width of 5 m.

Figure 5 – Dip Section showing progressive pit outlines (See Fig 3 for section location)



The pit design has also taken cognisance of the local resource geometry to maximise the location of the ramp with respect to pit entry location, pit base access and utilisation of the pit floor for access to the final benches. Waste dumps have been located as close as possible to the pit exit points to minimise haulage profiles without disrupting the access to the orebodies or crushing plant.

Mining operations will be conducted utilising a contracted fleet for key equipment with some ancillary vehicles being supplied by the Company. Ore and waste will be handled by diesel hydraulic excavators and articulated dump trucks. Ore will be trucked to the crushing station where it will be directly dumped to the primary crusher, or stockpiled prior to front-end loader feeding. Waste material comprising meta basalt and some pegmatites will require blasting except for some of the very upper weathered rocks.

The mining dilution was estimated at 5 %, and the total ore losses have also been estimated at 5 %. This is to take into account the fact that some waste material will be added into the ore stream going to the processing plant and that some of the ore material will be directed to the waste dump. The grade of the dilution material, added to the ore stream is taken to have an average value of 0 % Li_2O. This conservative approach does not make any allowance for Li_2O values which are likely to be contained in the dilutant material. This scenario maximises the recovery of ore during mining, hence the mining recovery of the open pit minable resource is considered to be 95 %.

ORE RESERVES

The Ore Reserves declared at Arcadia are defined as the portion of the *in situ* Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources estimates declared by the Company on 14 March 2017. Ore Reserves for the Arcadia Lithium Project are based upon a cut-off of 1 % Li_2O and are contained within the practical pit design / profile with the effects of mining dilution, economic mining recovery and economic metallurgical recovery applied. It must be noted that a component of Inferred Resources has been delineated within the PFS pit design (Figure 3). This material has therefore accordingly been declared as part of the in pit mineral inventory, and not Ore Reserves until as such time the infill drilling and subsequent Mineral Resource upgrade are completed.

The area currently delineated by the Inferred Resource (Western part – see Figure 3) is confined to the Lower Main and Upper Pegmatites that have demonstrated strike and downdip continuity. This has been confirmed from logging of the recently completed close spaced infill drilling (assays pending). A significant portion of these near-surface Inferred resources therefore have a strong likelihood of being upgraded to the Indicated Category.

This Ore Reserve value therefore represents the crushing plant tonnage feed and head grade for the LoM.

The current pit optimisation procedures utilised in definition of the final pit design have taken the following factors and assumptions into consideration:

- A mining cost for RoM ore to crusher of approximately USD13/t ore
- A total processing and export cost of approximately USD66/t ore
- An overall process recovery of 71 % of the Li_2O values;
- Metallurgical testwork has indicated there are no deleterious elements that would impact the sale of products
- Petalite concentrate glass and ceramic grade >4 % Li_2O Price of USD400/t
- Spodumene concentrate battery grade >6 % Li_2O Price of USD540/t
- State Royalty of 2 %
- Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ) marketing fees of 0.875 %
- A component of Inferred Resources located within the pit mineral inventory

Lithium concentrate prices have been based on a number of external reports and an independent lithium marketing consultant both for the chemical and glass/ceramics markets.

The current Ore Reserve is based on all Measured, Indicated Resources and in pit mineral inventories >1 % Li_2O declared as part of this PFS and based on PFS inputs is detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Ore Reserve Estimate (>1 % Li_2O)

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (Mlbs)	Fe_2O_3 (%)
Proven	0.0	0.00	0	0	0.0	0.00
Probable	15.8	1.34	125	212,000	4.3	1.02
TOTAL	**15.8**	**1.34**	**125**	**212,000**	**4.3**	**1.02**

METALLURGICAL TESTWORK

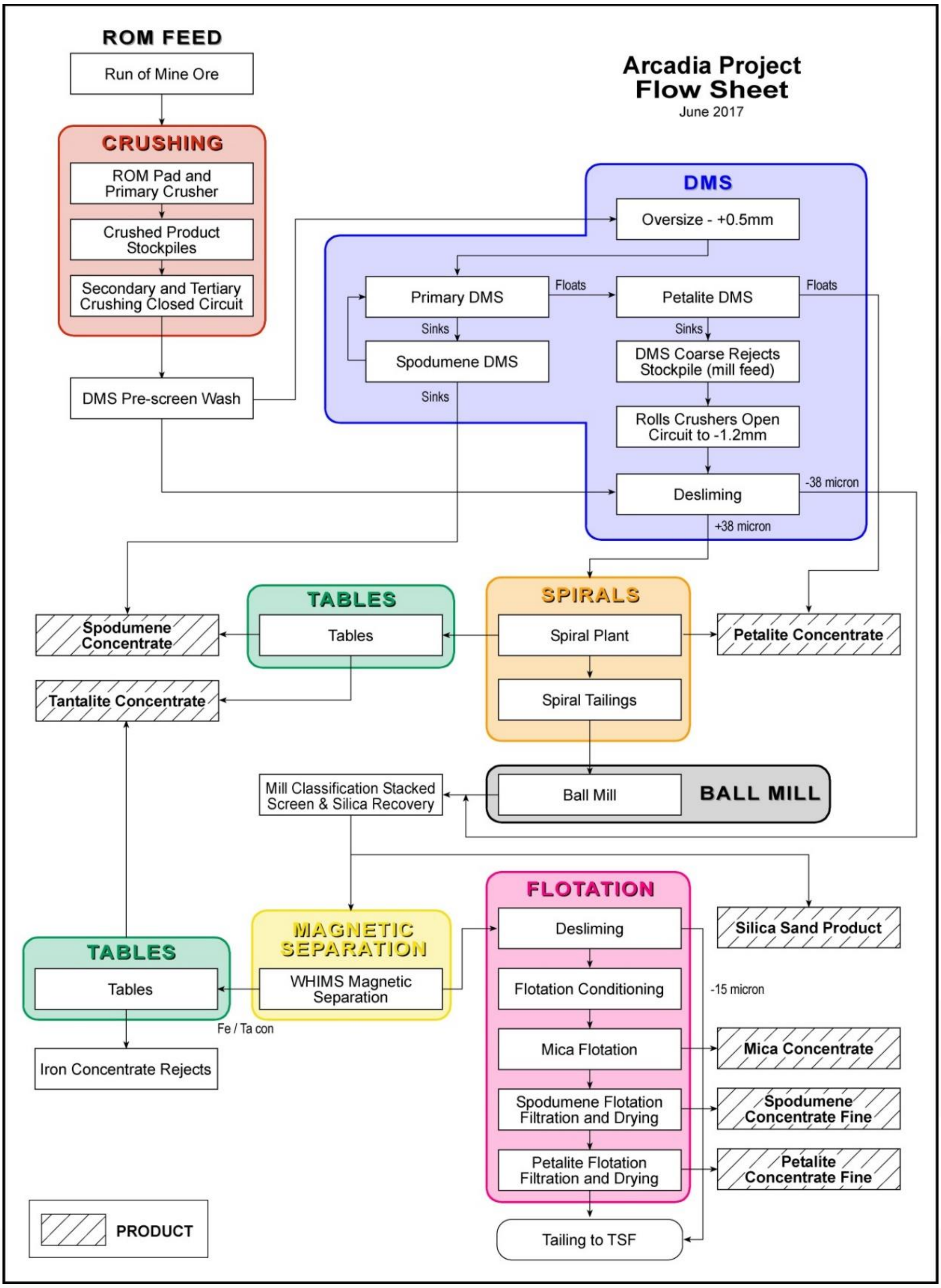
During the last year, the Company has completed 25 dedicated diamond drill holes in order to draw representative samples to complete metallurgical, mineralogical and geometallurgical testwork at Arcadia. The metallurgical test work undertaken to date includes X Ray Diffraction ("XRD"), Heavy Liquid Separation ("HLS") test work, Dense Medium Separation ("DMS") pilot plant test work, spiral concentration and flotation test work.

Work is being completed by two independent metallurgical/process laboratories; FT Geolabs in Johannesburg and Nagrom Laboratories in Perth. Both facilities have significant experience in working in and optimising Lithia and tantalite process streams.

Mineralogical analyses (including petrography) carried out included more than 800 individual XRD analyses that provided a high resolution distribution of spodumene and petalite within the orebodies, information that has had vital inputs into mining and process planning. The results indicate the mineralogy of the lithium mineralisation is coarse grained petalite and fine grained spodumene. HLS results show petalite reporting largely to the floats and spodumene to the sinks and following DMS testwork on these products, results reflected a near total recovery of spodumene and petalite minerals.

Based on the results of these studies, the Company has designed a concentrator plant to process 1.2 Mtpa of ore feed using conventional DMS and froth flotation technology. The processing plant comprises key areas including, three-stage crushing, grinding, dense media separation, mica-flotation, spodumene flotation, petalite flotation, magnetic separation, concentrate dewatering and drying, and tailings filtering (Figure 6).

Figure 6 Arcadia Process Flowsheet



The plant will produce a >6 % Li_2O and >4.1 % Li_2O concentrates suitable for lithium hydroxide and carbonate plants that supply feed-stock to the lithium battery manufacturers and the glass/ceramics markets. Tantalite concentrate (>25 % Ta_2O_5) will also be produced to serve the downstream electronics markets.

