

26 September 2016

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY DELIVERS EXCELLENT RESULTS AT PILGANGOORA LITHIUM PROJECT

KEY FINDINGS OF DEFINITIVE FEASIBILITY STUDY

- Confirmation that Altura's Pilgangoora Lithium project is a significant mining opportunity delivering substantial long term sustainable stakeholder value
- Excellent Pre-tax **NPV of A\$411 million** and **IRR of 58% (real)** ⁽¹⁾
- Strong outcomes based on average annual ore feed of 1.54Mtpa ⁽²⁾
- Average annual production of 219ktpa of spodumene concentrate at 6% Li₂O
- Project EBITDA ⁽³⁾ of A\$1.06 billion (real) with Project Payback of 1.8 years
- LOM Revenue of A\$2.07 billion (real)
- LOM Strip Ratio of 2.9:1 (waste to ore)
- LOM Cash Operating Cost of A\$315.90 FOB (real)
- Capex of A\$139.7 million (including sustaining capital and pre-development capital)

Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM) ("Altura" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) completed on its 100% owned Pilgangoora Lithium Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region.

Key outcomes of the DFS include a project **Net Present Value (NPV) of \$411 million** ⁽¹⁾ over an initial 13 year mine life based on the current ore reserve estimate of 20.33 million tonnes, **Life of Mine (LOM) cash costs of A\$316 per tonne** of spodumene concentrate, an attractive capital estimate of A\$139.7 million including sustaining capital and a payback period of 1.8 years. **Significant potential exists to increase both the current resource of 39.4 million tonnes and ore reserve estimate on completion of the current resource extension drilling program with results expected in Q4 2016.**

Altura's Pilgangoora deposit will be extracted by open pit methods enhanced by the shallow and thick mineralisation allowing spodumene ore to be mined from the commencement of mining. The DFS has highlighted a very attractive LOM strip ratio of 2.9:1 providing Altura with a very low operational mining cost.

The DFS has been completed with contributions from industry leading professional service providers; capital cost estimates and operating cost estimates are presented in Australian dollars, are on a third quarter 2016 basis and carry an expected accuracy range of ±10%. The DFS capital and operating cost estimates have been externally peer reviewed by integrated project service group Aquentia Consulting Pty Ltd (Aquentia).

Altura has previously confirmed that its Mining Leases (M45/1230 and M45/1231) have been granted by the Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP), and that its Mining Proposal (the last remaining regulatory prerequisite) has been lodged with the DMP. The Company believes that these remaining approvals can be achieved within the planned development timeline. Altura's Pilgangoora Lithium project is ideally located in the well established Pilbara mining region of Western Australia with close proximity access to port and Asian markets. Production is planned for fourth quarter 2017 after a nine month construction period which will place Altura in an elite group of near term lithium supply companies.

Key Results and Assumptions

The outcomes from the DFS have confirmed the Pilgangoora Lithium project as a significant mining opportunity that will deliver substantial long term sustainable stakeholder value. Altura considers the planned production rate of 219,000 tonnes per annum is a sensible entry point to the undersupplied spodumene market as well as in line with both its Binding Offtake Agreement (BOA) and its other non-binding Memorandum of Understanding offtake agreement.

The project delivers an **NPV of A\$411 million ⁽¹⁾ with an IRR of 58%** providing exceptional investment returns with a **payback period less than 2 years**. Total Project **EBITDA is A\$1.06 billion and average annual pre-tax cashflow of A\$80.6 million** over the life of mine. Life of Mine cash cost per tonne of spodumene produced is at a very **competitive A\$315.90 per tonne (FOB)**. See Table 1 below for Key Results and Assumptions Summary.

Table 1 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project DFS Key Results

Description	Units	Results
Average Annual Ore Feed to Plant (LOM) ⁽²⁾	Mtpa	1.54
Total Ore Mined	Mt	20.33
Annual Spodumene Concentrate Production (6% Li ₂ O)	tonnes	219,000
Life of Mine (LOM)	years	13.2
Total Spodumene Concentrate Produced	Mt	2.89
LOM Strip Ratio	waste:ore	2.9:1
Spodumene Concentrate Average Market Price ⁽⁴⁾	US\$/wmt	538.80
Capital Cost Estimate ⁽⁶⁾	A\$M	139.7
Total Revenue	A\$M	2,074
Project EBITDA ⁽³⁾	A\$M	1,064
Total Cash Cost FOB / tonne product ⁽⁵⁾	A\$	315.90
Net Present Value (NPV) ⁽¹⁾	A\$M	411
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	58.1
Discount Rate	%	10
Project payback period	years	1.8
Exchange Rate	AUD:USD	0.7500

1. Net Present Value (NPV) is pre-tax and on a real basis, at a 10% discount rate
2. Average annual ore feed based nominal 1.4Mtpa capacity; process and mechanical design of the plant allows for 15% engineering contingency on the nominal throughput of 1.4Mtpa, allowing capacity to be maintained at 1.45Mtpa and to peak at 1.54Mtpa.
3. EBITDA is after allowing for Native Title and Royalties
4. Price based on FOB forecast equivalent - refer to Market and Pricing section
5. Total Cash Cost FOB / tonne product are defined as all cash costs to free on board, excluding royalties, interest, tax and depreciation.
6. Including sustaining capital and pre-development capital

The total capital cost estimate is A\$139.7 million which is a modest increase over the FS estimate of A\$129.3 million with the increase due to changes in the process flowsheet driven by testwork outcomes, requiring additional plant components and an alternative transport route selection.

Definitive Feasibility Study Scope

The DFS has assessed strategic options for development, and determined an economic open pit mine operation, production schedule and site layout for the preferred option with an overall accuracy of $\pm 10\%$. The JORC Code 2012 Edition prescribes that a Definitive Feasibility Study is of a higher level of confidence than a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) and would normally contain mining, infrastructure and process designs completed with sufficient rigour to serve as the basis for an investment decision or to support project financing. The level of accuracy in Altura's DFS has been independently reviewed and is quoted at $\pm 10\%$ accuracy for both capital expenditure and operating expenditure. Altura also believes that any further approvals required in order to commence the development can be achieved within the planned development timeline.

The DFS scope includes, but is not limited to:

- Resource modelling;
- Hydrology and hydrogeology investigations and studies;
- Geotechnical investigations and studies (civil and mining);
- Heritage and environmental studies and surveys;
- Approvals and land tenure management;
- Open pit optimisation, mine design and planning;
- Metallurgical and materials handling testwork, reporting and analysis;
- Process design;
- Fixed Plant design;
- Road design and haulage studies;
- Preliminary design of non-process infrastructure, services and utilities;
- Market analysis;
- HR and operations management;
- Risk analysis;
- Capital cost estimation ($\pm 10\%$);
- Operating cost estimation ($\pm 10\%$);
- Preliminary project schedule;
- Financial evaluations and analysis;
- Preparation of a preliminary project execution strategy; and
- Forward work plan.

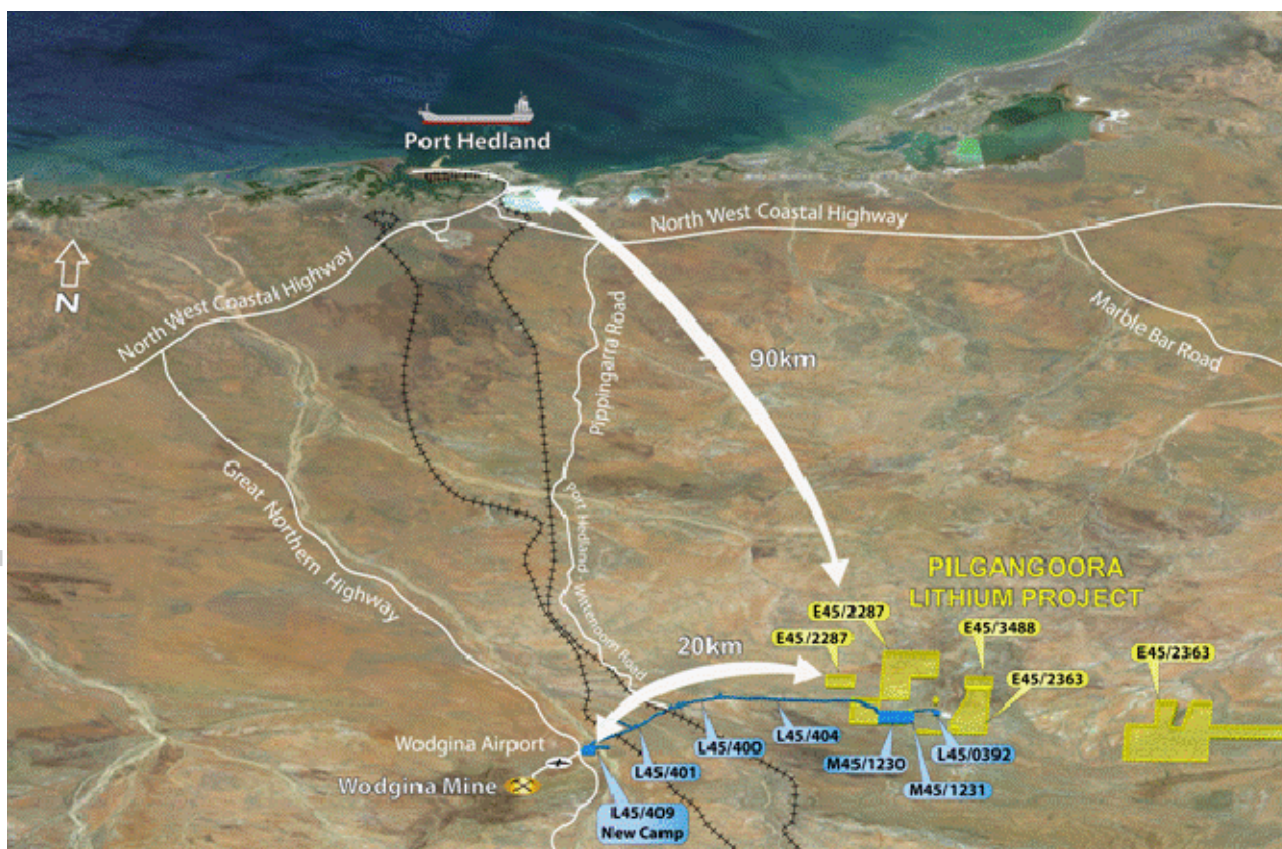
Overview

The Pilgangoora Lithium Project area is approximately 123km drive from the town of Port Hedland (see Figure 1). Road access to the site is via the Great Northern Highway and then Shire roads and station tracks. The Pilgangoora Mining Lease tenements, covering the resource modelling area, are M45/1230 and M45/1231 and cover a total area of 394 hectares. The objective is to develop the Pilgangoora Lithium Project on the basis of a concentrator Plant producing spodumene concentrate at 6% Li₂O from an average feed to a plant of between 1.00 – 1.15% Li₂O.

