ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 3 September 2018

EXPLORATION UPDATE
CLEOPATRA GOLD &
UTARA LITHIUM PROSPECTS

- *Mapping and sampling work completed at the Cleopatra Prospect over May and June this year has identified* ***gold and copper anomalies***
- ***Epithermal banded quartz veins and associated fault structures*** *identified in several locations*
- ***Surface alteration zones*** *related to epithermal mineralisation have been identified*
- *Geophysical survey utilising the induced polarization (IP) method to* ***commence this week*** *at the Cleopatra Prospect*
- *The IP survey* ***will target mapped quartz veins****, with results expected in October*
- *Exploratory drilling was* ***carried out*** *on the Utara Prospect throughout April and May intersects a series of mineralised pegmatite dykes*

Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM) is pleased to announce the commencement of a geophysical survey utilising the induced polarization (IP) method at its Cleopatra Prospect, which is located within Altura's E45/2363 tenement, approximately 3.5 kilometres southeast of the Altura Lithium Project at Pilgangoora in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The geophysical survey will be carried out by a field crew from Vortex Geophysics, who will be supervised and monitored by Altura Exploration Geologists. The IP survey will target mapped quartz veins, following successful mapping and sampling exploration work conducted by Altura over May and June this year. The IP Survey will take two weeks to complete, with results expected to be available in October.

Altura also completed exploratory drilling at the Utara Prospect throughout May and June, which uncovered a series of narrow and steeply dipping pegmatites whilst also identifying a potential water aquifer. Utara is located within Altura's E45/2287 tenement, 6.5km north of the Altura Lithium Project, as seen in Figure 4 outlined further below. Utara covers an area that overlaps the main pegmatite field known to host the Altura Lithium Project.

CLEOPATRA PROSPECT (E45/2363 Tenement)

The Cleopatra Prospect is located within Altura's E45/2363 tenement, approximately 3.5 kilometres southeast of the Altura Lithium Project, as seen in Figure 3 (overleaf).

Field mapping conducted over May and June this year identified a series of subparallel north-south trending epithermal mineralised (including visible gold) quartz veins, which are intersected by a set of cross-cutting fault zones. Several surface alteration zones (related to epithermal mineralisation) consisting of a series of polymict hydrothermal breccias were observed. The mapping work has also identified a copper anomaly within the prospect.

