



27 January 2016

## **Drilling Program at Três Estradas and Joca Tavares Deposits Delivers Positive Results to Further Strengthen Rio Grande Asset Base**

### **Highlights:**

- **Infill program at Três Estradas was completed with 18 holes drilled:**
  - TED-15-067 returned 61.30m @ 5.82%  $P_2O_5$  (from 16.0m) including 16.0m @ 10.39%  $P_2O_5$  (from 17.0m)
  - TED-15-070 returned 51.90m @ 6.83%  $P_2O_5$  (from 1.85m)
- **Joca Tavares drilling program was completed with 40 holes drilled:**
  - JTD-15-012 returned 67.60m @ 4.44%  $P_2O_5$  (from surface)
  - JTD-15-019 returned 7.57m @ 11.25%  $P_2O_5$  (from surface)
  - JTD-15-028 returned 18.57m @ 4.53%  $P_2O_5$  (from surface)
  - JTD-15-029 returned 17.42m @ 4.39%  $P_2O_5$  (from surface)
- **Três Estradas drill program results to increase current Indicated Resource (currently a JORC compliant 70.1 Mt comprised of 15.2 Mt Indicated & 54.9 Mt Inferred) for the BFS**
- **Maiden JORC compliant resource now being prepared for Joca Tavares**
- **Drilling success at Joca Tavares validates AGR's strategy of identifying higher grade oxide mineralisation to enhance Três Estradas mine plan**
- **Project development works advancing to schedule – column flotation test work to commence shortly and EIA on track for submission next quarter**

Brazilian fertiliser developer Agua Resources Limited (ASX: AGR) ("Agua" or "Company") is pleased to announce that recent assay results from drilling at Três Estradas and Joca Tavares have delivered additional favourable results.

Following the drill program at Joca Tavares, work has commenced on a JORC compliant resource for this project which is expected to further strengthen the economic viability of the Rio Grande Project phosphate assets by supplementing the Três Estradas mining plan.

### **Três Estradas drilling program**

The infill drilling program at Três Estradas was completed with 18 holes drilled. The purpose of the program is to convert Inferred resource to Indicated resource from the current level of 70.1 Mt (comprised of 15.2 Mt Indicated & 54.9 Mt Inferred) grading 4.20% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Assay results from 18 holes have been returned showing encouraging results including:

- TED-15-061 returned 69.0m @ 4.93% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface), incl. 13.42m @ 10.41% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- TED-15-067 returned 61.30m @ 5.82% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 16.0m) including 16.0m @ 10.39% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 17.0m);
- TED-15-070 returned 51.90m @ 6.83% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 1.85m), 10.65m @ 3.55% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 59.6m) and 4.41m @ 3.34% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from 74.45m).

The infill drilling program at Três Estradas has allowed for the collection ~500 kg of samples that have been shipped to Eriez Flotation Division in Pennsylvania for column flotation test work. The purpose of the test work is to optimise treatment of fines in the metallurgical process which will have a material positive impact on the quality of the end product. The completion of this optimisation work is targeted for Q2 2016.

### **Joca Tavares drilling program**

The drilling program at Joca Tavares has now been completed with 40 holes drilled and assay results from 33 holes returned (seven holes intersected no significant mineralisation). As expected, these new assay results confirm the presence of high-grade mineralisation at surface, including some thicker intercepts with average grades similar to other mineralised carbonatites.

- JTD-15-012 returned 67.60m @ 4.44% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-016 returned 15.45m @ 4.33% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-017 returned 17.20m @ 7.15% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-018 returned 12.83m @ 4.88% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-019 returned 7.57m @ 11.25% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-021 returned 4.70m @ 9.61% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-023 returned 5.82m @ 7.22% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-028 returned 18.57m @ 4.53% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-029 returned 17.42m @ 4.39% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-030 returned 7.86m @ 5.62% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-035 returned 9m @ 5.33% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface);
- JTD-15-036 returned 6.50m @ 6.26% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (from surface).

The Joca Tavares deposit is located just 40km away from the Três Estradas deposit. Drilling at the Joca Tavares carbonatite outlines additional oxide and fresh mineralisation to supplement the Três Estradas mining plan. Agüia has appointed Millcreek Mining Group to prepare a JORC compliant Mineral Resource for the deposits at Joca Tavares with completion targeted for Q2 2016.

### **Management Commentary**

Fernando Tallarico, Technical Director of Agüia commented, "These latest drilling results at Três Estradas and Joca Tavares confirm that these deposits contain extensive high grade phosphate mineralisation in the carbonatites.

"With the drill program now complete we will be focusing on finalising the results from the remaining assays and converting more of the resource at Três Estradas from Inferred to Indicated as we move

towards the Bankable Feasibility Study”.

Managing Director Justin Reid added, “I applaud Fernando and his team for their efforts to complete the drill program on time, on budget, and with great success. These results add considerable value and increased scale to Agua’s asset base in Brazil as we advance the development of our Rio Grande do Sol assets. Furthermore, the compilation of a JORC compliant resource at Joca Tavares is likely to add considerable additional value to this asset base.

“Project development work is also progressing to schedule. The Environmental Impact Assessment is now well under way under the direction of Golder & Associates with completion targeted for the second quarter of 2016.”

