Pilbara Minerals
...Powering a sustainable energy future

ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT WEDNESDAY 23 JUNE 2021

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT DRILLING ALONG THE SOUTHERN CORRIDOR AT PILGANGOORA DELIVERS FURTHER EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS

PROGRAM TO PAVE WAY FOR NEW INTEGRATED RESOURCE IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER

KEY POINTS

- Strategic exploration and resource extensional drilling program adjacent to the historical Altura tenement boundary identifies further defined zones of high-grade pegmatite mineralisation.
- 10,158 drill metres completed with an extension to the initial program currently underway.
- Further promising assay results received for the first 32 Reverse Circulation holes of the 62-hole program, with select new intercepts indicating:
    - **20m@ 1.83% Li_2O** and 36 ppm Ta_2O_5 from 28m (PLS1328)
    - **12m @ 1.84% Li_2O** and 67 ppm Ta_2O_5 from 5m (PLS1330)
    - **21m @ 1.28% Li_2O** and 62 ppm Ta_2O_5 from 25m (PLS1337)
    - **32m @ 1.44% Li_2O** and 79 ppm Ta_2O_5 from 159m (PLS1337)
    - **44m@ 1.49% Li_2O** and 76 ppm Ta_2O_5 from 146m (PLS1341)
- New near surface pegmatite domain identified, suggesting a lower strip ratio within the potential mine pit inventory of the combined South Pit.
- Drilling continues, with an update to the Pilgangoora Project Mineral Resource on track for delivery in the September Quarter 2021.

Australian lithium producer Pilbara Minerals Limited (**Pilbara Minerals -** ASX: PLS) is pleased to report further significant assay results from the current exploration and resource extension drilling program underway at its 100%-owned Pilgangoora Project in Western Australia.

The drill program is targeting the under-explored region on the tenement boundary adjacent to the former Altura Lithium Operation (now known as the Ngungaju Plant and associated facilities), with the intention of optimising and growing the future pit inventory.

Initial results from the program have identified zones of high-grade pegmatite mineralisation adjacent to the tenement boundary and future South Pit expansion area which is outside of the previously identified Mineral Resource.

Geological modelling is currently underway and on track for the delivery of an updated Pilgangoora Project Mineral Resource (including the compilation and integration of the former Altura Lithium Operations' Mineral Resource) in the September Quarter 2021[1].

[1] Pilbara Minerals is undertaking a review of the JORC Mineral Resource previously stated in the ASX Announcement by Altura Mining Limited dated 9 October 2019 and will aim to release an update to the market in the September Quarter 2021.

Pilbara Minerals' Managing Director and CEO, Ken Brinsden said the ongoing results from the current exploration and drill program will go a long way to realising the full potential that Pilbara Minerals saw in the area adjacent to the old tenement boundary, which was a key influencer of the recent acquisition.

"*The wide and near-surface intercepts of relatively high-grade mineralisation will go a long way to expanding our mining envelope and pit inventory of the combined South Pit areas.*

"As we work towards a restart at the Ngungaju Plant, the success of this exploration and drill program and the efforts of our team to further integrate both assets means we can be confident in a bright future for the greater Pilgangoora Operation."