Figure 1 – Quartz vein sample showing gold mineralisation

Figure 2 – Malachite (Cu-rich) mineralisation

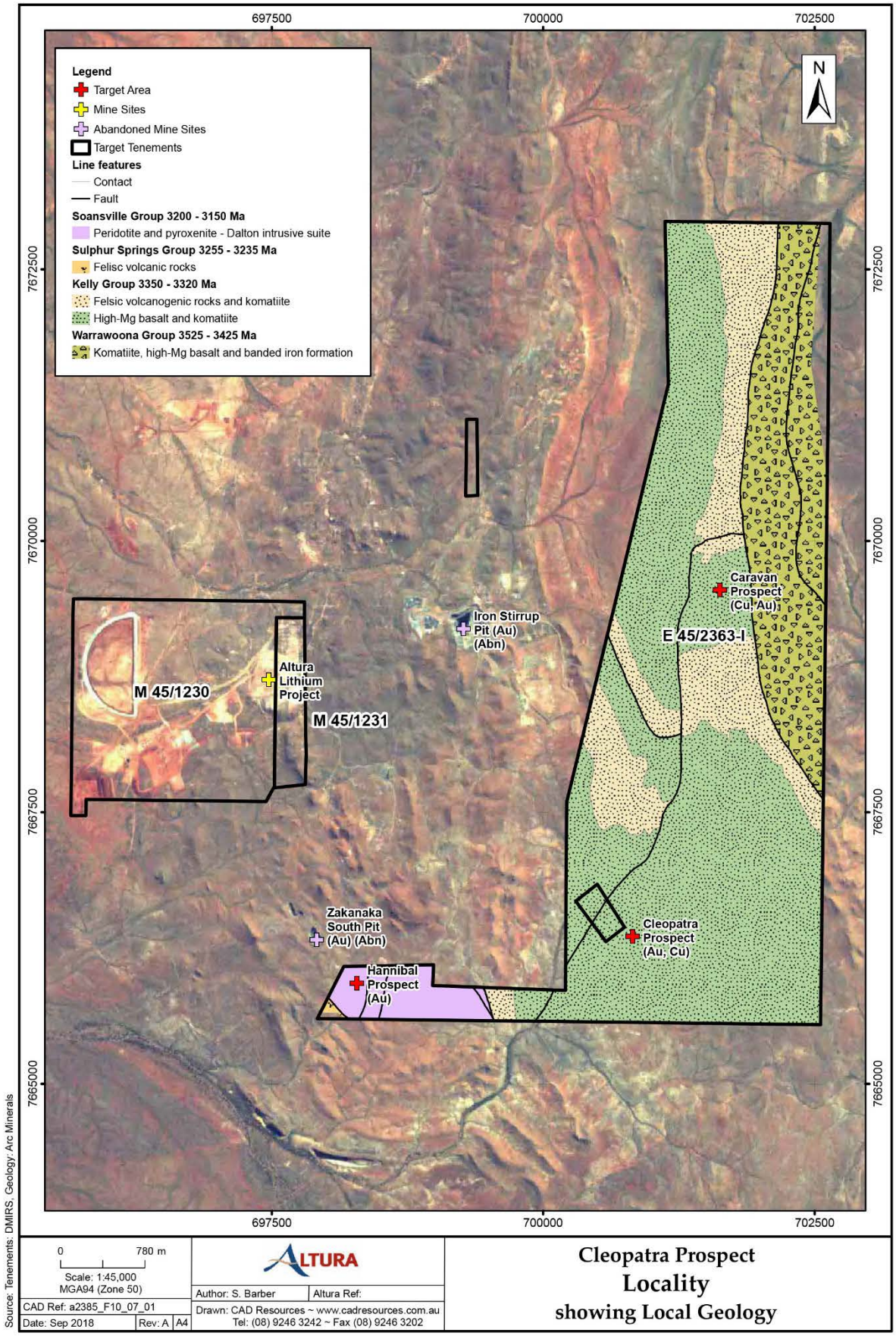

Figure 3 – Map Showing the Location of the Cleopatra Prospect

Outcrop samples were collected during mapping and sampling work, with the assay results outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1 – Summary of Outcrop Sample Assay Results

OUTCROP NUMBER	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	Zn ppm
CG001	0.06	-	3	-	-	2
CG002	0.50	-	8	-	-	18
CG003	0.01	-	9	-	-	15
CG004	-	-	16	-	70	90
CG005	-	-	12	-	66	126
CG006	Not sampled					
CG007	Not sampled					
CG008	0.01	-	57	-	-	17
CG009	-	-	53	-	291	89
CG010	0.01	-	205	9	160	37
CG011	Not sampled					
CG012	-	-	15	6	-	67
CG013	-	-	30	-	-	14
CG014	-	-	59	-	-	41
CG015	0.02	-	155	-	121	226
CG016	Not sampled					
CG017	0.01	-	215	64	-	66
CG018	-	-	89	-	114	81
CG019	-	-	99	-	51	31
CG020	Not sampled					
CG021	0.01	-	1715	-	-	119
CG022	-	-	578	11	134	175
CG023	0.01	-	8	-	-	10
CG024	-	-	11	-	-	4
CG025	0.01	-	30	46	97	108
CG026	0.09	0.6	20	62	52	51
CG027	0.74	-	36	-	-	47
CG028	0.3	3	14	-	-	11
CG029	0.02	-	7	-	-	5
CG030	0.33	-	31	19	58	124
CG031	-	-	6	-	-	8
CG032	-	-	3	-	-	3
CG033	-	-	14	-	-	11
CG034	0.02	-	54	-	159	9
CG035	0.48	-	28	-	-	9
CG036	0.27	-	60	44	60	187
CG037	-	-	143	10	-	19
CG038	0.02	0.5	1079	-	-	18
CG039	0.01	-	23	65	53	44

UTARA PROSPECT (E45/2287 Tenement)

As previously mentioned, Altura completed exploration work at Utara in May and June this year, and 41 reverse circulation or RC drill holes (see Figure 5), totalling 3,650m were completed. These holes were geologically logged by Altura Geologists and the pegmatite intersections were sampled and assayed. The pegmatite intersections tended to be narrow and steeply dipping with inconsistent and variable mineralisation. A steeply dipping mineralised pegmatite trending 030-045^{o}NE was identified in holes U18RC0001, 7 10, 22, 23 and 31.