“As 2016 gets off to a great start for Agua, the Company is also on track with its corporate objectives. As previously reported, we are pleased to welcome Paul Pint to our Board of Directors as Executive Chairman. Paul is a highly respected and experienced capital markets professional who has an extensive network of relationships with institutional investors globally. I look forward to working closely with Paul as we collectively strengthen our investor base. Work in this regard is well underway.”

Agua looks forward to reporting on additional corporate and operational developments in the near term.

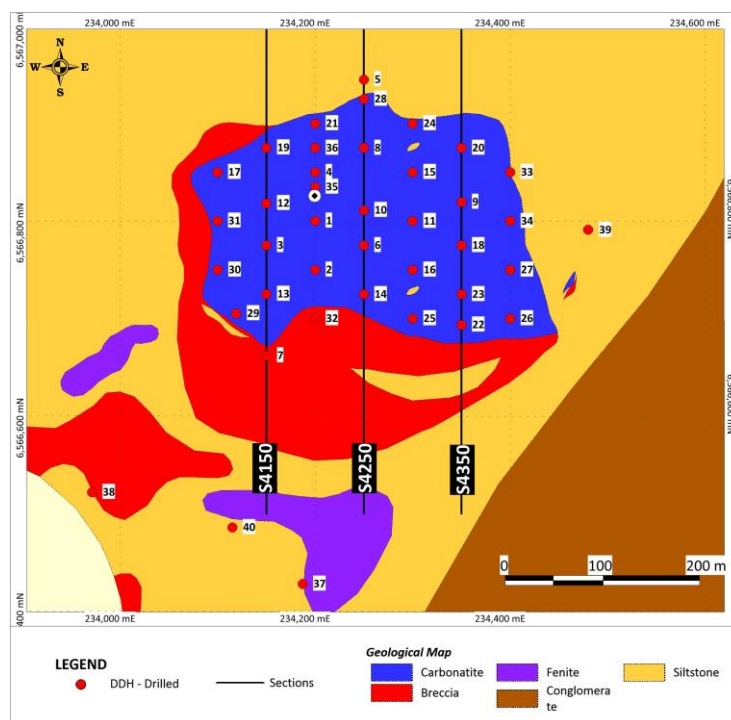


Figure 1 – Drill program at Joca Tavares

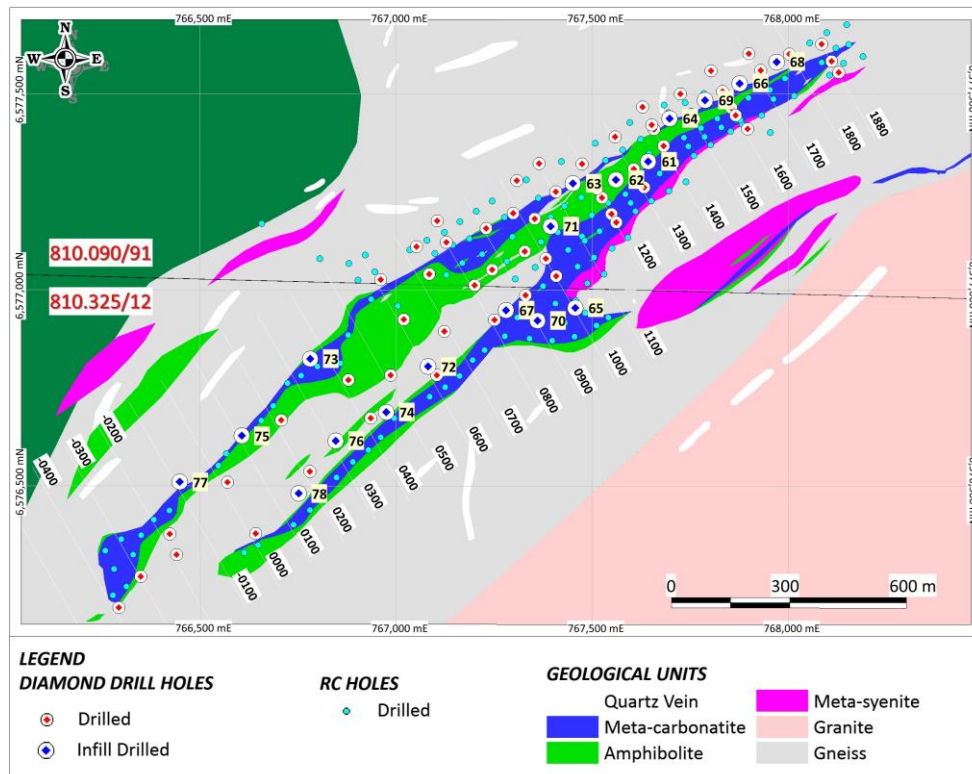


Figure 2 – Infill Drilling program in progress at Três Estradas.