Further metallurgical optimisation and enhancement to improve the metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grades is underway. Historically, recoveries of up to 85 % have been achieved in certain parts of the deposit and further testing is required to ascertain whether this can be extended homogenously across the deposit. Potential deleterious elements have not been observed and the identification and removal of iron as a possible impurity will trigger the necessary control measures.

CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) has been estimated using firm prices, budget prices, list prices and current industry costs. Estimates for major areas of the plant were obtained from two Johannesburg based independent engineering consultants: Logiproc and Consulmet. Firm quotations for long lead items such as ball mills and crushers were also obtained from suppliers and used in the CAPEX estimate. The capital estimate can be assumed to have an accuracy of 25 %.

The CAPEX estimate to construct a 1.2 Mtpa plant and infrastructure at Arcadia including all direct and indirect costs is estimated at USD52.5 Million, with this estimate including a 10 % contingency. Table 3 below summarises the main CAPEX items for Arcadia:

Table 3 – CAPEX Estimate Summary for Arcadia Project

Area	Basis of Estimate	CAPEX (USD)
Mining	Estimate from mine planning	$9 906 000
Crushing and Screening	Kenmore	$2 764 000
DMS	Logiproc	$3 747 000
Flotation	Logiproc	$9 814 000
Filtration Drying Bagging	Logiproc	$4 072 000
Reagents and Stores	Logiproc	$4 062 000
Tailings Storage Facility	Blonton	$3 782 000
Engineering and Services	Logiproc	$4 554 000
Utilities, Infrastructure, Transport Depot	BioMet	$5 780 000
	Sub Total (Direct and Indirect Costs)	$48 481 000
Contingency		$4 018 000
TOTAL		$52 500 000

OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

Operating costs (OPEX) for the Arcadia Project have been based on the mining schedule, metallurgical variables and the mass balance. Costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe. Reagent costs are based on firm and budget quotations or list prices. Labour and administration costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe, projected workforce numbers and anticipated labour costs.

Maintenance costs are calculated based on similar existing operations in the region and supplier information. The crushing, milling and flotation costs and respective power consumptions per tonne are based on a similar operation in the region for which >18 months of data was analysed. The crushing, milling and flotation costs per tonne include wear items and maintenance costs. The OPEX estimate can be considered to have an accuracy of 25 %.

The total operating expenditure (OPEX) was calculated to be USD66/t of ore milled or USD342/t of Li_2O concentrate produced. By including Ta_2O_5 concentrate credits, the unit OPEX for production was reduced to USD320/t concentrate. The breakdown of the OPEX costs are summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – OPEX Estimate Summary for Arcadia Project

Activity	Operating Cost (USD)		
	$/t ore LoM	Per annum avg. LoM	Per tonne concentrate
Mining	$13	$15 014 000	$69
Crushing	$8	$9 349 000	$43
DMS & Spirals	$3	$2 892 000	$13
Milling & Flotation	$6	$7 001 000	$32
Reagents	$6	$7 227 000	$33
Power	$3	$3 309 000	$15
Labour	$3	$3 737 000	$17
Freight & Port	$18	$20 514 000	$94
Administration	$5	$5 480 000	$25
Total OPEX	**$66**	**$74 525 000**	**$342**
With Ta_2O_5 Credit			**$320**

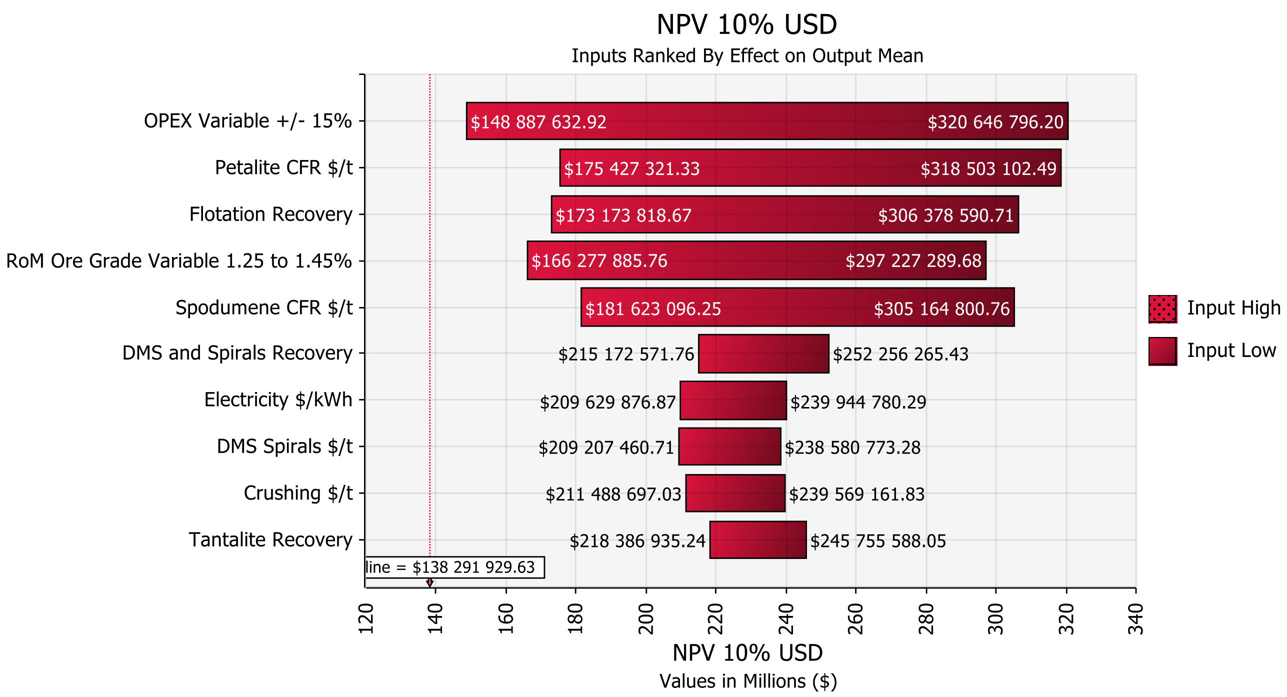
FINANCIAL EVALUATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

The financial model included a Mining and Operations Schedule, Operating Cost Schedule and the Financial Schedule where NPV and IRR were calculated. All were driven dynamically from factors in the design criteria allowing dynamic sensitivity analysis to be carried out to determine sensitive and non-sensitive variables.

The Mining and Operations Schedule incorporated the different grades, strip ratios, dilution factors, blast factors and metallurgical factors for each mining block. The dynamic model was interrogated with variations in the major input variables to determine which variables influenced the financial model the most.

The sensitivity of the project IRR was analysed using Monte Carlo @Risk software to interrogate the sensitivity of a range of input variables with the output IRR calculated as a measure of the sensitivity. As to be expected, the project NPV and IRR are most sensitive to OPEX as shown in Figure 7. The main component of OPEX is the transport charges to get the product to market in China and this makes the IRR / NPV sensitive to OPEX. Ore grade or dilution rank as the second most sensitive variables followed by the final concentrate prices. Financial returns proved to be relatively insensitive to the costs of electricity and diesel.

Figure 7 – Sensitivity of Project NPV to most significant variables



The OPEX assumptions for the base case have been conservative and thus there is considerable potential to operate with an OPEX of less than assumed in the base case. The combination of processes (i.e. Dense Medium Separation (DMS), spirals and flotation) will result in a higher overall recovery and thus be able to economically process a lower grade reserve.

Table 5 Summary of Key Technical and Financial Parameters for Arcadia PFS

Study Criteria and Financial Outputs	Basis and Variables
Mineral Resource at 1 % Li_2O Cutoff	34.9 Mt @ 1.42 % Li_2O
Probable Ore Reserve	15.8 Mt @ 1.34 % Li_2O & 125 ppm Ta_2O_5
Pit Inventory and Run of Mine (RoM) Diluted Grade	23.7 Mt @ 1.34% Li2O & 124 ppm Ta_2O_5
Plant Throughput	1 200 000 tpa
Life of Mine (LoM)	20 years
LoM Waste Strip Ratio	2.79 t waste per t ore
Spodumene Production (6 % Li_2O) avg. LoM	75 000 tpa
Petalite Production (4.1 % Li_2O) avg. LoM	155 000 tpa
Total Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) avg. LoM	26 000 tpa
Tantalite contained in concentrate avg. LoM	88 000 lb. pa
Metallurgical Recovery DMS, Spirals and Flotation[1]	71 % Li_2O
Metallurgical Recovery Spirals and Tables[1]	30 % Ta_2O_5
Spodumene 6 % Li_2O avg. Price CFR[2] China	USD 540 per dry t
Petalite 4.1 % Li_2O avg. Price CFR China	USD 400 per dry t
CAPEX (including initial working capital) ±25 %	USD 52.5 M
Payback Period (from commissioning)	~2 years
Revenue LoM	USD 1967 M
OPEX LoM	USD 1500 M
Net Cash Flow	USD 467 M
Cash Cost avg. LoM[3]	USD 320 per t concentrate
NPV 10 % discount	USD 139 M
IRR[4]	39 %

[1] Higher recoveries expected as optimisation's are currently on-going and positive but conservative figures used in the PFS base case
[2] CFR "Cost and Freight" included for delivery to port in China
[3] Cash Costs include all production, corporate, administration, marketing and royalty costs and are net of by-product credits from Ta_2O_5 sales
[4] NPV_{10} and IRR calculated after state royalty (2 %) and MMCZ commissions (0.875 %) on gross production but before tax on profits

Markets and Pricing

Market Analyses

The lithium market continues to remain in a supply deficit reflected in the significant increase in lithium mineral and chemical prices during 2016. There appears to have been an underestimation of the strong growth in demand for lithium particularly in the lithium ion battery market. Additional supply towards addressing the supply deficit has started to come onto the market including the Mt Cattlin and Mt Marion projects commencing sales this year and the commissioning of Pilbara Minerals and Altura's Pilgangoora project in 2018. However, it will not be until 2019/20 when a number of existing operations including Greenbushes, Olaroz and Albemarle's Sa lar de Atacama commence delivering product from their expansions that supply is likely to meet demand.