Table 2 – Utara Prospect Drill Hole Intersects (April-May 2018)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth	Depth From	Interval Length	Li_2O%
U18RC0001	RC	698789.71	7674975.93	209.48	-60	270	100	58	6	1.44
U18RC0002	RC	698796.70	7675001.35	206.94	-60	270	92	-	-	-
U18RC0003	RC	698836.34	7674990.79	202.13	-60	270	130	-	-	-
U18RC0004	RC	698734.72	7675047.39	205.56	-60	270	154	-	-	-
U18RC0005	RC	698864.17	7675033.59	194.95	-60	270	118	-	-	-
U18RC0006	RC	698807.55	7675045.96	197.33	-60	270	70	-	-	-
U18RC0007	RC	698809.19	7675095.16	189.93	-60	270	154	9	3	0.66
U18RC0008	RC	698759.14	7675098.31	193.75	-60	270	88	-	-	-
U18RC0009	RC	698704.64	7675104.65	194.97	-60	270	58	-	-	-
U18RC0010	RC	698867.66	7675080.44	191.64	-60	270	136	96	6	1.50
U18RC0011	RC	698805.73	7675141.29	189.52	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0012	RC	698529.03	7675139.25	180.02	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0013	RC	698570.39	7675133.37	181.82	-60	270	40	-	-	-
U18RC0014	RC	699052.13	7674994.75	188.54	-60	270	80	-	-	-
U18RC0015	RC	699106.20	7674984.83	191.25	-60	270	70	45	2	1.34
U18RC0016	RC	699082.94	7675042.33	189.44	-60	270	60	-	-	-
U18RC0017	RC	699113.03	7675037.53	190.81	-60	270	70	-	-	-
U18RC0018	RC	699080.69	7675091.14	189.34	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0019	RC	699118.73	7675088.47	189.64	-60	270	60	-	-	-
U18RC0020	RC	698776.20	7675248.14	185.91	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0021	RC	698824.05	7675238.15	184.29	-60	270	70	-	-	-
U18RC0022	RC	698873.84	7675229.79	184.20	-60	270	70	5	1	1.46
U18RC0023	RC	698940.08	7675221.36	185.42	-60	270	106	90	9	1.32
U18RC0024	RC	699018.31	7675211.58	186.40	-60	270	70	43	1	0.84
U18RC0025	RC	699072.28	7675195.35	187.60	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0026	RC	699119.91	7675188.39	187.92	-60	270	52	-	-	-
U18RC0027	RC	699036.32	7675613.89	203.80	-60	270	82	-	-	-
U18RC0028	RC	699040.95	7675617.33	203.92	-60	270	52	-	-	-
U18RC0029	RC	698985.44	7675609.94	198.43	-60	270	100	-	-	-
U18RC0030	RC	698984.29	7675310.94	187.73	-60	270	94	-	-	-
U18RC0031	RC	699015.22	7675404.76	187.46	-60	270	94	43	23	1.08
U18RC0032	RC	698937.76	7675325.91	185.50	-60	270	58	-	-	-
U18RC0033	RC	698659.31	7676530.56	183.24	-60	270	118	-	-	-
U18RC0034	RC	698724.00	7676525.33	184.22	-60	270	118	-	-	-
U18RC0035	RC	698775.54	7676522.38	184.45	-60	270	88	-	-	-
U18RC0036	RC	699061.84	7676459.41	188.92	-60	270	88	-	-	-
U18RC0037	RC	699060.72	7676562.15	188.81	-60	270	82	-	-	-
U18RC0038	RC	699074.12	7676359.38	186.93	-60	270	70	-	-	-
U18RC0039	RC	699072.80	7675452.32	191.15	-60	270	106	-	-	-
U18RC0040	RC	699168.89	7675019.35	193.53	-60	270	76	49	4	1.29
U18RC0041	RC	699179.64	7675018.96	193.22	-60	270	76	67	3	0.45

