
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain terms used in this document as they relate to our Company and as they are used in this document in connection with our business or us. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“ammonium phosphate”	a group of phosphate compounds produced by reacting ammonia with phosphoric acid, widely used as fertilizers supplying nitrogen and phosphorus
“ball mill”	a type of grinder used to grind or blend materials for use in mineral dressing processes, paints and ceramics
“BB”	bulk-blended
“beneficiation”	a process to upgrade the content of an ore or ore concentrates typically through flotation, gravity or magnetic separation
“bulk density”	a physical property of mineral components, defined by the weight of an object or material divided by its volume, including the volume of its pore spaces
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“DAP”	diammonium phosphate
“DCS”	distributed control system
“deposit”	a natural occurrence of a useful mineral or an ore that is sufficient in extent and degree of concentration to invite exploitation
“drilling”	the use of a machine to create holes for exploration
“EPC”	engineering, procurement and construction
“exploration”	activities undertaken to prove the location, volume and quality of a deposit
“Indicated Resources”	the part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit

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“Inferred Resources”	the part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes
“JORC Code”	Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Minerals Council of Australia (JORC), December 2012
“kg”	kilograms
“kt”	thousand tonnes
“LFP”	lithium iron phosphate
“LoM”	life of mine
“MAP”	monoammonium phosphate
“Measured Resource”	the part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade (or quality), densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit
“Mineral Resource(s)”	concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest on or inside the Earth’s crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge
“mining rights”	the rights to mine mineral resources and obtain mineral products in areas where mining activities are licenced
“Modifying Factors”	consideration of mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal environment, social and government factors
“Mohs hardness”	a scale used to measure the hardness of minerals, ranging from 1 (talc) to 10 (diamond), introduced by German mineralogist Friedrich Mohs in 1812

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“North China”	the region includes Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
“Northeast China”	the region includes Liaoning Province, Jilin Province and Heilongjiang Province
“Northwest China”	the region includes Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Ningxia Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province and Xinjiang Autonomous Region
“ore”	a naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted economically
“Ore Reserve(s)”	the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource
“PPA”	polyphosphoric acid
“Probable Reserve(s)”	the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Ore Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proved Ore Reserve
“Proved Reserve(s)”	the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proved Ore Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors
“tailings”	materials that are produced after the process of extracting target minerals from ore
“tonne” or “t”	metric ton, a metric unit of weight, being 1,000 kg
“tpa”	tonnes per annum
“underground mining”	mining of a deposit through underground passageways made in the rock
“vibrating screen”	a device made with a screening surface vibrated mechanically with an elliptical vibration track at high speeds that is typically used for screening ore, coal or other fine dry materials
“waste rock”	the part of an ore deposit that is too low in grade to be of economic value at the time of mining, but which may be stored separately for possible treatment later
“Yulinxi Phosphate Mine”	a mine 100% owned and operated by our company, located in Xihe Village, Leizu Town, Yuan’an County, Yichang City, Hubei Province, China, covering an area of approximately 11.0 square kilometers