ASX ANNOUNCEMENT | 26 April 2019

EXPLORATION UPDATE – CLEOPATRA GOLD PROSPECT & HAZELBY COPPER-GOLD-SILVER PROSPECT

- *Geophysical survey utilising the induced polarization (IP) method identified **nine near surface anomalies** at the Cleopatra Prospect*
- *Initial round of exploratory drilling completed at the Cleopatra Prospect*
- *Field work undertaken at the Hazelby Prospect identifies **copper-gold-silver target***

Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM) is pleased to announce it has completed an initial round of exploratory drilling as a follow up to a geophysical survey utilising the induced polarization (IP) method at its Cleopatra Prospect. The Company also undertaken field work at the nearby Hazelby Prospect which has identified a copper-gold-silver target.

The geophysical survey was carried out by Vortex Geophysics and the results were analysed by Core Geophysics. The drilling was carried out by Egan Drilling and was supervised by Altura's Exploration Geologists.

CLEOPATRA PROSPECT (E45/2363 Tenement)

The Cleopatra Prospect is located within Altura's E45/2363 tenement, approximately 3.5 kilometres south-east of the Altura Lithium Mine, as seen in Figure 1 (overleaf). Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (DDIP) surveying was carried out in September 2018 over wide spaced lines at the Cleopatra Prospect (see Figure 2).

The purpose of the survey was to detect and delineate potential responses associated with known gold anomalies discovered from surface sampling banded quartz veins and breccias. The results showed the area was dominated by conductive weathered overburden. Nine near surface anomalies were identified and required further investigation.

In February 2019, twelve (12) exploration reverse circulation or RC drill holes, totalling 684m were completed within the Cleopatra Prospect (see Figure 3). These holes were geologically logged by Altura Geologists and the quartz vein intersections were sampled and assayed. A total of 563m was sampled and 647 samples (these included 28 duplicate, 28 blank and 28 CRM samples) were collected for lab analyses by Intertek. Table 1 lists the completed drill holes.

