PROSPECT RESOURCES ANNOUNCES MAIDEN RESOURCE ESTIMATE AT THE ARCADIA LITHIUM PROJECT

A maiden Mineral Resource has been declared containing:

- ***36Mt grading at 1.17% Li_2O (425,000t contained Li_2O)***
- ***31Mt grading at 1.22% Li_2O (Measured, Indicated and Inferred), classified as fresh rock***
- ***19Mt grading at 1.17% Li_2O (Measured and Indicated), classified as weathered and fresh rock***

SUMMARY

- *Definition of a Maiden Mineral Resource estimate of 36Mt grading 1.17% Li_2O and 107ppm Ta_2O_5 (for 425 000t of contained Li_2O and 9 Mlb of Ta_2O_5);*
- *Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources of 31 Mt grading @ 1.22% Li_2O declared, comprising 86% of Total Mineral Resource (fresh rock)*
- *Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 19 Mt grading @ 1.17% Li_2O declared, comprising 53% of Total Mineral Resource (weathered and fresh rock)*
- *Revised Exploration Target is 80 - 100Mt @ 1.1 - 1.4% Li_2O**
- *Following the definition of the Mineral Resource estimate, work has begun on a provisional mine plan, which will underpin the Scoping Study aiming for completion by the end of 2016.*
- *This maiden Mineral Resource estimate is based on the results of the Phase 1 diamond drilling programme (1,387m) and the Phase 2 Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling programme (2,070m).*
- *Phase 3 drilling with 3 diamond drill rigs and 2 RC drill rigs has been active since early October with the aim of increasing confidence in, and extending the Mineral Resource along strike (both to the south west and northeast) , and down-dip.*
- *Less than 20% of the area under mining license has been drilled to date*
- *Numerous surface targets have been identified and are being tested*

* The Exploration Target is based on results of the Company's ongoing and future exploration programmes. The potential quantities and grades are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource outside the current 36Mt grading at 1.17% Li_2O. It is not certain that further exploration will result in the determination of an expanded Mineral Resource under the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code" (JORC 2012).

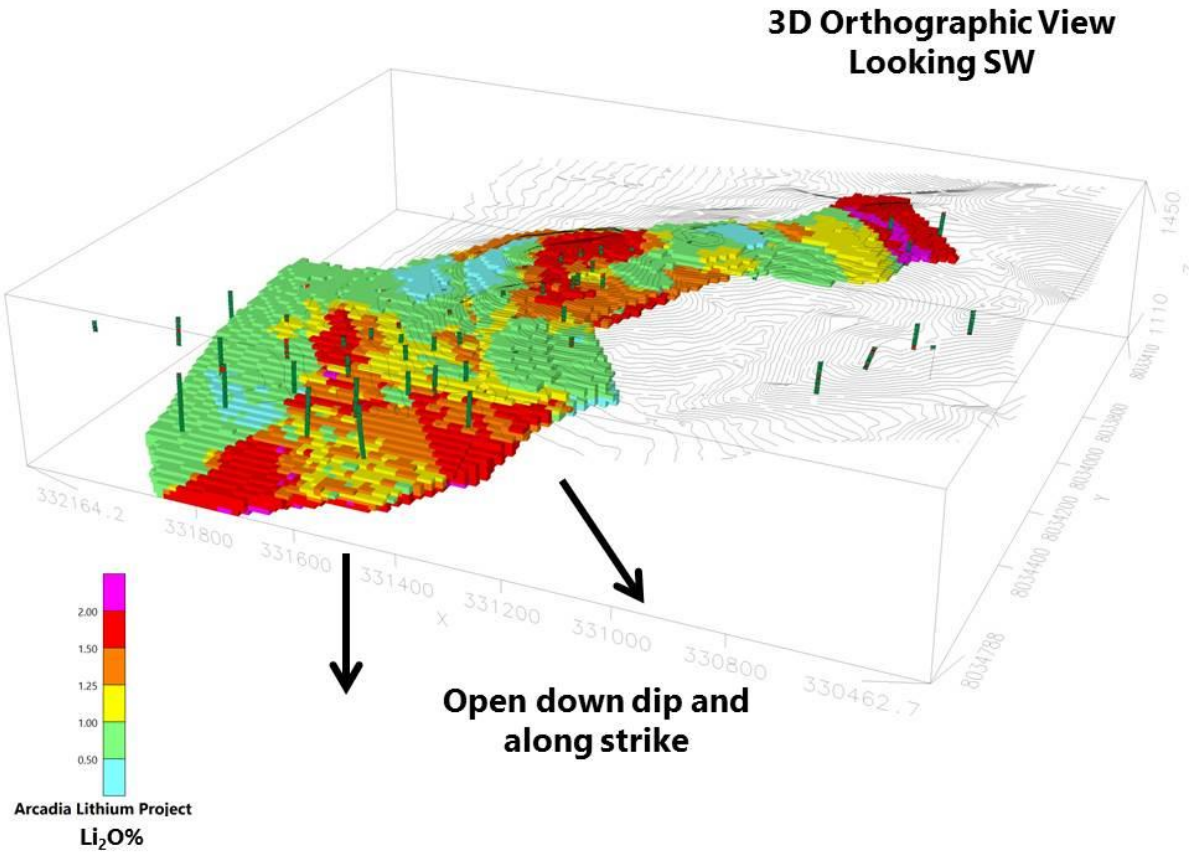
Prospect Resources (ASX:PSC) is pleased to report the maiden JORC 2012 Code reportable Mineral Resource estimate for the Arcadia Lithium Deposit in Zimbabwe. The estimated Mineral Resource at Arcadia is 36.4 Mt @ 1.17 % Li_2O, for 425,000 tonnes of contained Li_2O (Table 1). The Mineral Resource estimate also includes a large proportion of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources (fresh rock) at 31Mt grading @ 1.22% Li_2O.