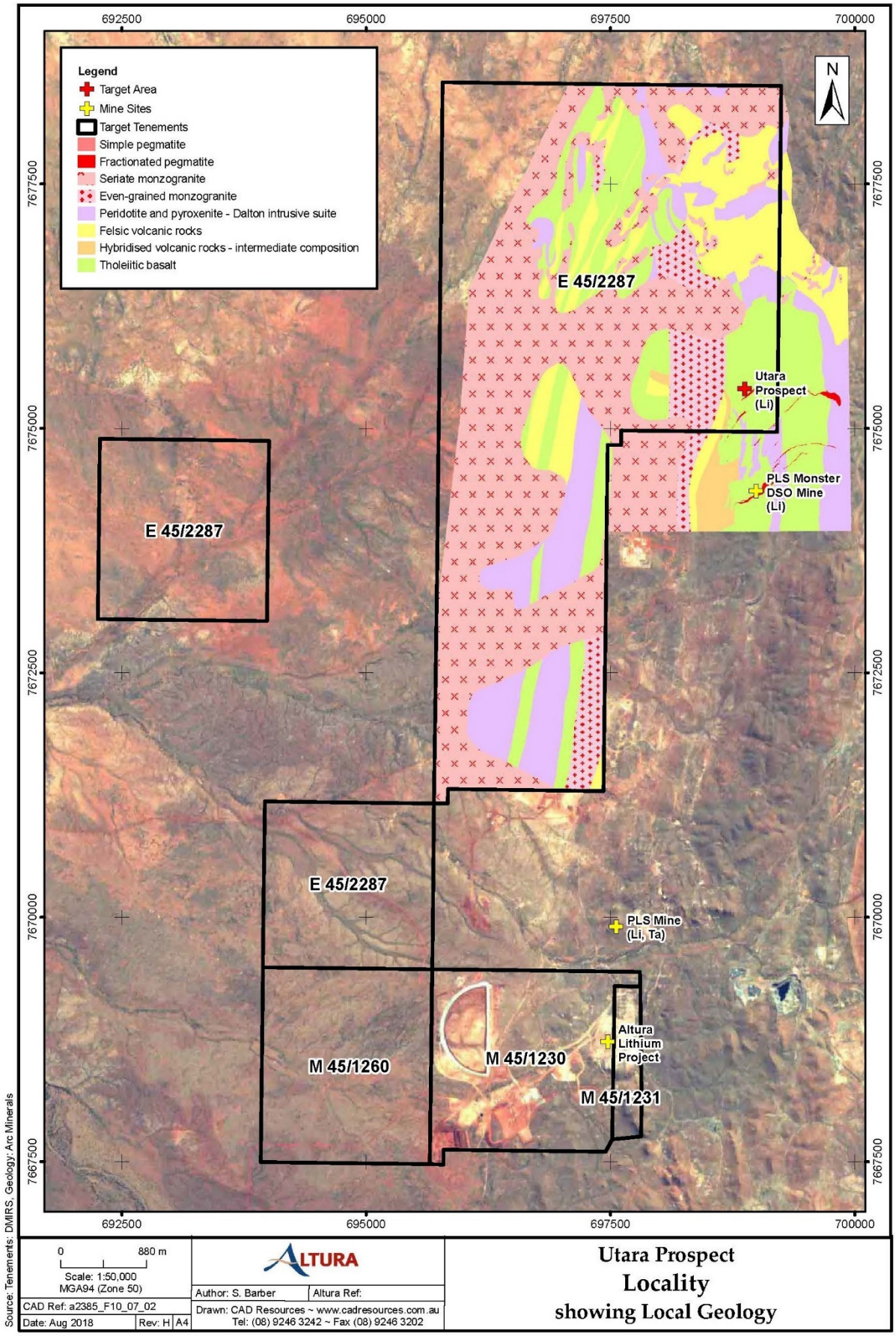

Figure 4 – Map Showing the Location of the Utara Prospect

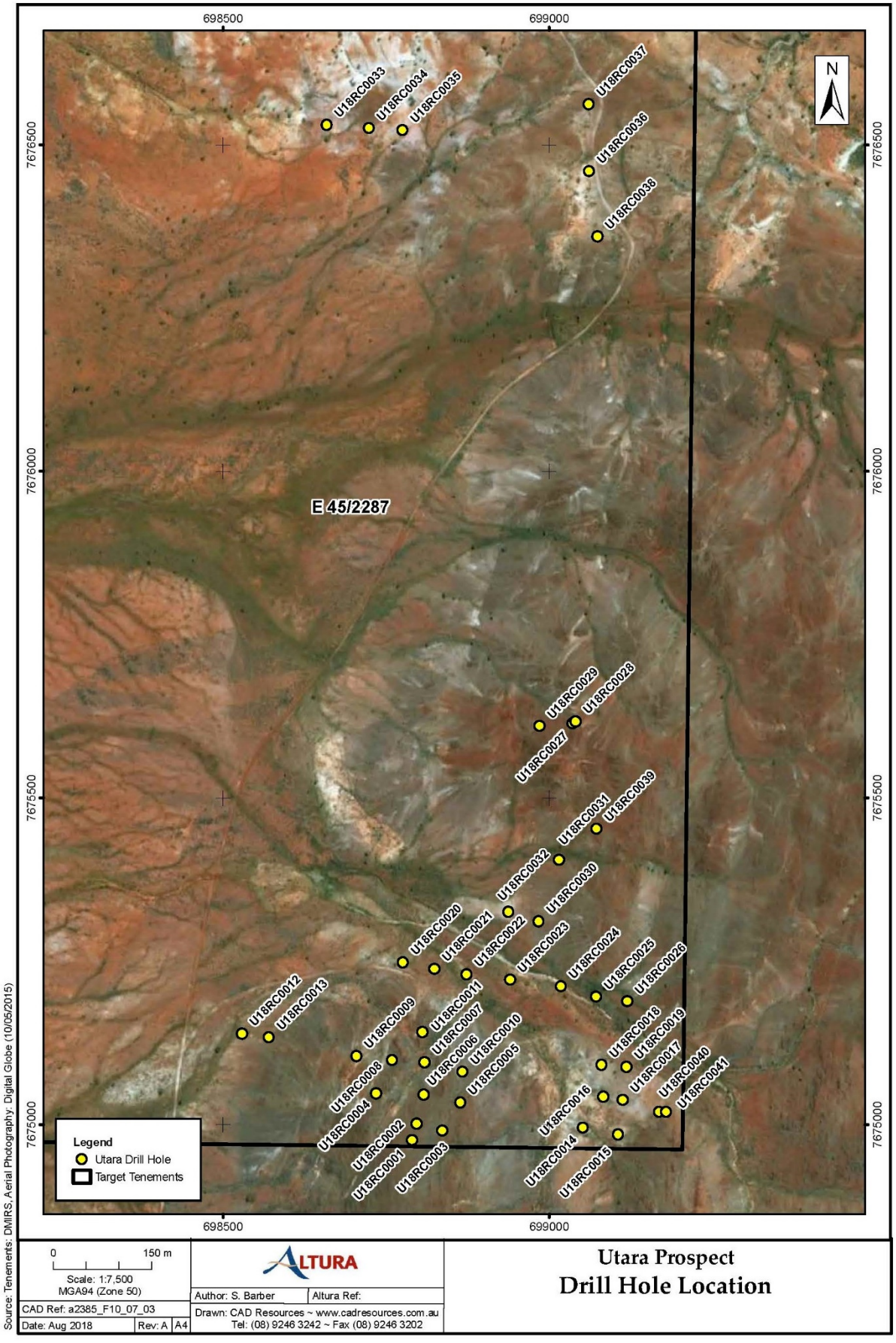

Figure 5 – Drill Hole Location Map

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Barber. Mr Barber is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Barber is the Exploration Manager at Altura Mining Limited and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity of mineral resource estimation 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 Barber consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM)

Altura is a key player in the global lithium market and is leveraging increasing demand for raw materials for manufacturing lithium ion batteries for electric vehicles and static storage uses. Altura owns and operates the world-class Altura Lithium Project at Pilgangoora in WA's Pilbara, which has a production capacity of 220,000tpa of quality spodumene concentrate. The Company has completed a Definitive Feasibility Study on a potential Stage 2 expansion to 440,000tpa, with a Final Investment Decision due in 2018.

