OPTION AGREEMENT TO EARN INTO THE BALD HILL MINE

ASX RELEASE
24 October 2016

ASX:TAW

Tawana Resources NL ("Tawana" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has entered into an option agreement to acquire Lithco No.2 Pty Ltd ("Lithco"). Lithco has the rights to earn into the Bald Hill Mine ("Bald Hill" or "The Project"), located adjacent to and surrounds Tawana's Cowan Lithium Project.

Highlights

- Lithco has the right to earn a 50% interest in the lithium rights at Bald Hill and, by additional expenditure, the right to earn 50% interest in all minerals and the processing plant and infrastructure at Bald Hill.
- The Project covering 791.3 km^2 is owned by Australian incorporated, Singapore Exchange listed Alliance Mineral Assets Limited ("AMAL"). It is adjacent to the Company's Cowan Project.
- A number of spodumene-rich pegmatites have been discovered and partially mined for tantalum. Spodumene was not recovered during prior mining however recently AMAL produced spodumene rich by-product concentrates up to 6.73% Li_2O during recommissioning of the original tantalum plant.
- Metallurgical testwork has commenced on extracting spodumene from tantalum ore. Initial results indicate high recoveries of spodumene through simple gravity process. Engineering studies for the addition of a 1mtpa spodumene circuit are about to commence, the focus will be on the speed and cost of such installation.
- Resource and exploration drilling has commenced on the main mining lease at Bald Hill.
- The Company is also currently drilling on the adjoining Cowan Project and has intercepted a number spodumene bearing pegmatites.
- Tawana has until 31 December 2016 to exercise the option to acquire Lithco.
- Subject to shareholder approval (which will include an independent experts report on the acquisition) and successful due diligence results the purchase consideration for Lithco will be the issue of 50,000,000 Tawana shares.
- Board changes include Mark Calderwood being appointed Managing Director, Rob Benussi being appointed Non-executive Chairman and Michael Bohm stepping down as a Director due to increased work commitments.

Mark Calderwood stated, *"The completion of the Lithco acquisition, could see Tawana rapidly advance towards spodumene production in joint venture with AMAL, subject to completion Reserve and plant upgrades. In addition to the active Mining Lease the combined 950km^2 of the Cowan and Bald Hill tenement packages covering two very large pegmatites belts provide significant potential for further resources.*

Bald Hill is one of few West Australian mines ever to have produced high grade spodumene concentrate. Stored concentrates will provide material for detailed product assessment by interested off-take parties."

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Bald Hill Project

The Bald Hill Project ("Project") area is located 50km south east of Kambalda in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. It is located approximately 75km south east of the Mt Marion Lithium project and is adjacent to and surrounds the Company's Cowan Lithium Project. The Project comprises 4 mining leases, 8 exploration licences, 8 Prospecting licences and 5 tenement applications totalling 791.3 km^2

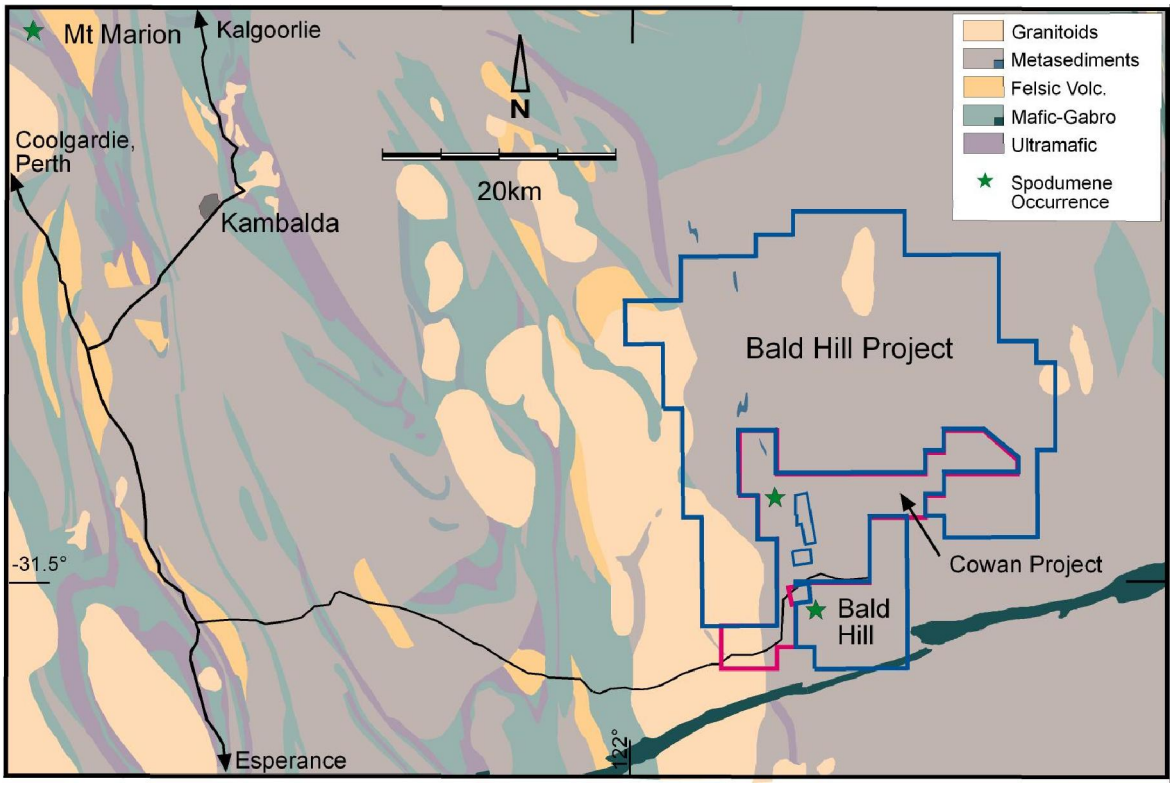
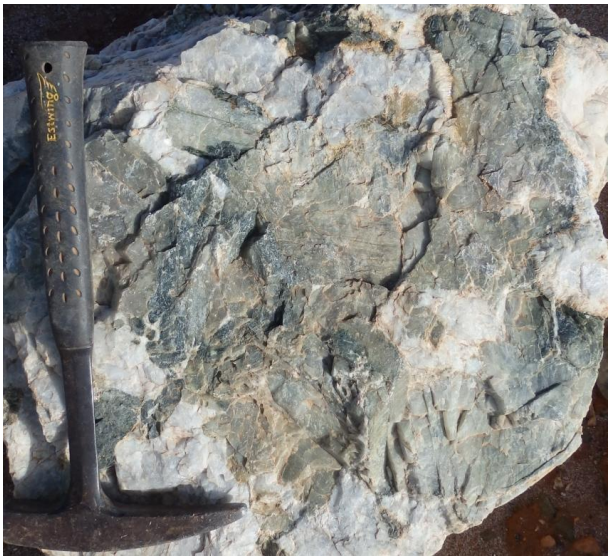


Figure 1 | Project Location



Grey spodumene (>50%) in waste material

White Spodumene (>20%)

Production History Bald Hill

Pre 2000, production within the Project Area was limited to a small amount of tin and/or tantalum from eluvials at Bald Hill and soft rock mining at St John.

