

11 July 2018

ASX Announcements Office
152–158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Australia

Kanyika Niobium Project – Updated JORC Resource Estimate

Globe Metals & Mining Limited (ASX: **GBE**, **Globe** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that it has completed an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its Kanyika Niobium Project in accordance with the 2012 JORC guidelines.

The Kanyika Niobium Project Mineral Resource Estimate was previously reported to ASX on 7 January 2013 and was compliant with the 2004 JORC guidelines at that time.

The update was undertaken for the purposes of ensuring that the technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource Estimate calculated in accordance with the 2004 JORC guidelines continue to apply under the 2012 JORC guidelines; critical in the update of the technical components of the Feasibility Study currently occurring.

The resource statement is unchanged, and remains as follows:

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate for Kanyika using a 1,500 ppm Nb₂O₅ lower cut

Category	Million Tonnes	Nb ₂ O ₅ ppm	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
Measured	5.3	3,790	180
Indicated	47.0	2,860	135
Inferred	16.0	2,430	120
Total	68.3	2,830	135

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate for Kanyika using a 3,000 ppm Nb₂O₅ lower cut

Category	Million Tonnes	Nb ₂ O ₅ ppm	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
Measured	3.4	4,790	220
Indicated	16.6	4,120	190
Inferred	2.8	4,110	190
Total	22.8	4,220	190

For further information please contact:

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Competent person: *The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Alistair Stephens, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of 'The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy' included in a list posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Stephens is a full-time employee of Globe Metals and Mining Limited. Mr Stephens has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Stephens consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Competent person: *The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Andrew Bewsher, a Competent Person who is a Member of the 'Australian Institute of Geoscientists' included in a list posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Bewsher is a full-time employee of BMGS Pty Ltd. Mr Bewsher has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Bewsher consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Competent person: *The information in this report to which this statement is attached that relates to metallurgy for the definition of Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Dr Marc Steffens, a Competent Person who is a Member of 'The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy' included in a list posted on the ASX website from time to time. Dr Steffens is a professional metallurgical consultant. Dr Steffens has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Steffens consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report – Kanyika Mineral Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</i>	The sampling of drill cuttings has been carried out on Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (D) drilling. All RC drilling used face sampling hammers with 5 ¼ or 5" drill bits and were collected at one metre intervals through a cyclone. The vast majority were dry (< 0.3% being wet) and very few of these wet samples being significantly mineralised. Individual 1m composite samples generated from RC drilling were homogenised by a cyclone on the rig. For drilling campaigns prior to 2010, samples were weighed and then split by a 3-tier riffle splitter at 87.5/12.5 ratio. For the 2010 drilling program samples were passed through a single stage riffle splitter a number of times until the resultant weight of the split sample was about 2kg. Prior to 2010, diamond drilling was carried out at HQ size, with only one hole reduced to NQ. In the 2012 program the definition drilling was conducted with NQ2 drill bits, with HQ3 drilling reserved for geotechnical and metallurgical drilling. The core was orientated below the weathered and transitional zones. Prior to logging all driller's core metreage markers were check for errors, core was re-pieced together; recovery was determined for runs between markers; metreage lines were drawn on the core; a continuous line was drawn along bottom-of-hole orientations and photographs of core were taken to facilitate future checking. The core was halved longitudinally by a diamond saw for sampling, which was generally on one metre intervals, although some sampling was at different intervals to account for geology.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was carried out under Globe Metals protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. See further details below.
	<i>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Total count scintillometer readings of the RC large sample bags were routinely taken and recorded in a standardised format, to provide an estimate of uranium and pyrochlore content prior to sample submission and analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).</i>	All RC drilling used face sampling hammers with 5 ¼ or 5" drill bits and were collected at one metre intervals through a cyclone. Prior to 2010, diamond drilling was carried out at HQ size, with only one hole reduced to NQ. In the 2012 program the definition drilling was conducted with NQ2 drill bits, with HQ3 drilling reserved for geotechnical and metallurgical drilling. The core was orientated below the weathered and transitional zones.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	In general, the RC drill holes were kept dry. The total sample was weighed (before splitting), and the data generated indicated sample recoveries below the weathered and transitional zones were acceptable. With regards to diamond core, prior to logging all driller's core metreage markers were check for errors, core was re-pieced together; recovery was determined for runs between markers. Much of the core from the weathered and transitional zones (generally 20m to 30m down hole) is broken but is noted to only occasionally result with poor recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Individual 1m composite samples generated from RC drilling were homogenised by a cyclone on the rig. Prior to 2010, samples were weighed and then split by a 3-tier riffle splitter at 87.5/12.5 ratio. For the 2010 drilling program samples were passed through a single stage riffle splitter a number of times until the resultant weight of the split sample was about 2kg.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	Sample recovery within the weathered zone at Kanyika is poorer than the fresh zone where excellent recoveries were possible. All sample material generated from RC drilling was weighed and investigated in terms of recoveries. It was noted that recovery in the fresh zone was good and was satisfactory in the weathered zone.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All drill chips were geologically and geotechnically logged using the Globe Metal's geological logging legend and protocols. Suitable petrology and other laboratory-based mineralogical investigations have been undertaken to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Logging of RC chips records lithology, mineralogy, texture, oxidation, colour and sample quality. The logging of the diamond core makes observations on the characteristics described above as well as structural measurements of features within the core and geotechnical discontinuities.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	The core was halved longitudinally by a diamond saw for sampling, which was typically on one metre intervals, while some sampling was at different intervals to account for geology. A half core was taken for sampling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples are collected through a cyclone and a three tiered (pre 2010) or single tiered splitter (2010). The majority of samples were kept dry. Wet and damp sample intervals are recorded on geological logs.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were prepared at the Genalysis Laboratory Services in Johannesburg, South Africa. The entire sample pulverised to 85% passing -75 micron, and a sub-sample of approximately 150g retained. This pulp was air-freighted to Genalysis Perth Laboratory, and assays determined by ICP mass spectrometry following a sodium peroxide fusion.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.</i>	The sampling procedures were reviewed by Quantitative Group and it was stated that there were no drilling or recovery factors that might have resulted in sampling biases for RC and diamond drilling. The sampling procedures that were set up and followed have provided samples that adequately represent the drill hole. The choice of (generally) 1 metre sample intervals for the diamond holes provides adequate resolution considering the style of mineralisation and the geometric shape of mineralisation.
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates were collected with results captured in the database.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size and the preference to keep the sample weight at a targeted 2-3kg mass.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples were prepared at Genalysis (Johannesburg) and analysed at the Genalysis Perth Laboratory. The analytical method used was ICP mass spectrometry following a sodium peroxide fusion. The pertinent elements analysed were Nb, Ta, U and Zr with each reported in elemental ppm. Difficulty in analysing Nb and Ta was noted and is probably due to the concentration of hydrofluoric acid in the final digestion solution and the stability of metal complexes with time. Variable concentrations will affect the ability of the aliquot to retain Nb and Ta for an extended period for some sample matrices, which will result in variable degrees of Nb and Ta precipitation in different samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Total count Scintillometer readings of the large RC bags were routinely taken and used as a field check for geological domains. Standards, blanks and field duplicates have been routinely submitted on a ratio of one standard, one blank and one duplicate for every 20 drilled samples. Reference material CAN-1 and CAN-2 were prepared by Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd of Melbourne from two 125 kg bulk samples of representative mineralised alkali granitoid from Kanyika. Both standards were certified in a program with ten laboratories, for Nb, Ta, U, and Zr. CAN-1 is certified at 2,237 ppm Nb and CAN2 as 7,144 ppm Nb.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	The Company has not undertaken independent assay verification of intersections by independent persons however they have reviewed the geological nature of each domain relative to assay information provided by the Company. Company employed persons have reviewed all relevant materials. Prior to undertaking the Mineral Resource Estimate, further validation was undertaken with a number of drill holes examined by Quantitative Group to check original data with that exported electronically from the database. A summary of the data checks undertaken is as follows: • Original sample submission sheets with sample numbers and sampled intervals were checked against those in the database. There were no problems identified; • Hand-written geological logging checked against database. There were no problems with the drill holes checked; • Original downhole survey records checked against database. In general, the difference between magnetic and grid azimuth (4.6°) was applied, although some readings have been 'smoothed' where the influence of magnetic minerals may have affected the readings. In all instances examined, these corrections are logical; • Updated weathering logging for all holes checked against database output, with no errors; • Drill hole collar locations checked in the field as described above, with no errors; • Bulk density determinations checked, and erroneous values removed as described above. • Original electronic files supplied by the assay laboratory checked against the database. Conversions of elemental assays by the laboratories to oxide values were also validated. The quality assurance data was analysed systematically and check and balances generated with the laboratory. Re-assaying of batches of samples were undertaken where significant deviation from standards. The comprehensive quality control and quality assurance programme undertaken included the use standards or reference materials, blanks (silica sand) and duplicates inserted. The blanks and standards were supplied with the batches of samples. Some 10g of standard and blanks were being submitted. The laboratory was requested to rifle split coarse reject for a field duplicate in the case of DD samples. The standards were not crushed or milled as they were sufficiently fine grained. Blanks (washed silica sand) were introduced in each batch submitted to the laboratory to provide evidence for contamination in the crushing process and pulverisation stages. Some 10g of blank material was supplied for each blank sample included in the sample batch. Difficulty with finding chemically appropriate commercial standards led Globe to replace the field standards used initially in the 2007 campaign with two custom standards of Kanyika material.

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		CAN-1 and CAN-2 standards were manufactured and certified by Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd in February 2008. CAN-1 is a low-grade reference material, and CAN-2 is a high-grade reference material. The two standards were initially provided to Acme for use as routine laboratory standards to be inserted into each batch at their Vancouver facility. In subsequent drilling programs, CAN-1 and CAN-2 were routinely inserted as field standards. Comprehensive umpire assaying studies through independent laboratories were undertaken on both RC and diamond drill core material from the preceding drilling programs. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Standard</th><th rowspan="2">Constituent</th><th rowspan="2">Recomm ended value</th><th colspan="2">95% Confidence Interval</th><th colspan="2">Tolerance limits 1-α=0.99, p=0.95</th></tr><tr><th>Low</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>High</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">CAN-1</td><td>Niobium, Nb (ppm)</td><td>2237</td><td>2162</td><td>2312</td><td>2208</td><td>2266</td></tr><tr><td>Tantalum, Ta (ppm)</td><td>136</td><td>127</td><td>146</td><td>133</td><td>139</td></tr><tr><td>Uranium, U (ppm)</td><td>79.6</td><td>76.8</td><td>82.3</td><td>77.9</td><td>81.2</td></tr><tr><td>Zirconium, Zr (ppm)</td><td>1658</td><td>1658</td><td>1752</td><td>1684</td><td>1725</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">CAN-2</td><td>Niobium, Nb (ppm)</td><td>7144</td><td>6891</td><td>7397</td><td>7034</td><td>7253</td></tr><tr><td>Tantalum, Ta (ppm)</td><td>428</td><td>412</td><td>443</td><td>422</td><td>433</td></tr><tr><td>Uranium, U (ppm)</td><td>335</td><td>329</td><td>341</td><td>329</td><td>342</td></tr><tr><td>Zirconium, Zr (ppm)</td><td>2178</td><td>2113</td><td>2242</td><td>2140</td><td>2215</td></tr></table> For RC drill samples, field duplicates were produced during the splitting and included in the sample batch. For DD drill samples, laboratory duplicates were generated from the coarse rejects by the laboratory. Duplicates were introduced at intervals. Genalysis and ACME labs are both accredited laboratories. The National Association of Testing Authorities Australia (NATA) has accredited GENALYSIS Laboratory Services Pty Ltd, following demonstration of its technical competence, to operate in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 which includes the management requirements of ISO 9001:2000. This facility is accredited in the field of Chemical Testing for the tests, calibrations and measurements shown in the Scope of Accreditation issued by NATA. In 1994, ACME began adapting its Quality Management System to an ISO 9000 model. ACME implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. On November 13, 1996, ACME became the first commercial geochemical analysis and assaying lab in North America to be accredited under ISO 9001. The laboratory has maintained its registration in good standing since.	Standard	Constituent	Recomm ended value	95% Confidence Interval		Tolerance limits 1-α=0.99, p=0.95		Low	High	Low	High	CAN-1	Niobium, Nb (ppm)	2237	2162	2312	2208	2266	Tantalum, Ta (ppm)	136	127	146	133	139	Uranium, U (ppm)	79.6	76.8	82.3	77.9	81.2	Zirconium, Zr (ppm)	1658	1658	1752	1684	1725	CAN-2	Niobium, Nb (ppm)	7144	6891	7397	7034	7253	Tantalum, Ta (ppm)	428	412	443	422	433	Uranium, U (ppm)	335	329	341	329	342	Zirconium, Zr (ppm)	2178	2113	2242	2140	2215
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	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Due to the short history of exploration and high degree on the survey control of these drill holes, the use of twinned holes has not been prioritised. However, 18 drill holes have been drilled to scissor existing drill holes. These holes were designed to test down dip continuity.																																																													
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All sampling, geological logging and assay data has been captured digitally using standard file structure protocols and is stored in the Globe Access database, managed by BMGS in Perth. Copies of the database are held by Globe and various approved consultants.																																																													
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No assay data was adjusted. However, conversions were utilised to report concentrations of pertinent metals. Elements reported in ppm units were converted to their oxide/silicate equivalents. $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{Nb} \times 1.43053 \mid \text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{Ta} \times 1.221 \mid \text{U}_3\text{O}_8 = \text{U} \times 1.17925 \mid \text{ZrSiO}_4 = \text{Zr} \times 2.00942$																																																													
Location of data points	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole set-outs were by GPS and then picked up by a registered survey company from Lilongwe (Digital Surveying) using differential GPS. All location data has been recorded in UTM (WGS84). All the drill hole collars in the Kanyika project area have been accurately positioned using the prevailing industry standards.																																																													