**NOTE:**

- For details on the Três Estradas Resource, refer to announcement of 27 April 2015, “Aguia significantly increases Três Estradas phosphate resource by 130% to 70.1 million tonnes”.
- For details on earlier drilling results from Joca Tavares and Três Estradas, refer to announcement of 17 November 2015, “Aguia Advances Exploration and Development Activities at Rio Grande Phosphate Project”.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Dr Fernando Tallarico, who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Dr Tallarico is a full-time employee of the company. Dr Tallarico has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Dr Tallarico consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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**About Agua:**

*Agua is a fertiliser company focused on the exploration and development of phosphate and potash projects in Brazil to supply the Brazilian agriculture sector. Brazil is Latin America's biggest economy and is heavily reliant on imports of up to 50 per cent of its phosphate and 90 per cent of its potash needs. Agua is well positioned to capitalise on the growing demand for phosphorus and potash based fertilisers in the expanding agriculture sector in Brazil and controls three large projects, located close to existing infrastructure. The Company is committed to its existing projects whilst continuing to pursue other opportunities within the fertiliser sector.*

**Forward Looking Statements:**

This news release contains forward looking statements, which relate to future events or future performance, including, but not limited to, the completion of the size of the Placement, receipt of regulatory approvals and timing thereof, the Company's business strategies and plans for the use of such Placement proceeds, capital expenditure programs and estimates relating to timing and costs, and reflect management's current expectations and assumptions, including, but not limited to the timing and receipt of necessary regulatory approvals and completion of the Placement and stability of general economic and financial market conditions. The use of any of the words "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "believe", and similar expressions is intended to identify forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements reflect management's current beliefs and are based on assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. Readers are cautioned that these forward looking statements are neither promises nor guarantees, and are subject to risks and uncertainties, including imprecision in estimate capital expenditures and operating expenses, stock market volatility, general economic and business conditions, risks associated with liquidity and capital resource requirements, that may cause future results to differ materially from those expected and the forward looking statements included in this news release should not be unduly relied upon. These forward looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company does not assume any obligation to update or revise them to reflect new events or circumstances save as required under applicable securities legislation. This news release does not constitute an offer to sell securities and the Company is not soliciting an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

## Três Estradas Intercepts

Hole-ID	Section	Easting	Northing	#Samples	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P205%)
TED-15-061	1350	767643	6577328	91	150	-60	83.45	0.00	69.00	69.00	4.93
							Includes	0.00	13.42	13.42	10.41
TED-15-062	1250	767560	6577281	120	150	-60	106.00	28.80	100.64	71.84	3.70
TED-15-063	1150	767451	6577272	220	150	-60	231.15	1.49	12.85	11.36	7.17
							Includes	10.25	12.85	2.60	9.77
							And	98.00	100.93	2.93	4.00
							And	148.00	163.00	15.00	3.90
							And	165.45	169.20	3.75	3.81
							And	175.94	182.05	6.11	3.16
							And	185.71	211.57	25.86	3.45
TED-15-064	1450	767697	6577437	124	150	-60	120.15	14.19	29.78	15.59	3.87
							And	70.80	115.00	44.20	3.74
TED-15-065	1000	767456	6576955	42	150	-60	120.45	0.33	27.40	27.07	7.59
							Includes	11.95	26.20	14.25	9.97
							Includes	13.25	19.45	6.20	11.71
TED-15-066	1650	767876	6577527	78	150	-60	76.00	3.90	5.13	1.23	3.28
							And	7.75	12.75	5.00	3.02
							And	15.40	19.55	4.15	3.57
							And	26.05	29.00	2.95	3.37
							And	30.48	58.60	28.12	3.56
TED-15-067	850	767280	6576948	96	150	-60	136.50	16.00	77.30	61.30	5.82
							Includes	17.00	33.00	16.00	10.39
TED-15-068	1750	767970	6577582	49	150	-60	90.20	19.75	22.65	2.90	3.32
							And	33.25	40.00	6.75	3.45
TED-15-069	1550	767788	6577484	141	150	-60	138.70	15.55	38.95	23.40	3.46
							And	44.00	49.00	5.00	3.40
							And	55.10	79.67	24.57	3.35
							And	93.25	127.00	33.75	3.63
							And	132.40	135.83	3.43	3.43
TED-15-070	900	767359.9	6576921.7	103	150	-60	108.05	1.85	53.83	51.98	6.83
							Includes	3.00	18.60	15.60	9.68
							Includes	6.25	8.95	2.70	13.63
							Includes	13.00	15.05	2.05	13.47
							Includes	23.00	30.00	7.00	9.69
							And	59.60	70.25	10.65	3.55
							And	75.45	82.86	7.41	3.34
							And	100.59	100.83	0.24	3.15
							And	101.57	101.90	0.33	3.66
TED-15-071	1050	767394	6577162	142	150	-60	139.15	82.00	112.00	30.00	3.74
							And	119.00	135.53	16.53	3.84
TED-15-072	600	767081	6576805	131	150	-60	135.85	57.48	62.00	4.52	4.03
							And	64.00	67.00	3.00	4.00
							And	72.00	77.00	5.00	3.84
							And	83.00	104.22	21.22	3.97
							And	106.77	133.60	26.83	3.94
TED-15-073	350	766781	6576824.4	84	150	-60	82.50	5.00	6.00	1.00	5.16
							And	9.00	10.00	1.00	3.28
							And	26.50	28.80	2.30	3.62
							And	45.00	46.00	1.00	3.11
							And	48.00	49.00	1.00	3.06
							And	57.00	60.15	3.15	3.30
TED-15-074	450	766975	6576688	122	150	-60	127.25	29.62	54.93	25.31	4.39
							And	57.53	86.00	28.47	3.44
							And	91.45	116.95	25.50	4.23
TED-15-075	100	766606	6576628	84	150	-60	112.00	9.30	10.00	0.70	3.09
							And	17.00	23.00	6.00	3.23
							And	25.00	31.00	6.00	3.20
							And	33.00	38.00	5.00	3.25

