14 September 2015

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

PILGANGOORA LITHIUM RESOURCE UPDATE

INDEPENDENT REVIEW CONFIRMS STATUS OF WORLD CLASS DEPOSIT

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate at Altura's 100% owned Pilgangoora Lithium project of **26.06 million tonnes @ 1.20% Li_2O** (JORC Code 2012 Edition)
- Contained lithium of **315,000 tonnes**
- The new estimate delivers 19.77 million tonnes (76% of total resource) in Indicated Resource category with lithium oxide grade in line with the previous Altura estimate
- Result validates the previous resource estimate that formed part of the Scoping Study and confirms the project's world class size and grade
- Completion of the independent review paves the way for successful progression of the Pilgangoora Feasibility Study with a mine planning, scheduling and pit optimisation study underway utilising these results

Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM) ("Altura" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that the Pilgangoora Lithium Resource has been independently reviewed and issued in compliance with the JORC Code 2012 Edition. The revised Mineral Resource estimate of 26.06 million tonnes @ 1.20% Li_2O was completed by Perth based mining consultants Ravensgate Pty Ltd and replaces the previous estimate of 25.2 million tonnes @ 1.23% Li_2O announced on 3 October 2012 (under the JORC Code 2004 Edition).

Altura is buoyed by the result which confirms the project's place as one of the largest hard rock lithium discoveries worldwide. There remains the potential to increase the lithium resources as substantial areas of Altura's tenement package are yet to be thoroughly tested. Given the size and grade of the already defined deposit, it is considered more than sufficient to sustain a long-term operation and to allow the Company to direct resources towards fast tracking the development.

The Company believes the project delivers Altura's key objectives in:

- High demand commodity with compounding growth projections
- Potential for low cash operating costs due to shallow and thick high grade zones
- Manageable capital input utilising proven technology
- Access to excellent infrastructure including roads and ports
- Ideal proximity to significant Asian end user markets
- Well known mining area with stable governing laws

Altura will continue to proceed with the project feasibility as planned with a detailed mining study currently underway.

An estimated mineralisation tonnage and grade has been derived from the resource upgrade therefore the resources can be formally classified, according to the JORC Code, as Measured, Indicated and Inferred. The revised estimates are presented in Table 1 below, at a cut-off grade of 0.8% Li_2O.

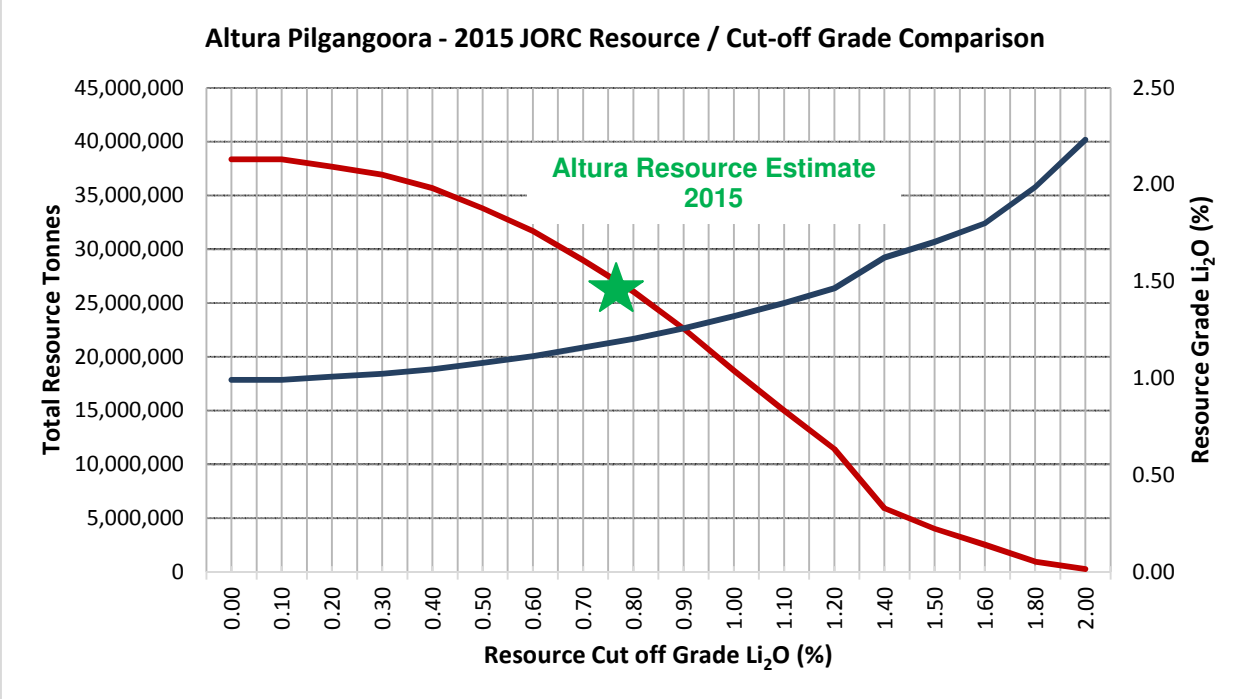
Table 1 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium

Resource Estimate September 2015

JORC Category	Cut-off Grade Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Contained Li_2O (tonnes)
Measured	**0.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Indicated	**0.80**	**19.77**	**1.21**	**239,000**
Inferred	**0.80**	**6.29**	**1.20**	**76,000**
Total Resource	**0.80**	**26.06**	**1.20**	**315,000**

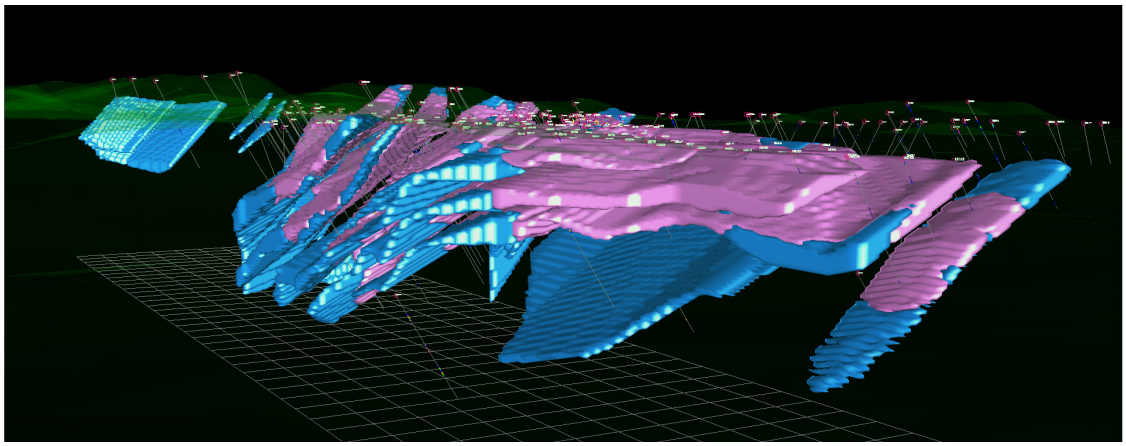
Figure 1 (below) demonstrates cut-off grade graphed against both Li_2O grade and total resource tonnes.