The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) deliverable components were completed in August 2016 and have undergone rigorous internal and external peer reviews. The Pilgangoora Lithium Project seeks to develop mining, processing, logistics and support infrastructure to commence the mining and processing of 1.54Mtpa of ore to produce approximately 219,000 tonnes of lithium spodumene concentrate per annum, commencing Q4 2017. The initial life of mine (LOM) is expected to be 13 years, based entirely on a Probable Ore Reserve estimate of 20.33Mt (JORC 2012), and any additional future ore reserve inventory will extend the LOM proportionally.

Concentrate will be exported by ship from Port Hedland to lithium producers, predominantly in China, for further processing into a wide range of lithium chemicals, including lithium carbonate (standard and battery grade), lithium hydroxide, lithium metal, and lithium chloride.

Figure 1 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project Location



Altura's 100% owned Pilgangoora Project comprises a series of spodumene bearing pegmatites in an area regionally known as Pilgangoora in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia. The area has been extensively explored in the past for a wide variety of minerals including, tin, tantalum, base metals, nickel and gold.

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Altura started drill testing the pegmatites in mid-2010 after regional mapping and rock chip sampling completed in 2009 which confirmed that the pegmatites were anomalous in lithium (Li) and that the grades were of potential economic significance. Extensional and infill drilling, along with further metallurgical and geochemical testwork enabled Altura to successfully define Indicated and Inferred pegmatite resources.

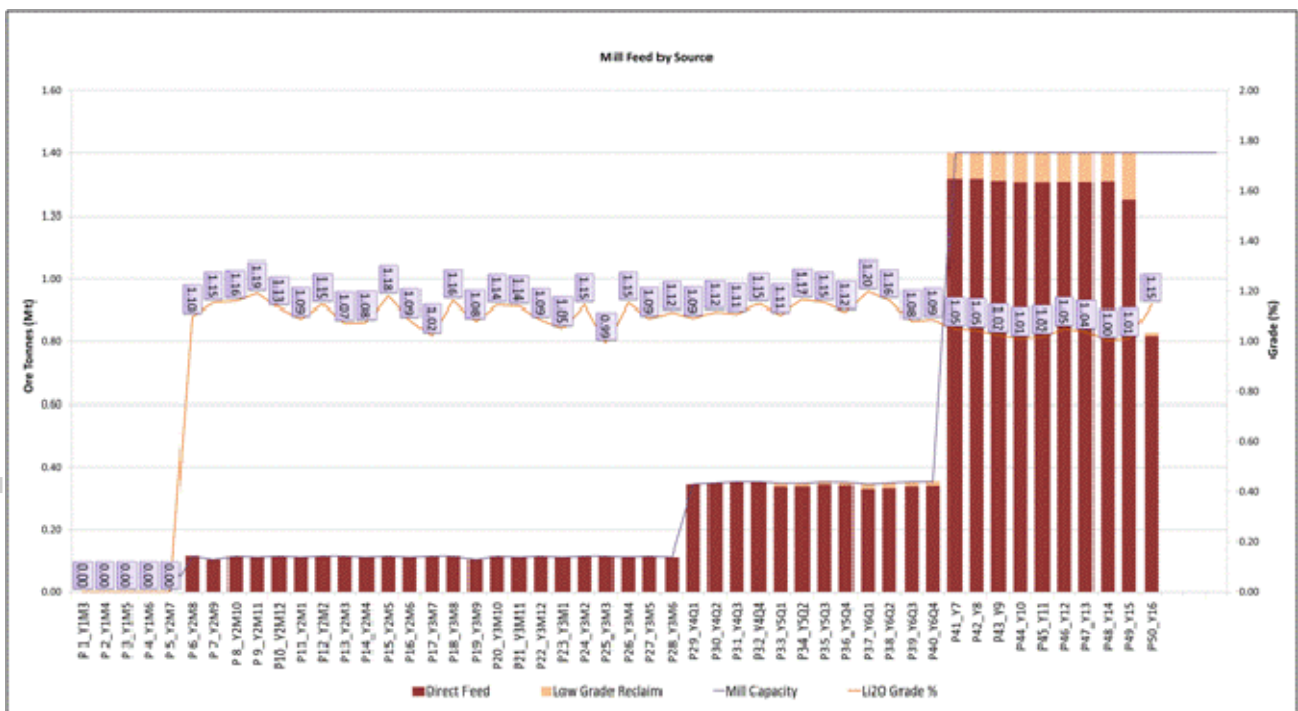
Altura intends to develop and produce from the Pilgangoora Lithium Project in 2017, which is planned to consist of a single open pit mine, on site processing plant and site facilities. Processed ore will be trucked to Port Hedland where it will be unloaded into a storage shed. On arrival of a chartered vessel, product will be loaded into Rotaboxes which are transported to port for loading either with the ships gear or shore based cranes.

Production Profile

The DFS is based on an annual ore feed of circa 1.54 Mtpa to the process plant to deliver average annual output (steady state) of 219,000 tonnes annually of spodumene concentrate containing 6% Li₂O. The current LOM plan is based on direct feed of ore to the process plant with low grade material stockpiled during the first four years and reclaimed from Year 5 onwards. The life of mine production target of 20.33 million tonnes is comprised entirely of Probable Ore Reserves (see Ore Reserve Estimate section).

Production levels and mill feed by source is detailed in Figure 2 below. It should be noted that the schedule is displayed on monthly periods for Years 1 – 2, quarterly periods for Years 3 – 5 and annual increments for the remaining initial mine life.

Figure 2 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project Mill Feed per Period by Source



Positive Financials

Cash flow modelling of the Altura Pilgangoora lithium project demonstrates a pre-tax, 100% equity Net Present Value (NPV) of A\$411M (at a discount rate of 10%) with total earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) cash flows over the 13 year project life of A\$1,064M. The cash flow model utilises real dollars and therefore does not factor any inflationary impacts on revenue, operating and capital costs and uses an industry standard 10% discount rate. This generated an internal rate of return (IRR) of 58.1%. Table 2 below details the financial results summary and sensitivity of NPV to discount rates.

Table 2 – Altura Pilgangoora Financial Results Summary

Financial Results	Discount Rate	Result
Net Present Value	10%	A\$411M
	8%	A\$478M
	12%	A\$355M
Internal Rate of Return		58.1%
Pay Back (nominal)		1.8 years
EBITDA (LOM average)		A\$80.6M pa
Gross Margin (per tonne LOM average)		A\$402

Project Financial Sensitivity

Financial Sensitivity Analyses covering a number of scenarios have been completed on the project.

The key sensitivities and inputs examined were:

- Operating costs (OPEX)
- Capital costs (CAPEX)
- Revenue based on Spodumene Concentrate Price (6% Li₂O)

The results of the sensitivity analyses are detailed in Table 3 with all amounts shown in A\$M. The key outcome is the sensitivity to revenue (spodumene ore price) which is greater than both OPEX and CAPEX. Open pit mining operations such as Altura's Pilgangoora are generally more sensitive to fluctuations in ore price therefore the result is not unusual. The upside however is that the project is very robust in regards to OPEX and CAPEX providing a long term stable platform in order to deliver strong cashflows and shareholder returns.

Table 3 – Altura Pilgangoora Financial Sensitivity Analysis

OPEX Sensitivity	Pre-tax Real Discount Rate and NPV Variance (A\$M)		
	8%	10%	12%
-15%	552	476	413
-10%	527	455	394
-5%	503	433	374
0%	478	411	355
+5%	454	389	335
+10%	429	368	316
+15%	405	346	296

CAPEX Sensitivity	Pre-tax Real Discount Rate and NPV Variance (A\$M)		
	8%	10%	12%
-15%	498	430	374
-10%	491	424	367
-5%	485	418	361
0%	478	411	355
+5%	472	405	348
+10%	465	398	342
+15%	459	392	336

SPODUMENE PRICE Sensitivity	Pre-tax Real Discount Rate and NPV Variance (A\$M)		
	8%	10%	12%
-15%	314	265	224
-10%	369	314	268
-5%	423	362	311
0%	478	411	355
+5%	533	460	398
+10%	588	509	442
+15%	643	557	485

Net Present Values (NPVs) have been also calculated on a real and nominal basis and a pre-tax and post-tax basis and are presented below in Table 4 - Project Valuation Comparison Key Metrics (Pre-tax and Post Tax). Nominal cashflows are been escalated at the rate of 2.5% pa from July 2017 onwards. A 10% discount rate has been applied to each set of cash-flows to calculate discounted cash flows with a September 2016 valuation date.