Between July 2001 and December 2005 Haddington Resources Limited ("Haddington") undertook shallow open pit mining of pegmatites, a total of 1.35Mt of ore was processed through a gravity plant with a throughput rate of 340,000tpa. A total 4,000t of concentrate containing 364t of tantalum pentoxide was sold and the mine was closed after the buyer Greenbushes Tin stopped taking third party concentrates. During mining it was noted, that the pegmatite ore contained varying amounts of spodumene (up to 30-50%) though lithium was not assayed for nor recovered until AMAL noted high levels of spodumene in tantalum concentrates during re-commissioning of the Haddington plant in 2015.

Mining of Weathered Pegmatite, Boreline Extended Pit 2015.

Tantalum Processing Facility

The existing processing plant previously operated by Haddington has been re-furbished and upgraded by AMAL and successfully commissioned during late 2015 and early 2016. The plant comprises conveying, screening, crushing to -1mm and then, using a bank of spirals, separates out the heavy minerals; including tantalite, cassiterite and some of the contained spodumene into a primary concentrate. This primary concentrate is then sent to a secondary beneficiation plant to be further processed to produce a saleable 25-30% Ta2O5 final concentrate. During the secondary beneficiation the non-magnetic -1mm concentrates were shown to contain high levels of lithium in the form of spodumene. The +500µm Lithium concentrate totalling 5.9 tonnes averaged 6.73% Li2O and the 250-500µm Lithium concentrate totalling 3.5 tonnes averaged 5.75% Li2O.

Lithium (Spodumene) Concentrate from Bald Hill

Overview of Tantalum Processing Facility – Bald Hill

Recent Work by Lithco

Initial work has essentially been focused on extensive data review of all available exploration data for Bald Hill and metallurgical testwork.

The first round of bulk metallurgical testwork focused on spodumene recovery has commenced with very encouraging results.

Analysis of material crushed to 6.3mm resulted in 93.3% of contained lithium and 86.3% of tantalum reporting to +250µm fractions.

Initial results from first pass +1mm Density Media Separation ("DMS") at both 6.3mm and 3.35mm crush sizes were very encouraging with excellent spodumene recovery and concentrate grades at a crush size of 6.3mm:

- 93.7% of the lithium reported to DMS concentrates representing 37% of the mass at a relatively high grade of 5.08% Li_2O and less that 0.2% mica;
- 82.0% of the lithium reported to the high grade concentrates at an average grade of 6.08% Li_2O; and
- Only 6.3% of the lithium reported to the >SG2.7 'lights' representing 63% of the original mass.

At a crush size of 3.35mm;

- Only 5.7% of the lithium reported to the 'lights' representing 62% of the original +1mm mass; and
- The 94.3% of the lithium reported to the concentrates grading an average 5.57% Li_2O.

Initial results from first pass -1mm Reflux Classifier ("ReC") gravity concentration testwork on 0.25-1mm and -0.25mm fractions was successful in removing most of the fine mica and producing an interim concentrate representing 66% of the -1mm mass and containing 92% of the lithium finer than 1mm, after de-sliming. Ongoing metallurgical testwork will include further beneficiation of "ReC" concentrates and the intermediate DMS concentrate after regrinding.

Table 1 | Sizing after Crushing P100 6.3mm

Sizing	Mass	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	SnO_2	Nb_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5
	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	% of total cont.	% of total cont.
Feed	100.0	1.70	517	543	169	0.60	100	100
+1mm	72.0	1.84	500	545	155	0.54	77.8	69.6
-1mm +0.25mm	17.7	1.49	486	502	189	0.68	15.5	16.7
-0.25mm	10.3	1.11	691	602	238	0.90	6.7	13.7

Table 2 | DMS Concentrate Grades, P100 6.3mm

DMS	Mass	Li_2O	Ta_2O_5	SnO_2	Nb_2O_5	Fe_2O_3	Lithium Recovery	Cum. Grade
	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	Cum. %	%Li_2O
SG 3.1 Underflow	5.2	6.93	1,000	1,610	260	1.17	18.1	6.93
SG 3.1 Overflow	22.1	5.79	380	690	90	1.05	82.0	6.01
SG 2.95 Overflow (intermediate)	9.6	2.43	460	390	130	0.88	93.7	5.08
SG 2.7 Overflow	63.0	0.20	290	160	90	0.66		

DMS Concentrate 3.35mm SG 3.1 underflow. High levels of white spodumene

DMS Concentrate 3.35mm SG 3.1 overflow predominately white spodumene, <0.2% mica

Proposed Engineering

The existing process plant is not suitable for recovering the bulk of the spodumene in the ore that is processed, engineering studies are about to commence, to assess installing a front end spodumene recovery circuit to the existing facility and to increase significantly overall production rates. The agreed approached is to minimize the construction timeline and capital cost and envisions the use of contract crushing as originally undertaken by Haddington. Initial indications are that this additional circuit could be operating within 10-14 months and have a modest capital requirement subject to final configuration.

Discussions with potential off-take partners has commenced and will be advanced over the coming months.

Geology

The Project area covers most of the known remaining extent of two belts of rare element Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum type ("LCT") pegmatites previously described by the Company in its announcement dated 15 September 2016.

The Pegmatites at Bald hill fall into five categories:

1) **Tantalum** – Generally narrow, high in tantalum, low in spodumene, main focus of prior mining;
2) **Zoned Lithium-Tantalum** - generally wider pegmatites with simple zoning, spodumene richest in central zone, tantalum typically richer on the margins;
3) **Lithium-Tantalum** – pegmatites with no apparent zonation;
4) **Lithium** – unzoned and simply zoned pegmatites containing abundant spodumene but low tantalum; and
5) **Barren** – the least common and often narrow pegmatites, contain <0.1% Li2O and <100ppm Ta2O5.

Overall zoning is so poorly defined that these pegmatites can be generally classified as unzoned albite-spodumene pegmatites.

The pegmatites occur as gently dipping sheets and as steeply dipping veins which are all elongate in a northerly direction, parallel to the regional foliation. They range in thickness from a few metres to as much as 30 metres and in some instances occur as multiple, parallel dykes or swarms separated by a few metres of sheared metasediments.

Outcrops of exposed schist and pegmatites are restricted to limited areas; most of the tenement area is concealed by bluebush floodplain and sandplain and wash zones. Remnants of Eocene sediments also mask bedrock.

