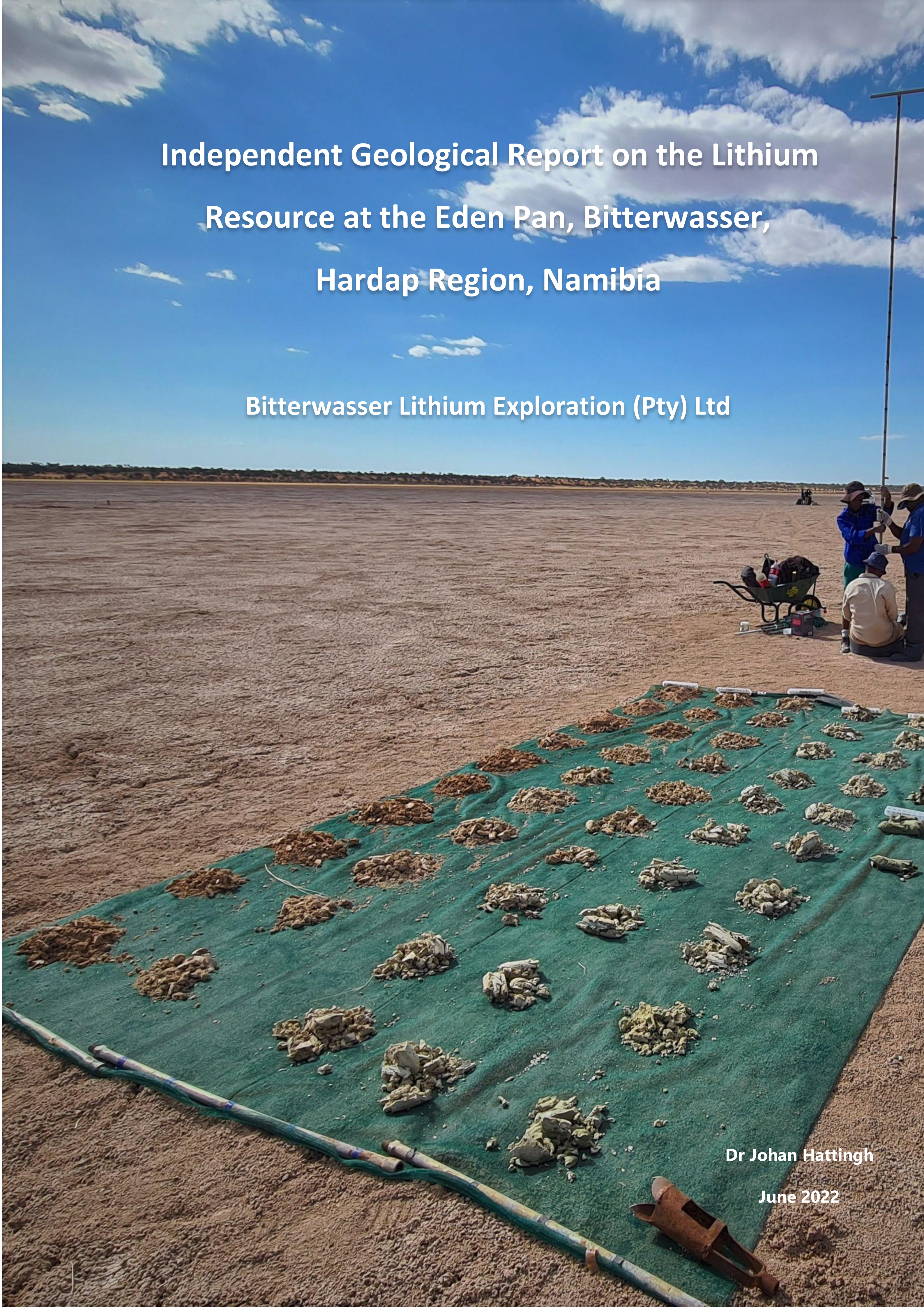

Independent Geological Report on the Lithium Resource at the Eden Pan, Bitterwasser, Hardap Region, Namibia

Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd

Dr Johan Hattingh

June 2022

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Prepared by
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1. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction

Creo Design (Pty) Ltd ("Creo") has been commissioned by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd ("Bitterwasser Lithium", "the Company", or "the Client") to produce a Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE") of their Bitterwasser Eden Pan lithium project (herein also referred to as "the Project") in Central Southern Namibia. For this MRE Creo has followed guidelines compliant with the Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code, 2012 Edition ("JORC Code"). Creo has conducted three site visits prior to the drilling campaign and reviewed the procedures and processes employed by the Client for the drilling, sampling and assay work. The author of this report, Dr Johan Hattingh, is considered as Competent Person for the Mineral Resource Estimate as designated under the JORC Code.

A previous estimate has been completed in August 2021 for this project as an exploration assessment after the Bitterwasser Lithium Phase I drilling campaign. This estimate presented an Inferred resource of 15.1 million tonnes at a zero-cut-off grade and an average grade of 828 ppm Li and 1.79% K at the portion of the Eden pan drilled during Phase I.

Bitterwasser Lithium made the strategic decision to do an updated 2022 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimate with the specific focus on additional drilling as a Phase II programme to be incorporated in the feasibility study together with optimisation of a revised process flow design. This MRE, therefore, is an update to the earlier work by also covering the Phase II drilling and sampling with an updated MRE.

1.2. Property Description, Location, Ownership and Legal Tenure

The Bitterwasser Eden Pan Project is an advanced lithium exploration project at the point of conversion to a development project. The Project has been the subject of several historic technical studies and an economic study. It is located in Central Southern Namibia, approximately 190 km south southeast of the capital Windhoek. The Bitterwasser Project comprises three exploration licenses (EPLs 5353, 5354, 5358) held by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd.

Bitterwasser Lithium is in the process of developing this predominantly lithium project situated in the western part of the Kalahari Desert with reasonable road access in an area that is characterised by wide expanses on Karoo geology substrate covered by red Kalahari sand dunes and well-developed saltpans. Work to date was mainly done on the Eden Pan situated on the farms Kentani 181 and Eden 183, between the settlements of Kalkrand and Hoachanas, in the Hardap Region of central Namibia. The EPL's are valid until June 2023 and permit Bitterwasser Lithium to undertake prospecting activities over these properties.

Bitterwasser Lithium is a fully owned subsidiary of Arcadia Minerals Limited an Australia Stock Exchange (ASX) listed exploration and mine development company with tantalum, base metal and lithium assets in Namibia. Bitterwasser Lithium is a well-financed Namibian exploration and development company, strategically focused on near term lithium production.

1.3. Geology

The Bitterwasser saltpan complex was subjected to optimal geological and environmental conditions required for the development of significant lithium clay and brine deposits. Such requirements include, but are not limited to, a geographic placing within arid latitudinal belt, presence of Cenozoic-aged fault-bound terrestrial sedimentary basins, proximity to older felsic, carbonatitic and/or alkali volcanic sequences and the presence of regionally extensive brine aquifers.

The Bitterwasser saltpan complex is comprised of seven individual lithium-, potassium- and boron bearing clay substrate saltpans and is associated with the depositional development of the western portions of the greater Kalahari basin. It lies remarkably close to the inferred source of mineralisation, being the Brukkaros volcanic field. Elevated groundwater temperatures, as high as 39 °C, have been reported from water-supply boreholes in close vicinity to the saltpans suggesting a deep-seated geothermal heat source and mineralisation provenance.

The pans occur as large depressions in the arid western part of the Kalahari Basin, containing high amounts of montmorillonite group clays, in particular lithium bearing zinnwaldite. The high salinity silty clay soils occur as a number of alternating horizons. The thickness of the sedimentary packages which make up the Bitterwasser saltpan substrate ranges between 30 m to 100 m thick and are of sufficient size and porosity to accommodate substantial brine aquifers.

1.4. Exploration, Data Quantity and Quality

A ground electrical conductivity survey was conducted by Bitterwasser Lithium over the Eden Pan and the results indicated the existence of an anomalous electrical-conductive body situated at 20 meters below surface believed to be associated with a dense saline and/or brine aquifer and was considered a highly prospective target for lithium brine exploration.

Drilling work done since October 2019 on the Eden Pan involved two phases of hand-auger drilling. Phase I involved the swallow drilling of 16 vertical holes across the strike of the central portion of the pan. The drillholes were spaced on a 500 x 500 m grid comprising 3 drill lines with 5 to 6 boreholes per line, with the total drilling depth of 93.10 m. The area covered by the grid is approximately 350 ha, representing some 26 % of the total area of the Eden pan in the area overlying the anomalous electrical-conductive body identified during the ground electrical conductivity survey.

During Phase II a total of 64 vertical hand auger holes were drilled, which comprise of 52 stratigraphic and sampling drillholes and 12 holes drilled for geo-statistical purposes. The 52 stratigraphic and sampling drillholes were spaced on a 500 x 500 m grid comprising 13 drill lines with 1 to 6 boreholes per line; with a total drill depth of 273.20 m. These two drilling phases covered the entire Eden Pan surface area.

Phase I produced a total of 89 auger-hole samples, with 74 samples taken for chemical/metallurgical analysis, while the remaining 15 samples were used for QA/QC purposes. A total of 15 clay density samples were also collected, of which 7 are of the Upper Clay Unit and 8 are of the Middle Clay Unit.

Phase II produced a total of 397 auger-hole samples, with 352 samples taken for chemical analysis, while the remaining 45 samples were used for QA/QC purposes. A total of 38 clay density samples were also collected, of which 15 are of the Upper Clay Unit and 23 are of the Middle Clay Unit.

The samples were split into two sub-samples; one split was used for sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish for analysis of Li (ppm) and K (%) and the remaining subsample for initial sequential leach (metallurgical) test work. No analysis for boron was done. The QA/QC samples were inserted on average every 6 – 7 m within the sampling stream.

The lithium-clay mineralization intersected was found to be spatially continuous, trending moderately sub-parallel to the long axis of the Eden Pan. The clays increased in thickness and lithium content towards the central portions of the pan where Li grades of some 1 200 ppm were encountered, which is in-line with similar projects situated within known and productive lithium mines in other parts of the world where lithium is exploited economically at present. A clear Li increase trend from approximately 400 ppm Li at surface to >1 000 ppm Li at the end of the holes is evident from the sample analysis. Potassium follows a similar trend but with a sudden increase at about 10 metres below surface from 1,6% K to 2,6% K.

The quality of the data provided and used by Bitterwasser Lithium is considered to be consistent for the reporting of Mineral Resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

The exploration programme was aimed at characterizing the general stratigraphic sequence and to investigate the pan's lithium potential in terms of economic viability. Auger sampling confirmed the presence of a lithium rich clay resource comparable in grade and extent to that owned by major exploration companies in Nevada, USA. In addition, it was found that the geological and environmental requirements for the formation of significant lithium clay and brine deposits are present. However, the lithium grade in the brines is yet to be confirmed through appropriate exploration techniques. Sufficient evidence exists to suggest the presence of a lithium bearing clay resource in the Bitterwasser saltpan complex. Evidence comes from geological and environmental indicators identified through Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd.'s exploration efforts to date.

Other economically significant saltpan complexes around the world are associated with anomalous K and B values. The lithium mineralization associated with the pan fill clay-rich lithology documented at Eden Pan yielded B values of > 400 ppm and K values consistently > 1.8 wt. %. This emphasises the geochemical similarities with other globally significant saltpan complexes.

1.5. Mineral Resource Estimate

Geology and mineralisation domain modelling of the Eden Pan data was conducted using Leapfrog Geo™ software. Here two main mineralised domains were interpreted (Upper and Middle Domains) and were modelled on a lower cut-off grade of 0 ppm Li. The main mineralised domains are located within the previously broadly delineated mineralised Upper Clay and Middle Clay Units. Grade estimation was undertaken using ordinary Kriging and the estimation approach was considered appropriate based on review of a number of factors, including the quantity and spacing of available data, the interpreted controls on mineralisation, and the style and geometry of mineralization.

Both simple and ordinary Kriging estimation methodologies were undertaken for the estimation of Li (ppm) and K% in the Upper and Middle domains. The search neighbourhood ranges were determined from the variography. Simple Kriging includes the global mean grade as a constituent of the Kriging equation and was used primarily in areas which are not well supported by data. The mean grade of the population was included as part of the estimate and for this exercise ordinary Kriging was used.

A Mineral Resource statement is given for the Bitterwasser Eden Pan that reports a combined Upper Unit and Middle Unit Inferred Mineral Resource of 85.1 Mt, with mean grade of 633,03 ppm Li (based on a 500 ppm Li lower cut-off grade). The chosen cut-off grade reflects the lower limit of marginal material likely to be mined and stockpiled. No Indicated resources are stated. The total contained lithium metal content of the Resource is 53 900 ton.

1.6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Creo concludes that the understanding of the geological and grade continuity at the Eden Pan is understood with a moderate degree of confidence, and the quantity of data is sufficient to estimate and declare Mineral Resources in the Inferred category.

Creo belief that higher levels of confidence in the geology and grade distribution could be achieved by collecting closer-spaced drilling and through a better understanding of the chemical controls of the mineralisation. Creo considers that the quality of the drilling, sampling, sample preparation and sample handling to be of a high standard. Sampling and sample processing were considered sufficient to delineate a Mineral Resource to the level of confidence required by JORC to classify the drilled portion of the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd exploration area in the Eden Pan as an Inferred Mineral Resource.

In addition to the Eden Pan, six neighbouring pans still remain unexplored and will receive attention in future exploration phases.

On the basis of Creo's review of available exploration data and the MRE results, the following recommendations are made:

- A dedicated programme of diamond core drilling in order to confirm the geometry and controls on the mineralisation at depth, in the Lower Clays Unit.
- To investigate the potential of lateral continuation of the pan sediments below the dunes flanking the Eden and other pans.
- To properly survey the Eden borehole collars and remodel the data with the high resolution bore hole collar survey results.[CC1]

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1. Introduction

This report has been prepared as a technical review document recording the current status of exploration work at EPL 5353 in Namibia, and it therefore reflects exploration results to date and declares resources that were defined by results from the current exploration campaign.

The report was prepared at the request of the Board of Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd (BLE) and in the execution of the mandate, a technical assessment has been prepared for BLE in compliance with and to the extent required by the JORC Code issued by the Australasian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy ("AusIMM"), under whose technical jurisdiction these mineral resources fall. The guidelines as set out in the JORC Code are considered by BLE to be a concise recognition of the best practice reporting methods for this type of mineral development, and accord with the principles of open and transparent disclosure that are embodied in internationally accepted Codes for Corporate Governance.

This report describes the exploration results and mineral resource at the EPL 5353 and has been based upon exploration data provided by the geologists of BLE, which has been thoroughly due diligenced by the author.

2.2. Competent Person, Site Visit and Data Validation

The Competent Person of this Technical Report states that he is a competent person for the areas as identified in the appropriate "Certificate of Competent Person" attached to this report. Johan Hattingh employed by Creo as a geologist with more than 30 years of experience, is the author responsible for the preparation of this report. Johan Hattingh is a Competent Person, as defined by the JORC Code. The Competent Person considers the JORC Code to be the appropriate standard for the Public Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code sets out minimum standards, recommendations, and guidelines for Public Reporting.

Johan Hattingh, in his capacity as Competent Person, conducted several site inspections visits since 2010 to the Bitterwasser area. During these visits, first hand field surveys were performed. The technical information used in this CPR was provided by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd and used in good faith by Creo. Where possible, Creo have satisfied itself that such information is both appropriate and valid to ensure JORC compliance in terms of the level of disclosure.

2.3. Declarations

Creo will receive a fee for the preparation of this report in accordance with normal professional consulting practice. This fee is not contingent on the outcome of the current transaction and Creo will receive no other benefit for the preparation of this report. Creo does not have any pecuniary or other interests that could reasonably be regarded as capable of affecting its ability to provide an unbiased opinion in relation to the Exploration Results of Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd.

Creo does not have, at the date of this report, and has not had in the past, any shareholding in, or other relationship with, Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd or the Material Properties. The Competent Person and Creo consider itself to be independent in terms of the JORC Code.

3. Corporate structure

3.1. Location

The Bitterwasser Project area is located east of Kalkrand in south central Namibia, some 190 km south of Windhoek. Exploration work done to date was on the farms between the settlements of Kalkrand and Hoachanas, in the Hardap Region of central Namibia (Figure 1). The project area abuts the western edge of the greater Kalahari Desert. Exploration work done to date was on the farms Kentani 181 and Eden 183, covered by EPL 5353.

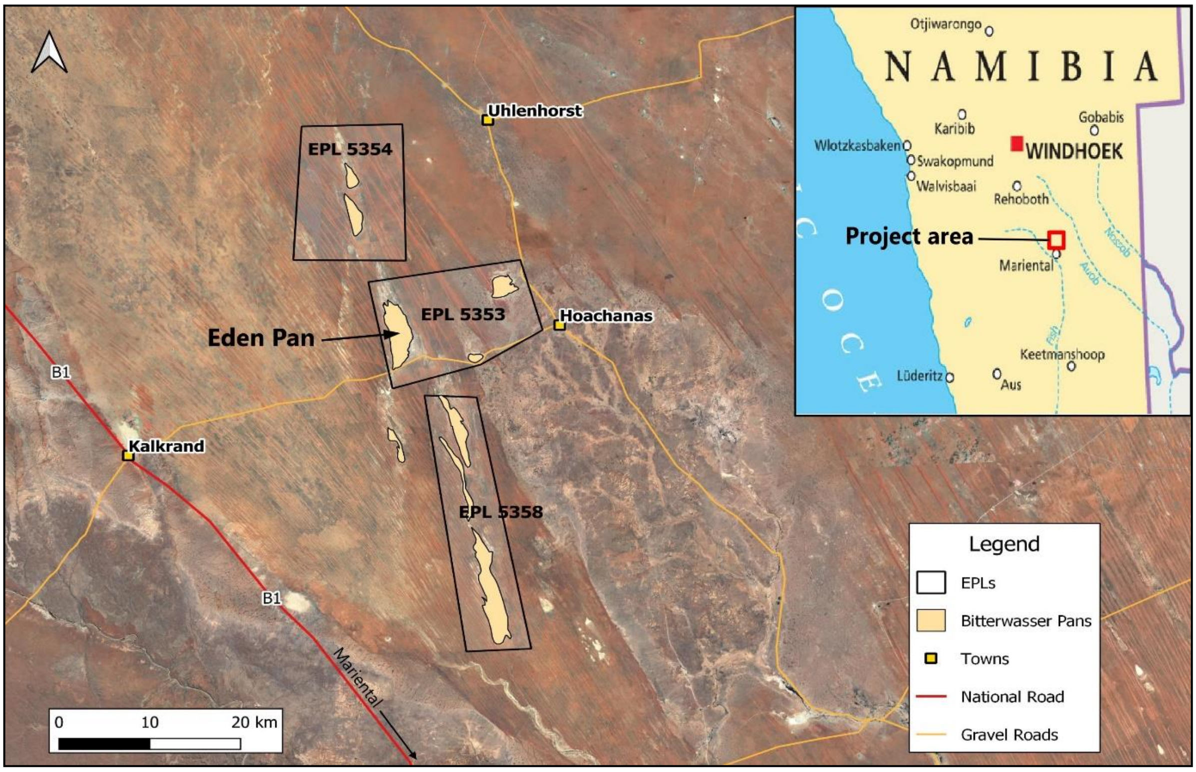


Figure 1: Location of the Bitterwasser Lithium Project area, associated EPLs and the Eden Pan.

3.2. Company Details

Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd is a Namibian company and sole owner of the Bitterwasser Project.

3.3. Mineral Tenure

Creo's Competent Person has reviewed the mineral tenure related to the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd exploration areas at Bitterwasser and has independently verified the legal status and ownership of the Permits including underlying property and mining agreements.

The Bitterwasser Project comprise of three Exclusive Prospecting Licences, EPLs 5353, 5354, 5358 all held by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. The current project, covers a total area of 59 323.09 hectares. The three EPLs have all been renewed on 4 June 2021 for a further period of two years.

Table 1: Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd current issued EPL information.

Licence:	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
Licence Number:	EPL 5353
Holder:	Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd
Size:	20023.8697 hectares
Commodities:	Industrial Minerals
Farms:	Eden 183, Kantani 181, Bitterwasser 116, Panama 182, Reussenland 561, Meerkat 190
Licence:	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
Licence Number:	EPL 5354
Holder:	Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd
Size:	19341.5271 hectares
Commodities:	Industrial Minerals
Farms:	Kentani 181, Ponjola 152, Madube 199, Mbela 200, Stryfontein 925, Reussenland 561,
Licence:	Exclusive Prospecting Licence
Licence Number:	EPL 5358
Holder:	Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd
Size:	19957.6922 hectares
Commodities:	Industrial Minerals
Farms:	Meerkat 190, Panama 182, Sekretarispan 191, Onze Rust 192, Twilight 113, Bagatelle 684, Happyland 292

During September 2021, BLE obtained Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism for all three EPLs to conduct exploration.

3.4. Land Use Agreement

A land-use agreement, including access to the property for exploration has been obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Namibia giving access to the properties and water resources on the farms Kentani 181 and Eden 183.

3.5. General

The information mentioned in the above sections was sourced from scans and electronic files of official documents, which has been supplied by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. The author is not responsible for the accuracy of any mineral tenure or related data and does not make any claim or state any opinion as to the validity of the property disposition described herein.

For the preparation of this report, the author has relied on maps, documents, and electronic files generated by the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd management and in-house experts and exploration teams, contributing consultants, and service providers working under their supervision. To the extent possible under the mandate of a JORC review, the data has been verified regarding the material facts relating to the prospectiveness of the property reviewed in this report.

4. Accessibility, Climate, Infrastructure and Physiography

4.1. Accessibility

Overall, the area is very accessible with good regional and local road network being present. Well maintained gravel roads give access from the B1 main road to the farms Kentani 181 and Eden 183 where the Eden Pan occurs. An airfield capable of handling small aircraft is located on the pan to the east of the Eden Pan

4.2. Topography

The Bitterwasser Project is located on a vast interior plateau to the east of the escarpment, with an elevation of some 1 200 m amsl. This plateau is continuous southwards towards the Orange River, on the border with the Republic of South Africa and north towards the Khomas Highlands near Windhoek.

More locally the area of the EPLs is characterised by extremely flat terrain covered in north-northwest orientated longitudinal red sand dunes where a number of pans developed in the inter dune areas.

4.3. Drainage

The Bitterwasser Project is located in the watershed area between the Auab - and Fish Rivers. Due to the low rainfall and flat topography drainage systems here are poorly developed giving rise to the development of large pans instead. The pans are perennial.

4.4. Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

The prospecting area itself is present within a hot desert climatic area with very hot summers and extremely warm winters (with warm days and cold nights). The average annual precipitation is 194 mm. The average sunshine hours per day ranges between 9 - 10 hours, resulting in an annual average temperature of 18 - 19°C. Summer temperatures can however exceed 35°C.

Vegetation is sparse, typically grass cover, as well as camelthorn and sheppard trees in inter dune areas. Sparse xerophytic vegetation consisting mainly of occasional karoo-type shrubs and succulents also to be found in the inter dune areas.

The area includes numerous faunal species such as gemsbok, kudu, zebra and some small game, but none of these species are exclusive to the study area.

5. Geological background

5.1. General stratigraphy of the Eden Pan

The Eden Pan ("Bitterwasser Pan"; 1 550 ha in surface area) forms part of the Cenozoic aged Kalahari Group and comprises a lithium, potassium and boron enriched sulphate-, chlorite- and carbonate- saltpan district consisting of 7 pans totalling 6 939 ha. The pan sediments are dominated by clay, silty-clay and sandy-clay (Figure 3). These sediments occur within the unconsolidated red-coloured aeolian sands of the Recent Gordonia Formation, while conformably overlying the gravels and pebbly gravels of the Mokalanen Formation and the intra-formational duricrusts layers (mainly carbonates/calcretes) of the Obogorop Formation (e.g., Partridge *et al*., 2005).

Deacon and Lancaster (1988) give good insight into the regional and local geological settings and pan development processes in the south-western Kalahari. Exploration reports recording periodic prospecting of the Eden Pan proposes the occurrence of graded stratigraphic successions. Courser sediment content (sand, grit and pebbly-grit) occurs towards the basal succession, while silt and clay content increases with increasing stratigraphic height (Figure 3) (Botha & Hattingh, 2017; Van der Merwe, 2015). The course sediment increases towards the margins of the pan, while the finer sediments dominate the central section, thus suggesting persistent terrestrial sediment input during the progressive deepening and widening throughout the pan development processes of deflation and sedimentation (Deacon and Lancaster, 1988). The terrestrial sediment input within the pan sediments likely constitutes re-deposition of eroded Gordonia-, Mokalanen- and Obogorop Formation sediments within the pan itself. In a broader context the identification of the Kalkrand half-graben with its associated successions of three major flood basalt units separated by two stratigraphically important fluvio-lacustrine interlayers is of great significance as driver of lithium mineralisation in the region. Here, the Kalkrand half-graben preserves a record of the complex interplay between sedimentation, effusion of Karoo flood basalts and extensional tectonics that predated and accompanied the break-up of Gondwanaland (Stollhoven *et al.* 1998).

Generally, the pan can be divided into three stratigraphic units. Firstly, a lower, relatively lithium poor, partially consolidated and/or indurated, poorly sorted and graded unit; dominated by sand, grit and pebbly-grit[CC2], with minor to moderate clay constituents the Lower Unit (LT). The second and third units are relatively lithium enriched, unconsolidated, well sorted and reasonably homogenous units; dominated by clay and silty-clay and named the Middle and Upper Units (Figure 3). These two units are mainly distinguished based on their oxidation state.

The contacts of the Lower Unit with the Middle and Upper Units are gradational and are stratigraphically relative uniform throughout the entire pan, while it also marks the onset of partial lithification within the pan. The Middle and Upper Units reaches the greatest stratigraphic thicknesses along the central axis of the pan (Figure 3; Van der Merwe, 2015).

5.1.1. Oxidation-reduction zonation

A well-developed redox (reduction-oxidation) boundary occurs throughout the pan which crosscuts the Upper, Middle and Lower Units. The redox boundary is recognized through a change in colour of the clays with increasing depth. Near surface oxidized clay exhibit white, brown, grey-brown or orange (sometimes mottled) colours, while the colour of the deeper reduced clays gradually changes from light olive green to dark olive green with increasing depth (Figure 3). The redox boundary also appears to represent the vadose zone. The vadose zone specifies the boundary between the soil-water zone where saline fluids are affected by capillary action, evaporation and oxidation and the phreatic zone where (likely denser) reduced saline fluids pooled towards the basal portions of the pan are unaffected by capillary action, evaporation and oxidation. The redox boundary and its association with the vadose zone may also indicate the presence of a shallow perched water table below surface.

The redox boundary subsequently divides the Upper oxidized Unit and the Middle reduced Unit (Table 2).

Table 2: Oxidation state of the major sedimentary units.

Unit	Oxidation state
Upper sedimentary UNIT (UPU)	Oxidized
Middle sedimentary UNIT (MU)	Reduced
Lower sedimentary UNIT (LT)	Reduced?

5.2. Mineralization model

The Eden Pan is in terms of its geological and climatic setting comparable to the known economically significant Li and B bearing saltpans and associated brine deposits of Nevada, United States of America (e.g., Bradley *et al.,* 2013; Le Roux, 2019) (Figure 2 & 4).

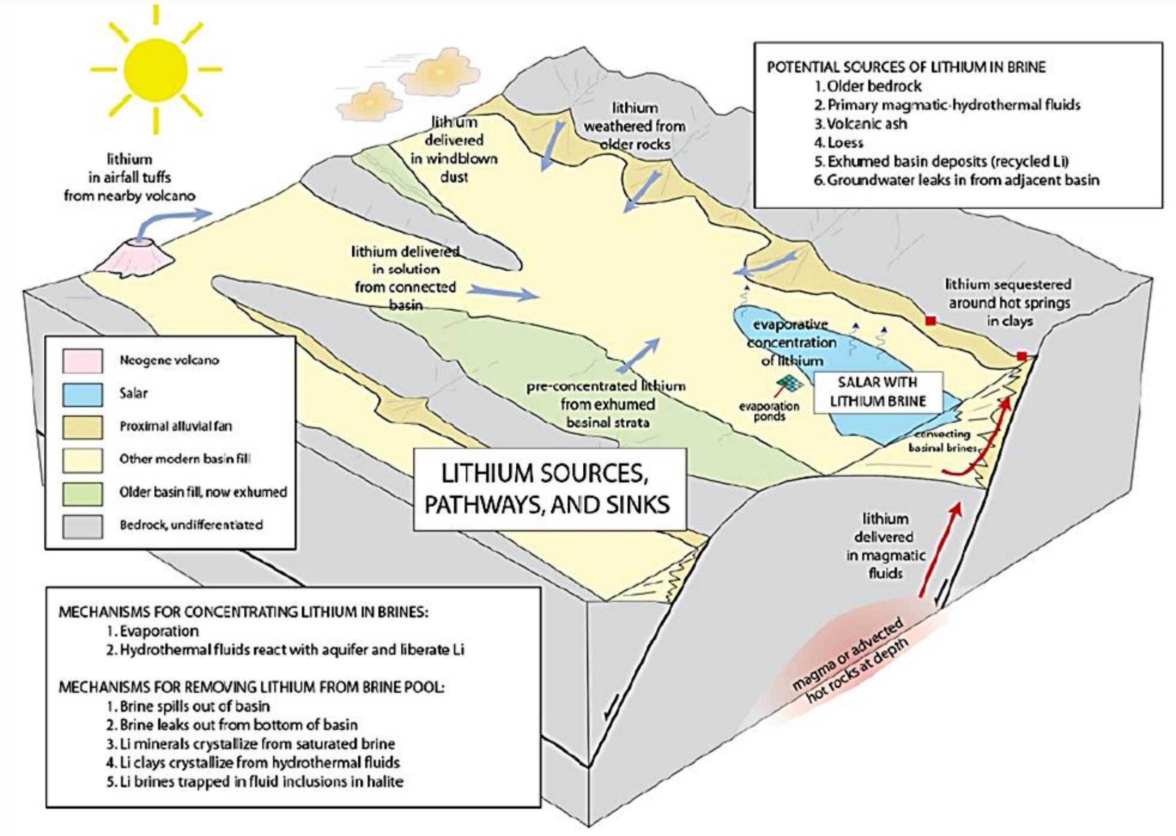
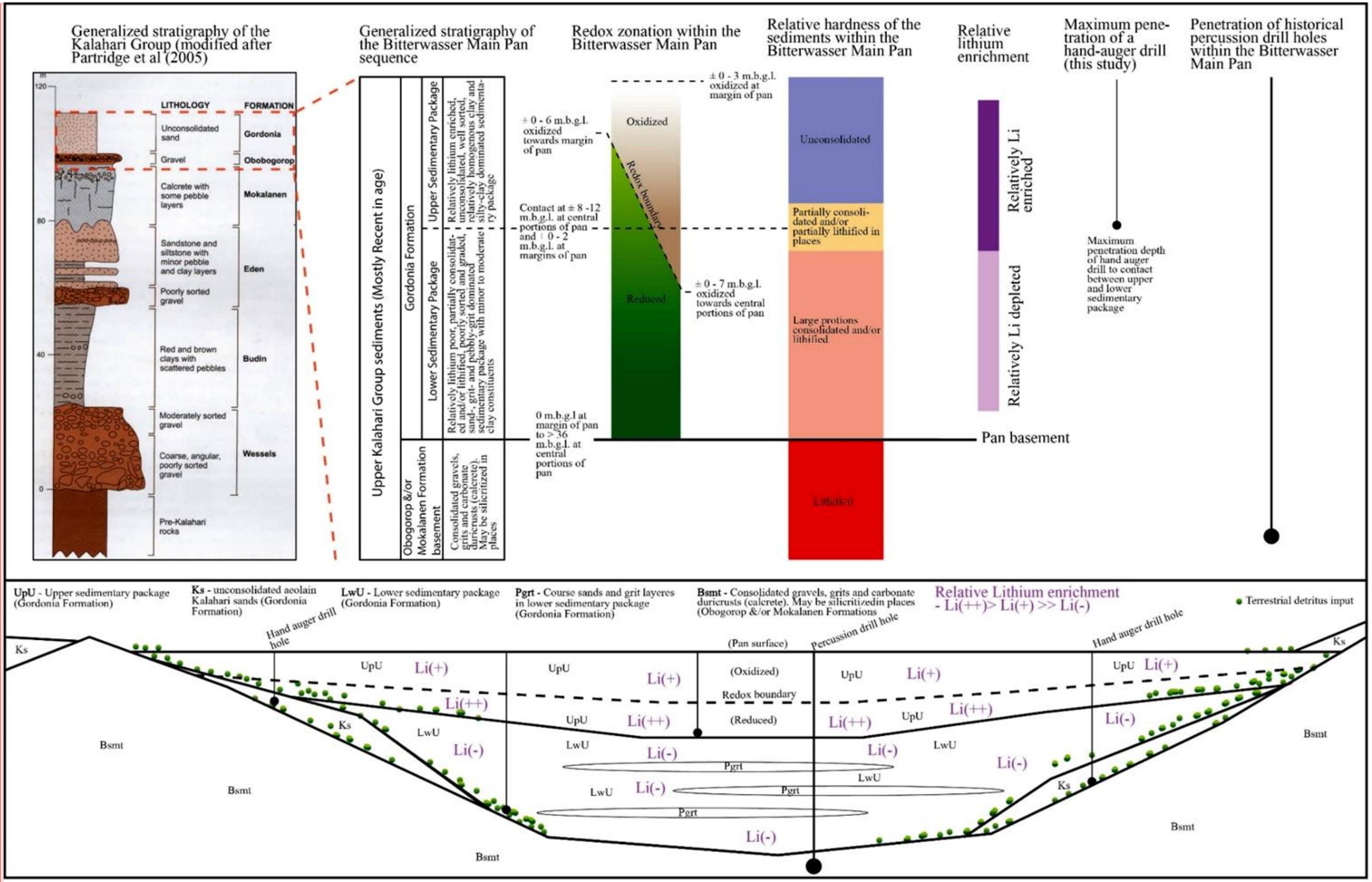


Figure 2: Schematic deposit model for lithium brines. The figure indicates part of a closed-basin system consisting of interconnected sub-basins. Taken from Bradley et. al (2013). The sub-basin containing the salar is the lowest.



