

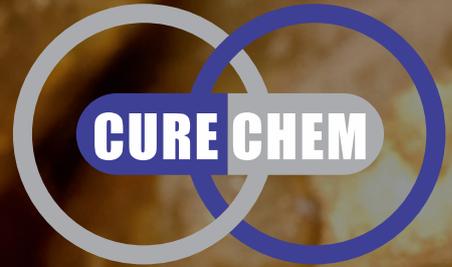
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ISSUE
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BULAWAYO
Sheffield Road, Belmont, Bulawayo
Tel: +263-29-60367 10

Web: www.baklogistics.com | Email: marketing@baklogistics.co.zw

Mining

Z I M B A B W E

A Provider of Intelligence to the Zimbabwe Mining Community and Platform for business transaction

Editorial Director

Rudairo Mapuranga
rudairo@miningzimbabwe.com

Communications

Thelma Sungiso
thelma@miningzimbabwe.com

Writers/ Journalists

Justice Zhou
justice_zhou@yahoo.com

SALES AND MARKETING

Kelvin Sungiso
kelvin@miningzimbabwe.com

Kenneth Mutasa Sales Consultant
kenneth@miningzimbabwe.com

Michael Ncube, Sales Consultant
michael.n@miningzimbabwe.com

PUBLISHER

Timelison Media

ABOUT PUBLICATION

Mining Zimbabwe is the premier source of Zimbabwe Mining news. Our core focus is the mining industry, trends, new technologies being developed and used to improve this crucial sector, as well as new opportunities and investments arising from it. Mining Zimbabwe sole purpose is growing and empowering the mining industry and highlighting all its challenges as well as putting forth expert solutions.



Crn Acacia and Lomagundi Westgate, Harare
Tel: +263 8644 276 585 | **Whatsapp** +263 772 701 730

Johannesburg

Tel: +27 11 875 2131
Advertising: keith@sungiemia.com
Web: www.miningzimbabwe.com

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Zimbabwe needs to invest into Exploration



Welcome to another edition of Zimbabwe's favourite business-to-business mining magazine, with more positivity in the air, we are now always on our toes to make sure we deliver valuable, exclusive and informative content.

Mining Zimbabwe would like to thank everyone responsible for its success including industry organizations, advertisers, mining companies and their staff, and all our production staff for their invaluable contributions.

Those who are experts in Mining Exploration will agree with us that for a mine to experience an unpredictable success, a huge investment in exploration is the key. The Mining industry in Zimbabwe is stymied by lack of Mining exploration. Zimbabwean miners need to invest in exploration in order to get mining moving. The future of the Mining industry in Zimbabwe is so bright, with right policies, adequate funding, and inspirational dedication, the mining sector is posed to be the economy resuscitator of the once giant economy in Africa.

There is also a need for greater transparency in the mineral rights application process. Currently there is no online database that potential explorers can visit to see what land is available, who holds which licenses, or when those licenses expire. That makes it very difficult for companies to do strategic planning even before coming to Zimbabwe.

Chrome miners in Zimbabwe have blasted the government over lack of a solid policy which

helps to facilitate industry growth. As a result growth within the sector is taking place at the long term detriment of the indigenous small-scale miners as both domestic and export sales take place in a market which lacks transparency (no published pricing model) and has no analytical oversight with enforcement powers to help identify and address predatory buying.

Miners once again continue to lament for 100 percent forex retention, and are blasting the decrease in forex retention as thievery that will reduce government revenue and create an unscrupulous mining environment in Zimbabwe.

Mining Zimbabwe at this juncture would like to extend greetings to its most appreciated audience, and to announce that, yet again it will be pleasure to exhibit at this year's edition of Mine Entra where we will have the opportunity to meet some of you and exchange ideas and thoughts.

We would be glad if you continue writing and reaching us. Your comments and contributions have made us grow from strength to strength.

We hope by your continued contribution Mining Zimbabwe will usurp top place to be the leading Mining news site in the whole world.

Please do make it your habit to visit our website, facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter platforms, you can also request to be added in our WhatsApp and Telegram group chats.

D. R Mapuranga

EDITOR'S NOTE



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April Top Mining News in Brief

ZMF drafts measures to prevent predatory chrome pricing



Local chrome miners have castigated the dominance by predatory buyers who have formed domestic cartels which purchases chrome at an average price valued at 15% of export sales prices, thus they proposed measures necessary to prevent predatory buying of chrome by these unscrupulous individuals and organizations. *_Mining Zimbabwe*

Hwange Colliery scam unearthed

Hwange Colliery in 2016 lost a \$111 million loan from government to fund its revival due to mismanagement, reckless trading and money laundering which has sucked in Mines minister Winston Chitando, an audit report has revealed. *_NewsDay*

10% decline in Gold delivery

Gold deliveries in the first quarter of the year to State gold buying entity, Fidelity Printers and Refineries (FPR), took a 10 percent knock compared to the same period last year, statistics availed to The Herald Business have shown. *_The Herald*



ZMF drafts measures to prevent predatory chrome pricing

THE Zimbabwe Miners' Federation (ZMF), led by Ishmael Kaguru, has described the disbandment of the ZMF and formation of a new body – the Zimbabwe Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners' Federation (ZASMF) as illegal and dubious. *_NewsDay*

Caledonia declares quarterly dividend of 6.875 cents per share

The body of directors Caledonia Mining Corporation on Tuesday declared a dividend of six and seven United States cents (USD 0.06875) on each of the company's common shares. *_Mining Zimbabwe*

Zim to host biggest chrome conference

Zimbabwe will next month host the biggest international chrome sector conference with hopes abound that it could herald the beginning of investment into the metal that has been left largely utilised despite its huge potential. *_The Herald*

Blanket fails to meet production target due to unstable electricity supply

Caledonia's Blanket Mine Chief Executive officer Steve Curtis blames unstable electricity supply and grade dilution for the mine's failure to meet its production target for the first quarter of 2019. *_Mining Zimbabwe*

Power clinging seed in ZMF shambles

The high court of Zimbabwe recently announced that the elections that brought Henrietta Rushwaya to the helm of Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) were questionable. However counter accusations are rife amongst miners that they are the rightful owners of ZMF and their decision to support Rushwaya cannot be subverted by one Association out of the Current 50 affiliates. Furthermore, the issue of the old executives continued efforts to cling on to power even after 15 years has been exposed as questionable on different avenues. *_Mining Zimbabwe*

Karo unsure of the viability of its project

Exploration work at Karo Platinum still underway, however, the mining company is still unsure of the viability of its highly talked USD4,2 Billion project.

Hwange audit exposes Tundiya corruption

The Forensic audit at Hwange Colliery has exposed suspected acts of sabotage carried out by Shepherd Tundiya with a view to taking over control of the coal miner.

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TEN PRIORITIES FOR GETTING MINING MOVING IN ZIM



“For now, to get a certificate it takes you three months, something that can be done within 21 days.”

Corruption is bad for business and it reduces investment both foreign and local, therefore a direct insult to the “open for business” mantra.

Zimbabwe Mining is beginning to recover after decades of isolation caused by the draconian laws of indigenisation that had the “jewel of Africa” be labelled as a no-go area for investment. As the current President took over the reigns, he inspired the nation, ignited hope and had the country speaking in one voice. The hope he inspired marked the beginning of a new era and the Mantra “Zimbabwe is open for business”. As an old Chinese proverb says “it’s Easy to Destroy but Hard to Build”, the recovery is in motion but a lot needs to be done in order to get the desired results. The following are priorities for getting Mining Moving in Zimbabwe.

