ASX Announcement
23rd December 2019

COMPANY DETAILS
Davenport Resources Limited
ABN: 64 153 414 852
ASX CODE: DAV
ASX CODE (Options): DAVO
FRANKFURT CODE: **A2DWXX**

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Capital Structure
164.4 M Ordinary shares
16.7M Unlisted options
3.1 M Performance Rights
45.0 M Listed Options

DAVENPORT ANNOUNCES OHMGEBIRGE POTASH RESOURCE OF 325 MILLION TONNES FEASIBILITY STUDY TO COMMENCE.

Ohmgebirge Resource - 325 million tonnes at 13.1% K_2O

Highlights

- **New JORC 2012-compliant Ohmgebirge Inferred Resource totalling 325 million metric tonnes grading 13.1% K_2O.**
- **+100% increase over Historic Resource of 150 Mt grading 13.9% K_2O.**
- **Davenport total resource inventory now 5.3 billion metric tonnes at 10.8% K_2O, the largest potash resource in Western Europe.**
- **Ohmgebirge resource contains high-grade sylvinite (Hartsalz) grading 14.0 % K_2O and carnallitite, a lower-grade potash resource.**
- **Scoping studies completed by Davenport's consultants K-Utec AG, yielded excellent technical and economic results.**

Next Steps

- **Davenport has identified Ohmgebirge as a potentially, low-cost, rapid-start project.**
- **Davenport is in discussions with potential project partners to develop the Ohmgebirge resource.**
- **Davenport will commence work to upgrade the Ohmgebirge Scoping Study to a Feasibility Study commencing in early 2020.**

Davenport Managing Director Dr Chris Gilchrist said:

"Ohmgebirge is our smallest licence area but shows excellent sylvinite grades within close proximity to existing shafts and infrastructure. We believe that Ohmgebirge has the potential to sustain a long-life, 1 million tonne per annum MOP operation through conventional underground mining using simple tried and tested processing routes. The excellent work completed by Micon International, K-Utec AG and our technical team has demonstrated that this is indeed the case."

Davenport Resources (**ASX: DAV**) ("Davenport", the "Company") is pleased to announce a JORC 2012 Inferred Resource of 325 million tonnes at 13.1 % potassium oxide (K_2O) for its 100%-owned Ohmgebirge Mining Licence in Germany's South Harz region (Figure 1). The resource, which covers approximately 21.7km^2, is composed of both Sylvinite (261 million tonnes grading 14.0 % K_2O) and Carnallitite (64 million tonnes grading 9.8 % K_2O). The resource was confirmed by renowned consultancy Micon International Co Limited ("**Micon**") based on available historic exploration data.

Technical reviews of the in-ground resources contained within Davenport's South Harz portfolio have highlighted several areas that have the potential size and grade to sustain new, independent potash projects. These include the entire Ebeleben Mining Licence which is rich in high-grade Sylvinite, the northern part of the Mühlhausen-Nohra Mining Licence which contains extremely thick Carnallitite and Kieserite and the southern portion of the Mühlhausen-Nohra Mining Licence where the deposit contains impressive thicknesses of high grade Sylvinite together with valuable sulphate minerals (Hartsalz) which we believe would support a large, long-life conventional mine.

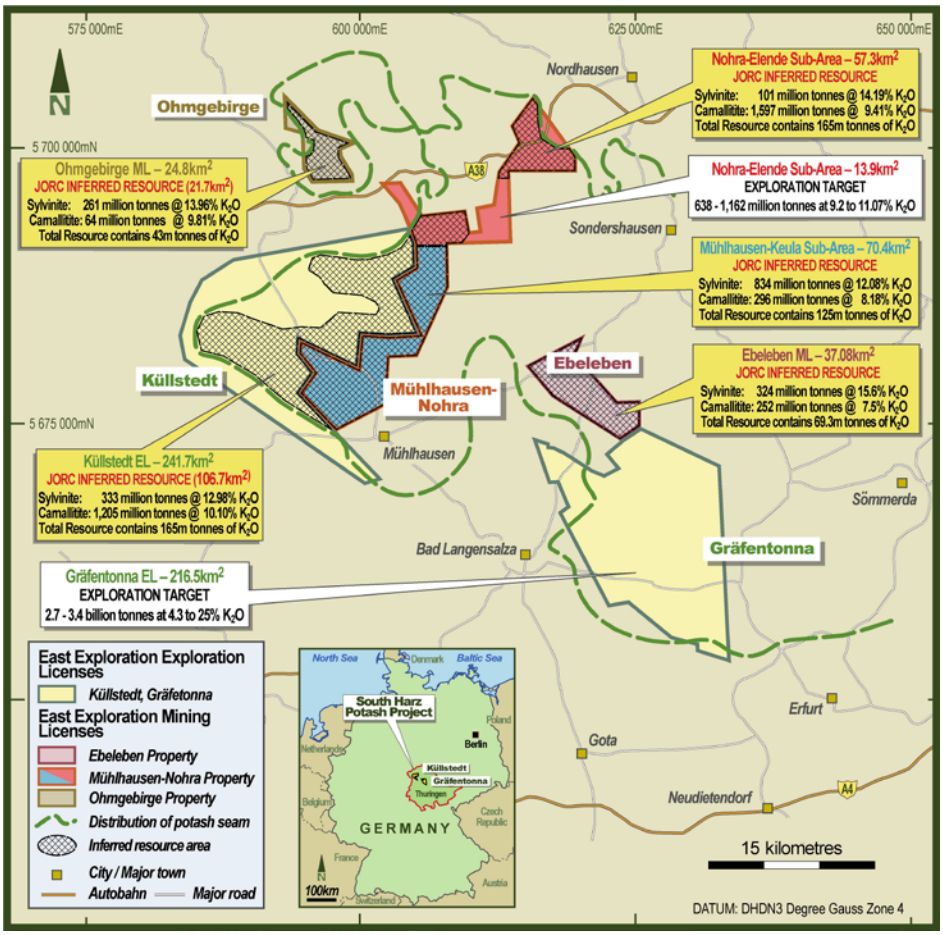

Figure 1: Location of Ohmgebirge Mining License area showing adjoining mining license areas Mühlhausen-Keula, Ebeleben and Küllstedt Exploration Licences. The JORC Inferred Resource of 325 million tonnes for Ohmgebirge is contained within an area covering 21.7km^2.

The Ohmgebirge area adjoins two historical mines, Bischofferode to the northeast and Söllstedt to the southeast (Figure 2). The Bischofferode mine has been decommissioned and flooded, however the Söllstedt mine is still open and is currently used to store contaminated waste. Two fully-maintained shafts, located close to the Ohmgebirge Mining Licence are operational and currently in use.

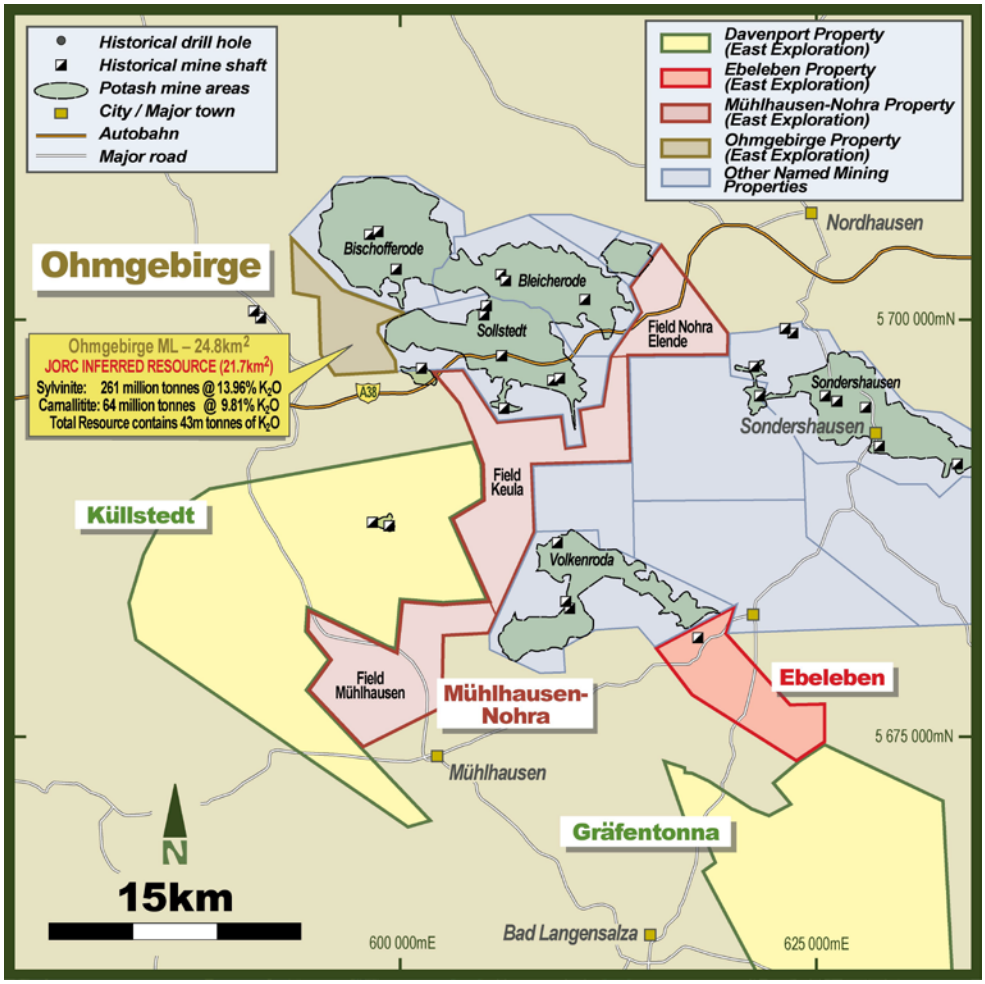

Figure 2: Location of Ohmgebirge Mining Licence showing historical mining areas of now-closed Bischofferode mine and currently open Söllstedt mine.

Geological Background

Exploration commenced within the Ohmgebirge licence in 1894 for potash including cored drill holes and downhole geophysics. The area around the Ohmgebirge mining licence is a well-known potash-bearing area and is adjacent to the, now closed, Bischofferode and the open Bleicherode/Söllstedt Mines. After initial exploration in the early 1900's, exploration recommenced on Ohmgebirge in earnest in the 1960's and all of the exploration drilling was conducted by the former GDR state mining company.