[CC3]

Figure 3: Generalized stratigraphy of the Eden Pan from Miller, 2008.

The prominent post-Cretaceous Brukkaros alkaline volcanic and sub-volcanic complex, which is typically fissure controlled carbonatites, andesites and basalts, underlie the Kalahari Group (and saltpan complex) in the area and is considered to be the most likely source of the lithium (Le Roux, 2019). Hot brine springs with water temperatures exceeding 38°C have been reported in the immediate area of the Eden Pan. This suggests the presence of an active deep-seated connate/hydrothermal water circulation network which acts as a transport mechanism for lithium bearing brines into the overlying Gordonia Formation pan sediments (e.g., Bradley *et al*., 2013). The high evaporation rates (>3200 mm/year) occurring in the area are favourable for brine formation and salt-concentration within the pan (Le Roux, 2019).

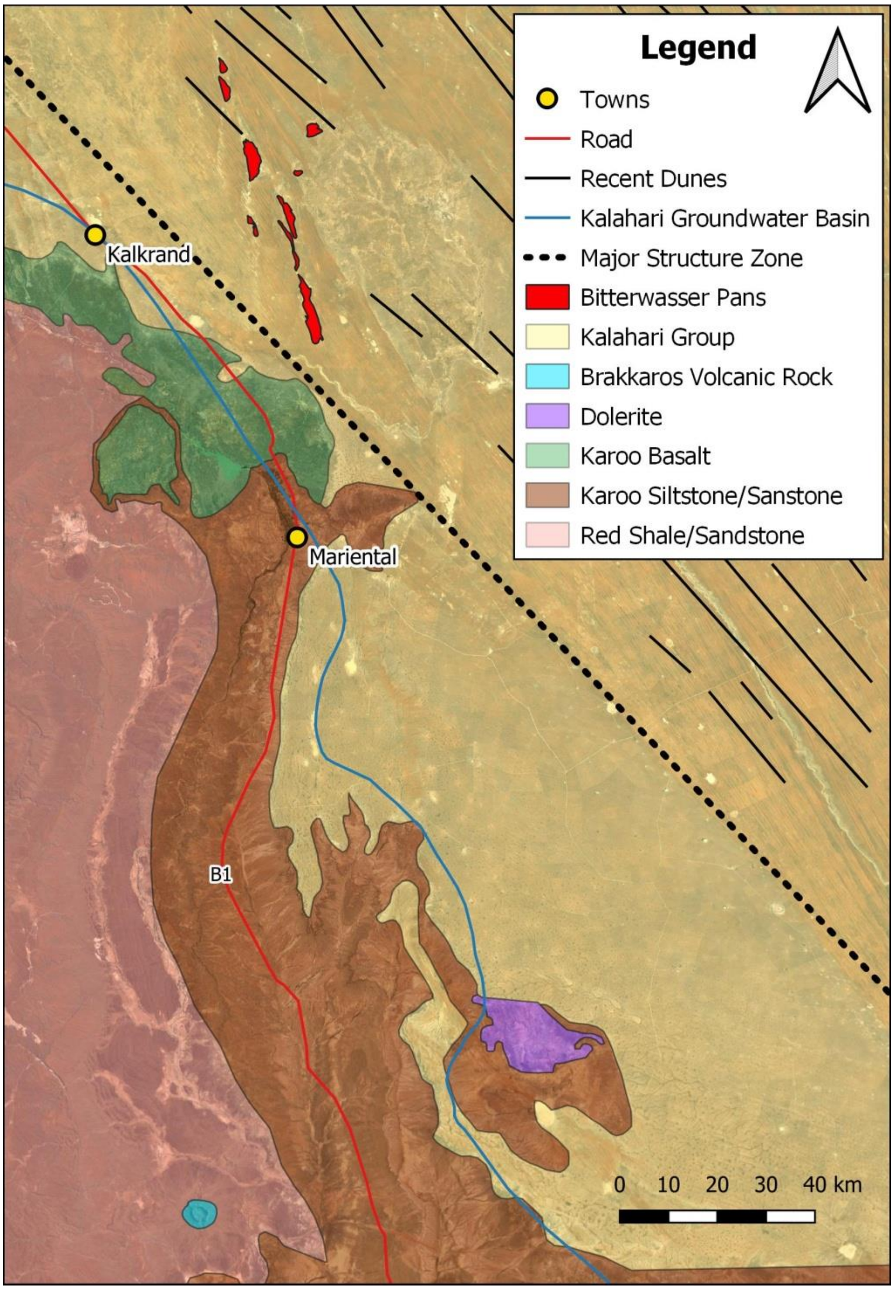


Figure 4: Regional geological overview of the Bitterwasser Pan Complex

5.3. Basin development

From a regional 1:250 000 scale geological map and regional magnetic survey data from the Geological Survey of Namibia, a large sedimentary basin can be identified, that is associated with the Bitterwasser pan district. Basalts outcrop on side of the basin, with the centre being filled in by Kalahari sand.

Regional magnetic data indicated that the basin is associated with, and likely formed by the occurrence of large-scale graben faults, towards the eastern and western edges of the basin. The Namibian Government conducted a radiometric survey of potassium (which is a lithium path finder element) over the area of the basin. The data indicate a strong presence of potassium within the basin area, indicating the high possibility of subsequent lithium occurrences.

6. Historical Background

In a global context the most feasible lithium deposits are found in continental, geothermal and saltpan brines and clays. The brines are formed by the chemical weathering of lithium-bearing rocks by hydrothermal fluids, particularly in restricted basins, in areas of high evaporation. The brines are generally sourced from the porous strata beneath the surface of the basins. Some of the lithium may be sourced through the leaching of volcanic ash, clays and rocks, however lithium is not readily leached from rock unless exposed to hot fluids in the region of 275- 600°C.

Lithium exploration in Southern Africa received virtually no attention in the past despite favourable conditions for lithium resource development that prevails. Against this background a regional reconnaissance investigation in the form of a systematic field survey covering the entire southern Namibia and some parts of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa was done during 2009 and 2010. The reconnaissance investigation was aimed at establishing the prospectiveness of the area that could potentially sustain economic exploitation of soda ash and lithium (Botha & Hattingh, 2017). Target selection was based on the Chilean model of Li-brines within saltpans. The first round of sampling focused on saltpans in two areas, namely central to southern Namibia and the Mier area of the Northern Cape, South Africa.

Regional geological reconnaissance that was conducted by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd was mostly to test contextual geological models. The two initially selected areas represent pan complexes (groups or clusters of pans), which is typical of salt pan occurrences worldwide. Water samples were also collected in the area referred to as the 'Sout Blok' located south of Aranos, Namibia.

The sampling of salt-pan clay sediments from several saltpan complexes throughout southern Namibia and north-western South Africa was subsequently done. Due to the encouraging lithium grades found in the brines and clays of Southern African pans right from the onset of the reconnaissance survey programme, it was decided to focus on the brines as potential lithium source. The lower development and production cost of lithium from brines give support to the focus on brines as source of lithium.

Subsequent to the initial positive findings from the southern central part of Namibia during the February to July 2010 sampling programme, it was decided to increase the exploration area to cover the entire south-eastern part of Namibia. The Bitterwasser salt-pan complex near Kalkrand was considered as highly prospective for hosting significant lithium clay- and brine deposits, and was also comparable to prospects found within the much larger "Lithium Triangle" in South America and other similar lithium brine provinces such as in Nevada, USA.

Between 21 May and 20 June 2010, the remaining Aminuis and Koës / Keetmanshoop pan districts were surface grab sampled. Brines were also collected from two localities in these pan districts. Samples were submitted to independent laboratories for analysis and the results were assessed in a final report that was compiled by Botha & Hattingh in May 2017.

During this study a total area of some 450 km x 200 km was surveyed. In the area surveyed, some 130 samples were taken as water samples, shallow auger hole or pit samples. Over the Bitterwasser Pan District a total of 26 samples was taken of which 16 samples returned values in the range of 300 to 550 ppm Li and Boron values as high as 400 ppm. These results are compelling enough to justify continuation of the survey and a follow-up sampling programme is essential.

While lithium brine grades from 200 ppm upward are viable to mine in the current commodities climate, and lithium demand is on the increase, lithium pan soil grades of over 550 ppm could indicate decisively competitive underlying lithium brine grades (Lithium-demand-growth-to-remain-strong-to-2030-report, 2020). Therefore, a more detailed exploration plan including a drilling programme was found to be justifiable based on the very promising results obtained at several of the targets investigated during 2017. Particular the pans at Bitterwasser stood out as good targets. Here it was found that the pans, occurring as large depressions in the arid western part of the sub-continent, contained high amounts of montmorillonite group clays, in particular zinnwaldite that gave encouraging lithium values.

In addition to pan sampling, water quality sample data supplied by the government of Namibia was analysed. Unfortunately, the data does not contain information relating to lithium content. However, this data confirmed that several boreholes yielded high total dissolved solids, which indicates the presence of highly saline and/or brine-enriched groundwater that might be associated with significant lithium mineralisation. Also, the spatial distribution of these saline and/or brine enriched boreholes was found to be present within areas with confining structures, which indicates the potential for large enclosed brine aquifers that could be of significance for the upgrading of brines through evaporation.

6.1. Surface sampling

Between February and March 2010, 24 soil samples were taken from the various lithological units from 8 sampling pits on 5 different pans in the Bitterwasser salt pan district. These sample locations fall within the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd EPLs. The number of pits per pan and their spacing was determined by the size of the pan. The P02 pits were spaced at 900 m and the P03 pits were spaced at 2500 m, with a maximum depth of 1.5 m. The number of horizons intersected, logged and sampled in each pit, varies between two and four.

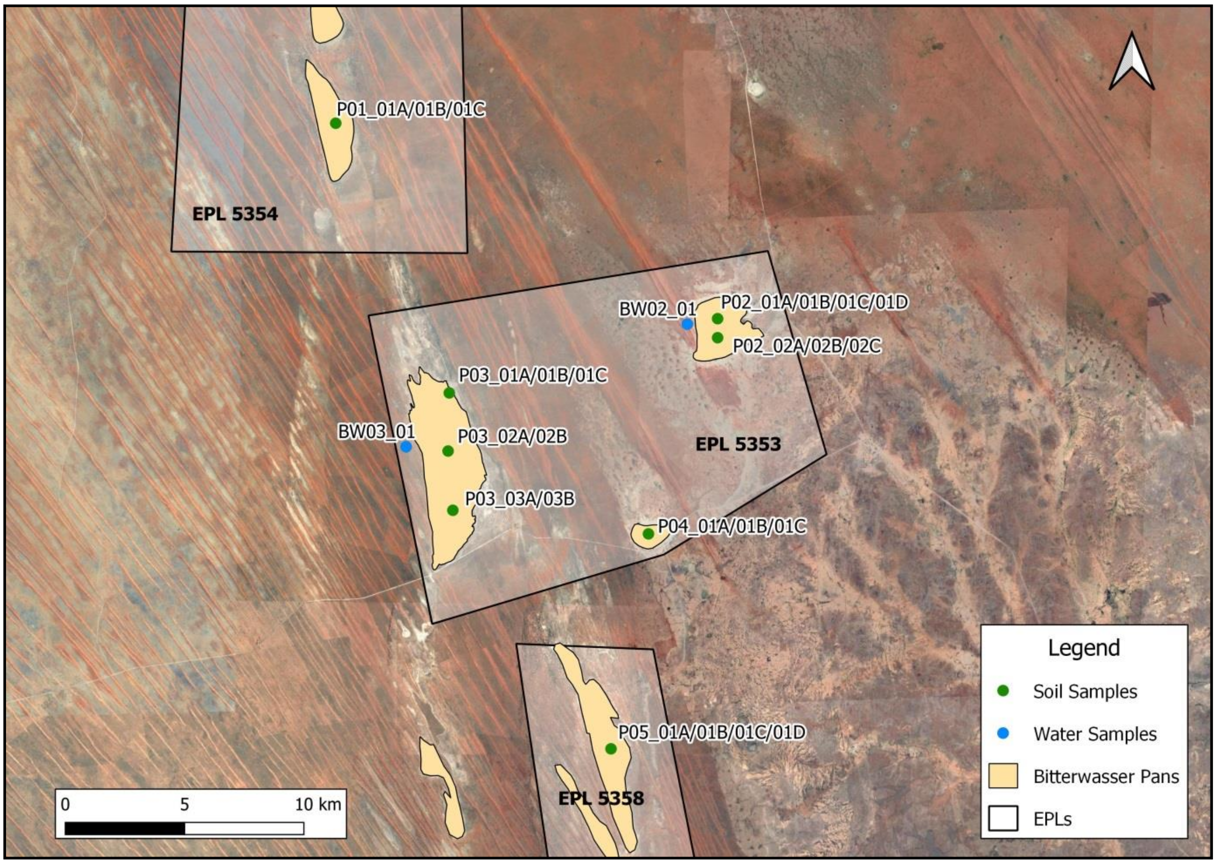


Figure 5: Location of the pit samples and the two water samples collection points in relation to the Bitterwasser Pans and the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd EPLs.

Additionally, two groundwater samples were taken from wind pumps adjacent to the Bitterwasser pans. The water samples were taken directly in 500 ml plastic bottles from taps attached to the wind pumps.

6.2. Sample analysis

The 21 soil samples and 2 water samples were sent for analysis at the University of Stellenbosch Central Analytical Facility between 20 April and 13 July 2010. All 23 samples were analysed for lithium and boron. This analysis was done by Inductive Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP).

The six samples which yielded Li values above 300 ppm were selected and additionally analysed for the cations Ca, Mg, K and Na. The cation analysis was done by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). Sample preparation for Li, B and cation analysis was by acid digestion.

Table 3: Results for Li, B and cation analysis of reconnaissance samples collected.

Sample Identity					Results					
Sample ID#	District	Easting	Northing	Type	Li	B	Ca	Mg	K	Na
					ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
BW02_01	Bitterwasser	803130	7356270	Water	nd	2.06	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BW03_01	Bitterwasser	791340	7351120	Water	0.04	0.63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P01_01A	Bitterwasser	788390	7364710	Soil	100.33	69.79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P01_01B	Bitterwasser	788390	7364710	Soil	236.42	269.13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P01_01C	Bitterwasser	788390	7364710	Soil	**348.65**	**390.46**	**53100**	**69700**	**9900**	**40600**
P02_01B	Bitterwasser	804400	7356500	Soil	154.44	61.42	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P02_01C	Bitterwasser	804400	7356500	Soil	122.75	126.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P02_01D	Bitterwasser	804400	7356500	Soil	93.68	57.17	79600	49100	5700	3600
P02_02B	Bitterwasser	804400	7355700	Soil	118.78	242.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P02_02C	Bitterwasser	804400	7355700	Soil	148.17	184.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P03_01B	Bitterwasser	793150	7353380	Soil	226.7	127.31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P03_01C	Bitterwasser	793150	7353380	Soil	159.56	104.2	60000	37700	3200	13700
P03_02A	Bitterwasser	793100	7350940	Soil	168.48	46.76	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P03_02B	Bitterwasser	793100	7350940	Soil	**557.42**	**268.03**	**72600**	**75300**	**6900**	**20600**
P03_03A	Bitterwasser	793300	7348450	Soil	227.57	80.66	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P03_03B	Bitterwasser	793300	7348450	Soil	**555.24**	**188.36**	**88300**	**70800**	**6200**	**15700**
P04_01A	Bitterwasser	801500	7347460	Soil	50.45	45.36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P04_01B	Bitterwasser	801500	7347460	Soil	70.03	135.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
P04_01C	Bitterwasser	801500	7347460	Soil	82.36	57.39	94900	63700	6700	10500
P05_01A	Bitterwasser	799930	7338430	Soil	**346.14**	**46.77**	**80800**	**38900**	**2600**	**7100**
P05_01B	Bitterwasser	799930	7338430	Soil	**544.28**	**56.16**	**120400**	**51900**	**3000**	**7100**
P05_01C	Bitterwasser	799930	7338430	Soil	**482.99**	**44.19**	**145900**	**49800**	**3200**	**6300**
P05_01D	Bitterwasser	799930	7338430	Soil	294.93	29.49	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

It is assumed that industry best practices were used during sampling and by the laboratory to ensure sample representivity and acceptable assay data accuracy, however the QA/QC procedures used are not recorded in available documents.

7. Exploration and Data collection

7.1. Introduction

Prospecting work at the Bitterwasser project was initiated with the objective to survey the Bitterwasser saltpan complex and to establish the presence of a lithium resource with potassium accessory mineralisation. The Eden Pan, situated on EPL 5353 on farms Kentani and Eden, near the settlement of Hoachanas, was the primary target identified as a high priority during initial reconnaissance work. Work started in October 2019 with an electromagnetic survey which was followed by two drilling phases comprising of a number of hand-auger drillholes perpendicular to strike of the pan.

7.2. Electromagnetic survey

The electromagnetic (EM) survey was done by the groundwater consultancy Geoss during October 2019. This survey involved the dragging of an EM antenna (rings) at a 40 m or 20 m grid spacing behind a vehicle (Figure 6).

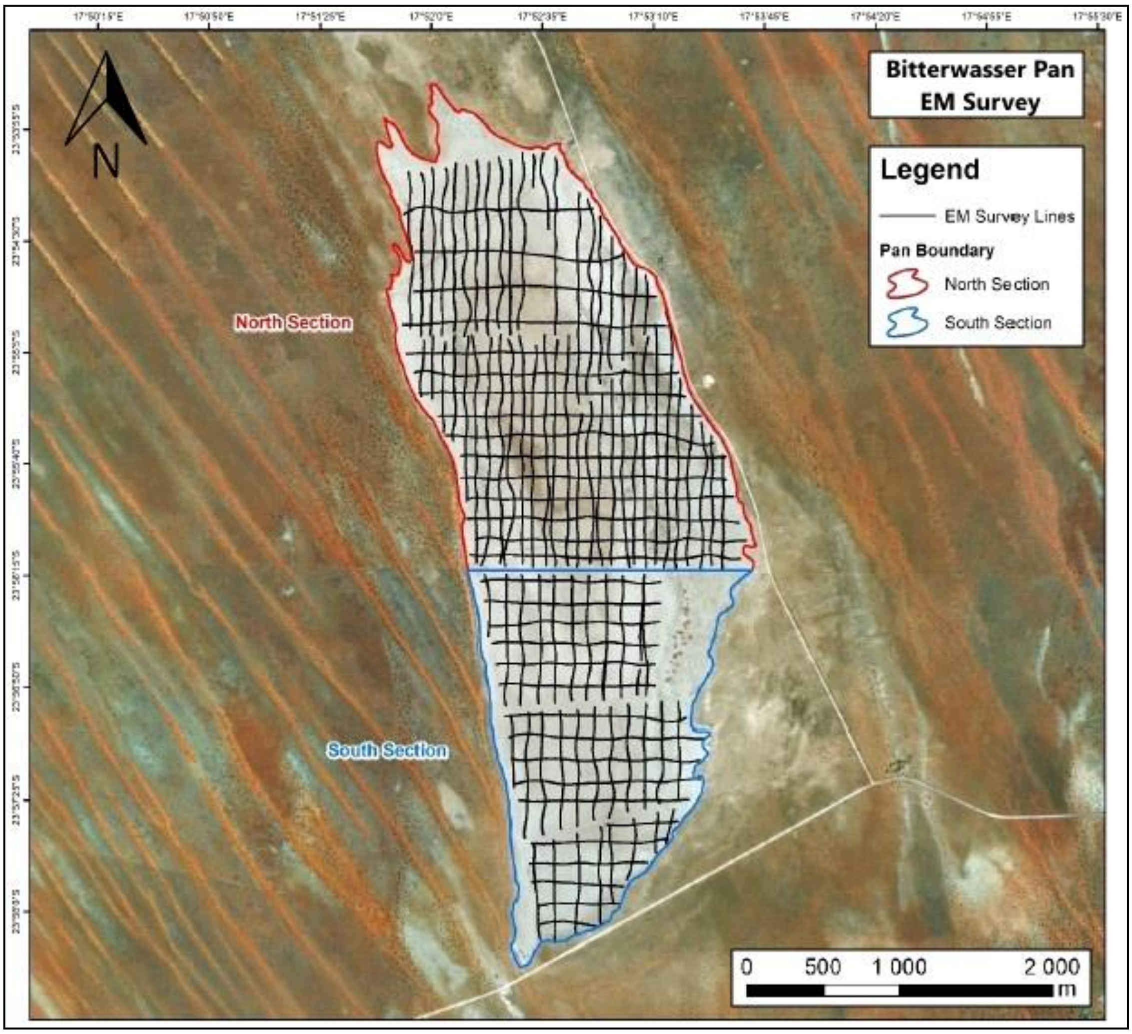


Figure 6: Grid spacing showing EM lines for both 40 m (north) and 20 m (south) coil separation.

The survey method made use of the CMD-DUO electromagnetic conductivity meter which measures the ground conductivity of the subsurface. The CMD-DUO induces a changing electromagnetic (EM) field with a known frequency which induces current flow in conductive subsurface areas (for example saturated sands), using a sender coil and is measured by the receiver coil. This is then automatically converted to ground conductivity. In general, the ground conductivity measured has a direct correlation with formation porosity and groundwater salinity; i.e., if porosity of the formation or groundwater salinity increases, this will be reflected as a higher ground conductivity measurement (Telford *et al.*, 1990). The depth of investigation can be changed by using different coil separation (horizontal or vertical co-planar) with associated different frequency.

A grid approach was undertaken in order to generate a ground conductivity map indicating zones of high conductivity (saline zones) and low conductivity zones (Figure 7). The area was divided into a north and south section. The north section was completed with a 40 m coil separation (horizontal setup) resulting in a depth of investigation of 60 m, whereas the southern section was completed with a 20 m coil separation (horizontal setup) resulting in a depth of investigation of 30 m.

7.2.1. EM survey results

An electrical conductivity map was generated using the data acquired from the EM survey (Figure 7). The north section indicates a highly saline body (red to yellow contours) in the centre of the section. The conductivity measures from -500 to -250 mS/m which in this case is interpreted as a concentrated saline body.

At high values of terrain conductivity, the indicated conductivity is no longer linearly proportional to the actual conductivity. This effect is more severe for the vertical dipole mode (HC) of operation as was the case for this survey. Where ground conductivity exceeds a certain threshold (threshold value depends on geology) the indicated conductivity falls to zero, and in fact for greater conductivity becomes negative. This was the case for the survey, with the negative measurements indicating highly saline groundwater. As the instrument approaches and passes over the high conductivity (highly saline) body the current flow in the body becomes essentially the same as if in free space, thus giving rise to a negative anomaly as obtained. Such an anomaly may be sufficiently large to make the meter reading go off-scale (below zero), although, the instrumentation is able to accommodate these readings.

The southern section clearly does not show such a prominent body. However, negative conductivity (interpreted as highly saline material) is still clearly indicated in the south section. The conductivity in this section ranges from -200 to -50 mS/m.

The difference between the 20 m and 40 m coil separation is clearly evident on the conductivity map (Figure 7) and confirms that the body delineated by the 40 m coil separation extends deeper than 30 m (known depth extent of 20 m coil separation) and shallower than 60 m (know depth extent of 40 m coil separation).

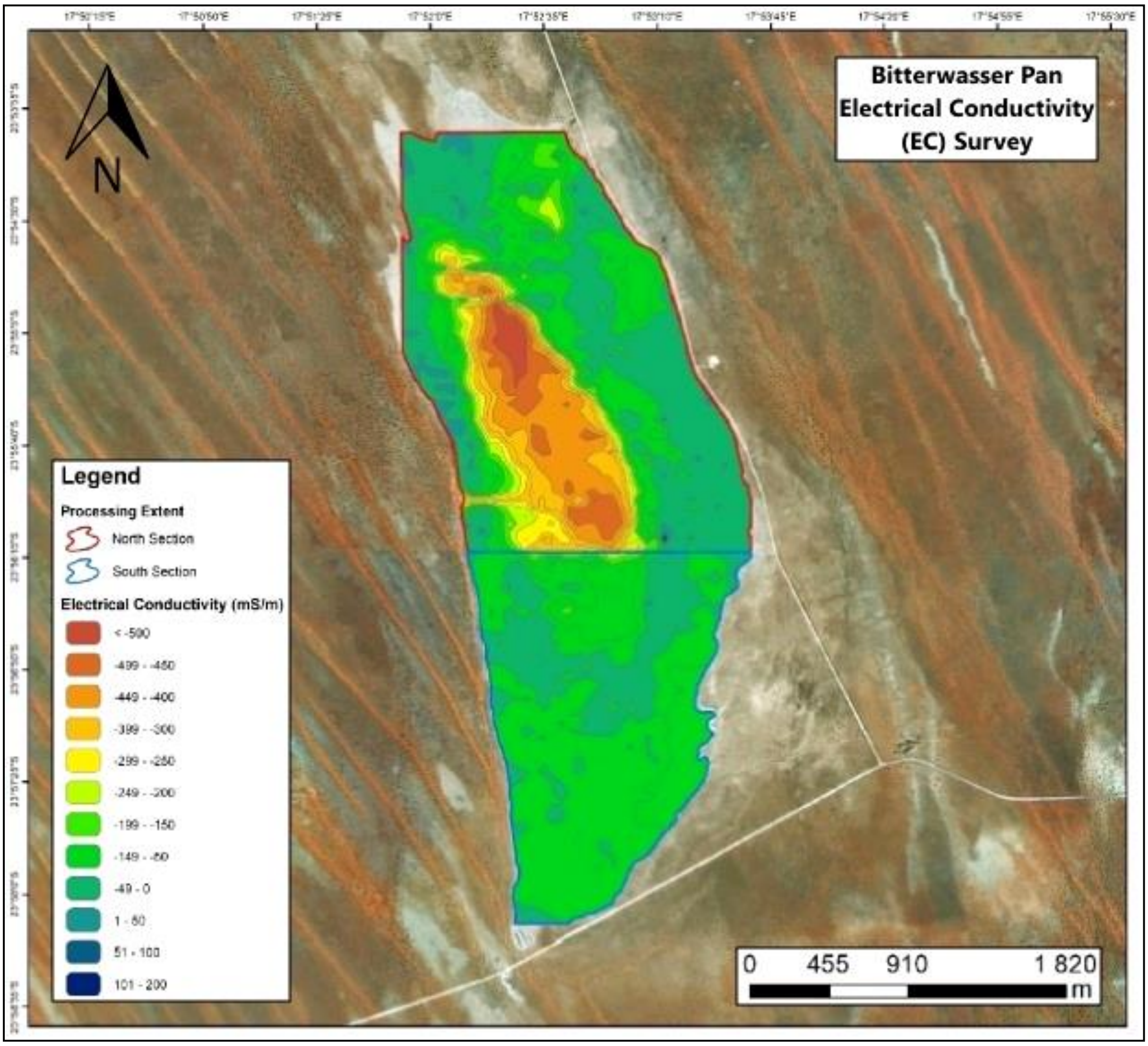


Figure 7: Conductivity Map showing results of both 40 m and 20 m coil separation.

7.3. Hand auger drilling

The hand auger drilling programme was done over two drill phases and cover the entire Eden Pan, with the drillholes spaced perpendicular to the strike of the pan.

7.3.1. Hand auger drilling procedures

7.3.1.1. Phase 1 drilling

Phase 1 of the drilling programme took place during October 2019, during which a total of 16 vertical holes (BMB01-16) were drilled. The drillholes were spaced using a 500 x 500 m grid comprising 3 drill lines with 5 to 6 boreholes per line (Figure 9), while the total drilling depth is 93.10 m. The area covered by the grid is approximately 350 ha, approximately 26 % of the total area of the pan (Figures 8 and 9). The indurated and/or partially indurated lower contact of the Middle Unit dictated the End of Hole (EOH) depths of the drillholes. Depending on the hole position relative to the deep central axis and shallow margins of the pan, the depth of the holes ranged from 0.80 m.b.g.l – 12.20 m.b.g.l., (Figure 9; Appendix I; Table 4 and Table 5).

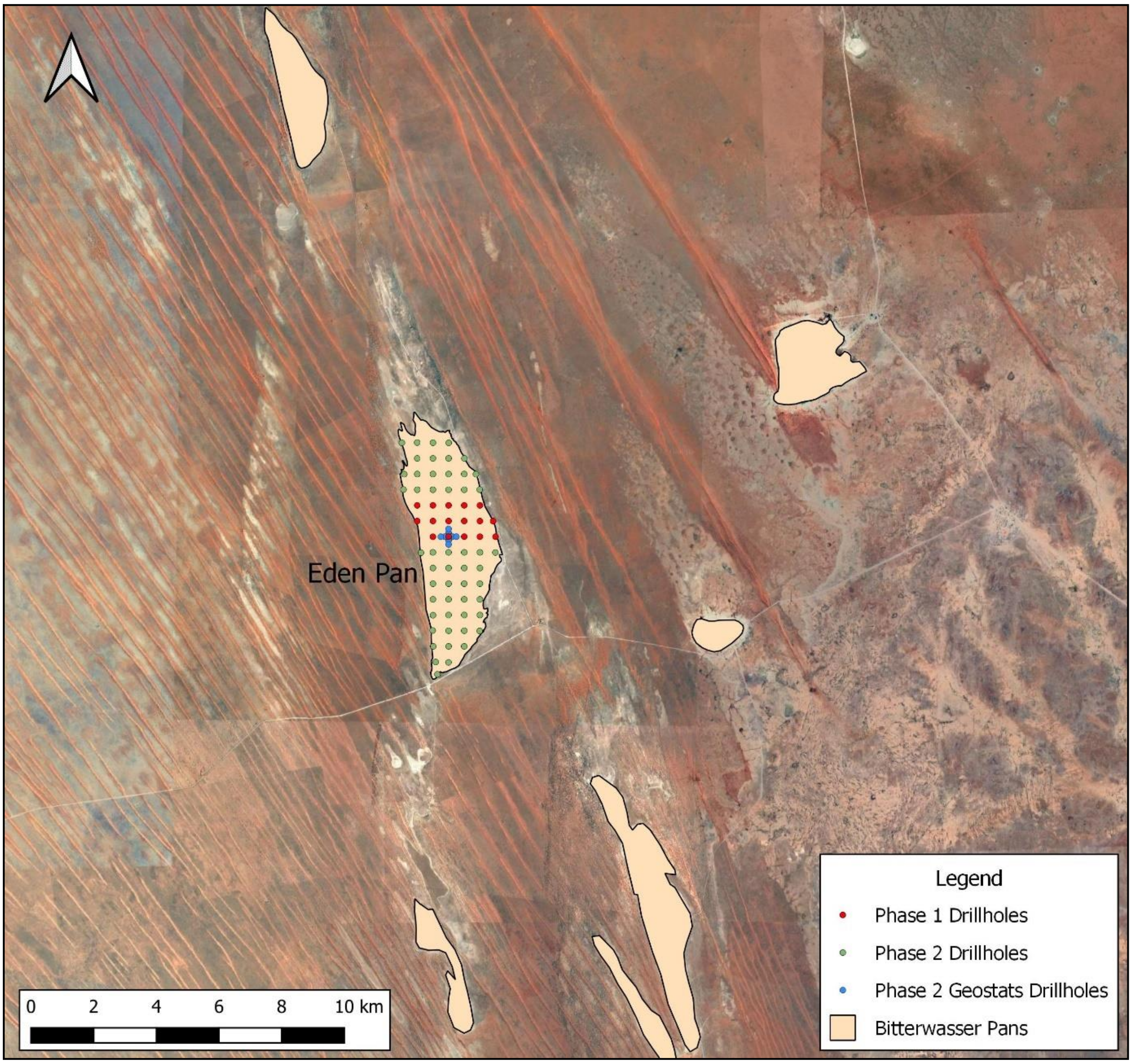


Figure 8: Layout and position of the 80, hand auger drillholes within the Eden Pan shown in relation to the neighbouring pans.

Sediment samples were collected using sample tube lengths of no more than 20 cm (e.g., 1.0 m consisted of 5 x 20 cm sample lengths), utilizing a 90 mm OD (outer diameter) x 250 mm long auger clay-bit (Figure 11B). To minimize sample contamination, the collected sediment samples were placed on a canvas cloth, while the clay-bit was cleaned with a wet cloth and water after every sample (Figure 11A). A chip-tray sample representing every 20 cm was collected stored and logged (Figure 12). All drillholes remained relative intact due to salt encrustation, which formed instantaneously as the drillhole sidewalls are exposed to air. On completion of the drilling, the drillholes were cased and collared (Figure 11C & 11D).

