



ASX Announcement

ASX: Li3

6 August 2018

Bepe and Kondo Mines Acquisition

Zimbabwe Hard Rock Lithium

- Agreement executed for the Purchase of Shares to acquire a 100% interest in the historical Bepe and Kondo mines
- The Bepe Special Mining Licence combined with our existing Bepe Prospecting Licenses establishes a controlling position in the Bepe Pegmatite Field
- Recent exploration drilling of these LCT pegmatites in the Bepe Pegmatite Field, adjacent to the Company's licenses, have resulted in a best intersection of 50.7 m at 3.4% Li₂O¹
- Kondo is a small-scale tantalite mine located approximately 180 km northeast of Harare, in northeast Zimbabwe
- The Bepe and the 6 other lithium assets establishes a leading position for lithium exploration in the Mutare Greenstone Belt
- The Mining Licenses enable rapid development of small-scale production, while the larger-scale lithium resource potential is tested through systematic exploration
- The Zimbabwe lithium assets are all based on historical mines and have multi-commodity production potential, for example for tantalite and beryl production, in addition to the targeted lithium mineralisation potential
- The Zimbabwe lithium assets are well serviced by infrastructure. The Bepe Mine and other Mutare assets are approximately 300 km by road and rail direct to the port of Beira in Mozambique

¹ Source: Mezzotini Minerals Inc Announcement titled "Mezzotini Minerals Announces Results of Preliminary Drill Programme on Sabi Star Completed by Max Mind" on 1 September 2017

- Zimbabwe is a very attractive mining jurisdiction with a new leadership that has expressed tremendous support for growing the mining industry.

Lithium Consolidated Mineral Exploration Ltd (“**Lithium Consolidated**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce that it has executed an Agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Bepe and Kondo mines in Zimbabwe (the “**Mines**”) (the “**Agreement**”).

The Company will acquire a 100% interest in:

1. The Bepe Mine through the Bepe Special Mining License (Registration No.: M4740BM) (the “**Bepe Mine**”); and
2. The Kondo Mine through three (3) Mining Licenses: Mwami ‘L’ (Registration No.: 40832BM), Jerejoga ‘20’ (Registration No.: 27976BM), Kondo 9 (Registration No.: 25988BM) (the “**Kondo Mine**”),
(collectively the “**Mining Licenses**”).

The Mining Licenses enable rapid development of small-scale production, while the larger-scale lithium resource potential is tested through systematic exploration.

Commenting on the Company's latest development, Shanthar Pathmanathan, Chief Executive Officer of the Company said:

“Enhancing and consolidating the Company's land position along the Mutare Greenstone Belt corridor is an integral step in our strategy to build a strong position in the Zimbabwe and Mozambique lithium provinces.

The advanced nature of these historical mines provides a rapid pathway to development.

The new assets in Zimbabwe and Mozambique will underpin a high level of exploration activity. We believe these assets have real commercial potential. We will mobilize our exploration teams to test and define the full extent of the mineralization which is visible at surface through outcrops and historical mine workings.”

The Zimbabwe lithium assets are all based on historical mines and have multi-commodity production potential, for example for tantalite and beryl production, in addition to the targeted lithium mineralization potential.

Zimbabwe is a very attractive mining jurisdiction with a new leadership that has expressed tremendous support for growing the mining industry. Zimbabwe has well established Mining Laws.

1. Bepe Mine

The Company's Bepe assets consists of the Bepe Special Mining License (Registration No.: M4740BM) and 15 Prospecting Licenses.

The pegmatite at the Bepe Mine has been exposed over a distance of 250 m through historical mining for tantalite and has the potential to host lithium mineralisation, pending further exploration. The pegmatite is part of the Bepe pegmatite field, which include Bepe I (approximately 6.5 km to the southwest of the Bepe Mine), Bepe II and Lucky Bean claims (approximately 1.5km to the southwest of the Bepe Mine) and a number of other pegmatites, were mined for tantalite, beryl, and other pegmatitic

minerals, and have been documented to contain spodumene (the “**Bepe Pegmatite Field**”).