A total of 14 historical exploration drillholes (including one deviation) have been drilled within the current Ohmgebirge mining licence area (Figure 3). Additional drillholes located around the Ohmgebirge licence were used for the creation of the project database, bringing the total number of drillholes used for the resource modelling work to 41. All the samples were taken during historical drilling campaigns predominantly carried out between 1956 and 1984 with additional holes drilled in 1906-1907. Of the 41 drill holes used in the model, 4 did not intersect the z2KSt potash horizon. The drill hole spacing on Ohmgebirge ranges between 970-2,400m with an average of approximately 1,000m. The drill holes are evenly distributed across the property.

Chemical data exists from 27 diamond core drill holes ('potash drill holes') that produced core samples and mineralogy are available for 35 drill holes. Holes drilled between 1956 and1984 were geophysically logged including calliper, gamma, gamma-gamma and natural gamma downhole logging. Information about the calibration of the geophysical downhole tools is not available at present. Historical drill hole logs from the 1960's drilling programmes include graphical logs that show the adjustment according to the geophysical logging depths.

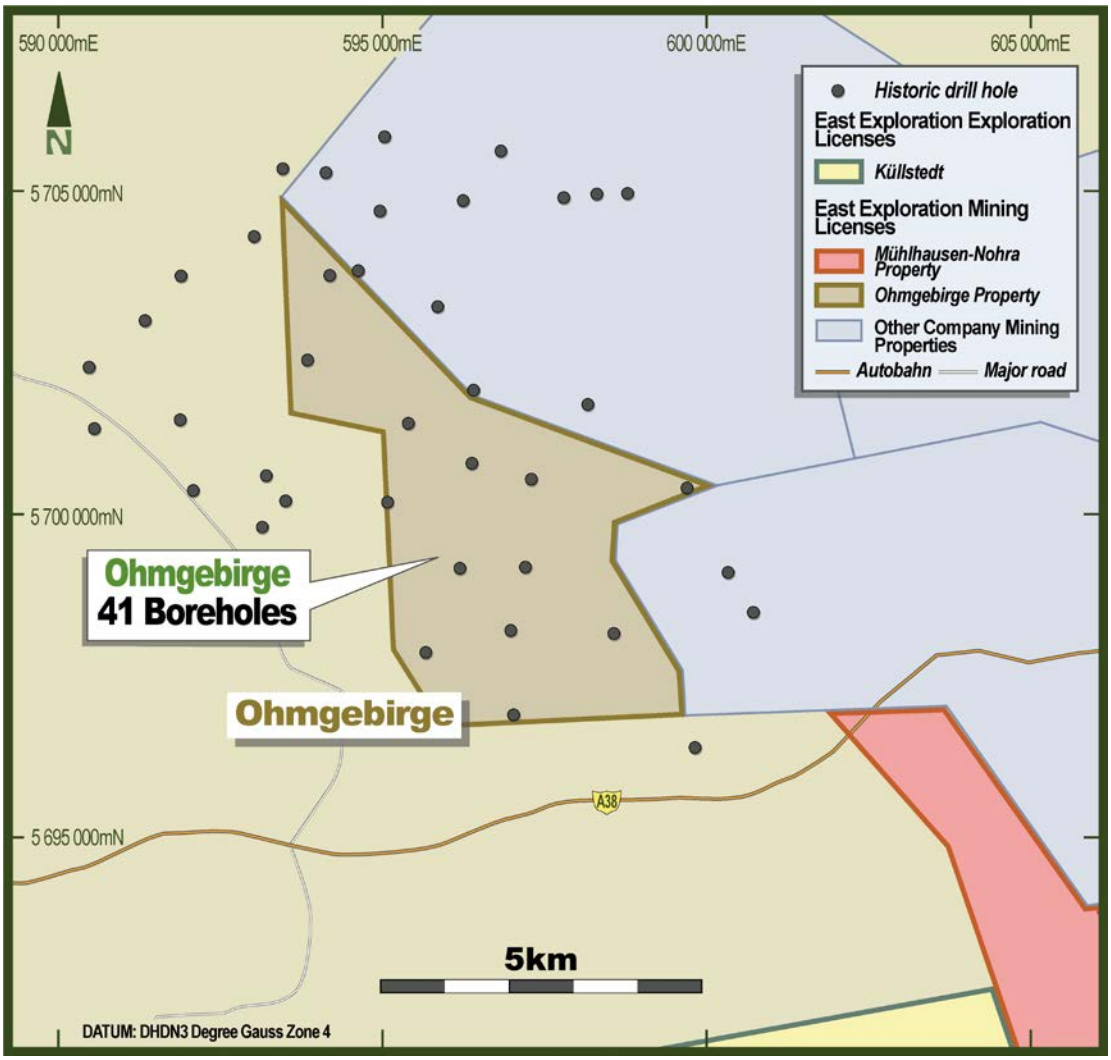

Figure 3: Location of exploration drillholes located within and around the Ohmgebirge Mining Licence.

All drill hole sampling was conducted according to the "Kali-Instruktion" (1956 and 1960). All drill holes used in the Ohmgebirge resource model were drilled using diamond core methods. Sampling information is available for drill holes drilled during the 1960-1963 and 1982-1984 exploration campaigns. Where possible, the K_2O grade of the potash-bearing horizons was determined on an empirical base using the correlation with the downhole natural gamma log. Samples were taken across all potash-bearing horizons and the total sampled length represents the total thickness of the potash-bearing horizon of the z2KSt. Core sample thickness ranges from 0.13 m to 5.66 m. Over inhomogeneous potash horizons where interlayers of potential waste were included, the minimum sample thickness was 0.5 m and the maximum was 5 m.

Drilling information is available for drill holes made during the 1960-1963 and 1982-1984 exploration campaigns. All drill holes were cored. Holes drilled in the 1960's were drilled using a SIF 1200 rig type. Holes drilled in the 1980's were drilled using a T 50 B rig type using Bentonite mud. Casing was used in both the 1960's and 1980's campaigns. Deviation in the 1980's campaign was a maximum of 3.5m with an average of 1.3m, geophysical logs were used to correct depths and thicknesses.

Sampling was conducted according to the stratigraphic interpretation of the core using the downhole geophysical logging as a depth guide. Axial drilling into the drill core with a spiral drill was conducted to contain pulverised material for chemical and mineralogical analysis. Core samples were geologically

logged in detail and both full and summary drill hole logs were produced in both written and graphical format. Information recorded on the drill hole logs included lithological depths, stratigraphic interpretation, and sampling information.

Full drill hole logs include a detailed lithological description of the entire drill hole, which was also summarised and graphically portrayed alongside the downhole geophysical logging and assay results. Logs are available for 27 drill holes whilst information regarding mineralogy and stratigraphy were read off historical maps for 14 drill holes.

Sampling was carried out using axial drilling into the drill core with a spiral drill to obtain pulverised material for chemical and mineralogical analysis. Samples were homogenised to ensure a representative sample obtained by sample quartering was assayed. Sample preparation and analysis was carried out in the laboratory of VEB Kombinat Kali research department according to standard procedures. Potassium was analysed by flame photometry following applied standard KALI 97-003/01. Sylvinite samples were milled and sieved for microscopic determination of the degree of disintegration for metallurgical reasons and samples from all salt rocks were also prepared for X-ray analysis of insolubles.

For all exploration work conducted post-1950 in the Davenport licence areas, quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedures were conducted by independent state institutions and quality checked by VEB Kombinat Kali company professionals. QAQC was conducted on 34 1960's drill core samples as part of the 1980's campaign using drill core that had been stored in the underground core storage facility at the Sondershausen potash mine. Samples were sent to internal and external laboratories and the analytical results were identical and showed good reproducibility.

Three historical resource estimates have been reported for various areas partly covering the current Ohmgebirge mining licence area. The resources estimates, called reserves at the time, were named as follows: the Worbis reserve area (1963), the Haynrode reserve area (1986) and the Watznauer and Tita reserve area (1996). Because the three historical resource areas are different to Davenport's mining licence the tonnages cannot be compared, however the Sylvinite seam grades reported are comparable to this 2019 resource estimate.

Geology and modelling

The geological model and resource estimation for Ohmgebirge was carried out in Micromine® modelling software, which is internationally recognised software used for modelling stratiform deposits.

The chemical database was composited according to the assigned mineralogy into Sylvinite, Carnallitite or Lower Sylvinite. Lower Sylvinite was not modelled due to lack of continuity. Where some chemical data were missing, a length-weighted average dummy value was assigned. No K_2O values had to be inferred in this way.

This database was composited using a minimum trigger of 5% K_2O, a maximum total length of waste of 2 m and a 1 m maximum consecutive length of waste. The minimum and maximum X and Y origins used for gridding were 588990 (min X), 5694719 (min Y), 603490 (max X) and 5707219 (max Y). A grid cell size of 100 was used as this best fitted the data when correlated in cross-section. An inverse distance squared gridding algorithm was used, with a circular search area and a 2,000 m search radius to cover the distance between data points, one sector and maximum 1 point per sector. The roof and floor grids were converted to wireframes surfaces and then DTM surfaces for analysis. Lastly, two sets of solid wireframes were created for each seam, namely the Sylvinite Seam and the Carnallitite Seam. The first set of wireframes represents the total extent of potash mineralisation based on complete set of data provided and the second set of wireframes represents the potash seam mineralisation cropped by the project licence boundary.

The composited assay data was compared against original assay data in cross section. Modelled wireframes were compared against original stratigraphic interpretations and geophysical logs. All correlated well.

The final extents of the modelled Sylvinite seam and the Carnallitite seam is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 in JORC Table 1. Cross sections through the Ohmgebirge Mining Licence are shown in Figures 3 & 4 in JORC Table 1.

Mineral Resources

The geological model was constrained by grade >5% K_2O and then the mineralogical data were used to split this into the Sylvinite and Carnallitite seams. A minimum cut-off grade of 5% K_2O was used as this is considered economic. No top cut was applied as the statistical analysis of the data showed a normal distribution. A box and whisper plot showed that the grade in drill hole Ktf 3/61 was elevated compared to the rest of the assay data, but not to such an extent that warranted capping. The composited assay data were compared against original assay data in cross section. Modelled wireframes were compared against original stratigraphic interpretations and geophysical logs. All correlated well.

