Prospect Resources

16 March 2017

The Manager
Company Announcements
Australia Securities Exchange
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

By Electronic Lodgement

Dear Sir/Madam

Replacement Announcement – 14 March 2017

Please find **attached** revised announcement with an updated JORC table, which replaces the announcement released by Prospect Resources Limited (**Company**) on 14 March 2017 titled "Significant Mineral Resource Upgrades – Arcadia Lithium".

The revised announcement corrects a number of transposition errors in Tables 1 and 2. Whilst the overall resource numbers of 34.9MT at 1.42% Li_2O (>1% cut-off) and the 57.3MT at 1.12% Li_2O (0.2% cut-off) has not changed, the Li_2O grades of inferred resource has been corrected to 1.44% and 1.11% respectively. Tantalum grades have also been increased.

Yours faithfully

Andrew Whitten
Company Secretary

Prospect Resources Limited | ACN 124 354 329

Suite 6, 245 Churchill Ave. Subiaco WA 6008 | Phone: +61 8 9217 3300 | Fax: +61 8 9388 3006

Website: prospectresources.com.au | Email: info@prospectresources.com.au

PROSPECT ANNOUNCES SIGNIFICANT MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADES AT THE HIGH GRADE ARCADIA LITHIUM DEPOSIT

- 56% increase in high grade Mineral Resource estimate to:
  - **34.9Mt grading 1.42% Li_2O (1% Li_2O cut off)**
- 60% increase in Global Mineral Resource estimate to:
  - **57.3Mt grading 1.12% Li_2O (0.2% Li_2O cut off)**
- 136% increase in Measured Resources to:
  - **5.7Mt grading 1.48% Li_2O (1% Li_2O cut off)**
- 27% increase in total Measure and Indicated Resources to**:**
  - **20.8Mt grading 1.41% Li_2O (1% Li_2O cut off)**
- Upgraded Mineral Resource to be incorporated into Pre-Feasibility Study
- On track for completion of the Pre-Feasibility Study over the coming weeks

Prospect Resources Ltd (ASX: PSC) (the "Company") is pleased to announce a further increase in the Mineral Resources at its flagship Arcadia High Grade Lithium Deposit in Zimbabwe to **over 57Mt at 1.12% Li_2O (0.2% Li_2O cut off)**, representing an **increase of 60%**. These results certainly place Arcadia as a significant lithium deposit globally and certainly the largest JORC Code reported resource in Africa (and the **4th largest hard-rock lithium deposit to be listed on ASX and 5th largest globally**) with an overall Mineral Resource comprising over **640,000t of contained Li_2O**.

In response to this major increase in the Arcadia Mineral Resource estimate, Mr Hugh Warner (Chairman) said that the expansion and delineation of the Arcadia Mineral Resource since initiation of exploration work in mid 2016 has been phenomenal. "This result is a significant one for Prospect as it confirms the global scale and importantly boosts our confidence and understanding of the Arcadia deposit. With well over 16,000m RC and diamond drilling now completed on the project, Arcadia certainly has sufficient resource inventory to sustain a large, low cost mining operation for many years to come.

This upgrade provides our PFS team with a robust, high confidence block model and Mineral Resource estimate to move Arcadia forward to a production decision, which forms part of the ongoing PFS."

Arcadia Mineral Resource Update

Digital Mining Services ("DMS") has reviewed the updated data and produced a new Mineral Resource estimate as at 14 March 2017. Based on additional drilling to the west and east of the Arcadia Conceptual Pit (announced 14 February 2017), and receipt of outstanding assays from previous drilling campaigns, the Arcadia Mineral Resource estimate has been upgraded and now represents a significant increase on the Mineral Resource estimate announced in October 2016 by Prospect (Figure 1 and Table 1).

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

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

Figure 1. 3D View of high grade (>1% Li_2O) Mineral Resource block model

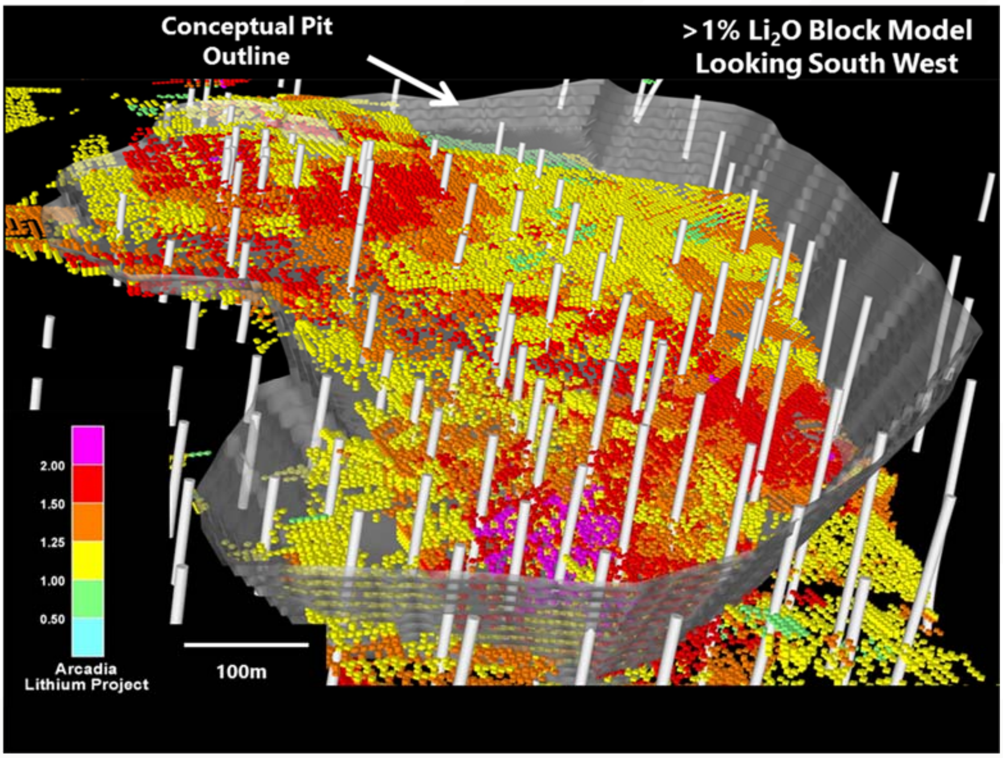
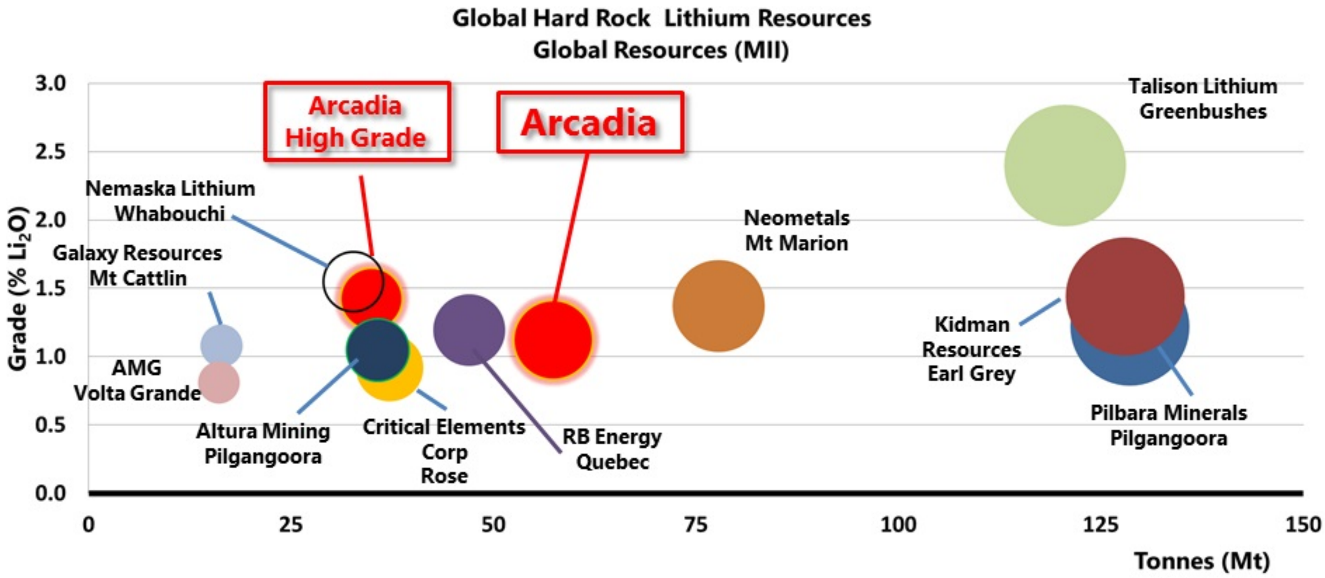