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

CLEOPATRA PROSPECT (GOLD)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Cleopatra deposit was sampled by collecting outcrop rock chips. • Mineralisation was initially determined by visual indicators and confirmed by geochemical assays.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
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 representivity 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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
Quality of assay data	• *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*	• The samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Intertek) in Perth, Western Australia. • This lab is NATA (National Association of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Testing Authorities, Australia) certified. • 50g lead collection fire assay method was used and gold (Au) was analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • A multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Tubes. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry was used to test the following elements – Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Ta, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn. • Intertek used one check, 5 standards and one blank sample for this analyses work. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand-held XRF instruments were used in determining any of the assay data included in this resource.
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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
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.*	• The position of the sample points was recorded using a handheld Garmin GPSMAP64s unit. • No Mineral Resource estimation work has been completed.
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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling. • No Mineral Resource estimation work has been completed.
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.*	• Further work is required to quantitively determine the strike and dip extent, as well as the number of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• In 2017 the samples were transported to Perth by Regal Transport and delivered to Altura's Perth Office. • The samples were then hand delivered by Altura personnel to Intertek. • The 2018 samples were delivered by RGR Transport to Intertek in Perth. Staff from the laboratory checked the sample bags and totals for each sample batch before commencing sample preparation. • Assay pulps for all assayed samples have been retained by Intertek.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not completed at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Cleopatra deposit lies within E45/2363 tenement which is owned 100% by Altura Lithium Operations Pty Ltd. • The tenement covering the deposit is in good standing and there is no known impediment to obtaining a license to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been exploration for gold completed on this ground by other parties, including Lynas Gold (Lynas) NL in 1992-94. • Lynas' Reports have been reviewed by Altura personnel.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Cleopatra deposit consists of brecciated, platy pseudomorph and banded quartz-adularia veins which are typical indicators of the presence of a low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	• Altura has not completed any drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• There has been no weighting or averaging techniques used on samples or assays. • There has been no cutting of high grade intercepts. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is insufficient data to accurately report the true width.
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.*	• A geological plan has been provided.
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.*	• There is insufficient data to complete reporting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• There is no other substantive data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Induced polarisation (IP), a geophysical imaging technique used to identify the electrical chargeability of subsurface materials will be used, to assist in determining the potential length and depth of this deposit prior to the commencement drilling. • This work is planned for August-September 2018.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

UTARA PROSPECT (LITHIUM)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity 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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Utara deposit was sampled by collecting outcrop rock chips; and samples that were collected from reverse circulation or RC (chip) drilling. • Mineralisation was initially determined visually and confirmed by geological logging and by geochemical assays.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• In October 2016, RC drilling was undertaken in the Utara deposit with two RC drill rigs. Mt Magnet Drilling (MMD) supplied a RC450 Hydco track mounted rig (146mm hammer bit); and a MMD DR24/UDR259 track mounted rig (140mm hammer bit). When required both RC rigs utilised auxiliary compressors for additional air pressure. • In April-May 2018, RC drilling was undertaken in the Utara deposit with a single RC drill rig. Mt Magnet Drilling (MMD) supplied a RCD300-2 track mounted rig (146mm hammer bit), When required the rig utilised an auxiliary compressor for additional air pressure.
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.*	• No direct recovery measurements of RC samples were performed. Sample recovery at the rig is visually estimated and recorded for loss per sample interval. • Representative drill chips for each 2m interval were collected by the Rig Geologist in October 2016 and each 1m interval in April-May 2018. • RC sample recovery was maximised by stopping drilling at the metre interval and air-flushing the cyclone contents through the splitter to maximise recovery.
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.*	• All RC holes were logged by Rig Geologists. • Representative drill chips for each 1m or 2m interval in the RC holes were collected by the Rig Geologist. The drill chips from these intervals were dry and wet sieved and then lithologically logged. The RC logging undertaken on the 1m or 2m intervals documented the lithology, colour, texture, alteration and mineralisation of each interval using Altura Mining's standardised logging codes. • A representative sample for each 1m (April-May 2018) or 2m (October 2016) interval was placed in chip trays for future reference. • The RC logging was considered quantitative in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nature. • The chip trays were photographed (full length of each hole) for future reference purposes. • All recovered RC intersections were logged.
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 representivity 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.*	• RC samples were normally dry. If water was present, it was expelled (if possible) from the hole before sample was collected. • RC samples for 1m intervals were split using a riffle splitter mounted on each RC rig to provide a 1/8th sample. • The split samples were stored in numbered calico sample bags. The sample numbers used in each drill hole were recorded by the Rig Geologist. • Sample preparation for RC chips, required that the whole sample was crushed to 2mm, then rotary divided and a 500g (approximate) sample was pulverised to -75 microns. A 0.2g split was then sent directly to a microwave-assisted dissolution. HF acid MAD's are performed in sealed vessels at temperatures up to 200°C and pressures up to 20 Bar. Digests were controlled with respect to microwave power, vessel temperature and vessel pressure to achieve reproducible digestion conditions across a wide range of sample materials. • Random duplicate samples for analyses were taken from most of the pegmatite intersections. The range between the original and duplicate sample data was on average 10-15%. • LabWest also inserted its own check samples in each assay batch (October 2016); Intertek inserted its own check samples (April-May 2018). • The drill sample sizes were considered appropriate to represent the spodumene mineralisation, based on the average size of spodumene crystals (up to 50cm) and the thickness and overall consistency of mineralisation within the pegmatite hosts.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All sample submissions up to October 2016 were sent to LabWest in Perth. • This lab is NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) certified. • Li (ppm), Al_2O_3%, CaO%, Fe_2O_3%, K_2O%, MgO%, MnO%, Na_2O%, P_2O_5%, SO_3% and TiO_2% were assayed using microwave assisted HF acid digest with an ICP-OES finish, while Be (ppm), Cs (ppm), Nb (ppm), Rb (ppm), Sn (ppm), Ta (ppm), Th (ppm) U (ppm) and W (ppm) were digested with an ICP-MS finish. This technique is considered an effective for whole rock determination. • The Certified Reference Materials (CRM) rate used by LabWest was 2 in every 24 samples and 7 CRM's (2 lithium ores, 1 rock, 1 soil, 3 pegmatites) were used. Internal lab splits (post-crushing) were done on 1 in 40 samples and pulp repeats were inserted at the rate of 1 in 24 samples. LabWest randomly inserted in-house standards to check their internal QC sampling. • Random, blind re-submission of pulps from LabWest to an external lab (Ultra Trace) for check assaying was carried out. • Field duplicates were randomly inserted by the drilling offsider when mineralised pegmatites were intersected. The position of each duplicate sample was logged by the Rig