Hole-ID	Section	Easting	Northing	#Samples	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P205%)
TED-15-076	300	766846	6576615	134	150	-60	185.40	103.20	104.05	0.85	3.67
							And	111.25	126.00	14.75	3.79
							And	129.00	131.00	2.00	3.49
							And	133.00	151.60	18.60	4.17
							And	157.53	175.63	18.10	4.63
							Includes	160.00	163.00	3.00	5.67
							Includes	173.00	175.00	2.00	6.77
TED-15-077	-100	766448	6576510	105	150	-60	101.70	5.30	7.00	1.70	3.10
							And	9.00	19.00	10.00	3.46
							And	21.00	23.00	2.00	3.42
							And	29.00	35.00	6.00	3.42
							And	39.00	40.18	1.18	4.07
							And	42.00	44.00	2.00	3.59
							And	50.00	51.00	1.00	3.25
							And	57.00	60.00	3.00	3.47
							And	62.00	64.00	2.00	3.50
							And	68.06	71.00	2.94	4.11
TED-15-078	150	766751	6576481	99	150	-60	100.15	37.55	42.00	4.45	3.37
							And	47.00	74.61	27.61	3.75
							And	78.00	97.00	19.00	4.04

### Joca Tavares Intercepts

Hole-ID	Section	Easting	Northing	#Samples	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P205%)
JTD-15-001	4200	234200	6566800	54	0	-90	52.05	0.00	42.30	42.30	3.84
							Includes	15.70	19.00	3.30	5.44
							Includes	43.00	44.30	1.30	6.69
							And	48.00	52.05	4.05	3.13
JTD-15-002	4200	234200	6566750	66	0	-90	70.20	0.00	25.85	25.85	9.75
							Includes	3.03	16.06	13.03	13.88
							Includes	7.00	13.00	6.00	15.27
							And	59.70	60.24	0.54	3.92
							And	60.76	61.40	0.64	3.61
JTD-15-003	4150	234150	6566775	58	0	-90	And	62.07	63.60	1.53	3.59
							50.15	0.00	50.15	50.15	4.96
							Includes	4.00	6.10	2.10	10.39
							Includes	17.70	18.80	1.10	10.47
							Includes	22.40	23.80	1.40	8.19
							Includes	26.42	27.43	1.01	7.77
							Includes	34.27	36.35	2.08	9.24
							Includes	45.38	45.96	0.58	11.37
JTD-15-004	4200	234200	6566850	85	0	-90	Includes	48.48	48.86	0.38	9.02
							80.10	0.00	55.10	55.10	4.16
JTD-15-006	4250	234250	6566775	53	0	-90	Includes	3.00	7.95	4.95	12.11
							60.10	0.00	42.00	42.00	3.37
							Includes	2.00	4.40	2.40	7.45
							Includes	9.60	12.80	3.20	7.28
JTD-15-008	4250	234250	6566875	75	0	-90	Includes	22.20	24.00	1.80	8.03
JTD-15-009	4350	234350	6566820	41	180	-50	71.05	0.00	45.50	45.50	3.03
JTD-15-010	4250	234250	6566811	73	0	-50	61.60	2.00	32.50	30.50	3.47
							Includes	24.10	25.60	1.50	8.44
							110.00	0.00	61.00	61.00	3.59
JTD-15-011	4300	234300	6566800	57	0	-90	Includes	6.00	10.00	4.00	7.31
							Includes	23.00	28.00	5.00	4.58
							59.30	0.00	35.00	35.00	3.11
							Includes	32.00	35.00	3.00	4.83