Figure 2 – Arcadia – 5th largest hard rock Lithium Deposit Globally (reported according to the JORC Code)



The Scoping Study Results released in December 2016 were based on the previously defined high grade (>1% Li_2O) Mineral Resource estimate of 23.4 Mt grading 1.42% Li_2O. The current upgrade has significantly enhanced the size and confidence of this zone, reporting an increase of 136% of Mineral Resources in the Measured Category, along with a 27% increase in Measured and Indicated Categories of this high grade zone to **34.9Mt grading 1.42% Li2O (>1% Li_2O)**. This updated model will be incorporated into the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study.

Table 2: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource estimate summary

Global Resource - 0.2% Li_2O Cut-off					
Category	**Tonnes**	**Li_2O %**	**Ta_2O_5 ppm**	**Li_2O Tonnes**	**Ta_2O_5 lbs**
Measured	9,000,000	1.17%	134	106,200	2,700,000
Indicated	24,200,000	1.10%	118	268,000	6,300,000
Inferred	24,100,000	1.11%	133	268,000	7,000,000
GRAND TOTAL	**57,300,000**	**1.12%**	**127**	**642,200**	**16,000,000**

Figure 3. 3D View of Global Mineral Resource block model, looking North west

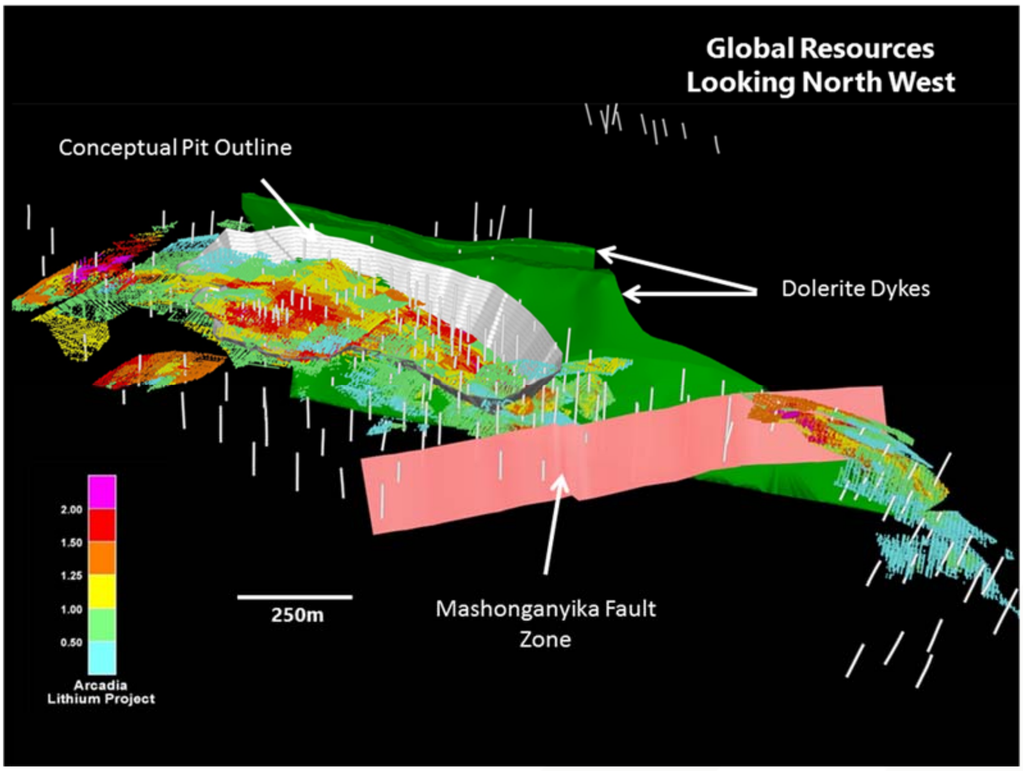
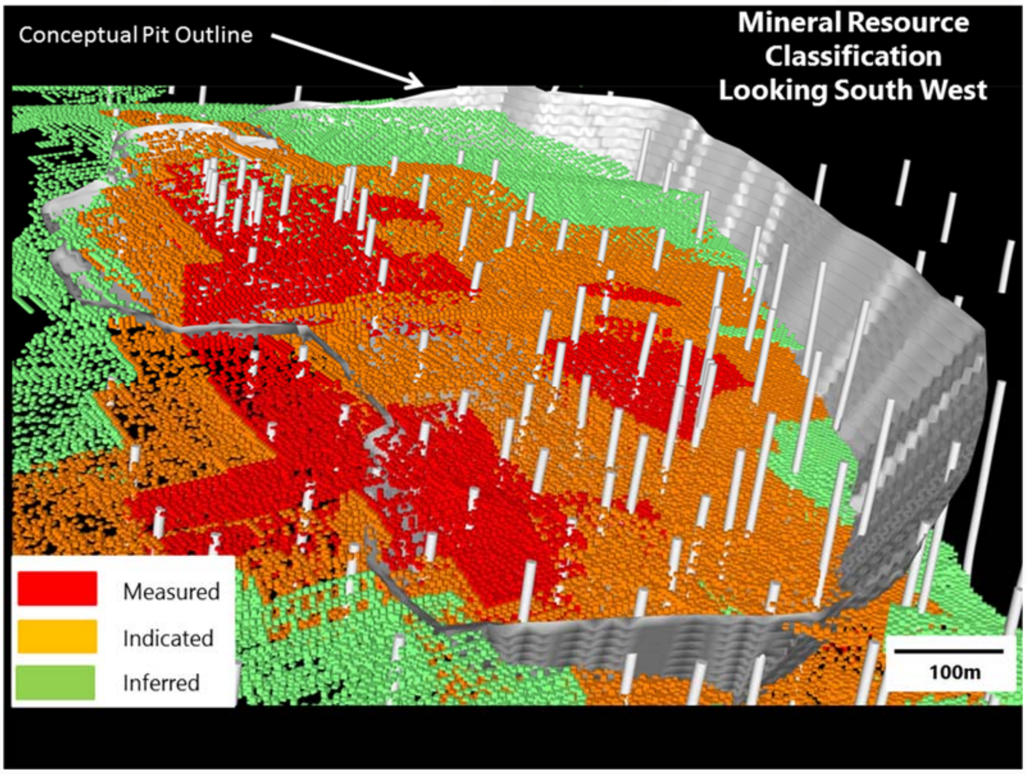