1. End corruption

Corruption in the mining industry in Zimbabwe is not well documented but too prevalent.

Recently, a forensic audit by Reynolds Tendai Muza, a forensic auditor and investigator with Ralph Bomment Greenacre and Reynolds unearthed massive corruption at Hwange Colliery Company Limited in which the minister of Mines Hon Winston Chitando was implicated. Investigations by the Mines portfolio committee also exposed that the once thriving mine was actually destroyed by very powerful persons, some of who are currently serving in government.

Corruption is bad for business and it reduces investment both foreign and local, therefore a direct insult to the “open for business” mantra. The government of Zimbabwe needs to reduce the risk and incidence of corruption in the mining sector by improving transparency of decision-making regarding granting of mining exploration and extraction licences; public and stakeholder access to mining



revenue information, including where companies are based and where they operate, and public disclosure of the payment and application of mining revenues.

2. Institutionalise the rule of law to end statutory risk

No changes to rules and regulations without stakeholder consultations and advance notice.

Policy inconsistency in Zimbabwe has become the order of the day. The country's economic problems could be addressed if progressive policies were to put in place. For example, in 2013, The Standard reported that, because of poor policies, diamonds mined in Zimbabwe (a country with over 85% unemployment rate), were creating jobs in other parts of the world. It was reported that Chiadzwa Diamonds created 60 000 new jobs in India.

Also recently, the invasion of the Gadzema mine in Chegutu and also the invasion of the Gaika mine in Kwekwe by alleged artisanal miners who are allegedly led by senior government officials create a bad name for the country and reduces FDI.

In 2011, the government published new regulations implementing an 'indigenisation programme' which required

foreign mining companies to give a 51% stake of their business to black Zimbabweans. Many companies were unwilling to do so, and left the country. This affected the Mining industry in Zimbabwe which was predicted to be on a constant rise. The Mining regulation was implemented without stakeholder consultation leading to rapid investment fallout. However the indigenisation program has been abolished.

3. Stable economic environment

According to the World Bank, Zimbabwe's economy is at a crossroads. The country faces challenges relating to fiscal consolidation and financial sector stabilization. A stable economy with a clear monetary policy that is well consulted and crafted helps attract foreign direct investment (FDI) and local investment without too much hustle.

A stable economy where property rights are respected and policy is consistent will help stabilize the mining sector, thereby lead to the growth of the sector through attracting right investment.

4. Currency must be free floating and tradable.

A floating exchange rate is a regime where

the currency price of a nation is set by the forex market based on supply and demand relative to other currencies. This is in contrast to a fixed exchange rate, in which the government entirely or predominantly determines the rate.

A currency's level has a direct impact on the following aspects of the economy. According to economics online, a currency's level has a direct impact on the following aspects of the economy, Merchandise trade, this refers to a nation's international trade or its exports and imports. In general terms, a weaker currency will stimulate exports and make imports more expensive, thereby decreasing a nation's trade deficit (or increasing surplus) over time).

Economic growth;

Capital Flows Foreign capital tends to flow into countries that have strong governments, dynamic economies, and stable currencies therefore, a nation needs to have a relatively stable currency to attract investment capital from foreign investors.

Zimbabwe needs to have a relatively stable currency to attract investment capital from foreign investors.

5. Absolute minimal restrictions on lines of communication especially internet.



The government of Zimbabwe reportedly lost millions of dollars through delayed revenue inflows due to the slow processing of imports and exports after the switching off internet services countrywide early this year.

Technological change plays a key role in the process of economic development. With the rise in technology, information has become a very influential and pivotal tool in doing business. Through the internet, business transactions and marketing has become popular.

Through the internet and other lines of communication, Zimbabwe has been marketed and recognized in the world mineral market. Bloggers such as **www.miningzimbabwe.com** have helped put Zimbabwe on the world mining map and are rated amongst the top mining sites worldwide.

Thus, the government of Zimbabwe should reduce its total control of lines of communications for example shutting down the internet.

6. Improve geoscientific knowledge by revamping and recapitalising the Geological survey Dept

According to Geological survey of Zimbabwe, mining has played an important role to the economic development of this country for generations.

Despite the huge mineral potential, various

technical and political reasons have deprived the mining industry of growth. The industry in Zimbabwe has lagged behind in the usage of modern equipment and echnology necessary to discover new deposits especially in virgin areas. For instance, the use of high resolution geophysics and geochemistry, and manipulation of data in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) that have contributed immensely to the discovery of mineral deposits in many mineral rich countries have not been used much in Zimbabwe.

There are over 3000 known mineral deposits in Zimbabwe. Many of them have been operated as small mines discovered on Ancients workings. Re-evaluation of some of these based on better understanding of ore deposits and mineralization suggests that many of the so-called small mines are more prospective in respect of larger deposits than currently perceived. For instance, all the large gold deposits started as small mines that were expanded on the basis of better understanding of geology and ore deposits. Consequently the large numbers of small mines in this country provide huge opportunities for exploration for important mineral deposits. Derelict mines are similarly highly potential, and many of them are worth investigating.

7. Partially privatise ZMDC



money and obviously government gets diluted to less than the controlling shareholder.

An example of the successes of privatising ZMDC is in Zambia where Zambia's ZCCM was a dead parastatal with decent potential projects which then led to its privatisation. Now ZCCM owns shares in working mines that the private sector built up. Therefore, ZMDC is dead and sitting on potential ground meaning zero value is being derived. Thus, there are validity reasons which support that, ZMDC must be privatized, owning 100% of a non-working asset is useless. According to experts, it is better to own at least 25% of a working asset.

8. Ministry of mines must go on more international road shows with seasoned mining personnel to explain Zim mineral resources potential.

Ideally the Director of the Geological survey must lead the discussion. According to experts in the mining sector, when it comes to mining issues in Zimbabwe everyone has become an expert, this has led to totally wrong positions on the resources Zimbabwe possesses.

“For mining everyone in Zimbabwe is an expert. Everyone can tell you how rich Chiyadzwa is. and how Zimbabwe has most resources in the world. It's because we haven't said ask the resources people. Totally wrong positions out there to the laymen about Zimbabwe resources. Then people get baffled why no new mines are being opened” said one expert.

According to Forbes Mugumbate, the country's laws do not compel companies to delineate certain resources before mining, and as a result, resources at many mineral deposits are not known.



Majority of mines operate at zero reserves or usually only calculate reserves a few months ahead of production. Small-Scale producers who dominate the industry do not have capacity to delineate reserves. However many mines have been intermittently worked for nearly 100 years on this basis without being exhausted. This suggests that there are substantial mineral reserves at many deposits, most of which have only been sporadically worked.

9. Promote exploration seriously with good tax breaks for companies who put high risk exploration \$ into the ground

It is a well-known fact that the mining industry in Zimbabwe is hamstrung by lack of exploration. There has been a decline in exploration activities in spite of Zimbabwe being the most underexplored and highly prospective in the world.

Although most of the large and well exposed and richly mineralized districts have been found and exploited, there is still much mineral wealth still to be

discovered. No activity adds value to mining than exploration, a prosperous mining industry is a key element in achieving the president of Zimbabwe's vision.

Exploration could lead to potential new mines and minerals that are yet to be discovered. Zimbabwe has challenges of attracting investment from mineral exploration companies therefore, the government need to address the effectiveness of our regulatory regime so we can provide potential investors with a stable investment climate. High exploration companies should be awarded tax free licences to operate on finding new deposits and should also offer them with loans on operation costs.