Table 4 – Project Valuation Comparison Key Metrics (Pre-tax and Post Tax)

Description	Units	Real Basis		Nominal Basis	
		Pre-tax	Post Tax	Pre-tax	Post Tax
Net Present Value (NPV)	A\$M	411	280	500	344
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	58.1	46.7	62.1	50.3
Project payback period	years	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1

Table 5 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project DFS Vs FS Key Results Comparison

Description	Units	DFS Results	FS Results	Variance
Average Annual Ore Feed to Plant (LOM) ⁽²⁾	Mtpa	1.54	1.40	+10.0%
Total Ore Mined	Mt	20.33	18.47	+10.1%
Annual Spodumene Concentrate Production (6% Li ₂ O)	tonnes	219,000	215,000	+1.9%
Life of Mine (LOM)	years	13.2	14	-5.8%
Total Spodumene Concentrate Produced	Mt	2.89	2.74	+5.5%
LOM Strip Ratio	waste:ore	2.9:1	2.7:1	+7.4%
Spodumene Concentrate Average Market Price ⁽⁴⁾	US\$/wmt	538.80	494.00	+9.1%
Capital Cost Estimate ⁽⁶⁾	A\$M	139.7	129.3	+8.0%
Total Revenue	A\$M	2,074	1,808	+14.7%
Project EBITDA ⁽³⁾	A\$M	1,064	774	+37.5%
Total Cash Cost FOB / tonne product ⁽⁵⁾	A\$	315.90	297.90	+6.0%
Net Present Value (NPV) ⁽¹⁾	A\$M	411	382	+7.6%
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	%	58.1	59.5	-2.4%
Discount Rate	%	10	10	-
Project payback period	years	1.8	1.7	+5.9%
Exchange Rate	AUD:USD	0.7500	0.7500	-

Financing for the Pilgangoora Project

Having successfully concluded the DFS for Pilgangoora and secured the required Native Title Agreement and Mining Lease, Altura is very well positioned to obtain the necessary funding to commence project construction and commissioning. Given the attractive returns expected from Pilgangoora, Altura anticipates strong interest from financiers who would also be gaining exposure to a project which has a short timeframe to first shipment of lithium product and which is likely to be Australia's next producing lithium mine.

Altura will examine the full spectrum of financing options with a view to maximising value for existing stakeholders of the company. The significant cash margin generated by the project will allow Altura to consider traditional debt alternatives and the exposure to the lithium market and electric vehicle / home storage thematic is also expected to appeal to mezzanine finance providers.

With completion of the DFS and with all necessary approvals in place, Altura will be able to take advantage of favourable market conditions to secure the required finance as and when they arise. Altura looks forward to progressing the full range of financing alternatives and will keep shareholders informed as to material developments.

Strategic Project Development Advantages

Altura's Pilgangoora Lithium Project possesses some strategic advantages in the process to deliver the mining operation to the market in a timely manner. The Company has been systematically de-risking the project by gaining statutory approvals, de-risking process and operation, and securing long lead capital items in order to reduce potential delays in project commissioning.

Recently both Mining Leases M45/1230 and M45/1231 were granted with a subsequent Mining Proposal lodged with the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum with both the Native Title and Pastoral Agreements signed as a pre-requisite of that milestone. The lodgement of the Mining Proposal paves the way for a target approval date in November 2016.

Altura has focussed on becoming an independent, reliable and low cost producer of 6% Li₂O minimum grade spodumene concentrate to the rapidly expanding chemical grade market for refinement into battery grade lithium carbonate. The process is simplified at Altura's Pilgangoora project as there is no requirement or need to recover any by-product other than lithium, and the operation is focussed only on the extraction of the spodumene concentrate. Assay and test work has determined low grades of tantalum that would not be considered feasible for economic extraction.

In order to support Altura's independent focus there is no pre-existing rights to purchase any product mined or processed from the Altura tenements thus providing security to potential offtake partners and simplicity in marketing product.

Altura has completed the purchase of, and/or ordering of a significant long lead item package consisting of HPGR, Crushing and Screening Plant and Ball Mill. The Company also expects to execute an agreement for the purchase of a modern existing 300 man camp located some 20 minutes drive from the mine site.

The spodumene concentrate requires trucking to Port Hedland for cargo assemblage and as such road route approvals and upgrades will be required as part of the mine construction process. Altura has agreements in place with the Town of Port Hedland and Shire of East Pilbara covering necessary road infrastructure upgrades which significantly de-risks the transport of product to the point of sale.

The Company acknowledges the tight timeframe to bring the project to the market in 2017 however where possible significant approvals and processes have been advanced in order to initiate project construction upon securing a suitable finance package.

Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates

The updated Ore Reserve Estimate for Altura's 100% owned Pilgangoora Lithium Project totals **20.3Mt at 1.06% Li₂O** (see ASX Release 22 September 2016) and is classified entirely as a Probable Ore Reserve estimate. The work has been compiled by Western Australian based mining consultants Orelogy Consulting Pty Ltd (Orelogy) as part of the DFS with the results set out in Table 6 below. Altura Mining is extremely pleased with this validation of previous estimates and high conversion rate. **Significant potential exists to increase both the mineral resource and ore reserve estimates via additional resource extension drilling currently being undertaken with a particular focus in the south-east portion of the mining leases.**

Table 6 – Altura Pilgangoora Ore Reserve Estimate (0.4% Li₂O Cut-off Grade)

JORC Category	Cut-off Li ₂ O%	Ore (million tonnes)	Li ₂ O (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	Contained Li ₂ O (tonnes)
Proven	0.4%	-	-	-	-
Probable	0.4%	20.3	1.06	1.96	215,000
Total Reserve	0.4%	20.3	1.06	1.96	215,000

Since the original Ore Reserve estimate was prepared by Orelogy, Altura has executed both a mutual Access Agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to cooperate at tenement boundaries with adjoining Pilgangoora lithium project developer Pilbara Minerals Limited. The agreements are based on evaluating mutually beneficial opportunities for the respective project developments and maximising the potential to recover lithium-rich pegmatites across tenement boundaries.

Altura recently engaged Orelogy to re-evaluate the Ore Reserve estimate based on a revised Mineral Resource estimate produced by Hyland Geological Mining Consultants (HGMC) and undertake mining cost estimation using recent tendered contract mining rates.

To achieve a robust DFS, Orelogy undertook the following tasks using the updated parameters:

1. **Dilution Study** – determine a cut-off grade for ore selection criteria, determine the edge of the ore-body, and simulate ore loss at the edge of ore body.
2. **Open Pit Optimisation** – develop an optimised shell for eventual economic extraction of the orebody at updated product throughput rate and revised input parameters.
3. **Pit Design & Mine Inventory** – convert the optimised pit shell into practical designs and cut-backs for reporting the Mine Inventory.
4. **Mine Layout** – define a footprint for major site infrastructure such as mine operations, plant and tailings storage facility and detailed design for surface roads, ROM Pad, WRD and Stockpiles.
5. **Mine Production Scheduling** – produce a practical Life of Mine production schedule with updated throughput rates reporting plant feed and Total Material Movement (TMM) in monthly periods for first 2 years, quarterly for next 3 years and annual thereafter.
6. **Mining Cost Estimate** – derive a mining cost estimate to +10% / -15% for the mining capital and operating costs using the mining contract rates provided.

7. Reporting – summarise the results, assumptions and work undertaken.

The resource estimation has been undertaken by HGMC producing an estimated Indicated resource of 30.6 Mt with an average grade of 1.04% Li₂O above the 0.4% cut-off; referred to as ore through the mining study. Orelogy carried out open pit optimisation utilising Whittle4X[®] software on the Indicated material only and used tenement boundaries as constraints.

The non-mining related optimisation inputs and modifying factors utilised were derived from the FS and DFS level work undertaken by others and comprised:

- Processing costs for the plant design by DRA Global Pty Ltd;
- Li₂O recovery of 80% based on test work conducted by NAGROM and ALS
- Recent concentrate handling costs provided by a logistics contractor;
- Selling price of US\$538.80/t of Spodumene at 6% Li₂O (source Deutsche Bank)
- An exchange rate of 0.7500 AUD:USD.

Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants (HGMC) was recently commissioned by Altura to carry out a new resource model and resource estimation update based on a previous Mineral Resource estimate for the Pilgangoora lithium deposit completed in September 2015. This new estimate is in line with Industry best practice standards and robust geostatistics and according to the resource reporting JORC (2012) Code guidelines.

Altura had previously released a JORC compliant Mineral Resource estimate completed by Western Australian based geological consultants Ravensgate Mining Industry Consultants in February 2016. The revised Mineral Resource estimate is based on a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li₂O as set out in Table 7 below (see also ASX Release 22 September 2016).

Table 7– Altura Pilgangoora Mineral Resource Estimate (0.4% Li₂O Cut-off Grade)

JORC Category	Cut-off Li ₂ O%	Tonnes (Mt)	Li ₂ O%	Fe ₂ O ₃	Li ₂ O Tonnes
Measured	0.4%	-	-	-	-
Indicated	0.4%	30.56	1.04	2.00	318,000
Inferred	0.4%	8.60	0.95	2.05	82,000
Total	0.4%	39.16	1.02	2.01	400,000

The Ore Reserve represents conversion of 67% of the Indicated Mineral resource.

The mine schedule delivered an average grade of 1.09% Li₂O over the Life of Mine (LOM). A total of 0.98Mt of low grade material at 0.61% Li₂O was stockpiled during the first four years and reclaimed from Year 5 onwards until the end of the mine life. The strip ratio was relatively consistent over the life of mine at an average of 2.9:1, with a peak of 4.1:1 occurring in the first year, primarily driven by requirement for development of infrastructure.

The Inferred material captured within the pit designs and mine schedule were reported as waste.

No allowance for deleterious elements was made in the study as the OEMSCAN test work has shown that very low concentrations are reported in the product. The potential deleterious elements of Fe and Mn were of insufficient grade to affect spodumene product qualities or cut-off grade.

The preliminary Pilgangoora pit design indicates a final pit of ~1,500m length (north-south), 185m to 500m width (east-west) and between ~46m and 199m depth, dependent on natural topography (see Figure 4). Mining will be undertaken using a staged approach, commencing with a smaller pit mined at the northern limit of the deposit (Stage 1), advancing to the south in five (5) stages to reach the ultimate designed pit.

All mine waste rock will be dumped external to the pit. A first pass waste rock dump (WRD) design has been developed to assess the possible locations and associated footprint required, and also for haul cost estimation. Within the open pit, water will be managed via ditching on benches and through sumps in the pit floor. The actual drain requirements will be assessed during operations based on the performance of the dewatering system as the requirements are likely to vary with mine depth. Flooding of the lower operating bench following rainfall will be removed via a pumping system to either turkeys nests for use in dust suppression or to the overall site raw water storage system.