The seam thickness is >1.5 m across Ohmgebirge and is considered amenable to potential mining underground.

The bulk density for both the Sylvinite and Carnallitite seams was reported in Bewertung der Vorratssituation fur das Bergwerkseigentum - Ohmgebirge, Watznauer & Tita (1996). The bulk density for each sample was calculated based on the derived mineralogical composition. The average density for Sylvinite is 2.23 t/m^3 and 1.89 t/m^3 for the Carnallitite seam.

The economic potash deposit covers almost the entire Ohmgebirge mining licence, with a small, oval-shaped barren zone in the west that continues approximately 1 km to the west of the mining licence. Based on interpretation of drill hole data and historical plan maps, the mineralised z2KSt continues to the north, south, east and west of Ohmgebirge. The mineral resource has been restricted by a minimum grade cut-off of >5% K_2O.

The total mineral resource area for Ohmgebirge is approximately 21.7 km^2 and the total Inferred Mineral Resources tonnage is 325 Mt of which there is 43 Mt of K_2O. The minimum depth from surface to the roof of the economic potash is ±440 m and the maximum depth to the base of the potash seam is ±822 m.

The Ohmgebirge exploration licence area has been classified as an Inferred Resource based on the quality and extents of the drilling database that are sufficient to imply geological grade and continuity for eventual economic extraction. A 15% geological loss has been applied to account for the Inferred classification of the resources. Figure 1 in JORC Table 1 highlights the extents of the Inferred mineral resources.

The 23rd December 2019 Inferred Mineral Resources for the Ohmgebirge Mining Licence area are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Ohmgebirge Mineral Resources, December 2019 (JORC, 2012)

Seam	JORC Category	ρ g/cm³	Geol Loss (%)	Tonnage (Mt)	K_2O (%)	K_2O (Mt)	Insols (%)	KCl (%)	Mg (%)	Na (%)	SO_4 (%)
Sylvinite	Inferred	2.23	15	261	13.96	36	1.18	20.64	1.06	21.68	10.34
Carnallitite	Inferred	1.89	15	64	9.81	6	Insufficient data				
Total Ohmgebirge	**Inferred**			**325**	**13.14**	**43**	**1.18**	**20.64**	**1.06**	**21.68**	**10.34**

Notes:

1. Mineral resources presented according to ore type (mineralogy) and not as per stratigraphy.
2. Minimum seam thickness considered for resources is 1 m.
3. Minimum cut-off grade ≥5% K_2O.
4. 15% geological loss applied to account for potential unknown geological losses for Inferred resources.
5. Data source: historical state records (BVVG) checked and verified.
6. Inferred resources rounded down to nearest 100,000 t.
7. Errors may exist due to rounding.

The total JORC-compliant Inferred Resources declared by Micon as a result of modelling the drill hole data from Ohmgebirge, Ebeleben, the Mühlhausen-Keula sub-area, the Nohra-Elende sub-area and for the Küllstedt Exploration Licence area are shown in Table 2 below. Total resources held under the JORC 2012 Inferred category now stand at approximately 5.27 billion tonnes containing 567 Mt K_2O. Davenport anticipates that this resource could increase with additional exploration drilling within the portfolio of licences.

Table 2: Total JORC 2012 Inferred Resources to December 2019 held by Davenport.

Seam	Tonnage (Mt)	K_2O (%)	K_2O (Mt)
Sylvinite	324	15.6	50
Carnallitite	253	7.5	19
Total Ebeleben	**577**	**12.1**	**69**
Sylvinite	834	12.1	101
Carnallitite	296	8.2	2
Total Mühlhausen-Keula	**1,130**	**11.1**	**125**
Sylvinite	101	14.2	14
Carnallitite	1,597	9.4	150
Total Nohra-Elende	**1,698**	**9.7**	**165**
Hartsalz (Sylvinite plus sulphate minerals)	333	13.0	43
Carnallitite	1,205	10.1	122
Total Küllstedt	**1,538**	**10.7**	**165**
Sylvinite	261	13.9	36
Carnallitite	64	9.8	6
Total Ohmgebirge	**325**	**13.1**	**43**
Total Davenport JORC Inferred Resources to Date	**5,268**	**10.8**	**567**

Ongoing & Future Work

The next step for Davenport is to continue to add value to the project portfolio through a combination of confirmatory drilling and advanced-stage technical and economic studies. Confirmation drilling sites have recently been selected and the next step is to engage with local authorities and landowners to obtain permission to drill. Drilling within the Ohmgebirge licence will assist in upgrading JORC Inferred Resources to JORC Indicated Resources.

Discussions are ongoing with internationally renowned consultants with regards to commencing advanced economic studies on the most prospective areas within the Davenport licence portfolio in which several stand-alone potash extraction projects have been identified. Davenport expects to release an update on these work plans for 2020 in the near future.

INVESTOR & MEDIA ENQUIRIES

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Competent Person Statement

Elizabeth de Klerk M.Sc., Pr.Sci.Nat., SAIMM., Micon's Director, Senior Geologist and Competent Person visited the South Harz Potash project on 12th to 16th February 2018, 6th to 8th March 2018 and 15th to 17th October 2019. During the initial site visit, the historical drilling area and laboratory facilities at K-Utec Salt Technologies Ltd in Sondershausen were visited. The original drill hole logs, reports, maps and cross-sections held in the Bodenverwertungs and verwaltungs GmbH (BVVG) archives in Berlin were also inspected. In addition, Mrs. de Klerk interviewed the Ercosplan team at their offices in Erfurt to understand how the data were used to compile an Excel database and generate an initial Exploration Target for Mühlhausen-Nohra. The second and third site visits involved more time spent at K-Utec inspecting additional historical records for Mühlhausen-Nohra and Ohmgebirge held in the archives at the offices of K-Utec Salt Technologies Ltd in Sondershausen. The third visit also included an overview of the surrounding area and the shafts at the Sollstedt Mine.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Ohmgebirge Mining License

Davenport Resources Ltd

Micon International Co Limited. Suite 10, Keswick Hall, Keswick, Norwich, Norfolk, U.K., NR4 6TJ
Telephone (44) (1603)-501501 Fax (44) (1603)-507007 E-mail office@micon-international.co.uk. Registered no. 4026319, England.

Figure 1: Drill Hole Plan for the Ohmgebirge Licence.

