PILBARA MINERALS
LIMITED

ACN 112-425-788

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **1st February, 2016**

PILGANGOORA RESOURCE HITS 80.2MT AS 54% UPGRADE CEMENTS ITS STATUS AS A MAJOR NEW GLOBAL LITHIUM PROJECT

GLOBAL RESOURCE NOW CONTAINS OVER 1MT OF LITHIUM OXIDE AS INDICATED RESOURCE GROWS TO 469,000T, UNDERPINNING THE CURRENT FEASIBILITY STUDIES

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Pilbara's 100%-owned Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project in WA confirmed as one of the biggest new lithium ore (spodumene) deposits in the world** with a further major upgrade in the JORC 2012 Mineral Resource, including:

  - ***A 54% increase in the total Indicated and Inferred Resource to 80.2Mt grading 1.26% Li_2O (spodumene) containing 1,008,000 tonnes of lithium oxide*** with 42.3Mt grading 0.02% Ta_2O_5 (Tantalum) containing 18.3 million pounds of Ta_2O_5;

  - *Within the total Mineral Resource of 80.2Mt, and at a cut-off of* ***1% Li_2O****, the Inferred and Indicated Lithium Resource amounts to* ***<u>59.3Mt @ 1.44% Li_2O</u> containing 855,000 tonnes of lithium oxide.***

- **The latest upgrade incorporates the results of successful in-fill drilling** completed from October to December 2015, the main objective of which was to upgrade the Indicated component of the resource to underpin the Pre-Feasibility Study, due in March 2016.

- **In-fill RC and Diamond drilling has successfully converted a further 369,000 tonnes of contained Li_2O to the Indicated category, which now totals 469,000 tonnes of contained Li_2O.**

- **Pilbara has also increased its overall Exploration Target[1] for Pilgangoora to 100 - 110Mt @ 1.2-1.5% Li_2O** and **175-225ppm Ta_2O_5. RC drilling is scheduled to resume in March 2016** with a focus on further extensions and improvement in the resource categories.

- **"This resource upgrade cements Pilgangoora's status as a significant new global lithium project, second only to the world-class Greenbushes spodumene deposit. Its scale, quality and grade – combined with its location, access to infrastructure and close proximity to key Asian markets has propelled it to the forefront of new lithium projects worldwide," – Pilbara Executive Director Neil Biddle**

Australian strategic metals company Pilbara Minerals Ltd (ASX: PLS) is pleased to announce a further significant increase in the Mineral Resource at its flagship 100%-owned **Pilgangoora Lithium-Tantalum Project** in WA's Pilbara region. The updated resource – which includes the results of highly successful in-fill drilling programs completed last quarter – will underpin the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) to be delivered in March 2016 and contribute to the concurrent Definitive Feasibility Study works underway. It also paves the way for further resource growth with the Company publishing an updated Exploration Target.

The updated Pilgangoora Mineral Resource adds a **54 per cent increase in contained lithium oxide** and a **16 per cent increase in contained tantalite**, based on all drilling information (including historical) including an additional 94 holes drilled between mid-September and December 2015.

The overall Pilgangoora Mineral Resource now comprises **1,008,000 tonnes of contained lithium oxide and 18.2 million pounds of contained tantalite.**

The next phase of resource extension and in-fill drilling at Pilgangoora will commence in March 2016. Extensional drilling will focus on the northern extension of the central zones, southern domains, Monster and the newly discovered western domain. **Drilling in these zones is expected to result in further significant increases in the overall resource inventory**.

The updated January 2016 resource model will be used as the basis for the Pre-Feasibility Study, with the significant conversion of Inferred material into the Indicated category expected to allow the definition of an Ore Reserve as part of the PFS and the associated financial model due for completion in March 2016. The upgraded resource will also provide the foundation for the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS), which is due for completion by mid-2016. The DFS is being undertaken on the basis of developing a standalone operation at Pilgangoora with an annualised ore throughput rate of 2Mtpa, producing lithium concentrates targeting the glass and ceramics industry and the rapidly growing global lithium-ion battery market.

2012 JORC Resource Estimation

After several drilling campaigns from late 2014 and throughout 2015 Pilbara has clearly demonstrated that Pilgangoora is a **globally significant hard-rock lithium-tantalum deposit.**

The updated 2012 JORC compliant Mineral Resource for the Project incorporates all historical data, as well as all drilling data from Pilbara's 2014 and 2015 programs.

The estimation was carried out by independent resource consultancy, Trepanier Pty Ltd ("Trepanier"), resulting in the estimation of Inferred and Indicated Resources. The reporting of all domains (capturing material above 0.01% Ta_2O_5) results in an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate (Table 1) totalling:

- **80.2 million tonnes @ 1.26% Li_2O containing 1,008,000 tonnes of Li_2O**

Associated with the lithium resource, there is a corresponding tantalite resource of **42.3 million tonnes @ 0.020% Ta_2O_5** containing **18.2 million pounds of contained tantalite.**

Table 1: Pilgangoora Project – Mineral Resource Estimate

Category		Tonnage (million tonnes)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Li_2O (%)	Ta_2O_5 (tonnes)	Ta_2O_5 (Mlbs)	Li_2O (T)
Indicated	Ta_2O_5	17.9	182		3,255	7.2	
	Li_2O	35.7		1.31			469,400
Inferred	Ta_2O_5	24.3	205		4,995	11.0	
	Li_2O	44.5		1.21			538,600
TOTAL	**Ta_2O_5**	**42.3**	**195**		**8,250**	**18.2**	
	Li_2O	**80.2**		**1.26**			**1,008,000**

The envelope was wire-framed using both geological logging information (in particular logging of zoning within the pegmatite) and assay data for Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O. Note that there were insufficient samples analysed to allow Li_2O mineralisation to be populated into one of the 35 domains.

Of the 35 domains, five are significantly lower grade in Li_2O and are excluded from the Li_2O resource and thirteen are significantly lower grade in Ta_2O_5 and are excluded from the Ta_2O_5 resource – hence the different tonnage reported above for the Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 resource.

If a **lower lithium cut-off of >1%** is used in reporting, this results in a reduction in tonnage but provides a significantly higher grade resource (see Figure 1: Grade vs. tonnage curves for the total lithium resource):

- **<u>59.3 million tonnes @ 1.44% Li_2O containing 855,000 tonnes of lithium oxide.</u>**

Details of the data used for the estimation, site inspection information and the quality control checks completed on the data are documented in Appendix 1 and 2 (Tables 1 to 3).

Summary and Management Comment

Pilbara Minerals' Executive Director, Neil Biddle, said the Pilgangoora Project was now firmly established as a globally significant hard rock lithium-tantalum resource with the potential to underpin a world-class, long-life mine producing high quality lithium concentrates for global markets.

"This latest resource upgrade has delivered another very significant increment to the overall size of the Pilgangoora resource but, most importantly, it has delivered a substantial increase in the higher confidence Indicated component of the resource," he said.

"This was always the main objective of the drilling, as the Indicated Resources will provide the foundation for our PFS due next month and the Feasibility Study due later in the year. However, the resource is a long way from being closed off, and we have multiple opportunities to drill out extensions which could deliver further significant increases in the overall size of the deposit.

"This has enabled us to increase our overall Exploration Target, and drilling will resume in March to test some of these extensions, while also closing up the drill spacing in certain areas to upgrade part of the resource to Measured Status for inclusion in the DFS.

"Pilgangoora clearly has the potential to transform Pilbara into a significant player in the global lithium market over the next few years, and we are all very focused on achieving our core objective of demonstrating the economic potential of the Pilgangoora resource and bringing the project into production as quickly as we can," he added.

Updated 2016 Exploration Target

The next phase of drilling planned for the Pilgangoora Project includes **120 drill holes for approximately 12,500m** and is scheduled to commence March 2016. A large component of this drilling program has been designed to further upgrade resource classifications to Indicated and Measured status as part of the ongoing Feasibility Study.

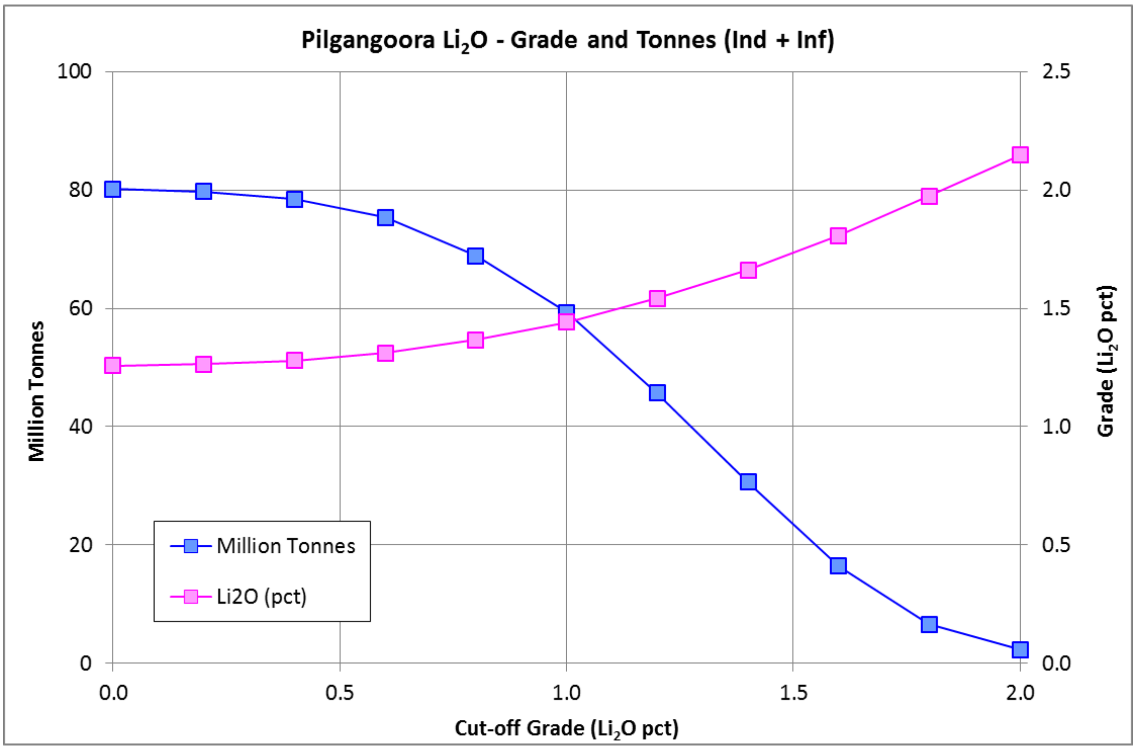

Figure 1 – Grade vs. Tonnage curves for the total lithium resource.

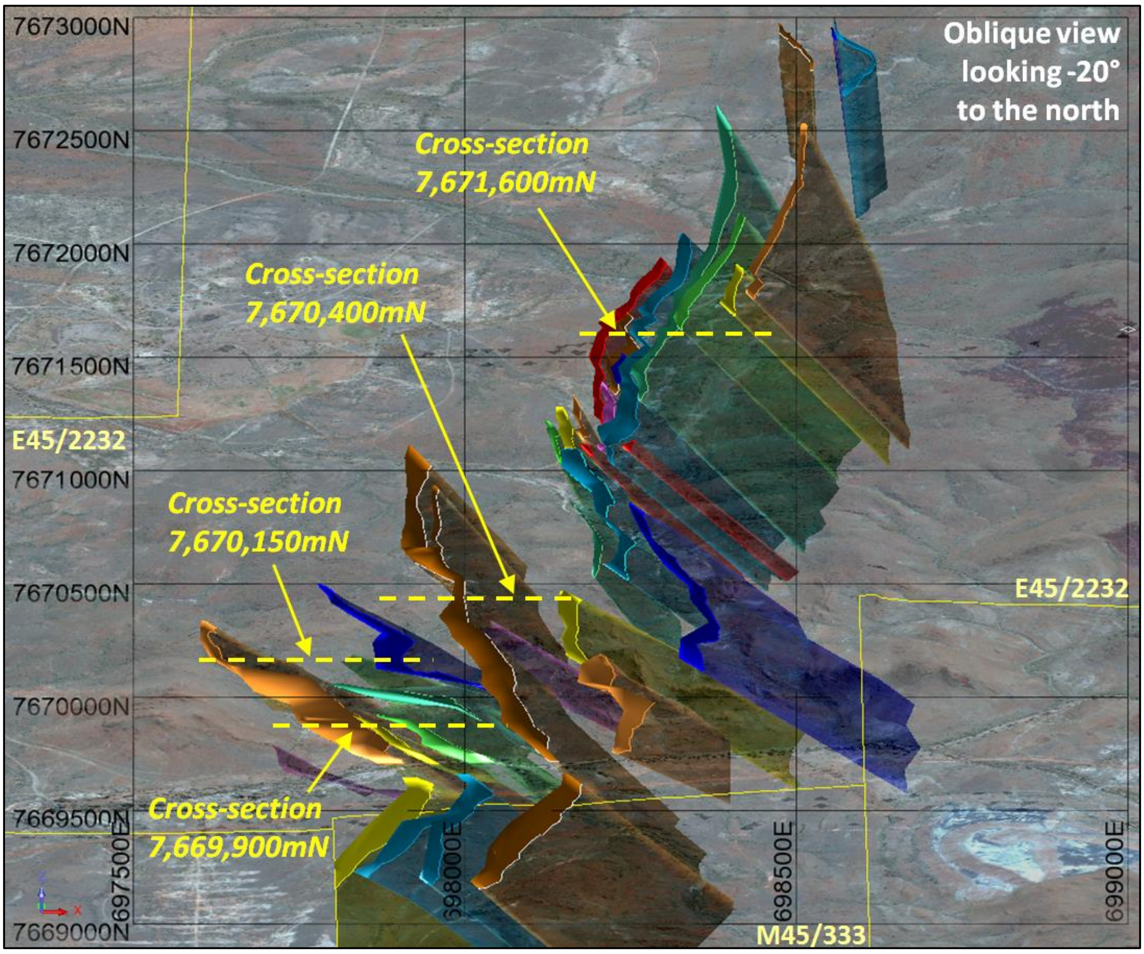

Figure 2 – Snapshot of resource domains (see Figures 4 to 7 for cross-sections).

Drilling will be carried out on nominal 25m centres over the central parts of the Eastern, Western and Central zones. In addition, the program will target the north-west extensions of the thick pegmatites at the Central prospect (Figure 3), as well as extensions of the mapped pegmatites at the Southern Prospect (7,667,500mN) to the Monster Prospect (7,674,200mN) in the north.

The total strike length of the mapped pegmatites within the Pilgangoora Project is now over 6km.

Due to the current estimation of the Mineral Resource being in excess of 80 million tonnes based on the RC and Diamond drilling completed to date, Pilbara has updated its **Exploration Target**[1] for the Pilgangoora Project to **100-110 million tonnes @ 1.2-1.5% Li_2O and 175-225ppm Ta_2O_5** (Table 2)**.**

An Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource in compliance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource as defined by the JORC Code.

Table 2 – Pilgangoora Tantalum-Lithium Exploration Target[1] on E45/2232 and M45/333

Exploration Target[1]	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Li_2O %	Grade Ta_2O_5 ppm
Northern Area (inc Monster)	35-40	1.2 - 1.5	200 - 250
Central & Southern Area	**65-70**	1.2 - 1.5	150 - 200
TOTAL	**100-110**	**1.2 - 1.5**	**175 - 225**

Exploration Target[1]: The potential quantities and grades are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to date to define a Mineral Resource. It is not certain that further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource under the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, the JORC Code" (JORC 2012). The Exploration Target is not being reported as part of any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve.