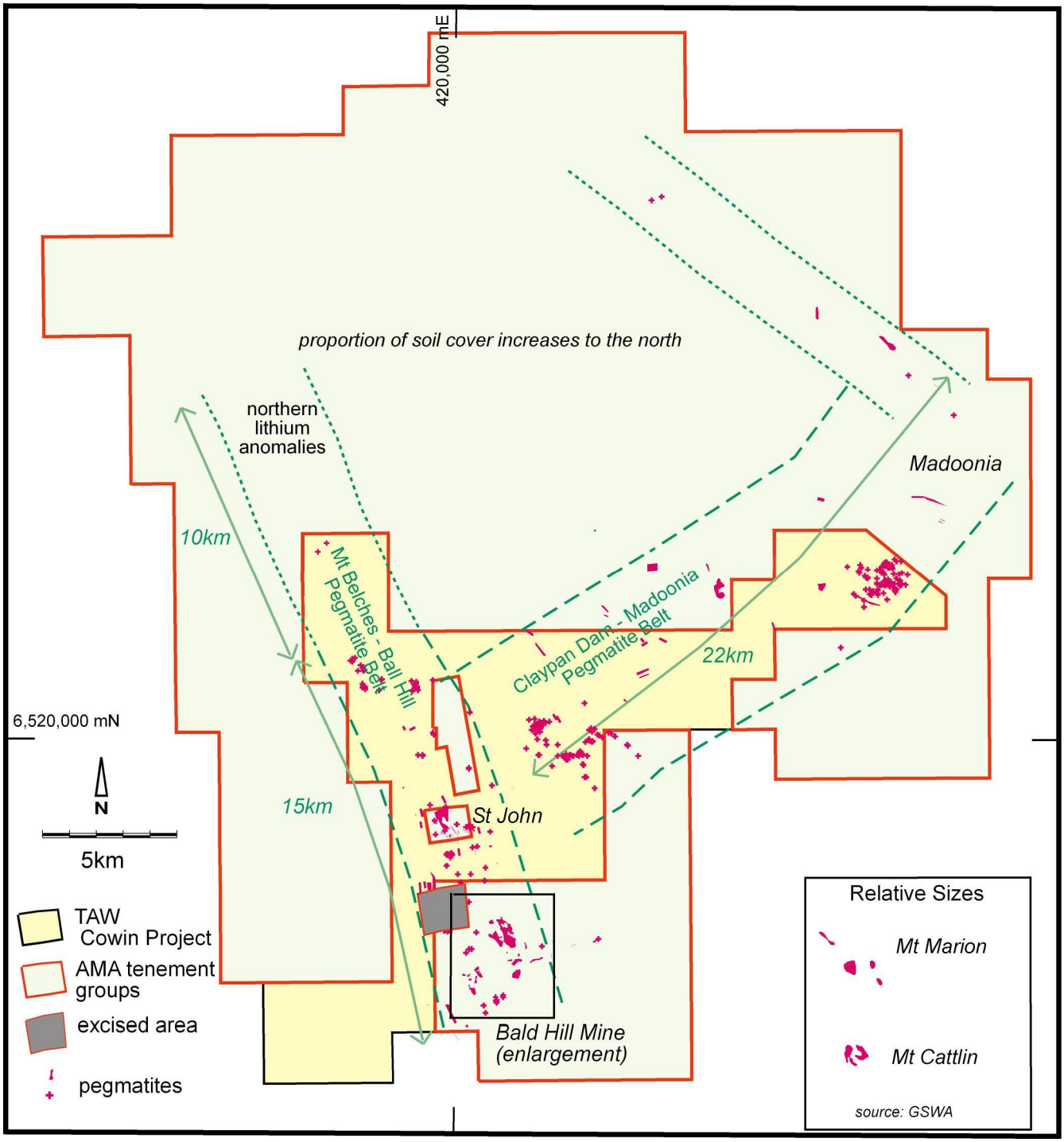


Figure 2 | Known pegmatite belts within the Bald Hill Project area

Previous Exploration

Prior exploration by tantalum explorers on the tenement comprising the Bald Hill Project has essentially been limited to:

A) Wide spaced shallow RAB drilling for bottom of hole geochemistry including lithium assays. Less than 10% of the project area has been covered resulting in strong lithium anomalism around the Bald Hill mine.

B) Wide spaced shallow auger and soil sampling is considered to be of limited value due to the unknown regolith profile and extensive transported Archaean derived regolith or in-situ Eocene sediments and the likely leaching of lithium from the weathered sampling medium. Trenching has exposed

large pegmatites at the Madoonia prospect but no assay data is available and drilling was apparently never undertaken.

C) Between 1983 and 2014 RC drilling was mainly focused on shallow resource drilling on M15/400. A total of 972 RC holes were completed totalling 24,050m of which only 33% of holes were deeper than 30m and only 6% deeper than 50m with the deepest 73m. A total of 61 early holes (1983-85) and 112 AMAL RC holes (2014) were assayed for lithium however these were generally focused on narrower tantalum pegmatites or those peripheral to the main deposit. Occasionally logs of RC holes drilled (2001-2005) in the larger central part of the main pegmatite ('Central') provided sufficient detail to indicate subjective levels of spodumene mineralisation. The larger Central pegmatite represents the largest portion of current tantalum mineral resources declared by AMAL totalling 3.44Mt at 305ppm Ta_2O_5 (see table 3).

A total of 228 RC holes for 5,532m were completed outside M15/400 of which only 18% were deeper than 30m. No samples from these holes were assayed for lithium, most were drilled at the Creekside, Fenceline and St John prospects, spodumene has been logged in RC cuttings from all three prospects. The pegmatite swarm extending over 1.6km by 3km from St John southward into the Cowan project area has the potential to host large tonnages based on the wide distribution and width of drill and trench pegmatite intercepts. However, the tantalum grade is generally modest and the lithium content is expected to be variable based on visual assessment of old drill samples.

Despite the high pegmatite hit rate in RC drilling at Bald Hill and surrounding prospects and the relatively high success rate of the pegmatites to contain economic tantalum resources the area remains significantly underexplored for lithium. An example of this is the Lake Side prospect where several outcrops of vertical pegmatites contain significant levels of spodumene, however no drill holes were ever drilled there.