Figure 1 – Cut off Grade Vs Resource Tonnes and Li_2O Grade



The above graph demonstrates the ability to "high grade" the resource yet deliver substantial project resources. It should be noted that the previous resource estimate completed by Altura utilised a cut-off grade of 0.7% Li_2O, whereas the current resource estimate utilised a cut-off grade of 0.8% Li_2O. The differences are not considered material but should be noted for comparative purposes.

Figure 2 – Resource Model for Pilgangoora Coloured by Resource Category



Note: Pink - (Indicated), blue – (Inferred)

Since the completion of the extensive resource identification drilling program of the lithium bearing pegmatites by Altura in 2012, the Pilgangoora lithium project area has undergone additional assessment and geological interpretation. Ravensgate were appointed to review all previous work and construct a new block model and deliver the revised resource estimate as part of the current Feasibility Study process.

The resource estimation utilised MineSight® software with a single block model constructed for the deposit covering the current extent of drilling. This model was coded with geological zone and material type prior to lithium grade being interpolated.

A qualitative comparison of the new Ravensgate 2015 Mineral Resource estimate with the previous JORC Code (2004 Edition) Mineral Resource estimate carried out by Altura in 2012 is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Comparison to Previous Pilgangoora Mineral Resource Estimate

Altura Pilgangoora	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total	
	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)	Tonnes (Mt)	Li_2O (%)
Ravensgate Model - 0.7% Li_2O (Lower Cut-off)	-	-	**21.94**	**1.16**	**7.04**	**1.15**	**28.98**	**1.16**
Altura JORC 2004 Resource Estimate - (Sept 2012) - 0.7% Li_2O (Lower Cut-off)	-	-	**17.29**	**1.25**	**7.87**	**1.20**	**25.16**	**1.23**

Note: The previous JORC 2004 resource estimate used a lower cut-off grade of 0.7% for reporting purposes whereas this report is using 0.8% as the lower cut-off grade due to additional refinements. The previous October 2012 resource estimate for the Pilgangoora deposit areas was carried out in accordance with the JORC Code (2004 Edition). Many parameters for the new estimates are similar to the previous estimates. The drilling density in a part of the resource area has been increased slightly and therefore geological interpretation has been appropriately improved with some resource modelling parameters similarly revised.

Figure 3 – Altura Pilgangoora – Representative Cross Sections with Lithium Intercepts

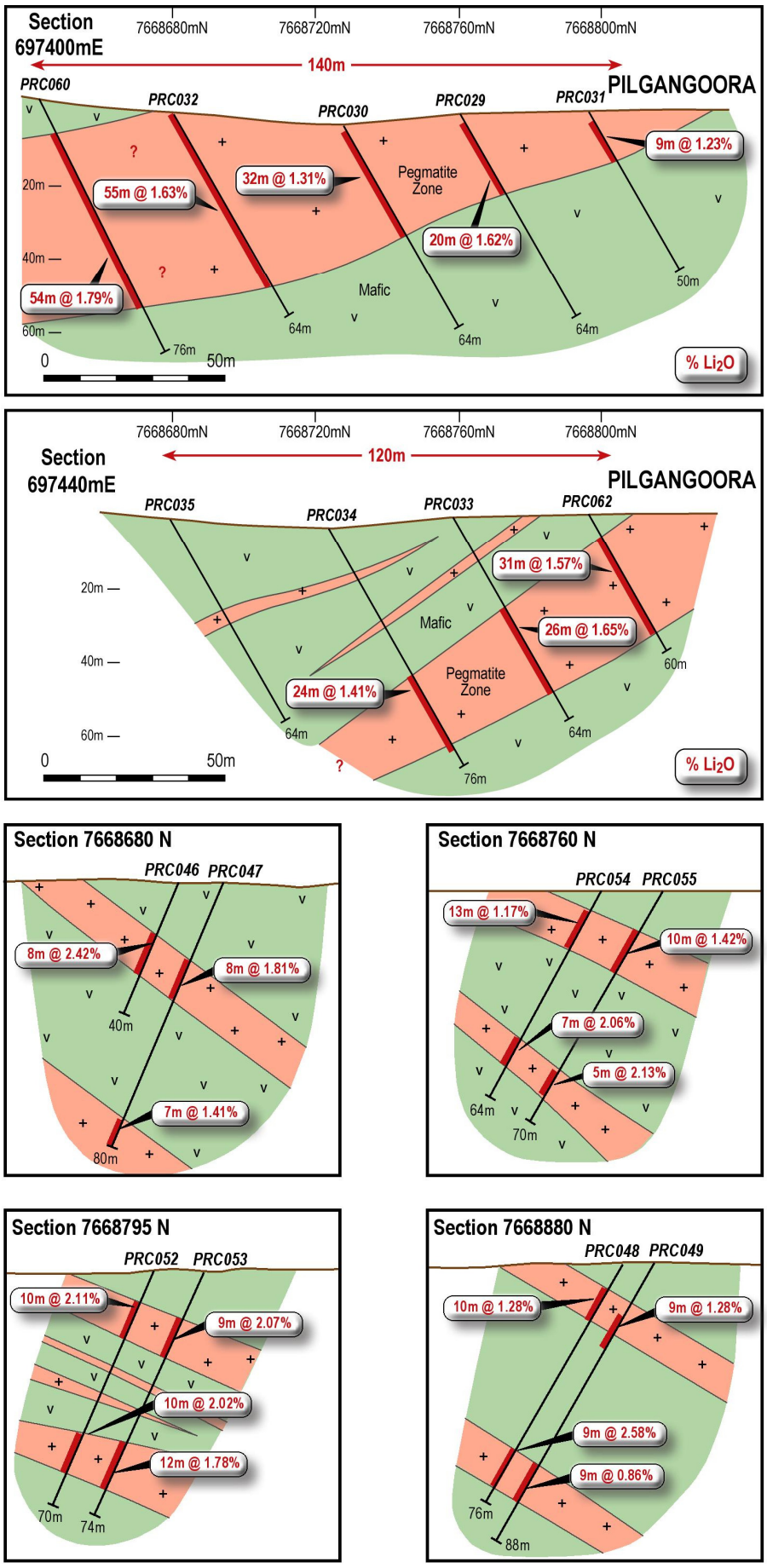


Table 3 below shows a comparison of current and emerging hard rock lithium producers in Australia.

