LITHIUM PROJECTS ACQUIRED

ASX RELEASE
11 July 2016

ASX:TAW

Tawana Resources NL ("Tawana" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the acquisition of Mount Belches Pty Ltd ("Mt Belches"), which has one tenement application and rights (via an option agreement) to acquire 100% of three exploration licences and one exploration licence application, all of which are highly prospective for lithium and located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The five tenements (Tenements) are located in two project areas:

- Cowan - comprising three granted exploration licences totalling 159 square km and located approximately 55km south-east of Kambalda; and
- Yallari - comprising two exploration licence applications totalling 100 square km and located approximately 25km south-east of Coolgardie, adjacent to the Coolgardie-Esperance Hwy.

Highlights

- The Cowan Project covers approximately 26km strike of two belts containing a large number of rare element pegmatites.
- Prior shallow exploration and previous small scale mining focused on tantalum and tin only.
- Anomalous lithium assayed in wide spaced geochemistry and rock chip sampling.
- A number of spodumene-rich pegmatites mapped and a large number of drill-ready lithium geo-chemical anomalies identified in previous exploration data.
- Recent rock-chip sampling returned grades of up to 1.85% Li (3.99% Li_2O) from spodumene-rich pegmatite.
- Drilling to test the known spodumene pegmatites and lithium geochemical anomalies is planned for September 2016.
- Mark Calderwood appointed as Chief Executive Officer who has significant corporate credentials and relevant exploration experience.
- Tawana has received commitments for a $1,750,000 Placement.
- Purchase consideration for Mt Belches will be the issue of 40,000,000 Tawana shares to shareholders of Mt Belches, none of whom are related parties of the Company.

Chairman Mike Bohm stated, "We are very pleased that Tawana has been successful in acquiring both an option over 100% of a well located project with demonstrated exploration potential for spodumene-type lithium and an experienced Chief Executive in Mark Calderwood who has significant corporate experience in the international resources arena and the technical experience to oversee and advance this highly prospective project.

It is also worth highlighting that the project area covers the bulk of a large Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum (LCT) pegmatite field, and that there are a significant number of drill-ready lithium targets available - including undrilled pegmatites rich in spodumene."

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Photo 1: Spodumene rich pegmatite outcrop sample P37 ~417 380E, 6,521,490N

Photo 2: Partly weathered Spodumene pegmatite Mt Belches workings sample P23 ~416 720E, 6,521,900N

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

The sole director of Mount Belches Pty Ltd, Mark Calderwood, will has been appointed Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company effective 11 July 2016. He has extensive experience in mineral exploration and production management, he is an authority on pegmatites and was a co-author of the 'Pegmatites of Western Australia". Mr Calderwood was CEO of Perseus Mining Limited for 9 years and is currently non-executive director of three junior gold explorers. Mr Calderwood has the requisite 5 years' experience for reporting on the results of rare metal pegmatite exploration.

Capital Raising

In order to fund planned exploration programs, the Company has received commitments to raise $1,750,000 by issue of shares at a price of $0.025 per share. The Company will issue 19,600,000 shares under its 15% placement capacity in the coming days and will issue a further 50,400,000 shares following shareholder approval.

In support of the acquisition, all of the Directors have proposed to participate in the Placement which will also require shareholder approval.

Shareholder approval will also be sought for the purchase of Mt Belches, completion of which is required by 31 August 2016. A notice of meeting will be circulated shortly.

Cowan Project

The Cowan 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.

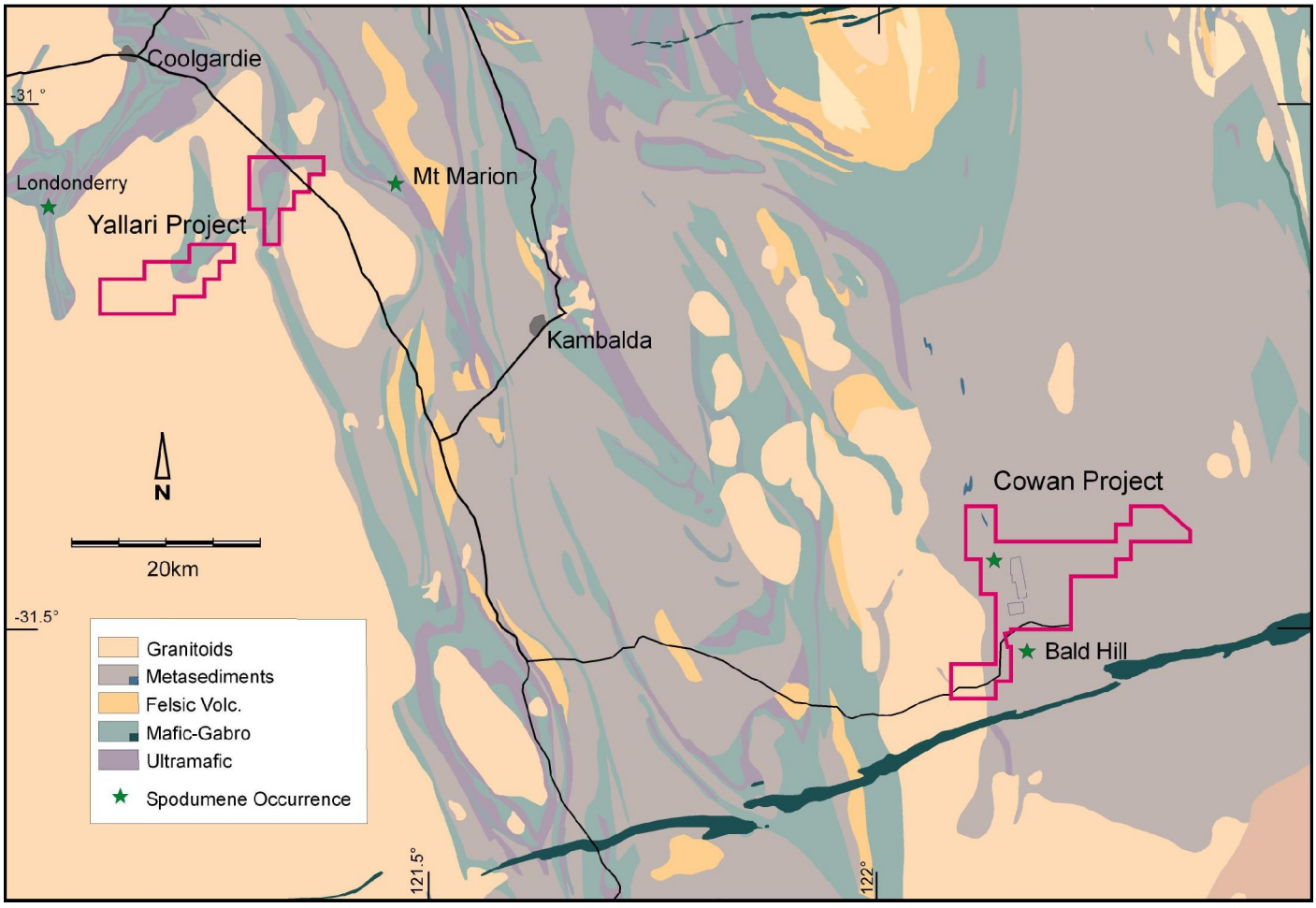

Figure 1 | Project Locations

Geology

The Project area comprises Archaean quartz-biotite metasediments and amphibolites of the Eastern Goldfields Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. These metasediments trend north-south and have been intruded by large numbers of pegmatites.

