CELSIUS RESOURCES LTD

ASX RELEASE | 16 April 2018

OPUWO COBALT PROJECT MAIDEN JORC MINERAL RESOURCE

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 112.4 million tonnes, grading 0.11% cobalt, 0.41% copper and 0.43% zinc, at a cut-off grade of 0.06% cobalt.
- 126,100 tonnes of contained cobalt significantly exceeds the Company's expectation and its previously announced exploration target.
- Mineralised zones comprising the resource are open in all directions, with excellent scope for expansion with further drilling.
- The Mineral Resource will form the basis of the Project Scoping Study for Opuwo, for which key work programs are advancing well, with delivery expected late in Q2, 2018.

Celsius Resources Limited ("Celsius" or "the Company") is very pleased to declare a maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource at its 95% owned Opuwo Cobalt Project ("Project") in Namibia.

The Mineral Resource estimate comprises **112.4 million tonnes** at a grade of **0.11% cobalt**, **0.41% copper, and 0.43% zinc**, at a cutoff grade of 0.06% (or 600 ppm) cobalt. The Mineral Resource estimate represents contained cobalt of **126,100 tonnes** and consists of:

- **72.0 million tonnes** at a grade of **0.11% cobalt**, **0.42% copper** and **0.41% zinc** in the **Indicated** category, and a further
- **40.5 million tonnes** at a grade of **0.12% cobalt**, **0.41% copper** and **0.46% zinc** in the **Inferred** category.

The resource has been further split by ore type, as specified in Table 1. Over 95% of the Mineral Resource is comprised of the fresh sulphide ore type, a key feature of the Opuwo Project.

Celsius Managing Director, Brendan Borg commented:

"The maiden JORC Mineral Resource for the Opuwo Project meaningfully exceeds the Company's expectations. This is an important milestone that has defined a globally significant potential future cobalt source at Opuwo. The results of the external resource modelling and estimation confirm the consistent and expansive scale of the Project. We are confident that further drilling, which is already underway, will enable future upgrades to the maiden JORC Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource will underpin our Project Scoping Study, for which key work programs are advancing well."

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The Mineral Resource estimate covers a zone of approximately 10 km, with mineralisation remaining open in all directions. Mineralisation, and grade continuity, has already been confirmed over a total of more than 15 km of strike, with over 100 km of total prospective strike identified. The Mineral Resource is considered to have excellent potential for expansion, with further drilling.

Resource modelling and estimation has been completed by independent consultants, DMT Kai Batla.

Table 1: JORC Compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources

Category	Ore Type	Cobalt Cut-off (ppm)	Tonnage (Mt)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Contained Cobalt (t)
Indicated	Oxide	600	3.8	0.10	0.39	0.36	3,900
	Transition - Sulphide	600	1.6	0.10	0.42	0.38	1,700
	Fresh - Sulphide	600	66.5	0.11	0.42	0.41	73,700
TOTAL INDICATED		600	72.0	0.11	0.42	0.41	79,300
Inferred	Fresh - Sulphide	600	40.5	0.12	0.41	0.46	46,900
TOTAL		600	112.4	0.11	0.41	0.43	126,100

* Note that minor rounding errors occur in this table.

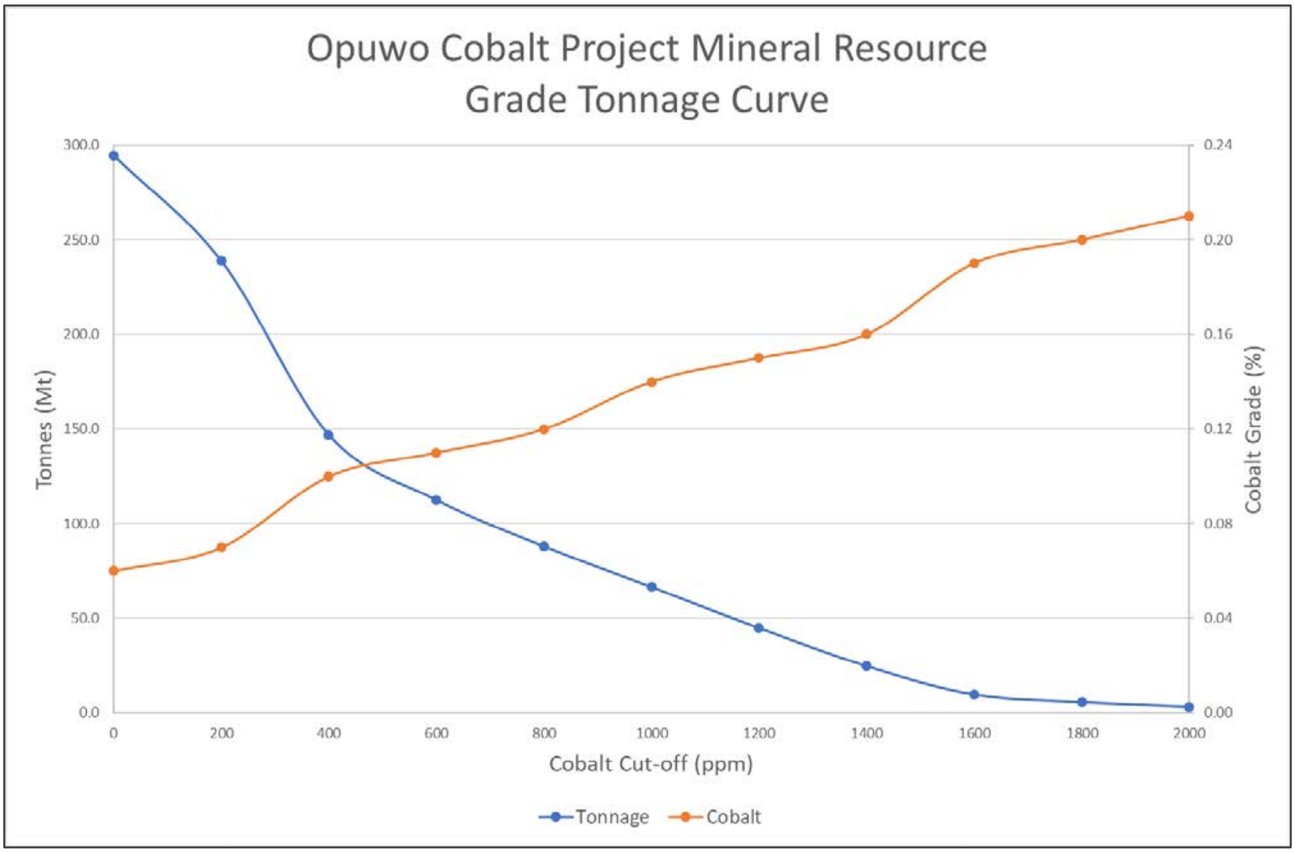
Table 2 and Figure 1 highlight the variation in grade and tonnes of the deposit at various cut-off grades.

Table 2: JORC Compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at Various Cobalt Cut-off Grades

Cobalt Cut-off (ppm)	Tonnage (Mt)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Zinc (%)	Contained Cobalt (t)
0	294.4	0.06	0.24	0.33	177,100
200	238.7	0.07	0.28	0.37	169,100
400	146.7	0.10	0.37	0.41	142,800
600	112.4	0.11	0.41	0.43	126,100
800	87.9	0.12	0.44	0.44	109,100
1000	66.4	0.14	0.46	0.45	89,700
1200	44.7	0.15	0.49	0.46	66,000
1400	24.6	0.16	0.50	0.47	40,000
1600	9.6	0.19	0.46	0.45	17,900
1800	5.5	0.20	0.45	0.42	10,900
2000	3.1	0.21	0.45	0.34	6,300

* Note that minor rounding errors occur in this table.

Figure 1: *Opuwo Cobalt Project Mineral Resource Grade Tonnage Curve*



Figures 2 to 10 show various plan, oblique and cross-sectional views of the modelled Mineral Resource.