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%
Altura Pilgangoora	-	-	19.8	1.21%	6.3	1.20%	26.1	1.20%
Pilbara Minerals[(b)]	-	-	4.7	1.36%	15.7	1.10%	20.5	1.16%
General Mining Mt Cattlin[(c)]	2.5	1.20%	9.5	1.06%	4.3	1.07%	16.4	1.08%
Neometals Mt Marion[(d)]	2.0	1.45%	4.8	1.39%	8.0	1.30%	14.8	1.30%

Sources:

(a) Talison Lithium Limited NI43-101 Report 21 December 2012
(b) Pilbara Minerals ASX Release 2 June 2015
(c) General Mining Corporation ASX Release 4 August 2015
(d) Neometals ASX Release 9 December 2013

Note: variances exist in cut-off grades and other parameters, please refer to the respective company releases for full details on Mineral Resource estimates

Pilgangoora Feasibility Study

The Pilgangoora Feasibility study has been progressing well with a number of key milestones already having been achieved. These milestones include:

- Completion of metallurgical comminution test work
- Commencement of beneficiation test work
- Upgrade of resource to JORC 2012 code
- Completion of photogrammetric aerial survey
- Commencement of Mine planning, scheduling and pit optimisation work
- Native title talks commenced

Over the next six months the study team will be working to complete the remainder of the Feasibility study objectives such that all the necessary information will have been gathered and regulatory approvals in place to allow submission of a detailed mining study by the second quarter of 2016. This study will support Altura's current Mining Lease Applications that have previously been lodged with the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum.

As an adjunct to the Feasibility study Altura has solicited proposals with specialist laboratories regarding the conversion of the Pilgangoora spodumene concentrate to Lithium Carbonate and/or Lithium Hydroxide. The conversion to both chemical and technical grades are being investigated in conjunction with the ongoing metallurgical test work in order to demonstrate world class final Lithium product capable of being produced from the Pilgangoora spodumene.

Further updates on the feasibility study and the potential conversion of spodumene to a final Lithium product will be provided in future ASX announcements.

Figure 4 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium

Showing Vertical Projection and Surface Intersection of Pegmatite Dyke Domains

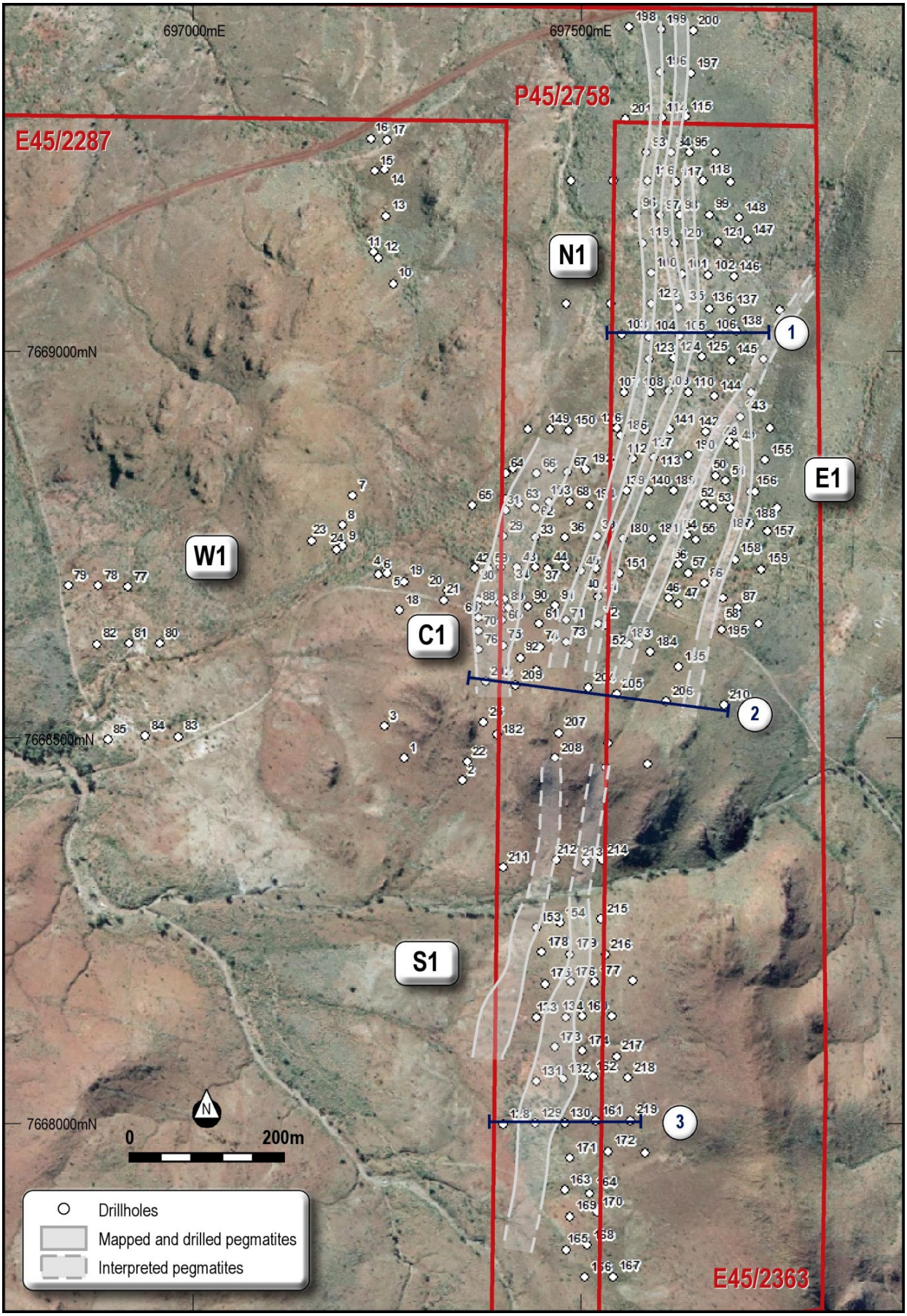
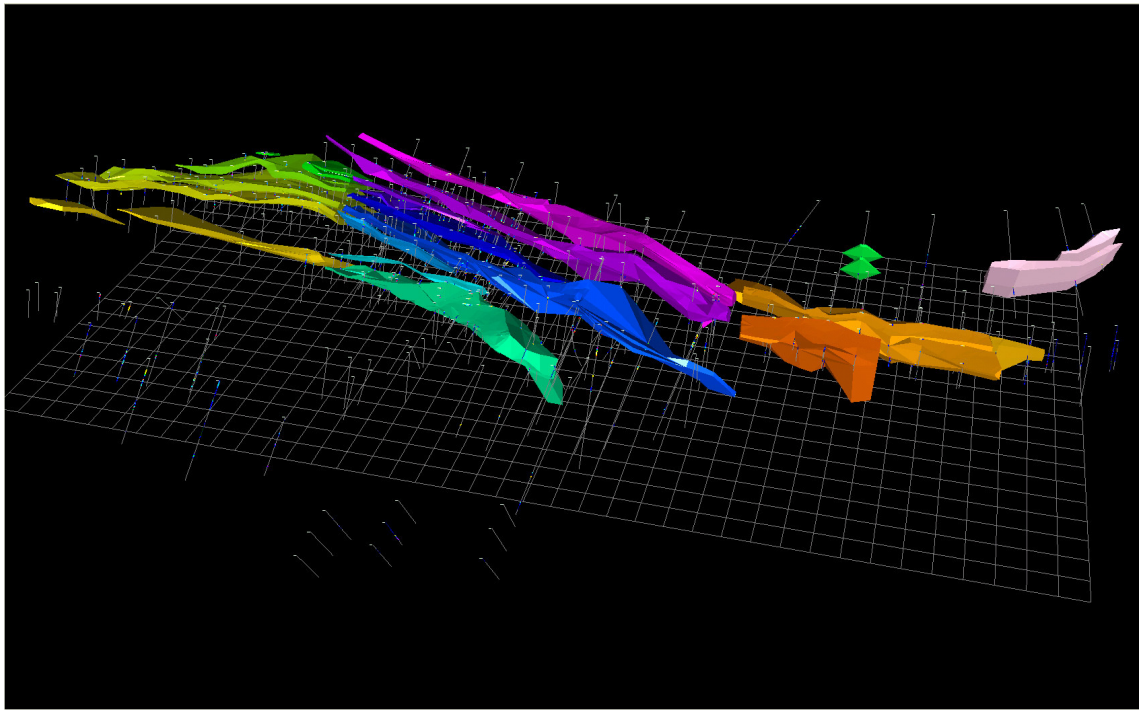


