PUTTING CARBON BACK INTO THE SOIL

Fertoz increases focus on large rock phosphate deposits in Canada

Highlights

- Fertoz holds some of the **largest sedimentary, high-grade (+20% P_2O_5)**, **low impurity rock phosphate** assets in Canada, with its Wapiti and Fernie projects located near the Western Prairies of BC and Alberta, a major agricultural region
- Successful bulk mining permitting has occurred in both regions and Fertoz continues to advance applications for two further bulk samples (10,000 tonnes each) and an industrial minerals permit (up to 250,000 tonnes)
- Canada's Energy and Natural Resources Ministry added phosphate to Canada's 2024 Critical Minerals List, designating it as a critical mineral for the first time
- Designation is based on its importance to production of fertilizer (phosphorus), necessary for food security, and its **growing use in lithium iron phosphate (LFP) battery production**, creating a strategic opportunity in North America's electric vehicle (EV) and battery storage value chain
- Fertoz is reviewing its works program for its Wapiti Project for 2024-25, which contains a combined Inferred and Indicated resource of **1.54Mt at 21.6% P_2O_5** (at a 7% cut off) [1,2] calculated to a depth of 30m along a strike length of 12.5km.
- Majority of Wapiti's **~40km strike length is yet to be tested**
- Interest received for rock phosphate located at Peace River from manufacturers requiring high-grade rock sourced from Wapiti, BC due to its proximity to the isolated region.
- Fertoz is preparing to test Wapiti rock phosphate core samples from previous drill campaigns for suitability as inclusion into a LFP cathode material for EV batteries and LFP storage batteries.

Fertoz Ltd (**ASX:FTZ**) (**Fertoz** or **the Company**) is pleased to provide an update on its development plans for rock phosphate projects in Canada as it assesses suitability for both the Canadian agricultural market applications (including a high value liquid fertilizer) and the lithium iron phosphate (LFP) battery market.

Fertoz holds some of the largest sedimentary, high-grade low impurity rock phosphate assets in Canada. Its Wapiti Project containing an Inferred and Indicated mineral resource of **1.54Mt at 21.6% P_2O_5** at 7% cut off[1]. Fertoz's Wapiti and Fernie projects are located near Canada's Western Prairies, a major agricultural region.

[1] FTZ ASX Announcement 12 May 2015

[2] The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimate of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Fertoz will focus on expanding the existing resource both at depth and along strike within the current identified strike length area (Figure 1). Further tenements to the southeast of the current Wapiti resource remain untested.

With the Canadian Government having added phosphate to Canada's 2024 Critical Minerals List[3], Fertoz is reassessing its projects as potential sources of phosphorus for fertilizer, needed for food security, but also for use in lithium iron phosphate (LFP) battery production, which is a growing market.

While it awaits approvals for two 10,000-tonne bulk sample permits and a 150,000t industrial minerals permit, with at least one of these expected to be granted in the current September 2024 quarter, it has begun to prepare core samples produced by previous drilling at Wapiti to determine its suitability for the LFP market as well as a high value liquid phosphate fertilizer.

Fertoz Managing Director and CEO Daniel Gleeson said: *"We are in the advantageous position of holding some of Canada's largest and most advanced sedimentary rock phosphate deposits with resources at a grade that is suitable for organic and regenerative agricultural use and we have demand from customers for this that is growing as we await approval of our permit applications.*

However, in parallel with the Canadian Government's recent decision to add phosphate to its Critical Minerals List, we are also experiencing a high level of inbound enquiries regarding our Wapiti rock phosphate deposit and will commence testing this for its suitability in LFP battery manufacturing – for EV and storage batteries.

With the injection of US$3.5B announced in November 2023 by the U.S. Department of Energy to Strengthen Domestic Battery Manufacturing, the path forward is clear in North America, in particular, securing a supply chain within North America. McKinsey & Company[4] projected that the entire lithium-ion battery chain, from mining through recycling, could grow by more than 30 percent annually from 2022 to 2030, reaching a value of more than $400 billon and a market size of 4.7 TWh, up from 700GWh in 2022. A significant portion of this is moving towards the inclusion of phosphate within these batteries to provide a much more cost effective, longer life cycle product that is thermally stable, avoiding the current issue of fires often arising in standard lithium-ion batteries.

