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PROSPECT ANNOUNCES
SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ORE RESERVE AT ARCADIA

Highlights:

- **Ore Reserve upgraded to 26.9 Mt @ 1.31% Li_2O**

- **70% increase in tonnes compared to Pre-feasibility Study**

- **Ore Reserve hosts ~868 000 t contained lithium carbonate equivalent (LCE)**

- **Secures ore supply for +20 year mine life**

- **Upgrade reduces risks associated with grade control and orebody knowledge**

Arcadia is the largest JORC Code reported lithium deposit in Africa – comprising ~808,000t contained Li_2O (~2,000,000t contained lithium carbonate equivalent – LCE)

Prospect Resources Ltd (ASX: PSC) (the "Company") is pleased to announce a further increase in the Ore Reserve estimate at its flagship Arcadia Lithium Deposit in Zimbabwe to **26.9 Mt at 1.31% Li_2O**. The upgraded Ore Reserve is based on the Mineral Resource estimate announced to the ASX on 25 October 2017 (included in Tables 2 & 3).

Mine designs were generated with the relevant modifying factors applied and subjected to a financial evaluation. Measured and Indicated Resources were converted to Proved and Probable Ore Reserves respectively. The Ore Reserve estimate for the Arcadia Project as at 6 December 2017 is outlined in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Ore Reserve Estimate

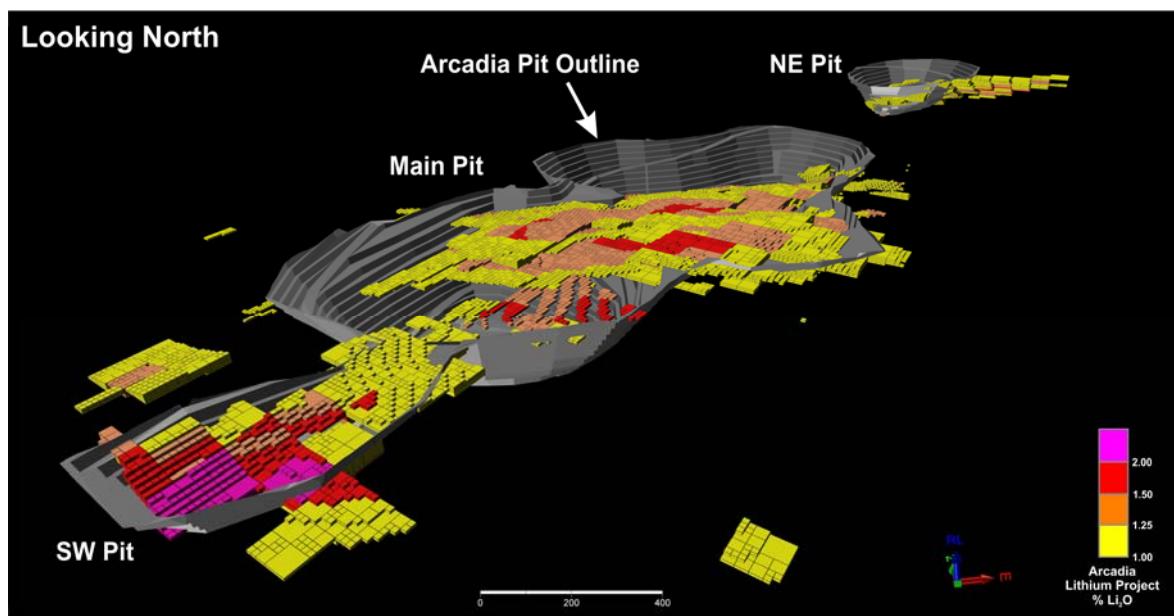| Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Li_2O (t)	Ta_2O_5 (Mlbs)	Fe_2O_3 (%)
Proved	8.0	1.36	128	109,000	2.2	0.93
Probable	18.9	1.28	127	242,000	5.3	1.25
TOTAL	**26.9**	**1.31**	**128**	**351,000**	**7.6**	**1.15**

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In response to the upgrade to the Arcadia Mineral Ore Reserve estimate, Mr Hugh Warner (Chairman) had the following to say: "This is another great result for our shareholders. Part of the reason for such a massive increase in our Ore Reserve is the effectiveness and detail of our exploration programme, the high percentage of diamond core holes relative to RC holes and the benefits of our detailed assay and XRD analysis programme – which combined, reduces risks associated with our orebody knowledge and helps with future grade control planning.