According to Forbes Mugumbate, the structure of the mining industry in Zimbabwe is highly skewed. There is a gap between hundreds of small scale mines and a few large mines. There are many small mines with potential to develop into medium and large-scale.

10 Digitalise mining rights, title registration and all payments

Amidst reports of corruption, money laundering, externalization and other unscrupulous behavior by mining personnel, all transactions which are mining related in Zimbabwe need to be done digitally to avoid corruption and improve transparency.

The registration of mining rights and titles should be digitalized to improve administration and avoid double title allocations. There have been reports of disputes emanating from double title allocations digitalisation will eliminate such issues with ease.

There should be an open to public geographical locations, ownership and time validity of mining rights and titles, mining rights and title registration and payment of registration fees should be digitalized for online processing.

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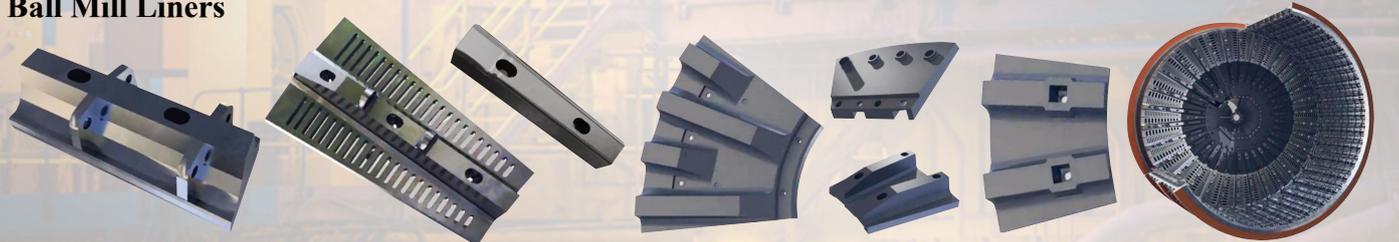
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TOP TEN GOLD PRODUCERS In Zimbabwe

For past decade the country's mining sector has been facing a myriad of challenges ranging from fluctuating global mineral prices, subdued working capital and above all brain drain due to prevailing economic challenges.

However, despite the prevailing economic challenges, some mining houses have managed to

defy the odds by coming up with problem mitigating measures to adapt to the hardships.

Some companies during the past decade have folded never to come back, some struggling but without measuring all of them with the same yardstick, some have managed to thrive, posting the best results financially and in production terms.



(1) FREDA REBECCA

Freda Rebecca is the largest gold producer in Zimbabwe. It's located close to Bindura's Trojan Nickel mine, 90km north of Harare.

Freda-Rebecca mines 3,000 tonnes of ore and removes 8,000 bank of overburden on an average every day. The mine poured its first gold in April 1988.

For over 10 years, the company has navigated the demands of mining in Africa with a fair degree of skill, experience and agility. Operating in Zimbabwe, in particular, has been challenging at times, especially when hyperinflation, currency instability and issues with indigenisation laws caused uncertainty. In more recent years, with the

adoption of the US\$, a degree of normalisation has prevailed.

The company underwent a significant change in executive direction in 2015, following an EGM initiated by shareholders over corporate governance. Since then, a new board of directors has been appointed and a root and branch reform across the group and at its operations has occurred.

The process of re-structuring the group's operations continues, as the business is set on a long-term sustainable growth path once again and the Group is now emerging from one of its most challenging periods with cautious optimism.

Freda-Rebecca mines 3,000 tonnes of ore and removes 8,000 bank of overburden on an average every day



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AeroSurv is an airborne mineral exploration company. Our company acquires magnetic, electromagnetic, radiometric and gravity data using both fixed-wing aeroplanes and helicopters.

AeroSurv is actively involved in airborne surveys in Zimbabwe with its core focus in unlocking the hidden wealth of the nation through utilising the latest cutting edge airborne geophysics technology.

AeroSurv is Zimbabwe's premier airborne mineral exploration company.

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AeroSurv Zimbabwe
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Emerald Hill
Harare



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Mines Minister, Poliburo member J. Hungwe, Minister of State (Masvingo province) Hon E. Chadzamira commission the Mwenezi project as the AeroServ and Xcalibur directors look on

AEROSURV

Unlocking Zimbabwe's Mineral Wealth

AeroSurv is Zimbabwe's premier airborne mineral exploration company actively involved in airborne surveys and providing geophysical airborne survey solutions in Zimbabwe. The company's core focus is in unlocking the hidden wealth of the African continent through utilising the latest technology in airborne geophysics.

As a country, Zimbabwe remains largely under-explored using modern geophysical techniques and equipment.



The Air tractor airborne geophysical survey aircraft

In early 2017, AeroSurv entered into a strategic partnership with Xcalibur Airborne Geophysics of South Africa, a world leader in airborne geophysics to bring the latest cutting edge airborne

geophysical equipment to Zimbabwe.

AeroSurv acquires magnetic, electromagnetic, radiometric and gravity data.

The indigenous company is so far the only geophysical airborne operator to provide surveys with specialised aircraft in Zimbabwe.

QUICK FACT
AeroSurv is the only geophysical airborne operator to provide surveys with specialised aircraft in Zimbabwe.

The company utilises the rugged Air Tractor aircraft equipped with two high powered magnetic sensors on each wing, making it the ideal aircraft for acquiring ultra high resolution geophysical data due to its low flying capability. The company has seven of these aircraft in its fleet allowing the company to handle large national exploration projects.

Aerosurv conducts airborne exploration work for both governments and private companies.

AeroSurv's latest project is the highly publicised ZCDC Mwenezi exploration

project. The project was commissioned on the 25th of March 2019 by the Minister of Mines and Mining Development, Honourable Winston Chitando. The 8,800 line kilometre project will cover Mwenezi, Chiredzi, Ngundu and Rutenga. This project is expected to give a fascinating insight and provide an understanding of the geology and mineral prospective hidden in the sands beneath the ancient Great Zimbabwe kingdom utilising modern geophysical equipment and techniques.

AeroSurv's technical partner Xcalibur has also done exploration work for mining majors like Rio Tinto, Anglo American and De Beers, among others. The most recent national exploration projects in Sierra Leone (on-going), Angola and Botswana.

Aerosurv also proposed to conduct the Marange/Chiadzwa exploration project in an effort to conduct a thorough mineral resource quantification in Marange/Chiadzwa amongst other projects.



(2) Blanket Mine

Blanket Mine is located in the province of Matabeleland South, Zimbabwe. It is located about 15 km north-west of Gwanda and 140 km south of Bulawayo.

The village grew up around the eponymous gold mine and provides a residential and commercial centre. Its population at the time of the 1982 census was 1,346 people



The mine was established in 1904 at the north-west end of the Gwanda Greenstone Belt. Gold had previously been mined on an artisanal basis but was industrialised by the Matabele Reefs and Estate Company, which operated the mine until 1911 when it was sold to Forbes Rhodesia Syndicate. It apparently ceased operations after 1916, but

resumed in 1941 under a new owner, F.D.A. Payne.

The Canadian mine company Falconbridge Ltd. took it over in 1964 and ran it until 1993, producing over 500,000 ounces of gold from 4 million tons of ore. It was sold to Kinross Gold, which produced another 400,000 ounces of gold from 2,4 million tons over the following 12 years

The Matabeleland based gold miner despite it being a mid-tier gold producer has managed to outperform its peers in the mining sector. Since inception the mining company immensely showed its image as a good corporate citizen and has been on the best performing companies owned by foreign investors.