Hole-ID	Section	Easting	Northing	#Samples	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade (P205%)
JTD-15-012	4200	234150	6566818	83	180	-50	90.00	0.00	67.60	67.60	4.44
							Includes	3.00	3.72	0.72	11.84
							Includes	6.20	7.05	0.85	15.85
JTD-15-013	4150	234150	6566725	43	0	-90	40.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	3.22
							And	26.00	27.00	1.00	3.19
							And	29.00	30.00	1.00	3.16
							And	32.00	32.60	0.60	3.53
JTD-15-014	4250	234250	6566725	38	0	-90	41.00	0.00	26.34	26.34	2.84
							Includes	4.00	10.10	6.10	3.10
							And	20.00	24.00	4.00	3.86
JTD-15-015	4300	234300	6566850	32	0	-90	46.00	0.00	2.60	2.60	8.11
							And	6.65	26.40	19.75	3.28
							Includes	20.00	25.00	5.00	4.19
JTD-15-016	4300	234300	6566750	47	0	-90	44.50	0.00	15.45	15.45	4.33
							Includes	13.00	15.00	2.00	5.76
JTD-15-017	4100	234100	6566850	40	0	-90	37.00	0.00	17.20	17.20	7.15
							Includes	7.00	14.00	7.00	12.02
							Includes	9.00	11.00	2.00	15.76
JTD-15-018	4350	234350	6566775	31	0	-90	34.30	0.00	12.83	12.83	4.88
							Includes	0.00	2.80	2.80	7.37
							And	23.00	24.92	1.92	4.65
JTD-15-019	4150	234150	6566875	22	0	-90	20.60	0.00	7.57	7.57	11.25
							And	13.10	16.00	2.90	3.10
JTD-15-020	4350	234350	6566875	46	0	-90	46.10	5.00	14.00	9.00	3.75
							And	28.00	31.00	3.00	3.31
JTD-15-021	4200	234200	6566900	31	0	-90	30.00	0.00	4.70	4.70	9.61
							Includes	2.00	3.00	1.00	15.10
							And	8.00	12.00	4.00	6.29
							Includes	10.00	10.50	0.50	8.55
							And	15.50	16.00	0.50	3.24
							And	22.00	22.40	0.40	3.37
JTD-15-023	4350	234350	6566725	17	0	-90	31.00	0.00	5.82	5.82	7.22
JTD-15-024	4300	234300	6566900	28	0	-90	25.50	11.00	19.50	8.50	3.47
JTD-15-028	4250	234250	6566925	35	0	-90	31.00	0.00	18.57	18.57	4.53
							Includes	0.00	1.50	1.50	9.18
							Includes	3.60	4.65	1.05	10.95
JTD-15-029	4150	234119	6566705	48	0	-90	46.00	0.00	17.42	17.42	4.39
							And	19.30	19.80	0.50	3.29
JTD-15-030	4100	234100	6566750	31	0	-90	36.00	0.00	7.86	7.86	5.62
							Includes	0.00	3.25	3.25	8.46
							And	14.92	17.50	2.58	3.16
JTD-15-031	4100	234100	6566800	19	0	-90	23.00	0.00	13.77	13.77	3.63
JTD-15-032	4200	234200	6566700	38	0	-90	37.00	20.50	21.00	0.50	6.90
							And	29.00	29.90	0.90	3.99
JTD-15-033	4400	234400	6566850	19	0	-90	22.30	0.00	1.65	1.65	5.84
JTD-15-034	4400	234400	6566800	16	0	-90	15.30	0.00	2.00	2.00	4.39
JTD-15-035	4200	234200	6566835	73	180	-50	80.30	0.00	9.00	9.00	5.33
							Includes	5.35	6.28	0.93	12.05
							And	13.00	20.00	7.00	3.42
							And	25.00	44.00	19.00	3.49
							And	48.00	49.89	1.89	3.19
JTD-15-036	4200	234200	6566875	56	0	-90	And	51.00	51.60	0.60	3.99
							45.70	0.00	6.50	6.50	6.26
							Includes	4.00	5.75	1.75	12.28
							And	10.00	14.00	4.00	4.15
							And	19.00	26.00	7.00	3.86
							And	30.00	40.25	10.25	3.12
JTD-15-037	4200	234187	6566428	110	25	-50	153.50	100.00	105.87	5.87	3.10
JTD-15-038	4000	233971	6566522	58	25	-50	103.40	42.68	44.10	1.42	5.04
JTD-15-039	4500	234480	6566791	37	125	-50	51.30	0.00	0.85	0.85	3.67
							And	8.00	13.00	5.00	3.73
							And	16.00	17.00	1.00	3.72
							And	20.20	23.15	2.95	3.64