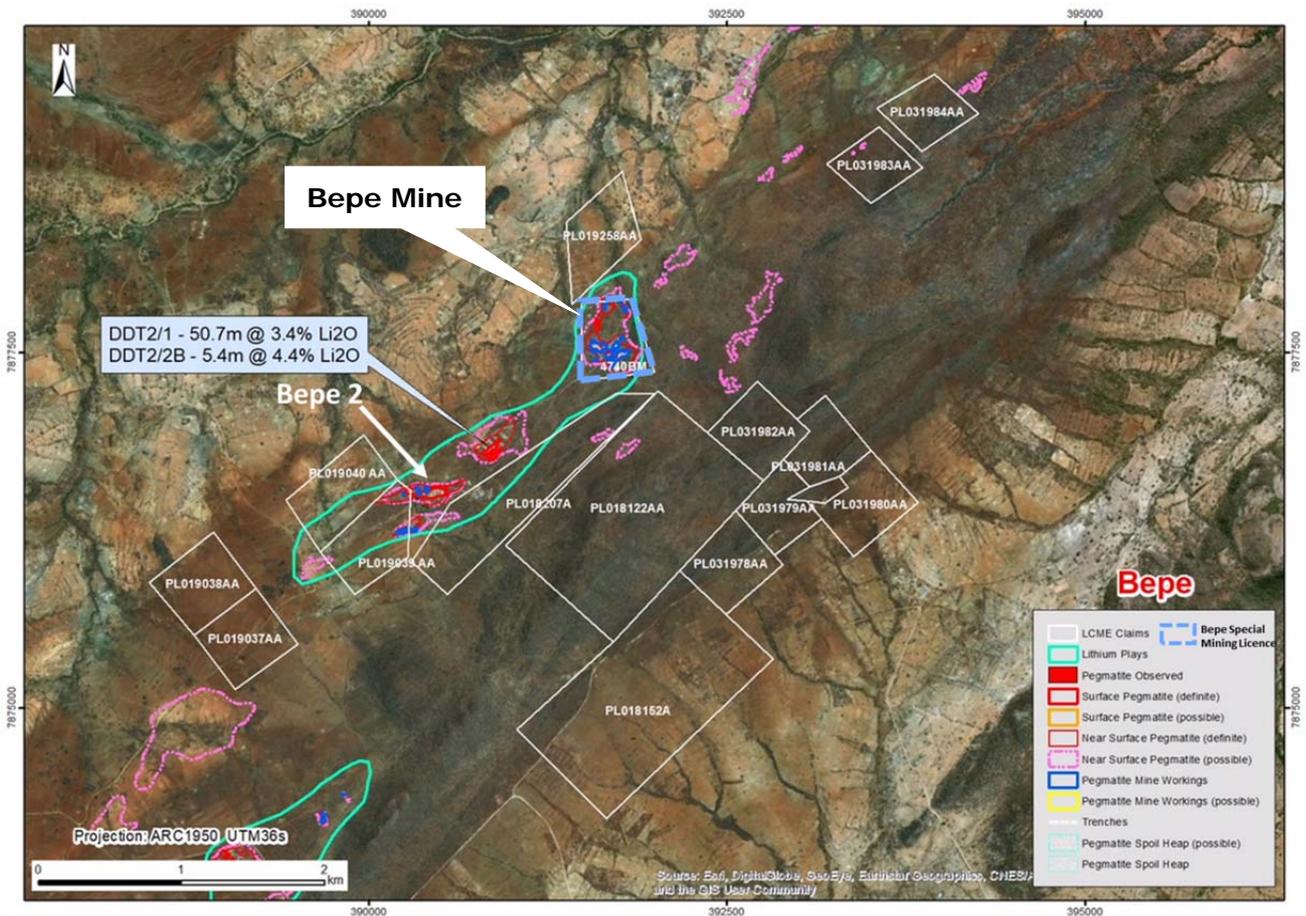
The Ministry of Mines and Mining Development in Zimbabwe has granted the Company 8 Prospecting Licences (covering an area of 319 ha), out of total of 15 (covering an area of 609 ha) under application by the Company in the Bepe lithium play.

The Bepe Special Mining License is a 500 m x 500 m Special Mining License covering all the current mining operation. The Bepe Mine combined with the 15 Prospecting Licences represent a total of 16 license covering an area of 634 ha.