These are exciting times for Zimbabwe and for Prospect. During the past 10 days we have seen a peaceful transition of leadership in Zimbabwe and we have all read the positive remarks that the new President has made with respect to welcoming foreign investment. Harry Greaves (Executive Director) and I believe that Prospect is well placed to participate in and contribute to the rejuvenation of Zimbabwe. Prospect owns the largest JORC Code reported lithium deposit in Africa and we are working to bring this deposit into production in the shortest possible time. It is worth remembering that we have achieved this result in less that 18 months from our first drill hole. In fact, Sinomine and its technical team are onsite, in Zimbabwe, this week."

The Arcadia Lithium Project Pre-feasibility Study (PFS) announced by the Company on 3 July 2017, declared an Ore Reserve estimate of 15.8Mt grading 1.34% Li_2O.   The PFS identified significant volumes of Inferred Mineral Resource within or adjacent to the study's pit designs. A drilling programme to increase and upgrade the Mineral Resource estimate resulted in a 31% increase in the high grade (>1.0% Li_2O) Measured and Indicated Resource estimate, as announced to the ASX on 25 October 2017.

In generating the updated Ore Reserve, the physical and cost parameters used in the PFS were applied including the appropriate modifying factors. Base case prices are derived from formulae applied in the proposed seven-year Offtake Agreement with Sinomine.

Pit shells and pit designs were generated using Whittle and Surpac software from which the Ore Reserve, as delivered to the process plant, was derived. The Ore Reserve is contained within three open pits comprising the Main Pit and two satellite pits. The resulting mine plan, completed to PFS level, details a project with a +20-year mine life based on an ore processing rate of 1.2 Mtpa.   The mine plan is technically achievable, economically viable and robust under a range of pricing, physical and costs parameters scenarios.

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Figure 1 – Arcadia Main and Satellite Pit Designs

Table 2: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource estimate summary (>1% Li$_2$O)

High Grade Zone - 1% Li$_2$O Cut-off					
Category	Tonnes	Li$_2$O %	Ta$_2$O$_5$ ppm	Li$_2$O Tonnes	Ta$_2$O$_5$ lbs
Measured	10,200,000	1.45%	132	148,100	3,000,000
Indicated	27,200,000	1.39%	119	378,400	7,100,000
Inferred	5,800,000	1.45%	97	84,000	1,200,000
GRAND TOTAL	**43,200,000**	**1.41%**	**119**	**610,500**	**11,300,000**

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Table 3: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource estimate summary (>0.2% Li$_2$O)

Global Resource - 0.2% Li$_2$O Cut-off					
Category	Tonnes	Li$_2$O %	Ta$_2$O$_5$ ppm	Li$_2$O Tonnes	Ta$_2$O$_5$ lbs
Measured	15,900,000	1.17%	121	184,900	4,200,000
Indicated	45,400,000	1.10%	121	501,500	12,100,000
Inferred	11,400,000	1.06%	111	121,400	2,800,000
GRAND TOTAL	**72,700,000**	**1.11%**	**119**	**807,800**	**19,100,000**

Mineral Resource estimate as of 25th October 2017 (Table 2 and Table 3)

Further details regarding the Ore Reserve estimate are included in Appendix A.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Mr David Miller, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Miller is a consulting Mining Engineer. Mr Miller has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Miller consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

This report includes information and references that relates to Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and Pre-feasibility Study which were prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code (2012). The information is sourced from the following ASX announcements:

- 14 March 2017   Significant Mineral Resource Upgrades – Arcadia Lithium
- 16 March 2017   Replacement Announcement – 14 March 2017
- 03 July 2017   Pre-feasibility Study – Arcadia Lithium Project
- 25 October 2017   Significant Increase in Mineral Resource Estimate – Arcadia
- 27 October 2017   Information to comply with Listing Rule 5.8.1
- 10 November 2017   Offtake and Placement and Framework Agreement with Sinomine

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• At the Arcadia Project, the majority of samples were percussion chips generated from a Smith Capital or Thor rig, using a double tube reverse circulation (RC) technique. Samples were collected from the cyclone and riffle split on site before bagging. • 3 x 3 kg samples were collected every meter in triplicate, one of which was sent for pulverizing and assaying, in addition to a smaller sample retained for reference and logging. • For the diamond drill samples, core was marked up on site, and halved with a diamond saw, in a facility close to site. Half of the core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes. • Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) 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 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). All the pulps from holes drilled within the planned new pit area have subsequently been re-submitted for XRD analysis at either ALS, SGS or FT Geolabs. XRD Results from ten batches (796 samples) are available. • All the pulps from holes drilled within the planned new pit area have subsequently been re-submitted for XRD