Now owned by New York Stock Exchange listed Caledonia Mining Corporation run by Steve Curtis the mine is currently carrying out an ambitious expansion drive aimed at producing 80 000 ounces of gold by 2021.

The company's strategic focus remains the implementation of its investment plan at Blanket Mine which was

announced in November 2014 and is expected to extend the life of mine.

The mining firm has been consistent in its production and profitability since dollarization and has

been one of the companies of note in terms of retaining shareholder value through consistent payment of dividends.

QUICK FACT

The mining firm has been consistent in its production and profitability since dollarization



(3) RIO ZIM

Rio Zimbabwe, a diversified miner owns two gold mines which are Renco Mine and Cam and Motor Mine in Kadoma.

The Renco Mine is 100% owned by RioZim Limited. The mining rights are held through mining claims, a mining



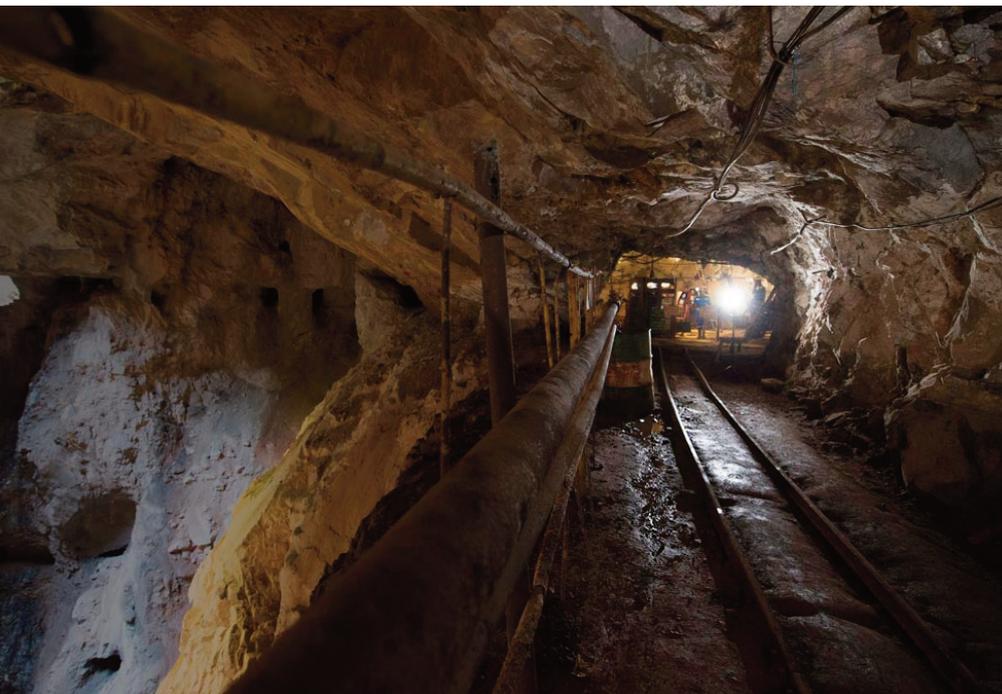
lease and a special grant covering a total area of 2 736 hectares. The mine is located in the South-East of Zimbabwe in Nyajena communal lands, approximately 75km southeast of Masvingo.

The Cam and Motor Gold Mine is

the second project in Rio Gold's operations. The mine is located in the Kadoma area of Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe with site covers an area totaling 1, 151 hectares.

Rio Zim are also the owners of Dalny Mine formerly owned by Falcon Gold.

(4) METALLON GOLD CORPORATION



Metallon Corporation is a gold producer, developer and explorer with operations in Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic

of Congo. Metallon used to be one of Zimbabwe's largest gold mining company operating four gold mines throughout the

country owned by Mzi Khumalo.

Over the past two years things have changed, a situation which saw the miner offloading Arcturus Mine while two of its mines have since closed due to the prevailing economic conditions. The miner currently owns How Mine (flagship), Mazowe, Shamva and Redwing Mines.

Metallon Corporation in 2015, gold production was 97,000 ounces and the target was 120,000 ounces in 2016. Across the group Metallon has a significant resource base with a JORC-compliant 8.3 million ounce resource

(5) SABBI GOLD MINE

Sabi gold mine claims were first pegged in the 1890 with the first recorded production in 1909. It was acquired by ZMDC in 1984. ZMDC owns 100% Kimberworth Investments (Pvt) Ltd trading as Sabi Gold Mine, a company currently running the mine. The mine employs about 450 employees and is currently serviced by one rectangular double compartment shaft reaching down to 15 metres below 12 level elevation. The Principal mining method is underhand stopping. The mine has a

capacity to treat 450 tonnes of ore per day.

The Zvishavane based miner resumed operations in 2017 after an agreement was reached between a local investment consortium, Chandiwana Mining Cooperation and the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation.

Part of the deal saw Chandiwana Mining Corporation investing about \$26 million

into the gold miner. Chandiwana Mining Corporation is a local investment vehicle composed of Zimbabweans based in the Diaspora who are investing on mining.

QUICK FACT

The mine has a capacity to treat 450 tonnes of ore per day.

The gold miner has been undergoing renovations after securing funding from the investor. The mine closed down in May 2014 due to shortage of working capital and the ballooning debt levels.

(6) FALCON GOLD

Falcon Gold Zimbabwe Limited is a gold mining and exploration company in Zimbabwe.

The company owns Dalny mine in Chakari, Venice Mine in Kadoma and Golden Quarry mine in Shurugwi. Founded in 1991, Falcon Gold Zimbabwe is a subsidiary of New Dawn Mining Group. New Dawn Mining Corp in involved in the exploration, development, extraction, processing and reclamation of precious metal deposits in Zimbabwe.

It primarily explores for gold, base metals and precious metals. Falcon Gold Zimbabwe Limited also has an operational processing plant and ancillary infrastructure which supports a central processing plant that treats ore from Pickstone.

(7) Pickstone Peerless

Australian Stock Exchange Listed Vast Resources has a 25% indirect interest in the Pickstone-Peerless Gold Mine, and mining claims surrounding the former Giant Gold Mine, in Zimbabwe, over both of which it retains Board control.

The 584ha Pickstone-Peerless Gold Mine is located 100km south-west of Harare and has historically produced over 400,000oz gold. Pickstone-Peerless has a current JORC Resource of 62 million

tonnes grading 1.8 g/t, containing 3.56 million ounces of gold. Included in this Resource is an open-pittable Ore Reserve of 16.6Mt grading at 1.9 g/t for 1.02 million ounces of gold.

Full mine infrastructure was commissioned in H1 2015 with production from the oxide cap commencing in September 2015. Gold production is close to 20,000 troy oz per annum with a cash cost per oz circa

US\$700.

Work is underway to commission a sulphide processing plant to treat the open cast sulphides, with first sulphide production scheduled in 2018 to build up mining and processing rates to 33,000 tonnes per month at an average grade of between 3-4g/t gold once the oxide resource is fully depleted. Gold production is expected to increase to approximately 50,000oz per annum.

(8) Duration Gold Mine

Duration Gold Limited offers gold exploration and production services. The company owns 5 core assets with historic production of 4.6 million oz. It also sells gold at international spot prices. The company was founded in 2006 and is based in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Duration Gold Limited operates as a subsidiary of Clarity Enterprises Limited.

One of its flagship gold mines is Vumbachikwe, which is one of Zimbabwe's oldest gold mines.