The Bepe Special Mining License combined with our existing Bepe Prospecting Licences establishes a controlling position in the Bepe Pegmatite Field (see Figure 1), and which combined with the 6 other lithium assets establishes a leading position for lithium exploration in the Mutare Greenstone Belt.

Figure 1

Bepe – Location and Interpreted Pegmatites (a, b) and the Bepe Mine (green) and 15 other Prospecting Licences



Notes:

- a) Image interpretation based on spectral signatures and the size of the cluster of workings show the pegmatites here are potentially extensive and potentially have flat dips.
- b) The Zimbabwe Asset maps all have the same legend

1.1. Location and Infrastructure

The Bepe Mine is located at the south-western end of the Mutare Greenstone Belt, in eastern Zimbabwe (see Figure 3).

The Bepe Mine is close to road and rail infrastructure, approximately 80 km from the Mutare Railhead on the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which is connected to the port of Beira in Mozambique by the operating 300 km Mutare-Beira railway line.

1.2. Geology

The Bepe Mine is part of the Bepe Pegmatite Field which contains known Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (“LCT”) pegmatites, located less than 1 km to the southwest (outside of the Company’s licenses). Recent exploration drilling of these LCT pegmatites, adjacent to the Company’s licenses have generated interesting results, with a best reported intersection of 50.7 m at 3.4% Li₂O².

The Bepe Mine is located on relatively flat-lying ground on the northern side of the Bepe Hills, at the southwestern end of the Mutare Greenstone Belt (“MGB”). The MGB is an Archaean-aged greenstone belt stretching approximately 100 km to the southwest from the town of Mutare on the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border to the Mwerahari River, in the Manicaland Province in Zimbabwe.

The MGB displays a synclinal configuration with flanks comprising ultramafic and mafic schists and banded-iron formation of the Bulawayan Group, and a core of younger metasediments of the Shamvaian Group and is flanked to the north and south by younger Archaean- aged granites. The pegmatite is hosted in the mafic lithologies (amphibolites) of the Bulawayan Group and exposed over a distance of ~250 m along a northwest-southeast strike.

Within the license are clusters of shallow artisanal workings, some of which are currently being exploited, including underground workings, and sets of deeper pits and trenches and historical exploration drill holes. Mining has focused on a thin tantalite-rich zone around the quartz core. The imagery used for the geological interpretation of the area shows the pegmatites to be locally extensive, with possible sill-like and complex dyke-sill configurations.

The pegmatite that has been the focus of the mining is of sufficient near-surface size to warrant further exploration.

The interpretation of imagery suggests that the host rocks are similar to those that host the Bepe I and Bepe II pegmatites (i.e. Archaean amphibolites comprising mafic and ultramafic schists; which are favourable hosts for larger LCT pegmatites).

1.3. Historical Mining

The Bepe Mine pegmatite has been mined for tantalite on a small scale for over 20 years.

The dumps from historical and current workings within the Bepe mine, could be reprocessed for tantalite and possibly lithium minerals if present. The volume of the dumps and the presence of tantalite and lithium minerals in the dump material will need to be confirmed as part of a systematic exploration programme.

² Source: Mezzotin Minerals Inc Announcement titled “Mezzotin Minerals Announces Results of Preliminary Drill Programme on Sabi Star Completed by Max Mind” on 1 September 2017

2.2. Geology

The swarms of small pegmatites at the Kondo Mine are located in the Mwani Pegmatite Field and are hosted by garnet- staurolite-quartz mica schists and gneisses of the Magondi Mobile Belt, in an area of rugged topographic relief. The pegmatites are Palaeoproterozoic in age and are younger than the Archaean-aged pegmatites of the MGB to the south. The Mwani pegmatites range from simple feldspar-quartz-mica assemblages to complex zoned pegmatites containing beryl, cassiterite, and tantalite. Euclase, beryl, emerald, unusual tantalum minerals, and several rare mineral species have been recorded from pegmatites in the region.

Previous work on these pegmatites has been focussed on the gem-quality and/or unusual mineral species present. There are no recorded occurrences of spodumene and/or other lithium minerals in these pegmatites, but this will need to be investigated during future exploration.

The analysis of the image tonal signatures indicates that most of the pegmatites are possibly small, steeply dipping, with several individual pegmatites identified at surface within the area of tantalite mining.

