5 October 2015

Mount Weld Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update 2015

Lynas Corporation Limited (ASX:LYC, OTC:LYSDY) announces that the Mount Weld Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves have been updated as at 31 August 2015. The previous Ore Reserves update was announced on 21 September 2012.

Highlights:

- The updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves statement confirms the physical robustness and the quality of the Mt Weld deposit. The Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves have not significantly changed despite updated inputs, most notably a reduction of 50% in the assumed selling price.
- The Ore Reserves represent more than 25 years of economic, continuous operations based on the estimated production of 22,000 tonnes per annum REO of finished products.
- The Mineral Resource estimate at the Central Lanthanide Deposit and the Duncan Deposit as at 31 August 2015 are now 23.2 million tonnes, at an average grade of 7.5% REO for a total of 1.73 million tonnes of contained REO.
- The Ore Reserves at the Central Lanthanide Deposit as at 31 August 2015 are now 9.9 million tonnes, at an average grade of 10.8% REO, for a total of 1.08 million tonnes of contained REO.
- The minor changes to the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves mostly reflect the exclusion of a small amount of material that is now considered to have poor metallurgical recovery, the consumption of some material via processing over the past 3 years and other factors as detailed below.

In announcing the latest Ore Reserves, Lynas Non-Executive Chairman, Mike Harding, said “The updated Ore Reserves confirm that Mount Weld deposit is physically robust to changing market conditions. With very little change in overall pit design, these Ore Reserve works confirm Mount Weld’s status as one of the richest rare earths deposits in the world. The Ore Reserves represent more than 25 years of continuous operations at a rate of 22,000 tonnes per annum REO”.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT AS AT 31 AUGUST 2015

The updates to the Mineral Resources for the rare earth deposits and related Ore Reserves for the Central Lanthanide Deposit in this announcement reflect minor adjustments made to the Mineral Resource model, consumption of ore processed since the last update and updates to modifying factors affecting the Ore Reserves.

This statement details the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimates of Lynas Corporation Limited as at 31 August 2015. Changes have been made to the Mineral Resources of the Central Lanthanide Deposit and the Duncan Deposit. No changes have been made to the Niobium Rich Rare Metals Mineral Resources. Changes have been made to the Ore Reserves for the Central Lanthanide Deposit.

The changes to the Mineral Resources of the rare earth deposits reflect minor re-interpretations to the resource model and consumption of some resources from the stockpiles via the processing of ore.

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The changes to the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserve have included re-optimisation of the pit designs to include the latest updated modifying factors.

SUMMARY OF THE ORE RESERVE UPDATE

ASX Ore Reserve Updates:
Economic cut off parameters: 2012: 4% REO LI/CZ & 7% REO AP COG; 2015: 4% REO LI/CZ/AP COG

	2012			2015		
Ore Reserves Within Designed Pit Category	**Million tonnes**	**REO (%) ***	**Contained REO ('000 tonnes)**	**Million tonnes**	**REO (%) ***	**Contained REO ('000 tonnes)**
Proved	4.9	12.7	620	5.2	11.7	608
Probable	4.1	10.0	410	4.2	9.3	391
Designed Pit Total	**9.0**	**11.5**	**1,030**	**9.4**	**10.6**	**999**
Ore Reserves On Stockpiles Category						
Proved	0.7	15.2	100	0.5	14.4	72
Probable						
Stockpiles Total	**0.7**	**15.2**	**100**	**0.5**	**14.4**	**72**
Total Ore Reserves Category						
Proved	5.6	13.0	730	5.7	11.9	680
Probable	4.1	10.0	400	4.1	9.3	391
Total	**9.7**	**11.7**	**1,130**	**9.9**	**10.8**	**1,071**

The new statement shows contained REO tonnes at 1,071k tonnes, some 59k tonnes less than that shown in 2012. The changes which have led to this re-estimation reflect a generally improved understanding of the resource and importantly, better understanding, based on experience, of the ability to access and process different ore grades within the resource.

The key factors in this minor difference include:

- Consumption of 34kt REO from processing and manufacturing activities over the past 3 years
- Removal of 71kt REO of material now considered to have poor metallurgical recovery
- Inclusion of 72kt REO of lower grade material which based on current knowledge can be processed economically
- Exclusion of another 26kt REO for various reasons

Further details of the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves update are provided below.

MINERAL RESOURCES

There have been minor changes to the Mineral Resources of the Duncan Deposit and Central Lanthanide Deposit. Minor re-interpretations have been carried out on the Mineral Resource model in 2015 to better reflect the current knowledge of the orebody. These re-interpretations have had minimal effect on the total Mineral Resources for the rare earth deposits. There has been no change made to the Niobium Rich Rare Metals Mineral Resource.

CENTRAL LANTHANIDE DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	REO Grade (%)	REO (kT)
Measured	6.3	11.5	740
Indicated	5.4	8.6	470
Inferred	3.4	4.1	140
Total	**15.0**	**8.8**	**1,350**

Notes:
1. Includes all the lanthanide elements plus Yttrium
2. Figures in the table may not sum due to rounding.

DUNCAN DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCES

Category	Tonnes (Mt)	REO Grade (%)	REO (kT)
Measured	3.8	5.2	200
Indicated	3.3	4.6	150
Inferred	1.1	3.6	40
Total	**8.2**	**4.7**	**390**

Notes:
1. Includes all the lanthanide elements plus Yttrium
2. Figures in the table may not sum due to rounding.