**Três Estradas**  
**JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1**

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work is being carried out using RC and diamond drilling, with samples being analysed by laboratory analyses suitable for the carbonatite mineralisation being targeted.</li> <li>Drill hole locations are detailed in a table in the text of this release, and shown graphically on a plan.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hole locations are picked up using hand-held GPS. Sampling is carried out using comprehensive Agua protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation is generally visual</li> <li>RC samples are collected and assayed at 1m intervals, with a representative 2kg sample of all intervals being collected for XRF assay at the laboratory.</li> <li>Half core diamond drill samples in mineralized material are generally collected at 1m intervals and sent to the laboratory for assay; however lengths will vary to generally between 0.5 and 1.5m to honour geological boundaries where required.</li> <li>In all cases drilling samples are sent to SGS laboratories in Belo Horizonte and analysed using method XRF79C_10 – Lithium tetra borate fusion. Elements assayed for include SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, MgO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, MnO and LOI, which is considered suitable for the type of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse Circulation – Drilling utilized a face sampling Hard Formation Bit with Tungsten buttons and a diameter of 5 ½ inches. No downhole surveys were completed.</li> <li>Core Drilling - Drilling utilized HQ equipment for weathered material and NQ for fresh rock. Downhole surveys are performed on 3-metre intervals using a Maxibore down-hole tool. No core orientation has been carried out.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC – recoveries are monitored by samples weight. The minimum recovery is 85%.</li> <li>Core Drilling - Recovery by sample and by drill run was recorded; core recovery generally exceeds 97%.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond Drilling - Due to the coherent nature of the fresh rock and homogenous nature of the mineralisation sample recovery is not an issue. In the saprolite recovery is maximised using</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>short drill runs and best drilling practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC – Dry samples are collected through a cyclone and riffle splitter ensuring homogenisation and representative sampling. Wet samples are dried, and then homogenised and sampled by hand.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation is homogenous throughout the mineralized intervals, with no relationship between sample recovery and grade on any type of drilling.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC – logging is to a detail considered suitable for inclusion in resource estimations.</li> <li>Diamond – logging is considered suitable for inclusion in resource estimations, metallurgical studies and preliminary mining studies. The lack of orientated core and geotechnical logging prior to cutting precludes the use in detailed mining studies.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC logging includes lithology and weathering</li> <li>Diamond logging includes rock type, alteration, structure and qualitative magnetism. No core orientation has been carried out, with structural measurements being limited to alpha angles only. All core is photographed dry before being cut.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of the relevant intersections of all drilling are logged.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid core is sawn in half, with half being sent for assay and half being retained for reference. Friable core is split down the center line using a spatula or similar tool, with half being retained and half sent for assay.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC- One metre samples are collected from the cyclone, with moist samples being split using a plastic liner and metal cross-blade device, and dry samples being split through a riffle splitter. Saturated samples are dried before homogenization. Two representative samples of between 500g and 2kg are collected, with one for assay and a second for reference.</li> <li>For all sampling and drilling, samples are dried and crushed, and then milled to 75% passing 80 mesh using LM mills at the laboratory.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sample preparation techniques are industry standard and are considered appropriate for the mineralisation being investigated.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry standard procedures are employed, including ensuring non-core samples are adequately homogenized before assay and archive samples are collected.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No field duplicate samples or second half sampling was done. The target mineralization is largely homogeneous.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being assayed.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The XRF method used is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of apatite-hosted phosphate mineralisation.</li> <li>Sample preparation and analysis was completed at SGS's Belo Horizonte laboratory in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques.</li> <li>The prepared pulps are analysed by a lithium borate fusion XRF spectroscopy for major oxide elements (P2O5, Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO2, SiO2, TiO2 and LOI (Method code XRF79C and PHY01E).</li> <li>A batch of 1304 Samples were also analysed for a suite of 31 elements using an aqua regia digestion and inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry (Method code ME-MS81).</li> <li>The preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralization sampled and are reliable to deliver the total content of the analysed compounds.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where utilised, hand held XRF is an Delta Analyser CS-4000 by Innov-X Systems.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a calibration plate supplied by INOVV-X-Systems for the calibration of the Portable X Ray Fluorescence equipment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agua has prepared two certified phosphate reference materials (standards) from material collected from the Tres Estradas deposit – these comprise a mid and high grade standard and are considered appropriate to the mineralisation being drilled.</li> <li>This is in addition to fine and coarse blank standards prepared from barren quartz veins.</li> <li>One each of the above company supplied standards is included in each batch of 48 samples, in addition to a pulp duplicate.</li> <li>One batch of 48 samples is sent monthly for umpire laboratory testing.</li> <li>Umpire testing is performed at At ALS Chemex in Lima, Peru, where they are analyzed for a suite of elements using method code XRF12pt/XRF24).</li> <li>Additionally, Agua relies on the analytical quality control measured implemented by the ISO accredited laboratory used.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AGR procedures consists an internal double check and, when required an independent verification during the independent audit process.