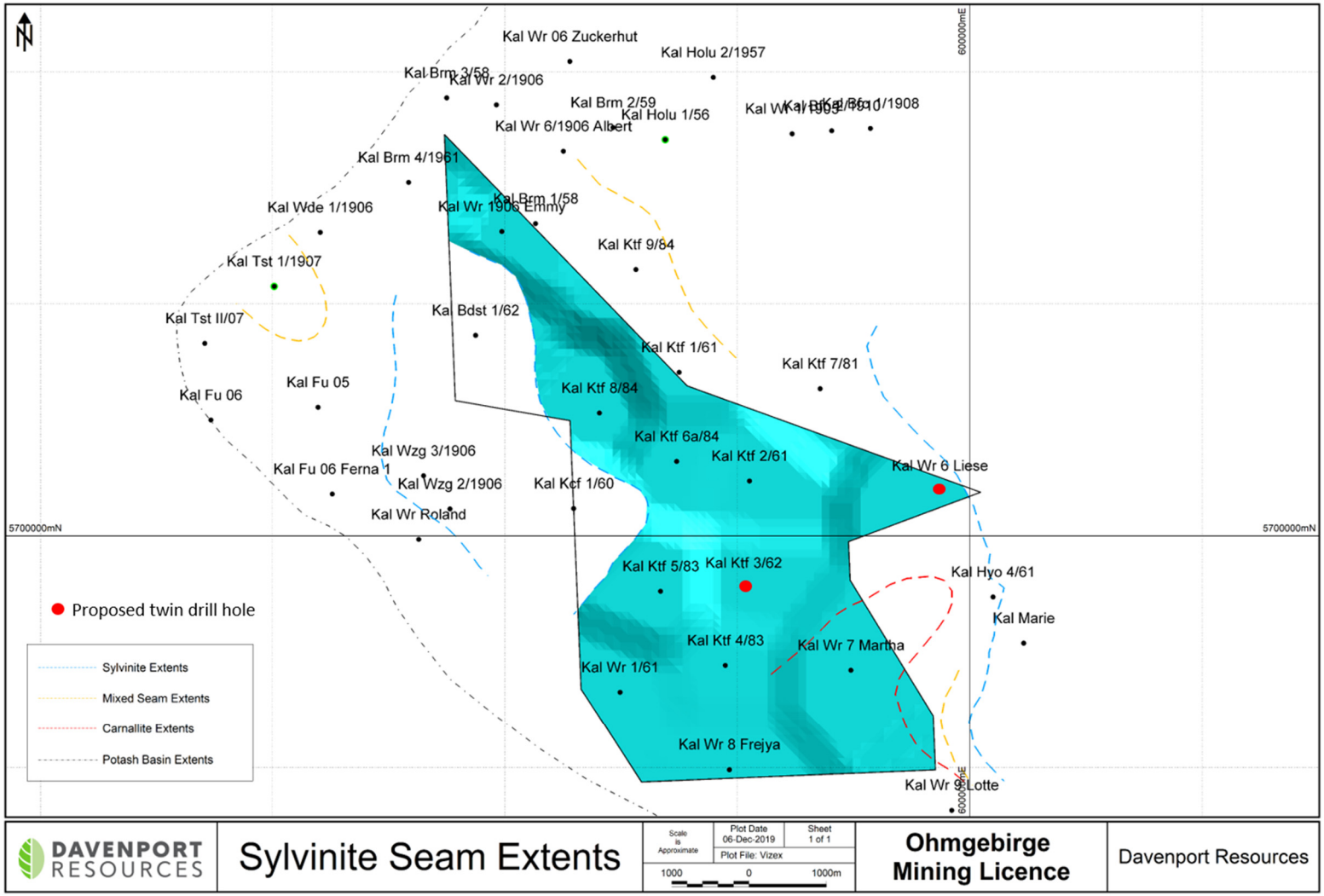


Figure 2: 3D rotated view of modelled wireframes for the Ohmgebirge Licence area

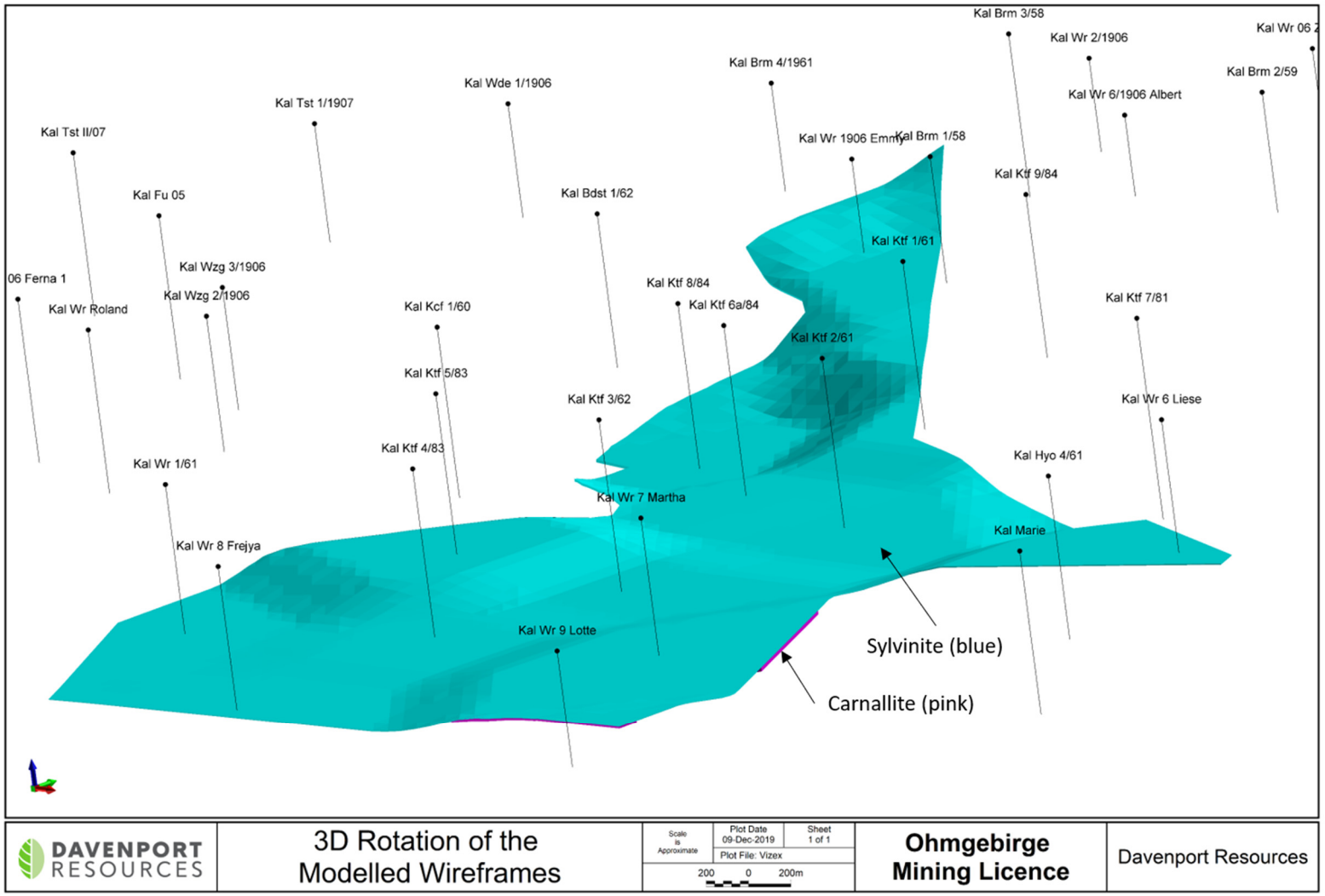


Figure 3: East-West cross section, Ohmgebirge Licence area

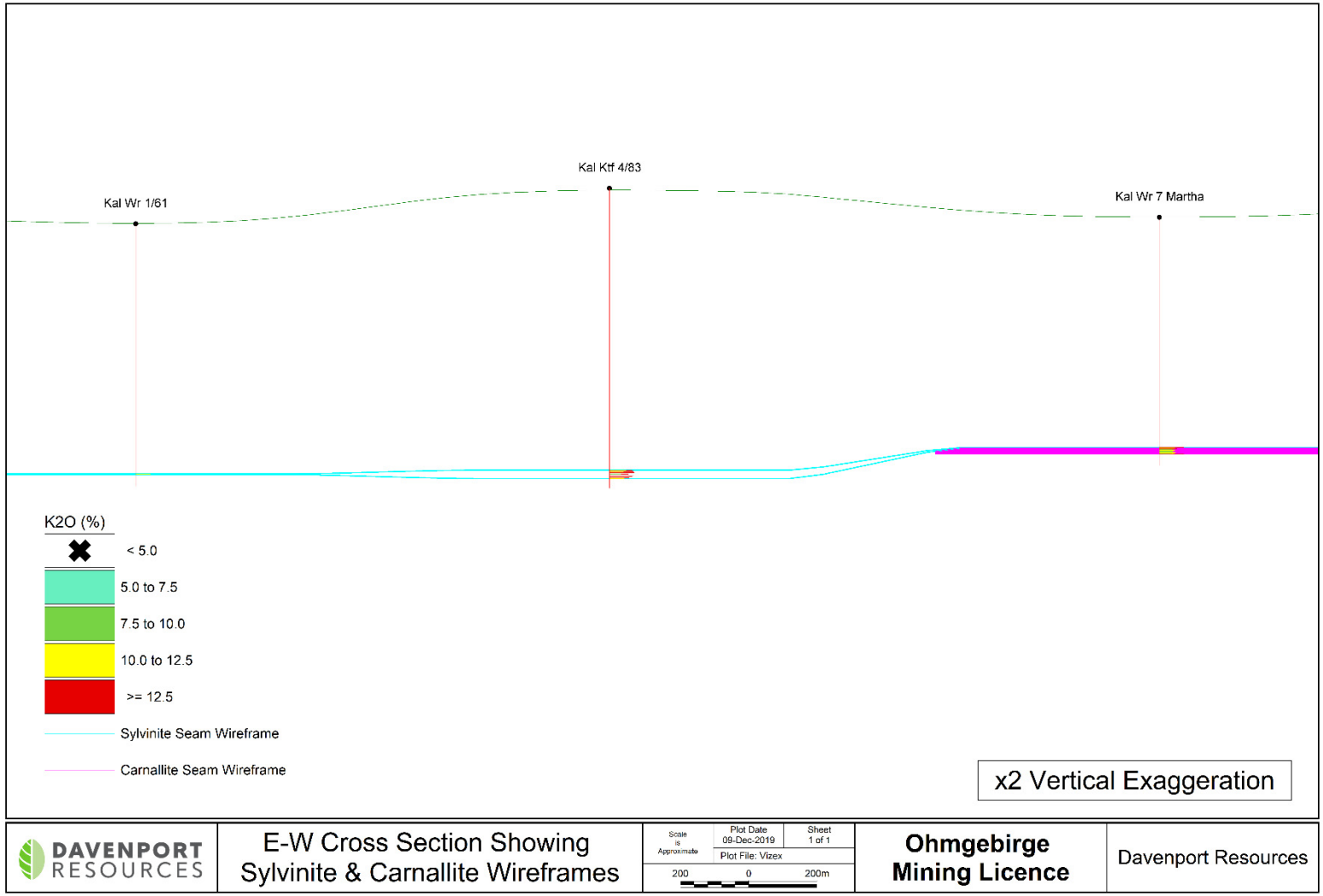


Figure 4: Northeast-Southwest cross section, Ohmgebirge Licence area