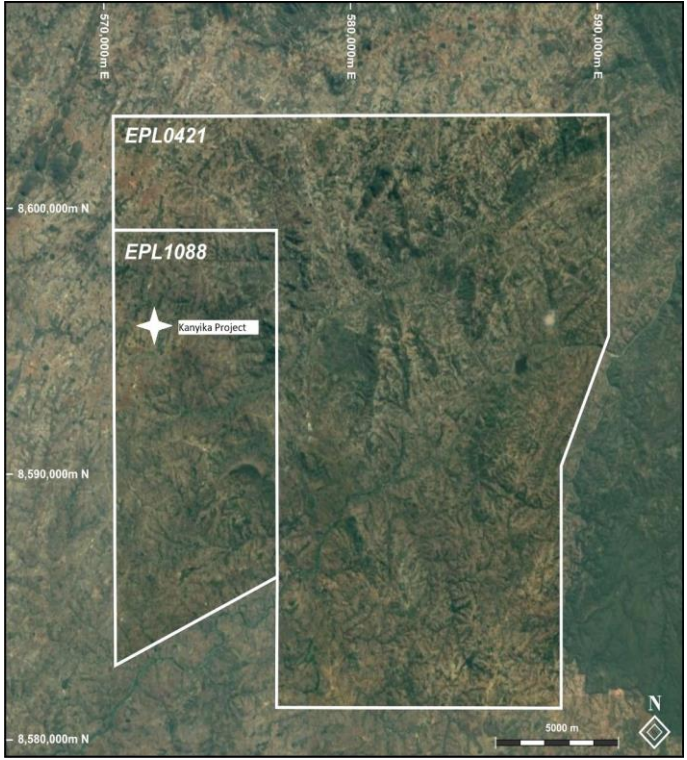
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Independent checking of drill hole collar locations in the field was undertaken by Quantitative Group in 2010 for ten drill holes by using a hand-held GPS unit. The holes were spaced widely across the project, and all checks using the hand-held GPS unit were within 2 metres of the final surveyed position, with most less than 1 metre different. This is considered acceptable given the precision of the handheld GPS unit used for the checks. Downhole surveying was performed by Globe using an electronic single-shot Reflex instrument up to and including 2010. This device relies on magnetism to determine the drill hole azimuth, so it is affected by magnetic minerals. Because there are few magnetic minerals at Kanyika project, the azimuths should be quite comparable. Anomalous readings were removed or smoothed. For the 2012 drilling program, downhole surveys were completed on all holes using a stacked gyro/gamma system. Readings were taken every 5 metres. The magnetic declination applied is positive 4.62 degrees.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid projection is WGS 84 (Zone 36S) as at 30 June 2018.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	The surveying of drill hole collars by Differential GPS formed part of the topographic control. Supporting this dataset were elevation spot heights determined from satellite remote sensing.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Drill spacing in the main part of the deposit is typically on 50m spaced northing lines, with holes spaced at 40m or less along line with significant areas where the drilling has been on 20m centres on 25m spaced lines. There are areas with the 50m spaced drilling, and two small areas of 100m spaced drilling between some 50m spaced data. Refer Table A.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The spacing of drill holes within and between drill lines is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for this deposit.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Four mineralised zones have been identified. These strike 020° and dip to the WNW at ~40°-80°. Most of the drill holes defining the mineralisation are inclined -55° to the east. 18 scissor holes were drilled to the west to test downhole continuity. Consequently, the orientation of the sampling relative to the deposit geometry limits bias.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	This is not considered material. It is considered that drilling was appropriately oriented for the known strike and distribution of the mineralisation at Kanyika.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Individual plastic bags containing samples were packed in large rice bags and sealed with cable ties. They were transported by four-wheel drive or 3-tonne hired trucks. Samples were delivered to Globe's Lilongwe office and then to the Department of Mines for inspection and export permits. After inspection the truck travelled to the airport where the samples were offloaded and weighed again at the secure premises of Manica Freight. The samples were then loaded onto the aircraft for transport to Johannesburg and collection by Genalysis. A Company representative was on hand at all times to oversee the packing, transportation and delivery to Manica Freight. Genalysis (Johannesburg) handled the arrangements for pulps to be delivered to Genalysis Perth.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	In 2010 Quantitative Group (QG) reviewed all the systems put in place by Globe to ensure representative samples are taken and then assayed as accurately as possible with maximum attention to quality, precision and security throughout the process. All of the systems were implemented as described and were considered by QG to be of a good 'modern' industry standard. During a due diligence exercise, BMGS reviewed the data and database for the resource estimation. The review noted some spurious assays in legacy datasets but overall these had no significant effect on the resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	All of the Kanyika drilling is situated within EPL1088. The Company's Mining Licence Application was lodged with the Malawi Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining on 5 December 2014 and covers part of the areas by EPL 1088/05 then and currently RPL0421/15. The Mining Lease Application has been approved subject to the conclusion of the Definitive Feasibility Study and signing of a development agreement with the Government of Malawi that remains incomplete.
	<i>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.</i>	The license is in good standing with the Department of Mines Lilongwe as of 30 June 2018.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	From 1966 to 1967, the area was mapped at a scale of 1: 250,000 by the Geological Survey of Malawi. Following mapping no work was completed in the area until the UNDP conducted a major airborne radiometric and magnetic survey over most of Malawi, at 1km line spacing, between 1984 and 1985. This survey led to the identification of a uranium and uranium-thorium anomaly, measuring approximately 3km by 1km at Kanyika. A field program to investigate the Kanyika airborne radiometric anomaly was conducted by the Malawi Geological Survey in 1986. A total-count ground radiometric survey was completed over an area of 2 by 0.7km. Areas of high radiometric response correlated to foliated nepheline syenite. A total of 91 soil samples and 21 rock chip samples were taken and analysed for Nb, Zn and Pb. Chemical analyses returned Zn and Pb results that were at or near background. However, Nb up to 1.20% in soils and 0.13% in rocks was assayed, although there was a poor correlation with anomalous radiometric zones. The analytical suite did not include U, Zr, Ta or REEs due to limitations on available analytical equipment. Following acquisition of the project by Globe Metals and Mining Limited, reconnaissance field programs were initiated in 2006. A total-count ground radiometric survey defined two distinct, 020° striking parallel zones, over 2.5km strike length. Soil and rock-chip sampling showed an associated +100ppm U₃O₈ soil anomaly (peak 482ppm U₃O₈) and coincident strong Ta and Nb. Rock-chip samples up to 0.29% U₃O₈, 7.33% Nb₂O₅ and 0.63% Ta₂O₅ were returned.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Kanyika is an intrusion-hosted Nb-Ta-U-Zr deposit. It lies within the Malaŵi Province of the Mozambique Orogenic Belt. It is almost entirely underlain by Precambrian and Lower Palaeozoic Basement Complex, predominantly gneissic metamorphic rocks. Most of the rocks in the region are para-gneiss originating from variable protoliths including pelites, sandstones and limestones. Several granitoid bodies of variable size have intruded the gneiss basement and may have originated wholly or in part by anatexis. A few small concordant bodies of alkaline syenitic rocks carrying nepheline are also present, including the strike-extensive body which hosts the Kanyika Nb-Ta-U-Zr deposit. Airborne radiometric anomalies and follow-up geochemical sampling programs led to the discovery of the Kanyika deposit. Due to good surface exposure and abundant drill data, local geology at Kanyika is well known. The deposit is hosted within a NNE striking, westerly dipping alkalic granitoid, which has broadly concordant contacts with enclosing biotite gneiss. The host unit outcrops over 3.5 km strike length, and averages 200m wide at surface in the south and 50m in the north.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Niobium and tantalum mineralization occurs as the mineral pyrochlore. The pyrochlore mineralization occurs only within the alkali granitoid, in disseminated form as well as in clustered aggregates forming centimetre wide bands. Within the resource area, four broad mineralization zones are associated with 2 separate sheets of the alkali granitoid that contain disseminated, pale yellow pyrochlore grains. Each of the four broad mineralized zones appear to correlate broadly to footwall and hangingwall zones of the two granitoid sheets. Higher-grade shoots appear to occur generally at slightly more shallowly dipping orientations and thus have a broadly en-echelon distribution. Zircon mineralization is associated with pegmatite zones spatially associated with these higher-grade shoots and is commonly associated with pyrochlore mineralization in the disseminated and higher grade forms.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> ▪ 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. <i>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.</i>	Refer Table A (attached) for drill survey information Refer Table B (attached) for drill hole assay intercept information
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	There has been no exploration data included in this report. Only data relative to drilling and resource determination is stated.
	<i>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.</i>	There has been no aggregation of data.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Metal equivalents are not used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	Mineralisation widths in drill core have been modelled into true widths.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Location of Kanyika niobium project annotated with country boundaries (dashed line) major roads (brown line) railways (red line) and major cities (follows).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 Map of relevant exploration licences 100% owned by Globe Metals and Mining overlain on google earth image  Refer Figure 1 for a view of the mineralisation domains Refer Figure 2 for a view of the mineralisation in plan section, long section and oblique section