Figure 2: Opuwo Mineral Resource Block Model Extent - Plan View

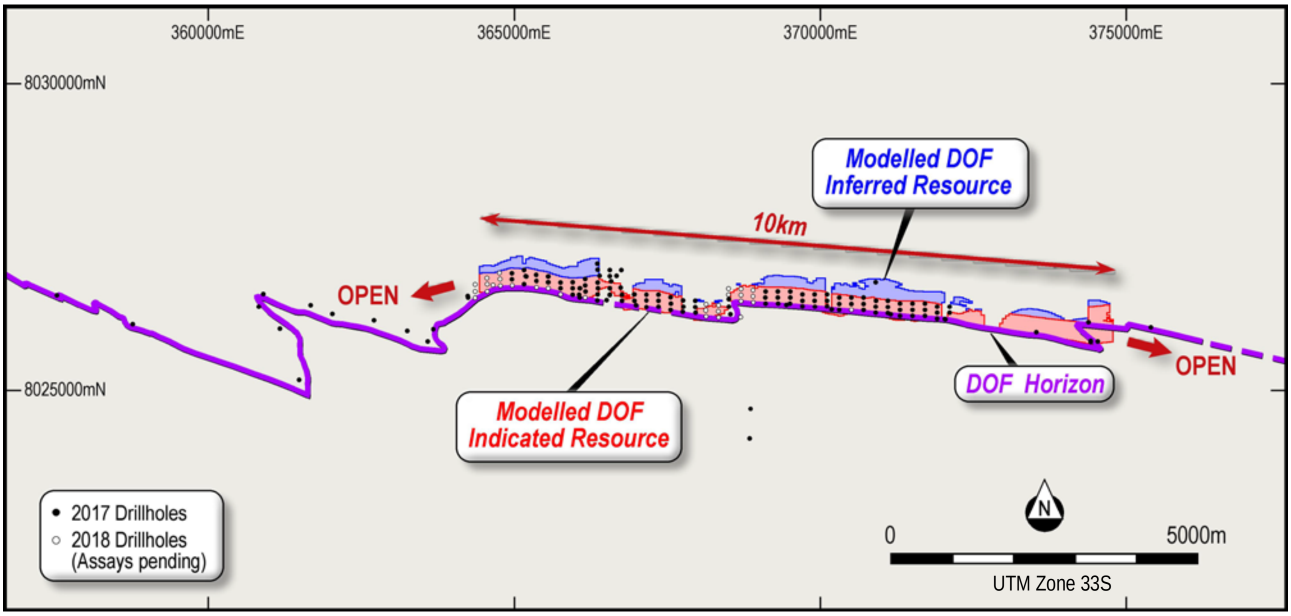


Figure 3: Opuwo Mineral Resource Block Model - Resource Classification

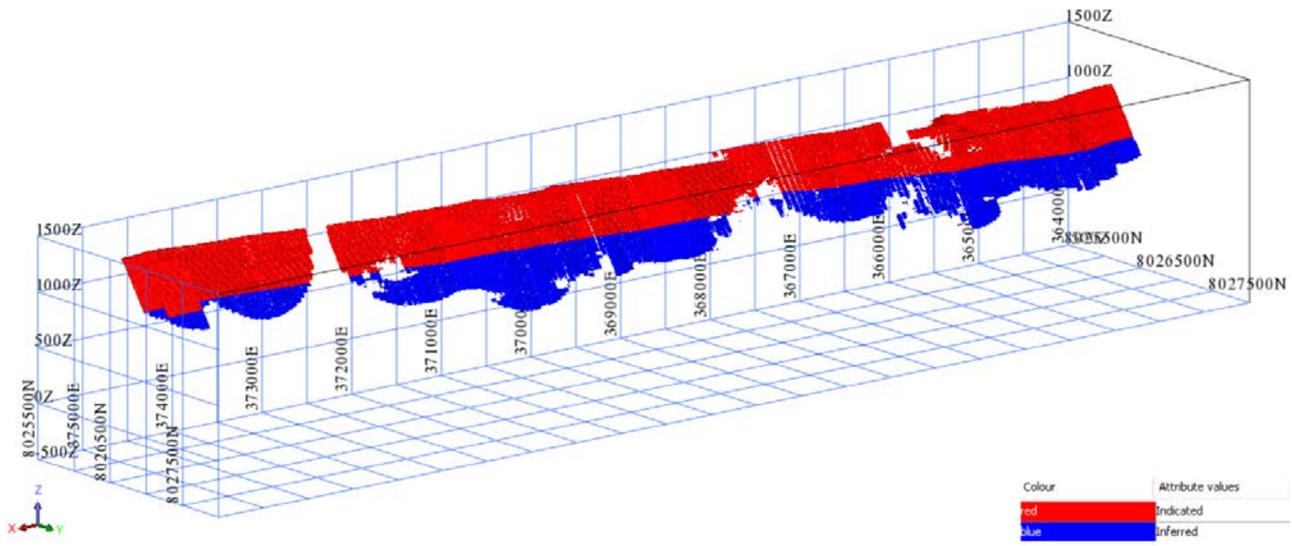


Figure 4: Opuwo Mineral Resource Block Model - Oblique View (no cut-off)

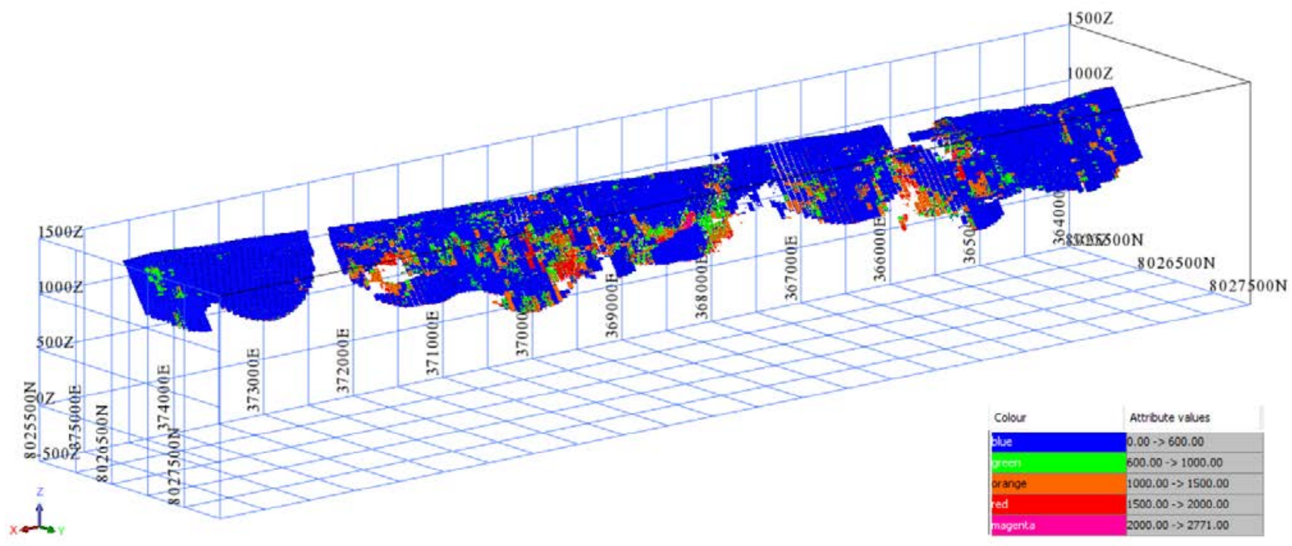


Figure 5: Opuwo Mineral Resource Block Model - Oblique View (+600 ppm)