Figure 4. 3D View of Mineral Resource Classification

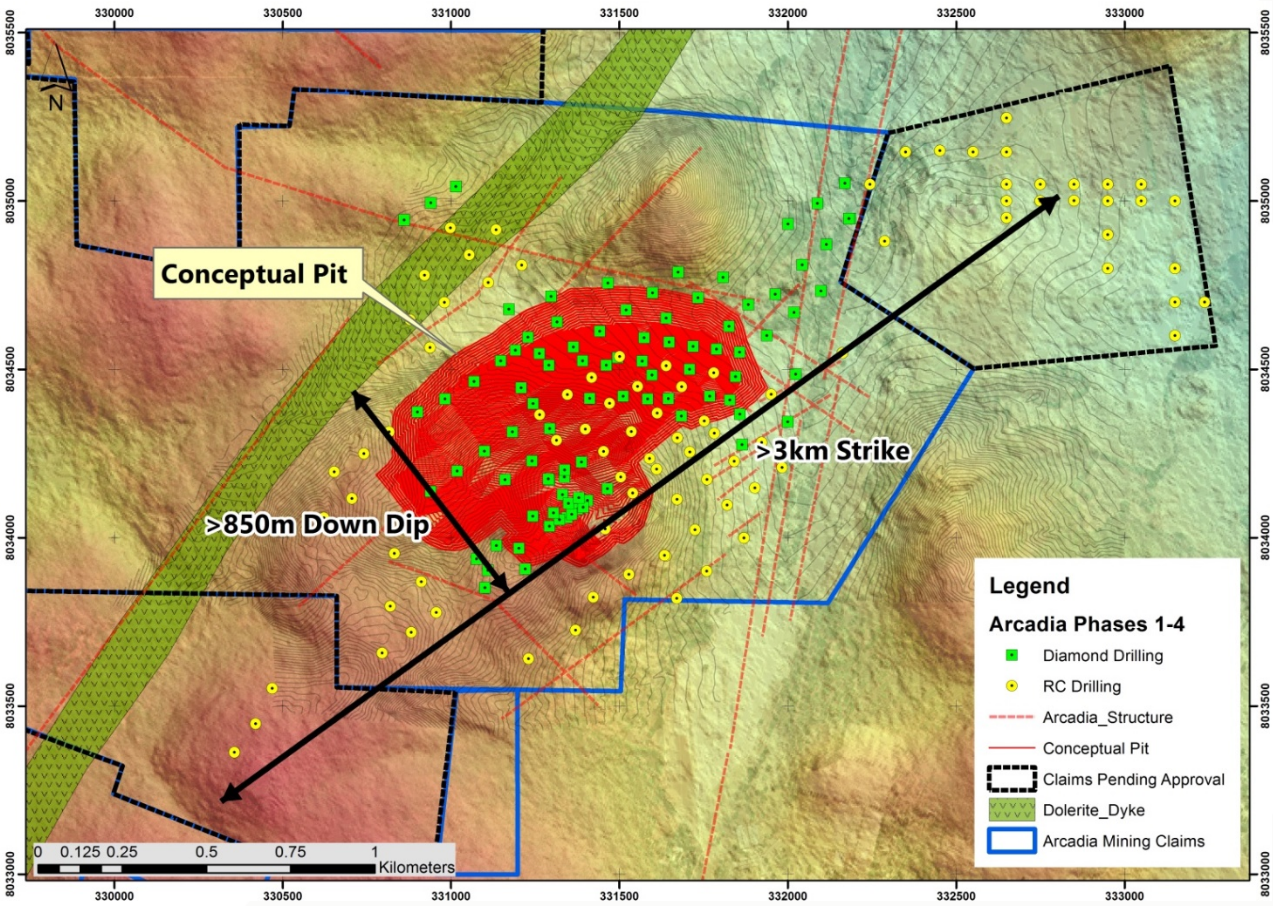


Drilling

The Phase 4 RC drilling programme which began in January 2017 tested the southwestern extent of the pegmatites, and undertook sterilisation drilling on sites proposed for location of the Tailings Storage Facility as well as Process plant and waste stockpile areas (Figure 4).

Assays for only the first three phases of drilling and a portion of Phase 4 were available for this Mineral Resource estimate. A total of 81 DD (10,129m) and 115 RC holes (6,082m) were used. To date, pegmatite hosted lithium mineralisation has been traced for over 3.5km of strike, with the current Mineral Resource Estimate covering 2km of this. Future drilling is planned to continue to extend the strike of the pegmatites to the northeast and down dip beyond the regional dyke-fault.

Figure 5 – Plan showing drilling completed at Arcadia



For further information, please contact:

Hugh Warner
Prospect Resources
Executive Chairman
Ph: +61 413 621 652

Harry Greaves
Prospect Resources
Executive Director
Ph: +263 772 144 669

Competent Person's Statement

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

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

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

The information in this announcement that relates to pit design is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Mr John Schoeman of McDhui Mining, Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr Schoeman is registered as a Professional Scientist with the South African Council for Professional

Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr Schoeman is employed by McDhui Mining and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources. Mr Schoeman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *At the Arcadia Project, the majority of samples were percussion chips generated from a Smith Capital or Thor rig, using a double tube reverse circulation (RC) technique. Samples were collected from the cyclone and riffle split on site before bagging.* • *3 x 3 kg samples were collected every meter in triplicate, in addition to a smaller sample retained for reference and logging, one of which was sent for pulverizing and assaying.* • *For the diamond drill samples, core was marked up on site, and halved with a diamond saw, in a facility close to site. Half of the core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes.* • *Certified Reference Materials (produced by AMIS of Johannesburg), blanks and field duplicates were inserted into each sample batch. (5% of total being CRMs, 5% blanks, 5% field duplicates and 5% laboratory duplicates). This was done by Zimlabs who undertook the sample preparation, as well as blank and CRM insertion, under instruction from Prospect Resources.* *The AMIS CRMs used were ; AMIS0338; 0.1682% Li, AMIS0339 ; 2.15% Li AMIS0340 ; 1.43% Li, AMIS0341 ; 0.4733% Li, AMIS0342 ; 0.1612% Li , AMIS0343 ; 0.7016% Li & AMIS0355 ; 0.7696% Li* • *All samples were taken in Company transport to Zimlabs laboratory in Harare, where they were pulverized to produce a 30g charge and then dispatched by courier to ALS Johannesburg. All Phase 1 and 2 samples were analysed by multi-element ICP (ME-MS61, following four acid dissolution. Overlimits on lithium analysed by LiOG63 method (four acid digestion with ICP or AAS finish),* • *Sample from the Phase 4 RC samples have so far only been assayed for*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Li by AA at Zimlabs. • *Where assays from both ALS and Zimlabs are available, the correlation for Li analysis has been shown to be acceptable. Pulps from hole ACD019 was assayed by both laboratories and statistically compared. A correlation of almost 90% was returned, with the Zimlabs 'under-assaying'* • *Pulps from all Phase 4 samples are en-route to ALS Vancouver.* • *All the pulps from holes drilled within the planned new pit area have subsequently been re-submitted for XRD analysis at either ALS, SGS or FT Geolabs. Ten batches (796 results) have subsequently been used to estimate spodumene and petalite.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Double tube, 5" reverse circulation. Two RC rigs were used. A trailer mounted Smith Capital double tube RC rig was used with a 25 bar (Ingersoll Rand) 2013 compressor. In addition, a Thor truck mounted rig was used, with a 50 bar Atlas Copco compressor.* • *3m rods were used, and the hole air blasted to allow sample recovery via a cyclone every 1m. 33 Phase 2 RC holes (2,070m) and 26 Phase 4 RC holes (1,881m), were used in this estimate.* • *For diamond drilling, two Atlas Copco CS 14 rigs were used. HQ core was drilled through the first 20 – 30m of broken ground. This section was then cased and drilling proceeded with NQ sized core. 16 Phase 1 DD holes (1,170m) and 66 Phase 3 DD holes (7,454m) were used in the Mineral Resource estimate, which were drilled to a total of 3463m. In addition 11 holes were pre collared by RC, with seven of these being subsequently being tailed with core (1,502m)* • *25 dedicated metallurgical holes (HQ) were drilled (ACD017,018,022,031,041,045,046, 047,048, 05,055, 066, 068 – 071, and 073 -81) totaling 1,985m.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• *RC chip samples were bagged directly from the cyclone, and immediately weighed; virtually all samples weighed more than 30kg, averaging 35kg. The sample was then riffle split to produce 3*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	*subsamples (a primary, field duplicate and reference sample) of approximately 3kg each.* • *Material seems largely homogenous, and no relationship has been detected between grain size and assayed grade. Results from the 41 lab duplicates generated from the milled core, in the Phase 3 samples show a correlation of over 99%, and a bias of less than 10%.* • *The average core loss across the un-weathered portions of the phase DD holes is 3.7%. The vast majority of this loss occurring in the first 20m of weathered ground. The core loss through the pegmatites is less than 2%. For the phase 3 DD holes, the core loss through the un-weathered portions is 1.3%.*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *A sample of the RC chips was washed and retained in a chip tray. Chip samples have been geologically logged at 1m intervals, with data recorded in spreadsheet format using standardized codes. Sample weight, moisture content, lithologies, texture, structure, induration, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation were recorded.* • *Specific gravities (SGs) were measured at Zimlabs using the Archimedes method and at SGS laboratories in Harare, using a pycnometer,* • *All drill core has been lithologically logged and had first pass batch geotech logging done (RQD) on site. At a nearby facility, detailed structural logging and field SG measurements were made, using the Archimedes method. The SG determinations were made on a representative material from every meter in each borehole.* • *The work is undertaken according Prospect Resources' standard procedures and practices, which are in line with international best practice, and overseen by the CP. The CP considers that the level of detail and quality of the work is appropriate to support the current mineral resource estimation.*
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• *RC samples were bagged straight from the cyclone. An average of 35kg of sample was produced per meter. (A calculated recovery of around of*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	*85% was achieved)* • *The dry samples were split using a 3-stage riffle splitter, with three, 3kg samples being collected per 1m interval. Excess material was dumped in a landfill.* • *Core was split in half with a diamond saw. Half was sampled for assay, respecting lithological boundaries up to a maximum sample length of a meter. The other half of core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes.* • *For RC chip samples, field duplicates were produced every 20th sample.* • *The 3kg samples were crushed and milled (90%, pass -75um) at the Zimlabs Laboratory. Pulp duplicates, blanks and standard material (produced by AMIS) were inserted in identical packets to the samples, one per 20 normal samples for each of the blanks, standards and lab duplicates. This was done under the supervision of a qualified geologist or experienced geotechnician from Prospect Resources.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *All samples were analysed by multi-element ICP (ME-MS61). Over limits (> on lithium analysed by LiOG63 method, after four acid dissolution. All assays were performed at ALS Vancouver.* • *For QAQC a 5% tolerance on CRM & duplicate results was permitted. Of the 41 blank samples inserted, only one was deemed necessary for re-assay. Of the 53 CRMs assayed only three fell outside the acceptable range, and sent for re-assay. Out of 55 pulps produced from field duplicates, 15 fell outside acceptable limits. An investigation identified that the issue was Zimlabs duplicating the wrong sample. One of their staff had become use to duplicating the preceding sample, irrespective of what was requested by Prospect Resources staff.* • *The affected samples were re-assayed and subsequent results reported were considered acceptable. Following the discovery of this issue with Zimlabs, a Prospect Resources technician now follows each batch through the lab, and supervises insertion of standards.* • *For the Phase 3 results all assayed at ALS, there were very few issues.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Of 84 CRMs submitted with the DD samples all returned values within acceptable limits for lithium. As before one standard continues though to under read for Nb and Ta; AMIS 340 (9 samples). For the 43 CRMs submitted with the RC samples, two samples fell outside acceptable limits for lithium, and are being re-assayed. The five samples of AMIS340, again under-read on Ta and Li. This issue can be confidently linked to the dissolution methods used by both ALS (and Genalysis – Interteck in Perth on their check samples) being unsuitable for total extraction of sample type. • *The conclusion is that ALS accuracy is considered good and, Zimlabs sample preparation procedures were acceptable.* • *Round Robin checks have been undertaken at Zimlabs in Harare, (which have returned an 85% correlation) Additional check Additional samples were analysed satisfactorily at Genalysis - Intertek in Perth, Australia as Round Robin checks.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *Prospect Resources' Chief Geologist was on site during most of the drilling and sample pre-preparation. The significant intersections were also shown to Zimbabwe Geological Survey staff and an MSA Geologist CP).* • *All hard copies of data are retained at the Prospect Resource Exploration offices, attached to the Farvic Mine. All electronic data resides in Excel™ format on the office desktop, with back-ups retained on hard-drives in a safe, and in an Access™ database in a data cloud offsite.* • *No drillholes from the current campaign have been twinned but 4 holes from the current campaign were designed to twin historically drilled holes from the 1970's. Although no logging or assays are available from this old data.* • *Logging and assay data captured electronically on Excel™ spreadsheet, and subsequently Access™ database.* • *All assay results reported as Li ppm and over limits as %, adjusted to the same units and also expressed as Li2O %. Similarly, Ta assays are*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reported in ppm, but expressed as Ta2O5.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *All drill holes were surveyed completed with down-hole survey tool using an Azimuth Point System (APS) Single Shot survey method down-hole instrument at a minimum of every 30m and measured relative to magnetic North. These measurements have been converted from magnetic to UTM Zone 36 South values. No significant hole deviation is evident in plan or section.* • *All collar positions have been surveyed using a High Target DGPS system, from Fundira Surveys. The topography in the greater project area was surveyed to 30cm accuracy using a Leica 1600 DGPS. Permanent survey reference beacons have been erected on site.* • *All surveys were done in the WGS84 datum on grid UTM 36S, and subsequently converted to ARC1950 datum.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *Phases 2-41 drill holes were drilled at an average of 50m intervals along strike and down dip of the pegmatites. This was sufficient to establish confidence in geological and grade continuity,* • *The approximate grid for along strike and down dip drilling was extended to approaching 100m for the subsequent drilling phases.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *Mineralised structures are shallow dipping (10° northwest) pegmatites hosted within meta-basalts and drilling was planned to intersect these structures perpendicularly(drilled at -80 to the southeast)* • *Though the target pegmatites can show considerable mineralogical and to a lesser extent grade variation, the geology is relatively simple.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *RC and core samples were placed in sealed bags to prevent movement and mixing. Minimal preparation was done on site. Samples were transported in company vehicles accompanied by a senior technician to the pre-preparation laboratory.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *Mr Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group and a CP, is continually auditing sampling and logging practices.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *Arcadia V, Arcadia H, Arcadia I, Arcadia L, Arcadia 2V, Arcadia Tr and Arcadia L claims, held by Examix investments, JV between Prospect Resources (90%) and local partner Paul Chimbodza.* • *No environmental or land title issues or impediments. EIA certificate of approval granted by the Environmental Management agency, to cover all of the company's exploration activities.* • *Rural farmland – fallow, effectively defunct commercial farm.*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Two rounds of historical drilling were done. Three EXT holes were drilled in 1969 with support from the Geological Survey of Zimbabwe, at site of current pit. These logs are available, and the lithologies observed are consistent with that seen by Prospect Resources' drilling.* • *The sites of at least 10 previously drilled NQ sized boreholes have also been identified in the field. The detailed records of this programme have been lost. But the work done in the late 1970's by Rand Mines, was recorded by the Geological Survey in their 1989 Harare bulletin, where an estimate of 18Mt is recorded.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The deposit comprises a number of pegmatites hosted in meta-basalts of the Arcturus Formation within the Harare Greenstone Belt.* • *The pegmatites belong to the Petalite subclass of the Rare-Element pegmatite deposit class and belong to the LCT pegmatite family.* • *The pegmatites are poorly to moderately zoned (but not symmetrically or asymmetrically zoned and have no quartz core) The main lithium bearing minerals are dominantly petalite and spodumene, with sub-ordinate eucryptite, and minor lepidolite. In addition, disseminated tantalite is present. Gangue minerals are quartz, alkali feldspars and muscovite.* • *The pegmatites strike 045° and dip at 10° to the northwest.*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• ***See Appendix I***