Figure 1 – Location of the Cleopatra and Hazelby Prospects

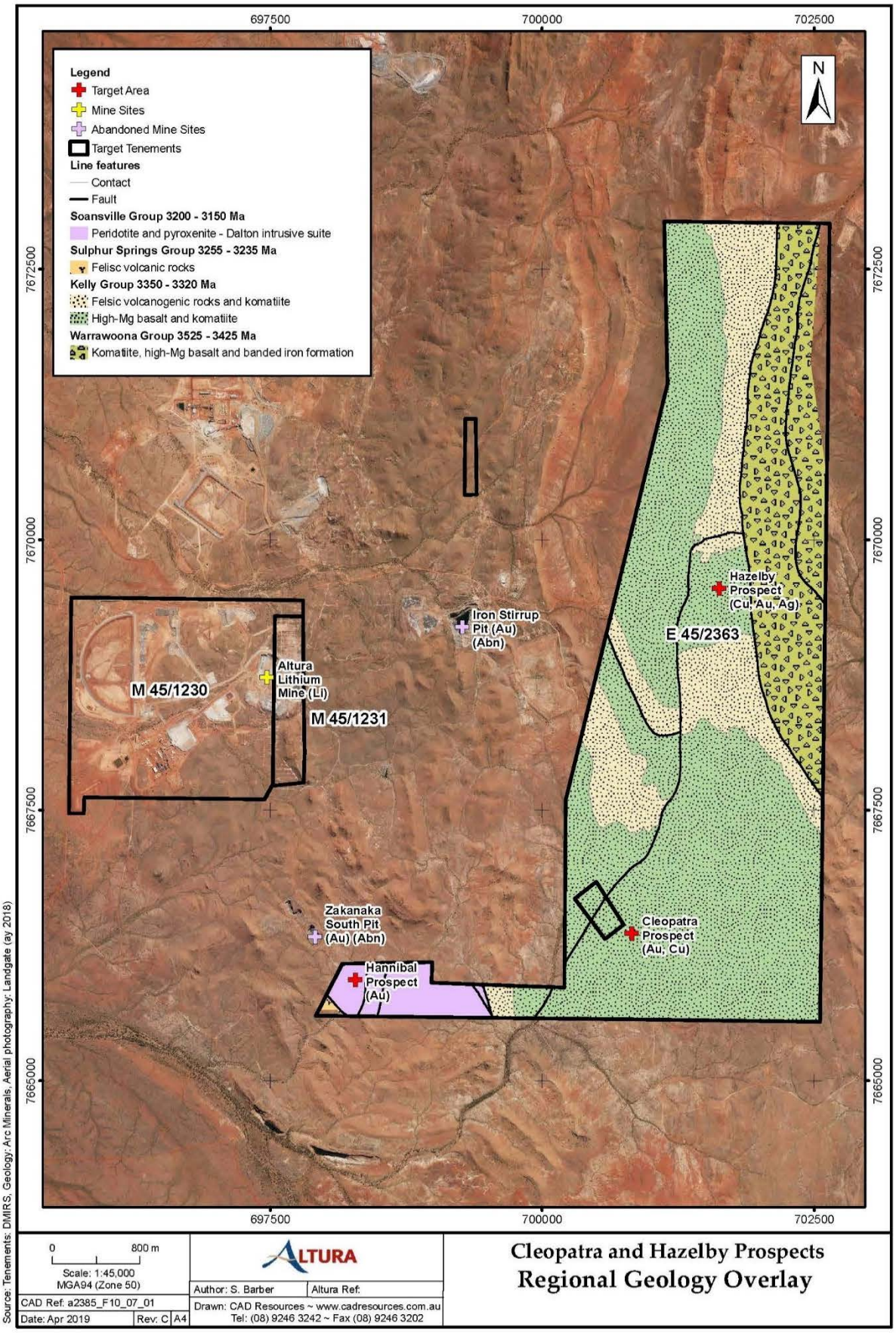

Figure 2 – DDIP Lines at the Cleopatra Prospect

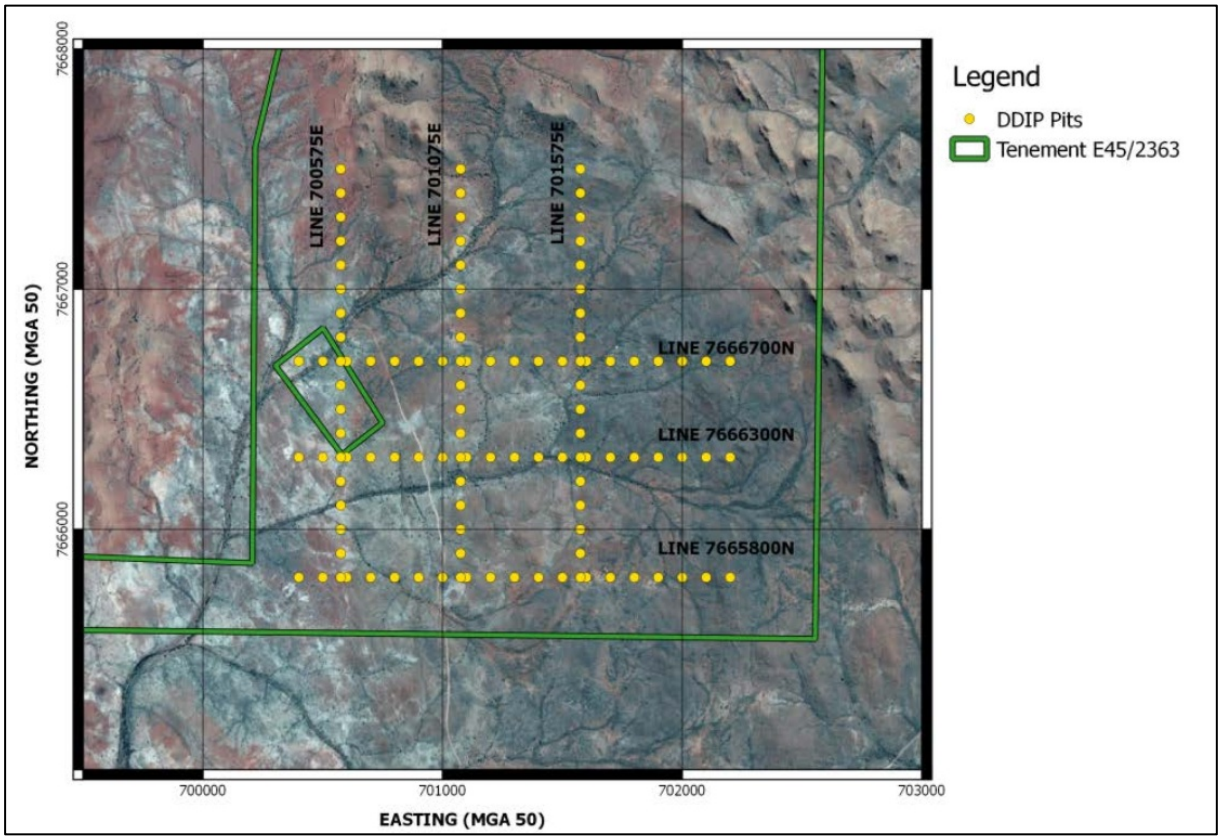

Table 1 – Summary of Cleopatra Prospect Drill Holes

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
RC19CLE001	RC	700559.79	7666303.65	197.44	-60º	096º	100m
RC19CLE002	RC	700613.93	7666300.87	194.77	-60º	088º	100m
RC19CLE003	RC	700652.35	7666300.94	197.10	-60º	088º	50m
RC19CLE004	RC	700628.22	7666148.78	192.95	-60º	090º	30m
RC19CLE005	RC	700581.69	7666145.99	194.76	-60º	091º	30m
RC19CLE006	RC	700542.22	7666000.35	194.45	-60º	088º	40m
RC19CLE007	RC	701028.31	7666147.69	194.71	-60º	089º	60m
RC19CLE008	RC	701073.04	7666151.42	195.35	-60º	087º	41m
RC19CLE009	RC	700953.16	7666653.62	200.40	-60º	273º	83m
RC19CLE0010	RC	700674.80	7666640.56	197.38	-60º	081º	35m
RC19CLE0011	RC	700610.56	7666395.59	194.84	-60º	080º	65m
RC19CLE0012	RC	700597.78	7666767.17	195.17	-90º	000º	50m

The assay results received from the drill holes did not indicate the presence of significant gold mineralisation (see Table 2) in any of the completed RC drill holes, despite there being strong evidence of epidotic, carbonate and chloritic alteration within the intermediate (or mafic) volcanic host rock. This form of alteration is typically associated with low sulphidation epithermal gold mineralisation, the type interpreted to exist within the Cleopatra Prospect area.

Table 2 – RC Drilling Mineralised Intervals

Hole ID	Interval	Mineralisation
RC19CLE001	35-39m	4m @ 0.27g/t Au
	72-74m	2m @ 0.24m g/t Au
	96-98m	2m @ 0.26 g/t Au
RC19CLE002	38-40m	2m @ 0.14g/t Au / 2m @ 1.10g/t Ag
	67-68m	1m @ 0.42 g/t Au
	75-78m	3m @ 0.30g/t Au

There were no significant results for drill holes RC19CLE003 to RC19CLE012.