This positions Arcadia as one of the more significant size hard rock lithium deposits globally, with the ability to significantly increase resources as the deposit remains open along strike and down dip.

Table 1: Arcadia Lithium Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

Category	*Zone*	Mt	Li_2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O T	Ta_2O_5 Mlb
Measured	Weathered	0.28	1.37	107	38,000	1.1
	Fresh	2.49				
Indicated	Weathered	1.97	1.13	119	187,000	4.3
	Fresh	14.55				
Inferred	Weathered	2.85	1.17	86	200,000	3.2
	Fresh	14.25				
TOTAL		***36.39***	***1.17***	***107***	***425,000***	***8.6***

Figure 1 – Arcadia Li Deposit, Li_2O Block Model



In response to this significant achievement by the Prospect team, Chairman, Hugh Warner had the following to say:

"Prospect Resources is delighted to be in a position to report the maiden JORC 2012 Code reportable Mineral Resource estimate for the Arcadia deposit in Zimbabwe. Bear in mind the option agreement to purchase a majority interest (90%) in the project was only signed on the 25th May. Drill rigs were onsite by the 25th June and a maiden Mineral Resource has been produced by the 31st October. This is a significant achievement and is just reward for the company's strategy of acquiring, developing and running profitable mines in the Southern African region."

The declaration of this Maiden Mineral Resource estimate at Arcadia establishes it as a significant lithium deposit globally. While the grade is not as high as initially expected from historical data, the close to surface, flat lying nature of the resource combined with the large tonnage makes this deposit a company maker for Prospect Resources. The Arcadia Project is further enhanced by the locality of the project, just 40 minutes' drive on a hard surfaced bitumen road from the capital city Harare, with grid power on site, a local labour force skilled in mining and easy access to engineering, management and back up services.

Drilling: The original Phase 1 resource drilling programme undertaken in July, comprised 16 diamond holes, totalling some 1,387m. The focus was testing the down-dip and strike extent of the pegmatite in the old Arcadia pit. This had been exploited for lithium and beryl intermittently during the 1960s and '70s.

The programme not only delineated a Mineral Resource within this so-called Main Pegmatite, but identified a previously un-known body; the Lower Main Pegmatite, some 20m below. The Phase 2 RC drilling programme, initiated in August, showed that this body thickened dramatically to the east to over 30m thickness in parts.

Assays for only the first two phases of drilling were available for this Mineral Resource estimate.