In addition to this, the production of battery-grade phosphate creates a secondary product that is utilized in the manufacturing of synthetic phosphate fertilizer's such as MAP and DAP. Currently, the vast majority of Canada's fertilizer requirements for synthetic phosphate fertilizer production is imported, predominately from the USA, but we see potential in developing our high-grade phosphate deposits to help meet this demand, particularly as shortage concerns continue to grow across North America.

While we have a large, high-grade resource defined at Wapiti, less than a third, or 12.5km, of the estimated 40km strike length of the deposit has been tested to date, providing an opportunity for Fertoz to further grow our phosphate resources, and we are currently determining the way forward to do this. This will include strike extension drilling and potential further depth extension drilling of current resource[5]."

In May 2015, Fertoz upgraded the existing JORC Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate at Wapiti, BC with 52% of the previously classified Inferred resource moving into the Indicated category. The resource is shallow, having only been tested to a depth of 30m.

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[3] https://www.canada.ca/en/campaign/critical-minerals-in-canada/critical-minerals-an-opportunity-for-canada.html

[4] *Battery 2030: Resilient, sustainable, and circular* – 16 January 2023 report

[5] Refer Appendix - Table 1 – Section 1 Reporting of Exploration results – Wapiti

Table 1: Wapiti East Resource (reported May 2015)

Depth below surface max (m)	Category	Tonnes (M)	P_2O_5 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)
30	Inferred	0.73	21.3	1.9	43.6	1.3	13.7	1.2
30	Indicated	0.81	22.3	1.96	43.1	1.3	14.0	1.3
30	**Total**	**1.54**	**21.6**	**1.9**	**43.4**	**1.3**	**13.8**	**1.3**

Note: Estimated using a 7% P_2O_5 cut-off; Density of 2.85g/cm^3, polygonal method