However, with market commentators forecasting a 15 % pa year on year growth equating to a demand of 350 kt LCE in 2020 and 700 kt LCE by 2025, a number of new projects and further expansions from existing projects will be required to meet future demand.

Sales and Pricing

Sales of lithium minerals from the project is forecast to average 26 000 tpa LCE in lithium mineral concentrates and about 88 000 lb. pa Ta_2O_5 in tantalite concentrates over the LoM.

Table 6 Forecast Sales Volumes.

Product		Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year 15	Avg. LoM
+6 % Li_2O Spodumene	tpa	72 000	53 000	53 000	123 000	75 000
+4 % Li_2O Petalite	tpa	167 000	155 000	155 000	127 000	155 000
Total LCE	tpa	27 000	23 000	23 000	30 000	26 000
Total Lithium Minerals	tpa	239 000	208 000	208 000	250 000	229 000
+25 % Ta_2O_5	lb. pa	127 000	136 000	136 000	51 000	88 000

The Spodumene concentrate price is based on a formula derived from the chemical price less the chemical convertor's cost of production and margin and the mineral to chemical conversion ratio. Using actual Chinese lithium carbonate producer data and taking a conservative view of long term price for lithium carbonate the price derived is USD 540/t for 6 % Li_2O spodumene concentrate.

For Petalite, an average price of only USD400/t has been applied to ensure competitively pricing relative to other mineral and chemical sources in the glass/ceramics market.

The price of tantalite (Ta_2O_5) has continued to remain flat at around USD60/lb with no significant demand growth and large feedstock supplies available from Central Africa. The price reflects the cost to produce and deliver product from Central Africa to the world's tantalum smelters and this price has been applied over the life of mine.

Environment and Government Approvals

Following completion, submission and review of the Environment Impact Assessment completed by Independent Consultants over Arcadia, the Zimbabwe Environmental Management Agency (EMA) issued EIA Certificate number 8000018391 to the Company. This grants the Company permission to operate in accordance with Part XI of the Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27) subject to certain specified terms and conditions that are normal for such an authority.

All local stake holders have been consulted and have agreed to the proposed mine plan and development. In addition, the Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) issued Investment License Number 003496 to the Company which now provides the Company with access to several fiscal and investment benefits and incentives. It was deemed prudent to separate the Company's gold assets from lithium assets into two separate subsidiary structures, each with their own ZIA license. The Board believes that this structure will offer greater flexibility as to how the Arcadia Lithium Project can be financed and also how the Company finances its gold assets.

Lithium Chemical Plant

In tandem with the Arcadia PFS, the Company has initiated a PFS to evaluate the construction of a lithium chemical plant. The construction of a lithium chemical plant adjacent to the Arcadia mine has numerous benefits for both downstream consumers of lithium and the Company.

Processing of lithium chemicals from minerals is currently only carried out in China. Consumers have indicated a keenness to have geographical diversity of product. The lithium chemical market is also dominated by four major producers. The chemical plant at Arcadia Lithium Project provides an alternative source of feedstock for downstream lithium users.

The location of the Arcadia Lithium Project is close to key infrastructure such as electricity, waste and transport. Importantly, the project has regional access to the major consumables of coal and sulphuric acid required for the conversion process.

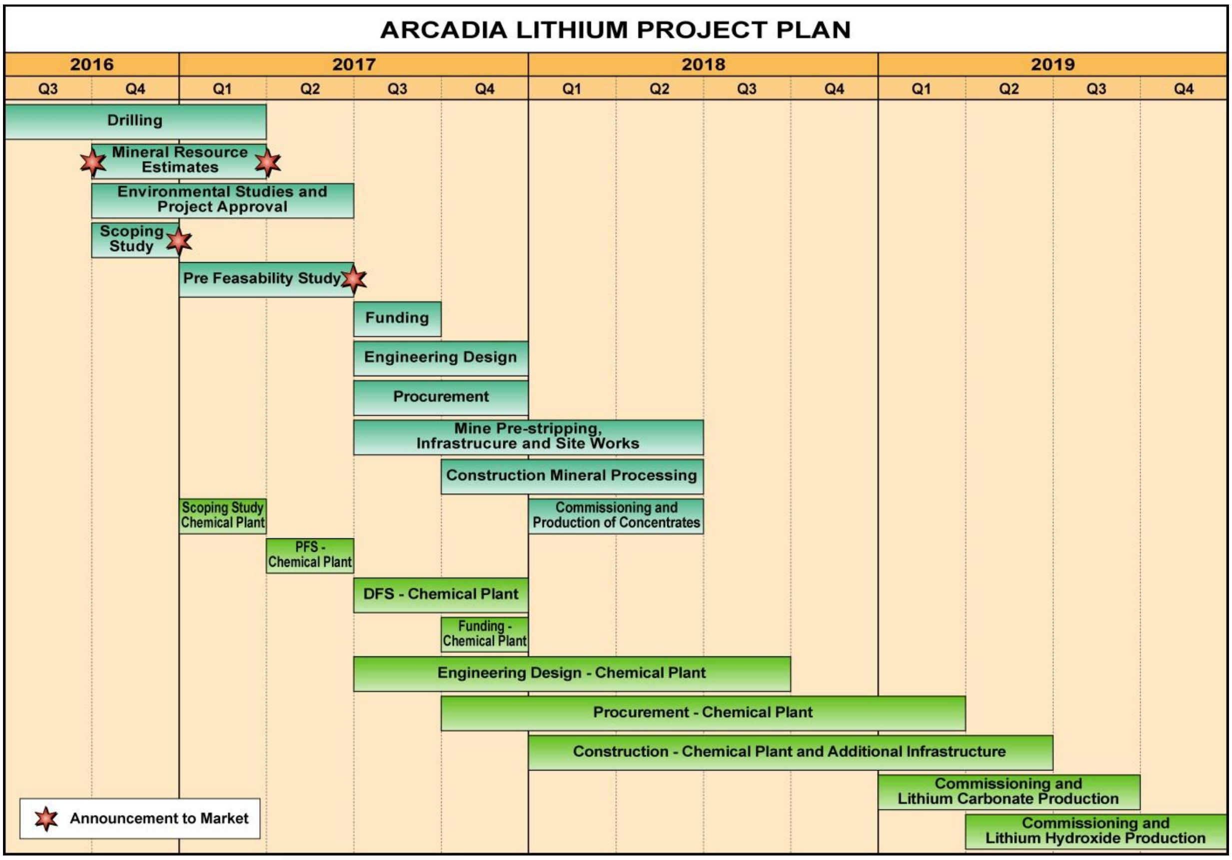
A major component of the cost of producing and delivering mineral concentrates to market is transport. With over 10 t of petalite and approximately 7 t of spodumene concentrate required to produce 1 t of lithium chemical product, transport costs are significantly reduced.

With reduced delivered concentrate costs, a major component of a chemical plant's operating cost and close proximity to infrastructure and consumables, the vertically integrated approach from ore to lithium chemicals at site would indicate a higher value add proposition than solely producing mineral concentrates.

Engineering Consultants Hatch is already underway on a more detailed PFS study on the lithium chemical project and the Company expects to release the results of this PFS during the third quarter of 2017.

PROJECT SCHEDULE

The following Project Schedule outlines the development of Arcadia towards commissioning and production by end 2018 and proposed lithium chemical plant development schedule.