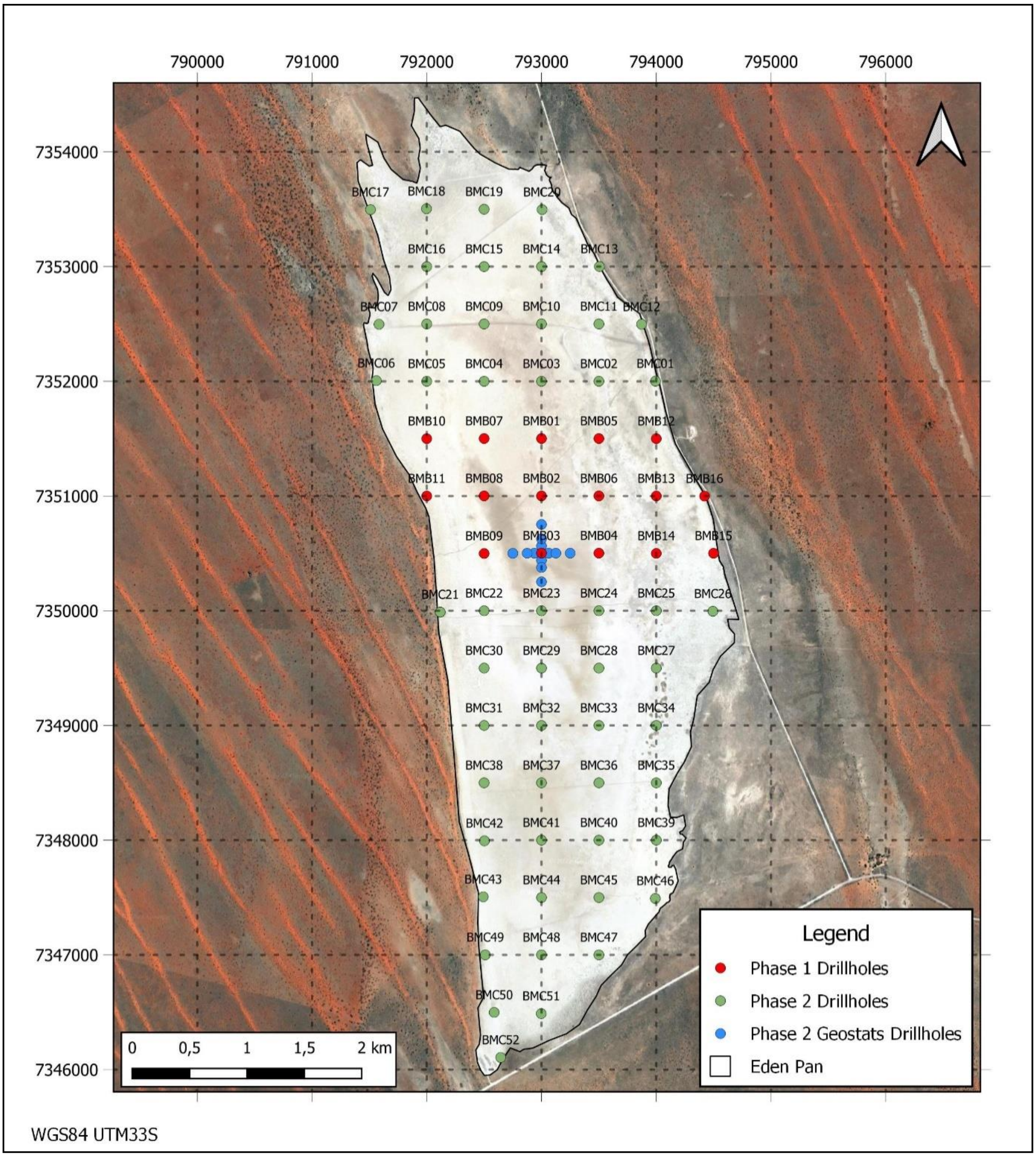


Figure 9: A grid of sixteen drill lines spaced 500 m apart with one to six holes per line also spaced 500 m apart on the Eden Pan. Borehole positions and numbers are shown of all the hand auger drillholes which were drilled, logged and sampled.

7.3.1.2. Phase 2 drilling

Phase 2 of the drilling programme took place from November 2021 to January 2022, during which a total of 64 vertical holes were drilled, which comprise of 52 normal drillholes and 12 drillholes for geostatistical reasons.

The 52 normal drillholes (BMC01-52) were spaced using a 500 x 500 m grid comprising 13 drill lines with 1 to 6 boreholes per line (Figure 9), while the total drilling depth is 273.20 m. The drill lines were placed to the north and south of the phase 1 drill lines. The indurated and/or partially indurated lower contact of the Middle Unit dictated the End of Hole (EOH) depths of the drillholes. Depending on the hole position relative to the deep central axis and shallow margins of the pan, the depth of the holes ranged from 0.60 m.b.g.l – 12.20 m.b.g.l., (Figure 9; Table 4 and Table 7).

Sediment samples were collected using the same procedures as during phase 1, comprising sample tube lengths of no more than 20 cm (e.g., 1.0 m consisted of 5 x 20 cm sample lengths) and utilizing a 90 mm OD (outer diameter) x 250 mm long auger clay-bit (Figure 11B). Sample contamination, chip-tray collection and drillhole casing procedures were also identical to phase 1.

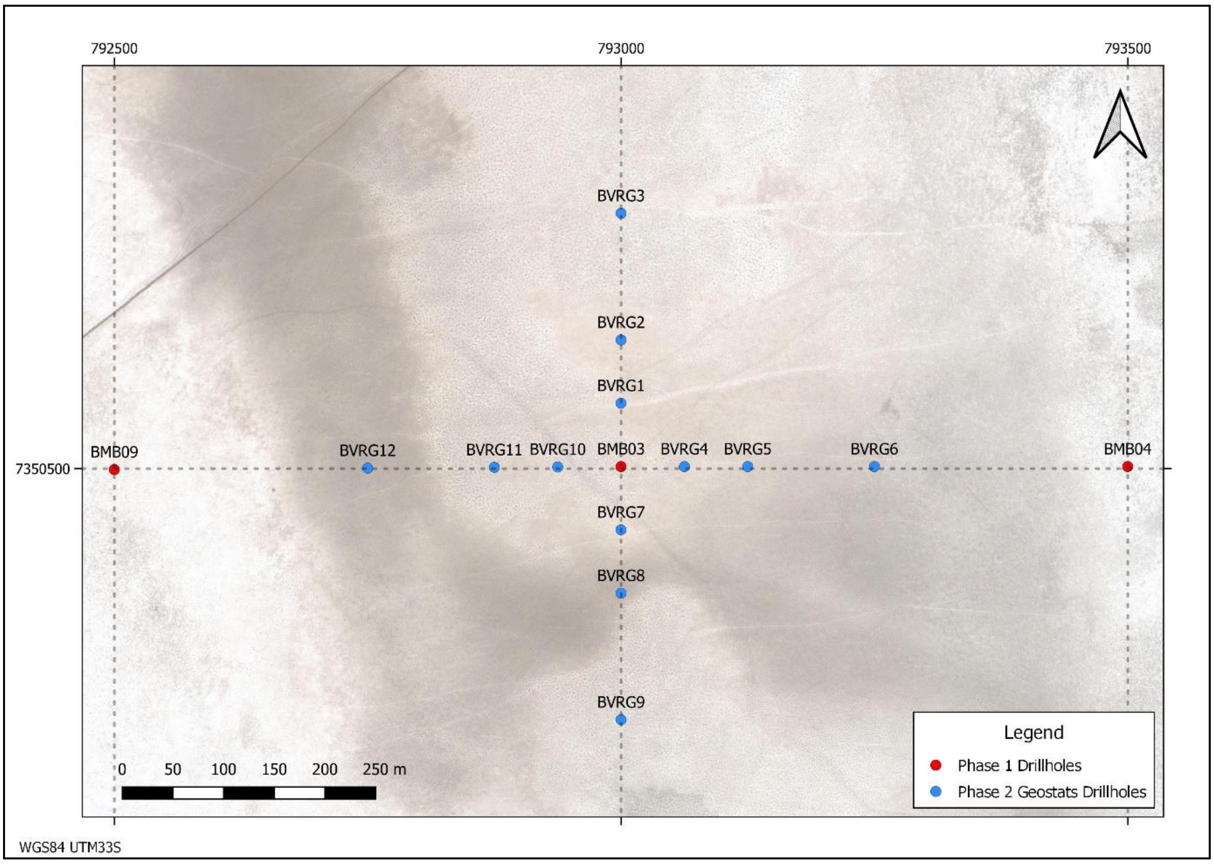


Figure 10: Layout of the 12 geostatistical drillholes around BMB03.

A total of 12 geostatistical drillholes (BVRG1-12) were drilled and were placed in 4 drill lines. The drill lines were placed in north, east, south and west directions surrounding drillhole BMB03 (phase 1), with each drill line comprising of 3 drillholes, spaced at 62.5 x 62.5 x 125 m from BMB03. The total drilling depth is 139.40 m. The indurated and/or partially indurated lower contact of the Middle Unit dictated the End of Hole (EOH) depths of the drillholes. These holes were drilled in the central part of the pan where the clay is at its thickest, thus the depth of the holes ranged from 10.40 m.b.g.l – 13.00 m.b.g.l., (Figures 9 & 10; Table 4 and Table 6). All of the 12 geostatistical drillholes were sampled. These holes were drilled using the same drilling procedures as all the other holes.

7.3.2. Topographical control

The area and the collars haven't been surveyed; therefore, the collars were set out with a Garmin 64s handheld GPS. A (SRTM) V3 Global 1 arc second hillshade image was used to help with elevation.

7.3.3. Downhole surveying procedures

7.3.4. Sampling procedures

7.3.4.1. Auger-hole logging

The auger-hole logging during both the drill phases followed the same procedures. Only the Upper and Middle Units, which is the primary target of the investigation, was drilled and logged in detail, while logging was principally based on the oxidation state of the pan sediments. Accordingly, the Upper Unit clay is oxidized and exhibits orange-brown colouration, while the Middle Unit clay is reduced and exhibit green colouration.

Both the Upper- and Middle Unit packages, have a gradational contact with the partially indurated Lower Unit in the central portions of the pan, while towards the margins the Upper Unit is also in contact with partially consolidated Kalahari sand (Ks) and/or indurated carbonate duricrust (BSMT; calcrete). The partially lithified clay, Ks and BSMT were jointly categorised as the basement to the prospective Upper- and Middle-Unit clays and therefore collectively logged as the Lower Unit (LT). Therefore, the logging makes use of the codes: Upper Unit, Middle Unit and Lower Unit (LT); in that order in any given auger drillhole on the pan (Table 4). Also see figure 24.

Table 4: Logging codes and their descriptions

Code	Description
Upper Unit	Oxidised brown grey-white sandy clay unit
Middle Unit	Reduced plastic clay unit
Lower Unit (LT)	Partially lithified olive-green fine plastic clay

Table 5: List of all auger holes which were drilled as a part of phase 1.

AUGER ID	WGS84_ UTM33S_ X	WGS84_ UTM33S_ Y	ESTIMATED ELEVATION (MAMSL)	AZIMUTH (°)	INCLINATION (°)	DATE FROM	DATE TO	EOH (M.B.G.L.)
BMB07	792500	7351501	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/17	2019/10/17	9.30
BMB01	793000	7351501	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/12	2019/10/12	11.20
BMB05	793500	7351501	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/13	2019/10/13	6.00
BMB06	793500	7351001	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/13	2019/10/15	6.60
BMB04	793500	7350502	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/15	2019/10/15	7.80
BMB03	793000	7350502	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/11	2019/10/12	12.20
BMB09	792500	7350499	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/16	2019/10/16	7.80
BMB08	792500	7351001	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/16	2019/10/17	7.80
BMB02	793000	7351001	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/10	2019/10/10	10.80
BMB10	792000	7351500	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/17	2019/10/17	2.20
BMB11	792000	7351000	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/17	2019/10/17	2.00
BMB12	794000	7351500	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/18	2019/10/18	1.80
BMB13	794000	7351000	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/18	2019/10/18	1.80
BMB14	794000	7350500	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/18	2019/10/18	4.20
BMB15	794499	7350501	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/18	2019/10/18	0.80
BMB16	794421	7350999	1226	N/A	-90	2019/10/18	2019/10/18	0.80

Table 6: List of all the geostatistical auger holes which were drilled as a part of phase 2

AUGER ID	WGS84_ UTM33S_ X	WGS84_ UTM33S_ Y	ESTIMATED ELEVATION (MAMSL)	AZIMUTH (°)	INCLINATION (°)	DATE FROM	DATE TO	EOH (M.B.G.L.)
BVRG1	793000	7350565	1229	N/A	-90	2021-11-30	2021-12-01	11.4
BVRG2	793000	7350627	1235	N/A	-90	2021-12-01	2021-12-03	13
BVRG3	793000	7350752	1233	N/A	-90	2021-12-03	2021-12-04	11.6
BVRG4	793063	7350502	1232	N/A	-90	2021-11-30	2021-12-02	11.8
BVRG5	793125	7350502	1230	N/A	-90	2021-12-03	2021-12-03	12.2
BVRG6	793250	7350502	1230	N/A	-90	2021-12-03	2021-12-04	10.4
BVRG7	793000	7350440	1235	N/A	-90	2021-12-04	2021-12-05	11
BVRG8	793000	7350377	1233	N/A	-90	2021-12-05	2021-12-06	11.8
BVRG9	793000	7350252	1232	N/A	-90	2021-12-06	2021-12-08	10.6
BVRG10	792938	7350502	1231	N/A	-90	2021-12-04	2021-12-05	12
BVRG11	792875	7350501	1231	N/A	-90	2021-12-05	2021-12-06	12
BVRG12	792750	7350501	1231	N/A	-90	2021-12-06	2021-12-08	11.6

Table 7: List of all auger holes which were drilled as a part of phase 2.

AUGER ID	WGS84_ UTM33S_ X	WGS84_ UTM33S_ Y	ESTIMATED ELEVATION (MAMSL)	AZIMUTH (°)	INCLINATION (°)	DATE FROM	DATE TO	EOH (M.B.G.L.)
BMC01	793993	7352001	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-18	2022-01-18	1
BMC02	793500	7352000	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-18	2022-01-18	6.8
BMC03	793000	7352000	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-12	2022-01-13	9.8
BMC04	792500	7352000	1229	N/A	-90	2022-01-13	2022-01-15	12.2
BMC05	792000	7352000	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-15	2022-01-17	10.4
BMC06	791560	7352005	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-17	2022-01-17	2
BMC07	791584	7352497	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-14	2022-01-14	2
BMC08	792000	7352500	1228	N/A	-90	2022-01-15	2022-01-16	12
BMC09	792500	7352500	1228	N/A	-90	2022-01-12	2022-01-13	10.4
BMC10	793000	7352500	1229	N/A	-90	2022-01-14	2022-01-14	7
BMC11	793500	7352500	1228	N/A	-90	2022-01-17	2022-01-17	4.4
BMC12	793872	7352497	1233	N/A	-90	2022-01-17	2022-01-17	0.6
BMC13	793505	7353001	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-17	2022-01-17	1.4
BMC14	793000	7353000	1225	N/A	-90	2022-01-17	2022-01-26	10.8
BMC15	792500	7353000	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-26	2022-01-26	7.6
BMC16	792000	7353000	1227	N/A	-90	2022-01-27	2022-01-27	7.4
BMC17	791510	7353497	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-27	2022-01-27	1.6
BMC18	791998	7353505	1233	N/A	-90	2022-01-27	2022-01-27	1.6
BMC19	792500	7353500	1236	N/A	-90	2022-01-26	2022-01-26	4
BMC20	793005	7353497	1228	N/A	-90	2022-01-18	2022-01-26	7.8
BMC21	792117	7349988	1233	N/A	-90	2021-12-08	2021-12-08	2
BMC22	792500	7350000	1232	N/A	-90	2021-12-08	2021-12-09	7.8
BMC23	793000	7350000	1228	N/A	-90	2021-12-09	2021-12-09	10.8
BMC24	793500	7350000	1229	N/A	-90	2021-12-09	2021-12-09	9.4
BMC25	794000	7350000	1238	N/A	-90	2021-12-08	2021-12-09	5.6
BMC26	794494	7349995	1232	N/A	-90	2021-12-08	2021-12-08	3.2
BMC27	794000	7349500	1234	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-29	8.6
BMC28	793500	7349500	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-28	9.6
BMC29	793000	7349500	1226	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-28	9.4
BMC30	792500	7349500	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-29	4.8
BMC31	792500	7349000	1233	N/A	-90	2022-01-29	2022-01-29	4.8
BMC32	793000	7349000	1235	N/A	-90	2022-01-29	2022-01-29	8.2
BMC33	793500	7349000	1233	N/A	-90	2022-01-29	2022-01-29	9.6
BMC34	794000	7349000	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-28	1.6
BMC35	794000	7348500	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	1.8
BMC36	793500	7348500	1229	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	7.2
BMC37	793000	7348500	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	6.2
BMC38	792500	7348500	1234	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	4
BMC39	794000	7348000	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-28	4.2
BMC40	793500	7348000	1229	N/A	-90	2022-01-28	2022-01-28	6.8
BMC41	793000	7348000	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-29	2022-01-29	6
BMC42	792503	7347994	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-29	2022-01-29	3.2

BMC43	792492	7347506	1229	N/A	-90	2022-01-31	2022-01-31	1.6
BMC44	793000	7347500	1235	N/A	-90	2022-01-31	2022-01-31	3.2
BMC45	793500	7347500	1221	N/A	-90	2022-01-31	2022-01-31	4.2
BMC46	793991	7347492	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-31	2022-01-31	0.8
BMC47	793500	7347000	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	1.6
BMC48	793000	7347000	1234	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	2.4
BMC49	792510	7347001	1232	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	1
BMC50	792588	7346498	1231	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	0.8
BMC51	792998	7346488	1230	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	1
BMC52	792644	7346106	1233	N/A	-90	2022-01-30	2022-01-30	1

Figure 11: A – Photo mosaic of one of the drill sites, with recovered sediment sample being packed neatly on the canvas cloth as 20 cm samples. The chip-tray sample would immediately be collected and logged. B –The hand auger clay-bit together with its 20 cm interval sample. C – The collar casing which was installed at each drillhole. D – down-the-hole hole of one of the drillholes, clearly indicating that the holes remain intact and stable after drilling.

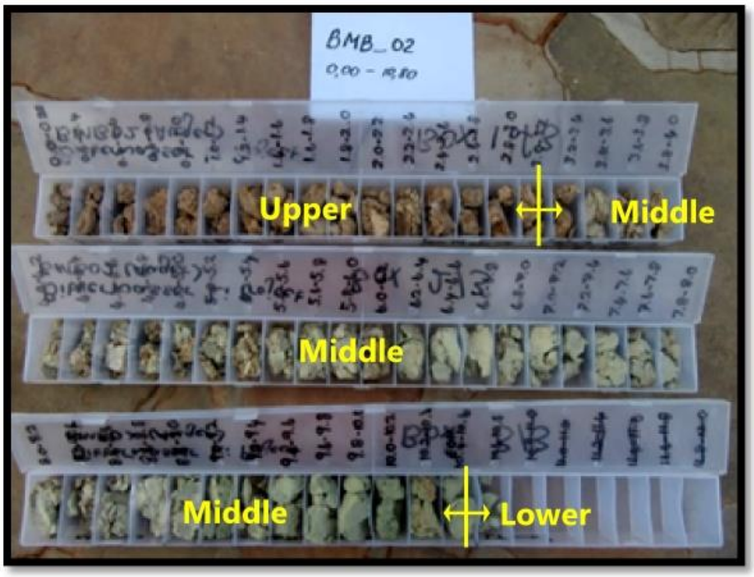


Figure 12: Chip-tray of auger hole BMB_02. This chip-tray clearly illustrates the redox zonation of the Upper sedimentary unit into the Middle sedimentary unit.

7.3.4.2. Phase 1 sampling

A total of 14 of the 16 phase 1 drillholes intersected lithologies which were sampled. From these holes a total of 89 samples were collected over the course of the drilling programme, with 74 samples taken for chemical/metallurgical analysis (Appendix I), while the other 15 samples (16.85 % of the total number) were used for quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) purposes. A total of 15 clay density samples were also collected, of which 7 are of the Upper Unit and 8 are of the Middle Unit.

Sample intervals are set at 1.00 m and shortened based on eventual depth of the hole. Sample intervals are recorded in the drill log and in sample books. QA/QC sample numbers are flagged at this point for later insertion. Plastic sample bags are numbered sequentially with the appropriate sample number. The geologist who logged the hole verifies the sample tag with the sample book. The sample bag is sealed with a cable tie, placed in another bag (i.e., double bagged) with a duplicate sample number, and a sample tag is inserted between the sample bags to mitigate the destruction of the sample tag. All the samples are stored in a secure facility until shipment. Sound chain of custody with a well-documented paper trail was in place during the sampling program.

For a specific auger-hole sample interval, each of the 74 samples were split into two sub-samples; one split was used for sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish for analysis of Li (ppm), K (%), Al (%), Cr (%), Si (%), Ti (%), As (ppm), Cd (ppm), Fe (%), Mg (%), Mn (%), P (%), Co (%) and Y (%) and the other split for initial sequential leach (metallurgical) test work. No analysis for boron was done.

The results for the analysis by sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with ICP-MS finish is shown in Appendix II. From these results several higher Li grade, second sample splits, were selected and composited into a 30.80 kg sample with a calculated weighted average grade of 935 ppm Li. The 30.80 kg composite sample was sent to SGS laboratories in Randfontein, South Africa, for sequential leach test work.

Table 8: Summarized stratigraphic log of all the auger drillholes from phase 1.

AUGER _ID	LOWER UNIT FROM (M.B.G.L)	LOWER UNIT TO (M.B.G.L)	UPPER UNIT FROM (M.B.G.L)	UPPER UNIT TO (M.B.G.L)	UPPER UNIT THICKNESS (m)	MIDDLE UNIT FROM (M.B.G.L)	MIDDLE UNIT TO (M.B.G.L)	MIDDLE UNIT THICKNESS (m)	UPPER + MIDDLE THICKNESS (m)
BMB07	9.00	9.20	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	5.00	**9.00**
BMB01	11.00	11.20	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	11.00	7.00	**11.00**
BMB05	5.80	6.00	0.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	5.80	2.60	**5.80**
BMB06	6.20	6.60	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	6.20	2.60	**6.20**
BMB04	7.60	7.80	0.00	4.20	4.20	4.20	7.60	3.40	**7.60**
BMB03	12.00	12.20	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	12.00	9.00	**12.00**
BMB09	7.60	7.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	7.60	6.60	**7.60**
BMB08	7.60	7.80	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	7.60	4.00	**7.60**
BMB02	10.60	10.80	0.00	3.20	3.20	3.20	10.60	7.40	**10.60**
BMB10	2.00	2.20	0.00	2.00	2.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	**2.00**
BMB11	0.60	2.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	0.00	**0.60**
BMB12	0.40	1.80	0.00	0.40	0.40	N/A	N/A	0.00	**0.40**
BMB13	1.60	1.80	0.00	1.60	1.60	N/A	N/A	0.00	**1.60**
BMB14	4.00	4.30	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	**2.00**
BMB15	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.20	0.20	N/A	N/A	0.00	**0.20**
BMB16	0.20	0.80	0.00	0.20	0.20	N/A	N/A	0.00	**0.20**

7.3.4.2.1. Sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish analysis

Approximately 100 g of material was split by hand from a 20 cm sample length, depending on the sample size and the extent of the composite sample for which it was required. It was attempted to composite the 20 cm sample lengths into larger samples of approximately 500 g each representing intervals of around 1.0 m for Upper Unit and 1.50 m for Middle Unit samples, making sure not to sample across lithological contacts (Figure 13). On average, the Upper Unit was composite sampled at an interval of 0.90 m and 478 g/composite sample (45 % of total sample material collected), while the Middle Unit was sampled at an average interval of 1.45 m and 643 g/composite sample (55 % of total sample material collected; Figures 14 & 15). All samples were bagged and tagged and shipped to the SGS laboratory in Randfontein, South Africa, for analysis.

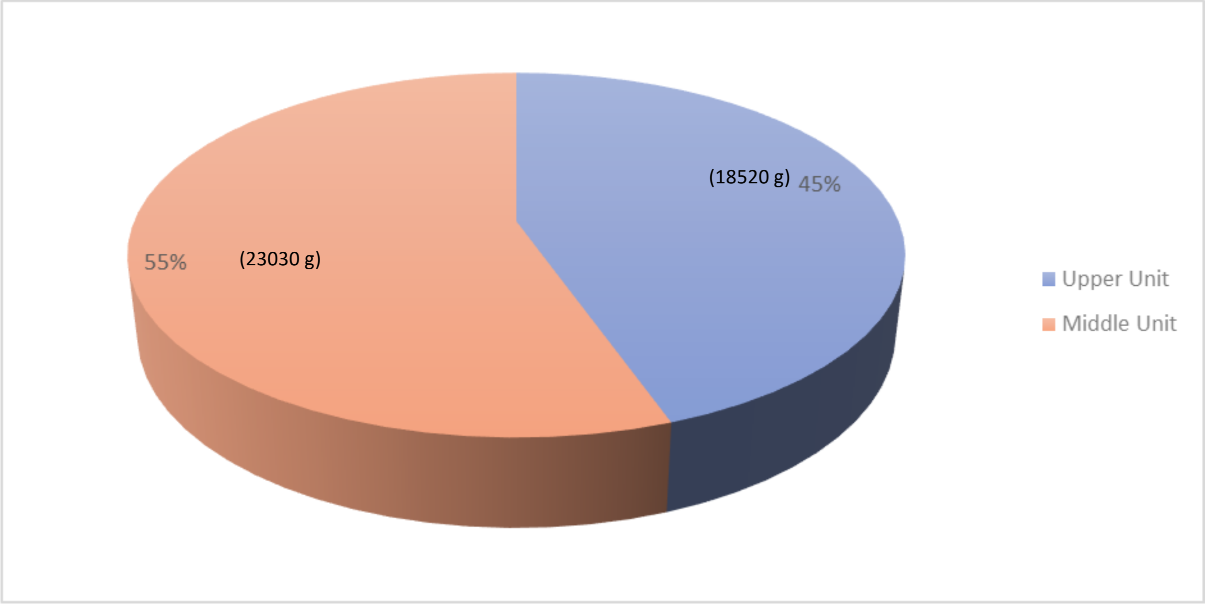


Figure 13: Percentage of sample mass collected of the Upper Unit and Middle Unit during the phase 1 drilling programme.

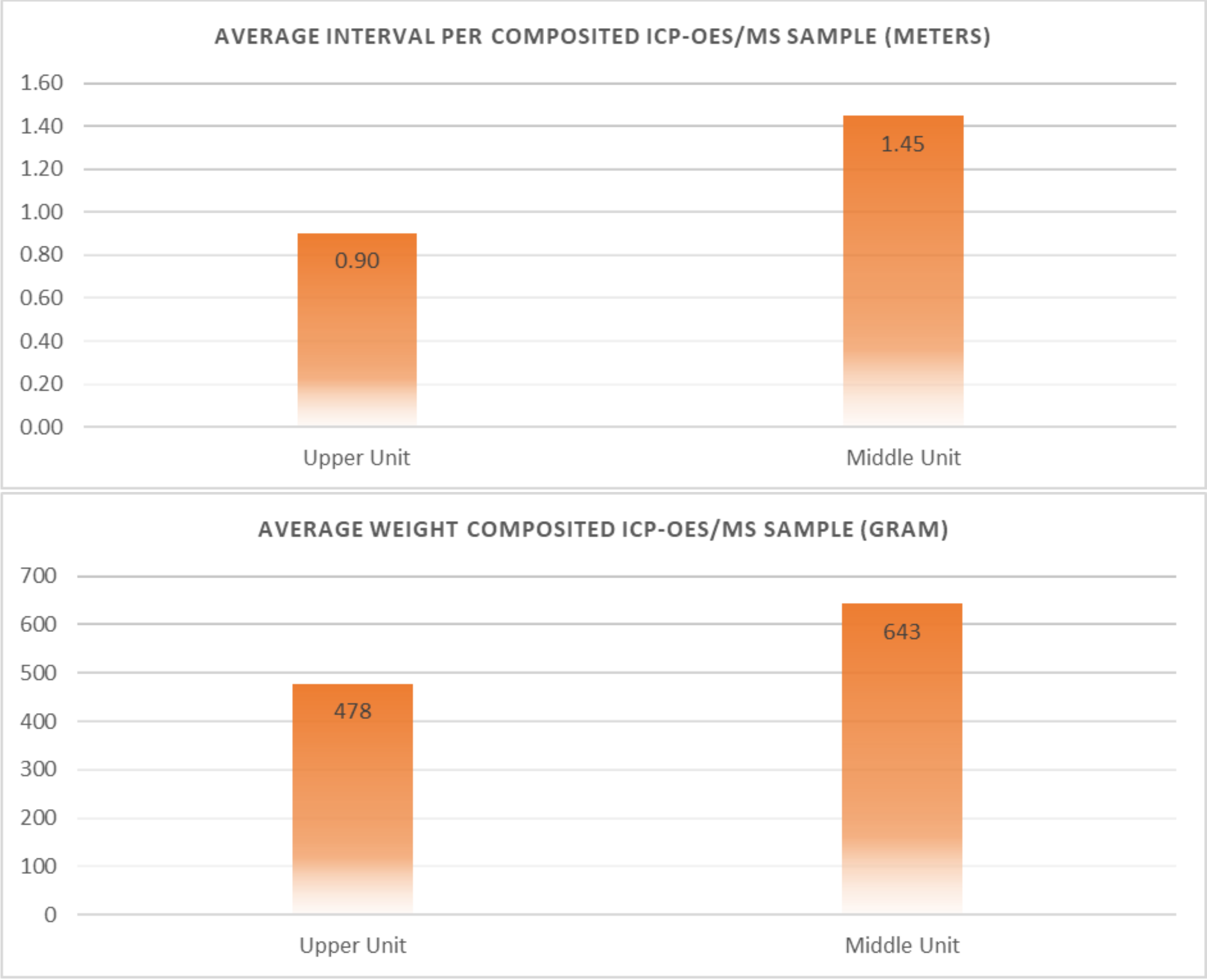


Figure 14: Average sample interval length as collected from all the auger drillholes as per major prospective lithology and average weight per sample from all the auger holes as per major prospective lithology (phase 1).

Figure 15: Example of composite sampling intervals across an auger drillhole.

7.3.4.2.2. Initial leaching test work sampling

Details of the composite sample sent for test work are provided in table 19. The initial leaching test work was done to indicate the potential recovery of Li from the clays, as well as to get an indication of the amount of sulphuric acid that will be required during the leaching process. This is therefore only a preliminary viability test for producing a lithium carbonate (hydroxide) product from the mineralized Bitterwasser clays.

Table 9: List of chosen samples for the initial leaching test work (phase 1).

Auger ID	***COMPOSITE SAMPLE ID (LEACHING)***	***ASSAY SAMPLE ID (ICP-OES)***	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Thickness (m)***	***Major Unit***	***Weight (kg)***	***Li (ppm)***
BMB02	BMB02_S7	X2108	5.6	7.2	1.6	Middle	1.74	943
BMB02	BMB02_S8	X2109	7.2	8.8	1.6	Middle	1.95	1060
BMB02	BMB02_S9	X2110	8.8	9.8	1	Middle	1.37	1190
BMB02	BMB02_S10	X2111	9.8	10.6	0.8	Middle	0.99	1070
BMB03	BMB03_S6	X2120	3.6	5.6	2	Middle	1.87	813
BMB03	BMB03_S7	X2121	5.6	7.6	2	Middle	2.21	961
BMB03	BMB03_S8	X2122	7.6	9.4	1.8	Middle	2.26	1090
BMB03	BMB03_S9	X2123	9.4	10.7	1.3	Middle	1.77	1180
BMB03	BMB03_S10	X2124	10.7	12	1.3	Middle	1.17	784
BMB01	BMB01_S7	X2134	5.2	6.4	1.2	Middle	1.05	757
BMB01	BMB01_S8	X2135	6.4	7.6	1.2	Middle	1.19	863
BMB01	BMB01_S9	X2136	7.6	9	1.4	Middle	1.12	693

BMB01	BMB01_S10	X2137	9	10	1	Middle	1.08	935
BMB04	BMB04_S5	X2161	4.2	4.8	0.6	Middle	0.58	838
BMB04	BMB04_S6	X2162	4.8	6	1.2	Middle	1.11	806
BMB04	BMB04_S7	X2163	6	7.4	1.4	Middle	1.63	1010
BMB08	BMB08_S6	X2179	5.4	7.6	2.2	Middle	2.61	1030
BMB07	BMB07_S5	X2186	4	7	3	Middle	2.75	797
BMB07	BMB07_S6	X2187	7	9	2	Middle	2.35	1020
						Total/Weighted average	**30.80**	**935**

7.3.4.3. Phase 2 sampling

A total of 63 of the 64 phase 2 drillholes were sampled over the course of the drilling programme, during which a total of 397 samples were collected, with 352 samples taken for chemical (Appendix I), while the other 45 samples were used for quality control and quality assurance (QA/QC) purposes. A total of 38 clay density samples were also collected, of which 15 are of the Upper Unit and 23 are of the Middle Unit.

The samples collected are a composite geological sample that represents each 20 cm run (sample tube length) as best as possible and do not extend over lithological boundaries. Each 20 cm sample is split into smaller sub-samples (A-samples and B-samples). The composite sample contain between 33-50% of each 20 cm sample depending on the size. Composite samples contain as close to equal amount as possible from top to bottom of each lithological unit sampled. The A-samples were shipped to the lab for analysis, while the B-samples were stored and used for duplicates and bulk sampling.

For the insertion of QA/QC samples, bagging and tagging of samples, storage and chain of custody, the same procedures were used as during phase 1 sampling.

7.3.4.4. Recovery

Core recovery was almost 100% due to the cohesive nature of the clay.

7.3.4.5. Sample quality

A composite sample were collected according to lithology units. Samples didn't cross over lithological boundaries. A representative sample were taken of each 20 cm run, taking in account the sample weight and size. i.e., one composite sample contain a weighted sample of each run.

8. Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Sample preparation and assaying of samples from the Bitterwaser Project have to date been undertaken at two independent laboratories.

- SGS Laboratories, Randfontein, South Africa. Completed the assaying of the phase 1 samples. They conducted sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish major element analysis and sequential leach test work.
- ALS Laboratories, Completed the assaying of the phase 2 samples. They conducted sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish major element analysis.

8.1. Sample security

The samples were collected and placed in 50 kg bags. All the samples are stored in a secure facility until shipment. Sound chain of custody with a well-documented paper trail was in place during both sampling programs. Phase 1 samples were shipped to SGS Laboratories in Randfontein, South Africa where they took over custody of the samples. The phase 2 samples were shipped with the project geologist to the Windhoek office and to the ALS lab where they took custody of the samples. The B-samples are stored in a secure facility.

8.2. Field quality control measures

BLE routinely added certified reference material (CRM), blanks and duplicates during the sampling phases. A total of 17 QA/QC samples were inserted into the sampling stream during phase 1 and overall, the results are within acceptable accuracy and precision ranges as certified for those reference materials (Table 10). The QA/QC samples that BLE inserted consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd.'s (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0339 (standard), AMIS0341 (standard), AMIS0342 (standard) and AMIS0439 (blank) and were inserted on average every 6 – 7 m within the sampling stream. AMIS0355 (standard) and one other blank was inserted by SGS.

List of QAQC samples which were inserted into the sampling stream during the phase 1 drilling programme.

Table 10: List of QAQC samples which were inserted into the sampling stream during the phase 1 drilling programme.