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		analysis at either ALS, SGS or FT Geolabs. XRD. Results from 23 batches (1,423 samples) are available.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Double tube, 5″ Reverse Circulation. For Phases 2 – 4, 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. For Phase 5 a Super Rock 5000 was used. • 3m rods were used, and the hole air blasted to allow sample recovery via a cyclone every 1m. At total of 188 RC holes (15,145m), plus 9 pre-collars (1,490m) were drilled, and 9,318m from 111 RC holes were used in this estimate. • For diamond core drilling, two Atlas Copco CS 14 rigs were used. HQ core was drilled through the first 20 – 30m of broken ground. This section was then cased, and drilling proceeded with NQ sized core. A total of 81 DD holes (8622m) were drilled, with 74 DD holes (7,454m) were used in the Mineral Resource estimate. In addition, 11 holes were pre-collared by RC, with four of these being subsequently being tailed with core (1,490m) Four of these (556.m were used in the estimate) • 25 dedicated metallurgical holes (HQ) were drilled (ACD017, 018, 022,031, 041, 045, 046, 047, 048, 05,055, 066, 068 – 071, and 073 -81) totaling 1,985m.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• RC chip samples were bagged directly from the cyclone, and immediately weighed; virtually all samples weighed more than 30kg, averaging 35kg. A calculated recovery of around of 85% was achieved. • The sample was then riffle split to produce 3 subsamples (a primary, field duplicate and reference sample) of approximately 3kg each. • Material seems largely homogenous, and no relationship has been detected between grain size and assayed grade. Results from the 41 lab duplicates generated from the milled core, in the Phase 3 samples show a correlation of over 99%, and an under read, bias of less than 10%, which is not considered material. • The average core loss across the un-weathered portions of the phase 3 DD holes is 3.7%. The vast majority of this loss occurring in the first 20m of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		weathered ground. The core loss through the pegmatites is less than 2%. For the Phase 3 DD holes, the core loss through the un-weathered portions is 1.3%
		• The overall average Li grade of the 2093 RC chip samples is 0.30% v 0.31% for the 1781 DD samples. As there is only a partial overlap in the RC and DD drilling 'grids', it is not possible at this stage to make a definitive statistical comparison, to determine if this is geological in origin or as a result of the drilling method.
		• RC hole ACR167 was drilled as a twin of DD hole; ACD050. In comparison;
		o ACR167: Mean grade 1.51% Li2O, Main Pegmatite 1.58% over 5m. Lower Main Pegmatite 1.73% over 10m.
		o ACD050: Mean grade 1.47% Li2O, Main Pegmatite 1.46% over 4.4m. Lower Main Pegmatite 1.65% over 12m.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• A sample of the RC chips was washed and retained in a chip tray. Chip samples have been geologically logged at 1m intervals, with data recorded in spreadsheet format using standardized codes. Sample weight, moisture content, lithologies, texture, structure, induration, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation were recorded. • Specific gravities (SGs) were measured at Zimlabs using the Archimedes method and at SGS laboratories in Harare, using a pycnometer. • All drill core has been lithologically logged and had first pass batch geotech logging done (RQD) on site. At a nearby Company facility, detailed structural logging and field SG measurements were made, using the Archimedes (displacement in water) method. The SG determinations were made on a representative material of waste and mineralized pegmatites from every meter in each borehole. • The work is undertaken according to Prospect Resources' standard procedures and practices, which are in line with international best practice, and overseen by the CP. The CP considers that the level of detail and quality of the work is appropriate to support the current Mineral Resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC samples were bagged straight from the cyclone. An average of 35kg of sample was produced per meter. • The dry samples were split using a 3-stage riffle splitter, with three, 3kg