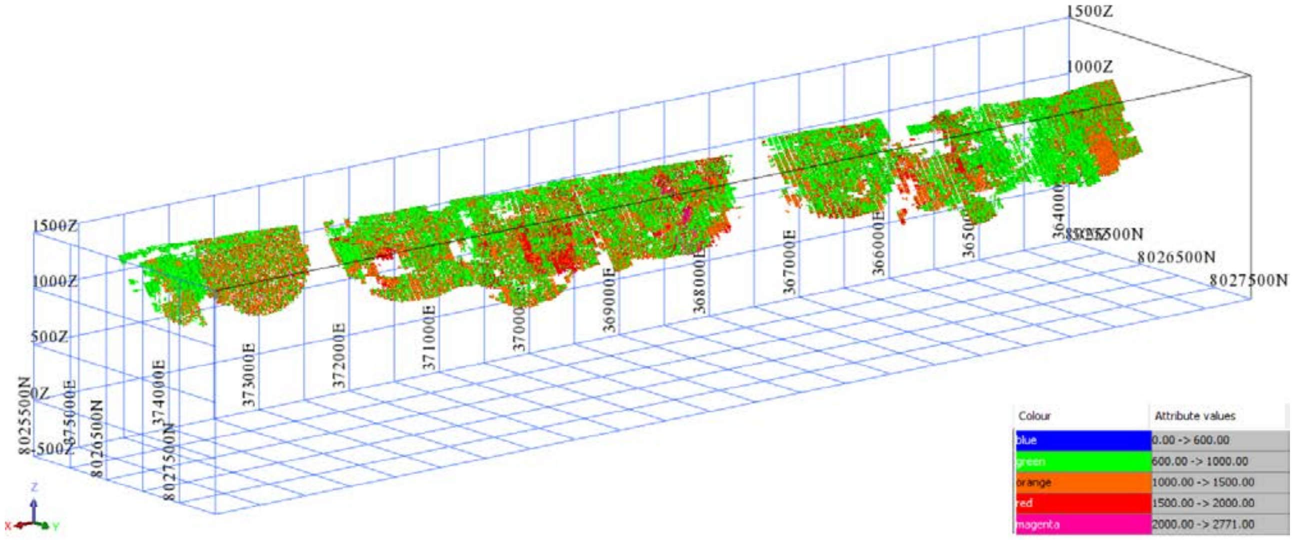


Figure 6: Opuwo Mineral Resource Block Model - Oblique View (+1000 ppm)