Two main belts of rare element Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum type ("LCT") pegmatites are known in the Project area. LCT type pegmatites are derived from highly siliceous, peraluminous (S-Type, 'fertile' granites) as highly fractionated granitic melts. These fractionated melts contain the rare elements (Be, Rb, Cs, Sn, Nb, Ta etc) and a high volatile content (H2O, F, B, P and Li). Petr Černý's pegmatite classification (Černý 1991) is the accepted standard. Under this pegmatite classification scheme the Project area is prospective for:

i) LCT Albite-spodumene: These are typically unzoned, homogeneous pegmatites with subhedral spodumene in a quartz-albite matrix. The Mt Marion pegmatites (located 75km to the northwest) are examples of this subclass.

ii) LCT Albite: Zoned albite pegmatites have a fine grained albite and quartz border zone with albite, often of the cleavelandite variety, as the central pegmatite zone. Small quartz lenses and scattered pods of coarsely crystallized quartz, microcline with accessory minerals of beryl and phosphates with mica are found irregularly within the albite central zones. Tantalum minerals are found disseminated within the albite.

iii) LCT Complex: There are considered to be four subclasses depending upon which Li-bearing mineral is dominant in the pegmatite.

a) Spodumene: spodumene-dominant lithium-bearing pegmatites that are zoned and mineralogically complex (e.g. the Greenbushes and Mt Cattlin pegmatite deposits).
b) Petalite: Zoned pegmatites dominated by petalite and/or its alteration products (e.g. the Londonderry pegmatites, located 105km to the west-northwest).
c) Lepidolite: Pegmatites simple or zoned with are rich in lepidolite (e.g. the Mt Deans pegmatites located 105km to the southwest).
d) Amblygonite: Amblygonite-rich pegmatites (Ubini pegmatite, located 130km to the west-northwest).

The two large LCT pegmatite belts defined within the Project area are:

1) Mt Belches – Bald Hill ("MBBH Belt")

This pegmatite belt striking north to northwest extends for at least 15km, however the pegmatite belt likely extends for at least 25km under transported cover. A large number of albite rich and LCT type Albite-Spodumene pegmatites occur over a width of about 4km. Previous exploration and exploitation has been focused on tantalum and tin. About 10km strike of the pegmatite belt is located on the Mount Belches tenements.

2) Claypan Dam- Madoonia ("CDM Belt")

This less explored northeast-southwest oriented LCT pegmatite belt has a strike of at least 22km and width of at least 7km. The belt is known to contain LCT Albite pegmatites with tantalite and tin and potentially hosts LCT Albite-Spodumene pegmatites. A significant portion of the belt is covered by the Mount Belches tenements.

(Černý 1991) is reference to Černý, P., 1991 – Rare-element granitic pegmatites Part 1: anatomy and internal evolution of pegmatite deposits: Geoscience Canada, V. 18:2, p 49-67

(Jacobson et al 2007) is reference to Jacobson, M . I., Calderwood M. A. and Grguric B. A., 2007 Guidebook to Pegmatites of Western Australia p299-308

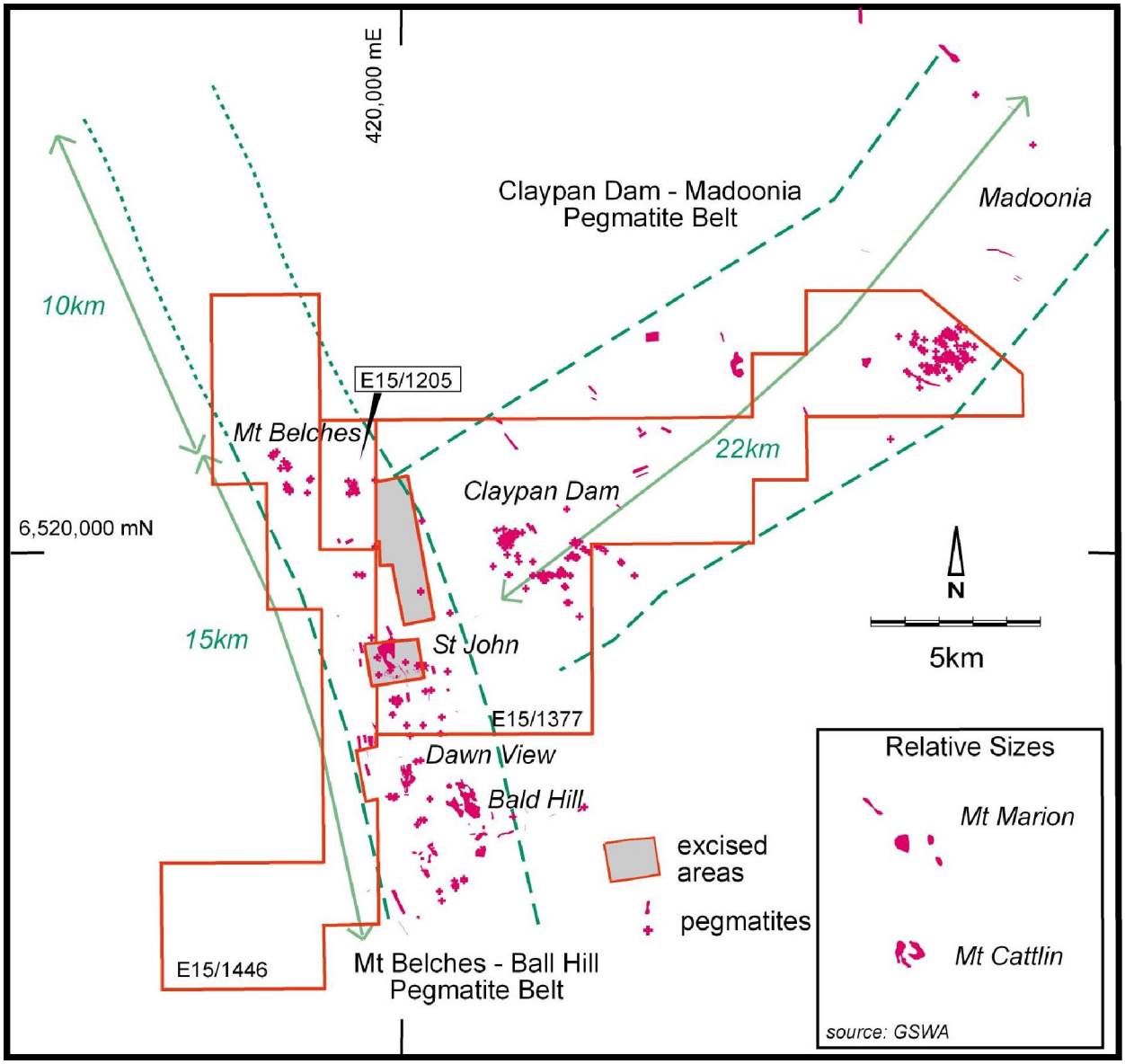

Figure 2 | Known pegmatite belts within the Cowan Project area

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 (Jacobson et al 2007).