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geologist. The general practice was to include a duplicate sample in every intersected pegmatite. These duplicates were anomalous to laboratory personnel. • The QC samples (field duplicates) plus lab splits and lab internal standards have indicated the assaying shows acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand-held XRF instruments were used in determining any of the assay data included in this resource. • In 2018, the samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis Laboratory in Perth which is ISO17025 accredited. • The method used by Intertek was the determination of elements by Sodium Peroxide Fusion with ICP finish. Each sample was fused with sodium peroxide in a zirconium crucible and the melt was leached with hydrochloric acid and made to volume. The solution from the digest was presented to an ICP-OES for the quantification of Al (%), Ca (%), Fe (%), K (%), Li (%), Mn (%), Si (%) and Ti (%); Rb (%) and Ta (%) was reported using a MS finish. • The quality control protocols employed by Intertek made use of control blanks (reagent blanks), checks (pulp duplicates) and reference materials which may be certified reference materials. Normally blanks were employed in at least 1% of the samples and checks and reference materials about 4% of the samples. • Intertek used 7 CRM's. • Field duplicates were randomly inserted by the drilling offsider when mineralised pegmatites were intersected. The position of each duplicate sample was logged by the Rig Geologist. The general practice was to include a duplicate sample in every intersected pegmatite. The duplicate samples were submitted along with the remaining chip samples. • During the April-May 2018 drill program, the Rig Geologist also added a blank (industrial sand) and CRM standard in addition to the duplicate samples collected in the field. • The QC samples used by Altura plus laboratory splits and internal standards have indicated the assaying shows acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand-held XRF instruments were used in determining any of the assay data included in this resource.
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.*	• Drill hole geological logging was undertaken on site by qualified Rig Geologists during the October 2016 and April-May 2018 drill programs. All completed RC holes were logged. • A complete dataset of lithology logs plus photos of the chip trays have been examined and confirm the observed pegmatite mineralisation intervals correspond with the assay data. • Assay data was provided by the laboratory as certified data files. • All survey, lithology and assay data was entered into Excel spreadsheets that were exported to Datashed. Data validation and