Table 3 | Bald Hill Mine Resources and Reserves

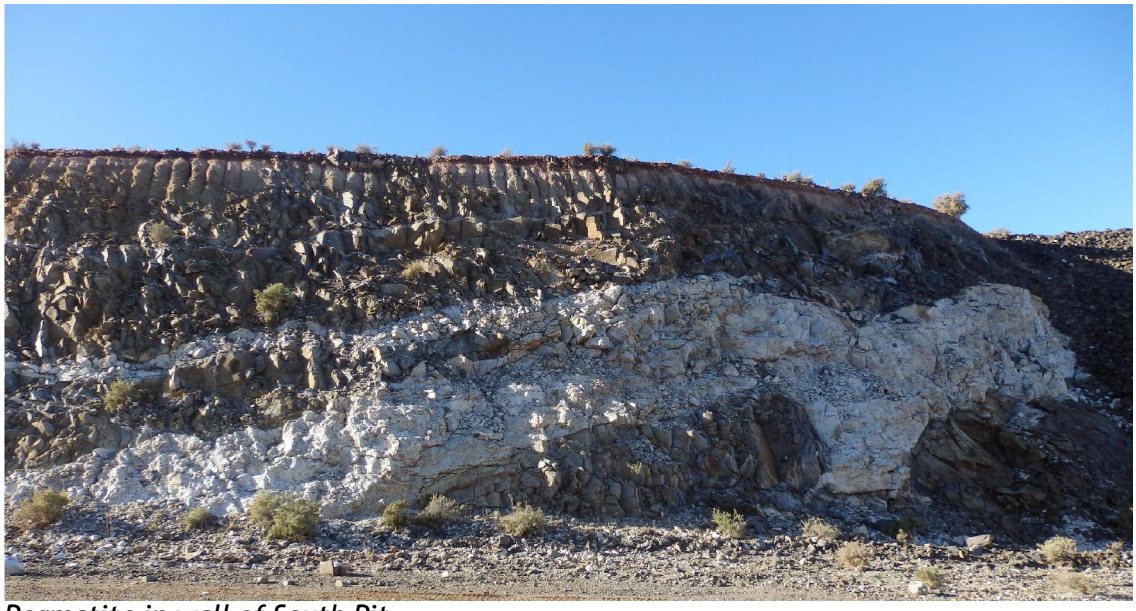
Classification[1]	Tonnes (million)	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Contained Ta_2O_5 kg
Probable – Reserve[2]	1.69	303	510,000
Indicated – Resource[2]	0.65	306	200,000
Inferred Resource[2]	1.10	339	370,000

Notes

1 *Resources and Reserves reported to JORC 2012.*

2 *Refer to AMAL announcement released to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited on 12 August 2016 "Independent Qualified Person's Report on the Bald Hill Tantalum Project" including relevant JORC Code Explanations Table 1 sections 1,2,3 and 4 contained therein.*

3 The Company is not in possession of any new information nor has there been any material changes to supporting information for the estimates. The JORC 2012 estimations are considered adequate for tantalum based on current knowledge, however the Company will undertake further verification of Resources including additional drilling to confirm prior results and determine lithium grades.



Pegmatite in wall of South Pit

Initial Exploration Planned

Drilling is currently focused on the existing Mining Leases with initial wide spaced holes planned to be drilled deeper than 100m to gain an understanding of the potential for stacked pegmatites. This understanding will guide the depth of drilling for infill RC drilling within and close to current pit designs, where lithium results are lacking and core drilling will be undertaken to obtain additional metallurgical samples.

Exploration drilling will also be undertaken on spodumene bearing pegmatites on the St John Mining Leases and the western Retention Licence.

Terms of the Lithco No.2 Pty Ltd Option Agreement

Tawana has entered an option agreement to acquire all the shares in Lithco for an option fee of $25,000 payable immediately. The Company can exercise the option to acquire Lithco any time before 31 December 2016 for 50,000,000 Tawana shares.

Tawana will be seeking shareholder approval for the acquisition of Lithco and the issue of the 50,000,000 shares. A Notice of Meeting to Shareholders will be sent in the next couple of weeks which will include an independent experts report. Although none of the Lithco shareholders are substantial holders for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 10.1, Tawana will include sufficiently detailed information in its notice of meeting to allow for an informed voting decision. In addition to an independent expert's report on the Lithco acquisition, Tawana would include detailed disclosure on the Bald Hill project and the effect of the acquisition on its capital structure and corporate intentions generally.

Terms of the Farm In Agreement and Joint Venture Arrangement Lithco has with Alliance Mineral Assets Limited

Lithco has entered into a Farm-In and Joint Venture arrangement with Alliance Mineral Assets Limited ("AMAL") with respect to AMAL's Bald Hill project in Western Australia for the purpose of joint exploration and exploitation of lithium and other minerals.

The commercial terms require Lithco:

1. to spend, by 31 December 2017 (or such later date as may be agreed between the parties), a minimum of $7.5 million on exploration, evaluation and feasibility (including administrative and other overhead costs in relation thereto) ("Expenditure Commitment"); and
2. to spend, $12.5 million in capital expenditure required for upgrading and converting the plant for processing ore derived from the Project, infrastructure costs, pre-stripping activities and other expenditures including operating costs ("Capital Expenditure").

Upon completion of the Expenditure Commitment, Lithco shall be entitled to 50% of all rights to lithium minerals from the tenements comprising the Project ("Tenements").

Upon completion of the Expenditure Commitment and Capital Expenditure, Lithco will be entitled to a 50% interest in the Project (being all minerals from the Tenements and the processing plant and infrastructure at Bald Hill).

Upon completion of the Expenditure Commitment and Capital Expenditure and subject to entering into binding definitive farm-in and joint venture agreements, a joint venture between Lithco and AMAL will be formed and funded 50:50 by Lithco and AMAL.

Board Changes

The Company also wishes to announce at this time that Mr Michael Bohm has stepped down effective 21 October 2016 as a Director due to increased other work commitments. Mr Bohm has been replaced in the role of Chairman by Mr Rob Benussi who is an existing non-executive Director of the Company. Mr Benussi commented on taking on the role of Chairman "Over the last 12 months Mike has had a hands-on role and played an integral part in transitioning Tawana from a Company with a single West African iron ore project to one that now has advanced lithium projects in Australia and Namibia. With that the Company has acquired an experienced management team along with a strong shareholder support base. The board and I wish to thank Mike for the significant time he dedicated to the Company and to wish him all the very best. We look forward to building on what the team has achieved over the last 12 months as we look to progress Tawana toward the project development phase".

Lastly, Mark Calderwood, the Company's Chief Executive Officer has been appointed Managing Director also effective 21 October 2016.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this news release that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Mark Calderwood, an employee of the Company. Mr Calderwood is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Calderwood has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Calderwood consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This report may contain certain forward looking statements and projections regarding estimated, resources and reserves; planned production and operating costs profiles; planned capital requirements; and planned strategies and corporate objectives. Such forward looking statements/projections are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of Tawana Resources NL. The forward looking statements/projections are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved.