Figure 5 – Photograph of Pegmatite Outcrop

** From Ravensgate Site Visit – July 29th 2015.*

Figure 6 – Pilgangoora Lithium Resource Area

Mineral Resource Mineralisation Delineation Shell Wireframes schematic (coloured by domain Number) used for Block Model Development



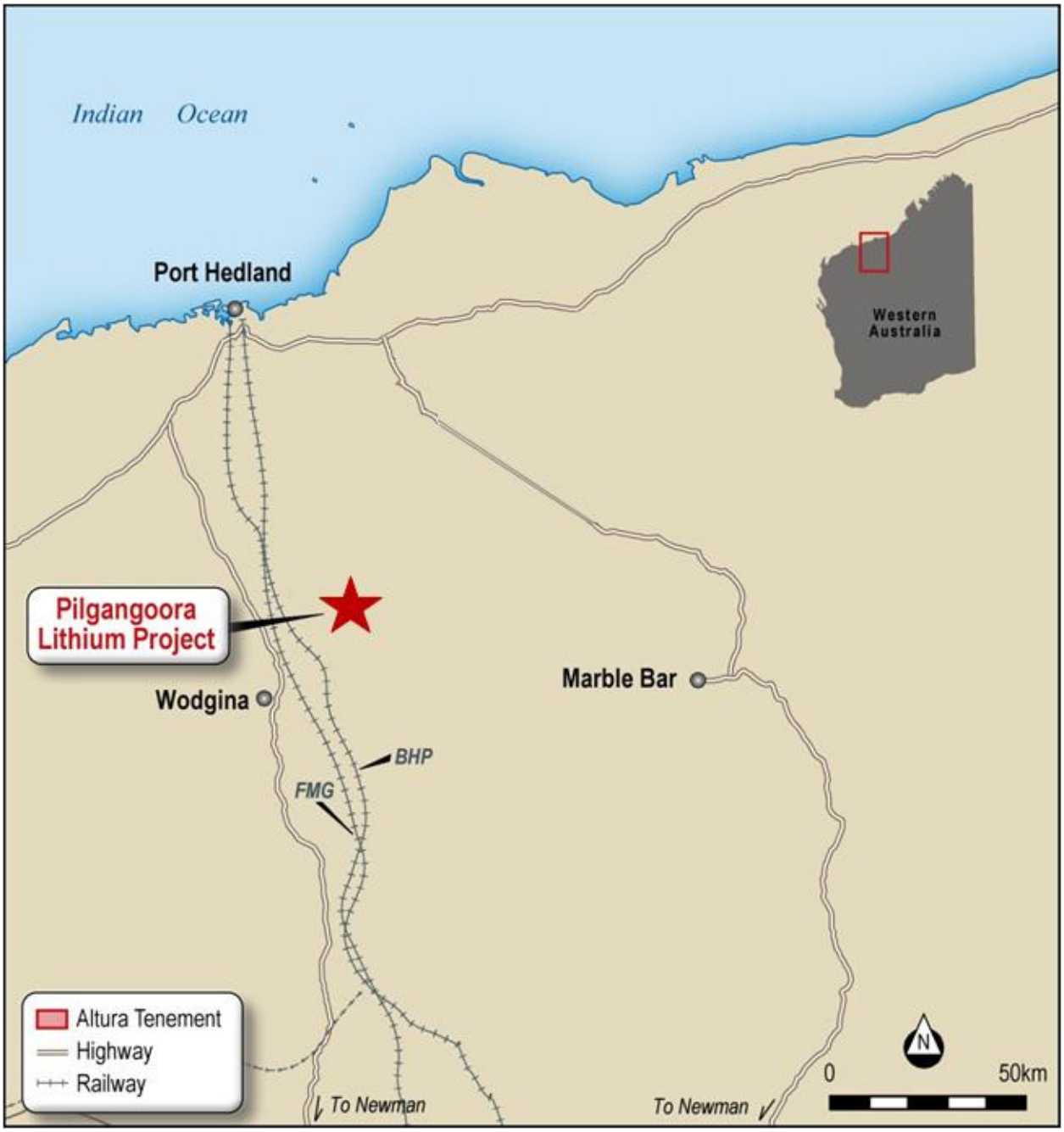
** Based upon a nominal +0.3%* Li_2O *(lithium) mineralisation as at August 2015 – (mineralisation shells designated as ZON1=1).*