Figure 1 – Drill Hole Location Summary Plan

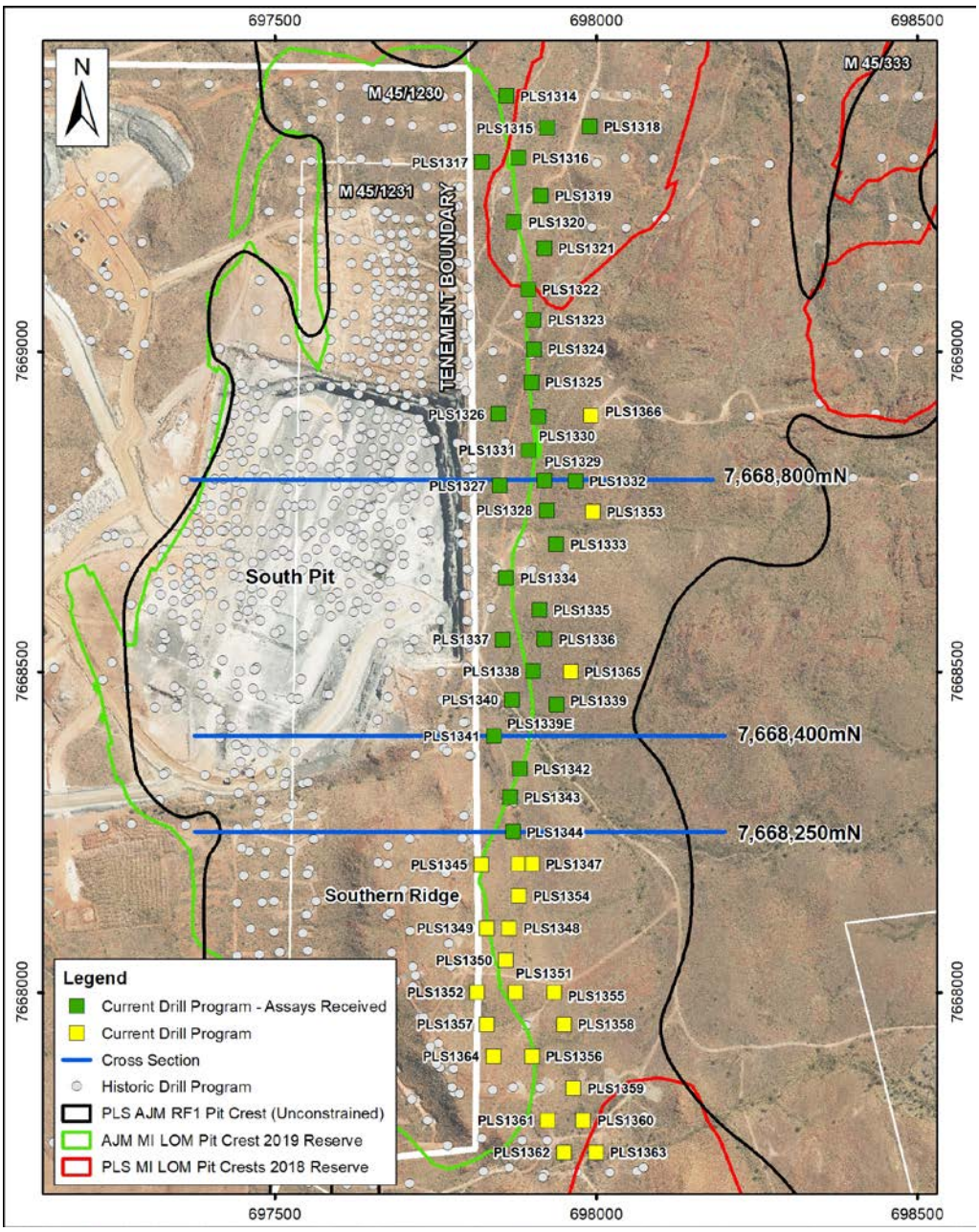


Figure 2 – Cross Section 7,668,800mN