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data is presented from drilling data as received from analytical laboratories.
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Bulk samples have been recovered for metallurgical testwork. The location of these pits is recorded in Table A and results incorporated into metallurgical testwork outcomes. Mineralogical testwork has been undertaken to understand the nature of mineralization, the size of mineral assemblages and the nature of the distribution and associations. Niobium, tantalum and uranium is discretely associated with the mineral pyrochlore and zirconium with zircon minerals. Pyrochlore and zircon are not necessarily mutually associated but commonly occur together. The remaining common gangue mineral assemblages are feldspars and very minor quartz, biotite and magnetite. Pyrochlore has a dominant size range from 0.02mm to 0.5mm while zircon dominantly ranges in size from 0.2mm to 2.5mm. Metamictisation (crystalline structural degradation) of pyrochlore is (importantly) uncommon. The mineralogical composition of the Kanyika mineralization is therefore simple and lacks complexity of other mineral assemblages that could interfere in metallurgical processes. Mineralogical assessment of pyrochlore and zircon have also been undertaken in various recovery techniques during metallurgical test work programs. Table 1 and Section 3 of this report elaborates on metallurgical testwork outcomes; bulk density characteristics: geotechnical characteristics are discussed in the section on mining and groundwater in the section on environmental issues.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	At this stage no exploration or mineral resource development works are planned within EPL1088/05 that contains the Kanyika Project and associated mineralisation. The Company has been granted an exploration licence EPL0421/15 that covers an area of 308 KM2 to the east and north of the Kanyika project which was previously part of the EPL 1088/05 after its expiry period. Further exploration assessment is under consideration, the details of which will be released in due course. Licence EPL0421/15 has no impact on the Kanyika Project mining application.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	- Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. - Data validation procedures used.	- All survey, geotechnical, logging and sampling data once collected was entered into a temporary Excel database on the project site and validated. It was then uploaded to an internet Sharefile system to be accessed and downloaded to the Perth database, which at the time was a Datamine Fusion database. In recent times the dataset has been stored in a Microsoft Access database and managed by staff of BMGS. - Only one geologist has been authorized to make changes to the database. Computers in the site office were all networked to the internet and routinely backed up. In addition, backups were routinely made onto external hard drives. In the same way, backups are made daily at the Globe server in Perth. - Drill hole files generated have been compared against historically equivalent datasets as part of the validation process.
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.	- Nil site visits have been conducted by Andrew Bewsher of BMGS, the Competent Person. - BMGS has only recently been involved in the project. During much of the drilling phase, Quantitative Group had a geologist provide independent oversight of the project, visiting between June 14-16 2010. This in part was documented and the comments made in these reports have been relied upon in the absence of a recent site visit. - Mr Michael Job, the Competent Person for the previous mineral resource estimation had undertaken site visits - Mr Alistair Stephens, the Competent Person for this mineral resource assessment has undertaken site visits.
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.	- Consistent logging of the lithology has correlated well with resultant assay values. - RC and diamond drilling data has been used in the estimation. - No alternative interpretations have been generated. - Geological logging was utilised for identification of the mineralised units and which in-turn guided the determination of bulk density. - No known factors have been identified to influence grade and/or geological continuity of the deposit.
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 total strike length of the Kanyika mineral resource extends 2440 metres. At its widest the breadth of the mineralised system is 135 m. The maximum depth extent is 160m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	- The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. - The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. - The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. - Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). - In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	- Drill holes were composited to 1m with an allowable minimum composite of 0.25m. Directional variography, pairwise relative variography, correlograms and experimental variograms were generated by Isatis. These determined the nugget is moderate for Nb₂O₅, Ta₂O₅ and U₃O₈, but generally slightly higher for ZrSiO₄. Ranges are generally in the order of 100-200m although ZrSiO₄ in high grade shoots is significantly shorter. - Grade estimation was completed via Ordinary Kriging (OK) for all of the mineral domains. Seven domains were created, based on variable grade distribution and orientation of mineralisation. - The Mineral Resource estimates compares favourably with previous estimates. - Block size was determined via a quantitative kriging neighbourhood analysis, using Datamine software. A series of checks are used to confirm the block size to be being geologically suitable. - No assumptions were noted when determining selective mining units. - Nil assumptions were noted regarding correlation between variables. - The geological interpretation was used to guide the estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. - Any assumptions about correlation between variables. - Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. - Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. - The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Boundaries were designated as soft or hard by examining the average grade of the variable on either side of the boundary. If there is a pronounced change in the grade across the boundary then it is designated as a hard boundary. Otherwise a soft boundary is used. - The final estimate for the mineralised lodes and high-grade shoots does not use cut values. However, cut values were used for some of the mineralised waste domain estimated as there are some significant outliers at depth of the footwall. - Visual checks and a series of swath validation plots that spatially compare block grades to raw composite data was used as validation tools. In addition, global comparison of the model estimates against the raw and declustered drill hole sample statistics by domain were reviewed. - The block model consists of a non-regular block size with a primary block size of 10m x 25m x 10m and a minimum block size of 1m x 5m x 1m and then regularised into 5.0m x 12.5m x 2.5m sizes for mining modelling - Nil reconciliation data is available. - No by-products have been identified however, U_3O_8 and $ZrSiO_4$ could be considered accompanying elements. - An assessment was made into the potential viability for the recovery of by-products other than niobium and tantalum. The economic assessment using metallurgical test work shows not significant value adding for the production and sale of by-products. - Nil deleterious elements have been identified. - Raw data analysis supported with metallurgical testwork indicates they are not impacts of deleterious elements in the production of saleable products which are high purity.
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	Tonnage has been estimation on a dry basis. Bulk density values are estimated based on the extensive collection of in-situ bulk density measurements.
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	The <u>Mineral Resource Model</u> is reported using a 1500 ppm Nb_2O_5 cut-off based on conservative commodity prices and costs: Nb_2O_5 at \$US15/lb, Ta_2O_5 at \$US60/lb, U_3O_8 at \$US60/lb a 70% average recovery and at costs of recovery at US\$85/tonne (includes open pit mining, processing to a concentrate and refining to bulk finished products). These input parameters have not been altered from the previous modelling and previous resource statement for consistency and that no significant changes in pricing and costs would affect the global position of the resource model.
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.	- A mining consultant was engaged to undertake a first pass assessment of a conceptual open pit using estimations for capital and operating costs for the determination and test of the likelihood of economic extraction. Scenarios were undertaken with mining costs of US\$4.43 per (total) tonne mined inclusive of mobilisation and demobilisation, pre-production clearing and stripping, road establishment, load and haul, drill and blast, ore handling, dewatering, tailings waste overburden removal, overhead fixed costs and dayworks. Rock bulk density in the range of 2.3 to 2.7 tonne per cubic metre was used dependent on weathering type. - The initial design parameters are based on a mill throughput rate of 1Mtpa in the first year (to account for ramp-up and commissioning) and 1.5Mtpa thereafter. Mining assumed a conventional open pit operation with mill feed material hauled to a ROM pad or stockpile and waste hauled to a waste rock dump. All material is to be mined on 2.5m flitches with a blasting bench height of 5.0m. A fleet selection for mine design parameters consisted of 50 tonne articulated trucks and excavators undertaken by a mining contractor with the owner conducting grade control, survey and mine planning functions. - The Company has undertaken extensive geotechnical testwork and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		uses geotechnical consultants determined parameters for pit wall design as 55 degree batters in the oxide zone, 60 degree batters in the transitional zone and 70 degree batters in fresh rock zone. - A mining consultant was used to assess and determine mining dilution. Dilution of 4.3% and mineral zone and recovery of 97% have been incorporated into a mining block model based on the wide geometry of mineralisation (up to 135m wide in places). - Geotechnical consultants' recommendations have been incorporated into geotechnical characteristics used for mine design: the uniaxial compressive strength for oxide was assessed to be very weak, for transitional as weak and for fresh rock as strong. Rock Mass strength for oxide, transitional and fresh rock types are respectively, 29° / 53kPa; 43° / 245kPa; and 50° / 1716kPa - Based on the geotechnical assessment criteria, batter heights are assessed to be 10m and 20m and berm widths of 6m to 15m with inter-ramp slope angles of 40° to 55°
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	- Various metallurgical investigations were undertaken to establish the most appropriate process route for recovering niobium and tantalum from Kanyika project mineralisation. The Company determined that the most effective process route was to concentrate the niobium- and tantalum-bearing pyrochlore mineralisation by flotation, followed by acid digestion and refining to produce separated niobium and tantalum products. - In regard to beneficiation and concentration processes, extensive bench-scale test-work was undertaken on trench samples, intervals of drill core samples and also test pit samples. This work was supplemented with metallurgical pilot plant testing on a 40-tonne sample of mineralisation taken from test pits at different locations within the mineralised zone. - Metallurgical testing of the mineral concentration scheme has shown that milling to a p80 of 106 µm (which equates to a p100 of 150 µm) is typically required for zircon and pyrochlore mineral liberation and effective mineral flotation. Flotation testing has demonstrated the production of a Nb and Ta-bearing pyrochlore concentrate with grade usually ranging from 20-30% Nb₂O₅ – typically 25% Nb₂O₅ and 1% Ta₂O₅ – with niobium and tantalum recoveries of approximately 75%. The mass yield to concentrate is typically between 1-2%. - In regard to acid digestion of the pyrochlore concentrate and refining of niobium and tantalum, the adapted process scheme is currently in wide commercial use for the production of refined niobium and tantalum products. Metallurgical testing has indicated that Nb and Ta dissolution is generally between 88 – 98%, and typically above 95% dissolution. Additionally, bench-scale refining test-work has demonstrated that separated and purified Nb and Ta products can be produced using the process route.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<i>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.</i>	- The Company has undertaken environmental studies and has certificates for the construction of road access to the project under EIA Certificate No. 41.7.4 and a certificate for the development of the Kanyika Project under Certificate No. 43A.4.5 issued under the Environment Management Act No. 23 of 1996. The project development has certain criteria for compliance that are expected to manageable and achievable. - The site plan includes road access upgrade, a location for the open pit mine, waste dumps of ex-mine material, a tailings storage facility for process plant waste, a processing plant (crusher, grinding circuit, process recovery plant) administration and accommodation buildings, dams for water, power plant, ancillary plant and equipment. - As part of the Development Agreement with the Government of Malawi the Company has presented a Social Responsibility Plan, a local Business Development Plan, a Relocation Plan (of peoples impacted by potential development), and various programs for the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		management of Malawian Nationals to key management positions. The Development Agreement outlines the timeframe and compensation of the relocation plan for local communities affected by the mine development, and the relocation of areas of cultural significance. This agreement remains with the Government awaiting feedback and approval. - The Company has undertaken studies on heritage, visual assessments, air quality, noise, radiation, areas of historical and cultural significance, soils and land forms, flora and fauna, climatic studies and meteorological recordings, hydrology and hydrogeology, geochemistry, surface water, vibration impacts, community and public consultations, resettlement impacts and plans, employment opportunities, road safety, rehabilitation, and communicable disease programs. - The Company is currently assessing renewable energy initiatives for operations - The Company has undertaken a risk assessment analysis of the project and its environs
Bulk density	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</i>	Extensive in-situ bulk density measurements were made during the 2007-2009 drilling campaigns, with only minor density data gathered in the 2012 campaign. 619 valid density measurements across the deposit were used to determine the density for 11 separate domains (inclusive of oxide, transitional and fresh weathered material). Measurements were taken on <15cm long clean, solid, core billets using an electronic scale accurate to 0.1g. The mass of the dry core billet was measured, then the mass of the core billet suspended in water in the cage below the scale. The relative density was calculated by the formula: $RD = Md / (Md - Mw), \text{ where } Md = \text{weight in air and } Mw = \text{weight in water}$ All readings were recorded on paper by a geotechnician and entered into a spreadsheet with handwritten records filed and retained. The scale was checked once a day against calibration weights supplied by the manufacturer. In order to estimate in-situ dry bulk density using relative density measurements the material to be measured must be non-porous. In the case of a weathered, vuggy sample, the core was dip into wax prior to measurement. - Determinations were taken about every 5-10 metres downhole. 15 cm lengths of core were used, with weights recorded dry and in water. Oxide and porous samples were coated in wax prior to weighing. Samples with outlier values were checked by an independent geologist and removed if appropriate. These all discarded results corresponded to samples within the weathered domain and it is probable that the wax coating was ineffective. - Bulk density for oxide material is measured to average 2.5 tonne per cubic metre and 2.7 tonne per cubic metre for transitional and fresh material types. - Nil assumptions for bulk density estimates were made.
Classification	<i>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</i> <i>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).</i> <i>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</i>	Resource classification as Measured, Indicated or Inferred was based on drill-hole density. The slope of regression was also used as a guide for determining the classification. Where the drilling is spaced at 25m x 20m or less it is classified as Measured. An Indicated classification is based on 50m x 40m drill spacing. An inferred classification is based on 100m drill spacing and down dip extensions. In some cases, material has also been classified as Indicated where the drill spacing is at 100m spacing – this is only in one section along strike of 50m spaced drilling, and in the upper part of the model. This is justified by the fact that where there has been infill drilling (to 50m spaced sections in this area), the interpretation, tonnes and grades have only changed slightly compared to that estimated from the broader spaced drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																									
		- Data integrity has been analysed and a high level of confidence has been placed on the dataset and resultant resource estimation. - Mr. Andrew Bewsher and Mr. Alistair Stephens retain a high degree of confidence in the result of the resource estimation. <table><tr><td></td><td>Million tonnes</td><td>Nb₂O₅ (ppm)</td><td>Ta₂O₅ (ppm)</td><td>ZrSiO₄ (ppm)</td></tr><tr><td>Measured</td><td>5.3</td><td>3,791</td><td>177</td><td>5,057</td></tr><tr><td>Indicated</td><td>47</td><td>2,860</td><td>135</td><td>4,784</td></tr><tr><td>Inferred</td><td>16</td><td>2,427</td><td>122</td><td>5,210</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>68.3</td><td>2,832</td><td>135</td><td>4,905</td></tr></table>		Million tonnes	Nb ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (ppm)	ZrSiO ₄ (ppm)	Measured	5.3	3,791	177	5,057	Indicated	47	2,860	135	4,784	Inferred	16	2,427	122	5,210	Total	68.3	2,832	135	4,905
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Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	- Nil audits have been undertaken of the Kanyika deposit. - Peer review by BMGS of previous resource estimates (by the previous JORC Code) result in no significant change to the resource estimate and find that the assumptions, assessment criteria and model outcomes are consistent.																									
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.	- Visual checks and a series of swath validation plots that spatially compare block grades to raw composite data was used as validation tools. In addition, global comparison of the model estimates against the raw and declustered drill hole sample statistics by domain were reviewed. - Bulk sample pits taken validate mineralisation grades and validate recovery assumptions for section of the mineralisation																									

Figure 1: View of Mineralisation Domains in Plan Section (left image) and an oblique view (right image) named with drill traces in black.