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for all Material drill holes: o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *Borehole intersections were reported using downhole length weighted averaging methods. No maximum or minimum grade truncations were used. The mineralisation is well constrained in pegmatites.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *The first drilled to intersect the shallow dipping pegmatite veins at about 90°. All drill holes were drilled with an azimuth of 135°. The dip of all the holes is -80°, planned to intersect the pegmatites perpendicularly.* • *Virtually all holes intersected the pegmatites as planned, though the pegmatites do bifurcate and vary in thickness. There are remarkably little structural complications in the area. A series of northeast – southwest striking faults cut the ore body, but with little apparent displacement.*
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.*	• *Maps and cross sections are attached in the body of the report and the reader is referred to the JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate announced October 2016 for type cross sections of the project*
Balanced	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not*	• *The Company states that all results have been reported and comply with*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	*practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*balanced reporting.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *Channel sampling also carried out at the adjacent dormant pit, previously mined in the 1970s. Continuous 1m samples were channel sampled and hand sampled along cut lines, every 2m on the pit face. Approx. 3kg samples were collected, and assayed at ALS after crushing and milling at Zimlabs. Assays were incorporated into the MRE.* • *Geological mapping and grab sampling was undertaken down-dip and along strike of the pi and has been incorporated into the current MRE.* • *Soil sampling orientation lines have produced lithium geochemical anomalies that coincide with sub-outcropping projections of the pegmatites.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *The on-going Phase 4 drilling is extending the strike extent to the northeast and southwest is already underway (commenced in January 2017), three Atlas Copco CS14 DD and one Smith Capital and one truck mounted Thor RC rig have been deployed.*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pegmatite specialist has undertaken a number of site visits to advise on pegmatite mineralogy and observe sampling practices.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• *The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, a number of shallow dipping (10° to the NW) pegmatites hosted in meta-basalt. The deposit is cross-cut by southwest-northeast and north northwest – south southeast trending faults. The latter set are thought to have controlled initial emplacement of the pegmatites, but there is little discernible displacement along them.* • *Estimations have been done separately on each of the major three pegmatites bodies; the Main Pegmatite, the Middle Pegmatite and the Lower Main Pegmatite* • *Lithium is a highly mobile element, and weathering has affected and leached the grade down to 20-30m depth. Separate estimations have been made on the weathered and un-weathered zones.*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• *The block model encompasses the 1,600m of known SW-NE strike, by 900m down dip, SE-NW drilled. The model is 300m thick, which represents a depth greater than the combined maximum topographic height, plus maximum depth drilled.*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• *The initial geological models were constructed in Leapfrog software based on hand drawn sections compiled by the Project Geologist and Chief Geologist (and CP). The Mineral Resource Model was constructed by Digital Mining Services (DMS) in Surpac software. No top cut was applied, as there were no statistical outliers. Based on frequency distribution analysis however a bottom cut off, of 0.2% Li_2O was used. In addition a higher grade resource was defined, using a cut-off of 1% Li_2O. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was employed. A spherical model was used, with search parameters set to follow the SW-NE strike and NW dip of the pegmatites.* • *N/A* • *Estimations were also made on tantalum, the primary by-product and niobium, which is intimately associated with it, and also rubidium. The*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	*latter has a very high background level and is considered to be associated with the K-Feldspar, but unlikely to form economic mineralisation.* • *Deleterious elements, such as Cd, Fe and U are at acceptable to low levels.* • *Initial block size was set at 40m x 40m x 5m (standard Zimbabwean Bench height). Sub – blocking done at 10 x 10 x 2.5m.* • *Statistical analysis suggests a strong correlation between Cs & Rb, and Ta, Nb and Be, but a weak to negative one of the lithium to almost all other elements.* • *No outlier high values to warrant top cut-off. Statistical analysis suggested a 0.2 % Li_2O lower cut-off.* • *Sections were sliced through the body at 100m intervals and bore hole intercept grades visually compared against the estimated block grades.*
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• *Estimated on a dry basis*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• *Commodity is an industrial mineral. Key value drivers are Li (or Li2O) grade and mineralogy. Lower cut -off of 0.2% Li2O determined statistically.* • *Metallurgical and mineralogical test work is being undertaken.*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• *5m block height size used to confirm with standard Zimbabwean bench height. Open cast mining is planned in the eastern part of the ore body to exploit both the Lower Main and Main Pegmatites.* • *A stripping ratio of less than 3: 1 is deemed possible.* • *Although numerous thin pegmatite bands (14 in all) exist; practical minimum size of 2m is deemed possible to economically mine (equates to average bucket width of an excavator). Bands thinner than this will dictate the necessity of establishing low grade stock piles, which may be economic to process once mine and floatation plant and gravity circuit running successfully. The current estimate was made on the four thickest bands; the Upper Pegmatite, Main Pegmatite, the Middle Pegmatite and Lower Main Pegmatite.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• *Detailed XRD and petrological thin section investigations have been carried out. The results indicate the mineralogy of the lithium mineralisation is coarse grained petalite and fine grained spodumene, both of which are amenable to conventional recovery methods for the production of a potentially saleable lithium concentrate. Results to date suggest that spodumene is the dominant lithium mineral, but that it is largely fine grained and intergrown with quartz. The two can be separated, after fine grinding, by floatation. Petalite is coarse grained and initial metallurgical test results have been reported by FT Geolabs and are very favourable. (ACD017, 018 , 022, 033, ACD031,041, 045, 046 048, 049, 051)Heavy liquid separation results in petalite reporting largely to the floats and spodumene to the sinks.* • *The good grades and liberation lead to an expectation of obtaining + 6% spodumene and +4% petalite concentrates satisfying Li_2O sales specifications.* • *Work is now focusing on optimizing spodumene and petalite recovery from the float concentrates.* • *Additional mineralogical and metallurgical test work is ongoing to establish the distribution of the spodumene and petalite down dip and along strike.*
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• *EIA certificate issued for exploration phase, and under application for mining stage. Sterilization drilling completed to determine a plant site away from any of the perennial water courses. There are no centres of dense human habitation within the mining claims or surrounding areas within a radius of approximately 10kms*
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*	• *Specific gravities for all RC and DD core samples have been measured, in both weathered and un-weathered zones. The pegmatites are*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	*competent units with no voids, and the specific gravities measured should be a good estimate of future mined bulk densities.* • *In core, an Archimedes technique has been used by the company. For the RC chips, a pycnometer was used by SGS Harare, and the Archimedes technique by Zimlabs.*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• *The deposits show reasonable continuity in geology and grade. The basis of resource classification is therefore largely based in drill hole density. Measured at 50m spacing, Indicated up to 100m, Inferred > 100m.* • *The company believes that all relevant factors have been taken into account.* • *The CP, Chief Geologist and Project Geologist agree that the MRE is a fair and realistic model of the deposit.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• *The Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was audited by The MSA Group.*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• *The individual pegmatite bodies are geologically consistent, and it is deemed that the estimates are valid for such deposits over significant distances.* • *N/A* • *The statement refers to the four main pegmatite bodies; the Upper Pegmatite, the Main Pegmatite, the Lower Main Pegmatite and Middle Pegmatite.*