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Competent Person's Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to 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 Senior 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 as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. 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.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Ms Gayle Hanssen of Digital Mining Services, Harare Zimbabwe. Ms Hanssen is registered as Professional Scientist with the South African Council for Professional Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Ms Hanssen is employed by DMS and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Ms Hanssen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources has been reviewed and audited by Mr Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group, Johannesburg. Mr Cronwright is registered as a Professional Scientist with the South African Council for Professional Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr Cronwright is employed by MSA and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Cronwright consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this study that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Mr David Miller, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Miller is Prospect Resources' Marketing Consultant. Mr Miller 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 as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr Miller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this study that relates to the processing plant and infrastructure design as well as the financial analysis is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Mr Lee W John of BioMetallurgical, Zimbabwe. Mr John is registered as a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM CP) and is Fellow with The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FSAIMM) and is registered as a Professional Engineer with the Engineering Council of South Africa (Pr. Eng. ECSA). Mr John is the Principle Engineer of BioMetallurgical and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the mineral processing project under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code 2012 Edition. Mr John consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• At the Arcadia Project, the majority of samples were percussion chips generated from a Smith Capital or Thor rig, using a double tube reverse circulation (RC) technique. Samples were collected from the cyclone and riffle split on site before bagging. • 3 x 3 kg samples were collected every meter in triplicate, one of which was sent for pulverizing and assaying, in addition to a smaller sample retained for reference and logging. • For the diamond drill samples, core was marked up on site, and halved with a diamond saw, in a facility close to site. Half of the core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes. • Certified Reference Materials (produced by AMIS of Johannesburg), blanks and field duplicates were inserted into each sample batch. (5% of total being CRMs, 5% blanks, 5% field duplicates and 5% laboratory duplicates). This was done by Zimlabs who undertook the sample preparation, as well as blank and CRM insertion, under instruction from Prospect Resources. • The AMIS CRMs used were ; AMIS0338; 0.1682% Li, AMIS0339 ; 2.15% Li AMIS0340 ; 1.43% Li, AMIS0341 ; 0.4733% Li, AMIS0342 ; 0.1612% Li, AMIS0343 ; 0.7016% Li & AMIS0355 ; 0.7696% Li • All samples were taken in Company transport to Zimlabs laboratory in Harare, where they were pulverized to produce a 30g charge and then dispatched by courier to ALS Johannesburg. All Phase 1 and 2 samples were analysed by multi-element ICP (ME-MS61, following four acid dissolution. Overlimits on lithium analysed by LiOG63 method (four acid digestion with ICP or AAS finish), The majority of the Phase 3 samples were analysed in Johannesburg, and all Phase 4 samples are following this route. • Samples from the Phase 4 RC samples have so far only been assayed for Li by AA at Zimlabs. • Where assays from both ALS and Zimlabs (Phase 3) are available, the correlation for Li analysis has been shown to be acceptable. Pulps from hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ACD019 was assayed by both laboratories and statistically compared. A correlation of almost 90% was returned, with the Zimlabs slightly 'under-assaying' • Pulps from all Phase 4 samples are en-route to ALS Vancouver. • All the pulps from holes drilled within the planned new pit area have subsequently been re-submitted for XRD analysis at either ALS, SGS or FT Geolabs. XRD Results from ten batches (796 samples) are available. • All the pulps from holes drilled within the planned new pit area have subsequently been re-submitted for XRD analysis at either ALS, SGS or FT Geolabs. XRD Results from fifteen batches (1096 samples) are available.
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).*	• Double tube, 5" Reverse Circulation. Two RC rigs were used. A trailer mounted Smith Capital double tube RC rig was used with a 25 bar (Ingersoll Rand) 2013 compressor. In addition, a Thor truck mounted rig was used, with a 50 bar Atlas Copco compressor. • 3m rods were used, and the hole air blasted to allow sample recovery via a cyclone every 1m. At total of 29 Phase 2 RC holes (1,815m), 57 Phase 3 RC hikes (4,150) and 77 Phase 4 RC holes (6.346m), were drilled, and (2,412m from 31 RC holes were used used in this estimate. • For diamond core drilling, two Atlas Copco CS 14 rigs were used. HQ core was drilled through the first 20 – 30m of broken ground. This section was then cased and drilling proceeded with NQ sized core. A total of 81 DD holes (8621.53m) were drilled, with 16 Phase 1 DD holes (1143m) and 41 Phase 3 & 4 DD holes (4,962m) were used in the Mineral Resource estimate,. In addition 11 holes were pre collared by RC, with four of these being subsequently being tailed with core (1,490m) Four of these (556.30m were used in the estimate) • 25 dedicated metallurgical holes (HQ) were drilled (ACD017, 018, 022,031, 041, 045, 046, 047, 048, 05,055, 066, 068 – 071, and 073 -81) totaling 1,985m.
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*	• RC chip samples were bagged directly from the cyclone, and immediately weighed; virtually all samples weighed more than 30kg, averaging 35kg. A calculated recovery of around of 85% was achieved. • The sample was then riffle split to produce 3 subsamples (a primary, field duplicate and reference sample) of approximately 3kg each.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Material seems largely homogenous, and no relationship has been detected between grain size and assayed grade. Results from the 41 lab duplicates generated from the milled core, in the Phase 3 samples show a correlation of over 99%, and an under read, bias of less than 10%, which is not considered material. • The average core loss across the un-weathered portions of the phase 3 DD holes is 3.7%. The vast majority of this loss occurring in the first 20m of weathered ground. The core loss through the pegmatites is less than 2%. For the Phase 3 DD holes, the core loss through the un-weathered portions is 1.3% • The overall average Li grade of the 1483 RC chip samples is 0.29% v 0.31% for the 1703 DD samples. As there is only a partial overlap in the RC and DD drilling 'grids', it is not possible at this stage to make a definitive statistical comparison, to determine if this is geological in origin or as a result of the drilling method.
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.*	• A sample of the RC chips was washed and retained in a chip tray. Chip samples have been geologically logged at 1m intervals, with data recorded in spreadsheet format using standardized codes. Sample weight, moisture content, lithologies, texture, structure, induration, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation were recorded. • Specific gravities (SGs) were measured at Zimlabs using the Archimedes method and at SGS laboratories in Harare, using a pycnometer. • All drill core has been lithologically logged and had first pass batch geotech logging done (RQD) on site. At a nearby Company facility, detailed structural logging and field SG measurements were made, using the Archimedes (displacement in water) method. The SG determinations were made on a representative material of waste and mineralized pegmatites from every meter in each borehole. • The work is undertaken according Prospect Resources' standard procedures and practices, which are in line with international best practice, and overseen by the CP. The CP considers that the level of detail and quality of the work is appropriate to support the current Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• RC samples were bagged straight from the cyclone. An average of 35kg of sample was produced per meter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	• *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.*	• The dry samples were split using a 3-stage riffle splitter, with three, 3kg samples being collected per 1m interval. Excess material was dumped in a landfill. • For RC chip samples, field duplicates were produced every 20th sample. • The 3kg samples were crushed and milled (90%, pass -75µm) at the Zimlabs Laboratory. Pulp duplicates, blanks and standard material (produced by AMIS) were inserted in identical packets to the samples, one per 20 normal samples for each of the blanks, standards and lab duplicates. This was done under the supervision of a qualified geologist or experienced geotechnician from Prospect Resources. • DD Core was split in half with a diamond saw. Half was sampled for assay, respecting lithological boundaries up to a maximum sample length of a meter. The other half of core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed by multi-element ICP (ME-MS61). Over limits (> on lithium analysed by LiOG63 method, after four acid dissolution. All assays were performed at ALS Vancouver. • For QAQC a 5% tolerance on CRM & duplicate results was permitted. Of the 41 Phase 1 and 2 blank samples inserted, only one was deemed necessary for re-assay. Of the 53 CRMs assayed only three fell outside the acceptable range, and sent for re-assay. • Out of 55 pulps produced from field duplicates, 15 fell outside acceptable limits. An investigation identified that the issue was Zimlabs duplicating the wrong sample. One of their staff had become use to duplicating the preceding sample, irrespective of what was requested by Prospect Resources staff. • The affected samples were re-assayed and subsequent results reported were considered acceptable. Following the discovery of this issue with Zimlabs, a Prospect Resources technician now follows each batch through the lab, and supervises insertion of standards. • For the Phase 3 results all assayed at ALS, there were very few issues. Of 84 CRMs submitted with the DD samples all returned values within acceptable limits for lithium. As per previous releases, the five samples of AMIS340, again under-read on Ta. This issue can be confidently linked to the dissolution methods used by both ALS (and Genalysis on their check samples) being unsuitable for total extraction of sample type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The conclusion is that ALS accuracy is considered good and, Zimlabs sample preparation procedures were acceptable. • Two batches of Round Robin checks (72 samples) have been undertaken at Zimlabs in Harare, (which have returned an 85% correlation). Additional check samples were analysed for Li and Ta, satisfactorily at Genalysis - Intertek in Perth, Australia as Round Robin checks.
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.*	• Prospect Resources' Chief geologist was on site during most of the drilling and sample pre-preparation. The significant intersections and geological were also shown to Zimbabwe Geological Survey staff and checked by an MSA Geologist CP (Michael Cronwright). • All hard copies of data are retained at the Prospect Resource Exploration offices. All electronic data resides in Excel™ format on the office desktop, with back-ups retained on hard-drives in a safe, and in an Access™ database in a data cloud offsite. • No drillholes from the current campaign have been twinned but 4 holes from the current campaign were designed to twin historically drilled holes from the 1970's. No logging or assays are available from this old data. • Logging and assay data captured electronically on Excel™ spreadsheet, and subsequently imported into an Access™ database. • All assay results reported as Li ppm and over limits (>5,000ppm) as %, adjusted to the same units and expressed as Li_2O %. Similarly, Ta assays are reported in ppm, but expressed as Ta_2O_5. Fe_2O_3 assays were reported in %.
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.*	• All drill holes were surveyed completed with down-hole survey tool using an Azimuth Point System (APS) Single Shot survey method down-hole instrument at a minimum of every 30m and measured relative to magnetic North. These measurements have been converted from magnetic to Arc1950 UTM Zone 36 South values. No significant hole deviation is evident in plan or section. • All collar positions have been surveyed using a High Target DGPS system, from Fundira Surveys. The topography in the greater project area was surveyed to 30cm accuracy using a Leica 1600 DGPS. Permanent survey reference beacons have been erected on site. • All surveys were done in the WGS84 datum on grid UTM 36S, and subsequently converted to ARC1950 datum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Phase 1 drill holes were drilled at an average of 50m intervals along strike and down dip of the pegmatites. This was sufficient to establish confidence in geological and grade continuity and appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification applied, • The approximate grid for along strike and down dip drilling was extended to approaching 100m for the subsequent drilling phases.
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.*	• Mineralised structures are shallow dipping (10° northwest) pegmatites hosted within meta-basalts and drilling was planned to intersect these structures perpendicularly (drilled at -80 to the southeast) • Though the target pegmatites can show considerable mineralogical and to a lesser extent grade variation, the geology is relatively simple.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC and core samples were placed in sealed bags to prevent movement and mixing. Minimal preparation was done on site. Samples were transported in company vehicles accompanied by a senior technician to the pre-preparation laboratory (Zimlabs)
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The CP (Mr Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group), is continually auditing sampling and logging practices.