AUGER ID	SOURCE	ASSAY SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE TYPE	TYPE	AMIS_NR	LI
BMB05	Bitterwasser	X2147	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	18
BMB06	Bitterwasser	X2155	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	23
BMB04	Bitterwasser	X2164	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	20
BMB09	Bitterwasser	X2172	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	24
BMB08	Bitterwasser	X2180	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	21

BMB07	Bitterwasser	X2188	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0439	20
	SGS		QAQC	Blank		<10
BMB03	Bitterwasser	X2117	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0339	23000
BMB06	Bitterwasser	X2151	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0339	24100
BMB09	Bitterwasser	X2168	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0339	22200
BMB07	Bitterwasser	X2184	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0339	23500
BMB01	Bitterwasser	X2132	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0341	5140
BMB08	Bitterwasser	X2176	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0341	5180
BMB02	Bitterwasser	X2106	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0342	1820
BMB05	Bitterwasser	X2143	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0342	1780
BMB04	Bitterwasser	X2160	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0342	1780
	SGS		QAQC	CRM	AMIS0355	7800

During phase 2, a total of 35 QA/QC samples and 6 duplicate samples were inserted into the sampling stream and overall, the results are within acceptable accuracy and precision ranges as certified for those reference materials (Table 11). The QA/QC samples that BLE inserted consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd.'s (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0577 (blank), AMIS0683 (standard), AMIS0578 (blank) and AMIS0684 (standard).

Table 11: List of QAQC samples which were inserted into the sampling stream during the phase 2 drilling programme.

AUGER ID	SOURCE	ASSAY SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE TYPE	TYPE	CRM ID	LI PPM	RESULTS PPM	VARIANCE %
BVRG1	Bitterwasser	Y1601	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	2	0.02
BVRG4	Bitterwasser	Y1613	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1970	2.62
BVRG4	Bitterwasser	Y1616	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	2	0.02
BVRG2	Bitterwasser	Y1625	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	4	0.04
BVRG5	Bitterwasser	Y1630	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	3	0.03
BVRG6	Bitterwasser	Y1643	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1970	2.62
BVRG10	Bitterwasser	Y1659	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	2	0.02
BVRG10	Bitterwasser	Y1663	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1930	4.60
BVRG10	Bitterwasser	Y1681	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1930	4.60
BVRG10	Bitterwasser	Y1682	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	2	0.02
BVRG8	Bitterwasser	Y1694	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	<2	-2.00
BVRG9	Bitterwasser	Y1703	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1990	1.63
BVRG9	Bitterwasser	Y1704	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	<2	-2.00
BMC22	Bitterwasser	Y1722	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1930	4.60
BMC22	Bitterwasser	Y1723	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	4	0.04
BMC25	Bitterwasser	Y1751	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1960	3.11
BMC25	Bitterwasser	Y1752	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	3	0.03
BMC03	Bitterwasser	Y1753	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	2010	0.64
BMC03	Bitterwasser	Y1754	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	6	0.06
BMC04	Bitterwasser	Y1794	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	3	0.03
BMC04	Bitterwasser	Y1795	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1980	2.13
BMC08	Bitterwasser	Y1517	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1940	4.10
BMC08	Bitterwasser	Y1518	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0577	0	<2	-2.00
BMC01	Bitterwasser	Y1544	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	<2	-2.00
BMC01	Bitterwasser	Y1545	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	2030	-0.35

BMC47	Bitterwasser	Y1548	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0684	2024	1960	3.16
BMC47	Bitterwasser	Y1549	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	6	0.60
BMC16	Bitterwasser	Y1569	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0684	2024	2000	1.19
BMC16	Bitterwasser	Y1570	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	5	0.50
BMC34	Bitterwasser	Y1590	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	3	0.30
BMC34	Bitterwasser	Y1591	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0683	2023	1960	3.11
BMC42	Bitterwasser	Y1337	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0684	2024	2020	0.20
BMC42	Bitterwasser	Y1338	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	7	0.70
BMC38	Bitterwasser	Y1354	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0684	2024	1940	4.15
BMC38	Bitterwasser	Y1355	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	2	0.20
BMD05	Bitterwasser	Y1820	QAQC	Blank	AMIS0578	0	2	0.20
BMD05	Bitterwasser	Y1821	QAQC	CRM	AMIS0684	2024	1930	4.64

Table 12: List of duplicate samples collected during phase 2.

SOURCE	SAMPLE ID	DUPLICATE ID	TYPE
BVRG4	Y1615	Y1619	DUPLICATE
BVRG11	Y1687	Y1690	DUPLICATE
BVRG11	Y1688	Y1691	DUPLICATE
BVRG11	Y1689	Y1692	DUPLICATE
BMC05	Y1515	Y1502	DUPLICATE
BMC20	Y1547	Y1546	DUPLICATE

8.3. Laboratory sample preparation methodology

8.4. Laboratory quality control and quality assurance measures

8.5. Quality control analysis[CC4]

8.5.1. Umpire laboratory assay results

Umpire samples were taken as a precaution method, but the samples received from ALS fell within the standard deviation of Amis QAQC.

8.5.2. Quality control and assurance conclusions

9. Data Processing

9.1. General

9.1.1. Phase 1

A total of 74 samples have been analysed by SGS South Africa laboratories using sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish. All auger-hole results were normalized to a weighted average for both Upper Unit and Middle Unit lithologies as intersected and logged within each respective auger drillhole. Only Li and K were investigated in any detail, as these elements are considered essential for the viability of the project. The weighted average Li and K grades of each drillhole, as stated per lithology, are presented in table 13.

Table 13: Weighted average grades calculated for each auger hole for both the Upper and Middle Unit lithologies (phase 1).

AUGER ID	LITH UNIT	WEIGHTED AVERAGE LI GRADE (PPM)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE K GRADE (%)	FROM (M.B.G.L)	TO (M.B.G.L)	THICKNESS (M)
BMB01	Upper	**666**	**1.65**	0.00	4.00	**4.00**
BMB02	Upper	**641**	**1.70**	0.00	3.20	**3.20**
BMB03	Upper	**672**	**1.67**	0.00	3.00	**3.00**
BMB04	Upper	**623**	**1.68**	0.00	4.20	**4.20**
BMB05	Upper	**479**	**1.76**	0.00	3.20	**3.20**
BMB06	Upper	**538**	**1.53**	0.00	2.40	**2.40**
BMB07	Upper	**653**	**1.72**	0.00	4.00	**4.00**
BMB08	Upper	**698**	**1.74**	0.20	3.60	**3.40**
BMB09	Upper	**579**	**1.65**	0.00	1.00	**1.00**
BMB010	Upper	**678**	**1.37**	0.20	2.00	**1.80**
BMB011	Upper	**440**	**1.83**	0.20	0.60	**0.40**
BMB012	Upper	**343**	**1.23**	0.20	1.40	**1.20**
BMB013	Upper	**283**	**1.19**	0.20	1.60	**1.40**
BMB014	Upper	**425**	**1.09**	0.20	2.00	**1.40**
BMB01	Middle	**812**	**2.00**	4.00	11.00	**7.00**
BMB02	Middle	**963**	**1.86**	3.20	10.60	**7.40**
BMB03	Middle	**941**	**1.97**	3.00	12.00	**9.00**
BMB04	Middle	**901**	**1.81**	4.20	7.40	**3.20**
BMB05	Middle	**429**	**1.47**	3.20	5.80	**2.60**
BMB06	Middle	**648**	**1.90**	2.40	6.20	**3.80**
BMB07	Middle	**886**	**1.60**	4.00	9.00	**5.00**
BMB08	Middle	**882**	**1.63**	3.60	7.60	**4.00**
BMB09	Middle	**705**	**1.69**	1.00	7.60	**6.60**
BMB014	Middle	**502**	**1.53**	2.00	4.00	**1.40**
AVERAGE UPPER UNIT		**551.29**	**1.56**			**2.47**
AVERAGE MIDDLE UNIT		**766.9**	**1.75**			**5.00**

9.1.2. Phase 2

All auger-hole results were normalized to a weighted average for both Upper Unit and Middle Unit lithologies as intersected and logged within each respective auger drillhole. The weighted average Li and K grades of each drillhole, as stated per lithology, are presented in table 14.

Table 14: Weighted average grades calculated for each auger hole for both the Upper and Middle Unit lithologies (phase 2).

UPPER UNIT	MIDDLE UNIT

AUGER ID	***Weighted Average Grade***		***From (m.b.g.l)***	***To (m.b.g.l)***	***Thickness (m)***	***Weighted Average Grade***		***From (m.b.g.l)***	***To (m.b.g.l)***	***Thickness (m)***
	Li (ppm)	***K (%)***				***Li (ppm)***	***K (%)***			
BMC01	**162.00**	**1.06**	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC02	**443.33**	**1.21**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**334.78**	**1.27**	2.00	6.60	4.60
BMC03	**532.31**	**1.41**	0.00	2.60	2.60	**530.00**	**1.60**	2.60	9.60	7.00
BMC04	**533.85**	**1.42**	0.00	2.80	2.80	**620.22**	**1.57**	2.80	12.00	9.20
BMC05	**557.78**	**1.49**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**353.00**	**1.62**	2.00	10.40	6.00
BMC06	**310.00**	**1.40**	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC07	**241.33**	**1.53**	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC08	**529.23**	**1.46**	0.00	2.60	2.60	**484.83**	**1.53**	2.60	12.00	5.80
BMC09	**547.78**	**1.39**	0.00	1.80	1.80	**445.31**	**1.42**	1.80	10.20	8.40
BMC10	**490.00**	**1.31**	0.00	1.40	1.40	**389.62**	**1.36**	1.40	6.60	5.20
BMC11	**335.00**	**1.11**	0.00	0.40	0.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC13	**200.00**	**1.18**	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC14	**508.89**	**1.28**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**458.65**	**1.42**	2.00	9.40	7.40
BMC15	**461.82**	**1.33**	0.00	2.20	2.20	**310.00**	**1.49**	2.20	6.20	4.00
BMC16	**491.43**	**1.25**	0.00	1.40	1.40	**461.25**	**1.30**	1.40	4.80	3.40
BMC17	**206.00**	**1.40**	0.00	0.40	0.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC18	**385.71**	**1.28**	0.00	1.40	1.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC19	**453.00**	**1.24**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**312.20**	**1.17**	2.00	3.80	1.80
BMC20	**404.00**	**1.16**	0.00	1.00	1.00	**230.00**	**1.02**	1.00	7.20	6.20
BMC21	**275.00**	**1.55**	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC22	**542.78**	**1.42**	0.00	3.80	3.80	**630.00**	**1.56**	3.80	7.60	3.80
BMC23	**558.33**	**1.50**	0.00	2.60	2.60	**593.58**	**1.72**	2.60	10.60	8.00
BMC24	**490.00**	**1.45**	0.00	3.00	3.00	**619.69**	**1.64**	3.00	9.40	6.40
BMC25	**240.00**	**1.01**	0.00	5.00	5.00	**230.00**	**1.29**	5.00	5.60	0.60
BMC26	**166.00**	**0.84**	0.00	1.40	1.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC27	**211.00**	**0.95**	0.00	0.40	0.40	**511.25**	**1.59**	0.40	6.00	5.60
BMC28	**475.56**	**1.46**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**705.95**	**1.93**	2.00	9.40	7.40
BMC29	**516.92**	**1.49**	0.00	2.60	2.60	**576.67**	**1.60**	2.60	9.20	6.60
BMC30	**490.00**	**1.55**	0.00	3.00	3.00	**419.09**	**1.56**	3.00	4.80	1.80
BMC32	**494.17**	**1.52**	0.00	2.40	2.40	**740.95**	**1.59**	2.40	7.00	4.60
BMC33	**493.64**	**1.49**	0.00	2.20	2.20	**869.03**	**2.41**	2.20	9.40	7.20
BMC34	**580.00**	**1.60**	0.00	0.60	0.60	**480.67**	**1.75**	1.60	4.60	3.00
BMC35	**143.00**	**1.12**	0.00	0.80	0.80	**117.00**	**1.41**	0.80	1.20	0.40
BMC36	**431.67**	**1.47**	0.00	2.40	2.40	**686.88**	**1.74**	2.40	7.00	4.60
BMC37	**516.67**	**1.47**	0.00	2.40	2.40	**522.35**	**1.47**	2.40	5.80	3.40
BMC38	**530.91**	**1.65**	0.00	2.20	2.20	**520.00**	**1.81**	2.20	3.20	1.00
BMC39	**174.00**	**1.11**	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC40	**396.67**	**1.36**	0.00	2.40	2.40	**539.52**	**1.80**	2.40	6.60	4.20
BMC41	**533.33**	**1.67**	0.00	2.40	2.40	**504.44**	**2.21**	2.40	6.00	3.60
BMC42	**133.20**	**1.42**	0.00	1.00	1.00	**247.50**	**1.89**	1.00	2.60	1.60
BMC43	**385.00**	**1.59**	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC44	**464.29**	**1.39**	0.00	1.40	1.40	**454.29**	**1.48**	1.40	2.80	1.40
BMC45	**345.00**	**1.28**	0.00	2.00	2.00	**516.15**	**1.90**	2.00	3.80	1.80
BMC46	**220.00**	**1.20**	0.00	0.40	0.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

BMC47	**390.00**	1.34	0.00	1.40	1.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC48	**460.00**	1.55	0.00	1.80	1.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC49	**320.00**	1.53	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC50	**149.00**	1.18	0.00	0.60	0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC51	**400.00**	1.62	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BMC52	**330.00**	1.56	0.00	0.80	0.80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BVRG1	**537.86**	1.42	0.00	2.80	2.80	**854.52**	1.77	2.80	11.20	8.40
BVRG2	**536.15**	1.43	0.00	2.60	2.60	**809.22**	1.84	2.60	12.80	10.20
BVRG3	**539.29**	1.48	0.00	2.80	2.80	**789.77**	1.70	2.80	11.40	8.60
BVRG4	**538.50**	1.44	0.00	4.00	4.00	**904.47**	1.93	4.00	11.60	7.60
BVRG5	**540.53**	1.45	0.00	3.80	3.80	**804.32**	1.57	3.80	12.00	8.20
BVRG6	**477.86**	1.43	0.00	2.80	2.80	**898.00**	1.93	2.80	8.80	6.00
BVRG7	**514.29**	1.43	0.00	2.80	2.80	**779.25**	1.72	2.80	10.80	8.00
BVRG8	**585.38**	1.45	0.00	2.60	2.60	**841.11**	1.78	2.60	11.60	9.00
BVRG9	**551.43**	1.43	0.00	2.80	2.80	**703.16**	1.57	2.80	10.40	7.60
BVRG10	**499.09**	1.46	0.00	2.20	2.20	**733.19**	1.77	2.20	11.60	9.40
BVRG11	**510.00**	1.53	0.00	2.20	2.20	**714.17**	1.78	2.20	11.80	9.60
BVRG12	**502.86**	1.42	0.00	2.80	2.80	**585.67**	1.64	2.80	11.40	8.60
AVERAGE	**419.08**	1.38			**1.89**	**564.36**	1.64			**5.62**

9.2. Trends and correlations

The lithium grade within the phase 1 drillholes shows a consistent increase from the borehole collar to the end of the hole with the highest values at the base of the Middle Unit at its interface with the underlying sandy clay unit called the Lower Unit (Figure 16).

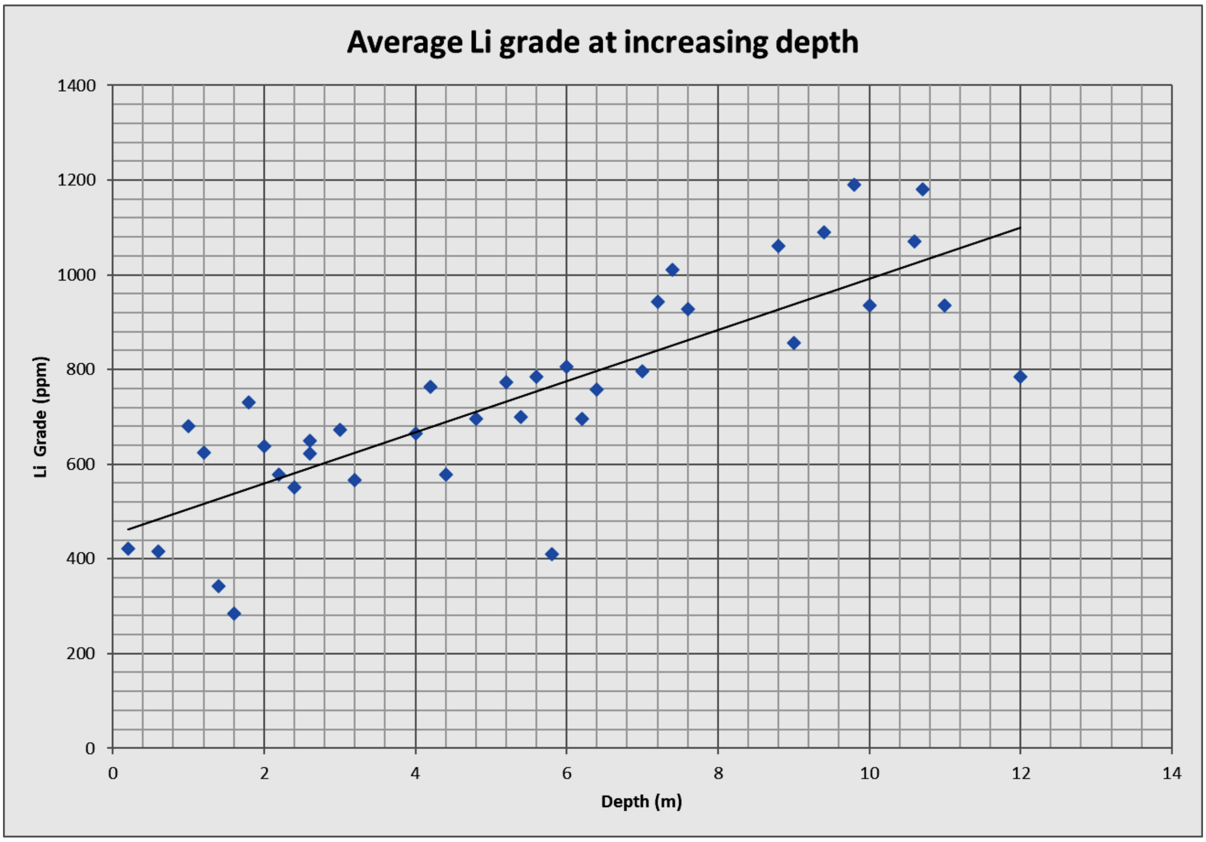


Figure 16: Phase 1 scatter plots showing grade-frequency % distribution of lithium with increasing depth.

The grade trend followed by potassium from phase 1 differs from that of lithium where potassium grade maintains a relatively constant grade of 1.74% K from surface to just below 9 m below surface, where after a sudden increase to an average of 2.8% K are seen beyond 9.5 m below surface to the end of the hole (Figure 17).

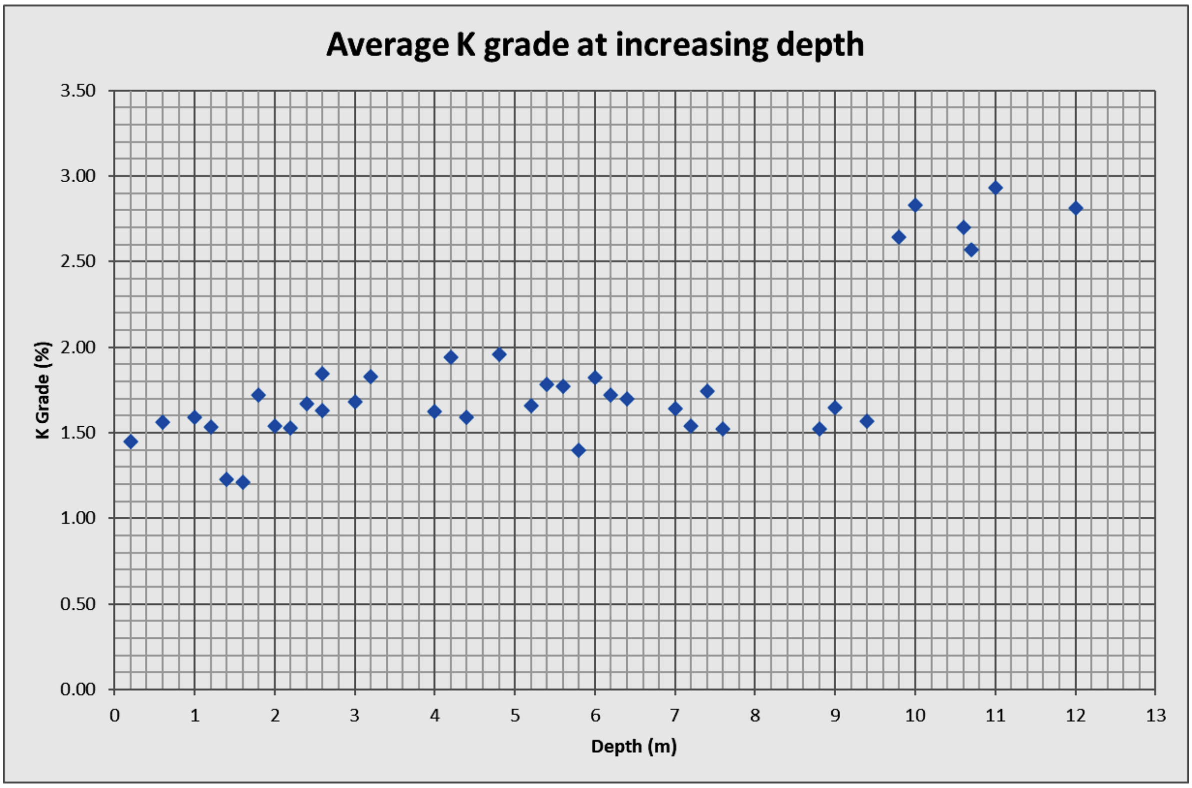


Figure 17: Phase 1 scatter plots showing grade-frequency % distribution of potassium with increasing depth.

The lithium grade within the phase 2 drillholes, also shows a consistent increase from the borehole collar to the end of the hole with the highest values at the base of the Middle Unit at its interface with the underlying sandy clay unit called the Lower Unit (Figure 18). Although, these grade values indicate less of an increase with depth than the values from phase 1. This could be the result of phase 2 drillholes covering a larger area, especially along the edge of the pan and several Lowe[CC5]r Unit slivers occurring within the Middle Unit containing considerably lower Li values.

The grade trend followed by potassium from phase 2 differs slightly from that of phase 1. The potassium grade maintains a relatively constant grade of about 1.50% K from surface to just below 9 m below surface, where after a steady increase to higher than 2.5% K are seen beyond 9.5 m below surface to the end of the hole (Figure 19).

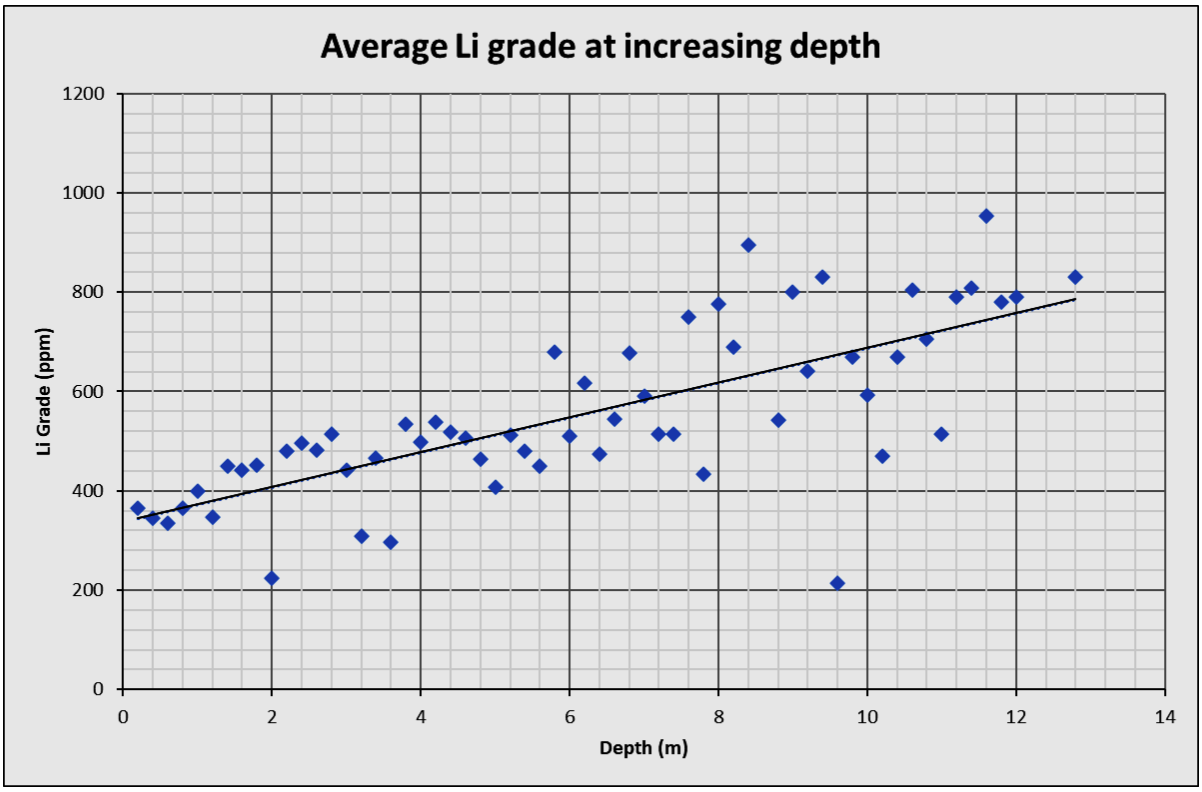


Figure 18: Phase 2 scatter plots showing grade-frequency % distribution of lithium with increasing depth.

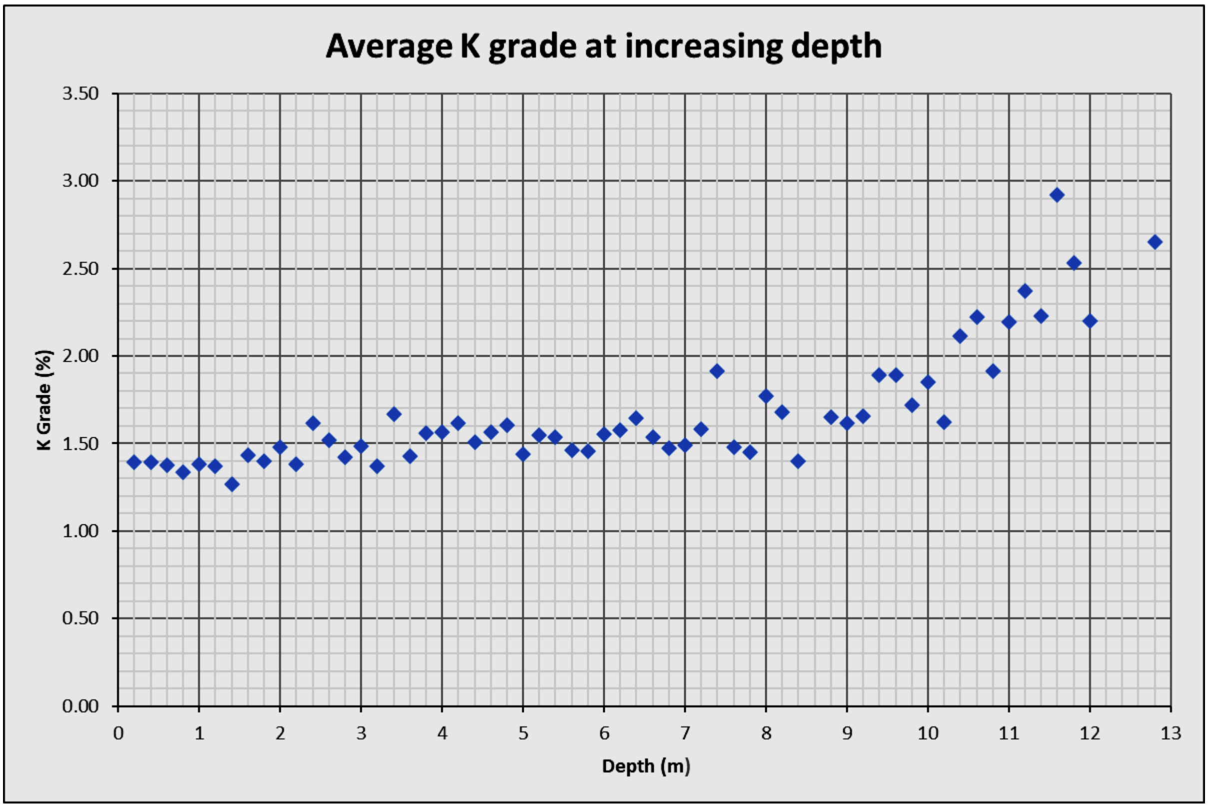


Figure 19: Phase 2 scatter plots showing grade-frequency % distribution of potassium with increasing depth.

A clear geochemical trend distinction exists between the Upper and Middle Units within the Eden Pan, with the Middle Unit being relatively more enriched in Li and K. Drillholes across the pan displays average grade values for the Upper Unit as 551 ppm Li and 1.56 % K for phase 1 drillholes and 419 ppm Li and 1.38 % K for phase 2, with average thicknesses of 2.47 m (phase 1) and 1.89 m (phase 2). The average grades for the Middle Unit are 767 ppm Li and 1.75 % K for phase 1 and 564 ppm Li and 1.64 % K for phase 2, at average thicknesses of 5.00 m (phase 1) and 5.62 m (phase 2) (Tables 13 & 14). Both the Upper and Middle Unit demonstrate a correlation between increasing K content and increasing Li content, with both elements appearing to be correlatable to each other (Figure 20).

When considering the highest Li grades intersected, a spatial correlation between the central axis of the pan and the Clay Units thickness can be seen, with higher grades being associated with thicker Clay Unit intersections and with proximity to the central axis of the pan.

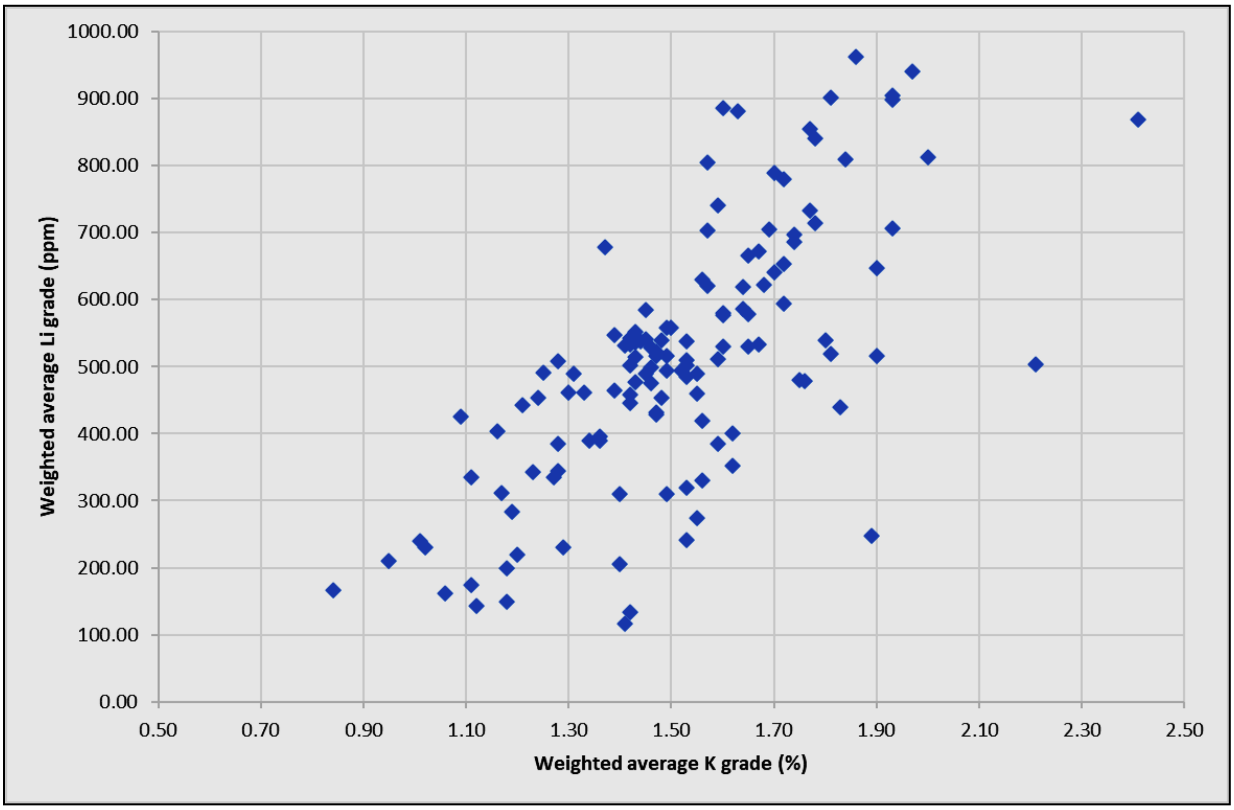


Figure 20: Weighted average Li grade (ppm) vs. Weighted average K grade (%) for all drillholes across the Eden Pan.

9.3. Metallurgical sampling (initial leaching test work)

For the initial leaching test work during phase 1, three (3) tests were conducted at varying sulphuric acid concentrations. A stoichiometric amount of approximately 590 kg/t acid was added to dissolve the minerals. To optimise the dissolution of the lithium, additional sulphuric acid to the stoichiometric amount was added at 2.5%, 5% and 10% acid to solids ratios. After eight (8) hours the Li dissolution for the three tests was at 87%, 92% and 99% for 2.5%, 5% and 10%, respectively. The acid addition for these tests was much higher than required; yet, acid consumption is still more than 580 kg/t. However, it is important to note that these tests were only to determine whether the lithium was leachable and that further in-depth metallurgical tests need to be done.

9.4. Density determinations

Bulk density determinations have been undertaken over all the lithologies and oxidation states except the Lower Unit (LT). The procedure is typical of bulk density determinations based on the Archimedes Principle of weight “in-air” versus weight “in-water”.

During phase 1, a total of 15 clay samples were collected for density determinations, of which 7 samples were from the Upper Unit and 8 samples were from the Middle Unit. The density measurements of the Middle Unit range between 1.038 – 1.227 g/cm^3, with an average of 1.132 g/cm^3, and the density of Upper Unit ranges between 1.112 - 1.230 g/cm^3, with an average of 1.156 g/cm^3 (Table 15). [CC6]

During phase 2, a total of 38 clay samples were collected for density determinations, of which 15 samples were from the Upper Unit and 23 samples were from the Middle Unit. The density measurements of the Middle Unit range between 1.673 – 1.929 g/cm^3, with an average of 1.820 g/cm^3, and the density of Upper Unit ranges between 1.850 – 2.321 g/cm^3, with an average of 2.003 g/cm^3 (Table 16).