The “main” pegmatite at the Kondo Mine has been mined over a length of ~90m, over widths of 6 to 20m, and to a depth of ~45m. This pegmatite strikes east, and dips steeply to south. The eastern extent of the pegmatite is undefined, but pegmatite float at the surface can be traced for a distance in excess of 1 km in an easterly direction. Small trenches over the area of pegmatite float reveal that this material is tantalite-bearing. No lithium minerals have been recorded from the pegmatites mined, however the pegmatite is deeply weathered and largely altered to clay, making mineral identification difficult.

Tungsten has also been recorded in “quartz veins” in the area of the pegmatites; the exact extent and distribution of these veins is poorly defined.

2.3. Historical Mining

The Kondo pegmatites were mined for tantalite for a short period of time between 2013 to 2014. Production was from a small plant erected on site, with mill feed throughput averaging approximately 10 tonnes per hour. No other production data is available.

Other production from the pegmatites in this region (but not within the licences) comprised ~60 tonnes of beryl between 1958 and 1962, and ~800 kg of tungsten (in the form of wolframite) in 1980.

The ESRI imagery shows a series of small open pits, including aprons with some stockpiled ore.

3. Key Terms Summary

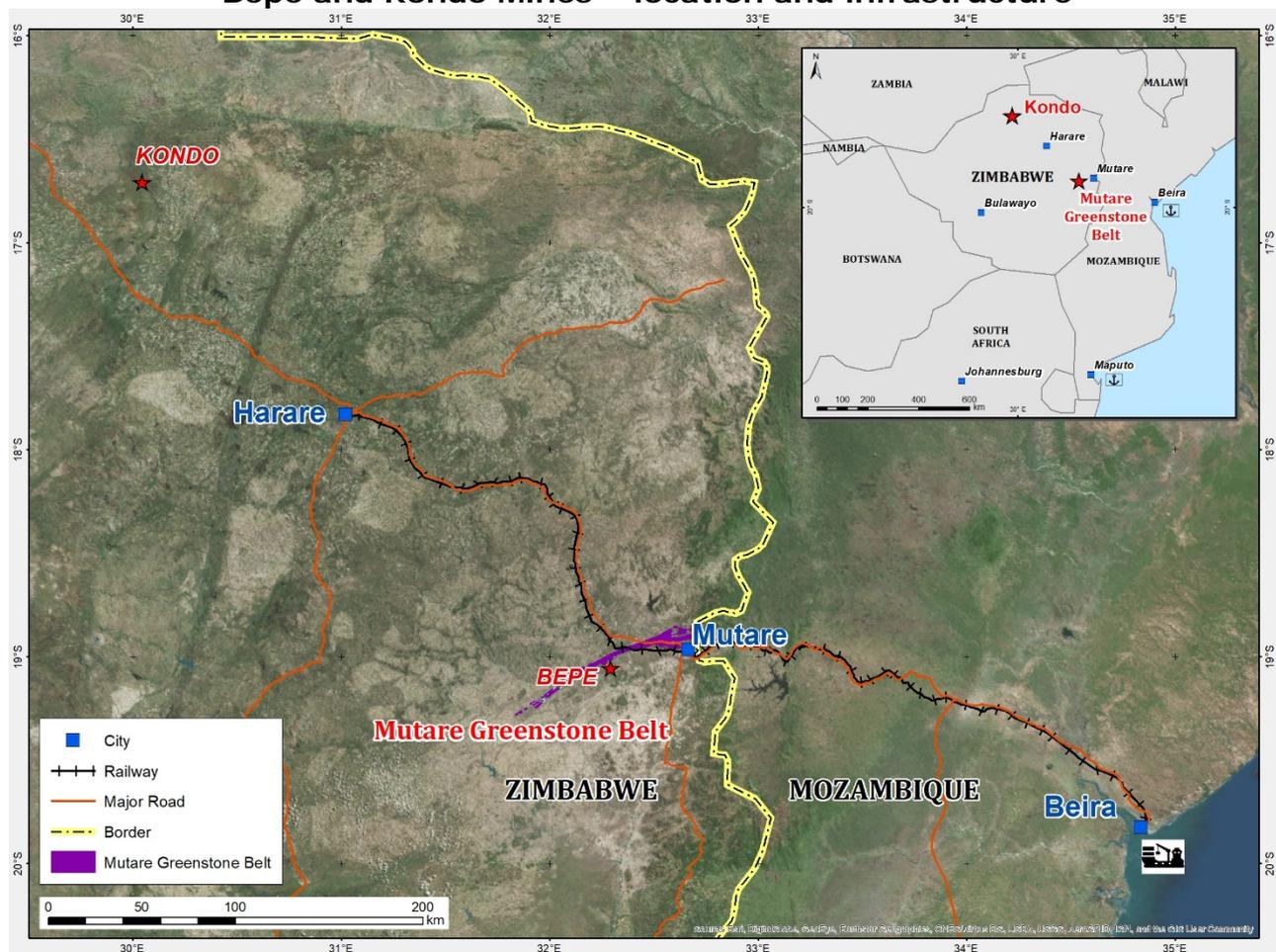
The Agreement is for the purchase of shares in wholly owned, Zimbabwe registered subsidiaries of Wiscap Trading (Pvt) Limited to acquire a 100% interest in the Mining Licenses for a purchase price of US\$425,000, subject to the following conditions:

- Regulatory approvals; and
- The Company being satisfied with its due diligence.

The Company has paid a non-refundable deposit of US\$25,000 which is considered part of the purchase price and will have a 3-month exclusive period for due diligence.

The Company is permitted to undertake full due diligence, including rock-chip sampling, trenching and drilling, where necessary.

Figure 3
Bepe and Kondo Mines – location and infrastructure



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Cautionary Statements

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain certain forward-looking statements. Such statements are only predictions, based on certain assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the company's control. Actual events or results may differ materially from the events or results expected or implied in any forward-looking statement.

The inclusion of such statements should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or prediction with respect to the accuracy of the underlying assumptions or that any

forward-looking statements will be or are likely to be fulfilled. LCME undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document (subject to securities exchange disclosure requirements).

The information in this document does not take into account the objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any person or organisation. Nothing contained in this document constitutes investment, legal, tax or other advice.

Competent Person's Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the geological descriptions of the Zimbabwe Assets is based on information reviewed and compiled by Michael Cronwright, a Competent Person who is a fellow of The Geological Society of South Africa and Pr. Sci. Nat. (Geological Sciences) registered with the South African Council for Natural Professions. Mr Cronwright is a Principal Consultant with The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd, a South African based consultancy. Mr Cronwright has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Cronwright consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



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Appendix 1: Photos of the Mines

A1.1 Bepe Mine Photos

Figure A1

Surface workings at the Bepe Mine



Source: E&H Holdings

Figure A2

Surface workings at the Bepe Mine



Source: E&H Holdings

Figure A3
Dumps at the Bepe Mine



Source: E&H Holdings

Figure A4
Underground mine workings at the Bepe Mine



Source: E&H Holdings

A1.2 Kondo Mine Photos

Figure A5

Exposed pegmatite at the Kondo Mine



Source: E&H Holdings

Source: E&H Holdings

Figure A6

Site layout of processing plant at Kondo (note equipment has been sold off since mine closure)



Source: E&H Holdings

Appendix 2:

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	NA.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i>	NA
	<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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information</i>	NA
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>so, by what method, etc).</i>	
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	NA
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	NA.
	<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>	NA
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>	NA
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	NA
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	NA.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	NA
	<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>	NA.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled</i>	NA
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>	NA
	<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>	NA
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	NA
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	NA
	<i>Documentation of primary data,</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	NA
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	NA
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All co-ordinates are recorded in the southern Africa ARC 1950 datum, UTM 36 South Zone, unless otherwise specified.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control</i>	NA.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	NA.
	<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>	NA.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	NA.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	NA.
	<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</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	NA.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	NA.