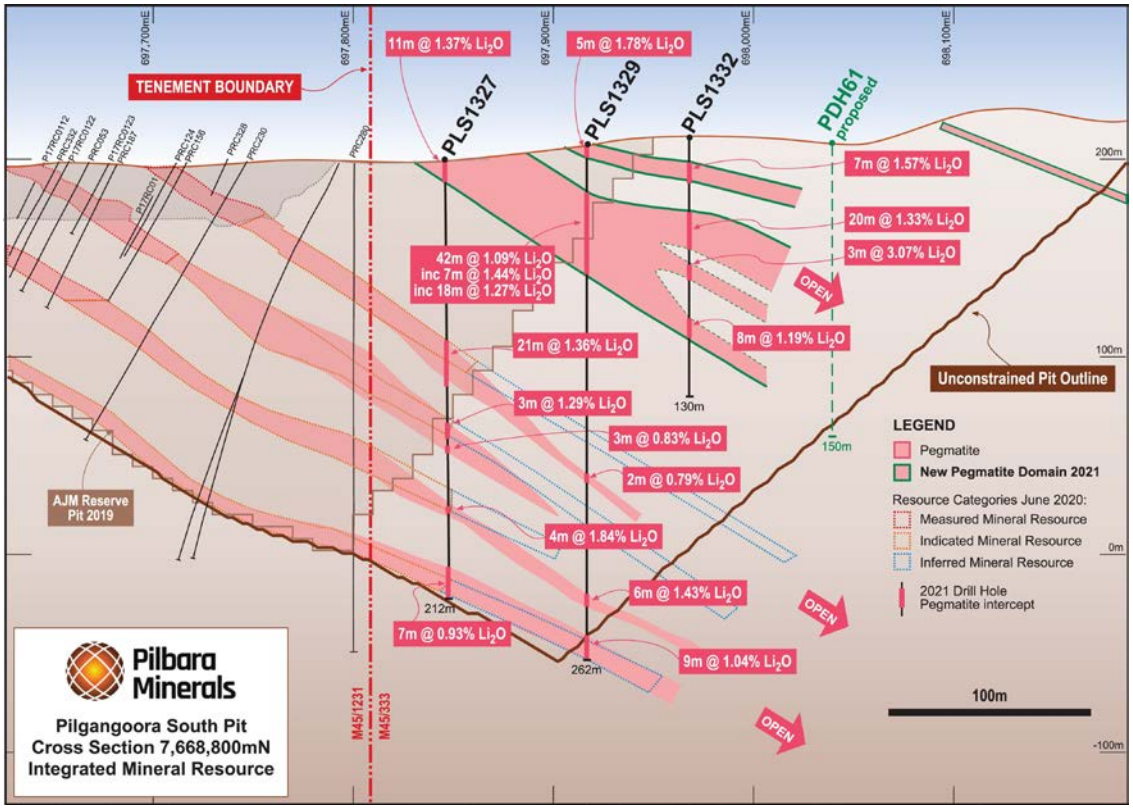


Figure 3 – Cross Section 7,668,400mN

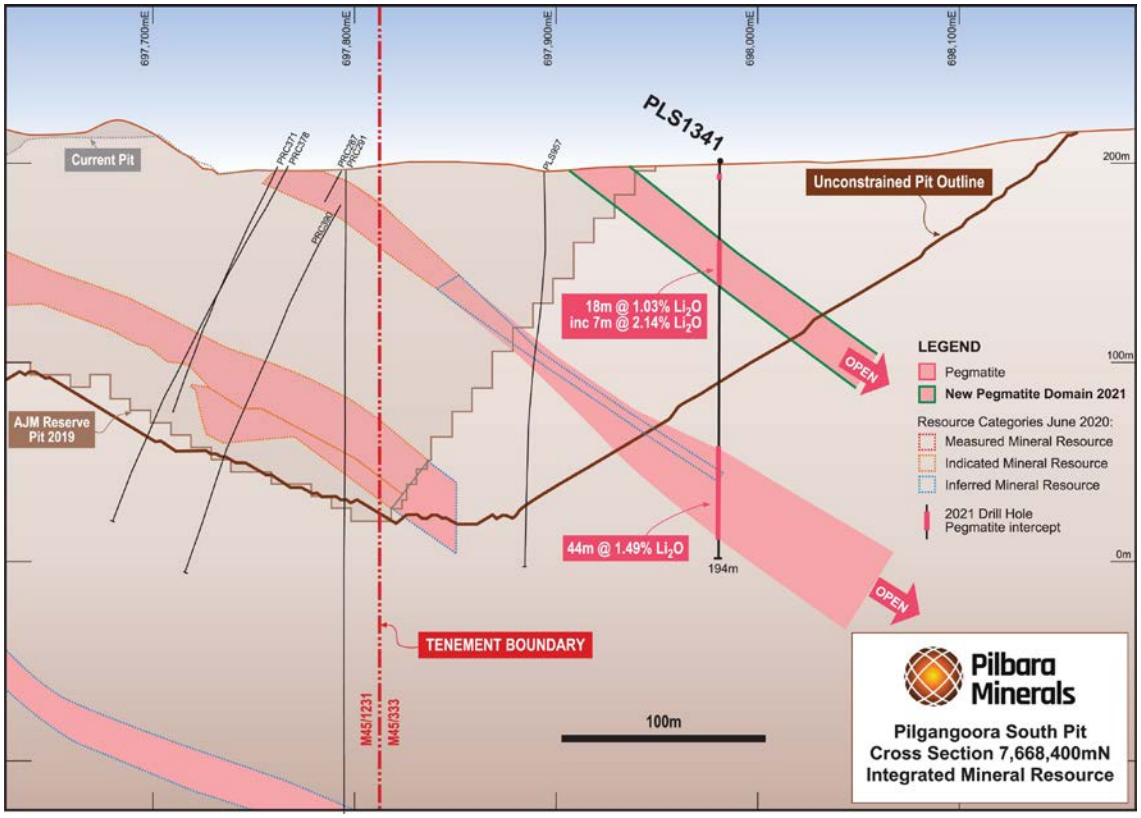
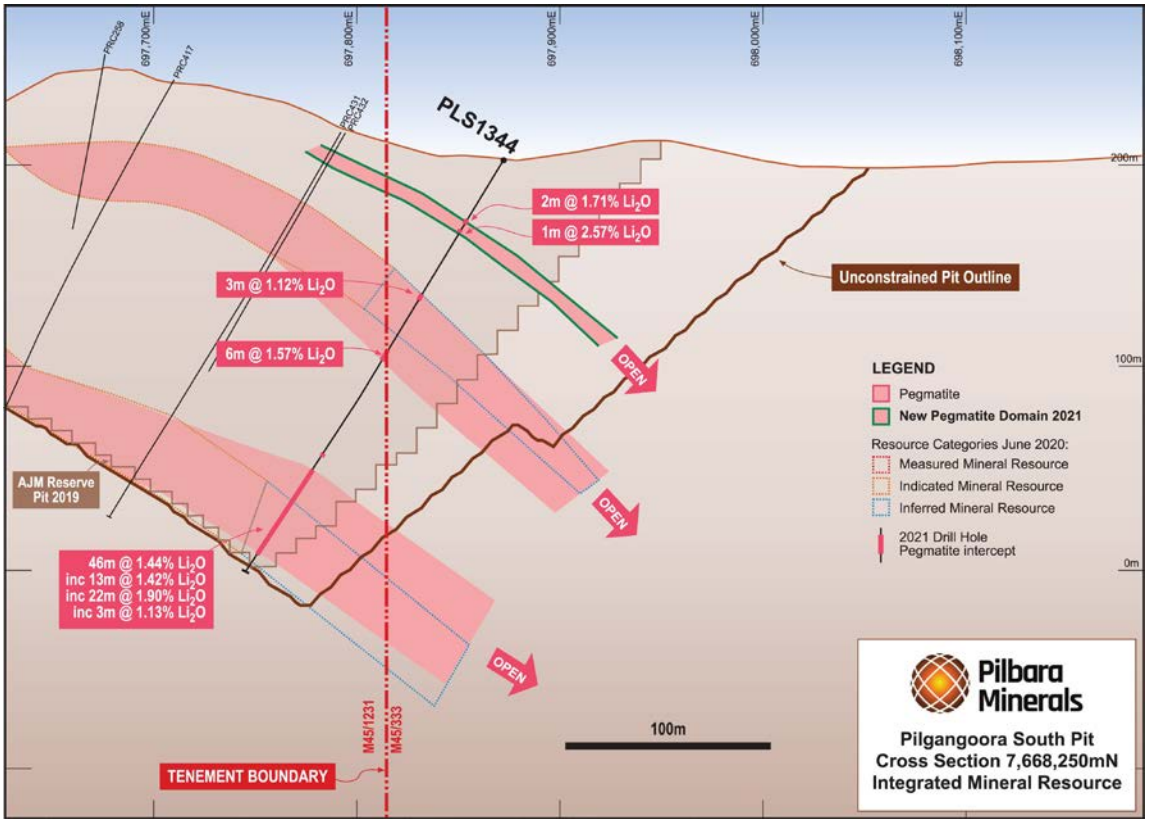


Figure 4 – Cross Section 7,66,8250mN (Southern Ridge)



Release authorised by Ken Brinsden, Pilbara Minerals Limited's Managing Director and CEO.