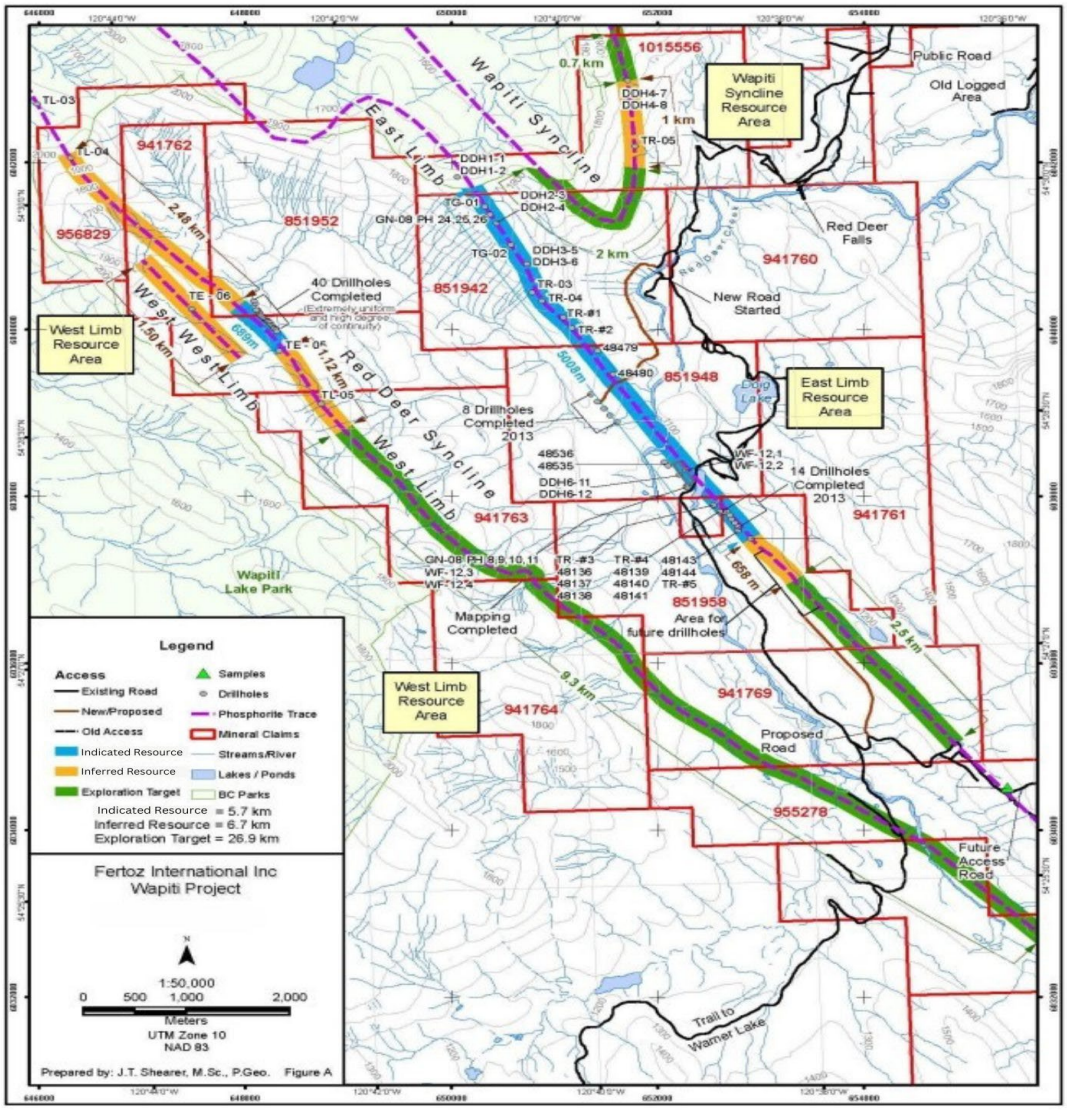

Figure 1: Wapiti Project – Indicated + Inferred JORC Resource and Exploration Target locations (May 2015)

Ends

Approval

This release has been approved by the Board of Fertoz Limited.

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Competent Persons Statement

The technical information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Jo Shearer, a Competent Person, who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list that is posted on the ASX website from time to time. Mr Shearer is the consulting geologist in Canada for Fertoz Limited. Mr Shearer holds shares in Fertoz.

Mr Shearer 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 Shearer consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Wapiti Project is extracted from the Company's announcement titled "Fertoz upgrades Wapiti phosphate resource", dated 12 May 2015.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimate of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Table 1 – Section 1, Reporting of Exploration Results – Wapiti