Table 3 – Comparison of Producers and Emerging Producers of Lithium in Australia

Company -Deposit	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total	
	Resources (Mt)	Grade % Li_2O	Resources (Mt)	Grade % Li_2O	Resources (Mt)	Grade % Li_2O	Resources (Mt)	Grade % Li_2O
Talison-Greenbushes(a)	**0.6**	**3.20%**	**117.9**	**2.40%**	**2.1**	**2.00%**	**120.6**	**2.40%**
Pilbara Minerals – Pilgangoora			**34**	**1.31%**	**46.2**	**1.22%**	**80.2**	**1.26%**
Altura – Pilgangoora(b)			**19.80**	**1.21%**	**6.3**	**1.20**	**26.1**	**1.20%**
Neometals Mt Marion (c)			**10.05**	**1.45%**	**13.19**	**1.34%**	**23.24**	**1.39**
General Mining – Mt Cattlin (d)	**2.5**	**1.20**	**9.5**	**1.06**	**4.3**	**1.07**	**16.4**	**1.08**

Sources
(a) Talison Lithium Limited N143-101 Report 21 December 2012
(b) Altura Mining ASX Release 14 September 2015
(c) Neo Metals ASX Release 21 September 2015
(d) General Mining Corporation ASX Release 4 August 2015

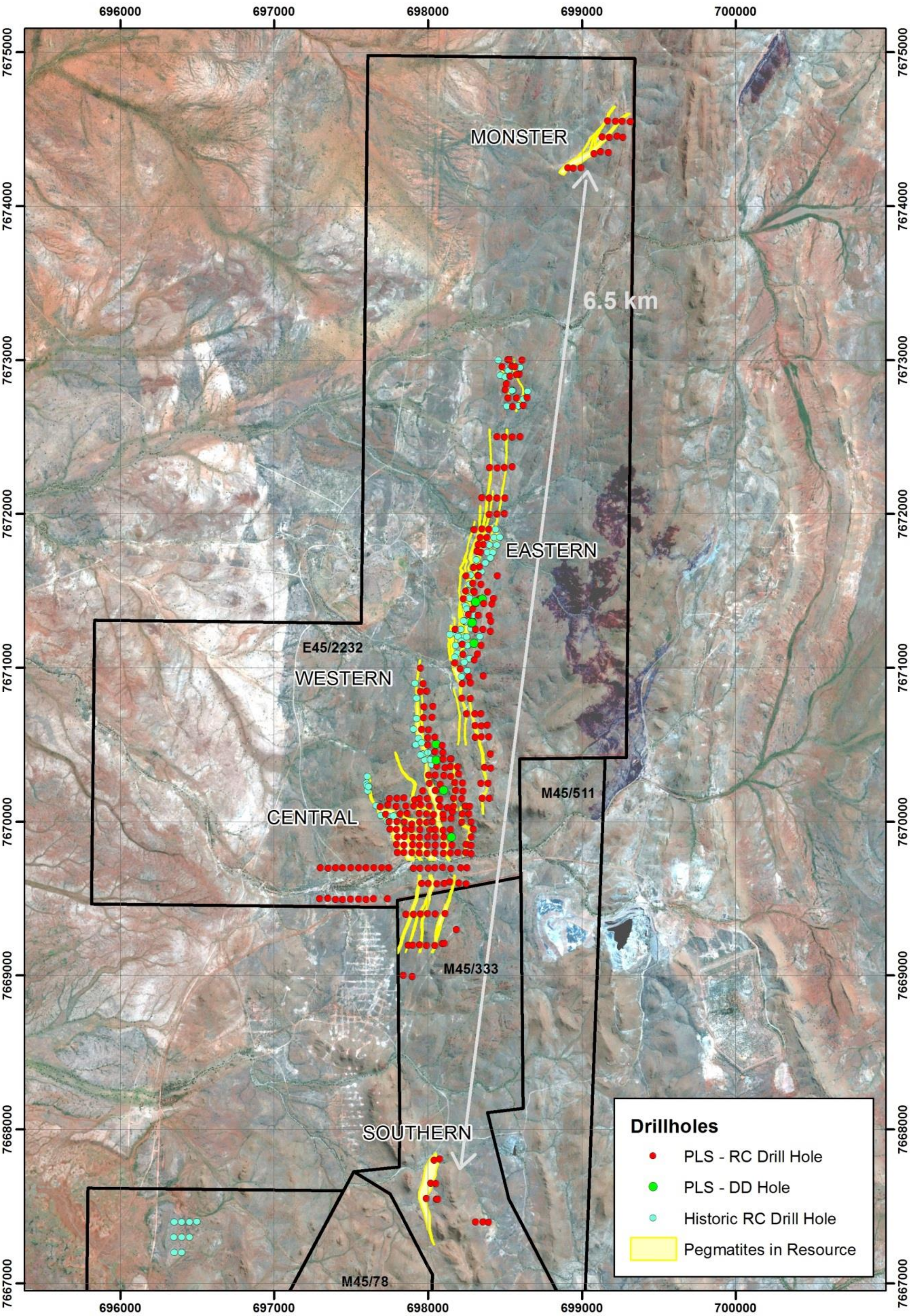

Figure 3 – Pilgangoora RC collar locations within licences E45/2232 and M45/333.

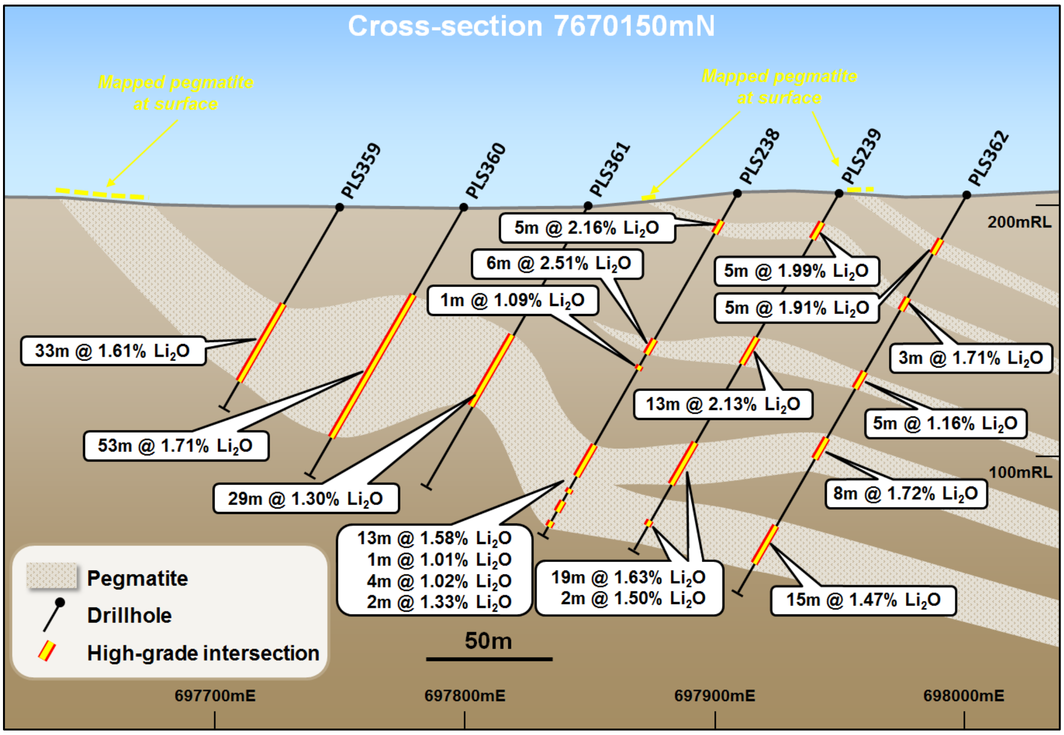

Figure 4 – Central Geology cross-section 7,670,150mN (Open to the North)

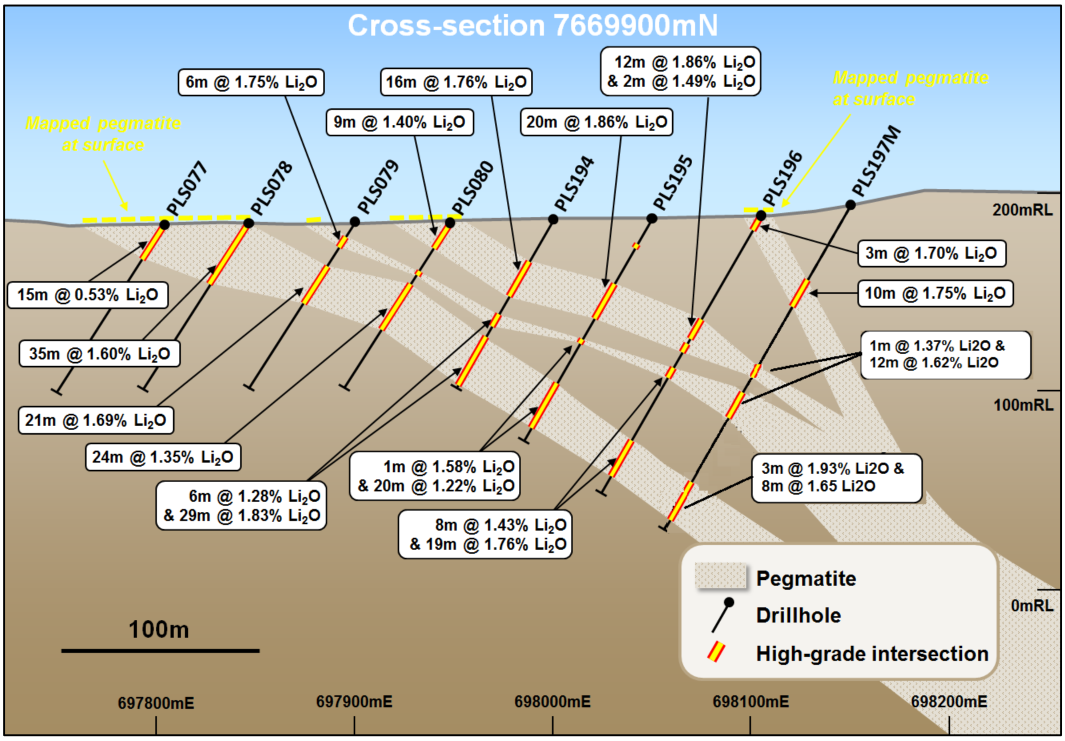

Figure 5 – Central Geology cross-section 7,669,900mN

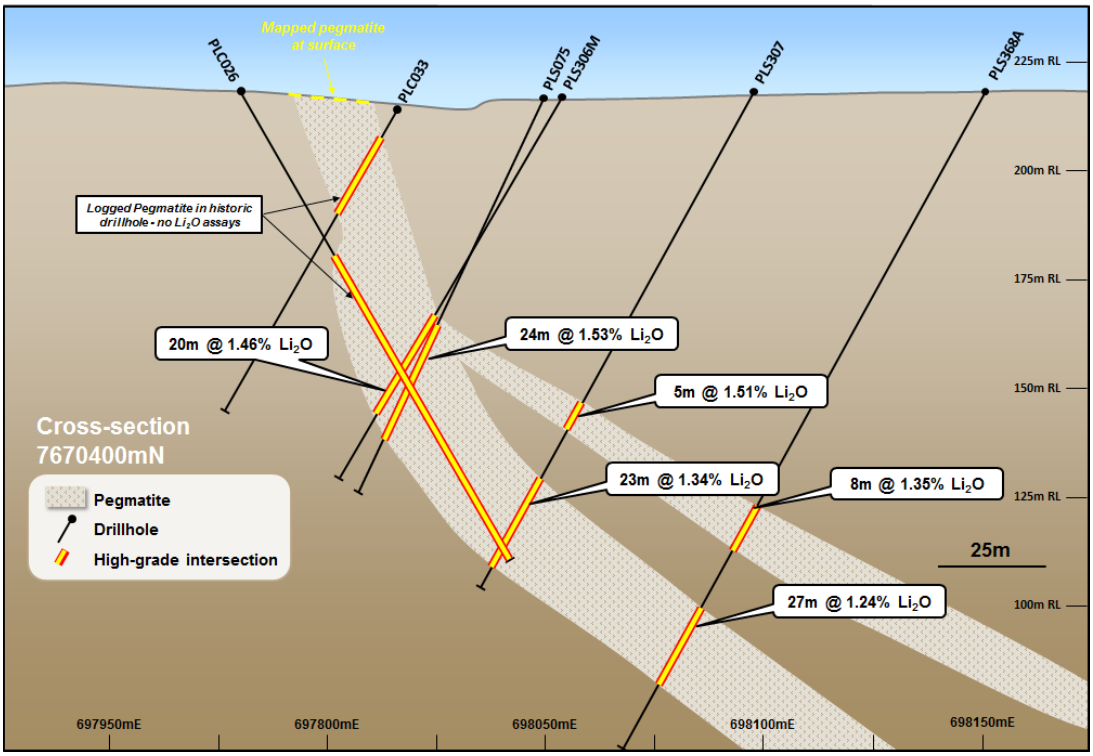

Figure 6 – Western Pegmatite Geology cross-section 7,670,400mN

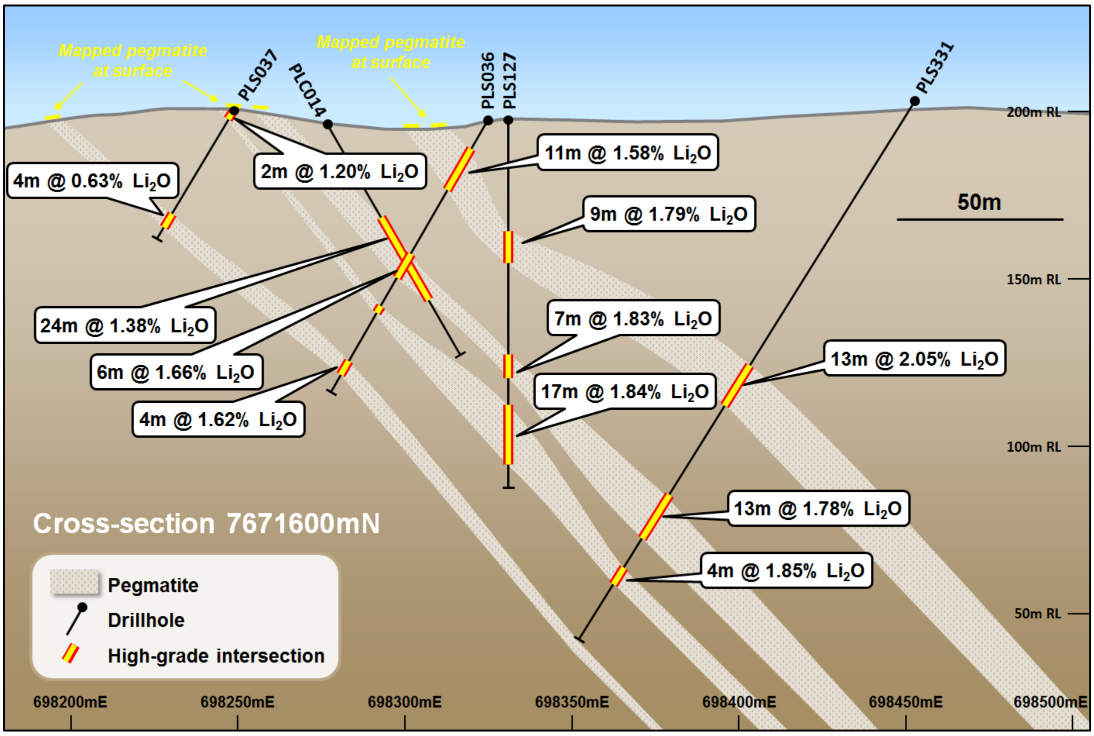

Figure 7– Eastern Pegmatite Geology cross-section 7,671,600mN

Fe_2O_3 within resource

In addition to Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O, Pilbara has also estimated the Fe_2O_3 for the resource as it is a potential deleterious element in the production of spodumene concentrates for the glass and ceramics industry.

In May 2015 Pilbara announced (see ASX Release 25 May 2015) that high-quality spodumene concentrate was successfully produced from 100kg bulk sample by German industrial minerals specialists ANZAPLAN, using simple flotation and magnetic separation. Flotation testing of the bulk sample resulted in very high recoveries of spodumene with two flotation tests producing concentrate grading 5.7% Li_20 (lithium oxide) and 0.37% Fe_2O_3 (iron oxide). Magnetic separation after flotation **reduced the iron oxide content of the spodumene concentrate to 0.11% Fe_2O_3. This meets the specifications of typical glass-grade spodumene products**, which require low iron oxide content, typically in the range of **0.06 – 0.17% Fe_2O_3.** Therefore Fe_2O_3 is not considered to a deleterious element as it can be removed through a standard metallurgical process**.**

During the process of drilling, sampling and assaying, Pilbara identified two key issues that were causing contamination and hence, artificial elevation of the Fe_2O_3 assays for the drill samples. Firstly, when the drill samples were pulverised in laboratory in steel containers, the highly abrasive nature of mineralised pegmatite again resulted in further iron contamination of the drill samples. Secondly, the highly abrasive nature of the Li_2O/Ta_2O_5 mineralised pegmatite on the RC drilling bits and rods has resulted in iron contamination of the drill samples in the field. These two contamination issues are discussed in more detail below.

As such, Pilbara completed a statistical analysis into the both of the abovementioned issues which then allowed for factoring of the Fe_2O_3 assays to account for the contamination. Both the raw and factored Fe_2O_3 was estimated and reported in Table 4.

Table 4: Pilgangoora Project – Mineral Resource Estimate including Fe_2O_3 (%)

Category		Tonnage (million tonnes)	Ta_2O_5 (ppm)	Li_2O (%)	Raw Fe_2O_3 (%)	Factored Fe_2O_3 (%)
Indicated	Ta_2O_5	17.9	182		0.97	0.62
	Li_2O	35.6		1.31	1.01	0.63
Inferred	Ta_2O_5	24.3	205		1.12	0.74
	Li_2O	44.4		1.22	1.13	0.73
TOTAL	**Ta_2O_5**	**42.2**	**195**		**1.06**	**0.69**
	Li_2O	**80.0**		**1.26**	**1.07**	**0.69**

The iron contamination introduced when the drill samples were pulverised in the laboratory was investigated initially by pulverising six duplicate samples of crushed and homogenised core in both steel vs. tungsten carbide containers. This produced a convincing set of results with Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 repeating consistently, but with a consistent 0.15% increase in Fe_2O_3 in the samples pulverised in the steel container. To allow for a more substantial, statistically viable dataset, a further 50 samples were analysed using the same process. The additional results confirmed the initial test with a very high degree of confidence, with results shown in Figure 8 and Table 5. An initial factor of -0.15% has been applied to all the raw Fe_2O_3 assays in the database.