CONTACTS

Investors / shareholders
Ken Brinsden
Managing Director and CEO
Ph. +61 (0)8 6266 6266

Media
Nicholas Read
Read Corporate
Ph. +61 (0)8 9388 1474

MORE INFORMATION

ABOUT PILBARA MINERALS

Pilbara Minerals is the leading ASX-listed pure-play lithium company, owning 100% of the world's largest, independent hard-rock lithium operation. Located in Western Australia's resource-rich Pilbara region, the Pilgangoora Project and Operation produces a spodumene and tantalite concentrate. The significant scale and quality of the operation has attracted a consortium of high quality, global partners including Ganfeng Lithium, General Lithium, Great Wall Motor Company, POSCO, CATL and Yibin Tianyi.

While it continues to deliver a low-cost, quality spodumene to market, Pilbara Minerals is pursuing a growth and diversification strategy to become a sustainable, low-cost lithium producer and fully integrated lithium raw materials and chemicals supplier in the years to come.

Through execution of this strategy, Pilbara Minerals is positioned to become a major player in the rapidly growing lithium supply chain, underpinned by increasing demand for clean energy technologies such as electric vehicles and energy storage as the world pursues a sustainable energy future.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr John Holmes (full-time Exploration and Geology Manager of Pilbara Minerals Limited). Mr Holmes is a shareholder of Pilbara Minerals. Mr Holmes is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Holmes consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

APPENDIX 1 – DRILL HOLE COLLAR TABLE

HOLE ID	NORTH GDA94	EAST GDA94	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	END OF HOLE DEPTH (M)
PLS1314	7669399	697860	200	-90	0	132
PLS1315	7669349	697924	209	-90	0	168
PLS1316	7669302	697879	210	-90	0	148
PLS1317	7669296	697822	204	-90	0	114
PLS1318	7669351	697990	218	-90	0	225
PLS1319	7669243	697914	223	-90	0	191
PLS1320	7669202	697873	225	-90	0	170
PLS1321	7669161	697920	217	-90	0	198
PLS1322	7669097	697894	216	-90	0	193
PLS1323	7669049	697903	208	-90	0	205
PLS1324	7669004	697904	205	-90	0	222
PLS1325	7668952	697899	205	-90	0	216
PLS1326	7668902	697848	202	-90	0	198
PLS1327	7668790	697850	199	-90	0	212
PLS1328	7668752	697923	200	-90	0	282
PLS1329	7668799	697920	206	-90	0	262
PLS1330	7668898	697911	210	-90	0	240
PLS1331	7668847	697895	207	-90	0	244
PLS1332	7668798	697968	211	-90	0	130
PLS1333	7668699	697938	202	-90	0	240
PLS1334	7668647	697860	201	-90	0	273
PLS1335	7668597	697912	214	-90	0	228
PLS1336	7668551	697920	209	-90	0	90
PLS1337	7668551	697855	202	-90	0	198
PLS1338	7668501	697902	204	-90	0	207
PLS1339	7668449	697938	200	-90	0	250
PLS1340	7668457	697869	195	-90	0	206
PLS1341	7668400	697841	199	-90	0	194
PLS1342	7668349	697881	203	-60	270	222
PLS1343	7668304	697866	200	-70	270	226
PLS1344	7668250	697870	202	-60	270	236
PLS1345	7668199	697821	211	-60	270	110
PLS1346	7668199	697880	204	-60	270	139
PLS1347	7668198	697900	204	-90	0	185
PLS1348	7668100	697866	211	-90	0	182
PLS1349	7668101	697830	214	-60	270	133
PLS1350	7668051	697860	224	-60	270	166
PLS1351	7668000	697874	219	-60	270	180
PLS1352	7667992	697813	230	-60	270	160