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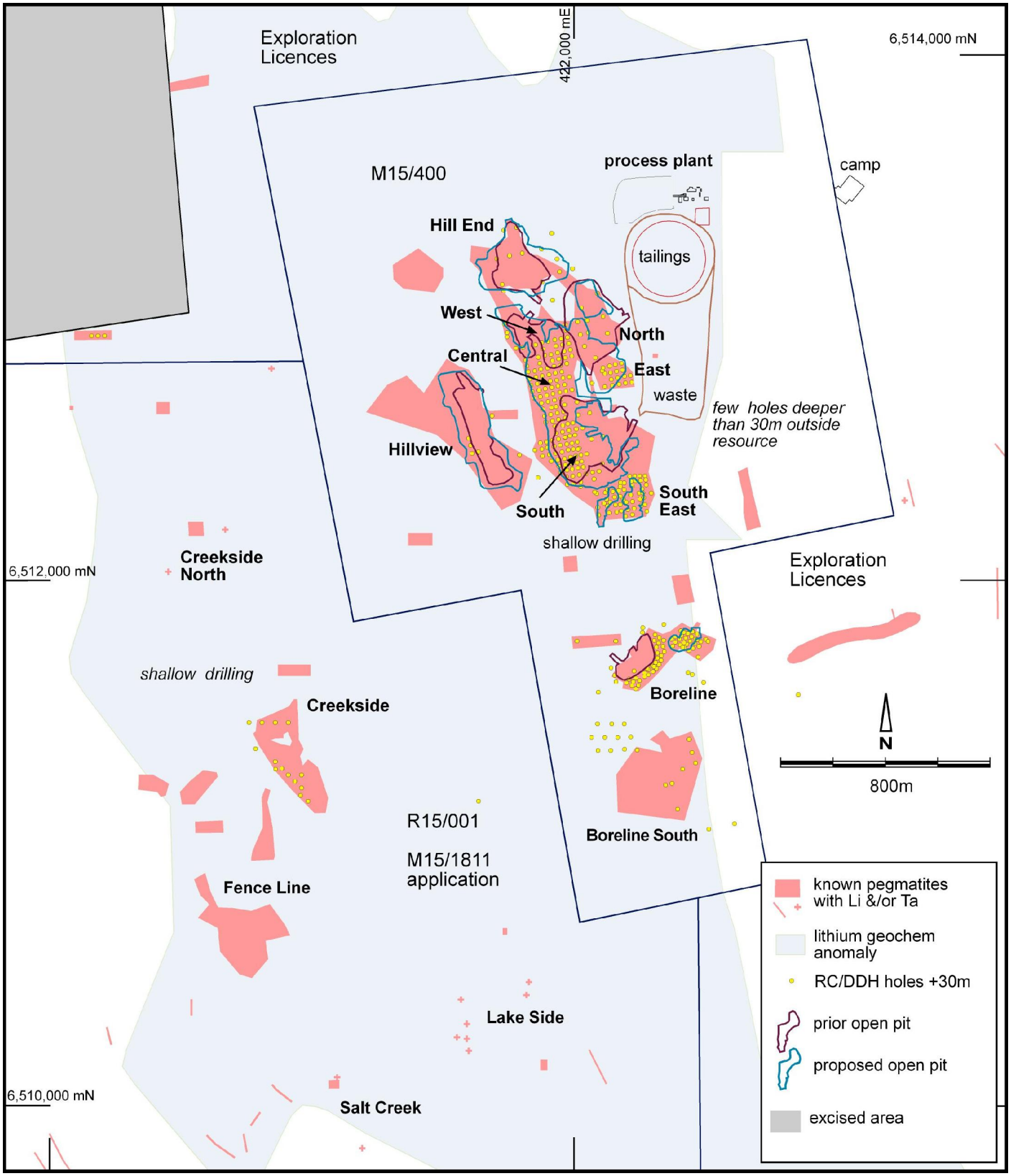