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
preparation	*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.*	samples being collected per 1m interval. Excess material was dumped in a landfill. • For RC chip samples, field duplicates were produced every 20th sample. • The 3kg samples were crushed and milled (90%, pass -75μm) at the Zimlabs Laboratory. Pulp duplicates, blanks and standard material (produced by AMIS) were inserted in identical packets to the samples, one per 20 normal samples for each of the blanks, standards and lab duplicates. This was done under the supervision of a qualified geologist or experienced geotechnician from Prospect Resources. • DD Core was split in half with a diamond saw. Half was sampled for assay, respecting lithological boundaries up to a maximum sample length of a meter. The other half of core (normally left side) was retained for reference purposes.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed by multi-element ICP (ME-MS61). Over limits (>5,000ppm on lithium analysed by LiOG63 method, after four acid dissolution. All assays were performed at ALS Vancouver. • For QAQC a 10% tolerance on CRM & duplicate results was permitted. Of the 41 Phase 1 and 2 blank samples inserted, only one was deemed necessary for re-assay. Of the 53 CRMs assayed only three fell outside the acceptable range, and sent for re-assay. • Out of 55 pulps produced from field duplicates, 15 fell outside acceptable limits. An investigation identified that the issue was Zimlabs duplicating the wrong sample. One of its staff had become used 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 laboratory, and supervises insertion of standards. • For the Phase 3 results all assayed at ALS, there were very few issues. Of 84 CRMs submitted with the DD samples all returned values within acceptable limits for lithium. As per previous releases, the five samples of AMIS340, again under-read on Ta. This issue can be confidently linked to the dissolution methods used by both ALS (and Genalysis on their check samples) being unsuitable for total extraction of sample type. • For the Phase 4 results, the 49 blank samples all returned acceptable results. Of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the 44 CRMs, 5 of the samples had variations from the theoretical values of between 10 and 15%, but these were not considered significant. All of the 30 laboratory duplicates returned acceptable results. Of the 44 field duplicates, eight of the samples returned a variation of greater than 10%, but five of the samples were very low grade and therefore not considered significant. Three of the samples failed again on re-assaying, and it was determined that this was likely due to the wrong samples being duplicated in the field. • For the Phase 5 results received to date, the five blanks, five CRMs and five laboratory duplicates all returned results within acceptable limits. A mixing of one filed duplicate sample has evidently been made, and this is being re-assayed. • The conclusion is that ALS accuracy is considered good and, Zimlabs sample preparation procedures were acceptable. • Three batches of Round Robin checks (124 samples) have been undertaken at Zimlabs in Harare, (which have returned an 85% correlation). Additional check samples were analysed for Li and Ta, satisfactorily at Genalysis - Intertek in Perth, Australia as Round Robin checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Prospect Resources' Chief Geologist was on site during most of the drilling and sample pre-preparation. The significant intersections and geological were also shown to Zimbabwe Geological Survey staff and checked by an MSA Geologist CP (Michael Cronwright). • All hard copies of data are retained at the Prospect Resource Exploration offices. All electronic data resides in Excel™ format on the office desktop, with back-ups retained on hard-drives in a safe, and in an Access™ database in a data cloud offsite. • No drillholes from the current campaign have been twinned but 4 holes from the current campaign were designed to twin historically drilled holes from the 1970's. No logging or assays are available from this old data. • Logging and assay data captured electronically on Excel™ spreadsheet, and subsequently imported into an Access™ database. • All assay results reported as Li ppm and over limits (>5,000ppm) as %, adjusted to the same units and expressed as Li_2O %. Similarly, Ta assays are reported in ppm, but expressed as Ta_2O_5. Fe_2O_3 assays were reported in %.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill holes were surveyed completed with down-hole survey tool using an Azimuth Point System (APS) Single Shot survey method down-hole instrument at a minimum of every 30m and measured relative to magnetic North. These measurements have been converted from magnetic to Arc1950 UTM Zone 36 South values. No significant hole deviation is evident in plan or section. • All collar positions have been surveyed using a High Target DGPS system, from Fundira Surveys. The topography in the greater project area was surveyed to 30cm accuracy using a Leica 1600 DGPS. Permanent survey reference beacons have been erected on site. • All surveys were done in the WGS84 datum on grid UTM 36S, and subsequently converted to ARC1950 datum.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Phase 1 – 5 drill holes were drilled at an average of 75m intervals along strike and down dip of the pegmatites. This was sufficient to establish confidence in geological and grade continuity and appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification applied, • The approximate grid for along strike and down dip drilling was extended to approaching 100m for the subsequent drilling phases.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralised structures are shallow dipping (10° northwest) pegmatites hosted within meta-basalts and drilling was planned to intersect these structures perpendicularly (drilled at -80 to the southeast) • Though the target pegmatites can show considerable mineralogical and to a lesser extent grade variation, the geology is relatively simple.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC and core samples were placed in sealed bags to prevent movement and mixing. Minimal preparation was done on site. Samples were transported in company vehicles accompanied by a senior technician to the pre-preparation laboratory (Zimlabs)
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The Resource CP (Ms. Gayle Hanssen of Digital Mining Services (DMS)), 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 (Pvt) Limited, which is 70% owned by Prospect Resources and 30% by local partners. • No environmental or land title issues or impediments. EIA certificate of approval granted by the Environmental Management Agency, to cover all of the company's exploration activities. • Rural farmland – fallow, effectively defunct commercial farm.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Two rounds of historical drilling were done. Three EXT holes were drilled in 1969 with support from the Geological Survey of Zimbabwe, at the site of the historic pit. These logs are available, and the lithologies observed are consistent with that seen by Prospect Resources' drilling. • The sites of at least 10 previously drilled NQ sized boreholes have also been identified in the field. The detailed records of this programme have been lost. But the work done in the late 1970's by Rand Mines, was recorded by the Geological Survey in their 1989 Harare bulletin, where an estimate of 18Mt is recorded.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit comprises a number of pegmatites hosted in meta-basalts of the Arcturus Formation within the Harare Greenstone Belt. • The pegmatites belong to the Petalite subclass of the Rare-Element pegmatite deposit class and belong to the LCT pegmatite family. • The pegmatites are poorly to moderately zoned (but not symmetrically or asymmetrically zoned and have no quartz core). The main lithium bearing minerals are dominantly petalite and spodumene, with sub-ordinate eucryptite, bikitaite, and minor lepidolite. In addition, disseminated tantalite is present. Gangue minerals are quartz, alkali feldspars and muscovite. • The pegmatites strike 045° and dip at 10° to the northwest.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*