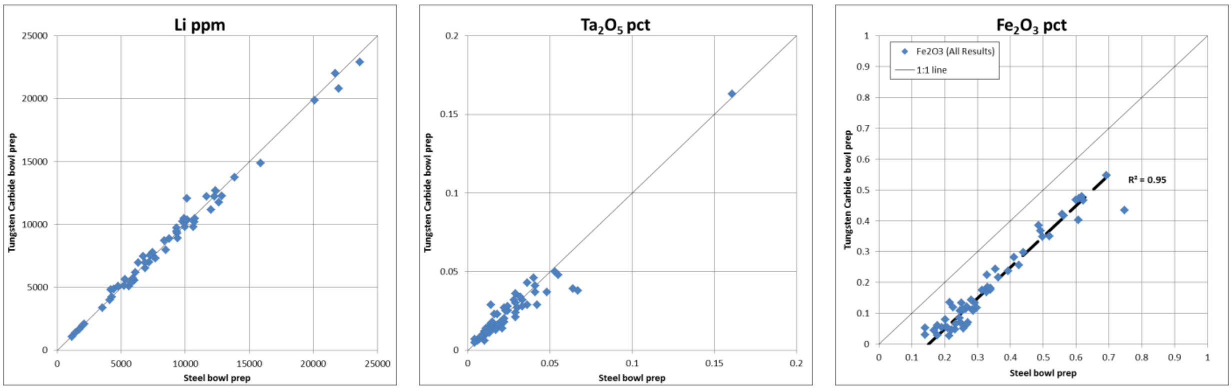

Figure 8 – Charts showing steel vs. tungsten carbide pulverising comparisons for Li (ppm), Ta_2O_5 (%) & Fe_2O_3 (%)

Table 5: Steel vs. tungsten carbide pulverising difference for Li (ppm), Ta_2O_5 (%) & Fe_2O_3 (%)

Difference	Li (%)	Ta_2O_5 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)
Average	0.00	0.00	0.15
		90% Confidence Average	0.15
Standard Deviation	0.05	0.01	0.04

The iron contamination introduced into the RC drill samples by the highly abrasive nature of the mineralised pegmatite on the RC drilling bits and rods was investigated by comparing Fe_2O_3 assays from 5 sets of twin diamond core and RC holes. To date, Pilbara has completed 8 diamond core holes at Pilgangoora. Three of the holes were excluded from this study as two do not have twin RC holes and the third intersected pegmatites that bifurcated between the holes and made it difficult to directly compare the Fe_2O_3 assays. The twin hole sets were spread over a strike length 1,100m and the separation distance between holes varied between 2m and 15m. Statistical analysis of the spatial co-located data for the Pilbara diamond core, Pilbara RC and historic RC drilling confirmed a consistent significant difference in the Fe_2O_3 assays between the Pilbara diamond core and Pilbara RC – and to a lesser extent between the Pilbara diamond core and the historic RC results. This is illustrated by the box and log probability plots in Figure 9. From this, an additional factor of -0.26% has been applied to all the raw Fe_2O_3 assays for the Pilbara RC holes and -0.1% for the historic RC holes. No additional factor was applied to the Pilbara diamond core Fe_2O_3 assays.

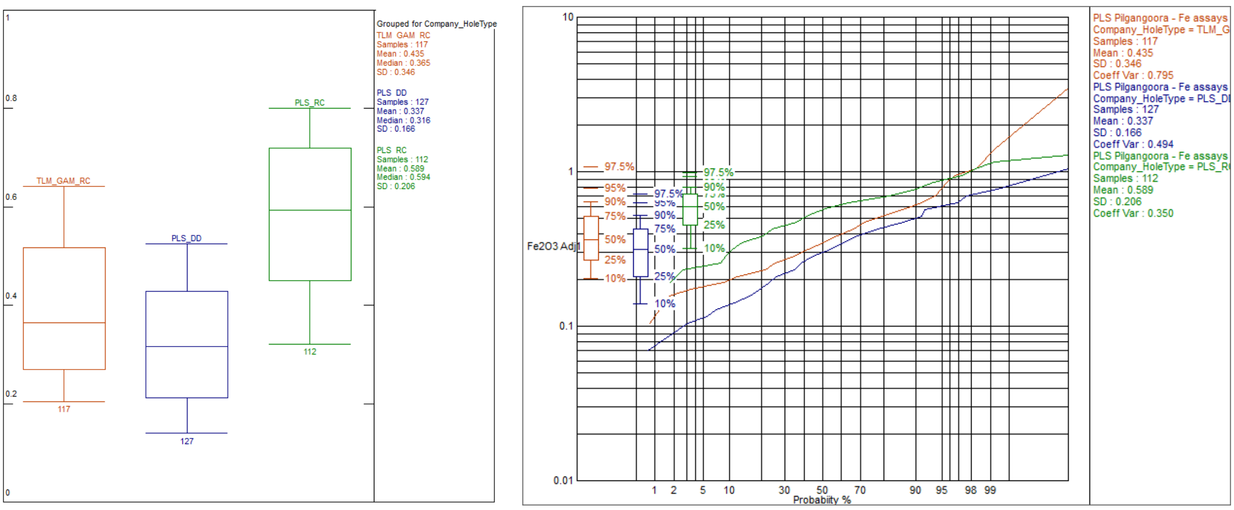

Figure 9 – Charts showing box plot and log probability plot comparing Pilbara diamond core vs. Pilbara RC vs. historic RC for Fe_2O_3 (%) assays

The two step Fe_2O_3 adjustment factors are summarised in Table 6.

Table 6: Fe_2O_3 (%) adjustment factors used at Pilgangoora

Drillhole assay sub-set	Fe_2O_3 (%) Factor 1	Fe_2O_3 (%) Factor 2	Fe_2O_3 (%) Factor Total
Pilbara Diamond Core Samples	-0.15%	N/A	**-0.15%**
Pilbara RC Samples	-0.15%	-0.26%	**-0.41%**
Historic RC Samples	-0.15%	-0.10%	**-0.25%**

Table 7 shows the main pegmatite Li_2O and Ta_2O_5 intersections reported from the diamond drillholes with their corresponding raw and factored Fe_2O_3 grades. Note that only the sample pulverisation correction factor of -0.15% Fe_2O_3 is applied to the diamond core assays. The Factored intersection grades in Table 7 highlight that with the ability to select the geological contacts more accurately using core that the Fe_2O_3 content of Pilgangoora pegmatite drilled by the diamond core holes typically ranges as a zone between 0.23% and 0.62% Fe_2O_3. This range is lower that the estimated resource grade of 0.83% Fe_2O_3 which can be attributed to better geological contact identification and sampling selectivity with core rather than RC, plus less possibility for sample contamination during the drilling process. This illustrates the potential, with some selectivity, to further decrease the Fe_2O_3 grade in the run of mine ore.

Table 7: Fe_2O_3 (%) adjustment factors used at Pilgangoora

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5		Raw	Factored
PLS114M	33	42.68	9.68	1.85	263		0.51	0.36
PLS114M-A	30	45	15	1.84	297		0.46	0.31
	74	76	2	1.21	265		0.52	0.37
	120	132	12	1.70	189		0.73	0.58
	159	162	3	2.16	673		0.48	0.33
	165	178	13	1.74	200		0.51	0.36
PLS197M	75	76	1	1.37	110		0.62	0.47
	108	116	9	1.78	107		0.62	0.47
	167	170	3	1.93	37		0.63	0.48
	173	181	8	1.65	71		0.63	0.48
PLS269M	4	6	2	1.43	540		0.49	0.34
	58	71	13	1.51	332		0.47	0.32
	76	82	6	1.59	145		0.53	0.38
	102	105	3	1.68	270		0.60	0.45
PLS270M	20	21	1	1.92	280		0.38	0.23
	29	43	14	1.69	446		0.77	0.62
	47	52	5	2.71	388		0.49	0.34
	55	59	4	1.26	370		0.38	0.23
PLS272M	26	29	3	1.95	197		0.50	0.35
	33	46	13	1.65	252		0.43	0.28
	88	94	6	1.30	715		0.53	0.38
	103	105	2	2.01	345		0.57	0.42
PLS303M	61	87	26	1.67	182		0.59	0.44
PLS306M	58	78	20	1.46	124		0.61	0.46
PLS337M	65	99	34	1.56	119		0.60	0.45

Pilbara will continue to investigate and further improve the understanding of the Fe_2O_3 grades of the Pilgangoora pegmatites with additional diamond core drilling to twin RC holes in key parts of the resource, it is expected that run of mine ore will contain Fe_2O_3 grades of less than 0.45% Fe_2O_3 within the resource. It will also be an important consideration in the metallurgical testwork program as it develops; to date simple magnetic separation has removed most of the iron from floatation concentrates.

More Information:

What is Lithium?

Lithium (Li) is recovered from the mineral spodumene and lithium-rich brines. It is used in a range of products such as ceramics, glass, batteries and pharmaceuticals. Lithium use has expanded significantly in recent years due to increasing use in rechargeable batteries in portable electronic devices and in batteries and electric motors for hybrid and electric cars.

What is Tantalum?

The primary source of tantalum is from minerals such as tantalite, columbite, wodginite and microlite contained in pegmatite ore bodies. The largest deposits are located in Australia, Brazil and Africa. Tantalum's **major use is** in the production of electronic components, **especially for capacitors,** with additional use in components for chemical plants, nuclear power plants, airplanes and missiles. It is also used as a substitute for platinum.

The tantalum market is boutique in size with around 1,300 tonnes required each year. However the market is rapidly growing due to capacitor use in wireless and handheld devices. PLS's Tabba Tabba Project could supply approximately 7% of the annual market consumption over two years. There are two major buyers of tantalum raw product worldwide: HC Starck and Global Advanced Metals.

Contact:

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Director
Ph 0418 915 752

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr John Young (Executive and Chief Geologist of Pilbara Minerals Limited). Mr Young is a shareholder of Pilbara Minerals. Mr Young is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Young consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Lauritz Barnes, (Consultant with Trepanier Pty Ltd) and Mr John Young (Executive and Chief Geologist of Pilbara Minerals Limited). Mr Young is a shareholder of Pilbara Minerals. Mr Barnes and Mr Young are members of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and have sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Specifically, Mr Young is the Competent Person for the database, geological model and completed the site inspection. Mr Barnes is the Competent Person for the database and the resource estimation. Mr Barnes and Mr Young consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCE ESTIMATE AND REPORTING CRITERIA

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC reporting guidelines, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below (for more detail please refer to Table 1, Sections 1 to 3 included below in Appendix 2).

Geology and geological interpretation

The Pilgangoora pegmatites are hosted in the East Strelley greenstone belt, which is a series of steeply dipping, mafic meta volcanic rocks and amphibolites. At Pilgangoora, the greenstones have been intruded by a swarm of north-trending, east-dipping pegmatites extending from Mount York in the south northwards for about 11km to McPhees Mining Centre. Many of the pegmatites are very large, reaching over 1000m in length and 200–300m in width. Despite their large size, mineralisation within these zoned pegmatites appears to be restricted to alteration zones, mainly along vein margins containing quartz, albite, muscovite, and spessartine garnet. These mineralised zones contain varying amounts of lepidolite, spodumene, tantalite, cassiterite, and minor microlite, tapiolite, and beryl.

The area of the Pilgangoora pegmatite field within E45/2232 and M45/333 comprises a series of extremely fractionated dykes and veins up to 50m thick within the immediate drilling area. These dykes and veins dip to the east at 20-60°, are parallel to sub-parallel to the main schistose fabric within the greenstones (Figures 2 to 7).

Drilling techniques and hole spacing

Talison Minerals Pty Ltd ("Talison") conducted a 54 drill hole RC program in 2008 totalling 3,198m and 29 drill holes for a total of 2,783m in 2010. Talison changed its name to Global Advanced Metals ("GAM") and completed 17 RC holes for 1,776m in 2012. Pilbara Minerals completed 41 RC holes for 3,812m in late 2014. Sections are generally spaced 25m to 50m (Grid North), while holes on section are spaced 5m to 50m apart (see Figures 1 to 4 above). In March 2015 Pilbara Minerals completed 23 RC holes for 2,193m and between May and mid-September a further 135 RC holes (14,064m) and 9 diamond core holes (1,082.7m). From mid-September and December 2015 Pilbara drilled a further 94 holes for 12,285m

Sampling and sub-sampling techniques

Sample information used in resource estimation was derived from both RC and diamond core drilling. The drill samples have been geologically logged and sampled for lab analysis. Eight of the nine diamond core holes twinned existing RC holes and when compared, strongly confirmed the RC results.

Sample analysis method

The Talison and GAM samples were assayed by GAM's Wodgina Site Laboratory for a 36 element suite using XRF on fused beads. Selected pulps from the 2008 and 2010 drilling plus all pegmatite pulps from the 2012 drilling were collected and sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis of their lithium content. Lithium analysis was conducted by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). The PLS drillhole samples were analysed by the Nagrom Laboratory in Perth by both fused bead XRF and ICP. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the resource estimate.

Cut-off grades

Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 100ppm Ta_2O_5 cut-off which typically coincides with pegmatite boundaries and which allows for geological continuity of the mineralised zones.

Estimation Methodology

Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging ("OK") for Ta_2O_5, Li_2O and Fe_2O_3 (both raw and factored) using GEOVIA Surpac™ software. Note that there were insufficient samples analysed to allow populating of Li_2O into 1 of the 35 domains. The estimate was resolved into 5m (E) x 25m (N) x 5m (RL) parent cells that had been sub-celled at the domain boundaries for accurate domain volume representation. Estimation parameters were based on the variogram models, data geometry and kriging estimation statistics. Top-cuts were decided by completing an outlier analysis using a combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and other statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts of between 2.0% and 3.8% for Li_2O, 110ppm to 1000ppm for Ta_2O_5 and 1.0% and 4.8% for Fe_2O_3 were applied. Some domains did not require top-cutting.

Classification criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. The Pilgangoora Mineral Resource in part has been classified as Indicated with the remainder as Inferred according to JORC 2012.

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

Based on the orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the pegmatite veins have been modelled, plus their estimated grades for Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining.

Historical mining operations and the presence of a tin-tantalum separation plant adjacent to a large tailings dump indicates that the assumption for potential successful processing of Pilgangoora ore is reasonable.

Nagrom Pty Ltd and Anzaplan have both completed scoping metallurgical testwork and have recovered both Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O of marketable qualities. (see ASX release ''Pilbara Testwork Confirms Potential" released 25/05/2015, "Quarterly Activities and Appendix 5B, released 24/04/2015).