HOLE ID	NORTH GDA94	EAST GDA94	RL	DIP	AZIMUTH	END OF HOLE DEPTH (M)
PLS1353	7668750	697995	200	-90	0	140
PLS1354	7668149	697877	207	-60	270	138
PLS1355	7668004	697932	209	-60	270	210
PLS1356	7667899	697899	213	-90	0	156
PLS1357	7667947	697831	220	-60	270	151
PLS1358	7667950	697949	210	-60	270	222
PLS1359	7667849	697968	205	-60	270	148
PLS1360	7667797	697989	201	-60	270	118
PLS1361	7667798	697932	207	-60	270	110
PLS1362	7667751	697949	202	-90	0	100
PLS1363	7667747	698002	199	-90	0	110
PLS1364	7667898	697838	230	-90	0	202
PLS1365	7668899	697989	234	-90	0	141
PLS1366	7668500	697960	200	-90	0	140
PLS1367	7669350	698070	200	-90	0	130
PLS1368	7669150	697980	200	-90	0	226

Note: Includes all exploration RC holes drilled from 19 March 2021 to 22 June 2021

APPENDIX 2 – DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS (0.5% Li_2O lower cut-off grade)

HOLE ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	THICKNESS (M)	LI_2O %	TA_2O_5 (PPM)
PLS1323	64	70	6	1.79	69.5
PLS1323	80	89	9	1.35	63.89
PLS1323	127	131	4	1.55	65.25
PLS1323	144	149	5	2.34	63
PLS1323	168	181	13	1.8	55
PLS1323	195	203	8	0.83	105.63
PLS1324	75	79	4	1.08	69.5
PLS1324	96	104	8	1.57	70.25
PLS1324	153	160	7	2.45	38.57
PLS1324	179	190	11	1.9	53.55
PLS1324	211	216	5	1.1	87.6
PLS1325	7	15	8	1.29	51.75
PLS1325	87	95	8	1.2	47.38
PLS1325	112	123	11	1.74	51.36
PLS1325	163	173	10	2.04	41.6
PLS1325	189	205	16	1.86	75.81
PLS1326	65	72	7	1.56	74.86
PLS1326	92	99	7	1.84	74.86
PLS1326	139	148	9	2.34	32
PLS1326	175	190	15	1.6	65.07
PLS1327	0	11	11	1.37	76
PLS1327	93	114	21	1.36	90.05
PLS1327	138	141	3	1.29	69
PLS1327	146	149	3	0.83	46.33
PLS1327	176	180	4	1.84	47.5
PLS1327	204	211	7	0.93	101.14
PLS1328	7	11	4	1.18	78.5
PLS1328	28	48	20	1.83	35.6
PLS1328	66	73	7	1.37	67
PLS1328	165	173	8	1.21	66.38
PLS1328	251	253	2	0.74	27.5
PLS1329	0	5	5	1.78	71.8
PLS1329	26	33	7	1.44	63.57

HOLE ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	THICKNESS (M)	LI_2O %	TA_2O_5 (PPM)
PLS1329	36	54	18	1.27	62.5
PLS1329	57	68	11	1.02	77.64
PLS1329	169	171	2	0.79	93
PLS1329	231	237	6	1.43	83
PLS1329	246	255	9	1.04	113.44
PLS1330	5	17	12	1.84	66.83
PLS1330	21	22	1	0.6	180
PLS1330	39	44	5	0.77	77.6
PLS1330	115	132	17	1.78	80.65
PLS1330	150	157	7	2.01	59.71
PLS1330	204	209	5	1.96	56.4
PLS1330	220	222	2	2.09	68.5
PLS1330	225	226	1	1	30
PLS1330	229	237	8	2.77	63.13
PLS1331	7	15	8	1.84	43.5
PLS1331	27	37	10	1.36	41
PLS1331	112	127	15	1.78	73.73
PLS1331	156	162	6	1.76	44.17
PLS1331	204	206	2	1.19	46.5
PLS1331	217	218	1	0.73	47
PLS1331	230	237	7	1.75	58.29
PLS1332	13	20	7	1.57	51.43
PLS1332	40	60	20	1.33	48.75
PLS1332	65	68	3	3.07	61.67
PLS1332	91	99	8	1.19	46.63
PLS1333	38	39	1	1.17	72
PLS1333	52	53	1	1.23	115
PLS1333	73	77	4	0.83	36.75
PLS1333	81	83	2	1.68	72.5
PLS1333	87	91	4	1.01	74.25
PLS1333	175	179	4	1.41	46
PLS1333	207	208	1	0.93	51
PLS1334	11	19	8	1.05	96.63
PLS1334	22	23	1	0.51	2