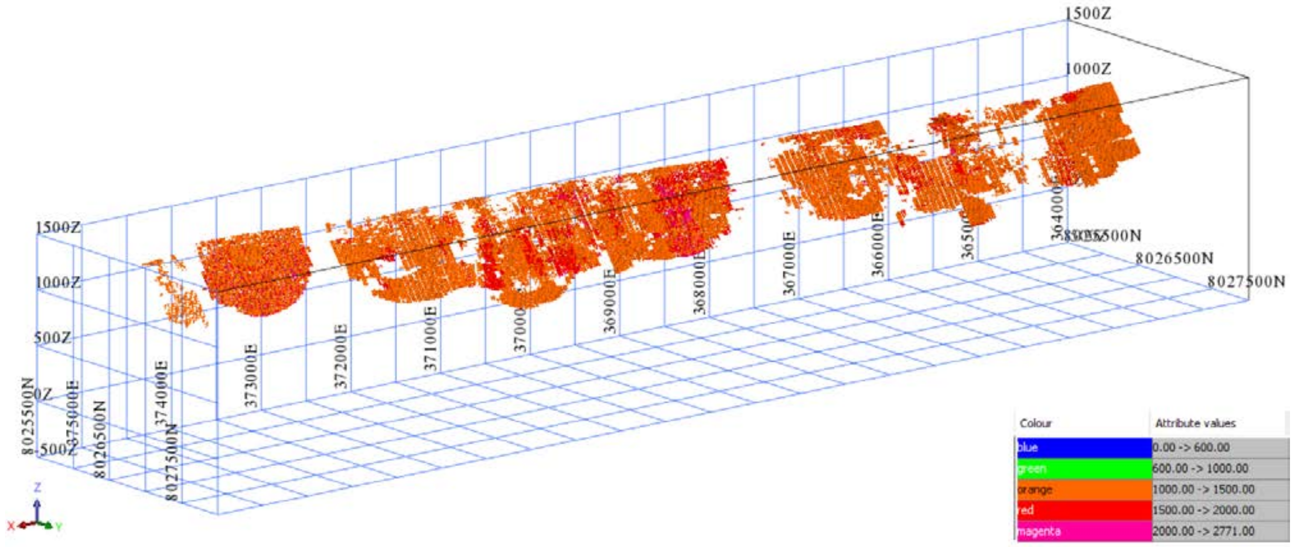


Figure 7: Cross Sectional View - Section 365350mE

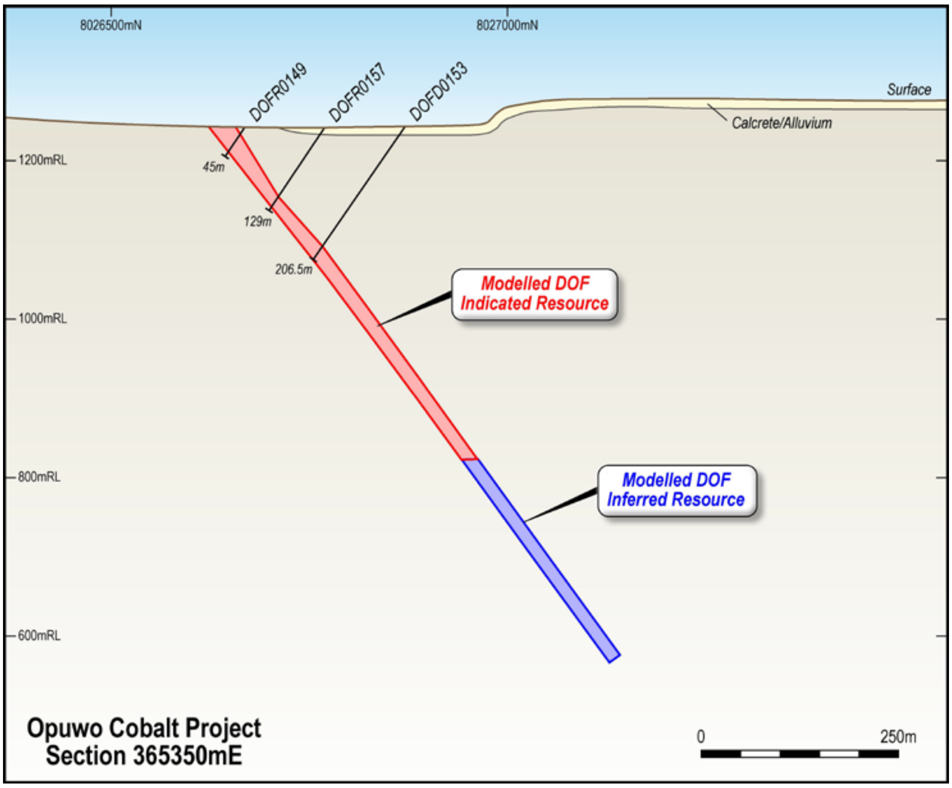


Figure 8: Cross Sectional View - Section 366350mE

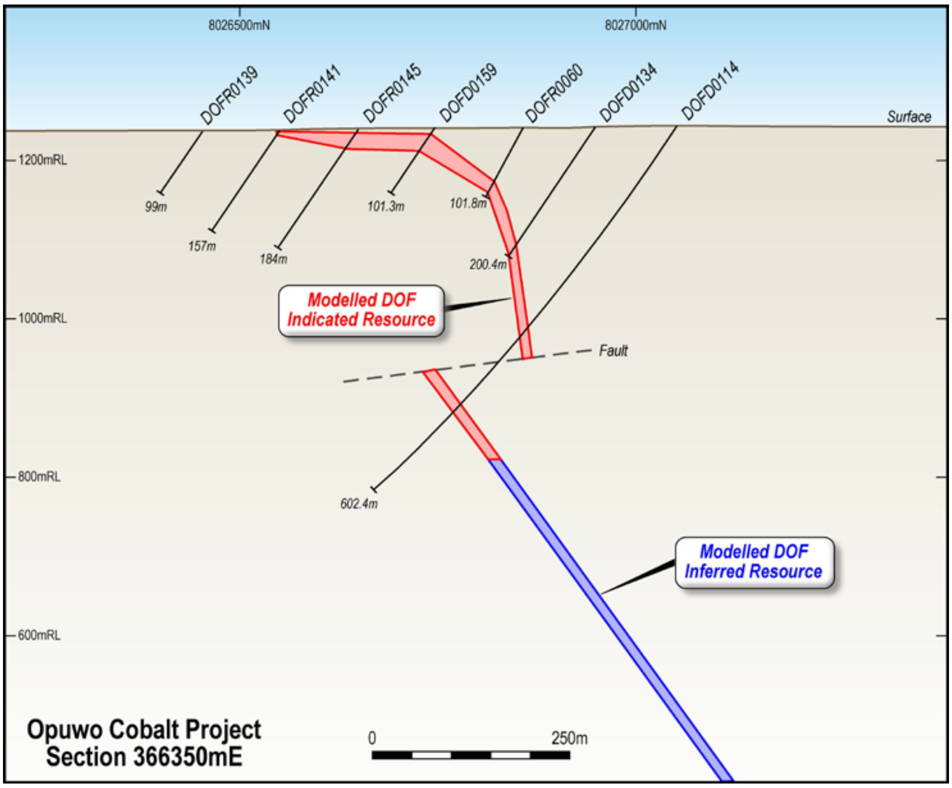


Figure 9: Cross Sectional View - Section 370900mE

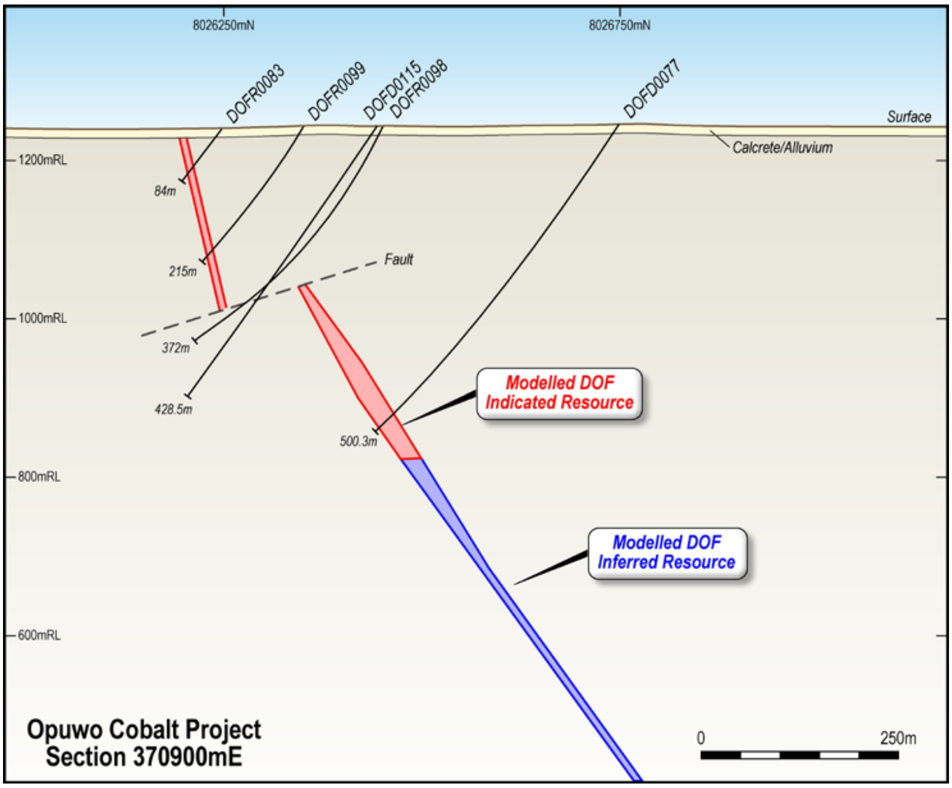
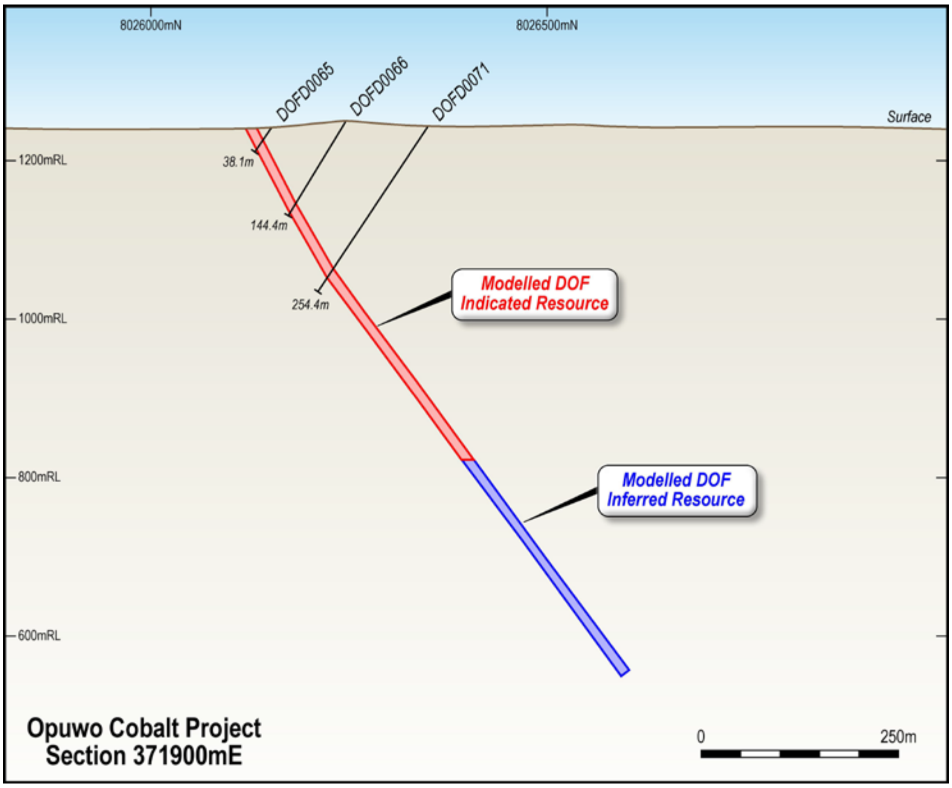


Figure 10: Cross Sectional View - Section 371900mE



Summary of Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria
(for further information please refer to Appendix 2, Sections 1-3)

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Mineralisation at Opuwo is hosted in the Neoproterozoic sediments of the Kaoko Belt, which is interpreted as a western extension of the Copper Belt in the DRC and Zambia. The Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) is a carbon rich, marly dolomitic horizon in a sequence of clastic and carbonate lithologies in the upper Ombombo Subgroup. The carbon rich nature of the ore bearing horizon is interpreted to have facilitated the precipitation of the metals of interest, namely cobalt, copper and zinc sulphides.

Cobalt, copper and zinc sulphide mineralisation is present predominantly as linnaeite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite respectively. Minor zones of oxidised and partially oxidised mineralisation occur in the upper portion of the deposit.

The lithological logging and grade data obtained from the drillholes reveal excellent continuity along strike, both in terms of geology and grade. The lithological logging and grade values obtained from drillholes drilled in the same section, also reveal excellent continuity, both in terms of geology and grade, down-dip.

The mineralised Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) was wireframed as a solid, with the aid of drilling, geological logging and grade data. Geological logging and assay data was used to define surfaces to divide the model up into fresh, transition and oxide ore types.

Drilling Techniques and Statistics

The Mineral Resource estimate utilises data from 128 drillholes completed between March, 2017 and December, 2017, covering a zone of approximately 10 km. Twenty-eight (28) holes were drilled using the Diamond Core (DC) drilling technique and one hundred (100) holes were drilled using the Reverse Circulation (RC) method. DC drilling was done using a standard tube, at HQ and NQ size. DC was oriented using a Reflex EZ-TRAC tool.

During the resource definition phase of drilling, all holes were angled at 55 degrees, to attempt to intersect the mineralised unit as close as practicable to perpendicular. A majority of the modelled area was drilled on a nominal 200 metres by 100 metres grid.

All drillholes have been surveyed using Differential GPS, and where possible, holes were surveyed for deviation using a down hole gyroscope. These tasks were undertaken by an external geophysical contractor.

Sampling and Sub-Sampling Techniques

Sampling was undertaken at one metre intervals for Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling and was based on lithology/mineralisation changes for Diamond Core (DC). RC samples were collected from a cone riffle splitter with a three sample chute configuration. Each metre sample was divided into an A (for submission to the laboratory), B (reference sample), and C (large remainder sample). Chips were logged and a small sample of approximately 100g was collected for immediate portable XRF analysis on-site, to assist in determining mineralised zones. The size of the RC samples submitted to the laboratory was typically between 2 and 3 kg.