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.*	• Arcadia V, Arcadia H, Arcadia I, Arcadia L, Arcadia 2V, Arcadia Tr and Arcadia L claims, held by Examix investments, JV between Prospect Resources (90%) and local partner Paul Chimbodza. • No environmental or land title issues or impediments. EIA certificate of approval granted by the Environmental Management Agency, to cover all of the company's exploration activities. • Rural farmland – fallow, effectively defunct commercial farm.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Two rounds of historical drilling were done. Three EXT holes were drilled in 1969 with support from the Geological Survey of Zimbabwe, at the site of the historic pit. These logs are available, and the lithologies observed are consistent with that seen by Prospect Resources' drilling. • The sites of at least 10 previously drilled NQ sized boreholes have also been identified in the field. The detailed records of this programme have been lost. But the work done in the late 1970's by Rand Mines, was recorded by the Geological Survey in their 1989 Harare bulletin, where an estimate of 18Mt is recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit comprises a number of pegmatites hosted in meta-basalts of the Arcturus Formation within the Harare Greenstone Belt. • The pegmatites belong to the Petalite subclass of the Rare-Element pegmatite deposit class and belong to the LCT pegmatite family. • The pegmatites are poorly to moderately zoned (but not symmetrically or asymmetrically zoned and have no quartz core). The main lithium bearing minerals are dominantly petalite and spodumene, with sub-ordinate eucryptite, bikitaite, and minor lepidolite. In addition, disseminated tantalite is present. Gangue minerals are quartz, alkali feldspars and muscovite. • The pegmatites strike 045° and dip at 10° to the northwest.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	• **See Appendix I**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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. • For this Mineral Resource estimate, two estimates were made, one using a cut off grade of the statistically determined 0.2% Li_2O, and a second using a more realistic mining cut off, of 1% Li_2O.
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').*	• All drill holes were drilled with an azimuth of 135°. The dip of all the holes is -80°, planned to intersect the pegmatites perpendicularly. • Virtually all holes intersected the pegmatites as planned, though the pegmatites do bifurcate and vary in thickness. There are remarkably little structural complications in the area. A series of northeast – southwest striking faults cut the ore body, but with little apparent displacement. • The NNE trending Mashonganyika fault zone which forms the river valley to the east of the current planned pit, has resulted in blocks of Main Pegmatite being down faulted and preserved from erosion. Detailed analysis of the multi-element geochemistry is underway, but it appears that this fault zone has accentuated surficial geochemical leaching of certain of the elements; including lithium.
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*	• Maps and cross sections are attached in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Company states that all results have been reported and comply with balanced reporting.
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.*	• Channel sampling also carried out at the adjacent dormant pit, previously mined in the 1970s. Continuous 1m samples were channel sampled and hand sampled along cut lines, every 2m on the pit face. Approximately 3kg samples were collected, and assayed at ALS after crushing and milling at Zimlabs. Assays were incorporated into the MRE. • Geological mapping was undertaken down-dip and along strike of the pit and has been incorporated into the current MRE. • Soil sampling orientation lines have produced lithium geochemical anomalies that coincide with sub-outcropping projections of the pegmatites.
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.*	• The on-going Phase 4 drilling is extending the strike extent to the northeast and southwest as well as completing infill drilling within the PFS Pit outline. Three Atlas Copco CS14 DD and one Smith Capital and one truck mounted Thor RC rig have been deployed.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data is stored in Excel spreadsheets, which are checked by the Project Geologist prior to import into an Access Database. • Columns in the spreadsheet have been inserted to calculate the sample lengths and compare them to that recorded by the samplers. • The spreadsheets are set up to, allow only standardized logging codes. Checks are also done during data capture and prior to import to ensure there are no interval or sample overlaps, duplication of data or samples.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The project has regularly been visited by the Company's Chief Geologist and CP. In addition, Mr Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group, a pegmatite specialist and CP has undertaken a number of site visits to advise on pegmatite zonation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and mineralogy and observe sampling practices.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, a number of shallow dipping (10° to the NW) pegmatites hosted in meta-basalt. The deposit is cross-cut by southwest-northeast and north northwest – south southeast trending faults. The latter set is thought to have controlled initial emplacement of the pegmatites, but there is little discernible displacement of the pegmatites along them. • Estimations have been done separately on each of the major three pegmatites bodies; the Main Pegmatite, the Intermediate Pegmatite and the Lower Main Pegmatite • Lithium is a highly mobile element, and weathering has affected and leached the grade down to 20-30m depth. Separate estimations have been made on the weathered and un-weathered zones.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model encompasses 2.2km of the 3.5km fSW-NE strike, by 900m down dip, and to a depth of 130m. The geological? model is 300m thick, which represents a depth greater than the combined maximum topographic height, plus maximum depth drilled.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control*	• The initial geological models were constructed in Leapfrog software based on hand drawn sections compiled by the Project and Chief Geologists. The block model was constructed by Digital Mining Services (DMS) in Surpac software. No top cut was applied, as there were no statistical outliers. Based on frequency distribution analysis however a bottom cut off off 0.2% Li_2O was used. In addition a higher grade resource was defined, using a cut-off of 1% Li_2O. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was employed. A spherical model was used, with search parameters set to follow the SW-NE strike and NW dip of the pegmatites. • N/A • Estimations were also made on tantalum, the primary by-product and niobium, which is intimately (mineralogically) associated with it, and also rubidium. The latter has a very high background level and is considered to be associated with the K-Feldspar, but unlikely to form economic mineralisation. • Deleterious elements, such as Cd, Fe and U are at acceptable to low levels. • Initial block size was set at 40m x 40m x 5m (standard Zimbabwean Bench height). Sub – blocking done at 10 x 10 x 2.5m. • Statistical analysis suggests a strong correlation between Cs & Rb, and Ta, Nb