Figure 3 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Pit Layout and Cross Section Locations

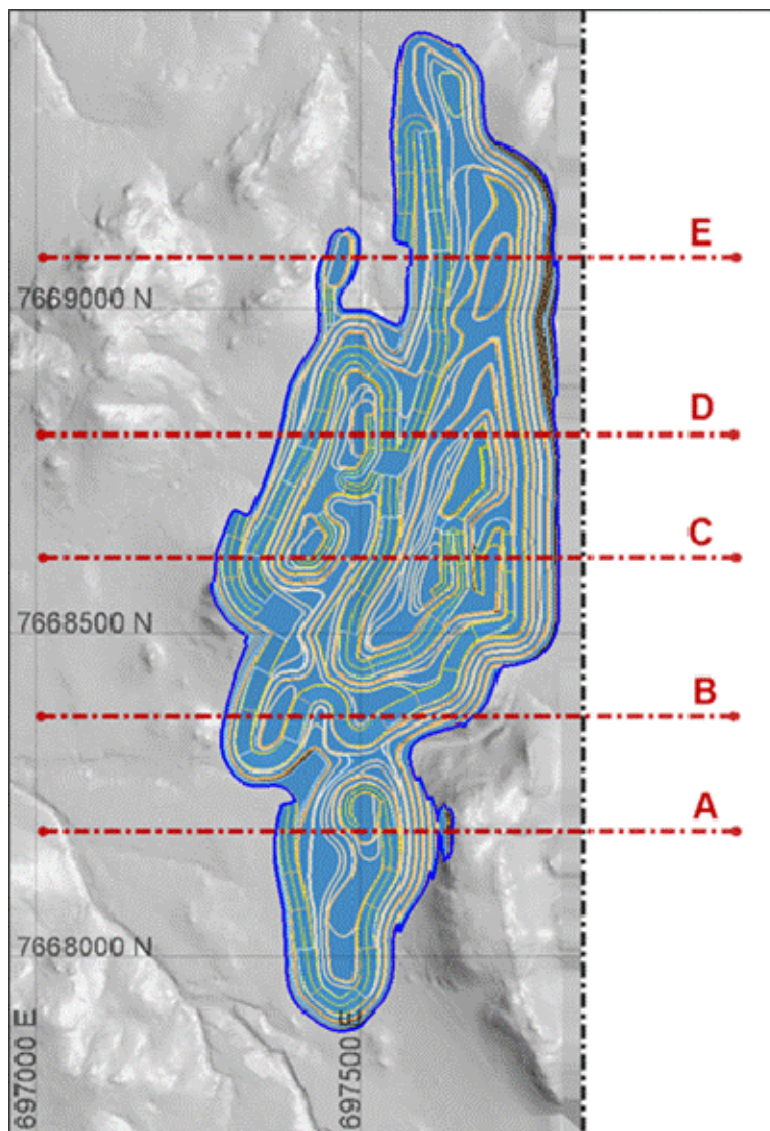


Figure 4 – Cross-section A showing orebody, optimal shell and pit design

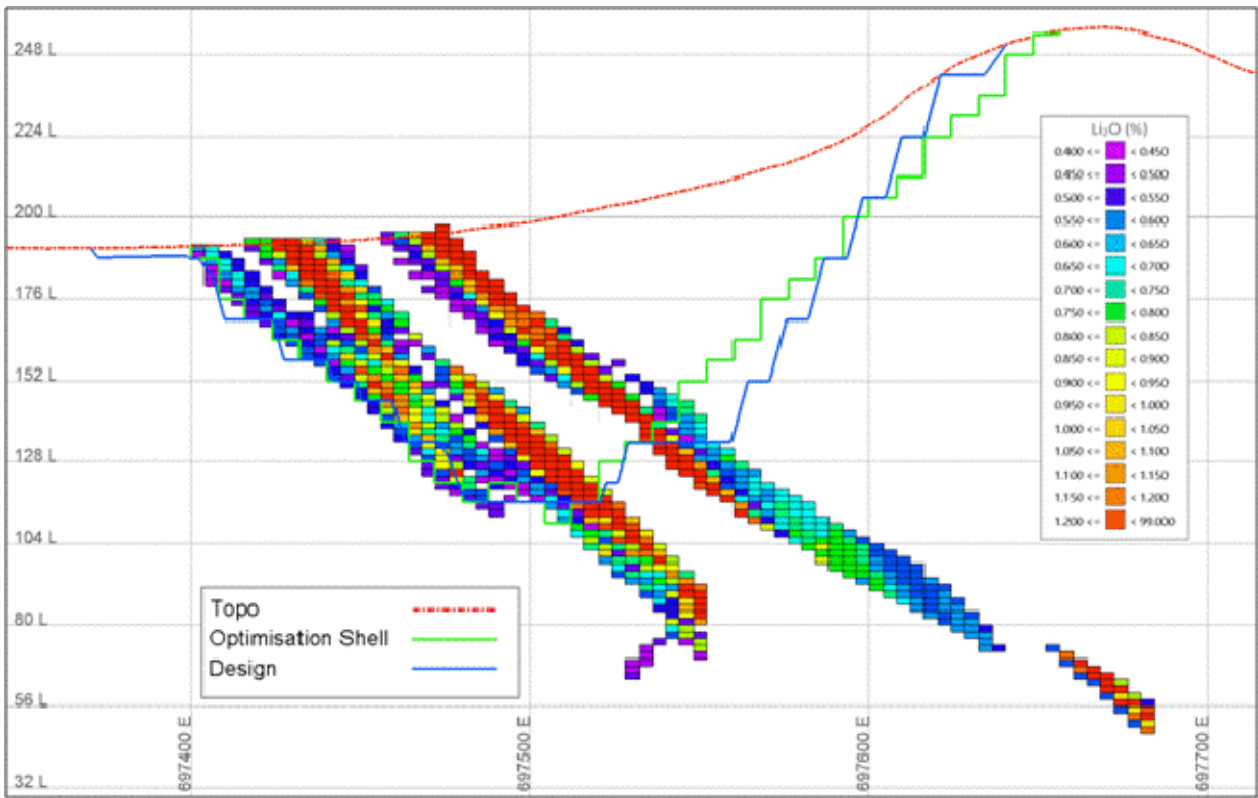


Figure 5 – Cross-section B showing orebody, optimal shell and pit design

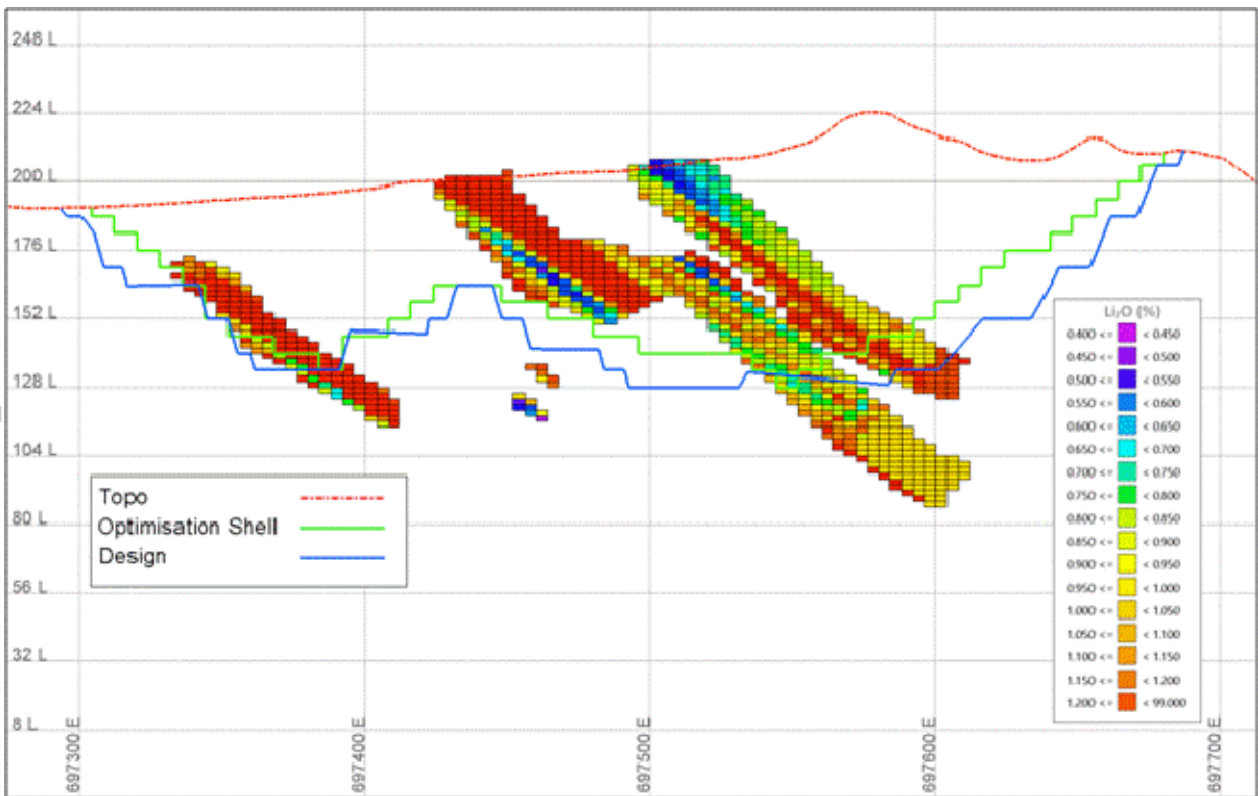


Figure 6 – Cross-section C showing orebody, optimal shell and pit design

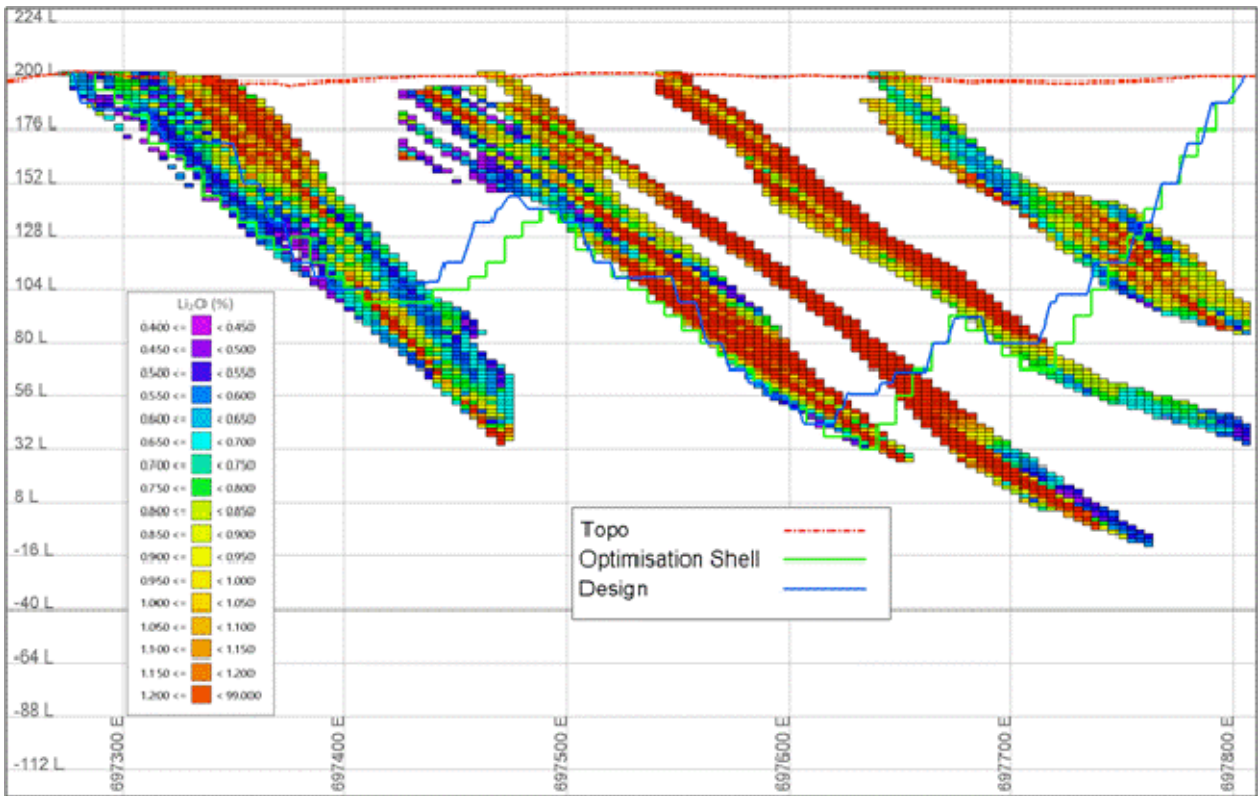


Figure 7 – Cross-section D showing orebody, optimal shell and pit design

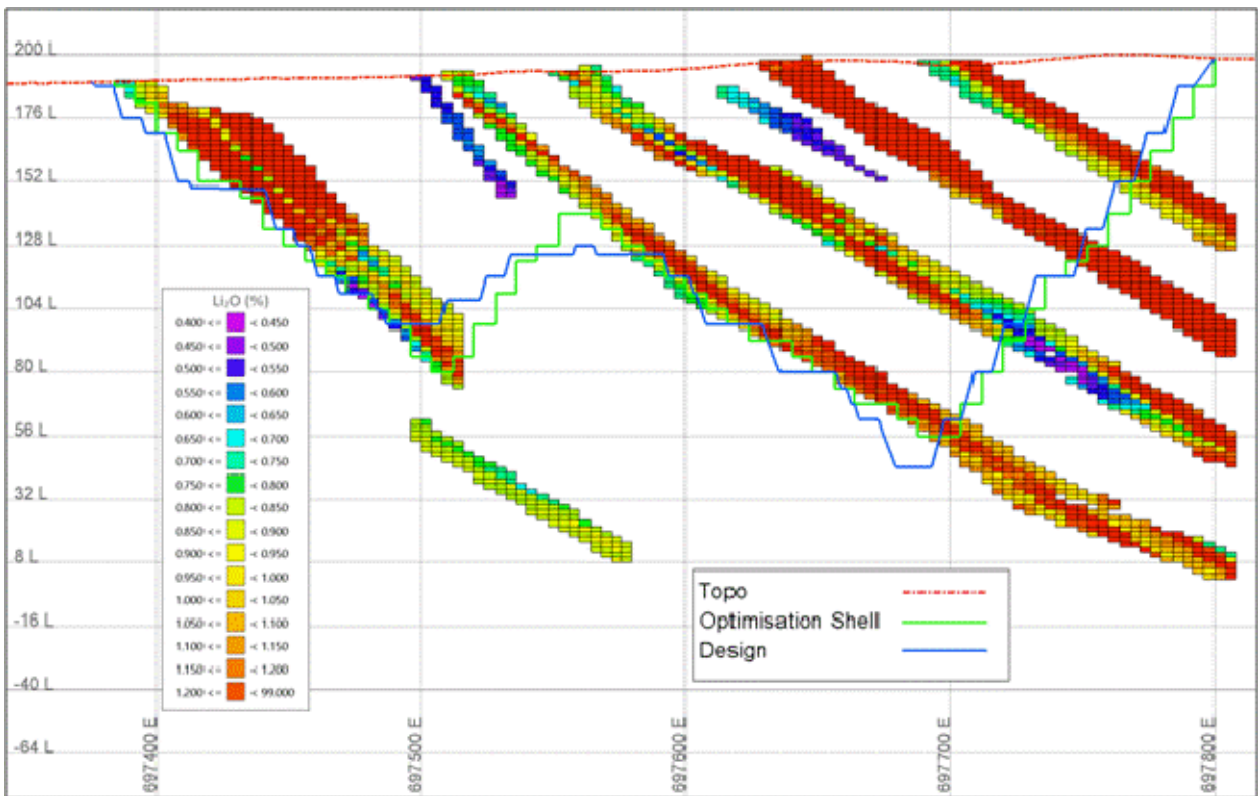


Figure 8 – Cross-section E showing orebody, optimal shell and pit design

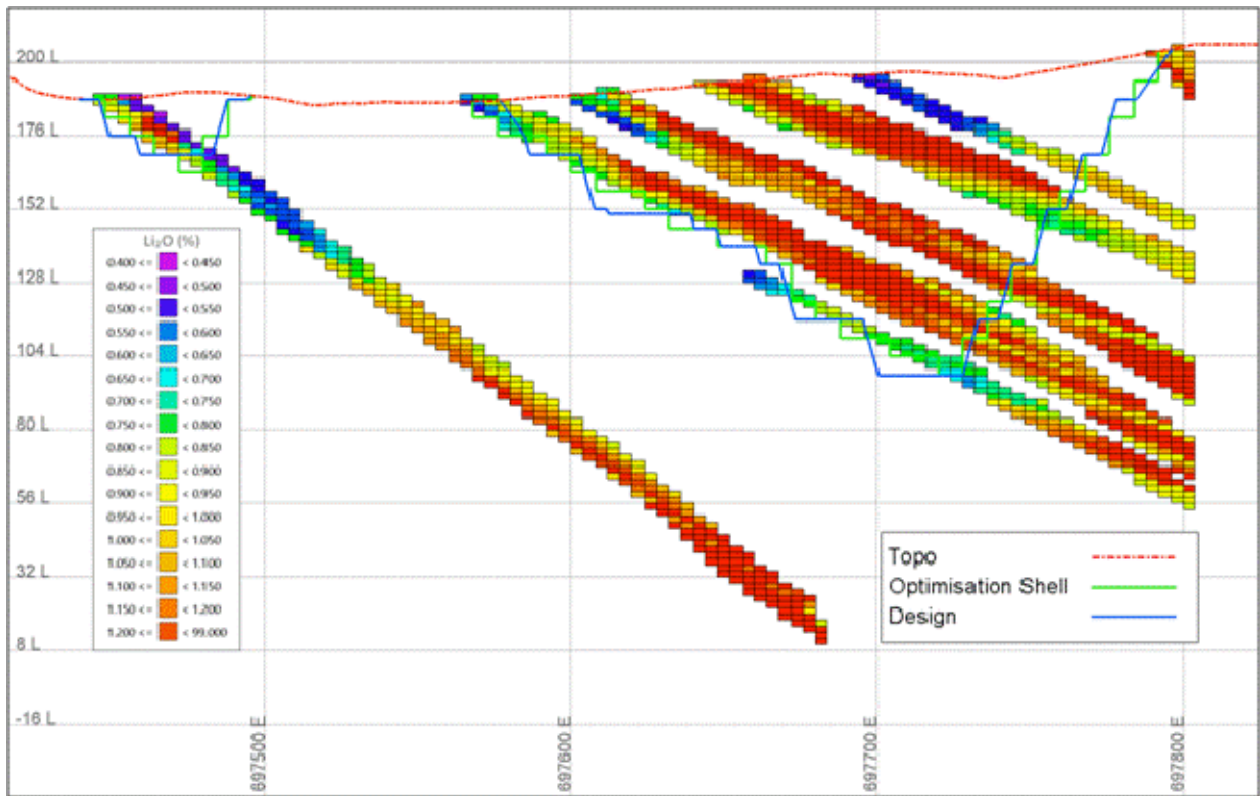


Figure 9 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project – Pit - Waste Rock Dump and TSF 3D Model



Mining Process

Mining will be undertaken by conventional bulk mining methods, utilising hydraulic excavators, dump trucks and drill and blast, coupled to a ROM stockpile. Ore will be trucked directly from the blasted faces to the ROM stockpile and fed to the primary crusher using a Front-End Loader (FEL). The scale of the project indicates that the operation is best suited to a fleet made up of 140t rigid body dump trucks being loaded by a 200t excavator. A mixed ancillary fleet will also be used to support load & haul operations.

The mining operation is a 12 hr shift with a view to working a permanent day shift operation. This will minimise any dilution as well as reduce the amount of manning needed for the mining operation.