The unweathered pegmatites as exposed in the Bald Hill South pit (south of the Project area) are composed of two zones, a quartz-spodumene-albite zone and a quartz-microcline-muscovite-albite zone. From inspection, cassiterite, columbite-tantalite are present as accessory minerals in the quartz-spodumene-albite zone. The zoning is so poorly defined that these pegmatites can be classified as unzoned albite-spodumene pegmatites (Jacobson et al 2007).

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.

Previous Work

Prior exploration by tantalum explorers on the tenements has essentially been limited to:

A) Wide spaced (~200m x 400m) shallow RAB (and minor RC) drilling for bottom of hole geochemistry including lithium assays. Within the project area 419 holes averaging 12.9m were drilled and sampled within part of the MBBH Belt and 257 holes averaging 16.1m were drilled and sampled within part of the CDM Belt. The resulting lithium geochemical database has resulted in the identification of a significant number of anomalies worthy of follow-up drilling. Based on the entire regional database lithium assays of schist with 40ppm (85ppm Li_2O) are considered anomalous, 80ppm (170ppm Li_2O) strongly anomalous and 120ppm (260ppm Li_2O) highly anomalous. Background lithium levels within the schist hosting the two pegmatite belts is about 3ppm. A summary of drill hole geochemical results are provided in Table 1 and shown on Figures 3 to 6. Selected individual drill hole geochemical results are provided in Table 4. A summary of anomalous rock chip results from previous exploration are provided in Table 2. These rock chip results are shown on Figures 3 to 6 as pegmatite locations.

Table 1 | Summary of Bottom of HoleRAB and RC Geochemical Sampling

Pegmatite Belt	Holes Sampled	Holes +/= 40ppm Li	Holes +/= 80ppm Li	Holes +/= 120ppm Li
MBBH	419	206 (49%)	81 (19%)	39 (9%)
CDM	257	77 (30%)	11 (4%)	4 (2%)

B) Rock chip sampling, prior explorers collected more than 226 pegmatite samples from within the Project area of which 219 were assayed for Li. A total of 95 (42%) of the rock chip samples contained anomalous levels of one or more of Li, Cs, Ta or Sn.

Table 2 | Summary of Anomalous Previous Rock Chip Geochemical Sampling

Pegmatite	Li_2O +100ppm	Cs_2O +100ppm	Ta_2O_5 +50ppm	SnO_2 +50ppm	Na_2O >4%
# of samples	41	37	47	37	129
% of total	19%	17%	21%	16%	65%
Average grade (ppm)	1,041	189	192	118	5.4%

C) The extensive 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.

D) RC drilling of 24 pegmatites (or pegmatite clusters) was undertaken however lithium was not analysed in pegmatite samples. A total of 70 RC and RAB holes intercepted pegmatites within the Cowan Project area. RC drill hole BHC1013 intercepted 14.5m of pegmatite with spodumene logged throughout. RC drill hole BHR882 contained a 4m intersection of pegmatite which was logged as containing spodumene and a bottom of hole (BOH) schist sample contains 2,019ppm Li_2O.

Prior production within the Project Area is limited to a small amount of tin and/or tantalum from eluvials at the Mount Belches workings. Soft and hard rock mining for tantalum with associated accessory tin has been undertaken at the Bald Hill and the Dawn View mines on adjoining tenements and at Saint John workings on excised licences.

Recent Work

Recent mapping and rock chip sampling of outcropping spodumene bearing pegmatites located within E15/1446 in the Mount Belches area, has returned lithium values from 15 samples of pegmatite. Lithium values range from 3,762 ppm (0.81% Li_2O) in pegmatite containing moderate spodumene content up to 18,545 ppm (3.99% Li_2O) in pegmatites with high spodumene content. Results of the 15l samples are contained in Table 5, sample locations and details of sampling are contained in Appendix 1 Section 2 and the Li_2O results are shown on Figure 4.

Initial Exploration Planned by Tawana

The Company plans to undertake initial RC drilling of existing drill targets. Concurrently with drilling the Company will undertake further mapping and sampling within the pegmatite belts not previously explored. Mineralogy will be undertaken on pegmatites to better define their LCT type pegmatite classification.

Yallari Project

The Yallari Project is located 25km southeast of Coolgardie and about 10km west of Mt Marion. The project areas cover portions of the greenstone sequence that hosts the Mt Marion and Londonderry pegmatite fields. Numerous pegmatites have been mapped by nickel and base metal explorers however there are no records on the rare element content of the pegmatites. These pegmatites based on their mineralogy are probably derived from a peraluminous and possible 'fertile' granite. The geological setting of the pegmatites and the proximity to the Mt Marion and Londonderry lithium bearing pegmatite fields is encouraging.

Sampling is required to define the pegmatite type(s) and their potential for mineralisation. Based on the currently known pegmatite mineralogy the most prospective area for lithium enriched pegmatites will be further from the source granite (Figure 8). Three recent samples of pegmatite scree from near access tracks returned anomalous lithium result from one sample (Refer Table 6).