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the resource estimates. • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	and Be, but a weak to negative one of the lithium to almost all other elements. • No outlier high values to warrant top cut-off. Statistical analysis suggested a 0.2 % Li_2O lower cut-off. • Sections were sliced through the body at 100m intervals and bore hole intercept grades visually compared against the estimated block grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Commodity is an industrial mineral. Key value drivers are Li (or Li_2O) grade and mineralogy. Lower cut -off of 0.2% Li_2O determined statistically. • Metallurgical and mineralogical test work has been completed and is ongoing.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• 5m block height size used to confirm with standard Zimbabwean bench height. Open cast mining is planned in the eastern part of the ore body to exploit both the Lower Main, Intermediate? and Main Pegmatites. • A stripping ratio of less than 2.96 : 1 to 130m has been determined. • Although numerous thin pegmatite bands (14 in all) exist; practical minimum size of 2m is deemed possible to economically mine (equates to average bucket width of an excavator). Bands thinner than this will dictate the necessity of establishing low grade stock piles, which may be economic to process once mine and floatation plant and gravity circuits are running successfully. The current estimate was made on the four thickest bands; the Upper Pegmatite, Main Pegmatite, the Middle Pegmatite Lower Main Pegmatite, Basal and Lower Basal Pegmatites.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed XRD and petrographical investigations have been completed. The results indicate the mineralogy of the lithium mineralisation is coarse grained petalite and fine grained spodumene, both of which are amenable to conventional recovery methods for the production of a potentially saleable lithium concentrate. The two can be separated after fine grinding, by flotation. Petalite is coarse grained and initial metallurgical test results have been reported by FT Geolabs and are very favourable. (ACD017, 018, 022, 033, ACD031,041, 045, 046 048, 049, 051, 055, 066, 068-71 and 073 - 081). Heavy liquid separation results in petalite reporting largely to the floats and spodumene to the sinks. An average concentrate grade of 3.4% lithium oxide was produced from dense medium separation tests with a lithium recovery of 7.4% % as petalite.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Spodumene, reporting to DMS sinks graded ~5% at a lithium recovery of ~7%. These results reflect near total recovery of spodumene and petalite minerals. This work is continuing. Work is also beginning on holes ACD066 to ACD081. Work completed by NAGROM on holes ACD031 and 041 has produced similar results and an extension of this programme is assessing the effects of finer crushing on DMS performance. • The good grades and liberation lead to an expectation of obtaining spodumene with grades exceeding the 6.5% Li_2O sales specifications. including Fe content. • Work is now focusing on optimizing petalite recovery from the float concentrates. •
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• An EIA certificate has been issued by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) of Zimbabwe for both the exploration and the mining phases. Sterilization drilling was successfully done at the planned plant site located away from any perennial water courses. There are no centers of dense human habitation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Specific gravities for all RC and DD core samples have been measured, in both weathered and un-weathered zones. The pegmatites are competent units with no voids, and the specific gravities measured are considered to be a good estimate of future mined bulk densities. • In core, the Archimedes technique has been used by the company. For the RC chips, a pycnometer was used by SGS Harare, and the Archimedes technique by Zimlabs. The results from the DD have proved to be more statistically robust, and only in areas where there is no DD coverage, have the SG measurements from the RC been used.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality,*	• The deposits show reasonable continuity in geology and grade. The basis of resource classification is therefore largely based in drill hole density. Measured Resources at 50m spacing, Indicated Resources up to 100m and Inferred Resources > 100m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The company believes that all relevant factors have been taken into account. • The CP, Chief Geologist and Project Geologist agree that the Mineral Resource estimate is a fair and realistic model of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was reviewed by The MSA Group.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The individual pegmatite bodies are geologically consistent, and it is deemed that the estimates are valid for such deposits over significant distances. • N/A • The statement refers to the four main pegmatite bodies; the Upper Pegmatite, the Main Pegmatite, the Intermediate Pegmatite the Lower Main Pegmatite, Basal and Lower Basal Pegmatites.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Ore Reserve estimate is based in the Mineral Resource estimate released on 14th March 2017, by Prospect Resources and prepared by Gayle Hanssen and Roger Tyler as Competent Persons. The Mineral Resource estimates were reported using both a 0.2 % and a 1.0 % Li_2O cut-off. • The Mineral Resource estimate was reported as: ○ 57.3Mt grading 1.12% Li_2O (601,200t contained Li_2O) ○ 57.0Mt grading 1.12% Li_2O (Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources), classified as fresh rock ○ 33.1Mt grading 1.12% Li_2O (Measured and Indicated Resources), classified as weathered and fresh rock

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		○ This includes a higher- grade zone (using 1% Li_2O cut-off) of 34.9Mt at 1.42% Li_2O and 20.8Mt at 1.41% Li_2O (Measured and Indicated Resources) • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person, David Miller visited the site on 12 June 2017. The visit comprised inspecting the existing Old Pit, the area of the planned Main and Satellite Pits and diamond drill core. .
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The company has completed a PFS study on the Arcadia Lithium Project based on the >1% Li_2O resources as part of the Mineral Resource estimate released in March, 2017. • As part of the Arcadia PFS study a mine plan was developed that was technically achievable and economically viable. This mine plan considered all material modifying factors such as dilution, recovery, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and regulatory.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource estimates provided was geologically domained dependant on the geological modelling of the various pegmatites, zones of weathering and fresh rock, and areas of high, intermediate and low grade within the larger pegmatite ore bodies. • A cut-off grade of 0.2% Li_2O was geostatistically determined for the initial resource determination. • It was also decided to use a conservative cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O, to plan the production schedule.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).*	• In order to develop the pit design for the Arcadia deposit, an optimised pit shell was first prepared using the Dassault System Surpac software. • The mining method is based on six nested sequential open pits (1a, 1b, 2,3 ,4 and 5). • The final pit, number 5 is designed to be 1.1km, southwest-northeast by 750m northwest-southeast, with a maximum depth of 130m on the final high-wall. The total surface area of the final pit 5 is approximately 0.55 km^2. • Pit slope parameters are made in accordance with the calculations made by geotechnical engineers Practara ltd. • The overall slope angle is planned to be 54 - 56°, with a batter angle of 80°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• 10m high benches are planned, with an operating berm width of 15m, and a final width of 5m. • Modifying factors include mining dilution at 5% and the total ore losses at 5%. The grade of the dilution material, added to the ore stream is taken to have an average value of 0% Li2O. • Not included in the Main Pit Ore Reserve estimate but contained within the pit design is an Inferred Mineral Resource of 3.1Mt at 1.31% Li_2O and 152 ppm Ta_2O_5. as well as two satellite pits containing Inferred Mineral Resources of 0,98Mt at 1.54% Li_2O and 90 ppm Ta_2O_5 • and 3.1Mt at 1.54% Li2O and 125 ppm Ta 2O5 respectively. These resources have a positive impact on the financial outcomes of the project • Mining infrastructure includes ROM pad, tailings pad, overburden and waste rock stockpiles haul roads, workshops and offices.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• From October 2016 until June 2017 the Company has directed a detailed metallurgical testing programme using ½ NQ core from twenty five dedicated diamond holes. • The test work was undertaken largely by FTGeolabs in Centurion South Africa, but with work done on two of the holes at Nagrom in Perth. Work done included: o Mineralogical analysis using XRD. o Heavy Liquids Separation testing to demonstrate whether Arcadia spodumene ore is amenable to concentration using Dense Media Separation. o Further grindability testing; and o Batch and locked cycle flotation testing. • Based on the results of these studies, the Company has designed a concentrator plant to process 1.2Mtpa of ore feed using conventional DMS and froth flotation technology suitable for a pegmatite orebody. The processing plant comprises key areas including, three-stage crushing, grinding, dense media separation, mica-flotation, spodumene flotation, petalite flotation, magnetic separation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		concentrate dewatering and drying, and tailings filtering. The plant will produce a 6% Li_2O and 4.1% Li_2O concentrates suitable for lithium carbonate conversion plants that supply feed-stock to the lithium battery manufacturers as well as the glass/ceramics markets. • Further metallurgical optimisation and enhancement to improve the metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grades is underway. Historically, recoveries of up to 85% have been achieved in certain parts of the deposit and further testing is required to ascertain whether this can be extended homogenously across the deposit. • All technologies proposed are proven and well tested with easily sourced components. • Potential deleterious elements have not been observed. Removal of iron being the sole impurity control measure necessary.
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• An environmental impact assessment (EIA) was undertaken and application made for the project to proceed. The application was approved and the Zimbabwe Environmental Management Authority (EMA) issued a certificate on the 24th May 2017 which gives approval from EMA for the project to proceed to construction and operation.
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The project is easily accessed from Harare by either the Main A2 Harare to Mozambique Highway, the Harare to Arcturus Mine strip road or the Main A3 Harare to Mutare highway, turning off to Goromonzi and using district roads. • Electrical National grid power is available at the project, and groundwater and surface water is plentiful.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges,*	• Costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe. Reagent costs are based on firm and budget quotations or list prices. Labour and administration costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe, projected workforce numbers and anticipated labour costs. • Maintenance costs are calculated based on similar existing operations in the region and supplier information. The crushing, milling and flotation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	penalties for failure to meet specification, etc. • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	costs and respective power consumptions per tonne are based on a similar operation in the region for which >18 months of data was analysed. The crushing, milling and flotation costs per tonne includes wear items and maintenance costs. • Concentrate freight costs are based on prices provided by local transport contractors to deliver product to the port of Beira, Mozambique • An allowance has been made for a MMCZ marketing fee of 0.875% of gross sales • Zimbabwe state royalty of 2% of gross sales has been included • Metallurgical testwork has indicated there are no deleterious elements that would impact the sale of products • Treatment and refining charges do not apply to the products • All costs are in USD
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Lithium concentrate prices have been based on a number of external reports and sourced from an independent lithium marketing consultant both for the chemical and glass/ceramics markets • Tantalum prices are based on current data sourced from a third party global sales database
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Market commentators continue to forecast strong growth in the demand for lithium primary products particularly feedstock for the battery market sector. This is reflected in the current prices for lithium products. • Global primary production is expanding to address the supply shortfall • Assumed long term product pricing has been based on a more balanced supply/demand scenario • Production volumes have been based on the above • Discussions have already commenced with potential customers
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• A 1.0% Li_2O cut-off was used as the economic portion of the resource • A discount rate of 10% was applied • The sensitivity of the project's IRR to the various input parameters was subject to a Monte Carlo simulation using @Risk software • The economic analysis of the projects indicates the Net Present Value to be positive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Key project stakeholders that were consulted during the EIA process included: • Goromonzi rural District Council • Chief Chikwaka as local leader • Relatives of identified graves and should the need arise an exhumation consultation and plan • Zinwa • NSSA (National Social Security Agency) • Min of Lands/Agritex • ZRP (National Police) • Ministry of Mines • Professor Kajese as the farm owner • All stakeholders were provided the opportunity to raise any concerns and those concerns were addressed with main stakeholders providing written letters of acceptance of the project. Most stakeholders were excited at the prospect of local jobs being created by the project.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• Discussions have commenced with potential customers in China, Japan, Europe and North America • The Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) issued Investment License Number 003496 to the Company which now provides the Company with access to several fiscal and investment benefits and incentives. It was deemed prudent to separate the Company's gold assets from lithium assets into two separate subsidiary structures, each with their own ZIA license. The Board believes that this structure will offer greater flexibility as to how the Arcadia Lithium Project can be financed and also how the Company finances its gold assets.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• All Measured Resources have been classified as Probable Ore Reserves • Indicated Resources have been classified as Probable Ore Reserves • The Ore Reserve classifications reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• At this stage, no formal audit has been undertaken on the Ore Reserve estimate
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Pre-feasibility study has been undertaken with a relative accuracy of ±25% • All mining costs are in USD • Mining parameters and practises applied are in line with existing mining operations with pegmatite hosted ore • At the time of this statement, there are no Modifying Factors which may impact the viability of the Ore Reserve.