Appendix 1

Exploration Results – Downhole intercepts (to be read in conjunction with JORC Table 1)

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC001	RC	698458	7672998	191	-60	94	45	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC002	RC	698471	7672900	200	-60	78	59	20	44	12	250	
PLC004	RC	698512	7672699	191	-60	82	30	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC005	RC	698531	7673000	188	-70	94	35	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC005A	RC	698540	7673000	188	-60	96	60	22	44	5	365	
PLC006	RC	698534	7672896	204	-60	98	70	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC006A	RC	698545	7672900	204	-60	98	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC007	RC	698551	7672800	200	-60	95	52	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC007A	RC	698546	7672800	199	-60	274	55	20	44	4	334	
PLC008	RC	698588	7672702	197	-60	276	45	22	0	19	318	
PLC008A	RC	698587	7672701	197	-60	94	30	22	0	7	342	
PLC013	RC	698315	7671700	190	-60	90	121	12	59	56	203	
PLC013A	RC	698293	7671652	192	-60	96	76	12	43	24	194	
PLC014	RC	698277	7671600	195	-60	96	80	12	37	22	278	1.59[2]
PLC014A	RC	698273	7671544	195	-70	100	64	10	25	19	236	
PLC015	RC	698254	7671500	193	-60	90	85	11	15	7	206	
PLC015	RC	698254	7671500	193	-60	90	85	10	49	9	324	
PLC016	RC	698247	7671400	193	-60	72	60	12	0	2	459	
PLC016	RC	698247	7671400	193	-60	72	60	11	16	1	117	
PLC016	RC	698247	7671400	193	-60	72	60	10	40	3	134	
PLC016A	RC	698275	7671342	199	-60	227	80	13	7	4	202	
PLC016A	RC	698275	7671342	199	-60	227	80	12	11	17	215	
PLC016A	RC	698275	7671342	199	-60	227	80	9	48	14	395	
PLC016A	RC	698275	7671342	199	-60	227	80	8	62	8	326	
PLC016B	RC	698254	7671381	194	-60	109	79	12	0	33	294	0.92
PLC016B	RC	698254	7671381	194	-60	109	79	10	66	4	179	0.96
PLC017	RC	698240	7671300	196	-70	88	50	12	0	4	174	
PLC017A	RC	698239	7671305	196	-60	50	88	9	41	42	319	1.50
PLC017B	RC	698246	7671300	197	-60	88	80	12	0	20	227	
PLC018	RC	698238	7671200	196	-60	84	50	9	42	4	787	
PLC018A	RC	698231	7671169	196	-60	140	60	12	0	25	259	
PLC018A	RC	698231	7671169	196	-60	140	60	9	28	3	451	

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC019	RC	698236	7671095	211	-60	90	52	12	24	15	261	0.90
PLC019A	RC	698190	7671093	206	-60	266	64	8	3	9	174	
PLC019A	RC	698190	7671093	206	-60	266	64	6	28	13	205	
PLC019A	RC	698190	7671093	206	-60	266	64	5	55	5	216	
PLC021	RC	697916	7670899	194	-60	96	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC022	RC	697927	7670801	198	-88	330	55	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC023	RC	697927	7670670	203	-90	90	60	1	0	6	267	
PLC024	RC	697906	7670600	210	-85	84	56	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC024A	RC	697939	7670540	221	-60	0	30	1	0	21	191	
PLC025	RC	697922	7670500	219	-60	96	60	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC025A	RC	697961	7670512	223	-80	20	34	1	0	27	174	1.30
PLC026	RC	697980	7670401	218	-60	96	124	1	46	78	117	
PLC026A	RC	697967	7670438	221	-60	80	60	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC027	RC	697608	7670293	205	-60	174	38	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC028	RC	697601	7670250	216	-60	99	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC028A	RC	697604	7670236	217	-90	90	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC029	RC	697609	7670200	212	-60	90	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC029A	RC	697615	7670228	217	-90	90	10	36	2	5	176	
PLC030	RC	697664	7670103	194	-60	38	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC030A	RC	697695	7670039	195	-90	90	20	36	0	14	99	0.38
PLC030B	RC	697750	7670032	191	-60	8	46	36	0	41	107	
PLC030C	RC	697750	7670031	191	-88	50	25	36	0	20	100	
PLC031	RC	697736	7670003	188	-80	30	60	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC031A	RC	697777	7670037	190	-60	310	60	36	0	45	133	1.08
PLC032	RC	698026	7670370	211	-60	260	70	1	31	30	135	
PLC033	RC	698016	7670403	214	-60	268	80	1	19	9	214	
PLC034	RC	698001	7670448	223	-60	274	80	1	1	13	135	
PLC035	RC	697951	7670433	222	-60	280	60					
PLC036	RC	698179	7671223	192	-60	281	80	7	1	6	193	0.82
PLC036	RC	698179	7671223	192	-60	281	80	6	24	13	211	1.71
PLC036	RC	698179	7671223	192	-60	281	80	5	60	3	201	0.22
PLC037	RC	698143	7671215	196	-60	110	63	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC038	RC	698175	7671068	203	-60	264	80	3	0	18	178	
PLC038	RC	698175	7671068	203	-60	264	80	5	37	4	270	
PLC039	RC	698179	7671145	203	-70	280	77	7	0	8	161	

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC039	RC	698179	7671145	203	-70	280	77	6	24	13	278	
PLC039	RC	698179	7671145	203	-70	280	77	5	58	3	120	
PLC040	RC	698195	7671204	195	-59.7	265.1	87	7	15	3	143	
PLC040	RC	698195	7671204	195	-59.7	265.1	87	6	36	14	303	
PLC040	RC	698195	7671204	195	-59.7	265.1	87	5	67	6	228	
PLC041	RC	698220	7671173	196	-60.5	277.1	93	9	5	3	293	
PLC041	RC	698220	7671173	196	-60.5	277.1	93	7	37	2	126	
PLC041	RC	698220	7671173	196	-60.5	277.1	93	6	60	14	200	
PLC041	RC	698220	7671173	196	-60.5	277.1	93	5	82	4	198	
PLC042	RC	698214	7671249	193	-59.7	270.4	99	8	7	3	540	0.48[2]
PLC042	RC	698214	7671249	193	-59.7	270.4	99	7	43	5	159	
PLC042	RC	698214	7671249	193	-59.7	270.4	99	6	62	10	261	
PLC042	RC	698214	7671249	193	-59.7	270.4	99	5	88	5	232	
PLC043	RC	698373	7671681	193	-59.7	274.5	117	14	35	4	226	
PLC043	RC	698373	7671681	193	-59.7	274.5	117	13	43	4	250	
PLC043	RC	698373	7671681	193	-59.7	274.5	117	12	66	8	202	
PLC043	RC	698373	7671681	193	-59.7	274.5	117	10	91	2	152	
PLC043	RC	698373	7671681	193	-59.7	274.5	117	8	102	8	305	
PLC044	RC	698348	7671625	194	-59.7	264.4	105	13	29	10	193	
PLC044	RC	698348	7671625	194	-59.7	264.4	105	12	53	10	265	
PLC044	RC	698348	7671625	194	-59.7	264.4	105	10	77	2	172	
PLC044	RC	698348	7671625	194	-59.7	264.4	105	8	89	11	476	0.40[2]
PLC045	RC	698280	7671253	204	-60	233.4	81	12	21	19	248	1.34
PLC045	RC	698280	7671253	204	-60	233.4	81	9	56	6	296	1.96
PLC045	RC	698280	7671253	204	-60	233.4	81	8	69	3	276	0.08
PLC046	RC	698281	7671285	206	-60.1	276.6	87	12	20	17	222	1.67
PLC046	RC	698281	7671285	206	-60.1	276.6	87	9	54	7	320	1.76
PLC046	RC	698281	7671285	206	-60.1	276.6	87	8	70	5	230	0.79
PLC047	RC	698288	7671341	202	-59.7	268.6	93	13	12	10	222	1.73
PLC047	RC	698288	7671341	202	-59.7	268.6	93	12	22	10	201	0.99
PLC047	RC	698288	7671341	202	-59.7	268.6	93	9	59	6	558	1.20
PLC047	RC	698288	7671341	202	-59.7	268.6	93	8	69	9	370	1.74
PLC048	RC	698303	7671429	205	-59.1	238.7	81	13	27	12	342	1.41
PLC048	RC	698303	7671429	205	-59.1	238.7	81	12	41	8	174	2.12
PLC048	RC	698303	7671429	205	-59.1	238.7	81	11	49	6	386	1.48

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC048	RC	698303	7671429	205	-59.1	238.7	81	10	67	1	95	0.91
PLC049	RC	698270	7671452	198	-70.7	263.3	87	13	0	8	187	1.09
PLC049	RC	698270	7671452	198	-70.7	263.3	87	12	18	7	288	0.82
PLC049	RC	698270	7671452	198	-70.7	263.3	87	11	29	1	81	0.38
PLC049	RC	698270	7671452	198	-70.7	263.3	87	10	39	3	147	1.38
PLC049	RC	698270	7671452	198	-70.7	263.3	87	8	62	9	387	1.11
PLC050	RC	698256	7671143	204	-60.9	266.2	123	12	16	16	416	1.91
PLC050	RC	698256	7671143	204	-60.9	266.2	123	9	34	1	449	0.19
PLC050	RC	698256	7671143	204	-60.9	266.2	123	8	51	2	157	0.17
PLC050	RC	698256	7671143	204	-60.9	266.2	123	7	76	4	225	1.05
PLC050	RC	698256	7671143	204	-60.9	266.2	123	6	92	14	226	1.24
PLC051	RC	698273	7671058	219	-59.5	273.4	135	12	40	1	269	2.22
PLC051	RC	698273	7671058	219	-59.5	273.4	135	8	70	7	156	1.17
PLC051	RC	698273	7671058	219	-59.5	273.4	135	3	81	16	206	1.77
PLC051	RC	698273	7671058	219	-59.5	273.4	135	4	102	3	266	1.83
PLC052	RC	698237	7671036	213	-59.5	265.9	93	12	14	1	207	1.50
PLC052	RC	698237	7671036	213	-59.5	265.9	93	3	41	35	267	1.73
PLC052	RC	698237	7671036	213	-59.5	265.9	93	4	81	2	232	1.57
PLC053	RC	698256	7670982	208	-59.5	284.4	125	3	41	28	231	2.06[2]
PLC053	RC	698256	7670982	208	-59.5	284.4	125	4	100	2	170	
PLC054	RC	698219	7670940	199	-59.3	273.1	75	3	5	26	205	
PLC054	RC	698219	7670940	199	-59.3	273.1	75	4	68	1	124	
PLC055	RC	698339	7671202	216	-59.1	262	141	12	64	21	291	
PLC055	RC	698339	7671202	216	-59.1	262	141	9	103	2	391	
PLC055	RC	698339	7671202	216	-59.1	262	141	8	124	2	503	0.98[2]
PLC056	RC	698252	7671200	200	-59.1	269.4	129	12	0	12	225	
PLC056	RC	698252	7671200	200	-59.1	269.4	129	9	22	8	266	
PLC056	RC	698252	7671200	200	-59.1	269.4	129	8	44	4	249	
PLC056	RC	698252	7671200	200	-59.1	269.4	129	7	75	4	174	
PLC056	RC	698252	7671200	200	-59.1	269.4	129	6	103	16	214	
PLC058	RC	698585	7672997	192	-59.8	267.2	51	*Not within resource zone*				
PLC057	RC	698496	7672954	190	-59.7	273.1	69	20	16	26	201	1.40
PLC059	RC	698599	7672949	199	-59.7	271.9	93	22	68	3	404	1.83
PLC059	RC	698599	7672949	199	-59.7	271.9	93	21	79	3	448	1.19
PLC060	RC	698580	7672906	203	-59.5	264.5	57	22	19	2	366	1.03

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC060	RC	698580	7672906	203	-59.5	264.5	57	21	33	5	515	1.49
PLC061	RC	698504	7672891	203	-60.1	269.7	45	20	19	7	180	1.33
PLC062	RC	698524	7672930	198	-60.5	265.1	93	20	76	14	236	1.02
PLC063	RC	698648	7672795	207	-58.9	272.9	81	22	54	5	497	1.75
PLC064	RC	698619	7672743	202	-59.9	277.3	57	22	32	5	277	1.27
PLC065	RC	698297	7671343	202	-88.8	48.5	141	13	25	12	197	
PLC065	RC	698297	7671343	202	-88.8	48.5	141	12	37	17	269	
PLC065	RC	698297	7671343	202	-88.8	48.5	141	9	98	5	638	0.68[2]
PLC065	RC	698297	7671343	202	-88.8	48.5	141	8	124	1	178	
PLC066	RC	698282	7671285	203	-89.3	107.7	117	12	24	26	295	0.64[2]
PLC066	RC	698282	7671285	203	-89.3	107.7	117	9	92	3	410	0.94
PLC066	RC	698282	7671285	203	-89.3	107.7	117	8	106	3	176	
PLC067	RC	698257	7671144	205	-76.7	275.9	147	12	15	14	252	
PLC067	RC	698257	7671144	205	-76.7	275.9	147	9	38	7	240	
PLC067	RC	698257	7671144	205	-76.7	275.9	147	8	65	2	380	
PLC067	RC	698257	7671144	205	-76.7	275.9	147	7	95	9	218	
PLC067	RC	698257	7671144	205	-76.7	275.9	147	6	125	17	211	
PLC068	RC	698232	7671303	195	-59.8	269.5	81	9	5	4	169	1.30
PLC068	RC	698232	7671303	195	-59.8	269.5	81	8	21	4	480	1.02
PLC068	RC	698232	7671303	195	-59.8	269.5	81	7	65	2	210	1.18
PLC069	RC	698387	7671748	191	-60	270	89	14	29	7	201	0.43
PLC069	RC	698387	7671748	191	-60	270	89	13	45	3	221	0.50
PLC069	RC	698387	7671748	191	-60	270	89	12	70	12	311	1.10
PLC070	RC	698422	7671748	193	-60	270	149	15	13	3	452	0.64
PLC070	RC	698422	7671748	193	-60	270	149	14	63	5	198	1.00
PLC070	RC	698422	7671748	193	-60	270	149	13	68	5	152	0.88
PLC070	RC	698422	7671748	193	-60	270	149	12	98	12	241	0.83
PLC070	RC	698422	7671748	193	-60	270	149	8	137	6	290	0.59
PLC071	RC	698400	7671796	191	-60	270	95	14	30	6	399	0.67
PLC071	RC	698400	7671796	191	-60	270	95	13	44	6	298	0.17
PLC071	RC	698400	7671796	191	-60	270	95	12	77	11	211	0.78
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	16	7	2	232	
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	15	31	2	554	0.05
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	14	68	3	266	
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	13	76	6	254	0.64

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	12	108	14	225	0.68
PLC072	RC	698446	7671797	192	-60	270	161	8	141	6	234	0.59
PLC073	RC	698429	7671845	191	-60	270	119	15	15	2	602	0.07
PLC073	RC	698429	7671845	191	-60	270	119	14	49	2	288	1.04
PLC073	RC	698429	7671845	191	-60	270	119	13	60	3	227	0.68
PLC073	RC	698429	7671845	191	-60	270	119	12	86	13	206	0.64
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	16	11	2	493	0.40
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	15	45	2	564	0.81
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	14	73	2	375	0.77
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	13	89	7	233	0.78
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	12	111	8	326	0.47
PLC074	RC	698467	7671847	189	-60	270	163	8	151	3	329	0.61
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	16	2	2	344	
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	15	17	1	1205	
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	14	49	2	208	0.04
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	13	55	4	279	0.12
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	12	84	13	183	0.78
PLC075	RC	698440	7671899	187	-60	270	155	8	122	2	436	0.33
PLC076	RC	698407	7671714	194	-60	270	161	15	0	1	206	
PLC076	RC	698407	7671714	194	-60	270	161	14	56	5	239	0.94
PLC076	RC	698407	7671714	194	-60	270	161	13	61	5	170	0.92
PLC076	RC	698407	7671714	194	-60	270	161	12	93	12	226	0.80
PLC076	RC	698407	7671714	194	-60	270	161	8	121	7	299	0.61
PLS001	RC	698522	7673000	188	-59.5	256.2	70	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS001A	RC	698532	7673000	188	-61.1	85.9	56	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS002	RC	698612	7672998	195	-60.7	264.9	80	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS003	RC	698547	7672959	193	-60.2	270.1	70	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS004	RC	698483	7672956	191	-59.3	270.8	55	20	1	16	111	1.03
PLS005	RC	698533	7672894	204	-60.8	266.6	86	20	75	6	187	1.14
PLS006	RC	698593	7672908	203	-87.9	223.8	110	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS006A	RC	698577	7672906	203	-61.1	282	70	22	18	2	360	1.06
PLS006A	RC	698577	7672906	203	-61.1	282	70	21	32	3	527	0.89
PLS007	RC	698511	7672845	209	-59.7	271.3	70	20	5	11	361	1.17
PLS011	RC	698503	7672806	204	-60.9	275	51	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS013	RC	698577	7672753	197	-59.5	266.1	50	*Not within resource zone*				

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS014	RC	698521	7672751	195	-60.6	261.4	50	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS015	RC	698552	7672697	192	-59.4	274.6	70	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS016	RC	698620	7672705	198	-60.6	269.7	70	22	45	7	433	1.23
PLS017	RC	698450	7672500	186	-59	262	66	13	48	3	340	0.52
PLS018	RC	698499	7672499	187	-60.9	262	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS019	RC	698549	7672497	191	-59.5	260	100	16	38	7	407	1.83
PLS020	RC	698599	7672501	192	-60	265	102	16	90	6	413	1.82
PLS021	RC	698403	7672300	188	-60	265	96	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS022	RC	698453	7672298	189	-59.4	264.4	85	13	41	2	510	0.09
PLS023	RC	698498	7672301	188	-59.3	260.7	102	13	79	14	212	0.94
PLS024	RC	698550	7672305	192	-59.2	254.3	63	16	42	2	285	0.48
PLS025	RC	698350	7672103	189	-59.7	264.7	102	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS026	RC	698399	7672102	190	-59.1	261.7	100	13	11	7	413	0.73
PLS027	RC	698450	7672102	192	-58.6	264.2	96	14	28	1	130	0.10
PLS027	RC	698450	7672102	192	-58.6	264.2	96	13	45	19	195	1.23
PLS028	RC	698500	7672103	198	-58.6	268.3	102	16	21	3	193	0.42
PLS028	RC	698500	7672103	198	-58.6	268.3	102	14	76	4	268	0.99
PLS028	RC	698500	7672103	198	-58.6	268.3	102	13	95	4	195	1.22
PLS029	RC	698300	7671897	185	-59.56	271.18	60	8	5	2	305	0.17
PLS030	RC	698351	7671901	186	-60.14	276.75	91	12	14	5	470	0.16
PLS030	RC	698351	7671901	186	-60.14	276.75	91	8	49	1	220	0.34
PLS031	RC	698398	7671898	185	-60.57	268.45	120	14	16	4	402	0.90
PLS031	RC	698398	7671898	185	-60.57	268.45	120	13	31	4	265	1.64
PLS031	RC	698398	7671898	185	-60.57	268.45	120	12	60	6	202	1.29
PLS031	RC	698398	7671898	185	-60.57	268.45	120	8	91	2	285	1.67
PLS032	RC	698383	7671845	190	-60.55	267.79	103	14	17	5	264	1.48
PLS032	RC	698383	7671845	190	-60.55	267.79	103	13	30	5	198	0.90
PLS032	RC	698383	7671845	190	-60.55	267.79	103	12	61	5	302	1.33
PLS032	RC	698383	7671845	190	-60.55	267.79	103	8	91	1	300	1.58
PLS033	RC	698361	7671800	189	-60.4	269.6	110	14	8	5	240	1.86
PLS033	RC	698361	7671800	189	-60.4	269.6	110	13	20	4	202	0.95
PLS033	RC	698361	7671800	189	-60.4	269.6	110	12	52	6	190	1.40
PLS033	RC	698361	7671800	189	-60.4	269.6	110	8	80	2	160	0.54
PLS034	RC	698344	7671749	189	-59.9	284.7	110	14	7	5	208	1.37
PLS034	RC	698344	7671749	189	-59.9	284.7	110	13	16	4	200	0.99