APPENDIX – SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLES USED IN ESTIMATE

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACD001	331,375.373	8,034,084.523	1,406.874	145	-80	67.1
ACD002	331,344.427	8,034,059.891	1,408.654	148	-79	104.7
ACD003	331,331.209	8,034,127.592	1,404.686	144	-80	86.7
ACD004	331,336.179	8,034,179.682	1,399.664	135	-80	80.7
ACD005	331,404.842	8,034,110.327	1,401.063	135	-80	71.6
ACD006	331,387.085	8,034,224.411	1,386.849	135	-80	77.7
ACD007	331,292.169	8,034,033.497	1,402.764	135	-80	74.32
ACD008	331,243.120	8,034,063.747	1,393.430	135	-79	53.6
ACD009	331,201.725	8,033,968.641	1,405.584	142	-80	62.7
ACD010	331,109.405	8,033,902.903	1,398.588	135	-80	67.35
ACD011	331,220.441	8,033,907.168	1,405.969	135	-80	32.7
ACD012	331,100.307	8,033,851.096	1,397.815	135	-80	71.96
ACD013	331,075.757	8,033,936.718	1,391.309	145	-79	60.70
ACD014	331,291.746	8,034,171.088	1,404.117	135	-80	29.75
ACD014B	331,288.541	8,034,174.193	1,404.358	150	-78	86.7
ACD015	331,134.811	8,033,976.093	1,398.266	158	-79	58
ACD016	331,464.003	8,034,145.401	1,378.000	135	-80	86.70
						1172.73
Phase 2 RC						
ACR001	331,539.777	8,034,132.386	1,366.487	130	-79	51
ACR002	331,503.947	8,034,179.727	1,361.241	151	-81	52
ACR003	331,453.295	8,034,256.341	1,373.192	144	-80	76
ACR004	331,610.575	8,034,203.151	1,343.048	147	-80	37
ACR005	331,589.702	8,034,234.810	1,342.524	144	-80	33
ACR006	331,535.334	8,034,315.338	1,343.679	148	-80	56
ACR007	331,708.764	8,034,254.727	1,327.652	139	-81	43
ACR008	331,671.735	8,034,296.386	1,330.916	148	-80	50
ACR009	331,612.231	8,034,370.253	1,327.211	155	-79	55
ACR010	331,471.000	8,034,399.000	1,346.000	156	-80	70
ACR011	331,685.208	8,034,448.121	1,318.220	156	-80	76
ACR012	331,638.998	8,034,510.436	1,316.341	146	-80	81
ACR013	331,779.823	8,034,489.412	1,312.278	135	-79	81
ACR014	331,781.482	8,034,309.880	1,319.292	150	-78	82
ACR015	331,751.790	8,034,346.860	1,321.285	135	-80	68
ACR016	331,554.336	8,034,449.366	1,325.609	158	-79	76
ACR017	331,500.252	8,034,537.821	1,323.507	135	-80	53
ACR018	331,417.162	8,034,475.728	1,332.792	135	-80	82
ACR019	331,345.314	8,034,424.791	1,343.408	128	-80	77
ACR020	331,398.637	8,034,322.356	1,359.263	127	-77	69
ACR021	331,313.457	8,034,289.430	1,381.180	132	-80	85
ACR022	331,263.162	8,034,365.178	1,361.708	134	-80	84