Table 3 | Tenement Summary

Cowan Project		
Tenement number	**Km²**	**Grant Date**
E15/1205	5.9	10-03-2011
E15/1377	95.7	12-11-2014
E15/1446	57.6	18-08-2014
Yallari Project		
Tenement number	**Km²**	**Grant Date**
E15/1401	41.2	Pending
E15/1525	58.8	Pending

Table 4 | Cowan Project, Selected Significant BOH (1m) Assays MBBH Pegmatite Belt

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	From (m)	To (m)	Cs ppm	Li ppm	Rb ppm	Li_2O ppm
BHR0878	421,087	6,515,272	21	22	26	491	171	**1,057**
BHR0880	421,187	6,515,309	24	25	2,366	938	6,973	**2,019**
BHR1941	417,687	6,518,557	16	17	84	241	170	**519**
BHR1971	419,637	6,517,457	2	3	36	311	84	**670**
BHR2050	416,237	6,522,957	1	2	57	471	78	**1,014**
BHR2075	416,637	6,522,557	0	1	121	1,248	193	**2,687**
BHR2076	416,437	6,522,557	0	1	35	1,656	118	**3,565**
BHR2100	418,537	6,521,757	0	2	7	382	79	**823**
BHR2101	418,487	6,521,757	1	2	45	375	56	**808**
BHR2105	417,637	6,521,732	2	3	21	388	76	**835**
BHR2134	417,237	6,520,957	21	22	6	245	72	**527**
BHR2159	417,637	6,519,557	9	10	19	341	134	**734**
BHR2165	418,637	6,519,357	2	3	8	283	245	**609**
BHR2184	418,137	6,518,107	20	21	2,505	1,606	1,073	**3,457**
BHR2186	418,237	6,518,157	18	19	10	366	96	**788**
BHR2199	418,687	6,517,557	23	24	5	249	63	**536**
BHR2237	419,337	6,517,532	0	1	6	246	70	**530**
BHR2244	419,437	6,517,857	1	2	6	260	126	**560**

Table 5 | Cowan Project 2016 Pegmatite Rock Chip Sampling (results in ppm unless stated)

Ref	Description	Cs	K	Li	Li_2O %	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta
P10	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	59.7	1.11	10,799	2.32	68	487	60	91
P11	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	49.2	0.89	8,706	1.87	79	417	70	86
P13	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	64.9	1.35	9,264	1.99	54	717	135	43
P16	pegmatite outcrop with spodumene	34.9	0.62	3,762	0.81	94	327	94	97
P17	pegmatite outcrop spodumene poor	96.2	1.25	3,507	0.75	87	622	135	175
P18	pegmatite outcrop visible Ta/Sn?	210.2	2.15	75	0.02	92	2,175	637	283
P22	Cymatolite after spodumene? in pegmatite from trench dump	265.7	3.01	146	0.03	17	1,150	274	23
P23	pegmatite spodumene rich from trench	101.6	0.73	18,545	3.99	20	251	213	42
P24	pegmatite spodumene rich from trench	97.6	1.19	11,913	2.56	61	347	213	60
P33	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	25.7	0.64	10,894	2.35	58	214	43	51
P36	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	35.3	1.18	9,555	2.06	43	406	48	41
P37	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	32.8	0.46	13,136	2.83	63	214	70	42
P42	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	79.5	1.21	8,293	1.79	58	612	140	115
P45	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	52.1	0.43	10,817	2.33	82	188	98	136
P49	pegmatite outcrop spodumene rich	30.2	0.44	11,366	2.45	79	179	75	73

Table 6 | Yallari Project 2016 Pegmatite Rock Chip Sampling (results in ppm unless stated)

Ref.	Location	Description	Cs	K %	Li	Li2O %	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta
P04	E15/1526	pegmatite scree	59.5	3.66	22	0.00	43	913.6	8	14.4
P06	E15/1401	pegmatite scree	8.7	2.46	37	0.01	58	567.7	10	7.2
P09	E15/1401	pegmatite scree	12.9	2.62	832	0.18	17	515.6	5	6.6