HOLE ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	THICKNESS (M)	LI_2O %	TA_2O_5 (PPM)
PLS1334	73	79	6	0.77	61.67
PLS1334	156	164	8	1.01	123.88
PLS1334	169	170	1	0.66	56
PLS1335	13	14	1	1.45	71
PLS1335	27	28	1	1.37	90
PLS1335	34	38	4	1	51.25
PLS1335	64	65	1	1.52	85
PLS1335	183	200	17	1	80.94
PLS1336	3	4	1	0.68	56
PLS1336	7	8	1	0.66	100
PLS1336	74	87	13	1.46	76.69
PLS1337	25	46	21	1.28	61.86
PLS1337	159	191	32	1.44	79.28
PLS1338	13	19	6	0.95	146.5
PLS1338	72	73	1	1.27	191
PLS1338	76	79	3	0.75	74.33
PLS1338	185	186	1	1.82	98
PLS1338	191	199	8	1.1	59.75
PLS1339	14	15	1	0.6	78
PLS1340	39	42	3	0.8	64.67
PLS1340	49	57	8	0.83	43.25
PLS1340	140	162	22	1.7	95.45
PLS1340	166	168	2	2.05	135
PLS1340	177	181	4	0.85	108
PLS1340	185	196	11	0.79	67.73
PLS1340	199	200	1	1.01	35
PLS1341	41	48	7	2.14	79.43
PLS1341	57	59	2	1.45	49.5
PLS1341	146	190	44	1.49	76.11
PLS1342	69	75	6	1.81	51
PLS1342	78	80	2	1.29	66.5
PLS1342	86	87	1	2.46	20
PLS1342	165	171	6	1.16	40.5
PLS1342	174	180	6	1.22	48

HOLE ID	FROM (M)	TO (M)	THICKNESS (M)	LI_2O %	TA_2O_5 (PPM)
PLS1342	184	187	3	1.16	28.33
PLS1342	191	193	2	0.67	50.5
PLS1342	197	199	2	1.04	57
PLS1342	203	208	5	1.25	43.8
PLS1342	215	219	4	0.79	76.25
PLS1343	32	34	2	2.64	85.5
PLS1343	69	93	24	1.38	58.67
PLS1343	172	181	9	1.78	73.44
PLS1343	184	197	13	1.37	67.38
PLS1343	201	203	2	0.94	39
PLS1343	207	209	2	1.51	54
PLS1343	213	217	4	1.05	79.5
PLS1344	34	36	2	1.71	31.5
PLS1344	40	41	1	2.57	85
PLS1344	82	85	3	1.12	48.67
PLS1344	108	114	6	1.57	72.33
PLS1344	185	198	13	1.42	153.08
PLS1344	203	225	22	1.9	60.77
PLS1344	228	231	3	1.13	61.67