Diamond Core was sampled according to lithologies, over a length between 20 cm and 100 cm for the NQ or HQ drill core, as half core samples. Diamond Core was cut using a core saw. Generally, half core was submitted to the laboratory, except where a duplicate sample was taken, in which case quarter core was submitted for each of the original and duplicate samples. Field duplicates were collected and analysed to confirm representivity of sampling from both RC and DC drilling.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were prepared at Activation Laboratories Limited (ACTLABS) Windhoek Laboratory. This preparation consisted of drying, splitting and pulverising. Once prepared, pulp samples were air freighted to ACTLABS in Ancaster, Canada, for digestion and analysis. A 4-acid digestion sample preparation method and ICP-MS/OES finish were utilised. This digestion method acts as a near complete digest for many elements. Samples were routinely assayed for 36 elements, namely Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

The drilling program included field duplicates, standards and blanks that were inserted into the drill sequence, in addition to the standard QA/QC samples and procedures used by the laboratory. A review of the QA/QC program concluded that the data set was acceptable for the purpose of resource estimation.

Estimation Methodology

GSLIB software was used for the estimation process (Geostatistical Software Library from Stanford University), and all other processes used Datamine Studio 3.0™ software. Inverse distance squared was the method used to interpolate grades into a three-dimensional block model.

Directional variography revealed excellent anisotropy along strike for 250 m and good anisotropy down-dip for 250 m. Azimuth and dip anisotropic models were generated in order to account for localised changes in strike direction and orebody dip, respectively.

The mineralised DOF geological wireframe was used to control all the estimates and the block model is contained within this solid. Only composites occurring within the modelled solid were allowed to estimate blocks.

Whilst bivariate statistics were calculated, all metals were estimated individually. A bulk density of 2.9 was used for the fresh and transition ore types, and 2.65 was used for the oxide ore type. Values were determined from routine testing of ore and surrounding zones during the drilling program.

Classification Criteria

The Indicated Mineral Resources were classified based on the modelled variogram ranges, along with an elevation limit of 825 m (equivalent to approximately 425 m below surface). The Inferred Mineral Resource extends 600 m down dip from deepest drillhole intersections, which varies along strike.

All relevant factors have been taken into account for the estimation, and the geological model was reviewed by the site geologists and the Chief Geologist. Sections were generated and submitted to all technical staff for review. The results appropriately reflect the Competent Persons' view of the Opuwo deposit.

Cut-off Grade

The cut-off grade of 600 ppm (0.06%) cobalt was selected based on what is currently expected to provide a grade of resource that will be economic to extract. Further, the cut-off grade selected is expected to provide a coherent and mineable body of mineralisation. It is expected that higher grade portions of the deposit can be selectively mined, at higher cut-off grades, if required.

Metallurgical and Mining Factors

Significant metallurgical test work has been completed on mineralisation from the Opuwo Project. Good to excellent recovery of cobalt, copper and zinc sulphides has been demonstrated using conventional flotation techniques. Leach extraction test work on Opuwo sulphide concentrates has demonstrated high leach extractions of approximately 95% for the metals of interest, into a sulfuric acid medium, under relatively low pressure and temperature conditions. All work to date has been completed on fresh, unweathered mineralisation, which is the dominant ore type in the Mineral Resource, with test work currently underway on the minor oxide and transition ore types.

It is anticipated that the deposit can be extracted in part by open pit methods where the mineralised DOF occurs at relatively shallow depths. At deeper elevations, it is expected that the orebody can be extracted by methods such as sub level open stoping, due to the ideal dip of the orebody and the widths of the mineralised zone. A detailed mining study has commenced as part of the Project Scoping Study.

About the Opuwo Cobalt Project

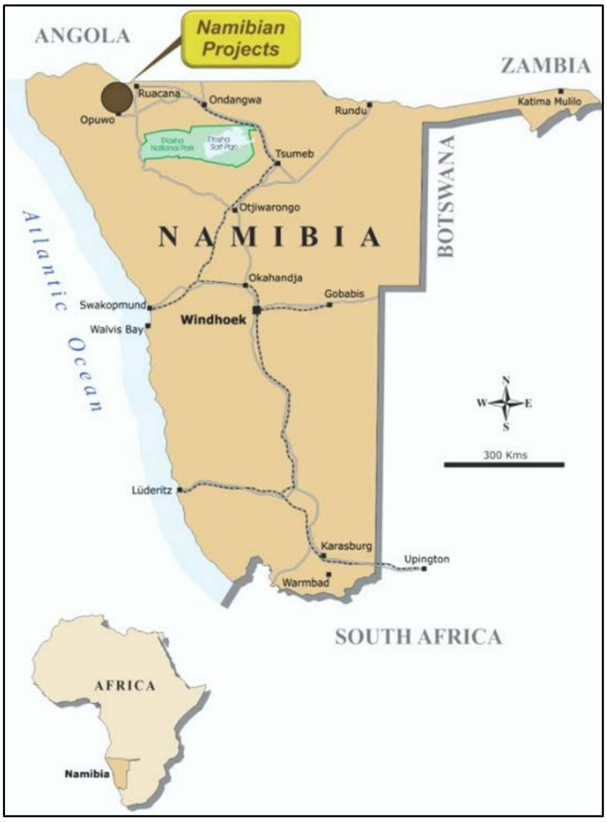
Celsius is aiming to define a long life, reliable source of cobalt at Opuwo. The Company considers the Project to have the following advantages:

- Large scale.
- Favourable mineralogy: cobalt and copper sulphide minerals.
- Low in deleterious elements: notably arsenic, cadmium and uranium.
- Mining friendly, politically stable and safe location with excellent infrastructure.
- Cobalt: best exposure to lithium ion battery boom.

The Opuwo Cobalt Project is located in northwestern Namibia, approximately 800 km by road from the capital, Windhoek, and approximately 750 km from the port at Walvis Bay (Figure 11). The Project has excellent infrastructure, with the regional capital of Opuwo approximately 30 km to the south, where services such as accommodation, fuel, supplies, and an airport and hospital are available. Good quality bitumen roads connect Opuwo to Windhoek and Walvis Bay. The Ruacana hydro power station (320 MW), which supplies the majority of Namibia's power, is located nearby, and a 66 kV transmission line passes through the eastern boundary of the Project.

The Opuwo Project consists of four Exclusive Prospecting Licences covering approximately 1,470 km^2.

Figure 11: Location of the Opuwo Cobalt Project, Namibia



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Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relating to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by Mr. Brendan Borg, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Managing Director of Celsius Resources. Mr. Borg has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Borg consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report relating to Mineral Resource Estimates is based on information prepared by Mr. Dexter Ferreira, who is a Member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr. Ferreira is a Contract Resource Specialist for DMT Kai Batla Pty. Ltd., who act as Resource Consultants to Celsius. Mr. Ferreira has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Ferreira consents to the inclusion of the data in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Mineral Resource Drillhole Details