NIOBIUM RICH RARE METALS MINERAL RESOURCES

Category	Mt	Ta_2O_5	Nb_2O_5	TLnO	ZrO	P_2O_5	Y_2O_3	TiO_2
Measured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicated	1.5	0.037	1.40	1.65	0.32	8.90	0.10	5.80
Inferred	36.2	0.024	1.06	1.14	0.3	7.96	0.09	3.94
Total	**37.7**	**0.024**	**1.07**	**1.16**	**0.30**	**7.99**	**0.09**	**4.01**

Notes:
1. All figures are percentages. Ta_2O_5 Tantalum Oxide, Nb_2O_5 Niobium Oxide, TLnO Total Rare Earth Oxide, ZrO zirconia, P_2O_5 Phosphate,Y_2O_3 yttria, TiO_2 titanium oxide.
2. The Mineral Resource estimation for the niobium rich rare metals is as per the ASX announcement released on 6 October 2004- Lynas confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimated Mineral Resources continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Lynas Corporation's operations have been established for a number years, and drilling results including sampling techniques, drill hole locations, geological interpretations and data have previously been reported to the ASX under Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) and ASX continuous disclosure requirements. All Lynas Corporation Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are reported in compliance with the JORC Code, 2012 Edition and the ASX Listing Rules.

The Central Lanthanide and Duncan Deposits have been evaluated using aircore (AC) techniques with only samples from the carbonatite regolith assayed. The aircore drilling techniques used either 87 mm or 112 mm drill hole diameters. Typical aircore samples

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were collected from the face of the bit and samples returning to the collection point inside the drill rods and via a cyclone

The drill holes used for evaluation have been drilled between 1981 and 2011. A total of 774 aircore drill holes were used for evaluation with 18,232 metres assayed. AC samples were collected in one metre intervals from the carbonatite regolith and composited into 2 metre samples for assaying. All samples sent to the laboratory had the rare earth oxides assayed using industry standard ICP-MS assaying techniques for rare earths**.**

The economic rare earth mineralization is contained in the carbonatite regolith. The upper and lower surfaces of the regolith used for constraining the mineralization were interpreted from the drill hole logging. Within the regolith are 3 different zones with differing metallurgical characteristics. These 3 zones have also been interpreted from the drill hole logging.

Ordinary kriging was used to estimate the grades in the resource model blocks. Wireframes were created for the top and bottom of the carbonatite regolith. These wireframes were used to constrain the data and the block grade estimations.

The minimum drill pattern spacing was 40m x 40m. Within this spacing there are areas with 10mx 10m, 20m x 20m and also a large group of holes drilled on a different grid that was off-set from the current grid by 5-6 metres. Given the variance in drill hole spacing, search parameters were applied to define the different JORC Classification covering Mineral Resource categories. Inside the final pit design all Measured Resources have converted to Proven Ore Reserves and all Indicated Resources have converted to Probable Ore Reserves.

Cut-off grades used were 2.5% REO, and interval grades were calculated by length weighted average.

ORE RESERVES

The Ore Reserve portion of this work refers to the Central Lanthanide Deposit only.

There have been minor changes to the Mineral Resources of the Duncan Deposit and Central Lanthanide Deposit contained within the Mineral Resource model, resulting in an updated Mineral Resource model.

The Ore Reserve study utilised the updated Mineral Resource model for estimating the Ore Reserves contained within the Central Lanthanide Deposit only; the Ore Reserve statement is exclusive of the Duncan Deposit Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resource model was depleted to account for historical mining of the Central Lanthanide Deposit prior to use in the Ore Reserves works.

The Ore Reserves were estimated utilising updated modifying factors covering mining costs, processing costs, selling price, selling costs and mill recoveries. Modifying factors covering geotechnical parameters, mining dilution and mining recovery factors were unchanged from those applied in prior studies. Given the Mt Weld project is in operation, and historical empirical data exists for the mining operation, the confidence of the modifying factors applied is high.

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Mining is intended to be conducted using conventional rigid body truck fleets applying standard open cut methods. The Central Lanthanide Deposit mineralisation is flat-lying between a depth of 25 and 110 metres with an average thickness of 30 metres and is amenable to be mined using standard excavator and dump truck open pit mining methods. This technique was proven to be suitable after application to the prior mining operation. Campaign mining scenarios are planned to continue to be applied to the project. Given the project is process-limited, mining is planned to be carried out in campaigns on an as-required basis to provide the necessary factored amount of ROM material per campaign to provide feed to the processing plant post-mining campaign(s).

Considering the thickness of the mineralization the dilution used for the Ore Reserve estimation was 4% at 0% REO and the recovery loss was 2%.

A REO base price of US$25/kg was applied to the Ore Reserve study, at a conversion rate of 0.75 AUD/US dollar. This is an estimated medium to long term price for rare earth products. This is 50% of the price assumed in the 2012 statement.

A 240,000 tonne per year flotation concentrator is in operation at Mt Weld to produce a concentrate from the Central Lanthanide Deposit ore. Mill recoveries and processing costs applied to the pit optimisation works have been derived via a combination of empirical data resulting from current operations and a large quantity of process development test-work.

A series of Whittle shell optimisations (including sensitivity analysis) were completed as part of the updated Ore Reserve works. The resultant final Ore Reserve was based on the base-case Whittle optimisation run conducted on the JORC-Classified Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources only, utilising independently supplied mining operating costs, and all other applicable modifying factors, followed up with a final pit design.

Mining costs used for the pit optimisation were sourced from recently let tenders for similar size open pits. Processing and transport costs are current costs of the plants still at current capacities adjusted to expected levels when the plants are at the designed capacity.

As a result of the above model changes, modifying factor updates and pit design re-interpretation, the total Ore Reserve tonnage has immaterially increased in size, with a comparative immaterial reduction in REO grade in comparison to the prior JORC 2004 Ore Reserve released in 2012. The updated Ore Reserves at the Central Lanthanide Deposit are **9.9Mt @ 10.8% REO** for a total of 1.08 million tonnes of contained REO.