Despite the fact that the Bitterwasser density measurements from phase 1 presented above were based on sound scientific measurements guided by standard operating procedures adopted by the company, published results of investigations on lithium clay properties presents values substantially higher (1.76 to 2.32 g/cm^3) than that measured at Bitterwasser (Peek & Barry, 2019). Also, density values of clays in general as sited in literature range between 1.5 and 2.5 g/cm^3(Heckroodt, 1991) casting doubt on the 1.143 g/cm^3 specific gravity measured during phase 1.

The 38 density measurements done by BLE during phase 2, produced density values that are in line with those from literature mentioned above. Therefore, the density values determined from the phase 2 measurements were used for the BLE resource model.

Table 15: Clay density samples from the phase 1 drilling programme and their density determinations.

AUGER ID	DENSITY SAMPLE ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	THICKNESS (M)	UNIT	DENSITY (g/cm³)
BMB01	BMB01_SG1	2.00	3.00	1.00	Upper	1.23
BMB04	BMB04_SG1	0.20	1.00	0.80	Upper	1.122
BMB05	BMG05_SG1	0.20	2.00	1.80	Upper	1.112
BMB05	BMG05_SG2	2.40	3.20	0.80	Upper	1.115
BMB06	BMB06_SG1	1.20	2.40	1.20	Upper	1.140
BMB07	BMB07_SG1	2.00	3.20	1.20	Upper	1.184
BMB08	BMB08_SG1	0.20	1.80	1.60	Upper	1.191
BMB01	BMB01_SG2	5.00	6.00	1.00	Middle	1.150
BMB01	BMB01_SG3	10.00	11.00	1.00	Middle	1.184
BMB04	BMB04_SG2	4.80	6.00	1.20	Middle	1.227
BMB05	BMG05_SG3	3.20	4.40	1.20	Middle	1.039
BMB06	BMB06_SG2	3.60	4.80	1.20	Middle	1.038
BMB07	BMB08_SG2	7.00	9.00	2.00	Middle	1.097
BMB08	BMB08_SG2	5.40	7.60	2.20	Middle	1.180
BMB09	BMB09_SG1	2.00	3.00	1.00	Middle	1.139

Table 16: Clay density samples from the phase 2 drilling programme and their density determinations.

AUGER ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	WIDTH (M)	MAJOR UNIT	MASS	VOLUME	SG (g/cm³)	AVERAGE
BVRG9	7.8	8	0.2	Middle	89.4	51	1.752941	**1.769997**
BVRG9	7.8	8	0.2	Middle	86.8	49.5	1.753535	
BVRG9	8	8.2	0.2	Middle	103.4	56	1.846429	
BVRG9	8	8.2	0.2	Middle	82.9	48	1.727083	
BVRG12	6.4	6.6	0.2	Middle	139.7	78	1.791026	**1.719911**
BVRG12	6.6	6.8	0.2	Middle	82	49	1.673469	
BVRG12	6.6	6.8	0.2	Middle	71.2	42	1.695238	
BVRG9	9.6	9.8	0.2	Middle	73.3	38	1.928947	**1.861712**
BVRG9	9.6	9.8	0.2	Middle	60.5	32	1.890625	
BVRG9	9.6	9.8	0.2	Middle	104.8	55	1.905455	
BVRG9	9.8	10	0.2	Middle	91	48	1.895833	
BVRG12	10.2	10.4	0.2	Middle	77.8	45	1.728889	**1.83271**
BVRG12	10.2	10.4	0.2	Middle	73.5	40	1.8375	
BVRG12	10.2	10.4	0.2	Middle	90.2	48	1.879167	
BVRG12	10.4	10.6	0.2	Middle	62.1	33	1.881818	
BVRG12	10.4	10.6	0.2	Middle	56.8	30	1.893333	
BVRG12	10.6	10.8	0.2	Middle	79.9	45	1.775556	
BMC04	1.8	2	0.2	Upper	67.6	35	1.931429	**1.917477**
BMC04	2	2.2	0.2	Upper	86.3	45	1.917778	
BMC04	2.2	2.4	0.2	Upper	59	31	1.903226	
BMC04	3	3.2	0.2	Middle	68.7	37	1.856757	**1.856757**
BMC08	1.4	1.6	0.2	Upper	72.2	38	1.9	**1.939748**
BMC08	1.6	1.8	0.2	Upper	62.9	32	1.965625	
BMC08	2.2	2.4	0.2	Upper	63.9	33	1.936364	
BMC08	2.2	2.4	0.2	Upper	48.2	25	1.928	
BMC08	2.4	2.6	0.2	Upper	63	32	1.96875	

BMC30	1	1.2	0.2	Upper	44.4	24	1.85	**1.85**
BMC30	1.8	2	0.2	Middle	38	20	1.9	**1.881797**
BMC30	2	2.2	0.2	Middle	41.5	22	1.886364	
BMC30	2.4	2.6	0.2	Middle	38.3	20	1.915	
BMC30	2.8	3	0.2	Middle	27.4	15	1.826667	
BMC30	4	4.2	0.2	Middle	39.5	21	1.880952	
BMC41	1.4	1.6	0.2	Upper	65	28	2.321429	**2.277381**
BMC41	1.4	1.6	0.2	Upper	53.6	24	2.233333	
BMC41	1.6	1.8	0.2	Upper	38.4	19	2.021053	**2.030263**
BMC41	1.6	1.8	0.2	Upper	47	23	2.043478	
BMC41	1.8	2	0.2	Upper	46.2	23	2.008696	
BMC41	1.8	2	0.2	Upper	47.1	23	2.047826	

10.Data Verification

Verification of the collar positions of drillholes, drillhole survey data and checks of lithological logging of the drillhole intersections was undertaken by BLE and Creo.

Reviews of the drilling, sampling, QA/QC databases were undertaken both by BLE and Creo. The Mineral Resource estimation was based on the available exploration drillhole database which was validated by BLE and Creo prior to commencing the 2022 resource estimation study. Data included samples from hand auger drilling and were used in the modelling process. A total of 80 drillholes and 281 composite samples were used for the resource estimation. Checks made to the database prior to modelling included:

- No overlapping intervals.
- Downhole surveys at 0 m depth.
- Consistency of depths between different data tables.
- Checks for any gaps in the data.

The application of the surface drillhole data is adequate for the geostatistical estimation processes employed in the mineral resource estimation. The data is spatially well represented and of an adequate support level for estimating deposits of this nature. The procedures and codes of practice employed by BLE personnel with regard to geological logging, sample preparation and analytical procedures conform to industry standards and are therefore adequate for use in geological modelling and geostatistical estimation.

11.Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd's Mineral Resource Statement

11.1. Introduction

This section describes the methods used to derive and classify the latest Mineral Resource estimates for the Bitterwasser project. Expetra Home (expetra.co.za) was responsible for resource modelling and calculation of Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration's Mineral Resource figures.

11.2. Audit procedures

Creo has independently verified the underlying sampling and assay data as well as the resource modelling and where possible also the resource calculations. Creo considers that given the extensive sampling programme, geological investigations, independent check assaying and, independent audits, the estimates reflect an appropriate level of confidence.

11.3. Mineral resource estimation methodology

The method used for the estimation of the mineral resources here applied to the entire drilling area as part of the resource definition programme at the Eden Pan.

For the Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd EPL area or any portion thereof to be considered a Mineral Resource it must be an occurrence of lithium of economic interest in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable and realistic prospects of lithium extraction for the lithium market. Here, location, quantity, grade, continuity and other geological characteristics of this mineral resource should be known, estimated from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

Lithium mineralisation in pan clay settings does not demonstrate an inherent high variability in the distribution of economic extractable lithium. However, sampling this type of deposit requires a large number of samples. Standard drilling techniques are able to provide sufficient sample volumes and, therefore, the required data to enable estimation of tonnages and grades. Conventional drilling as currently employed provides sufficient information to determine the volume of the mineralisation zones, and its relationship to geological features. Therefore, for a deposit to be considered a Mineral Resource it is highly dependent on the availability of the results of appropriate spatial distribution and number of samples.

Because of the uniform nature of the lithium mineralisation zone and of the grade within it, most of the data for evaluating resource blocks is derived from data presented by adjacent auger holes. The continuity of grade values within the mineralised horizons is based primarily on sample analysis results. Mineral Resource blocks have been defined based on this information. The lithium deposit geometry has been modelled on the pan geometry

The mineral resource estimates were compiled by Expetra (2022) in compliance with the definitions and guidelines for the reporting of exploration information, mineral resources and mineral reserves in Australia, “Australian Joint Ore Reserves Committee - JORC Code 2012”.

The drillhole data was composited within Leapfrog Geo® (Version 2021.2.4) on a 460 m composite length. A total of 281 composites were used in the statistical analysis and resource estimation. Creo is satisfied that the Mineral Resource estimation globally reflects the deposit based on the available data. Suitably experienced and qualified geologists, surveyors and other mineral resource practitioners employed by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd were responsible for the capture of the drillhole information and compilation of geological information.

11.4. Assumptions, parameters and estimation methodology

Grade estimation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging and the estimation approach was considered appropriate based on review of a number of factors, including the quantity and spacing of available data, the interpreted controls on mineralisation, and the style and geometry of mineralisation (Expetra, 2022). In places higher grade zones occur within a lower grade background and the individual mineralisation boundaries of these high-grade zones can be difficult to define. Indicator Kriging was therefore chosen to delineate the areas with continuous grades and was used later as a start model to adequately define the mineralisation.

Based on grade information and geological logging and observations, Upper Unit, Middle Unit and Lower Units, mineralised domain boundaries have been interpreted and formulated into wireframes to permit the resource estimation for the Bitterwasser Project. The interpretation and wireframe models were developed using Leapfrog Geo® geological modelling software package. Expetra (2022) determined that a 50 m x 50 m x 10 m block size provided the best results for delineating the mineralised zones using the Indicator Kriging methodology and a 5 m x 5 m x variable block size provided the best results for geo-statistical estimation and hence the estimation was conducted on a 10 m x 10 m x 10 m (X, Y & Z respectively) block model size.

11.5. Geological and mineralisation domains

For the purpose of the mineral resource estimation, two main mineralised domains were interpreted (Upper and Middle Domains) and were modelled on a bottom cut-off grade of 0 ppm Li. The main mineralised domains are located within the previously broadly delineated mineralised zones, whereas the secondary mineralised domains are located outside these main mineralised zones. The main domains are shown in Figure 21.

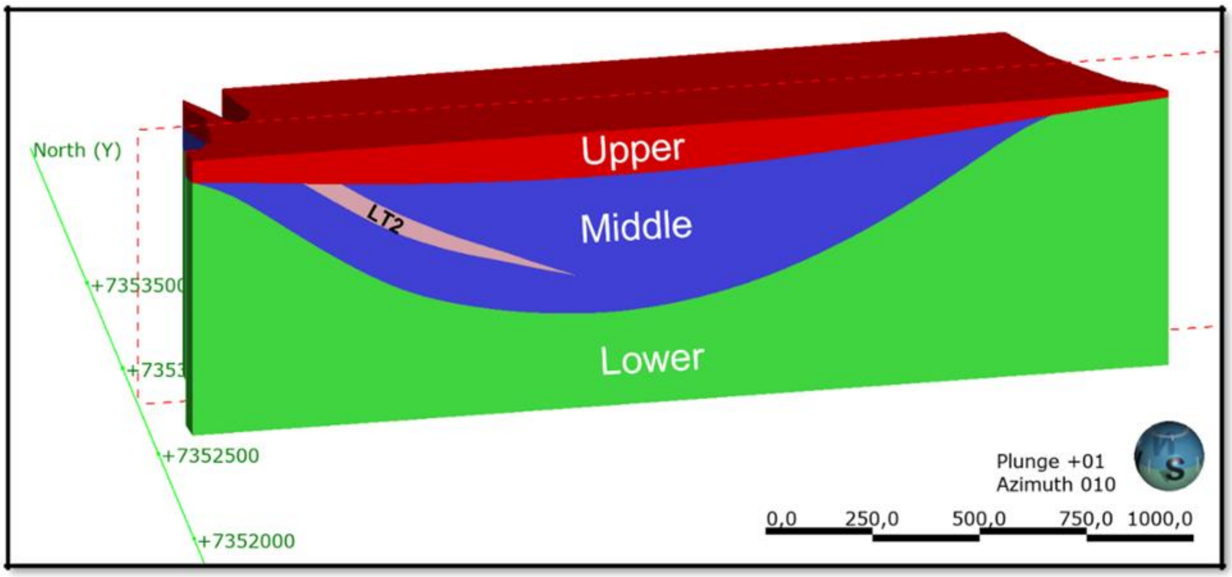


Figure 21: A cross-section indicating the different stratigraphic zones. Only the Upper and Middle units were used as domains for estimation (Expetra, 2022).

To delineate the mineralisation inside the previously defined wireframes, Indicator Kriging was implemented using a lithium cut-off grade of 0 ppm Li.

11.6. Statistical analysis of the raw data

Classical statistics of each of the individual Units was undertaken in order to establish the extent of the homogeneity within the unit, the global mean and outlier analysis.

11.6.1. Input data

Borehole logs from eighty auger boreholes were prepared by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. All boreholes were drilled vertically, and their aggregate depth was approximately 505 m in total. The average depth of the boreholes is 6.3 m. The holes were drilled predominantly on a regular grid spacing of 500 m x 500 m, that extends across the entire pan. Near the centre of the pan, on a cross of this grid pattern, holes were drilled at an inter-hole spacing of 62.5 m (Figure 10).

Lithology logs, with major and minor lithology units, as well as assay results for Li (ppm) and K (%) were compiled by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. Due to the nature of the drilling and the deposit, no structural measurements or orientations of lithological contacts were provided. Topographical survey data was recorded using a hand-held GPS. The collar elevations were set to a constant elevation of 1 234 m above mean sea level. The data was placed in a compatible format for modelling in Leapfrog Geo® modelling software as described in section 11.7.

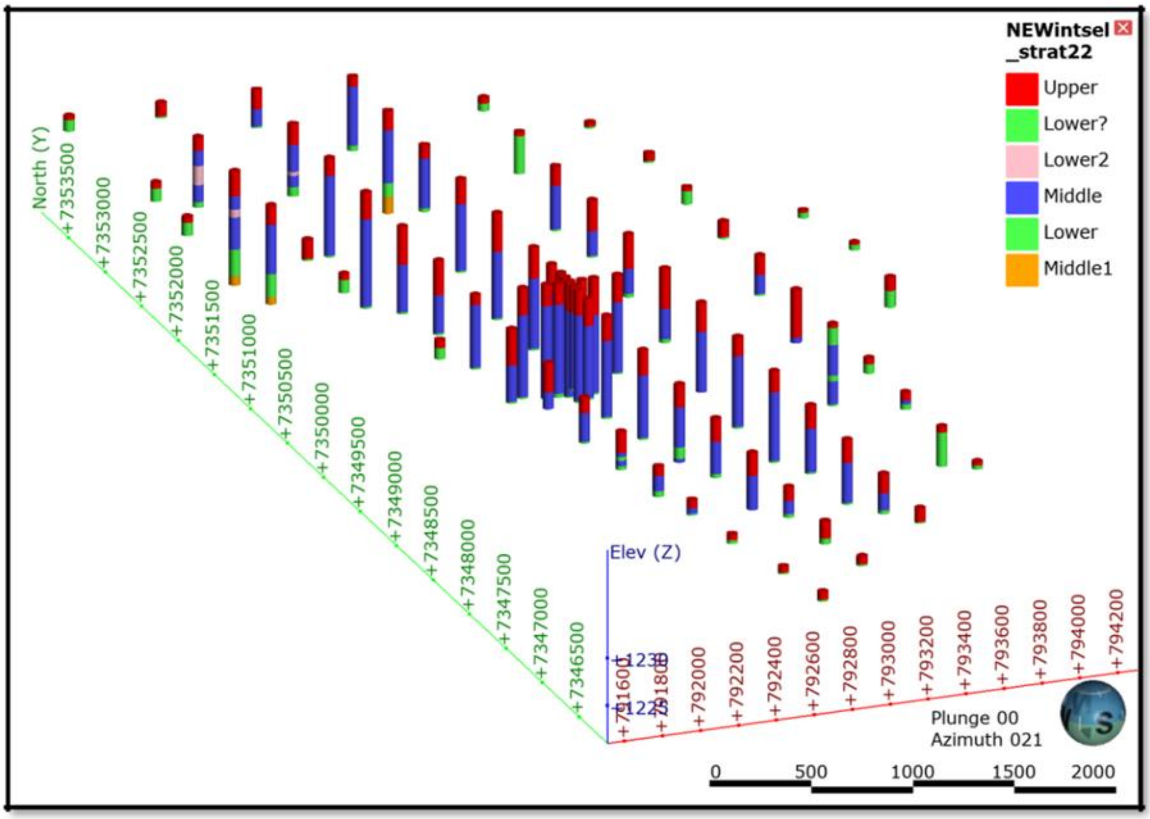


Figure 22: New Stratigraphy interval selection for modelling. Vertical exaggeration = 50 (Expetra, 2022).

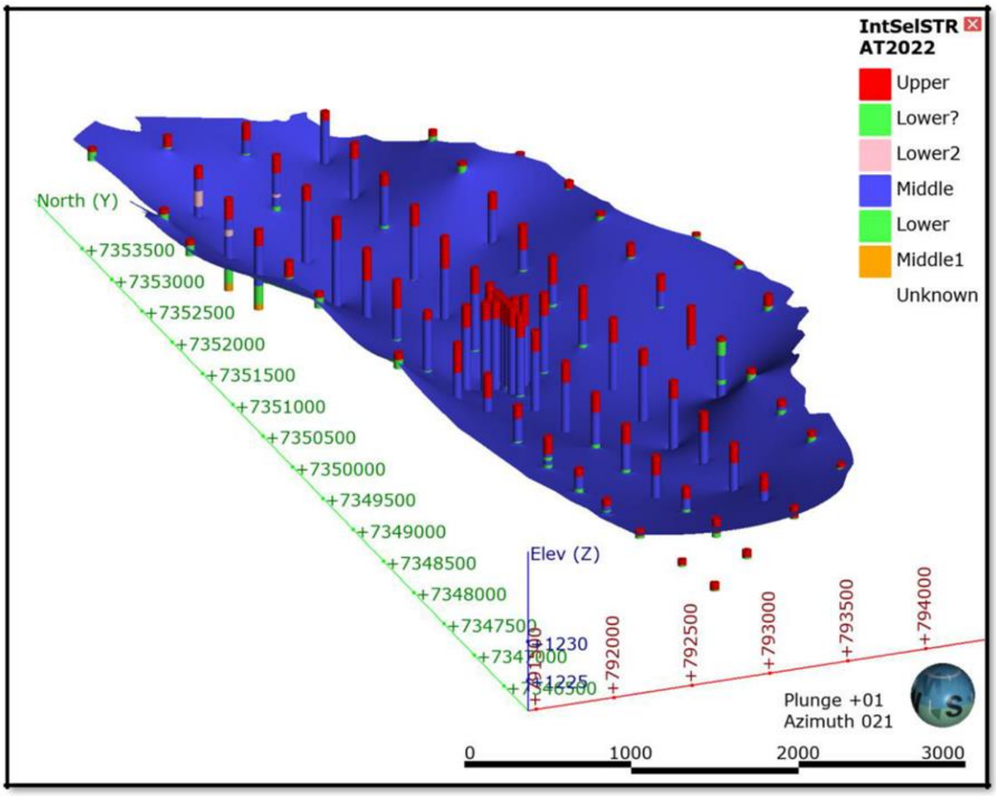


Figure 23: The surface that was created as the floor of the Middle Unit. Vertical exaggeration = 50 (Expetra, 2022).

Interval errors and warnings in the geological data were flagged by Leapfrog Geo®. Boreholes were also visually inspected by the geologist to ensure that a “clean” database was used for modelling.

11.7. Geological modelling

11.7.1. General

A model boundary was created from a GIS outline of the Eden Pan, surveyed and supplied by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 33 South, with WGS84 as datum was used as the coordinate system for all spatial data.

Implicit geological models were created in Leapfrog Geo® (Version 2021.2.4). Implicit modelling, based on a method of global interpolation using radial basis functions, provides a viable alternative to the traditional explicit modelling. Two geological models were constructed, one from the minor lithology units, and the other from the major lithology units (referred to as 'Stratigraphy' in this report) that was logged. Below follows a brief description of how these models were constructed.

11.7.2. Lithology model

An interval selection was made of the lithology units (Figure 24) that were logged to create the first geological model. All the units from the LT up to the LBGSC were modelled as 'deposits' in Leapfrog Geo, whereas the bottom contact of DCSC was constructed as an erosional surface. In some boreholes, LT was intersected as interbedded units within lithologies of the Middle Unit. Some of these higher LT intersects are likely discontinuous lenses, as they do not appear in all nearby boreholes. In areas where adjacent boreholes had a different number of LT intersects, it was not always possible to know which LT intersect from one hole is connected to which LT intersect in the hole next to it. Infill drilling is suggested to better delineate these inferred lenses.

Only one LT 'lens', called LT2, was modelled as a separate unit within the Middle Unit. The vein tool in Leapfrog Geo was used to model this lens. A planar reference surface was defined along the “best fit” between the hanging wall and footwall surfaces for the construction of the lens, and the lens was set to pinch out where it wasn't intersected by drilling.

11.7.3. Stratigraphic model

A second model was constructed from the major lithological units, which is referred to as the Stratigraphy Model here. For the Stratigraphy Model, the main volumes that were created are the Upper Unit and the Middle Unit, as indicated in the borehole logs as shown in the generalised stratigraphy (Figure 24). LT2 was also modelled as a lens within the Middle Unit in this model. Three boreholes in the northern part of the pan had Middle Unit lithologies below the lowest Lower Unit that was intersected. In the interval selection, this was referred to as 'Middle 1' (Figure 22). For the modelling however, only intervals above the lowest LT units were modelled as the Middle Unit.

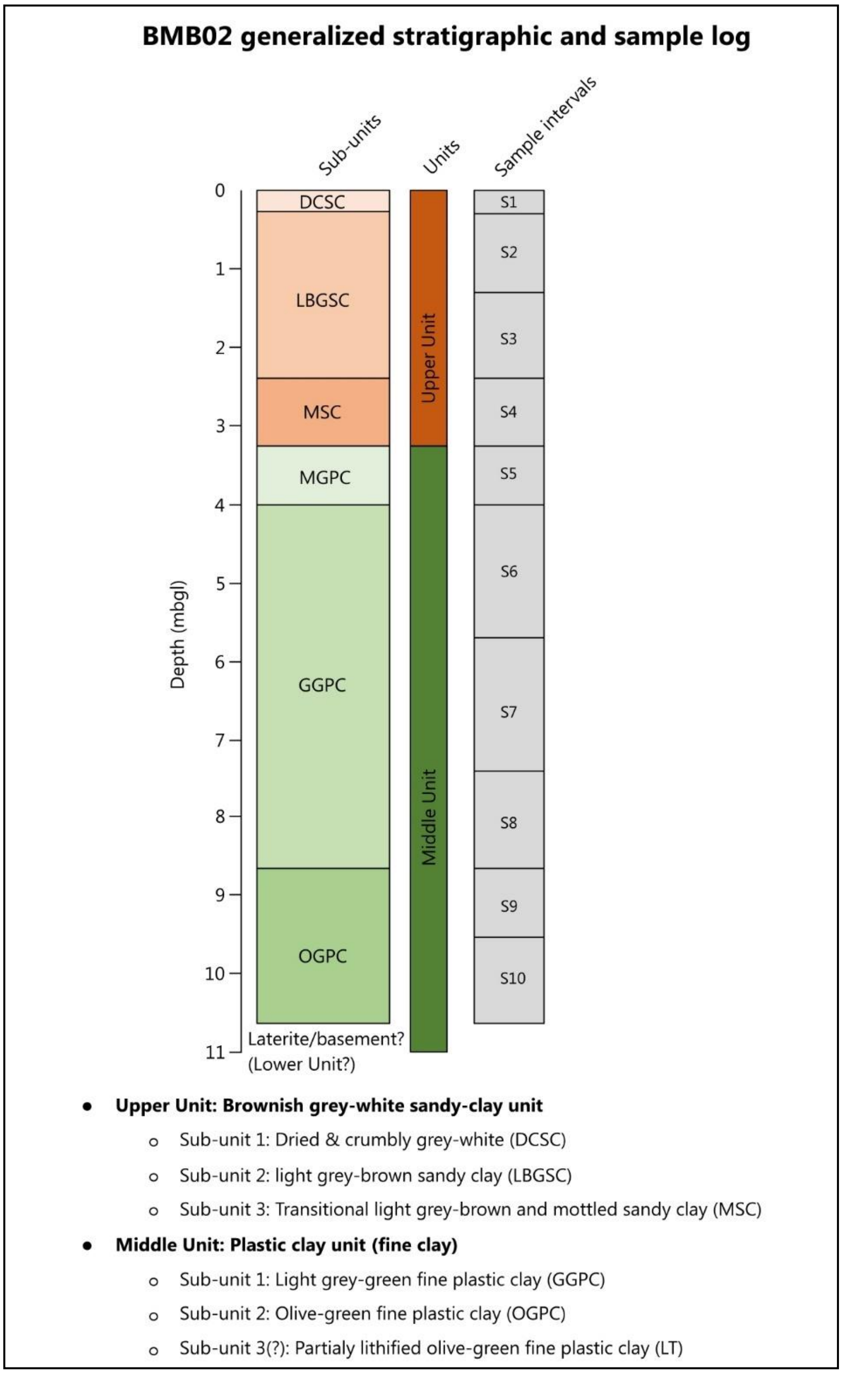


Figure 24: General stratigraphy of the Eden Pan.

11.7.4. Numeric model

A multi-domained radial basis function interpolant was created as a first check of the distribution of lithium values in the Middle and Upper units of the Stratigraphic Model (Figure 25). A blended structural trend of the Middle- and Upper-units' contact surfaces was used for the interpolation.

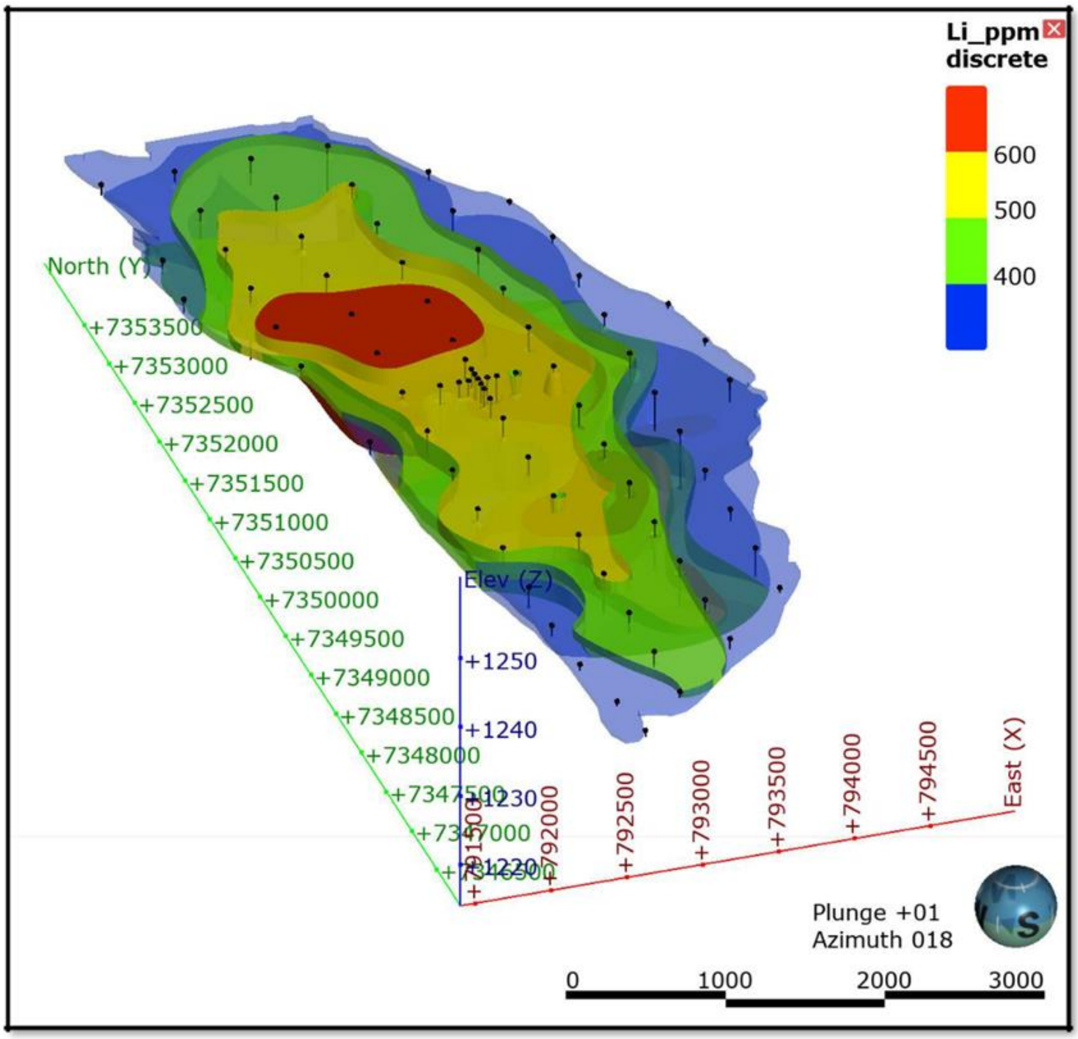
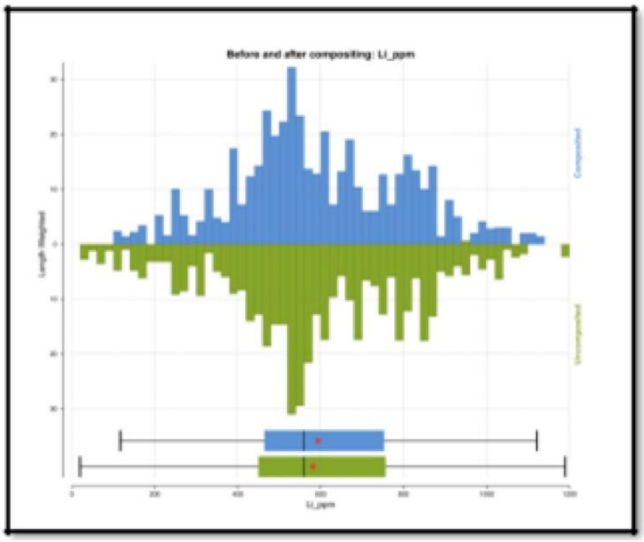


Figure 25: A radial basis function interpolant indicating discrete Li grade shells in the Eden Pan. (Expetra, 2022).

11.7.5. Compositing

Compositing of interval assay values was conducted prior to estimation to ensure that the input data is of constant support (i.e., the sample lengths are distributed equally according to grade). Compositing decreases the variability of samples and homogenises it to an appropriate data scale, which results in more robust geostatistical analysis, including variography (Deutsch & Rossi, 2014). The average sample length was 1.1 m. A length of 2 m was chosen for the compositing (Figure 26).



	Composited	Uncomposited
Count	281	426
Length	460	469.6
Mean	593.9	581.1
SD	204.4	230.2
CV	0.3	0.4
Variance	41766.8	53001.5
Minimum	117	20
Q1	464	450
Q2	560	560
Q3	753.2	757
Maximum	1121	1190

Figure 26: A histogram comparing the distribution of Li grade before and after compositing. (Expetra, 2022).

11.7.6. Domaining

Geostatistical domaining was investigated for units modelled in the Lithology Model, as well as the Stratigraphy model. The Middle and Upper units of the Stratigraphic Model were used for resource estimation during this phase (Figure 21). Sub-domaining was investigated, since statistical stationarity of these larger domains seems questionable (Figure 27 & 28).

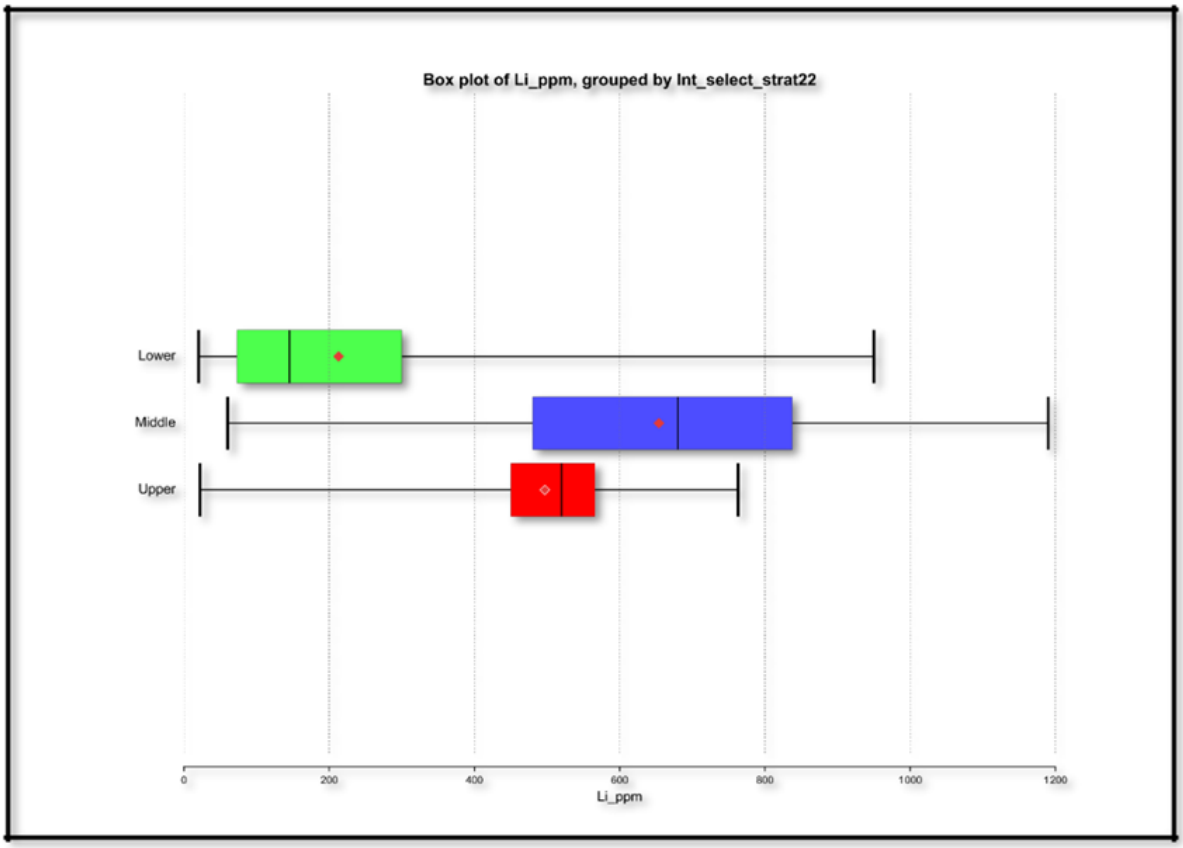


Figure 27: A box plot of the lithium values for each of the stratigraphic units. (Expetra, 2022).

