TAWANA ACQUIRES SECOND LITHIUM PROJECT

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ASX:TAW

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Tawana Resources NL ("Tawana" or the "Company") is pleased to announce it has entered into an agreement to acquire mining rights to the giant Uis pegmatite tailings stockpile ("Uis Project" or "Project") in Namibia.

Highlights

The Uis Project is a unique opportunity representing an estimated 20Mt of tailings stockpile derived from one of the largest pegmatite tin mines in the world.

The Project meets Tawana's lithium selection criteria of:

- **Jurisdiction -** Namibia is ranked fourth in Africa on the 2015 Investment Attractiveness Index by the Fraser Institute and ninth in the World for Mining Investment in 2014 by Behre Dolbear.
- **Potential Size** – the stockpile is estimated to be about 20 million tonnes.
- **Lithium grade** – limited sampling to date indicates potentially attractive lithium grades.
- **Drill ready and known target** – initial drilling of the tailings stockpile will test the lithium grade and is expected to commence in October 2016.
- **Low cost to test** – initial drilling and metallurgical test-work is expected to cost less than A$200,000. Namibia is a relatively low-cost country with a currency linked to the South African Rand.
- **Location** – only 220km from port with excellent road access.
- **Infrastructure** – the Uis area has excellent infrastructure for power, water, accommodation and local workforce.
- **Short term production potential** – subject to grade, engineering simplicity and environmental certification the brown-fields Uis Project could be taken to production within a relatively short time.
- **Low Capex** – with no mining or crushing required, the level of infrastructure and location, development capex would be expected to be significantly reduced.
- **Staged entry** – the terms of the Agreement are linked to achieving success with certain project milestones, thus allowing Tawana to balance risk/project entry costs with potential reward.

Tawana's CEO Mark Calderwood stated: "The Uis project represents a unique and exciting opportunity to assess one of the world's largest stockpiles of crushed pegmatites containing lithium minerals.

The low-cost first drilling program and metallurgy test work should give an excellent understanding of the potential of the project to produce a lithium concentrate in a short period of time."

Photo 1 | Course sands stockpiles up to 60m high

Photo 2 | Fines stockpile, formerly settling dams

Consideration

Tawana has entered into an agreement to purchase all the shares in Lithium Africa No 1 ("LA1"), which has rights (via an option agreement) to acquire mining rights to the Uis pegmatite tailings stockpile in Namibia.

The consideration for LA1 is as follows:

- 5,000,000 Tawana shares and $100,000 in cash;
- Deferred consideration as follows:
    a) 5,000,000 Tawana shares on successful completion of drilling, analysing and metallurgical test work (to Tawana's satisfaction) by 30 June 2017; and
    b) 5,000,000 Tawana shares on a decision to mine on or before 31 December 2018.

Uis Project

The Uis Project located in Namibia comprises large coarse and fine tailings stockpiles from the Uis tin mine which operated between 1924 and 1990. The Project is located close to the former mining town of Uis some 165km NNE of the coast city of Swakopmund, 270km NW of the capital Windhoek.