Figure 2 – Arcadia Li Deposit - Drilling Plan showing Model boundary

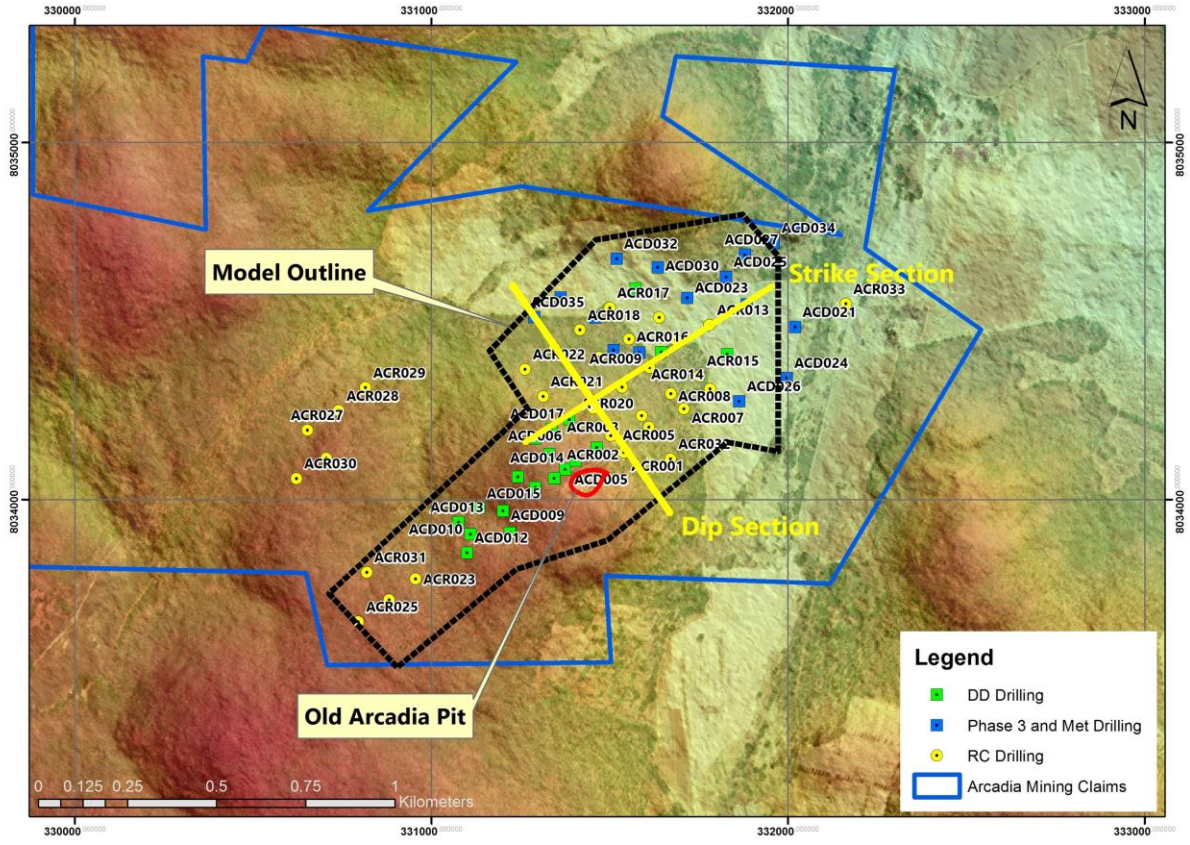
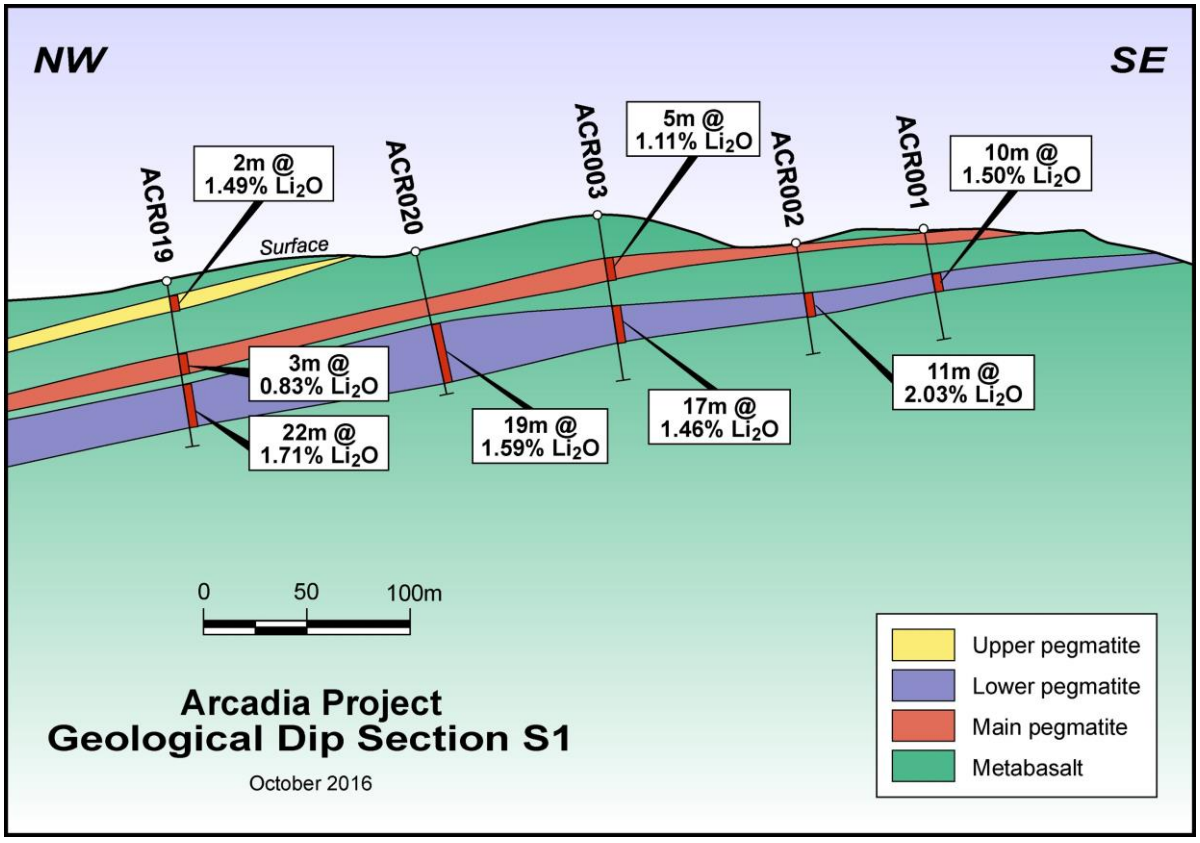
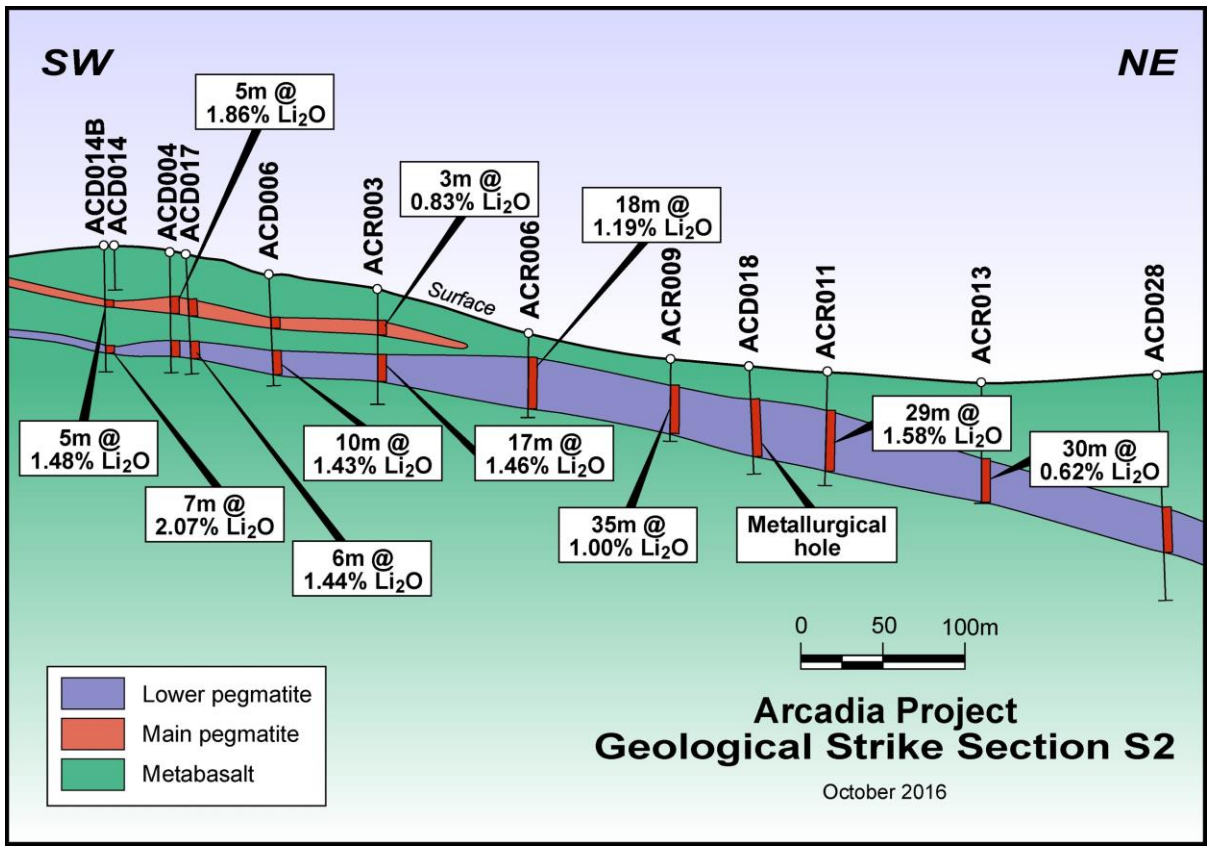