		• **See Prospect Resource ASX announcement 25 October 2017 - Significant Increase in Mineral Resource Estimate – Arcadia, Appendix 1**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	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 constrained to within the pegmatites. • For this Mineral Resource estimate, two estimates were made, one using a cut-off grade of the statistically determined 0.2% Li_2O, and a second using a more realistic mining cut off, of 1% Li_2O.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All drill holes were drilled with an azimuth of 135°. The dip of all the holes is -80°, planned to intersect the pegmatites perpendicularly. • Virtually all holes intersected the pegmatites as planned, though the pegmatites do bifurcate and vary in thickness. There are remarkably little structural complications in the area. A series of northeast – southwest striking faults cut the ore body, but with little apparent displacement. • The NNE trending Mashonganyika fault zone which forms the river valley to the east of the current planned pit, has resulted in blocks of Main Pegmatite being down faulted and preserved from erosion. Detailed analysis of the multi-element geochemistry is underway, but it appears that this fault zone has accentuated surficial geochemical leaching of certain of the elements; including lithium.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Maps and cross sections are attached in the body of the report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The Company states that all results have been reported and comply with balanced reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Channel sampling also carried out at the adjacent dormant pit, previously mined in the 1970s. Continuous 1m samples were channel sampled and hand sampled along cut lines, every 2m on the pit face. Approximately 3kg samples were collected, and assayed at ALS after crushing and milling at Zimlabs. Assays were incorporated into the MRE. • Geological mapping was undertaken down-dip and along strike of the pit and has been incorporated into the current MRE. • Soil sampling orientation lines have produced lithium geochemical anomalies that coincide with sub-outcropping projections of the pegmatites.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The planned Phase 6 drilling will involve drilling 14 x 140m holes on the western edge of the planned Main Pit. This is to upgrade all of the Basal Pegmatite to at least an Indicated Mineral Resource category.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data is stored in Excel spreadsheets, which are checked by the Project Geologist prior to import into an Access Database. • Columns in the spreadsheet have been inserted to calculate the sample lengths and compare them to that recorded by the samplers. • The spreadsheets are set up to allow only standardized logging codes. Checks are also done during data capture and prior to import to ensure there are no interval or sample overlaps, duplication of data or samples.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The project has regularly been visited by the Company's Chief Geologist and CP. In addition, Mr. Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group, a pegmatite specialist and CP has undertaken a number of site visits to advise on pegmatite zonation and mineralogy and observe sampling practices.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geology of the deposit is relatively simple, a number of shallow dipping (10° to the NW) pegmatites hosted in meta-basalt. The deposit is cross-cut by southwest-northeast and north northwest – south southeast trending faults. The latter set is thought to have controlled initial emplacement of the pegmatites, but there is little discernible displacement of the pegmatites along them. • Estimations have been done separately on each of the major three pegmatites bodies; the Main Pegmatite, the Intermediate Pegmatite and the Lower Main Pegmatite • Lithium is a highly mobile element, and weathering has affected and leached the grade down to 20-30m depth. Separate estimations have been made on the weathered and un-weathered zones.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model encompasses 2.6km of the 3.5km of SW-NE strike, by 900m down dip, and to a depth of 130m. The geological model is 300m thick, which represents a depth greater than the combined maximum topographic height, plus maximum depth drilled.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance*	• The initial geological models were constructed in Leapfrog software based on hand drawn sections compiled by the Project and Chief Geologists. The block model was constructed by DMS in Surpac software. No top cut was applied, as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	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 0.8%% Li_2O. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was employed. A spherical model was used, with search parameters set to follow the SW-NE strike and NW dip of the pegmatites. • N/A • Estimations were also made on tantalum, the primary by-product and niobium, which is intimately (mineralogically) associated with it, and also rubidium. The latter has a very high background level and is considered to be associated with the K-Feldspar, but unlikely to form economic mineralisation. • Deleterious elements, such as Cd, Fe and U are at acceptable to low levels. • Initial block size was set at 40m x 40m x 5m (standard Zimbabwean Bench height). Sub – blocking done at 10 x 10 x 2.5m. • Statistical analysis suggests a strong correlation between Cs & Rb, and Ta, Nb and Be, but a weak to negative one of the lithium to almost all other elements. • No outlier high values to warrant top cut-off. Statistical analysis suggested a 0.2 % Li_2O lower cut-off. • Sections were sliced through the body at 100m intervals and bore hole intercept grades visually compared against the estimated block grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Estimated on a dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Commodity is an industrial mineral. Key value drivers are Li (or Li_2O) grade and mineralogy. Lower cut -off of 0.2% Li_2O determined statistically. • Metallurgical and mineralogical test work has been completed and is ongoing.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• 5m block height size used to confirm with standard Zimbabwean bench height. Open cast mining is planned in the eastern part of the ore body to exploit the Basal, Lower Main, Intermediate, Main & Upper Pegmatites. • 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 stockpiles, which may be economic to process once mine and flotation plant and gravity circuits are running successfully. The current estimate was made on the four thickest bands; the Upper Pegmatite, Main