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CENTRAL LANTHANIDE DEPOSIT ORE RESERVES

Ore Reserves Within Designed Pit Category	Million Tonnes	REO (%)	Contained REO ('000 tonnes)
Proven	5.2	11.7	608
Probable	4.2	9.3	391
Designed Pit Total	**9.4**	**10.6**	**999**
Ore Reserves on Stockpiles Category			
Proven	0.5	14.4	72
Probable	0	0	0
Stockpiles Total	**0.5**	**14.4**	**72**
Total Ore Reserves Category			
Proven	5.7	11.9	680
Probable	4.2	9.3	391
Total	**9.9**	**10.8**	**1071**

Notes:
1. Includes all the lanthanide elements plus Yttrium
2. Figures in the table may not sum due to rounding.
3. The Ore Reserves are inclusive of Central Lathanide Deposit only; no portion of the Duncan Deposit or Niobium Rich Rare Metals Mineral Resources has been included as part of this updated Ore Reserve.
4. The above "stockpiles" figure refers to Lynas MPX data of the ROM stocks as at the end of August 2015. Given its status, this stockpile material has been assigned to the Proven Ore Reserves. The figure is not inclusive of any stocks contained on the BOS pads.

The regression formulae that are applied to the mill recoveries and process costs are REO grade dependant. Because of this, the economic cut-off grade varies per block dependent upon the REO grade contained in each block, and the block lithology, which determines which mill recovery and processing regression equation is to be applied. As such the optimisation process applies a cash flow function to the works to account for this.

Given that the Mt Weld processing plant is in operation, all material modifying factors covering environmental approvals, mining tenements and approvals, have either already been approved and/or have existing mitigation plans. See Section 4 of Table 1 for more information.

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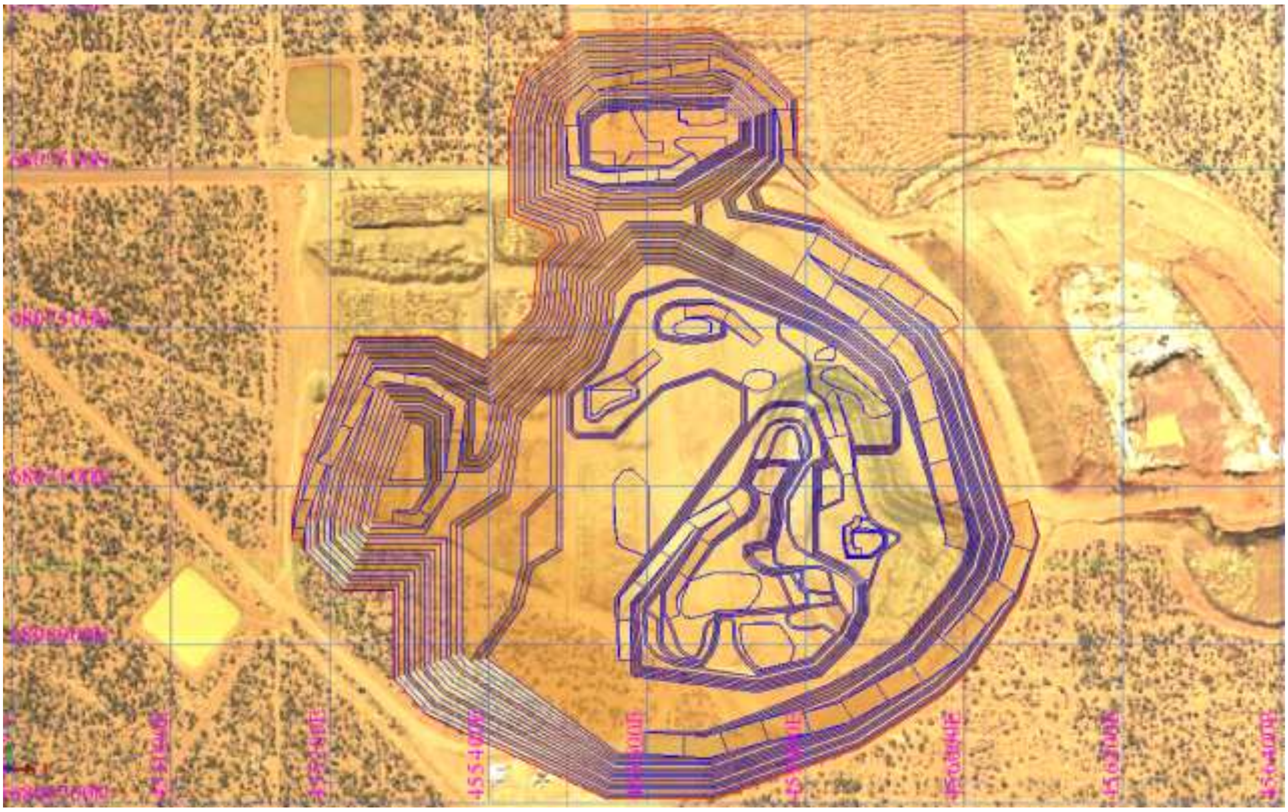

Figure 1: Central Lanthanide Deposit (CLD) Aerial Photo (showing 2015 Ore Reserve Pit Design, Historic Open Pit, ROM Stocks and Waste Stockpile

For all media enquiries please contact Renee Bertuch from Cannings Corporate Communications on +61 2 8284 9990.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT – MINERAL RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION RESULTS