The maximum planned total material movement, including waste, stockpile reclaim and direct delivery of ore to the ROM ore pad is 6.5 Mtpa. The mining operation will continue for approximately 13 years.

During the initial stages of mine development, mining will be focused in providing waste material for construction requirements, through three starter pits located at the eastern extents of the ultimate pit design. The majority of waste material generated from the starter pits will be used for site construction purposes (i.e. haul roads, TSF, ROM Pad, etc).

The planned mining activities are as follows:

- Clearing of vegetation, stripping of topsoil and removal to storage location on site;
- Haul road construction and sheeting of ramps;
- Drilling and blasting of ore and associated waste including pre-splits on final walls;
- Loading of ore and waste from the pits;
- Haulage of ore to the ROM pad and waste to dump areas;
- Pit dewatering; and
- Road Construction.

The pit will be mined using 2 metre and 3 metre flitches for ore and waste respectively. This height gives reasonable production efficiency while keeping dilution to a minimum. In waste, the flitch height could be increased to improve efficiency within the limits of the equipment size. Table 8 (below) details the design parameters that have been used for the Pilgangoora pit designs.

Table 8 – Altura Pilgangoora: Geotechnical Pit Design Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Weathered (Max. 12m Below Surface)	Value
Batter Height	m	12.0	18.0
Batter Face Angle	Degrees	55.0	75.0
Berm Width	m	5.0	6.5
Bench Stack Height	m	12	72.0
Bench Stacks	#	1	4.0
Stack Berm width	m	0	14.0
Inter-ramp Angle (IRA)	Degrees	41.8	57.8
Inter-Stack IRA	Degrees	-	50.5

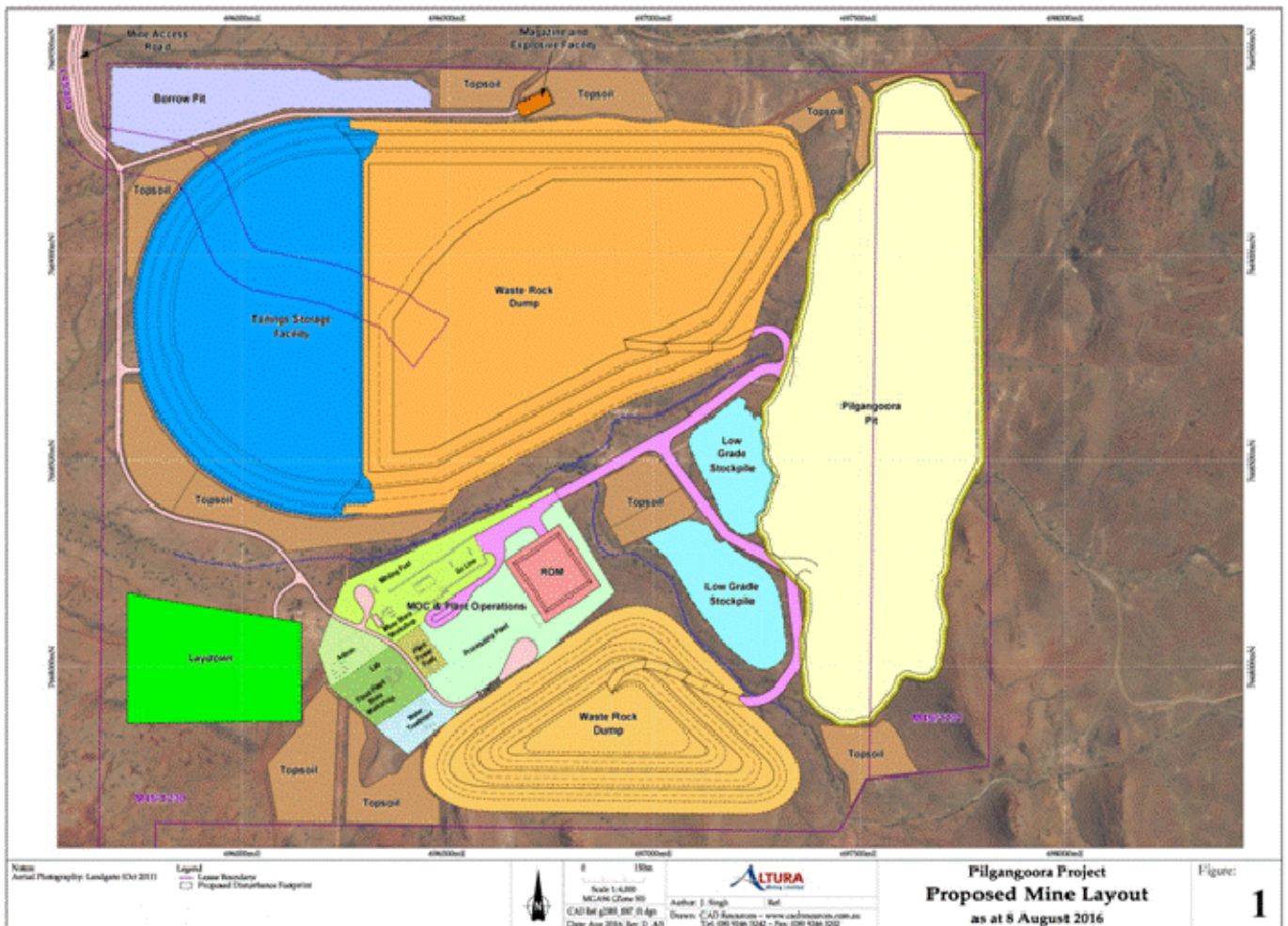
Mine Layout

The project has a relatively small footprint of ~400 hectares covered by 2 Mining Leases. The ore is mined from a single pit located on the eastern side of the mining lease application and stockpiled on the ROM stockpile adjacent to the pit. Process plant and site facilities are located immediately to the west of the pit with the ex-pit waste rock dump and the tailings storage facility located in the centre and north west of the tenement respectively.

The site layout is shown in Figure 10 and encompasses:

- Ultimate pit design
- Waste Rock Dump (WRD) design
- Run of Mine (ROM) Pad Design
- Topsoil Stockpiles (separately for ultimate pit, WRD, ROM and all infrastructures)
- Ex-pit roads designed separately for Heavy Vehicle (HV) and Light Vehicle (LV)
- Process plant
- Allocated Areas for Workshops, Offices, Lab, Power Plant, HV Go line, LV Parking and Fuel Storage
- Allocated areas for Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF), Explosive Magazine and Turkey's Nest
- LOM LG stockpile designs (to accommodate ~0.75Mt low grade ore)

Figure 10 – Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Mine Layout



Process Plant Enhancements and Metallurgy Update

Following the release of the Feasibility Study (FS) in April 2016 and a tender process, DRA Global (DRA) were awarded a contract to progress a 30% detail engineering design of the processing facility, based on the design produced in the FS. The scope included producing a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) with the following aim:

- Review the FS process design and incorporate latest testwork outcomes into the process flow sheet
- De-risk and optimise the design of the processing plant with a nominal capacity of 1.4Mtpa
- Progress the overall design to produce a capital cost estimate to $\pm 10\%$ accuracy
- Provide input for the overall operating cost estimate to $\pm 10\%$ accuracy

During this time, Altura advanced a comprehensive testwork program using representative core samples, aimed at establishing specific ore characteristics and confirming metallurgical design parameters. Outcomes from testwork irrefutably support fundamental concepts of selected comminution and beneficiation unit-processes, as well as providing in-depth definition of ore characteristics and variability.

Feasibility Study vs Definitive Feasibility Study

The final DFS design is for a process plant processing a nominal 1.4Mtpa ROM ore, producing coarse and fine concentrate (6 x 1mm and -1mm respectively) at 6% Li₂O. Process and mechanical design of the plant allows for 15% engineering contingency on the nominal throughput of 1.4Mtpa, allowing capacity to be maintained at 1.45Mtpa and to peak at 1.54Mtpa.

The level of testwork was adequate to confirm accurate practical and achievable recoveries for the overall process (DMS and flotation combined). The final stated 80% recovery represents the 75th percentile of true recoveries achieved on nine diamond core samples representing the LOM orebody. The samples were separately processed to the flowsheet design, each sample representing the variability contained within that relevant area.

The FS identified further work required to reduce circuit complexity, optimise the process and de-risk plant operations. Supported by testwork and experience, the following enhancements and modifications were made to the original FS design:

Crushing & Screening (C&S) Section:

To maximise liberation and recovery, the FS design was based on four stages of cone crushing and dry screening to produce a 3.35mm topsize. Testwork has proven that topsize can be increased to 6mm without risk to recovery. This change, together with the introduction of wet screening will significantly de-risk C&S plant design and operation and optimise screening efficiency.

Testwork utilising High Pressure Grinding Rolls (HPGR) crushing has proven this mode of comminution to be advantageous over cone crushing, realising superior operational availability and maintainability. The expected increase in wear-surface duration positively impacts projected operating costs. HPGR crushing generally improves liberation of locked minerals, therefore presenting opportunity to maximise recovery.

With the adoption of an HPGR crusher as part of the comminution process, the tertiary and quaternary cone crushers were not required anymore and were removed from the circuit.

Dense Medium Separation (DMS) Section:

Design of the DMS plant in the FS, with limited information, allowed for 3 stages of beneficiation in order to achieve desired product grade. HLS, and pilot plant testwork has proven that 6% Li₂O product grade can be achieved with a single DMS stage, but by utilising a secondary DMS stage overall plant recovery can be optimised. The third stage of DMS was removed resulting in improved operability and reduction in capital and operating cost for the overall DMS operation.

Milling and Flotation process:

Comprehensive comminution testwork was completed, de-risking and confirming the milling and classification process to a high confidence level. Flotation testwork achieved all goals in terms of producing targeted final product grade with excellent recoveries and de-risking the process. Comparative work to confirm grind size was completed. This collective information was not available in the FS design, the necessary modifications to the milling and flotation circuit were made during the DFS resulting in reasonable capital growth in this area

Mica and Impurities Removal:

Comprehensive testwork to cover mica removal was conducted, proving that by narrowing feed size range, mica can efficiently be removed from various ore streams prior to processing. This section was expanded significantly in the DFS study, resulting in modest capital growth.