Figure 3 | Bald Hill Mine Area

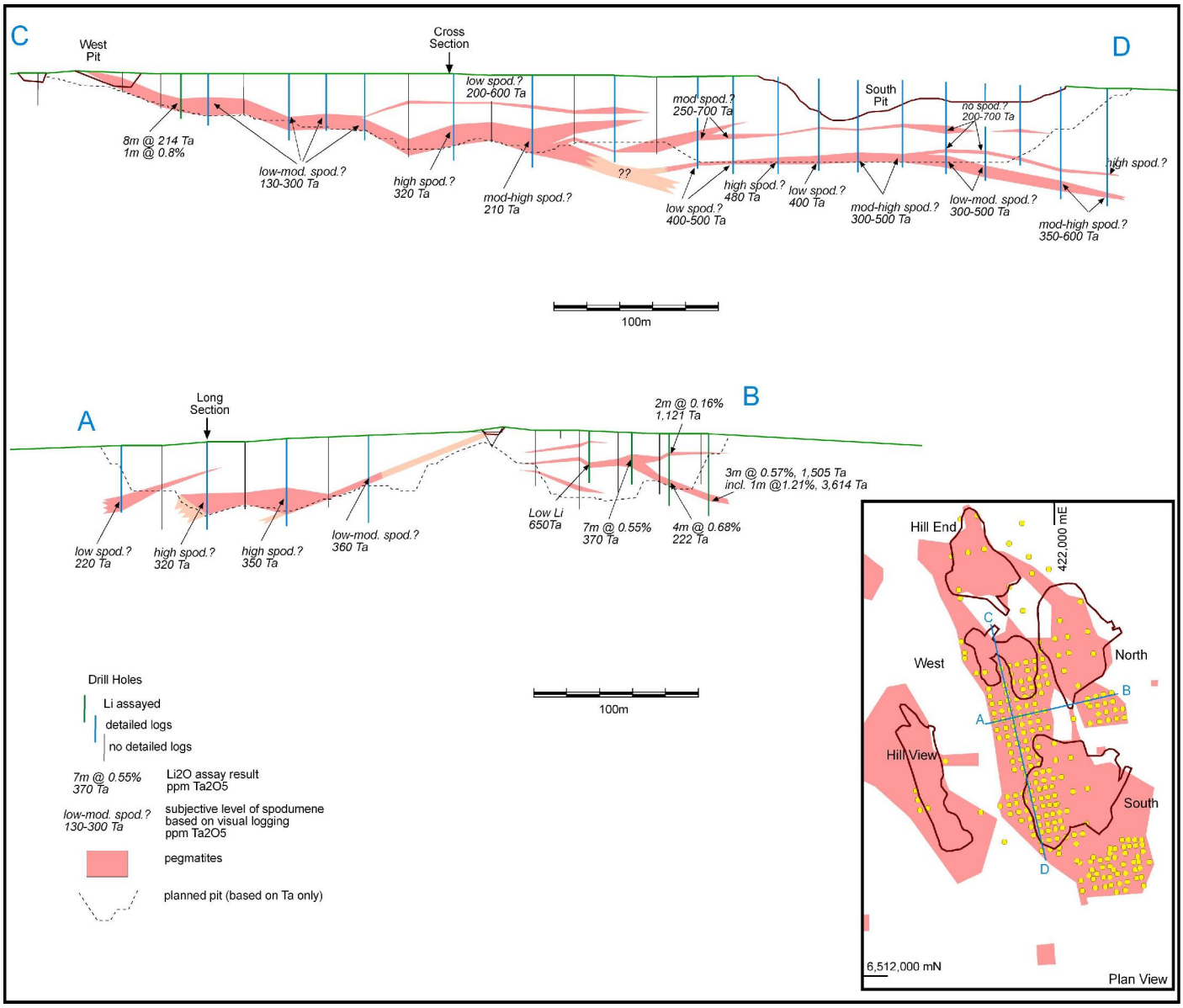

Figure 4 | Sections Through Central Portion of Main Pegmatite

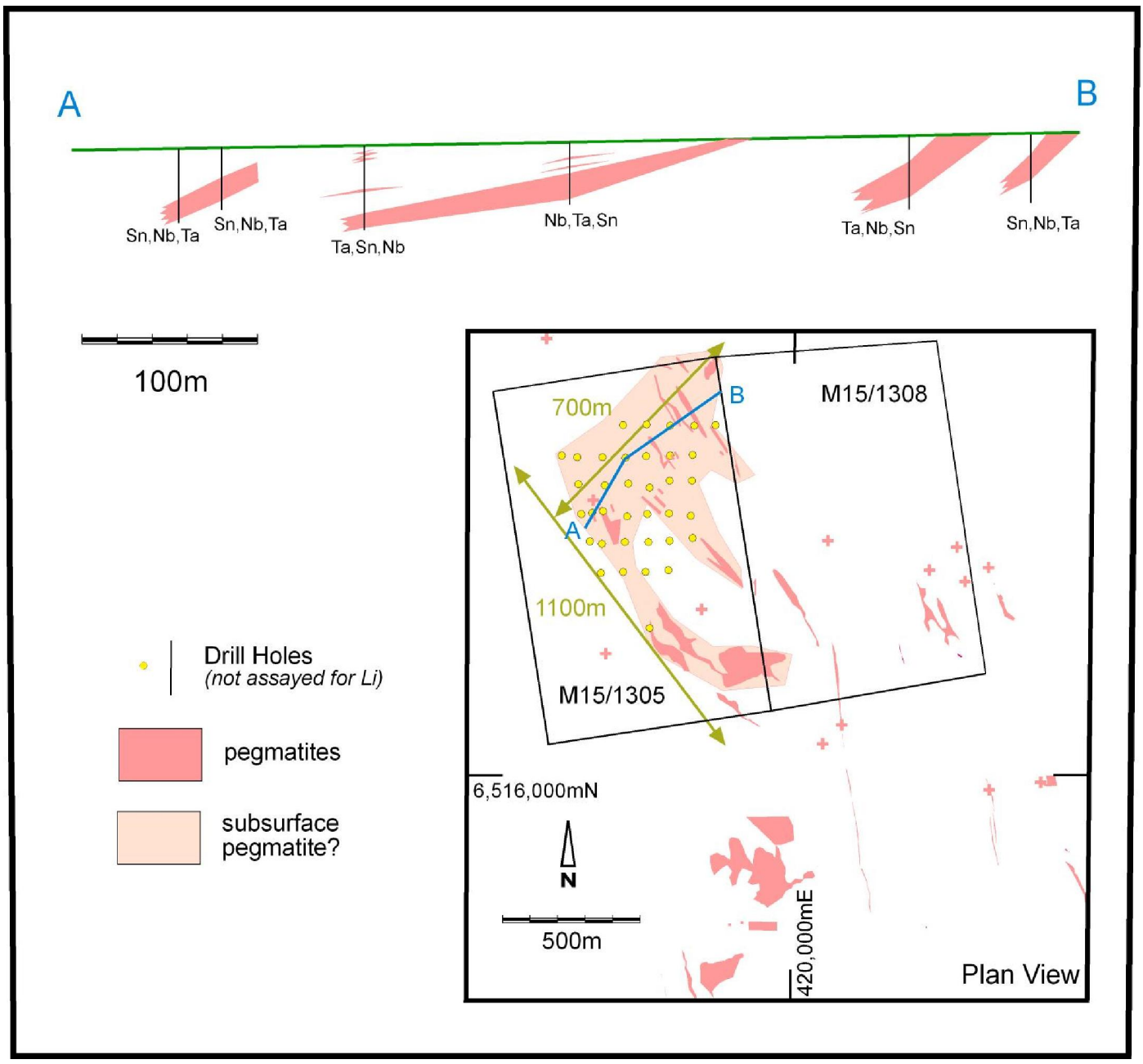

Figure 5| Section Through St John Prospect

Table 4a | Drill Intercepts from Holes with Lithium Pegmatite Intercepts, Assay for Lithium

location	HOLE ID	From	To	m	Li2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O Eqv.(1) %	Pegmatite Type (2)
North	12	3	10.8	7.8	0.59	491	1.31	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	6	9	3	1.36	580	2.20	
	13	3	7.3	4.3	1.49	367	2.02	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	4	7	3	2.11	277	2.51	
	BH85-08	3	10	7	1.39	456	2.05	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	4	8	4	2.30	278	2.70	
East	AMBC120	31	36	5	0.78	308	1.23	Li Ta
	Incl.	32	35	3	1.13	303	1.57	
	AMBC123	35	41	6	0.37	190	0.65	Li Ta
	AMBC124	31	35	4	0.32	271	0.71	Li Ta
	AMBC130	36	39	3	0.57	1,505	2.76	Li Ta
	AMBC132	14	21	7	0.55	371	1.09	Li Ta
South	37	5	8	3	0.40	532	1.18	zoned Li Ta
	38	0	6	6	0.24	638	1.17	zoned Li Ta
	28	0	3.5	3.5	0.34	557	1.15	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	2	3	1	0.73	530	1.50	
	29	6	9	3	0.38	597	1.25	Li Ta
	30	4	7.5	3.5	0.28	560	1.10	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	5	7	2	0.46	504	1.19	
	35	16	20	4	0.21	440	0.85	zoned Li Ta
	BH85-19	3	9	6	0.62	307	1.06	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	4	7	3	1.13	420	1.74	
	BH85-20	4	7	3	0.14	250	0.51	Li Ta
	BH85-27	17	25	8	0.73	244	1.08	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	19	21	2	2.54	220	2.86	
	BH85-28	6	9	3	0.38	333	0.87	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	7	8	1	0.90	190	1.18	
	BH85-29	18	21	3	0.12	340	0.61	zoned Li Ta
South East	AMBC073	19	31	12	0.23	218	0.55	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	22	24	2	0.92	158	1.15	
	AMBC076	28	37	9	0.23	401	0.82	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	29	31	2	0.70	184	0.97	
	AMBC082	4	11	7	0.43	185	0.70	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	8	10	2	0.94	103	1.09	
		14	21	7	0.49	87	0.62	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC095	21	30	9	0.55	130	0.74	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	22	25	3	1.12	171	1.36	
	AMBC096	30	37	7	0.61	180	0.88	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	31	35	4	0.94	140	1.14	
	AMBC101	20	25	5	0.37	175	0.62	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	21	22	1	1.17	379	1.72	