Information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resource and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. Brendan Shand who is a consultant geologist to Lynas Corporation. Mr. Shand is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr. Shand consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS – ORE RESERVES

The information in this Release which relates to the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserve estimate accurately reflects information prepared by Competent Persons (as defined by the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves). The information in this public statement relating to the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserves at the Mt Weld Rare Earths Project is based on information resulting from Feasibility-level updated Ore Reserve works carried out by Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr. Daniel Tuffin completed the Ore Reserve estimate. Mr Daniel Tuffin is a Member and Chartered Professional (Mining) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify him as a Competent Person as defined in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Mr Tuffin consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

QUALIFYING STATEMENT

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions made by the Company and its consultants in light of experience, current conditions and expectations concerning future events which the Company believes are appropriate in the present circumstances. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Lynas Corporation, which could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements. The Company makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect the circumstances or events after the date of this release.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The Central Lanthanide and Duncan deposits have been evaluated using aircore (AC) techniques with only samples from the carbonatite regolith assayed. The drill holes used for evaluation have been drilled between 1981 and 2011. A total of 774 aircore drill holes were used for evaluation with 18,232 metres assayed. AC samples were collected in one metre intervals from the carbonatite regolith. The samples were collected in polyweave bags to allow them to dry. After drying and breaking of the hardened sample 2 metre composites weighing approximately 1 kilogram were collected from 2 one metre samples using scoops. On lithology boundaries 1 metre samples or 2 metre composites are collected depending on where the lithology boundary falls. The 1 kilogram samples were sent to a laboratory for assaying. • With each batch of samples sent to the laboratory 1 standard and 1 field repeat for approximately every 50 samples were inserted to check on the repeatability of the sampling and the accuracy of the laboratory. • All samples sent to the laboratory had the rare earth oxides assayed using ICP-MS using industry standard ICP-MS assaying techniques for rare earth oxides.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Aircore drilling techniques were used to drill the mineralized carbonatite regolith using either 87 mm or 112 mm drill hole diameters. Typical aircore samples were collected from the face of the bit and samples returning to the collection point inside the drill rods and via a cyclone.
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.*	• Recoveries not recorded as good recoveries were obvious during the drilling. Most samples in the carbonatite regolith had a greater than 90% recovery. • During the drilling of the carbonatite regolith the holes were drilled wet enough to ensure no sample stuck in the cyclone. The drill rigs had metre marks on the mast and as each metre was drilled the bag collecting the sample was changed to ensure all the sample in each bag came from the 1 metre interval being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The grade throughout a metre sample tended to be very uniform with no bias between fine and coarse grains. Also within a sample from a 1 metre interval of the REO mineralization there is very little variation in the grade. Hence no relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Each 1 metre sample was logged by a competent geologist to a level of detail to support the various studies carried out using the geological interpretations and resource estimation. • The logging is qualitative in nature with a review of the logging carried out after the assay data is received to ensure the logging fits with the geochemistry of the sample. • A grab sample from each 1 metre bag of sample was sieved and logged by the geologist.
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.*	• Most of the samples were very wet coming out of the hole and hence were bagged in polyweave bags and allowed to completely dry in the sun for approximately 2 weeks. The samples dried into hard lumps requiring breaking up with a rubber mallet before sampling. After breaking the sample up the sample in each 1 metre bag was thoroughly mixed by shaking the sample around. For a 2 metre composite a 0.5 kg sample was taken from each bag using a small aluminium scoop with sample taken from different parts of the bag. The 2 0.5 kg samples were then mixed together into a calico bag for dispatch to the laboratory. • A field duplicate was collected for approximately every 50 samples submitted to the laboratory to ensure the field sampling had good repeatability. Field repeats correlated very well with original samples showing the sampling method was appropriate. • The grain size of the particles in the samples is generally less than 1mm and hence 1 kg of sample is an appropriate sample size.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A considerable amount of work was carried out by Lynas Corporation and Genalysis Laboratories in Perth, Western Australia to develop accurate assaying of rare earths using ICP-MS. This was achieved and the techniques developed have been implemented for the drill hole data used for resource estimation of the Central Lathanide and Duncan deposits. Standards have been submitted with each batch of samples to ensure the accuracy of the assaying. These standards are unrecognizable to the laboratory and the results have been within the expected tolerances for each standard submitted.

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.*	• One area of the project has been mined and processed with very good reconciliation between the resource modelling, the grade control data and the processing data. This indicates the drilling intervals used for the resource modelling were reasonably accurate. Pre-Lynas Corporation data was reviewed by Golder Associates and later by Hellman and Schofield. They concluded the pre-1991 data was suspect due to large water inflows in the area. This data has only been used to estimate inferred resources. The data from post 1991 was considered to be of high quality suitable for indicated and measured resource estimations. In 1991 the area was dewatered and since 1991 large water inflows into drill holes has not been a problem. • The pre-Lynas drilling data was compiled into a data base by a geologist who had work on the project for previous explorers. The geologist validated the data was as per the original assays. The drilling data collected by Lynas has been loaded from spreadsheets supplied by the laboratory directly into an Access database to ensure no human error occurred in transferring the data into the database. • The assaying gives rare earth element grades whereas rare earths are produced and sold as oxides. For consistency all the rare earth element grades have been converted to rare earth oxide grades in the database.
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.*	• Each drill hole collar has been surveyed to an accuracy of +/- 10 cm. All the holes are vertical and less than 120m and hence no down-hole surveys have been carried out. Each metre down-hole is measured from marks on the drill rig indicating to the drilling crew when the end of 1m finishes and the start of the next metre begins. The depth of each metre interval is likely to have an accuracy of +/-10 cm.
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.*	• For the bulk of the drilling the assaying was carried out over an interval of 2 metres. In some of the pre-Lynas drill holes the assay spacing was 3 metres. Where lithology changes occur an assay spacing of 1 metre was used if it fitted the lithology change better than the 2 metre spacing. All geological logging was carried out on 1 metre intervals. • The majority of the resource estimations was from drill holes with 2 metre assay spacing and considering the size, shape and low grade variability over this range a 2 metre sample interval was appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. • Sample compositing has been carried out with 1 metre samples collected in approximately 20 kg bags composited into 2 metre