Testwork verified that impurities and magnetic contaminants can be removed from final coarse and fine products by utilising magnetic separation. This processing step is fundamental to producing saleable product, hence additional plant was included in the DFS design.

Additional Confirmatory Testwork:

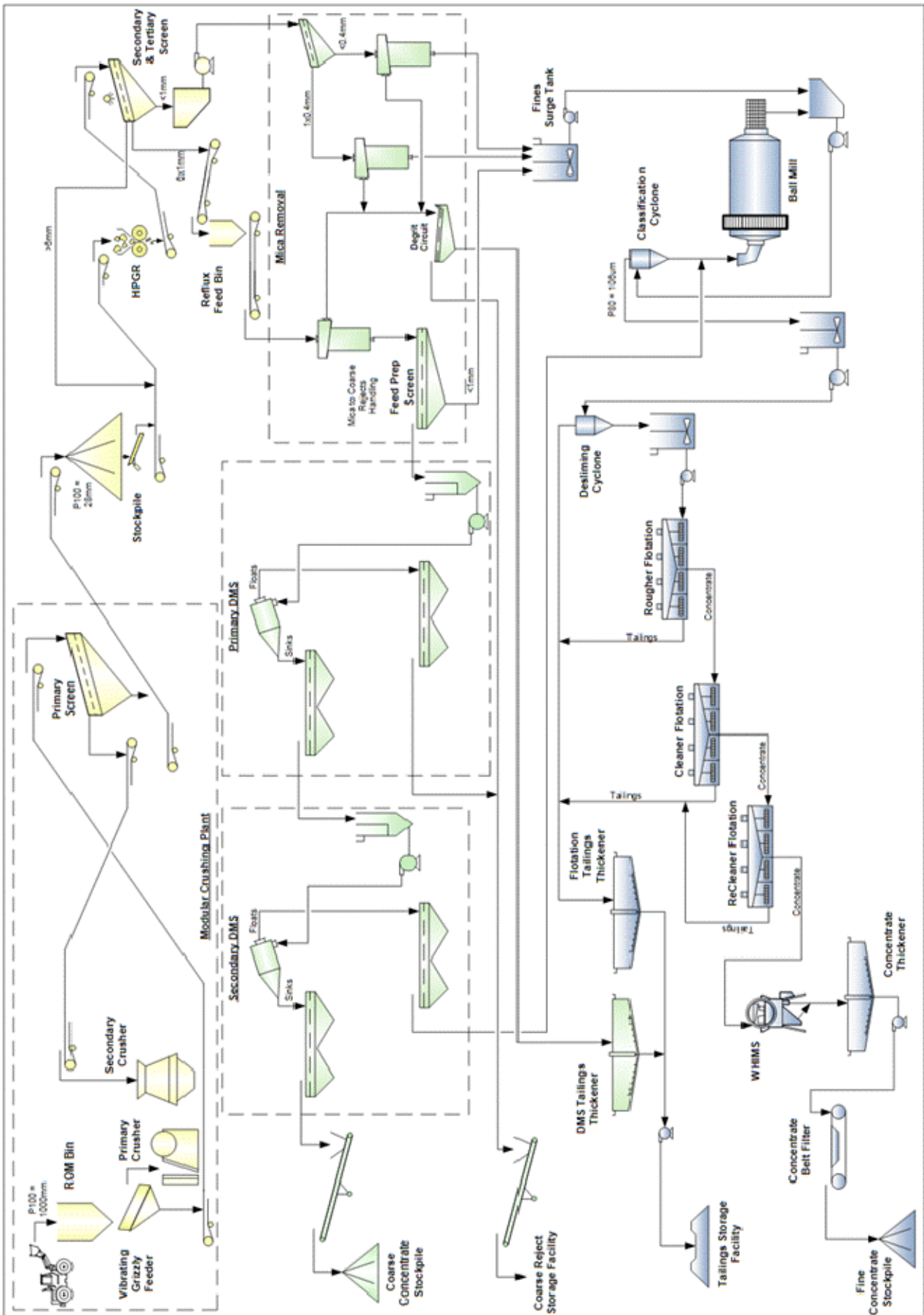
Filtration testwork on flotation concentrate confirmed that pressure filters allowed for in the FS could be substituted with belt type filters to achieve targeted surface moisture, thereby improving operability and reducing capital and operating costs.

Design of Tailing Storage Facility:

Knight Piesoldt was contracted to conduct a DFS level of accuracy design for the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). The TSF will accommodate fine tailings from the process plant and facilitate recovery of water from tailings for processing. The mine will produce 720,000 tonnes of fines tailings per annum over 14 years.

Figure 11 overleaf shows the high level process flow diagram.

Figure 11 – Altura Pilgangoora High Level Process Flowsheet Diagram



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Transport and Logistics

In November 2015 Altura commissioned a transport and logistics study from Qube Bulk. This study was subsequently revised in March 2016. The objective of this study was to present a feasible methodology for transporting product from stockpiles at the mine to side of ship (Free on Board) of a bulk carrier vessel located at the multiuser port facility in Port Hedland – a round trip of 254kms.

Constraints at the port due to the annualized production volumes and the nature of other products currently utilising the shiploader led to Qube specifying their Rotabox system as the most practical bulk loading system available. The Qube report concluded that the following logistics chain provided the optimal solution:

- Double combination road trains will be loaded by front end loader (FEL) from the product stockpile with 55t of product. An onsite weighbridge will verify payloads are within permit limits;
- The double combination will travel to a storage shed in Port Hedland and side tip into a stockpile in the shed;
- On arrival of a prescribed vessel at port, FELs will load product from the stockpile in the shed into Rotaboxes. Each Rotabox has a capacity of 25t; and
- Triple combination road trains will take the Rotaboxes to port, which are then removed from the trailers and loaded on to Mafi trailers. The trailers transport the Rotaboxes onto the berth which are then picked up by the ships lifting gear, and tipped into the hold.

In June 2016 Altura issued a tender for transport and logistics to 5 haulage contractors. The resulting evaluation validated the proposed methodology as the preferred solution for the project.

Figure 13 – Loading of a Rotabox (Source: Qube)



Approvals and Water Strategy

Altura Mining submitted its Mining Proposal for the Pilgangoora Project to the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum in September 2016. This proposal was the culmination of twelve months of comprehensive environmental studies that included:

- Level 1 & 2 Flora Survey;
- Level 1 & 2 Fauna Survey;
- Subterranean Fauna Report;
- Level 1 Short Range Endemic (SRE) Fauna Report;
- Mine Tailings Geochemistry Study;
- Mine Waste Geochemistry Study;
- Soil Characterisation Assessment
- Ground water Assessment Study;
- Surface Water Assessment Study; and
- Mine closure planning.

A key component off the Environmental studies was the ground water assessment and development of the water strategy for the Pilgangoora project. During this study phase the project team initiated an on and off tenement water drilling program to identify water sources to feed the mine during production.

This drilling program identified and developed a number of production bore locations on the Mining Leases and quantified, through drill data and deterministic modelling analysis, the estimated dewatering requirements from the open pit during production. This demonstrated that there is adequate water on the Altura Mining and surrounding Exploration tenements to support the Pilgangoora mining and processing operations.

A 5C water extraction licence was submitted to the Department of Water in August 2016 with an expected approval date in November 2016.

Altura have also reached an agreement with the Pastoral Lease holders to access two water bores located approximately 15km from the mine. These are viewed as a contingency water source during the mine operations.

Capital Cost

The capital cost required to achieve the planned 219,000tpa is estimated at A\$139.7 million including A\$7.64 million of sustaining capital. These capital cost estimates exclude any contingencies on all items. The estimating methods that have been used are more detailed than the factoring approaches generally used at this stage of project development. These included quotations from vendors and suppliers specifically sought for this project, approximate quantities and unit rates sourced from quotations and historic projects and allowances based on past projects. A summary of the capital expenditure distribution is shown in Table 9 below:

The total capital expenditure proposed for the Project is estimated at \$139,693,934 excluding contingency. The estimate presents costs based on project scope to an accuracy of $\pm 10\%$.

Table 9 – Altura Pilgangoora Capital Expenditure Summary

Financial Results	Cost A\$M
Site Establishment	\$0.12
Mine Development	\$11.89
Process Plant Supply and Install	\$89.10
Process Plant Support Facilities (Dedicated)	\$0.49
Non Process Infrastructure	\$8.74
Road Upgrade*	\$7.94
Camp	\$3.78
Owners Cost	\$10.00
Sustaining Capital (escalated)	\$7.64
TOTAL	\$139.70

The capital cost estimates are presented in Australian dollars with a base date of third quarter 2016 and they carry an expected accuracy range of $\pm 10\%$. The estimate excludes contingencies and any escalation. Aqunta has reported that the combination of better scope definition and greater level of design than typically provided at the feasibility stage of the project and the primarily deterministic methods of estimating support an assessment that the accuracy range for the Overall CAPEX and Overall OPEX estimates is $\pm 10\%$. Aqunta has noted that a contingency of 9.5% would be reasonable.

The major capital cost component for the project is the process plant and associated infrastructure. The process plant design and cost estimates were provided by DRA and compared to recent responses to a request for tender issued to a number of internationally recognised minerals processing plant suppliers. Remaining capital items have been derived from direct quotations or recent actual costs from recent mine developments.

The following items have been excluded from the DRA compiled capital estimate; funding costs, study and investigation costs, licenses and any royalties, all recruitment and training costs for the owners operations staff, commissioning costs outside of vendor supply, any costs required to finalise the commissioning of the mine, and all other operating costs of the owner required to support the delivery of the project.

Operating Costs

The OPEX estimate for the process plant was developed by DRA who were the design engineers for the process plant and reflects the annual operating cost for the process plant. The estimate is split into fixed cost and variable costs and based on an Owner operated mode supported by a basis of estimate document which identified source of pricing, methodology, accuracy, assumptions and exclusions.