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		cross-checking is conducted using an automated verification function. • Lithium assay data were initially recorded as Li (ppm). It is standard industry practice to present lithium results as Li_2O%. This is done by applying a conversion factor – the Li (ppm) was divided by 10,000 and that result was then multiplied by 2.153 to calculate the Li_2O%.
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.*	• The October 2016 drill hole collars were surveyed by Heyhoe Surveys, Geraldton, WA using a Trimble R6 RTK GPS system with an accuracy of +/- 0.02m in the horizontal and +/- 0.03m in the vertical relative to control station Pilg1. Pilg1 was established by R6 RTK GPS using SSM KM3 Marble Bar38 (horizontal) and SSM R610 (vertical). • Grid co-ordinates are Map Grid of Australia (MGA) and GDA94 Zone 50. AHD elevations use the Ausgeoid98 Geodic model. • Topographic control supplied by Altura Survey was collated from combined RTK GPS point data, Original LiDAR data and recent UAV Aerial data. Surface levels over the entire area of concern supplied by Altura Survey department are accurate to +/-0.10m. • The nature of the topography is such that the current number of survey points and their accuracy is considered adequate for the topographic control used for all completed exploration work and resource/ reserve estimation work. • Down hole surveys were completed on the RC holes. The down hole surveys were completed using a Reflex Ez-Shot camera.
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.*	• Currently there is insufficient data to complete an understanding of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation work.
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.*	• The general strike of the pegmatite dykes in the Utara Deposit is approximately 030-045^{o}NE and the general dip is 70^{o}SE. • Further drilling is required to quantitively determine the strike and dip extent, as well as the number of mineralised structures.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody for sampling procedures and sample analysis was managed by the Rig Geologists and Field Technicians during the various drilling campaigns. • Sample material was geologically logged and the numbered calico sample bags were then collected from designated pegmatite intervals. These intervals were determined by the Rig Geologist either at the time of drilling or at the completion of a drill hole. • Three to four calico sample bags were placed in larger bags for sample transport and then stored on site temporarily while the sample batch was prepared. The total number of samples was checked on site by site personnel prior to being transportation to Port Hedland. • In October 2016, samples were delivered by

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		Regal Transport to LabWest in Malaga, Perth. Staff from the laboratory checked the sample bags and totals for each sample batch before commencing sample preparation. The 2018 samples were delivered by RGR Transport to Intertek in Perth. Staff from the various laboratories checked the sample bags and totals for each sample batch before commencing sample preparation. • Remaining RC chip samples collected for the drill hole library and are stored in secure facilities on site. • Assay pulps for all assayed samples are retained in permanent storage by Altura.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling methods used in October 2016 and April-May 2018 complied with industry standards.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 Utara deposit lies within E45/2287 tenement which is owned 100% by Altura Lithium Operations Pty Ltd. • The tenement covering the deposit is in good standing and there is no known impediment to obtaining a license to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been no exploration for lithium completed on this ground by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Utara deposit occurs at the northern end of a structurally controlled zone of pegmatite intrusive dykes within the synformal Pilgangoora greenstone belt. The pegmatite dykes are hosted within amphibolites which have a mafic and ultramafic volcanic origin. • A total of 5 pegmatites have been identified and these generally strike 030-045ºNE and dip 70ºSE. • The mineralised pegmatites are within a northeast (NE) trending zone. • The mineralised pegmatites are located approximately 1km east of a granite contact. • Significant mineralisation in each of the pegmatites is confined to lithium.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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*	• Significant results not previously reported. • A total of three RC holes were completed in October 2016, totalling 240m. • These holes were drilled with a 315º azimuth and a dip of -60º. • A total 41 RC holes were completed in April-May 2018, totalling 3,650m. • These holes were drilled with a 270º azimuth and a dip of -60º.

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	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• There has been no weighting or averaging techniques used on samples or assays prior to reporting Exploration Results. • There has been no cutting of high grade intercepts as the nature of spodumene distribution in pegmatite lenses and the evidence of continuity from drill assay results is sufficient to accept higher grade values that are consistent between the intercepts. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• There is insufficient data to accurately report the true width.
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.*	• A geological and drill hole plan has been provided.
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.*	• Representative reporting of assay results has been provided.
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.*	• There is no other substantive data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further exploratory work is planned.