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample intervals with 0.5 kg from each 1 metre bag going into the 2 metre composite to make up a 1 kg sample for submission to the laboratory.
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 rare earth mineralization in the carbonatite regolith is in horizontal layers and vertical holes were drilled to intersect the mineralization at 90 degrees to the strike and dip of the mineralization. • No sampling bias has been introduced by the drilling orientation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and bagged by Lynas staff and shipped directly to the assay laboratory by a reputable trucking company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Pre-Lynas data sets were audited by Golder Associates and Hellman and Schofield. They deemed the pre-1991 data was not accurate and it was concluded the assay results were biased. The assay results were likely to be lower than the reality by 5-10%. However, post 1991 data was concluded to be of a high quality. • During a due diligence SRK reviewed the data used for the 2012 resource estimation. The review found some spurious assays of minor rare earth elements were in the database but overall these had no significant effect on the resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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, 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 Mt Weld Rare Earths Project is covered by 4 mining tenements with long term tenure that can be automatically renewed for 20 year periods upon application. These tenements are M38/58, M38/59, M38/326 and M38/327. All these tenements are 100% owned by Mt Weld Mining Pty Ltd a 100% subsidiary of Lynas Corporation. • There are no impediments to operate in the area with operating licenses in place.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Mt Weld Rare Earths Project has been explored by a number of other parties before Lynas Corporation took control of the project. Feasibility studies have been carried out by CSBP Wesfarmers on mining phosphate in the 1980s and Ashton on mining the rare earths in the 1990s.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The rare earth deposits at Mt Weld are supergene enriched deposits sitting in the Mt Weld Carbonatitie regolith. The deposits have formed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		in the regolith sitting above a carbonatite with the rare earths concentrated by the removal of calcium carbonate during the weathering process.
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.*	• All relevant drilling results have been reported previously. • Exclusion of drill hole data will not detract from the understanding of this report. All drill data has been previously reported, holes in the bulk of the modelled area are closed spaced and in a mining area.
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 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.*	• Previous results reported have been for total rare earth oxides intercepts over 2.5% REO. Cut-off grades used were 2.5% REO and interval grades were calculated by length weighted average.
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').*	• All down hole lengths previously reported are very close to the true thickness of the mineralization.
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 previous ASX reports for locations and diagrams of mineralization.
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*	• Previous reporting showed balanced reporting of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
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.*	• No additional information being reported at this time.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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 step-out drilling is required to better define the boundary between the Central Lanthanide Deposit and the Duncan Deposit and also to define the full extent of the Duncan Deposit.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Pre-Lynas data sets were thoroughly reviewed by a suitably qualified geologist to ensure it was consistent with the original data. Data collected by Lynas has been transposed electronically from the laboratory spreadsheets to the database. A thorough inspection of the database after each drilling campaign has been carried out to check the data has not been corrupted.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person has made many site visits and has managed all the geological functions at the site for over 7 years. The Competent Person has a very good understanding of the deposit.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The rare earth deposits are flat lying in the carbonatite regolith and have very good continuity in the horizontal plane. The deposits are simple geologically and there is a high level of confidence in the geological interpretation. • The mineral resource estimation has been constrained to the carbonatite regolith with no assays outside the regolith used to do the grade estimations. Wireframes of the top and bottom of the regolith have been used to constrain the blocks assigned as part of the Mineral Resource.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model has a dimension of 1,400 by 1,400 metres and the mineralization extends beyond the block model in all directions. On average the mineralization is approximately 30 metres thick but this can vary from 5 to 50 metres thick.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td>
<td>

The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.

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The estimation technique used for the rare earth mineralization was ordinary kriging constrained by wireframes delineating the upper and lower surfaces of the rare earths mineralization that is suitable for processing in the Mt Weld processing plant. This was carried out using Geovia Surpac mining software. A grade estimation was carried out for each of the individual rare earth oxides and these were added together to get the total rare earths. Extrapolation was constrained vertically by the wireframes and horizontally by requiring assay data from at least 4 quadrants (1 quadrant equals 45 degrees). The direction of the search was determined using variogram modelling. The search parameters used were:

<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th colspan="3">Search Distance (m)</th><th colspan="2">Samples</th><th>Octants</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>X</td><td>Y</td><td>Z</td><td>Minimum</td><td>Maximum</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Measured</td><td>40</td><td>40</td><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>32</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>indicated</td><td>60</td><td>60</td><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>32</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>120</td><td>120</td><td>12</td><td>5</td><td>32</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>

One area of the mineralization has been mined and processed providing a good check on the accuracy of the modelling. There is good reconciliation between the mined material and the resource modelling.
Elemental oxides that affect the processing of the Mt Weld Rare Earth mineralization have been modelled. Also radioactive elemental oxides have been modelled to understand the radiation levels of the mineralization. ThO_2 and U_3O_8 were modelled using ordinary kriging and Al_2O_3, CaO, Fe_2O_3, MnO, P_2O_5, SiO_2 were modelled using inverse distance squared extrapolation methods.
The block size used has been designed to be a good fit horizontally to the drill hole spacing of the majority of the drilling and vertically to match the mining bench heights. The horizontal block size of 20x20m gives 4 blocks between the 40x40m drill hole spacing. Mining benches are 2.5m and this has been used for the vertical height of the blocks. Sub-blocking of 5x5x.625m has been used to get a good fit with the constraining wireframes.
The rare earth elements are in 4 minerals and there is a lot of correlation between a number of the rare earth oxides. Even so each