*** Oblique View - Azimuth Direction: 075 degrees, Dip: -35 degrees. – Grid size: 40x40m.*

Figure 7

Altura Pilgangoora Lithium

Project Location



Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resource for the Pilgangoora lithium deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Hyland and Mr Bryan Bourke. Mr Hyland is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Mr Bourke is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hyland is a principal consultant at Ravensgate and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity of mineral resource estimation to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Bourke is the Exploration Manager of Altura Mining Limited and has had sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and to the type of deposit under consideration 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 Hyland and Mr Bourke consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM)

"Aggressively building independently sustainable businesses that deliver profitability, liquidity and growth in coal and non-ferrous mining and exploration" - ***The Altura Vision***

Altura is a multi-faceted miner with significant lithium and coal projects in Australia and Indonesia and a diverse minerals exploration portfolio. With experienced leadership and a strong and supportive shareholder base, Altura's success is further underpinned by its solid suite of exploration and development projects. The Company's main focus is the development of its 100% owned Pilgangoora Lithium project in Australia. Altura also has interests in the producing Delta Coal project in Indonesia, and the Tabalong Coal project which is in the final stages of approvals before mining commences.

Key Projects and Prospects:

- ***Lithium:*** *Progressing to Feasibility stage at Pilgangoora WA, one of the world's largest high grade deposits.*
- ***Coal:*** *a 33⅓ % interest in the Delta coal mine currently targeting production at the 1.5 million tonnes per annum rate in East Kalimantan, Indonesia.*
- ***Coal:*** *Mine construction planned at Tabalong upon receipt of final regulatory approvals.*
- ***Coal:*** *Exploration tenements at Catanduanes, Rapu-Rapu and Surigao del Sur located on the eastern seaboard of the Philippines.*
- ***Uranium:*** *Exploration stage of key targets in Hayes Creek region, Mt Shoobridge NT.*
- ***Base/Precious Metals:*** *Exploration stage for lead, copper, zinc, gold and silver prospects - Shoobridge NT, Pilbara WA, Tanami NT.*

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JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

Table 1

SECTION 1 – SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The Pilgangoora deposit was sampled by RC and diamond drilling. • Drilling for samples for assay was undertaken on a regularly spaced grid. All ore intervals and their contacts into barren wall rock were sampled. • RC samples were collected at 1m sub-samples for assay were split directly from a rig-mounted riffle splitter into a uniquely numbered calico bag. The remaining material was collected directly off the cyclone into a numbered plastic bag and kept on site for geological logging and chip sampling. • Diamond drilling (DD) was HQ2 diameter triple tube, removed from the tube and transferred to 4x1m HQ core trays. Core was matched, marked up and logged. Cut half core from mineralised zones was sent for assay. Assay lengths were determined by the geologist, based on the nature and location of the mineralisation logged in the core. • Mineralisation was initially determined visually and confirmed by geological logging and geochemical assays.
Drilling techniques	• The RC and diamond drilling was undertaken by Altura Mining's PRD2000 multipurpose rig rated at 1120 cfm @350 psi. The RC drilling used a 51/2" (132mm) face sampling hammer, the diamond drilling used HQ (63.5mm internal) coring. RC was sampled from the surface. Diamond holes were pre-collared to 3m and then coring commenced. • No core orientation was undertaken.
Drill sample recovery	• No direct recovery measurements of reverse circulation samples were performed. Sample recovery at the rig is visually estimated for loss per sample interval. • Representative drill chips were collected by an Altura geologist and placed in 2m intervals in chip trays. • HQ core was recovered in nominal 3m runs and marked by the drillers core block. The core was later marked in metre intervals and recovery measured. • RC sample recovery was maximised by stopping drilling at the metre interval and air-flushing the cyclone contents through the splitter to maximise recovery. • Diamond drilling was targeted at maximum core recovery. Recovery exceeded 95%. • The assay results of duplicate RC and paired DD hole samples do not show sample bias caused by a significant loss of/gain in lithium values caused by loss of fines.
Logging	• All RC and DD holes were logged by Altura geologists. The RC logging is undertaken on 1m intervals documenting the lithologies, colour, hardness, texture, alteration and mineralisation using the Altura standardised logging codes. The same attributes were recorded for DD core with geological boundaries logged to 10cm accuracy. • The logging is considered quantitative in nature. • All DD holes were measured for RQD and their structural data (joints, faults/fractures & natural breaks measured & documented). • Photographs of RC chip trays or core trays were taken for the full length of all holes. • All recovered RC and DD intersections were logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RC samples were normally dry. If water was present, it was expelled from the hole before sample was collected. Samples were riffle split on the rig to provide a 1/8th sample. • Diamond core was ½ or ¼ cut (for check sampling and metallurgical purposes)