(9) Bilboes Holdings

Bilboes Holdings (Private) Limited owns and operates gold mines in Zimbabwe. It engages in mining, exploring, and producing gold. The company was founded in 1989 and is based in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Bilboes own and operates four gold mines namely Isabella, Bubi, When and McCays 'existing mines' all in the Bubi Greenstone Belt of Zimbabwe. The mines were acquired from Anglo American Corporation Zimbabwe Limited (AMZIM) in 2003 together with most of AMZIM's gold mineral rights in Zimbabwe.

(10) Eureka Gold Mine

Vast Resources holds a 23.75% interest in the Eureka Gold Mine in Zimbabwe. The mine is situated about 150km north of Harare and 300km from the Pickstone-Peerless mine.

Eureka is a modern gold mine designed to produce up to 70,000oz of gold per annum from an open pit operation. Operations

were suspended in 2000 due to high costs and low gold prices. The mine is currently on care and maintenance and the Company is focused on recommencing production in the near term.

The miner has been dormant but was last year commissioned by President Emmerson Mnangagwa.



CAM AND MOTOR, RENCO GOLD PRODUCTION DECREASES 22%



Zimbabwe Stock Exchange-listed miner RioZim's Cam and Motor and Renco Mines closed the year end December 2018 with a gold production of 22 percent reduction from the previous year.

According to a statement issued by the group chairperson Lovemore Chihota, Kadoma based Cam and Motor Mine produced 458 kg in the first half of the year. However, due to falling recoveries and the temporary stoppage of operations, the Mine closed the year with a total production figure of 758 kg which demonstrated a 22% reduction from the

prior year. While Zvishavane based Renco Mine produced 591 kg in the first half of the year, 61 percent of the total year output which was a 22 percent reduction from the previous year.

While Cam and Motor Mine's milling performances were excellent from the prior year according to the group's chairperson, this did not translate to improved production due to the failing recoveries and ultimately this resulted in an increase in the production cost per ounce. However, according to Mr. Chihota, the depressed output in the second half of the year at

Renco Mine was attributed to under-performance in the milling section.

According to the statement, the deteriorating ability to access adequate foreign currency in the second half of the year hampered the company's effort to procure consumable for the Mines which resulted in low plant availability and reduced milling time. The situation was exacerbated by the impromptu suspension of operations in Q4. Furthermore, Renco mine was unable to proceed with plans to develop an additional shaft to ramp up mining capacity due to the same constraints.

The statement further reads that, the Group is in the process of developing a Biological Oxidation (BIOX) Plant in order to treat the refractory ore reserves. Unfortunately, the scarcity of foreign currency held back the project in the year under review. Once operational, the BIOX Plant is expected to enable the Company to double its production output.

Dalny's investment in exploration led to 8% production increase

RioZim group associate, Dalny Mine Compound Pco's 2018 gold output increases by 8 percent from the previous year due to the company's investment in exploration despite RioZim's gold production regressing by 13% to 1.792 tons which is less than the 2.071 tons produced the previous year.

According to the statement issued by RioZim chairperson Mr. Lovemore Muza, Dalny Mine produced 442 kilograms of gold which is 8 percent increase from the

previous year as necessitated by the Mine's investment in exploration.

"Dalny produced 442kgs, an 8% increase from the prior year. The Company's investment in exploration and development in the prior year resulted in the improved availability of ore sources with higher recoveries" he said.

The group's chairperson also said that, the Mine's improved milling also aided to its strong performance.

"Improved milling also underpinned the strong performance" he said.

Muza also said that shortages of foreign currency resulted in the delay of scheduled underground mining at the mine which would have further increased production. As a result, the mine could not access the rich underground ore resource, leading to lower grades of 2.57g/t against grades of 2.65g/t achieved in 2017.

Zimplats operational costs increases by 4 percent



Zimbabwe's largest platinum producer, Zimbabwe Platinum Mines Limited (Zimplats), reported that cash cost per platinum ounce produced has increased by four percent from the previous quarter.

According to the group's report, cash cost per platinum ounce produced increased by four percent from the previous quarter, from USD 1 316 for the month ended

December 31 2018 to USD1 371 this quarter. Cash per platinum ounce also increased by 14 percent from the quarter ended 31 March 2018.

"Cash cost per platinum ounce produced increased 4% from the previous quarter" reads the report.

Operating cash cost per platinum ounce increased by 4% from the previous quarter mainly due to the increase in operating costs, which were partly offset by the 1% increase in production volumes.

Cash cost of metals produced increased by six percent, from USD86 325 the previous quarter to USD 91 154, costs of metals produced increased by 10 percent from the comparable quarter ended 31 March 2018.

Total operating cash cost for the quarter increased by six percent from the previous quarter ending 31 December 2018, from USD 89 871 the previous quarter to USD 95 394 the current quarter.

Zimplats achieves 10 million fatality free shifts

Zimbabwe's largest platinum producer, Zimplats, reported that, the Mining firm has achieved a safety milestone of 10 million fatality free shifts at the end of the quarter 31 March 2019. The mining group also confirmed that, no fatalities or lost-time injuries were recorded during the quarter.

According to the group's quarterly report ending 31 March 2019, the company is well concerned with the safety of its employees, the group vowed to end fatal accidents at the mine to under zero. "The safety of employees remains a priority at Zimplats. The Group's safety strategy remains firmly centred on inculcating an inherently safe production

culture and Zimplats remains committed to achieving the ultimate objective of 'zero harm,'" reads the report.

The group following the end of the quarter has achieved 10 million fatality free shifts, an increase from 9.75 million the previous quarter, furthermore according to the report, the group recorded zero fatalities or lost time injuries.

"The number of fatality free shifts worked increased from 9.75 million to 10 million. There were no fatalities or lost-time injuries recorded during the quarter ended 31 March 2019. The Group achieved a safety milestone of 10 million fatality free

shifts at the end of the quarter" reads the report.

However, on April 5 2019, the group recorded a fatal accident when Richard Mapuranga succumbed to injuries in a fall of ground incident whilst barring down at Mupfuti Mine.

"Regrettably, subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Group recorded a fatality after Mr Richard Mapuranga passed away at Mupfuti Mine on 5 April 2019. The Zimplats board and management team extend their sincere condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of Mr Mapuranga" reads the report.

INTERVIEW: Legendary Miner

**ENGINEER
CHRIS MUROVE**

This month Rudairo with Inside Mining Zimbabwe met Eng. Chris Murove to discuss on matters to do with artisanal and small-scale miners in Zimbabwe. Below is the interview which carries water holding responses from the Engineer.

Rudairo: How are you Eng. Murove, welcome to Inside Mining Zimbabwe? Can you briefly describe your mining background, failures and successes?

Eng. Chris Murove: I'm very well indeed Rudairo and thank you for inviting me to Inside Mining Zimbabwe for such a discourse.

As for my mining background, I started by investing in a 3 stamp mill way back in 2003 when I set up a custom milling facility in Sanyati. However, I soon realised that the future of such a mining business model which depended primarily on processing someone else's ores and in particular the exploitation of vulnerable artisanal and small-scale miners was going to be relatively short-lived, wherefore I then decided to get my own gold claims and develop them into an integrated mine complete with processing facilities. In 2007 I obtained 10 blocks of gold claims in the Umfurudzi Safari Area and due to the immense difficulty, I experienced then of trying to run two artisanal and small-scale gold mining projects which were 400 km apart, I decided to dispose of the custom milling project and concentrate on the Umfurudzi gold mining project. To this day I'm still struggling for various reasons to develop it into a medium scale gold mining enterprise, which then brings me to the issue of 'failures and successes' during my 16 year mining career.