Figure 3 – Arcadia Li Deposit – Dip and Strike Sections





Note: Results awaited for ACD028

Phase 3 drilling is already underway, utilising three diamond and two RC rigs. Work is focusing on testing three new areas; the southwest and northeast strike extension of the deposit, in addition to the northwest down dip extension. To date 20 diamond drill (2,400m) and 12 reverse circulation holes (1,100m) have been drilled. Four of the diamond drill holes are HQ sized, dedicated metallurgical holes. The balance of the holes is being drilled using NQ diameter, for resource extension and in order to increase confidence in the mineral resource estimate.

This Mineral Resource model will be used as the basis for the Mineral Resource to Ore Reserve conversion and the Company is aiming to complete the Scoping Study by 31 December. The Company aims to develop an opencast mining operation at Arcadia that will produce lithium concentrates targeting to supply the rapidly emerging global lithium-ion battery market including as the glass and ceramics industry. The Company is also investigating the opportunity to build a lithium carbonate manufacturing facility, which would be the only such facility on the African continent.

Maiden Resource Estimation

The maiden JORC 2012 Code reportable Mineral Resource incorporates the results from the chip sampling of the old pit, the Phase 1 diamond drilling, Phase 2 RC, plus the first two holes from the on-going Phase 3 programme.

The estimation was carried out by independent resource consultants Digital Mining Services Ltd ("DMS"). The work resulted in the estimation of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. Grades for Li (Li_2O), Ta (Ta_2O_5), Nb, Rb and Fe_2O_3 were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK). The model was reviewed by the Competent Person, Mr Michael Cronwright from The MSA Group ("MSA") based in Johannesburg. The reporting of all weathered and fresh domains, capturing material above 0.1% Li, results in a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Arcadia Li Deposit – Mineral Resource Estimate showing Weathered and Fresh Zones

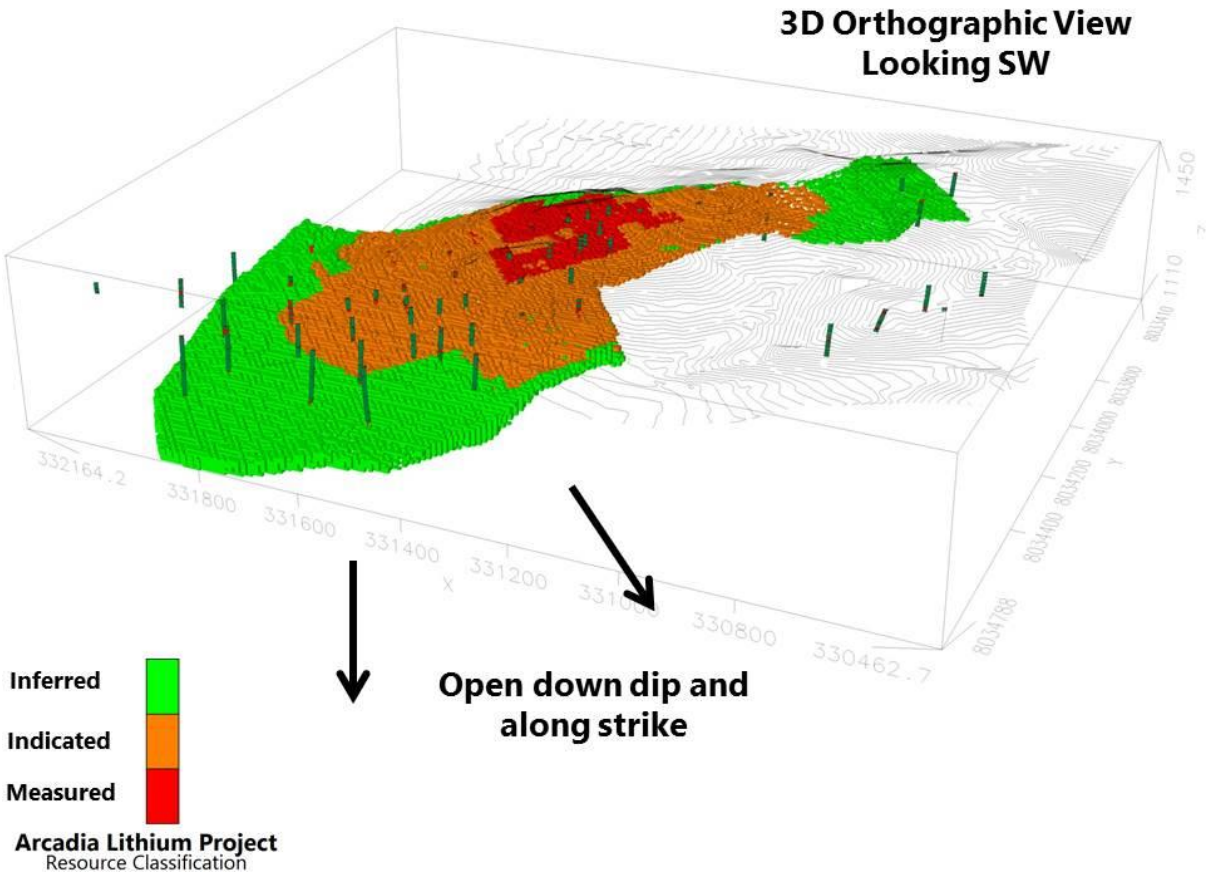
PEGMATITE		MEASURED		INDICATED		INFERRED		TOTAL	
		Tonnes	Li_2O %	Tonnes	Li_2O %	Tonnes	Li_2O %	Tonnes	Li_2O %
MAIN	Weathered	271,000	0.91	391,000	0.84	10,000	1.48	672,000	0.88
	Fresh	1,033,000	1.41	1,631,000	1.04	9,000	0.76	2,674,000	1.18
LOWER	Weathered	8,000	1.08	1,583,000	0.77	2,840,000	0.91	4,432,000	0.86
	Fresh	1,400,000	1.44	12,875,000	1.2	14,230,000	1.22	28,506,000	1.22
MIDDLE	Weathered	1,000	0.88					1000	0.88
	Fresh	53,000	1.21	44,000	1.16	7,000	1.56	104,000	1.21
Sub Total	Weathered	*280,000*	*0.91*	*1,974,000*	*0.78*	*2,850,000*	*0.91*	5,105,000	0.86
	Fresh	*2,486,000*	*1.42*	*14,550,000*	*1.18*	*17,089,000*	*1.22*	31,284,000	1.22
GRAND TOTAL		***2,800,000***	***1.37***	***16,525,000***	***1.13***	***17,096,000***	***1.17***	***36,400,000***	***1.17***

Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of the pegmatites, and drilling density. Subsequently 53% of the Mineral Resource in part has been classified as Measured and Indicated with the remainder as Inferred and reported according to the JORC Code 2012 Edition.

Measured Resource is defined on top of the main hill, and to the immediate north of the open pit, where drill hole spacing is at 50m or less. Indicated Resources are defined along strike and down dip of the Measured in areas where the drill grid, is at 50 – 100m spacing. The Inferred Resource in the west has been defined due, to a sparser drilling grid, while in the east, most assays are outstanding.

Figure 4 Arcadia Li Deposit - Mineral Resource Classification



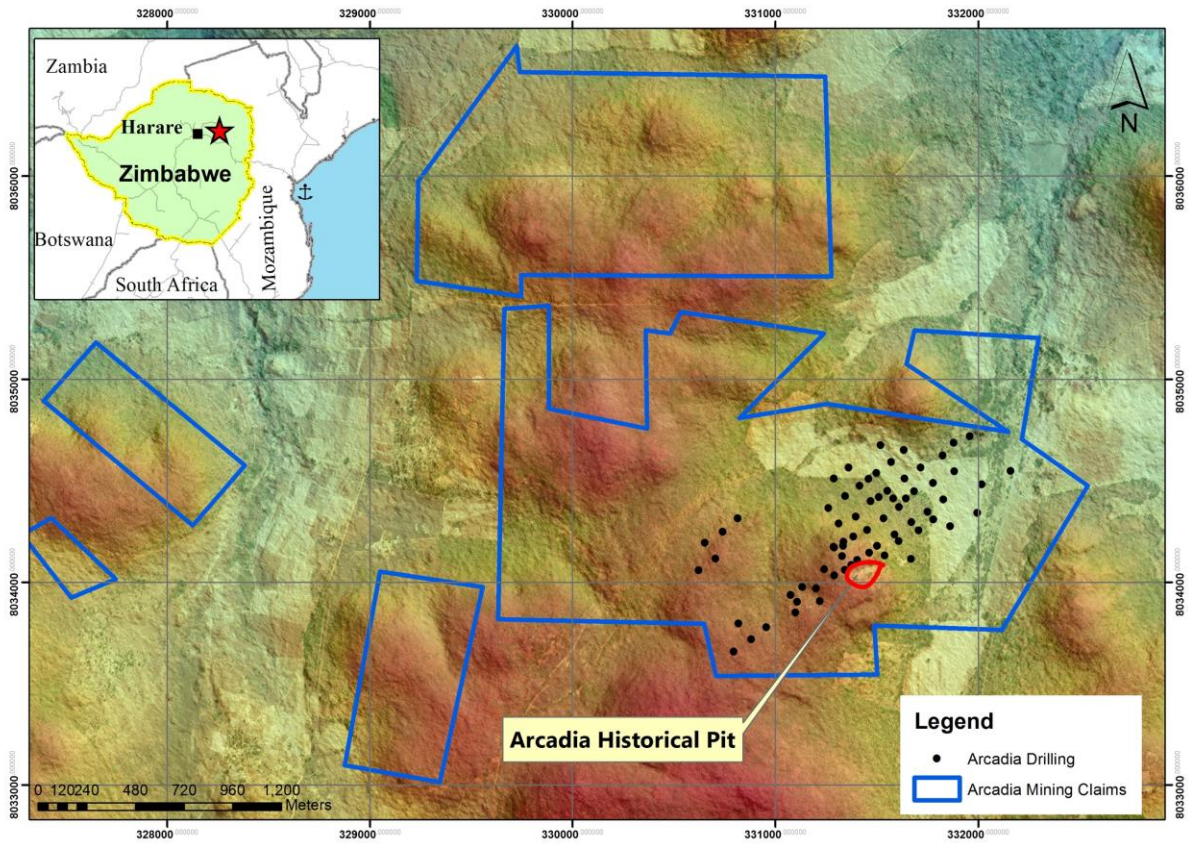
ASX Additional Material Information

Location & Infrastructure

The Arcadia Project is located on Thorn Vlei Farm in the Goromonzi area, some 35km northeast of Harare, Zimbabwe. The area lies in Goromonzi Rural District, and falls under the jurisdiction of Mashonaland East Province. The project is in wooded hills surrounding largely fallow agricultural land. It is centred on co- ordinates: 17°48'38.8"S, 31°21'15.0"E, and has an average elevation of 1350m above sea level (Figure 4). Metallon's Arcturus gold mine is located 9 km to the east.