Criteria	Commentary
	with sampling from the same side where possible. • Sample Preparation: For both the RC and DD the whole sample was crushed to 2mm, rotary divided and a 500g (approximately) sample pulverised to -75microns. A 0.2 gm split was sent directly to a microwave-assisted dissolution. HF acid MADs are performed in sealed vessels at temperatures up to 200°C and pressures up to 20 Bar. Digests are controlled with respect to microwave power, vessel temperature and vessel pressure to achieve reproducible digestion conditions across a wide range of sample materials. • One pegmatite duplicate from each drill hole was analysed. The range between the two sets of data was 10-15%. LabWest inserts check samples in each assay batch (see below). • The drill sample sizes are considered appropriate to represent the spodumene mineralisation, based on the size of the spodumene crystals (up to 50cm) and the thickness and overall consistency of mineralisation within the pegmatite hosts.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Initially, the samples were dispatched to Ultra Trace Laboratories in Perth. All subsequent submissions were sent to LabWest in Perth. Both laboratories are NATA certified. • Li, Al_2O_3%, CaO%, Fe_2O_3%, K_2O%, MgO%, MnO%, Na_2O%, P_2O_5%, SO_3% and TiO_2% were assayed using microwave assisted HF acid digest with an ICP-OES finish, while U, Th, Nb, Rb, Ta and Cs were similarly digested with an ICP-MS finish. The technique is considered an effective whole rock determination. • No geophysical tools, spectrometers or hand-held XRF instruments were used in determining any of the data included in this resource. • Insertion of one of three certified reference standards by Altura/ LabWest at a rate of one in every 25 samples with a minimum of one standard per drill hole. Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of one per drill hole. Internal lab splits (post-crushing) and repeats (from pulps) are inserted at the rate of one per 25 samples. LabWest randomly inserted in-house standards to check their internal QC sampling. • Random, blind re-submission of pulps following analysis to an external lab (Ultra Trace). • The QC samples (field duplicates and lab splits and lab internal standards have indicated the assaying shows acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Ravensgate personnel viewed photos of the chip trays and the diamond core and confirmed the ore intervals from assay data. The core and RC chips also viewed on site at Pilgangoora. • Some significant intersections from the RC program were twinned by the eight hole diamond drilling program. • Drill hole geological and geotechnical logging was undertaken on-site by Altura geologists. Assay data was provided by the laboratories as certified data files. All survey, assay and geology data was entered into Excel spreadsheets and/or exported to Datashed then Geobank (Micromine). Data validation and cross-checking is conducted through the Micromine automated verification function. • Lithium assay data were initially recorded as Li. It is general industry practice to present lithium results as Li_2O so where this has been done a conversion factor of 2.153 has been applied.
Location of data points	• All drill hole collars were surveyed by Heyhoe Surveys, Geraldton, WA using a Trimble R6 RTK GPS system with an accuracy of +/- 0.02m in the horizontal and +/- 0.03m in the vertical relative to control station Pilg1. Pilg1 was established by R6 RTK GPS using SSM KM3 Marble Bar38 (horizontal) and SSM R610 (vertical). • Down hole surveys were completed on selected RC holes and their twinned DD holes over the extent of the Pilgangoora resource area. The surveys were completed by Downhole Surveys of Perth, WA using a GyroSmart tool. • Grid co-ordinates are Map Grid of Australia (MGA) and GDA94 Zone 50. AHD elevations use the Ausgeoid98 Geodic model. • The nature of the topography is such that the current number of survey points and

Criteria	Commentary
	their accuracy is considered adequate for the topographic control required for this resource calculation.
Data spacing and distribution	• RC holes were drilled on a nominally spaced 40m x 40m grid pattern covering the strike extent of the Pilgangoora pegmatite zone. • The grid pattern is considered an adequate spacing for establishing geological and grade continuity both along strike and down dip. From outcrop mapping and costean exposures, the pegmatite dykes exhibit consistency over distances exceeding 40m and data acquired from drill holes at this spacing is considered adequate for the definition of the Inferred and Indicated categories of the JORC code. • No sample compositing has been applied within the resource area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The strike of the pegmatite dykes is between 015 and 030 degrees and the mineralised dykes generally dip at 25 - 35 degrees to the east. Most of the RC holes were drilled at 60 degree dips on azimuths between 270 degrees and 300 degrees. This enabled accurate measurement of the true width of the mineralisation. • All ore zones occur inside the pegmatites and are relatively homogeneous. No structural control on the distribution of mineralisation within the pegmatites has been identified. The drill orientation does not introduce a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The chain of custody for sampling procedures and sample analysis is managed by Altura Mining geologists and field technicians. • Sample material was geologically logged and sample bags removed at the time of drilling or at the end of the drill line. • Samples were stored onsite temporarily while the batch was made up and totals checked before being transported by Altura personnel to Port Hedland. • The samples were delivered by Toll-Ipec to Ultra Trace in Cannington or LabWest in Malaga which checked bags and totals for the batch before commencing sample preparation. • The remainder of RC samples were left onsite. Remaining DD core and RC chip samples are stored in secure facilities on site. • Assay pulps are retained in permanent storage by Altura.
Audits or reviews	• A review of sampling techniques and a thorough data review have been undertaken by Ravensgate for this resource estimate. Current methods comply with industry standards. The insertion of blank samples by Altura in each of their submitted batches was recommended.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The deposit lies within E45/2287 and P45/2758 held 100% by Altura Exploration P/L and E45/2363 held by Atlas Operations Pty Limited. The Altura tenements are covered by MLA45/1230 and the Atlas tenement by MLA45/1231. All the M's were applied for on 01-11-2012. • All tenements covering the deposit are in good standing and there is no known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• There has been no exploration for lithium completed on this ground by other parties.
Geology	• Altura's Pilgangoora lithium project occurs at the southern end of a zone of pegmatite intrusives within the synformal Pilgangoora greenstone belt. The pegmatites are hosted within amphibolites which have a mafic/ultramafic volcanic origin. The majority of the pegmatites are dykes striking 020^0-025^0 with dips of 25^0-35^0 to the southeast. The dykes range from 6-14m thick however there are areas where the pegmatites form lenticular pods and are much thicker such as the C1 area. The local geology is shown in Figure 4 of the main report. • From the drilling completed to date, the pegmatites appear to be confined to a corridor covering a north-north-easterly strike of approximately 1600 metres and about 300 metres wide. The reason for this structural and or geological control is not fully understood however the distance from the granite contact is such that mineralisation in the pegmatite is confined to lithium and rubidium (almost wholly reporting in spodumene and muscovite respectively) with relatively low values for tin and tantalum or other associated minerals.
Drill hole Information	• Significant results were reported in the stipulated format (excepting RL's) in an ASX announcement on 22.06.2015. Detailed results of deposit-restricted programs were reported to the ASX on 02.03.2011, 15.03.2011, 09.05.2011, 16.06.2011, 05.07.2011, 03.08.2011 and 08.05.2012. Mineralisation widths reported were > 3m.
Data aggregation methods	• There have been no weighting or averaging techniques used in determining this resource estimate. There has been no cutting of high grade intercepts as the nature of spodumene distribution in pegmatite lenses and the evidence of continuity from drill assay results is sufficient to accept higher grade values are consistent between the intercepts. Limited outlier composites have had some area of influence restriction applied according to localised geostatistics. • No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• The drill holes were almost all drilled at right angles to the strike of the pegmatite dykes. In the Northern, Central and Southern deposit grids, the grid base line was oriented due north. At the eastern half of the East deposit and the southern part of the Central deposit, the drill grid lines were oriented at 120°-300°. In the early exploration phase of the northern part of the Central deposit, 27 holes were drilled due north to determine the dimensions of the mineralised pegmatite swells in this area. • All drill holes were angled at 60°. The mineralised dykes regularly dip around 30° and range between 25° and 35° thus, reported thicknesses are about 10-15% greater than true thickness. • Calculated true widths were not reported.
Diagrams	• A copy of the deposit outline and drill hole locations is shown in Figure 4 of the main report. • Selected cross section plans of the deposit are shown in Figure 5 of the main report.
Balanced	• Significant results were reported in the ASX announcement of 22.06.2015. Detailed results of deposit-restricted programs were reported on 02.03.2011,