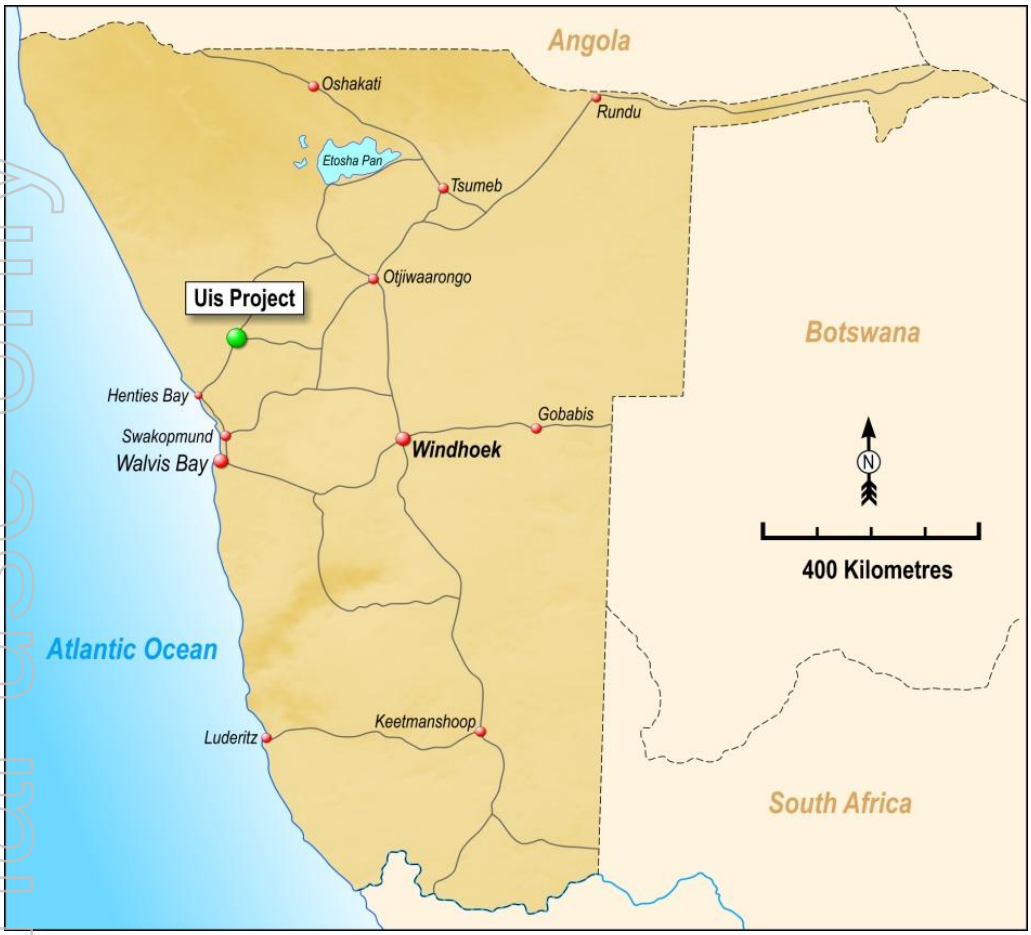


Figure 1 | Project Location

Geology and Mineralogy

The Stockpiles comprise unweathered pegmatite material that was mined by open cut, hauled to a processing plant where the ore was crushed and ground and cassiterite (tin concentrate) was extracted by gravity. The main plant operated between 1953 and 1990 at a nominal rate of about 120 tonnes per hour (1mtpa) between 1968 and 1990. The mine produced about 33,000 tonnes of cassiterite concentrate after 1953. Detailed production records have been lost though based on reported head grades and recoveries total ore processed is calculated at between 20Mt and 30Mt.

The most common lithium minerals reported from the unzoned albite rich Uis pegmatites are:

- Amblygonite (Li,Na)$AlPO_4$(F,OH), contains 7.3-10.0% Li2O;
- Petalite $LiAlSi_4O_{10}$, contains 3.4-4.9% Li2O; and
- Spodumene LiAl (SiO3)2, contains 8% Li2O.

The pegmatites contain less than 5% mica and apparently little or no lepidolite. The pegmatites contain significant quantities of tantalum minerals much of which is believed to remain in the Stockpile along with about 30% of the original contained cassiterite.

The Stockpiles have been surveyed, however there are no records of the ground surface below the stockpiles so preliminary volumes have been estimated assuming a planer surface between survey points from the intersection of the stockpile surface and ground level and by cross section methodology.

Stockpile Type	Surveyor estimate	Check Minimum	Check Maximum
Sands	8.0M m3 (14.4Mt)	7.6M m3	9.4M m3
Fines	3.0M m3 (6.9Mt)	Not estimated	
Total	11.0M m3 (21.3Mt)		

Based on survey data it is calculated that about 60-65% of the stockpile is coarse ("Sands") ranges from 0.25 to 5mm and appears to average about 1-2mm. About 30-35% of the stockpiles is fine ("Fines") nominally below 0.25mm or 250 microns. The Sands occur as free standing dumps up to 60m high whilst the Fines were deposited separately into dams.

Four shallow auger drill holes were recently completed, samples were assayed for lithium only

Fines Hole 1	0-1m	1-2m	2-3m
Li_2O	0.71%	0.85%	0.92%

Fines Hole 2	0-1m	1-2m	2-3m
Li_2O	0.80%	0.89%	0.95%

Sands Hole 1	0-1m	1-2m	2-2.5m
Li_2O	0.50%	0.43%	0.43%

Sands Hole 2	0-1m	1-2m	2-3m
Li_2O	0.54%	0.62%	0.62%

Because ore at Uis was mined from several different pegmatite bodies lithium grades are expected to vary in the dumps. Unlike hard rock operations, re-treatment of tailings stockpiles is significantly less expensive and requires much lower economic cut-off grades of recoverable minerals to be profitable, subject to complexity of retreatment process and available infrastructure.