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACR023	330,956.260	8,033,777.458	1,403.473	129	-81	89
ACR024	330,881.569	8,033,718.837	1,417.000	150	-77	55
ACR025	330,795.460	8,033,657.617	1,420.236	130	-79	55
ACR026	330,705.331	8,034,116.031	1,390.678	135	-77	60
ACR027	330,652.918	8,034,195.065	1,391.799	144	-75	74
ACR028	330,740.591	8,034,249.391	1,394.101	131	-59	70
ACR029	330,815.737	8,034,313.914	1,380.417	130	-79	70
ACR030	330,621.813	8,034,059.223	1,408.555	141	-80	53
ACR031	330,818.969	8,033,796.314	1,411.676	131	-78	61
ACR032	331,671.134	8,034,114.177	1,336.152	135	-79	24
ACR033	332,162.698	8,034,548.812	1,299.943	135	-80	24
						2072
Phase 3DD						
ACD017	331,337.008	8,034,200.896	1,398.377	127	-80	83.85
ACD018	331,644.867	8,034,412.881	1,322.114	125	-80	74.75
ACD019	331,827.495	8,034,408.507	1,314.245	124	-80	77.70
ACD020	331,573.197	8,034,593.512	1,316.056	133	-79	139.40
ACD021	332,023.136	8,034,485.850	1,303.846	130	-80	65.60
ACD022	331,511.397	8,034,419.815	1,334.537	132	-79.5	74.75
ACD023	331,719.052	8,034,567.877	1,310.432	137	-78	182.70
ACD024	332,000.025	8,034,344.405	1,306.642	137	-80	101.60
ACD025	331,825.319	8,034,627.663	1,305.461	133	-79.5	197.7
ACD026	331,863.903	8,034,275.860	1,315.112	139	-78.6	89.7
ACD027	331,883.058	8,034,692.428	1,303.977	136	-79.2	191.00
ACD028	331,857.122	8,034,551.291	1,307.639	135	-79.4	164.7
ACD029	331,460.903	8,034,511.981	1,327.782	118.6	-79.13	125.70
ACD030	331,638.767	8,034,652.114	1,310.899	132.3	-79.1	205.25
ACD031	331,583.861	8,034,412.213	1,326.374	133.5	-79.5	77.75
ACD032	331,519.883	8,034,676.150	1,315.387	134.90	-79.2	188.6
ACD033	331,363.444	8,034,566.636	1,325.946	133.9	-79.2	137.60
ACD034	331,962.929	8,034,723.456	1,302.062	128.9	-80.2	188.70
ACD035	331,290.286	8,034,512.248	1,331.844	127.8	-79.3	104.60
ACD036	332,042.881	8,034,810.392	1,298.789	131.2	-81.4	191.60
ACD037	332,114.472	8,034,870.892	1,296.150	125.2	-78.3	164.60
ACD038	331,207.901	8,034,444.881	1,343.143	132.9	-78.1	113.60
ACD039	332,001.119	8,034,931.815	1,303.986	132.7	-78.2	86.40
ACD039B	332,098.526	8,034,733.242	1,298.527	132.7	-78.2	200.60
ACD041	331,441.740	8,034,613.527	1,320.774	126.4	-80.1	141.25
ACD040	332,099.000	8,034,730.000	1,305.000	134.9	-79.9	77.33
ACD042	332,182.000	8,034,948.000	1,305.000	138.2	-79.5	170.70
ACD043	332,170.000	8,035,053.000	1,290.000	149.3	-79.9	176.70

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACD044	332,088.000	8,034,993.000	1,295.000	134.00	-77.4	203.60
ACD045	331,708.000	8,034,500.000	1,316.000	135.7	-79.6	104.85
ACD046	331,648.000	8,034,581.000	1,316.000	129.6	-80.4	116.85
ACD047	331,938.000	8,034,600.000	1,308.000	144.3	-81	140.70
ACD048	331,845.000	8,034,478.000	1,311.000	127.6	-79.2	113.85
ACD049	331,788.000	8,034,560.000	1,310.000	124.5	-79.6	107.85
ACD050	331,240.000	8,034,228.000	1,388.000	141.10	-79.4	80.60
ACD051	331,597.000	8,034,483.000	1,318.000	130.4	-79.3	89.95
ACD052	331,768.000	8,034,420.000	1,321.000	137.8	-80.1	80.6
ACD053	331,160.000	8,034,172.000	1,382.000	130.8	-79.7	83.6
ACD054	331,297.000	8,034,717.000	1,328.000	146.1	-78.8	68.25
ACD055	331,412.000	8,034,414.000	1,349.000	124.4	-78.9	74.85
ACD056	331,182.000	8,034,314.000	1,361.000	131.8	-79.3	104.7
ACD057	331,068.000	8,034,464.000	1,343.000	136.1	-79.4	95.7
ACD058	331,684.000	8,034,361.000	1,329.000	137	-78.9	75.1
ACD059	331,099.000	8,034,257.000	1,369.000	129.6	-79.6	80.7
ACD060	330,982.000	8,034,412.000	1,347.000	139.5	-79.3	89.7
ACD061	331,018.000	8,034,198.000	1,355.000	131.6	-79.6	131.7
ACD062	330,900.000	8,034,373.000	1,361.000	143.7	-79.2	89.7
ACD063	330,939.000	8,034,137.000	1,358.000	135.5	-80	131.6
ACD064	332,019.000	8,034,669.000	1,305.000	138	-78.4	149.6
ACD065	331,674.000	8,034,789.000	1,312.000	141.5	-77.5	203.7
ACD066	331,858.000	8,034,367.000	1,316.000	128.5	-79.6	67.95
ACD067	331,733.000	8,034,713.000	1,314.000	136.1	-77.6	173.7
ACD068	331,262.000	8,034,547.000	1,333.000	146	-79.3	101.75
ACD069	331,568.000	8,034,524.000	1,329.000	139.4	-79.7	101.85
ACD070	331,391.000	8,034,525.000	1,333.000	145.4	-79.5	101.85
ACD071	331,191.000	8,034,557.000	1,332.000	135	-79.6	113.85
ACD072	331,808.000	8,034,773.000	1,311.000	130.9	-79.7	143.7
ACD073	331,495.000	8,034,535.000	1,325.000	133.1	-79.3	108.12
ACD074	331,358.000	8,034,069.000	1,410.000	132.1	-79.7	41.85
ACD075	331,392.000	8,034,090.000	1,409.000	129.6	79.1	44.85
ACD076	331,322.000	8,034,053.000	1,413.000	128.9	80.5	29.85
ACD077	331,349.000	8,034,102.000	1,403.000	130.1	80.5	41.85
ACD078	331,304.000	8,034,073.000	1,409.000	136.1	79.6	35.75
ACD079	331,293.000	8,034,324.000	1,374.000	131.7	79.3	44.85
ACD080	331,244.000	8,034,398.000	1,349.000	137.8	79.5	44.85
ACD081	331,379.000	8,034,119.000	1,402.000	137.8	79.5	44.85
						7453.7