Figure 3 – RC Drill Rig at the Cleopatra Prospect

The next stage of exploration is to complete a broader soil sampling program that will target the IP anomalies and mapped horizons that indicate gold mineralisation zones. A further drilling program will follow based on the soil sampling results.

HAZELBY PROSPECT (E45/2363 Tenement)

The Hazelby Prospect is located within the E45/2363 tenement, approximately 4km east of the Altura Lithium Mine and 3.5km NNE of the Cleopatra Prospect (see Figure 1). The Hazelby Prospect is also referred to as the Melted Caravan Prospect. Previous work has identified mineralisation within pyritic quartzite and cherts in the nose of a plunging fold. Dated at 3.5 billion years old, it is reputably one of the oldest known prospects in the Pilbara region.

Abundant malachite, a copper carbonate mineral, green-blue in colour was observed by Altura Geologists near old workings. Three rock chip samples were collected from the old workings and submitted for analyses. The sample assay results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Hazelby Prospect Rock Chip Samples (February 2019)

Sample Number	Cu %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
CA0001	4.70	0.83	80.0
CA0002	5.37	0.63	80.5
CA0003	9.86	0.80	84.6

Figure 4 – Old Workings where the Samples were Collected

A desktop review study by Altura revealed that the previous holders of the E45/2363 tenement, Shaw River Resources Ltd (Shaw), had reported on the exploration potential of the Hazelby Prospect. Shaw commented that the prospect was explored extensively by Esso Australia (Esso) in the early 1970's and that it had all the hall marks of a Cu-Pb-Au-Ag VHMS (Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide) deposit which has yet to reach full potential.