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>	Wiscap Trading (Private) Limited has a 100% interest in the subject licenses: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bepe Special Mining License (Registration Number M4740BM) 2) Mwami 'L' (Registration No.: 40832BM) 3) Jerejoga '20' (Registration No.: 27976BM) 4) Kondo 9 (Registration No.: 25988BM)
	<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 Wiscap Trading (Pvt) Limited owned Mining Licenses are understood to be in good standing, although this will be verified as part of the pending due diligence process. Lithium Consolidated Mineral Exploration Limited has executed an Agreement for the Purchase of the shares in wholly owned, Zimbabwe registered subsidiaries of Wiscap Trading (Pvt) Limited, to acquire a 100% interest in the Mining Licenses from Wiscap Trading (Pvt) Limited. Please refer to section 3 of this announcement: Key Terms Summary.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The Kondo Mine has been mined in the past and produce tantalite concentrates. Currently the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>mine is not operational</p> <p>The Bepe Mine has been mined in the past and produced tantalite concentrates. Currently the mine is not operational</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Kondo Mine potentially contain pegmatite hosted tantalite mineralisation in the Mwami Pegmatite Field. The pegmatites are possibly Li-Ta-Cs (LCT) type pegmatites which may contain lithium mineralisation in the form of spodumene, petalite and/or lepidolite but will need to be confirmed in a due diligence exercise. These pegmatites are hosted by garnet-staurolite-quartz mica schists and gneiss of the Magondi Mobile Belt, within an area of bold rugged topographic relief. The pegmatites are Palaeoproterozoic in age.</p> <p>The pegmatite in the Bepe Mine are possibly Li-Ta-Cs (LCT) type pegmatites which may contain lithium mineralisation in the form of spodumene, petalite and/or lepidolite but will need to be confirmed in a due diligence exercise. The pegmatite in the area outside the licence are known to contain lithium mineralisation hosted in spodumene, petalite and lepidolite.</p> <p>These pegmatites are Archaean in age and hosted in slightly older Archean greenstones and meta-sediments in the region.</p>
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following</i>	NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><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></p>	
<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p>	<p>NA</p>
	<p><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></p>	<p>NA.</p>
	<p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>NA.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	NA
<i>Diagrams</i>	<p><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></p>	See above document for locality maps of the licences. All photos of the pegmatite were supplied by the vendor.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<p><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></p>	NA
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<p><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</i></p>	A high-level desktop study has been done as well as detailed interpretation of satellite imagery was used to determine old workings, exposed and sub-cropping pegmatites. No site visit by the CP has been done at this stage and will be part of the further due diligence phase of work described.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>contaminating substances.</i>	
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	<p>LCME plan to carry out a due diligence phase of work to assess the potential for lithium mineralisation, a data review, mapping and preliminary rock chip sampling to establish the presence of lithium bearing pegmatites.</p>

Appendix 3: Zimbabwe Prospecting Licenses

	Asset	Prospecting Licence (Claim No)	Area (ha)	Status
1	Tals 5	018123A	140	Granted
2	Nels Luck	018121 A	110	Granted
		019060AA	23	Granted
		019061AA	22	Granted
		019062AA	17	Granted
		019270 AA	25	Granted
		019271 AA	15	Granted
		019272 AA	25	Granted
		018151A	75	Granted
3	Bepe	018152A	100	Pending
		019037AA	25	Pending
		019038AA	25	Pending
		019039AA	25	Pending
		019040AA	25	Pending
		031978 AA	25	Granted
		031979 AA	24	Granted
		031980 AA	25	Granted
		031981 AA	20	Granted
		031982 AA	25	Granted
		031983 AA	25	Granted
		031984 AA	25	Granted
		019258 AA	25	Pending
		018207 A	65	Pending
		018122 A	150	Granted
4	Magoda	018153A	142	Pending
		018154A	131	Pending
		018155A	149	Pending
		018156A	80	Pending
		018157A	90	Pending
		018158A	116	Pending
		018159A	105	Pending
		018160A	115	Pending
5	Day Dawn	019126AA	19	Granted

	Asset	Prospecting Licence (Claim No)	Area (ha)	Status
		019421AA	25	Pending
		019422AA	25	Pending
		019423AA	25	Pending
6	Chisuma	019118AA	25	Granted
		019120AA	25	Granted
		019121AA	25	Granted
		019122AA	24	Granted
		019123AA	25	Granted
		019362AA	25	Pending
7	Grey Lady	019119 AA	24	Granted
		019124 AA	23	Granted
		019125 AA	22	Granted
		019255 AA	14	Granted
		019256 AA	17	Granted
		019257 AA	8	Granted