The Project is easily accessible via either the main Harare to Mutoko tarred A2 highway, or the strip road from Harare to Arcturus. Drive times along both routes are less than 50 minutes from Harare. The farm is supplied with grid electricity, and water is plentiful via numerous water boreholes. These have been situated with the major cross cutting north-south and southeast – northwest, trending, water bearing fault zones.

Figure 5 – Location of Arcadia Lithium Project



Tenements/Mining Claims

The entire Arcadia Project is based on 23 base metal Mine claim blocks totalling 601 hectares. These claims are renewed annually, after inspection by the Department of Mines. By law any exploration, mining and processing activities are permitted on such tenements, as long as the necessary EIA certificates are obtained from the Environmental Management Agency.

Claims owners have preferential rights over surface rights owners. In this project the land is owned by a co-operative commercial land-owner, who is renting accommodation and storage facilities to the Company.

The recent drilling programme and the current Mineral Resource has been defined on three of the claims; Arcadia V, Arcadia L and Arcadia H.

Geological Setting

The geology of the area is dominated by the Arcturus Formation of the Lower Palaeozoic Age, Harare Greenstone Belt (HGB). The main lithological units comprise metabasalts, banded iron formations, meta-andesites, serpentinites, dolerites and the lithium bearing pegmatites that also host beryl, tin and tantalite amongst others.

Arcadia is one of three recognized centres or camps for lithium deposits within the HGB; the others being the Barakat-Moonstone and the Mistress deposits.

The pegmatites were intruded into the greenstone and surrounding granites. They appear to have a genetic relationship with the nearby granitic plutons, notably the Chishawasha granodiorite. The deposit comprises a number of stacked 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 (lithium - caesium – tantalum) pegmatite family.

The pegmatites strike 045° and dip at 10° to the northwest. Mapping and drilling have shown that the package of pegmatites extends for at least 2km along a southwest-northeast strike, and 700m down-dip. The package is however open-ended both along strike and down-dip.

Arcadia Pegmatites

At Arcadia, the Main Pegmatite (MP) is exposed in a 150m long dormant pit on a steep hill slope and is 3 to 8 metres wide (Figure 5). Drilling by Prospect Resources identified the existence of a previously un-recorded stacked package of pegmatites, numbering 14 in total. These are numbered Upper (U) 1 to 3, hosted in the 15m of metabasalts above the Main Pegmatite (MP). A series of lower (L) pegmatites have also been identified to a depth of 70m below the MP. Many of the pegmatites bifurcate and have variable thickness. Some of the pegmatites are very thin, quartz rich and undoubtedly sub-economic. Most significantly, it was discovered in Phase 2, that two of the bands the L5 and L6 had coalesced and thickened rapidly to the east, to form the so-called Lower Main pegmatite (LMP), which dwarfs the MP in volume.

Away from the pit the pegmatite outcrop is very limited, most of the pegmatites that lie within the footwall and hanging wall to the Main Pegmatite have no surface expression at all. Some limited shallow artisanal pits trace some of the pegmatites erratically down-dip and along strike. The pegmatites are poorly to moderately zoned (but not symmetrically or asymmetrically zoned and have no distinct quartz core). The main lithium bearing minerals are dominantly spodumene and petalite, with sub-ordinate eucryptite, and minor lepidolite. In addition, disseminated tantalite is present. Gangue minerals are quartz, alkali feldspars and muscovite. Beryl, which was documented in historical reports, has not been identified to date.

Environmental Impact Assessment

An EIA certificate, approving the company's planned work has been granted by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). This followed a series of meetings with stakeholders, including local landowners, ZINWA (Zimbabwe National Water

Authority) and the Mazowe (water) Catchment Authority, and the compilation of an approved environmental impact mitigation plan.

This certificate covers all of Prospect Resources' drilling, sampling and line clearing activities. An application has been made to modify this to cover the planned plant and office construction activities in the New Year. The certificate will be valid for two years, and is based on an appendix to the existing report.

Metallurgical Test Work

To date three, 30 kg samples from dedicated metallurgical diamond drill holes (ACD017 , ACD018 and ACD022) are being processed by FT Geolabs in Centurion, South Africa, with the aim of assessing spodumene and petalite upgradeability and recovery. FT Geolabs undertakes most of the laboratory scale chemical, metallurgical and mineralogical testing for the Bikita Mine, in Zimbabwe, the largest operating hard-rock lithium mine in Southern Africa. The work is on-going, but to date, preliminary results of the metallurgical testwork and petrographic studies indicate that the lithium mineralogy is amenable to conventional recovery methods for the production of a potentially saleable lithium concentrate.

An average head grade of 2% lithium oxide was produced from heavy liquid separation tests with a recovery of 20% - 30 % spodumene, reporting to the sinks.
The good grades and liberation lead to an expectation of obtaining spodumene with grades exceeding the 6.5% Li_2O sales specifications. Work is now focusing on optimising petalite recovery from the float concentrates.

Petrographic Studies

To date, a total of 43 thin and polished thin sections have been investigated by MSA, University of Witwatersrand, University of Pretoria, CSA Global and Townend & Associates in Perth.

Sixteen of these samples were taken from the Main Pegmatite exposed in the old open cast pit (Figure 4). The balance was drawn from a variety of different pegmatite intersections from eight diamond drill holes (ACD001, 2,4, 5,6, 20, 22 and 23). There are no significant mineralogical differences between the various pegmatite bands. The dominant lithium minerals in order are spodumene, then petalite followed by smaller quantities of eucryptite, and occasional lepidolite.