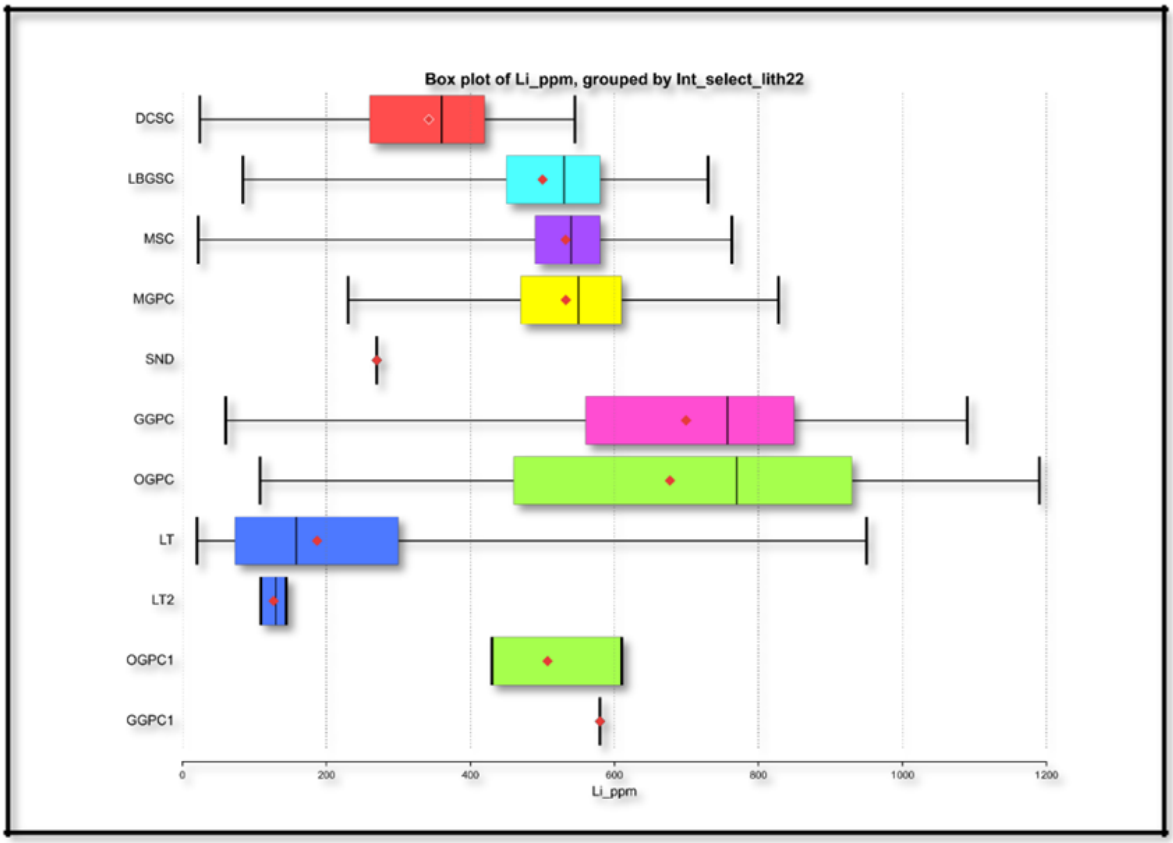


Figure 28: A box plot of the lithium values for each of the lithology units. (Expetra, 2022).

11.7.7. Variography and estimation

11.7.7.1. Variogram models

Downhole variograms were constructed to permit the determination of the nugget value, as well as the vertical or across deposit search range for the kriging estimation. In general, it was established that the average vertical range for the domains and grade was 8 samples per octant. Point experimental variograms were generated and modelled for each domain to assess the spatial variability for K (%) and Li (ppm) within the Upper and Middle domains, respectively. The parameters of the modelled variograms for the Bitterwasser Project are summarised in Table X1 and X2.

The domain analysis performed and the stationarity of the two domains that were selected was shown to be sub-optimal. The reliability of the variograms varied to some degree. However, realistic spatial variability was demonstrated and used to assist with determining the appropriate range of influence with regards to the spatial correlation of the grade components (Figure 29).

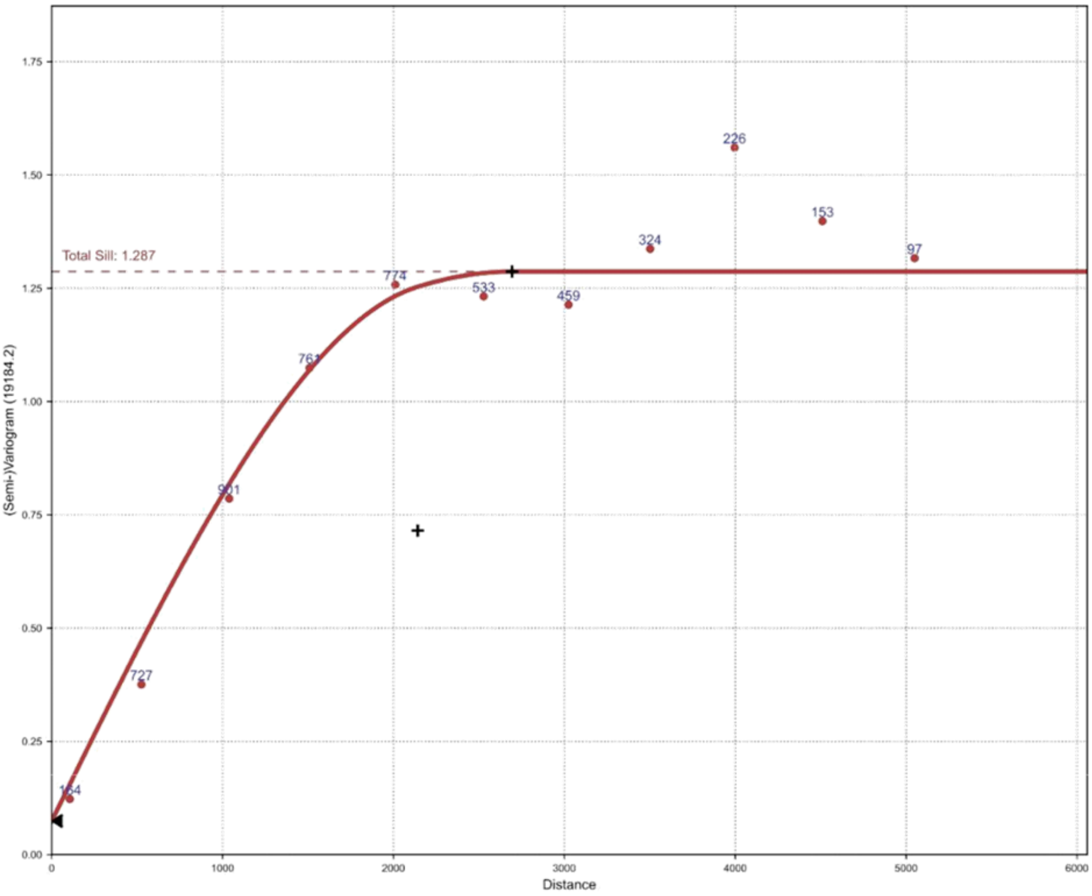


Figure 29: Major direction variogram for Li (ppm) in the Upper stratigraphic unit. (Expetra, 2022).

11.7.7.2. Estimation

Both simple and ordinary kriging estimation methodologies were undertaken for the estimation of Li (ppm) and K (%) in the Upper and Middle domains. The search neighbourhood ranges were determined from the variography. Simple kriging includes the global mean grade as a constituent of the kriging equation and was used primarily in areas which are not well informed by data. The mean grade of the population was included as part of the estimate and for this exercise ordinary kriging was used.

The global means for each domain were determined through the analysis of the statistics of various regularised data set dimensions. Expetra de-clustered the data and reviewed the means and average variances of each de-clustered data set in order to determine the most representative global mean for each domain as summarised in Tables X1 and X2. The de-clustered block size used for the de-clustering was 50 m x 50 m x 10 m.

Table X1: UPPER DOMAIN: The following are the kriging parameters for Li (ppm):

Variogram: Major (171˚), Semi-major (81˚), Minor (90˚)	
Nugget	0.07
Sph1	0.64
Sph2	0.57
Block size (parent cell)	50 x 50 x 10
Sub-blocking count	5 x 5 x variable
Discretisation	10 x 10 x 10
Octant search:	
Minimum 2, maximum 16 samples total	
Maximum 8 samples per octant; maximum 7 empty sectors	
Search 2000 x 2000 x 50 first pass	
Search 3000 x 3000 x 50 second pass	
Search 6000 x 6000 x 50 third pass	

Table X2: MIDDLE DOMAIN: The following are the kriging parameters for Li (ppm):

Variogram: Major (169˚), Semi-major (79˚), Minor (90˚)	
Nugget	0.17
Sph1	0.066
Sph2	0.76
Block size (parent cell)	50 x 50 x 10
Sub-blocking count	5 x 5 x variable
Discretisation	10 x 10 x 10
Octant search:	
Minimum 2, maximum 16 samples total	
Maximum 8 samples per octant; maximum 7 empty sectors	
Search 2000 x 2000 x 50 first pass	

Search 3000 x 3000 x 50 second pass	
Search 6000 x 6000 x 50 third pass	

11.7.8. Resource classification criteria

The Mineral Resource classification is a function of the confidence of the data from drilling, sampling, and analytical programmes and their contribution to the geological understanding and geostatistical relationships. The grade estimates have been classified as Inferred in accordance with JORC, 2012 guidelines based on the confidence levels of the key criteria that were considered during the resource estimation. The key criteria included both confidence in the quality of the data and geostatistical considerations. Other factors that were considered include the geological continuity of the various layers in the pan/basin, as well as their control on Li grade distribution. The confidence criteria for drilling, sampling and geological data are shown in Table X3.

Table X3 : Confidence Levels for Key Input Data

DATA SOURCES	COMMENTS	CONFIDENCE LEVEL
Drilling Techniques	Auger drilling - Industry standard approach	High
Logging	Standard nomenclature and apparent high quality	High
Drill Sample Recovery	Recovery adequate	High
Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation	Industry standard	High
Quality of Assay Data	Quality control conclusions outlined in Section XX. Some issues have been identified. Recent improvements have been noted.	Moderate
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Dedicated sample duplicates to reproduce sample results.	High
Location of Sampling Points, Data Density and Distribution	Survey of all collars. Core mineralisation defined on an appropriate drill spacing with a small area drilled at 20mE x 20mN. Other areas more broadly spaced reflecting a lower confidence	Moderate to High
Database Integrity	Minor errors identified and rectified	High
Geological Interpretation	The broad mineralisation constraints are subject to some degree of uncertainty concerning localised mineralisation trends. Closer spaced drilling is required to resolve this issue	Moderate

Dry Bulk Density	DBD measurements taken from drill core, DBD applied is considered appropriate.	High

The geostatistical criteria used in the Mineral Resource classification are summarised in Table X4.

Table X4 : Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA	INFERRED
Number of samples used	Inferred: 1 drill hole within search range
Distance to sample (variogram range)	Inferred: further than variogram range and within geological expected limits.
Lower confidence limit (blocks	Inferred: more than 40% (less than 60% confidence).
Kriging efficiency	Inferred: less than 10%.
Deviation from lower 90% confidence limit (data distribution within Resource area considered for classification)	Inferred: more than 20%.

11.7.9. Block model

A sub-blocked model was constructed for the Stratigraphic Model described above. The X and Y dimensions of the parent blocks were set to 50 m, with a vertical height of 10 m. Parent blocks were divided into five sub-blocks, along the X and Y axes. Variable height sub-blocking was enabled along the Z-axis to better cover the thinner parts of the mining unit. The contacts of the Stratigraphic Model's units were used as triggers for sub-blocking. The Stratigraphic Model was also evaluated onto the blocks (Table X5).

Table X5: Block model parameters.

Parameter	Value
Dip	0.0 degrees (rotate around the X axis down from the horizontal plane)
Plunge	0.0 degrees (rotate around the X axis down from the horizontal plane)
Azimuth	0.0 degrees (then rotate clockwise around the Z axis when looking down)
Parent block size	50 x 50 x 10 (XYZ)
Size in parent blocks	69 x 165 x 2 = 22 770
Minimum parent centroid	791325, 7345725, 1220

Maximum parent centroid	794725, 7353925, 1230

Wireframe models were constructed to delineate the Inferred Resources for each domain. Expetra used the existing mineral resource category boundaries as a template to determine the new resource category areas. The resultant mineral resource classification model is presented in Figure 30, and the associated grade distribution is shown in Figure 31.

Creo is of the opinion that there is sufficient confidence in the estimate of the Inferred Resource areas to allow the appropriate application of technical parameters.

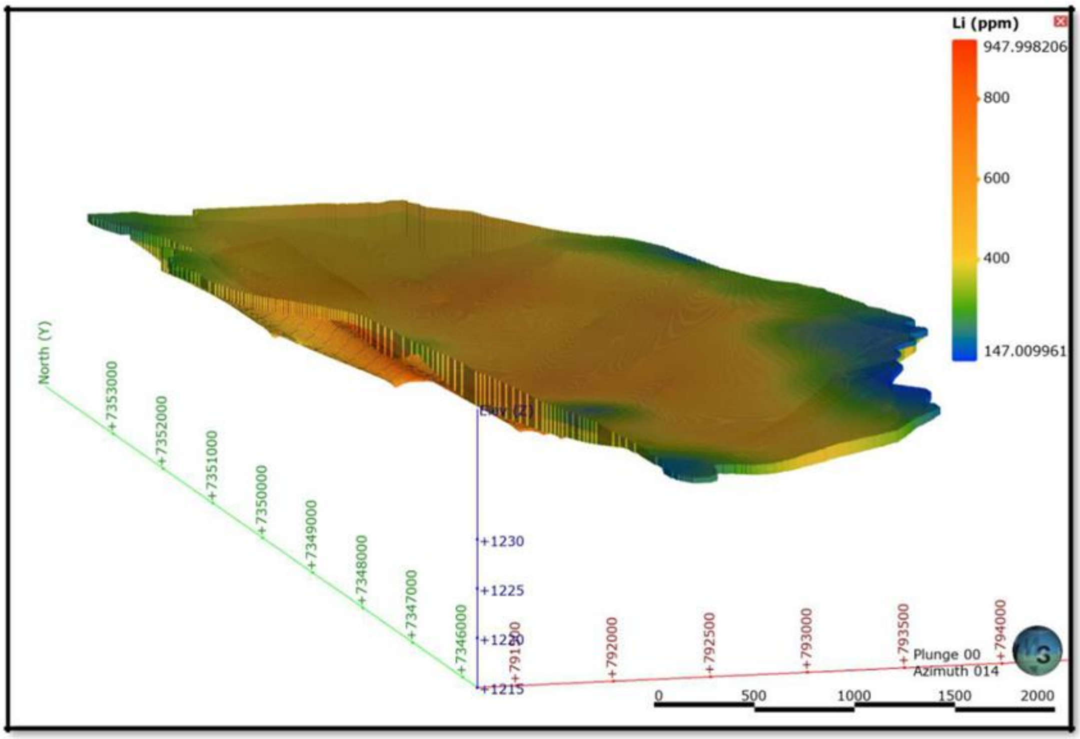


Figure 30: A few of the Li (ppm) estimation evaluated onto the block model.

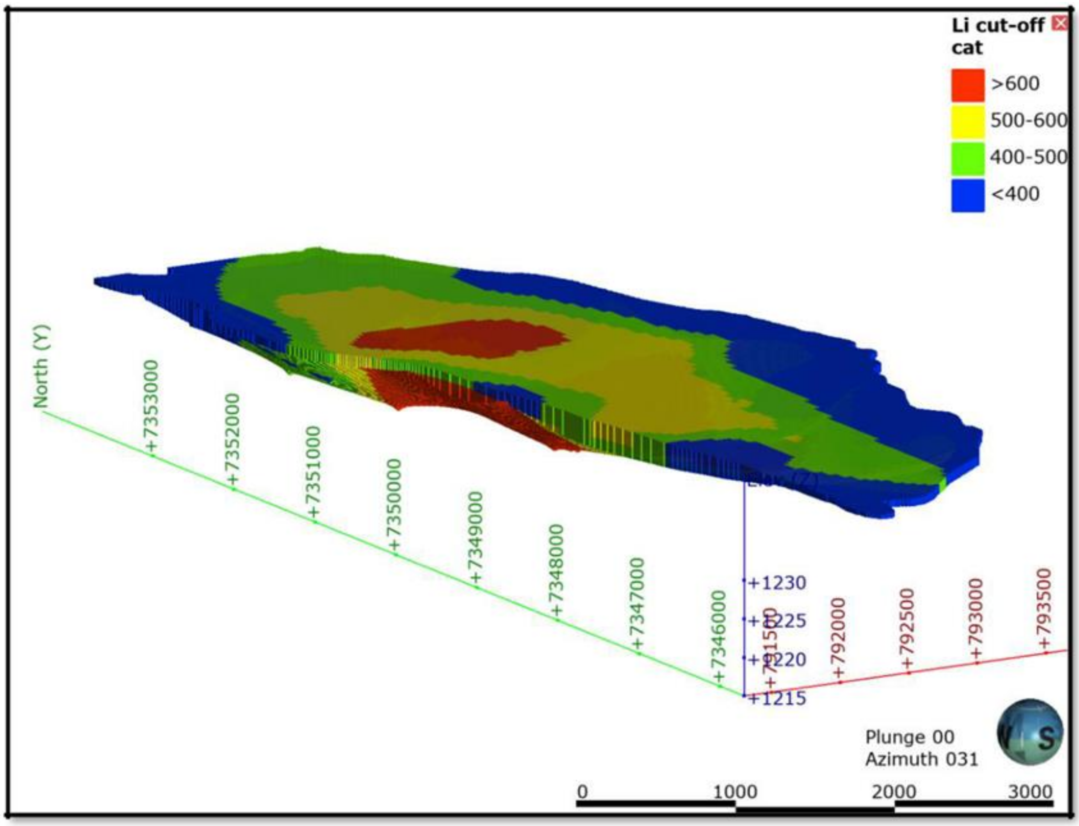


Figure 31: A screenshot of Li (ppm) grade ranges evaluated onto the block model.

11.7.10. Previous mineral resource reconciliation

The Creo August 2021 Mineral Resource estimate is presented in Table X6.

TABLE X6: BITTERWASSER LITHIUM EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE BITTERWASSER PROJECT FOR August 2021.

Mineral Resource				
Classification	**Tonnage (kt)**	**Li Grade ppm**	**Contained Li (ton)**	**Lithium Carbonate Equivalent**
Total Indicated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Inferred	**15 100**	**828**	**12 503**	**66 929**
Total Resources	**15 100**	**828**	**12 503**	**66 929**

The August 2021 estimate was based in total on 14 drillholes with 74 samples which increased to 281 samples in the June 2022 estimate. The result of the classification criteria used by Expetra which not only took cognisance of the drillhole spacing as in the August 2021 estimate, but also such factors as also geological relationships, number of samples used for a block estimate, kriging efficiency, lower confidence limit, regression slope and variogram ranges which represent grade continuity. These parameters are all well within the confidence required for an Inferred Mineral Resource category. Although there is a marked increase in the Inferred resource category tonnages.

11.7.11. Mineral resource estimate

The Mineral Resource estimate was based on two groups of resources, namely the Upper, and Middel Units which refers all the material inside the wire frames, and the Secondary Unit which refers to the economic mineralisation material outside the wire frames. A summary of the estimated JORC compliant Mineral Resources for the Bitterwasser Project at various cut-off grades is provided in Table X7 to X10. The estimate includes all the main mineralised geological domains

Average densities indicated in the tables below were supplied Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd, based on 23 and 15 specific gravity measurements for the Middle and Upper units, respectively. Areas that fall within the following lithium grade ranges (< 400 ppm; 500-600 ppm; > 600 ppm) were evaluated onto the block model (Figure 31). No geological or mining losses were applied.

Inferred Mineral Resources have a significant degree of uncertainty as to whether they can be mined economically and it cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Inferred Resource will be upgraded to a higher confidence category. In compliance with JORC it is noted that Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. However, the Bitterwasser Mineral Resources have undergone valid modification in PFS conducted by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd and Mineral Reserves that do have demonstrated economic viability have been recorded.

Table X7: Resource report (no cut-off) for the Eden Pan.

Stratigraphic Unit	Volume (m^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnes	Average grade		Material Content	
				Li (ppm)	K (%)	Li (t)	K (t)
Upper	30 713 216	2.00	61 518 571	464.6	1.43	28 582.00	877 870
Middle	50 759 860	1.82	92 382 945	568.85	1.63	52 552.00	1 508 170
Total	**81 473 076**	**1.89**	**153 901 516**	**527.18**	**1.55**	**81 134.00**	**2 386 041**

Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

Table X9: Resource report (cut-off Li (ppm) ≥ 500) for the Eden Pan

Stratigraphic Unit	Volume (m^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnes	Average grade		Material Content	
				Li (ppm)	K (%)	Li (t)	K (t)
Upper	14 075 325	2.00	28 192 877	556.86	1.54	15 699	433 758
Middle	31 294 369	1.82	56 955 751	670.72	1.72	38 201	981 793
Total	**45 369 694**	**1.88**	**84 148 628**	**633.02**	**1.66**	**53 901**	**1 415 551**

Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

Table X10: Resource report (cut-off Li (ppm) ≥ 650) for the Eden Pan

Stratigraphic Unit	Volume (m^3)	Density (g/cm^3)	Tonnes	Average grade		Material Content	
				Li (ppm)	K (%)	Li (t)	K (t)
Upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	16 248 507	1.82	29 572 282	761.84	1.75	22 529	50 059
Total	**16 248 507**	**1.82**	**29 572 282**	**761.84**	**1.75**	**22 529**	**50 059**

Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

11.7.12. Mineral resource statement

The latest audited Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statement for Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd's Bitterwasser Project was issued on 15 June 2022.

The Mineral Resource statement for Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd as at 15 June 2022 is presented in Table X11. The statement in Table X11 details the total estimated resource for the drilled portion (approximately 100%) of the Eden Pan at various lithium cut-off grades.

This statement is valid until supplementary drilling has been done. No adjustment of the Resource Statement to take account of mining depletion is foreseen before the EPL is converted to a mining licence.

Table X11: Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bitterwasser Project at Various Cut-off Grades, 15, June 2022.

CATEGORY	UNIT	TONNAGE ton	GRADE Li ppm	CONTAINED Li ton
Cut-off Grade of 0 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	61 518 571	464,60	28 582
	Middle	92 382 945	568,85	52 552
	Total Inferred	153 901 516	527,18	81 134
Cut-off Grade of 500 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	28 192 877	556,86	15 699
	Middle	56 955 751	670,72	38 201
	Total Inferred	85 148 628	633,03	53 900
Cut-off Grade of 650 ppm Li				
Indicated	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	-	-	-
	Total Indicated	-	-	-
Inferred	Upper	-	-	-
	Middle	29 572 282	761.84	22 529

	Total Inferred	29 572 282	761.84	22 529

Table X12: JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Bitterwasser Project at 500 ppm Li cut-off grade - June 2022.

Inferred Mineral Resource		
Tonnage (ton)	Grade (ppm Li)	Contained Lithium (ton)
85 148 628	633,03	53 900

12.Creo Comments

Creo considers that the quantity and quality of the drilling, sampling, sample preparation and sample handling is sufficient to delineate the Mineral Resources to the level of confidence implied by the classification used in the audited Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve statement as presented above.

The inclusive approach adopted in the estimation of mineral resources is a consequence of the ability to predict even over long distances the extent and grade of the deposit due to the simple lithological composition and mineralisation style and the correct interpretations thereof. The approach used by Creo to derive their Mineral Resource estimates is generally considered to be appropriate to the orebody being evaluated and in line with generally accepted norms and standards.

The estimation method of Resource blocks from sample data is not based only on actual grade continuity and on geostatistically proven methods and parameters, but also on historically accepted methods using arithmetic averaging and inverse distance weighting to estimate block values. The classification of mineral resources is based on the availability and position of data in relation to the block being classified. The spatial extent of the considered resources is limited by a distance that is historically accepted and not based on the measured accuracy of the estimation. When comparing successive resource estimates, it is noted that the Inferred Resources well defined as an almost cuboid shape body. It must be accepted that despite the simplicity of the mineralised horizons and the estimation techniques applied, the estimation methodology should determine estimates of the block grades which are on average equal to the true mean estimates.

Creo considers there is good potential for the delineation of further Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves following on-going exploration and development. The Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd economic model includes an annual revolving drilling budget to investigate the extensions to known lithium deposits outside of the currently defined Mineral Resource base.

The difference in tonnage and contained lithium between the Creo 2021 and Expetra 2022 estimates as a whole, is the result of Expetra incorporating mineralised material outside the 2021 wireframes.

13.Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the information presented, Creo considers the data collection procedures applied during the sampling phase appropriate and the sample database suitable for the purpose of resource estimation.

Creo believes that the auger drilling done in the near surface horizon is currently sufficient for delineating a sizeable open pit with an appreciable proportion of material in the Inferred category.

Auger drilling data and the 3D modelling undertaken indicates that mineralisation may extend in a northerly and southerly direction and potential scope exists to extend the resource in depth. Infill and extensional diamond core drilling will improve the geological as well as the resource confidence in the areas currently identified as targets. Further to that, it is very likely that the present-day pans such as the Eden Pan, perceived to be confined by mobile dunes in a larger mobile dune field, are in fact part of one large pan in part obscured by dunes. Here a very good probability exists that the pans seen today are part of a larger pan with younger dunes migrating over and masking a larger pan feature.

To date only the lithium bearing clay has been considered as a potential resource target with no work done on the brine potential at this prospect as yet.

Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd is to execute further exploration work in order to potentially delineate the saline and/or brine aquifer system (represented by the electrically conducive anomaly underlying the mineralized Li-clay sequences) in the Bitterwasser saltpan complex. Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd is also to prove the existence of significant Li grades within this saline and/or brine aquifer. This exploration programme could be conducted in three phases.

Phase 1 would seek to confirm that lithium is associated with some or all of the aquifers known to occur at depth within the Bitterwasser saltpan complex. Several domestic water-supply boreholes in the Bitterwasser saltpan complex are to be analysed for this purpose. If Phase 1 is successful, the area with the highest potential would be selected for further airborne electromagnetic- and magnetic-surveying in order to identify favourable structurally hosted sub-basins and or Li enriched saline and/or brine aquifers which may be hosted. Exploration drill targets would be selected from these results and a limited number of drillholes (4 to 6) would be drilled with the aim of intersecting Li bearing clays and/or brines. If intersections from this drilling are found to be economically significant further exploration would be conducted to add to the existing resource volume.

Below is a summary of the planned work by BLE and the estimated costs.

Year 1 – R1.5 million

- Auger drilling (R400 000)
    - Additional 52 auger boreholes (estimate 240 m) of drilling of the Eden Pan (complete 500 m grid over the pan)
    - Drilling of three holes in each of the other pans (estimate 18 holes, 150 m)
    - Sample analyses
- Update Resource Statement (R100 000)
- Metallurgical Test Work (R1 000 000)
    - BLE have link up with a lithium processing company in Germany ANZAPLAN www.anzaplan.com
    - BLE will send 200 kg of brown clay and 200 kg of the green clay to them
    - They will then free of charge do all the initial mineralogy, PSD, and high-level metallurgical test work (testing various methods)
    - They will then propose a process flow chart and do bench scale test work on around 150 kg of each sample.

Year 2 – Will only take place if positive metallurgical test results are obtained in year 1 – R6.1 million

- Auger drilling (R1 500 000)
    - Drilling of the high-grade area on the Eden Pan on a 250 m grid (Estimate 50 holes – 500 m)
    - Drilling of additional pans
    - Sample analysis
- Update Resource Statement (R200 000)
- Metallurgical test work (R3 000 000)
    - Bulk Metallurgical Test work
- Convert Resource to Reserve (R400 000)

Pre-economic Assessment (R1 000 000)

13.1. Recommendations

Infill drilling is recommended in areas where LT units were intersected within the Middle Unit, to better delineate the extent of these interbedded 'lenses'. Furthermore, in areas where OGPC was intersected below the lowest recorded LT layers (referred to as 'Middle1' in the new stratigraphy interval selection), existing holes nearby should be deepened, or new holes should be drilled to determine if Middle1 lithologies also exist below the LT layers in which the other holes were stopped.

Subdomaining should be investigated in more detail, to define statistical domains with true stationarity (if present). Kriging is sensitive to stationarity and decent variography. Therefore, if stationary subdomains can't be identified, inverse distance estimation can also be investigated as a method of estimation for the larger domains. A similar approach has been used by companies with comparable deposits, such as the Bonnie Claire Lithium Project in Nye County, Nevada, USA (Samari et al., 2022).

Although the topography of the pan has very little relief, a digital terrain model from the surveyed topography will enhance the quality of the geological models and the subsequent resource estimate.

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Competent Person's Consent

Pursuant to the requirements of Listing Rules and
Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

Independent Geological Report on the Lithium Resource at the Eden Pan, Bitterwasser, Hardap Region, Namibia

Released by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd

On the Lithium Resources at the Eden Pan, Bittereasser, Hardap Region, Namibia on which the Report is based, for the period ended 15 June 2022.

June 2022

Statement

I, Johan Hattingh

confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Report and that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having twenty two years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a full-time employee of Creo Design (Pty) Ltd and have been engaged by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd to prepare the documentation for on the Lithium Resources at the Eden Pan, Bitterwasser, Hardap Region, Namibia on which the Report is based, for the period ended 15 June, 2022.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd

Signature of Competent Person

15 June 2022
Date:

South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
Professional Membership:

#400112/93
Membership Number:

Signature of Witness:

Riaan Zeeman
Print Witness Name and Residence:

Robertson

Appendix I

List of all samples collected during phase 1 of the auger drilling programme.