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Sampling has been conducted historically using mapping, rock chip, channel samples and diamond drilling. Recent work has been based on bulk sampling of mineralised material and analysis of mined material. • In 2014, 1,200t of material was mined using a hydraulic bucket loader. Mining control was conducted visually and with the aid of handheld GPS within areas interpreted to be mineralised by prior diamond drilling. • Representative samples of mined material were then analysed using handheld XRF. Procedures for check assaying and standards are listed elsewhere in this report. • A total of 62 diamond drill holes have been drilled for 2098m in 2013 (BTW size). Holes are generally angled towards 227° between 45° and 60°. Drill core samples were selected to lithological boundaries and mineralization and recorded mineralogy, lithology, grainsize, texture 7 diamond drill holes were drilled in 2012 (ATW size) to confirm 2008 and 1980 results at the road showing and as a check sub-surface 1980 deeper drilling at DDH 6-11,12. The results show a good correlation up dip from the 1980 intersections sufficient for the inclusion of ESSO drilling in resource estimation. • 12 drill holes were drilled in 1980 by Esso with NQ size core using a Long year size drill • The drill hole collar locations are picked up by handheld GPS. Drill samples were logged for lithological, weathering, wetness and contamination. Sampling was carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice • Samples were crushed, dried and pulverized (total prep) to produce a representative 10g sub sample for analysis by Induced Coupled Plasma ("**ICP**") Optical Emission Spectrometry ("**OES**") for trace elements, using a QAQC compliant Laboratory, and XRF, routinely checked against assays, for whole rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques (cont.)		• The following elements were analysed Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, p, Pb, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn and whole rock Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O MgO, MnO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, TiO_2, SrO. • Diamond core is BTW size, sampled on geological intervals (0.2m to 1.2m); cut in half core to give sample weights under 3kg. Samples were crushed, dried and pulverized (total prep) to produce a sub sample for analysis by four acid digest with an ICP Mass Spectrometry ("**MS**") finish and XRF by a third party laboratory using QA calibrated equipment • The samples collected are considered representative of the intervals as no unusual bias has been identified.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• Drilling to date has been diamond drilling (62 holes-2013) with BTW sized core. • 7 holes in 2012 using ATW core BBS-1 drill • 12 holes 1980 using a Long year 34 with NQ sized core
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• For diamond drilling core recoveries are logged and recorded on hard copy drill logs. Overall recoveries are >95%. There are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems • Diamond core depths are checked against the depth given on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely carried out by the drillers and recorded onto core blocks for reference. • Diamond core drilling has high recoveries and is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill samples for each hole were photographed. Logging of diamond core recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, structural (DDH only), weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Core was photographed in wet form. • All drill holes were logged in full • Mined material was logged and representative cross sections of the exposed face of the mineralised horizon logged and compared to drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All core was cut in half at the site using a core saw. • At this stage of the project field QC procedures involve the review of laboratory supplied certified reference material and in house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final analysis report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • The sample preparation of diamond core follows industry best practice involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the half core sample down to ~10mm followed by pulverization of the entire sample (total prep) using Essa LMS grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing 755 micron. • Duplicates have been taken. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total preparation at the pulverization stage. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the sought after mineralization style. • Selected samples from bulk sample mining were taken to be representative of the mined material by geologists on site supervising the mining.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For diamond drill samples the analytical techniques used a four acid digest and multi element suite with ICP/OES or ICP/MS finish. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids, suitable for silica based minerals. • XRF methods were routinely employed and checked against assays. Variations between standards and chemical analysis are within industry acceptable standards. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in house procedures.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No twin holes have been drilled at Wapiti however historical data from 1980 and 2008 was verified with follow up trenching and drilling in 2012. • Primary data was collected using a set of standard Excel templates on paper and re-entered into laptop computers. The information was sent to Fertoz' in house database manager for validation. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. • Hand held XRF analysis has been compared to chemical analysis. Variations in results are within industry acceptable standards.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations were recorded using handheld Garmin GPS. Elevation values were in AHD RL and values recorded within the within the database. Expected accuracy is + or – tm for easting, northing and 10m for elevation coordinates. • Diamond drill holes were not down hole surveyed since the holes were short. • The grid system is UTM (zone 10). • Topographic surface uses handheld GPS elevation area which is adequate at the current stage of the project • Bulk sampling was conducted within mapped extensions of mineralised limbs of the phosphate bearing horizon at Wapiti
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drillhole spacing is 20m to 200m (northing). • Diamond drilling is designed and spaced to intersect perpendicular to the mapped mineralization. • The domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Bulk sample locations were in areas near, historical drilling within limbs of mineralised horizon.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Diamond Is drilled towards grid east at angles varying from 45° to 60° in order to intersect the mineralized horizon. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Fertoz. Samples are stored on site and either delivered by Fertoz personnel to Port Coquitlam and then to the assay laboratory or delivered to AGAT personnel in Tumbler Ridge. Whilst in storage, they are kept on a locked yard. Tracking sheets have been set up to track the progress of batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No review of the data management system has been carried out.