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Pegmatite, the Middle Pegmatite Lower Main Pegmatite, Basal and Lower Basal Pegmatites.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Detailed XRD and petrographical investigations have been completed. The results indicate the mineralogy of the lithium mineralisation is coarse grained petalite and fine grained spodumene, both of which are amenable to conventional recovery methods for the production of saleable lithium concentrates. The two can be separated after fine grinding, by flotation. Petalite is coarse grained and initial metallurgical test results have been reported by FT Geolabs and are very favourable. (ACD017, 018, 022, 033, ACD031,041, 045, 046 048, 049, 051, 055, 066, 068-71 and 073 - 081). Heavy liquid separation results in petalite reporting largely to the floats and spodumene to the sinks. An average concentrate grade of 3.4% Li_2O was produced from dense medium separation (DMS) tests with a lithium recovery of 7.4% % as petalite. Spodumene, reporting to DMS sinks graded ~5% at a lithium recovery of ~7%. These results reflect near total recovery of spodumene and petalite minerals. This work is continuing. Work completed by NAGROM on holes ACD031 and 041 has produced similar results and an extension of this programme is assessing the effects of finer crushing on DMS performance.
		• The following with grade materials have been produced;
		   o Spodumene concentrate @ 6.5% Li_2O and 0.33% Fe_2O_3
		   o Spodumene concentrate @ 6.1% Li_2O and 0.52% Fe_2O_3
		   o Petalite concentrate @ 4.2 % Li_2O and 0.08 % Fe_2O_3
		