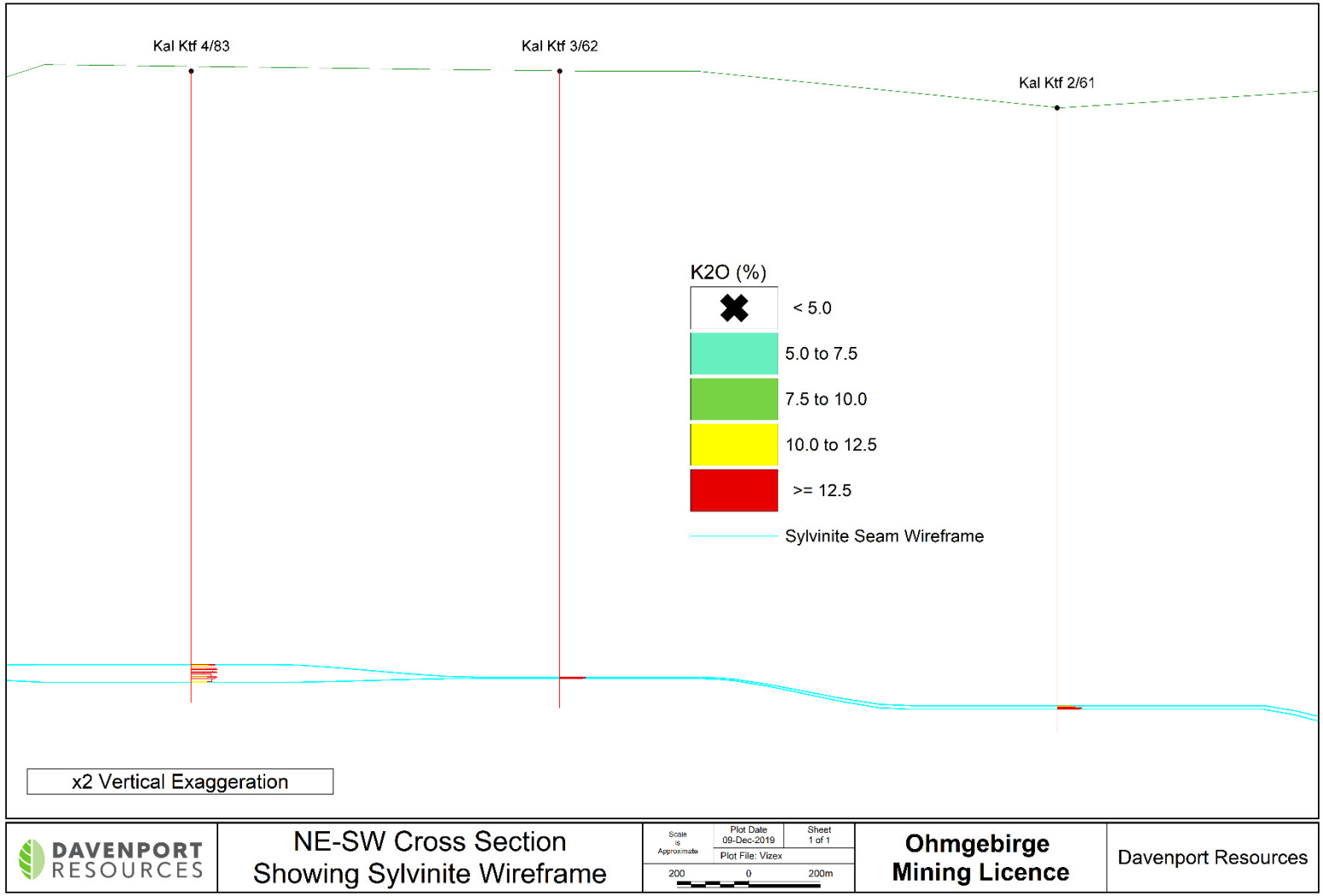


Figure 5: K_2O Grade Distribution in the Sylvinite Seam, Ohmgebirge Licence area

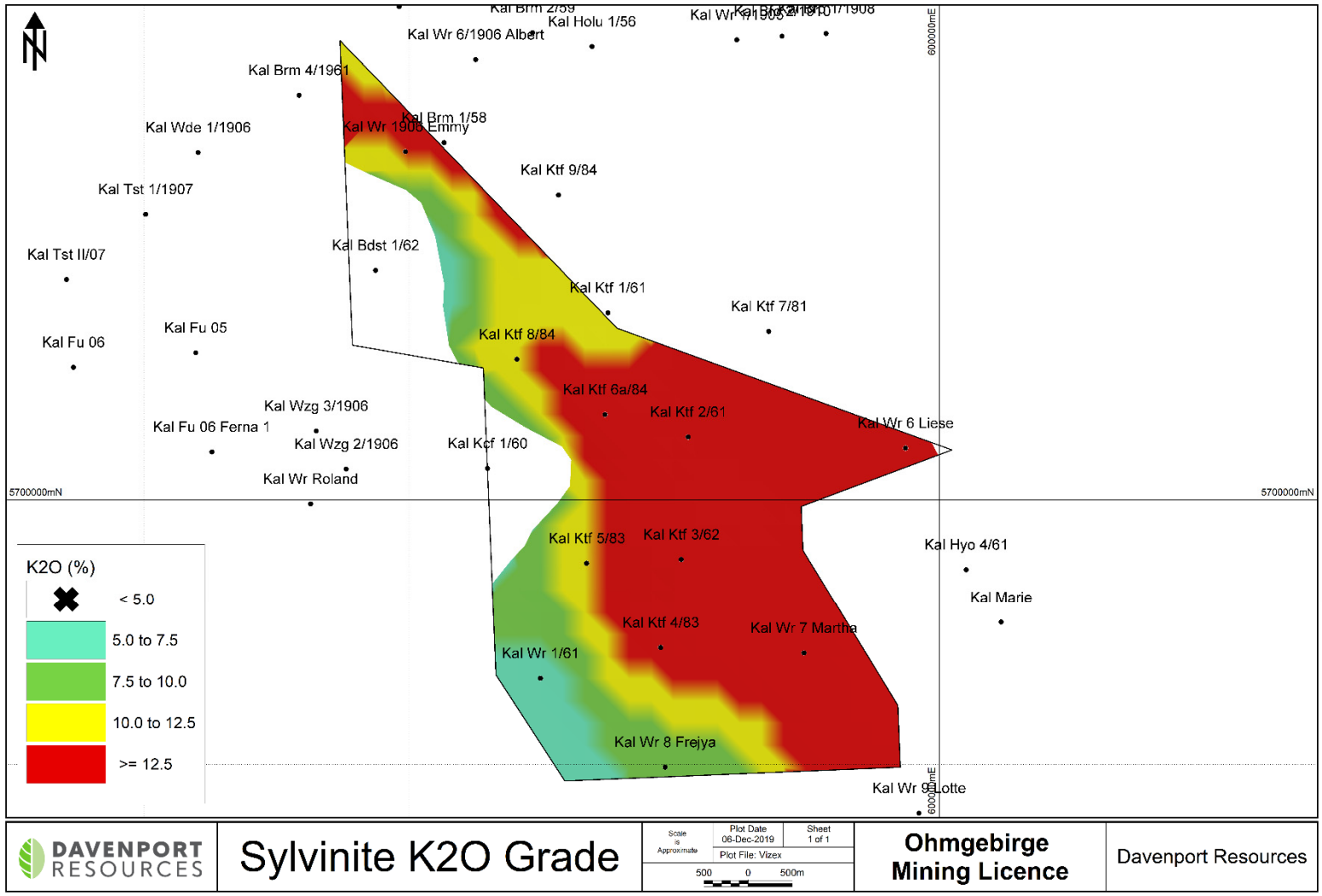


Figure 6: Sylvinite Seam Floor Elevation, Ohmgebirge Licence area

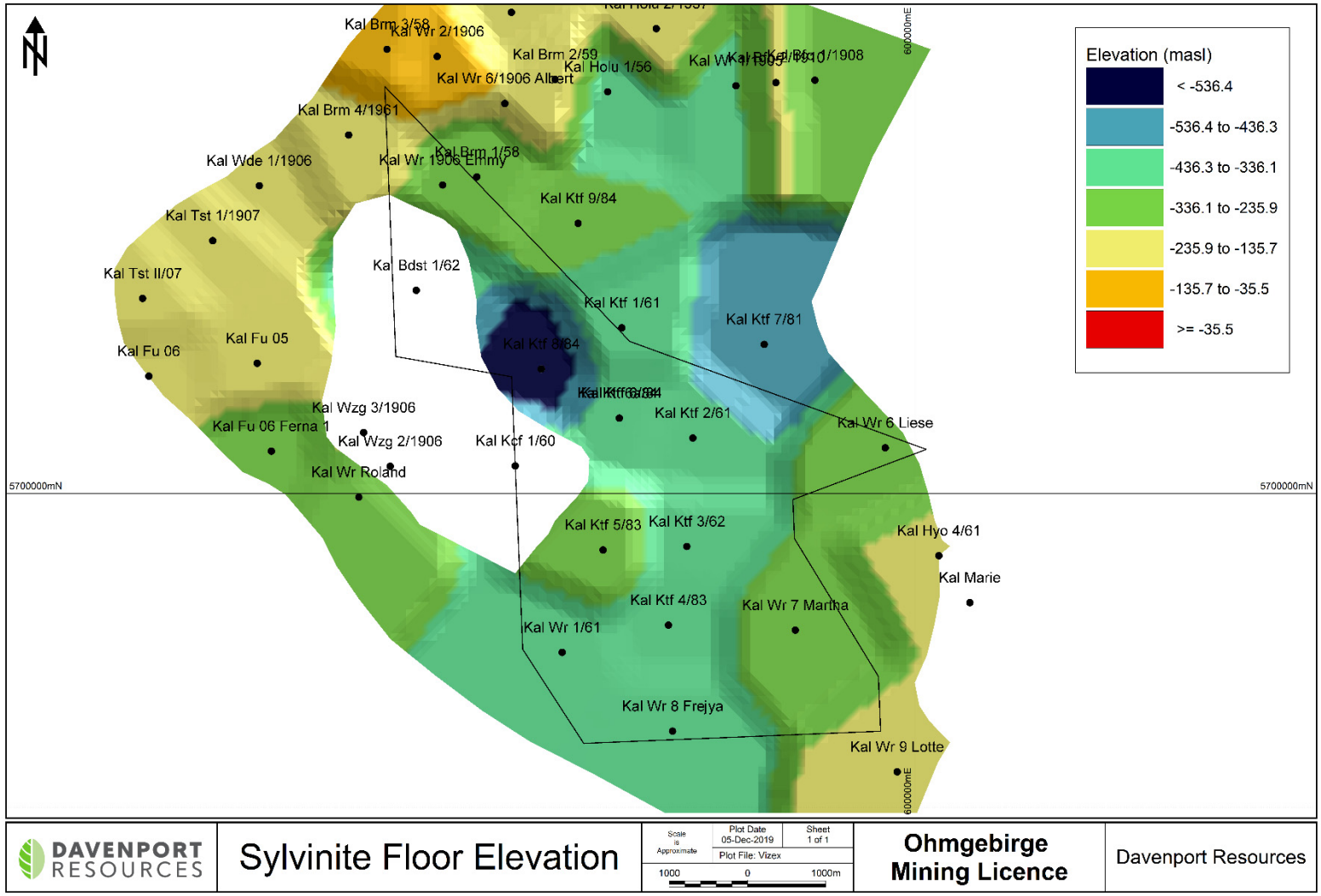
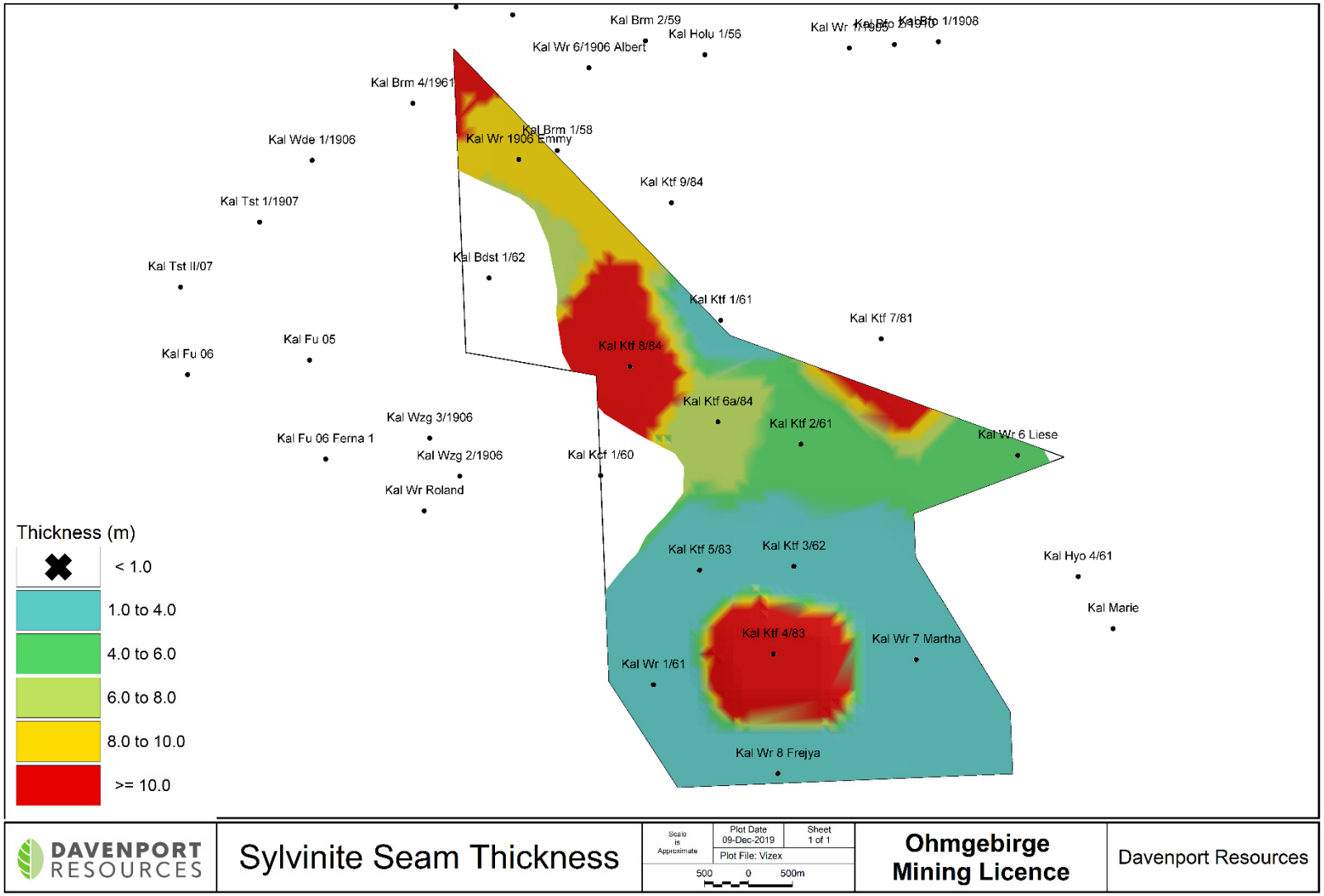