Shaw noted that the area was studded with gossanous outcrops displaying malachite-rich zones and BIF horizons, cut by a series of shears tangential to the hinge line of SSE trending anticline. It was interpreted by Shaw, that sulphide box-work and seams evident in the mullock and surface rock lithologies indicated a wide alteration halo around a central shear zone, and that felsic dolerite units in the hinge and limb zones displayed alteration assemblages. For further information, please refer to the Shaw ASX announcement on 10 April 2008.

Altura is encouraged by the potential of the Hazelby Prospect and intends to complete further data research and field exploration work this year.

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 being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr 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, with a Final Investment Decision due following a review of the Stage 1 operations and ramp-up to nameplate production.

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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 and reverse circulation (RC) drill chips. • RC drill chips were collected from 1m intervals. • 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 completed RC drilling in February 2019. • This work was carried out by Egan Drilling Services utilising a DE400 or RC track Rig.
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 1m interval were collected by the Rig Geologist during the logging work. • RC sample recovery was maximised by stopping drilling at regular intervals and air-flushing the cyclone contents through the splitter to maximise sample 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 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 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 interval was placed in chip trays for future reference. • The RC logging was considered quantitative in nature. • All the chip and core trays were photographed (full length of each hole) for future reference purposes. • All recovered RC intersections were logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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. • The samples were stored in numbered calico sample bags. The sample numbers used in each drill hole were recorded by the Rig Geologist. • Duplicate samples for analyses were taken. There was minimal range between the original and duplicate sample results. • The laboratory also inserted its own check samples in each assay batch. • The drill sample sizes were considered appropriate to represent gold mineralisation,
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.*	• The samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Intertek) in Perth, Western Australia. • This lab is NATA (National Association of 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant intersections have been identified. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Assay data was provided by Intertek as certified data files. • All survey, lithology and assay data were input to Excel spreadsheets. Data validation and cross-checking was conducted using manual checks and an automated verification function.
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. • The drill hole collars were surveyed by Altura Survey personnel using a Leica GS10/AS10 Base station and Leica GS16/GS14/CS20 RTK Rover set. • The collars were located by RTK GPS to an accuracy of +/-0.02m (X/Y/Z). • The Grid System used by Altura is MGA Zone 50K. • 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.*	• Currently there is insufficient data to complete an understanding of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • The 2019 samples were delivered by Bishop's 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 Altura.
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 Prospect 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,*	• A total of 12 RC holes were completed in February 2019, totalling 684m. • Information material to these drill holes is included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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. • 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.*	• Balanced reporting 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.*	• Soil sampling program comprised of 1500m of soil auger work is planned.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

HAZELBY PROSPECT (COPPER-GOLD-SILVER)

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 Hazelby Prospect was sampled by collecting outcrop rock chips. • Mineralisation was initially determined visually 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.

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.*	• This lab is NATA (National Association of 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No significant intersections have been identified. • No twinned holes have been drilled. • Assay data was provided by Intertek as certified data files.
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.
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.*	• 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.*	• The rock chip samples were hand carried to Perth by an Altura Geologist and passed onto Intertek personnel. • 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.*	• No audit or review has been carried out.

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*	• The Hazelby Prospect lies within E45/2363 tenement which is owned 100% by Altura Lithium Operations Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 copper, gold and silver completed on this ground by other parties, including Esso Australia (Esso) in the early 1970's and Shaw River Resources Ltd (Shaw) in 2008. • Shaw Reports have been reviewed by Altura personnel.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Potential Cu-Pb-Au-Ag VHMS (Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide) deposit. • Shaw noted that the area was studded with gossanous outcrops displaying malachite-rich zones and BIF horizons, cut by a series of shears tangential to the hinge line of SSE trending anticline. • Shaw noted that the sulphide box-work and seams evident in the mullock and surface rock lithologies indicated a wide alteration halo around the central shear zone. It was also noted that felsic dolerite units in the hinge and limb zones displayed alteration assemblages.
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*	• A geological plan has been provided.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
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 data research and field exploratory work is planned.