		• Work is now focusing on producing lithium carbonate from the pilot test facility established in KweKwe, Zimbabwe.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where*	• An EIA certificate has been issued by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) of Zimbabwe for both the exploration and the mining phases. Sterilization drilling was successfully done at the planned plant site located away from any perennial water courses. There are no centers of dense human habitation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Specific gravities for all RC and DD core samples have been measured, in both weathered and un-weathered zones. The pegmatites are competent units with no voids, and the specific gravities measured are considered to be a good estimate of future mined bulk densities. • In core, the Archimedes technique has been used by the company. For the RC chips, a pycnometer was used by SGS Harare, and the Archimedes technique by Zimlabs. The results from the DD have proved to be more statistically robust, and only in areas where there is no DD coverage, have the SG measurements from the RC been used.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, 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 Resources at 50m spacing, Indicated Resources up to 100m and Inferred Resources > 100m. • The company believes that all relevant factors have been taken into account. • The CP, Chief Geologist and Project Geologist agree that the Mineral Resource estimate is a fair and realistic model of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate was reviewed by Entech Mining of Perth.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The individual pegmatite bodies are geologically consistent, and it is deemed that the estimates are valid for such deposits over significant distances. • N/A • The statement refers to the four main pegmatite bodies; the Upper Pegmatite, the Main Pegmatite, the Intermediate Pegmatite the Lower Main Pegmatite, Basal and Lower Basal Pegmatites.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.*
	• *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*
		• The Ore Reserve estimate is based in the Mineral Resource estimate released on 25 October 2017, by Prospect Resources and prepared by Gayle Hanssen and Roger Tyler as Competent Persons. The Mineral Resource estimates were reported using both a 0.2 % and a 1.0 % Li$_2$O cut-off.
		• The Mineral Resource estimate was reported as:
		   o 72.7 Mt grading 1.11 % Li$_2$O (807 800t contained Li$_2$O)
		   o 61.3Mt grading 1.12 % Li$_2$O (Measured and Indicated Resources)
		   o This includes a higher- grade zone (using a 1% Li$_2$O cut-off) of 43.2Mt at 1.41% Li$_2$O and 37.4 Mt at 1.41% Li$_2$O (Measured and Indicated Resources)
		• The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person, Mr. David Miller visited the site on 12 June 2017. The visit comprised inspecting the existing Old Pit, the area of the planned Main and Satellite Pits and diamond drill core.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• The Company completed the study to PFS level applying the same physical and cost parameters as used in the PFS reported to the ASX on 3 July 2017. The key variations to the PFS are the application of the October 2017 Mineral Resource estimate and the product prices based on formulae contained in the 7-year Offtake Agreement with Sinomine. • The mine plan developed is technically achievable and economically viable. This mine plan considered all material modifying factors such as dilution, recovery, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and regulatory.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource estimate provided, was geologically domained dependant on the geological modelling of the various pegmatites, zones of weathering and fresh rock, and areas of high, intermediate and low grade within the larger pegmatite ore bodies. • A cut-off grade of 0.2% Li$_2$O was geostatistically determined for the initial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mineral Resource determination.
		• Each mineralised block was assessed on its Net Smelter Return (NSR) with values greater than zero classified as ore. The breakeven is 0.6% Li₂O.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• In order to develop the mine plan for the Arcadia deposit, optimised pit shells and pit designs was first prepared using the Whittle and Surpac software. • The mining method is based on a six-phased pit Main and two separate satellite pits using conventional drill and blast and load and haul mining methods. • Pit slope parameters are made in accordance with the calculations made by geotechnical engineers Practara Ltd. • The overall slope angle is planned to be 54 - 56°, with a batter angle of 80°. • 10m high benches are planned, with an operating berm width of 15m, and a final width of 5m. • Modifying factors include mining dilution at 5% and the total ore losses at 5%. The grade of the dilution material, added to the ore stream is taken to have an average value of 0% Li₂O. • Mining infrastructure includes ROM pad, tailings pad, overburden and waste rock stockpiles haul roads, workshops and offices.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.*
	• *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.*
	• *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.*
	• *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.*
	• *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.*
	• *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*
		• From October 2016 until June 2017 the Company has directed a detailed metallurgical testing programme using ½ NQ core from twenty five dedicated diamond holes.
		• The test work was undertaken largely by FTGeolabs in Centurion South Africa, but with work done on two of the holes at Nagrom in Perth. Work done included:
		