Figure 7: Thickness Distribution in the Sylvinite Seam, Ohmgebirge Licence area



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.*	The data base used to model Ohmgebirge was created from original pdf copies of the historical drill hole logs and assay results in conjunction with numerous supporting maps. All samples were taken during historical drilling campaigns predominantly carried out between 1956 and 1984 with additional holes drilled in 1906-1907. Of the 41 drill holes used in the model, 4 did not intersect the z2KSt. Chemical data exists from 27 diamond core drill holes ('potash drill holes') that produced core samples and mineralogy is available for 35 drill holes, 14 of which occur within the Ohmgebirge mining licence area.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample retrospectivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Holes drilled between 1956 and1984 were geophysically logged including calliper, gamma, gamma-gamma and natural gamma downhole logging. Information about the calibration of the geophysical downhole tools is not available at present. Historical drill hole logs from the 1960's drilling programmes include graphical logs that show the adjustment according to the geophysical logging depths.
	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*	All drill hole sampling was conducted according to the Kali-Instruktion (1956 and 1960). All drill holes used in the Ohmgebirge resource model were drilled using diamond core methods. Sampling information is available for drill holes drilled during the 1960-1963 and 1982-1984 exploration campaigns. Where possible, the K_2O grade of the potash-bearing horizons was determined on an empirical base using the correlation with the downhole natural gamma log. Samples were taken across all potash-bearing horizons and the total sampled length represents the total thickness of the potash-bearing horizon of the z2KSt. Core sample thickness ranges from 0.13 m to 5.66 m. Over inhomogeneous potash horizons where interlayers of potential waste were included, the minimum sample thickness was 0.5 m and the maximum was 5 m. Sample preparation and analysis

	problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	was carried out in the laboratory of VEB Kombinat Kali research department according to standard procedures. Potassium was analysed by flame photometry following applied standard KALI 97-003/01. Sylvinite samples were milled and sieved for microscopic determination of the degree of disintegration for metallurgical reasons and samples from all salt rocks were also prepared for X-ray analysis of insolubles.
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).*	Drilling information is available for drill holes drilled during the 1960-1963 and 1982-1984 exploration campaigns. All drill holes were cored. Holes drilled in the 1960's were drilled using a SIF 1200 rig type. Holes drilled in the 1980's were drilled using a T 50 B rig type using bentonite mud. Casing was used in both 1960's and 1980's campaigns. Deviation in the 1980's campaign was a maximum of 3.5m with an average of 1.3m, geophysical logs were used to correct depths and thickness.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	It is apparent that the core recovery was monitored by the project geologist on site at the time of drilling and this recorded in the historical logs and is available for holes Ktf 2/61, Ktf 3/62, Wr 1/61, Ktf 4/83, Ktf 5/83, Ktf 6 and 6a/84, and Ktf 8/84. Core recoveries through the z2KSt unit ranged from 97-100%. with the exception of hole Ktf 6/84, which was subsequently deviated with Ktf 6a/84.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Casing was used in the 1960's and 1980's campaigns and drill hole Ktf 6/84 was stopped due to poor recovery and a deviation was drilled, Ktf 6a/84.
	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.	Sampling was conducted according to the stratigraphic interpretation of the core using the downhole geophysical logging as a depth guide. Axial drilling into the drill core with a spiral drill was conducted to contain pulverised material for chemical and mineralogical analysis.

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.*	Core samples were geologically logged in detail and both full and summary drill hole logs were produced in both written and graphical format. Information recorded on the drill hole logs included lithological depths, stratigraphic interpretation, and sampling information.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Full drill hole logs include a detailed lithological description of the entire drill hole, which was also summarised and graphically portrayed alongside the downhole geophysical logging and assay results. Logs are available for 27 drill holes whilst information regarding mineralogy and stratigraphy were read of historical maps for 14 drill holes.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The complete core intersection was logged on a millimetre scale.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Axial drilling into the drill core with a spiral drill was conducted to obtain pulverised material for chemical and mineralogical analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	All drill-hole sampling was conducted according to the Kali-Instruktion (1956 and 1960).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Samples were homogenised to ensure a representative sample obtained by sample quartering was assayed.
	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.	No field duplicates were taken. Thicknesses of the potash-bearing horizons were confirmed by the geophysical logging and the full length of the potash was sampled.

	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material being sampled, which is bulk mineralisation.
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.*	Samples were sent to the VEB Kombinat Foundation of Potash Research Institute, now known as K-Utec AG Salt Technologies. Chemical analysis was carried out according to the Kali 97-003/01 standard using potassium flame photometry. Transmitted light investigation in bright field for thin sections was conducted.
	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.	This information is not currently known, but may be available in untranslated historical German documents.
	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.	Quality control was insured by technical representatives from several state institutions at the time who checked the sampling procedures and laboratory results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	For all exploration work conducted post-1950 in the Davenport licence areas, quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) procedures were conducted by independent state institutions and quality checked by VEB Kombinat Kali company professionals. QAQC was conducted on 34 1960's drill core samples as part of the 1980's campaign using drill core that had been stored in the underground core storage facility at the Sondershausen potash mine. Samples were sent to internal and external laboratories and the analytical results were identical and showed good reproducibility.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin drilling has taken place although the deviation of hole Ktf 6/84 with Ktf 6a/84 compare favourable despite the low poor recovery in Ktf 6/84.

	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Original drill hole logs were recorded on paper, using a combination of handwritten and typed records. Copies of the drill hole logs (including the summary logs and geophysical logging etc) were distributed to several institutions around Germany, including BVVG, Ercosplan and K-Utec, many of which are still stored in the archives and available for review. The header for each drill hole lists have not been located, but those that are have been were reviewed in person by Micon and Davenport. No original drill core or sample pulps are still available.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Assay data was not adjusted in any way.
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.*	Records of collar positions were obtained from drill hole logs and state archives. Details regarding collars surveys are not available and may be recorded in the historical German exploration reports. However, considering the drilling took place at the same time and by the same people as Davenport's other licence areas in the South Hartz Basin property, Micon assumes the collar positions were surveyed using a similar technique. Drill hole collars were surveyed by the state surveyor subsequent to drilling and given with centimetre to decimetre accuracy.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Drill hole coordinates were recorded in local a German coordinate system, which is a 3-degree Gaus Kruger zone 4 projection with a DHDN datum and an East Germany local transformation to 2 m (EPSG-Code 31, 468). For the purposes of this resource estimation the coordinates have been converted to UTM Zone 32 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No topographic survey exists for the project area, which is flat lying to gently undulating.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	The drill hole spacing on Ohmgebirge ranges between 970-2,400m with an average of approximately 1,000m. The drill holes are evenly distributed across the property

	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.	The spacing of drill holes and samples is considered sufficient to imply geological and grade continuity based on information obtained from historical drill holes and samples.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were not composited prior to laboratory test work.
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.*	All drill holes are vertical with only minor deviations at depth as discussed above. The potash-bearing horizons are horizontal with only minor gentle undulations and the sample thicknesses are considered to represent true thickness without requiring correction.
	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.	The potash seam at Ohmgebirge is horizontal to sub-horizontal and all thicknesses from the vertical drill holes have been treated as true thickness.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No information is available about sample security, although it is noted that the historical drilling programmes were conducted with a very high level of technical capability with experienced geologists and drillers. The laboratory used (K-Utec) is regarded as one of the most experienced salt technological facilities in the world.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Original analytical results retained in the K-Utec archives were reviewed where possible and compared with historical records stored at the BVVG archives. No original core or sample material is available, however, the available data is of sufficient quality to support an Inferred Resource.