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS034	RC	698344	7671749	189	-59.9	284.7	110	12	44	6	185	0.75
PLS034	RC	698344	7671749	189	-59.9	284.7	110	8	73	1	270	0.17
PLS035	RC	698336	7671656	193	-60.5	270.2	106	14	8	1	100	1.40
PLS035	RC	698336	7671656	193	-60.5	270.2	106	13	12	9	192	1.57
PLS035	RC	698336	7671656	193	-60.5	270.2	106	12	46	9	158	1.58
PLS035	RC	698336	7671656	193	-60.5	270.2	106	10	71	1	180	0.16
PLS035	RC	698336	7671656	193	-60.5	270.2	106	8	99	4	210	0.91
PLS036	RC	698325	7671599	197	-60.1	270	94	13	20	3	227	0.80
PLS036	RC	698325	7671599	197	-60.1	270	94	12	46	9	201	1.19
PLS036	RC	698325	7671599	197	-60.1	270	94	10	64	3	170	0.29
PLS036	RC	698325	7671599	197	-60.1	270	94	8	83	5	408	1.48
PLS037	RC	698248	7671597	199	-59.2	266.5	43	10	0	2	350	1.20
PLS037	RC	698248	7671597	199	-59.2	266.5	43	8	35	4	272	0.63
PLS038	RC	698347	7671542	202	-60.1	259.4	100	13	43	9	204	1.72
PLS038	RC	698347	7671542	202	-60.1	259.4	100	12	64	8	218	1.27
PLS038	RC	698347	7671542	202	-60.1	259.4	100	10	82	12	301	1.55
PLS039	RC	698293	7671549	198	-60.4	268.2	61	13	0	4	405	0.83
PLS039	RC	698293	7671549	198	-60.4	268.2	61	12	12	2	185	1.51
PLS039	RC	698293	7671549	198	-60.4	268.2	61	10	26	7	229	0.98
PLS040	RC	698298	7671498	203	-58.2	262.4	100	13	16	5	174	0.95
PLS040	RC	698298	7671498	203	-58.2	262.4	100	12	36	6	187	1.85
PLS040	RC	698298	7671498	203	-58.2	262.4	100	11	42	4	188	0.62
PLS040	RC	698298	7671498	203	-58.2	262.4	100	10	56	3	77	0.82
PLS040	RC	698298	7671498	203	-58.2	262.4	100	8	83	11	431	1.19
PLS041	RC	698246	7671498	193	-60.5	270.3	68	10	14	1	120	1.08
PLS041	RC	698246	7671498	193	-60.5	270.3	68	8	34	2	295	0.15
PLS042	RC	698233	7671447	193	-60	270	48	11	1	1	160	0.14
PLS042	RC	698233	7671447	193	-60	270	48	10	6	1	160	0.07
PLS042	RC	698233	7671447	193	-60	270	48	8	19	2	255	1.04
PLS043	RC	698335	7671447	212	-60	270	126	13	47	9	174	1.39
PLS043	RC	698335	7671447	212	-60	270	126	12	60	12	263	1.91
PLS043	RC	698335	7671447	212	-60	270	126	11	74	4	362	2.11
PLS043	RC	698335	7671447	212	-60	270	126	10	91	2	230	2.10
PLS043	RC	698335	7671447	212	-60	270	126	8	119	2	220	1.52
PLS044	RC	698291	7671380	198	-60	268	90	13	13	7	217	1.13

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O pct[1]
PLS044	RC	698291	7671380	198	-60	268	90	12	22	17	218	1.32
PLS044	RC	698291	7671380	198	-60	268	90	10	45	3	163	1.00
PLS044	RC	698291	7671380	198	-60	268	90	9	61	3	357	1.78
PLS044	RC	698291	7671380	198	-60	268	90	8	69	3	427	1.16
PLS045	RC	698178	7671248	191	-59.9	268.6	60	7	7	2	125	2.77
PLS045	RC	698178	7671248	191	-59.9	268.6	60	6	25	10	214	1.23
PLS046A	RC	698310	7671250	215	-60	267	108	12	39	18	181	1.82
PLS046A	RC	698310	7671250	215	-60	267	108	9	85	6	275	1.39
PLS046A	RC	698310	7671250	215	-60	267	108	8	96	3	247	1.20
PLS047	RC	698323	7671089	215	-59.8	275	112	12	67	7	266	1.58
PLS047	RC	698323	7671089	215	-59.8	275	112	9	81	1	200	0.60
PLS047	RC	698323	7671089	215	-59.8	275	112	8	105	1	170	1.09
PLS048	RC	698229	7671087	212	-60	274	110	12	13	1	190	1.68
PLS048	RC	698229	7671087	212	-60	274	110	9	17	1	310	0.25
PLS048	RC	698229	7671087	212	-60	274	110	8	33	8	181	2.09
PLS048	RC	698229	7671087	212	-60	274	110	6	76	16	311	1.25
PLS049	RC	698174	7671030	202	-89.9	342.6	60	3	0	22	190	1.54
PLS049	RC	698174	7671030	202	-89.9	342.6	60	4	36	6	380	1.62
PLS050	RC	698211	7670992	204	-60	270	80	3	16	26	187	1.85
PLS051	RC	698268	7670941	199	-60	260	72	3	47	20	214	1.94
PLS052	RC	698223	7670896	188	-60	270	50	3	0	13	209	1.45
PLS053	RC	698278	7670901	191	-60	270	96	3	64	14	172	1.33
PLS054	RC	698221	7670800	197	-60	270	100	3	9	3	207	0.84
PLS054	RC	698221	7670800	197	-60	270	100	4	34	1	40	0.20
PLS055	RC	698278	7670799	204	-60	270	102	2	10	2	260	1.04
PLS055	RC	698278	7670799	204	-60	270	102	3	55	13	209	1.19
PLS055	RC	698278	7670799	204	-60	270	102	4	86	8	135	0.96
PLS056	RC	698251	7670700	195	-60	263	96	3	0	2	90	0.04
PLS056	RC	698251	7670700	195	-60	263	96	4	39	2	170	1.09
PLS057	RC	698304	7670699	198	-60	265	96	2	19	2	185	1.02
PLS057	RC	698304	7670699	198	-60	265	96	3	39	7	173	0.98
PLS057	RC	698304	7670699	198	-60	265	96	4	85	2	155	0.20
PLS058	RC	698347	7670701	202	-58.5	265	100	2	34	1	350	1.35
PLS058	RC	698347	7670701	202	-58.5	265	100	3	54	4	250	1.42
PLS059	RC	698308	7670625	199	-63.7	270	97	2	0	7	236	1.15

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS059	RC	698308	7670625	199	-63.7	270	97	3	49	1	80	0.06
PLS059	RC	698308	7670625	199	-63.7	270	97	4	93	2	100	0.56
PLS060	RC	698348	7670622	199	-60.7	266	100	2	17	9	201	1.41
PLS060	RC	698348	7670622	199	-60.7	266	100	3	82	7	110	1.21
PLS061	RC	698385	7670626	201	-60	260	100	2	46	5	218	1.28
PLS062	RC	698308	7670547	202	-60	264	100	3	42	2	205	0.72
PLS062	RC	698308	7670547	202	-60	264	100	4	91	2	65	0.63
PLS063	RC	698348	7670550	204	-60	262	100	2	11	4	215	0.82
PLS063	RC	698348	7670550	204	-60	262	100	3	67	8	139	1.95
PLS064	RC	698396	7670551	209	-60	260	100	2	37	3	343	0.99
PLS065	RC	697952	7670998	190	-59.9	272.7	100	1	7	4	235	1.16
PLS066	RC	697969	7670895	203	-59.5	262.5	100	1	11	8	265	1.01
PLS067	RC	697951	7670846	200	-62.4	263.9	73	1	21	6	263	1.09
PLS068	RC	697994	7670848	199	-62.3	265.3	100	1	29	5	306	0.65
PLS069	RC	697974	7670746	202	-59.4	269.4	100	1	9	12	202	1.24
PLS070	RC	697973	7670674	211	-60.7	267.7	100	1	17	16	164	0.74
PLS071	RC	697959	7670597	224	-59.1	265.3	100	1	19	21	210	0.31
PLS072	RC	698000	7670545	225	-58.9	271.7	79	1	25	29	189	1.41
PLS073	RC	698051	7670498	225	-59.9	260.7	103	1	59	23	132	1.82
PLS073A	RC	698000	7670496	229	-59.4	267.2	80	1	22	20	192	1.39
PLS074	RC	698046	7670452	225	-59.5	258.2	73	1	56	12	145	1.09
PLS075	RC	698050	7670400	216	-61.5	259.8	100	1	58	28	109	1.45
PLS076	RC	698059	7670358	210	-61.8	260.5	120	1	55	27	86	1.01
PLS076	RC	698059	7670358	210	-61.8	260.5	120	31	106	2	120	1.04
PLS077	RC	697804	7669901	184	-58.2	264.9	100	36	0	15	127	0.44
PLS077	RC	697804	7669901	184	-58.2	264.9	100	38	67	2	55	0.55
PLS078	RC	697847	7669901	185	-57.5	268.8	100	36	0	37	113	1.55
PLS078	RC	697847	7669901	185	-57.5	268.8	100	38	93	3	67	0.87
PLS079	RC	697900	7669898	185	-59.5	265.4	100	35	9	7	183	1.63
PLS079	RC	697900	7669898	185	-59.5	265.4	100	36	26	25	88	1.51
PLS080	RC	697948	7669897	185	-60	272.9	100	34	1	12	82	1.17
PLS080	RC	697948	7669897	185	-60	272.9	100	35	29	2	300	1.37
PLS080	RC	697948	7669897	185	-60	272.9	100	36	35	28	111	1.21
PLS081	RC	697801	7669797	185	-58.36	269.83	100	38	44	8	70	1.72
PLS082	RC	697844	7669797	184	-61.41	265.53	100	36	0	4	48	1.07

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS082	RC	697844	7669797	184	-61.41	265.53	100	38	53	6	32	0.70
PLS083	RC	697896	7669798	185	-59.44	266.4	100	36	8	20	66	0.95
PLS083	RC	697896	7669798	185	-59.44	266.4	100	38	67	2	45	0.75
PLS084	RC	697944	7669797	185	-60.64	267.25	100	35	11	5	100	1.14
PLS084	RC	697944	7669797	185	-60.64	267.25	100	36	16	25	48	1.63
PLS084	RC	697944	7669797	185	-60.64	267.25	100	38	68	1	60	1.06
PLS085	RC	697996	7669794	185	-60.2	266.45	100	34	0	12	141	1.02
PLS085	RC	697996	7669794	185	-60.2	266.45	100	35	27	2	35	1.09
PLS085	RC	697996	7669794	185	-60.2	266.45	100	36	57	10	99	0.96
PLS086	RC	698047	7669796	185	-59.69	274.74	103	34	9	25	87	1.19
PLS086	RC	698047	7669796	185	-59.69	274.74	103	36	74	19	68	0.86
PLS087	RC	698101	7669794	185	-59.78	271.54	100	34	41	18	70	1.33
PLS088	RC	697960	7669598	187	-59.98	264.6	100	45	4	4	60	1.36
PLS089	RC	698002	7669598	187	-59.13	264.97	100	45	11	5	66	0.66
PLS090	RC	698058	7669596	189	-60.2	262.67	100	42	7	13	47	1.20
PLS090	RC	698058	7669596	189	-60.2	262.67	100	45	62	3	83	0.89
PLS091	RC	698106	7669598	187	-61.06	264.12	100	42	38	8	55	1.19
PLS091	RC	698106	7669598	187	-61.06	264.12	100	45	77	10	66	1.19
PLS092	RC	698143	7669607	185	-59.81	269.45	116	45	97	14	55	1.26
PLS093	RC	698200	7669599	187	-59.1	265.48	100	40	18	4	52	1.16
PLS093A	RC	698249	7669595	188	-59.89	271.15	127	40	50	4	65	0.58
PLS093A	RC	698249	7669595	188	-59.89	271.15	127	42	111	10	75	1.29
PLS094	RC	697498	7669495	183	-59.2	264.1	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS095	RC	697552	7669495	183	-60.02	263.09	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS096	RC	697599	7669495	183	-60.49	263.6	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS097	RC	697647	7669497	184	-59.99	261.35	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS097A	RC	697740	7669500	184	-59.36	257.25	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS098	RC	697859	7669396	200	-61.45	271.53	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS099	RC	697905	7669398	203	-61	270.17	100	45	4	9	52	1.40
PLS100	RC	697952	7669400	211	-59.77	261.56	100	42	7	3	57	1.02
PLS100	RC	697952	7669400	211	-59.77	261.56	100	45	33	8	42	1.65
PLS101	RC	697998	7669401	212	-60.59	267.57	100	42	7	8	41	1.33
PLS101	RC	697998	7669401	212	-60.59	267.57	100	45	55	8	56	1.22
PLS102	RC	698048	7669400	206	-60.35	269.74	100	42	30	7	53	0.84
PLS102	RC	698048	7669400	206	-60.35	269.74	100	45	73	13	59	1.85

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS103	RC	698112	7669401	196	-59.37	267.47	102	40	0	13	61	2.00
PLS103	RC	698112	7669401	196	-59.37	267.47	102	42	72	3	63	0.56
PLS104	RC	698185	7669297	195	-59.93	268.23	100	40	69	10	6	1.27
PLS105	RC	697873	7669197	225	-60.71	266.67	103	45	32	9	68	1.06
PLS106	RC	697902	7669197	221	-60.14	266.86	100	42	15	1	80	0.80
PLS106	RC	697902	7669197	221	-60.14	266.86	100	45	43	9	69	1.55
PLS107	RC	697947	7669198	207	-60.39	273.27	89	42	24	1	140	0.46
PLS107	RC	697947	7669198	207	-60.39	273.27	89	45	53	13	69	1.68
PLS108	RC	697994	7669194	205	-59.51	275.83	100	42	20	5	30	0.74
PLS108	RC	697994	7669194	205	-59.51	275.83	100	45	78	11	61	1.45
PLS109	RC	698047	7669193	198	-59.33	265	100	42	48	3	12	0.51
PLS110	RC	698095	7669206	204	-60.57	267.98	100	40	30	8	50	0.72
PLS110	RC	698095	7669206	204	-60.57	267.98	100	42	84	3	27	1.01
PLS110A	RC	698107	7669208	205	-49.65	91.58	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS111	RC	697839	7669000	211	-60.57	269.22	103	45	42	16	72	1.34
PLS112	RC	697899	7668994	205	-60.45	274.72	103	45	66	13	68	1.38
PLS113	RC	698223	7671152	197	-60	262	99	7	27	7	170	1.85
PLS113	RC	698223	7671152	197	-60	262	99	6	59	20	173	1.69
PLS114	RC	698298	7671154	209	-69.8	269	102	*Not included in resource (twin hole)*				
PLS114M-A	DDH	698300	7671156	210	-69.9	273.6	183.5	12	30	16	292	1.78
PLS114M-A	DDH	698300	7671156	210	-69.9	273.6	183.5	9	74	2	265	1.21
PLS114M-A	DDH	698300	7671156	210	-69.9	273.6	183.5	8	94	1	210	1.26
PLS114M-A	DDH	698300	7671156	210	-69.9	273.6	183.5	7	121	11	191	1.76
PLS114M-A	DDH	698300	7671156	210	-69.9	273.6	183.5	6	159	19	252	1.57
PLS115	RC	698566	7672956	192	-59.9	266.3	100	22	7	2	425	0.98
PLS116	RC	698646	7672755	206	-59.3	270.2	70	22	59	6	513	1.16
PLS117	RC	698310	7671417	205	-90	0	90	13	29	17	395	2.12
PLS117	RC	698310	7671417	205	-90	0	90	12	46	9	236	1.13
PLS118	RC	698265	7671344	198	-60	266	84	12	3	11	217	0.59
PLS118	RC	698265	7671344	198	-60	266	84	9	32	6	488	2.55
PLS118	RC	698265	7671344	198	-60	266	84	8	50	10	260	0.82
PLS119	RC	698294	7671298	207	-90	0	120	12	25	26	200	1.95
PLS119	RC	698294	7671298	207	-90	0	120	9	91	4	325	1.85
PLS119	RC	698294	7671298	207	-90	0	120	8	104	2	275	2.27
PLS120	RC	697402	7669493	181	-60	266	100	*Not within resource zone*				