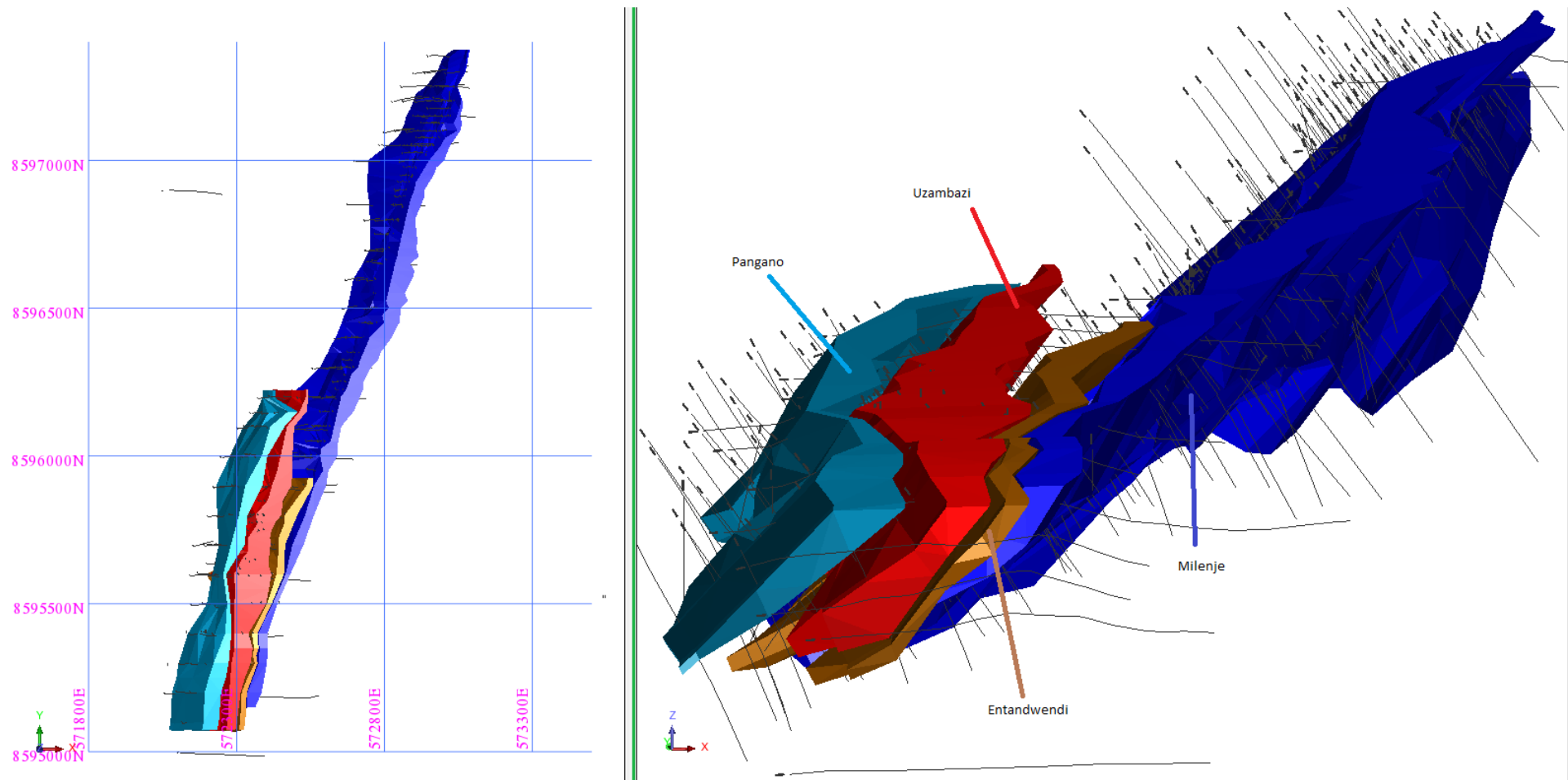


Figure 2: View in Plan Section (left image), Long Section (upper right image) and Oblique View (bottom right image) of block grade domains including drill traces (black traces). Legend annotates modelled grade block assays in parts per million (ppm) Nb₂O₅.

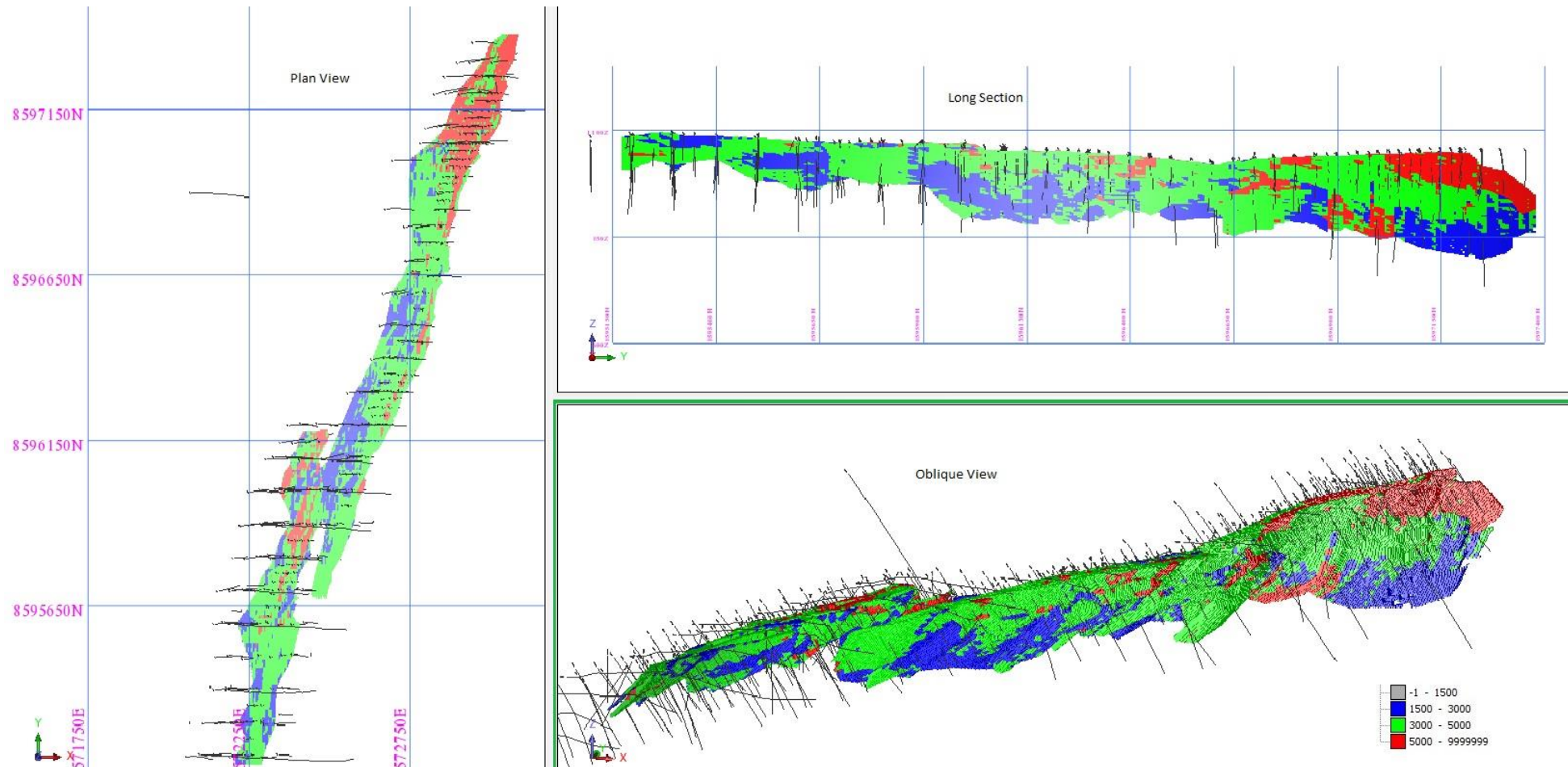


TABLE A: Drill Hole Survey Information

DD= Diamond drill hole | RC = Reverse Circulation | PE = Percussion| PEDD = percussion with diamond drill tail | Pit = bulk sample pit | TR = surface trench
Note that Pit samples are assayed as part of the metallurgical testwork and not recorded in Table B

Hole identification	Hole Type	Max depth (M)	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Grid type
KADD030	DD	62.70	8,596,199.0	572,657.1	1,052.03	UTM84-36S
KADD031	DD	55.10	8,595,799.9	572,397.2	1,072.16	UTM84-36S
KADD032	DD	122.40	8,595,801.6	572,353.0	1,066.64	UTM84-36S
KAPE002	PE	151.00	8,596,849.8	572,680.3	1,035.74	UTM84-36S
KAPEDD001	PEDD	378.00	8,597,249.0	572,862.2	1,046.99	UTM84-36S
KAPT1	PIT	3.35	8,597,050.0	572,960.0	1,045.02	UTM84-36S
KAPT2	PIT	2.73	8,597,050.0	572,970.0	1,044.31	UTM84-36S
KAPT3	PIT	1.30	8,597,050.0	572,980.0	1,043.54	UTM84-36S
KAPT4	PIT	3.65	8,597,050.0	572,990.0	1,042.72	UTM84-36S
KARC001	RC	103.00	8,596,004.4	572,335.9	1,049.01	UTM84-36S
KARC002	RC	81.00	8,596,300.6	572,678.6	1,043.03	UTM84-36S
KARC003	RC	48.00	8,596,401.5	572,758.9	1,040.99	UTM84-36S
KARC004	RC	102.00	8,596,096.7	572,420.7	1,058.98	UTM84-36S
KARC005	RC	102.00	8,596,000.7	572,388.7	1,062.50	UTM84-36S
KARC006	RC	114.00	8,595,899.6	572,354.9	1,065.36	UTM84-36S
KARC007	RC	97.00	8,595,900.2	572,366.9	1,066.93	UTM84-36S
KARC008	RC	102.00	8,596,094.8	572,437.1	1,060.55	UTM84-36S
KARC009	RC	120.00	8,595,998.0	572,394.3	1,063.53	UTM84-36S
KARC010	RC	90.00	8,595,801.4	572,356.0	1,066.91	UTM84-36S
KARC011	RC	126.00	8,595,803.0	572,439.5	1,070.19	UTM84-36S
KARC012	RC	120.00	8,595,900.2	572,532.4	1,066.98	UTM84-36S
KARC013	RC	87.00	8,595,898.7	572,471.2	1,069.27	UTM84-36S
KARC014	RC	126.00	8,595,699.7	572,425.1	1,069.20	UTM84-36S
KARC015	RC	106.00	8,595,700.2	572,398.8	1,069.81	UTM84-36S
KARC016	RC	122.00	8,595,801.7	572,470.6	1,068.84	UTM84-36S
KARC017	RC	95.00	8,595,710.4	572,295.9	1,061.32	UTM84-36S
KARC018	RC	126.00	8,595,200.1	572,228.6	1,080.50	UTM84-36S
KARC019	RC	74.00	8,595,200.3	572,342.9	1,084.83	UTM84-36S
KARC020	RC	72.00	8,595,900.4	572,635.4	1,048.19	UTM84-36S
KARC021	RC	120.00	8,595,999.9	572,494.0	1,063.70	UTM84-36S
KARC022	RC	120.00	8,596,301.3	572,713.0	1,046.97	UTM84-36S
KARC023	RC	63.00	8,596,500.5	572,780.1	1,031.47	UTM84-36S
KARC024	RC	36.00	8,596,600.2	572,796.1	1,019.50	UTM84-36S
KARC025	RC	144.00	8,596,300.7	572,641.5	1,041.19	UTM84-36S
KARC026	RC	106.00	8,596,199.7	572,631.1	1,047.48	UTM84-36S
KARC027	RC	102.00	8,596,200.0	572,466.8	1,047.69	UTM84-36S
KARC028	RC	84.00	8,596,200.1	572,415.7	1,043.39	UTM84-36S
KARC029	RC	150.00	8,596,100.2	572,373.2	1,045.90	UTM84-36S
KARC030	RC	144.00	8,595,899.5	572,291.3	1,049.83	UTM84-36S
KARC031	RC	145.00	8,595,800.2	572,279.8	1,053.24	UTM84-36S
KARC032	RC	112.00	8,595,700.1	572,236.4	1,052.45	UTM84-36S
KARC033	RC	138.00	8,595,599.2	572,221.8	1,055.46	UTM84-36S
KARC034	RC	128.00	8,595,403.3	572,185.9	1,060.17	UTM84-36S
KARC035	RC	135.00	8,595,199.8	572,148.7	1,066.37	UTM84-36S
KARC036	RC	165.00	8,596,001.1	572,288.8	1,044.35	UTM84-36S
KARC037	RC	82.00	8,596,400.2	572,716.7	1,037.76	UTM84-36S
KARC038	RC	72.00	8,596,498.5	572,745.4	1,030.30	UTM84-36S
KARC039	RC	90.00	8,596,749.7	572,815.0	1,030.86	UTM84-36S
KARC040	RC	136.00	8,596,750.9	572,773.5	1,029.47	UTM84-36S
KARC041	RC	148.00	8,596,850.1	572,882.6	1,038.66	UTM84-36S
KARC042	RC	90.00	8,596,949.9	572,899.8	1,042.33	UTM84-36S
KARC043	RC	84.00	8,596,948.6	572,859.9	1,041.30	UTM84-36S
KARC044	RC	80.00	8,597,049.7	572,951.2	1,045.62	UTM84-36S
KARC045	RC	100.00	8,597,049.7	572,908.0	1,047.15	UTM84-36S
KARC046	RC	102.00	8,596,849.1	572,835.2	1,035.93	UTM84-36S
KARC047	RC	123.00	8,596,650.7	572,839.8	1,027.06	UTM84-36S