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rare earth oxide was modelled separately to take into account different ratios of the rare earth minerals in different parts of the rare earth mineralization. • The upper and lower boundaries of the carbonatite regolith were used to constrain the data and also the extrapolations of the rare earth oxides. • No grade cutting was used in the estimations. The variography showed there was a negligible nugget affect and hence the decision was made that there was not a need to cut any data outliers. • The block grade estimations for each of the rare earth oxides was compared to the drill hole data on each 40 metre drill hole section to ensure a reasonable correlation between the drill hole data and the block grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All estimated tonnes quoted are dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade of 2.5% REO used for the resource estimation is considered to be close to break-even for direct cracking processing technology developed in 2011-2012 at long term REO prices..
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining has previously been carried out successfully on a portion of the Central Lanthanide Deposit. Open pit mining using selective mining methods of the rare earth mineralization has been assumed. Mining is carried out in as-required campaigns with 1 year of mining producing approximately 3 years of feed to the processing plant.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Considerable metallurgical test-work and the producing process plants running give a high confidence on the metallurgical recoveries, costs and methods used in the ore reserve estimation.
Environmen-tal factors or	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to*	• All waste disposals are either in place or accounted for both from a planning perspective and a regulatory perspective.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assumptions	*consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density test work was carried out on the different ore types during the Feasibility study carried out in 2003. Since then mining and processing has been carried out with a very good reconciliation between the feasibility study bulk densities and the tonnes mined and processed since the operation began. Considering this the bulk densities used in the resource modelling have a high level of confidence.
Classificatio n	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The main criteria for the different classifications are listed earlier. The measured and indicated classifications has been restricted to areas with 40 by 40 metre drilling pattern and the assay data has been validated as being of a high quality. The difference between measured and indicated is down to the different search parameters listed in the table in the "estimation and modelling technique" section. The inferred classification has been used where the geologist feels the mineralization has good continuity but the drill hole spacing is greater than 40 by 40 metres.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• SRK consultants carried out a due diligence on a JORC 2004 Mineral Resource estimation from the same data and concluded at the time the Ore Reserves were within 10% of the stated quantities. They found some minor issues with the resource model and these issues have been addressed with this new modelling.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• Reconciliation of the first mining campaign tonnes and REO content with the resource modelling shows the mining and Mineral Resource modelling data is within 10% of each other. Considering the density of the drilling is similar in the rest of the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource area it can be assumed these areas have a similar accuracy of +/-10%. The Inferred Mineral Resource estimation has a lot wider drill hole spacing delineating it and also some of the data is of a lower quality than that used for estimating the Measured and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	Indicated Resources.. The accuracy of the Inferred Mineral Resources has not been estimated. Relative to the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources the accuracy is decreased and has been deemed by the Competent Person to require further drilling before any mining studies can be carried out on it. The accuracies assigned to the Mineral Resources in this statement relate to all the Central Lanthanide Deposit and the Duncan Deposit Mineral Resources.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• *Description of the Mineral Resource estimate used as a basis for the conversion to an Ore Reserve.* • *Clear statement as to whether the Mineral Resources are reported additional to, or inclusive of, the Ore Reserves.*	• The Mineral Resource model has been used on to generate the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserve. • The Duncan Deposit and Niobium Rich Rare Metals Mineral Resources are exclusive of the total Ore Reserves. • The Central Lanthanide Deposit Mineral Resources are inclusive of the total Ore Reserves.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit was undertaken by the Competent Person for this Ore Reserve update as Mt Weld is an existing site, currently in operation.
Study status	• *The type and level of study undertaken to enable Mineral Resources to be converted to Ore Reserves.* • *The Code requires that a study to at least Pre-Feasibility Study level has been undertaken to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. Such studies will have been carried out and will have determined a mine plan that is technically achievable and economically viable, and that material Modifying Factors have been considered.*	• This is an updated mining study carried out to Feasibility level, the Ore Reserve portion of which was carried out on the updated Mineral Resource model. Only the Central Lanthanide Deposit was considered for economic review. • This updated Feasibility study takes into account prior mining depletion of the Central Lanthanide Deposit (Stage 1 of the previous mining campaign) • This has been completed with the estimation of the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserves as part of this updated Feasibility study. • The Mt Weld plant is currently in operation, and such operational costs exist for the processing stream. Thus, where available, actual operational costs, values and parameters have been utilised for Modifying Factors as part of this updated Feasibility study, else existing Modifying Factors from the prior Feasibility study have been applied. • Mr David Clark of Minero Consulting supplied updated mining costs to Auralia Mining Consulting to create the necessary mining cost model