Table 4a Cont. | Drill Intercepts from Holes with Lithium Pegmatite Intercepts, Assay for Lithium

location	HOLE ID	From	To	m	Li2O %	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Li_2O Eqv.(1) %	Pegmatite Type (2)
South East	AMBC105	16	19	3	1.10	485	1.81	zoned Li Ta
		41	46	5	0.28	330	0.76	Ta
	AMBC107	26	31	5	0.31	214	0.62	Li Ta
		40	49	9	0.26	344	0.76	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC108	22	37	15	0.14	213	0.45	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	26	28	2	0.58	122	0.76	
	AMBC111	10	15	5	0.20	177	0.45	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC114	21	26	5	1.56	118	1.73	Li Ta
West	1	0	4.5	4.5	0.26	262	0.64	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	1	2	1	0.98	230	1.31	
	2	0	5.5	5.5	0.33	213	0.64	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	0	2	2	0.54	185	0.81	
	4	7	16	9	0.45	315	0.91	Li Ta
	21	15	23	8	0.14	214	0.45	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	18	19	1	0.80	190	1.08	
	22	9	17	8.5	0.58	186	0.85	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	10	15	5	0.90	194	1.18	
	31	4	15	11	0.53	571	1.36	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	5	8	3	1.08	383	1.64	
Bore line	AMBC011	13	23	10	0.32	143	0.53	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	15	21	6	0.43	103	0.58	
	AMBC019	15	26	11	0.23	162	0.46	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	20	24	4	0.50	121	0.68	
	AMBC028	13	21	8	0.21	153	0.43	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	14	16	2	0.58	76	0.69	
	AMBC030	24	30	6	0.46	201	0.76	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC036	24	29	5	0.26	305	0.70	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC037	24	31	7	0.75	78	0.87	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	25	29	4	1.19	76	1.30	
	AMBC038	25	32	7	0.30	191	0.57	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	25	28	3	0.61	104	0.76	
	AMBC046	22	31	9	0.28	132	0.47	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	25	28	3	0.62	86	0.74	
	AMBC047	23	34	11	0.11	208	0.42	zoned Li Ta
	AMBC048	25	32	7	0.82	178	1.08	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	26	30	4	1.35	210	1.66	
	AMBC049	28	35	7	0.50	218	0.82	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	29	32	3	0.99	176	1.25	
	AMBC050	28	34	6	0.47	209	0.78	Li Ta
	AMBC051	19	31	12	0.51	346	1.01	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	23	29	6	0.88	264	1.26	
Bore line South	68	6	10.8	4.8	0.95	128	1.13	zoned Li Ta
	Incl.	6	8	2	2.18	52	2.26	

Notes

1) Li2O equivelent grade assuming $65/Lb for Ta2O5 and $100/% for contained Li2O.
2) Pegmatite type including Li Ta (Lithium Tanalum) and zoned Li Ta (zoned Lithium Tantalum).
3) Most intercepts at Bald Hill are 80-100% of true width.

Table 4b | Drill Hole Details to Holes in Table 4a

HOLE ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Azm (°)	Declination (°)	Depth (m)	Drill Method
1	421855	6512985	295.0	0	-90	7	RC
2	421802	6512996	293.0	0	-90	20	RC
4	421875	6512942	295.0	58	-60	18	RC
12	422056	6512895	299.0	259	-60	15	RC
13	422115	6512902	298.0	258	-60	24	RC
15	422069	6512846	300.0	261	-60	25	RC
21	421854	6512915	293.0	0	-90	27	RC
22	421838	6512895	293.0	0	-90	25	RC
28	422004	6512624	295.0	0	-90	6	RC
29	422018	6512630	295.0	255	-60	11	RC
30	422061	6512638	297.0	0	-90	34	RC
31	421794	6512936	292.0	0	-90	15	RC
34	422044	6512528	291.0	0	-90	20	RC
35	422067	6512538	292.0	256	-60	33	RC
37	422110	6512548	293.0	0	-90	30	RC
38	422167	6512557	295.0	0	-90	8	RC
49	422097	6512237	282.0	253	-60	6	RC
53	422267	6511712	273.0	0	-90	20	RC
68	422353	6511322	284.0	0	-90	14	RC
AMBC011	422454	6511740	274.2	0	-90	39	RC
AMBC019	422421	6511743	274.1	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC028	422376	6511749	274.1	0	-90	31	RC
AMBC030	422345	6511728	274.0	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC036	422285	6511659	272.3	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC037	422300	6511672	272.7	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC038	422311	6511686	273.0	0	-90	36	RC
AMBC046	422333	6511712	273.6	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC047	422332	6511694	273.3	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC048	422325	6511678	272.9	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC049	422314	6511663	272.5	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC050	422302	6511651	272.1	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC051	422284	6511638	271.8	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC073	422192	6512346	286.8	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC074	422170	6512342	286.4	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC076	422120	6512334	285.3	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC078	422125	6512310	284.9	0	-90	49	RC
AMBC082	422217	6512326	287.0	0	-90	31	RC
AMBC083	422248	6512332	287.3	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC095	422134	6512257	283.1	0	-90	37	RC

Table 4b Cont. | Drill Hole Details to Holes in Table 4a

HOLE ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Azm (°)	Declination (°)	Depth (m)	Drill Method
AMBC096	422164	6512260	283.3	0	-90	49	RC
AMBC100	422257	6512286	285.5	0	-90	31	RC
AMBC101	422271	6512289	285.6	0	-90	31	RC
AMBC105	422197	6512245	282.7	0	-90	49	RC
AMBC107	422178	6512372	287.2	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC108	422219	6512377	288.0	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC109	422235	6512379	287.8	0	-90	37	RC
AMBC111	422274	6512383	287.2	0	-90	31	RC
AMBC114	422252	6512398	287.9	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC115	422232	6512398	288.4	0	-90	43	RC
AMBC117	422118	6512738	300.1	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC118	422146	6512742	298.9	0	-90	55	RC
AMBC119	422172	6512747	298.5	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC120	422197	6512752	297.6	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC121	422221	6512756	297.3	0	-90	61	RC
AMBC123	422193	6512778	297.8	0	-90	55	RC
AMBC124	422166	6512771	298.7	0	-90	55	RC
AMBC130	422182	6512828	298.0	0	-90	49	RC
AMBC132	422136	6512818	298.7	0	-90	31	RC
BH85-08	422036	6512940	298.0	0	-90	12	RC
BH85-19	422066	6512640	297.0	0	-90	9	RC
BH85-20	422007	6512576	293.0	0	-90	22	RC
BH85-27	422029	6512530	291.0	0	-90	26	RC
BH85-28	422098	6512545	292.0	0	-90	24	RC
BH85-29	422074	6512489	290.0	0	-90	25	RC
BH85-30	422096	6512497	290.0	0	-90	25	RC
BH85-31	422131	6512501	291.0	0	-90	18	RC