Table 1 – Section 2, Reporting of Exploration Results – Wapiti

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling is located wholly within Permit MX-9-056 Mine No. 1641109. The tenements are 100% owned by Fertoz. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Esso Minerals conducted work in 1978 to 1980 culminating in drilling of 12 holes. Work in 2008 by Pacific Ridge confirmed trench results previously done by Esso.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is stratiform upwelling phosphate zones.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* – *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* – *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* – *dip and azimuth of the hole* – *down hole length and interception depth* – *hole length.* • *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.*	• No new individual drill hole results are reported in this announcement. • All results in December 2013 Quarterly Report and Xstract IGR Report July 2013 (IPO Prospectus – 15 July 2013) .
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported assays have been length weighted • No metal equivalents were used for reporting exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The dip of the mineralized horizon varies between 45° and 55°, at early stage of exploration • The drilling at mainly 45 + 60 gives roughly cutting the zone at right angles at this early stage of exploration • Exposure of mineralisation at the working face of trial mine pits and bulk sampling confirms drilling interpretation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figure 1
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Detailed results have been provided in the December 2013 Quarterly Report and Xstract IGR Report July 2013 (IPO Prospectus– 15 July 2013).
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Mineral Resource is calculated using a weighted average grade times by the thickness (Sectional) methodology. Extrapolations are made between area of high-density drilling, and lower density drilling based on geological observations, mapping, sampling, trenching and additional surface exploration work including bulk sampling and trial mining conducted subsequent to drilling activities.
Further work	• *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.*	• Reconnaissance core drilling and bulk sampling is proposed. The work to date is sufficient for the current review. Further work is not immediately required.

Table 1 – Section 3, Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	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.*	Data taken from digital files – produced by Assay Lab, original drill logs proofed by at least 2 persons, final drill sections reviewed by originator and geologist.
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.*	Competent person on site during entire drill program, all core logged by competent person. The competent person was on site and supervised bulk sampling.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The sedimentary, syngenetic nature of the deposit was closely observed in drill holes and on surface. Concentration of P_2O_5 and overall sedimentary environment extremely uniform over the strike length observed. The deposit and geological environment is uniform over 27km. It consists of four phosphate zones: a) Red Deer syncline east limb – 13.64km b) Red Deer syncline west limb - 8.14km c) Red Deer syncline west-west limb – 1.5km d) Wapiti syncline – 3.7km
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 phosphatic horizon has been observed over 27km having uniform thickness and grade. The Inferred Mineral Resource is based on 12.5km strike length, outcropping at surface to a depth of 30m. It is made up of 4 zones: a) Red Deer syncline east limb – 5.6km b) Red Deer syncline west limb - 4.3km c) Red Deer syncline west-west limb – 1.5km d) Wapiti syncline – 1 km Average seam width is 1m with width ranging from 0.95 to 1.13m. Average P_2O_5 grade is 21.6% with grade ranging from 18.6% to 23% with a 7% P_2O_5 cut-off grade. Average bulk sample width is 1.3m wide by 85m long by 6m deep. The Indicated Mineral Resource represents 5.7km of the 12.5km Inferred Mineral Resource strike length. It is made up of 2 zones: a) Red Deer syncline east limb – 5.0km b) Red Deer syncline west limb – 0.7km

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling	• *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 (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	a) Geological Domain: Polygons (domains) were drawn on digital vertical cross-sections, which included all drill hole data (lithology & assays) when available. If sections did not have proximal drill data, estimates based on surface trenching to obtain approximate true width and geological mapping to ascertain dip and dip direction of mineralised sediments was used. In determining the extent of the polygon, two grades of 7% and 20% P_2O_5 were applied as the cut-off grade values to volumes. This provides a surface area value. b) As part of the geological domain creation, the 2D polygons generated in Step 1 are extrapolated along strike. In the case of areas with suitable drill density, by using a 'half drill hole spacing' to determine the extent of extrapolation. When there is not sufficient drill hole information, polygons are extrapolated according to available surface sampling and trenching data points. This information allows the construction of 3D solids. This provides a volume value. c) Tonnage: Volume is multiplied by the density value as determined in laboratory testing. Stoichiometric analysis of whole rock samples was also conducted to ensure empirical calculations were accurate. A density value of 2.845g/cm^3 has been applied to mineralised phosphate-bearing sediments at Wapiti. d) Grade: Was determined by the used of weighted averages (width/grade) based on downhole length and assay when drill information was available, or trench samples and true width interpretations when drilling was not proximal. This creates a grade value. e) In addition to P_2O_5 the resource model includes estimated CaO, Fe_2O_3, Al_2O_3, MgO, SiO_2 f) No Acid Rain Drainage (ARD), large carbonate content, independent report produced on evaluating ARD issues g) Selective mining unit is the width of the mineralised horizon, and length is as per mining requirements. Depth has been proven to 9m with current equipment.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques (continued)	• *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.*	Direct correlation of Phosphate zone from Hole to Hole and trench data. Grade uniform. The estimation of the 12.5km strike length for the 4 sections which made up the Inferred Mineral Resource are as follows: a) The Resource estimate on east Limb of Red Deer Syncline was determined from drill hole and trench data over a length of 5.6km including an extrapolation to the south of 750m from the nearest drill hole. The phosphate zone extended a further 2.5km. Closely spaced drill holes 40m apart over 540m and 420m strike lengths approximately 2km apart confirmed uniformity of the phosphorate zone. b) The Resource estimate on the west Limb of Red Deer Syncline was determined from drill hole and trench data over a length of 4.3km including an extrapolation of 400km to the south along a phosphate zone which extended a further 9.3km. Closely spaced drill holes 20m to 40m apart over a strike length of 480m confirmed uniformity of phosphorate zone. c) The Red Deer Syncline “west-west” limb closely paralleled the west limb for 1.5km and the Resource estimate was based on a 750m extrapolation in both directions from trench data. d) The Resource estimate on Wapiti Syncline was determined from drill hole and trench data over a length of 1km including an extrapolation of 250m to the south along a phosphate zone which extended in both directions for a further 2.7km. e) the Average bulk sample width is 1.3m wide by 85m long by 6m deep. f) The indicated reserves strike length of 5.7km is: the Red Deer Syncline West Limb, 0.69km; the Red Deer Syncline East Limb North 3.64km; the Red Deer Syncline East Limb South 1.36km.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Dry basis
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	Cut-off based on resulting average grade for possible phosphate product assumed to be >20% P_2O_5