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS121	RC	697445	7669494	182	-59.7	259.8	103	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS122	RC	698342	7671846	189	-60	270	80	12	15	6	170	0.39
PLS122	RC	698342	7671846	189	-60	270	80	8	56	1	230	1.24
PLS123	RC	698327	7671799	187	-62.3	262.8	91	12	25	4	245	1.74
PLS124	RC	698321	7671756	187	-61.2	272	80	12	24	6	208	1.05
PLS124	RC	698321	7671756	187	-61.2	272	80	8	51	1	180	0.11
PLS125	RC	698298	7671650	192	-59.8	266	73	12	21	7	184	0.91
PLS125	RC	698298	7671650	192	-59.8	266	73	10	42	1	170	0.05
PLS125	RC	698298	7671650	192	-59.8	266	73	8	67	4	302	0.99
PLS126	RC	698301	7671490	203	-87.2	289.4	100	13	26	10	217	1.84
PLS126	RC	698301	7671490	203	-87.2	289.4	100	12	48	8	181	1.60
PLS126	RC	698301	7671490	203	-87.2	289.4	100	10	61	12	277	1.69
PLS127	RC	698331	7671597	197	-88.7	331.3	110	13	33	10	228	1.62
PLS127	RC	698331	7671597	197	-88.7	331.3	110	12	70	10	222	1.38
PLS127	RC	698331	7671597	197	-88.7	331.3	110	10	86	16	271	1.88
PLS134	RC	698310	7667397	221	-60.9	268.7	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS135	RC	698357	7667399	214	-60	267.4	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS136	RC	698395	7667396	214	-58.7	273.8	24	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS141	RC	697991	7667550	212	-60	270	100	50	8	21	77	1.21
PLS142	RC	698055	7667546	212	-60	270	90	50	36	27	81	1.60
PLS142A	RC	698065	7667546	213	-90	0	97	50	36	39	66	1.09
PLS145	RC	698018	7667649	203	-58.3	268.9	100	50	0	32	61	0.96
PLS146	RC	698052	7667646	210	-59	266.5	96	50	18	33	76	0.96
PLS149	RC	698042	7667800	202	-60	270	96	50	0	16	61	1.27
PLS150	RC	698076	7667806	209	-60.4	261.5	87	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS174	RC	697907	7669696	183	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS175	RC	697949	7669697	183	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS176	RC	698002	7669698	184	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS177	RC	698046	7669700	185	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS178	RC	698097	7669702	185	-60.44	278.8	109	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS179	RC	698150	7669693	185	-60.48	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS180	RC	698214	7669699	185	-59.78	262.7	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS180A	RC	698254	7669698	185	-60.8	265	103	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS181	RC	698148	7669797	186	-60	270	150	1	20	6	95	0.97
PLS181	RC	698148	7669797	186	-60	270	150	34	76	13	80	0.82

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS182	RC	698195	7669798	187	-60	270	138	1	38	17	138	0.85
PLS182	RC	698195	7669798	187	-60	270	138	34	81	6	58	0.85
PLS183	RC	698247	7669800	188	-61.6	280.3	120	26	0	5	86	0.49
PLS183	RC	698247	7669800	188	-61.6	280.3	120	1	91	11	80	1.16
PLS184	RC	698282	7669790	188	-61.5	264.4	186	26	16	2	70	0.60
PLS184	RC	698282	7669790	188	-61.5	264.4	186	1	111	15	86	0.76
PLS185	RC	697797	7669851	185	-59.9	266.5	100	38	53	9	51	0.68
PLS186	RC	697845	7669848	185	-60.4	274.6	102	36	0	18	84	1.41
PLS186	RC	697845	7669848	185	-60.4	274.6	102	38	68	9	79	0.96
PLS187	RC	697900	7669849	186	-56.2	274.9	120	35	0	5	206	1.42
PLS187	RC	697900	7669849	186	-56.2	274.9	120	36	8	25	124	1.38
PLS187	RC	697900	7669849	186	-56.2	274.9	120	38	88	2	105	1.21
PLS188	RC	697947	7669848	186	-60	270	123	35	18	5	178	1.33
PLS188	RC	697947	7669848	186	-60	270	123	36	30	23	100	1.18
PLS189	RC	697999	7669848	188	-59	273.4	120	34	14	17	94	1.31
PLS189	RC	697999	7669848	188	-59	273.4	120	35	48	4	105	1.30
PLS189	RC	697999	7669848	188	-59	273.4	120	36	67	17	68	1.51
PLS190	RC	698049	7669847	188	-60.1	267.2	126	34	24	20	110	1.62
PLS190	RC	698049	7669847	188	-60.1	267.2	126	35	56	4	68	2.07
PLS190	RC	698049	7669847	188	-60.1	267.2	126	36	92	16	66	0.91
PLS191	RC	698101	7669848	187	-59.2	263.7	138	1	0	5	96	0.79
PLS191	RC	698101	7669848	187	-59.2	263.7	138	34	27	35	89	1.26
PLS191	RC	698101	7669848	187	-59.2	263.7	138	36	116	15	87	1.27
PLS191A	RC	698157	7669848	191	-57.2	267.3	96	1	24	13	109	1.27
PLS191A	RC	698157	7669848	191	-57.2	267.3	96	34	63	13	130	0.54
PLS192	RC	698249	7669850	197	-60	264.7	198	26	2	3	103	0.58
PLS192	RC	698249	7669850	197	-60	264.7	198	1	111	7	90	1.02
PLS192	RC	698249	7669850	197	-60	264.7	198	36	180	14	86	1.72
PLS193	RC	698283	7669844	192	-60	270	162	26	15	4	80	1.66
PLS193	RC	698283	7669844	192	-60	270	162	1	127	22	85	1.09
PLS194	RC	698000	7669900	191	-59.1	267	98	34	26	17	91	1.68
PLS194	RC	698000	7669900	191	-59.1	267	98	35	58	3	70	1.41
PLS194	RC	698000	7669900	191	-59.1	267	98	36	68	28	112	1.85
PLS195	RC	698049	7669899	192	-58.6	268.1	130	34	39	19	86	1.88
PLS195	RC	698049	7669899	192	-58.6	268.1	130	35	71	1	70	1.58

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS195	RC	698049	7669899	192	-58.6	268.1	130	36	97	25	85	1.06
PLS196	RC	698105	7669901	190	-60.3	269.9	162	1	0	10	108	0.85
PLS196	RC	698105	7669901	190	-60.3	269.9	162	34	61	14	77	1.58
PLS196	RC	698105	7669901	190	-60.3	269.9	162	35	88	6	148	1.52
PLS196	RC	698105	7669901	190	-60.3	269.9	162	36	130	23	95	1.56
PLS197M	DDH	698153	7669897	195	-59	265.6	186.5	1	37	10	162	1.75
PLS197M	DDH	698153	7669897	195	-59	265.6	186.5	33	57	4	52	1.56
PLS197M	DDH	698153	7669897	195	-59	265.6	186.5	34	107	10	110	1.72
PLS197M	DDH	698153	7669897	195	-59	265.6	186.5	35	118	1	160	1.59
PLS197M	DDH	698153	7669897	195	-59	265.6	186.5	36	166	15	69	1.42
PLS199	RC	698283	7669900	201	-60.2	269	180	26	7	5	138	1.71
PLS199	RC	698283	7669900	201	-60.2	269	180	1	136	25	80	1.42
PLS200	RC	697754	7669952	187	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS201	RC	697798	7669947	189	-60	270	48	36	0	24	90	1.77
PLS202	RC	697852	7669947	193	-60	270	78	36	9	46	96	1.66
PLS203	RC	697893	7669948	195	-60	270	90	34	11	4	200	1.59
PLS203	RC	697893	7669948	195	-60	270	90	36	26	48	126	1.66
PLS204	RC	697948	7669949	192	-60	270	108	34	25	7	143	1.58
PLS204	RC	697948	7669949	192	-60	270	108	36	48	29	156	1.49
PLS205	RC	698012	7669945	191	-60	270	130	34	39	21	81	1.78
PLS205	RC	698012	7669945	191	-60	270	130	36	88	28	105	1.66
PLS206	RC	698048	7669949	194	-60	270	150	33	22	1	100	0.08
PLS206	RC	698048	7669949	194	-60	270	150	34	52	23	82	1.45
PLS206	RC	698048	7669949	194	-60	270	150	36	110	26	107	1.44
PLS207	RC	698099	7669942	194	-60	270	168	1	3	14	118	0.81
PLS207	RC	698099	7669942	194	-60	270	168	34	73	23	90	1.82
PLS207	RC	698099	7669942	194	-60	270	168	36	137	25	102	0.73
PLS208	RC	698147	7669949	199	-60.4	262.8	150	1	39	14	94	1.66
PLS208	RC	698147	7669949	199	-60.4	262.8	150	33	68	12	76	1.79
PLS208	RC	698147	7669949	199	-60.4	262.8	150	34	129	12	178	1.53
PLS210	RC	698294	7669951	214	-62	269	186	26	8	8	76	1.79
PLS210	RC	698294	7669951	214	-62	269	186	1	155	28	81	1.75
PLS211	RC	697749	7670000	189	-60.4	272.6	48	36	0	5	66	0.49
PLS212	RC	697799	7670000	190	-58.8	271.1	87	36	0	37	111	1.55
PLS213	RC	697848	7669998	199	-59.3	268	96	36	32	37	126	1.27

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS214	RC	697897	7669984	199	-60.1	267.7	100	33	0	3	63	0.41
PLS214	RC	697897	7669984	199	-60.1	267.7	100	34	24	2	160	1.39
PLS214	RC	697897	7669984	199	-60.1	267.7	100	36	42	43	122	1.54
PLS215	RC	697948	7669996	200	-59.3	274.7	120	33	0	10	75	1.29
PLS215	RC	697948	7669996	200	-59.3	274.7	120	34	38	8	171	2.27
PLS215	RC	697948	7669996	200	-59.3	274.7	120	36	57	53	118	1.67
PLS215	RC	697948	7669996	200	-59.3	274.7	120	98	88	4	75	0.24
PLS216	RC	697992	7669994	191	-60	272	130	33	1	9	99	1.49
PLS216	RC	697992	7669994	191	-60	272	130	34	43	21	78	1.73
PLS216	RC	697992	7669994	191	-60	272	130	36	90	30	99	1.60
PLS216A	RC	698031	7669998	194	-72.3	270.5	144	33	19	4	108	1.72
PLS216A	RC	698031	7669998	194	-72.3	270.5	144	34	61	25	100	1.60
PLS216A	RC	698031	7669998	194	-72.3	270.5	144	36	120	21	111	1.65
PLS217	RC	698102	7670019	209	-57.6	254.6	78	1	23	23	133	0.52
PLS218	RC	698153	7670019	205	-57.8	271.1	100	1	54	19	91	0.47
PLS219	RC	698221	7669998	220	-60.6	269	150	26	5	7	126	1.17
PLS219	RC	698221	7669998	220	-60.6	269	150	1	109	25	101	1.05
PLS220	RC	698282	7669997	225	-59.4	269	186	26	17	6	127	0.95
PLS220	RC	698282	7669997	225	-59.4	269	186	1	155	23	92	1.15
PLS221	RC	697727	7670048	192	-61.2	270.5	96	36	0	35	82	0.33
PLS222	RC	697820	7670051	197	-59.8	266.4	78	36	18	51	120	1.50
PLS223	RC	697865	7670052	208	-58.5	263.9	114	33	19	4	132	0.08
PLS223	RC	697865	7670052	208	-58.5	263.9	114	36	52	47	132	1.67
PLS226	RC	698100	7670047	211	-59.7	267.5	72	1	22	22	123	1.89
PLS227	RC	698160	7670063	219	-60	269.3	204	1	65	31	119	1.37
PLS227	RC	698160	7670063	219	-60	269.3	204	34	139	15	166	0.32
PLS228	RC	698225	7670050	227	-59.3	261.2	86	26	1	5	124	1.27
PLS229	RC	698268	7670051	239	-60.3	269	192	1	166	21	117	0.17
PLS230	RC	697690	7670095	196	-58.9	270.5	60	36	6	13	301	1.19
PLS231	RC	697910	7670101	210	-61.8	266.8	132	31	3	3	133	0.95
PLS231	RC	697910	7670101	210	-61.8	266.8	132	33	44	12	98	1.83
PLS231	RC	697910	7670101	210	-61.8	266.8	132	36	89	38	96	1.03
PLS232	RC	697954	7670109	212	-61.3	267.1	146	31	9	3	153	1.11
PLS232	RC	697954	7670109	212	-61.3	267.1	146	33	49	8	198	1.16
PLS232	RC	697954	7670109	212	-61.3	267.1	146	36	101	35	113	1.54

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O pct[1]
PLS233	RC	698078	7670099	211	-59.4	264.4	70	1	6	24	150	1.32
PLS233	RC	698078	7670099	211	-59.4	264.4	70	31	39	3	117	2.30
PLS234	RC	698126	7670090	220	-58.8	256.4	100	1	40	26	102	1.54
PLS235	RC	698245	7670102	244	-58.3	267.4	100	25	46	3	177	1.18
PLS236	RC	698271	7670097	241	-60	269	204	25	54	6	168	0.69
PLS236	RC	698271	7670097	241	-60	269	204	1	178	24	118	1.19
PLS238	RC	697914	7670140	218	-59.5	275.7	156	31	15	5	150	2.16
PLS238	RC	697914	7670140	218	-59.5	275.7	156	34	66	10	164	1.82
PLS238	RC	697914	7670140	218	-59.5	275.7	156	36	115	34	106	0.99
PLS239	RC	697947	7670149	209	-58.7	276.1	162	31	15	5	168	1.99
PLS239	RC	697947	7670149	209	-58.7	276.1	162	34	64	12	78	2.20
PLS239	RC	697947	7670149	209	-58.7	276.1	162	36	112	38	96	0.97
PLS240	RC	698072	7670144	203	-60.1	272.4	162	1	4	28	165	1.38
PLS240	RC	698072	7670144	203	-60.1	272.4	162	31	39	3	90	1.30
PLS240	RC	698072	7670144	203	-60.1	272.4	162	32	58	2	60	2.23
PLS240	RC	698072	7670144	203	-60.1	272.4	162	33	72	4	95	1.59
PLS240	RC	698072	7670144	203	-60.1	272.4	162	34	108	25	72	1.29
PLS241	RC	698080	7670143	203	-76.5	263.2	180	1	8	30	150	1.34
PLS241	RC	698080	7670143	203	-76.5	263.2	180	32	59	1	70	1.67
PLS241	RC	698080	7670143	203	-76.5	263.2	180	33	67	8	82	1.51
PLS241	RC	698080	7670143	203	-76.5	263.2	180	34	109	18	74	1.41
PLS242	RC	698167	7670152	231	-59.4	269	124	25	3	2	165	1.13
PLS242	RC	698167	7670152	231	-59.4	269	124	1	91	27	85	1.70
PLS243	RC	698222	7670149	242	-60	269	174	25	39	6	173	1.73
PLS243	RC	698222	7670149	242	-60	269	174	1	145	22	106	1.33
PLS244	RC	698354	7670151	231	-60.6	269.8	108	2	4	4	272	2.13
PLS244	RC	698354	7670151	231	-60.6	269.8	108	25	100	5	102	1.89
PLS245	RC	698399	7670151	231	-57.8	273.3	100	2	22	1	180	0.13
PLS247	RC	698048	7670202	222	-59.4	270.4	90	1	9	33	139	1.65
PLS247	RC	698048	7670202	222	-59.4	270.4	90	31	68	3	80	1.33
PLS247	RC	698048	7670202	222	-59.4	270.4	90	32	75	3	80	1.67
PLS248	RC	698097	7670202	225	-60	260.4	114	1	43	33	135	1.61
PLS248	RC	698097	7670202	225	-60	260.4	114	31	89	2	165	1.42
PLS248	RC	698097	7670202	225	-60	260.4	114	32	95	3	107	1.84
PLS248	RC	698097	7670202	225	-60	260.4	114	33	104	3	100	1.66

