14 September 2017

ADDENDUM TO ANNOUNCEMENT RELEASED 6 SEPTEMBER 2017

Tawana Resources NL (TAW:ASX) (Tawana) and **Alliance Mineral Assets Limited (SGX:AMA) (AMAL)** wishes to advise that for completeness, the JORC Table 1 for the metallurgical test work drill results referred to in the announcement titled "*Bald Hill Delivers Excellent Metallurgical Test Work Results*" released on 6 September 2017, is attached at Appendix A. This information should be read in conjunction with the aforementioned announcement.

Appendix A - JORC Table 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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 30g 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.	Metallurgical samples are obtained from diamond drilling, ½ core nominally 1-2m crushed to 10mm. A split of crushed sample assayed for head grade analysis as below, the remainder retained for metallurgical test work. Head grade samples jaw crushed and riffle split for pulverizing to 80% passing 75 microns. Prepared samples are fused with sodium peroxide and digested in dilute hydrochloric acid. The resultant solution is analysed by ICP, by Nagrom laboratory. Certified standards. Field duplicates submitted at irregular intervals at the rate of approximately 1:20.
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.).	Diamond drilling with sizes ranging from PQ to NQ3 collected in a standard tube arrangements. No moderately or highly weathered mineralised zones were intercepted. Sample quality is high. Diamond core has been oriented where possible using the Reflex Ezi-Ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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.	Core recovery for mineralised intervals was high at about 100%. Core used for test work was fresh rock. There has been no sample bias.
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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological logs exist for all drill holes with lithological codes via an established reference legend. Drill holes have been geologically logged in their entirety. Where logging was detailed, the subjective indications of mineral content (spodumene, tantalite) have been recorded. Assays have generally only been submitted through mineralised pegmatites.

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. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	A split of crushed sample assayed for head grade analysis, the remainder retained for metallurgical test work. Core holes used for the master composite for metallurgical testwork where: **HoleID** / **East** / **North** / **Sample Intervals** LDD0001 / 421,749 / 6,512,322 / 100.3-107.3m LDD0002 / 421,911 / 6,512,757 / 33-39m LRCD0006 / 421,757 / 6,512,324 / 177.1-184m LRCD0042 / 421,762 / 6,512,199 / 120-154m LRCD0043 / 421,625 / 6,512,001 / 133.6-135.6m, 168.7-170.7m Sampling and blending of composites was undertaken by Nagrom under instruction from the principal metallurgical consultant Mr Noel O'Brien, FAusIMM, MBA, B. Met Eng. Laboratory standards and laboratory repeats are used to monitor analyses. The final master composite totalled 148.8kg after initial sampling and variability test work. The master composite and variability samples are representative of the current Mineral Reserve. The bulk sample (from open pit waste dumps) totalled 5,123kg. The low grade sample composite totalled 165.5kg. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the test work being undertaken.
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. 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. 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.	The metallurgical test work for spodumene referred to in the release was undertaken by Nagrom. Nagrom has extensive experience with Tantalum and Lithium extraction testwork and has ISO9001:2008 accreditation. Results have been reported without interpretation. The metallurgical techniques being applied by Nagrom are considered to be robust for the targeted minerals.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Drill logs exist for all holes as electronic files and/or hardcopy. Digital assay and weight data sheets have been created with inbuilt validations to reduce potential for mass balance errors.
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Accurate surface and down hole surveying has been completed for core holes. All collars are surveyed using MGA Z51.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Based on the results of the variability metallurgical test work, the spacing of metallurgical core samples is considered appropriate for the for the area included in Mineral Reserves. The Project mass balance is based on metallurgical results from the master composite sample.
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. 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.	The drilling orientation for core holes was close to perpendicular to the dip and plunge of the mineralised pegmatites, limiting potential for sample bias.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All core samples were cut, sampled and composted by Nagrom
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Procedures and the methodology applied by Nagrom have been regularly reviewed by the principal metallurgical consultant Mr Noel O'Brien.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The portfolio of mineral tenements, comprising mining leases, exploration licences, prospecting licences, miscellaneous licences, a general-purpose lease, and a retention lease are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Alluvial tantalite has been mined periodically from the early 1970s. Gwalia Consolidated Limited undertook exploration for tantalite-bearing pegmatites from 1983-1998.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		Work included mapping, costeaning, and several phases of drilling using RAB, RC, and diamond methods. The work identified mineral resources that were considered uneconomic at the time. Haddington entered agreement to develop the resource and mining • commenced in 2001 and continued until 2005. • Haddington continued with exploration until 2009. Living Waters acquired the project in 2009 and continued with limited exploration to the north of the main pit area. Though extensive test work for tantalum was undertaken by Haddington *et. al.* essentially no meaningful test work was undertaken by previous parties for spodumene recovery.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Bald Hill area is underlain by generally north-striking, steeply dipping Archaean metasediments (schists and greywackes) and granitoids. Felsic porphyries and pegmatite sheets and veins have intruded the Archaean rocks. Generally, the pegmatites cross cut the regional foliation, occurring as gently dipping sheets and as steeply dipping veins. The pegmatites vary in width and are generally comprised quartz-albite- muscovite-spodumene in varying amounts. Late-stage albitisation in the central part of the main outcrop area has resulted in fine- grained, banded, sugary pegmatites with visible fine-grained, disseminated tantalite. A thin hornfels characterised by needle hornblende crystals is often observed in adjacent country rocks to the pegmatite. Tantalite generally occurs as fine disseminated crystals commonly associated with fine-grained albite zones, or as coarse crystals associated with cleavelandite. Weathering of the pegmatites yields secondary mineralised accumulations in alluvial/eluvial deposits.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. 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.	Core holes used for the variability, master composite and low- grade composite for metallurgical test work where: Hole / Depth / East / North / RL / Decl. / Azm LDD0001 / 246 / 421749 / 6512322 / 284 / -60 / 270 LDD0002 / 60 / 421911 / 6512757 / 294 / -60 / 90 LDD0003 / 150 / 421880 / 6512400 / 286 / -60 / 90 LDD0004 / 47 / 421881 / 6512799 / 293 / -60 / 90 LRCD0006 / 208 / 421757 / 6512324 / 284 / -60 / 90 LRCD0039 / 150 / 421920 / 6512202 / 280 / -60 / 90 LRCD0042 / 171 / 421762 / 6512199 / 281 / -60 / 90 LRCD0043 / 180 / 421625 / 6512001 / 281 / -60 / 90 The above listed holes essentially covered all mineralised core intervals within the resource, at the time of sampling.
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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No drilling exploration results have been reported.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling exploration results have been reported.
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.	Metallurgical hole location plan has been included as Figure 3 of ASX announcement dated 16 March 2017 / SGX announcement dated 15 March 2017 'Excellent Results from Large Scale Metallurgical Test Work' 07/04/17.
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.	For metallurgical procedures referenced, all relevant results have been reported in full. For additional information refer announcements: • ASX announcement dated 16 March 2017 / SGX announcement dated 15 March 2017 'Excellent Results from Large Scale Metallurgical Test Work' • ASX announcement dated 13 February 2017 / SGX announcement dated 12 February 2017 'Continued Strong Metallurgical Results at the Bald Hill Mine' • Metallurgical section in the ASX announcement dated 11 July 2017 / SGX announcement dated 8 August 2017

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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.	Results have been reported without interpretation.
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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further metallurgical test work is warranted to confirm and improve successful methodology. Additional test work is recommended as the resource expands.