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Phase 3RC						
ACR034	330,416.000	8,035,708.000	1,393.000	159	-74.8	80
ACR035	330,437.000	8,035,660.000	1,393.000	248	-87.4	100
ACR036	330,655.000	8,035,698.000	1,401.000	337	-74.5	90
ACR037	330,473.000	8,035,611.000	1,392.000	343	-67.8	82
ACR038	330,521.000	8,035,643.000	1,397.000	335	-71.7	72
ACR039	330,381.000	8,035,607.000	1,393.000	340	-70	90
ACR040	330,580.000	8,035,700.000	1,398.000	340	-70	78
ACR041	330,653.000	8,035,736.000	1,398.000	353	-74.7	64
ACR042	330,707.000	8,035,776.000	1,394.000	334	-68.7	60
ACR043	331,760.183	8,034,172.788	1,322.816	131	-80.8	75
ACR044	331,457.407	8,034,025.645	1,376.890	137	-82.2	82
ACR045	330,853.000	8,035,804.000	1,393.000	344	-72	65
ACR046	331,922.414	8,034,282.838	1,311.236	137	-80.3	83
ACR047	331,819.829	8,034,096.439	1,319.153	140	-80.8	81
ACR048	331,840.655	8,034,227.190	1,317.120	134	-80.7	77
ACR049	331,724.191	8,034,023.207	1,326.878	129	-79.5	79
ACR050	331,759.528	8,033,900.353	1,322.793	130	-80.6	75
ACR051	330,911.079	8,033,869.203	1,400.096	155	-81.3	80
ACR052	331,869.710	8,033,999.451	1,316.196	140	-80.1	67
ACR053	331,901.846	8,034,147.664	1,314.463	144	-75	75
ACR054	330,831.093	8,033,952.910	1,384.082	145	-79.3	73
ACR055	331,982.727	8,034,208.031	1,309.507	142	-80.7	88
ACR056	331,950.693	8,034,425.776	1,308.070	131	-81	75
ACR057	332,288.000	8,034,881.000	1,302.000	150	-60	57
ACR058	332,244.000	8,035,050.000	1,292.000	150	-60	74
ACR059	332,650.000	8,034,950.000	1,307.000	180	-60	50
ACR060	332,650.000	8,035,000.000	1,300.000	180	-60	58
ACR061	332,650.000	8,035,050.000	1,302.000	180	-60	76
ACR062	332,650.000	8,035,146.000	1,299.000	180	-60	80
ACR063	332,650.000	8,035,247.000	1,296.000	180	-60	125
ACR064	332,750.000	8,035,000.000	1,305.000	180	-60	63
ACR065	332,750.000	8,035,050.000	1,304.000	180	-60	77
ACR066	332,850.000	8,035,001.000	1,300.000	180	-60	74
ACR067	332,850.000	8,035,050.000	1,302.000	180	-60	84
ACR068	332,950.000	8,035,000.000	1,295.000	180	-60	85
ACR069	332,950.000	8,035,050.000	1,296.000	180	-60	93
ACR070	333,050.000	8,035,000.000	1,295.000	180	-60	92
ACR071	333,050.000	8,035,050.000	1,297.000	180	-60	92
ACR072	333,150.000	8,035,000.000	1,292.000	180	-60	108
						3079

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Phase 3 Tails						
ACDT01	331,228.389	8,034,595.143	1,329.095	130.8	-80.7	140.5
ACDT02	331,314.855	8,034,640.807	1,324.385	154.1	-79.9	134.6
ACDT03	331,171.717	8,034,679.097	1,328.053	132.1	-81.2	176.72
ACDT04	331,598.000	8,034,727.000	1,317.000	132.1	-79.8	170.6
ACDT05	331,466.000	8,034,756.000	1,317.000	123.5	-80.8	188.5
ACDT06	330,860.181	8,034,943.932	1,343.783	140.4	-81.3	206.6
ACDT07	331,147.596	8,034,525.546	1,334.507	135	-80	110.6
ACDT08	330,940.000	8,034,995.000	1,352.000	180.5	-78.9	182.6
ACDT09	331,014.000	8,035,043.000	1,359.000	129.7	-80.8	191.7
						1502.42
Phase 4 RC						
ACR073	332,950.000	8,034,900.000	1,296.000	174	-62	70
ACR074	332,950.000	8,034,800.000	1,309.000	180	-59	60
ACR075	333,150.000	8,034,700.000	1,287.000	178	-59	77
ACR076	333,238.000	8,034,700.000	1,286.000	169	-63	73
ACR077	333,150.000	8,034,800.000	1,283.000	175	-66	75
ACR078	333,150.000	8,034,600.000	1,291.000	177	-61	75
ACR079	332,550.000	8,035,146.000	1,299.000	180	-63	79
ACR080	332,452.000	8,035,150.000	1,294.000	182	-61	80
ACR081	332,350.000	8,035,146.000	1,301.000	173	-62	80
ACR082	330,980.000	8,034,699.000	1,333.000	133	-81	50
ACR083	330,921.000	8,034,780.000	1,337.000	143	-80	44
ACR084	331,134.000	8,034,915.000	1,333.000	130	-81	30
ACR085	331,110.000	8,034,758.000	1,326.000	127	-81	50
ACR086	331,054.000	8,034,840.000	1,335.000	135	-80	70
ACR087	330,998.000	8,034,920.000	1,344.000	143	-84	51
ACR088	331,210.000	8,034,810.000	1,331.000	136	-81	40
ACR089	330,878.000	8,034,647.000	1,338.000	141	-81	48
ACR090	330,937.000	8,034,565.000	1,343.000	130	-80	50
ACR091	331,638.000	8,033,946.000	1,332.000	135	-80	50
ACR091B	331,634.000	8,033,947.000	1,332.000	114	-82	85
ACR092	331,528.000	8,033,891.000	1,340.000	134	-80	75
ACR093	331,422.000	8,033,823.000	1,360.000	140	-82	76
ACR094	331,370.000	8,033,725.000	1,360.000	150	-79	84
ACR095	331,213.000	8,033,634.000	1,372.000	135	-82	72
ACR096	331,511.000	8,033,634.000	1,348.000	135	-80	36
ACR097	330,469.000	8,033,552.000	1,442.000	138	-79	76
ACR098	330,419.000	8,033,447.000	1,469.000	153	-80	73
ACR099	330,356.000	8,033,362.000	1,443.000	107	-78	80
ACR100	330,581.000	8,033,745.000	1,405.000	135	-80	76
ACR101	330,365.000	8,033,739.000	1,398.000	135	-80	72
ACR102	331,575.000	8,033,759.000	1,339.000	133	-84	95

Bhs	Eastings ARC50	Northings ARC50	Elev - survey	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
ACR103	331,670.000	8,033,820.000	1,330.000	141	-82	93
ACR104	330,310.000	8,033,670.000	1,405.000	135	-80	46
ACR105	331,850.000	8,033,832.000	1,316.000	151	-83	84
ACR106	331,950.000	8,033,899.000	1,319.000	142	-83	95
ACR107	330,245.000	8,033,564.000	1,418.000	100	-84	75
ACR108	332,061.000	8,033,959.000	1,318.000	88	-73	77
ACR109	332,172.000	8,034,011.000	1,320.000	131	-79	83
ACR110	330,198.000	8,033,487.000	1,417.000	125	-80	72
ACR111	330,083.000	8,033,327.000	1,414.000	143	-81	77
ACR112	332,098.000	8,034,088.000	1,319.000	138	-79	50
ACR113	332,158.000	8,034,320.000	1,313.000	125	-80	70
ACR114	332,247.000	8,034,383.000	1,315.000	135	-80	50
ACR115	330,038.000	8,033,249.000	1,427.000	135	-80	79
						3003