In general I am an optimist and I therefore cannot really point out at any failures as such because whatever set-backs I may

have suffered to date, I've learnt valuable lessons from them. This means that I succeeded in learning something of value from those setbacks, which otherwise I would not have learnt. As an example to illustrate this approach that I have in life, I once sponsored a group of artisanal miners in Mukaradzi for 6 months and in the process 'lost' \$18000. I have since comforted myself that this was really 'tuition fees' spent in earning an un-official 'diploma' in artisanal gold mining because frankly, that is where I learnt the intricacies and the 'do's and don'ts' of this sector. I have since enlisted this valuable experience to come up with a business model that I am using with a measure of success in my own mining operations.

As for 'successes', I believe I have successfully transformed myself from having been a senior executive in the corporate world to being very much at home in the 'rough and tumble' of the artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) sector, in the process making an impact to the extent of having led the Zimbabwe Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Council (ZASMC) as its President from May 2015 to February 2019. During my stint as ZASMC President, I was particularly focused on bringing to the fore and exposing to the indigenous mining fraternity the duplicity and the trickery that was being perpetrated upon the nation where-in during colonial times various indigenous communities had been dispossessed of their lands rich in minerals, which lands had then been declared to be national parks or safari areas ostensibly for the exclusive use of wildlife, while in fact the true intention was that those in the know would solely exploit and enjoy these riches at a time and occasion of their choosing, as amply demonstrated by ZASMC in the case of Umfurudzi Safari

Park. This is a story for another day as this 'expose' eventually led to a complete re-look by government into how to selectively open up the vast mineral wealth locked up in national parks and safari areas for controlled access by artisanal and small scale miners in an environmentally responsible manner for the benefit of the nation, while preserving the 'living heritage' of the flora and fauna within these estates for future generations. This is still work in progress from which hopefully a Zimbabwean 'sovereign wealth fund' can be created. You may also be interested to know that during my stint as ZASMC

President, the Council developed and presented to government the 'Command Mining' framework and concept model. Moves to implement 'Command Mining' have been confirmed by government but its impact is yet to manifest itself as it is still early days yet.

I have also been the second Vice-President of the Zimbabwe Miners Federation (ZMF) from June 2018 until recently when I resigned to concentrate exclusively on 'minding my own business'. You may re-call the furious and heated debate that occurred recently and is still on-going within the indigenous mining fraternity, relating to the granting of Exclusive Prospecting Orders (EPOs) which are now covering virtually the whole country.. I raised the alarm when I posted in numerous Zimbabwean Whatsapp mining groups the gazetted notices of EPO's which were about to be granted, while pointing out that "Nyika yaenda!" EPO's are akin to modern day versions of the infamous Rudd and Lippert Concessions and Zimbabweans should be alert to and wary of these as they dis-possess current and future generations of indigenous miners' access to mineral wealth which would have been literally 'sold off' to some connected

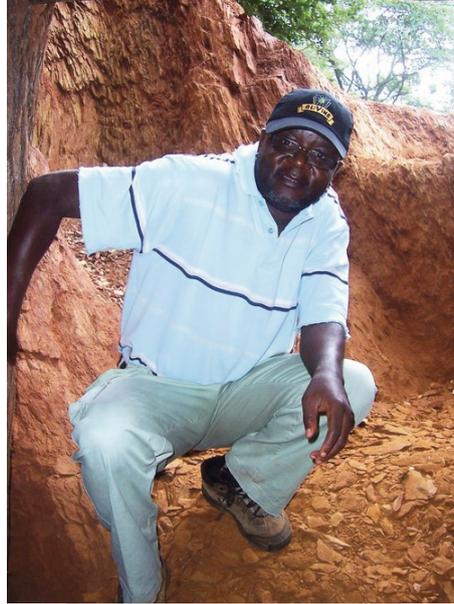
FACT
Organisations across the globe have a strategic objective to 'go digital' or be at risk of becoming obsolete

• INTERVIEW: ENG CHRIS MUROVE

connected and scheming individuals under the guise of 'exploration'. I am therefore glad and proud that I alerted the artisanal and small-scale mining sector of the impending risks and that they rose to the task, making efforts to roll back this threat to their current and future livelihoods. Whether they succeed or not in achieving this task is another matter that remains to be seen.

Rudairo: Violence in the mining industry has been so prevalent to the extent that it has now extended to the society, in the case of the so called "MaShurugwi". How can violence in the mining industry be curbed?

Eng. Chris Murove: I believe violence primarily reflects a state of frustration or desperation on the part of those that perpetrate it on others, in this case the so called "MaShurugwi". As is well known 'violence begets violence', and to some extent the violence that you refer to in the artisanal and small scale gold mining sector reflects the violence and mis-treatment that the vulnerable artisanal miners have been subjected to over time, both from their financially more powerful counterparts like gold barons and in some cases the authorities, as they sought to enforce the erstwhile criminalisation of artisanal mining. A case in point is the recent savage beating of an artisanal miner by a certain mine boss which was in the courts not so long ago. This was roundly condemned throughout the nation and thankfully the culprit was caught, tried and convicted. I am not by any stretch of the imagination trying to justify violence by artisanal miners in the form of "MaShurugwi", amongst whom outright criminals and robbers are certainly hiding, but I am merely pointing out the root causes that could have led to an acceptance and adoption of a culture of violence within the artisanal and small scale gold mining sector. If and when artisanal mining is fully accepted as a worthwhile economic activity that can provide a respectable livelihood through a variety of measures leading towards full formalisation, I am



confident that in time this scourge of mindless violence will be tamed. It is also worth noting here that there is an unproven theory doing the rounds that seeks to link the violent streak within the artisanal gold mining fraternity to the uncontrolled and dangerous exposure of artisanal miners to mercury. With proper research, this link needs to be either proven or dis-proven.

Rudairo: There is a well-known power wrangle in ZMF, in your capacity as the former ZMF vice president how do you think this matter should be well served without dividing the miners?

Eng. Chris Murove: My plea to all the parties involved in this power wrangle is for them to 'cease and desist' from fighting each other for positions and influence within the ZMF because this is detrimental to the interests of the artisanal and small-scale miners whom they both claim to represent. However, this power struggle has since spilt into the courts of law and is now sub-judice, as it awaits a final determination by the Supreme Court. It would therefore be amiss for me or anyone for that matter, to comment any further on it beyond what I've just said.

Rudairo: You happen to be influential in the mining industry specifically the small-scale gold mining sector, what do you think needs to be done to formalize small scale and artisanal mining?

Eng. Chris Murove: Artisanal and small-scale mining can be formalised and developed to become a powerful and sustainable economic driver in Zimbabwe if and when government fully adopts and single-mindedly implements a long term program such as 'Command Mining'. I defined 'Command Mining' as 'A deliberately designed and structured national mining programme that seeks to organise and support the artisanal, small and medium scale mining sectors through specific supportive policy interventions and broad indigenous economic empowerment, so as to achieve targeted and

“Artisanal and small-scale mining can be formalised and developed to become a powerful and sustainable economic driver in Zimbabwe if and when government fully adopts and single-mindedly implements a long term program”

Eng Chris Murove

specific socio-economic results'. This definition is self-explanatory and for such a programme to succeed, consistency of approach and effort on the part of government is essential. Once this happens, the private sector whose participation is crucial for the programme to succeed will follow suit and support it because the high business risks currently associated with artisanal and small-scale gold mining will have been adequately mitigated.

Rudairo: Experts believe that small scale mining has the potential to become major drivers for prosperity, is that true, and how can it be achieved?