APPENDIX – SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLES USED IN MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

BHID	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACD001	331,375.373	8,034,084.523	1,406.874	145	-80	67.1
ACD002	331,344.427	8,034,059.891	1,408.654	148	-79	104.7
ACD003	331,331.209	8,034,127.592	1,404.686	144	-80	86.7
ACD004	331,336.179	8,034,179.682	1,399.664	135	-80	80.7
ACD005	331,404.842	8,034,110.327	1,401.063	135	-80	71.6
ACD006	331,387.085	8,034,224.411	1,386.849	135	-80	77.7
ACD007	331,292.169	8,034,033.497	1,402.764	135	-80	74.32
ACD008	331,243.120	8,034,063.747	1,393.430	135	-79	53.6
ACD009	331,201.725	8,033,968.641	1,405.584	142	-80	62.7
ACD010	331,109.405	8,033,902.903	1,398.588	135	-80	67.35
ACD011	331,220.441	8,033,907.168	1,405.969	135	-80	32.7
ACD012	331,100.307	8,033,851.096	1,397.815	135	-80	71.96
ACD013	331,075.757	8,033,936.718	1,391.309	145	-79	60.70
ACD014	331,291.746	8,034,171.088	1,404.117	135	-80	29.75
ACD014B	331,288.541	8,034,174.193	1,404.358	150	-78	86.7
ACD015	331,134.811	8,033,976.093	1,398.266	158	-79	58
ACD016	331,464.003	8,034,145.401	1,378.000	135	-80	86.70
Phase 2 RC						
ACR001	331,539.777	8,034,132.386	1,366.487	130	-79	51
ACR002	331,503.947	8,034,179.727	1,361.241	151	-81	52
ACR003	331,453.295	8,034,256.341	1,373.192	144	-80	76
ACR004	331,610.575	8,034,203.151	1,343.048	147	-80	37
ACR005	331,589.702	8,034,234.810	1,342.524	144	-80	33
ACR006	331,535.334	8,034,315.338	1,343.679	148	-80	56
ACR007	331,708.764	8,034,254.727	1,327.652	139	-81	43
ACR008	331,671.735	8,034,296.386	1,330.916	148	-80	50
ACR009	331,612.231	8,034,370.253	1,327.211	155	-79	55
ACR010	331,471.000	8,034,399.000	1,346.000	156	-80	70
ACR011	331,685.208	8,034,448.121	1,318.220	156	-80	76
ACR012	331,638.998	8,034,510.436	1,316.341	146	-80	81
ACR013	331,779.823	8,034,489.412	1,312.278	135	-79	81
ACR014	331,781.482	8,034,309.880	1,319.292	150	-78	82
ACR015	331,751.790	8,034,346.860	1,321.285	135	-80	68
ACR016	331,554.336	8,034,449.366	1,325.609	158	-79	76
ACR017	331,500.252	8,034,537.821	1,323.507	135	-80	53
ACR018	331,417.162	8,034,475.728	1,332.792	135	-80	82
ACR019	331,345.314	8,034,424.791	1,343.408	128	-80	77
ACR020	331,398.637	8,034,322.356	1,359.263	127	-77	69
ACR021	331,313.457	8,034,289.430	1,381.180	132	-80	85

BHID	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACR023	330,956.260	8,033,777.458	1,403.473	129	-81	89
ACR024	330,881.569	8,033,718.837	1,417.000	150	-77	55
ACR025	330,795.460	8,033,657.617	1,420.236	130	-79	55
ACR026	330,705.331	8,034,116.031	1,390.678	135	-77	60
ACR027	330,652.918	8,034,195.065	1,391.799	144	-75	74
ACR028	330,740.591	8,034,249.391	1,394.101	131	-59	70
ACR029	330,815.737	8,034,313.914	1,380.417	130	-79	70
ACR030	330,621.813	8,034,059.223	1,408.555	141	-80	53
ACR031	330,818.969	8,033,796.314	1,411.676	131	-78	61
ACR032	331,671.134	8,034,114.177	1,336.152	135	-79	24
ACR033	332,162.698	8,034,548.812	1,299.943	135	-80	24
Phase 2DD						
ACD017	331,337.008	8,034,200.896	1,398.377	127	-80	83.85
ACD018	331,644.867	8,034,412.881	1,322.114	125	-80	74.75
ACD019	331,827.495	8,034,408.507	1,314.245	124	-80	77.70
ACD020	331,573.197	8,034,593.512	1,316.056	133	-79	139.40
ACD021	332,023.136	8,034,485.850	1,303.846	130	-80	65.60
ACD022	331,511.397	8,034,419.815	1,334.537	132	-79.5	74.75
ACD023	331,719.052	8,034,567.877	1,310.432	137	-78	182.70
ACD024	332,000.025	8,034,344.405	1,306.642	137	-80	101.60
ACD025	331,825.319	8,034,627.663	1,305.461	133	-79.5	197.7
ACD026	331,863.903	8,034,275.860	1,315.112	139	-78.6	89.7
ACD027	331,883.058	8,034,692.428	1,303.977	136	-79.2	191.00
ACD028	331,857.122	8,034,551.291	1,307.639	135	-79.4	164.7
ACD029	331,460.903	8,034,511.981	1,327.782	118.6	-79.13	125.70
ACD030	331,638.767	8,034,652.114	1,310.899	132.3	-79.1	205.25
ACD031	331,583.861	8,034,412.213	1,326.374	133.5	-79.5	77.75
ACD032	331,519.883	8,034,676.150	1,315.387	134.90	-79.2	188.6
ACD033	331,363.444	8,034,566.636	1,325.946	133.9	-79.2	137.60
ACD034	331,962.929	8,034,723.456	1,302.062	128.9	-80.2	188.70
ACD035	331,290.286	8,034,512.248	1,331.844	127.8	-79.3	104.60
ACD036	332,042.881	8,034,810.392	1,298.789	131.2	-81.4	191.60
ACD037	332,114.472	8,034,870.892	1,296.150	125.2	-78.3	164.60
ACD038	331,207.901	8,034,444.881	1,343.143	132.9	-78.1	113.60
ACD039	332,001.119	8,034,931.815	1,303.986	132.7	-78.2	86.40
ACD039B	332,098.526	8,034,733.242	1,298.527	132.7	-78.2	200.60
ACD041	331,441.740	8,034,613.527	1,320.774	126.4	-80.1	141.25
ACD040	332,099.000	8,034,730.000	1,305.000	134.9	-79.9	77.33
ACD042	332,182.000	8,034,948.000	1,305.000	138.2	-79.5	170.70
ACD043	332,170.000	8,035,053.000	1,290.000	149.3	-79.9	176.70
ACD044	332,088.000	8,034,993.000	1,295.000	134.00	-77.4	203.60
ACD045	331,708.000	8,034,500.000	1,316.000	135.7	-79.6	104.85
ACD046	331,648.000	8,034,581.000	1,316.000	129.6	-80.4	116.85