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and MCAF's to apply to the optimization works. • Any material classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource was not included in any of the updated Feasibility study Ore Reserves calculations.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Due to the application of linear regression process cost and mill recovery equations that are based on varying grade inputs per compound it is necessary to apply a cash flow scenario to the optimization work. All figures reported as ore tonnes contained within the Ore Reserve are based upon a 4% REO cutoff grade.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *The method and assumptions used as reported in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Study to convert the Mineral Resource to an Ore Reserve (i.e. either by application of appropriate factors by optimisation or by preliminary or detailed design).* • *The choice, nature and appropriateness of the selected mining method(s) and other mining parameters including associated design issues such as pre-strip, access, etc.* • *The assumptions made regarding geotechnical parameters (eg pit slopes, stope sizes, etc), grade control and pre-production drilling.* • *The major assumptions made and Mineral Resource model used for pit and stope optimisation (if appropriate).* • *The mining dilution factors used.* • *The mining recovery factors used.* • *Any minimum mining widths used.* • *The manner in which Inferred Mineral Resources are utilised in mining studies and the sensitivity of the outcome to their inclusion.* • *The infrastructure requirements of the selected mining methods.*	• The Mt Weld plant is currently in operation, and such operational costs exist for the processing stream. Thus, where available, actual operational costs, values and parameters have been utilised for Modifying Factors as part of this updated Feasibility study, else existing Modifying Factors from the prior Feasibility study have been applied. • Mr David Clark of Minero Consulting supplied updated mining costs to Auralia Mining Consulting to create the necessary mining cost model and MCAF's to apply to the optimization works. • The final calculation of the Ore Reserve figures was performed using the Geovia Surpac™ software suite. • As per the previous mining campaign, the selected method was open cut mining. • A combination 150t initial fleet (for stripping purposes) followed by a standard 90t truck fleet was selected to be applied to the bulk of the project and these associated costs were applied to the mining study. The fleet calculations included standard ancillary machinery – grader, dozer and water cart. • Mining dilution was set at 4% during the Ore Reserve works. • Mining recovery was set at 98% during the Ore Reserve works. • Appropriate minimum mining widths were applied to allow mining access at depth. Where possible and appropriate a minimum pre-goodbye cut mining width of 20m was applied as a constraint to the final Ore Reserve design. • Only the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource classified material types were used in the optimizations; while the final design may contain Inferred material as part of the final material inventory, Inferred classified material was not utilized as an economic driver and thus not included for consideration for any of Ore Reserve calculations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sensitivities were run which included the Inferred classified material to determine its impact upon the project within the defined CLD Mineral Resource area. Given the proportion of Inferred material in comparison to the Measured and Indicated materials is very low, the impacts of its inclusion would be minimal. • Any infrastructure required has already been established on the Mt Weld Project.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The metallurgical process proposed and the appropriateness of that process to the style of mineralisation.* • *Whether the metallurgical process is well-tested technology or novel in nature.* • *The nature, amount and representativeness of metallurgical test work undertaken, the nature of the metallurgical domaining applied and the corresponding metallurgical recovery factors applied.* • *Any assumptions or allowances made for deleterious elements.* • *The existence of any bulk sample or pilot scale test work and the degree to which such samples are considered representative of the orebody as a whole.* • *For minerals that are defined by a specification, has the ore reserve estimation been based on the appropriate mineralogy to meet the specifications?*	• Ore is treated through the existing 242 ktpa facility at Mt Weld to produce a flotation concentrate. • The concentrator has been well tested on two of the three mineralisation types, inclusive of the Central Lanthanide Deposit. Treatment of the third mineralisation type likely will require only minor modifications to the flotation stage. • The flotation concentrate from Mt Weld is treated in a processing facility at Kuantan (Malaysia), known as LAMP, to produce rare earth oxides and carbonates for sale. The suitability of this plant for processing the Mt Weld concentrate has been adequately demonstrated at full scale (on two of the three mineralisation types). LAMP was commissioned in 2013, is ramping up to full capacity, and is currently operating at approximately 75% of design rates. • The Mt Weld concentrator uses existing, well tested and conventional technology (crusher, ball mill, flotation, thickeners and filters). The concentrator has been adequately tested at full scale. • LAMP uses existing, well tested and conventional technology (cracking, leaching, solvent extraction, precipitation and calcination). LAMP has been adequately tested at full scale. • The ore has been divided into three mineralisation types. Metallurgical test samples, representative of a range of REO grades within each mineralisation type, were selected from drill chips by the Geological department. REO flotation grade and recovery is dependent on the REO ore feed grade. No factors have been applied to the flotation data. • Laboratory cracking, leaching and precipitation tests have been completed to confirm the amenability of the flotation concentrate from the various mineralisation types to treatment at LAMP. • Modelled or forecast LAMP REO recovery includes allowances for changes in the flotation concentrate REO grade feeding the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		plant. • A number of deleterious elements in the flotation concentrate are monitored and mitigated as per detailed plans. • Pilot scale testing of a bulk sample was completed, but this data is irrelevant as full scale plant is now operating.
Environmen-tal	• *The status of studies of potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. Details of waste rock characterisation and the consideration of potential sites, status of design options considered and, where applicable, the status of approvals for process residue storage and waste dumps should be reported.*	• Prior detailed environmental studies have been carried out with the assumption that there is no major potential environmental impacts that have not been addressed in the approved project management plan (PMP)
Infrastructure	• *The existence of appropriate infrastructure: availability of land for plant development, power, water, transportation (particularly for bulk commodities), labour, accommodation; or the ease with which the infrastructure can be provided, or accessed.*	• The Mt Weld project is currently in operation, and as such all necessary infrastructure already exists.