Gangue minerals are predominantly microcline, albite, quartz and muscovite.

Figure 6 - Typical Zoned Pegmatite Intersection, in Borehole ACD001. Pink and Grey spodumene and petalite are evident.

XRD Analysis

To date, three batches of 83 samples have been analysed by XRD by ALS Chemex Laboratories in Johannesburg. Results from the Main Pegmatite suggest approximately equal quantities of spodumene and petalite (around 11 – 13%), with 39% quartz, 33% feldspar, and the balance largely muscovite.

XRD analyses to date show that the Lower Main Pegmatite contains five times more spodumene (15%) than petalite (3%), and has similar gangue mineralogy to the Main Pegmatite.

Summary of Mineral Resource Estimate and Reporting Criteria

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is summarised below:

Drilling Programme

Prospect Resources undertook the Phase 1, 16 hole NQ DD programme in July 2016, totalling 1,387m. All holes were pre collared in HQ, and cased off in the broken top

20 – 30m of ground. All core was oriented and own hole surveyed every 30m with a Reflex instrument. Following the success of this programme, in identifying multiple stacked pegmatites, Phase 2 commenced in September. A Smith Capital rig drilled 33 holes for a total of 2,070m. All holes were down hole surveyed. This Phase of drilling delineated the extreme thickening of the Lower Main Pegmatite in the east of the project area.

Phase 3 drilling began in October with three Atlas Copco DDs, one Smith Capital and One Thor RC rig.

Four HQ sized holes were drilled as part of the Phase 3 programme as dedicated metallurgical test work holes. (ACD017, 018, 022 and 31). Test work is already in progress on the first three holes.

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sample information used in the Mineral Resource estimation was derived from chip sampling the old pit, RC and diamond core drilling. The drill samples were geologically logged, had basic geotechnical measurements done, followed by SG measurements using the water displacement method (Archimedes method), and detailed structural logging. The core was halved with a diamond saw, and the left side retained for reference purposes. The right side was sampled and with sample preparation being completed by Zimlabs in Harare. Duplicates, CRMs and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a frequency of 1 each for every 20 normal samples. 30g pulp splits were then couriered to ALS Vancouver, via Johannesburg for four acid digest followed by multi-element ICP analysis, with overlimits by atomic absorption.

The RC samples of the pegmatites were collected at 1m intervals and then riffle split on site and a 3kg sample sent for sample preparation at Zimlabs, and assayed in the same way as the core samples. Statistically the assay results from the RC and DD programmes correlate well and could be considered suitable for use in a JORC Compliant Mineral Resource estimate.

Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging ("OK") for Li2O, Ta2O5, Li2O, Nb and Fe2O3 using GEOVIA Surpac™ software. The estimate was resolved into 40m x 40m x 5m parent blocks , which were sub-celled to 20m x 20m x 2.5m . Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Search radii were set to be within the boundaries of the pegmatites. The bottom cut of 0.1% Li was derived by completing an analysis of the grade frequency histograms and log probability plot.

Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, no top-cuts were applied for Li2O or the other elements estimated.

Mining Method

Based on the geometries, thicknesses and depths to which the pegmatite veins have been modelled, plus their estimated grades, open pit mining will be the logical method being evaluated during the Scoping Study.

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Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results and the Exploration Target is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of by Mr Roger Tyler, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and The South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM). 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. 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 Competent Person 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 Competent Person 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.

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 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 metre in triplicate, in addition to a smaller sample retained for reference and logging.* • *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 pulverising, and standard insertion, under instruction from Prospect Resources.* • *The AMIS CRMs used were ; AMIS338; 0.1682% Li, AMIS 339 ; 21.5% AMIS 340 ; 14.3%, AMIS 341 ; 0.4733%, AMIS 342 ; 0.1612% , AMIS343 ; 0.7016% & AMIS 35 ; 0.7696%* • *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.* • *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),*
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. A trailer mounted Smith Capital double tube RC rig was used with a 25 bar (Inergsoll Rand) 2013 compressor. 3m rods were used, and the hole air blasted to allow sample recovery via a cyclone every 1m. 33 holes were drilled for a total of 2070m.* • *For diamond drilling, two Atlas Copco CS 14rigs 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. 18 holes were used in the Mineral*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resource estimate, which were drilled to a total of 1387m. • *Four dedicated metallurgical holes (HQ) were drilled totaling 311m*
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. 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.* • *The average core loss across the 18 DD holes is 4.5%, the vast majority of this loss occurring in the first 20m of weathered ground. The core loss through the pegmatites is less than 1%.* • *The overall average Li grade of the 700 RC chip samples is 0.41% v 0.48% for the 428 DD samples.*
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. SG determinations were made on a representative material from every metre 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. Prospect. The CP considers that the level of detail and quality of the work is appropriate to support the current and any future exploration.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• *RC samples were bagged straight from the cyclone. An average of 35kg of sample were produced per metre. (A recovery of around of 85%)* • *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 metre.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	*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. Laboratory 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.*
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 field duplicates, 15 fell outside acceptable limits. An investigation quickly identified that the issue was Zimlabs duplicating the wrong sample. One of their staff had become use to duplicating the preceding, irrespective of what was requested by Prospect 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.* • *The conclusion is that ALS accuracy is up to standard, Zimlabs procedures were acceptable* • *Round Robin checks have been undertaken at Zimlabs in Harare, (which have returned an 85% correlation) Samples are also en-route to Genalysis in Perth, Australia for 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 the Mineral Resource Competent Person (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.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.*	• *Phase 1 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.*	• *The CP (Mr Michael Cronwright of The MSA Group), 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 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 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 Acrturus 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 for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
		See Appendix I