Drillhole	Type	Easting UTM Zone 33S	Northing UTM Zone 33S	Average Dip (degrees)	Average Azimuth (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)
DOFD0041	DD	365146.53	8026723.03	-88.26	177.97	1241.49	122.38
DOFD0049	DD	370175.59	8026305.90	-89.22	271.22	1241.54	95.49
DOFD0054	DD	366977.06	8026375.54	-88.44	78.63	1237.69	80.55
DOFD0058	DD	366572.26	8026765.84	-55.41	209.94	1243.05	95.34
DOFD0062	DD	370501.37	8026299.51	-55.46	164.92	1241.02	92.16
DOFD0065	DD	371899.91	8026153.13	-55.20	173.94	1241.29	38.06
DOFD0066	DD	371902.00	8026248.00	-56.65	161.26	1249.75	143.37
DOFD0071	DD	371899.41	8026351.14	-55.33	165.30	1243.20	254.37
DOFD0077	DD	370900.87	8026748.07	-51.02	168.57	1245.55	500.34
DOFD0080	DD	370501.43	8026399.85	-55.29	164.33	1242.25	173.16
DOFD0085	DD	370499.10	8026499.15	-53.12	165.33	1243.49	251.18
DOFD0094	DD	369501.87	8026601.63	-55.54	167.91	1242.73	278.42
DOFD0097	DD	369501.64	8026501.59	-53.79	169.87	1241.08	146.86
DOFD0100	DD	369499.49	8026401.04	-55.76	161.39	1240.13	59.18
DOFD0102	DD	367349.54	8026548.76	-54.08	163.57	1241.08	236.40
DOFD0103	DD	366549.85	8026949.54	-51.77	165.47	1242.84	464.30
DOFD0107	DD	367348.30	8026452.00	-53.21	180.24	1241.84	167.30
DOFD0110	DD	367348.89	8026352.98	-55.82	178.34	1238.08	86.11
DOFD0114	DD	366349.03	8027052.30	-50.21	181.60	1243.65	602.38
DOFD0125	DD	366549.18	8026651.60	-55.00	183.50	1241.20	278.34
DOFD0130	DD	366146.93	8026800.76	-55.00	180.50	1241.90	392.48
DOFD0134	DD	366350.44	8026950.93	-55.00	185.50	1242.67	200.38
DOFD0143	DD	366148.76	8026700.45	-55.00	183.50	1240.82	176.48
DOFD0144	DD	365948.32	8026749.84	-55.00	183.50	1241.73	227.36
DOFD0153	DD	365346.83	8026871.16	-55.00	183.50	1243.43	206.46
DOFD0159	DD	366351.24	8026746.43	-55.00	188.50	1241.10	101.33
DOFD0162	DD	364548.00	8026823.00	-55.00	175.00	1248.05	194.37
DOFD0164	DD	364550.00	8026600.00	-55.00	188.50	1252.78	50.07
DOFR0003	RC	365147.44	8026719.09	-55.00	188.20	1241.46	58.00
DOFR0004	RC	365147.03	8026721.21	-90.00	188.20	1241.50	112.00
DOFR0005	RC	366977.56	8026372.28	-55.00	188.20	1237.61	55.00
DOFR0006	RC	366977.28	8026374.49	-90.00	188.20	1237.68	86.00
DOFR0007	RC	367746.03	8026255.50	-53.70	182.58	1237.88	50.00
DOFR0008	RC	367744.06	8026268.76	-90.00	188.20	1238.00	99.00
DOFR0009	RC	366048.98	8026549.71	-55.00	188.20	1239.92	87.00
DOFR0010	RC	366058.76	8026499.40	-90.00	188.20	1239.35	66.00
DOFR0011	RC	370175.86	8026302.52	-55.00	188.20	1241.41	70.00
DOFR0012	RC	370175.65	8026304.39	-90.00	188.20	1241.40	90.00
DOFR0013	RC	372030.01	8026139.92	-55.00	188.20	1241.30	50.00

Drillhole	Type	Easting UTM Zone 33S	Northing UTM Zone 33S	Average Dip (degrees)	Average Azimuth (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)
DOFR0014	RC	372033.74	8026138.43	-85.00	188.20	1241.22	70.00
DOFR0015	RC	374529.20	8025781.78	-55.00	208.20	1247.87	130.00
DOFR0016	RC	374417.58	8025772.88	-55.00	208.20	1245.32	70.00
DOFR0017	RC	374418.68	8025789.42	-90.00	208.20	1245.81	70.00
DOFR0019	RC	368524.28	8026223.32	-55.00	188.20	1238.38	99.00
DOFR0020	RC	368495.60	8026472.04	-55.00	188.20	1240.63	80.00
DOFR0026	RC	365186.43	8026845.52	-55.00	188.20	1242.89	170.00
DOFR0027	RC	365186.57	8026844.06	-74.63	186.21	1242.85	184.00
DOFR0032	RC	366062.96	8026653.64	-55.00	188.20	1240.88	162.00
DOFR0033	RC	366062.84	8026655.04	-74.82	185.20	1240.87	165.00
DOFR0039	RC	373525.64	8025932.90	-55.00	188.20	1249.67	70.00
DOFR0040	RC	373525.26	8025935.20	-90.00	188.20	1249.81	147.00
DOFR0044	RC	374379.24	8026089.70	-55.39	183.45	1242.72	70.00
DOFR0045	RC	374378.96	8026091.67	-88.73	136.66	1242.63	69.00
DOFR0050	RC	366571.35	8026766.47	-53.40	212.90	1242.97	99.00
DOFR0051	RC	371145.51	8026224.69	-55.08	186.09	1241.53	100.00
DOFR0052	RC	369439.97	8026385.09	-55.00	180.00	1240.09	49.00
DOFR0056	RC	364643.83	8026704.85	-55.00	210.00	1241.64	117.00
DOFR0059	RC	366725.22	8026659.33	-55.00	210.00	1241.96	211.00
DOFR0060	RC	366386.61	8026857.73	-54.29	216.31	1241.61	103.00
DOFR0063	RC	372021.46	8026143.81	-90.00	0.00	1241.43	60.00
DOFR0064	RC	372104.21	8026349.01	-49.61	185.51	1243.02	267.00
DOFR0067	RC	372099.96	8026248.05	-51.98	184.02	1242.48	173.00
DOFR0068	RC	371699.51	8026200.75	-50.45	161.05	1241.24	75.00
DOFR0069	RC	371704.94	8026397.85	-44.40	184.77	1243.31	231.00
DOFR0070	RC	371701.91	8026302.65	-49.45	181.10	1242.25	151.00
DOFR0073	RC	371501.67	8026398.61	-48.75	184.30	1243.26	227.00
DOFR0074	RC	371500.58	8026199.48	-54.04	164.09	1241.32	81.00
DOFR0075	RC	371502.04	8026298.45	-52.75	173.39	1242.29	147.00
DOFR0076	RC	371300.33	8026201.48	-52.54	166.98	1241.33	73.00
DOFR0078	RC	371301.05	8026300.04	-50.85	176.16	1242.16	153.00
DOFR0079	RC	371301.01	8026399.33	-49.75	172.47	1242.78	225.00
DOFR0081	RC	371099.21	8026245.73	-54.07	179.43	1241.68	78.00
DOFR0082	RC	371101.30	8026345.72	-49.43	183.73	1242.44	171.00
DOFR0083	RC	370900.19	8026247.61	-53.58	172.47	1241.60	84.00
DOFR0084	RC	370697.61	8026300.31	-53.67	177.33	1241.61	90.00
DOFR0086	RC	370299.24	8026299.69	-52.95	176.46	1241.76	90.00
DOFR0087	RC	371098.61	8026451.80	-55.68	164.52	1243.23	282.00
DOFR0088	RC	370100.30	8026352.12	-52.54	164.59	1241.51	93.00
DOFR0089	RC	369900.50	8026349.81	-54.90	165.17	1240.56	63.00
DOFR0090	RC	369700.05	8026354.73	-54.33	164.00	1240.77	57.00