BHID	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACD048	331,845.000	8,034,478.000	1,311.000	127.6	-79.2	113.85
ACD049	331,788.000	8,034,560.000	1,310.000	124.5	-79.6	107.85
ACD050	331,240.000	8,034,228.000	1,388.000	141.10	-79.4	80.60
ACD051	331,597.000	8,034,483.000	1,318.000	130.4	-79.3	89.95
ACD052	331,768.000	8,034,420.000	1,321.000	137.8	-80.1	80.6
ACD053	331,160.000	8,034,172.000	1,382.000	130.8	-79.7	83.6
ACD054	331,297.000	8,034,717.000	1,328.000	146.1	-78.8	68.25
ACD055	331,412.000	8,034,414.000	1,349.000	124.4	-78.9	74.85
ACD056	331,182.000	8,034,314.000	1,361.000	131.8	-79.3	104.7
ACD057	331,068.000	8,034,464.000	1,343.000	136.1	-79.4	95.7
ACD058	331,684.000	8,034,361.000	1,329.000	137	-78.9	75.1
Phase 3RC						
ACR034	330,416.000	8,035,708.000	1,393.000	159	-74.8	80
ACR035	330,437.000	8,035,660.000	1,393.000	248	-87.4	100
ACR036	330,655.000	8,035,698.000	1,401.000	337	-74.5	90
ACR037	330,473.000	8,035,611.000	1,392.000	343	-67.8	82
ACR038	330,521.000	8,035,643.000	1,397.000	335	-71.7	72
ACR039	330,381.000	8,035,607.000	1,393.000	340	-70	90
ACR040	330,580.000	8,035,700.000	1,398.000	340	-70	78
ACR041	330,653.000	8,035,736.000	1,398.000	353	-74.7	64
ACR042	330,707.000	8,035,776.000	1,394.000	334	-68.7	60
ACR043	331,760.183	8,034,172.788	1,322.816	131	-80.8	75
ACR044	331,457.407	8,034,025.645	1,376.890	137	-82.2	82
ACR045	330,853.000	8,035,804.000	1,393.000	344	-72	65
ACR046	331,922.414	8,034,282.838	1,311.236	137	-80.3	83
ACR047	331,819.829	8,034,096.439	1,319.153	140	-80.8	81
ACR048	331,840.655	8,034,227.190	1,317.120	134	-80.7	77
ACR049	331,724.191	8,034,023.207	1,326.878	129	-79.5	79
ACR050	331,759.528	8,033,900.353	1,322.793	130	-80.6	75
ACR051	330,911.079	8,033,869.203	1,400.096	155	-81.3	80
ACR052	331,869.710	8,033,999.451	1,316.196	140	-80.1	67
ACR053	331,901.846	8,034,147.664	1,314.463	144	-75	75
ACR054	330,831.093	8,033,952.910	1,384.082	145	-79.3	73
ACR055	331,982.727	8,034,208.031	1,309.507	142	-80.7	88
ACR056	331,950.693	8,034,425.776	1,308.070	131	-81	75
ACR057	332,288.000	8,034,881.000	1,302.000	150	-60	57
ACR058	332,244.000	8,035,050.000	1,292.000	150	-60	74
ACR059	332,650.000	8,034,950.000	1,307.000	180	-60	50
ACR060	332,650.000	8,035,000.000	1,300.000	180	-60	58
ACR061	332,650.000	8,035,050.000	1,302.000	180	-60	76
ACR062	332,650.000	8,035,146.000	1,299.000	180	-60	80
ACR063	332,650.000	8,035,247.000	1,296.000	180	-60	125
ACR064	332,750.000	8,035,000.000	1,305.000	180	-60	63

BHID	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACR066	332,850.000	8,035,001.000	1,300.000	180	-60	74
ACR067	332,850.000	8,035,050.000	1,302.000	180	-60	84
ACR068	332,950.000	8,035,000.000	1,295.000	180	-60	85
ACR069	332,950.000	8,035,050.000	1,296.000	180	-60	93
ACR070	333,050.000	8,035,000.000	1,295.000	180	-60	92
ACR071	333,050.000	8,035,050.000	1,297.000	180	-60	92
ACR072	333,150.000	8,035,000.000	1,292.000	180	-60	108
Phase 3 Tails						
ACDT01	331,228.389	8,034,595.143	1,329.095	130.8	-80.7	140.5
ACDT02	331,314.855	8,034,640.807	1,324.385	154.1	-79.9	134.6
ACDT03	331,171.717	8,034,679.097	1,328.053	132.1	-81.2	176.72
ACDT04	331,598.000	8,034,727.000	1,317.000	132.1	-79.8	170.6
ACDT05	331,466.000	8,034,756.000	1,317.000	123.5	-80.8	188.5
ACDT06	330,860.181	8,034,943.932	1,343.783	140.4	-81.3	206.6
ACDT07	331,147.596	8,034,525.546	1,334.507	135	-80	110.6
ACDT08	330,940.000	8,034,995.000	1,352.000	180.5	-78.9	182.6
ACDT09	331,014.000	8,035,043.000	1,359.000	129.7	-80.8	191.7
Phase 3DD						
ACD059	331,099.000	8,034,257.000	1,369.000	129.6	-79.6	80.7
ACD060	330,982.000	8,034,412.000	1,347.000	139.5	-79.3	89.7
ACD061	331,018.000	8,034,198.000	1,355.000	131.6	-79.6	131.7
ACD062	330,900.000	8,034,373.000	1,361.000	143.7	-79.2	89.7
ACD063	330,939.000	8,034,137.000	1,358.000	135.5	-80	131.6
ACD064	332,019.000	8,034,669.000	1,305.000	138	-78.4	149.6
ACD065	331,674.000	8,034,789.000	1,312.000	141.5	-77.5	203.7
ACD066	331,858.000	8,034,367.000	1,316.000	128.5	-79.6	67.95
ACD067	331,733.000	8,034,713.000	1,314.000	136.1	-77.6	173.7
ACD068	331,262.000	8,034,547.000	1,333.000	146	-79.3	101.75
ACD069	331,568.000	8,034,524.000	1,329.000	139.4	-79.7	101.85
ACD070	331,391.000	8,034,525.000	1,333.000	145.4	-79.5	101.85
ACD071	331,191.000	8,034,557.000	1,332.000	135	-79.6	113.85
ACD072	331,808.000	8,034,773.000	1,311.000	130.9	-79.7	143.7
ACD073	331,495.000	8,034,535.000	1,325.000	133.1	-79.3	108.12
ACD074	331,358.000	8,034,069.000	1,410.000	132.1	-79.7	41.85
ACD075	331,392.000	8,034,090.000	1,409.000	129.6	79.1	44.85
ACD076	331,322.000	8,034,053.000	1,413.000	128.9	80.5	29.85
ACD077	331,349.000	8,034,102.000	1,403.000	130.1	80.5	41.85
ACD078	331,304.000	8,034,073.000	1,409.000	136.1	79.6	35.75
ACD079	331,293.000	8,034,324.000	1,374.000	131.7	79.3	44.85
ACD080	331,244.000	8,034,398.000	1,349.000	137.8	79.5	44.85
ACD081	331,379.000	8,034,119.000	1,402.000			44.85

BHID	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACR074	332,950.000	8,034,800.000	1,309.000	180	-59	60
ACR075	333,150.000	8,034,700.000	1,287.000	178	-59	77
ACR076	333,238.000	8,034,700.000	1,286.000	169	-63	73
ACR077	333,150.000	8,034,800.000	1,283.000	175	-66	75
ACR078	333,150.000	8,034,600.000	1,291.000	177	-61	75
ACR079	332,550.000	8,035,146.000	1,299.000	180	-63	79
ACR080	332,452.000	8,035,150.000	1,294.000	182	-61	80
ACR081	332,350.000	8,035,146.000	1,301.000	173	-62	80
ACR082	330,980.000	8,034,699.000	1,333.000	133	-81	50
ACR083	330,921.000	8,034,780.000	1,337.000	143	-80	44
ACR084	331,134.000	8,034,915.000	1,333.000	130	-81	30
ACR085	331,110.000	8,034,758.000	1,326.000	127	-81	50
ACR086	331,054.000	8,034,840.000	1,335.000	135	-80	70
ACR087	330,998.000	8,034,920.000	1,344.000	143	-84	51
ACR088	331,210.000	8,034,810.000	1,331.000	136	-81	40
ACR089	330,878.000	8,034,647.000	1,338.000	141	-81	48
ACR090	330,937.000	8,034,565.000	1,343.000	130	-80	50
ACR091	331,638.000	8,033,946.000	1,332.000	135	-80	50
ACR091B	331,634.000	8,033,947.000	1,332.000	114	-82	85
ACR092	331,528.000	8,033,891.000	1,340.000	134	-80	75
ACR093	331,422.000	8,033,823.000	1,360.000	140	-82	76
ACR094	331,370.000	8,033,725.000	1,360.000	150	-79	84
ACR095	331,213.000	8,033,634.000	1,372.000	135	-82	72
ACR096	331,511.000	8,033,634.000	1,348.000	135	-80	36
ACR097	330,469.000	8,033,552.000	1,442.000	138	-79	76
ACR098	330,419.000	8,033,447.000	1,469.000	153	-80	73
ACR099	330,356.000	8,033,362.000	1,443.000	107	-78	80
ACR100	330,581.000	8,033,745.000	1,405.000	135	-80	76
ACR101	330,365.000	8,033,739.000	1,398.000	135	-80	72
ACR102	331,575.000	8,033,759.000	1,339.000	133	-84	95
ACR103	331,670.000	8,033,820.000	1,330.000	141	-82	93
ACR104	330,310.000	8,033,670.000	1,405.000	135	-80	46
ACR105	331,850.000	8,033,832.000	1,316.000	151	-83	84
ACR106	331,950.000	8,033,899.000	1,319.000	142	-83	95
ACR107	330,245.000	8,033,564.000	1,418.000	100	-84	75
ACR108	332,061.000	8,033,959.000	1,318.000	88	-73	77
ACR109	332,172.000	8,034,011.000	1,320.000	131	-79	83
ACR110	330,198.000	8,033,487.000	1,417.000	125	-80	72
ACR111	330,083.000	8,033,327.000	1,414.000	143	-81	77
ACR112	332,098.000	8,034,088.000	1,319.000	138	-79	50
ACR113	332,158.000	8,034,320.000	1,313.000	125	-80	70
ACR114	332,247.000	8,034,383.000	1,315.000	135	-80	50
ACR115	330,038.000	8,033,249.000	1,427.000	135	-80	79