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.*	Davenport Resources Limited is a publicly listed company on the Australian Securities Exchange and holds the Küllstedt exploration licence through its wholly owned subsidiary East Exploration GmbH. The Ohmgebirge mining licence is located within the South Harz Potash District of the Thuringian Basin, Germany.
	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.	There are no known impediments to the security of the tenure that Davenport have over the Ohmgebirge Mining Licence area. The Ohmgebirge Mining Licence is perpetual in nature, not subject to expiry and is valid to explore for and produce 'potash, including (associated) brine' with no applicable statutory royalties. The Ohmgebirge Mining Licence Deed No. is 1281/2017W and has an area of 24,840,100 m2 (24.84 km²).
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All of the exploration conducted on Ohmgebirge is historical. According to historical reports, exploration commenced within the Ohmgebirge mining licence in 1894 for potash including cored drill holes and downhole geophysics. The area around the Ohmgebige mining licence is a well known potash-bearing area and is adjacent to the now closed Bischofferode and Bleicherode/Sollstedt Mines. After initial exploration in the early 1900s exploration recommenced on Ohmgebirge in earnest in the 1960's and all of the exploration drilling was conducted by the former GDR. Various parties were involved, most of which combined to form VEB Kombinat after reunification. A total of 14 historical exploration drillholes (including one deviation) have been drilled within the current Ohmgebirge mining licence area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Ohmgebirge mining licence is located in the Südharz (South Harz) Potash District in the north-western extent of the Thuringian sedimentary basin, which has been separated by the uplift of the northerly Harz Mountains from the South Permian Basin (SPB). The regional stratigraphy of the South Permian Basin is fairly well understood with a pre-Variscan basement (Upper Carboniferous and older rocks) and a transition horizon of Upper Carboniferous to Lower Permian lying beneath an expansive sequence of evaporite rocks of the Upper Permian succession. These evaporite deposits are assigned to the Zechstein Group, and host the target potash mineralisation of the South Harz Potash District which occurs on the Ohmgebirge mining licence. The potash-bearing target Zechstein Group consists of seven depositional cycles with the potash mineralisation of the South Harz Potash District hosted within the second cycle, the Staßfurt Formation (Z2). The Z2 is further sub-divided into horizons, of which the Kaliflöz Staßfurt (z2KSt) hosts potentially economic potash. The z2KSt is split into a Hanging Wall Group that has 11 to 19 horizons of finely layered potassium salts and a Footwall Group that has 1 to 10 coarsely layered potassium salts and thick halite layers. Mineralised z2KSt occurs across almost the whole of the Ohmgebirge mining licence, with an area to the west that is barren. Figure XX indicates the interpreted extents of the potash basin on Ohmgebirge. The z2KSt is present in 35 drill holes used in the Ohmgebirge model, 12 of which exist within the licence area. The mineralogy on Ohmgebirge is dominated by Sylvite with Carnallite intersected in only one hole within the licence area. The sylvinite seam has been modelled as one horizon, and was historical known as Hartsalz, and the carnallitite seam has been modelled separately. A major graben has been historically mapped within the Ohmgebirge mining licence trending NNE-SSW with offsets of 150-250m. The results of the graben have been logged in the downhole geophysical logs of drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		holes on Ohmgebirge with noted steeper bedding, dipping joints and deformation in the strata accompanied by gases. In the centre of the graben the Leine-Steinsalz through to the Aller-Steinsalz units have thickened whilst the rock salt units have thinned resulting in a weakened hanging-wall. No evidence of displacement in the z2KSt unit have been modelled.
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:*	The drill hole database for Ohmgebirge is made up of 41 historical drill holes. A table showing the key drill hole information can be found below.

Hole ID	Easting (UTM 32N)	Northing (UTM 32N)	RL	EOH (m)	Seam	z2KSt Intersection (m)		Width (m)	Average K_2O Grade (%)	Location
						From	To			
Kal Bdst 1/62	593622	5702593	326	753	Not intersected					Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Bfo 1/1908	598718	5705272	309	601	Sylvinite	571.5	581.5	10.0	15.0	Off licence
Kal Bfo 2/1910	598220	5705241	378	611	Sylvinite	576.5	586.5	10.0	15.0	Off licence
Kal Brm 1/58	594396	5704039	298	620	Sylvinite	569.9	578.0	8.1	13.6	Off licence
Kal Brm 2/59	595396	5705282	378	589	Sylvinite	508.3	513.0	4.7	11.0	Off licence
Kal Brm 2/59					Carnallitite	513.0	519.9	6.9	7.1	Off licence
Kal Brm 3/58	593248	5705667	378	800	Sylvinite	403.5	413.5	10.0	10.2	Off licence
Kal Brm 4/1961	592757	5704573	378	530	Sylvinite	508.0	518.0	10.0	15.0	Off licence
Kal Fu 05	591588	5701662	382	800	Sylvinite	547.5	557.3	9.9	8.3	Off licence
Kal Fu 06	590204	5701498	381	800	Sylvinite	572.0	575.0	3.0	7.5	Off licence
Kal Fu 06 Ferna 1	591770	5700541	280	800	Sylvinite	550.2	563.1	13.0	9.5	Off licence
Kal Holu 1/56	596070	5705125	288	766	Sylvinite	643.9	645.0	1.1	6.1	Off licence
Kal Holu 1/56					Carnallitite	645.0	648.0	3.1	10.0	Off licence
Kal Holu 1/56					Lower Sylvinite	648.0	653.5	5.5	4.7	Off licence
Kal Holu 2/1957	596690	5705931	378	701	Sylvinite	575.4	585.4	10.0	10.2	Off licence
Kal Hyo 4/61	600303	5699208	497	800	Sylvinite	709.3	720.8	11.6	13.5	Off licence
Kal Kcf 1/60	594888	5700354	461	837	Not intersected					Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 1/61	596250	5702114	445	823	Sylvinite	811.2	814.2	3.0	10.2	Off licence
Kal Ktf 2/61	597158	5700709	412	869	Sylvinite	829.6	834.6	5.1	13.5	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 3/62	597080	5699325	463	884	Sylvinite	840.9	842.7	1.8	17.7	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 4/83	596845	5698322	463	876	Sylvinite	823.4	848.2	24.8	14.6	Ohmgebirge Licence

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Kal Ktf 5/83	596009	5699281	509	814	Sylvinite	785.2	788.2	3.0	12.4	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 6/84*	596217	5700963	479	878	Sylvinite	832.3	839.5	5.3	15.0	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 6a/84	596217	5700963	426	847	Sylvinite	833.7	840.7	7.0	16.2	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 7/81	598070	5701903	378	985	Sylvinite	871.0	883.8	12.8	14.4	Off licence
Kal Ktf 8/84	595220	5701589	285	849	Sylvinite	808.1	821.4	13.3	13.2	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Ktf 9/84	595691	5703446	378	798	Sylvinite	692.7	702.4	9.7	13.6	Off licence
Kal Marie	600699	5698610	319	800	Not intersected (stopped short?)					Off licence
Kal Tst 1/1907	591020	5703227	378	582	Sylvinite	554.2	555.82	1.62	10.1	Off licence
Kal Tst 1/1907					Carnallitite	555.82	561.45	5.63	6.3	Off licence
Kal Tst 1/1907					Lower Sylvinite	561.45	569.6	8.15	7.2	Off licence
Kal Tst II/07	590124	5702490	349	800	Sylvinite	492.75	497.75	5	5.2	Off licence
Kal Wde 1/1906	591615	5703927	346	558	Sylvinite	544.97	558	13.03	8.56	Off licence
Kal Wr 06 Zuckerhut	594838	5706137	322	800	Sylvinite	502.88	524.95	22.07	7.11	Off licence
Kal Wr 1/1905	597708	5705201	247	616	Sylvinite	570.9	580.9	10	15	Off licence
Kal Wr 1/61	595487	5697974	359	766	Sylvinite	730.73	732.38	1.65	5.78	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 1906 Emmy	593959	5703936	275	460	Not intersected					Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 2/1906	593889	5705576	338	459	Sylvinite	425.5	438.2	12.7	8.84	Off licence
Kal Wr 6 Liese	599617	5700583	357	662	Sylvinite	651.7	657.2	5.5	15.72	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 6/1906 Albert	594754	5704976	289	397	Not information					Off licence
Kal Wr 7 Martha	598467	5698259	378	726	Sylvinite	672.24	673.74	1.5	14.37	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 7 Martha					Carnallitite	673.74	691.74	18	9.81	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 7 Martha					Lower Sylvinite	691.74	692.24	0.5	18.94	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 8 Frejya	596898	5696969	340	721	Sylvinite	704.5	707.5	3	7.5	Ohmgebirge Licence
Kal Wr 9 Lotte	599769	5696452	309	572	Sylvinite	525	526.56	1.56	16.3	Off licence
Kal Wr 9 Lotte					Carnallitite	526.56	535.6	9.04	6.9	Off licence
Kal Wr Roland	592887	5699954	378	800	Sylvinite	614	623.5	9.5	10.5	Off licence
Kal Wzg 2/1906	593289	5700348	378	665	Not intersected	649.1	653	3.9	0	Off licence
Kal Wzg 3/1906	592950	5700778	378	601	Not intersected	597.08	599.38	2.3	0	Off licence

*1.96m core loss with no assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	The chemical analysis for Ohmgebirge was composited according to stratigraphy (z2KSt). A minimum cut-off grade of 5% K_2O was applied to delineate the limits of the potash-bearing horizon within the z2KSt. A weighted average K_2O grade for each drill hole was calculated against sample length.
	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.	Waste was included in the grade composite with a 2 m maximum total length of waste and a 1 m maximum consecutive length of waste allowed.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents were used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill holes are vertical with only minor deviations at depth as discussed above. The potash-bearing horizons are horizontal with only minor gentle undulations and the sample thicknesses are considered to represent true thickness without requiring correction.
	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').	
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill-hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 available drill hole information was used. Ohmgebirge has been reported as a mineral resource, see Section 3 of Table 1.
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.*	Acoustic televiewer measurements taken downhole show steeply dipping (70-90 degrees) joints in the stratigraphic formations, associated with the Ohmgebirge graben. No other exploration was conducted on the Ohmgebirge licence area and seismics was deemed irrelevant to the internal structure of the Zechstein-aged rocks.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Future work should include twin drilling to confirm the historical grades and investigate geotechnical characteristics in the region of the Ohmgebirge graben.
	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 mineralisation modelled on Ohmgebirge covers almost the entire licence area, Potential expansion could only be outside of Davenport's current mining licence to the north and west. Positions of suggested holes to be twinned are included in the report and shown on Figure 1 herein.