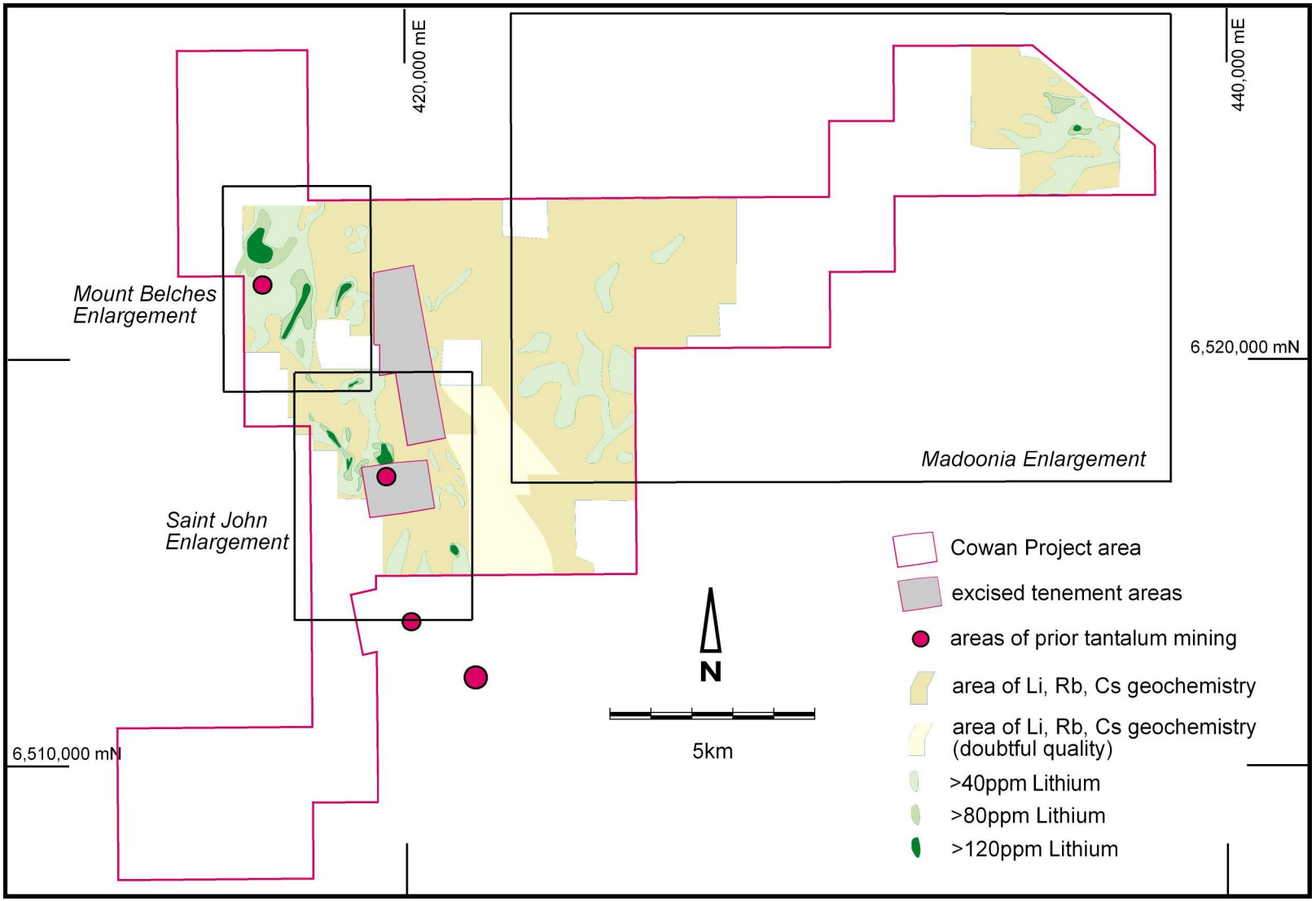

Figure 3 | Summary of Previous Geochemical Drilling

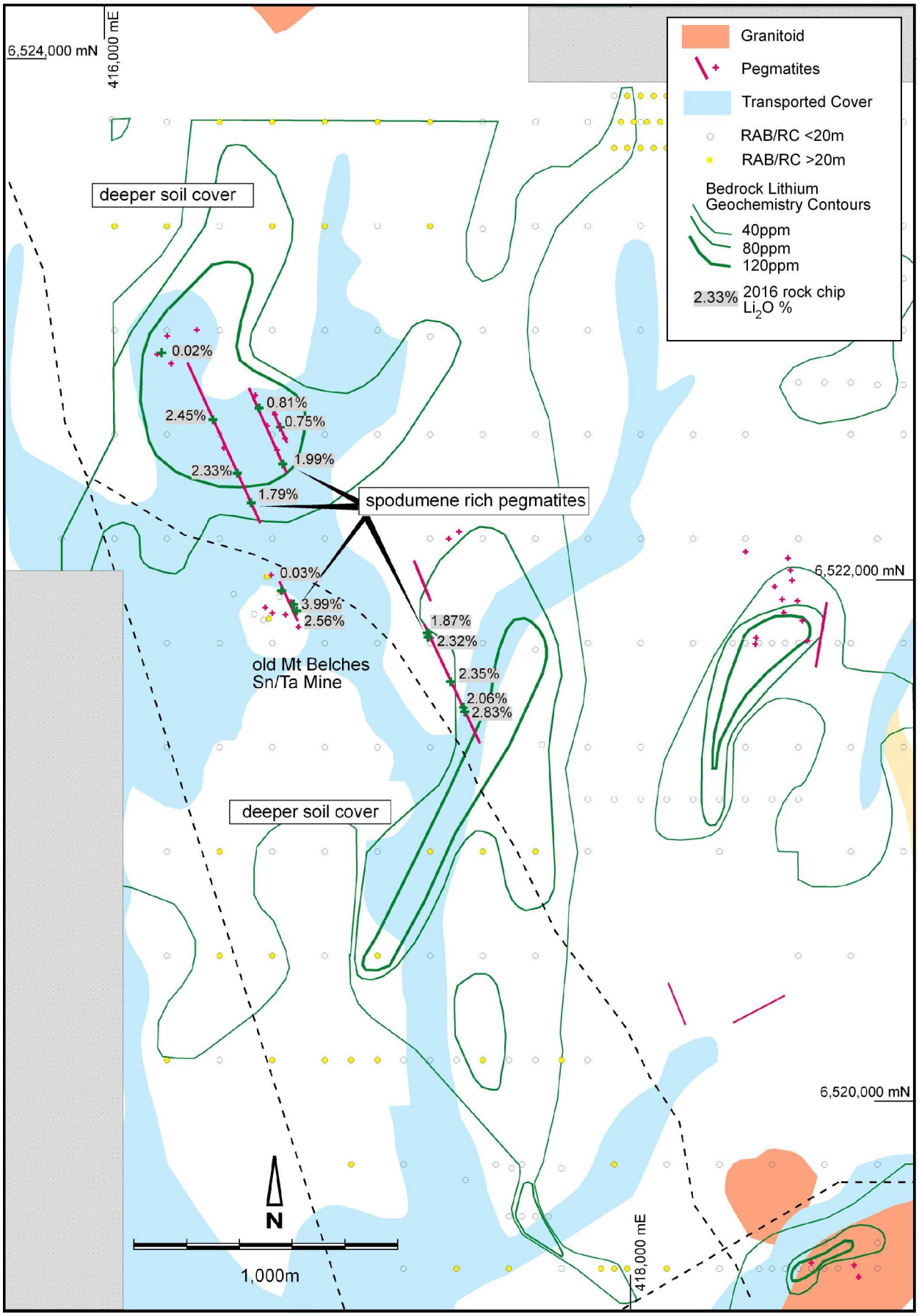

Figure 4 – Mt Belches Enlargement

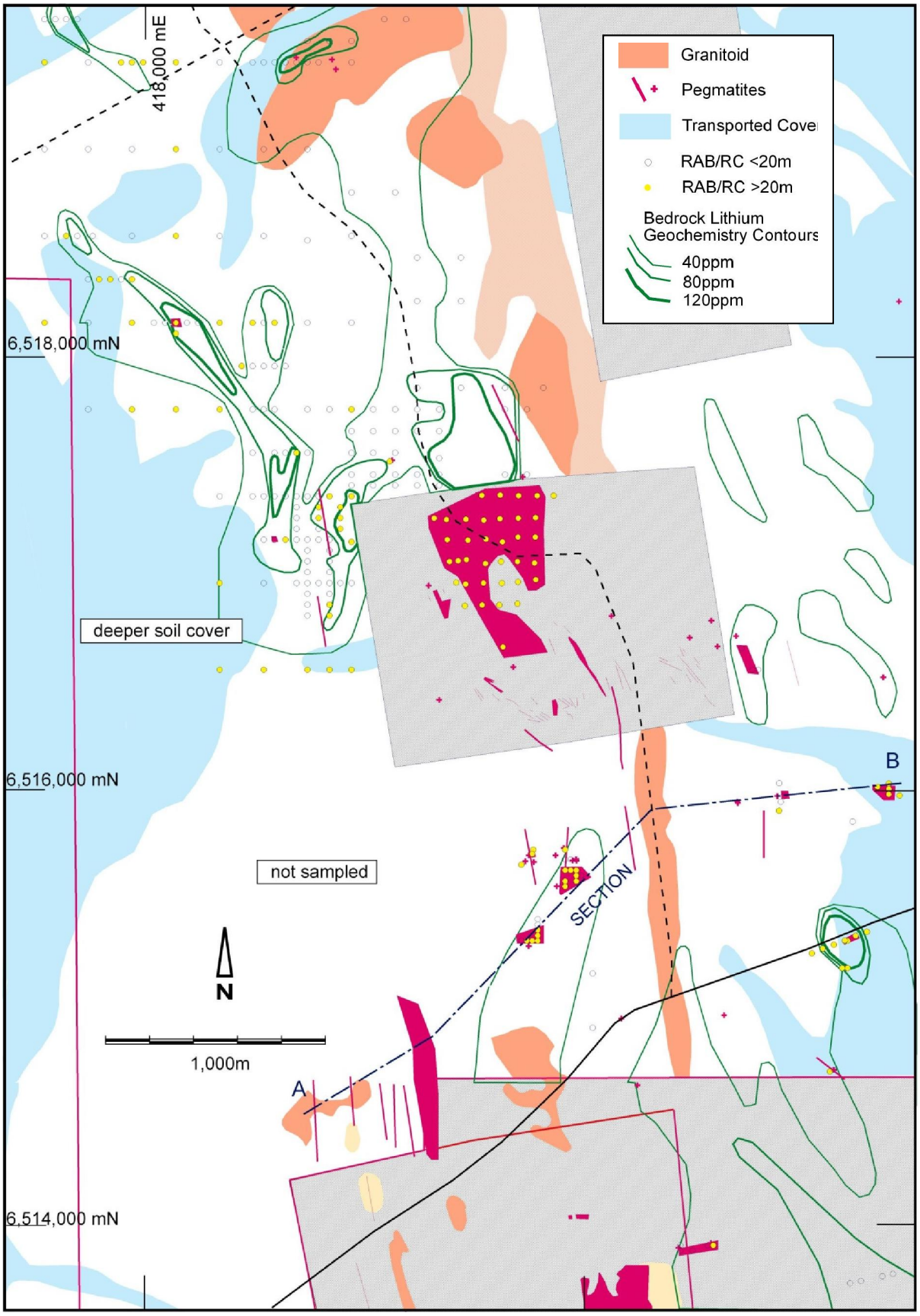

Figure 5 – St John Enlargement

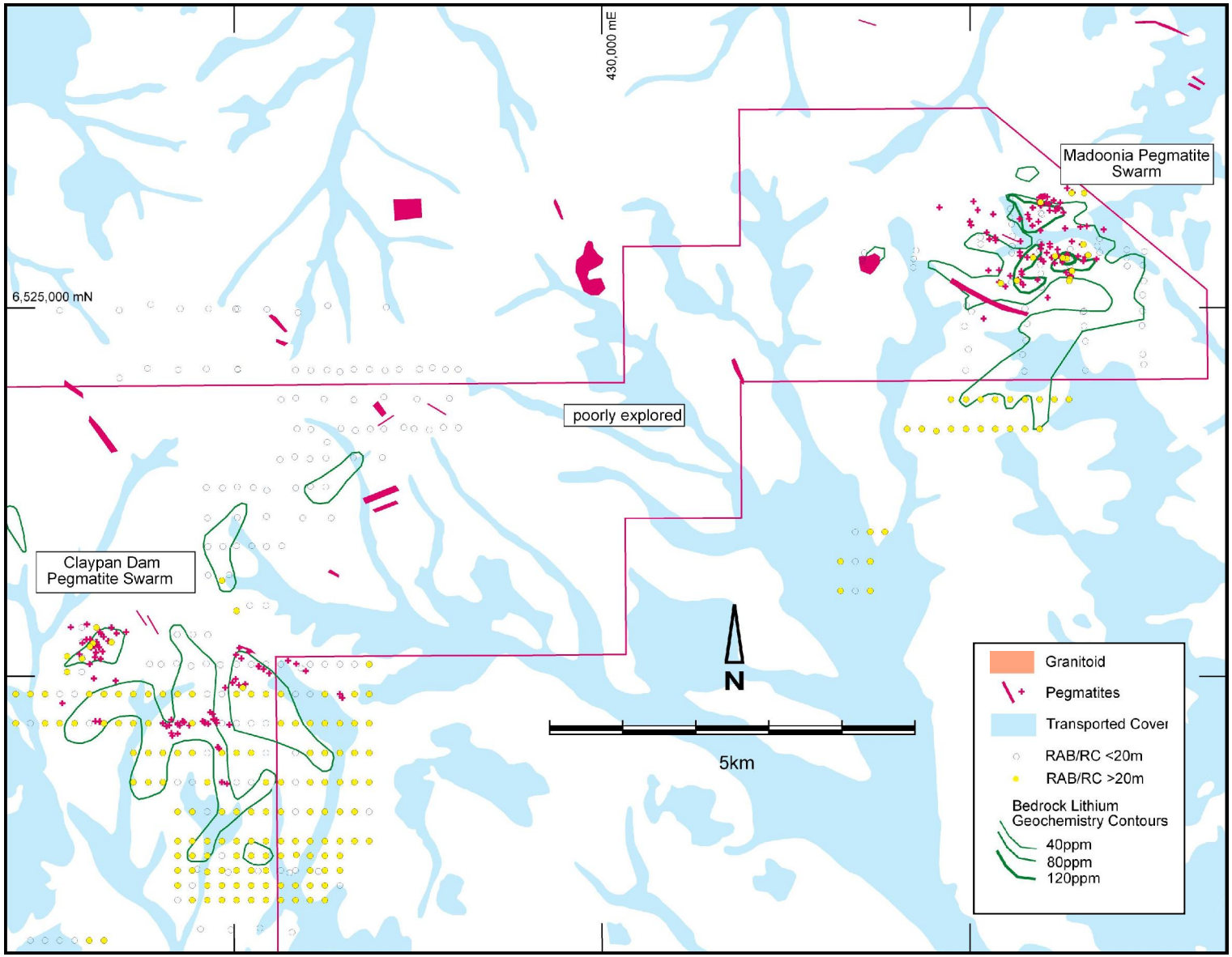

Figure 6 – Madoonia Enlargement

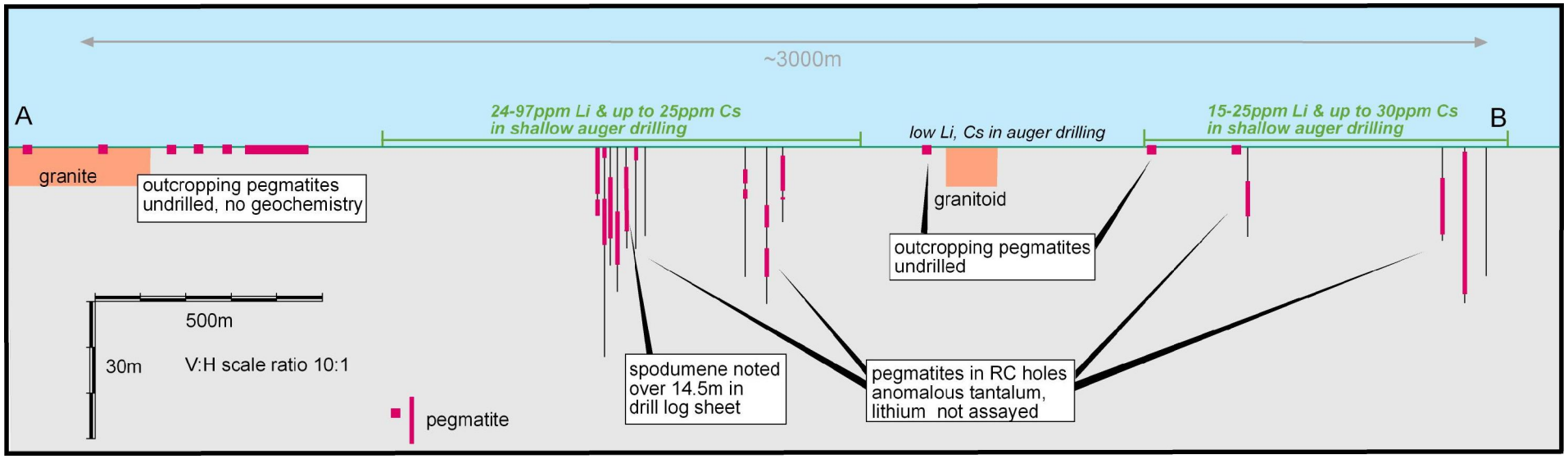

Figure 7 | Section A-B St John

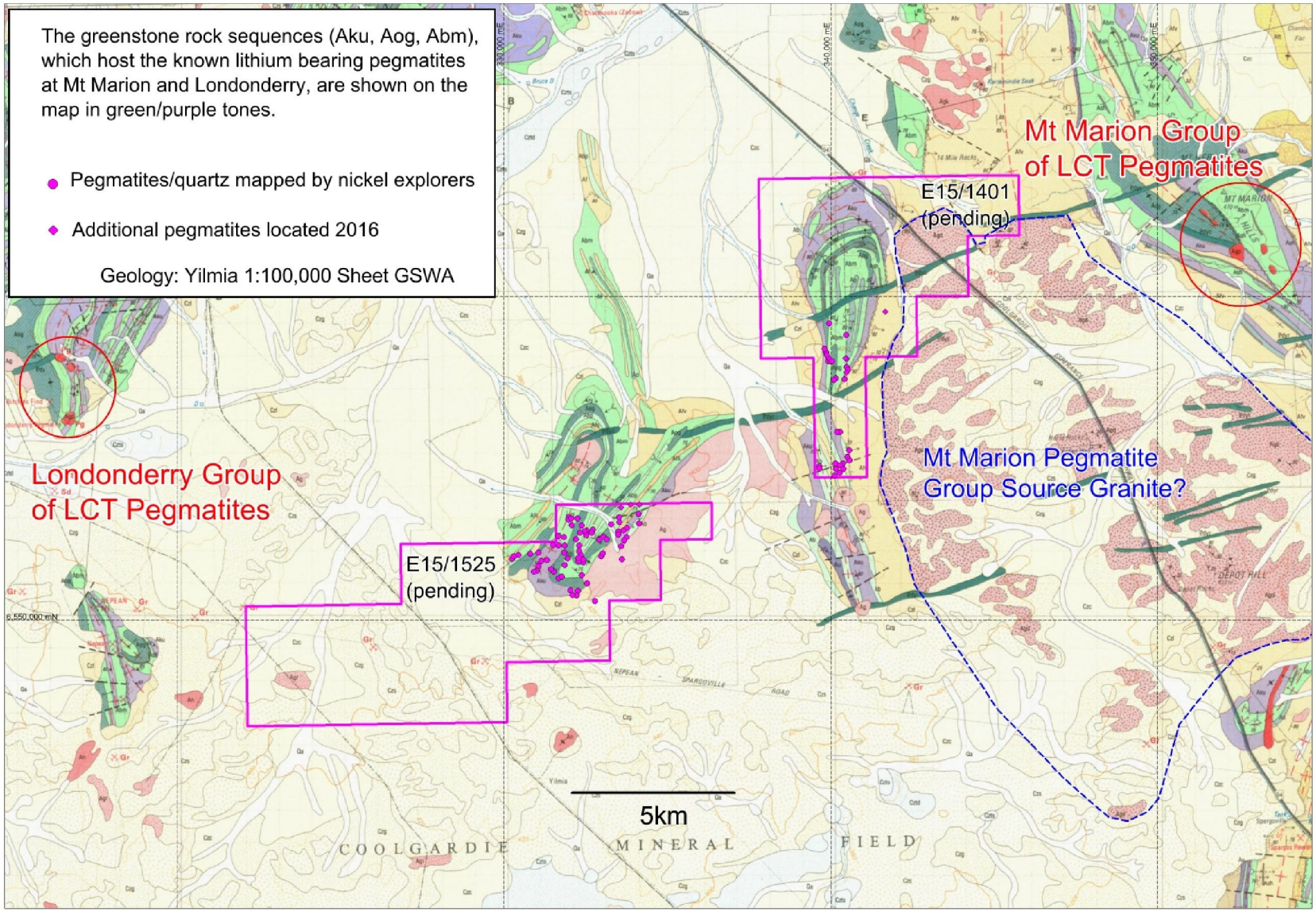

Figure 8 | Yallari Project Location and Geology

Terms of the Tenement Option Agreement

The terms of the option agreement for Mt Belches to acquire 100% of the Tenements are as follows:

- Option payment of $100,000 which was paid by Tawana on 6 July 2016;
- $2,000,000 in cash or Tawana shares (based on the 30 day VWAP) any time up to 4 March 2017. The choice of cash or shares or a combination of the two is at the election of the grantor of the Option; and
- 2% gross revenue royalty on any production.

Consideration for the Purchase of Mt Belches Pty Ltd

The consideration for Mt Belches will be the issue of 40,000,000 Tawana shares to the shareholders of Mt Belches, none of whom are related parties of the Company.

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, the sole director of Mount Belches Pty Ltd and reviewed by Mr Ralph Porter, a full time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd. Mr Calderwood is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Porter is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Calderwood and Mr Porter both have 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 Porter and Mr Calderwood both consent 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.

Tawana Resources NL does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward looking statements/projects based on new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by applicable laws. While the information contained in this report has been prepared in good faith, neither TAW or any of its directors, officers, agents, employees or advisors give any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this presentation. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, none of TAW, its directors, employees or agents, advisers, nor any other person accepts any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy or completeness of the information or for any of the opinions contained in this presentation or for any errors, omissions or misstatements or for any loss, howsoever arising, from the use of this presentation.