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS249	RC	698181	7670201	236	-60	269	150	1	112	26	114	1.17
PLS250	RC	698228	7670198	240	-60	280.6	198	25	43	2	135	0.75
PLS250	RC	698228	7670198	240	-60	280.6	198	28	142	1	110	0.96
PLS250	RC	698228	7670198	240	-60	280.6	198	1	167	24	111	1.38
PLS255	RC	698082	7670239	228	-61.1	259.6	166	1	45	32	134	1.77
PLS255	RC	698082	7670239	228	-61.1	259.6	166	31	91	5	78	1.60
PLS255	RC	698082	7670239	228	-61.1	259.6	166	32	100	3	80	1.64
PLS255	RC	698082	7670239	228	-61.1	259.6	166	34	145	16	88	1.87
PLS256	RC	698175	7670254	236	-60.7	254	168	25	10	3	143	1.22
PLS256	RC	698175	7670254	236	-60.7	254	168	28	120	7	76	1.47
PLS256	RC	698175	7670254	236	-60.7	254	168	1	135	16	145	1.23
PLS257	RC	698226	7670250	235	-60	273.1	168	25	44	5	166	1.10
PLS257	RC	698226	7670250	235	-60	273.1	168	28	143	9	103	1.82
PLS259	RC	698006	7670301	208	-59.6	270.6	96	1	2	23	124	0.87
PLS259	RC	698006	7670301	208	-59.6	270.6	96	31	56	3	93	1.22
PLS260	RC	698049	7670302	215	-60	271.8	96	1	30	31	126	1.44
PLS260	RC	698049	7670302	215	-60	271.8	96	31	86	6	73	1.58
PLS261	RC	698368	7670351	224	-57.6	269.2	100	2	3	8	236	0.97
PLS261	RC	698368	7670351	224	-57.6	269.2	100	25	92	6	120	0.77
PLS262	RC	698409	7670346	224	-57.7	272.4	100	2	28	4	282	1.25
PLS266	RC	698405	7670439	232	-57	272.4	96	2	34	8	214	1.55
PLS269M	DDH	698353	7671443	212	-59.6	274.3	147.3	13	58	13	332	1.51
PLS269M	DDH	698353	7671443	212	-59.6	274.3	147.3	12	73	9	156	1.25
PLS269M	DDH	698353	7671443	212	-59.6	274.3	147.3	10	102	3	270	1.68
PLS269M	DDH	698353	7671443	212	-59.6	274.3	147.3	8	135	3	203	1.12
PLS270M	DDH	698310	7671427	205	-89.5	208.6	90.7	13	30	17	422	1.50
PLS270M	DDH	698310	7671427	205	-89.5	208.6	90.7	12	47	12	342	1.74
PLS271	RC	698327	7671339	209	-90	265.6	139	13	59	8	262	1.77
PLS271	RC	698327	7671339	209	-90	265.6	139	12	78	27	241	1.80
PLS272M	DDH	698288	7671293	206	-89.1	304.5	121.3	12	21	27	245	1.19
PLS272M	DDH	698288	7671293	206	-89.1	304.5	121.3	9	88	6	715	1.30
PLS272M	DDH	698288	7671293	206	-89.1	304.5	121.3	8	103	2	345	2.00
PLS273	RC	698398	7671996	189	-59.3	265.5	65	13	15	9	210	1.35
PLS273	RC	698398	7671996	189	-59.3	265.5	65	12	45	4	217	1.16
PLS274	RC	698449	7671999	189	-60.1	270.9	100	14	42	1	1090	0.19

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS274	RC	698449	7671999	189	-60.1	270.9	100	13	50	13	317	0.99
PLS274	RC	698449	7671999	189	-60.1	270.9	100	12	83	8	251	1.85
PLS275	RC	698499	7672000	191	-58.1	273	144	16	31	2	195	1.10
PLS275	RC	698499	7672000	191	-58.1	273	144	14	78	2	465	1.22
PLS275	RC	698499	7672000	191	-58.1	273	144	13	96	5	232	1.63
PLS275	RC	698499	7672000	191	-58.1	273	144	12	114	11	318	1.30
PLS282	RC	698908	7674249	230	-90	0	97	80	4	21	143	1.53
PLS283	RC	698946	7674247	233	-90	0	103	80	21	22	183	1.26
PLS286	RC	699079	7674340	209	-90	0	100	80	6	17	215	1.65
PLS286	RC	699079	7674340	209	-90	0	100	81	44	8	101	1.19
PLS287	RC	699124	7674352	218	-90	0	80	80	38	5	168	1.84
PLS287	RC	699124	7674352	218	-90	0	80	81	66	4	148	1.03
PLS290	RC	699132	7674449	201	-90	0	100	81	40	17	169	1.12
PLS291	RC	699179	7674446	206	-90	0	154	80	6	8	89	1.28
PLS291	RC	699179	7674446	206	-90	0	154	81	88	18	117	1.20
PLS293	RC	698428	7671448	201	-60	270	180	13	98	10	186	0.69
PLS293	RC	698428	7671448	201	-60	270	180	12	139	3	243	1.00
PLS293	RC	698428	7671448	201	-60	270	180	10	149	8	300	1.03
PLS294	RC	698364	7671415	213	-59.4	264.8	125	13	65	8	234	1.72
PLS294	RC	698364	7671415	213	-59.4	264.8	125	12	84	14	266	1.73
PLS294	RC	698364	7671415	213	-59.4	264.8	125	10	112	1	120	3.88
PLS295	RC	698418	7671413	203	-61.8	271.3	130	13	100	4	260	1.17
PLS298	RC	698398	7671339	208	-61	255	170	13	105	3	250	1.24
PLS298	RC	698398	7671339	208	-61	255	170	12	130	9	320	1.32
PLS300	RC	698408	7671303	210	-65.4	264.8	190	12	151	10	225	1.09
PLS300	RC	698408	7671303	210	-65.4	264.8	190	9	173	6	372	1.37
PLS301	RC	698359	7671249	219	-61.5	270.9	144	12	97	12	263	1.80
PLS301	RC	698359	7671249	219	-61.5	270.9	144	9	136	1	90	0.51
PLS302	RC	698407	7671236	214	-64.1	257.8	180	12	140	1	220	1.01
PLS302	RC	698407	7671236	214	-64.1	257.8	180	9	170	10	242	1.21
PLS303M	DDH	698054	7670501	224	-59.9	275	102.6	1	61	26	182	1.67
PLS304	RC	698094	7670495	221	-59.8	268.8	124	1	94	27	123	0.78
PLS305	RC	698099	7670449	223	-60.6	262.6	138	28	92	1	100	1.59
PLS305	RC	698099	7670449	223	-60.6	262.6	138	1	97	33	115	1.32
PLS306M	DDH	698053	7670399	216	-60	264.4	99.5	1	58	24	143	1.29

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS307	RC	698098	7670405	218	-59.7	266.6	130	28	83	6	78	1.33
PLS307	RC	698098	7670405	218	-59.7	266.6	130	1	102	23	80	1.34
PLS308	RC	698112	7670350	217	-60.8	269.4	132	28	82	7	97	1.34
PLS308	RC	698112	7670350	217	-60.8	269.4	132	1	106	17	107	0.90
PLS309	RC	698347	7670249	222	-61.3	274.7	100	25	86	6	123	1.08
PLS310	RC	698392	7670248	223	-57.9	269.4	100	2	4	2	100	0.09
PLS313	RC	698005	7670595	223	-60.1	261.2	110	1	32	24	199	0.79
PLS314	RC	698028	7670678	220	-57.8	261.1	110	1	53	25	221	1.27
PLS315	RC	698034	7670749	215	-58.8	278.2	110	1	59	21	187	1.11
PLS317	RC	698362	7670947	202	-60.1	259.7	150	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS321	RC	698304	7671052	215	-60	268.3	150	12	60	6	175	1.69
PLS321	RC	698304	7671052	215	-60	268.3	150	4	124	4	332	0.50
PLS322	RC	698345	7671144	215	-68.9	265	198	12	82	1	310	0.32
PLS322	RC	698345	7671144	215	-68.9	265	198	9	107	8	235	1.98
PLS322	RC	698345	7671144	215	-68.9	265	198	8	126	1	450	0.06
PLS322	RC	698345	7671144	215	-68.9	265	198	7	173	11	226	1.06
PLS328	RC	698390	7671492	208	-58.9	271.9	180	13	78	7	254	1.74
PLS328	RC	698390	7671492	208	-58.9	271.9	180	12	91	11	392	0.79
PLS328	RC	698390	7671492	208	-58.9	271.9	180	10	120	3	170	0.71
PLS328	RC	698390	7671492	208	-58.9	271.9	180	8	156	6	153	1.72
PLS331	RC	698452	7671596	203	-58.2	274.8	190	13	95	13	322	1.98
PLS331	RC	698452	7671596	203	-58.2	274.8	190	12	140	14	324	1.69
PLS331	RC	698452	7671596	203	-58.2	274.8	190	10	165	5	204	1.67
PLS337M	DDH	698102	7670203	226	-89.1	0.2	108.5	1	65	34	119	1.56
PLS338	RC	698010	7670099	196	-60.3	269.8	168	31	8	4	135	1.05
PLS338	RC	698010	7670099	196	-60.3	269.8	168	33	37	6	80	1.57
PLS338	RC	698010	7670099	196	-60.3	269.8	168	34	74	41	83	1.58
PLS338	RC	698010	7670099	196	-60.3	269.8	168	36	136	28	120	1.72
PLS339	RC	697859	7670101	199	-60.3	269.1	120	33	32	4	58	0.87
PLS339	RC	697859	7670101	199	-60.3	269.1	120	36	64	37	104	0.26
PLS340	RC	697794	7670099	193	-60	263.2	90	36	23	45	106	0.85
PLS346	RC	697298	7669499	181	-60	270	96	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS347	RC	697351	7669501	179	-60	270	108	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS357	RC	697740	7670107	208	-60	264.7	84	36	33	30	108	1.25
PLS358	RC	698169	7670098	228	-58.3	269	120	1	83	30	113	1.13

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS359	RC	697753	7670149	211	-60	263.6	90	36	44	35	127	1.54
PLS360	RC	697799	7670151	203	-60	260.3	120	36	40	63	90	1.46
PLS361	RC	697844	7670155	195	-60.3	263.4	126	36	58	48	122	0.87
PLS362	RC	697998	7670150	201	-60	265.6	180	31	23	5	116	1.91
PLS362	RC	697998	7670150	201	-60	265.6	180	32	35	1	140	2.59
PLS362	RC	697998	7670150	201	-60	265.6	180	33	50	3	147	1.71
PLS362	RC	697998	7670150	201	-60	265.6	180	34	81	16	71	1.33
PLS362	RC	697998	7670150	201	-60	265.6	180	36	149	26	91	0.97
PLS363	RC	698105	7670298	226	-60	261.4	138	28	70	7	89	1.49
PLS363	RC	698105	7670298	226	-60	261.4	138	1	84	18	126	1.62
PLS363	RC	698105	7670298	226	-60	261.4	138	31	112	9	114	1.67
PLS364	RC	698149	7670295	229	-60	269	162	28	98	6	112	1.36
PLS364	RC	698149	7670295	229	-60	269	162	1	116	20	115	1.14
PLS365	RC	698202	7670309	226	-60	261.6	198	25	19	2	145	1.25
PLS365	RC	698202	7670309	226	-60	261.6	198	28	139	8	98	0.30
PLS365	RC	698202	7670309	226	-60	261.6	198	1	164	30	106	1.07
PLS366	RC	698148	7670356	220	-60	261.3	192	28	105	9	94	1.38
PLS366	RC	698148	7670356	220	-60	261.3	192	1	139	12	74	1.26
PLS366	RC	698148	7670356	220	-60	261.3	192	31	155	7	59	1.03
PLS367	RC	698194	7670355	221	-59.2	265.2	200	28	128	11	127	1.37
PLS367	RC	698194	7670355	221	-59.2	265.2	200	1	172	10	98	0.80
PLS368	RC	698149	7670407	217	-60	270	78	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS368A	RC	698147	7670407	217	-60.8	265.8	186	28	110	8	101	1.35
PLS368A	RC	698147	7670407	217	-60.8	265.8	186	1	150	17	75	1.24
PLS368A	RC	698147	7670407	217	-60.8	265.8	186	31	175	2	85	0.39
PLS369	RC	698047	7670548	221	-62.1	281.6	100	1	56	23	221	0.97
PLS384	RC	698996	7674249	222	-90	0	80	80	24	23	157	1.77
PLS385	RC	699172	7674346	215	-90	0	80	80	51	10	123	1.86
PLS386	RC	699229	7674453	216	-90	0	184	80	35	12	152	1.25
PLS386	RC	699229	7674453	216	-90	0	184	81	171	13	118	1.94
PLS387	RC	699168	7674553	210	-90	0	88	81	13	15	99	1.80
PLS388	RC	699218	7674551	213	-90	0	141	81	69	28	102	1.59
PLS389	RC	699263	7674550	215	-90	0	178	80	4	12	144	0.96
PLS389	RC	699263	7674550	215	-90	0	178	81	127	22	127	0.24
PLS390	RC	697301	7669699	183	-60	270	96	*Not within resource zone*				

HoleID	Hole Type	MGA Easting	MGA Northing	RL	Dip	MGA Azimuth	Hole Depth	Domain	Depth From	Interval Length	Ta2O5 ppm	Li2O pct[1]
PLS391	RC	697351	7669697	183	-58.6	271.5	96	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS392	RC	697401	7669700	183	-60	270	96	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS393	RC	697551	7669699	184	-60	270	120	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS394	RC	697600	7669700	183	-60	270	150	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS395	RC	697649	7669700	182	-60	270	125	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS396	RC	697700	7669700	183	-60	270	104	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS397	RC	697746	7669699	181	-60	270	100	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS398	RC	697968	7670199	209	-60	270	96	31	25	6	127	1.64
PLS398	RC	697968	7670199	209	-60	270	96	34	76	8	70	1.54
PLS399	RC	699317	7674547	216	-90	0	184	80	27	10	124	0.12
PLS399	RC	699317	7674547	216	-90	0	184	81	162	7	104	0.07
PLS400	RC	697448	7669699	184	-60	270	96	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS401	RC	697499	7669698	185	-60	270	108	*Not within resource zone*				
PLS402	RC	699268	7674446	224	-90	0	134	80	80	15	203	0.60

Notes:

[1] Where Li_2O field is blank, it is because the interval was not sampled and analysed specifically for Li_2O.
[2] When compared to interval reported for Ta_2O_5, the interval length sampled and analysed specifically for Li_2O is a subset of the reported interval. This is the case for 7 of the intervals reported in the table above, including:

HoleID	Domain	Ta_2O_5 interval	Li_2O interval
PLC014	12	22 m	18 m
PLC042	8	3 m	1 m
PLC044	8	11 m	5 m
PLC053	3	28 m	20 m
PLC055	8	2 m	1 m
PLC065	9	5 m	1 m
PLC066	12	26 m	4 m

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.*	• The deposit has been sampled using a series of reverse circulation (“RC”) holes. • Talison Minerals Pty Ltd (“Talison”) conducted a 54 drill hole RC program in 2008 totalling 3,198m and 29 drill holes for a total of 2,783m in 2010. • Between 2010 and 2012, Talison changed its name to Global Advanced Metals (“GAM”). GAM completed 17 RC holes for 1,776m in 2012. • Since 2014, Pilbara Minerals has completed 293 RC holes for 32,354m. • Between July and September 2015, Pilbara Minerals completed 9 diamond holes for 1,082.7m.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Talison/GAM RC holes were all sampled every metre, with samples split on the rig using a cyclone splitter. The sampling system consisted of a trailer mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. The cyclone splitter was configured to split the cuttings at 85% to waste (to be captured in 600mm x 900mm green plastic mining bags) and 15% to the sample port in pre-numbered, draw-string calico sample bags (12-inch by 18-inch). • Pilbara RC holes were all sampled every metre within pegmatite zones and one metre into footwall & hanging wall country rock. Samples were collected using a cyclone and cone splitter attached to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the rig with a steel brace. The cyclone splitter was configured to split the cuttings at 85% to waste (to be captured in 600mm x 900mm green plastic mining bags) and 15% to the sample port in draw-string calico sample bags (12-inch by 14-inch). • Diamond core was sampled by taking a 15-20mm fillet at 1m intervals.
	• *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.*	• Talison/GAM holes are all RC, with samples split at the rig sent to the Wodgina site laboratory and analysed by XRF for a suite of 36 elements. • Selected pulps from the 2008 and 2010 drilling plus all pegmatite pulps from the 2012 drilling were collected and sent to SGS Laboratories in Perth for analysis of their lithium content. Lithium analysis was conducted by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS). • Pilbara RC samples were split at the rig and sent to the Nagrom laboratory in Perth and analysed by XRF and ICP. • Diamond core was cut at Nagrom, and then crushed and pulverised in preparation for analysis by XRF and ICP.
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).*	• The drilling rig used in 2008 is not noted in any reports. • The 2010 drilling was completed by Australian Drilling Solutions using an Atlas Copco Explorac 220 RC truck mounted drill rig with a compressor rated to 350psi / 1200cfm and a booster rated to 800psi, with an expected 600psi down-hole. An auxiliary booster/compressor was not required at any point during the drilling. • The 2012 drilling was completed by McKay Drilling using an 8x8 Mercedes Truck-mounted Schramm T685WS rig with a Foremost automated rod-handler system and on-board compressor rated to 1,350cfm/500psi with an auxiliary booster mounted on a further 8x8