Criteria	Commentary
reporting	15.03.2011, 09.05.2011, 16.06.2011, 05.07.2011, 03.08.2011 and 08.05.2012. Internal high-grade zones are identified in the tables. • Significant results were reported for intercepts of over 8m grading > 1% Li_2O. The original cut-off grade for reporting detailed results was 0.3% Li_2O. • Drill hole location plans and representative sections accompanied the assay results.
Other substantive exploration data	• Preliminary metallurgical studies show that a concentrate grading over 6% Li_2O can be produced. • 283 density measurements have been completed on diamond drill core. • RQD measurements and preliminary hardness tests. • Assays to date have not indicated any potential deleterious or contaminating substances.
Further work	• On 22.06.2015 Altura announced the commencement of a full feasibility study of which this resource estimate is the first component. • The aim is to identify discrete high grade areas (1.7-1.9% Li_2O) in the deposit that can be mined at low cost. • Given the scope of the planned operation, work in the immediate future will concentrate inside the established resource boundaries. It is recommended that the feasibility study include a small-scale close-spaced drilling program on near-surface high grade ore to confirm estimated bench volumes and the short range variability of lithium content in the mineralisation. • Further drilling will be undertaken in these areas where there is a requirement for further geological or geotechnical information identified during the resource estimate. • An airborne photogrammerty survey will be undertaken. • Additional metallurgical sample acquisition and testwork will be required for assessment of the most efficient processing route.

SECTION 3 - ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• All of the data used has been from recent (post 2009) exploration drilling conducted by Altura. The database consists of new data which has been manually and electronically input from the original paper copies of drill logs, survey sheets and electronic assay sheets and digitised from hand drafted cross sections and geological plans interpreted by the Altura geology team. • Ravensgate reviewed a recently supplied Microsoft Access database of the drilling information for the Pilgangoora deposit area which was extracted from Altura's in-house data-set. The database contains 290 drill collar records for the recent Altura drilling data within the overall Pilgangoora Project Area. The databases supplied and used were dated 24 July 2015 and 10 August 2015. It is understood this is the most recent version of the database available. • The total of 290 drill holes includes 278 RC drill holes, 8 diamond holes and 4 water bore holes which were available for review at Pilgangoora. • Altura undertook a program of drill hole collar survey and validation. All recent drill holes were picked up using DGPS with an established base station control stations in the vicinity of the Pilgangoora deposit. Holes were converted to the one grid and checks on the grid transformation were made by picking up pre-existing drill hole collars where possible. All collar information was rationalised by Altura and thus served to increase confidence in the site survey data.
Site visits	• A site visit has been carried out by Ravensgate on July 29th 2015. Ravensgate has reviewed in reasonable detail, geological outcrop, rock chip sample locations, costean locations, and drill pad locations and hole collars. Also reviewed were RC chips, diamond core as well as drilling and sampling equipment. Ravensgate is of the opinion that project development and management have been given appropriate attention. Ravensgate has reviewed the previous resource estimation work and the drilling data on which this is based. Additional understanding of the project was gained by the site visit which is important prior to mining and future disturbance near surface mineralised exposures at Pilgangoora.
Geological interpretation	• The confidence in the geological interpretation is good. The Pilgangoora deposit is a typical shear/faulted initiate pegmatite dyke swarm with numerous relatively narrow shallow dipping spodumene bearing pegmatite dykes clearly evident and outcropping at surface. The Pilgangoora pegmatite field lies within amphibolite units of mafic to ultramafic volcanic origin contained in the Pilgangoora greenstone belt. The main pegmatite dykes are broadly oriented north-northeast to south-southwest with a strike of 020-025 degrees with shallow to moderate easterly dips of 25-35 degrees and up to 50 degrees locally. • The 2010 to 2012 RC and diamond drilling programs were used to confirm and validate the main pegmatite dyke lengths and thicknesses confirming the continuity of spodumene distribution and lithium grade. • Data mainly comprises geological logging and geochemical analysis of drill chips and drill core. No assumptions on the data have been made. • The pegmatite dykes are generally planar in geometry for the most part, with some lensing and 'pinching" observed locally which is typical of a structurally imitated pegmatite dyke swarm. • The mineralised envelopes for Pilgangoora were based on drill intercepts of nominally >0.30% Li_2O using maximum of 2m (2 samples) internal dilution. The logged spodumene percentage was used as a guide for the wireframes. The mineralised zone wireframes were extrapolated to the edges of the drilling along and perpendicular to the strike to maintain geological consistency. Data from rock chip sampling, mapping and costean investigation from the 2009 exploration program was also used as a guide. Detailed logging of RC drill chips and diamond core was completed during 2012 and this information transferred to geological logging database. This provided a more robust control for the pegmatite and resource wireframe generation.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All mineralised envelopes where aligned with the known interpreted mineralisation trend. No obvious fault systems were interpreted to off-set mineralisation trends to a significant amount.
Dimensions	• The Pilgangoora mineralisation total length of the main Pilgangoora lithium mineralisation domain is approximately 1670 metres. Mineralisation thickness is variable in the order of 5-20 metres. Interpreted mineralisation has been modelled to approximately 280m down dip.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Grade estimation using ordinary kriging was completed for one reportable element – Li_2O%. Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains and geological surfaces. Sample data was composited per element to a 1m down-hole length. There were no residual composites internal to mineralisation domain wireframes. Intervals with no assay were excluded from the compositing routine. The influence of extreme grade values were examined utilising top cutting analyst tools (grade histograms, log probably plots and coefficients of variation). A nominal 0.30% Li_2O cut-off was used to interpret wireframes of mineralisation. • Grade continuity was measured using geostatistical techniques. Directional variograms were modelled using traditional and normal score transformation semivariograms. • MineSight® software was utilised. • Checked against a previous JORC 2004 resource estimate completed in September 2012. • It is not anticipated that by-products could be produced and no assumptions were made of by-products. • No other elements or non-grade variables were estimated. • The following parameters were adopted based on this analysis: a parent block size of 4.0mE x 8.0mN x 2.0mRL; minimum and maximum number of composites of 1 and 24; no sub-blocking or discretisation (all domains). • One search passes was used for interpolation of grade into the blocks of each AREA domain. Any un-estimated blocks were left 'as is'. Hard boundaries were applied between all estimated domains. • No detailed assumptions have been made with regard to modelling of selective mining units, except future mining is expected to be using standard excavator and truck methods. The block sized utilised is in line with the general mining method assumptions • No correlation between any variables is required as Li_2O% was the only economic element considered. • Refer to Estimation and Modelling Techniques section above. A range of outlier grade restriction was applied to all mineralised wireframes within given AREA domains. • The influence of extreme grade values were examined utilising top cutting analyst tools (grade histograms, log probably plots and coefficients of variation). • Some non-assayed intervals are present in the database. These have been interpreted as non-mineralised intervals and assigned zero grade for the purposes of block grade estimation. In situations where non-mineralised intervals are included within broader mineralised intervals these non-mineralised intervals were incorporated into the interpreted solids. • Model validation was carried out graphically and statistically to ensure that the block model grades accurately represent the input drill hole data. A number of methods were employed to validate the block model including: global mean comparison; visual comparison; trend plot comparison. The global mean comparison between drill composite grades and model grades within each of the mineralised zone wireframes shows that, globally, the estimates validate well within all well informed domains for both deposits. Cross sections were viewed on-screen and showed a good comparison between the drill hole data and the block model grades. A volume comparison between the volume of the block model cells within each mineralised zone and the volume of the corresponding