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	With a maximum depth of 30m the resources appear amenable to open pit mining. Narrow seam trenching model. Sorting possible through portable XRF grade control. A suitable mining method was developed during the 2014 bulk sample extraction using a steeply dipping slot. Other mining techniques were successfully developed to extract more gently dipping zones. Current permitting allows 17,500 tonnes to be extracted. It is assumed that mining will be conducted with backfill of overburden and waste into previous mined areas.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	Low heavy metal analysis and testing using NAC (Neutral Ammonium Citrate) Leach indicates suitability as a direct application fertiliser.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields 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.*	Environmental studies were completed as part of a small mine application (< 75,000 tpa). Baseline flora and fauna studies have not indicated any impediments to mining at this stage and approval has been granted to extract 17,500 tonne bulk sample. Back-filling of trench expected to proceed shortly after mining.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	S.G. determination was performed by MetSolve Laboratories in Vancouver. There are two sets of results since the S.G. tests on the "as-received" material had some of the material still had bits of small 1.0 mm rocks in them. Pulverized samples were also tested. The average S.G. of the pulverized phosphate rock is 2.845 (2 tests + 1 Quality Control) It was based on sample size of approximately 105 grams per test. The S.G.s ranged from 2.836 to 2.856. The average S.G. of the as-received phosphate rock is 2.904 (2 tests + 1 Quality Control). The results ranged from 2.893 to 2.914. Approximately 330 grams were used per test. The average S.G. of the pulverised sample was used in resource calculation estimation.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	12.5 km of 27km phosphate horizon up to 1.1m in width and 30m in depth are reported as Inferred or Indicated Mineral Resource. Within this horizon, areas which have been closely drilled and are influenced by the data from bulk sampling have been upgraded to Indicated. Due to uniformity of phosphate horizon a distance of up to 750m from drill or trenching data is used in calculations. Uniformity was confirmed with close space drill holes of between 20m and 40m over distances of 540m and 420m on East Limb and 480m on West Limb The total phosphate horizon of 27km is included in the estimation of an Exploration Target.
Audits or reviews.	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No outside audit performed

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Sufficient exploration activity has been undertaken to provide a high degree of confidence in the spatial distribution of phosphate mineralisation. The uniform nature of grade distribution and unit thickness is advantageous in modelling Inferred and Indicated Resources. Drill density (20m sections in selected zones) can be decreased (greater spacing) in future and still obtain sufficient confidence for Inferred and Indicated classification. Support from bulk sampling shows that wider spaced drilling can be used to support Inferred and Indicated classification as appropriate.