Photo 3a,3b | Sands (left) and Fines (right)

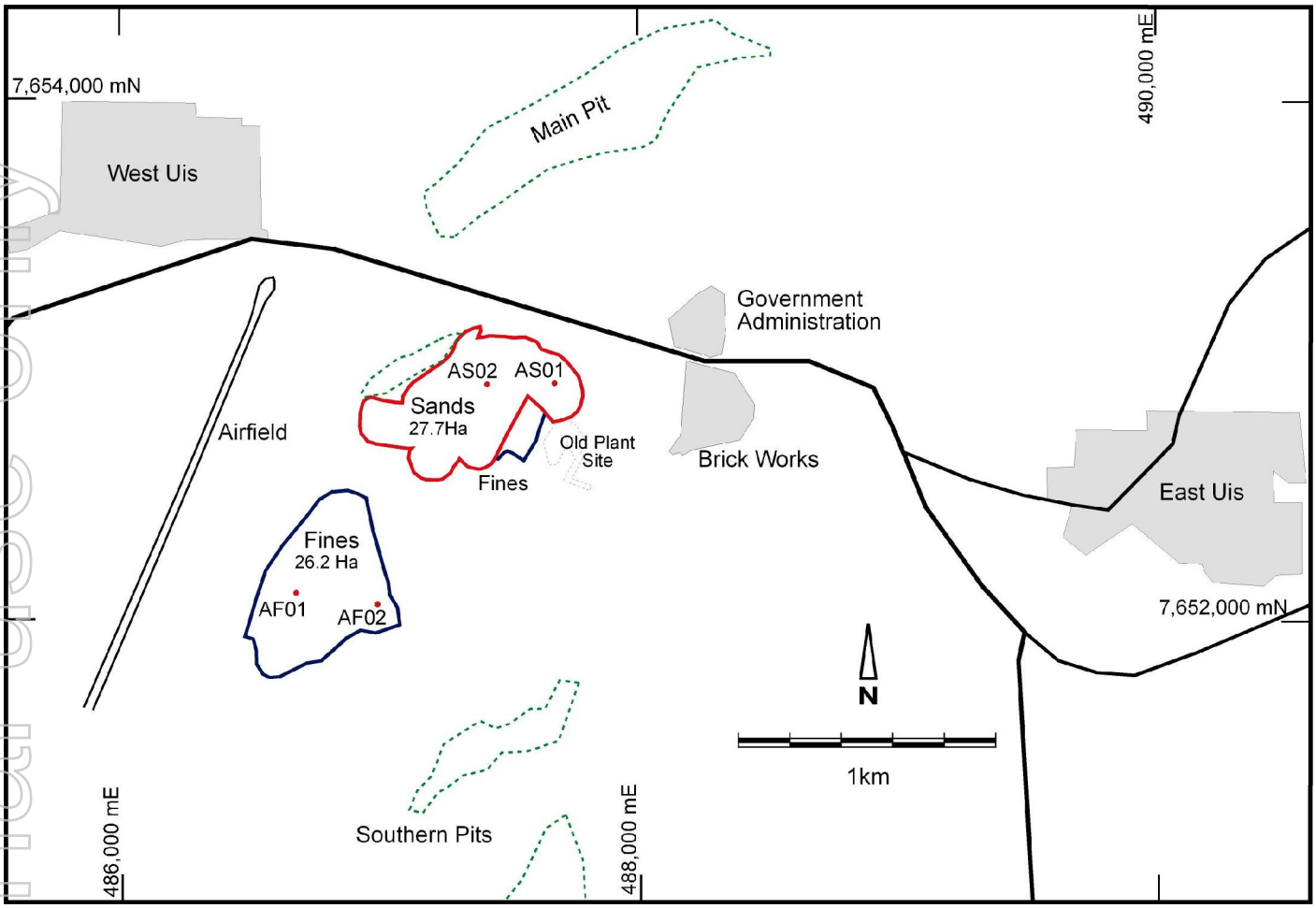


Figure 2 | Project Layout

Access and Infrastructure

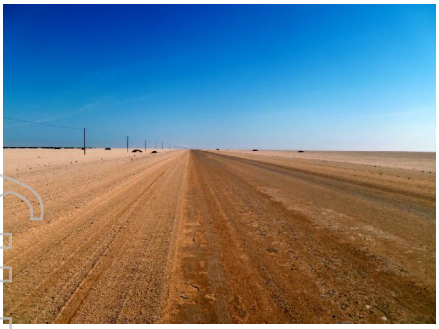
The project is located 220km by road NNE of Namibia's main port of Walvis Bay. The travel time from Walvis Bay to Uis is about two and half hours and includes 106km of sealed roads and 114km of high quality unsealed roads. Walvis Bay in Namibia's largest commercial port, receiving approximately 3,000 vessel calls each year and handling about 5 million tonnes of cargo. Windhoek, the capital of Namibia is located 335km by road from the Project.