		  o Mineralogical analysis using XRD.
		  o Heavy Liquids Separation testing to demonstrate whether Arcadia spodumene ore is amenable to concentration using Dense Media Separation.
		  o Further grindability testing; and
		  o Batch and locked cycle flotation testing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Based on the results of these studies, the Company has designed a concentrator plant to process 1.2Mtpa of ore feed using conventional DMS and froth flotation technology suitable for a pegmatite orebody. The processing plant comprises key areas including, three-stage crushing, grinding, dense media separation, mica-flotation, spodumene flotation, petalite flotation, magnetic separation, concentrate dewatering and drying, and tailings filtering. The plant will produce a 6% Li_2O Spodumene and a 4.1% Li_2O Petalite concentrate suitable for lithium carbonate conversion plants that supply feed-stock to the lithium battery manufacturers as well as the glass/ceramics markets. • Further metallurgical optimisation and enhancement to improve the metallurgical recoveries and concentrate grades is underway. Historically, recoveries of up to 85% have been achieved in certain parts of the deposit and further testing is required to ascertain whether this can be extended homogenously across the deposit. • All technologies proposed are proven and well tested with easily sourced components. • Potential deleterious elements have not been observed. Removal of iron being the sole impurity control measure necessary.
Environmental	• The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.	• An environmental impact assessment (EIA) was undertaken and application made for the project to proceed. The application was approved and the Zimbabwe Environmental Management Authority (EMA) issued a certificate on the 24 May 2017 which gives approval from EMA for the project to proceed to construction and operation.
Infrastructure	• The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.	• The project is easily accessed from Harare by either the Main A2 Harare to Mozambique Highway, the Harare to Arcturus Mine strip road or the Main A3 Harare to Mutare highway, turning off to Goromonzi and using district roads. • Electrical National grid power is available at the project, and groundwater and surface water are plentiful.
Costs	• The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital	• Costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe. Mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costs in the study. • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	costs have been supplied by local mining contractors. Reagent costs are based on firm and budget quotations or list prices. Labour and administration costs are based on existing mining operations within Zimbabwe, projected workforce numbers and anticipated labour costs. • Maintenance costs are calculated based on similar existing operations in the region and supplier information. The crushing, milling and flotation costs and respective power consumptions per tonne are based on a similar operation in the region for which >18 months of data was analysed. The crushing, milling and flotation costs per tonne includes wear items and maintenance costs. • Concentrate freight costs are based on prices provided by local transport contractors to deliver product to the port of Beira, Mozambique • An allowance has been made for a MMCZ marketing fee of 0.875% of gross sales • Zimbabwe state royalty of 2% of gross sales has been included • Metallurgical testwork has indicated there are no deleterious elements that would impact the sale of products • Treatment and refining charges do not apply to the products • All costs are in USD
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• Lithium concentrate prices have been based on price formulae in the 7-year Offtake Agreement with Sinomine • A range of product prices from external reports and market analysts have been applied to confirm the robustness of the project under a range of price scenarios. • Tantalum prices are based on current data sourced from a third party global sales database
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Market commentators continue to forecast strong growth in the demand for lithium primary products particularly feedstock for the battery market sector. This is reflected in the current prices for lithium products. • Global primary production is expanding to address the supply shortfall • Assumed long term product pricing has been based on a more balanced supply/demand scenario • Production volumes have been based on the above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• A discount rate of 10% was applied • The sensitivity of the project's IRR to the various input parameters was subject to a Monte Carlo simulation using @Risk software • The economic analysis of the project demonstrates positive Net Present Value over a range of sensitivities of the key variables
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• Key project stakeholders that were consulted during the EIA process included: • Goromonzi rural District Council • Chief Chikwaka as local leader • Relatives of identified graves and should the need arise an exhumation consultation and plan • Zinwa • NSSA (National Social Security Agency) • Min of Lands/Agritex • ZRP (National Police) • Ministry of Mines • Professor Kajese as the farm owner • All stakeholders were provided the opportunity to raise any concerns and those concerns were addressed with main stakeholders providing written letters of acceptance of the project. Most stakeholders were excited at the prospect of local jobs being created by the project.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.* • *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• Discussions have commenced with potential customers in China, Japan, Europe and North America • The Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) issued Investment License Number 003496 to the Company which now provides the Company with access to several fiscal and investment benefits and incentives. It was deemed prudent to separate the Company's gold assets from lithium assets into two separate subsidiary structures, each with their own ZIA license. The Board believes that this structure will offer greater flexibility as to how the Arcadia Lithium Project can be financed and also how the Company finances its gold assets.

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