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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*
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.*
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*	• *Channel sampling also carried out at the adjacent dormant pit, previously mined in the 1970s. Geological mapping and grab sampling was undertaken down-dip and along strike of the pit.* • *Soil sampling orientation lines have produced lithium geochemical anomalies*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	*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.*	• *Phase 3 drilling to extend the strike extent to the northeast and southwest is already underway (commenced in 4th October 2016), three Atlas Copco CS14 DD and one Smith Capital and one truck mounted Thor RC rig have been deployed.* *Two more metallurgical holes, in addition to the exiting four holes are planned.*

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 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*	• *The block model encompasses the 1,600m of known SW-NE strike, by 800m down dip, SE-NW drilled. The model is 300m thick, which represents a depth*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	*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.* • *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.*	• *The initial geological models were constructed in Leapfrog software based on hand drawn sections compiled by the Project and Chief Geologists. 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 0.1% Li was used. 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 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 20 x 20 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 0.1 % Li 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 0.1% Li 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*	• *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 2 : 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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	*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 three thickest bands; the Main Pegmatite, the Middle Pegmatite and Lower Main Pegmatite.*
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 easier to separate.* • *Some metallurgical test results have been reported by FT Geolabs and are very favourable. (ACD017, 018 , 022, 033)Heavy liquid separation results in petalite reporting largely to the floats and spodumene to the sinks. An average head grade of 2% lithium oxide was produced from heavy liquid separation tests with a recovery of 20% - 30 % spodumene, reporting to the sinks.* • *The good grades and liberation lead to an expectation of obtaining spodumene with grades exceeding the 6.5% Li2O sales specifications.* • *Work is now focusing on optimizing petalite recovery from the float concentrates.* • *Additional metallurgical test work is still required in order to establish the distribution of the spodumene and petalite down dip and along strike..*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• *EIA certificate issue for exploration phase, and under application for mining stage. Sterilization drilling is underway to determine a plant site away from any of the perennial water courses. There are no centres of dense human habitation.*
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the*	• *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*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	*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) is being audited by Mr Michael Cronwright of 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 three main pegmatite bodies; the Main Pegmatite, the Lower Main Pegmatite and Middle Pegmatite.*

APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLES USED IN ESTIMATE

DD Holes

Bhs	Eastings (m) ARC1950	Northings (m) ARC1950	RL (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)
ACD001	331,375	8,034,080	1,410	145	-80	67.10
ACD002	331,340	8,034,060	1,380	148	-79	104.70
ACD003	331,331	8,034,126	1,382	144	-80	86.70
ACD004	331,375	8,034,160	1,402	135	-80	80.70
ACD005	331,408	8,034,109	1,393	135	-80	71.60
ACD006	331,386	8,034,223	1,402	135	-80	77.70
ACD007	331,290	8,034,030	1,400	135	-80	74.30
ACD008	331,238	8,034,075	1,397	135	-79	53.60
ACD009	331,200	8,033,965	1,409	142	-80	62.70
ACD010	331,109	8,033,900	1,402	135	-80	67.30
ACD011	331,209	8,033,903	1,406	135	-80	32.70
ACD012	331,100	8,033,850	1,395	135	-80	71.50
ACD013	331,072	8,033,937	1,384	145	79	60.26
ACD014	331,291	8,034,168	1,408	150	-78	86.70
ACD014 (b)	331,287	8,034,176	1,404	135	-80	29.75
ACD015	331,135	8,033,973	1,398	158	-79	57.75
ACD016	331,460	8,034,144	1,383	135	-80	85.4
ACD019	331,830	8,034,407	1,316	124	-80	77.7
ACD020	331,573	8,034,592	1,319	133	-79	139.4
					TOTAL	**1,387**

Bhs	Eastings (m) ARC1950	Northings (m) ARC1950	RL (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)
ACR001	331,538	8,034,130	1,367	130	-79	51
ACR002	331,505	8,034,181	1,366	151	-81	52
ACR003	331,454	8,034,257	1,375	144	-80	76
ACR004	331,672	8,034,203	1,348	147	-80	37
ACR005	331,587	8,034,234	1,342	144	-80	33
ACR006	331,533	8,034,314	1,344	148	-80	55
ACR007	331,708	8,034,254	1,335	139	-81	43
ACR008	331,670	8,034,293	1,330	148	-80	50
ACR009	331,615	8,034,365	1,328	155	-79	55
ACR010	331,471	8,034,399	1,346	156	-80	70
ACR011	331,684	8,034,450	1,320	156	-80	76
ACR012	331,638	8,034,511	1,318	146	-80	81
ACR013	331,781	8,034,489	1,321	135	-79	81
ACR014	331,780	8,034,308	1,324	150	-78	82
ACR015	331,753	8,034,344	1,327	135	-80	68
ACR016	331,557	8,034,449	1,318	158	-79	76
ACR017	331,500	8,034,536	1,324	135	-80	53
ACR018	331,417	8,034,476	1,360	135	-80	82
ACR019	331,346	8,034,425	1,342	128	-80	77
ACR020	331,400	8,034,321	1,360	127	-77	69
ACR021	331,314	8,034,287	1,381	132	-80	85
ACR022	331,262	8,034,367	1,363	134	-80	83
ACR023	330,960	8,033,776	1,401	129	-81	89
ACR024	330,878	8,033,719	1,419	150	-77	55
ACR025	330,795	8,033,657	1,426	130	-79	55
ACR026	330,707	8,034,110	1,392	135	-77	60
ACR027	330,653	8,034,195	1,393	144	-75	74

ACR028	330,741	8,034,247	1,395	131	-59	70
ACR029	330,817	8,034,314	1389	130	-79	70
ACR030	330,621	8,034,059	1404	141	-80	53
ACR031	330,827	8,033,796	1421	131	-78	61
ACR032	331,673	8,034,112	1334	135	-79	24
ACR033	332,162	8,034,550	1303	135	-80	24
						2,070