KARC048	RC	66.00	8,593,997.0	572,145.1	1,074.48	UTM84-36S
KARC049	RC	75.00	8,593,796.1	572,040.0	1,077.18	UTM84-36S
KARC050	RC	120.00	8,595,198.0	572,243.0	1,082.10	UTM84-36S
KARC051	RC	156.00	8,595,701.0	572,376.0	1,070.64	UTM84-36S
KARC052	RC	138.00	8,596,198.9	572,550.4	1,048.40	UTM84-36S
KARC053	RC	30.00	8,596,597.4	572,804.5	1,019.54	UTM84-36S
KARC054	RC	132.00	8,596,592.5	572,748.1	1,020.70	UTM84-36S
KARC055	RC	102.00	8,597,150.8	572,979.1	1,052.69	UTM84-36S
KARC056	RC	140.00	8,597,049.7	572,859.7	1,044.86	UTM84-36S
KARC057	RC	126.00	8,596,661.3	572,765.4	1,021.33	UTM84-36S
KARC058	RC	72.00	8,596,664.3	572,810.7	1,027.44	UTM84-36S
KARC059	RC	162.00	8,596,948.5	572,919.9	1,041.77	UTM84-36S
KARC060	RC	60.00	8,596,749.8	572,836.3	1,033.24	UTM84-36S
KARC061	RC	80.00	8,596,101.4	572,599.4	1,052.74	UTM84-36S
KARC062	RC	66.00	8,596,000.4	572,577.9	1,055.67	UTM84-36S
KARC063	RC	134.00	8,596,500.1	572,699.7	1,029.24	UTM84-36S
KARC064	RC	127.00	8,596,399.9	572,675.3	1,036.36	UTM84-36S
KARC065	RC	72.00	8,596,102.1	572,599.5	1,052.75	UTM84-36S
KARC066	RC	162.00	8,595,999.9	572,477.8	1,065.34	UTM84-36S
KARC067	RC	168.00	8,596,100.2	572,330.5	1,041.38	UTM84-36S
KARC068	RC	110.00	8,595,602.1	572,173.6	1,052.03	UTM84-36S
KARC069	RC	162.00	8,595,201.2	572,101.6	1,063.47	UTM84-36S
KARC070	RC	168.00	8,595,900.0	572,415.1	1,071.57	UTM84-36S
KARC071	RC	72.00	8,595,600.1	572,425.9	1,073.39	UTM84-36S
KARC072	RC	160.00	8,595,799.9	572,394.7	1,072.41	UTM84-36S
KARC073	RC	162.00	8,595,685.3	572,325.9	1,070.76	UTM84-36S
KARC074	RC	90.00	8,595,500.9	572,388.0	1,082.97	UTM84-36S
KARC075	RC	90.00	8,595,400.8	572,359.9	1,083.89	UTM84-36S
KARC076	RC	72.00	8,595,322.2	572,349.6	1,087.15	UTM84-36S
KARC077	RC	156.00	8,595,300.6	572,249.7	1,080.02	UTM84-36S
KARC078	RC	120.00	8,595,400.0	572,259.8	1,075.92	UTM84-36S
KARC079	RC	168.00	8,595,500.5	572,284.5	1,071.37	UTM84-36S
KARC080	RC	168.00	8,595,500.2	572,190.0	1,057.09	UTM84-36S
KARC081	RC	86.00	8,597,249.5	573,041.1	1,046.03	UTM84-36S
KARC082	RC	81.00	8,597,200.3	573,011.1	1,050.46	UTM84-36S
KARC083	RC	51.00	8,597,149.1	573,001.2	1,051.63	UTM84-36S
KARC084	RC	101.00	8,597,150.1	572,960.3	1,052.88	UTM84-36S
KARC085	RC	121.00	8,597,149.9	572,939.6	1,052.37	UTM84-36S
KARC086	RC	41.00	8,597,098.8	572,981.0	1,048.29	UTM84-36S
KARC087	RC	86.00	8,597,100.4	572,940.3	1,050.75	UTM84-36S
KARC088	RC	106.00	8,597,100.2	572,919.8	1,050.40	UTM84-36S
KARC089	RC	51.00	8,597,049.3	572,942.0	1,046.21	UTM84-36S
KARC090	RC	61.00	8,597,049.3	572,930.3	1,046.77	UTM84-36S
KARC091	RC	116.00	8,597,049.8	572,885.2	1,047.22	UTM84-36S
KARC092	RC	45.00	8,596,999.9	572,919.9	1,044.32	UTM84-36S
KARC093	RC	101.00	8,596,999.7	572,879.1	1,044.85	UTM84-36S
KARC094	RC	126.00	8,596,999.8	572,858.6	1,044.00	UTM84-36S
KARC095	RC	56.00	8,596,949.6	572,879.8	1,042.24	UTM84-36S
KARC096	RC	35.00	8,596,899.6	572,879.7	1,040.13	UTM84-36S
KARC097	RC	51.00	8,596,899.8	572,859.7	1,039.45	UTM84-36S
KARC098	RC	90.00	8,596,899.6	572,839.6	1,038.71	UTM84-36S
KARC099	RC	41.00	8,596,849.8	572,864.4	1,037.89	UTM84-36S
KARC100	RC	61.00	8,596,850.0	572,844.3	1,036.66	UTM84-36S
KARC101	RC	41.00	8,596,800.1	572,854.8	1,035.91	UTM84-36S
KARC102	RC	71.00	8,596,799.6	572,834.8	1,034.33	UTM84-36S
KARC103	RC	36.00	8,596,748.5	572,857.3	1,035.08	UTM84-36S
KARC104	RC	121.00	8,596,749.8	572,795.5	1,028.73	UTM84-36S
KARC105	RC	41.00	8,596,699.1	572,840.2	1,031.50	UTM84-36S
KARC106	RC	61.00	8,596,703.9	572,821.8	1,030.89	UTM84-36S
KARC107	RC	96.00	8,596,698.6	572,800.6	1,027.82	UTM84-36S
KARC108	RC	36.00	8,596,649.5	572,827.2	1,027.18	UTM84-36S
KARC109	RC	126.00	8,597,200.0	572,949.8	1,052.45	UTM84-36S
KARC110	RC	91.00	8,597,249.1	573,001.6	1,048.89	UTM84-36S
KARC111	RC	121.00	8,596,698.1	572,779.5	1,025.29	UTM84-36S
KARC112	RC	141.00	8,597,250.3	572,961.1	1,050.80	UTM84-36S

KARC113	RC	41.00	8,596,549.1	572,789.7	1,026.01	UTM84-36S
KARC114	RC	73.00	8,596,549.5	572,769.5	1,026.65	UTM84-36S
KARC115	RC	36.00	8,596,448.9	572,779.4	1,035.87	UTM84-36S
KARC116	RC	26.00	8,596,398.0	572,775.9	1,041.06	UTM84-36S
KARC117	RC	66.00	8,596,399.8	572,737.9	1,039.34	UTM84-36S
KARC118	RC	56.00	8,596,348.5	572,737.7	1,043.66	UTM84-36S
KARC119	RC	71.00	8,596,348.4	572,720.1	1,043.38	UTM84-36S
KARC120	RC	46.00	8,596,299.2	572,720.6	1,047.04	UTM84-36S
KARC121	RC	76.00	8,596,298.0	572,700.4	1,047.01	UTM84-36S
KARC122	RC	41.00	8,596,250.3	572,693.9	1,051.41	UTM84-36S
KARC123	RC	61.00	8,596,250.5	572,672.9	1,049.54	UTM84-36S
KARC124	RC	106.00	8,596,249.5	572,630.2	1,044.37	UTM84-36S
KARC125	RC	101.00	8,596,200.0	572,610.1	1,047.55	UTM84-36S
KARC126	RC	66.00	8,596,199.0	572,651.8	1,051.51	UTM84-36S
KARC127	RC	46.00	8,596,198.0	572,674.6	1,051.81	UTM84-36S
KARC128	RC	24.00	8,596,149.2	572,651.4	1,051.70	UTM84-36S
KARC129	RC	48.00	8,596,150.4	572,630.1	1,053.09	UTM84-36S
KARC130	RC	26.00	8,596,100.0	572,620.3	1,051.60	UTM84-36S
KARC131	RC	66.00	8,596,100.0	572,580.9	1,054.05	UTM84-36S
KARC132	RC	21.00	8,596,049.9	572,601.2	1,053.72	UTM84-36S
KARC133	RC	46.00	8,596,049.5	572,580.3	1,055.62	UTM84-36S
KARC134	RC	51.00	8,595,999.8	572,559.0	1,057.51	UTM84-36S
KARC135	RC	81.00	8,595,999.8	572,538.4	1,059.89	UTM84-36S
KARC136	RC	26.00	8,595,952.2	572,565.3	1,060.14	UTM84-36S
KARC137	RC	54.00	8,595,954.1	572,546.0	1,060.70	UTM84-36S
KARC138	RC	36.00	8,595,799.7	572,416.0	1,070.82	UTM84-36S
KARC139	RC	71.00	8,595,801.0	572,376.9	1,071.90	UTM84-36S
KARC140	RC	46.00	8,595,748.0	572,379.7	1,072.21	UTM84-36S
KARC141	RC	56.00	8,595,699.3	572,348.0	1,071.05	UTM84-36S
KARC142	RC	61.00	8,595,649.5	572,336.4	1,075.39	UTM84-36S
KARC143	RC	81.00	8,595,648.6	572,315.5	1,072.66	UTM84-36S
KARC144	RC	66.00	8,595,748.5	572,362.6	1,069.53	UTM84-36S
KARC145	RC	71.00	8,595,399.6	572,280.0	1,078.51	UTM84-36S
KARC146	RC	56.00	8,595,349.5	572,293.1	1,087.32	UTM84-36S
KARC147	RC	91.00	8,595,349.6	572,271.7	1,081.23	UTM84-36S
KARC148	RC	51.00	8,595,301.8	572,293.3	1,085.50	UTM84-36S
KABH001D	RC	48.00	8,595,501.5	573,547.9	1,025.32	UTM84-36S
KABH001S	RC	28.00	8,595,500.3	573,542.8	1,025.30	UTM84-36S
KABH002D	RC	52.00	8,596,143.0	573,699.6	1,034.91	UTM84-36S
KABH002S	RC	30.00	8,596,147.6	573,699.2	1,034.36	UTM84-36S
KABH003D	RC	80.00	8,598,383.0	573,578.2	1,044.83	UTM84-36S
KABH003S	RC	40.00	8,598,379.3	573,575.4	1,044.72	UTM84-36S
KABH004D	RC	60.00	8,595,501.7	572,385.1	1,083.18	UTM84-36S
KABH004S	RC	30.00	8,595,500.8	572,445.4	1,063.29	UTM84-36S
KABH005D	RC	80.00	8,595,403.3	572,133.2	1,055.77	UTM84-36S
KABH005S	RC	20.00	8,595,405.5	572,197.5	1,060.95	UTM84-36S
KABH006D	RC	35.00	8,596,448.7	572,776.8	1,035.80	UTM84-36S
KABH006S	RC	10.00	8,596,444.6	572,789.9	1,035.62	UTM84-36S
KABH007D	RC	95.00	8,596,400.4	572,671.8	1,035.97	UTM84-36S
KABH007S	RC	45.00	8,596,401.6	572,692.7	1,036.78	UTM84-36S
KABH008S	RC	32.00	8,596,699.5	572,841.0	1,038.39	UTM84-36S
KABH009D	RC	50.00	8,596,130.9	574,300.2	1,019.13	UTM84-36S
KABH009S	RC	25.00	8,596,125.8	574,300.7	1,018.71	UTM84-36S
KABH010D	RC	60.00	8,596,075.3	575,057.8	1,011.88	UTM84-36S
KABH010S	RC	40.00	8,596,080.8	575,052.6	1,012.35	UTM84-36S
KABH011D	RC	80.00	8,595,985.3	575,473.7	1,031.83	UTM84-36S
KABH011S	RC	40.00	8,595,978.8	575,470.1	1,038.96	UTM84-36S
KADD001	DD	98.40	8,595,699.6	572,424.2	1,069.19	UTM84-36S
KADD002	DD	78.15	8,596,299.9	572,700.3	1,046.85	UTM84-36S
KADD003	DD	92.35	8,596,750.2	572,818.8	1,031.03	UTM84-36S
KADD004	DD	56.00	8,596,800.4	572,850.1	1,035.28	UTM84-36S
KADD006	DD	305.11	8,597,051.2	572,786.9	1,040.75	UTM84-36S
KADD007	DD	79.41	8,597,048.9	572,920.6	1,046.75	UTM84-36S
KADD008	DD	97.41	8,597,048.9	572,899.3	1,047.13	UTM84-36S
KADD009	DD	58.67	8,597,100.0	572,959.7	1,049.95	UTM84-36S