Uis is connected to the State power grid and a 66/11kV substation is situated near the stockpile. Namibia is part of the Southern African Power Pool ("SAPP") and is a net importer of power. The country is working towards self-sufficiency with gas/steam, solar and wind projects to support supply from the large Ruacana Hydroelectric Station in the north of the country.

Rainfall is low however there is significant quantities brackish ground water available at about 25m. The water is not potable but would be suitable for mining and processing. The old open pits are used for small scale fish farming.

The area has 2G cell phone coverage.

Uis is a small town with a local council, the town is bisected by the old tin mine, the two sections (East and West) of the town have populations of about 3000 and 250 respectively. The East part is mainly comprised of former mineworkers and their families who have since settled in the area and the West section is geared towards the tourist industry, here there is good motel accommodation as well as a grocery shop, fuel, restaurants etc. A significant portion in this part of town is made up houses owned by seasonal European visitors. The town also has an airstrip.



4a, 4b | Road Uis to Hentiesbaai (left), highway Swakopmund to Walvis Bay (right)

Photo 5 | Port, Walvis Bay Road

Photo 6 | View of 800m long flooded main pit, Sands stockpile in the left background and West Uis town in the right background

Project Potential

The project was selected on the basis that it comprises an already defined large tonnage of mined and partly processed (fine crushed) unweathered lithium bearing pegmatite stockpile.

Significant uncertainty exists with recoverable lithium grade and potential by-product tin and tantalum and likely treatment method, however with limited expenditure an understanding of grade and metallurgy can be attained. For this reason, the terms of the Agreement are linked to achieving success with certain project milestones, thus allowing Tawana to balance risk/project entry costs with potential reward.

The project is well located, Namibia is a stable, mining friendly jurisdiction with an excellent international reputation. The Project is located close to port linked by good roads, has grid power, water, a town and local workforce.

Close links between Namibia and neighbouring South Africa is currently very beneficial to industry with the weak Rand and Namibian Dollar (against the USD) significantly reducing costs of equipment fabrication and construction in this part of Southern Africa. In addition, the operating costs are expected to be significantly more competitive than other parts of Africa.

Should drilling and metallurgical test-work confirm an acceptable recoverable grade Tawana sees the potential for a low capex/opex operation because:

- **No mining required** – mining normally represents 30-60% of the operating cost of a mine and can be a significant capital cost with mobilisation and pre-strip;
- **No ore haulage required** – simple feed straight into final plant feed-bin;
- **No crushing required** – saves a significant capital and operating cost components;
- **Limited (if any) additional grinding likely to be required** – overall the stockpiles averages about >80% passing 2mm reducing significantly the size of mills if at required;
- **Power and Water** – power requirements would likely to be modest and is expected to attainable off the grid, Namibian grid power reliability is good, a sample from a bore water close to the project site contained TDS of 6,171 is not potable but acceptable for processing;
- **Workforce** - given the mining history of the area and the lack of local competing industry it is envisaged that a semi-skilled workforce can be obtained from the local population. High-skill workforce may be available locally or from Namibia and/or South Africa. Given no drilling, blasting, mining, ore hauling or crushing would be required the workforce number should be limited; and
- **Accommodation** - given the level and quality of housing in West Uis it is anticipated that sufficient rental hotel and housing can be obtained for the limited sized skilled workforce requirements for both construction and operations. The saving on capital and operating overhead costs could be significant.

Proposed Work

An Air-Core rig is expected to arrive on site in October 2016. Air core drilling is considered appropriate as it minimises or eliminates contamination as it is effectively Reverse Circulation drilling. A total of 21 deeper holes and 45 shallow holes are planned totalling about 1500m. Samples will be assayed at Swakopmund. Subject to the results composite samples will be sent to Australia from mineralogical and metallurgical characterisation test-work.