Criteria	Commentary
	wireframe. The results were in acceptable limits. • Grade interpolations that were completed using three estimation methods: nearest neighbour, inverse distance squared and ordinary kriging. The global block model statistics for the ordinary kriging model were compared to the global inverse distance squared and nearest neighbour model values. Globally, there is close agreement between the ordinary kriging model and inverse distance squared model and nearest neighbour model. Comparisons were made using all blocks. • The visual comparisons of block model grades with composite grades for each of the three zones and ore bodies show a reasonable correlation between the values. No significant discrepancies were apparent from the sections and plans reviewed. In some outlying portions of the model larger discrepancies are reflected as a result of lower drill density. There is a degree of smoothing apparent from the ordinary kriging, which reflects the data density to a great extent. • Block Model validation was carried out graphically and statistically to ensure that the block model grades accurately represent the input drill hole data. A number of methods were employed to validate the block model including: - Global mean comparison, - Visual comparison, and - Bench trend plot comparison. • The global mean comparison between drill composite grades and model grades within each of the mineralised zone wireframes for the Li_2O% item shows that globally, the estimates compare favourably within all the well drilled parts of the main mineralised domains. Some localised bench variations are observed with the bench trend plots. These areas of variation are due to the inherent bench variability and non-stationarily of the composite data locally. • Cross sections were viewed on-screen and showed a good comparison between the drill hole data and the block model grades. A volume comparison between the volume of the block model cells within each mineralised zone and the volume of the corresponding wireframe was carried out to ensure coding methods were within acceptable limits.
Moisture	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• A nominal cut-off of 0.30% Li_2O was used to define the mineralised envelope, based on a change of population on a probability plot.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Future mining or mineral extraction at the Pilgangoora deposit is anticipated to be initially open pit mining. No other assumptions on mining methodology have been made.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Altura completed comminution and metallurgical studies for a 2012 Scoping study and established that a > 6% Li_2O spodumene concentrate can be produced using well tested and conventional gravity and dense media separation techniques. This work was completed using HQ size diamond core from representative drill holes located in different location of the pegmatite resource. Altura has since completed 5 additional representative HQ diamond holes in the pegmatite resource and these will be used for additional comminution and metallurgical studies.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• It has been assumed that there are no environmental factors which would prevent the eventual economic extraction of these deposits. Detailed environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of a feasibility study. Desk top environmental studies were completed over the Pilgangoora and a search of the DER database for Threatened Ecological Communities and threatened flora and fauna has been undertaken with no communities or species being identified. A EPBC protected matters search was also undertaken with no listed flora communities of concern. In October 2013 Altura's environmental consultants completed a Level 2 Flora and vegetation and a Level 1 Fauna field survey within the Pilgangoora project area and noted that no threatened communities had been recorded from this work. In the near future it is expected waste material will be

Criteria	Commentary
	tested for pH, pHFOX and EC. The results of the testing are expected to show that the pegmatite material to be close to neutral or slightly alkaline, and is very unlikely to generate acidity. Groundwater tests to date show variation from low salinity to moderately saline.
Bulk Density	• A total of 283 bulk density measurements have been recorded using 10 – 20 cm sections of fresh whole HQ size diamond core – these measurement included both pegmatite ore and waste rock. Measurements were carried out using the water displacement - Archimedes method. The fresh/un-oxidised core was waterproofed by wrapping in thin plastic film and placed in water with the displacement recorded. • All bulk density measurements were on fresh competent rock. The thin plastic wrapping inhibited any moisture absorption. • Only one lithological unit occurs with the mineralisation – pegmatite. No other unit intersected the mineralisation.
Classification	• Estimation parameters including Kriging, variance, pass number, number of samples informing the block cell and drill spacing were considered during the classification process. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in-situ mineralisation. The definition of the mineralised zones where relatively constant from section to section and based on a good level of geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. The validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Persons.
Audits or reviews	• No reviews or audits of the Ravensgate resource estimation have been undertaken, but an external audit is planned.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource into the Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories as per the guidelines of the JORC Code 2012. • Approximately 10% of the inferred material has been extrapolated. Preparation of this resource report has been by a consultancy which is fully independent Preparation of this report has incorporated a peer review process as part of Ravensgate's QA procedures. This report has included an independent QAQC review of the drill data collected by Altura Mining Ltd. • This statement relates to a global estimate of tonnes and grade. • No production data is available.