Drillhole	Type	Easting UTM Zone 33S	Northing UTM Zone 33S	Average Dip (degrees)	Average Azimuth (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)
DOFR0091	RC	369301.50	8026401.22	-55.10	176.61	1240.52	66.00
DOFR0092	RC	370698.40	8026399.45	-52.07	181.03	1242.63	184.00
DOFR0093	RC	369100.57	8026401.29	-50.44	160.78	1240.18	69.00
DOFR0095	RC	370700.55	8026501.39	-49.59	173.69	1243.58	279.00
DOFR0096	RC	370301.06	8026399.46	-49.54	177.62	1242.75	144.00
DOFR0099	RC	370896.27	8026351.09	-52.76	171.49	1242.49	215.00
DOFR0101	RC	370100.63	8026449.67	-45.97	172.59	1242.79	156.00
DOFR0104	RC	369901.26	8026447.73	-54.81	182.41	1241.74	129.00
DOFR0105	RC	369699.46	8026451.33	-50.20	179.30	1241.35	126.00
DOFR0106	RC	369300.31	8026502.13	-54.03	183.10	1241.31	137.00
DOFR0108	RC	370099.40	8026550.93	-65.16	183.05	1244.01	261.00
DOFR0109	RC	370299.73	8026498.53	-48.61	185.37	1243.32	221.00
DOFR0111	RC	369899.57	8026550.80	-47.20	181.82	1243.26	219.00
DOFR0112	RC	369699.97	8026552.34	-57.25	181.99	1242.83	198.00
DOFR0113	RC	369300.22	8026600.69	-59.72	183.77	1242.55	231.00
DOFR0116	RC	369100.33	8026499.65	-54.42	178.65	1241.42	126.00
DOFR0117	RC	369099.27	8026601.27	-55.25	180.91	1242.71	213.00
DOFR0118	RC	367750.06	8026451.98	-48.60	189.71	1239.64	216.00
DOFR0120	RC	367948.29	8026349.84	-56.25	180.21	1238.76	225.00
DOFR0121	RC	367750.94	8026352.93	-51.68	185.89	1238.58	138.00
DOFR0122	RC	367953.29	8026252.08	-50.92	190.62	1237.62	147.00
DOFR0123	RC	367547.20	8026501.54	-43.28	187.50	1239.71	210.00
DOFR0124	RC	367548.04	8026400.99	-53.70	180.57	1238.90	138.00
DOFR0126	RC	367548.65	8026298.21	-51.81	179.58	1238.19	57.00
DOFR0127	RC	367150.32	8026549.51	-55.00	183.50	1242.05	226.00
DOFR0128	RC	367149.82	8026345.17	-52.56	182.14	1237.25	54.10
DOFR0129	RC	366948.46	8026550.85	-52.62	189.21	1239.88	189.00
DOFR0132	RC	367148.41	8026453.02	-50.78	180.76	1241.49	133.00
DOFR0133	RC	366949.81	8026451.69	-54.53	178.27	1241.30	117.00
DOFR0137	RC	366150.71	8026601.11	-55.00	188.50	1240.16	130.00
DOFR0138	RC	366149.72	8026502.97	-55.00	185.50	1239.27	60.00
DOFR0140	RC	366749.33	8026549.74	-55.00	183.50	1239.54	261.00
DOFR0141	RC	366352.25	8026552.24	-55.00	185.50	1239.74	157.00
DOFR0142	RC	365949.41	8026549.69	-55.00	188.50	1240.25	75.00
DOFR0145	RC	366353.87	8026651.88	-55.00	183.50	1240.41	184.00
DOFR0146	RC	365549.27	8026651.83	-55.00	188.50	1241.12	69.00
DOFR0147	RC	365948.93	8026650.69	-55.00	185.50	1241.09	147.00
DOFR0148	RC	365749.30	8026551.94	-55.00	188.50	1240.61	36.00
DOFR0149	RC	365349.24	8026668.44	-55.00	188.50	1241.41	45.00
DOFR0150	RC	365749.32	8026745.97	-55.00	183.50	1242.00	192.00
DOFR0151	RC	364952.24	8026701.41	-55.00	188.50	1240.94	54.00

Drillhole	Type	Easting UTM Zone 33S	Northing UTM Zone 33S	Average Dip (degrees)	Average Azimuth (degrees)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)
DOFR0152	RC	365549.34	8026848.86	-55.00	183.50	1242.58	219.00
DOFR0154	RC	365748.56	8026649.72	-55.00	185.50	1241.24	109.00
DOFR0155	RC	365547.96	8026750.89	-55.00	185.50	1241.99	150.00
DOFR0156	RC	364951.33	8026898.07	-55.00	183.50	1243.08	206.00
DOFR0157	RC	365349.41	8026770.35	-55.00	185.50	1242.17	129.00
DOFR0158	RC	364951.44	8026799.06	-55.00	185.50	1241.85	126.00
DOFR0160	RC	365147.84	8026949.98	-55.00	180.50	1243.99	274.00

Appendix 2: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Opuwo Cobalt Project

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.*	• Drilling was designed to intersect the DOF horizon based on mapped or interpreted location. • Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling using standard equipment. • Sampling was undertaken at one metre intervals for RC and based on lithology/mineralisation changes for DC. o Reverse Circulation samples were collected from a cone riffle splitter with a three sample chute configuration. Each meter sample was divided into an A (for submission to the laboratory), B (reference sample), and C (large remainder sample). Chips were logged and a small sample of about 100 g was collected for immediate portable XRF analysis on-site. RC samples ranged between 2-3 kg. o Drill Core was sampled according to lithologies over a length between 20cm and 100cm for the NQ or HQ drill core, as half core samples.
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).*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion and oriented Diamond Core (DC). • DC drilling was done using a standard tube, at HQ and NQ size. • DC was oriented using a Reflex EZ-TRAC tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery generally recorded as good, with poor recovery in a small number of samples due to groundwater. • All drilling was supervised by a suitably qualified geologist, trained to monitor sample representivity, including evenness of samples being collected from the RC rig, and routine cleaning/flushing of the cyclone on the drill rig. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Drilling logged in detail on a metre by metre basis for RC and on lithology/mineralisation for DC. • Lithology, alteration and oxidation logged qualitatively. • Sulphide and quartz vein content logged quantitatively. • All DC holes are photographed, as are RC representative chip rays. • A Niton portable XRF analyzer was used to assist in determining mineralised horizons. • All chips/core was logged to denote rock type, color, alteration, mineralisation style, core recoveries, and any measurable structure.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drill samples split using a rig mounted cone splitter; • Diamond Core was cut using a core saw. Generally, half core was submitted to the laboratory, except where a duplicate sample was taken, in which case quarter core was submitted for each; • Field duplicates were collected and analysed to confirm representivity of sampling from both RC and DC drilling; • Sample size is deemed appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Samples were prepared at Activation Laboratories Limited (ACTLABS) Windhoek laboratory, and assayed at ACTLABS in Ancaster, Canada. A 4 acid digestion sample preparation method and ICP finish were utilised. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentration in these results. • A Niton hand held XRF analyser was used to assist in selection of samples to be sent to the laboratory for formal analysis (No portable XRF data was reported or used in resource estimation). • The drilling program included field duplicates, standards and blanks that were inserted into the drill sequence, in addition to the standard QA/QC samples and procedures used by the laboratory. • Field duplicates, blanks and standards were submitted in approximately a 1:20 ratio. • A second (umpire) laboratory was utilised to provide additional verification of key mineralised zones prior to resource modeling and estimation. • One of the field inserted standards occasionally reported marginally outside acceptable tolerances for cobalt analysis, however, after subsequent enquiries with the laboratory regarding the sample digestion methods, and considering analysis by an additional laboratory, the data was deemed to be acceptable. • The field and laboratory duplicates revealed good repeatability. • The field inserted blanks generally confirmed appropriate sample hygiene techniques were employed by the laboratory.
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.*	• Mineralised zones reported in assays correspond well with the zones as logged in the field, and the tenor of grades is consistent with previous drilling and surface sampling. • Several RC/DC twin holes have been completed, and do not show any systematic bias towards one drilling method or another. Further twin holes will be completed as part of future drilling programs. • An electronic database containing collars, geological logging and assays is maintained by consultants external to the Company. Data is collected in Excel spreadsheets in the field, and then loaded and validated by the Company's external database managers. Validation of assay data against field logging and mineralised zones determined in the field using a portable XRF is undertaken, prior to reporting. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All sampling located initially by hand held GPS; • UTM grid WGS84 Zone 33 (South); • Holes have been surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS) prior to resource modeling; • Downhole surveys to measure hole deviation were routinely completed.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing in the initial phase of drilling was approximately every 500 – 1,000 meters along the strike of the DOF horizon (based on mapping/interpretation). • Current closer spaced drilling was completed on a nominal 200 metres x 100 metres grid. • The average sample spacing and its distribution is sufficient to adequately delineate geological and grade continuity. • Actual sample spacing in three-dimensional space has a mean of 75m which is appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Samples were composited at 1 metre intervals within the modelled wireframe only.
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.*	• Drilling of angled holes aimed to test approximately perpendicular to DOF horizon. All resource definition drillholes were angled at 55 degrees, which, based on visual observations in the drill core, usually intersects the mineralisation approximately perpendicular. • Drilling, and geological modeling, has more accurately defined the orientation of the geological features and mineralisation and has not introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill samples were delivered to the laboratory by senior Celsius Resources or Gecko Namibia staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A review of drilling methods and sampling procedures has been undertaken by the Company's external Resource Geologists. • No significant issues were identified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Opuwo Cobalt Project comprises four Exclusive Prospective Licenses EPLs 4346, 4350, 4351 and 4540, currently undergoing the transfer process to a subsidiary of the Company. • Celsius has a 95% ownership of the Project. • EPL 4346 is undergoing the renewal process for a further two-year term from June 2017. • There are currently no known impediments to developing a project in this area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous work carried out by Kunene Resources included geological mapping, outcrop sampling, soil sampling, high resolution magnetic and radiometric data and hyperspectral data. Two holes were drilled in 2015, which intersected cobalt, copper and zinc mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Kaoko Orogen (Kaokobelt) consists of metasedimentary rocks of the Damaran Supergroup deposited on the passive margin of a Late Proterozoic continental rift system. The Damaran sediments overlie the Congo Craton with its Archean to Early Proterozoic basement rocks of the Epupa and Huab Complexes. • The key tectonic and sedimentary events in the Kaokobelt are: o Rifting at the southern Congo Craton between 900-840 Ma including local rift-related continental intrusives and extrusives (e.g. Oas syenite and Lofdal carbonatites 840-756 Ma) o Deposition of a 1 to 4 km thick siliciclastic transgression sequence: Nosib Group including Ombombo Formation in the upper part with increasing carbonate sedimentation (and the DOF horizon), 880-712 Ma o Chuos glaciation with deposition of tillites and cold water shales and marlstones 712-692 Ma o Deposition of carbonate dominated sediments on the shallow Kunene Platform: Otavi Group o Ghaub glaciation at 638-635 Ma (Hoffmann et al., 2004) o Deposition of carbonate dominated sediments on the shallow Kunene Platform: Tsumeb Subgroup 635-550 Ma o Collision of Kalahari and Congo Craton 550 Ma (Alkmim et al. 2001) o Peak metamorphism 530 Ma. • Mineralisation at Opuwo is hosted in the Neoproterozoic sediments of the Kaoko Belt, which is interpreted as a western extension of the Copper Belt in the DRC and Zambia. • The Dolomite Ore Formation (DOF) is a carbon rich, marly dolomitic horizon in a sequence of clastic and carbonate lithologies in the upper Ombombo Subgroup. The carbon rich nature of the ore bearing horizon is interpreted to have facilitated the precipitation of the metals of interest, namely cobalt, copper and zinc. • Cobalt, copper and zinc sulphide mineralisation is present predominantly as linnaeite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite respectively. Minor zones of oxidised and partially oxidised mineralisation occur in the upper portion of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All information detailed in Appendix 1. Drillholes have been accurately surveyed using DGPS for resource modeling.
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.*	• Simple length weighted averages were used for reporting of significant intercepts. Significant intercepts were reported using a cutoff grade of 0.05% (or 500 ppm) cobalt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Orientation of drilling vs. dip of DOF horizon means that the downhole lengths reported for angled holes (-55 degrees) approximates true width. Holes drilled straight (-90 degrees) overestimated true thickness in most cases. • Oriented drillholes were used in modeling the mineralised zone in 3D space, thereby modeling the true thickness (width) of the zone.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See relevant diagrams in the body of this announcement.
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.*	• All drillholes have been reported.
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.*	• Geophysical and geological datasets detailed in previous releases. • Aeromagnetic data is used as a guide to determining the presence and location of the mineralised horizon where it is not outcropping.
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.*	• Closer spaced drilling will be undertaken at the DOF Prospect, with the aim of progressing the deposit to higher confidence categories of Mineral Resources. Extensional drilling, both laterally and at depth, will be undertaken, with the aim of increasing the size of the Mineral Resource. • Exploration on other parts of the Project will comprise geophysical surveys and surface sampling to define targets for further drilling. • Figure 2, in this announcement, illustrates where extensions may be likely, immediately adjacent to the Mineral Resource.