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No twin holes have been drilled.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is manually entered onto logging sheets on site by Aguia geologists. This data is then entered into a digital database consisting of Excel workbooks. Assay data from the laboratory is merged into the downhole sample sheets. All original logging sheets and digital data are stored. Digital data is regularly backed up.</li> <li>Data is yet to be externally audited; external audits of previous drilling have confirmed the veracity of work carried out.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All borehole collars were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 21S), using differential GPS equipment before drilling started, and once drilling had been completed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAD 1969 UTM system, Zone 21S.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A topographic survey of the project area was completed using differential GPS technology.</li> <li>The survey consisting of lines spaced 25 metres apart, and control lines spaced 100 metres apart.</li> <li>The topographic survey generated contour lines at 1-metre intervals in the meta-carbonatite area. Contour lines at 5-metre intervals were obtained for the remaining area using shuttle radar topography mission (SRTM) and orthorectified Geoeye images with 0.5 metre resolution.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC Drilling – RC holes, all vertical, at Tres Estradas and Tres Estradas South are being drilled on 50m spaced lines, with spacing along drill lines determined by carbonatite outcrop.</li> <li>Diamond Drilling - Diamond holes (inclined) at Tres Estradas are being drilled on 100m spaced lines, with spacing along drill lines determined by carbonatite outcrop.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The data spacing and distribution is considered suitable for the style of mineralisation being tested, and will be suitable for use in Mineral Resource and Reserve estimations.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the purposes of reporting of results no sample compositing has been applied</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bulk nature of the mineralisation indicates that sampling bias will not be introduced by changing drilling direction</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given the bulk and homogenous nature of the mineralisation it is considered that there is no sampling bias</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody is managed by Agua. Samples are stored on site. Assay samples are sent by freight express to the relevant laboratories.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas – Audit by SRK Consulting in early 2013 and late 2014 indicated that techniques utilised by Agua were in line with generally accepted industry best practices. The same audit found no issues with the data.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas</li> </ul> <p>Permit 810.090/91, irrevocable right to 100% under an exercised option agreement with Companhia Brasileira de Cobre (CBC).</p> <p>On July 1, 2011, CBC and Agua Metais Ltda., a subsidiary of Agua in Brazil, executed an option agreement providing the irrevocable purchase option of these mineral rights by Agua Metais (or its affiliate or subsidiaries). On May 30, 2012 Agua Metais exercised the purchase option concerning these mineral rights by means of its affiliate Agua Fertilizantes S/A (Agua Fertilizantes). On July 10, 2012, CBC and Agua Fertilizantes executed an irrevocable agreement providing the assignment of these mineral rights to Agua Fertilizantes. On July 20, 2012 CBC filed a request before the DNPM applying for the transfer of these mineral rights to Agua Fertilizantes.</p> <p>The 2nd two year term expired on August 16, 2012, with the Final Exploration Report now under review by the Government, approval of which will allow the Company a further year (from the date of approval) to submit an Economic Exploitation Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas South</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Permit 810.325/12, irrevocable right to 100% under an exercised option agreement with Companhia Brasileira de Cobre.</p> <p>Granted April 29, 2013, initial 3 year term expiry April 29, 2016. The partial report with time extension request is in progress and will include the results from the current infill drilling campaign.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas and Tres Estradas South</li> </ul> <p>Discoveries of phosphate rich rocks at TE were made by a joint exploration programme between Companhia Brasileira do Cobre and Santa Elina in 2007/2008 during a gold exploration programme. This involved an integrated geochemical/geological/geophysical and drilling programme. The gold results were disappointing, causing Santa Elina to withdraw from the JV, however +6% phosphate values were noted in assaying of soils and drill core.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas and Tres Estradas South</li> </ul> <p>The mineralisation is a carbonatite hosted phosphate deposit, with apatite as the phosphate bearing mineral. The NE-SW trending carbonatite is probably Mid-Proterozoic in age, and has been affected by Neo-Proterozoic shearing and metamorphism. It is hosted in the Santa Maria Chico Granulite Complex, within the Taquarembo Domain of the Achaean to Proterozoic Sul-Rio-grandense Shield.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole information is listed in the appropriate tables in this document, and presented in maps and sections.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill intersections are length weighted. A nominal 3% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> lower cutoff is used, and there is no upper cut applied to intersections.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling is targetting the flat lying upper oxide mineralisation – these holes may be terminated in mineralisation once fresh rock has been intersected.</li> <li>Diamond drilling is targetted to intersect the full width of the interpreted steeply dipping carbonatite bodies .</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling is generally perpendicular to the flat-lying oxide blanket, and oxide intersection widths will reflect the true thickness of the oxide layer.</li> <li>Diamond holes are drilled at an acute angle to the steeply to vertically dipping carbonatite bodies, hence downhole widths will be greater than true widths. For drill holes drilled at -60°, true mineralisation widths will generally be in the order of 40-60% of downhole intersection lengths – this is shown in more detail on included cross sections.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Down hole lengths are reported.</li> <li>Relationships between true lengths and true thickness are shown in cross sections.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to maps and sections in release.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results from all drill holes have been reported.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological mapping and interpretation is used as a base for included drill hole plans and sections.</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report.</li> </ul>