KADD010	DD	67.77	8,596,999.8	572,900.9	1,045.02	UTM84-36S
KADD011	DD	91.41	8,596,800.2	572,813.9	1,032.97	UTM84-36S
KADD012	DD	103.81	8,596,649.7	572,783.4	1,021.18	UTM84-36S
KADD013	DD	78.61	8,596,599.1	572,774.4	1,020.39	UTM84-36S
KADD014	DD	52.56	8,596,451.6	572,759.5	1,035.38	UTM84-36S
KADD015	DD	29.01	8,596,348.2	572,761.6	1,041.28	UTM84-36S
KADD016	DD	100.86	8,596,252.0	572,648.0	1,044.37	UTM84-36S
KADD017	DD	75.73	8,596,149.5	572,606.3	1,050.41	UTM84-36S
KADD018	DD	52.92	8,596,049.5	572,559.3	1,057.24	UTM84-36S
KADD019	DD	83.90	8,595,700.0	572,304.3	1,065.79	UTM84-36S
KADD020	DD	99.65	8,595,300.3	572,230.0	1,077.90	UTM84-36S
KADD021	DD	86.60	8,597,200.5	573,019.8	1,049.51	UTM84-36S
KADD022	DD	78.40	8,597,050.0	572,970.2	1,044.61	UTM84-36S
KADD023	DD	80.00	8,597,049.7	572,987.0	1,043.06	UTM84-36S
KADD024	DD	32.40	8,597,050.1	572,960.4	1,045.43	UTM84-36S
KADD025	DD	62.40	8,596,999.8	572,921.7	1,044.27	UTM84-36S
KADD026	DD	82.30	8,596,749.8	572,838.9	1,033.55	UTM84-36S
KADD027	DD	206.40	8,597,150.7	572,921.0	1,051.33	UTM84-36S
KADD028	DD	63.20	8,596,299.7	572,654.7	1,041.87	UTM84-36S
KADD029	DD	39.70	8,596,348.8	572,738.5	1,043.71	UTM84-36S
KARC149	RC	61.00	8,595,301.3	572,270.7	1,082.60	UTM84-36S
KARC150	RC	56.00	8,595,249.9	572,260.0	1,083.23	UTM84-36S
KARC151	RC	81.00	8,595,249.7	572,240.7	1,081.66	UTM84-36S
KARC152	RC	106.00	8,595,350.0	572,250.7	1,077.45	UTM84-36S
KARC153	RC	31.00	8,595,199.7	572,263.4	1,084.83	UTM84-36S
KARC154	RC	191.00	8,597,149.4	572,902.7	1,049.79	UTM84-36S
KARC155	RC	191.00	8,597,353.2	572,951.3	1,050.20	UTM84-36S
KARC156	RC	96.00	8,597,251.4	572,981.9	1,049.86	UTM84-36S
KARC157	RC	24.00	8,597,201.0	573,031.6	1,048.10	UTM84-36S
KARC158	RC	70.00	8,597,201.0	572,990.9	1,051.62	UTM84-36S
KARC159	RC	90.00	8,597,210.3	572,972.8	1,051.85	UTM84-36S
KARC160	RC	30.00	8,597,176.1	573,022.7	1,049.59	UTM84-36S
KARC161	RC	40.00	8,597,175.7	573,002.0	1,051.54	UTM84-36S
KARC162	RC	66.00	8,597,175.3	572,994.1	1,052.14	UTM84-36S
KARC163	RC	102.00	8,597,175.9	572,951.4	1,053.00	UTM84-36S
KARC164	RC	24.00	8,597,150.9	573,022.4	1,049.92	UTM84-36S
KARC165	RC	36.00	8,597,126.0	572,991.5	1,051.04	UTM84-36S
KARC166	RC	60.00	8,597,125.9	572,970.4	1,051.83	UTM84-36S
KARC167	RC	90.00	8,597,126.4	572,949.9	1,052.15	UTM84-36S
KARC168	RC	102.00	8,597,126.2	572,929.3	1,051.86	UTM84-36S
KARC169	RC	36.00	8,597,101.9	573,002.9	1,047.47	UTM84-36S
KARC170	RC	30.00	8,597,076.8	572,991.0	1,045.47	UTM84-36S
KARC171	RC	40.00	8,597,076.5	572,969.4	1,047.05	UTM84-36S
KARC172	RC	60.00	8,597,076.6	572,950.2	1,048.57	UTM84-36S
KARC173	RC	78.00	8,597,076.7	572,929.7	1,049.20	UTM84-36S
KARC174	RC	102.00	8,597,076.6	572,912.8	1,049.14	UTM84-36S
KARC175	RC	24.00	8,597,027.1	572,951.2	1,044.08	UTM84-36S
KARC176	RC	48.00	8,597,026.9	572,930.2	1,045.36	UTM84-36S
KARC177	RC	78.00	8,597,026.8	572,908.9	1,046.23	UTM84-36S
KARC178	TR	99.00	8,597,026.6	572,890.4	1,046.40	UTM84-36S
KARC179	RC	126.00	8,597,025.3	572,865.5	1,045.81	UTM84-36S
KARC180	RC	18.00	8,597,001.7	572,941.1	1,043.29	UTM84-36S
KARC181	RC	18.00	8,596,976.4	572,929.8	1,042.81	UTM84-36S
KARC182	RC	36.00	8,596,976.9	572,911.0	1,043.61	UTM84-36S
KARC183	RC	60.00	8,596,977.1	572,892.1	1,043.80	UTM84-36S
KARC184	RC	96.00	8,596,977.0	572,870.8	1,043.32	UTM84-36S
KARC185	RC	30.00	8,596,927.2	572,890.4	1,041.08	UTM84-36S
KARC186	RC	54.00	8,596,926.8	572,871.4	1,041.20	UTM84-36S
KARC187	RC	78.00	8,596,927.2	572,851.2	1,040.43	UTM84-36S
KARC188	RC	30.00	8,596,877.6	572,879.3	1,039.37	UTM84-36S
KARC189	RC	48.00	8,596,877.8	572,860.4	1,038.41	UTM84-36S
KARC190	RC	72.00	8,596,877.4	572,842.6	1,037.76	UTM84-36S
KARC191	RC	54.00	8,596,501.9	572,762.8	1,031.52	UTM84-36S
KARC192	RC	72.00	8,596,451.5	572,739.6	1,034.31	UTM84-36S
KARC193	RC	90.00	8,596,451.4	572,720.4	1,033.79	UTM84-36S

KARC194	RC	96.00	8,596,401.8	572,695.5	1,036.99	UTM84-36S
KARC195	RC	83.00	8,596,351.4	572,700.3	1,040.28	UTM84-36S
KARC196	RC	102.00	8,596,351.4	572,680.6	1,039.57	UTM84-36S
KARC197	RC	33.00	8,596,326.3	572,729.1	1,045.73	UTM84-36S
KARC198	RC	72.00	8,596,326.4	572,719.2	1,045.37	UTM84-36S
KARC199	RC	24.00	8,596,276.4	572,710.0	1,048.88	UTM84-36S
KARC200	RC	66.00	8,596,276.6	572,693.8	1,048.27	UTM84-36S
KARC201	RC	36.00	8,596,226.3	572,679.5	1,052.77	UTM84-36S
KARC202	RC	60.00	8,596,226.2	572,664.8	1,050.63	UTM84-36S
KARC203	RC	90.00	8,596,324.6	572,690.2	1,042.09	UTM84-36S
KARC204	RC	66.00	8,596,324.6	572,670.2	1,040.80	UTM84-36S
KARC205	RC	110.00	8,596,324.8	572,665.7	1,040.70	UTM84-36S
KARC206	RC	96.00	8,596,299.8	572,660.5	1,042.06	UTM84-36S
KARC207	RC	84.00	8,596,274.6	572,669.3	1,044.51	UTM84-36S
KARC208	RC	90.00	8,596,225.0	572,640.6	1,045.81	UTM84-36S
KARC209	RC	93.00	8,596,149.2	572,587.6	1,050.81	UTM84-36S
KARC210	RC	90.00	8,596,100.7	572,562.6	1,054.83	UTM84-36S
KARC211	RC	96.00	8,596,049.2	572,539.9	1,058.99	UTM84-36S
KARC212	RC	102.00	8,596,000.0	572,519.4	1,061.65	UTM84-36S
KARC213	RC	24.00	8,595,898.3	572,455.8	1,070.48	UTM84-36S
KARC214	RC	36.00	8,595,898.1	572,435.6	1,070.91	UTM84-36S
KARC215	RC	60.00	8,595,898.1	572,395.4	1,070.41	UTM84-36S
KARC216	RC	24.00	8,595,847.9	572,441.2	1,071.05	UTM84-36S
KARC217	RC	42.00	8,595,848.1	572,420.7	1,071.28	UTM84-36S
KARC218	RC	54.00	8,595,848.0	572,400.0	1,070.68	UTM84-36S
KARC219	RC	72.00	8,595,848.0	572,379.7	1,069.48	UTM84-36S
KARC220	RC	24.00	8,595,774.0	572,409.4	1,070.39	UTM84-36S
KARC221	RC	48.00	8,595,773.9	572,390.9	1,072.07	UTM84-36S
KARC222	RC	72.00	8,595,775.4	572,374.3	1,071.60	UTM84-36S
KARC223	RC	24.00	8,595,722.9	572,390.7	1,069.72	UTM84-36S
KARC224	RC	42.00	8,595,723.4	572,370.4	1,069.00	UTM84-36S
KARC225	RC	66.00	8,595,723.1	572,353.2	1,067.95	UTM84-36S
KARC226	RC	84.00	8,595,748.6	572,340.6	1,064.05	UTM84-36S
KARC227	RC	84.00	8,595,773.1	572,349.8	1,065.86	UTM84-36S
KARC228	RC	78.00	8,595,723.6	572,329.4	1,064.53	UTM84-36S
KARC229	RC	24.00	8,595,750.1	572,396.6	1,071.67	UTM84-36S
KARC230	RC	78.00	8,595,648.5	572,307.9	1,071.76	UTM84-36S
KARC231	RC	36.00	8,595,648.8	572,365.2	1,074.23	UTM84-36S
KARC232	RC	78.00	8,595,698.3	572,328.9	1,069.02	UTM84-36S
KARC233	RC	36.00	8,595,597.8	572,282.0	1,068.32	UTM84-36S
KARC234	RC	60.00	8,595,597.9	572,264.4	1,066.92	UTM84-36S
KARC235	RC	78.00	8,595,597.1	572,237.4	1,057.92	UTM84-36S
KARC236	RC	162.00	8,597,049.6	572,872.6	1,046.38	UTM84-36S
KARC237	RC	60.00	8,595,597.7	572,309.8	1,074.64	UTM84-36S
KARCSTH001	RC	103.00	8,598,896.2	572,999.1	1,076.74	UTM84-36S
KARCSTH002	RC	100.00	8,598,897.5	573,199.5	1,068.84	UTM84-36S
KARCSTH003	RC	100.00	8,598,898.3	573,398.2	1,066.87	UTM84-36S
KARCSTH004	RC	92.00	8,598,898.2	573,601.3	1,055.32	UTM84-36S
KARCSTH005	RC	106.00	8,598,897.3	573,779.1	1,054.30	UTM84-36S
KATRO01	TR	357.14	8,596,006.5	572,342.1	1,049.72	UTM84-36S
KATRO02	TR	98.63	8,596,399.7	572,702.9	1,037.32	UTM84-36S
KATRO03	TR	459.00	8,595,199.6	572,126.2	1,064.69	UTM84-36S
KATRO04	TR	76.00	8,596,499.9	572,753.0	1,030.57	UTM84-36S
KATRO05	TR	101.50	8,596,299.2	572,660.4	1,042.08	UTM84-36S
KATRO06	TR	85.85	8,596,448.8	572,735.6	1,034.27	UTM84-36S
KATRO07	TR	339.00	8,595,896.1	572,298.3	1,050.62	UTM84-36S
KATRO08	TR	281.00	8,596,101.5	572,361.9	1,044.83	UTM84-36S
KATRO09	TR	153.00	8,596,197.7	572,589.5	1,047.64	UTM84-36S
KATRO10	TR	162.70	8,596,655.3	572,751.6	1,021.07	UTM84-36S
KATRO11	TR	153.60	8,597,054.6	572,900.3	1,047.71	UTM84-36S
KATRO12	TR	198.00	8,595,801.6	572,283.7	1,053.62	UTM84-36S
KATRO13	TR	243.78	8,595,702.2	572,199.2	1,049.54	UTM84-36S
KATRO14	TR	102.00	8,596,849.4	572,836.3	1,036.20	UTM84-36S
KATRO15	TR	362.70	8,595,596.8	572,198.7	1,053.85	UTM84-36S
KATRO16	TR	280.00	8,595,395.2	572,188.0	1,060.94	UTM84-36S