Costs	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made, regarding projected capital costs in the study.* • *The methodology used to estimate operating costs.* • *Allowances made for the content of deleterious elements.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal minerals and co- products.* • *The source of exchange rates used in the study.* • *Derivation of transportation charges.* • *The basis for forecasting or source of treatment and refining charges, penalties for failure to meet specification, etc.* • *The allowances made for royalties payable, both Government and private.*	• The Mt Weld plant is currently in operation and as such all of the major capital costs relating to the project have already been sunk. Any new capital costs accounted for were limited to re-establishment of the mining operation onsite. • The Mt Weld plant is currently in operation, and such operational costs exist for the processing stream. Thus, where available, actual operational costs, values and parameters have been utilised for Modifying Factors as part of this updated Feasibility study, else existing Modifying Factors from the prior Feasibility study have been applied. • Mr David Clark of Minero Consulting supplied updated mining costs to Auralia Mining Consulting to create the necessary mining cost model and MCAF's to apply to the optimization works. • Comprehensive management plans exist for the allowances of any deleterious elements. Copies of these plans can be supplied upon request. • Individual compound prices were created utilizing a combination of a base sell price of US$25/kg REO and other factors, and applied to the optimization works. • Exchange rates were set 0.75 AUD/USD, the average rate during the study period. • Transportation charges have been accounted for and included in the calculation and creation of the processing cost regression equations. • The Mt Weld plant is currently in operation, and such all treatment and refining charges the form part of the processing cost equations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are actuals. • All selling costs, royalties and other related operational expenses have been accounted for as part of the processing cost equations.
Revenue factors	• *The derivation of, or assumptions made regarding revenue factors including head grade, metal or commodity price(s) exchange rates, transportation and treatment charges, penalties, net smelter returns, etc.* • *The derivation of assumptions made of metal or commodity price(s), for the principal metals, minerals and co-products.*	• The head grade is derived from the Mineral Resource and applied Modifying Factors as described above. • Commodity prices as described above per compound type were derived from a base price of US$25/kg REO.
Market assessment	• *The demand, supply and stock situation for the particular commodity, consumption trends and factors likely to affect supply and demand into the future.* • *A customer and competitor analysis along with the identification of likely market windows for the product.* • *Price and volume forecasts and the basis for these forecasts.* • *For industrial minerals the customer specification, testing and acceptance requirements prior to a supply contract.*	• Rare earth oxides are a moderately abundant group of 15 metallic elements known as the lanthanide series (atomic numbers 57 through to 71) plus Yttrium (39). Although candium (atomic number 21) is not a rare earth element, it is commonly included with the Lanthanides because of its similar properties. • Rare earths are used in a wide variety of purposes both industrial and commercial for manufacturing. Lynas Corp's primary export market is Asia. • China currently supplies approximately 95% of the global rare earths market. More than 70% of the supplies of light rare earths are supplied from one mine in China. Mt Weld, with its very high grade contains light rare earths and is also high in Europium, a heavy rare earth.
Economic	• *The inputs to the economic analysis to produce the net present value (NPV) in the study, the source and confidence of these economic inputs including estimated inflation, discount rate, etc.* • *NPV ranges and sensitivity to variations in the significant assumptions and inputs.*	• A discount rate of 10% was applied to the optimization works for this updated Feasibility study. • Inputs to the economic analysis include Modifying Factors as described above. • Sensitivity studies were carried out. Standard linear deviations were observed. The project displayed physical robustness to variation in Modifying Factors.
Social	• *The status of agreements with key stakeholders and matters leading to social licence to operate.*	• No native title claim exists over the Mt Weld project. • Lynas Corp has an excellent relationship with Mt Weld Pastoral Station stakeholder • There are no heritage sites located within the mining disturbance footprint.
Other	• *To the extent relevant, the impact of the following on the project and/or on the estimation and classification of the Ore Reserves:* • *Any identified material naturally occurring risks.* • *The status of material legal agreements and marketing arrangements.*	• There are no known fibrous materials or acid forming materials that could impact the operation. • Any radioactive material is managed under Lynas Corp's WA DMP approved Radiation Management plan.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The status of governmental agreements and approvals critical to the viability of the project, such as mineral tenement status, and government and statutory approvals. There must be reasonable grounds to expect that all necessary Government approvals will be received within the timeframes anticipated in the Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility study. Highlight and discuss the materiality of any unresolved matter that is dependent on a third party on which extraction of the reserve is contingent.*	• There is a risk of sheet flow flooding the project. To mitigate this we have construction flood control bunds to direct water around the project (Approved by the WA DMP) • All current deposits are located on granted Mining Leases and mining will be subject to the DMP approval process. There are no currently identified grounds upon which it is likely that mining approvals will be withheld; all Mining Proposal and clearing permits and Project Management Plans have been submitted for review.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Ore Reserves into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.* • *The proportion of Probable Ore Reserves that have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources (if any).*	• 100% of the Measured Mineral Resources were converted in Proven Ore Reserves. 100% of the Indicated Mineral Resources were converted into Probable Ore Reserves. • Existing ROM Stocks were converted into Proven Ore Reserves. • These conversions were based upon prior discussions surrounding Modifying Factors. • The estimated Ore Reserves are, in the opinion of the Competent Person, appropriate for this style of deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Ore Reserve estimates.*	• Auralia Mining Consulting has completed an internal review of the Ore Reserve estimate resulting from this updated Feasibility study.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Ore Reserve estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the reserve within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors which could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *Accuracy and confidence discussions should extend to specific discussions of any applied Modifying Factors that may have a material impact on Ore Reserve viability, or for which there are remaining areas of uncertainty at the current study stage.* • *It is recognised that this may not be possible or appropriate in all*	• Standard industry best-practice procedures and techniques were applied to obtain the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserve. • This included the optimization of the block model within the Whittle software program via application of updated Modifying Factors and subsequent design(s) to obtain the Central Lanthanide Deposit Ore Reserve. • Sensitivity studies were carried out. Standard linear deviations were observed. The project displayed physical robustness to variation in Modifying Factors. • A continuous LOM schedule was constructed for the purposes of the Ore Reserve works. • All applicable standard cross checks were carried out during the process. • The Mt Weld and LAMP Operation is currently in production and thus for the most part actual operational costs, values and parameters have been utilized.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	circumstances. These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	