Figure 3 | Proposed drill holes (in green)

Consideration for the Purchase of Lithium Africa No 1

Tawana has entered into an agreement to purchase all the shares in Lithium Africa No 1 ("LA1"), which has rights (via an option agreement) to acquire mining rights to the Uis pegmatite tailings stockpile in Namibia.

The consideration for LA1 is as follows:

- 5,000,000 Tawana shares and $100,000 in cash;
- Deferred consideration as follows:
    a) 5,000,000 Tawana shares on successful completion of drilling, analysing and metallurgical test work (to Tawana's satisfaction) by 30 June 2017; and
    b) 5,000,000 Tawana shares on a decision to mine on or before 31 December 2018.

The deferred consideration will be subject to shareholder approval, and if Tawana's shareholders do not approve the deferred consideration shares, cash consideration to the value of the shares at the date the milestone was achieved (based on a VWAP) will be paid.

Terms of the Option Agreement to Acquire the Uis Pegmatite Tailings Stockpile

Under the terms of the existing agreement between LA1 and Namibia Silica CC (being the current owner of the Uis pegmatite tailings stockpile) (Namibia Silica), LA1 is required to pay US$1,375,000 together with a (5%) net profit interest royalty.

The cash payments are to be made on a staged basis as follows:

- US$275,000 upon completion of drilling, analysing and metallurgical test work;
- US$250,000 upon completion of an environmental impact study and associated clearance;
- US$350,000 upon completion of a definitive feasibility study and receipt of key approvals; and
- US$500,000 upon commencement of commercial production.

Tawana will assume these payment obligations.

In addition there is another party which indirectly owns 5% of the Uis pegmatite tailings stockpile which can be purchased by LA1 for US$500,000. This person is a local Namibian and not a related party of the Company.

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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.

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.

TAWANA RESOURCES NL

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.*	Relevant sampling with the Uis Project area is limited to four Auger drill holes totalling 11.5m.
	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 for the type of drilling.
	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 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.).*	The four shallow holes completed were drilled using hand held mechanical auger equipped with spiral rods. No drill holes have been surveyed, they have been located using hand held GPS
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	There are no records of sample recovery.
	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.*	Logging was not undertaken however all samples were from stockpile material No resources estimates were calculated
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Not applicable
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Not applicable
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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Sampling was by grab sampling of drill cuttings at 1m (or part thereof) intervals
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Auger samples were bagged, no splitting or composting was undertaken. Given the purpose of first pass exploration work, the sampling technique were appropriate
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	no QAQC procedures were adopted.
	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 duplicate sampling was undertaken
	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.*	A total of 12 drill samples were assayed by Bureau Veritas Namibia Pty Ltd in Swakopmund. The samples have been split with a riffle splitter and a portion then dried and pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. The samples were digested with a mixture of acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric acids. Li was determined by ICP Optical 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.	No QAQC procedures were adopted apart from 'in-house' laboratory repeats and standards
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 assay data from the drilling was presented in digital and hard copy formats.
	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 locations are considered approximate though sufficiently accurate given the wide spaced nature of programmes. The holes were located using a handheld GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS 84/ Zone 33 south.
	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.*	Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Not applicable
	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 the drilling orientation 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.*	The tailings stockpile is no covered by a specific licence. The right to process the stockpiles is covered by various contractual agreements.
	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 to undertaking exploration work
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	There is no available sample data available from the stockpile. A detailed survey of the stockpiles was undertaken by Strydom & Associates, licenced land surveyors in February 2010. A total of 4,250 spot survey shots were taken to create a detailed topographical survey over about 90 hectares. Volume calculations were undertaken using ReGIS software to produce sections at a 30m interval. Several assumptions were applied to estimate the base of the stockpile. Until drilling is completed the volume estimate is considered preliminary. Density of the stockpiles were assumed to be 1,800kg/m3 for sands and 2,296kg/m3 for fines stockpiles.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project comprises a large +/- 20Mt crushed tailings stockpile comprising pegmatite material containing minerals of lithium, tin and tantalum.
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:*	Location of 2016 Auger Drill holes Ref East North AF01 486676 7652101

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	AF02 486988 7652059 AS01 487675 7652910 AS02 487415 7652905
	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
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*	None of the shallow holes came close to reaching the base of the stockpiles.
	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 2 show the locations of the four auger holes and the outline of the stockpiles.
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.*	All results have been included.
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.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 aircore drilling of the stockpiles and metallurgical test-work.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figure 3 Shows proposed drill hole layout