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 was captured digitally, and this information was imported into Datamine on a spreadsheet-by-spreadsheet basis to ensure data integrity. • Sampling intervals were checked for overlapping and for data gaps. • Anomalous grades were checked against original spreadsheets to ensure values were imported correctly.
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, Mr. Dexter S. Ferreira, visited the site and witnessed DC drilling. • Various lengths of core were inspected by the Competent Person. • Technical discussions were held with the site geologists.
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 lithological logging and grade values obtained from the drillholes reveal excellent continuity, both in terms of geology and grade, along strike. • The lithological logging and grade values obtained from drillholes drilled in the same section, reveal excellent continuity, both in terms of geology and grade, down-dip. • The mineralised DOF was wireframed as a solid. This solid was used to contain the estimated block model. Only composites occurring within the modeled solid were allowed to estimate blocks within it. • An azimuth anisotropic model was also generated in order to account for localized changes in strike direction. • A dip anisotropic model was also generated in order to account for very localized changes in orebody dip.
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 orebody was modeled along strike for approx. 10km – although additional drilling (along strike) continues to show grade continuity. • The orebody was modeled extending down-dip by 1km although this was only done to ensure adequate room for the estimation of Inferred Mineral Resources. • The mineralised widths ranged from 5m to 15m – this was determined by the lithological tagging of drillholes, and Co grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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.*	• Inverse distance squared was the method used to interpolate grades into a three-dimensional block model. • Trimming statistics were done and it was determined that no trimming was necessary. • Directional variography revealed excellent anisotropy along strike for 250m and good anisotropy down-dip for 250m. • GSLIB was the software used for the estimation process (Geostatistical Software Library from Stanford University). • All other processes used Datamine Studio 3.0™ software. • Bivariate statistics were conducted but all metals estimated were done individually. • The mineralized DOF unit was wireframed and controlled all the estimates. • Blocks were only estimated within the modeled wireframe. • Only composites occurring within the modeled wireframe were allowed to inform blocks. • The block size used was 50m x 2m x 2m (XYZ) which commensurate with sample spacing in 3D space. • Swath plots were done to compare estimates against composite grades – the correlation is excellent. • Polygonal declustered means of the composites were compared to estimate means and found to correlate well. • Naïve cross-validation was done. • Simple cross-validation was done whereby weighted composites occurring within a block were compared to that block estimate and found to be representative. • The entire blockmodel estimate was reviewed on a section basis and overlaid with the drillhole data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• No moisture content was taken into account – estimates are on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 600ppm Co was applied which, at prevailing market prices, is deemed economically viable.
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.*	• The deposit can be extracted in part by open pit methods where the mineralised DOF occurs at relatively shallow depths; • At deeper elevations, the orebody can be extracted by methods such as sub level open stoping, due to the ideal dip of the orebody and the widths of the mineralised zone being in excess of 10m.
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.*	• Significant metallurgical test work has been completed on mineralisation from the Opuwo Project. Good to excellent recovery of cobalt, copper and zinc sulphides has been demonstrated using conventional flotation techniques. Leach extraction test work on Opuwo sulphide concentrates has demonstrated high leach extractions of approximately 95% for the metals of interest, into a sulfuric acid medium, under relatively low pressure and temperature conditions. All work to date has been completed on fresh, unweathered mineralisation, which is the dominant ore type in the Mineral Resource, with test work currently underway on the minor oxide and transition ore types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Environ-mental 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.*	• Design of a tailings storage facility has been completed as part of the Scoping Study for the Project, with two options currently under consideration. • An externally commissioned report outlining environmental, social and hydrogeological considerations for the Project is currently in preparation as part of the Project Scoping Study, with no significant negative issues identified to date.
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.*	• Initial tests to compare Bulk Density and Specific Gravity of the typical core samples revealed identical values due to the very low porosity of the mineralised rocks. • Specific Gravity was systematically measured on core from the mineralised zones. Wet core samples of a length between 15cm and 50cm were used. • A bulk density of 2.9 was determined for the fresh and transition ore types, and 2.65 was used for the oxide ore type.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resources were classified based on the modeled variogram ranges, along with an elevation limit of 825m – equivalent to 425m below surface. • All relevant factors have been taken into account for the estimation. • The geological model was vetted by the site geologists and the Chief Geologist. • Sections were generated and submitted to all technical staff for review. • The results appropriately reflect the Competent Persons' view of the Opuwo deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or reviews have been done.
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.*	• Given the relative low values of the coefficient of variation (i.e. standard deviation divided by the mean), which is a measure of the grade variability, the Competent Person can conclude that the Resource estimates are of a high level of accuracy. • No production data is available.