The project will be executed at a plant production feed rate of 1.54 Mtpa over an initial 13-year mine life. The mining estimate prepared by Oreology is based on a Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) level and contains mining costs sourced from contract miners in response to a Request for Quotation (RFQ).

The primary cost component (over 90%) of the mining estimate is the actual mining itself which has been market tested. Altura released a tender for Mining services in June 2016 and has shortlisted two mining contractors until a final contract is negotiated. The rates from this tender were used to compile the mining costs for the DFS. The balance of the Mining estimate comprised of Owner's costs with the cost of personnel representing the highest cost component. The cost of personnel has been calculated using the indicative number and type of personnel to manage the mining and market tested salaries with allowances for on costs. Therefore it is considered reasonable that the overall Mining Estimate falls within the range of -10% to +10%. Table 10 (below) details the Operating Cost Summary by cost sector.

DRA has estimated the operating costs associated with the operation of the 1.4Mtpa processing plant (nominal capacity, including any associated in-plant facilities and infrastructure. The costs are based on an owner-operated model.

Table 10 – Operating Cash Cost Summary (Production and Other)

Category	% of Total	A\$ / wmt (real)
Mining	30.68%	96.92
Processing	40.79%	128.86
Haulage and Port	12.26%	38.74
TOTAL C1 Cash Costs		264.52
Other Minesite costs	6.93%	21.89
Marketing & Selling Expenses	4.30%	13.59
Owners Management Cost	2.90%	9.15
Other Cost Impacts	0.00%	-
Native Title	2.15%	6.80
TOTAL	100.00%	315.94

DRA has stated that the process plant operating estimate has an accuracy range of -10% to +10%. Aquenta has reported this is quite a tight accuracy range and suitable for a DFS estimate. The three major cost components (labour, power and reagents) which represent 81% of the total annual OPEX, are well defined and developed using market tested costs. DRA has specifically excluded a number of items from the Plant OPEX estimate. The majority of these items have been included in either the Overall CAPEX or Overall OPEX estimates.

Market and Pricing

Spodumene concentrate pricing has risen due to withdrawn market supply and the compounding growth of battery applications. Talison Lithium is the largest worldwide producer of spodumene concentrate from its Greenbushes Mine in WA and has indicated it will cease the supply spodumene concentrate to the open market and will utilise their own conversion plant in Kwinana, Western Australia.

Pricing for Lithium is also difficult to accurately predict due to the lack of a spot market and the fact that many transactions are between private organisations for relatively small quantities of product. Additionally, there is more information available on the pricing of Lithium Carbonate and Hydroxide but not as much for spodumene concentrate. Generally speaking as the price of Lithium Carbonate and Hydroxide increases so too does the price of spodumene concentrate, as has been seen in the twelve months preceding the DFS.

The Altura Pilgangoora Lithium Project has utilised a weighted average LOM price of US\$538.80 per tonne for 6% Li₂O concentrate based on the recent Deutsche Bank Markets Research Lithium Report – 9 May 2016. The in-depth report covered all aspects of supply and demand coupled with detailed analysis of expanding battery applications. The Deutsche Bank Report asserted that:

“The emergence of the Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage markets is being driven by a global desire to reduce carbon emissions and break away from traditional infrastructure networks. This shift in energy use is supported by the improving economics of lithium-ion batteries. Global battery consumption is set to increase 5x over the next 10 years, placing pressure on the battery supply chain & lithium market. We expect global lithium demand will increase from 181kt Lithium Carbonate Equivalent (LCE) in 2015 to 535kt LCE by 2025”

Deutsche Bank predict a continuing rise in Spodumene pricing in the short term, followed by a decline in the pricing around 2021/2022 when a number of Brine projects are anticipated to come on line, followed by a steady state price of around US\$550 / tonne for 6% product. Table 11 below details the annual price forecast out to 2025.

Table 11 – Deutsche Bank Lithium Products 2016 – 2025 Price Forecast

Figure 264: Lithium products price forecasts (2016-25)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 - (LT, Real)
Market surplus/(deficit)	kt	2	2	-13	-8	3	1	-2	-2	19	22	33	25	14
Lithium carbonate - 99.5%	US\$/t	6,880	6,577	9,081	21,509	16,748	13,908	12,548	11,675	10,773	10,388	10,544	11,265	12,000
Lithium hydroxide	US\$/t	6,996	6,535	7,985	19,315	14,718	11,848	10,457	9,552	8,618	8,201	8,324	9,012	10,000
Lithium carbonate - 98.5%	US\$/t	5,900	5,600	5,963	7,125	7,359	7,212	6,797	6,899	6,733	6,561	6,659	7,041	7,000
Spodumene - 6% (RHS)	US\$/t	410	383	436	554	584	567	549	531	512	492	499	563	550

Source: Deutsche Bank

Source: Deutsche Bank

Altura intends to produce a Chemical Grade Concentrate from the Pilgangoora Project. The Chemical Grade concentrate market is undergoing significant upheaval and resultant robust Compounding Annual Rates of Growth (CAGR) driven primarily by an ever broadening set of applications for Lithium Battery Technology and cleaner sources of energy.

There is recent market information such the General Mining / Galaxy Resources March 2016 announcement pertaining to an offtake contract with its Chinese based buyers to sell in advance of production 60,000t of 5.5% Li₂O spodumene concentrate for US\$600 / tonne. The current modelled price is a significant discount to the current market and is considered conservative.

At the time of writing this report the following agreements had been reached for product offtake:

- Binding Offtake Agreement (BOA) with Lionergy for a minimum of 100,000tpa of lithium spodumene concentrate and
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with leading Chinese Battery maker Optimum Nano Group who supplies Electric Battery solutions to the growing Chinese Large Electric Vehicle (EV) market.
- The Optimum Nano MOU is for a minimum of 100,000tpa up to 150,000tpa of lithium spodumene concentrate – this MOU is non-binding however Altura plans to progress to a binding agreement following completion of the DFS.

Study Accuracy

Altura engaged Aquentia to undertake a review of the Overall CAPEX and OPEX estimates in relation to the proposed Pilgangoora Lithium mine and report their findings. The goal of the review was for Altura to confirm its understanding of the level of accuracy of the estimate and to verify the basis of estimate, rates and engineering definition study completed by various Altura's consultants and including estimates undertaken by Altura study team. The scope of review did not include the revenue calculations or financial model.

The review included a review of the estimating methodology used, an assessment of accuracy range achieved for each estimate and overall, a gap analysis and comment on rates and quantities where adequate granularity was available.

Aquentia consider the DFS CAPEX estimate to be a Class 2 estimate according to the requirements set out within the American Association of Cost Engineers (AACE) 18R-97 practice note on estimate classification. This aligns with the requirements of a Class 3 estimate as described by the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Cost Estimation Handbook, Second Edition. A Class 2 estimate is stated by the AACE as having a low range of -5% to -15% and a high range 5% to +20% for the capital cost estimate

A risk workshop was undertaken on the CAPEX scope. Inherent risk was modelled using ranges for the confidence on quantities and rates of the base estimate. Contingent Risk items were identified and the likelihood of their occurrence and potential impact was recorded. The output of the Monte Carlo simulation indicated that the P10 and P90 values for the CAPEX were within $\pm 10\%$ of the P50 value.

This demonstrates a high level of confidence in the project.

Study Team

In order to complete and compile the DFS a series of well credentialed independent professional service providers were engaged by Altura and managed by the in-house project development team. The main areas of focus and responsible contributors are detailed below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ▪ DRA Global | Process Plant Design |
| ▪ Nagrom | Metallurgical Work |
| ▪ Orelogy | Mining Study and Financial Modelling |
| ▪ Hyland Geological Consultant Services | Resource Estimation |
| ▪ Graeme Campbell | Waste Characterisation |
| ▪ Qube | Logistics |
| ▪ Significant Environmental | Environmental Study Management & Mining Proposal |
| ▪ Bennelongia | Environmental Studies |
| ▪ Natural Area Consulting | Environmental Studies |
| ▪ Peter O'Brien | Geotechnical |
| ▪ RPS Aquaterra | Surface Water |
| ▪ Groundwater Development Services | Ground Water |
| ▪ 4DG | Tailings Storage Facility Geotechnical Design |
| ▪ Knight Piesold | Tailings Storage Facility Design |
| ▪ McMahons | Title Service |
| ▪ DLA Piper | Native Title Negotiations |

Upside Potential

Altura has identified areas for potential economic improvement as follows:

- Significant potential exists to increase mine life with the conversion of Inferred Mineral Resource into Indicated Mineral Resource based on planned additional drilling, this will allow for potential increases in the ore available to be include in a revised Ore Reserve estimate. In addition, the current drill programme in the south east of the mining lease outside of the existing pit shell has the potential to substantially increase the Ore Reserve estimate.
- Altura has an extensive tenement footprint in the Pilgangoora area and there is potential to significantly increase its resource base and mine life from other tenements.
- Reduction in capital via acquisition or access to existing infrastructure and / or infrastructure sharing with adjacent project developers.
- Completion of binding offtake agreements with partners that could potentially offer higher spodumene prices in line with the current market levels.

Competent Persons Statements

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 Hyland Geological and Mining Consultants 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.

The information in this report that relates to the Ore Reserve for the Pilgangoora lithium deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Jake Fitzsimons. Mr Fitzsimons is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Fitzsimons is a principal consultant at Orelogy Consulting Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity of ore reserve 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 Fitzsimons consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the ASX announcement on 22 September 2016. Further, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the mineral resource and ore reserve estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

About Altura Mining Limited (ASX: AJM)

Altura is building a leading position in the independent supply of lithium raw materials, with a world class lithium project at Pilgangoora ready to set the platform and be the first new hard rock lithium product supplier in 2017. The Altura team has a track record of delivering mining projects with Pilgangoora the most advanced stage, near term producing lithium project; solid offtake partners and a market providing substantial growth opportunities to ensure positive shareholder returns.

For further information, please visit www.alturamining.com or phone:

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT

The information contained within this announcement may contain references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward looking statements. The company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. These assumptions maybe affected by a variety of variables and changes in the base assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to vary materially from those expressed herein. Investors should make and rely upon their own investigations before deciding on whether to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.