AUGER ID	REMAINDER COMPOSITE SAMPLE ID (LEACHING)	ICP-OES/MS COMPOSITE SAMPLE ID (ICP-OES)	SAMPLE TYPE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	THICKNESS (m)	SAMPLE WEIGHT (g)	MAJOR UNIT
BMB02	BMB02_S1	X2101	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	317	Upper
BMB02	BMB02_S2	X2102	Geo	0.2	1.2	1	538.5	Upper
BMB02	BMB02_S3	X2103	Geo	1.2	2.4	1.2	570	Upper
BMB02	BMB02_S4	X2104	Geo	2.4	3.2	0.8	574	Upper
BMB02	BMB02_S5	X2105	Geo	3.2	4	0.8	823	Middle
BMB02	BMB02_S6	X2107	Geo	4	5.6	1.6	657.5	Middle
BMB02	BMB02_S7	X2108	Geo	5.6	7.2	1.6	601.5	Middle
BMB02	BMB02_S8	X2109	Geo	7.2	8.8	1.6	570.5	Middle
BMB02	BMB02_S9	X2110	Geo	8.8	9.8	1	663.5	Middle
BMB02	BMB02_S10	X2111	Geo	9.8	10.6	0.8	559	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S1	X2114	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	159	Upper
BMB03	BMB03_S2	X2115	Geo	0.2	1	0.8	356	Upper
BMB03	BMB03_S3	X2116	Geo	1	2	1	471.5	Upper
BMB03	BMB03_S4	X2118	Geo	2	3	1	358.5	Upper
BMB03	BMB03_S5	X2119	Geo	3	3.6	0.6	291.5	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S6	X2120	Geo	3.6	5.6	2	535.5	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S7	X2121	Geo	5.6	7.6	2	440.5	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S8	X2122	Geo	7.6	9.4	1.8	772	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S9	X2123	Geo	9.4	10.7	1.3	559	Middle
BMB03	BMB03_S10	X2124	Geo	10.7	12	1.3	621.5	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S1	X2127	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	486	Upper
BMB01	BMB01_S2	X2128	Geo	0.2	2	1.8	846	Upper
BMB01	BMB01_S3	X2129	Geo	2	3	1	942.5	Upper
BMB01	BMB01_S4	X2130	Geo	3	4	1	500	Upper
BMB01	BMB01_S5	X2131	Geo	4	4.4	0.4	562	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S6	X2133	Geo	4.4	5.2	0.8	732	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S7	X2134	Geo	5.2	6.4	1.2	859	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S8	X2135	Geo	6.4	7.6	1.2	682.5	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S9	X2136	Geo	7.6	9	1.4	1012.5	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S10	X2137	Geo	9	10	1	776	Middle
BMB01	BMB01_S11	X2138	Geo	10	11	1	792.5	Middle
BMB05	BMB05_S1	X2141	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	486	Upper
BMB05	BMB05_S2	X2142	Geo	0.2	2.4	2.2	555.5	Upper
BMB05	BMB05_S3	X2144	Geo	2.4	3.2	0.8	468	Upper
BMB05	BMB05_S4	X2145	Geo	3.2	4.4	1.2	548.5	Middle
BMB05	BMB05_S5	X2146	Geo	4.4	5.8	1.4	474	Middle
BMB06	BMB06_S1	X2148	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	450.5	Upper
BMB06	BMB06_S2	X2149	Geo	0.2	1.2	1	574.5	Upper
BMB06	BMB06_S3	X2150	Geo	1.2	2.4	1.2	544.5	Upper

BMB06	BMB06_S4	X2152	Geo	2.4	3.6	1.2	707	Middle
BMB06	BMB06_S5	X2153	Geo	3.6	4.8	1.2	552	Middle
BMB06	BMB06_S6	X2154	Geo	4.8	6.2	1.4	699	Middle
BMB04	BMB04_S1	X2156	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	345	Upper
BMB04	BMB04_S2	X2157	Geo	0.2	2.2	2	705	Upper
BMB04	BMB04_S3	X2158	Geo	2.2	3.6	1.4	562.5	Upper
BMB04	BMB04_S4	X2159	Geo	3.6	4.2	0.6	537	Upper
BMB04	BMB04_S5	X2161	Geo	4.2	4.8	0.6	668	Middle
BMB04	BMB04_S6	X2162	Geo	4.8	6	1.2	756	Middle
BMB04	BMB04_S7	X2163	Geo	6	7.4	1.4	628.5	Middle
BMB09	BMB09_S1	X2165	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	239	Upper
BMB09	BMB09_S2	X2166	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	461.5	Upper
BMB09	BMB09_S3	X2167	Geo	0.6	1	0.4	573	Upper
BMB09	BMB09_S4	X2169	Geo	1	2	1	508.5	Middle
BMB09	BMB09_S5	X2170	Geo	2	4.8	2.8	643.5	Middle
BMB09	BMB09_S6	X2171	Geo	4.8	7.6	2.8	610	Middle
BMB08	BMB08_S1	X2173	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	42	Upper
BMB08	BMB08_S2	X2174	Geo	0.2	1.8	1.6	677.5	Upper
BMB08	BMB08_S3	X2175	Geo	1.8	2.6	0.8	527	Upper
BMB08	BMB08_S4	X2177	Geo	2.6	3.6	1	633	Upper
BMB08	BMB08_S5	X2178	Geo	3.6	5.4	1.8	708	Middle
BMB08	BMB08_S6	X2179	Geo	5.4	7.6	2.2	674.5	Middle
BMB07	BMB07_S1	X2181	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	267.5	Upper
BMB07	BMB07_S2	X2182	Geo	0.2	2	1.8	584.5	Upper
BMB07	BMB07_S3	X2183	Geo	2	3.2	1.2	585	Upper
BMB07	BMB07_S4	X2185	Geo	3.2	4	0.8	488	Upper
BMB07	BMB07_S5	X2186	Geo	4	7	3	829.5	Middle
BMB07	BMB07_S6	X2187	Geo	7	9	2	593	Middle
BMB10	BMB10_S1	X2189	Geo	0.2	2	1.8	513.5	Upper
BMB11	BMB11_S1	X2190	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	524.5	Upper
BMB14	BMB14_S1	X2191	Geo	0.2	2	1.8	399.5	Upper
BMB14	BMB14_S2	X2192	Geo	2	4	2	918	Middle
BMB13	BMB13_S1	X2193	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	258	Upper
BMB13	BMB13_S2	X2194	Geo	0.6	1.6	1	399.5	Upper
BMB12	BMB12_S1	X2195	Geo	0.2	1.4	1.2	119	Upper

List of all samples collected during phase 2 of the auger drilling programme

AUGER ID	COMPOSITE SAMPLE ID	ASSAY SAMPLE ID (ICP-OES)	SAMPLE TYPE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	THICKNESS (m)	MAJOR UNIT
BVRG1	BVRG1_S1	Y1602	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG1	BVRG1_S2	Y1603	Geo	0.2	1	0.8	Upper
BVRG1	BVRG1_S3	Y1604	Geo	1	2.8	1.8	Upper
BVRG1	BVRG1_S4	Y1605	Geo	2.8	4.4	1.6	Middle
BVRG1	BVRG1_S5	Y1606	Geo	4.4	6.8	2.4	Middle
BVRG1	BVRG1_S6	Y1639	Geo	6.8	9.2	2.4	Middle

BVRG1	BVRG1_S7	Y1607	Geo	9.2	11.2	2	Middle
BVRG1	BVRG1_S8	Y1608	Geo	11.2	11.4	0.2	Middle
BVRG4	BVRG4_S1	Y1609	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BVRG4	BVRG4_S2	Y1610	Geo	0.6	2.6	2	Upper
BVRG4	BVRG4_S3	Y1611	Geo	2.6	4	1.4	Upper
BVRG4	BVRG4_S4	Y1612	Geo	4	4.6	0.6	Middle
BVRG4	BVRG4_S5	Y1614	Geo	4.6	6.8	2.2	Middle
BVRG4	BVRG4_S6	Y1640	Geo	6.8	9	2.2	Middle
BVRG4	BVRG4_S7	Y1641	Geo	9	11.2	2.2	Middle
BVRG4	BVRG4_S8	Y1615	Geo	11.2	11.6	0.4	Middle
BVRG2	BVRG2_1	Y1620	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG2	BVRG2_2	Y1621	Geo	0.2	1	0.8	Upper
BVRG2	BVRG2_3	Y1622	Geo	1	2.6	1.6	Upper
BVRG2	BVRG2_4	Y1623	Geo	2.6	4	1.4	Middle
BVRG2	BVRG2_5	Y1624	Geo	4	6.6	2.6	Middle
BVRG2	BVRG2_6	Y1642	Geo	6.6	9.2	2.6	Middle
BVRG2	BVRG2_7	Y1626	Geo	9.2	11	1.8	Middle
BVRG2	BVRG2_8	Y1627	Geo	11	12.8	1.8	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S1	Y1628	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG5	BVRG5_S2	Y1629	Geo	0.2	1.4	1.2	Upper
BVRG5	BVRG5_S3	Y1631	Geo	1.4	3	1.6	Upper
BVRG5	BVRG5_S4	Y1632	Geo	3	3.8	0.8	Upper
BVRG5	BVRG5_S5	Y1633	Geo	3.8	4.4	0.6	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S6	Y1634	Geo	4.4	6.2	1.8	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S7	Y1635	Geo	6.2	8	1.8	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S8	Y1636	Geo	8	9.4	1.4	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S9	Y1637	Geo	9.4	9.8	0.4	Middle
BVRG5	BVRG5_S10	Y1638	Geo	9.8	12	2.2	Middle
BVRG6	BVRG6_S1	Y1644	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG6	BVRG6_S2	Y1645	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BVRG6	BVRG6_S3	Y1646	Geo	0.6	2.8	2.2	Upper
BVRG6	BVRG6_S4	Y1647	Geo	2.8	4.8	2	Middle
BVRG6	BVRG6_S5	Y1648	Geo	4.8	6.8	2	Middle
BVRG6	BVRG6_S6	Y1649	Geo	6.8	8.8	2	Middle
BVRG6	BVRG6_S7	Y1650	Geo	8.8	10	1.2	Middle
BVRG3	BVRG3_S1	Y1651	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BVRG3	BVRG3_S2	Y1652	Geo	0.4	1	0.6	Upper
BVRG3	BVRG3_S3	Y1653	Geo	1	2.8	1.8	Upper
BVRG3	BVRG3_S4	Y1654	Geo	2.8	3.8	1	Middle
BVRG3	BVRG3_S5	Y1655	Geo	3.8	5	1.2	Middle
BVRG3	BVRG3_S6	Y1656	Geo	5	7	2	Middle
BVRG3	BVRG3_S7	Y1657	Geo	7	9.4	2.4	Middle
BVRG3	BVRG3_S8	Y1658	Geo	9.4	11.4	2	Middle
BVRG7	BVRG7_S1	Y1664	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BVRG7	BVRG7_S2	Y1665	Geo	0.4	1.4	1	Upper
BVRG7	BVRG7_S3	Y1666	Geo	1.4	2.8	1.4	Upper

BVRG7	BVRG7_S4	Y1667	Geo	2.8	3.8	1	Middle
BVRG7	BVRG7_S5	Y1668	Geo	3.8	5.8	2	Middle
BVRG7	BVRG7_S6	Y1669	Geo	5.8	7.8	2	Middle
BVRG7	BVRG7_S7	Y1670	Geo	7.8	9	1.2	Middle
BVRG7	BVRG7_S8	Y1671	Geo	9	10.8	1.8	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S1	Y1672	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BVRG10	BVRG10_S2	Y1673	Geo	0.4	0.8	0.4	Upper
BVRG10	BVRG10_S3	Y1674	Geo	0.8	2.2	1.4	Upper
BVRG10	BVRG10_S4	Y1675	Geo	2.2	3.2	1	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S5	Y1676	Geo	3.2	5.2	2	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S6	Y1677	Geo	5.2	7.2	2	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S7	Y1678	Geo	7.2	9.2	2	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S8	Y1679	Geo	9.2	10.4	1.2	Middle
BVRG10	BVRG10_S9	Y1680	Geo	10.4	11.6	1.2	Middle
BVRG11	BVRG11_S1	Y1683	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG11	BVRG11_S2	Y1684	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BVRG11	BVRG11_S3	Y1685	Geo	0.6	2.2	1.6	Upper
BVRG11	BVRG11_S4	Y1686	Geo	2.2	4.4	2.2	Middle
BVRG11	BVRG11_S5	Y1690	Geo	4.4	6.4	2	Middle
BVRG11	BVRG11_S6	Y1691	Geo	6.4	8.4	2	Middle
BVRG11	BVRG11_S7	Y1692	Geo	8.4	9.4	1	Middle
BVRG11	BVRG11_S8	Y1693	Geo	9.4	11.8	2.4	Middle
BVRG8	BVRG8_S1	Y1695	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG8	BVRG8_S2	Y1696	Geo	0.2	2	1.8	Upper
BVRG8	BVRG8_S3	Y1697	Geo	2	2.6	0.6	Upper
BVRG8	BVRG8_S4	Y1698	Geo	2.6	5.2	2.6	Middle
BVRG8	BVRG8_S5	Y1699	Geo	5.2	7.2	2	Middle
BVRG8	BVRG8_S6	Y1700	Geo	7.2	9.2	2	Middle
BVRG8	BVRG8_S7	Y1701	Geo	9.2	10.6	1.4	Middle
BVRG8	BVRG8_S8	Y1702	Geo	10.6	11.6	1	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S1	Y1705	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BVRG9	BVRG9_S2	Y1706	Geo	0.4	2	1.6	Upper
BVRG9	BVRG9_S3	Y1707	Geo	2	2.8	0.8	Upper
BVRG9	BVRG9_S4	Y1708	Geo	2.8	4	1.2	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S5	Y1709	Geo	4	5.4	1.4	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S6	Y1710	Geo	5.4	7	1.6	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S7	Y1711	Geo	7	8.8	1.8	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S8	Y1712	Geo	8.8	9.6	0.8	Middle
BVRG9	BVRG9_S9	Y1713	Geo	9.6	10.4	0.8	Middle
BVRG12	BVRG12_S1	Y1714	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BVRG12	BVRG12_S2	Y1715	Geo	0.2	1.8	1.6	Upper
BVRG12	BVRG12_S3	Y1716	Geo	1.8	2.8	1	Upper
BVRG12	BVRG12_S4	Y1717	Geo	2.8	5.4	2.6	Middle
BVRG12	BVRG12_S5	Y1718	Geo	5.4	6.6	1.2	Middle
BVRG12	BVRG12_S6	Y1719	Geo	6.6	8.4	1.8	Middle
BVRG12	BVRG12_S7	Y1720	Geo	8.4	10	1.6	Middle

BVRG12	BVRG12_S8	Y1721	Geo	10	11.4	1.4	Middle
BMC22	BMC22_S1	Y1724	Geo	0.2	2.8	2.6	Upper
BMC22	BMC22_S2	Y1725	Geo	2.8	3.8	1	Upper
BMC22	BMC22_S3	Y1726	Geo	3.8	4.4	0.6	Middle
BMC22	BMC22_S4	Y1727	Geo	4.4	6	1.6	Middle
BMC22	BMC22_S5	Y1728	Geo	6	7.6	1.6	Middle
BMC26	BMC26_S1	Y1729	Geo	0.2	1.4	1.2	Upper
BMC26	BMC26_S2	Y1730	Geo	1.4	3	1.6	LOWER
BMC25	BMC25_S1	Y1731	Geo	0	5	5	Upper
BMC25	BMC25_S2	Y1732	Geo	5	5.6	0.6	Middle
BMC24	BMC24_S1	Y1733	Geo	0.2	1.6	1.4	Upper
BMC24	BMC24_S2	Y1734	Geo	1.6	3	1.4	Upper
BMC24	BMC24_S3	Y1735	Geo	3	4.4	1.4	Middle
BMC24	BMC24_S4	Y1736	Geo	4.4	6	1.6	Middle
BMC24	BMC24_S5	Y1737	Geo	6	7.6	1.6	Middle
BMC24	BMC24_S6	Y1738	Geo	7.6	8.8	1.2	Middle
BMC24	BMC24_S7	Y1739	Geo	8.8	9.2	0.4	Middle
BMC23	BMC23_S1	Y1740	Geo	0.2	1.6	1.4	Upper
BMC23	BMC23_S2	Y1741	Geo	1.6	2.6	1	Upper
BMC23	BMC23_S3	Y1742	Geo	2.6	4.2	1.6	Middle
BMC23	BMC23_S4	Y1743	Geo	4.2	6.2	2	Middle
BMC23	BMC23_S5	Y1744	Geo	6.2	8.2	2	Middle
BMC23	BMC23_S6	Y1745	Geo	8.2	9.6	1.4	Middle
BMC23	BMC23_S7	Y1746	Geo	9.6	10.6	1	Middle
BMC21	BMC2_S1	Y1747	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC21	BMC2_S2	Y1748	Geo	0.6	0.8	0.2	Upper
BMC21	BMC2_S3	Y1749	Geo	0.8	1.2	0.4	Lower
BMC21	BMC2_S4	Y1750	Geo	1.2	2	0.8	Lower
BMC03	BMC03_S1	Y1755	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC03	BMC03_S2	Y1756	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BMC03	BMC03_S3	Y1757	Geo	0.6	1.6	1	Upper
BMC03	BMC03_S4	Y1758	Geo	1.6	2.6	1	Upper
BMC03	BMC03_S5	Y1759	Geo	2.6	3.8	1.2	Middle
BMC03	BMC03_S6	Y1760	Geo	3.8	5	1.2	Middle
BMC03	BMC03_S7	Y1761	Geo	5	7	2	Middle
BMC03	BMC03_S8	Y1762	Geo	7	7.4	0.4	Middle
BMC03	BMC03_S9	Y1763	Geo	7.4	8.8	1.4	Middle
BMC03	BMC03_S10	Y1764	Geo	8.8	9.8	1	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S1	Y1765	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC09	BMC09_S2	Y1766	Geo	0.2	0.8	0.6	Upper
BMC09	BMC09_S3	Y1767	Geo	0.8	1.8	1	Upper
BMC09	BMC09_S4	Y1768	Geo	1.8	2.8	1	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S5	Y1769	Geo	2.8	4.2	1.4	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S6	Y1770	Geo	4.2	5.2	1	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S7	Y1771	Geo	5.2	6.8	1.6	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S8	Y1772	Geo	6.8	7.8	1	Middle

BMC09	BMC09_S9	Y1773	Geo	7.8	9.2	1.4	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S10	Y1774	Geo	9.2	9.6	0.4	Middle
BMC09	BMC09_S11	Y1775	Geo	9.6	10.2	0.6	Middle
BMC10	BMC10_S1	Y1776	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC10	BMC10_S2	Y1777	Geo	0.6	1.4	0.8	Upper
BMC10	BMC10_S3	Y1778	Geo	1.4	3	1.6	Middle
BMC10	BMC10_S4	Y1779	Geo	3	4.4	1.4	Middle
BMC10	BMC10_S5	Y1780	Geo	4.4	6.6	2.2	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S1	Y1781	Geo	0.2	0.8	0.6	Upper
BMC04	BMC04_S2	Y1782	Geo	0.8	2.8	2	Upper
BMC04	BMC04_S3	Y1783	Geo	2.8	4.4	1.6	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S4	Y1784	Geo	4.4	5.2	0.8	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S5	Y1785	Geo	5.2	6.6	1.4	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S6	Y1786	Geo	6.6	8	1.4	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S7	Y1787	Geo	8	10	2	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S8	Y1788	Geo	10	11.2	1.2	Middle
BMC04	BMC04_S9	Y1793	Geo	11.2	12	0.8	Middle
BMC07	BMC07_S1	Y1789	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC07	BMC07_S2	Y1790	Geo	0.4	0.6	0.2	Upper
BMC07	BMC07_S3	Y1791	Geo	0.6	1	0.4	Lower
BMC07	BMC07_S4	Y1792	Geo	1	2	1	Lower
BMC05	BMC07_S1	Y1796	Geo	0.2	1.2	1	Upper
BMC05	BMC07_S2	Y1797	Geo	1.2	2	0.8	Upper
BMC05	BMC07_S3	Y1798	Geo	2	3	1	Middle
BMC05	BMC07_S4	Y1799	Geo	3	4.6	1.6	Middle
BMC05	BMC07_S5	Y1800	Geo	4.6	6.4	1.8	Middle
BMC05	BMC07_S6	Y1501	Geo	6.4	7.2	0.8	Middle
BMC05	BMC07_S7	Y1515	Geo	8.6	9.6	1	Lower
BMC05	BMC07_S8	Y1516	Geo	9.6	10.4	0.8	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S1	Y1503	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC08	BMC08_S2	Y1504	Geo	0.4	1	0.6	Upper
BMC08	BMC08_S3	Y1505	Geo	1	2.6	1.6	Upper
BMC08	BMC08_S4	Y1506	Geo	2.6	3.8	1.2	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S5	Y1507	Geo	3.8	4	0.2	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S6	Y1508	Geo	4	4.8	0.8	Lower
BMC08	BMC08_S7	Y1509	Geo	4.8	5.6	0.8	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S8	Y1510	Geo	5.6	7	1.4	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S9	Y1511	Geo	7	8.2	1.2	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S10	Y1512	Geo	10	11	1	Lower
BMC08	BMC08_S11	Y1513	Geo	11	11.4	0.4	Middle
BMC08	BMC08_S12	Y1514	Geo	11.4	12	0.6	Middle
BMC11	BMC11_S1	Y1521	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC11	BMC11_S2	Y1522	Geo	0.2	0.4	0.2	Upper
BMC13	BMC13_S1	Y1519	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC06	BMC06_S1	Y1520	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BMC02	BMC02_S1	Y1523	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper

BMC02	BMC02_S2	Y1524	Geo	0.6	2	1.4	Upper
BMC02	BMC02_S3	Y1525	Geo	2	3	1	Middle
BMC02	BMC02_S4	Y1526	Geo	3	4	1	Middle
BMC02	BMC02_S5	Y1527	Geo	4	5.2	1.2	Middle
BMC02	BMC02_S6	Y1528	Geo	5.2	6	0.8	Middle
BMC02	BMC02_S7	Y1529	Geo	6	6.6	0.6	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S1	Y1530	Geo	0.2	0.4	0.2	Upper
BMC14	BMC14_S2	Y1531	Geo	0.4	2	1.6	Upper
BMC14	BMC14_S3	Y1532	Geo	2	3.8	1.8	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S4	Y1533	Geo	3.8	4.6	0.8	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S5	Y1534	Geo	4.6	6	1.4	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S6	Y1535	Geo	6	7	1	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S7	Y1536	Geo	7	7.8	0.8	Middle
BMC14	BMC14_S8	Y1537	Geo	9	10.8	1.8	Middle
BMC20	BMC20_S1	Y1538	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC20	BMC20_S2	Y1539	Geo	0.4	1	0.6	Upper
BMC20	BMC20_S3	Y1540	Geo	1	1.4	0.4	Middle
BMC20	BMC20_S4	Y1541	Geo	1.4	3.2	1.8	Middle
BMC20	BMC20_S5	Y1542	Geo	3.2	6	2.8	Middle
BMC20	BMC20_S6	Y1546	Geo	6	7.2	1.2	Middle
BMC01	BMC01_S1	Y1543	Geo	0.2	0.8	0.6	Upper
BMC17	BMC17_S1	Y1550	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC17	BMC17_S2	Y1551	Geo	0.2	0.4	0.2	Upper
BMC17	BMC17_S3	Y1552	Geo	0.4	1.6	1.2	Lower
BMC18	BMC18_S1	Y1553	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC18	BMC18_S2	Y1554	Geo	0.4	0.8	0.4	Upper
BMC18	BMC18_S3	Y1555	Geo	0.8	1.4	0.6	Upper
BMC19	BMC19_S1	Y1556	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC19	BMC19_S2	Y1557	Geo	0.4	0.6	0.2	Upper
BMC19	BMC19_S3	Y1558	Geo	0.6	2	1.4	Upper
BMC19	BMC19_S4	Y1559	Geo	2	2.2	0.2	Middle
BMC19	BMC19_S5	Y1560	Geo	2.2	3.8	1.6	Middle
BMC15	BMC15_S1	Y1561	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC15	BMC15_S2	Y1562	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BMC15	BMC15_S3	Y1563	Geo	0.6	2.2	1.6	Upper
BMC15	BMC15_S4	Y1564	Geo	2.2	3.4	1.2	Middle
BMC15	BMC15_S5	Y1565	Geo	3.4	4.4	1	Middle
BMC15	BMC15_S6	Y1566	Geo	4.4	5	0.6	Middle
BMC15	BMC15_S7	Y1567	Geo	5	5.4	0.4	Lower
BMC15	BMC15_S8	Y1568	Geo	5.4	6.6	1.2	Middle
BMC16	BMC16_S1	Y1571	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC16	BMC16_S2	Y1572	Geo	0.2	0.8	0.6	Upper
BMC16	BMC16_S3	Y1573	Geo	0.8	1.4	0.6	Upper
BMC16	BMC16_S4	Y1574	Geo	1.4	2	0.6	Middle
BMC16	BMC16_S5	Y1575	Geo	2	3	1	Middle
BMC16	BMC16_S6	Y1576	Geo	3	4.4	1.4	Lower

BMC16	BMC16_S7	Y1577	Geo	4.4	5	0.6	Lower
BMC16	BMC16_S8	Y1578	Geo	5	6.8	1.8	Middle
BMC16	BMC16_S9	Y1579	Geo	6.8	7.2	0.4	Lower
BMC28	BMC28_S1	Y1580	Geo	0.2	1	0.8	Upper
BMC28	BMC28_S2	Y1581	Geo	1	2	1	Upper
BMC28	BMC28_S3	Y1582	Geo	2	3	1	Middle
BMC28	BMC28_S4	Y1583	Geo	3	4.2	1.2	Middle
BMC28	BMC28_S5	Y1584	Geo	4.2	5.4	1.2	Middle
BMC28	BMC28_S6	Y1585	Geo	5.4	6.8	1.4	Middle
BMC28	BMC28_S7	Y1586	Geo	6.8	7.4	0.6	Middle
BMC28	BMC28_S8	Y1587	Geo	7.4	9.4	2	Middle
BMC34	BMC34_S1	Y1588	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC34	BMC34_S2	Y1589	Geo	0.6	1.6	1	Upper
BMC29	BMC29_S1	Y1592	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC29	BMC29_S2	Y1593	Geo	0.4	1.2	0.8	Upper
BMC29	BMC29_S3	Y1594	Geo	1.2	2.6	1.4	Upper
BMC29	BMC29_S4	Y1595	Geo	2.6	4.6	2	Middle
BMC29	BMC29_S5	Y1596	Geo	4.6	7.2	2.6	Middle
BMC29	BMC29_S6	Y1597	Geo	7.2	8.2	1	Middle
BMC29	BMC29_S7	Y1598	Geo	8.2	9.2	1	Middle
BMC30	BMC30_S1	Y1599	Geo	0	1	1	Upper
BMC30	BMC30_S2	Y1600	Geo	1	3	2	Upper
BMC30	BMC30_S3	Y1301	Geo	3	4.6	1.6	Middle
BMC30	BMC30_S4	Y1313	Geo	4.6	4.8	0.2	Lower
BMC27	BMC27_S1	Y1305	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC27	BMC27_S2	Y1306	Geo	0.4	2.2	1.8	Lower
BMC27	BMC27_S3	Y1307	Geo	2.2	3.2	1	Middle
BMC27	BMC27_S4	Y1317	Geo	3.2	5.4	2.2	Middle
BMC27	BMC27_S5	Y1318	Geo	5.4	6	0.6	Lower
BMC27	BMC27_S6	Y1319	Geo	6	7	1	Middle
BMC27	BMC27_S7	Y1320	Geo	7	7.4	0.4	Middle
BMC39	BMC39_S1	Y1308	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC39	BMC39_S2	Y1309	Geo	1.8	3.6	1.8	Lower
BMC40	BMC40_S1	Y1310	Geo	0	1	1	Upper
BMC40	BMC40_S2	Y1311	Geo	1	2.4	1.4	Upper
BMC40	BMC40_S3	Y1312	Geo	2.4	3.8	1.4	Middle
BMC40	BMC40_S4	Y1314	Geo	3.8	5	1.2	Middle
BMC40	BMC40_S5	Y1315	Geo	5	5.4	0.4	Middle
BMC40	BMC40_S6	Y1316	Geo	5.4	6.6	1.2	Middle
BMC41	BMC41_S1	Y1321	Geo	0	1.6	1.6	Upper
BMC41	BMC41_S2	Y1322	Geo	1.6	2.4	0.8	Upper
BMC41	BMC41_S3	Y1323	Geo	2.4	4	1.6	Middle
BMC41	BMC41_S4	Y1324	Geo	4	5.2	1.2	Middle
BMC41	BMC41_S5	Y1325	Geo	5.2	6	0.8	Middle
BMC32	BMC32_S1	Y1326	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC32	BMC32_S2	Y1327	Geo	0.4	1	0.6	Upper

BMC32	BMC32_S3	Y1328	Geo	1	2.4	1.4	Upper
BMC32	BMC32_S4	Y1329	Geo	2.4	3.8	1.4	Middle
BMC32	BMC32_S5	Y1330	Geo	3.8	4.6	0.8	Middle
BMC32	BMC32_S6	Y1331	Geo	4.6	6	1.4	Middle
BMC32	BMC32_S7	Y1345	Geo	6	6.6	0.6	Middle
BMC32	BMC32_S8	Y1346	Geo	6.6	7.8	1.2	Lower
BMC32	BMC32_S9	Y1347	Geo	7.8	8.2	0.4	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S1	Y1332	Geo	0	0.8	0.8	Upper
BMC33	BMC33_S2	Y1333	Geo	0.8	2.2	1.4	Upper
BMC33	BMC33_S3	Y1334	Geo	2.2	3.8	1.6	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S4	Y1335	Geo	3.8	4.8	1	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S5	Y1336	Geo	4.8	5.8	1	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S6	Y1348	Geo	5.8	6	0.2	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S7	Y1349	Geo	6	8	2	Middle
BMC33	BMC33_S8	Y1350	Geo	8	9.4	1.4	Middle
BMC42	BMC42_S1	Y1339	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC42	BMC42_S2	Y1340	Geo	0.2	0.4	0.2	Upper
BMC42	BMC42_S3	Y1341	Geo	0.4	1	0.6	Upper
BMC42	BMC42_S4	Y1342	Geo	1	2	1	Middle
BMC42	BMC42_S5	Y1343	Geo	2	2.6	0.6	Middle
BMC42	BMC42_S6	Y1344	Geo	2.6	3.2	0.6	Lower
BMC48	BMC48_S1	Y1351	Geo	0.2	1.8	1.6	Upper
BMC47	BMC47_S1	Y1352	Geo	0.6	1.4	0.8	Upper
BMC49	BMC49_S1	Y1353	Geo	0.2	0.6	0.4	Upper
BMC31	BMC31_S1	Y1356	Geo	0.4	1.6	1.2	Upper
BMC31	BMC31_S2	Y1357	Geo	1.6	3.4	1.8	Middle
BMC31	BMC31_S3	Y1358	Geo	3.4	4.2	0.8	Middle
BMC31	BMC31_S4	Y1359	Geo	4.2	4.6	0.4	Middle
BMC36	BMC36_S1	Y1360	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC36	BMC36_S2	Y1361	Geo	0.4	2.4	2	Upper
BMC36	BMC36_S3	Y1362	Geo	2.4	3.4	1	Middle
BMC36	BMC36_S4	Y1363	Geo	3.4	4.4	1	Middle
BMC36	BMC36_S5	Y1364	Geo	4.4	5.6	1.2	Middle
BMC36	BMC36_S6	Y1365	Geo	5.6	7.2	1.6	Lower
BMC35	BMC35_S1	Y1366	Geo	0.2	0.8	0.6	Upper
BMC35	BMC35_S2	Y1367	Geo	0.8	1.2	0.4	Middle
BMC35	BMC35_S3	Y1368	Geo	1.2	1.8	0.6	Lower
BMC37	BMC37_S1	Y1369	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC37	BMC37_S2	Y1370	Geo	0.4	1.8	1.4	Upper
BMC37	BMC37_S3	Y1371	Geo	1.8	2.4	0.6	Upper
BMC37	BMC37_S4	Y1372	Geo	2.4	3	0.6	Middle
BMC37	BMC37_S5	Y1373	Geo	3	3.8	0.8	Middle
BMC37	BMC37_S6	Y1374	Geo	3.8	4.4	0.6	Middle
BMC37	BMC37_S7	Y1375	Geo	4.4	5.8	1.4	Middle
BMC37	BMC37_S8	Y1376	Geo	5.8	6.2	0.4	Lower
BMC50	BMC50_S1	Y1377	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper

BMC51	BMC51_S1	Y1378	Geo	0	0.6	0.6	Upper
BMC52	BMC52_S1	Y1379	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC38	BMC38_S1	Y1380	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC38	BMC38_S2	Y1381	Geo	0.4	2.2	1.8	Upper
BMC38	BMC38_S3	Y1382	Geo	2.2	2.6	0.4	Middle
BMC38	BMC38_S4	Y1383	Geo	2.6	3	0.4	Lower
BMC38	BMC38_S5	Y1384	Geo	3	3.6	0.6	Middle
BMC38	BMC38_S6	Y1385	Geo	3.6	4	0.4	Lower
BMC43	BMC38_S1	Y1386	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC43	BMC38_S2	Y1387	Geo	0.4	0.8	0.4	Upper
BMC43	BMC38_S3	Y1388	Geo	0.8	1.4	0.6	Lower
BMC44	BMC44_S1	Y1389	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC44	BMC44_S2	Y1390	Geo	0.4	1.4	1	Upper
BMC44	BMC44_S3	Y1391	Geo	1.4	2	0.6	Middle
BMC44	BMC44_S4	Y1392	Geo	2	2.8	0.8	Middle
BMC44	BMC44_S5	Y1393	Geo	2.8	3.2	0.4	Lower
BMC45	BMC45_S1	Y1394	Geo	0	0.2	0.2	Upper
BMC45	BMC45_S2	Y1395	Geo	0.2	1.2	1	Upper
BMC45	BMC45_S3	Y1396	Geo	1.2	2	0.8	Middle
BMC45	BMC45_S4	Y1397	Geo	2	2.4	0.4	Middle
BMC45	BMC45_S5	Y1398	Geo	2.4	3	0.6	Middle
BMC45	BMC45_S6	Y1399	Geo	3	3.8	0.8	Middle
BMC46	BMC46_S1	Y1400	Geo	0	0.4	0.4	Upper
BMC46	BMC46_S2	Y1401A	Geo	0.4	0.8	0.4	Lower

Appendix II

Assays results of all samples collected during phase 1 of the auger drilling programme.