Eng. Chris Murove: Small scale mining indeed has the potential to be a major driver of prosperity in Zimbabwe and it can contribute substantially to government's efforts in meeting its goal of making Zimbabwe a middle-to-high income economy by 2030 as espoused in the Vision 2030 mantra of the Second Republic. For those who may be doubtful, there is no better demonstration of this than the sterling performance of the small-scale gold mining sector during 2018 when the sector outshone large scale gold producers by delivering more than 63% of the precious metal that found its way to Fidelity Printers who are the official gold buyers for government. What more of the quantities that did not find its way into the formal channel? Sadly, the positive contribution of this sector to the fiscus now appears to be under threat as recent deliveries from this ASGM sector have significantly gone down due to a number of reasons. In my admittedly biased point of view, going the 'Command Mining' route is the answer at least for the small-scale gold mining sector.

Rudairo: Chrome mining in Zimbabwe seems to be under appreciated. How can

the chrome sector best be recognized to its full potential?

Eng. Chris Murove: I am not an expert on the chrome sector since up to now I have concentrated exclusively on the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector and it would therefore be amiss for me to masquerade as one. There are local experts like Lindi Mpofu and Masango Mahlahla among others, who can better expound on this particular area. In fact, from what I gather, they have already made a considerable impact into mobilising and organizing small-scale chrome miners, in addition to promoting markets for their ore. I would just add though that small-scale chrome miners and Zimbabwe in general would realise the full potential from chrome mining if efforts are doubled up to beneficiate the chrome ore, either by turning it into more valuable ferro-chrome using energy efficient mini-smelters or by exploiting the many uses of the element chromium in the chemical industry.

Rudairo: Lastly, how can mining best realise its potential to turn the economy of Zimbabwe towards yesteryear's glory?



Eng Chris Murove

Eng. Chris Murove: For mining to best realise its potential to turn around and contribute fully to Zimbabwe's economy, mining needs to be embraced and

practiced by the generality of economically active Zimbabweans as an investment and business opportunity particularly in small scale mining, much like what has happened in agriculture which spans subsistence farmers, small-scale farmers and medium-to-large scale farmers. Reference to yester-year's glory is rather misplaced because we have never had before such a scenario in Zimbabwe where the mining industry was so open for participation by the generality of Zimbabweans. It was rather the exclusive preserve of large and invariably foreign conglomerates, who then engaged Zimbabweans merely as employees, be they labourers or managers. Zimbabweans have now moved beyond such a state of mind and do not wish to remain employees forever.

There now exists a whole generation of young Zimbabweans who have entered the mining industry with zeal and vigour as mine owners, just like what has happened in the farming sector. These are the future of the mining industry in Zimbabwe, alongside the traditional large-scale mining players. In my view government needs to strike a delicate balance between these two sectors, by enforcing the 'use it or lose it' policy to prevent the wholesale hoarding of land with viable mineral resource and the judicious issuance of right-sized EPO's with conditions that encourage true investment while discouraging the ever-present 'evil' of ground hoarding.

Rudairo – Thank you very much for the enlightening us with such information hope we will have more interviews on Mining issues regularly.

Prospect Lithium testwork results bring optimism

Africa lithium developer, Prospect Resources reported a potential for an overall increase in global lithium recovery from 67.9 percent to 70+ percent for its 87 percent owned Arcadia Lithium Project.

According to the company's report, following the release of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) for Arcadia in November 2018, the company continued with bulk metallurgical variability testing of bulk ore samples. The test programs focused principally on extending the Project understanding of petalite recovery by dense medium separation (DMS) and spiral treatment, and improving spodumene recovery from exposed MP ore by froth flotation. The three stage DMS test work programme according to the report, confirmed the amenability of Arcadia ore to deliver premium low iron petalite concentrate product containing +4% Li₂O and <0.1% Fe₂O₃.

"The results of the DMS bulk test-work, together with the results of a review of the metallurgical database support the recovery factors employed in the DFS and indicate the potential for an overall increase in Project lithium recovery from 67.9% to +70%. Spiral treatment of -0.6 mm MP ore is currently in progress" reads the report.

Prospect's Managing Director, Sam Hosack, said the test work results demonstrated the quality of the project and the Company's ability to de-risk and optimise the project prior to development.

"The investment we have made into



technical validation and value engineering for the project, supports our ability to successfully deliver on the Arcadia Lithium Project. The Company has attracted market leading professionals to join the team and lead the technical development, including individuals with extensive experience in DMS, gravity and flotation processing of lithium bearing minerals. With these initiatives being undertaken by leading independent specialist organisations, we are delivering on a high level of quality for each initiative and de-risking the Project as we go into development" he said.

According to the report, Mr. Hosack said that the company will continue to invest into Arcadia Lithium project by boosting its plant structure, pit design and effectively working on the mine to boost production.

"Prospect will continue to invest in building upon Arcadia's existing strong project economics by optimising the plant construction, pit design and efficient operation of the project" he said.

The report also indicated that, with extended petalite recovery and concentration bulk test-work nearing completion, the company is undertaking spodumene metallurgical bulk test-work, to conclude the post-DFS test-work and develop a revised global lithium recovery result.

"By maintaining its focus on petalite-rich MP ore, which will form the bulk of run of mine (ROM) ore for the first two years of mine life, the company aims to further optimise design and operating parameters in order to de-risk the plant construction and project ramp-up to production. The extensive metallurgical test-work program will exceed similar programs completed by peer projects, given Arcadia's ore body contains petalite in addition to commonly produced spodumene' reads the report.

Prospect Resources Limited (ASX:PSC) is an ASX listed, Africa-focused, Lithium and Battery Minerals company based in Perth with operations in Zimbabwe, and exploration activities in Zimbabwe and the DRC.

Murowa diamonds posted US\$10 million profit

RioZim group associate, Murowa Diamonds (Private) Limited, despite the group's gold production for the year 2018 regressing by 13 percent to 1.792 tons which is less than the 2.071 tons achieved in the prior year, managed to maintain its momentum from the previous year and produced 740,244 carats from 732,045 carats.

According to a statement issued by the group's chairperson Mr Lovemore Chihota, the diamond company posted a profit of USD 10 million, the magnificent performance of the mine was as a result of the mine producing 740, 244 carats against the previous year's production of 732 045 carats.

"The Group's associate Murowa Diamonds (Private) Limited ("Murowa") posted a profit of USD 10 million. Murowa's stellar performance was depicted in an increase of diamond production to 740 244 carats against prior year's production of 732 045 carats" he said.

According the statement, the Mine's profits were also necessitated by the courts' declaration that the alleged ground rental fees were ultra vires the Mines and Minerals Act [Chapter 21:05] had a positive impact on the viability of the associate's business. The associate contributed positively to the Group's results with a share of profit of USD 1.5million (2017: USD 1.4million).