Appendix 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	1983-1988 • Surveying, mapping & analysis RC, RAB drillholes. • Costeans sampled along walls.. • 2-3kg drill samples collected at 1m intervals or less. • Samples jaw crushed and riffle split to 100-150g for pulverizing by roll milling and ring grinding. • XRF determination of Ta2O5, Nb2O5 & Sn by SGS Australia Pty. Only limited anaylsis for Li undertaken. • No evidence of certified standards or blanks. Field duplicates submitted at 1 in 25 in drilling & 1 in 10 costeaning. • Assays greater than 800ppm Ta2O5 repeated by laboratory. • Check assays completed at Greenbushes Analytical Laboratories 1996-1999.
		2000-2009 • RC & RAB samples collected at 1m intervals or part thereof, in intersected pegmatites. • Samples riffle split to two 2.5kg samples pulverized and analysis at laboratory as duplicates. Average of assays in database. • Field duplicates added to end of 2004 drilling. • Certified blanks and standards of appropriate Ta2O5 grade reported in laboratory results. No Lithium analysis undertaken. • Repeat analyses on approximately 10% of samples 2001-2013.
		2014 • RC samples at 1m intervals. • Samples split to 3-4kg pulverized and analysis at laboratory. Ta, Nb, Sn and Li analysis was undertaken. • Standards of appropriate grade & lab repeats reported in laboratory results. • Field duplicates taken & submitted for analysis at 1 in 10 in drilling.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	RC and RAB drilling conducted in line with general industry standards. Most drilling was vertical.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Chip recovery or weights for RC and RAB drilling were not conducted. It is not possible to establish if relationship between sample recovery and sample grades exists Opportunity for sample bias is considered negligible.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Geological logs exist for most drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. Drillholes have been geologically logged in their entirety but the detail in the logging varied significantly. Where logging was detailed the subjective indications of spodumene content have been added to cross sections contained in Figure 3. Assays have generally only been submitted through and adjacent to the pegmatites.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC samples were collected at 1m intervals and riffle split on-site to produce a subsample less than 5kg. The RC drilling samples are considered robust for sampling the tantalite mineralisation. It appears most samples were dry. Sampling is in line with general sampling practices of that time. Field duplicates, laboratory standards and laboratory repeats were used to monitor analyses. Sample size for RC drilling is considered appropriate for the tantalite mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	The XRF assay technique is considered to be robust. Standards, blanks and duplicates were submitted in varying frequency throughout the exploration campaigns. Bald Hill operated as a producing mine until 2006, during which verification of assay results from drilling was conducted. No geophysical methods were used to determine assay results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	The correlations made between closely spaced holes is considered reasonable. No twinning of holes was undertaken The Ta and Li assays show a marked correlation with the pegmatite intersections via elevated downhole grades. Drill logs exist for all holes either as electronic files or hardcopy. All drilling data has been loaded to a database and rigorously validated prior to use. Graphical verification was made to see that elevated tantalum and lithium assays correlated with the assigned downhole lithology.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Collar coordinates were derived from a 1983 50m by 50m local grid. This was resurveyed in 1996. The drilling coordinates prior to 2014 have been transformed to produce GDA94 coordinates. 2014 drilling was surveyed via a Differential GPS to produce GDA94 coordinates. The area is of low relief and topographic control is of reasonable accuracy.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The majority of the drill holes ranged from 20m by 20m to 25m by 25m on rotated grids. The spacing of holes is considered adequate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification. There is no evidence of sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The majority of drilling was vertical. The lithium tantalite-bearing pegmatites are generally flat to shallowly dipping in nature. Therefore, the majority of drilling intercepts are assumed to be only marginally greater than true width, with minimal opportunity for sample bias.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The procedures applied were aligned to the industry practices prevailing at the time of sample collection, despatch, and analysis. Given the relative grade and value of the commodity, the procedures are considered to be adequate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Prior to 1989 Fugro Spatial Solutions Pty Ltd were commissioned to confirm collar locations of a selected number of drillholes.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising mining leases, exploration licences, prospecting licences, miscellaneous licences, a general-purpose lease, and a retention lease are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Alluvial tantalite has been mined periodically from the early 1970s. Gwalia Consolidated Limited undertook exploration for tantalite-bearing pegmatites from 1983-1998. Work included mapping, costeaning, and several phases of drilling using RAB, RC, and diamond methods. The work identified mineral resources that were considered uneconomic at the time. Haddington entered agreement to develop the resource and mining • commenced in 2001 and continued until 2005. • Haddington continued with exploration until 2009. Living Waters acquired the project in 2009 and continued with limited exploration to the north of the main pit area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Bald Hill area is underlain by generally north-striking, steeply dipping Archaean metasediments (schists and greywackes) and granitoids. Felsic porphyries and pegmatite sheets and veins have intruded the Archaean rocks. Generally, the pegmatites parallel the regional foliation, occurring as gently dipping sheets and as steeply dipping veins. The pegmatites vary in width and are generally comprised quartz-albite- muscovite-spodumene in varying amounts. Late-stage albitisation in the central part of the main outcrop area has resulted in fine- grained, banded, sugary pegmatites with visible fine-grained, disseminated tantalite. A thin hornfels characterised by needle hornblende crystals is often observed in adjacent country rocks to the pegmatite. Intrusives. Tantalite generally occurs as fine disseminated crystals commonly associated with fine-grained albite zones, or as coarse crystals associated with cleavelandite. Weathering of the pegmatites yields secondary mineralised accumulations in alluvial/eluvial deposits.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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:* • *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* • *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.*	Only results for drill holes that have intercepted lithium pegmatites of 2m or more in width that have been assayed for lithium have been included in the release. All drill hole details are contained in Table 4b of the release.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No cutting to intercept grades has been undertaken. Reported intervals in Table 4a represent the aggregation of the entire intercept of the mineralised body, higher grade zones are included where the grade varies significantly from the average of the entire width of the mineralised pegmatite. Only lithium and tantalum oxide results are tabled, other potential by-products are currently considered to be insignificant in economic importance. Insitu lithium oxide equivalent grades have been included in Table 4a This has been calculated on the basis of US$65/pound ($145.6/kg) for contained tantalum pentoxide and US$100 per % of contained lithium oxide. These a broadly consistent with recent market rates for comparable products and do not take into account premiums paid for Bald Hill tantalum concentrates.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The majority of drilling completed at Bald Hill was vertical holes. The tantalite-bearing pegmatites are generally flat to shallowly dipping in nature. Therefore, the majority of drilling intercepts are assumed to be only marginally greater than true width.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Drilling locations of RC and Diamond holes deeper than 30m are shown on figure 3 of the release.
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*	Results for all drill holes that have intercepted lithium pegmatites that have been assayed for lithium have been included in the release.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	Bottom of hole (non pegmatite) lithium geochemistry data has been successful in highlighting areas close to pegmatites. The incomplete metallurgical test work for spodumene referred to in the release is currently being undertaken by Nagrom. Nagrom has extensive experience with Tantalum and Lithium extraction testwork and has ISO9001:2008 accreditation. Results have been reported without interpretation.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further RC and diamond drilling is warranted at the various deposits to explore for additional resources and improve the understanding of the current resources prior to mining. Most of the pegmatites shown on figures are open ended and are a function of shallow drilling. This is highlighted in figure 3 Where only holes deeper than 30 have been shown. Holes shallower that 30m are considered to not have adequately tested the potential for generally flat lying unmined pegmatites.