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.*	Drilling was the principal form of sampling within the Cowan project area, and included the use of RAB (10,106m) and RC (1,965m) drilling techniques. Rock chip sampling of pegmatites was also undertaken as a reconnaissance exploration method 915 shallow auger and vacuum holes were drilled, however this data is of limited value due to the unknown sample medium. Relevant sampling with the Yallari Project area is limited to three rock chip samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Based on available data, there is nothing to indicate that drilling practices were not to normal industry standards at the time.
	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.	Given the purpose of first pass exploration work, sampling practices were normal industry standard and appropriate. None of the drilling or rock chip sampling is appropriate or was or is intended to be used for Resource estimates.
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.).*	Previous drilling completed on the Cowan Project comprised 707 RAB holes for 10,106m and 75 RC holes for 1,965m. There were no details recorded on hole diameters from the various types of previous drilling. No drill holes appear to have been surveyed.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	There are no records of sample recovery for the various types of previous drilling.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	There are no records of drill sample quality or potential contamination
	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.	There are no records for sample recovery for the various types of previous drilling conducted. . Consequently it is not possible to review grade bias in relation to sample recovery.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	All historic drill holes were geologically logged, original log sheets have been viewed and vary in quality from simple to moderately detailed logs. No resources estimates were calculated
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Logging descriptions were qualitative for the previous drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All the previous drill holes have been geologically logged and the basic geological data recorded in the drilling database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No core drilling has been undertaken.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were retrieved via cyclone by taking large 5kg sub-sample produced by riffle splitting the 1m (or less) samples twice. Only samples of pegmatites and immediate host rock were collected for assay. RAB samples were retrieved via a cyclone with each metre of sample collected and laid on the ground. Generally one assay sample was collected except where pegmatites were intercepted
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC samples were split into 2 and pulverised and homogenised prior to splitting out the assay sample. Two samples were assayed with 10% repeat assays. An average of the 2 samples is then taken as the result for the 1m interval. RAB samples were retrieved via a cyclone Bottom of hole samples were taken for bedrock geochemistry. Assay determinations Li, Cs and Rb was by ICP/Ms
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	There are no records of the QAQC procedures adopted for the various types of historic sampling.
	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.	No records were located on duplicate sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sampling method was likely appropriate for the material being sampled given the purpose of sampling.
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.*	Full RC assay samples were split into 2 and pulverised and homogenised prior to splitting out the assay sample. Two samples were assayed with 10% repeat assays. An average of the 2 samples is then taken as he result for the 1m interval. Assay determinations for pegmatite samples (Ta^2O^5) was via XRF using pressed powders RAB samples retrieved via a cyclone were collected and laid on the ground. Samples were taken for bedrock geochemistry. Assay determinations Li, Cs and Rb was by ICP/Ms Grab samples from the 2016 pegmatite rock chip sampling were submitted into Intertek Genalysis Perth for analysis: (Cs, Li, Nb, Rb, Se, Sn, Ta) FP6/MS: Sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the melt. Analysed by inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (K) FP6/OE: Sodium peroxide fusion (Nickel crucibles) and Hydrochloric acid to dissolve the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		melt. Analysed by inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.
	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.	Not applicable
	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.	There are no records of the QAQC procedures adopted for the various types of prior drilling conducted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No verification exploration work has been undertaken.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes were drilled
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data from the previous drilling are stored in a digital database; original geological drill logs are available for verification. No information is available on methods for merging analytical data into the digital database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No data has been adjusted
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.*	Drill hole and rock chip sample locations are considered approximate though sufficiently accurate given the wide spaced nature of programmes. The 2016 rock chip samples were located using a handheld Garmin GPS using MGA 94/ Zone 51.
	Specification of the grid system used.	MGA 94 Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	No survey of drill holes appears to have been undertaken
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	RAB drill spacing was nominally 400m by 200m, RC drilling was sporadic and localised. Auger drill spacing was nominally 100m x 500.m
	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.	Not applicable
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No samples were composited
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 orientation of pegmatites intercepted in drilling is unknown and variable.
	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.	There is no apparent bias in any of the drilling orientations used.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Not applicable.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The historic drill data were not independently audited

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.*	Cowan Project area is held under E15/1205, E15/1446, and E15/1377 all of which are granted and are subject to an option to purchase the details of which are in the body of text. Yallari Project is held as Exploration Licence applications E15/1401 and E15/1526 both of which have substantial areas the subject to timber reserves. All native title is cleared and there are no other historical or noted environmentally sensitive areas.
	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.	See above, no other known impediments
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous exploration of relevance undertaken by Company — WAMEX Ref. Barrier Exploration NL 1973 — A05370 Selcast Exploration Pty Ltd 1974 — A05548 Gwalia Minerals NL 1989 — A026496 E Dechow & Co Pty Ltd 1993 — A038469 Rising Mining Holdings Pty Ltd 2012-13 — A096807 Haddington Resources Limited — A067510 2002-2008 — A069520 A071648 A071649 A073249 A073417 A073418 A074259 A076533 A076988 A079237 A079239 A079379
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project area comprises Archaean quartz-biotite metasediments and amphibolites of the Eastern Goldfields Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton. These metasediments trend north-south and have been intruded by large numbers of pegmatites. Two main belts of Lithium Caesium Tantalum type ("LCT") pegmatites are known in the Cowan Project area, LCT type rare-element pegmatites are derived from highly siliceous, peraluminous (S-Type, 'fertile' granites) as highly fractionated granitic melts. These fractionated melts contain the rare elements (Be, Rb, Cs, Sn, Nb, Ta etc) and a high volatile content (H2O, F, B, P and Li). Petr Černý's pegmatite classification (Černý 1982a, 1991) is the accepted standard.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		The Yallari Project contains the greenstone sequence that hosts the Mt Marion and Londonderry pegmatite fields, numerous pegmatites have been mapped by nickel and base metal explorers however there are no records on the rare element content of the pegmatites. Most of these pegmatites are located very close to their probable granite source and are described in previous exploration reports as common pegmatites.
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.*	Comprehensive reporting of all RAB, RC, auger drill holes and prior rock chip samples is not practicable but all data is available under the WAMEX reports referred to above. Location of 2016 Rock Chip Samples (RL information has not been recorded) Ref East North Tenement P04 333869 6553570 E15/1526 P06 340472 6557648 E15/1401 P09 340480 6558071 E15/1401 P10 417236 6521778 E15/1446 P11 417232 6521792 E15/1446 P13 416680 6522440 E15/1446 P16 416589 6522652 E15/1446 P17 416671 6522580 E15/1446 P18 416217 6522865 E15/1446 P22 416676 6521955 E15/1446 P23 416722 6521903 E15/1446 P24 416733 6521877 E15/1446 P33 417322 6521607 E15/1446 P36 417372 6521508 E15/1446 P37 417377 6521491 E15/1446 P42 416559 6522290 E15/1446 P45 416506 6522404 E15/1446 P49 416413 6522609 E15/1446
	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.	No material information was excluded.
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.*	Not applicable
	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.	Not applicable
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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*	Most drill holes have been drilled vertically which significantly reduced the likelihood of intercepting sub-vertical mineralisation.
	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').	Not applicable
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.*	Figures 3 to 6 show areas of prior exploration and subsequent areas of anomalous mineralisation and other target areas.
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.*	Only selected significant RAB geochemical drill holes have been tabled however a summary of the total population of holes has been included and diagrams included show interpretation of results of the entire database.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results or statements reported in this announcement.
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).*	Further work will include drilling to test known pegmatites and geochemical anomalies.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The diagrams show areas untested within the broader prospective target belts