All Minerals and location found in Zimbabwe

Agate	Nyamandhlovu, Chikomba, Lupane
Aluminum	Mutare, Nyanga, Mwenezi
Amazonite	Nyamandhlovu, Rushinga
Amethyst	Nyamandhlovu, Hurungwe, Hwange, Makonde, Lupan
Antimony	Kwekwe, Bubi, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Shurugwi
Arsenic	Bubi, Shurugwi, Mutare, Gwanda
Asbestos	Masvingo, Gwanda, Matobo, Mberengwa, Insiza, Makonde, Umzingwane
Aventurine	Masvingo, Beitbridge
Barites	Kwekwe, Mwenezi
Beryl	Hurungwe, Kariba, Goromonzi, Harare, Mudzi, Rushinga, Mutoko, Bindura, Marondera, Gutu, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Mberengwa, Gweru
Bismuth	Gwanda, Insiza, Goromonzi, Hwange
Cesium	Mudzi, Bikita, Goromonzi
Calcite	Hwange, Bindura, Chiredzi, Mwenezi
Chromium	Mberengwa, Guruve, Makonde, Gweru, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Kadoma, Gwanda, Insiza, Masvingo, Chirumanzu
Citrine	Marondera, Harare, Goromonzi
Clay	Harare, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Gweru
Coal	Gokwe, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, Mwenezi, Hwange, Lupane, Binga, Kariba, Hurungwe, Bikita
Cobalt	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shamva, Bubi, Bindura
Copper	Makonde, Kadoma, Mutare, Chirumanzu, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Shurugwi, Beitbridge, Gokwe, Bindura, Chipinge, Bikita, Insiza, Makonde, Harare, Bulawayo, Shamva, Chiredzi, Nkayi, Mudzi, Chegutu, Bindura, Kwekwe, Hurungwe, Bubi, Makonde, Bikita, Gwanda, Masvingo.
Cordierite	Hurungwe, Beitbridge, Chimanimani, Rushinga, Makuti
Corundum	Beitbridge, Chiredzi, Shurugwi, Marondera, Mberengwa, Mazowe, Rushinga, Insiza, Goromonzi, Wedza, Makoni
Diamond	Gweru, Bubi, Beitbridge, Binga, Mwenezi, Mutare, Chivi
Diatomite	Hurungwe
Dolomite	Mutare, Beitbridge, Makonde, Mudzi, Masvingo, Rushinga.
Emerald	Gutu, Masvingo, Insiza, Mberengwa, Hurungwe.
Feldspar	Harare, Bikita, Umzingwane, Goromonzi
Fireclay	Hwange, Chiredzi, Kwekwe, Lupane, Nkayi, Kadoma, Kwekwe
Flint clay	Mwenezi, Beitbridge
Fluorite	Hwange, Guruve, Binga
Garnet	Beitbridge, Hurungwe, Mudzi, Guruve, Rushinga, Marondera
Graphite	Hwange, Hurungwe, Kariba, Makonde
Gypsum	Beitbridge
Gold	Every district in Zimbabwe
Iron	Kwekwe, Mberengwa, Harare, Kwekwe, Buhera, Gweru, Charter, Chiredzi, Masvingo, Mazowe, Kadoma.

All Minerals and location found in Zimbabwe

Jade	Masvingo
Kaolin	Kwekwe, Mutare, Bubi, Hwange, Kadoma, Mazowe, Harare, Umzingwane, Nkayi, Chegutu
Kainite	Hurungwe, Nyanga, Mudzi, Rushinga
Lead	Mberengwa, Kwekwe, Gokwe, Mutare, Wedza, Hwange
Limestone	Mberengwa, Gwanda, Bindura, Shamva, Mazowe, Kadoma, Umzingwane, Gweru, Chegutu, Chimanimani, Mudzi, Harare, Hurungwe
Lithium	Goromonzi, Mudzi, Buhera, Bikita, Chegutu, Hwange, Harare, Insiza, Rushinga, Mutoko, Mutare, Hwange
Magnetite	Gwanda, Nyanga, Kadoma, Mwenezi, Insiza, Buhera, Mberengwa, Beitbridge, Gweru
Manganese	Kwekwe, Gweru, Makonde, Mberengwa
Mercury	Bubi, Kadoma
Mica	Hurungwe, Rushinga, Kariba, Hwange
Molybdenum	Kwekwe, Insiza, Shurugwi, Makonde, Chipinge, Gweru, Mutare
Mtorolite	Guruve, Mutare
Nickel	Bubi, Makonde, Kwekwe, Insiza, Guruve, Shamva, Shurugwi, Matobo, Chegutu, Bindura, Gweru.
Ochre	Gweru, Kwekwe
Palladium	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu
Phosphate	Buhera
Platinum	Kwekwe, Makonde, Shurugwi, Chegutu, Centenary
Pyrite	Shurugwi, Gwanda, Mazowe, Kadoma, Bulilimamangwe, Shamva, Hwange.
Salt	Mwenezi
Sapphire	Mudzi
Selenium	Makonde
Silica	Gweru, Kwekwe, Makonde, Chegutu, Gokwe, Harare, Goromonzi
Sillimanite	Hurungwe
Silver	Makoni, Makonde, Kwekwe
Talc	Bubi, Guruve, Insiza, Nyanga, Mutare, Mt Darwin, Mberengwa, Goromonzi, Mutoko, Wedza, Kwekwe, Makoni
Tantalum	Hurungwe, Guruve, Kariba, Mudzi, Mutoko, Shamva, Bindura, Harare, Goromonzi, Murehwa, Mt Darwin, Rushinga, Mazowe, Marondera, Gutu, Masvingo, Buhera, Bikita, Mutare, Hwange, Chivhu, Mberengwa, Chimanimani, Makoni, Insiza
Tin	Hurungwe, Mudzi, Shamva, Bindura, Goromonzi, Harare, Rushinga, Mt Darwin, Nyanga, Gutu, Bikita, Hwange, Masvingo, Mutare
Topaz	Hurungwe, Gweru, Mutare
Tungsten	Hurungwe, Kariba, Shamva, Mazowe, Rushinga, Bindura, Guruve, Mt Darwin, Harare, Mudzi, Goromonzi, Bulawayo, Insiza, Matobo, Gwanda, Umzingwane, Bubi, Buhera, Mberengwa, Kadoma, Bikita, Shurugwi, Mutare, Chipinge, Chegutu, Kwekwe, Chiredzi, Wedza, Gweru, Hwange, Masvingo, Makoni
Vanadium	Mt Darwin, Guruve, Bulawayo
Vermiculite	Buhera, Mudzi
Zinc	Kwekwe, Gokwe, Nyanga



The Chemical People

QUALITY CHEMICALS

"Providing a water treatment solutions in chrome, platinum, gold and coal mining. CureChem the chemical people."

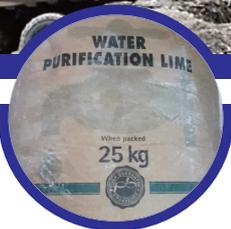
MINING CHEMICALS

WATER TREATMENT CHEMICALS

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

FOOD & BEVERAGES CHEMICALS

AGROCHEMICALS



MINING CHEMICALS

- Sodium Cyanide (Korean) 98%
- Borax (Anhydrous)
- Caustic Soda Flakes 99%
- Lead Nitrate
- Copper Sulphate Pentahydrate
- Hydrogen Peroxide 50%
- Nitric Acid 60%
- Sulphuric Acid 98%
- Hydrated Lime (Brown & White)
- Stannous Chloride
- Activated Carbon (India)
- Soda Ash Dense
- Mill Balls
- Hydrochloric Acid 33%
- Ferrous Sulphate
- Wire Wool
- Flocculants
- Xanthates
- Sodium Silicate
- Caustic Soda
- Flopam AN 934

HEAD OFFICE

1 ROBERT DRIVE, MSASA
HARARE ZIMBABWE
TEL: 0242 486461; 490500;480210;496917
FAX 486817
Email: miningsales@curechem.com

BULAWAYO BRANCH

5 WALLASSEY ROAD DONNINGTON
BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE
TEL: 08644101333
Email: techmanager.ccopl@curechem.com

DISTRIBUTORS

Kadoma – SMGC Mining: 0772 734 921 | Kwekwe – Vundu Enterprises: 055-24837
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