KATR017	TR	78.00	8,597,150.5	573,033.8	1,048.45	UTM84-36S
KATR018	TR	301.80	8,593,999.7	571,981.4	1,071.60	UTM84-36S
KATR019	TR	302.00	8,594,199.5	572,000.1	1,065.47	UTM84-36S
KATR020	TR	296.50	8,593,799.6	571,950.4	1,076.79	UTM84-36S
KATR021	TR	291.83	8,594,995.3	572,110.4	1,076.07	UTM84-36S
KATR022	TR	263.38	8,594,798.3	572,091.0	1,075.31	UTM84-36S
KATR023	TR	286.00	8,594,700.5	572,109.6	1,073.61	UTM84-36S
KAWH001	RC	61.00	8,595,292.0	572,070.0	1,056.99	UTM84-36S
KADD050	DD	118.45	8,595,298.7	572,211.9	1,075.63	UTM84-36S

TABLE B: Assay Information for Drill Data by Domain Type

Entandweni 1500-3000ppm Nb2O5 domain						
Hole identification	from	to	Nb2O5	Ta2O5	U3O8	ZrSiO4
KABH004D	20	45	1572	88	81	26
KADD001	6	30	3476	213	50	6183
KADD020	84	93	5361	475	326	16260
KADD031	53	55	2277	39	68	936
KADD032	82	98	2564	96	57	2038
KARC007	91	97	2207	23	57	681
KARC011	97	126	2542	100	52	4064
KARC012	0	9	3173	149	47	6187
KARC014	5	29	4399	204	63	7519
KARC016	0	19	2640	112	53	4192
KARC030	118	133	4334	199	57	8730
KARC031	121	144	3569	156	49	6051
KARC033	106	138	3365	211	53	6018
KARC035	105	125	2383	145	91	4586
KARC050	44	52	1558	58	48	3745
KARC051	37	78	1423	73	29	3693
KARC070	72	82	1138	35	29	1317
KARC071	0	26	2870	128	80	3664
KARC072	58	75	1242	53	27	2757
KARC073	80	115	2140	58	52	1628
KARC074	11	27	2768	113	56	2993
KARC075	0	4	2873	44	89	1704
KARC076	0	8	3958	103	90	1865
KARC077	64	82	2108	137	88	5308
KARC078	63	74	4337	203	47	9559
KARC079	66	92	1814	127	84	5033
KARC138	33	36	1432	22	45	192
KARC139	68	71	1330	25	66	606
KARC142	55	61	3059	35	91	337
KARC143	76	81	3636	38	94	317
KARC144	65	66	227	3	0	221
KARC145	50	60	1268	57	46	1409
KARC146	41	56	2213	93	62	4004
KARC147	61	74	1257	56	26	3170
KARC148	45	51	1567	109	53	3009
KARC149	50	61	2232	105	64	5987
KARC150	44	56	1982	88	51	4280
KARC151	55	71	2810	150	82	6578
KARC152	79	84	3139	174	48	4256
KARC222	72	72	668	37	9	1762
KARC225	58	66	1390	21	45	176
KARC226	73	84	2361	112	45	4230
KARC227	80	84	3295	39	103	135
KARC228	72	78	1660	69	26	2623
KARC232	76	78	1996	95	34	3780
KARC254	76	88	2267	159	55	11
KARC255	8	24	2254	84	57	9
KARC260	88	122	2693	131	57	12
KARC261	104	121	2592	128	42	17
KARC264	13	46	2021	108	36	21
KARC265	18	35	2047	90	51	23
KARC269	35	63	2176	144	108	14
KARC271	69	83	1294	70	33	18
KARC272	34	52	2045	106	78	16
KARC274	14	30	2615	76	63	32
KARC275	21	32	3721	179	67	13
KARC277	82	94	2831	187	49	14
KARC278	97	149	2657	125	53	17
KARC295	143	163	2084	127	44	26
KARC296	39	53	1907	124	50	15
KARC298	105	111	3193	133	78	16
KARC302	85	97	2538	178	106	30
KATR007	219	243	4156	164	82	13415
KATR012	174	198	1925	70	58	7063
KATR013	236	244	3737	181	66	7184

Milenje 1500-3000ppm Nb2O5 domain						
Hole identification	from	to	Nb2O5	Ta2O5	U3O8	ZrSiO4
KABH004D	53	60	1527	77	101	16
KABH006D	0	35	4296	139	110	49
KABH007D	63	95	1061	43	30	36
KABH008S	0	32	2981	159	140	29
KADD001	55	90	2521	130	124	7973
KADD002	0	54	3700	163	117	3252
KADD003	0	66	4072	213	112	4403
KADD004	0	26	5386	189	194	1701
KADD006	117	206	1723	91	50	3604
KADD007	18	59	5000	183	172	5308
KADD008	35	85	5239	228	195	3039
KADD009	28	50	11354	684	433	8617
KADD010	11	56	7079	197	226	4379
KADD011	24	74	4613	204	110	5722
KADD012	4	86	3453	156	87	3886
KADD013	1	69	3155	135	75	3438
KADD014	3	44	4453	177	121	4569
KADD016	11	86	2340	130	68	2744
KADD017	12	54	2699	153	74	2428
KADD018	32	53	4867	252	105	7576
KADD021	54	87	4831	147	149	1640
KADD022	0	17	850	44	37	5705
KADD023	0	10	599	28	14	1494
KADD024	3	24	4203	249	152	11609
KADD025	0	32	3215	117	95	5099
KADD026	0	33	2970	149	143	2775
KADD027	78	117	3800	159	115	3733
KADD029	0	30	4327	224	128	9838
KADD030	0	45	4543	184	97	4598
KADD032	116	122	869	49	65	9529
KADD054	130	202	2415	121	58	25
KAPEDD001	178	250	2621	107	84	2799
KARC002	8	78	2773	124	72	4119
KARC003	0	42	3816	151	108	6428
KARC012	11	39	3434	165	79	5954
KARC014	54	90	2233	111	87	6943
KARC016	39	62	2417	116	62	3197
KARC019	0	29	2578	126	60	5253
KARC022	0	120	2696	108	67	4315
KARC023	0	28	2939	93	81	4430
KARC024	0	36	3108	121	97	7357
KARC025	27	97	1790	74	48	2599
KARC026	5	71	3255	147	82	4087
KARC030	135	144	3152	107	57	3892
KARC037	4	74	2405	90	42	2872
KARC038	8	56	2471	90	69	1962
KARC039	0	70	4494	225	138	4187
KARC040	57	133	1625	70	44	1811
KARC041	0	148	3081	157	114	5780
KARC042	0	24	5849	204	234	7023
KARC043	23	68	3264	117	95	3526
KARC044	7	27	5907	230	193	14454
KARC045	27	75	5275	224	208	5334
KARC046	19	75	3862	158	91	4460
KARC047	0	123	3030	154	96	6652
KARC050	65	84	1392	75	44	2435
KARC052	70	120	1659	75	66	4193
KARC053	0	29	3619	145	157	4007
KARC054	20	104	2639	117	53	3424
KARC055	31	52	4844	315	213	16755
KARC056	58	140	2940	137	59	4486
KARC057	15	124	1862	82	44	3214
KARC058	0	50	3197	112	84	3028
KARC059	0	162	2581	132	85	3677
KARC060	0	36	6024	221	221	3270
KARC061	67	80	2239	24	66	736
KARC062	0	26	4213	166	109	5707
KARC063	61	107	1756	106	72	3346
KARC064	46	101	2756	127	56	4134
KARC065	8	38	3759	152	67	4972

KARC066	75	126	1674	86	67	6569
KARC070	97	117	1388	76	70	7203
KARC071	31	45	2695	113	94	4246
KARC072	90	122	1044	63	51	2680
KARC074	30	46	2329	98	87	3009
KARC075	6	42	1994	89	43	2949
KARC076	18	45	1482	79	38	2906
KARC078	79	91	1810	104	78	5749
KARC079	108	111	1661	71	189	100041
KARC082	25	31	12042	688	378	9971
KARC083	16	22	4176	294	208	18975
KARC084	46	68	8471	642	464	16396
KARC085	64	94	7696	393	275	5592
KARC086	13	34	2377	159	94	7239
KARC087	42	61	4449	172	149	2174
KARC088	52	90	4072	160	133	3133
KARC089	12	40	6140	264	218	4526
KARC090	14	54	5107	256	202	6253
KARC091	43	104	3931	146	100	4043
KARC092	0	35	3438	130	111	3614
KARC093	31	88	3016	113	78	3069
KARC094	41	119	3854	164	86	5965
KARC095	7	46	3362	124	123	4107
KARC096	0	23	3908	149	127	4072
KARC097	11	44	3131	128	86	4124
KARC098	21	66	4076	195	95	6922
KARC099	0	28	5327	221	207	6812
KARC100	10	45	3125	128	77	4854
KARC101	0	19	5509	228	188	14878
KARC102	8	48	3872	133	109	4786
KARC103	0	12	954	74	174	12402
KARC104	24	96	3288	153	74	4253
KARC105	0	21	1586	109	215	9152
KARC106	0	49	4012	202	148	5699
KARC107	8	83	3711	168	113	5507
KARC108	0	14	3521	164	130	4616
KARC109	71	99	5402	278	200	4979
KARC110	55	59	3662	152	105	7053
KARC111	29	108	2826	127	67	3213
KARC112	74	105	2554	84	77	1763
KARC113	0	27	4310	192	134	4737
KARC114	0	56	2139	114	75	3953
KARC115	0	29	5538	207	147	4909
KARC116	0	18	3860	183	150	6230
KARC117	0	62	3709	159	99	4651
KARC118	0	31	6040	407	200	8964
KARC119	0	64	3257	137	88	4688
KARC120	0	13	2674	115	76	10592
KARC121	0	52	3090	136	96	5302
KARC122	0	19	2669	123	63	4206
KARC123	0	50	5735	221	151	5435
KARC124	26	94	2338	133	64	3379
KARC125	30	83	1234	76	34	2382
KARC126	0	52	3960	183	89	4634
KARC127	0	26	2492	122	61	3311
KARC128	0	17	6156	259	146	5245
KARC129	0	36	3039	147	59	4513
KARC130	0	10	4244	207	99	4563
KARC131	29	59	2654	138	74	3789
KARC132	0	14	2843	136	69	4181
KARC133	12	39	2589	108	79	3536
KARC134	0	45	2702	126	54	3824
KARC135	19	75	3105	162	71	4487
KARC136	4	17	2414	117	60	2980
KARC137	23	43	2905	142	65	3178
KARC145	66	71	1603	103	70	3742
KARC147	77	86	1235	81	46	1957
KARC152	91	103	2013	89	77	4222
KARC154	83	177	3739	167	86	5120
KARC155	147	191	2863	140	95	3141
KARC156	63	81	6230	159	178	1306
KARC157	8	11	1866	112	53	7185
KARC158	44	60	6208	410	232	8346
KARC159	51	78	3698	190	142	6759
KARC160	2	8	3335	245	142	11603
KARC161	24	29	4656	296	168	17081
KARC162	36	51	6787	491	306	28265
KARC163	60	82	3877	142	119	1953
KARC164	0	7	2332	147	87	4218