SAMPLE ID	Wt	Al	Si	As	Li	Fe	Mg	K	Mn
	g	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
X2101	317	3.17	23.6	68	545	1.79	8.17	1.79	345
X2102	538.5	2.54	20.9	63	683	1.47	9.88	1.69	292
X2103	570	2.37	21.2	87	630	1.36	9.7	1.64	270
X2104	574	2.52	21.5	47	628	1.43	9.48	1.77	273
X2105	823	2.15	18.6	72	828	1.28	11.8	1.67	240
X2107	657.5	2.09	17.3	116	757	1.26	11.3	1.7	236
X2108	601.5	1.93	16.8	46	943	1.19	11.9	1.54	222
X2109	570	5	1.76	18.5	1060	1.1	12	1.52	201
X2110	663.5	2.7	20.4	<30	1190	1.66	10.1	2.64	277
X2111	559	2.7	19.2	141	1070	1.74	9.58	2.7	337
X2114	159	2.99	23.4	77	478	1.67	7.27	1.61	315
X2115	356	2.65	20.3	34	686	1.48	9.89	1.62	292
X2116	471.5	2.38	21.1	44	696	1.35	10.4	1.71	275
X2118	358.5	2.4	20.2	45	677	1.39	10.4	1.69	277
X2119	291.5	2.52	19.8	74	680	1.46	10.4	1.77	286
X2120	535.5	2.25	19.4	60	813	1.35	11	1.84	250
X2121	440.5	1.84	17.6	81	961	1.18	11.6	1.57	220
X2122	772	1.75	19.1	48	1090	1.04	11.9	1.57	186
X2123	559	2.67	22.9	31	1180	1.65	9.43	2.57	267
X2124	621.5	3.08	>25	54	784	1.92	4.63	2.81	291
X2127	486	2.93	22.6	36	534	1.66	7.86	1.7	312
X2128	846	2.4	19.1	51	667	1.37	9.45	1.67	273
X2129,	942.5	2.31	19.6	208	668	1.36	10.3	1.67	271
X2130	500	2.24	18.2	48	687	1.36	10.1	1.59	268
X2131	562	2.33	18.8	32	704	1.39	10.4	1.62	266
X2133	732	2.17	17.9	116	774	1.32	11	1.66	259
X2134	859	2.23	18.3	78	757	1.3	10.9	1.7	240
X2135	682.5	1.92	17	108	863	1.16	11.7	1.47	220
X2136	1012.5	2.11	23.6	<30	693	1.08	8.99	1.75	183
X2137	776	2.95	>25	93	935	1.65	8.37	2.83	269
X2138	792.5	3.1	>25	39	936	1.77	8.17	2.93	287
X2141	486	2.5	>25	<30	349	1.39	5.63	1.33	255
X2142	555.5	2.57	20.9	76	493	1.43	8.56	1.7	273
X2144	468	2.76	21	<30	472	1.56	8.35	2.02	288
X2145	548.5	2.21	18.2	<30	451	1.23	10.3	1.56	221
X2146	474	1.94	15.5	80	411	1.08	10.3	1.4	190
X2148	450.5	2.96	23.7	62	422	1.61	7.19	1.48	307
X2149	574.5	2.6	20.1	64	566	1.42	8.53	1.38	274
X2150	544.5	2.49	21.7	83	533	1.38	9.04	1.67	260
X2152	707	2.54	21.9	42	564	1.48	8.7	1.94	276

X2153	552	2.61	19.2	<30	677	1.59	10.4	2.07	299
X2154	699	2.34	17.9	<30	695	1.36	10.8	1.72	248
X2156	345	3	22.4	45	470	1.64	7.87	1.5	317
X2157	705	2.34	19.7	31	579	1.29	9.36	1.53	268
X2158	562.5	2.49	19.7	58	649	1.39	9.77	1.8	269
X2159	537	2.53	19.7	99	763	1.5	10.8	1.94	291
X2161	668	2.65	17.9	38	838	1.55	10.7	1.97	292
X2162	756	2.45	20.4	91	806	1.38	10.1	1.82	260
X2163	628.5	2.06	19.3	36	1010	1.28	11.8	1.74	235
X2165	239	3.38	>25	103	488	1.86	7.48	1.72	353
X2166	461.5	3.46	24.2	47	528	1.81	8.22	1.7	359
X2167	573	2.97	21.6	76	675	1.58	9.52	1.56	301
X2169	508.5	2.49	22.7	54	653	1.42	10.2	1.66	281
X2170	643.5	2.65	24.3	79	574	1.3	8.88	1.84	250
X2171	610	2.1	18.9	<30	855	1.25	12.8	1.55	214
X2173	233	3.29	24.2	50	556	1.77	8.83	1.66	337
X2174	677.5	2.68	20.8	<30	730	1.54	10.2	1.72	313
X2175	527	2.38	21	65	622	1.37	9.78	1.63	271
X2177	633	2.5	20.8	84	709	1.49	10	1.87	300
X2178	708	2.37	19.6	114	700	1.37	10.4	1.78	259
X2179	674.5	1.92	16.3	89	1030	1.22	12.3	1.5	223
X2181	267.5	3.2	23.6	60	478	1.72	7.6	1.59	418
X2182	584.5	2.51	19.7	92	712	1.55	9.7	1.75	313
X2183	585	2.42	20.7	138	602	1.4	9.64	1.7	283
X2185	488	2.49	19.9	119	642	1.46	10.1	1.71	288
X2186	829.5	2.35	17.8	96	797	1.37	11.2	1.64	276
X2187	593	2	17.3	47	1020	1.27	11.7	1.54	231
X2188	43	0.85	>25	<30	20	1.63	0.02	0.28	166
X2189	513.5	2.5	19.7	124	678	1.4	9.75	1.37	276
X2190	524.5	2.95	20.9	58	440	1.74	8.51	1.83	301
X2191	399.5	2.24	20.8	69	425	1.18	9.03	1.09	242
X2192	918	2.37	19.9	144	502	1.31	10.4	1.53	249
X2193	258	2.38	23.1	76	279	1.23	6.49	1.15	217
X2194	399.5	2.42	20.2	76	284	1.32	7.85	1.21	227
X2195	119	2.3	19	103	343	1.31	8.03	1.23	217

Assays results of all samples collected during phase 2 of the auger drilling programme

SAMPLE ID	Li	K	As	Fe	Mg	Mn
	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	ppm
Y1602	410	1.42	21	1.74	6.66	280
Y1603	520	1.42	30	1.7	8.08	280
Y1604	560	1.42	35	1.42	8.92	230
Y1605	640	1.55	41	1.48	9.62	240
Y1606	800	1.5	49	1.45	10.3	230
Y1639	860	1.44	35	1.26	9.86	200
Y1607	990	2.41	21	1.92	8.28	270
Y1608	950	2.72	15	2.22	7.11	330
Y1609	480	1.49	28	1.84	7.38	300
Y1610	520	1.39	29	1.44	8.54	230
Y1611	590	1.5	33	1.4	9.41	230
Y1612	640	1.54	42	1.38	9.78	230
Y1614	900	1.68	31	1.32	9.47	190
Y1640	850	1.56	33	1.42	9.7	230
Y1641	1020	2.45	28	1.94	8.23	300
Y1615	990	3.09	11	2.31	5.66	330
Y1620	450	1.49	19	1.78	7.19	310
Y1621	510	1.43	25	1.78	7.98	320
Y1622	560	1.42	28	1.5	8.77	280
Y1623	590	1.49	30	1.4	9.21	250
Y1624	810	1.4	36	1.34	10.75	230
Y1642	870	1.42	39	1.26	10.4	200
Y1626	870	2.52	16	1.83	6.68	250
Y1627	830	2.65	7	2.07	5.13	290
Y1628	430	1.49	22	1.86	6.86	320
Y1629	540	1.41	24	1.64	8.31	300
Y1631	530	1.45	27	1.5	8.61	280
Y1632	590	1.49	31	1.5	9.32	280
Y1633	670	1.5	33	1.44	9.89	250
Y1634	780	1.58	37	1.44	10.05	250
Y1635	860	1.44	33	1.46	9.71	230
Y1636	880	1.18	29	1.04	10.3	180
Y1637	840	1.72	24	1.28	9.55	190
Y1638	980	2.35	13	1.94	6.22	300
Y1644	400	1.38	17	1.68	6.9	260
Y1645	450	1.37	16	1.7	7.5	280
Y1646	490	1.44	20	1.38	8.5	250
Y1647	570	1.52	30	1.48	9.25	270
Y1648	750	1.54	33	1.38	10.05	230
Y1649	840	1.36	32	1.2	10.35	180
Y1650	890	2.3	19	1.6	7.6	240
Y1651	400	1.46	22	1.67	6.48	290

Y1652	510	1.47	21	1.36	7.63	250
Y1653	580	1.48	28	1.28	8.51	240
Y1654	560	1.56	26	1.26	8.73	230
Y1655	550	1.56	33	1.28	8.5	230
Y1656	780	1.44	41	1.24	10.3	220
Y1657	880	1.34	36	1.12	10.4	200
Y1658	950	2.56	16	1.7	7.2	280
Y1664	420	1.39	15	1.47	6.13	270
Y1665	530	1.4	31	1.51	7.64	280
Y1666	530	1.46	30	1.3	8.34	250
Y1667	600	1.54	30	1.48	8.96	290
Y1668	690	1.57	33	1.42	9.57	240
Y1669	840	1.46	40	1.33	9.74	250
Y1670	750	1.67	30	1.12	8.18	180
Y1671	930	2.3	13	1.58	7.53	280
Y1672	400	1.5	18	1.62	6.37	300
Y1673	490	1.56	27	1.7	7.37	310
Y1674	530	1.42	29	1.42	8.04	290
Y1675	540	1.48	30	1.3	8.5	250
Y1676	690	1.59	36	1.27	9.64	230
Y1677	720	1.39	43	1.26	10.55	230
Y1678	770	1.48	33	1.12	9.28	190
Y1679	840	2.42	14	1.6	6.67	260
Y1680	820	2.79	15	1.9	6.11	300
Y1683	370	1.51	17	1.66	5.94	300
Y1684	460	1.59	23	1.65	7.22	300
Y1685	540	1.52	25	1.36	8.44	260
Y1686	520	1.56	30	1.28	8.12	250
Y1690	680	1.55	35	1.22	9.75	230
Y1691	850	1.43	37	1.1	10.35	200
Y1692	780	1.6	24	1.05	8.03	170
Y1693	780	2.53	10	1.58	4.89	240
Y1695	470	1.48	21	1.7	6.53	310
Y1696	610	1.46	26	1.46	7.76	270
Y1697	550	1.4	27	1.31	8.04	250
Y1698	610	1.49	30	1.32	8.17	250
Y1699	910	1.44	35	1.23	9.93	220
Y1700	850	1.44	25	1.06	7.99	180
Y1701	1010	2.47	20	1.78	7.44	260
Y1702	1050	2.89	13	2.1	6.04	320
Y1705	400	1.35	19	1.54	5.43	280
Y1706	580	1.45	26	1.38	7.3	260
Y1707	570	1.42	27	1.28	7.91	250
Y1708	550	1.48	30	1.21	7.12	230
Y1709	730	1.48	32	1.27	8.81	230
Y1710	900	1.34	36	1.11	9.15	200

Y1711	830	1.39	31	1.03	8.07	170
Y1712	170	1.98	6	0.92	1.48	140
Y1713	740	2.27	13	1.33	5.04	220
Y1714	470	1.5	19	1.72	6.39	300
Y1715	540	1.42	23	1.52	7.21	270
Y1716	450	1.4	18	1.16	6.74	220
Y1717	470	1.36	21	1.01	6.2	190
Y1718	750	1.56	34	1.28	9.78	220
Y1719	940	1.37	30	1.16	9.85	210
Y1720	108	1.99	6	0.96	0.88	130
Y1721	750	2.17	14	1.65	6.8	260
Y1724	540	1.42	29	1.52	8.1	260
Y1725	550	1.43	31	1.5	8.46	250
Y1726	630	1.64	27	1.42	8.86	250
Y1727	550	1.62	26	1.26	8.22	210
Y1728	710	1.46	18	1.23	9.65	190
Y1729	166	0.84	18	0.98	5.84	140
Y1730	166	0.94	6	0.8	7.64	120
Y1731	240	1.01	16	0.94	6.86	160
Y1732	230	1.29	9	1	6.05	140
Y1733	450	1.39	27	1.65	7.03	310
Y1734	530	1.51	29	1.41	8.3	260
Y1735	610	1.56	37	1.52	8.93	280
Y1736	790	1.54	28	1.28	9.91	230
Y1737	790	1.5	29	1.18	9.01	200
Y1738	230	2.14	8	1.25	2.36	180
Y1739	770	2.22	11	1.52	6.78	270
Y1740	600	1.52	29	1.59	8.12	290
Y1741	500	1.47	26	1.33	8.1	250
Y1742	560	1.6	27	1.33	8.58	240
Y1743	690	1.67	27	1.48	9.4	270
Y1744	860	1.57	28	1.25	9.46	220
Y1745	109	1.98	6	1.14	1.02	150
Y1746	600	1.98	6	1.08	4.56	160
Y1747	270	1.56	19	1.26	6.08	180
Y1748	290	1.53	21	1.63	4.81	270
Y1749	201	1.29	9	0.97	7.08	150
Y1750	145	1.56	7	1.54	4.29	190
Y1755	440	1.41	21	1.84	6.55	310
Y1756	490	1.44	23	1.84	7.29	310
Y1757	590	1.41	26	1.62	8.27	290
Y1758	510	1.4	15	1.07	7.85	210
Y1759	520	1.54	20	1.36	8.17	250
Y1760	590	1.56	23	1.29	8.89	240
Y1761	630	1.39	25	1.4	9.51	220
Y1762	600	1.42	27	1.39	10.2	210

Y1763	270	1.72	11	1.8	4.02	240
Y1764	500	1.72	14	1.6	6.93	220
Y1765	400	1.4	17	1.91	5.87	320
Y1766	510	1.45	22	1.62	7.35	270
Y1767	600	1.36	32	1.5	8.42	250
Y1768	450	1.36	23	1.39	7.86	250
Y1769	510	1.48	26	1.47	7.97	250
Y1770	490	1.33	24	1.29	9.25	210
Y1771	550	1.24	19	1.32	10.05	210
Y1772	460	1.18	23	1.25	9.25	180
Y1773	189	1.64	7	1.53	3.35	190
Y1774	500	1.86	13	1.69	7.18	210
Y1775	470	1.62	8	1.79	5.92	210
Y1776	450	1.34	22	1.74	7.06	300
Y1777	520	1.28	25	1.47	7.93	270
Y1778	380	1.41	21	1.38	7.32	230
Y1779	400	1.46	18	1.3	7.88	200
Y1780	390	1.27	17	1.23	8.53	180
Y1781	480	1.46	26	1.72	7.08	290
Y1782	550	1.41	30	1.33	8.28	240
Y1783	550	1.42	28	1.28	8.39	230
Y1784	540	1.34	33	1.2	8.25	200
Y1785	610	1.5	32	1.31	8.53	220
Y1786	660	1.38	36	1.44	8.83	220
Y1787	780	1.26	34	1.15	9.34	190
Y1788	360	2.25	14	1.77	3.42	240
Y1793	780	2.29	17	1.68	7.22	240
Y1789	320	1.52	19	1.58	4.57	250
Y1790	84	1.55	13	1.68	1.54	210
Y1791	38	1.54	12	1.54	0.87	190
Y1792	20	1.64	9	1.64	0.74	190
Y1796	540	1.46	36	1.96	6.96	280
Y1797	580	1.53	30	1.56	7.65	270
Y1798	480	1.52	26	1.45	7.74	250
Y1799	270	1.43	15	1.31	5.72	200
Y1800	270	1.74	11	1.49	4.94	200
Y1501	470	1.83	17	1.48	7.88	210
Y1515	81	1.75	4	1.15	1.49	140
Y1516	430	1.66	13	1.22	6.56	150
Y1503	410	1.54	26	1.78	5.88	300
Y1504	580	1.35	31	1.48	7.56	260
Y1505	540	1.48	27	1.46	7.5	260
Y1506	480	1.43	30	1.34	7.42	230
Y1507	290	1.64	17	1.4	4.06	230
Y1508	143	1.54	9	1.51	2.98	220
Y1509	380	1.3	23	1.18	7.63	180

Y1510	380	1.66	15	1.41	6.63	200
Y1511	620	1.42	23	1.16	9.5	180
Y1512	158	1.87	6	1.25	2.41	150
Y1513	580	1.47	21	1.3	8.95	180
Y1514	610	1.96	10	1.41	7.95	200
Y1521	370	1.02	20	1.12	5.43	220
Y1522	300	1.2	15	1.72	4.48	260
Y1519	200	1.18	16	1.42	3.5	220
Y1520	310	1.4	19	1.72	4.58	260
Y1523	350	1.22	16	1.69	5.44	270
Y1524	470	1.21	22	1.32	7.17	220
Y1525	310	1.04	17	0.83	5.94	170
Y1526	400	1.37	20	1.53	7.92	230
Y1527	350	1.24	20	1.36	7.58	210
Y1528	310	1.3	11	1.33	7.51	180
Y1529	270	1.52	8	1.47	6.75	190
Y1530	420	1.4	20	1.99	6.42	320
Y1531	520	1.27	25	1.62	7.44	280
Y1532	440	1.44	18	1.32	8	210
Y1533	460	1.32	14	1.26	8.93	210
Y1534	460	1.32	23	1.4	9.12	210
Y1535	430	1.16	17	0.92	8.79	170
Y1536	370	1.35	12	0.92	7.53	170
Y1537	480	1.53	9	1.76	7.29	230
Y1538	320	1.24	20	1.64	4.98	260
Y1539	460	1.1	26	1.45	7.12	240
Y1540	420	1.01	22	0.99	8.35	210
Y1541	310	1.01	17	0.93	8.44	180
Y1542	250	1.02	10	0.77	8.87	150
Y1546	190	1.02	6	0.86	7.76	140
Y1543	162	1.06	15	1.42	3.3	200
Y1550	230	1.4	15	1.56	3.37	220
Y1551	182	1.4	10	1.32	3.09	160
Y1552	47	1.34	5	1.68	1.5	160
Y1553	310	1.33	13	1.52	4.98	250
Y1554	410	1.25	19	1.42	6.62	230
Y1555	420	1.26	25	1.5	7.22	240
Y1556	360	1.36	20	1.77	6.02	280
Y1557	450	1.31	24	1.65	7.2	270
Y1558	480	1.2	21	1.32	7.46	240
Y1559	410	1.26	13	1.28	7.26	220
Y1560	300	1.16	9	1.06	6.85	160
Y1561	280	1.36	10	1.64	4.26	260
Y1562	440	1.44	18	1.6	6.87	260
Y1563	490	1.3	23	1.29	7.45	230
Y1564	370	1.63	11	1.5	6.1	210

Y1565	280	1.41	9	1.24	5.57	180
Y1566	240	1.35	7	1.08	6.29	150
Y1567	130	1.52	<4	1.28	3.16	160
Y1568	270	1.48	9	1.16	6.03	170
Y1571	230	1.33	10	1.55	3.39	230
Y1572	460	1.36	24	1.5	6.5	250
Y1573	610	1.12	27	1.24	8.22	220
Y1574	580	1.17	25	1.18	8.29	220
Y1575	390	1.24	14	1.24	7.51	190
Y1576	109	1.24	<4	1.25	3.41	150
Y1577	144	1.54	6	1.42	3.62	160
Y1578	202	1.37	8	1.28	6.43	160
Y1579	148	1.51	5	1.3	3.79	140
Y1580	420	1.4	22	1.66	6.45	260
Y1581	520	1.5	22	1.36	7.75	250
Y1582	600	1.55	22	1.39	8.84	260
Y1583	560	1.57	35	1.44	8.82	250
Y1584	740	1.66	36	1.46	9.53	260
Y1585	860	1.5	28	1.25	9.3	190
Y1586	300	2.04	10	1.66	2.88	210
Y1587	840	2.75	15	2.03	6.38	290
Y1588	230	1.1	10	1.42	4.24	230
Y1589	290	1.1	13	1.28	6.5	210
Y1592	430	1.48	18	1.78	6.21	270
Y1593	520	1.44	29	1.51	7.38	280
Y1594	540	1.52	24	1.42	7.92	260
Y1595	530	1.53	20	1.58	7.57	280
Y1596	730	1.54	34	1.43	9.99	250
Y1597	670	1.56	17	1.22	7.44	190
Y1598	178	1.94	8	1.58	1.98	180
Y1599	470	1.37	24	1.44	6.43	260
Y1600	500	1.64	21	1.48	7.67	270
Y1301	430	1.6	18	1.32	8.35	210
Y1313	390	1.46	16	1.22	9.37	200
Y1305	211	0.95	17	1.13	4.52	180
Y1306	300	0.96	11	0.99	6.89	180
Y1307	470	1.33	15	1.28	8.37	230
Y1317	530	1.42	24	1.47	7.77	200
Y1318	260	1.35	9	1.28	4.97	160
Y1319	430	1.94	9	1.6	5.34	220
Y1320	640	2.28	11	1.98	5.78	290
Y1308	174	1.11	13	1.36	3.37	200
Y1309	73	1.06	<4	1.02	4.53	140
Y1310	350	1.2	18	1.39	5.81	250
Y1311	430	1.48	18	1.34	7.1	250
Y1312	570	1.76	27	1.54	8.15	260

Y1314	680	1.63	18	1.36	8.79	240
Y1315	280	1.78	9	1.6	2.45	210
Y1316	450	2.02	9	1.67	4.74	230
Y1321	530	1.66	24	1.65	7	290
Y1322	540	1.69	24	1.68	6.97	300
Y1323	620	1.88	30	1.62	7.93	280
Y1324	520	2.38	24	2	6.88	300
Y1325	250	2.61	8	2.22	5.88	410
Y1326	400	1.51	23	1.74	6.35	280
Y1327	520	1.48	25	1.55	7.6	270
Y1328	510	1.54	22	1.39	7.9	230
Y1329	630	1.58	35	1.44	8.33	260
Y1330	770	1.7	32	1.46	8.98	260
Y1331	810	1.54	29	1.46	9.57	260
Y1345	800	1.56	25	1.22	8.21	190
Y1346	67	1.82	<4	1.8	0.95	220
Y1347	610	2.18	6	1.44	5.14	190
Y1332	430	1.4	23	1.65	6.01	300
Y1333	530	1.54	28	1.46	7.55	270
Y1334	610	1.65	30	1.48	8.17	260
Y1335	680	1.75	34	1.48	8.43	250
Y1336	850	1.61	31	1.48	9.07	250
Y1348	920	1.7	35	1.37	9.36	210
Y1349	810	2.49	18	1.7	6.63	230
Y1350	770	2.59	10	2	5.21	280
Y1339	260	1.34	10	1.68	3.94	250
Y1340	340	1.37	22	1.6	5.1	260
Y1341	22	1.46	<4	1.28	1.23	150
Y1342	360	1.96	15	1.6	6.17	200
Y1343	60	1.77	<4	1.62	1.38	200
Y1344	29	1.48	<4	1.35	1.35	170
Y1351	460	1.55	14	1.58	6.3	260
Y1352	390	1.34	15	1.44	6.26	230
Y1353	320	1.53	20	1.6	5.26	270
Y1356	580	1.6	21	1.55	7.83	270
Y1357	470	1.7	29	1.63	6.41	270
Y1358	520	1.82	27	1.8	6.99	300
Y1359	450	1.84	22	1.61	6.1	240
Y1360	340	1.38	23	1.75	5.01	310
Y1361	450	1.49	28	1.34	6.81	260
Y1362	560	1.68	37	1.69	7.66	310
Y1363	750	1.73	40	1.63	8.44	270
Y1364	740	1.8	27	1.41	8.67	240
Y1365	430	2.35	12	1.42	3.72	230
Y1366	143	1.12	14	1.16	2.53	180
Y1367	117	1.41	13	1.46	2	160

Y1368	121	1.24	7	1.55	2.86	160
Y1369	400	1.43	18	1.94	5.7	330
Y1370	540	1.42	25	1.54	8.04	260
Y1371	540	1.6	29	1.79	7.55	310
Y1372	520	1.68	27	1.72	7.84	280
Y1373	550	1.74	30	1.66	9.04	270
Y1374	540	1.55	25	1.5	9.26	240
Y1375	500	1.19	23	1.21	9.65	190
Y1376	380	1.48	10	1.11	6.4	150
Y1377	149	1.18	12	1.29	3.69	270
Y1378	400	1.62	30	1.87	5.11	320
Y1379	330	1.56	22	1.32	4.55	240
Y1380	400	1.54	27	1.85	5.46	310
Y1381	560	1.68	32	1.68	7.55	290
Y1382	560	1.82	28	1.71	6.86	290
Y1383	350	1.81	16	1.48	5.5	220
Y1384	520	1.8	22	1.83	6.62	300
Y1385	450	1.58	15	1.47	6.85	220
Y1386	310	1.55	16	1.68	4.43	280
Y1387	460	1.62	20	1.7	6.58	290
Y1388	380	1.61	16	1.52	6.36	250
Y1389	300	1.36	17	1.62	4.45	280
Y1390	530	1.4	25	1.53	6.98	270
Y1391	500	1.54	17	1.48	6.91	270
Y1392	420	1.43	14	1.4	6.94	240
Y1393	190	1.56	8	1.76	5.03	360
Y1394	270	1.35	19	1.74	4.21	290
Y1395	360	1.26	19	1.51	5.97	250
Y1396	460	1.72	19	1.61	6.74	270
Y1397	510	1.89	16	1.56	7.24	330
Y1398	550	2.04	17	1.76	6.82	310
Y1399	550	1.98	14	1.62	7.24	270
Y1400	220	1.2	16	1.48	3.62	240
Y1401A	174	0.91	10	1.18	5.1	170

Appendix III

JORC Table

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	- Sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices and consist of hand-auger drilling by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. conducted during 2 phases. - Phase 1 during 2019 and phase 2 from 2021 to 2022. - All drill holes are vertical - During phase 1, a total of 89 samples were taken from the core of the drilling campaign, of these 74 where for chemical/metallurgical analysis and 15 for QAQC purposes. - Samples ranged from 1012 g to 42 g. - An additional 15 density samples were collected. - During phase 2 - To minimize sample contamination, the collected sediment samples were placed on a canvas cloth, while the clay-bit was cleaned with a wet cloth and water after every sample. - All drill hole and sample locations are mapped in WGS84 UTM zone 33S - During 2010 sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices and consisted of surface sampling by Botha & Hattingh (2017). - 24 soil samples were taken from pits of 1.5 m depth. Two (2), 500 ml groundwater samples were taken from taps attached to the wind pumps. - Measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used are not known, because this information is not recorded in available documents.
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).*	- During phase 1, sixteen (16) vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled perpendicular to the long axis of the Eden Pan. - The holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and have a total core length of 93.10 m.

		• A 250 mm long auger clay-bit with a 90 mm outer diameter was used. • The depth of the holes ranged from 0.8 m to 12.20 m. • During phase 2, a total of 64 vertical hand-auger drillholes were drilled, which comprise of 52 normal drillholes and 12 drillholes for geostatistical reasons. • The normal holes were drilled on a 500 m x 500 m grid and have a total core length of 273.20 m. The geostatistical holes surround drillhole BMB03 (phase 1), with each drill line comprising of 3 holes spaced at 62.5 x 62.5 x 125 m from BMB03. The total drilling depth is 139.40 m
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.*	• Core recovery was almost 100% due to the cohesive nature of the clay. • Core loss was recorded as part of the operational procedures where the core loss was calculated from the difference between actual length of core recovered and penetration depth measured as the total length of the drill string after subtracting the stick-up length. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples is not recorded in available documents. • No apparent bias was noted between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• All drill holes were fully logged and are qualitative. • The core has been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Phase 1: The total length of the mineralized clay logged is 85.80 m and the percentage is 92%. • Phase 2: The total length of the mineralized clay logged for the normal holes is 258.80 m and the percentage is 95%. For the geostatistical holes total length of the mineralized clay logged is 136.80 m and the percentage is 98%. • The soil samples of Botha & Hattingh, (2017) have been logged according to industry standards.
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.*	• Phase 1: Each of the 74 samples was split into two. One split was for chemical analysis and the other split for initial sequential leach (metallurgical) test work. • The Upper clay was composite sampled at an interval of 0.90 m and

	• *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.*	478 g/composite sample (45 % of total sample material collected), while the Lower Clay Unit was sampled at an average interval of 1.45 m and 643 g/composite sample. • Phase 2: • No information is available on sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation of Botha & Hattingh (2017), because such procedures are not documented in available documents. It is assumed that sampling was undertaken using industry standard practices.
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.*	• Phase 1: The samples were analysed at SGS laboratory in Randfontein, South Africa. • Sodium peroxide fusion ICP-OES with an ICP-MS finish for analysis of Li (ppm), K (%), Al (%), Cr (%), Si (%), Ti (%), As (ppm), Cd (ppm), Fe (%), Mg (%), Mn (%), P (%), Co (%) and Y (%) was done. • Sequential leach (metallurgical) test work (Acid leach). • The QAQC samples consisted of African Minerals Standards (Pty) Ltd's (AMIS) certified reference materials AMIS0339 (standard), AMIS0341 (standard), AMIS0342 (standard), AMIS0355 (standard) and AMIS0439 (blank) and were inserted on average every 6 – 7 m within the sampling stream. • Phase 2: • • The Botha & Hattingh (2017) samples were submitted to the University of Stellenbosch Central Analytical Facility in Stellenbosch South Africa for analysis, between 20 April and 13 July 2010 • The samples were analysed of lithium, boron and the cations Ca, Mg, K and Na. • Lithium and boron analysis was conducted using ICP analysis, while the cations were analysed using AAS. • Only samples which yielded Li values above 300 ppm were included in the cation analysis. • Sample preparation for Li, B and cation analysis was by acid digestion. • It is assumed that industry best practices were used by the laboratories to ensure sample representivity and acceptable assay data accuracy, however the specific QAQC procedures used are not

		recorded in available documents
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.*	• All samples and data were verified by the project geologist. • Creo reviewed all available sample and assay reports and is of the opinion that the electronic database supports the field data in almost all aspects and suggests that the database can be used for resource estimation. • All sample material was bagged and tagged on site as per the specific drill hole it was located in. The sample intersections were logged in the field and were weighed at the sampling site. • All hard copy data-capturing was completed at the sampling locality. • All sample material was stored at a secure storage site. • The original assay data has not been adjusted. • Recording of field observations and that of samples collected was done in field notes and transferred to and electronic data base following the Standard Operational Procedures. • No twin holes were drilled.
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.*	• The locations of all the samples were recorded. • The sample locations are GPS captured using WGS84 UTM zone 33S. • The quality and accuracy of the GPS and its measurements is not known, because it is not stated in available documents.
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 The drill holes are spaced on a 500 m x 500 m grid. • The Upper clay was composite sampled at an interval of 0.90 m and 478 g/composite sample (45 % of total sample material collected), while the Lower Clay Unit was sampled at an average interval of 1.45 m and 643 g/composite sample • Phase 2: • The data spacing and distribution of the drill holes and samples 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 • For the Botha & Hattingh (2017) samples, the P02 pits were spaced at 900 m and the P03 pits were spaced at 2500 m.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• During phase 1 and 2, the holes were all drilled vertical and perpendicular to the sediment horizons and all the sediment horizons

relation to geological structure	*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.*	were sampled equally and representative. - The lithium is not visible; therefore, no bias could take place when selecting the sample position. - The orientation of the Botha & Hattingh (2017) sample pits is vertical and sampling occurred perpendicular to the soil horizons and all the soil horizons were sampled equally and representative. - The orientation of the sampling is unbiased. - The relationship between the sampling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	- Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. maintained strict chain-of-custody procedures during all segments of sample handling, transport and samples prepared for transport to the laboratory are bagged and labelled in a manner which prevents tampering. Samples also remain in Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd control until they are delivered and released to the laboratory. - An export permit was obtained from the Namibian Mining Department to transport the samples across the border. - Measures taken by Botha & Hattingh, (2017) to ensure sample security have not been recorded in available documents.
Audits or reviews	- *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	- Audits and reviews were limited to the Standard Operational Procedures in as far as data capturing was concerned during the sampling. - Creo considers that given the general sampling programme, geological investigations and check assaying, the procedures reflect an appropriate level of confidence.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Mineral tenement and	- *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint*	- The Bitterwasser Project area is east of Kalkrand in south central Namibia, some 190 km south of Windhoek in the Hardap Region.

land tenure status	*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.*	- The Bitterwasser Lithium Project comprise of three exclusive exploration licences, EPLs 5353, 5354 and 5358, all held by Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd. - The project covers a total area of 59 323.09 hectares. - Environmental Clearance Certificates was obtained by BLE for all three EPLs. - A land-use agreement, including access to the property for exploration has been obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry of Namibia.
Exploration done by other parties	- *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	- A regional reconnaissance investigation in the form of a systematic field survey covering the entire southern Namibia and some parts of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa was done during 2009 and 2010. The reconnaissance investigation was aimed at establishing the prospectiveness of the area that could potentially sustain economic exploitation of soda ash and lithium (Botha & Hattingh, 2017).
Geology	- *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- The Eden Pan forms part of the Cenozoic aged Kalahari Group and comprises a lithium, potassium and boron enriched sulphate-, chlorite- and carbonate- saltpan. - Post-Cretaceous Brukkaros alkaline volcanics and sub-volcanics in the area and are potential source rocks for the lithium. - The presence of an active deep-seated connate/hydrothermal water circulation network is suggested, which acts as a transport mechanism for lithium bearing brines into the overlying Gordonia Formation pan sediments. - High evaporation rates (>3200 mm/year) occurring in the area are favourable for brine formation and salt-concentration.
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* ○ *hole length.*	- Drill results have been described in section 7.3 of this report. - All relevant data is included in the report.

	- *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.*	- A cut-off grade of 680 ppm Li was used. The estimated volumes and grades are based on this cut-off grade.
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 drill holes were all drilled vertical, with the clay units being horizontal. - The mineralized clay thickness intercepted range from 1 m to 9 m.
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.*	- The appropriate diagrams and tabulations are supplied in the main 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.*	- This report has been prepared to present the prospectivity of the project and results of historical and recent exploration activities. - All the available reconnaissance work results have been reported.
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.*	- The Namibian Government conducted a regional magnetic survey in the area. - The Namibian Government conducted a radiometric survey of potassium in the area. - An electromagnetic (EM) survey was done by the groundwater consultancy Geoss during October 2019.
Further work	- *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	- The next exploration phase should focus on the further exploration of the Eden Pan, while also conducting exploration on some of the other

	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	pans in the region. • See section 10 for detailed recommended and planned further exploration activities.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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.*	• Creo has independently verified the underlying sampling and assay data. • Creo is of the opinion that the electronic database supports the field data in almost all aspects and suggests that the database can be used for resource estimation.
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.*	• Johan Hattingh the competent person conducted several site inspections visits since 2010 to the Bitterwasser area. During these visits, first hand field surveys were performed.
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.*	• Creo considers that the quantity and quality of the, sampling, sample preparation and handling is sufficient to declare the Mineral Resource to the level of confidence implied by the classification used in the report. • The inclusive approach adopted in the declaration of mineral resources and mineral reserves is a consequence of the ability to predict even over long distances the extent and grade of the deposit due to the simple lithological composition and mineralisation style and the correct interpretations thereof.
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 resource has a total area of 2 820 000 m^2. • The depth bellow surface of the upper limit of the resource ranges from 0.2 m to 4.8 m and the lower limit range from 6.2 m to 12 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• The drilling data was used to generate a block model of the drilled portion of the pan sediment from which volume estimations were done. • The lithium deposit geometry has been modelled on the pan geometry and the lateral extension of blocks to a distance of 100 m beyond the perimeter auger holes, using the fence diagrams • The outcome of this analysis was verified by modelling the data using

	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.*	GEMCOM Surpac® 3D modelling software. • This is used as a tool for visualising grade continuity and is an aid for mine planning. • The resource was estimated at a cut-off grade of 680 ppm Li.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Moisture was not considered during tonnage estimation.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A cut-off grade of 680 ppm Li has been applied during estimations.
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.*	• No assumptions have been made.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of*	• No assumptions have been made.

	the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	
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.*	• No assumptions have been 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.*	• Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd collected 15 samples to determine the specific gravity (SG) of the clay units. • No bulk density has been measured because the SG is considered appropriate as an input into the ore body model. • It was found that the 15 samples have an average SG of 1.143 g/cm^3. • A low average density was calculated at 1.6 g/cm^3 and was the density used as an assumed density value for the Eden Pan.
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 Bitterwasser Lithium Exploration (Pty) Ltd exploration area in the Eden Pan is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. • Where blocks bounded by sampling on at least one side, or where the down dip continuation of a block has been demonstrated by auger-hole intersections. Inferred Resource blocks are limited to the drilled area where more data sets are available and are normally the blocks with the highest density of samples. Here geological interpretation suggests that continued mineralisation is likely even where no drilling information is available. These blocks are open ended in depth. Wide spaced auger sample data is available as the only data source. • The results reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Creo has independently verified the underlying sampling and assay data. Creo considers that given the general sampling programme, geological investigations, independent check assaying and, in certain instances, independent audits, the estimates reflect an appropriate

		level of confidence
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.*	- Creo considers that the quantity and quality of the, sampling, sample preparation and handling is sufficient to declare the Mineral Resource to the level of confidence implied by the classification used in the audited Mineral Resource estimate given in this report.