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.*	The database used to create the geological model and mineral resource estimation was created from manual data entry of hard copy historical drill hole logs and exploration records. The Excel databases for Ohmgebirge was cross-checked against the original drill hole logs stored in the K-Utec archives in Sondershausen in October 2019.
	Data validation procedures used.	When the Excel database is imported into Micromine® modelling software, a data validation exercise is run that includes checking for missing samples, mis-matching samples and stratigraphy intersections, duplicate records and overlapping from-to depths. In addition, and where possible the sum of chemical compounds was checked to ensure a total of 100%.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The Competent Person visited Ohmgebirge and the K-Utec archives, as well as the surrounding area where there are currently operating and now dormant Potash mines from the 15th-17th October 2019. Previous trips to the South Hartz Basin have been made for Davenport since 2017.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	The confidence in the data used and geological interpretation of the potash deposit is high due to the strict guidelines followed during the historical exploration and adherence to the Kali-Instruktion. In addition, the geological interpretation was checked by several geologists during both the 1960s and 1980s drilling campaigns. Lastly, the depths recorded in the lithological descriptions and geophysical logs correspond, providing confidence in the continuity of the potash horizons and grade. A 15% geological loss has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		been applied to account for the Inferred classification of the resources.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Since there are no records yet in English about some of the sampling protocols and sample security, assumptions have been made that this was done to a high standard based on the historical records and information known about the other South Hartz licence areas that were explored during the same period by the same companies.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Three historical resource estimates have been reported for various areas partly covering the current Ohmgebirge mining licence area. The resources estimates, called reserves at the time, were named as follows: the Worbis reserve area (1963), the Haynrode reserve area (1986) and the Watznauer and Tita reserve area (1996). Because the three historical resource areas are different to Davenport's mining licence the tonnages cannot be compared, however the Sylvinite seam grades reported are comparable to this 2019 resource estimate.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.	The mineralisation is predominately confined to the Kalifloz Stassfurt (z2KSt) horizon but is known to occur in Decksteinsalz (z2NAr) and Stassfurt-Steinsalz (z2NA) formations as well. As such a cut-off grade of 5% K_2O was applied during modelling.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	There is very little variation in mineralogy or grade across Ohmgebirge. Sylvinite is dominant and apart from a barren zone to the west covers the entire mining licence. One drill hole (Kal Wr 7 Martha) intersected a thick unit of Carnallitite below the Sylvinite as well as a thin Lower Sylvinite seam below the Carnallitite. The K_2O grade in the Sylvinite across the Ohmgebirge mining licence is predominantly >12.5%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 economic potash deposit covers almost the entire Ohmgebirge mining licence, with a small, oval-shaped barren zone in the west that continues approximately 1 km to the west of the mining licence. Based on interpretation of drill hole data and historical plan maps, the mineralised z2KSt continues to the north, south, east and west of Ohmgebirge. The mineral resource has been restricted by a minimum grade cut-off of >5% K_2O. The total mineral resource area for Ohmgebirge is approximately 21.7 km^2 and the total Inferred Mineral Resources tonnage is 325 Mt of which there is 43 Mt of K_2O. The minimum depth from surface to the roof of the economic potash is ±440 m and the maximum depth to the base of the potash seam is ±822 m.
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 geological model and resource estimation for Ohmgebirge was carried out in Micromine® modelling software, which is internationally recognised software used for modelling stratiform deposits. The chemical database was composited according to the assigned mineralogy into Sylvinite Carnallitite or Lower Sylvinite. Lower Sylvinite was not modelled due to lack of continuity. Where some chemical data was missing, a length weighted average dummy value was assigned. No K_2O values had to be inferred in this way. This database was composited using a minimum trigger of 5% K_2O, a maximum total length of waste of 2 m and a 1 m maximum consecutive length of waste. The minimum and maximum X and Y origins used for gridding were 588990 (min X), 5694719 (min Y), 603490 (max X) and 5707219 (max Y). A grid cell size of 100 was used as this best fitted the data when correlated in cross-section. An inverse distance squared gridding algorithm was used, with a circular search area and a 2,000 m search radius to cover the distance between data points, one sector and maximum 1 point per sector. The roof and floor grids were converted to wireframes surfaces and then DTM surfaces for analysis. Lastly, two sets of solid wireframes were created for each seam,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		namely the Sylvinite Seam and the Carnallitite Seam. The first set of wireframes represents the total extent of potash mineralisation based on complete set of data provided and the second set of wireframes represents the potash seam mineralisation cropped by the project licence boundary.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	Three historical reserves exist for various areas covering the current Ohmgebirge mining licence. The most recent historical reserve estimate, namely the Watznauer and Tita reserve, is dated 1996 and covers approximately 72% of the current licence area; the Kali-Instruktion balanced C2 tonnage of Sylvinite is 20.1 Mt K_2O. In 2017 a JORC Exploration Target was declared for the Ohmgebirge mining licence. The tonnage of Sylvinite was estimated to range from 182-271 Mt at a grade of 13.91% K_2O, and the tonnage of Carnallitite was estimated to range from 57-71 Mt at a grade of 10.10% K_2O.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions have been made regarding by-products. There are a range of sulphate minerals in the Sylvinite seam but these have not been individually estimated at this stage. Kieserite is particular frequent.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).	The insoluble content has been reported for purposes of metallurgical processing review and is not considered to be significant.
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	A block model was not created.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	No selective mining units were modelled. The resource was modelled according to Sylvinite and Carnallitite so the lower grade and higher grade areas can be distinguished as well as variations in mineralogy, which will be important for processing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Not applicable.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological model was constrained by grade >5% K_2O and then the mineralogical data was used to split this into the Sylvinite and Carnallitite seams.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	A minimum cut-off grade of 5% K_2O was used as this is considered economic. No top cut was applied as the statistical analysis of the data shows a normal distribution. A box and whisper plot shows that the grade in drill hole Ktf 3/61 is elevated compared to the rest of the assay data, but not to such an extent that warrants 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.	The composited assay data was compared against original assay data in cross section. Modelled wireframes were compared against original stratigraphic interpretations and geophysical logs. All correlated well.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Not applicable.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	A minimum cut-off grade of 5% K_2O was used as this is considered economic. No seam thickness cut-off was required.
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*	The seam thickness is >1.5 m across Ohmgebirge and is considered amenable to potential mining underground.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
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.*	Processing specifically for Ohmgebirge has not been considered at this stage. Insoluble material has been modelled. The South Harz area has historically been mined for decades and there is a lot of local knowledge about the metallurgical processes required. The next phase of work for the project area will involve a more detailed understanding of the mineralogy and possible processing techniques.
Environmental 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*	Mining will take place underground. Assumptions regarding environmental factors have been based on the standards set by surrounding potash mines in the area. Davenport has the exclusive right to explore and/or produce and to appropriate the respective mineral resources in a certain field. However, all exploration and production activities require a mining permit (Betriebsplanzulassung) to be applied for with the mining authority.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
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 both the Sylvinite and Carnallitite seams was reported in Bewertung der Vorratssituation fur das Bergwerkseigentum - Ohmgebirge, Watznauer & Tita (1996). The bulk density for each sample was calculated based on the derived mineralogical composition. The average density for Sylvinite is 2.23 t/m^3 and 1.89 t/m^3 for the Carnallitite seam.
	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.	Not applicable.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Not applicable.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Ohmgebirge exploration licence area has been classified as an Inferred Resource based on the quality and extents of the drilling database that are sufficient to imply geological grade and continuity for eventual economic extraction. A 15% geological loss has been applied to account for the Inferred classification of the resources.
	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).	The location of Ohmgebirge is in an area that has been mining potash for decades. The newly created modelling database and the historical cross sections both show the seams to be consistent across the property. Whilst on site, the Competent Person visited the area where the old Sollstedt shaft was sunk and other operating underground mines and solutions mines in the neighbouring area such as Bleicherode.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The stated tonnage and grade are considered an appropriate reflection of the Competent Persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	Three historical reserves exist for various areas covering the current Ohmgebirge mining licence. The most recent historical reserve estimate, namely the Watznauer and Tita reserve, is dated 1996 and covers approximately 72% of the current licence area; the Kali-Instruktion balanced C2 tonnage of Sylvinite is 20.1 Mt K_2O. In 2017 a JORC Exploration Target was declared for the Ohmgebirge mining licence. The tonnage of Sylvinite was estimated to range from 182-271 Mt at a grade of 13.91% K_2O, and the tonnage of Carnallitite was estimated to range from 57-71 Mt at a grade of 10.10% K_2O. The 2017 Exploration Target grade and tonnage compare favourably to the 2019 Inferred Resource estimate.
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 stated resource tonnage and grades stated are considered based on the detailed drill hole database and 3D modelling. The use of the inverse distance squared method is considered appropriate for Ohmgebirge as the drill holes are relatively far apart, the mineralised zone is flat lying, mineral zones are clearly defined and grade is relatively consistent.
	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	This statement relates to the global Ohmgebirge resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made and the procedures used.	
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Not applicable.

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	Not applicable for this report	
Site visits		
Study status		
Cut-off parameters		
Mining factors or assumptions		
Metallurgical factors or assumptions		
Environmental		
Infrastructure		
Costs		
Revenue factors		
Market assessment		
Economic		
Social		
Other		
Classification		
Audits or reviews		
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence		

Section 5 Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and Other Gemstones

(Criteria listed in other relevant sections also apply to this section. Additional guidelines are available in the 'Guidelines for the Reporting of Diamond Exploration Results' issued by the Diamond Exploration Best Practices Committee established by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Indicator minerals	Not applicable for this report	
Source of diamonds		
Sample collection		
Sample treatment		
Carat		
Sample grade		
Reporting of Exploration Results		
Grade estimation for reporting Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves		
Value estimation		
Security and integrity		
Classification		