KARC165	15	34	2576	156	88	8625
KARC166	27	51	4881	297	177	13156
KARC167	46	69	11218	556	389	7661
KARC168	62	87	4697	203	169	4027
KARC169	12	19	2804	202	116	7278
KARC170	0	16	11719	870	466	14145
KARC171	8	28	3447	192	118	6786
KARC172	18	49	4133	185	130	6338
KARC173	34	68	3396	146	131	6010
KARC174	41	88	5363	242	198	2223
KARC175	0	12	2701	110	74	5907
KARC176	3	42	7872	360	268	4306
KARC177	21	70	4104	141	143	2550
KARC178	32	91	3631	138	105	3764
KARC179	42	118	3596	156	75	4723
KARC180	0	16	3855	171	136	7091
KARC181	0	7	2385	80	71	4733
KARC182	0	32	4711	192	162	4673
KARC183	7	50	4593	172	181	4379
KARC184	20	83	3158	127	87	4367
KARC185	0	23	3536	126	130	3822
KARC186	4	45	3023	120	102	3406
KARC187	16	69	2649	114	68	3367
KARC188	0	22	4364	186	153	2590
KARC189	3	35	3427	140	103	4528
KARC190	17	58	3352	147	78	5131
KARC191	7	46	3067	127	73	4494
KARC192	17	59	2715	125	65	3850
KARC193	31	70	2368	98	55	2511
KARC194	20	93	2497	91	71	2613
KARC195	4	76	3801	183	74	4713
KARC196	22	95	3916	213	92	4617
KARC197	0	22	4799	249	154	4514
KARC198	0	64	3322	155	92	5791
KARC199	0	13	2794	123	68	4869
KARC200	0	55	2944	132	106	5418
KARC201	0	26	3747	165	83	3791
KARC202	0	50	4097	178	103	5308
KARC203	3	84	3505	162	85	5118
KARC204	19	66	2754	153	51	4852
KARC205	23	102	3240	176	75	4901
KARC206	22	89	3680	207	80	6460
KARC207	0	76	3054	148	73	4860
KARC208	7	76	2372	125	69	3530
KARC209	37	88	2123	120	70	4045
KARC210	48	79	2035	100	76	3482
KARC211	48	86	2246	117	59	3834
KARC212	36	91	2861	149	74	3579
KARC236	52	124	3997	179	96	4209
KARC239	114	162	3347	87	105	50
KARC241	105	177	3427	142	93	40
KARC244	79	168	3631	159	101	25
KARC248	46	158	3470	172	106	23
KARC249	29	88	2453	126	53	20
KARC250	58	98	1626	109	47	18
KARC252	67	154	2362	142	99	27
KARC255	26	59	2657	138	32	9
KARC264	62	111	2450	160	100	11
KARC265	41	79	2570	135	69	17
KARC268	112	152	1099	45	35	32
KARC269	66	80	1926	125	110	11
KARC270	102	153	1277	57	51	24
KARC271	99	100	87	4	3	5
KARC273	85	92	2398	106	86	37
KARC274	32	59	3076	193	60	17
KARC275	35	64	2314	145	85	20
KARC277	101	108	1919	140	112	28
KARC278	156	170	4071	239	50	9
KARC285	117	158	2370	133	40	16
KARC288	139	157	3445	108	88	25
KARC290	77	127	2529	124	110	18
KARC292	165	180	2283	129	45	16
KARC294	162	197	2042	136	53	7
KARC295	174	200	2571	192	119	12
KARC297	128	135	2614	160	59	25
KARC298	121	140	2504	129	37	14
KARC299	66	118	2688	94	68	23
KARD240	167	242	2540	148	82	42
KARD243	183	267	1623	72	57	32

KARD246	144	228	2646	146	102	27
KARD251	82	141	1751	98	69	25
KARD279	99	149	1486	73	53	31
KARD286	160	184	1144	46	27	11
KARD300	72	119	1237	66	35	32
KARD301	66	118	1789	98	55	17
KATR001	217	271	2695	73	72	3935
KATR002	19	91	3070	138	101	8368
KATR003	202	244	3545	239	137	8910
KATR004	31	72	2216	94	95	3803
KATR005	28	74	7992	277	245	15437
KATR006	25	80	3782	125	116	8670
KATR007	249	283	4570	187	86	9399
KATR008	250	271	4044	156	90	5016
KATR009	47	112	3956	156	91	8900
KATR010	40	97	3384	151	122	11594
KATR011	68	97	4138	253	164	12985
KATR014	21	62	3554	145	160	26973

Uzambazi 1500-3000ppm Nb2O5 domain						
Hole identification	from	to	Nb2O5	Ta2O5	U3O8	ZrSiO4
KABH004D	0	13	1374	75	22	27
KADD019	15	84	2006	120	56	2824
KADD020	21	75	2910	161	57	5290
KADD031	0	44	2974	101	69	3062
KADD032	0	74	2766	157	80	5217
KARC001	93	103	2988	123	48	6578
KARC007	29	73	1935	92	59	3453
KARC008	19	49	1665	78	81	1710
KARC009	28	90	1718	83	66	6237
KARC010	0	13	1965	111	65	2855
KARC011	0	85	2422	92	53	4008
KARC013	0	20	3403	180	148	4146
KARC015	0	18	1740	69	37	2727
KARC015	18	104	2274	106	56	4396
KARC021	62	120	1892	51	48	3636
KARC027	31	45	1641	85	46	1201
KARC028	81	84	1869	42	45	538
KARC029	67	140	3156	120	56	3915
KARC033	51	100	2269	140	94	4676
KARC035	79	95	1782	107	91	5944
KARC036	133	161	2493	156	123	13703
KARC050	15	38	3546	158	68	5980
KARC051	0	21	1964	59	41	4008
KARC066	0	1	4436	124	117	21760
KARC067	98	165	2644	136	87	3899
KARC068	93	108	2756	47	70	7157
KARC070	0	41	3239	123	59	3557
KARC072	0	48	3554	119	74	3256
KARC073	0	72	3468	172	56	6442
KARC074	0	8	2010	105	30	4490
KARC077	9	61	3695	153	73	5236
KARC078	11	57	2607	146	65	5088
KARC079	0	51	2243	109	60	5146
KARC138	0	21	2501	77	66	2619
KARC139	0	62	3030	161	58	4694
KARC140	0	31	3484	144	70	4952
KARC141	0	56	3415	143	67	4409
KARC142	0	50	2920	119	63	4581
KARC143	0	66	2939	157	47	7459
KARC144	0	55	4167	178	72	6981
KARC145	0	33	2922	154	79	4152
KARC146	0	31	3495	161	83	4967
KARC147	0	58	2897	135	61	4601
KARC148	0	39	2068	76	52	2979
KARC149	0	43	3359	145	76	5936
KARC150	2	38	3641	173	67	5720
KARC151	15	54	4211	217	83	6341
KARC152	11	76	3681	202	68	7621
KARC153	0	24	2006	87	51	3656
KARC213	0	17	3257	152	117	2015
KARC214	0	26	3173	85	84	1762
KARC215	18	55	5061	222	100	7949
KARC216	0	9	2058	54	57	2205

KARC217	0	37	3803	110	97	3555
KARC218	0	54	3176	146	59	3927
KARC219	10	62	3571	191	80	5245
KARC220	0	11	2322	84	72	6042
KARC221	0	44	3164	114	76	6357
KARC222	0	60	3792	174	72	5862
KARC223	0	10	2488	96	70	15214
KARC224	0	41	3647	124	92	5634
KARC225	0	53	3319	149	58	4384
KARC226	0	67	4156	248	86	6063
KARC227	7	77	3854	208	85	4753
KARC228	0	64	2768	164	64	4206
KARC229	0	9	2912	109	70	3805
KARC230	0	72	3403	203	72	5927
KARC231	0	36	2552	49	71	1395
KARC232	0	70	4112	237	74	7446
KARC233	0	36	3625	175	63	9933
KARC234	13	60	3890	228	65	5675
KARC235	36	78	2100	128	67	3552
KARC237	0	60	2752	155	50	5017
KARC254	43	70	2373	144	70	14
KARC255	0	5	4516	159	108	12
KARC260	49	78	2103	115	58	17
KARC261	21	93	2061	124	99	16
KARC263	29	87	1768	125	87	14
KARC268	0	38	2760	128	64	14
KARC269	0	17	3418	194	58	16
KARC270	0	7	2715	114	59	35
KARC271	0	39	2328	105	81	12
KARC272	0	26	2439	136	48	25
KARC274	0	6	2001	46	49	15
KARC276	55	85	1949	98	63	13
KARC278	17	92	2046	131	71	10
KARC283	78	147	2674	113	69	17
KARC284	50	116	9617	248	298	44
KARC285	6	13	5059	373	226	17
KARC287	125	140	2692	128	82	12
KARC288	45	123	2127	87	61	16
KARC291	58	88	2416	86	62	29
KARC296	0	29	1849	69	48	12
KARC302	36	80	1771	116	70	21
KARD286	100	147	3024	146	50	28
KATRO01	101	141	4641	160	129	3961
KATRO07	110	178	4010	152	125	7060
KATRO08	103	130	3617	154	78	7785
KATRO12	71	159	4270	146	115	15472
KATRO13	123	207	3555	155	87	11260

Pangano 1500-3000ppm Nb2O5 domain						
Hole identification	from	to	Nb2O5	Ta2O5	U3O8	ZrSiO4
KADD019	0	6.16	3,071	182	112	7,206
KADD020	0	9.32	2,371	133	97	7,506
KARC001	15.04	45.03	2,870	113	97	6,524
KARC004	0	102	2,181	96	61	2,554
KARC005	0	72.43	2,705	125	89	3,663
KARC006	0	30.82	2,165	88	55	2,255
KARC007	0	8	2,806	135	85	4,203
KARC008	0	13.96	1,949	107	71	5,129
KARC017	0	32.83	1,567	77	60	5,800
KARC029	16.17	38.82	2,929	112	77	4,814
KARC030	12.07	39.14	3,304	122	84	3,254
KARC031	6	30.04	3,197	117	90	2,762
KARC032	19.98	37.05	1,762	81	63	4,854
KARC033	17.05	24.07	1,739	86	65	3,516
KARC034	22.96	36	1,800	82	72	7,914
KARC035	7	40	2,240	90	57	1,881
KARC036	47.32	65.09	2,725	130	93	3,971
KARC067	57.06	74.25	2,491	112	78	7,948
KARC069	38.78	67.8	1,843	85	61	4,438
KARC077	0	2	2,084	108	65	6,386
KARC078	0	3	1,789	95	71	7,094
KARC080	37.88	52.66	2,126	104	83	5,723
KARC151	0	4	2,511	135	85	12,837
KARC152	0	3.95	1,102	65	47	2,960

KARC235	0	8	2,304	119	65	4,190
KARC253	68.1	74.09	1,622	88	58	12
KARC254	0	16.01	1,643	84	57	20
KARC256	52.99	60.04	1,426	80	49	10
KARC257	34.07	56.06	1,572	89	55	16
KARC259	28.02	43.02	2,084	106	80	20
KARC260	9.99	19.01	2,554	126	67	22
KARC261	0	19.28	3,031	151	103	27
KARC276	0	19	3,662	153	92	38
KARC283	24.11	67.04	2,573	104	84	18
KARC284	18.47	44.35	2,305	142	75	14
KARC287	59.06	81.05	2,286	95	86	21
KARC288	0	19.67	5,566	246	163	29
KARC291	0	39.94	2,234	97	77	24
KARC292	54.06	73.09	2,197	109	62	18
KARC294	68.18	89.18	1,884	105	69	15
KARC295	36.06	54.06	2,866	159	111	16
KARC298	0	11	2,272	97	57	23
KARC302	0	12	1,332	79	61	14
KARD282	70.3	90.88	3,145	121	108	17
KARD286	20.5	50.01	1,810	78	53	23
KARD289	57.29	85.54	2,214	104	77	19
KATR001	22.76	56.65	6,585	348	271	35,785
KATR003	37.87	100.71	3,359	167	154	33,753
KATR007	7.53	75.65	3,714	153	116	9,011
KATR008	39.11	94.79	4,568	231	164	20,603
KATR012	4.69	41.22	3,645	152	114	18,511
KATR013	65.82	112.8	3,315	143	130	29,407