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Not applicable to this release – this does not include mineral resource estimations

## Joca Tavares

### JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work is being carried out using diamond drilling, with samples being analysed by laboratory analyses suitable for the carbonatite mineralisation being targetted</li> <li>Drill hole locations are detailed in a table in the text of this release, and shown graphically on a plan</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole locations are picked up using hand-held GPS. Sampling is carried out using comprehensive Agua protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation is generally visual</li> <li>Half core diamond drill samples in mineralized material are generally collected at 1m intervals and sent to the laboratory for assay; however lengths will vary to generally between 0.5 and 1.5m to honour geological boundaries where required.</li> <li>Drilling samples are sent to SGS laboratories in Belo Horizonte and analysed using method XRF79C_10 – Lithium tetra borate fusion. Elements assayed for include SiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, MgO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>2</sub>O, MnO and LOI, which is considered suitable for the type of mineralisation</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Drilling - Drilling utilized HQ equipment for weathered material and NQ for fresh rock. Downhole surveys are performed on 3-metre intervals using a Maxibore down-hole tool. No core orientation has been carried out.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Drilling - Recovery by sample and by drill run was recorded; core recovery generally exceeds 97%</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond Drilling - Due to the coherent nature of</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>the fresh rock and homogenous nature of the mineralisation sample recovery is not an issue. In the saprolite recovery is maximised using short drill runs and best drilling practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineralisation is homogenous throughout the mineralized intervals, with no relationship between sample recovery and grade on any type of drilling.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond – logging is considered suitable for inclusion in resource estimations, metallurgical studies and preliminary mining studies. The lack of orientated core and geotechnical logging prior to cutting precludes the use in detailed mining studies</li> <li>Diamond logging includes rock type, alteration structure and qualitative magnetism. No core orientation has been carried out, with structural measurements being limited to alpha angles only. All core is photographed dry before being cut</li> <li>100% of the relevant intersections of all drilling are logged</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid core is sawn in half, with half being sent for assay and half being retained for reference. Friable core is split down the centerline using a spatula or similar tool, with half being retained and half sent for assay.</li> <li>For all sampling and drilling, samples are dried and crushed, and then milled to 75% passing 80 mesh using LM mills at the laboratory.</li> <li>The sample preparation techniques are industry standard and are considered appropriate for the mineralisation being investigated</li> <li>Industry standard procedures are employed, including ensuring non-core samples are adequately homogenized before assay and archive samples are collected</li> <li>No field duplicate samples or second half sampling was done. The target mineralization is largely homogeneous.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being assayed</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The XRF method used is industry standard and considered appropriate for the analysis of apatite-hosted phosphate mineralisation.</li> <li>Sample preparation and analysis was completed at SGS's Belo Horizonte laboratory</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests		<p>in Brazil using standard crushing and pulverization techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The prepared pulps are analysed by a lithium borate fusion XRF spectroscopy for major oxide elements (P2O5, Al2O3, CaO, Fe2O3, K2O, MgO, MnO2, SiO2, TiO2 and LOI (Method code XRF79C and PHY01E).</li> <li>The preparation and analytical procedures are appropriate for the type of mineralization sampled and are reliable to deliver the total content of the analysed compounds.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where utilised, hand held XRF is an Delta Analyser CS-4000 by Innov-X Systems</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a calibration plate supplied by INOVV-X-Systems for the calibration of the Portable X Ray Fluorescence equipment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agua has prepared two certified phosphate reference materials (standards) from material collected from the Tres Estradas deposit – these comprise a mid and high grade standard and are considered appropriate to the mineralisation being drilled</li> <li>This is in addition to fine and coarse blank standards prepared from barren quartz veins.</li> <li>One each of the above company supplied standards is included in each batch of 48 samples, in addition to a pulp duplicate.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AGR procedures consists an internal double check and, when required an independent verification during the independent audit process.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given this is the initial programme at Joca Tavares no twin holes have been drilled</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is manually entered onto logging sheets on site by Agua geologists. This data is then entered into a digital database consisting of Excel workbooks. Assay data from the laboratory is merged into the downhole sample sheets. All original logging sheets and digital data are stored. Digital data is regularly backed up.</li> <li>Data is yet to be externally audited; external audits of previous drilling in other target (TE) has confirmed the veracity of work carried out</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no adjustment to assay data</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All borehole collars were surveyed according to the local UTM coordinate system (South American Datum 1969 – SAD69, Zone 22S), using differential GPS equipment before drilling started, and once drilling had been completed.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAD 1969 UTM system, Zone 22S</li> <li>A topographic survey of the project area by using differential GPS technology is planned for when the current drilling campaign is completed.</li> <li>The survey is going to consist of lines spaced 25 metres apart, and control lines spaced 100 metres apart.</li> <li>The topographic survey is planned to generate contour lines at 1-metre intervals in the meta-carbonatite area. Contour lines at 5-metre intervals is going to be obtained for the remaining area using shuttle radar topography mission (SRTM).</li> </ul>
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond Drilling - Diamond holes (vertical and inclined) at Joca Tavares are being drilled on 50 m spaced lines, with 50 m spacing along drill lines</li> <li>The data spacing and distribution is considered suitable for the style of mineralisation being tested, and will be suitable for use in Mineral Resource and Reserve estimations</li> <li>For the purposes of reporting of results no sample compositing has been planned</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bulk nature of the mineralisation indicates that sampling bias will not be introduced by changing drilling direction</li> <li>Given the bulk and homogenous nature of the mineralisation it is considered that there is no sampling bias</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chain of custody is managed by Aguiá. Samples are stored on site. Assay samples are sent by freight express to the relevant laboratories.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tres Estradas – Audit by SRK Consulting in early 2013 indicated that techniques utilised by Aguiá were in line with generally accepted industry best practices. The same audit found no issues with the data. The same procedures have been applied for Joca Tavares drilling campaign.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joca Tavares</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	<p>issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Permit 810.996/2010, irrevocable right to 100% under an exercised option agreement with Companhia Brasileira de Cobre (CBC).</p> <p>On July 1, 2011, CBC and Aguia Metais Ltda., a subsidiary of Aguia in Brazil, executed an option agreement providing the irrevocable purchase option of these mineral rights by Aguia Metais (or its affiliate or subsidiaries). On May 30, 2012 Aguia Metais exercised the purchase option concerning these mineral rights by means of its affiliate Aguia Fertilizantes S/A (Aguia Fertilizantes). On July 10, 2012, CBC and Aguia Fertilizantes executed an irrevocable agreement providing the assignment of these mineral rights to Aguia Fertilizantes. On April 7, 2014 CBC filed a request before the DNPM applying for the transfer of these mineral rights to Aguia Fertilizantes.</p> <p>The first three year term is going to expire on April 29, 2016. The partial report including the time extension request (for the second three year term) is now under elaboration and will include the drilling results from the current drilling campaign. The partial report is going to be submitted to DNPM (the Brazilian Government mining rights regulatory agency) before February 29, 2016.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joca Tavares</li> </ul> <p>Discoveries of phosphate rich rocks at JT were made by a joint exploration programme between Companhia Brasileira do Cobre and CPRM – The Brazilian Geological Survey in 2008/2009 during a rock sampling programme. +6% phosphate values were noted in assaying of grab rock samples.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joca Tavares</li> </ul> <p>The mineralisation is a carbonatite hosted phosphate deposit, with apatite as the phosphate bearing mineral. The carbonatite is probably Proterozoic or later in age, and has been affected by Neo-Proterozoic shearing and metamorphism. It is hosted meta sediments of Arroio Marmeleiro Formation, within the Sul-rio-grandense Shield.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole information is listed in the appropriate tables in this document, and presented in maps and sections</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill intersections are length weighted. A nominal 3% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> lower cut-off is used, and there is no upper cut applied to intersections.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond drilling is targetted to intersect the full width of the interpreted carbonatite body</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond holes are drilled at vertical or an acute angle to the steeply to vertically dipping carbonatite body, hence downhole widths will be greater than true widths. For drill holes drilled at -50°, true mineralisation widths is expected to be generally in the order of 60-80% of downhole intersection lengths</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Down hole lengths are reported</li> <li>• Relationships between true lengths and true thickness will be shown in cross sections</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to maps and sections in release</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partial results have been reported</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological mapping and interpretation is used as a base for included drill hole plans and sections</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As presented in the text of this report</li> </ul>

### Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Not applicable to this release – this does not include mineral resource estimations