Note: All Intercepts as at 22 June 2021

Pilbara Minerals
...Powering a sustainable energy future

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	Pilbara Minerals Limited (PLS) has completed **62 exploration RC drill holes for 10,158m** as at 22 June 2021.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	RC holes were sampled every metre, with samples split on the rig using a cyclone splitter. The sampling system consisted of a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system. The cyclone splitter was configured to split the cuttings at 85% to waste (exploration RC holes to be captured in 600mm x 900mm green plastic mining bags) and 15% to the sample port in draw-string calico sample bags (10-inch by 14-inch).
	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.*	Exploration drill holes were all RC, with samples split at the rig, samples are then sent to Nagrom laboratory in Perth and analysed for a suite of multi-elements. Analysis was completed by XRF and ICP techniques.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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).*	Exploration RC Drilling was completed by Mt Magnet Drilling utilising an RCD300-2 track mounted drilling rig with a truck mounted booster & auxiliary compressor (900cfm/350psi) coupled to a V8 booster up to 1000psi. Drilling used a reverse circulation face sampling hammer. The sampling system consisted of a rig mounted cyclone with cone splitter and dust suppression system.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recovery was recorded as good for RC holes.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Whilst drilling through the pegmatite, rods were flushed with air after each 6 metre interval.
	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.	Samples were dry and recoveries are noted as “good.”
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.*	1m samples were laid out in lines of 20 or 30 samples with cuttings collected and geologically logged for each interval and stored in 20 compartment plastic rock-chip trays with hole numbers and depth intervals marked (one compartment per 1m). Geological logging information was recorded directly onto digital logging system (OCRIS) and information validated and transferred electronically to Database administrators in Perth. The rock-chip trays are stored on site at Pilgangoora in a shelved 40 ft sea container.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging has primarily been quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The database contains lithological data for all holes in the database.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	RC samples were generally dry and split at the rig using a cyclone splitter, which is appropriate and industry standard.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Samples have field duplicates, field standards and blanks as well as laboratory splits and repeats.
	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.	Field duplicates were taken approximately every 20m, and standards and blanks every 50 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Drilling sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the tantalum and lithium mineralization at Pilgangoora based on the style of mineralization (pegmatite) and the thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were submitted to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth and analysed for a suite of 25 elements. Samples were subject to a sodium peroxide fusion and analysed using ICPOES and ICPMS techniques.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in this resource estimate.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Duplicates of the samples were taken at twenty metre intervals with blanks and standards inserted every 50m. Comparison of duplicates by using a scatter chart to compare results show the expected strong linear relationship reflecting the strong repeatability of the sampling and analysis process.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		Drilling contains QC samples (field duplicates, blanks and standards plus laboratory pulp splits, and SGS internal standards), and have produced results deemed acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.*	No diamond twins were carried out during this drilling campaign.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	An electronic database containing collars, surveys, assays and geology is maintained by Trepanier Pty Ltd, an Independent Geological consultancy.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Li was converted to Li_2O for the purpose of reporting. The conversion used was Li_2O = Li x 2.153
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.*	Holes were surveyed using DGPS in GDA94, Zone 50. Down hole surveying of drill holes was conducted using a Gyro tool. Measurements were recorded at the bottom of each hole and every 10m up hole for vertical holes and continuous readings for angle holes. Drill hole collar locations were surveyed at the end of the program by a differential GPS (DGPS).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid used was MGA (GDA94, Zone 50)
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surface used was supplied by Pilbara Minerals.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling spacings for the exploration RC holes varied between 50m to 75m apart.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity	The interpretation of the mineralised domains are supported by a moderate drill spacing, plus both geological zones and assay grades can be interpreted with confidence.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The mineralisation dips approximately 45-60 degrees at a dip direction of 090 degrees The drilling orientation and the intersection angles are deemed appropriate.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Chain of custody for PLS holes were managed by PLS personnel.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Sampling techniques for historical assays have not been audited. The collar and assay data have been reviewed by checking all of the data in the digital database against hard copy logs. All PLS assays were sourced directly from Nagrom laboratory.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE 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*	PLS owns 100% of tenements M45/1256, M45/333, M45/511 and M45/1259
	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.	No known impediments.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Talison completed RC holes in 2008 GAM completed RC holes between 2010 and 2012. Altura completed holes between 2010 and 2018
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Pilgangoora pegmatites are part of the later stages of intrusion of Archaean granitic batholiths into Archaean metagabbros and metavolcanics. Tantalum mineralisation occurs in zoned pegmatites that have intruded a sheared metagabbro.
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, including 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 plus hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Refer to Appendix 2
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and*	Exploration results have been received for 32 drill holes - PLS1314 to PLS1344. Results for hole PLS1314 to PLS1322 have been previously reported.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Down hole intercepts have been reported and are tabled in APPENDIX 2. Reported intercepts are not true width. Cross sections illustrate the modelled pegmatite domains and intersections.
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.*	See Figure 1. Cross sections showing selected holes from the program are presented as Figures 2 to 4.
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.*	Comprehensive reporting of drill details has been provided in Appendix 1
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.*	All meaningful & material exploration data has been reported.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	The aim is to upgrade the existing JORC compliant resource calculation.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	