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mercedes truck and rated at 900cfm/350psi. Drilling used a reverse circulation face sampling hammer. The sampling system consisted of a trailer mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. • The Pilbara Minerals 2014 drilling was completed by Quality Drilling Services (QDS Kalgoorlie) using a Track-mounted Schramm T450 RC rig with a 6x6 truck mounted auxiliary booster & compressor. Drilling used a reverse circulation face sampling hammer with nominal 51/4" bit. The system delivered approximately 1800cfm @ 650- 700psi down hole whilst drilling. • The 2015 RC drilling was undertaken by Orbit Drilling (200 holes), Mt Magnet Drilling (44 holes) and Strike Drilling (11 holes). Orbit used two rigs; a Schramm T450RC Rig, and a bigger Hydco 350RC Rig. Mt Magnet also used a Schramm T450RC Rig, and Strike used a SDR04 RC Rig mounted on a VD3000 Marooka track base. • Diamond drilling was also undertaken by Orbit Drilling, using a Hydco 1200H rig, drilling HQ sized core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Recoveries for the majority of the historical holes are not known, while recoveries for 2012 GAM holes were overwhelmingly logged as "good." • Recoveries for Pilbara RC and diamond holes were virtually all dry and overwhelmingly logged as "good."
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Whilst drilling through the pegmatite, rods were flushed with air after each metre drilled (GAM and Pilbara holes). In addition, moist or wet ground conditions resulted in the cyclone being washed out between each sample run. • Loss of fines as dust was reduced by injecting water into the sample pipe before it reached the cyclone. This minimises the possibility of a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		positive bias whereby fines are lost, and heavier, tantalum bearing material, is retained.
	• *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 material bias has been identified.
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.*	• 1m composites were laid out in lines of 20 or 30 samples, with cuttings collected and geologically logged for each interval, and stored in 20 compartment plastic rock-chip trays annotated with hole numbers and depth intervals (one compartment per 1m composite). Geological logging information was recorded directly into an Excel spreadsheet using a toughbook laptop computer. • The GAM rock-chip trays were later stored onsite at Wodgina in one of the exploration department sea containers. • The Pilbara rock-chip trays were transported back to Perth and stored at the company office. • Diamond core was transported to Nagrom laboratories for cutting, sampling, detailed logging and storage.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Logging has primarily been quantitative, using RC chips. • Detailed logging has been undertaken on diamond core by a mineralogical consultant.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The database contains lithological data for all holes in the database.
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.*	• RC samples collected by Talison/GAM were generally dry and split at the rig using a cyclone splitter. • RC samples collected by Pilbara were virtually all dry and split at the rig using a cone splitter mounted directly beneath the cyclone. • A 15 to 20mm fillet of core was taken every metre from half cut core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Talison/GAM/Pilbara samples have field duplicates as well as laboratory splits and repeats. • 110 sample pulps were selected from across the pegmatite zones for umpire checks with ALS Laboratory Perth.
	• *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.*	• For the Talison/GAM/Pilbara RC drilling, field duplicates were taken approximately every 20m, and splits were undertaken at the sample prep stage on every other 20m. • Talison/GAM/Pilbara RC samples have field duplicates as well as laboratory splits and repeats. • Pilbara diamond holes have laboratory splits and repeats.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The Talison/GAM/Pilbara drilling sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the tantalum mineralization at Pilgangoora, based on the style of mineralization (pegmatite), and the thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The Talison/GAM samples were assayed by the Wodgina Laboratory, for a 36 element suite using XRF on fused beads. • The Pilbara samples were assayed at the Nagrom Perth laboratory, using XRF on fused beads plus ICP to determine Li_2O, ThO_2 and U_3O_8.
	• *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.*	• No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	• *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.*	• GAM Wodgina laboratory splits of the samples were taken at twenty metre intervals with a repeat/duplicate analysis also occurring every 20m and offset to the lab splits by 10 samples. In total one field duplicate series, one splits series and one lab duplicate/repeat series were used for quality control purposes assessing different stages in

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the sampling process. This methodology was used for the samples from the 2010 and 2012 drilling programs. Comparison of these splits and duplicates by using a scatter chart to compare results show the expected strong linear relationship reflecting the strong repeatability of the analysis process. • The GAM and Pilbara RC drilling contains QC samples (field duplicates and laboratory pulp splits, GAM internal standard, selected CRM's for Pilbara), and have produced results deemed acceptable. • 110 sample pulps (10% of the June 2015 resource composite samples) were selected from across the pegmatite zones for umpire checks with ALS Laboratory Perth. All closely correlated with the original Nagrom assays. Further samples will be selected for additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Infill drilling completed by GAM in 2012 and Pilbara in 2014 and 2015 confirmed the approximate width and grade of previous drilling. • Eight of the diamond holes were drilled as twins to RC holes, and compared to verify assays and lithology.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• An electronic database containing collars, surveys, assays and geology was provided by GAM. • All GAM assays were sourced directly from Wodgina internal laboratory files. • All Pilbara assays were sourced directly from Nagrom as certified laboratory files.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Tantalum was reported as Ta_2O_5 %, and converted to ppm for the estimation process. • A two-step adjustment has been applied to the Fe_2O_3 assays to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		account for (i) contamination of pulps by the steel bowl at the grinding stage, and (ii) contamination of RC chips with the drill bit. Step one is to subtract 0.15% from all Fe_2O_3 assays, step 2 is to subtract a further 0.26% from all Pilbara Minerals RC samples, and 0.10% from all historic RC samples. No second factor has been applied to the Pilbara diamond core Fe_2O_3 assays.
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.*	• Talison/GAM holes were surveyed using a DGPS with sub one metre accuracy by the GAM survey department. • Pilbara drill hole collar locations were surveyed at the end of the program using a dual channel DGPS with +/- 10mm accuracy on northing, easting & RL by Pilbara personnel. • No down hole surveys were completed for PLC001-039 (Talison). • Gyro surveys were completed every 5m down hole for PLC040-068 (Talison). • Eastman Single Shot surveys were completed in a stainless steel starter rod approximately every 30m for PLC069-076 & PLRC001-009 (GAM). • Reflex EZ-shot, electronic single shot camera surveys were completed in a stainless steel starter rod for each hole for the Pilbara November-December 2014 RC drilling. Measurements were recorded from approximately 8m; in the middle; and at the bottom of each hole. • Camteq Proshot, electronic single shot cameras were completed in a stainless steel starter rod for each hole from the Pilbara 2015 RC and diamond drilling campaigns. Measurements were recorded at 10m, 40m, 70m and 100m (or EOH) for each hole.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• The grid used was MGA Zone 50, datum GDA94.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The topographic surface used was a 50cm resolution Digital Surface Model (DSM) derived by stereoscopic photogrammetric processes from 5cm resolution imagery. • Surveyed DGPS drillhole collar elevation data was then compared to this surface, and found to have an average difference of -0.7m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Talison completed 54 RC drillholes in 2008 • GAM completed 46 RC drillholes between 2010 and 2012 • Pilbara completed 293 RC holes between 2014 and 2015. • Pilbara completed 9 diamond drillholes in 2015. • Drilling spacings vary between 25m to 50m apart
	• *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.*	• The continuity of the mineralization can confidently be interpreted from the geology of the pegmatite sheets, which can be mapped on surface as extending over several hundred metres in strike length.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing was necessary, as all samples were taken at 1m intervals.
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.*	• The mineralisation dips between 20 and 60 degrees at a dip direction between 050 and 115 degrees for the majority of the domains. The Monster zone strikes 040 to 045 degrees and dips moderately to the south-east. • The drilling orientation and the intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
	• *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.*	• No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Talison sampling security measures are unknown, but assumed to be equal to industry standards since the drilling is as recent as 2008. • Chain of custody for GAM holes were managed by GAM personnel. Samples were delivered to the Wodgina laboratory by GAM personnel where samples were analysed. • Chain of custody for Pilbara holes were managed by Pilbara personnel. Samples for analysis were delivered to the Regal Transport Depot in Port Hedland by Pilbara personnel. Samples were delivered from the Regal Transport Depot in Perth to the Nagrom laboratory in Kelmscott by Regal Transport courier truck.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The collar and assay data have been reviewed by compiling a new SQL relational database. This allowed some minor sample numbering discrepancies to be identified and amended. • Drilling locations and survey orientations have been checked visually in 3 dimensions and found to be consistent. • All GAM assays were sourced directly from the laboratory (Wodgina laboratory). However it has not been possible to check these original digital assay files.

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*	• The Pilgangoora resource lays within E45/2232 and M45/333 which are 100% owned by Pilbara Minerals Limited. The E45/2232 area is now also part of a mining lease application (M45/1256).
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with*	• No known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Talison completed 54 RC holes in 2008 • GAM completed 46 RC holes between 2010 and 2012.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pilgangoora pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that intruded a sheared Archaean metagabbro.
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, including easting and northing of the drill hole collar, elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar, dip and azimuth of the hole, down hole length and interception depth plus 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.*	• Refer to Appendix 1 in this announcement.
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.*	• Length weighed averages used for exploration results are reported in Appendix 1 of this announcement. Cutting of high grades was not applied in the reporting of intercepts. • No metal equivalent values are used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• Downhole lengths are reported in Appendix 1 of this announcement. • It is noted in previous sections that not all samples analysed for Ta_2O_5 have also been analysed for Li_2O. All pegmatite pulps from the 2012 drilling were analysed for Li_2O but only selected pulps from the 2008 and 2010 drilling were. As noted in Appendix 1, there are 7 intervals reported for Ta_2O_5 that were only partial analysed for Li_2O – see Note 2 for Appendix 1.
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.*	• See Figures 2 to 7
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of drilling details has been provided in Appendix 1 in this announcement.
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.*	• All meaningful & material exploration data has been reported.
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*	• Further planned drilling aims to test extensions to the currently modelled pegmatites zones and to infill where required to convert Mineral Resources to high confidence classification (i.e. Inferred to Indicated and Indicated to Measured).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	• The original database was compiled by GAM and supplied as a Microsoft Access database. • The data have then been imported into a relational SQL Server database using DataShed™ (industry standard drillhole database management software). • The data are constantly audited and any discrepancies checked by Pilbara Minerals personnel before being updated in the database.
	• *Data validation procedures used.*	• Normal data validation checks were completed on import to the SQL database. • Data has not been checked back to hard copy results, but has been checked against previous databases supplied by GAM. • All logs are supplied as Excel spreadsheets and any discrepancies checked and corrected by field personnel.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• John Young (Executive and Chief Geologist - Pilbara Minerals and Competent Person) has visited the site numerous times.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered robust. Tantalum is hosted within pegmatite dykes intruded into mafic meta volcanics and amphibolites of the East Strelley greenstone belt. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	area of the Pilgangoora pegmatite field within E45/2232 and M45/333 comprises a series of extremely fractionated dykes and veins up to 15m thick within the immediate drilling area. These dykes and veins dip to the east at 20-60° and are parallel to sub-parallel to the main schistose fabric within the greenstones. • The geological interpretation is supported by drill hole logging and mineralogical studies completed by GAM (previously Talison) and Pilbara Minerals. • No alternative interpretations have been considered at this stage. • Grade wireframes correlate extremely well with the logged pegmatite veins. • The key factor affecting continuity is the presence of pegmatite.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main modelled mineralized domains has a total dimension of 4,100m (north-south), ranging between 50-600m (east-west) in multiple veins and ranging between -50m and 220m RL (AMSL). The Monster and Southern areas each have a modelled strike of approximately 700m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• Grade estimation using Ordinary Kriging (OK) was completed using Geovia Surpac™ software for both Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O. Note that there were insufficient samples analysed to allow populating of Li_2O into 1 of the 35 domains. • Drill spacing typically ranges from 25m to 50m. • Drillhole samples were flagged with wireframed domain codes. Sample data was composited for Ta_2O_5, Li_2O and Fe_2O_3 to 1m using a best fit method. Since all holes were sampled on 1m intervals, there were no residuals. • Influences of extreme sample distribution outliers were reduced by top-cutting on a domain basis. Top-cuts were decided by using a

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	combination of methods including grade histograms, log probability plots and statistical tools. Based on this statistical analysis of the data population, top-cuts of between 2.0% and 3.8% for Li_2O, 110ppm to 1000ppm for Ta_2O_5 and 1.0% and 4.8% for Fe_2O_3 were applied. Some domains did not require top-cutting. • Directional variograms were modelled by domain using traditional variograms. Nugget values are moderate to low (between 20 and 30%) and structure ranges up to 260m. Domains with more limited samples used variography of geologically similar, adjacent domains. • Block model was constructed with parent blocks of 5m (E) by 25m (N) by 5m (RL) and sub-blocked to 2.5m (E) by 12.5m (N) by 2.5m (RL). All estimation was completed to the parent cell size. Discretisation was set to 5 by 5 by 2 for all domains. • Three estimation passes were used. The first pass had a limit of 75m, the second pass 150m and the third pass searching a large distance to fill the blocks within the wireframed zones. Each pass used a maximum of 12 samples, a minimum of 6 samples and maximum per hole of 4 samples. The exceptions to this were domains with less than 20 samples, which used a maximum of 10 samples, a minimum of 4 samples and maximum per hole of 3 samples for the second pass. • Search ellipse sizes were based primarily on a combination of the variography and the trends of the wireframed mineralized zones. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimation domains. • Validation of the block model included a volumetric comparison of the resource wireframes to the block model volumes. Validation of the grade estimate included comparison of block model grades to the declustered input composite grades plus swath plot comparison

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		by easting, northing and elevation. Visual comparisons of input composite grades vs. block model grades were also completed. • As a potential deleterious element, Fe_2O_3 has been estimated for this resource, both as raw and factored Fe_2O_3. Identification of contamination during both the sample collection (steel from drill bit and rod wear) and assay phases (wear in the steel pulverisation containers) has resulted in a detailed statistical analysis and co-located data comparison between diamond core and RC twin hole assays. Factors have been applied to the raw Fe_2O_3 assays in two steps. Firstly, all Fe_2O_3 assays have been reduced by -0.15% to account for additional iron introduced by the steel pulverisation containers in the sample preparation phase. Secondly, Pilbara RC sample Fe_2O_3 assays have been reduced by -0.26% to account for additional iron introduced by wear on drill bits and rod in the drilling process, -0.1% to the historic RC for the same reason. No second factor has been applied to the Pilbara diamond core Fe_2O_3 assays.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnes have been estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Grade envelopes have been wireframed to an approximate 100ppm Ta_2O_5 and 1% Li_2O cut-off allowing for continuity of the higher-grade zone. Based on visual and statistical analysis of the drilling results and geological logging of the pegmatite zoning, this cut-off tends to be exactly the same or very close to the natural geological contact between the pegmatite and host mafic rocks.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider*	• Based on the orientations, thicknesses and depths to which the pegmatite veins have been modelled, plus their estimated grades for Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O, the potential mining method is considered to be open pit mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Historical mining operations and the presence of a tin-tantalum separation plant adjacent to a large tailings dump indicates that the assumption for potential successful processing of Pilgangoora ore is reasonable. • Nagrom Pty Ltd and Anzaplan have both completed scoping metallurgical testwork and have recovered both Ta_2O_5 and Li_2O of marketable qualities. (see ASX release ''Pilbara Testwork Confirms Potential" released 25/05/2015, "Quarterly Activities and Appendix 5B, released 24/04/2015). Further testwork is planned for early 2016.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Appropriate environmental studies and sterilisation drilling would be completed prior to determination of the location of any potential waste rock dump (WRD) facility.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry,*	• Previously bulk density has been assigned on the basis of weathering state, based on a specific gravity study carried out in 2006 by the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	project holders at the time, Sons of Gwalia. Previous consultants as well as GAM personnel have referred to this study and used these figures for the previous resource estimations which were carried out in-house. • Pilbara Minerals completed specific gravity testwork on nine samples across the deposit using both Hydrostatic Weighing (uncoated) on surface grab samples and Gas Pycnometry on RC chips which produces consistent results. Geological mapping and rockchip / grab sampling has not observed any potential porosity in the pegmatite. • Pilbara Minerals conducted hydrostatic weighing tests on uncoated HQ core samples to determine bulk density factors. A total of 207 core samples were tested. Measurements included both pegmatite ore and waste rock. • The bulk density factors applied to the current resource estimate are 2.53 g/cm^3 in the (minimal) oxide, and 2.72 g/cm^3 in fresh/transition zone material.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified on the basis of confidence in the geological model, continuity of mineralized zones, drilling density, confidence in the underlying database and the available bulk density information. • All factors considered; the resource estimate has in part been assigned to Indicated resource with the remainder to the Inferred category.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Whilst Mr. Barnes (Competent Person) is considered Independent of PLS, no third party review has been completed.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
accuracy/ confidence	*or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.